

PROMOTE HEALTHY WOMEN, INFANTS, AND CHILDREN





CHILD ACCESS TO CARE IN THE CAPITAL REGION

The Effect of Child Health Insurance on the Population

Source: 2013 NYS Medicaid and Child Health Plus Data as of July, 2015



	Schenectady	Capital Region
Number of children who did not have the recommended number of well child visits in govt. sponsored insurance programs per year* (2013)	2,708	10,979
Number of children 0-19 years without any kind of health insurance per year (2013)	1,508	8,416

* Children aged 0-15 months, 3-6 years and 12-21 years in Medicaid or Child Health Plus Programs.

Child Health Insurance Indicators and Significance Compared to New York State (excl. NYC), 2013

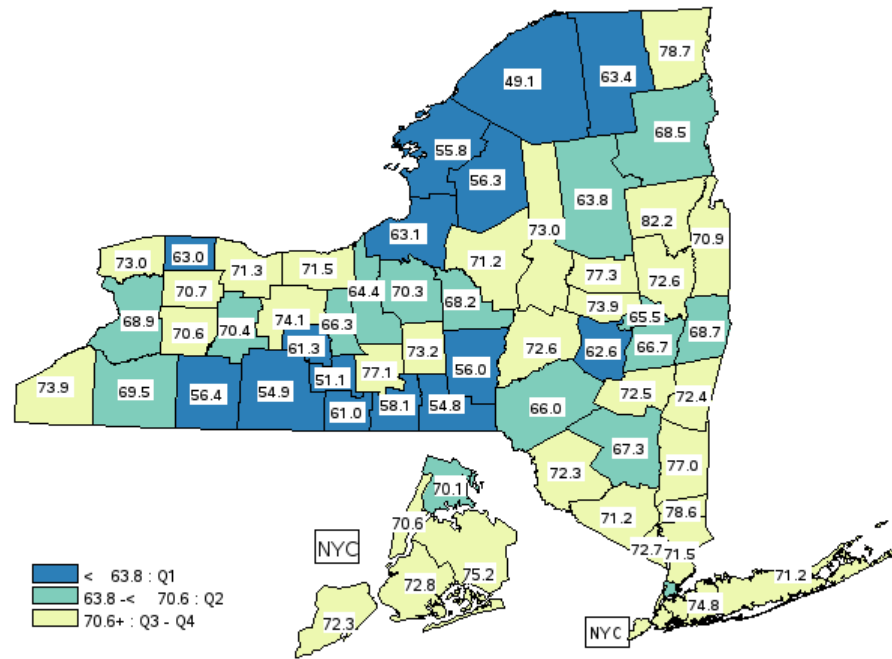


Source: 2013 NYS Medicaid and Child Health Plus Data as of July 2015/ Census Data as of March 2015

	Schenectady		Capital Region		NYS
% of children who had the recommended number of well child visits in govt. sponsored insurance programs	65.5	Lower	68.5	Lower	71.6
% of children 0-19 years with any kind of health insurance	96.1	Higher	96.3	Higher	95.9

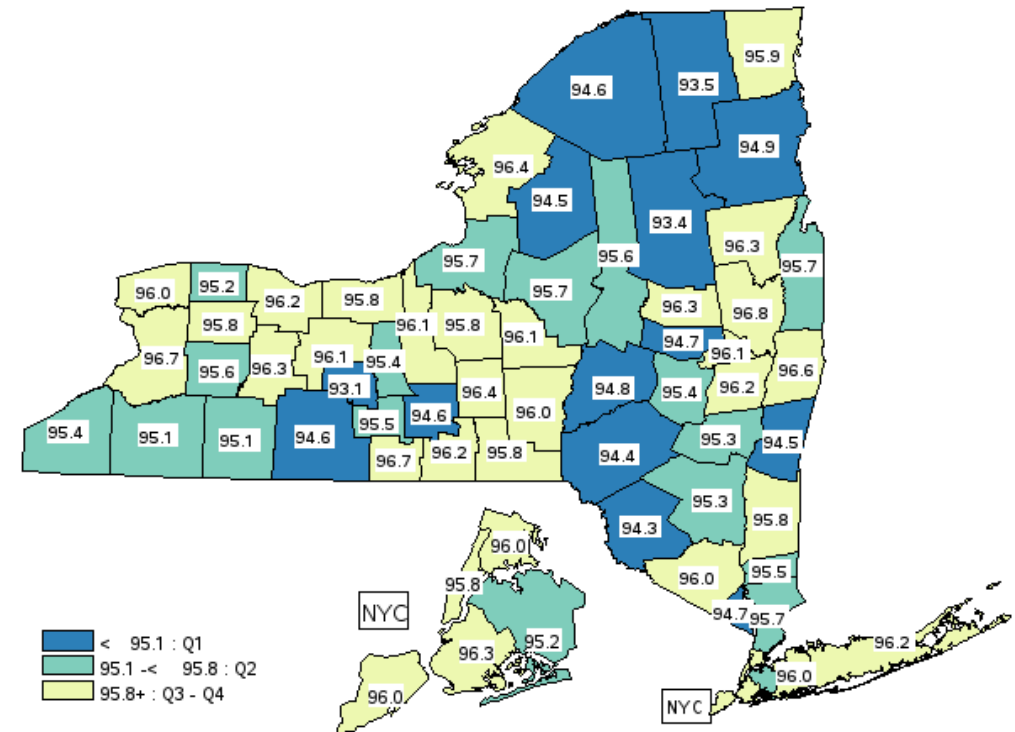
* Children aged 0-15 months, 3-6 years and 12-21 years in Medicaid or Child Health Plus Programs.

Percent of children who receive recommended number of well child visits, 2013



2013 NYS Medicaid and Child Health Plus Data as of July, 2015

Percent of children with health insurance, 2013



2013 NYS Medicaid and Child Health Plus Data as of July, 2015



EQUITY

Percent of Children Who Had the Recommended Number of Well Child Visits

Source: 2013 NYS Medicaid and Child Health Plus Data as of July, 2015



	Schenectady	Capital Region	Upstate
0-15 months	91.1	88.9	88.9
3-6 years	75.0	78.9	78.0
12-21 years	58.1	60.2	60.2

Child Access to Care Summary



- Annually, Schenectady county has a 2,708 children who do not receive the recommended number of well child visits in government-sponsored insurance programs per year.
- Annually, Schenectady county has 1,508 children aged 0-19 years without any kind of health insurance per year.
- Schenectady county had lower rates of children who had received the recommended number of well child visits in government-sponsored insurance programs per year in comparison to both the Capital Region and NYS, excluding NYC.
- Schenectady county had a higher % of children aged 0-19 years without any kind of health insurance per year in comparison to NYS, excluding NYC, but slightly lower in comparison to the Capital Region.



CHILDHOOD LEAD IN THE CAPITAL REGION

The Effect of Childhood Lead on the Population,

2011-2013 NYS Child Lead Poisoning Prevention Program Data as of May 2015



	Schenectady	Capital Region
Number of children <72 months with confirmed blood lead levels 10+ $\mu\text{g}/\text{dl}$ per year (2013)	59	246
Number of children without lead screening by ages 9-18 months per year (born in 2010)	766	5,250
Number of children without 2 lead screenings by ages 18-35 months per year (born in 2010)	1,143	7,032

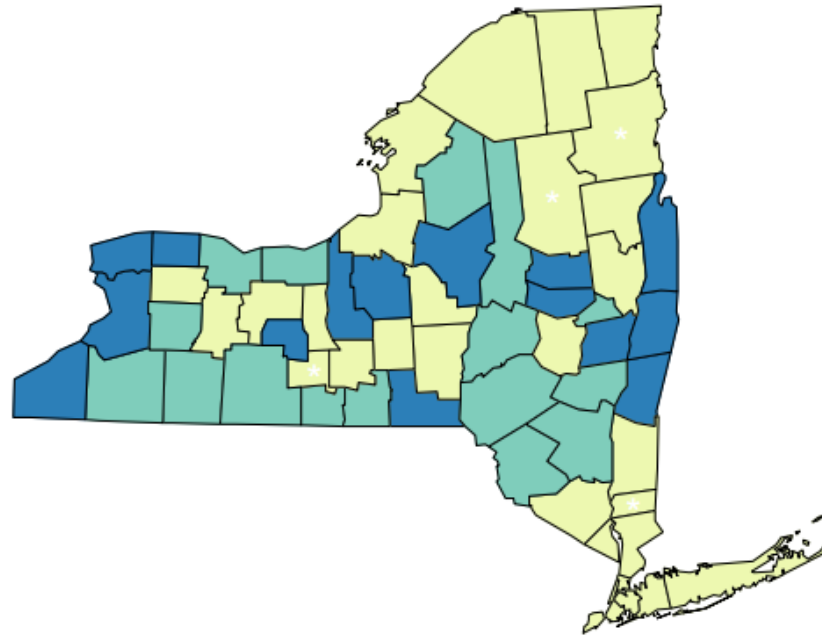
Childhood Lead Indicators and Significance Compared to New York State (excl. NYC)

Source: 2011-2013 NYS Child Health Lead Poisoning Prevention Program Data as of May, 2015

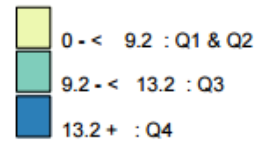


	Schenectady		Upstate
Confirmed blood lead levels 10+ ug/dl in children <72 months/1,000	13.1	Significantly Higher	8.8
% of children with lead screening by ages 9-17 months	58.3	Significantly Higher	53.5
% of children with lead screening by ages 18-35 months	48.9	Significantly Lower	55.7
% of children with 2 lead screenings by ages 18-35 months	37.8	Significantly Lower	42.1

Confirmed blood lead levels 10+ug/dl in children <72 months/1,000

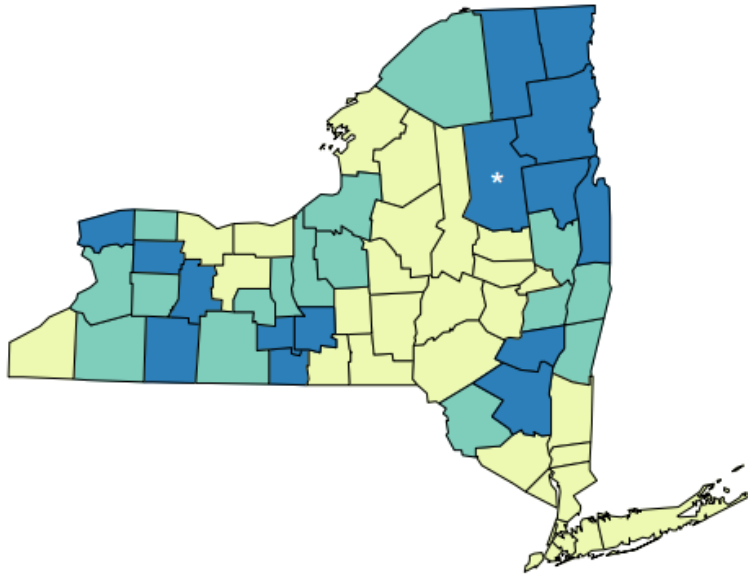


Incidence rate
Counties Are Shaded Based On Quartile Distribution
(* Fewer than 10 events in the numerator, therefore the rate is unstable)

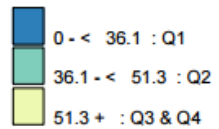


Source: 2011-2013 NYS Child Health Lead Poisoning Prevention Program Data as of May, 2015

Percent of children born in 2010 with lead screening by ages 9-17 months

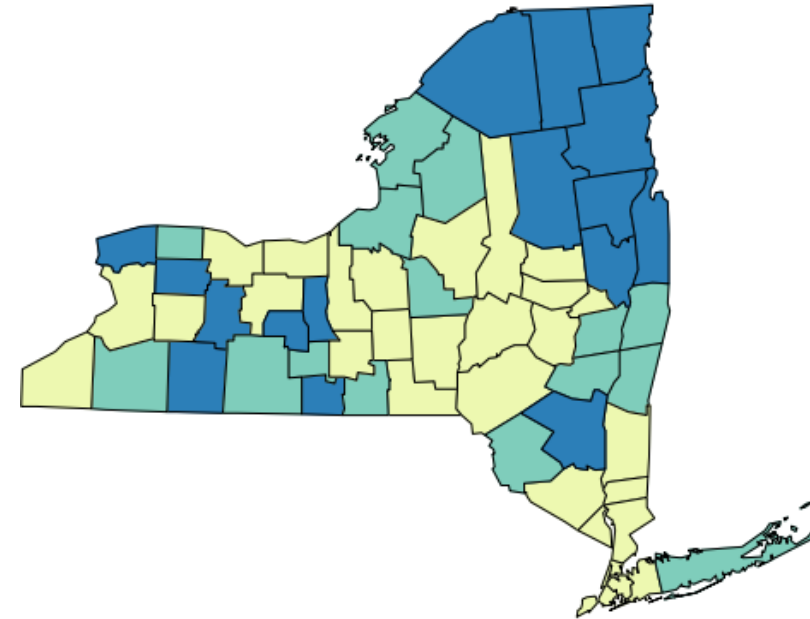


Percentage of children
Counties Are Shaded Based On Quartile Distribution
(* Fewer than 10 events in the numerator, therefore the rate is unstable)

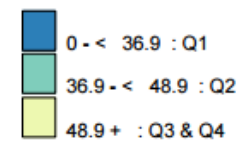


Source: 2010-2013 NYS Child Health Lead Poisoning Prevention Program Data as of May, 2015

Percent of children born in 2010 with lead screening by ages 18-35 months



Percentage of children
Counties Are Shaded Based On Quartile Distribution

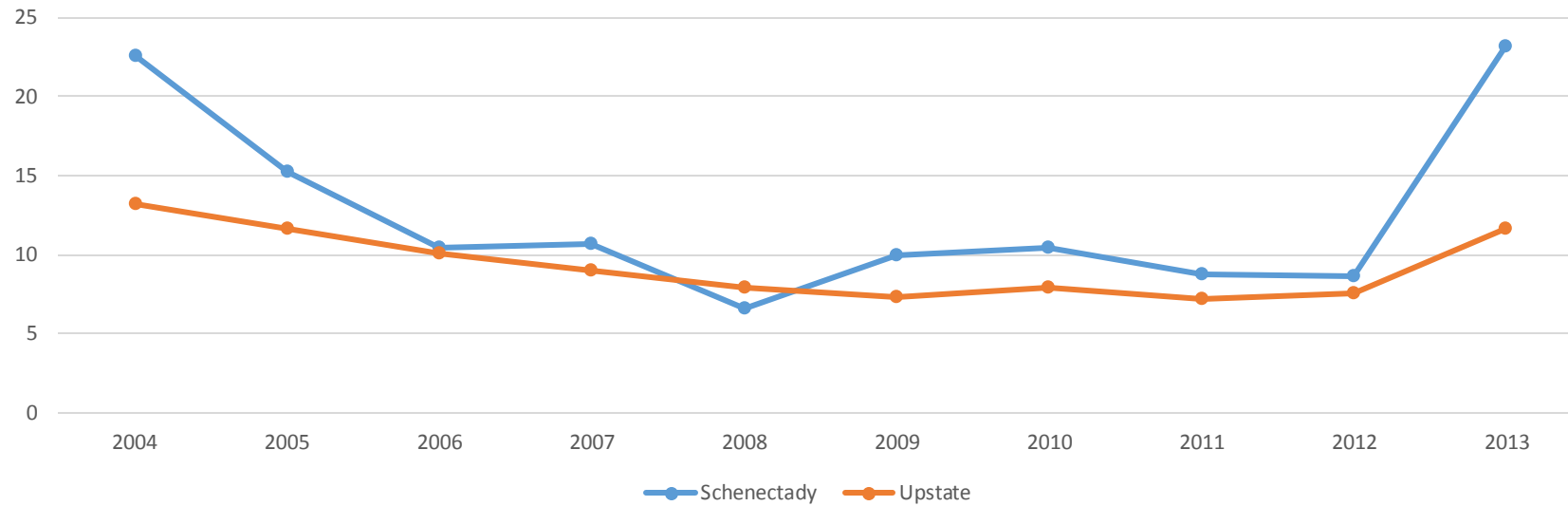


Source: 2010-2013 NYS Child Health Lead Poisoning Prevention Program Data as of May, 2015



Incidence Rate per 1,000 Among Children <72 Months of Age with a Confirmed Blood Lead Level $\geq 10\mu\text{g}/\text{dl}$ for New York State (excl. NYC) and Schenectady County, 2004-2013

Source: 2011-2013 NYS Child Health Lead Poisoning Prevention Program Data as of May 2015

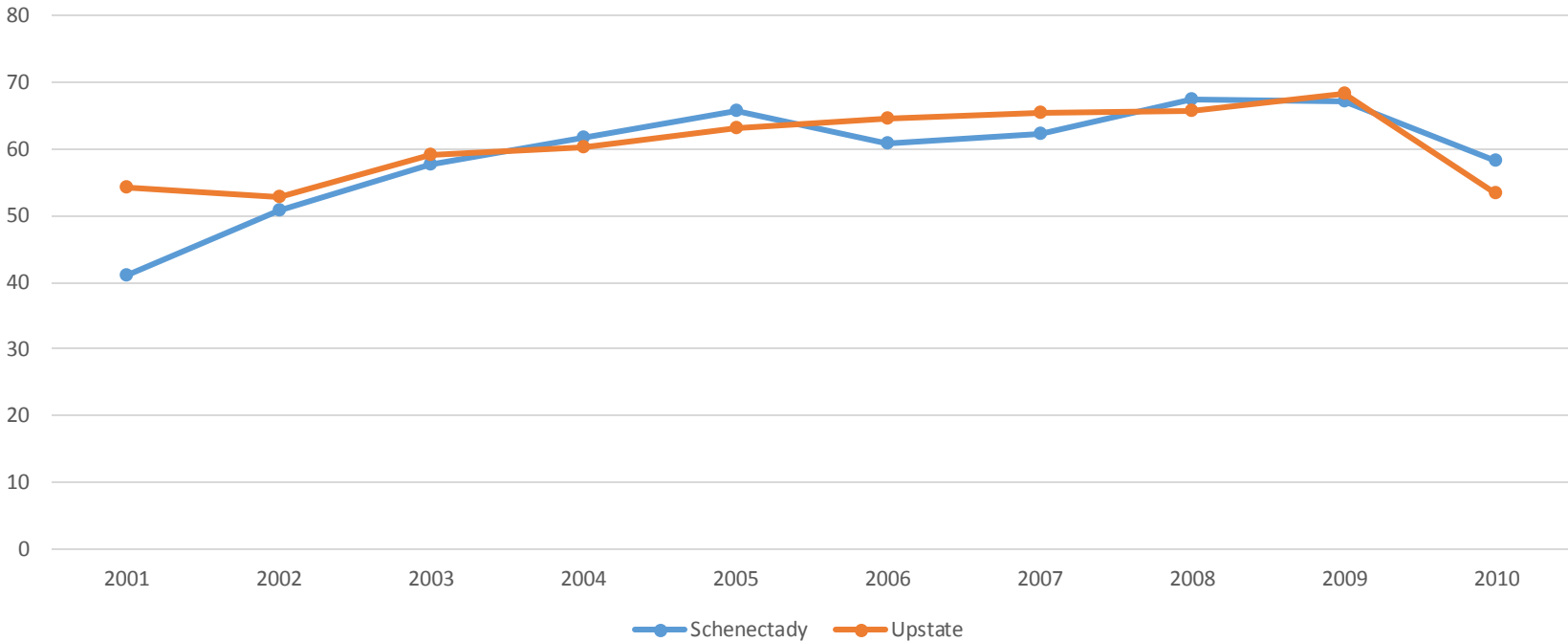


	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Schenectady	22.6	15.2	10.4	10.7	6.6	10	10.4	8.7	8.6	23.2
Upstate	13.2	11.6	10.1	9	7.9	7.3	7.9	7.2	7.5	11.6



Percentage of children born in 2001-2010 with a lead screening by ages 9-17 months for NYS (excl. NYC) and Schenectady County

Source: 2011-2013 NYS Child Health Lead Poisoning Prevention Program Data as of May, 2015

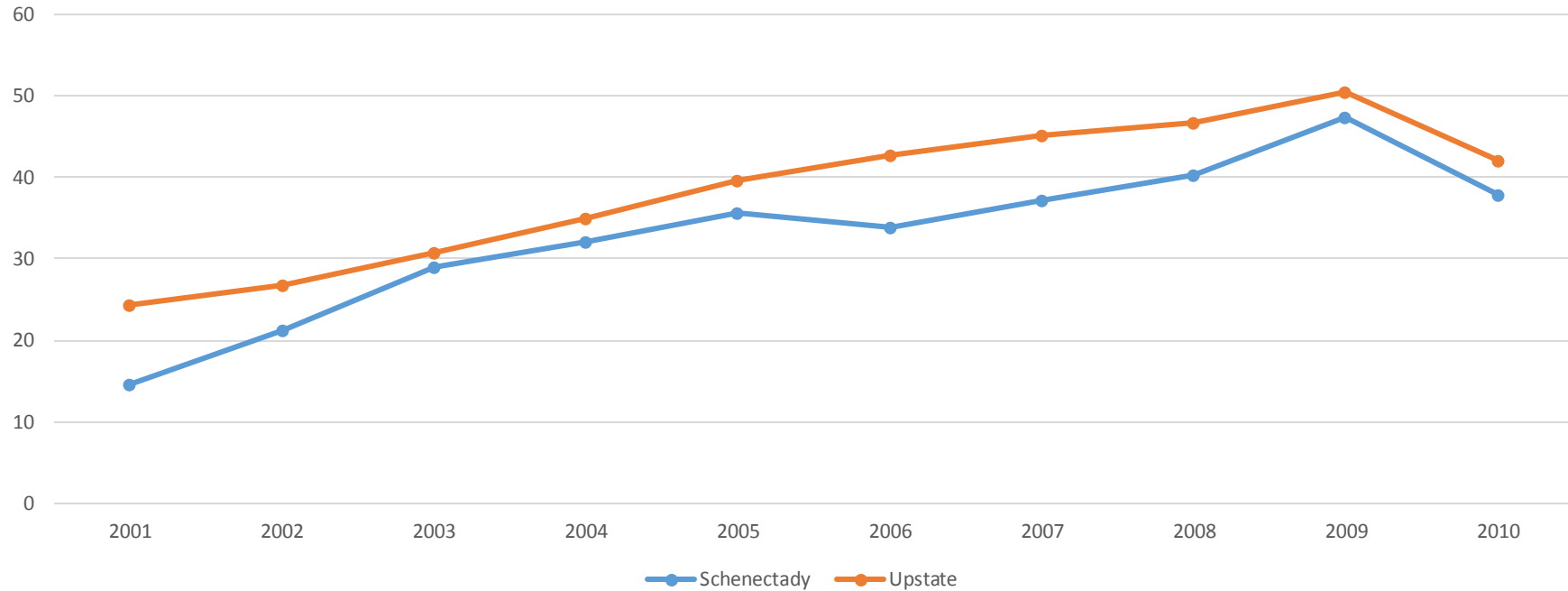


	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Schenectady	41	50.9	57.7	61.8	65.7	61	62.4	67.4	67.2	58.3
Upstate	54.3	52.7	59	60.3	63.3	64.6	65.4	65.8	68.3	53.5



Percentage of children born 2001-2010 with 2 lead screenings by ages 18-35 months for New York State (excl. NYC) and Schenectady County

Source: 2011-2013 NYS Child Health Lead Poisoning Prevention Program Data as of May, 2015



	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Schenectady	14.6	21.2	28.9	32.2	35.6	33.9	37.3	40.3	47.5	37.8
Upstate	24.4	26.7	30.8	35	39.7	42.8	45.1	46.8	50.6	42.1

Childhood Lead Summary



Annually, Schenectady county has:

- 59 children <72 months of age had a confirmed blood lead level of 10+ $\mu\text{g}/\text{dl}$
- 1,810 children (born in 2010) who did not have a lead screening, 9-17 months of age
- 1,143 children (born in 2010) who did not have 2 lead screenings, 17-35 months of age

Childhood Lead Summary



- Schenectady county has a significantly higher rate of confirmed blood lead levels 10+ $\mu\text{g}/\text{dl}$ in children <72 months/1,000, at nearly three times the rate of NYS, excluding NYC.
- Lead screening rates show a marked drop-off with the 2010 birth cohort, and an increase in elevated blood lead levels in 2013
- Schenectady county has lower or significantly lower % of children with lead screenings for ages 0-8 months, 9-17 months, and 18-35 months than that of NYS, excluding NYC.



UNINTENDED PREGNANCY IN THE CAPITAL REGION

The Effect of Unintended Pregnancy on the Population

Source: 2011 Vital Statistics Data as of December, 2012



	Schenectady	Capital Region
Number of Adolescent Pregnancies (ages 15-17) per year	91	274
Number of Unintended Pregnancies among live births per year	424	2,346

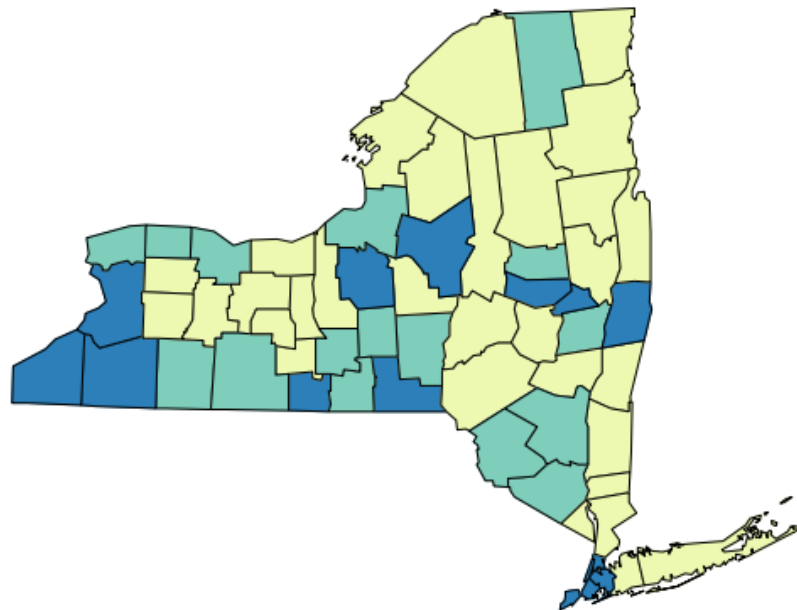
Unintended Pregnancy Indicators and Significance Compared to New York State (excl. NYC)

2011-2013 Vital Statistics Data as of February, 2015

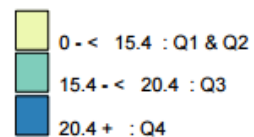


	Schenectady		Capital Region		Upstate
Adolescent Pregnancy rate (ages 15-17) per 1,000 females	29.8	Significantly Higher	18.0	Significantly Higher	14.5
% Unintended Pregnancies among live births	30.3	Higher	27.9	Slightly Higher	27.3

Adolescent Pregnancy rate (ages 15-17) per 1,000 females, 2011-2013



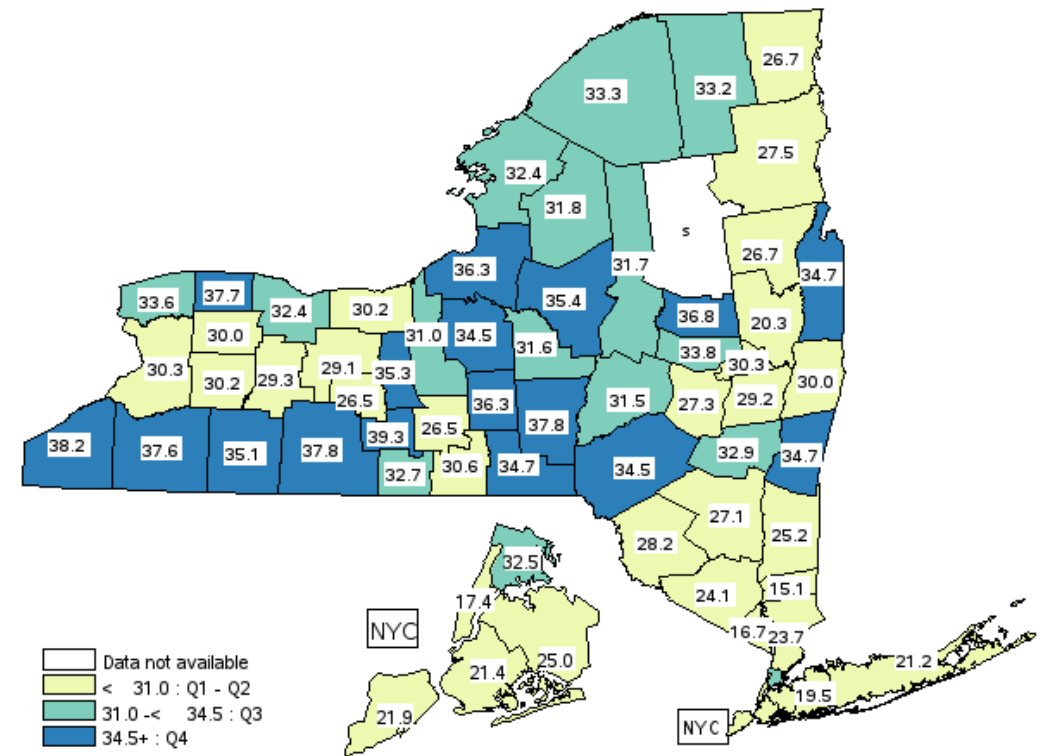
Pregnancy rate
Counties Are Shaded Based On Quartile Distribution



Source: 2011-2013 Vital Statistics Data as of February, 2015

% Unintended Pregnancies among live births, 2013

Data Source: Vital Records data as of April 2015

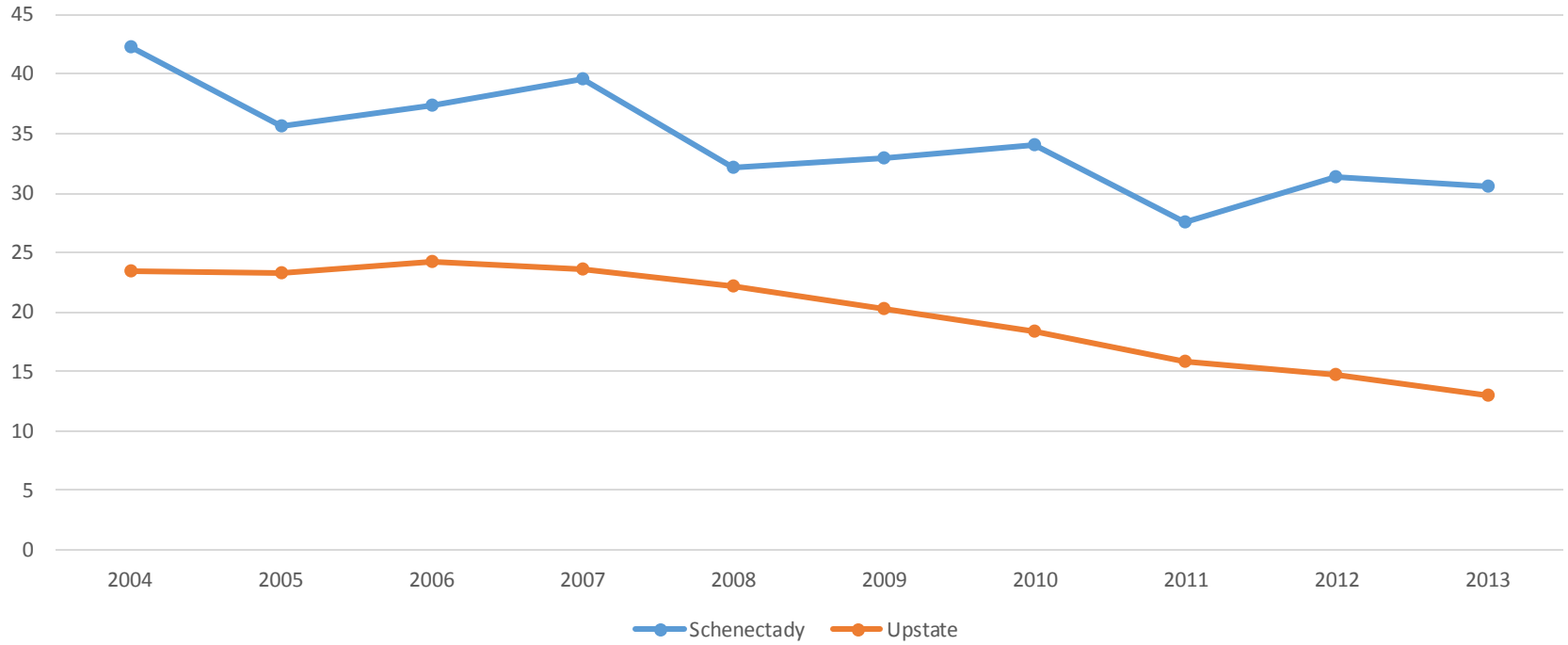


Data not available
 < 31.0 : Q1 - Q2
 31.0 - < 34.5 : Q3
 34.5+ : Q4





Adolescent Pregnancy Rate per 1,000 Females (Ages 15-17 years) for New York State (excl NYC) and Schenectady County, 2004-2013



	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Schenectady	42.2	35.7	37.4	39.6	32.2	32.9	34	27.6	31.3	30.5
Upstate	23.5	23.3	24.3	23.6	22.1	20.3	18.4	15.8	14.8	13



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Adolescent Pregnancy (ages 15-17) per 1,000 females by Race/Ethnicity, 2011-2013



	Schenectady	Capital Region	Upstate
Ratio of black non-Hispanics to white non-Hispanics	3.19	3.92	3.98
<i>Rates*</i>	<i>(58.0/17.8)</i>	<i>(Unavailable)</i>	<i>(38.9/9.7)</i>
Ratio of Hispanics to white non-Hispanics	3.72	3.96	2.92
<i>Rates*</i>	<i>(57.4/17.8)</i>	<i>(Unavailable)</i>	<i>(28.5/9.7)</i>

* Rates listed are using 2010-2012 data

Ratios of Unintended Pregnancy among live births by Race/Ethnicity and SES,



	Schenectady	Capital Region	Upstate
Ratio of Black non-Hispanics to White non-Hispanics	2.17	2.17	2.13
<i>Rates*</i>	<i>(53.6/22.7)</i>	<i>(50.8/23.4)</i>	<i>(48.6/22.8)</i>
Ratio of Hispanics to White non-Hispanics	2.28	1.79	1.47
<i>Rates*</i>	<i>(51.8/22.7)</i>	<i>(41.8/23.4)</i>	<i>(33.6/22.8)</i>
Ratio of Medicaid births to non-Medicaid births	1.63	1.90	1.90
<i>Rates*</i>	<i>(47.4/29.0)</i>	<i>(45.8/24.1)</i>	<i>(40.6/21.4)</i>

* Rates listed are using 2010-2012 data

Top Neighborhood Rates



Adolescent Pregnancy Rate per 1,000 women aged 15-19 years, 2011-2013

Schenectady County (22.4/1,000)

- Hamilton Hill 81.5
- Goose Hill/Union 49.9
- Upper State St. 44.9

Upstate

- 28.6

Unintended Pregnancy Summary



- Annually, Schenectady county has 91 pregnancies to adolescent women ages 15-17
- Annually Schenectady county has 424 unintended pregnancies among live births per year
- Schenectady's adolescent pregnancy rate was significantly higher than that of NYS, excluding NYC; unintended pregnancies for Schenectady county were higher than that of NYS, excluding NYC.
- Schenectady was in the 4th Risk Quartile for adolescent pregnancy, compared to all NYS counties.
- Adolescent pregnancy trend is slightly declining but is much higher than trends for NYS, excluding NYC.
- Black non-Hispanic and Hispanic adolescent women have 3.2 to 4 times as many pregnancies in comparison to white counterparts.
- High Risk neighborhoods had 3.0 to 5.6 times the teen pregnancy rates compared to ROS;
- Black non-Hispanic and Hispanic women have 2.2-2.3 times as many unintended pregnancies in comparison to white counterparts.
- In Schenectady county, among live births, Medicaid births have 16 times as many unintended pregnancies in comparison to non-Medicaid births.



PRENATAL CARE IN THE CAPITAL REGION

The Effect of Prenatal Care on the Population



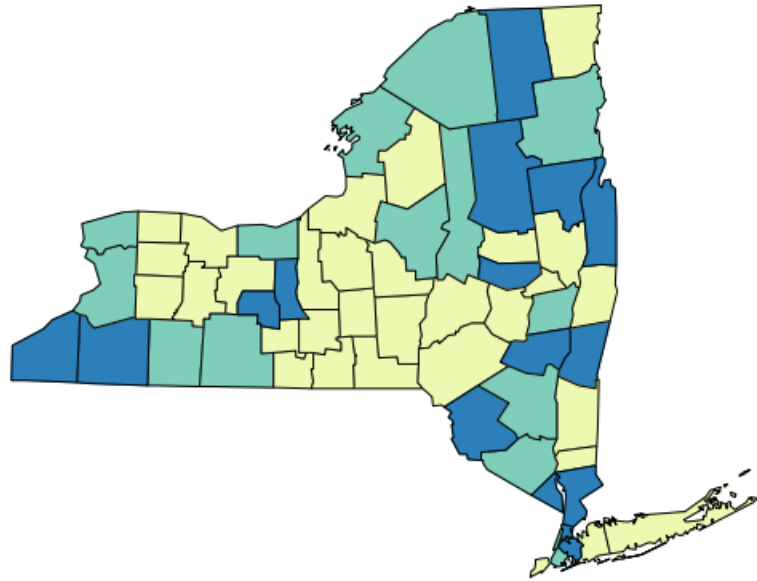
	Schenectady	Capital Region
Number of births without early (1 st trimester) prenatal care (PNC) per year	427	2,154
Number of births with late or no (3 rd trimester) PNC per year	65	416
Number of births without adequate PNC (Kotelchuck) per year	417	2,603

Prenatal Care Indicators and Significance Compared to New York State (excl. NYC),

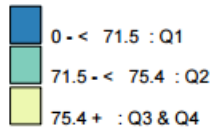


	Schenectady		Capital Region		Upstate
% of births with early (1 st trimester) prenatal care	78.2	Higher	75.4	Slightly Higher	76.0
% of births with late or no prenatal care	4.0	Lower	4.8	Higher	4.2
% of births with adequate prenatal care (Kotelchuck)	74.4	Higher	70.1	Slightly Higher	69.5

Percentage of births with early PNC, 2011-2013

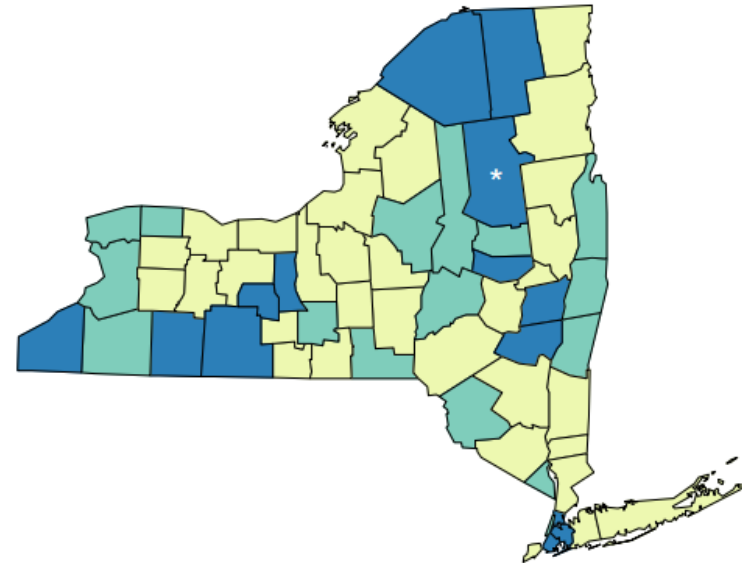


Percentage of births
Counties Are Shaded Based On Quartile Distribution

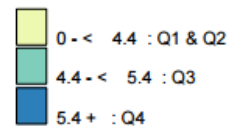


Source: 2011-2013 Vital Statistics Data as of February, 2015

Percentage of births with late or no PNC, 2011-2013

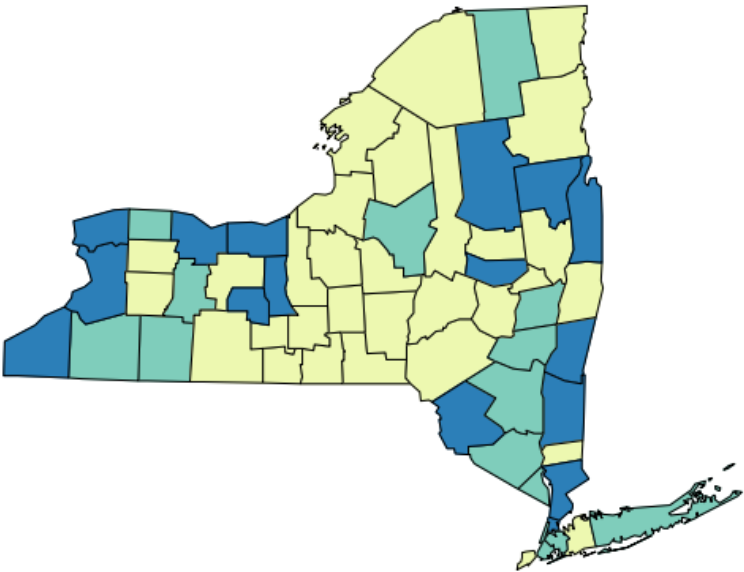


Percentage of births
Counties Are Shaded Based On Quartile Distribution
(* Fewer than 10 events in the numerator, therefore the rate is unstable)

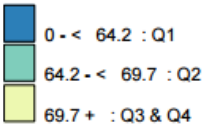


Source: 2011-2013 Vital Statistics Data as of February, 2015

Percentage of births with adequate PNC (Kotelchuck), 2011-2013



Percentage of births
Counties Are Shaded Based On Quartile Distribution

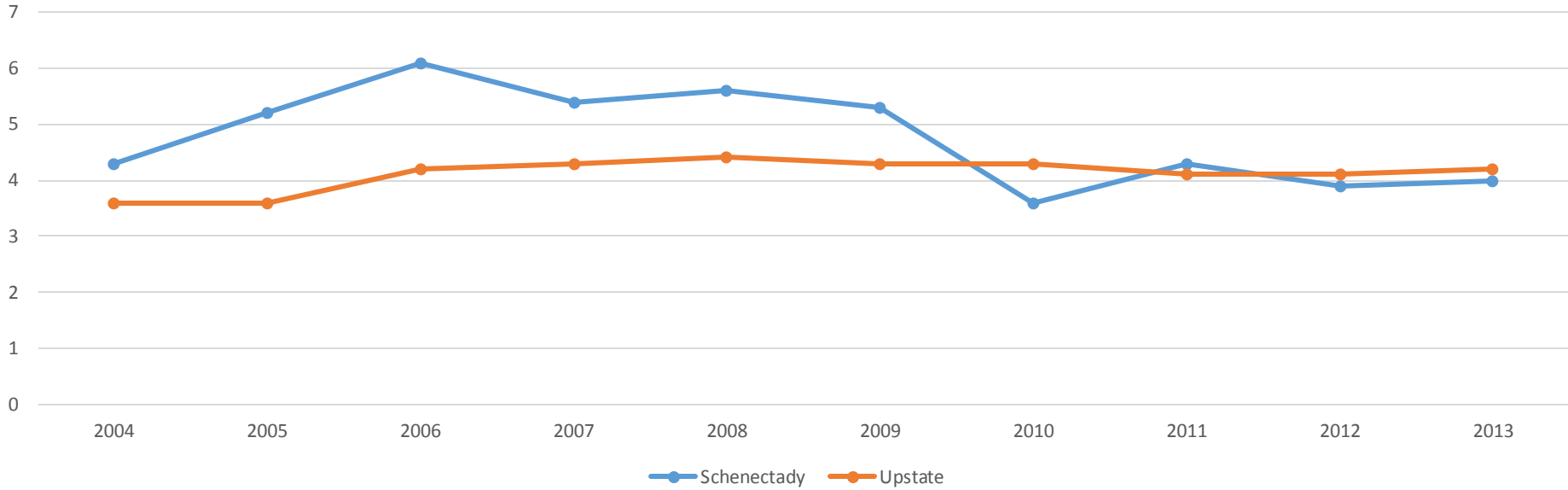


Source: 2011-2013 Vital Statistics Data as of February, 2015



Percent of births with late or no prenatal care for New York State (excl. NYC) and Schenectady County; 2004-2013

Source: 2011-2013 Vital Statistics Data as of February, 2015



	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Schenectady	4.3	5.2	6.1	5.4	5.6	5.3	3.6	4.3	3.9	4
Upstate	3.6	3.6	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.2



EQUITY

Prenatal Care Indicators by Race/Ethnicity,



% Early PNC	Schenectady	Upstate
White non-Hispanic	82.4	79.2
Black non-Hispanic	65.7	63.5
Hispanic	70.2	66.5

% Adequate PNC	Schenectady	Upstate
White non-Hispanic	77.8	72.7
Black non-Hispanic	62.2	54.1
Hispanic	69.0	59.5

Top Neighborhood Rates

Percent Late or No Prenatal Care

- Schenectady
 - City/Stockade- 7.9%
 - Hamilton Hill- 6.7%
 - Goose Hill/Union- 5.1%
- Upstate- 4.1%



Prenatal Care Summary



- Annually, Schenectady county has:
 - 427 births without early (1st trimester) prenatal care
 - 65 births with late (3rd trimester) or no prenatal care
 - 417 births without adequate (Kotelchuk) prenatal care

Prenatal Care Summary



- The percentage of births with early prenatal care is higher for Schenectady county in comparison to both NYS, excluding NYC, and the Capital Region
- The percentage of live births with adequate prenatal care is higher in Schenectady county in comparison to NYS, excluding NYC, and the Capital Region
- Schenectady county has a slightly higher trend in late or no prenatal care than that of NYS, excluding NYC
- Black non-Hispanic and Hispanic populations had higher rates of early prenatal care and adequate prenatal care in comparison to White non-Hispanic populations



LOW BIRTHWEIGHT AND PREMATURE BIRTHS IN THE CAPITAL REGION

The Effect of Premature Birth and Low Birthweight on the Population

Source: 2011-2013 Vital Records data, as of April 2015



	Schenectady	Capital Region
Number of Preterm births (2013)	172	1,042
Number of Low birthweight births (2013)	112	727

Premature Birth and Low Birthweight Compared to NYS (excl. NYC)

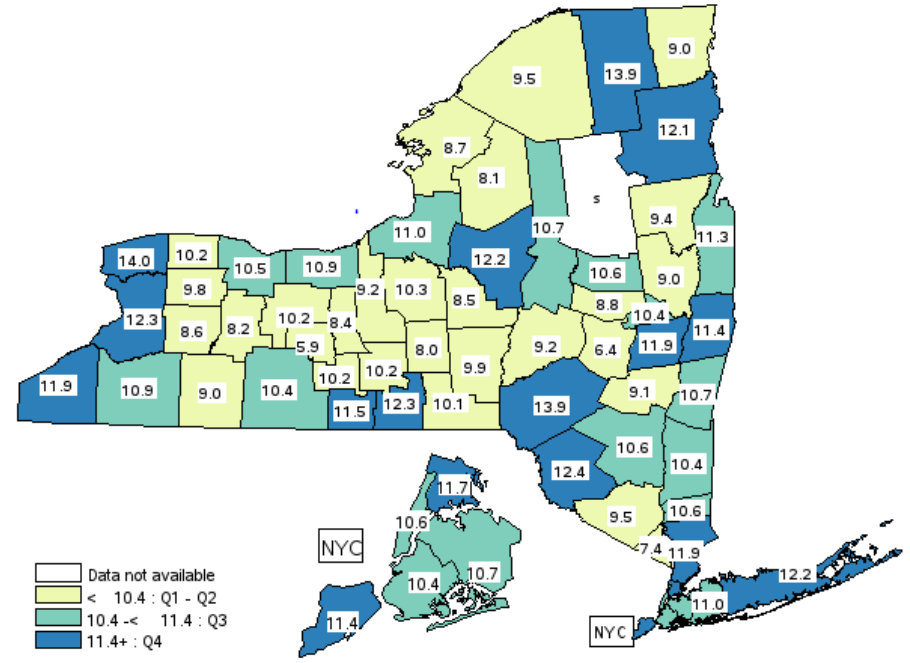
Source: 2011-2013 Vital Records data, as of April 2015



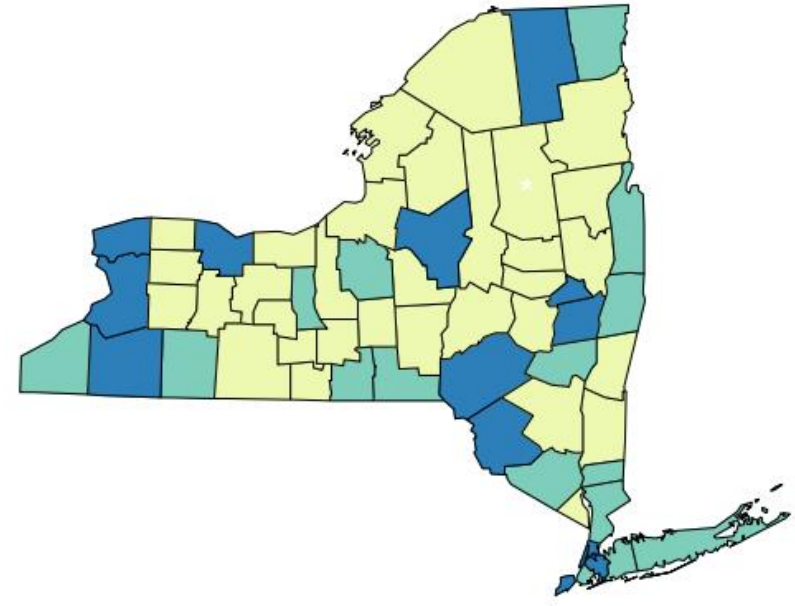
	Schenectady		Capital Region		Upstate
% of Preterm births (2013)	10.4	Lower	10.7	Slightly Lower	10.9
% Low birthweight births (2011-2013)	8.3	Higher	7.9	Slightly Higher	7.6

Percentage of Preterm Births, 2013

Data Source: Vital Records data as of April 2015



Percentage of Low Birthweight Births, 2011-2013



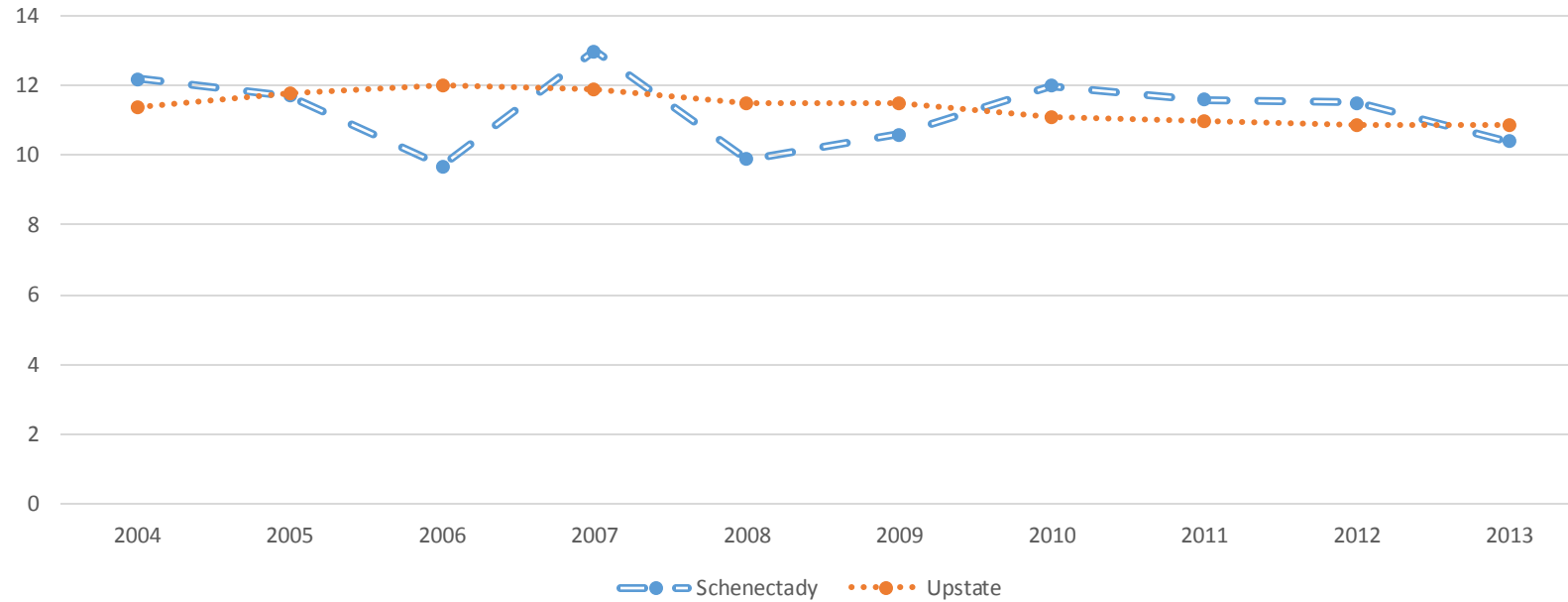
Percentage of births
Counties Are Shaded Based On Quartile Distribution
(* Fewer than 10 events in the numerator, therefore the rate is unstable)

Source: 2011-2013 Vital Statistics Data as of February, 2015



Percentage of Preterm Births (<less than 37 weeks of Gestation) in NYS (excl. NYC) and Schenectady County, 2004-2013

Source: 2011-2013 Vital Statistics Data as of February, 2015

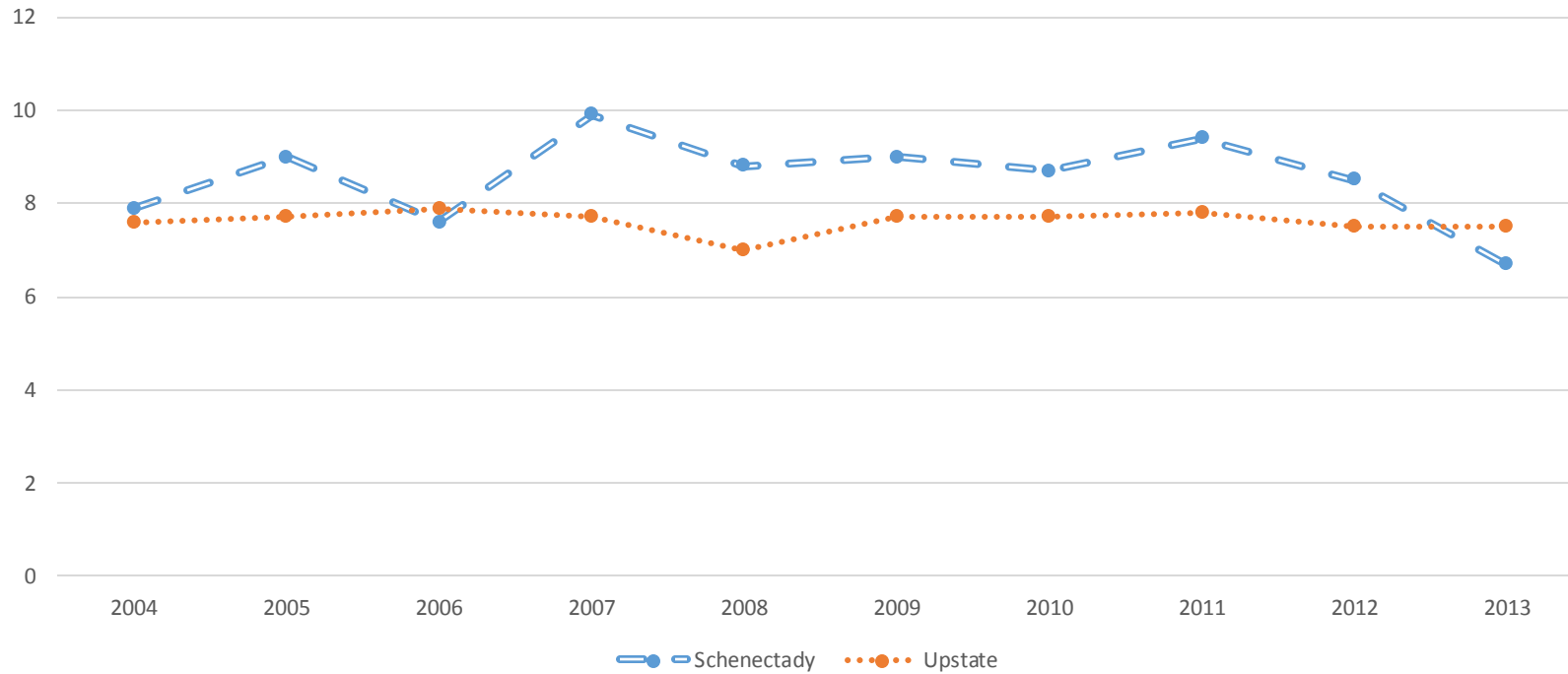


	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Schenectady	12.2	11.7	9.7	13	9.9	10.6	12	11.6	11.5	10.4
Upstate	11.4	11.8	12	11.9	11.5	11.5	11.1	11	10.9	10.9



Percentage of Low Birthweight Births in NYS (excl. NYC) and Schenectady County, 2004-2013

Source: 2011-2013 Vital Statistics Data as of February, 2015



	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Schenectady	7.9	9	7.6	9.9	8.8	9	8.7	9.4	8.5	6.7
Upstate	7.6	7.7	7.9	7.7	7	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.5	7.5

Percentages of Preterm Births (<37 weeks) by Race/Ethnicity and SES

2011-2013 Vital Statistics Data as of February, 2015



	Schenectady	Capital Region	Upstate
% of Black non-Hispanics	15.2	15.1	15.4
% of White non-Hispanics	11.3	10.3	10.0
% of Hispanics	10.4	10.5	11.9
% of Medicaid Births	10.4	10.8	11.8
% of Non-Medicaid Births	11.3	10.9	10.5

Percentages of Low Birthweight Births (<2,500 grams) by Race/Ethnicity and SES, 2010-2012



	Schenectady	Upstate
% of Black non-Hispanic	13.6	13.1
% White non-Hispanic	7.8	6.9
% of Hispanic	8.2	7.3

Low Birthweight and Premature Births Summary



- Annually, the Schenectady county had 172 preterm births and 112 low birthweight births.
- Schenectady county had lower percentages of preterm births and higher percentages of low birthweight births in comparison to NYS, excluding NY, and the Capital Region.
- Schenectady is in the 3rd Risk quartile for preterm births compared to all NYS counties; Schenectady is in the 4th Risk quartile for low birthweight births
- Schenectady county has a slightly increasing trend for both % of preterm births and % of low birthweight births
- The Black non-Hispanic % low birthweight is 1.7 times that of the White non-Hispanic population. The Hispanic population also has a higher % low birthweight rates than the White non-Hispanic population. The prematurity rates are also higher in the Black non-Hispanic populations compared to the White non-Hispanic populations, 1.3 times. The Hispanic population had lower prematurity rates compared to the White non-Hispanic population.
- When comparing prematurity rates, the Medicaid population had equal to or slightly lower rates compared to non-Medicaid population.