



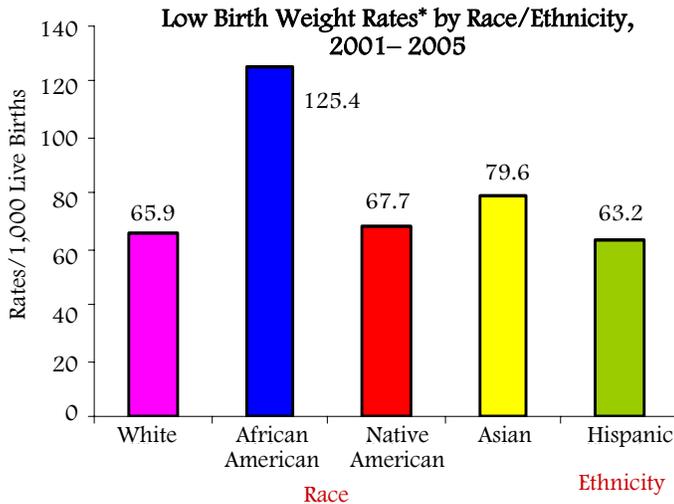
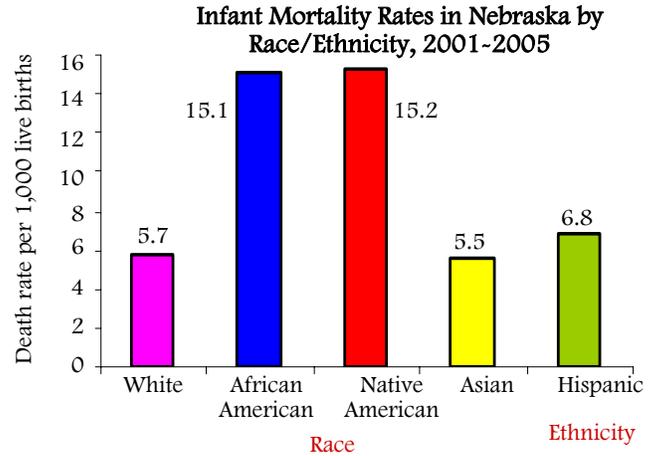
Maternal and Child Health

Minority Health Disparities in Nebraska Report Card— 2007

Infant Mortality

Often considered the benchmark of the existence of unmet health needs, maternal child health in Nebraska is first assessed by infant mortality rates. In the five-year period 2001-2005, the infant mortality rate was 2.7 times as high for Native Americans as for Whites. It was 2.6 times as high for African Americans.

Source: NDHHS Vital Statistics, 2001-2005
Note: Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.



Low Birth Weight

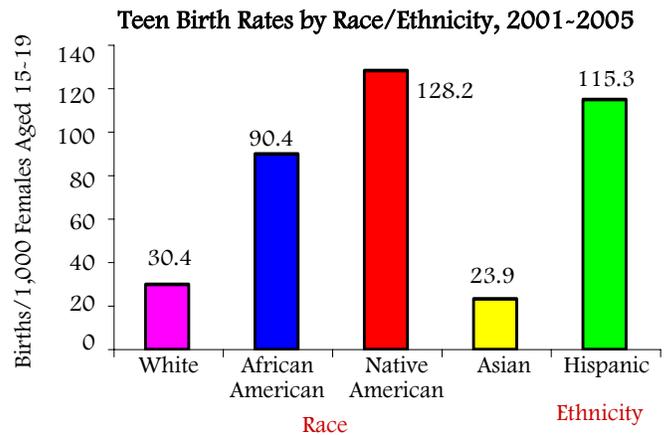
A newborn is considered to be of low weight if he or she weighs less than 2,500 grams at birth. These babies experience higher rates of illness and death than other infants. During 2001-2005, African Americans had the highest rate of low birth weight in Nebraska.

Source: NDHHS Vital Statistics, 2001-2005
Note: * Weighing < 2,500 grams at birth. Persons of Hispanic origin may be any race.

Births to Teens

In Nebraska, teen birth rates for Native Americans, African Americans, and Hispanic Americans were all higher than the rate for the whites. During 2001-2005, teen birth rates for Native American and Hispanic American girls were 4.2 times and 3.8 times, respectively, the rate for White teens.

Source: NDHHS Vital Statistics, 2001-2005
Note: Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.





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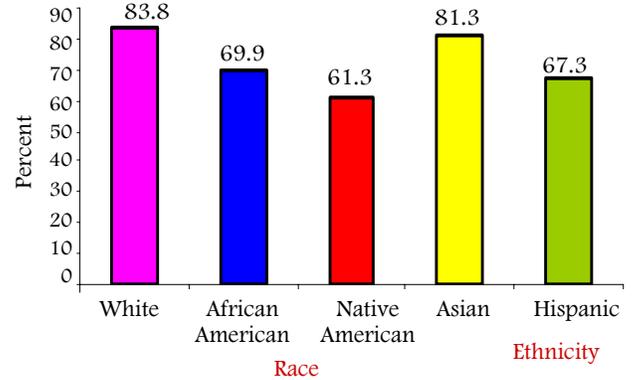
Maternal and Child Health

Prenatal Care

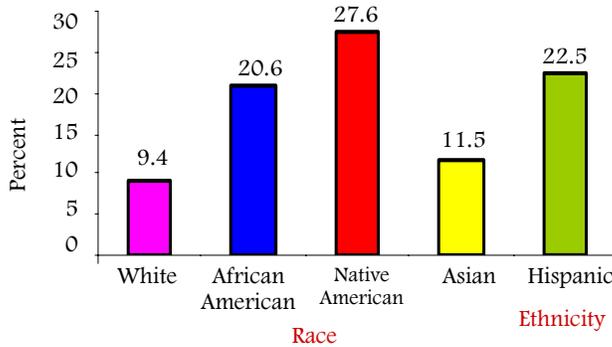
Mothers who initiated prenatal care after the first trimester of pregnancy and those who received no prenatal care at all are considered at risk. In 2001-2005, the percentage beginning prenatal care in the first trimester for Native American mothers and Hispanic mothers were 61.3% and 67.3%, compared to 83.8% of White mothers.

Source: NDHHS Vital Statistics, 2001-2005
 Note: This figure is based on pregnant women who have a live birth.

Percent of Mothers Receiving First Trimester Prenatal Care by Race/Ethnicity, 2001-2005



Percent of Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care (Kotelchuk Index) by Race/Ethnicity, 2001-2005



Kotelchuk Index

The Kotelchuk Index is a measure of adequacy or inadequacy of prenatal care by using a combination of: number of prenatal visits, gestation, and when prenatal care was started. Based on the Kotelchuk Index, in 2001-2005, among Native Americans, around one quarter received inadequate prenatal care, as did 22.5% of Hispanic mothers and 20.7% of African American mothers.

Source: NDHHS Vital Statistics, 2001-2005
 Note: This figure is based on pregnant women who have a live birth. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Smoking During Pregnancy

Nebraska adopted an objective of increasing the proportion of women who abstain from cigarette smoking during pregnancy. In 2000-2004, the lowest abstinence rate was recorded for Native American women. 70.5% of Native American women having live births reported abstaining from cigarette smoking during their pregnancy, compared to 96% of Asian women and Hispanic women.

Source: NDHHS Vital Statistics, 2000-2004

Percent of Nebraska Women who Abstained from Smoking during Pregnancy by Race/Ethnicity, 2000-2004

