

2017 PREMATURE BIRTH REPORT CARD

United States

Preterm Birth Rate

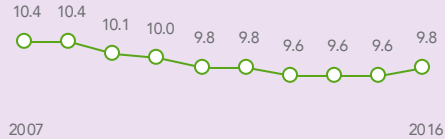
9.8%

Grade

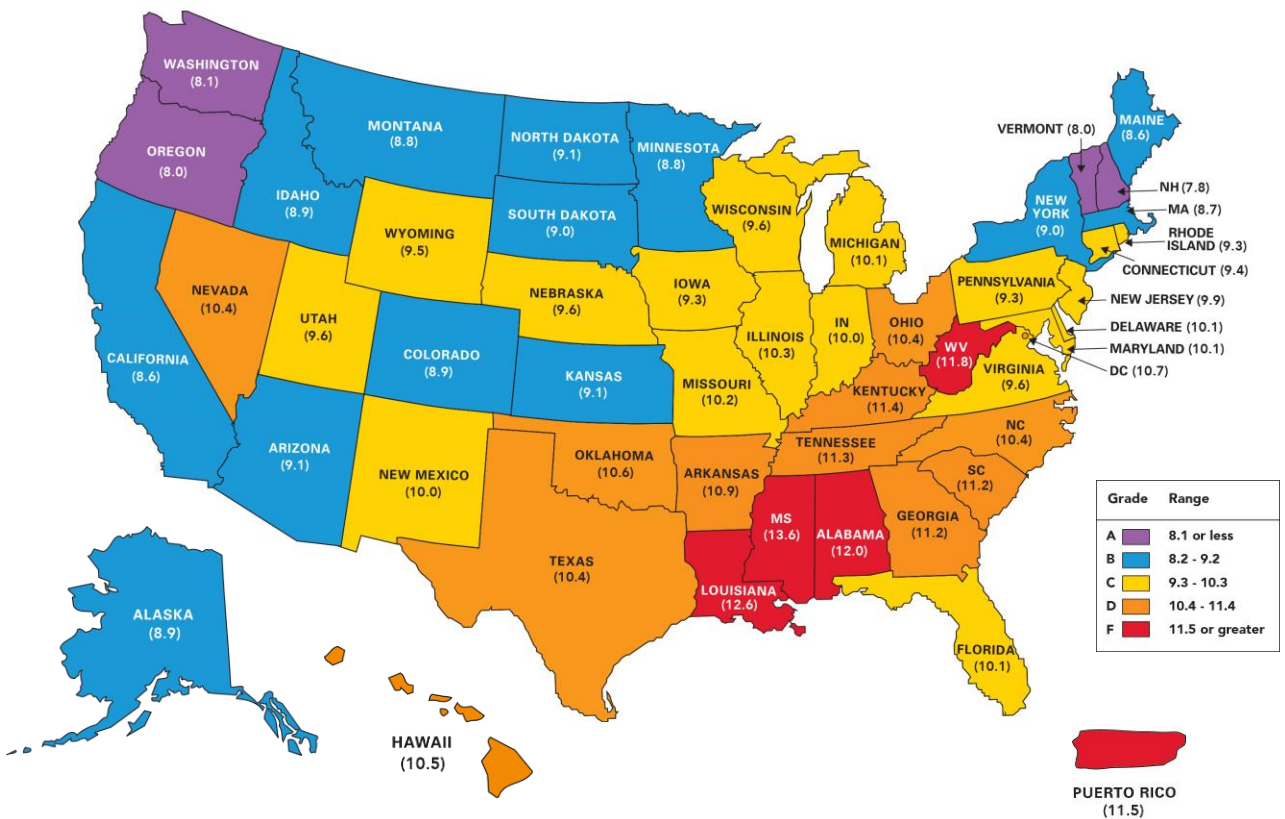
C

Premature Birth Report Card grades are assigned by comparing the 2016 preterm birth rate in a state or locality to the March of Dimes goal of 8.1 percent by 2020. The Report Card highlights priority areas for action with city and racial/ethnic disparities data and a disparity ratio. Report Cards are intended to spur action to improve equity and reduce preterm birth, with the goal of giving every mother and baby a fair chance for a healthy pregnancy and birth.

Percentage of live births that are preterm



PRETERM BIRTH RATES & GRADES BY STATE



For details on data sources and calculations, see Technical Notes.

For more information on how we are working to reduce premature birth, visit www.marchofdimes.org

2017 PREMATURE BIRTH REPORT CARD

PRETERM BIRTH RATES IN UNITED STATES' CITIES

The 100 cities in the United States with the greatest number of births are graded based on their 2015 preterm birth rates.

City	Rate	Grade	City	Rate	Grade	City	Rate	Grade
Albuquerque, NM	10.1	C	Fresno, CA	10.3	C	Norfolk, VA	11.2	D
Anaheim, CA	7.9	A	Glendale, AZ	9.1	B	North Las Vegas, NV	10.9	D
Anchorage, AK	9.2	B	Grand Rapids, MI	10.1	C	Oakland, CA	8.5	B
Arlington, TX	9.4	C	Greensboro, NC	10.7	D	Oklahoma City, OK	11.2	D
Atlanta, GA	10.4	D	Hempstead, NY	8.7	B	Omaha, NE	11.2	D
Aurora, CO	9.6	C	Honolulu, City & County, HI*	10.0	C	Orlando, FL	10.8	D
Austin, TX	9.5	C	Houston, TX	10.8	D	Oxnard, CA	8.4	B
Bakersfield, CA	9.8	C	Indianapolis, IN	11.1	D	Philadelphia, PA	10.9	D
Baltimore, MD	13.0	F	Irvine, CA	5.8	A	Phoenix, AZ	9.6	C
Baton Rouge, LA	12.4	F	Irving, TX	7.6	A	Portland, OR	7.0	A
Birmingham, AL	11.9	F	Islip, NY	9.3	C	Raleigh, NC	9.9	C
Boston, MA	9.5	C	Jacksonville, FL	11.5	F	Reno, NV	10.2	C
Brookhaven, NY	7.9	A	Jersey City, NJ	11.6	F	Riverside, CA	8.8	B
Brownsville, TX	12.2	F	Kansas City, MO	9.7	C	Sacramento, CA	8.6	B
Buffalo, NY	10.9	D	Knoxville, TN	10.6	D	Salt Lake City, UT	8.8	B
Charlotte, NC	10.4	D	Laredo, TX	9.6	C	San Antonio, TX	11.3	D
Chicago, IL	10.9	D	Las Vegas, NV	10.1	C	San Bernardino, CA	9.1	B
Chula Vista, CA	9.8	C	Lexington-Fayette, KY	11.1	D	San Diego, CA	8.2	B
Cincinnati, OH	11.3	D	Lincoln, NE	9.4	C	San Francisco, CA	8.0	A
Cleveland, OH	14.9	F	Long Beach, CA	9.2	B	San Jose, CA	8.4	B
Colorado Springs, CO	10.0	C	Los Angeles, CA	9.1	B	Santa Ana, CA	7.2	A
Columbus, OH	11.4	D	Louisville/Jefferson, KY	10.2	C	Seattle, WA	6.9	A
Corpus Christi, TX	10.4	D	Lubbock, TX	10.1	C	Spokane, WA	9.4	C
Dallas, TX	8.4	B	Memphis, TN	13.3	F	St. Louis, MO	13.3	F
Denver, CO	8.9	B	Mesa, AZ	8.0	A	St. Paul, MN	8.1	A
Des Moines, IA	9.4	C	Miami, FL	10.6	D	Stockton, CA	9.6	C
Detroit, MI	13.9	F	Milwaukee, WI	11.3	D	Tacoma, WA	8.9	B
Durham, NC	10.5	D	Minneapolis, MN	9.4	C	Tampa, FL	11.2	D
El Paso, TX	10.1	C	Modesto, CA	8.9	B	Toledo, OH	12.2	F
Fayetteville, NC	12.6	F	Nashville-Davidson, TN	10.4	D	Tucson, AZ	8.2	B
Fontana, CA	8.0	A	New Orleans, LA	11.9	F	Tulsa, OK	10.9	D
Fort Wayne, IN	9.7	C	New York, NY	8.6	B	Virginia Beach, VA	10.0	C
Fort Worth, TX	9.7	C	Newark, NJ	11.8	F	Washington, DC	10.3	C
						Wichita, KS	9.9	C

*Data for Honolulu represent the combined city and county of Honolulu. Data are not comparable to past years.

For details on data sources and calculations, see Technical Notes.

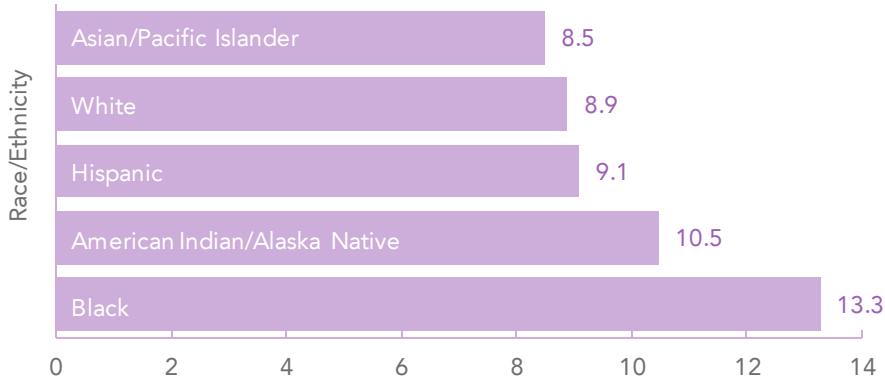
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2017 PREMATURE BIRTH REPORT CARD

RACE & ETHNICITY IN THE UNITED STATES

Aggregate 2013-2015 preterm birth rates are shown for each of the five bridged racial and ethnic groups. The racial/ethnic group with the highest rate is compared to the combined rate for all other racial/ethnic groups.

Percentage of live births in 2013-2015 (average) that are preterm

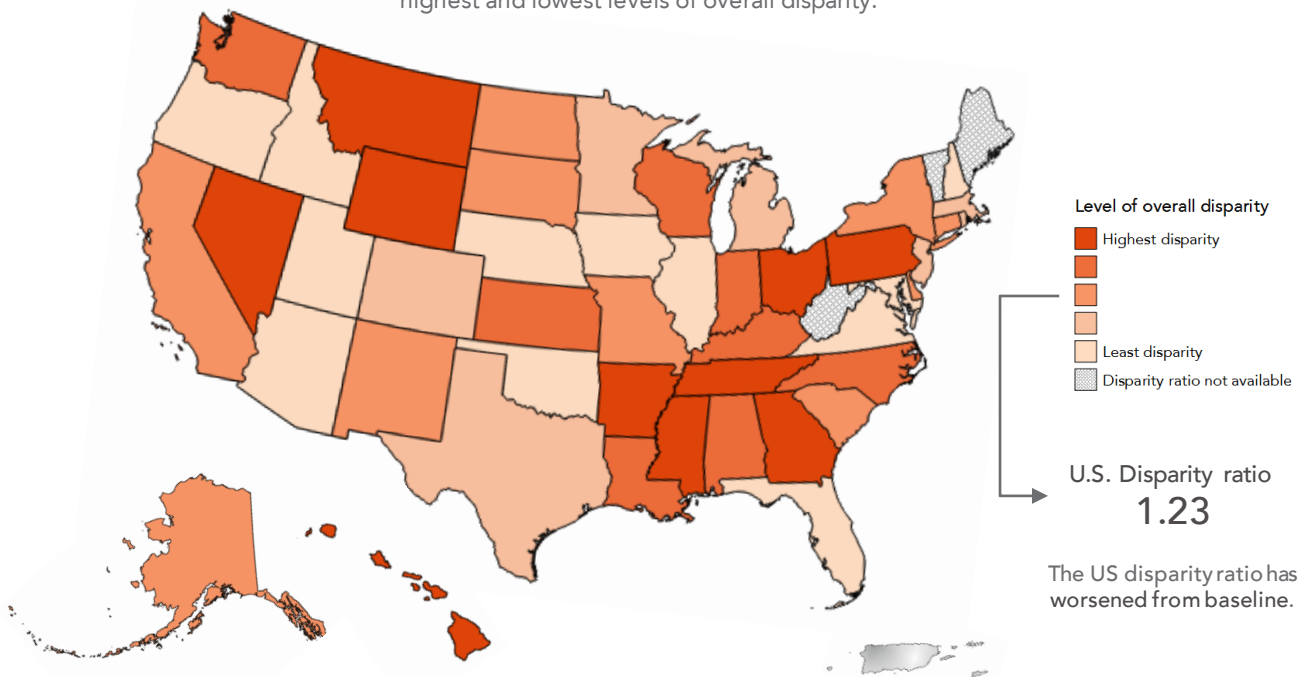


49%

In the United States, the preterm birth rate among black women is 49% higher than the rate among all other women.

RACE & ETHNICITY DISPARITY BY STATE

The March of Dimes disparity ratio measures and tracks progress towards the elimination of racial/ethnic disparities in preterm birth. It is based on Healthy People 2020 methodology and compares the group with the lowest preterm birth rate to the average for all other groups. Progress is evaluated by comparing the current disparity ratio to a baseline disparity ratio. A lower disparity ratio is better, with a disparity ratio of 1 indicating no disparity. The highest disparity ratio in 2013-2015 was 1.49. The disparity ratio is mapped to highlight the geographic areas with highest and lowest levels of overall disparity.



For details on data sources and calculations, see Technical Notes.
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TECHNICAL NOTES

PRETERM BIRTH: DEFINITION AND SOURCE

Premature or preterm birth is birth less than 37 weeks gestation based on the obstetric estimate of gestational age. Data used in this report card came from the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) natality files, as compiled from data provided by the 57 vital statistics jurisdictions through the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program. This national data source was used so that data are comparable for each state and jurisdiction-specific report card. Data provided on the report card may differ from data obtained directly from state or local health departments and vital statistics agencies, due to timing of data submission and handling of missing data. The preterm birth rate shown at the top of the report card was calculated from the NCHS 2016 final natality data. Preterm birth rates in the trend graph are from the NCHS 2007-2016 final natality data. City preterm birth rates are from the NCHS 2015 final natality data. Preterm birth rates for bridged racial and ethnic categories were calculated from NCHS 2013-2015 final natality data. Preterm birth rates were calculated as the number of preterm births divided by the number of live births with known gestational age multiplied by 100.

GRADING METHODOLOGY

Grade ranges were established in 2015 based on standard deviations of final 2014 state and District of Columbia preterm birth rates away from the March of Dimes goal of 8.1% by 2020. Grades were determined using the following scoring formula: $(\text{preterm birth rate of each jurisdiction} - 8.1\%) / \text{standard deviation of final 2014 state and District of Columbia preterm birth rates}$. The resulting scores were rounded to one decimal place and assigned a grade. See the table for details.

PRETERM BIRTH BY CITY

The U.S. report card displays 2015 preterm birth rates and grades for 100 U.S. cities. This list represents the U.S. cities with the greatest number of live births in 2015. Grades for the largest 100 cities were assigned based on criteria described above. Cities are sorted alphabetically.

Grade	Preterm birth rate range Scoring criteria
A	Preterm birth rate less than or equal to 8.1% Score less than or equal to 0.0
B	Preterm birth rate of 8.2% to 9.2% Score greater than 0.0, but less than or equal to 1.0
C	Preterm birth rate of 9.3% to 10.3% Score greater than 1.0, but less than or equal to 2.0
D	Preterm birth rate of 10.4% to 11.4% Score greater than 2.0, but less than or equal to 3.0
F	Preterm birth rate greater than or equal to 11.5% Score greater than 3.0

PRETERM BIRTH BY RACE/ETHNICITY OF THE MOTHER

Mother's race and Hispanic ethnicity are reported separately on birth certificates. Rates for Hispanic women include all bridged racial categories (white, black, American Indian/Alaska Native, and Asian/Pacific Islander). Rates for non-Hispanic women are classified according to race. The Asian/Pacific Islander category includes Native Hawaiian. In order to provide stable rates, racial and ethnic groups are shown on the report card if the group had 20 or more preterm births in each year from 2010-2015. To calculate preterm birth rates on the report card, three years of data were aggregated (2013-2015). Preterm birth rates for not stated/unknown race are not shown on the report card.

PRETERM BIRTH DISPARITY MEASURES

The March of Dimes disparity ratio is based on Healthy People 2020 methodology and provides a measure of the differences, or disparities, in preterm birth rates across racial/ethnic groups within a geographic area.¹ The disparity ratio compares the racial/ethnic group with the lowest preterm birth rate (comparison group) to the average of the preterm birth rate for all other groups.

To calculate the disparity ratio, the 2013-2015 preterm birth rates for all groups (excluding the comparison group) were averaged and divided by the 2013-2015 comparison group preterm birth rate. The comparison group is the racial/ethnic group with the lowest six-year aggregate preterm birth rate (2010-2015) among groups that had 20 or more preterm births in all years from 2010-2015. A disparity ratio was calculated for each U.S. state (excluding Maine, Puerto Rico, Vermont, and West Virginia), the District of Columbia, and the total U.S. A lower disparity ratio is better, with a disparity ratio of 1 indicating no disparity.

Progress towards eliminating racial and ethnic disparities was evaluated by comparing the 2013-2015 disparity ratio to a baseline (2010-2012) disparity ratio. Change between time periods was assessed for statistical significance at 0.05 level using the approach recommended by Healthy People 2020.¹ If the disparity ratio significantly improved because the average preterm birth rate for all other groups got better, we displayed "Improved" on the report card. If the disparity ratio significantly worsened because the lowest group got better or the average of all other groups got worse, we displayed "Worsened" on the report card. If the disparity ratio did not significantly change, we displayed "No Improvement" on the report card.

The report card also provides the percent difference between the racial/ethnic group with the 2013-2015 highest preterm birth rate compared to the combined 2013-2015 preterm birth rate among women in all other racial/ethnic groups. This percent difference was calculated using only the racial/ethnic groups displayed on the state or jurisdiction-specific report card. This difference was calculated for each U.S. state with adequate numbers and the District of Columbia.

CALCULATIONS

All calculations were conducted by the March of Dimes Perinatal Data Center.

¹Talih M, Huang DT. Measuring progress toward target attainment and the elimination of health disparities in Healthy People 2020. Healthy People Statistical Notes, no 27. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2016.