

# THE HEALTH OF MARYLAND WOMEN 2008





*The Health of Maryland Women 2008* was produced by The Center for Maternal and Child Health, Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DHMH). It presents current health information on Maryland women from a variety of sources.

**Research and Development:**

Diana Cheng, MD

Medical Director, Women's Health

Lee Hurt, MS, MPH

Epidemiologist

Andrea Hewitt

Graduate Research Assistant

Center for Maternal and Child Health  
Maryland Department of Health and Mental  
Hygiene  
201 W. Preston Street  
Baltimore, Maryland 21201  
410-767-6713

# THE HEALTH OF MARYLAND WOMEN

## 2008

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## REFERENCES

AIDS Administration, Maryland  
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Alcohol and Drug Abuse  
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Center for Cancer Surveillance &  
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Center for Disease Control and  
Prevention (CDC), Sexually  
Transmitted Disease Program

CDC Behavioral Risk Factor  
Surveillance System (BRFSS)

CDC PRAMS 2002 Surveillance  
Report

CDC Wonder

Maryland Behavioral Risk Factor  
Surveillance System (BRFSS)

Maryland Cancer Registry

Maryland Health Care Commission

Maryland Health Services Cost  
Review Commission (HSCRC)

Maryland Pregnancy Risk  
Assessment Monitoring System  
(PRAMS)

Maryland State Department of  
Education

Maryland Violent Death Reporting  
System, DHMH

Maryland Vital Statistics  
Administration, DHMH

Office of Victim Services, Community  
Services Administration, Maryland  
Department of Human Resources

U. S. Census Bureau, American  
Community Survey

U.S. Department of Education

# I. POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

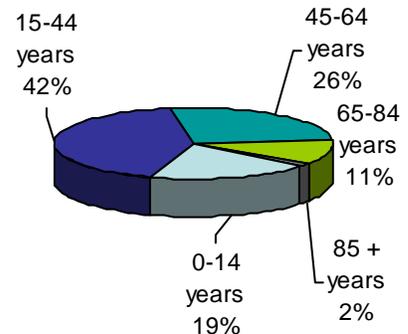


AGE



- There are approximately 2.9 million women in Maryland, making up 52% of the total state population.
- From birth to about age 25, males make up a greater percentage of the Maryland population.
- In the 85+ years of age group, there are twice as many females (n=58,955) as males (n=26,828).

Distribution of Maryland Women by Age, 2006



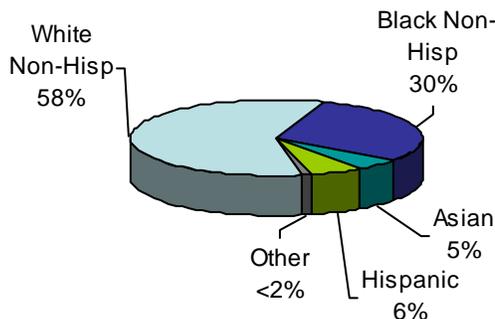
Data Source: Vital Statistics Administration

Perinatal

- In 2006, 19% of mothers who gave birth were 35+ years of age and 9% were <20 years of age. (Vital Statistics Administration)

RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN

Distribution of Maryland Women by Race and Ethnicity, 2006



Data Source: Vital Statistics Administration

- The diversity of the female population in Maryland is increasing.
- The Hispanic population has had a 40% increase in growth between 2000 and 2006, growing from 4% of the female population in 2000 to 5.6% in 2006.
- There has been a 4% increase in the black female population and a 17% increase in the Asian female population between 2000 and 2006. In contrast, the white female population decreased 6% between 2000 and 2006.

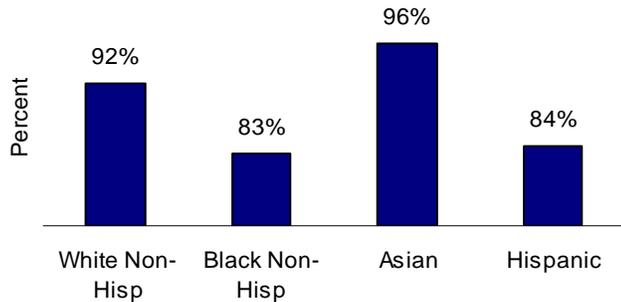


Perinatal

- Non-Hispanic white births made up 48% of all births in 2006, a decrease from 55% in 2000.
- The proportion of births to Hispanic mothers has doubled in the past six years, increasing from 6.6% of all Maryland births in 2000 to 13% of all births in 2006. (Vital Statistics Administration)

## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

**High School Graduation Rates among Females by Race/Ethnicity, Maryland, 2006**



Data Source: MD State Department of Education

- In Maryland, the 2006 female high school graduation rate was 88%.
- High school graduation rates were lowest among black (83% graduation rate) and Hispanic women (84%).

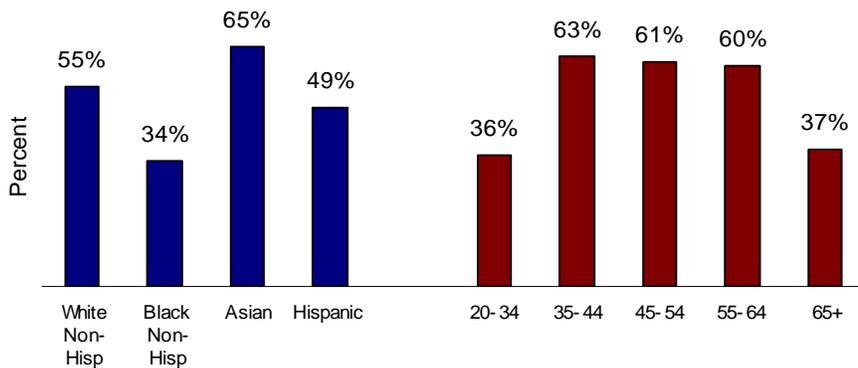


### Perinatal

- Among women who gave birth in 2006, 85% graduated high school. (Vital Statistics Administration)

## MARITAL STATUS

**Maryland Women Who Are Currently Married by Race/Ethnicity and Age, 2006**

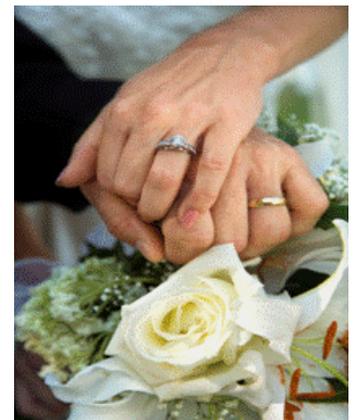


Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

- In 2006, 47% of females reported their marital status as married.
- Marriage prevalence was highest among Asians (65%) and women ages 35-64 (61-63%). Among women ages 15-19, 2% are married (not shown in figure).

### Perinatal

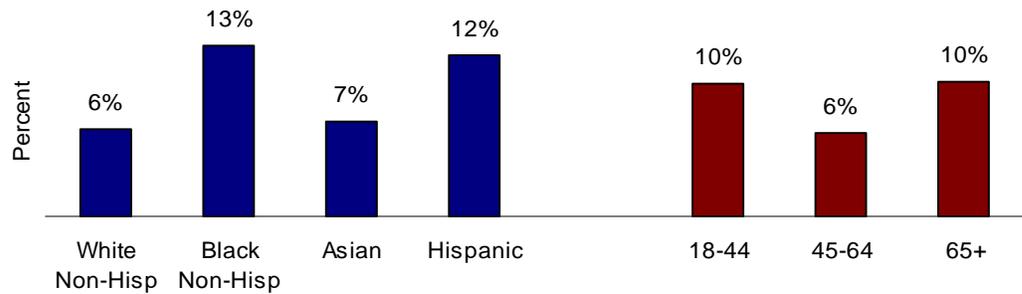
- Among women who gave birth in 2006, 40% were not married. (Vital Statistics Administration)



## POVERTY RATE



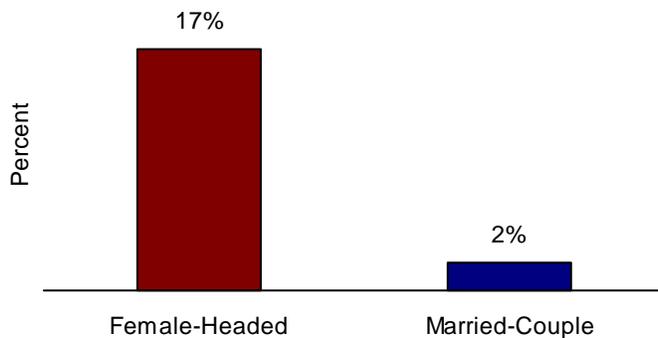
Percent of Maryland Women Below the Poverty Level by Race/Ethnicity and Age, 2006



Data Source: MD Dept. of Planning, US Census Bureau, American Community Survey

- In 2006, Maryland had the highest median household income and lowest poverty rate of all states in the United States.
- The poverty rate for all adult Maryland women was 9% (192,336 women) compared to a rate of 7% for men.
- Black and Hispanic women were the most likely to have incomes below the federal poverty level (FPL).
- Poverty rate for females in Baltimore City is 22%, the highest of any municipality in Maryland.

Percent of Families Below Poverty Level, Maryland 2006



Data Source: MD Dept. of Planning, US Census Bureau, American Community Survey

- Poverty is highest among families headed by single women. In 2006, 16.6% of all female-headed families were below the FPL, compared to 1.9 percent of married-couple families.



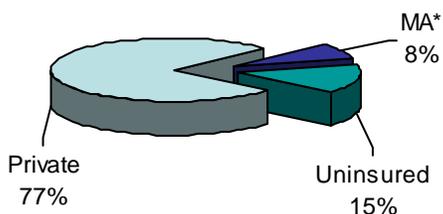
## II. HEALTH CARE ACCESS



## HEALTH CARE COVERAGE



**Health Insurance Coverage for Maryland Women Ages 19-64, 2006**



\*Medical Assistance and other government sources

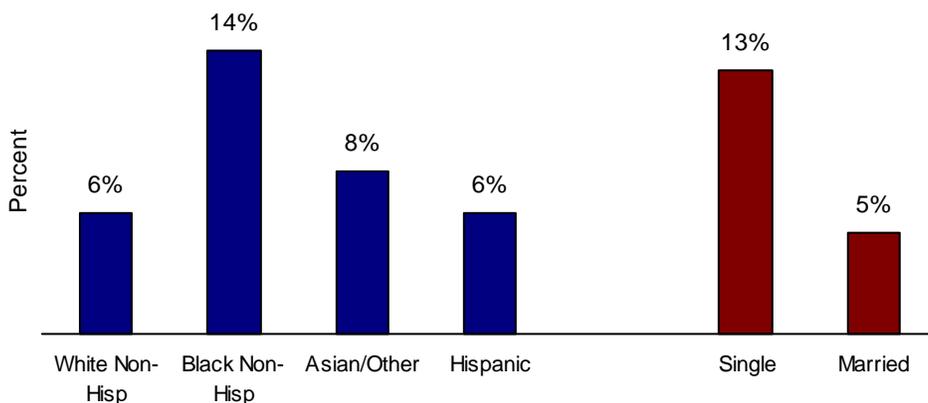
Data Source: Maryland Health Care Commission

- Over three-fourths of adult females have private health insurance coverage.
- Married women were much more likely to have private health insurance (86%) than unmarried women (65%). White women were also more likely to have private health insurance (84%) than black women (69%) and Hispanic women (56%).

### Perinatal

- *Just before pregnancy, two-thirds of mothers had private health insurance and used private insurance to pay for their delivery. (PRAMS 2006)*

**Medicaid Coverage of Maryland Women Ages 19-64 by Race/Ethnicity and Marital Status, 2006**



Data Source: Maryland Health Care Commission

- Medicaid (MA) is a state-federal insurance program for low-income individuals. Women who are pregnant, mothers of children 18 years or under, or disabled are eligible. Childless women and those without disabilities do not qualify for MA.
- MA use is highest among black and single women.
- Among single women, those ages 45-64 (19%) are twice as likely as those ages 19-44 (10%) to use MA (not shown in figure).

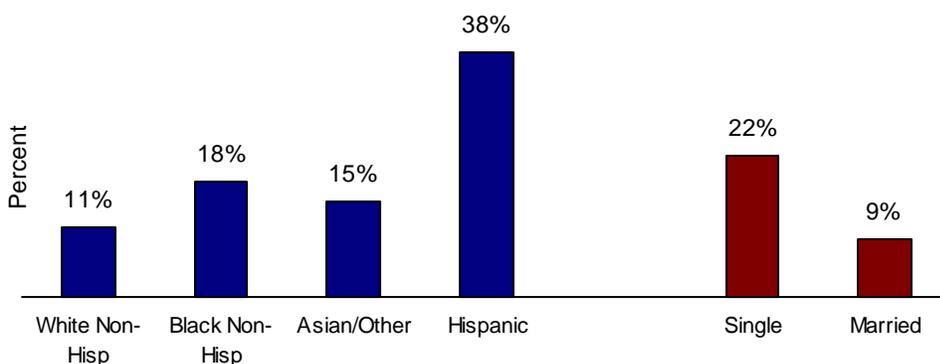
### Perinatal

- *Just before pregnancy, 7% of mothers were on MA. (PRAMS 2006)*
- *In Maryland, pregnant women of any age at or below 250% of FPL are eligible for MA.*
- *Approximately one-third of Maryland births in 2006 were paid by MA. (PRAMS 2006)*

## UNINSURED WOMEN

- Uninsured rates are highest among Hispanic and single women.
- Nearly 4 out of every 5 Hispanic women are uninsured.
- Among single women, those ages 19-44 (25%) are nearly twice as likely as those ages 45-64 (14%) to be uninsured (not shown in figure).

Uninsured Rate, Maryland Women by Race/Ethnicity and Marital Status, 2006



Data Source: Maryland Health Care Commission

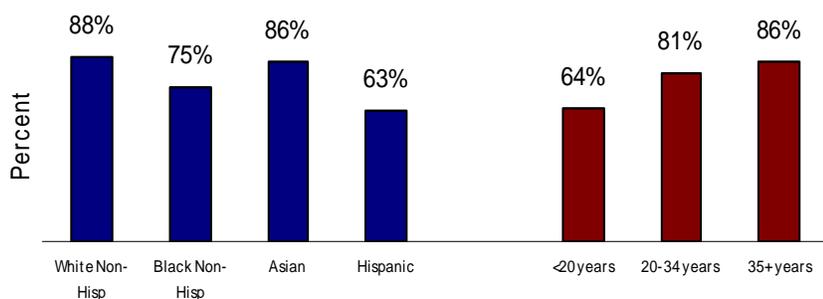
### Perinatal

- *One-third of women were uninsured just before their pregnancy. (PRAMS 2006)*



## INITIATION OF PRENATAL CARE

Percent of Births with 1st Trimester Prenatal Care by Race/Ethnicity and Age, Maryland 2006



Data Source: Vital Statistics Administration

- In 2006, 80% of pregnant women initiated prenatal care during the first trimester. This is a decrease from 2000, when 86% initiated care in the first trimester.
- Hispanic women and teens had the lowest rates of first trimester prenatal care.



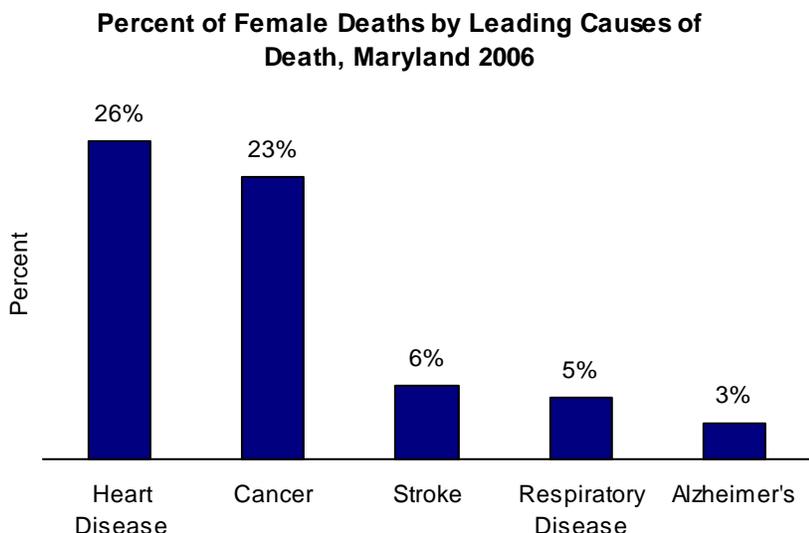
- Leading reasons for late initiation of prenatal care were: not enough money/insurance, couldn't get an appointment, didn't have MA card, and health provider or plan would not start care earlier. (PRAMS 2006)



### **III. MAJOR CAUSES OF DEATH**



CAUSES OF DEATH



Data Source: Vital Statistics Administration



- In 2006, there were 22,284 deaths among Maryland women.
- Heart disease and cancer accounted for nearly half (49%) of all female deaths.

| 15-24 Years | 25-44 Years | 45-64 Years | 65+ Years   |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Accidents   | Cancer      | Cancer      | Heart       |
| Homicide    | Heart       | Heart       | Cancer      |
| Suicide     | HIV         | Stroke      | Stroke      |
| Cancer      | Accidents   | Diabetes    | Lower Resp  |
| Heart       | Stroke      | Lower Resp  | Alzheimer's |

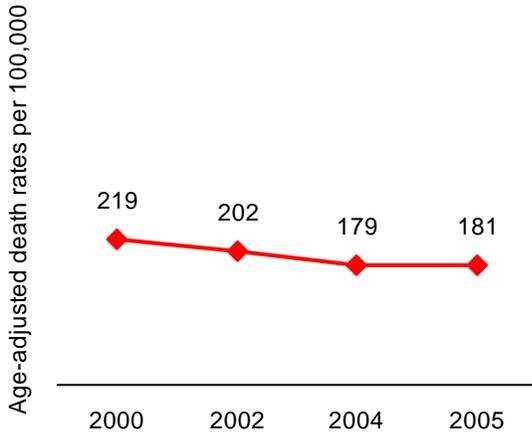
Data Source: Vital Statistics Administration

- Black women had higher death rates than white women for three leading causes of death among women.
- HIV is the third leading cause of death for women of all races in the 25-44 year old age group. HIV is the second leading cause of death among black women ages 25-44 years old.

- Accidents are the leading cause of death for women 15-24 years of age, followed by suicide for white women and homicide for black women. (not shown)
- Black women had over twice the death rate as white women for diabetes.
- White women had nearly twice the death rate for chronic lower respiratory disease than black women.

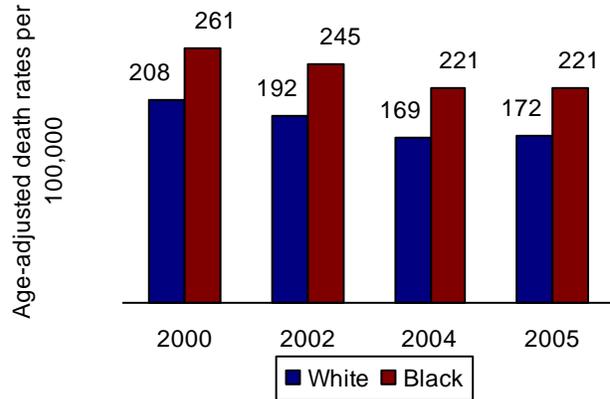
## HEART DISEASE MORTALITY

**Age-Adjusted Heart Disease Death Rates, Maryland Women, 2000-2005**



Data Source: CDC Wonder

**Age-Adjusted Heart Disease Death Rates by Race, Maryland Women, 2000-2005**



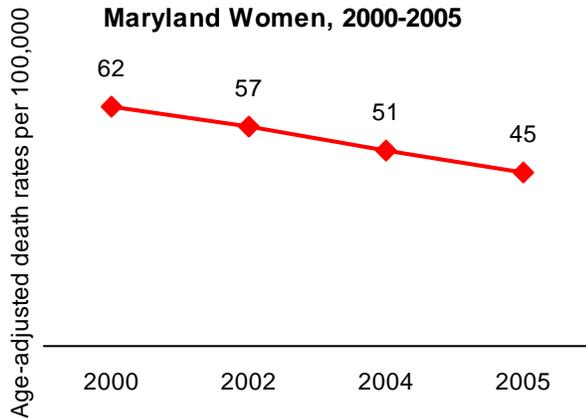
Data Source: CDC Wonder



- Death rates for heart disease have declined from 2000 to 2005.
- Black women have higher death rates than white women for heart disease.

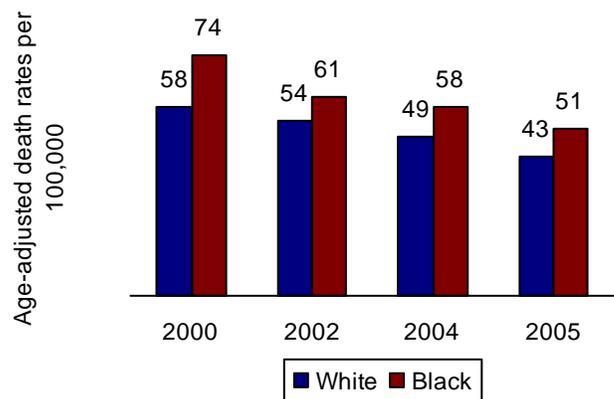
## STROKE MORTALITY

**Age-Adjusted Stroke Death Rates Maryland Women, 2000-2005**



Data Source: CDC Wonder

**Age-Adjusted Stroke Death Rates by Race, Maryland Women, 2000-2005**



Data Source: CDC Wonder

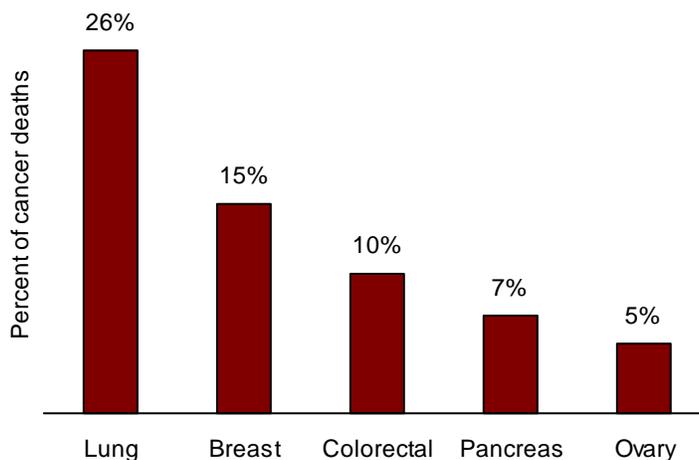
- Death rates for strokes have declined from 2000 to 2005.
- Black women have higher death rates than white women for strokes.

## CANCER MORTALITY

- In 2006, there were 5,178 deaths due to cancer among Maryland women.
- More women died from lung cancer than any other cancer.
- Cancer of the lung/bronchus, breast and colon/rectum accounted for 52% of all cancer deaths among women.
- Lung cancer accounts for over one-fourth of all cancer deaths among women—more than breast and colorectal cancers combined.

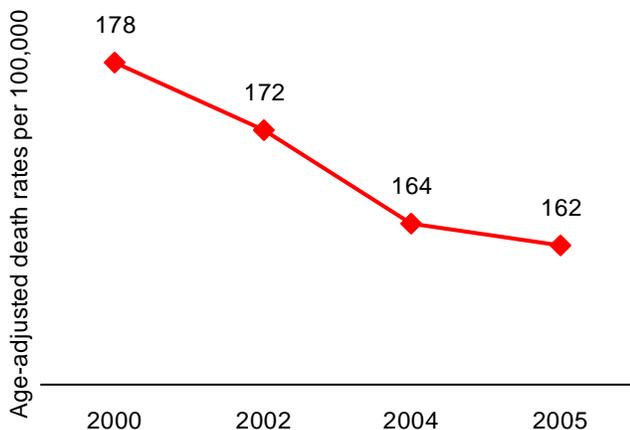


Percent of Cancer Deaths by Site, Maryland Women, 2006



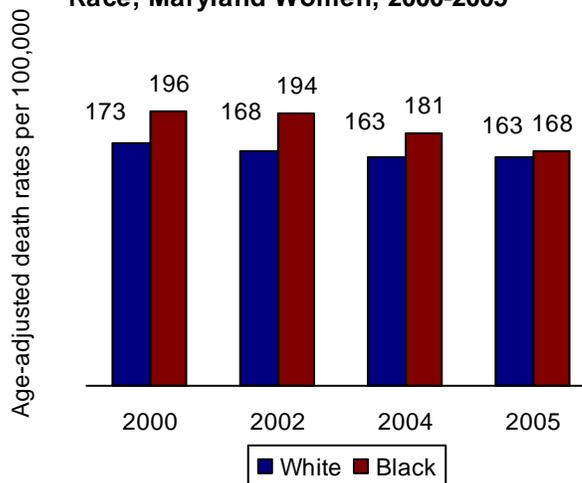
Data Source: Vital Statistics Administration

Age-Adjusted Cancer Death Rate, Maryland Women, 2000-2005



Data Source: CDC Wonder

Age-Adjusted Cancer Death Rates by Race, Maryland Women, 2000-2005

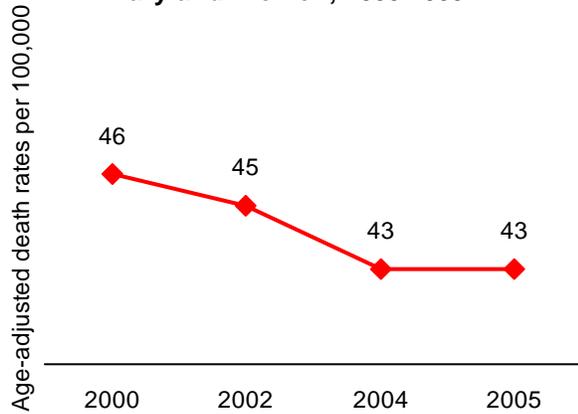


Data Source: CDC Wonder

- Cancer mortality rates for women have declined from 2000 to 2005.
- Cancer death rates are higher for black women than white women.

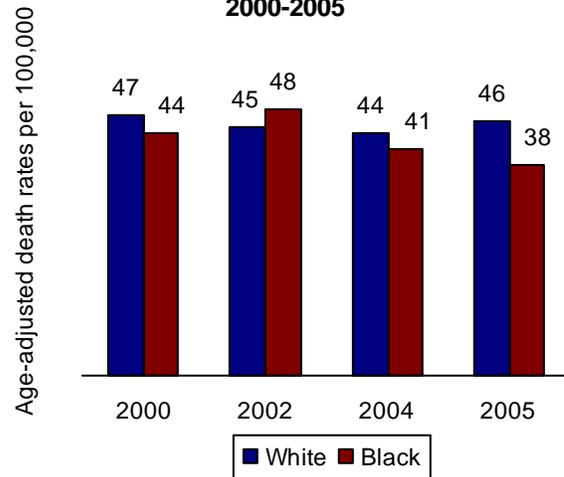
## LUNG CANCER MORTALITY

Age-Adjusted Lung Cancer Death Rate, Maryland Women, 2000-2005



Data Source: CDC Wonder

Age-Adjusted Lung Cancer Death Rates by Race, Maryland Women, 2000-2005



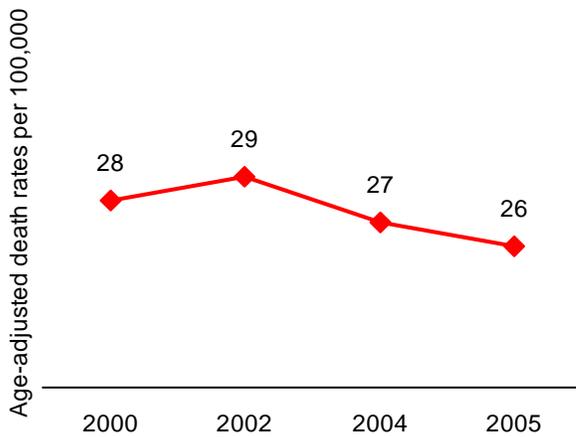
Data Source: CDC Wonder

- Death rates from lung cancer have generally been similar for white and black women.
- The decrease in lung cancer death rate from 2000 to 2005 has been greater for black women (14% decrease) than white women (2% decrease).



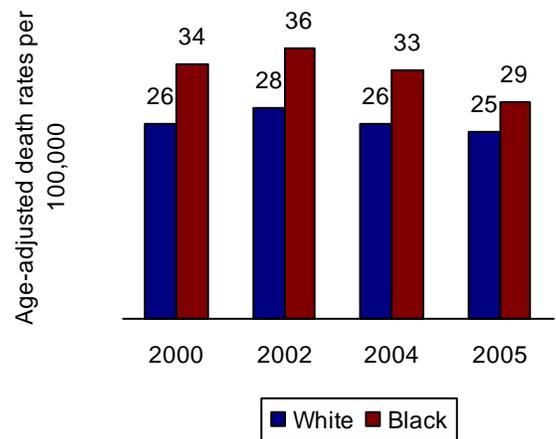
## BREAST CANCER MORTALITY

Age-Adjusted Breast Cancer Death Rate, Maryland Women, 2000-2005



Data Source: CDC Wonder

Age-Adjusted Breast Cancer Death Rates by Race, Maryland Women, 2000-2005

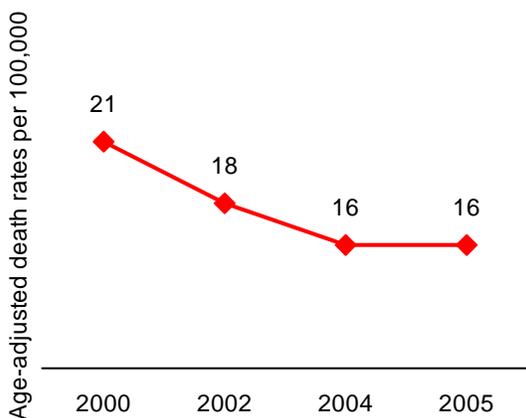


Data Source: CDC Wonder

- Death rates from breast cancer have generally been higher for black women than white women.
- The decrease in breast cancer death rate from 2000 to 2005 has been greater for black women (15% decrease) than white women (4% decrease).

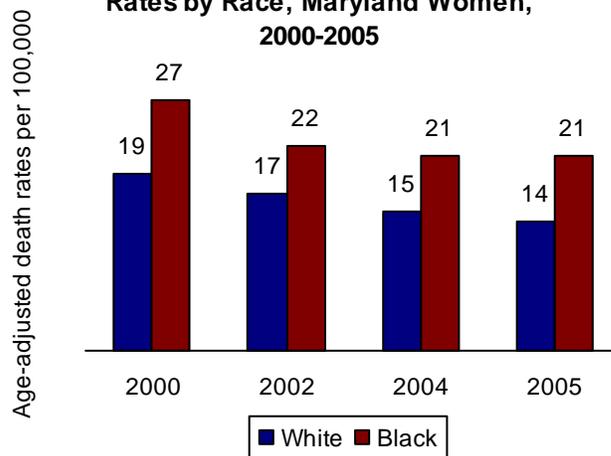
## COLORECTAL CANCER MORTALITY

Age-Adjusted Colorectal Cancer Death Rate, Maryland Women, 2000-2005



Data Source: CDC Wonder

Age-Adjusted Colorectal Cancer Death Rates by Race, Maryland Women, 2000-2005



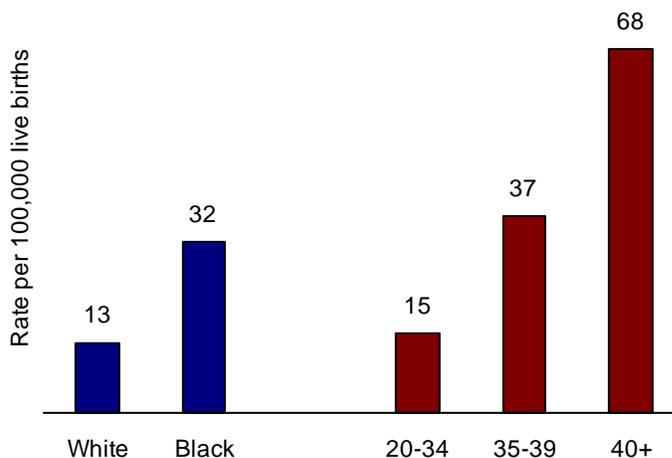
Data Source: CDC Wonder

- Black women have higher death rates from colorectal cancer than white women.
- Colorectal death rates have declined from 2000 to 2005 for both white and black women.

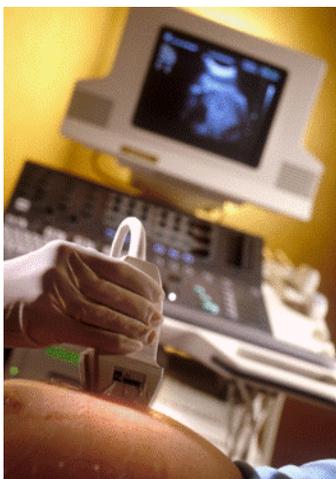
## MATERNAL MORTALITY

- The 2001-2005 Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) in Maryland was 18.9 per 100,000 live births, an increase from the 1996-2000 rate of 13.1.

Maternal Mortality Rate by Race and Age, Maryland 2001-2005

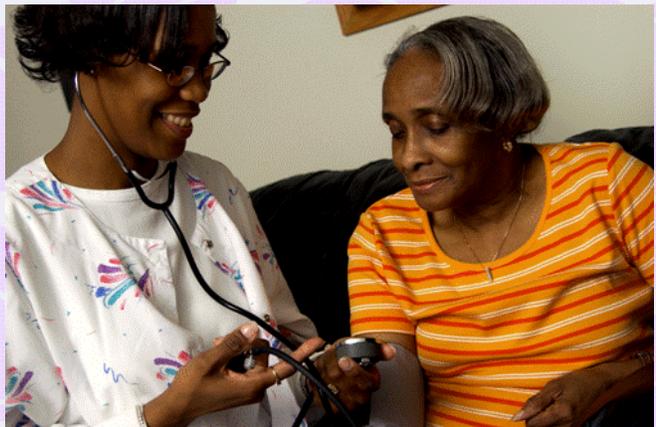


Data Source: Vital Statistics Administration



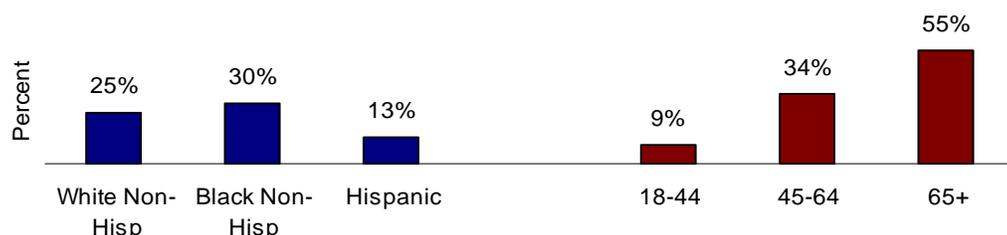
- The MMR among women 40 years of age or older is four times the MMR for women ages 20-34.
- The MMR among black women is 2.5 times the MMR of white women.

## IV. CHRONIC CONDITIONS



## HYPERTENSION

**Percent of Maryland Women Who Report Having High Blood Pressure by Race/Ethnicity and Age, 2005**



Data Source: BRFSS

- In 2005, 25% of Maryland women reported being told by a health provider that they had hypertension.
- Hypertension was most prevalent among blacks and women over 65 years of age.

### Perinatal

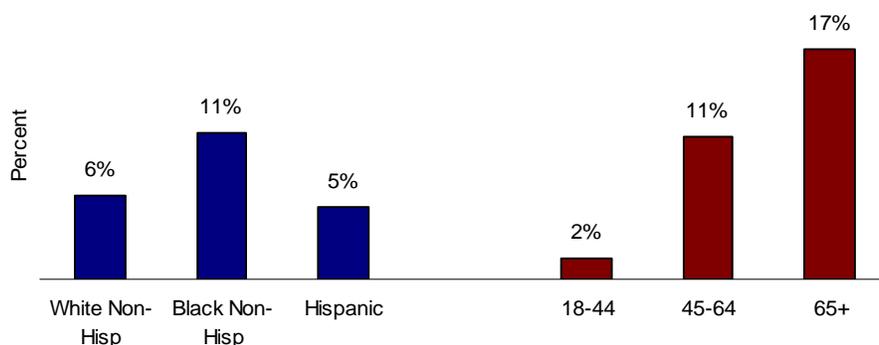
- Ten percent of women reported having hypertension during pregnancy and 3% reported having hypertension during the three months before pregnancy. (PRAMS 2006)



## DIABETES

- In 2006, 7% of Maryland women reported having been told by a health provider that they had diabetes.
- Diabetes was most prevalent among black women and women over 65 years of age.

**Percent of Maryland Women Who Report Having Diabetes by Race/Ethnicity and Age, 2006**



Data Source: BRFSS



### Perinatal

- Nine percent of women reported having gestational diabetes (occurring only during pregnancy) and 2% reported they had diabetes before pregnancy. (PRAMS 2006)

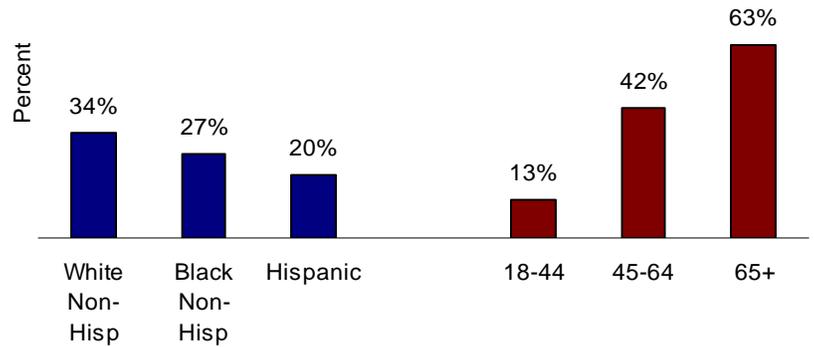
## ARTHRITIS

- In 2005, 31% of Maryland women reported they were told by a health provider that they had arthritis, fibromyalgia, gout or rheumatoid arthritis.



- Arthritis is most prevalent among non-Hispanic white women.

Percent of Maryland Women Who Report Having Arthritis by Race/Ethnicity and Age, 2005

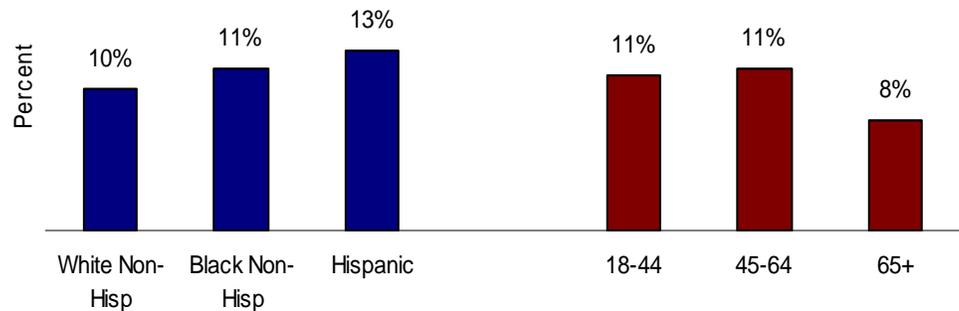


Data Source: BRFSS

## ASTHMA

- In 2006, 10% of Maryland women reported that they currently have asthma.
- Three percent of women reported they had asthma in the past but not currently.

Percent of Maryland Women Who Report Having Asthma by Race/Ethnicity and Age, 2006



Data Source: BRFSS

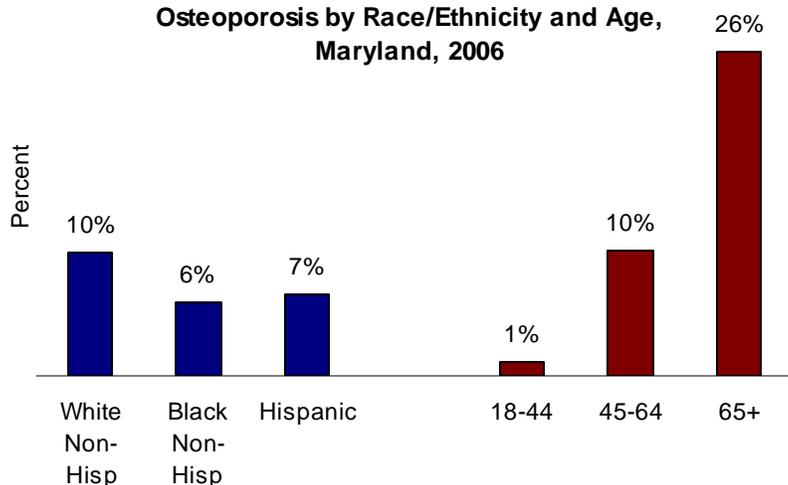


### Perinatal

- *Nine percent of mothers reported having asthma before pregnancy. (PRAMS 2006)*

## OSTEOPOROSIS

Percent of Women Who Report Having Osteoporosis by Race/Ethnicity and Age, Maryland, 2006



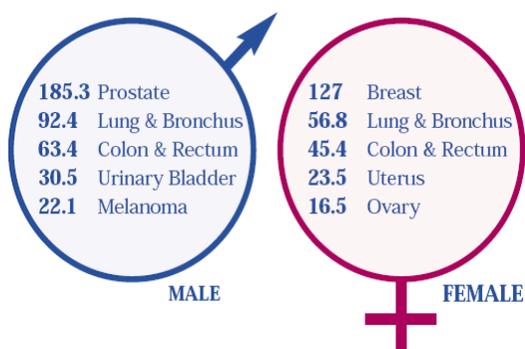
Data Source: BRFSS

- Eight percent of adult Maryland women report being told by a health provider that they have osteoporosis.
- Osteoporosis is most prevalent among non-Hispanic white women.
- Over one-fourth of women ages 65 and over report having been told that they have osteoporosis.



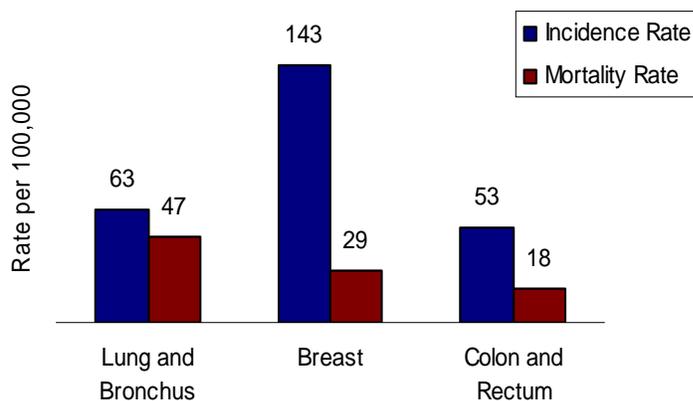
## CANCER INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY RATES

Cancer Rates by Gender, Maryland 2006  
(Rate per 100,000)



Data Source: Maryland Cancer Registry

Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates for Women, Maryland, 2003



Data Sources: Maryland Cancer Registry (Incidence data),  
Vital Statistics Administration (Mortality, Population Data)

- Breast cancer is the most common cancer among women, but lung cancer has the highest cancer mortality rate.

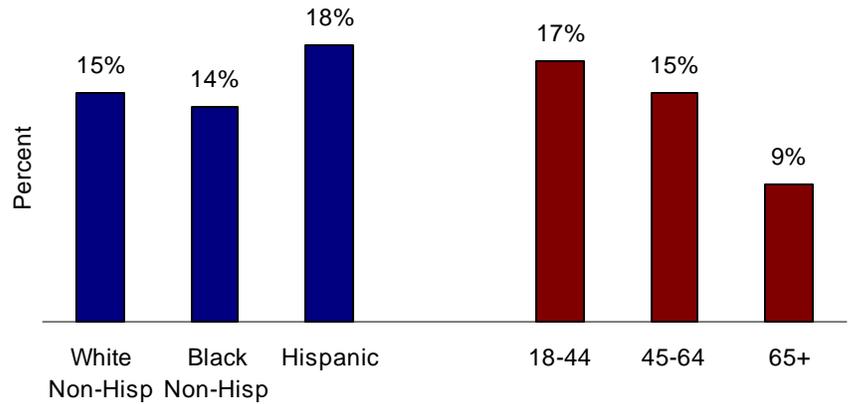
## MENTAL HEALTH

- In 2006, 15% of women reported that their mental health was not good for at least eight days out of the previous month.



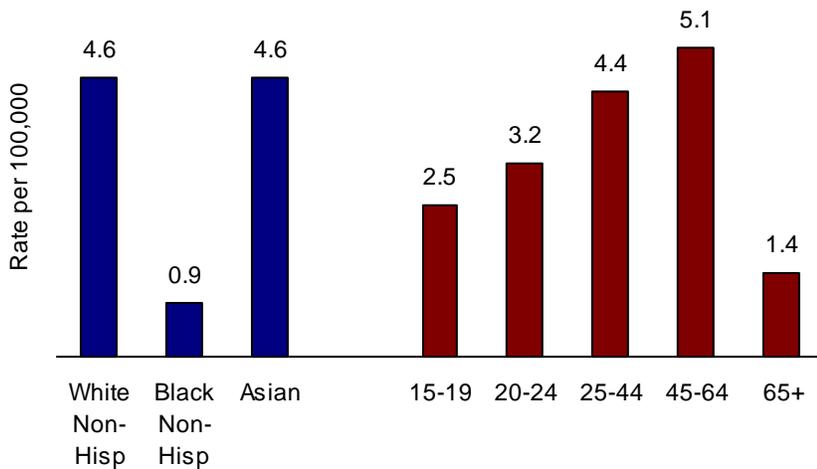
- Poor mental health was nearly twice as common among women ages 18-44 than those ages 65+.

Percentage of Women Reporting 8+ Days/Month Where Mental Health Was Not Good, Maryland, 2006



Data Source: BRFSS

Suicide Rate by Race/Ethnicity and Age, Maryland Women, 2006



Data Source: Vital Statistics Administration

- The female suicide rate is highest among women ages 45-64 and lowest among women 65+.
- Suicide is the third leading cause of death among women 15-24 years of age.



### Perinatal

- When asked how often they felt depressed, down or hopeless in the months after delivery, 8% of mothers reported “always” or “almost always,” 27% replied “sometimes.” (PRAMS 2006)

## FEMALE STD RATES



- Female chlamydia rates have increased 37% between 2000 and 2006.
- Maryland has one of the ten highest female syphilis and chlamydia rates of any state in the U.S.
- Female chlamydia and gonorrhea rates are highest among the 15-24 year old age group.

| Female STD Rates. Maryland, 2000-2006    |                              |       |       |       |
|--|------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
|  | 2000                         | 2002  | 2004  | 2006  |
|  | Rate per 100,000 females     |       |       |       |
| <b>Chlamydia</b>                         | 437.7                        | 491.3 | 561.8 | 600.6 |
| <b>Gonorrhea</b>                         | 166.4                        | 162.9 | 150.9 | 133.4 |
| <b>Syphilis, Primary &amp; Secondary</b> | 4.2                          | 1.9   | 3.2   | 2.1   |
|  | Rate per 100,000 live births |       |       |       |
| <b>Congenital Syphilis</b>               | 22.2                         | 25.9  | 13.4  | 25.5  |

Data Source: CDC

### Perinatal

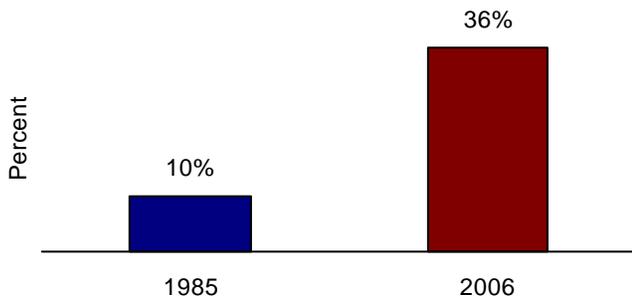
- In 2006, the Maryland congenital syphilis rate (25.5 cases per 100,000 live births) was the second highest of any state in the U.S. (CDC STD Program)



**AIDS**



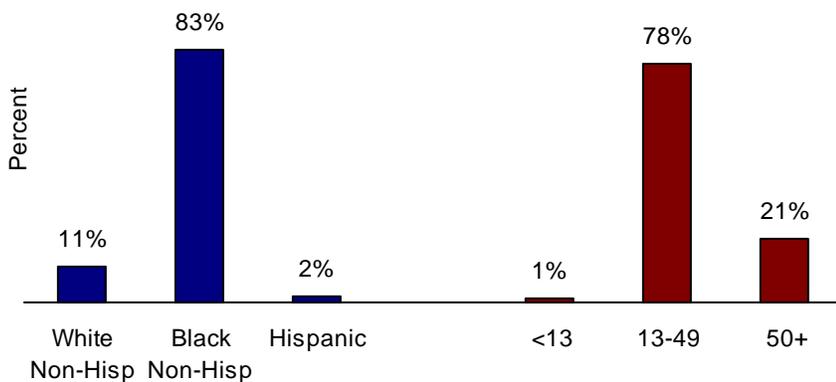
**Percentage of New AIDS Cases that are Female, Maryland, 1985, 2006**



Data Source: AIDS Administration

- The proportion of newly diagnosed female AIDS cases in Maryland (AIDS incidence) has nearly quadrupled over the past 21 years, increasing from 10% in 1985 to 36% of newly diagnosed AIDS cases in 2006.

**Percentage of Female HIV Cases by Age and Race/Ethnicity, Maryland 2006**



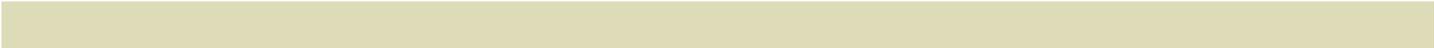
Data Source: AIDS Administration

- Five out of every six women with HIV in Maryland are black.



**Perinatal**

- Among women with HIV, 78% are of reproductive ages (age 13-49).
- Treatment during pregnancy with combination antiretroviral medication can decrease the perinatal transmission of HIV to less than 2%.
- HIV testing should be done as part of the prenatal standard group of tests.
- In Maryland, 80% of mothers who delivered in 2006 reported that they were tested for HIV during pregnancy or delivery. (PRAMS 2006)

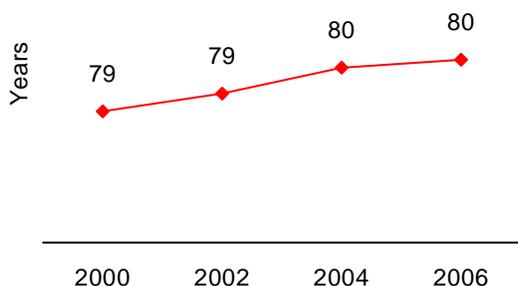


## V. HEALTH STATUS



## LIFE EXPECTANCY

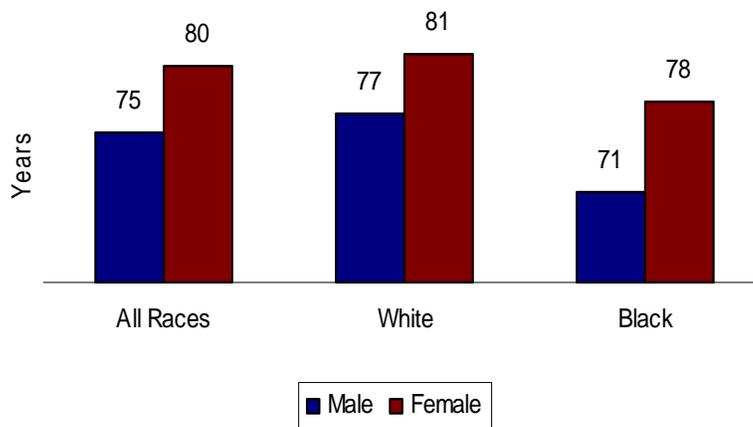
### Female Life Expectancy, Maryland 2000-2006



Data Source: Vital Statistics Administration

- The life expectancy in Maryland for a female infant born in 2006 was 80.4 years. This is five years more than the life expectancy for Maryland males.

### Life Expectancy by Race for Maryland Men & Women, 2006



Data Source: Vital Statistics Administration

- Black females have a life expectancy that is 3.5 years less than white females. Black males have a life expectancy that is 5.9 years less than white males.



## HOSPITALIZATIONS

### Top 5 Principal Diagnoses for Non-Obstetric Female Patients in Maryland Hospitals by Age Group, 2006

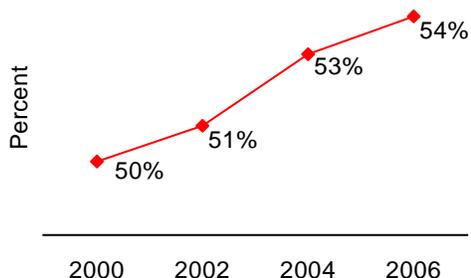
| 18-44 Years  | 45-64 Years   | 65-79 Years  | 80+ Years  |
|--|---|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Affective Disorders 8%</li> <li>Benign Uterine Neoplasm 4%</li> <li>Chest Pain 3%</li> <li>Skin Infection 3%</li> <li>Biliary Disorders 3%</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chest Pain 6%</li> <li>Osteoarthritis 4%</li> <li>Coronary Atherosclerosis 3%</li> <li>Back Problems 3%</li> <li>Affective Disorders 3%</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Osteoarthritis 5%</li> <li>Coronary Atherosclerosis 5%</li> <li>Congestive Heart Failure 5%</li> <li>Chest Pain 4%</li> <li>Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease 3%</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Congestive Heart Failure 6%</li> <li>Septicemia 5%</li> <li>Urinary Tract Infection 4%</li> <li>Pneumonia 4%</li> <li>Dysrhythmia 4%</li> </ul> |

Data Source: HSCRC

- Affective disorders such as depression were the leading cause of hospitalization for women ages 18-44 and the fifth leading cause of hospitalization for women ages 45-64.
- Disorders relating to heart disease and arthritis were leading causes of hospitalization for women ages 45-79.
- Heart disease, blood-borne infections, urinary tract infections and pneumonia were leading causes of hospitalization for women over 80 years of age.

## OBESITY

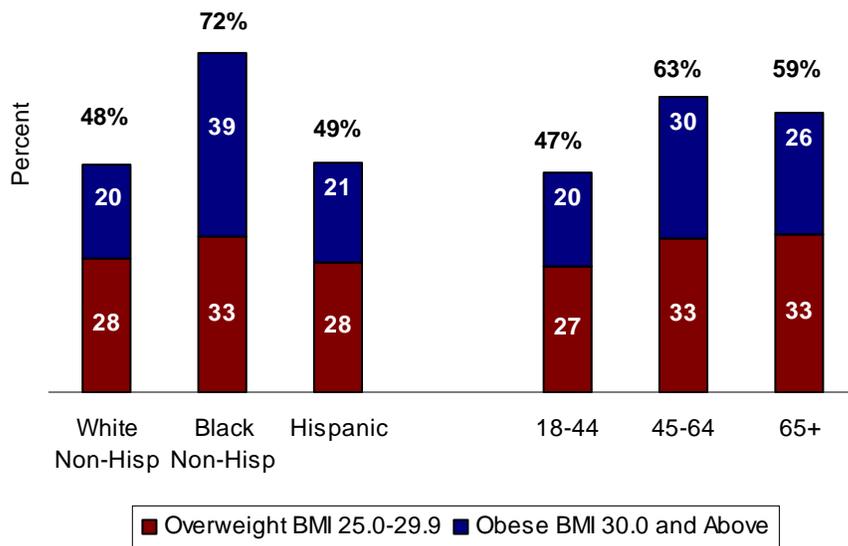
**Percent of Maryland Women Who are Overweight or Obese, 2000-2006**



Data Source: BRFSS

- In 2006, 54% of women in Maryland reported they were overweight (30%) or obese (24%).
- Black women (39%) and women ages 45-64 (30%) had the highest self-reported rates of obesity.

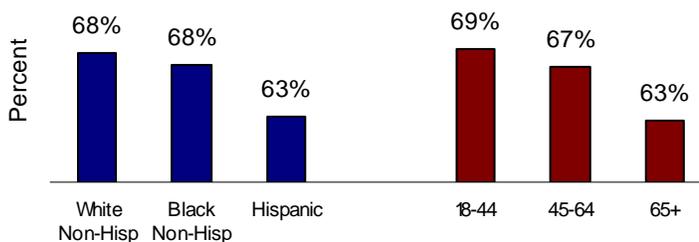
**Weight Classification Based on Body Mass Index (BMI) by Race/ Ethnicity and Age, Maryland, 2006**



Data Source: BRFSS

## NUTRITION AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

**Maryland Women Who Did Not Eat the Recommended 5 or More Servings of Fruits and Vegetables per Day by Race/Ethnicity and Age, 2006**



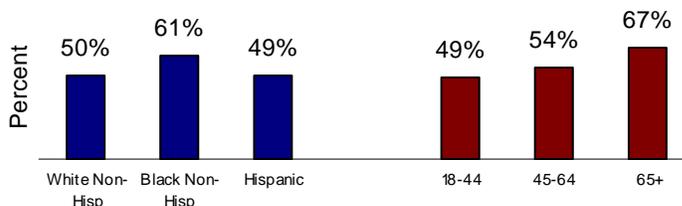
Data Source: BRFSS

- In 2006, 67% of women did not eat the recommended five servings of fruits and vegetables per day.



- In 2006, 53% of women were not physically active at a moderate level (30+ minutes moderate activity per day, 5+ days per week).

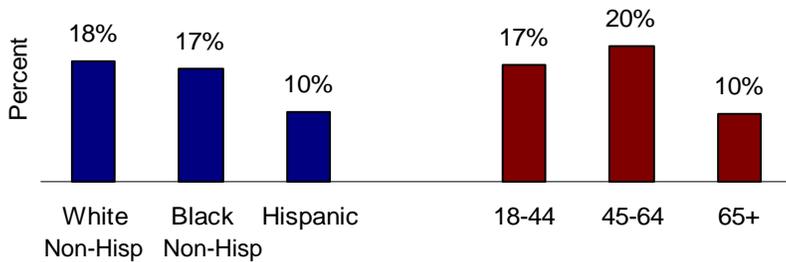
**Percentage of Maryland Women Who Did Not Exercise Moderately by Race/ Ethnicity and Age, 2006**



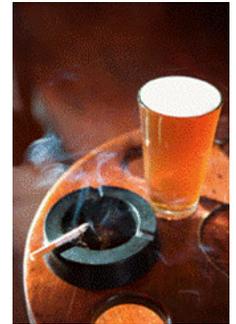
Data Source: BRFSS

## CIGARETTE SMOKING

**Maryland Women Who Are Current Smokers by Race/Ethnicity and Age, 2006**

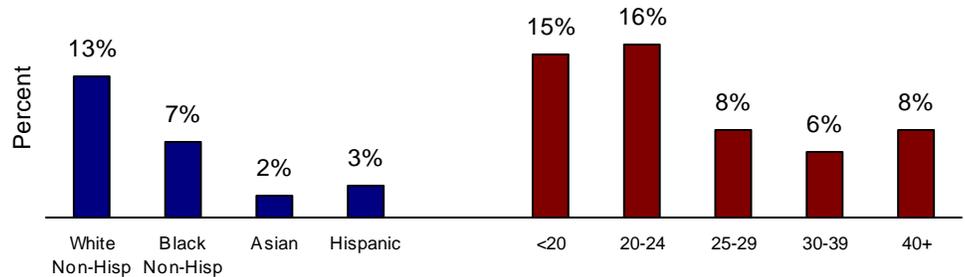


- In 2006, 17% of women reported smoking cigarettes during the past month. The percentage of female smokers has decreased gradually from 2000 (19%).



Data Source: BRFSS

**Cigarette Smoking During Last Three Months of Pregnancy, Maryland, 2001-2006**



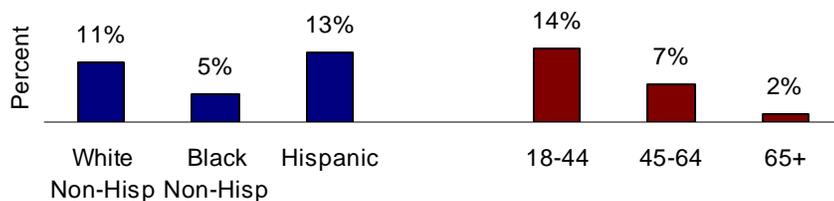
*Perinatal*

- For 2001-2006 births, 10% of women smoked during pregnancy.

Data Source: PRAMS

## ALCOHOL USE

**Maryland Women Who Reported Binge Drinking in the Past Month by Race/Ethnicity and Age, 2006**



- In 2006, 9% of women reported at least one binge drinking episode (5 or more drinks at one time) in the past month and 5% reported chronic drinking (at least one drink per day in the past month).

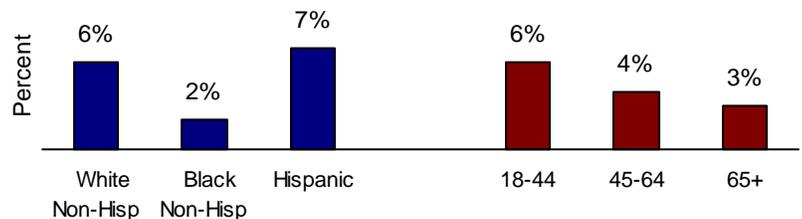
Data Source: BRFSS

- Both binge and chronic drinking were reported most commonly by Hispanic and white women and women ages 18-44.

*Perinatal*

- For 2001-2006 births, 8% of women reported alcohol use during pregnancy. (PRAMS 2001-2006)

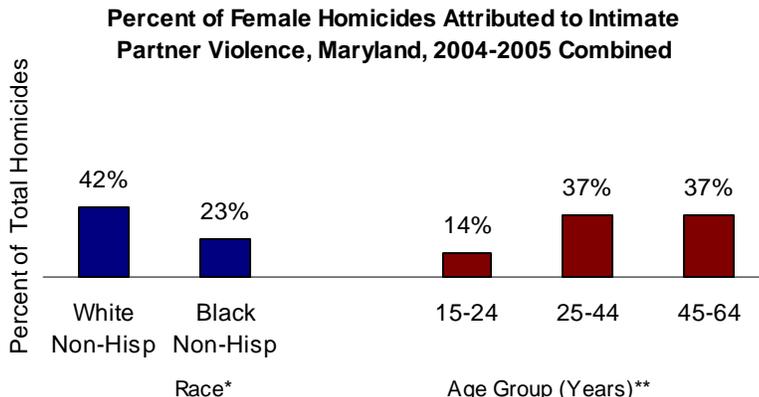
**Maryland Women Who Reported Chronic Drinking in the Past Month by Race/Ethnicity and Age, 2006**



Data Source: BRFSS

## DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

- In 2006, females were the victims in 76% of Maryland crimes (n=21,965) associated with domestic violence (DV). Assault accounted for 91% of DV crimes against women. (2006 Uniform Crime Report, Maryland State Police)
- In 2004-2005, at least 30% of female homicides (41 out of 137 total female homicides to women ages 15 and over) was attributed to intimate partner violence (IPV). However, 45% of homicides did not have sufficient information to determine circumstance. (Violent Death Reporting System)
- At least 37% of homicides to women ages 25-64 and 42% of homicides to white non-Hispanic women were attributed to IPV.

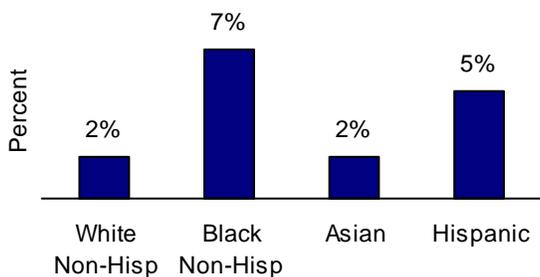


Data Source: Maryland Violent Death Reporting System, Center for Preventive Health Services

\* 52 of 125 total homicides in these racial groups did not have sufficient information to determine circumstance

\*\* 57 of 127 total homicides in these age groups did not have sufficient information to determine circumstance

**Physical Abuse by Partner During Pregnancy, Maryland, 2001-2006**



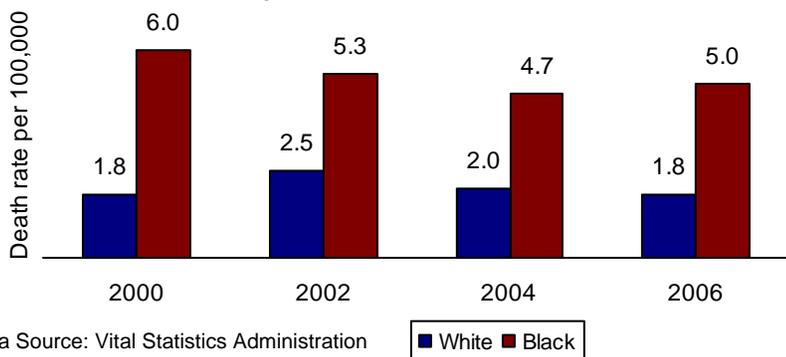
Data Source: PRAMS

### Perinatal

- Physical abuse during pregnancy by a partner was reported more than twice as often by black and Hispanic mothers than white or Asian mothers. (PRAMS 2001-2006)
- Homicide is the leading cause of pregnancy-associated deaths in Maryland, accounting for 20% of deaths to women during pregnancy or within one year after delivery. (JAMA March 2001)

## HOMICIDE

**Homicide Rates by Race, Maryland Women, 2000-2006**



Data Source: Vital Statistics Administration

■ White ■ Black

- The homicide rate for black females is more than double the rate for white females.

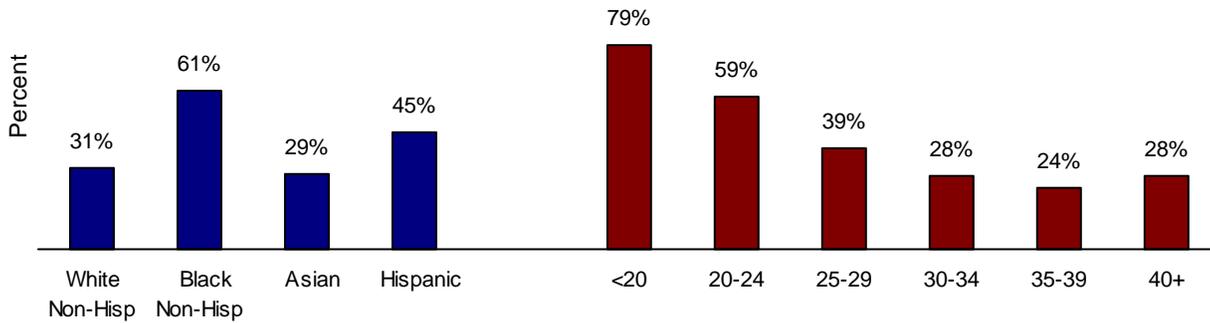


**PERINATAL HEALTH**



Unintended Pregnancy

**Unintended Pregnancies Among Women with Live Births, Maryland, 2006**



Data Source: PRAMS

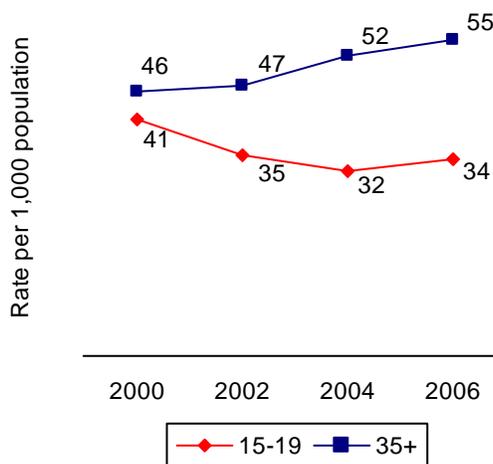
- In 2006, 40% of postpartum mothers reported that their most recent pregnancy was unintended (wanted pregnancy later or not at all). (PRAMS 2006)



Birth Rates

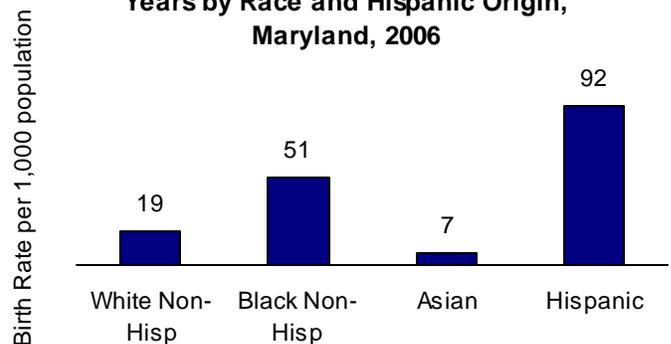
- The 2006 adolescent birth rate was 34 per 1,000 women ages 15-19 years. The adolescent birth rate had been falling up until 2006, when it rose 6% from the 2005 rate. The birth rate for women ages 35+ has been steadily rising and is now 55 per 1,000 women ages 35 and over.

**Birth Rates for 15-19 and 35+ Age Groups, Maryland, 2000-2006**



Data Source: Vital Statistics Administration

**Birth Rates for Adolescents Ages 15-19 Years by Race and Hispanic Origin, Maryland, 2006**

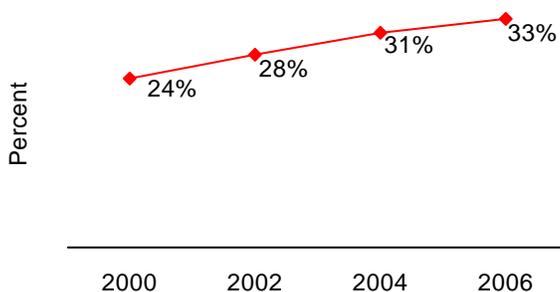


Data Source: Vital Statistics Administration

- The adolescent (ages 15-19) birth rate is highest among Hispanic women (92) and nearly three times the state average (34).

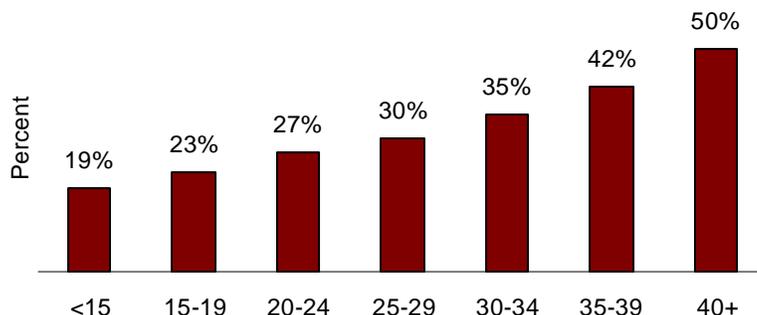
### C-Section

Percent of Births Delivered as Cesarean Section, Maryland, 2000-2006



Data Source: Vital Statistics Administration

Cesarean Section Rate by Age, Maryland, 2006

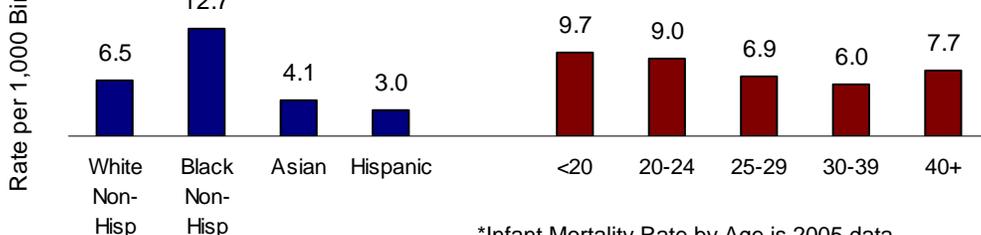


Data Source: Vital Statistics Administration

- The c-section rate has risen steadily since 2000. One out of every three mothers delivered by c-section in 2006.
- One out of every two mothers age 40+ delivered babies by c-section in 2006.

### Infant Mortality

Infant Mortality Rate by Maternal Race/Ethnicity and Age, Maryland, 2005\*, 2006\*



Data Source: Vital Statistics Administration

\*Infant Mortality Rate by Age is 2005 data.

\*\*Infant Mortality Rate by Race/Ethnicity is 2006 data.

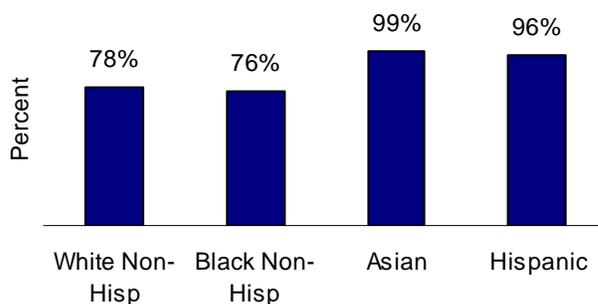
- The infant mortality rate for black infants is twice that for white infants.



### Breastfeeding Initiation

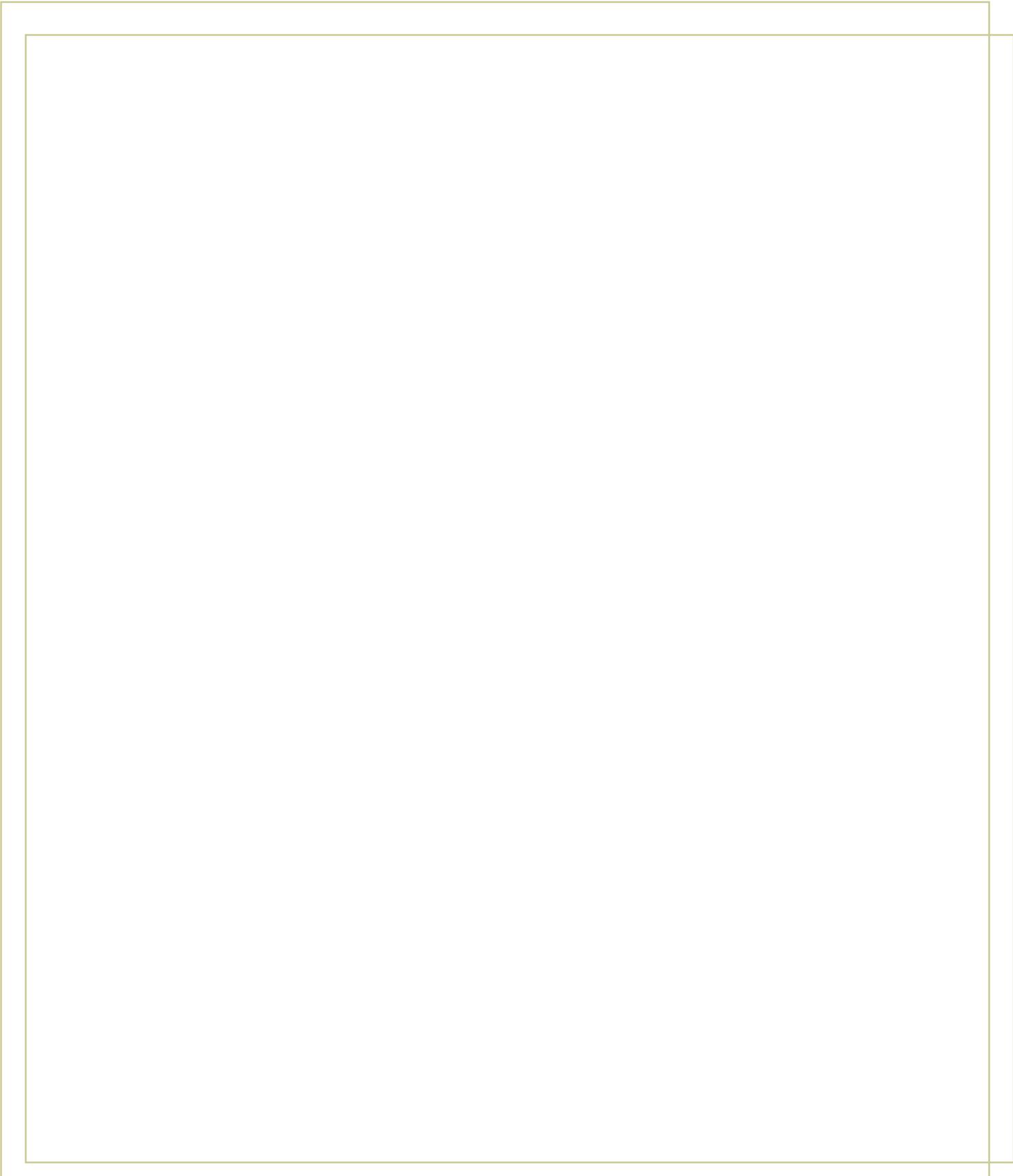
- In 2006, 81% of infants were breastfed after delivery. Breastfeeding initiation rates were highest among Asian and Hispanic women and lowest among women under age 25.

Breastfeeding Initiation Rate by Race/Ethnicity, Maryland, 2006



Data Source: PRAMS



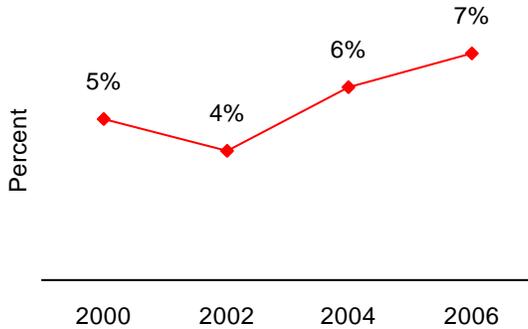


## VI. PREVENTIVE HEALTH



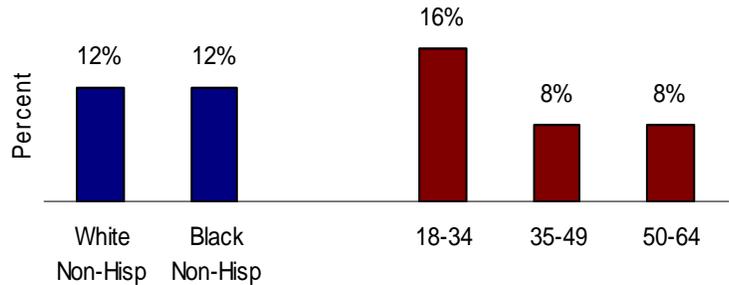
## CERVICAL CANCER SCREENING

**Maryland Women Who Have Never Had a Pap Smear, 2000-2006**



Data Source: BRFSS

**Percentage of Maryland Women Who Have Not Had a Pap Smear Within the Past 3 Years by Race and Age, 2006**



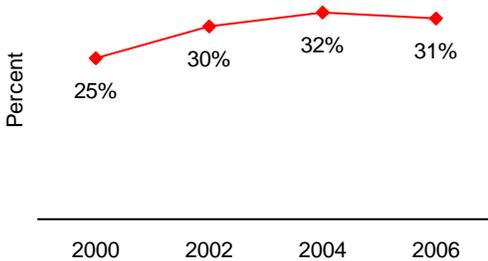
Data Source: BRFSS

- The percentage of women not ever having a Pap smear has risen from 4% in 2002 to 7% in 2006.

- In 2006, 7% of women reported not ever having a Pap smear. Twelve percent of women reported not having a Pap smear within the last three years.

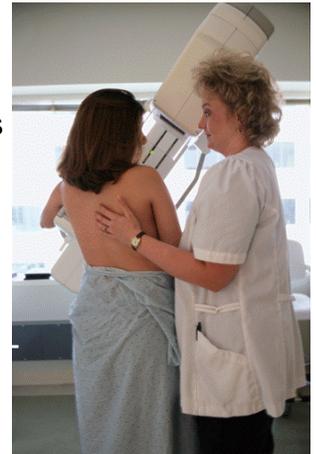
## BREAST CANCER SCREENING

**Percentage of Maryland Women Who Had Not Had a Mammogram Within the Past Year, Maryland, 2000-2006**

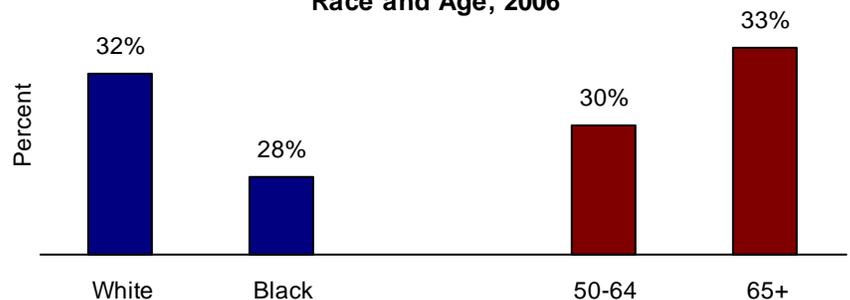


Data Source: BRFSS

- In 2006, 31% of women over 50 years of age had not had a mammogram within the past year. This percentage has increased from 25% in 2000.
- Women ages 65+ years of age (33%) and white women were most likely not to have had a mammogram within the past year.



**Percentage of Maryland Women Who Have Not Had a Mammogram Within the Past Year by Race and Age, 2006**

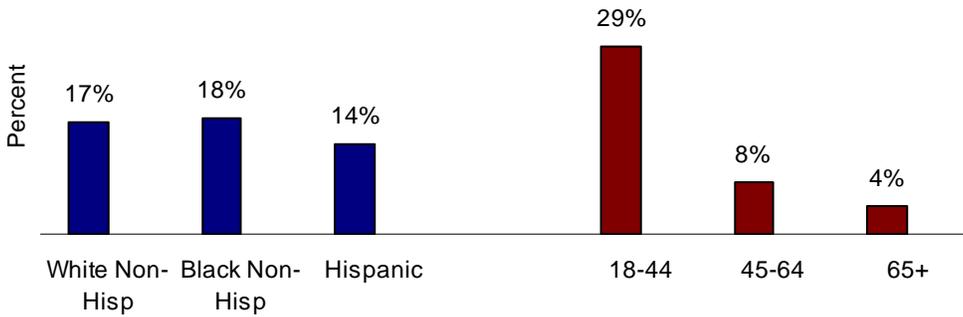


Data Source: BRFSS

- In 2006, 6% of black women and 4% of white women had never had a mammogram.

## CHOLESTEROL CHECK

**Maryland Women Who Have Not Had Their Cholesterol Checked Within the Last 5 Years by Race/Ethnicity and Age, 2005**



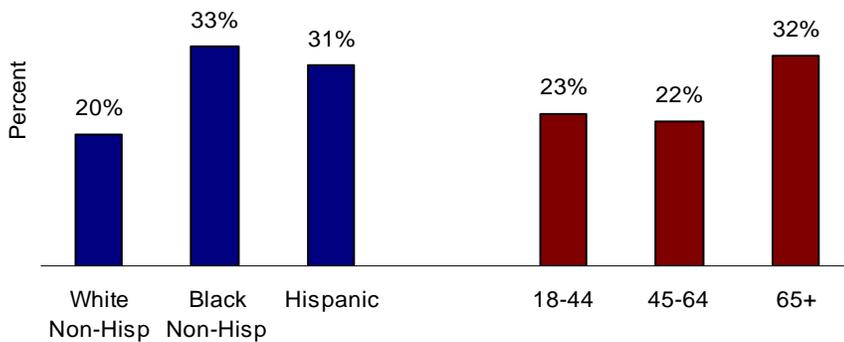
Data Source: BRFSS



- In 2005, 18% of women had not had their cholesterol level checked within the last five years. This includes 15% of women who have never had their cholesterol level checked.

## ORAL HEALTH

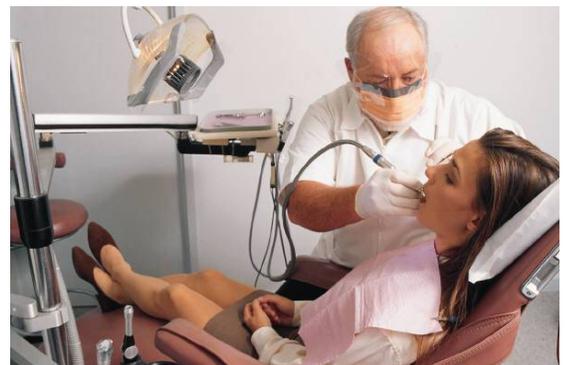
**Maryland Women Who Have Not Visited the Dentist Within the Last Year by Race/Ethnicity and Age, 2006**



Data Source: BRFSS

- In 2006, 24% of women had not visited a dentist, for any reason, within the past year.
- Women ages 65 years and over, black and Hispanic women were least likely to have visited a dentist within the past year.

- Hispanic women reported never having had a dental visit at much higher rates (3.5%) than white or black women



## MARYLAND PROFILE

| Population Characteristics  | White | Black | Asian | White Non-Hisp | Black Non-Hisp | Hispanic | 18-44 years | 45-64 years | 65+ years | MD Total | US Total   |
|---|-------|-------|-------|----------------|----------------|----------|-------------|-------------|-----------|----------|------------|
| Female Population (percent): 2006                                     |       |       | 5%    | 58%            | 30%            | 6%       | 38%         | 26%         | 13%       |          |            |
| High School Graduation (percent): 2006                                |       |       | 96%   | 92%            | 83%            | 84%      |             |             |           | 88%      | 75%        |
| Currently Married (percent): 2006                                     |       |       | 65%   | 55%            | 34%            | 49%      |             |             |           | 47%      | 48%        |
| Living Below Poverty Level (percent): 2006                            |       |       | 7%    | 6%             | 13%            | 12%      | 10%         | 6%          | 10%       | 9%       | 14%        |
| Health Care Access  | White | Black | Asian | White Non-Hisp | Black Non-Hisp | Hispanic | 18-44 years | 45-64 years | 65+ years | MD Total | US Total   |
| Have private health insurance (percent): 2006                         | 84%   | 69%   |       |                |                | 56%      |             |             |           | 77%      | 70%        |
| Medicaid Coverage (percent): 2006                                     |       |       | 8%    | 6%             | 14%            | 6%       | 10%         | 19%         |           | 8%       | 9%         |
| Uninsured (percent): 2006   |       |       | 15%   | 11%            | 18%            | 38%      | 25%         | 14%         |           | 15%      | 18%        |
| Births to Women receiving 1st Trimester Prenatal care (percent): 2006 |       |       | 86%   | 88%            | 75%            | 63%      |             |             |           | 80%      | 84% (2005) |
| Key Causes of Death   | White | Black | Asian | White Non-Hisp | Black Non-Hisp | Hispanic | 18-44 years | 45-64 years | 65+ years | MD Total | US Total   |
| Heart Disease (rate per 100,000): 2005                                | 172   | 221   |       |                |                |          |             |             |           | 181      | 172        |
| Stroke (rate per 100,000): 2005                                       | 43    | 51    |       |                |                |          |             |             |           | 45       | 46         |
| Cancer-all types (rate per 100,000): 2005                             | 163   | 168   |       |                |                |          |             |             |           | 162      | 156        |
| Lung Cancer (rate per 100,000): 2005                                  | 46    | 38    |       |                |                |          |             |             |           | 43       | 41         |
| Breast Cancer (rate per 100,000): 2005                                | 25    | 29    |       |                |                |          |             |             |           | 26       | 24         |
| Colorectal Cancer (rate per 100,000): 2005                            | 14    | 21    |       |                |                |          |             |             |           | 16       | 15         |
| Maternal Mortality (rate per 100,000 live births): 2001-2005          | 13    | 32    |       |                |                |          |             |             |           | 19       | 15 (2005)  |
| Chronic Conditions  | White | Black | Asian | White Non-Hisp | Black Non-Hisp | Hispanic | 18-44 years | 45-64 years | 65+ years | MD Total | US Total   |
| Hypertension (percent): 2005  |       |       |       | 25%            | 30%            | 13%      | 9%          | 34%         | 55%       | 25%      | 25%        |
| Diabetes (percent): 2006  |       |       |       | 6%             | 11%            | 5%       | 2%          | 11%         | 17%       | 7%       | 7%         |
| Arthritis (percent): 2005   |       |       |       | 34%            | 27%            | 20%      | 13%         | 42%         | 63%       | 31%      | 31%        |
| Asthma (percent): 2006  |       |       |       | 10%            | 11%            | 13%      | 11%         | 11%         | 8%        | 10%      | 10%        |
| Osteoporosis (percent): 2006  |       |       |       | 10%            | 6%             | 7%       | 1%          | 10%         | 26%       | 8%       | N/A        |
| Mental Health not good (percent): 2006                                |       |       |       | 15%            | 14%            | 18%      | 17%         | 15%         | 9%        | 15%      | N/A        |

## MARYLAND PROFILE

| Health Status   | White  | Black  | Asian | White Non-Hisp | Black Non-Hisp | Hispanic | 18-44 years | 45-64 years | 65+ years | MD Total | US Total   |
|---|--------|--------|-------|----------------|----------------|----------|-------------|-------------|-----------|----------|------------|
| Life Expectancy (years): 2006   | 81 yrs | 78 yrs |       |                |                |          |             |             |           | 80 yrs   | 81 yrs     |
| Overweight or Obese (percent): 2006                                       |        |        |       | 48%            | 72%            | 49%      | 47%         | 63%         | 59%       | 54%      | 53%        |
| Didn't eat recommended servings of fruits/veggies per day (percent): 2006 |        |        |       | 68%            | 68%            | 63%      | 69%         | 67%         | 63%       | 67%      | 72% (2005) |
| Didn't Exercise Moderately (percent): 2006                                |        |        |       | 50%            | 61%            | 49%      | 49%         | 54%         | 67%       | 53%      | N/A        |
| Current Smokers (percent): 2006   |        |        |       | 18%            | 17%            | 10%      | 17%         | 20%         | 10%       | 17%      | 18%        |
| Binge Drinking (percent): 2006  |        |        |       | 11%            | 5%             | 13%      | 14%         | 7%          | 2%        | 9%       | 10%        |
| Homicides due to partner violence (percent): 2004-2005                    |        |        |       | 42%            | 23%            |          |             |             |           | 30%      | N/A        |
| Physical Abuse by Partner during Pregnancy (percent): 2001-2006           |        |        | 2%    | 2%             | 7%             | 5%       |             |             |           | 4%       | 4% (2002)  |
| Perinatal Health  | White  | Black  | Asian | White Non-Hisp | Black Non-Hisp | Hispanic | 18-44 years | 45-64 years | 65+ years | MD Total | US Total   |
| Unintended Pregnancy (percent): 2006                                      |        |        | 29%   | 31%            | 61%            | 45%      |             |             |           | 40%      | 43% (2002) |
| Breastfeeding Initiation (percent): 2006                                  |        |        | 99%   | 78%            | 76%            | 96%      |             |             |           | 81%      | 73% (2002) |
| Preventive Health   | White  | Black  | Asian | White Non-Hisp | Black Non-Hisp | Hispanic | 18-44 years | 45-64 years | 65+ years | MD Total | US Total   |
| Haven't had a PAP Smear within past 3 years (percent): 2006               |        |        |       | 12%            | 12%            |          |             |             |           | 12%      | 16%        |
| Haven't had a Mammogram within past year (percent): 2006                  |        |        |       | 32%            | 28%            |          |             |             |           | 31%      | N/A        |
| Haven't had Cholesterol checked within last 5 years (percent): 2005       |        |        |       | 17%            | 18%            | 14%      | 29%         | 8%          | 4%        | 18%      | 25%        |
| Haven't visited a Dentist within past year (percent): 2006                |        |        |       | 20%            | 33%            | 31%      | 23%         | 22%         | 32%       | 24%      | 28%        |



Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

• Center for Maternal and Child Health •

Martin O'Malley, Governor; Anthony G. Brown, Lieutenant Governor; John M. Colmers, Secretary

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The services and facilities of the Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DHMH) are operated on a non-discriminatory basis. This policy prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, sex, or national origin and applies to the provisions of Employment and granting of advantages, privileges and accommodations.

The Department, in compliance with the American Disabilities Act, ensures that qualified individuals with disabilities are given an opportunity to participate in and benefit from DHMH services, programs, benefits and employment opportunities.



OCTOBER 2008