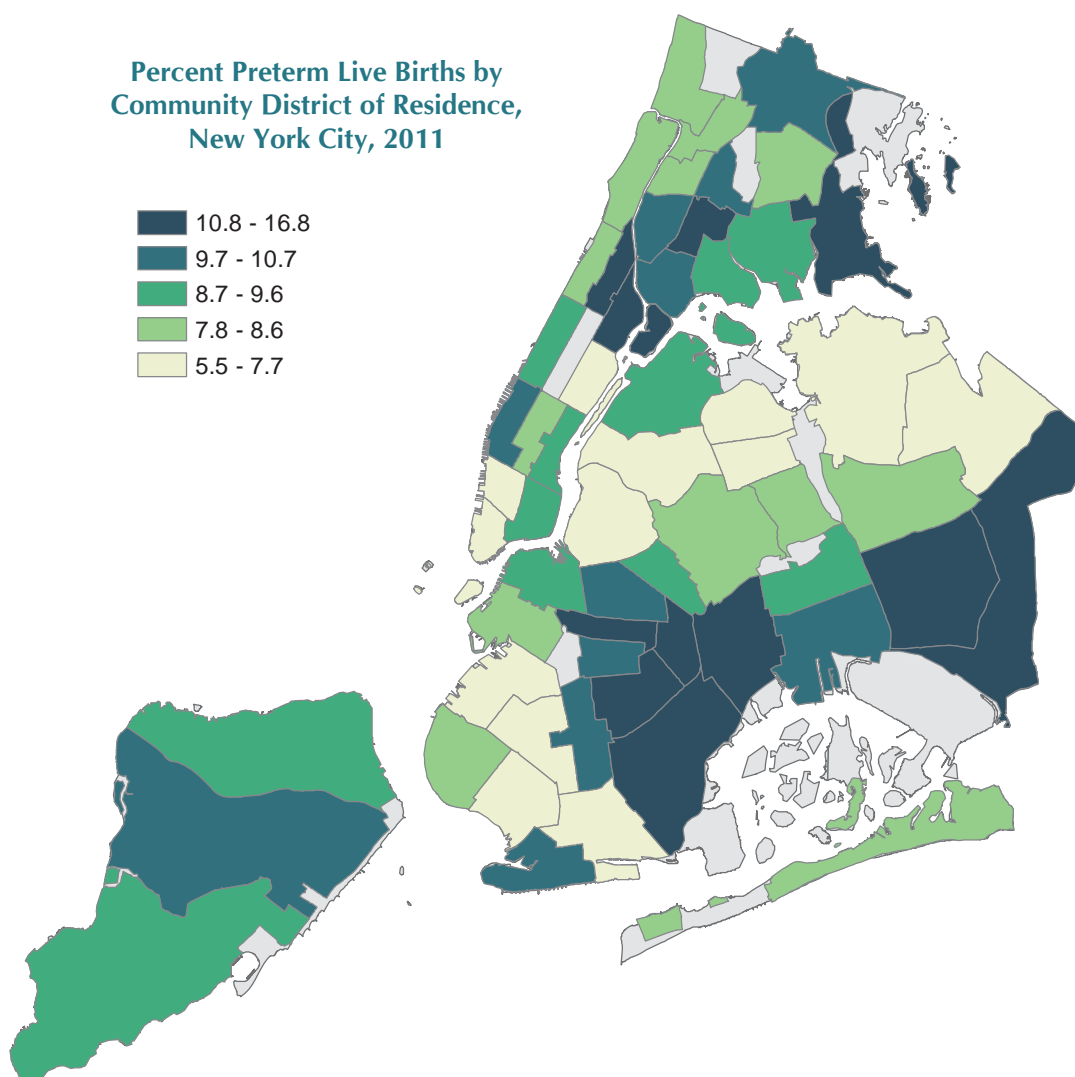


# SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS 2011

## THE CITY OF NEW YORK

### PREGNANCY OUTCOMES



Michael R. Bloomberg, Mayor

Thomas Farley, MD, MPH, Commissioner

# SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS 2011 THE CITY OF NEW YORK PREGNANCY OUTCOMES

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January 2013

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# PREGNANCY OUTCOMES OVERVIEW

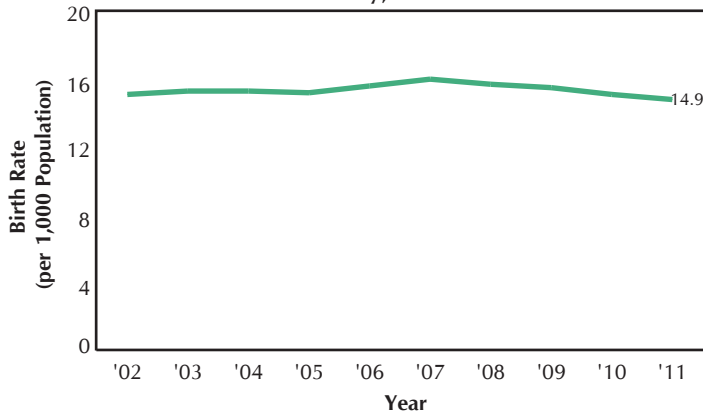
All pregnancies outcomes, whether they result in a live birth or a spontaneous or an induced termination of pregnancy are required by law to be reported to the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. This report is a compilation of the information reported about these events and is prepared to monitor trends in the health of women and their infants in New York City. For additional tables, technical notes and images of standard NYC certificates of birth, please see the Bureau of Vital Statistics website at [www.nyc.gov/vitalstats](http://www.nyc.gov/vitalstats).

## Select Key Findings:

- The citywide birth rate's recent peak in 2007 was 16.1 per 1,000 population (last peaked in 1996, at 16.4), up from 15.2 in 2002. Since 2007, the birth rate has decreased 7.5%, reaching 14.9 in 2011.
- The teen birth rate declined to a new low of 26.0 live births per 1,000 women 15–19 years of age in 2011. The rate has decreased 29.5% from 36.9 in 2002, and 6.5% from 27.8 in 2010.
- Preterm (<37 weeks) and low birthweight (<2,500g) births each accounted for nearly 10% of live births in 2011. Non-Hispanic blacks are disproportionately more likely to have preterm (13.1%) and low birthweight infants (12.6%) than other racial/ethnic groups.
- In 2011, 40.0% of women giving birth were either overweight or obese. Disproportionately more non-Hispanic black (58.0%) and Hispanic (50.9%) women giving birth were either overweight or obese.
- Citywide, the percentage of live births born via Cesarean section increased steadily from 26.0% in 2002 to 32.9% in 2008, but decreased slightly over the last 3 years to 32.5% in 2011.
- Approximately 30% of newborns were exclusively breastfed at the time of birth certificate filing. Certificate filing usually occurs within the first 5 days of life.
- Citywide, nearly 7% of births receive either late (3rd trimester) or no prenatal care. Teenage mothers (<20 years of age) were disproportionately more likely to receive late or no prenatal care (14.1%) than other age groups.
- The rate of induced termination of pregnancy decreased 11% from 2002 to 2011, and nearly that entire decline has occurred in the past 4 years.

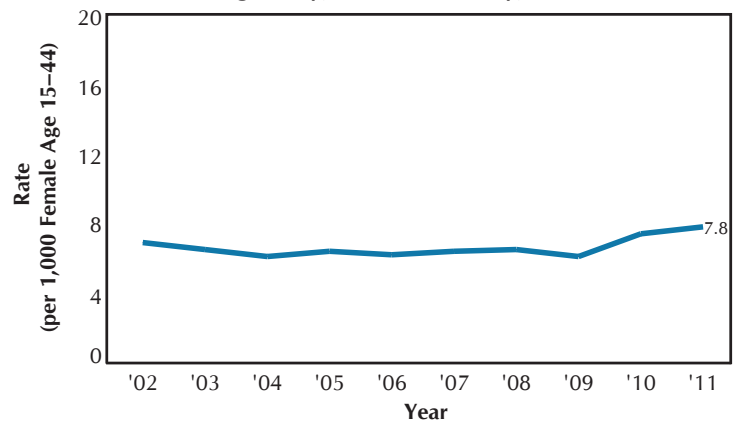
# PREGNANCY OUTCOMES OVERVIEW

**Figure 1. Crude Birth Rate, New York City, 2002–2011**



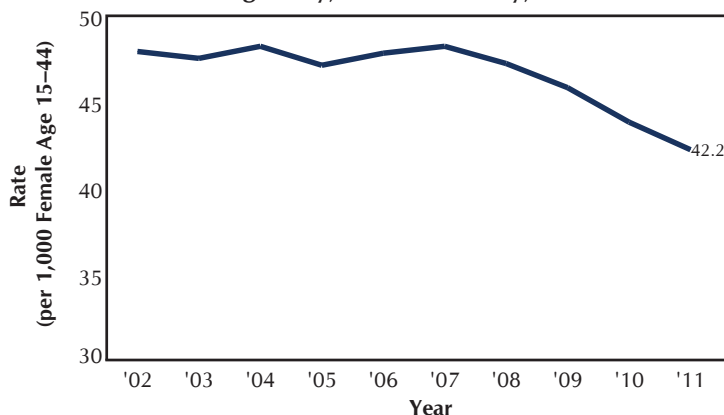
- The citywide crude birth rate's recent peak in 2007 was 16.1 per 1,000 population (last peaked in 1996, at 16.4), up from 15.2 in 2002. Since 2007, the birth rate has decreased 7.5%, reaching 14.9 in 2011.
- More detailed information on birth rates can be found in Table 1 and Figures 4, 5, and 6.

**Figure 2. Crude Rate of Spontaneous Termination of Pregnancy, New York City, 2002–2011**



- The citywide crude rate of spontaneous termination of pregnancy (i.e., miscarriages and stillbirths) decreased 11.8% from 6.9 per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years in 2002 to 6.1 in 2009, followed by a 27.9% increase to 7.8 in 2011.
- The increase is largely attributable to recent increased outreach and education of targeted medical facilities about legal reporting requirements rather than a true increase in such events.
- More detailed information on spontaneous termination of pregnancy rates can be found in Table 1.

**Figure 3. Crude Rate of Induced Termination of Pregnancy, New York City, 2002–2011**



- The citywide crude rate of induced termination of pregnancy decreased 12.4% from 2002 to 2011, and nearly that entire decline has occurred in the last four years.
- Outreach and education of targeted medical facilities about legal reporting requirements continues to be conducted annually.
- More detailed information on induced termination of pregnancy can be found in Table 1.

**Table 1. Pregnancy Outcomes, Pregnancy Outcome Rates\*, and Pregnancy Rates\* by Women's Age Group, Racial/Ethnic Group, and Borough of Residence, New York City, 2011**

	Age of Woman Years	Live Births		Spontaneous Terminations		Induced Terminations		Pregnancy Rate per 1,000 Women
		Counts	Rates	Counts	Rates	Counts	Rates	
New York City †	15-19	6,489	26.0	812	3.3	11,302	45.2	74.5
	20-29	54,409	76.0	5,587	7.8	44,392	62.0	145.8
	30-39	55,831	86.2	6,771	10.5	21,712	33.5	130.2
	40-49	6,299	10.8	1,769	6.0	3,077	10.5	37.9
	Total	123,029	14.9	14,947	7.8	80,485	42.2	114.5
Ethnic Group†								
Hispanic	15-19	3,717	41.3	223	2.5	3,895	43.3	87.0
	20-29	19,736	97.6	1,393	6.9	13,753	68.0	172.5
	30-39	12,934	70.9	1,303	7.1	5,660	31.0	109.0
	40-49	1,244	7.4	362	4.2	650	7.6	26.3
	Total	37,631	15.9	3,281	5.9	23,959	42.7	115.7
Asian and Pacific Islander	15-19	179	6.2	10	0.3	305	10.6	17.1
	20-29	8,285	83.1	386	3.9	2,026	20.3	107.3
	30-39	10,059	98.2	607	5.9	1,665	16.2	120.3
	40-49	876	10.1	134	3.1	312	7.1	30.2
	Total	19,399	17.8	1,137	4.1	4,308	15.7	90.4
Non-Hispanic White	15-19	491	8.7	62	1.1	745	13.2	23.0
	20-29	13,246	53.9	896	3.6	5,097	20.7	78.2
	30-39	22,071	104.5	1,798	8.5	3,087	14.6	127.6
	40-49	2,765	16.7	484	5.7	620	7.3	45.6
	Total	38,573	14.0	3,240	5.4	9,550	16.0	85.8
Non-Hispanic Black	15-19	2,012	29.1	274	4.0	5,340	77.2	110.2
	20-29	12,492	81.1	1,514	9.8	19,559	126.9	217.8
	30-39	10,018	71.6	1,583	11.3	9,120	65.2	148.0
	40-49	1,303	8.4	412	5.5	1,169	15.6	38.5
	Total	25,825	13.7	3,783	8.6	35,188	80.3	147.9
Borough of Residence‡								
Manhattan	15-19	731	18.8	91	2.3	1,687	43.5	64.6
	20-29	5,898	32.9	672	3.8	6,944	38.8	75.4
	30-39	11,120	77.8	1,252	8.8	3,338	23.3	109.9
	40-49	1,574	14.7	371	6.7	538	9.7	44.7
	Total	19,323	12.1	2,388	5.7	12,508	30.0	82.2
Bronx	15-19	1,980	37.3	245	4.6	3,007	56.6	98.6
	20-29	10,886	96.0	1,207	10.6	10,566	93.2	199.8
	30-39	6,906	68.5	984	9.8	4,734	46.9	125.2
	40-49	693	6.7	246	4.8	560	11.0	29.4
	Total	20,465	14.7	2,682	8.4	18,867	59.3	132.0
Brooklyn	15-19	2,127	26.8	238	3.0	3,337	42.1	71.9
	20-29	20,237	92.3	1,870	8.5	13,383	61.0	161.9
	30-39	17,096	84.6	2,053	10.2	6,512	32.2	127.0
	40-49	1,843	10.6	502	5.7	877	10.0	36.7
	Total	41,303	16.3	4,664	7.9	24,109	41.0	119.1
Queens	15-19	1,293	20.4	163	2.6	2,146	33.8	56.8
	20-29	12,514	72.3	1,310	7.6	8,796	50.8	130.7
	30-39	11,958	69.9	1,485	8.7	4,440	25.9	104.5
	40-49	1,111	6.7	385	4.7	628	7.7	25.9
	Total	26,876	12.0	3,343	6.8	16,011	32.7	94.4
Staten Island	15-19	230	15.1	31	2.0	372	24.5	41.7
	20-29	2,308	74.2	230	7.4	1,315	42.3	123.9
	30-39	2,746	89.3	341	11.1	574	18.7	119.1
	40-49	235	6.5	74	4.2	92	5.2	22.7
	Total	5,519	11.7	676	7.1	2,353	24.9	90.3

Note: Population data used to calculate rates are 2011 estimates based on the 2010 census. See Technical Notes: Population.

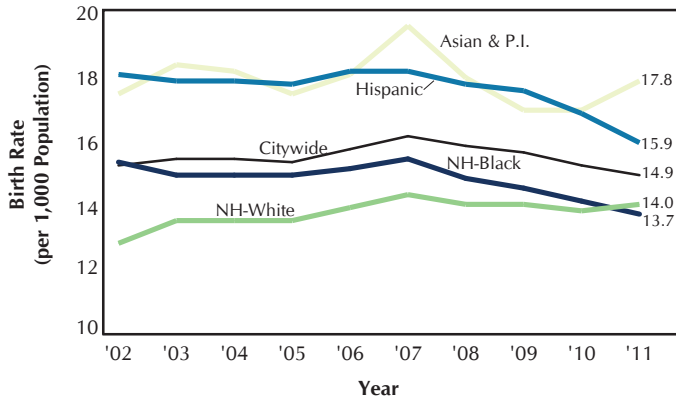
\*In 2011, birthrate to females age 15 to 19 and 40 to 49 are computed by relating the number of events to females <20 to female population age 15 to 19 and the number of events to females 40 and over to the female population age 40 to 49, respectively. Age 40 to 49, as opposed to age 40 to 45, is used for age-specific birth rate denominator due to the increased number of births occurring to older women. See Technical Notes: Pregnancy Outcome Rates.

† Includes all events occurring in NYC regardless of residence; other/unknown ethnicities are not presented.

‡ Numbers and rates are limited to events occurring in NYC to NYC residents only; other/unknown ethnicities are not presented.

# BIRTH RATE

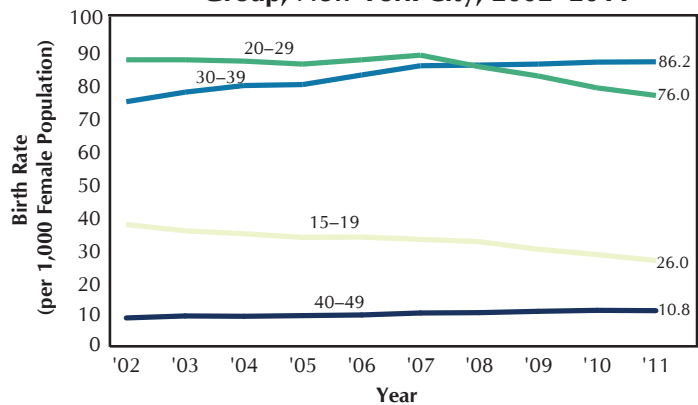
**Figure 4. Birth Rate by Mother's Racial/Ethnic Group, New York City, 2002–2011**



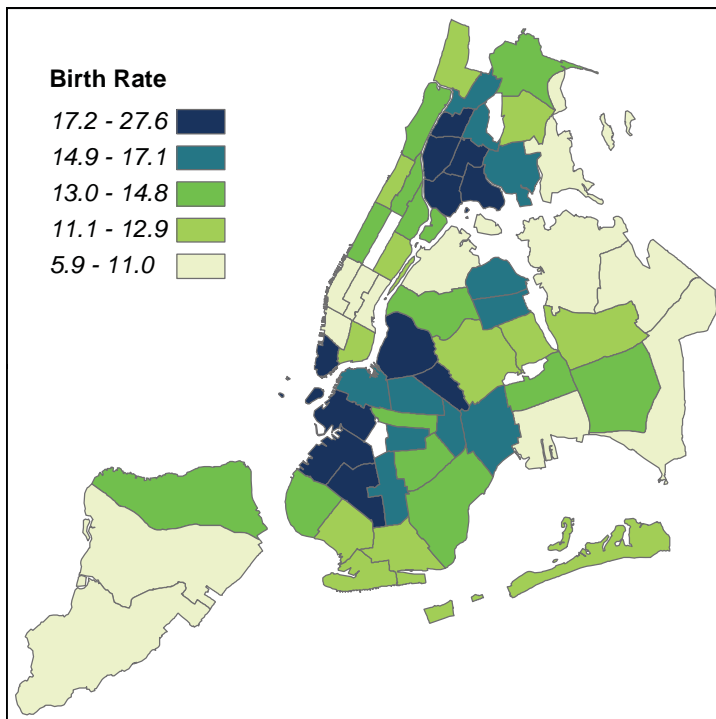
- From 2002 to 2011, birth rates increased among non-Hispanic whites (9.8%) and Asians and Pacific Islanders (2.3%).
- During the same time period, birth rates decreased among Hispanics (12.1%) and non-Hispanic blacks (10.5%).

- In 2011, women aged 30–39 years had the highest birth rate, followed by women aged 20–29, 15–19, and 40–49 years.
- During the last decade, the teenage birth rate steadily declined, dropping 29.6% from 36.9 in 2002 to 26.0 in 2011.
- The upper age category for birth rate has changed from 40–44 years to 40–49 years due to the increasing number of births to women older than 45 years. See Technical Notes: Birth Rates.

**Figure 5. Birth Rate by Mother's Age Group, New York City, 2002–2011**



**Figure 6. Birth Rate by Community District of Residence, New York City, 2011**

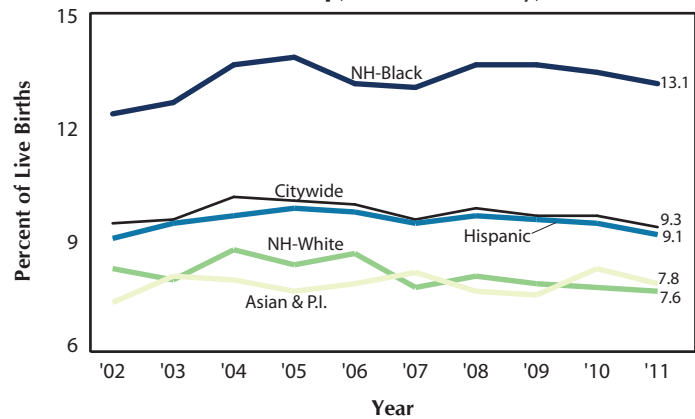


- In 2011, Bayside was the community district with the lowest birth rate in New York City at 5.5 births per 1,000 population, followed by Throgsneck, at 8.0, Chelsea/Clinton at 8.8 and Greenwich Village and Queens Village, each at 8.9.
- The community districts with the highest birth rates in 2011 were Borough Park, at 27.9 births per 1,000 population, followed by Sunset Park at 23.5, Williamsburg/Greenpoint, at 20.1, Morrisania, at 18.3 and Concourse/Highbridge at 18.1.

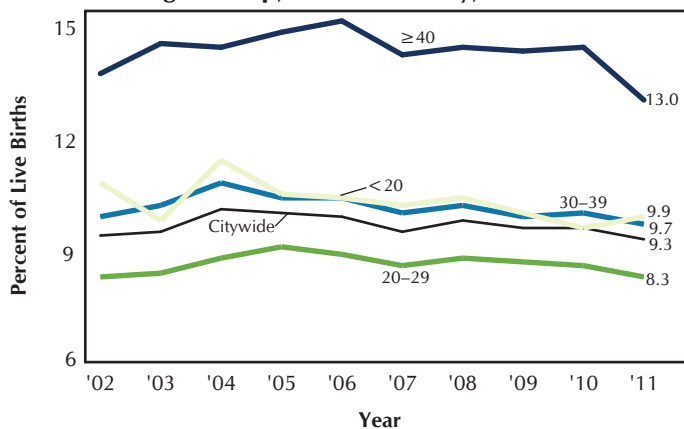
# PRETERM LIVE BIRTHS

- Preterm live births (<37 weeks) accounted for 9.3% of all births citywide in 2011. Peaks in this percentage were seen in 2004 (10.1%), 2005 (10.0%), and 2008 (9.8%) and, since that time, this percentage has been slowly declining.
- At 13.1%, non-Hispanic blacks had disproportionately more preterm live births in 2011 than other racial/ethnic groups (range 7.6% to 9.1%).

**Figure 7. Percent Preterm Live Births by Mother's Racial/Ethnic Group, New York City, 2002–2011**



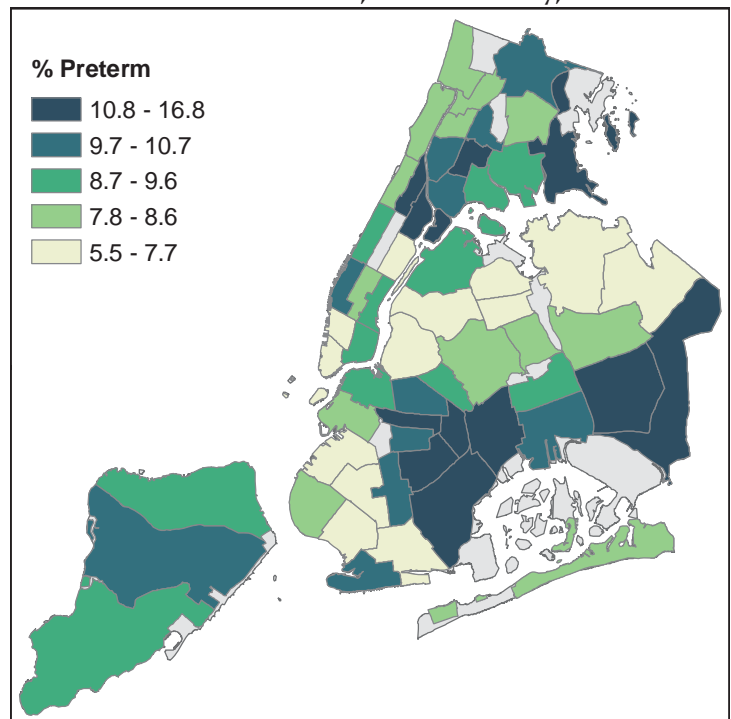
**Figure 8. Percent Preterm Live Births by Mother's Age Group, New York City, 2002–2011**



- Women  $\geq 40$  years old continue to have disproportionately more preterm births than younger women at 13.0% in 2011.
- Preterm live births among mothers <20, 30–39, and 20–29 accounted for 9.9%, 9.7%, and 8.3% of all live births, respectively, in 2011.

- The community districts with the lowest percentage of preterm live births included Williamsburg/Greenpoint (5.5%), Borough Park (6.3%), Battery Park/Tribeca (6.4%), Bayside (6.5%), and the Upper East Side (6.7%).
- Community districts with the highest percentage of preterm live births (all  $\geq 12\%$ ) were Brownsville (16.8%), East Flatbush (14.2%), Crown Heights North (13.1%), Throgs Neck (12.4%), and Central Harlem and East New York (12.0% each).

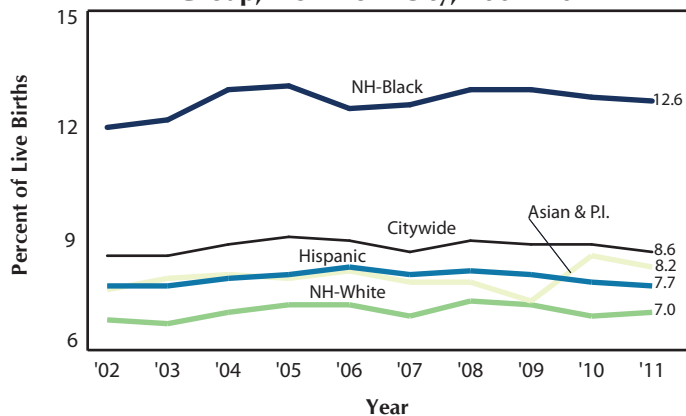
**Figure 9. Percent Preterm Live Births by Community District of Residence, New York City, 2011**





# LOW BIRTHWEIGHT

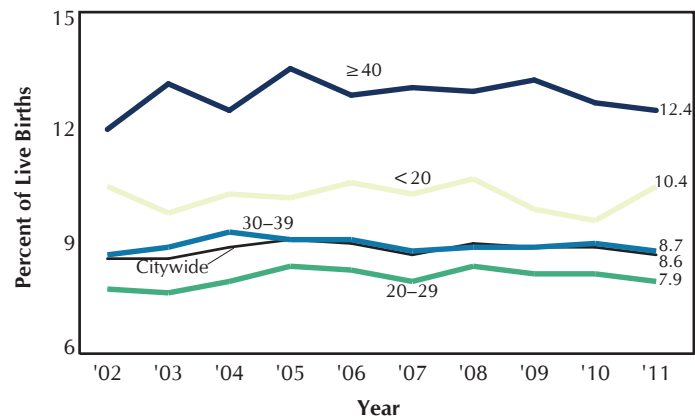
**Figure 10. Percent of Low Birthweight Live Births by Mother's Racial/Ethnic Group, New York City, 2002–2011**



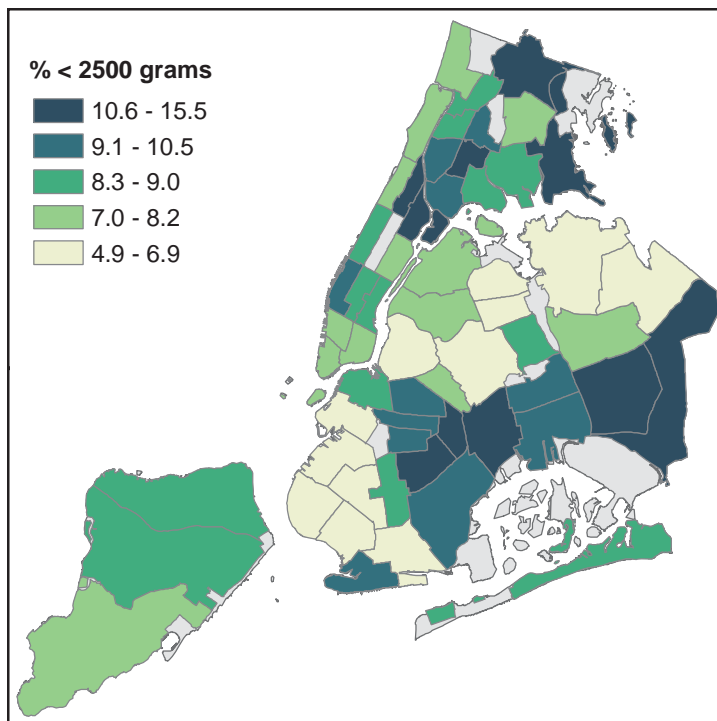
- Citywide, the percent of low birthweight live-births (<2,500g) has remained relatively stable from 2002 to 2011 with small fluctuations between 8.5% and 9.0%.
- Non-Hispanic blacks have disproportionately more low birthweight births (12.6% in 2011), relative to other racial/ethnic groups (range: 7.0% to 8.2%).

- In 2011, mothers aged 40 years and older continued to have the highest percentage of low birthweight live births (12.4%), followed by mothers <20 (10.4%), 30–39 (8.7%), and 20–29 (7.9%).

**Figure 11. Percent of Low Birthweight Live Births by Mother's Age Group, New York City, 2002–2011**



**Figure 12. Percent of Low Birthweight Live Births by Community District of Residence, New York City, 2011**

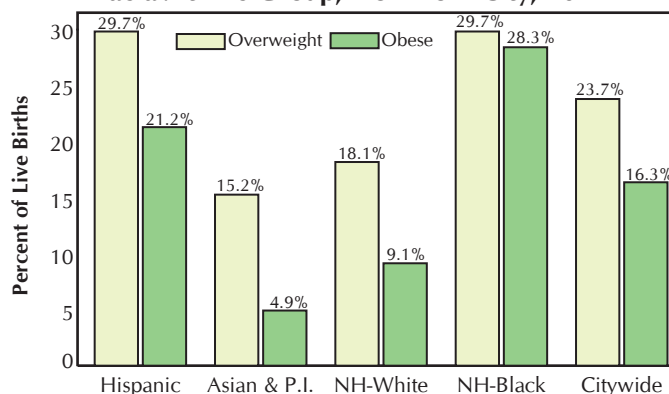


- In 2011, Williamsburg/Greenpoint was the community district with the lowest percentage of low birthweight live births (4.9%), followed by Bayside (5.5% each), Ridgewood/Glendale and Jackson Heights (5.8% each), Sunset Park (6.0%), and Elmhurst/Corona, Borough Park, and Bay Ridge (6.3% each).
- The community districts with the highest percentages of infants born below 2,500 grams were Brownsville (15.5%), East Flatbush (13.0%), Central Harlem (11.8%), Jamaica/St. Albans (11.2%), and Williamsbridge (11.1%).

# MOTHER'S BODY MASS INDEX (BMI)

- In 2011, 40% of women who gave birth were either overweight (23.7%) or obese (16.3%) before pregnancy.
- More than half of non-Hispanic blacks (58.0%) and Hispanics (50.9%) who gave birth in 2011 were overweight or obese before pregnancy.
- Asians and Pacific Islanders along with non-Hispanic whites had the lowest levels of pre-pregnancy obesity at 4.9% and 9.1%, respectively.

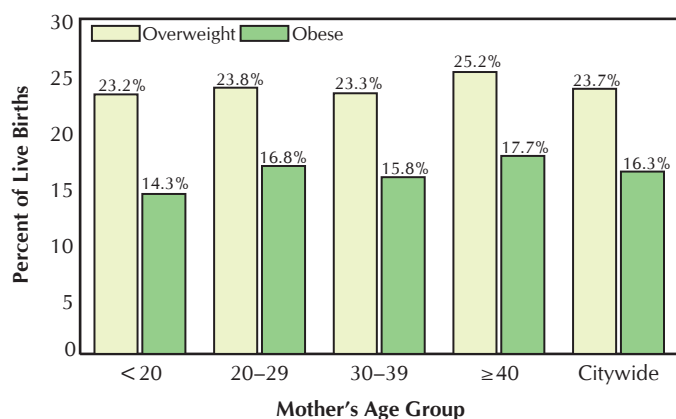
**Figure 13. Pre-pregnancy BMI\* by Mother's Racial/Ethnic Group, New York City, 2011**



**Mother's Racial/Ethnic Group**

\*Overweight: (25 ≤ BMI < 30), Obese: (BMI ≥ 30)

**Figure 14. Pre-pregnancy BMI\* by Mother's Age Group, New York City, 2011**

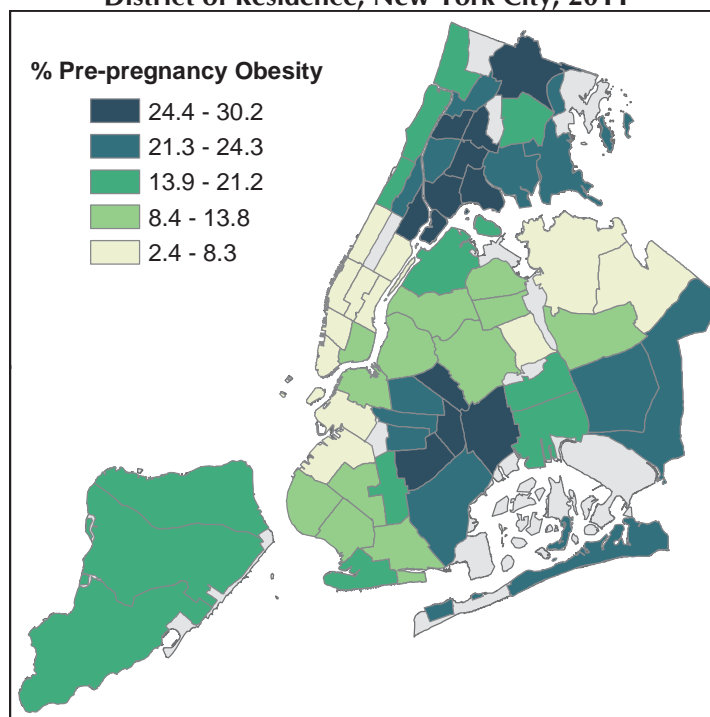


\*Overweight: (25 ≤ BMI < 30), Obese: (BMI ≥ 30)

- The percentage of pre-pregnancy obesity is similar across all maternal age groups.
- In 2011, teenage mothers (<20 years) had the lowest percentage of pre-pregnancy obesity (14.3%), while mothers aged 40 years and older had the highest (17.7%).

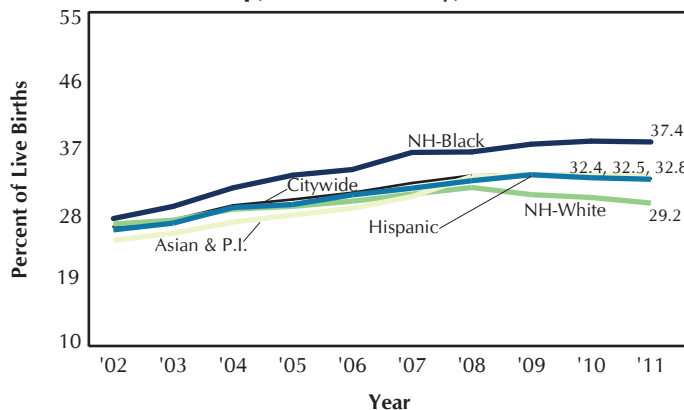
- The following community districts had the lowest percentage of pre-pregnancy obesity: Greenwich Village/SoHo (2.4%), Battery Park/Tribeca (2.6%), Upper East Side (3.4%), Murray Hill (4.0%), and Midtown Business District (4.4%).
- In 2011, Brownsville was the community district with the highest percentage of pre-pregnancy obesity, at 30.2%. Community districts with greater than 27% of pre-pregnancy obesity included East New York (29.1%), Mott Haven (28.3%), East Flatbush (27.7%), East Tremont (27.6%), and Morrisania (27.3%).

**Figure 15. Percent of Infants Born to Mothers with Pre-pregnancy Obesity by Community District of Residence, New York City, 2011**



# CESAREAN SECTION (C-SECTION) BIRTHS

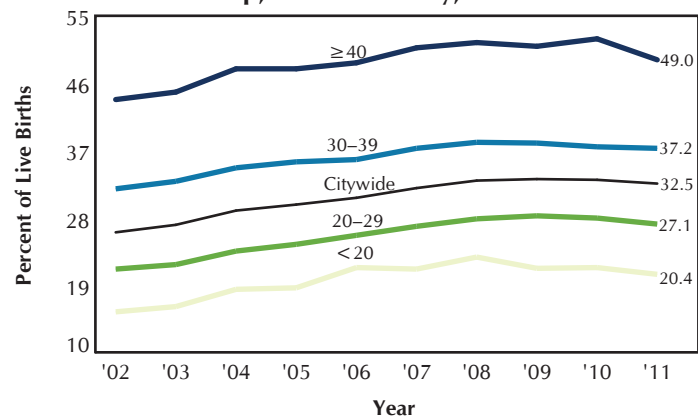
**Figure 16. Percent of Live Births Delivered by C-section by Mother's Racial/Ethnic Group, New York City, 2002–2011**



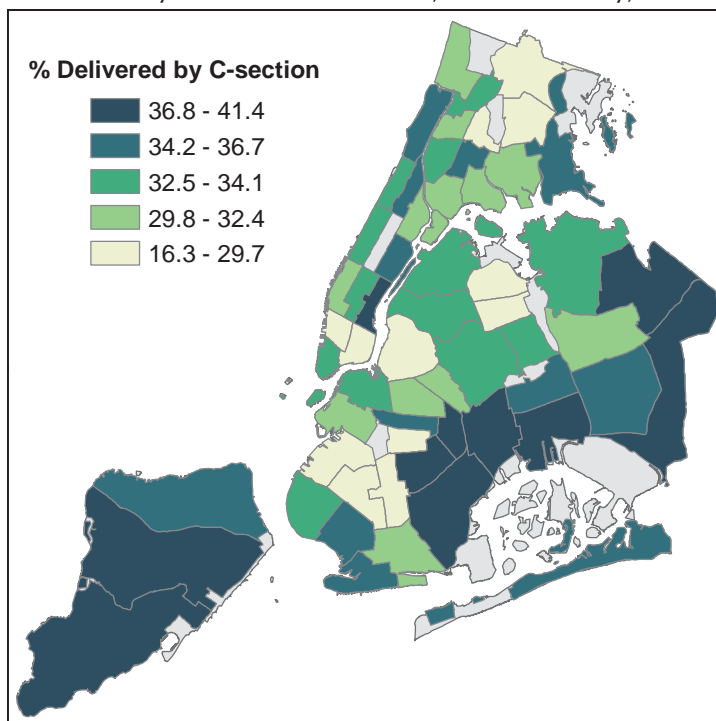
- Citywide, the percentage of live births born via C-section increased from 26.0% in 2002 to 32.9% in 2008, but has decreased slightly to 32.5% in 2011.
- Since 2008, the percentage of C-sections among Hispanics and Asian and Pacific Islanders mirror the citywide percent at approximately 32.5%. The percentage of C-sections among non-Hispanic blacks continued to increase after 2008 to 37.4% of all live births, whereas the percentage among non-Hispanic whites decreased 6.7% to 29.2%.

- The percent of live births delivered by C-section increased as maternal age increased.
- The highest percent was among mother's age >40 with nearly half (49.0%) of all births delivered via C-section.

**Figure 17. Percent of Live Births Delivered by C-section by Mother's Age Group, New York City, 2002–2011**



**Figure 18. Percent of Live Births Delivered by C-section by Community District of Residence, New York City, 2011**

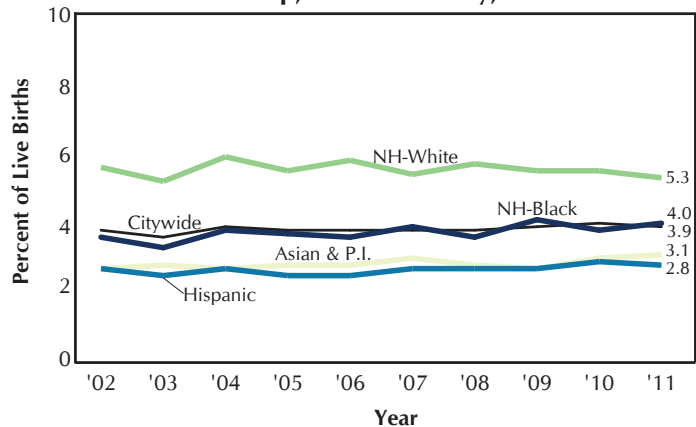


- The following community districts had the lowest percentages of births delivered by C-section: Williamsburg/Greenpoint (16.3%), Borough Park (17.8%), the Lower East Side (26.9%), Sunset Park and Elmhurst/Corona (28.6%), and Pelham Parkway (28.7%).
- Tottenville was the community district with the highest percentage of live births delivered by C-section, at 41.4%. Other community districts with a high C-section percentage were Brownsville (39.0%), Willowbrook/South Beach (38.5%), Howard Beach (38.2%), and Queens Village (38.1%).

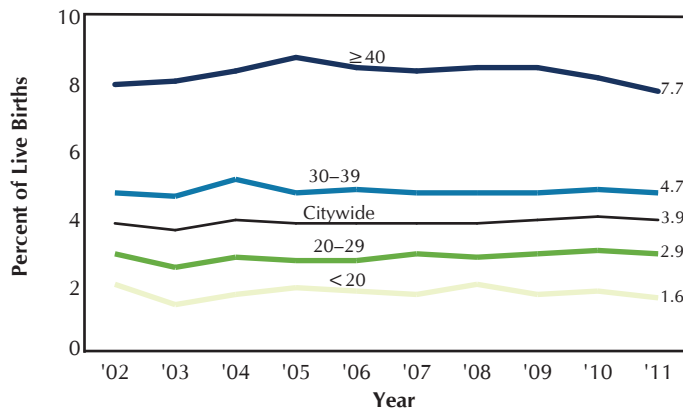
# MULTIPLE LIVE BIRTHS

- During the last decade, the citywide percentage of live births that were twins or higher order multiples has remained fairly stable (3.8% in 2002 and 3.9% in 2011).
- In 2011, non-Hispanic white mothers had the largest percent of live births that were twins or higher order multiples (5.3%), followed by non-Hispanic blacks (4.0%), Asians and Pacific Islanders (3.1%), and Hispanics (2.8%).

**Figure 19. Percent of Live Births with Twins or Higher Order Multiples by Mother's Racial/Ethnic Group, New York City, 2002–2011**



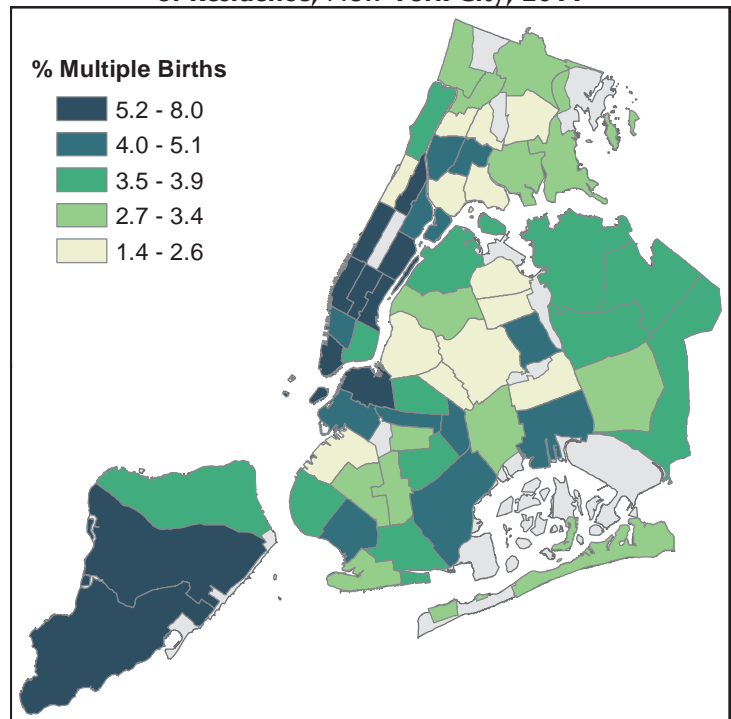
**Figure 20. Percent of Live Births with Twins or Higher Order Multiples by Mother's Age Group, New York City, 2002–2011**



- From 2002 to 2011, the percentage of live births that were twins or higher order multiples has largely remained stable for every maternal age group; however recently among women ≥40 years, the percentage declined from 8.4% in 2009 to 7.7% in 2011.
- The higher percentage of women age 40 and older who give birth to multiples is likely largely attributable to more frequent use of assisted reproductive technology compared to other age groups.

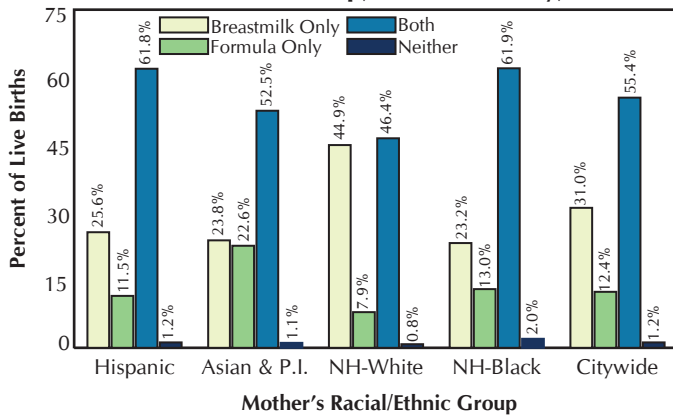
- The following community districts had the lowest percentages of multiple live births: Elmhurst/Corona (1.4%), Jackson Heights (1.8%), Bushwick and University/Morris Heights (2.2% each), Manhattanville (2.3%), and Mott Haven and Woodhaven (2.4%).
- The following community districts had the highest percentages of multiple live births: Midtown Business District (8.0%), Murray Hill (7.8%), Upper West Side (7.1%), Battery Park/Tribeca (6.2%), and Upper East Side (6.1%).

**Figure 21. Percent of Live Births with Twins or Higher Order Multiples by Community District of Residence, New York City, 2011**



# BREASTFEEDING

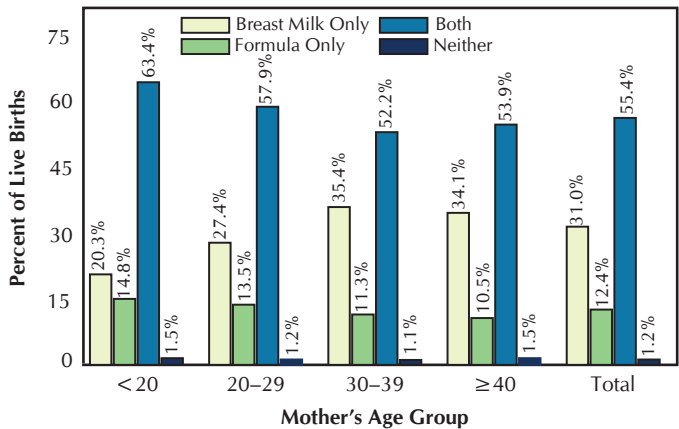
**Figure 22. Percent of Infant Feeding Status at the Time of Birth Certificate Filing by Mother's Racial/Ethnic Group, New York City, 2011**



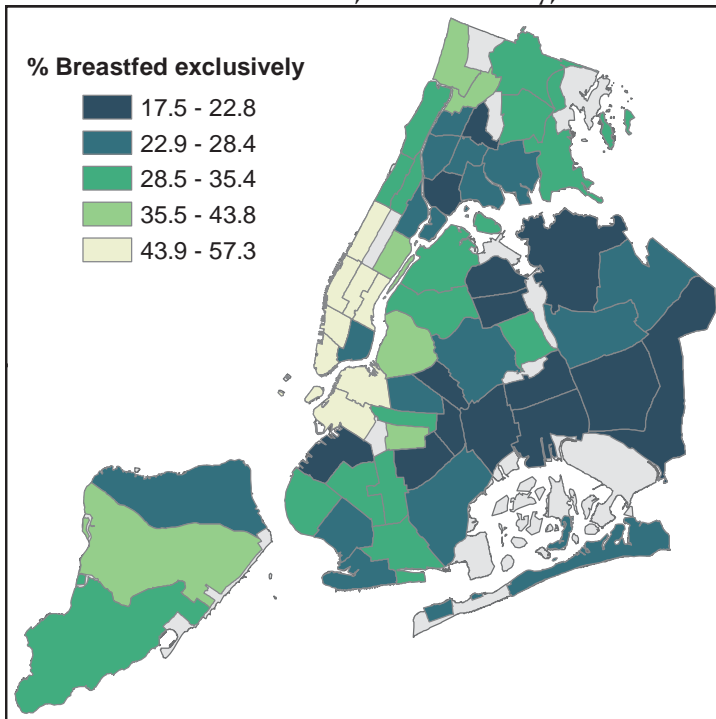
- Citywide, the majority of infants born in 2011 (86.4%) were fed some breastmilk at the time of birth certificate filing.
- Teenage mothers (<20 years) were less likely to exclusively breastfeed (20.3%) in comparison to all other maternal age groups (range: 27.4% to 35.4%).

- In 2011, non-Hispanic whites were more likely to report feeding their infants exclusively breast milk (44.9%) at the time of birth certificate filing (within first 5 days of life) than other racial/ethnic groups (range: 23.2% to 25.6%).
- A greater percentage of Asians and Pacific Islanders fed their newborns solely formula (22.6%) than other racial/ethnic groups (range: 7.9% to 13.0%).

**Figure 23. Percent of Infant Feeding Status at the Time of Birth Certificate Filing by Mother's Age Group, New York City, 2011**



**Figure 24. Percent of Infants Fed Breastmilk Only at the Time of Birth Certificate Filing by Community District of Residence, New York City, 2011**

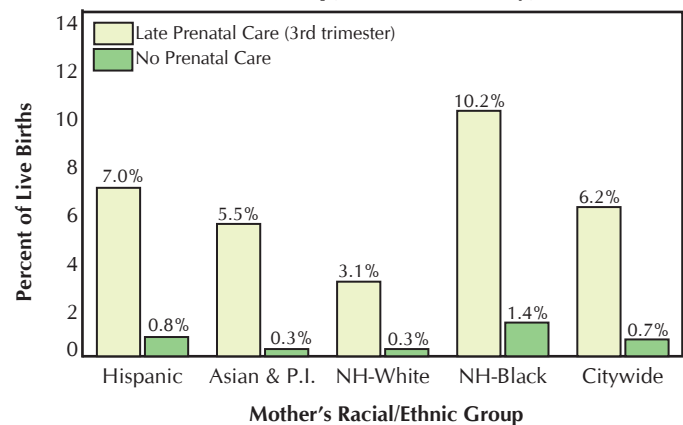


- East New York was the community district with the smallest percentage of infants (17.5%) who were exclusively breastfed by time of report. Other community districts with low percentages of breastfeeding were Brownsville (18.3%), Bushwick (19.1%), Elmhurst/Corona, (19.3%), and Sunset Park (19.5%).
- In the following community districts, 50% or more of infants were breastfed only at the time of birth certificate filing: Park Slope (57.3%), Murray Hill (55.1%), Greenwich Village/SoHo (54.8%), Battery Park/Tribeca (54.4%), and Midtown Business District (50.9%).

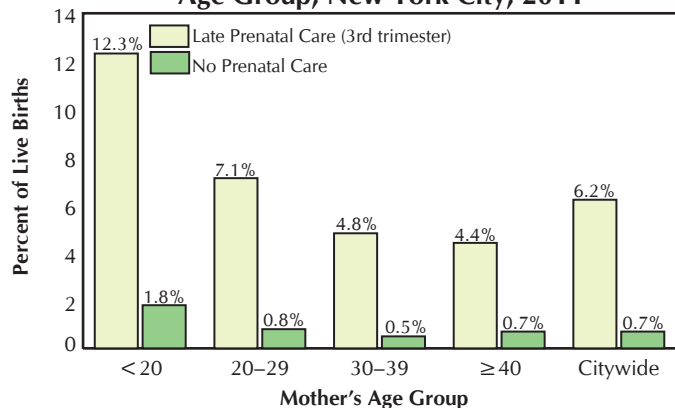
# PRENATAL CARE

- Citywide, over 90% of mothers received prenatal care within the first 2 trimesters of pregnancy.
- A higher percentage of non-Hispanic black mothers (11.6%) either initiate prenatal care late or do not receive prenatal care at all.
- Prenatal care was initiated late or not at all for 7.8% of Hispanics, 5.8% of Asian and Pacific Islanders, and 3.4% of non-Hispanic whites.

**Figure 25. Percent of Mothers who Received Late or No Prenatal Care by Mother's Racial/Ethnic Group, New York City, 2011**



**Figure 26. Percent of Mothers who Received Late or No Prenatal Care by Mother's Age Group, New York City, 2011**



- The percentage of mothers receiving late or no prenatal care decreased as maternal age increased, falling from 14.1% for teen mothers to 5.1% for mothers aged 40 years or older.
- In 2011, citywide only 0.7% of mothers received no prenatal care. The highest percentage of no prenatal care (1.8%) was among teenage mothers.

- The following community districts had the lowest percentage of mothers who received late or no prenatal care: Greenwich Village/SoHo (1.6%), Tottenville (1.7%), the Upper East Side (1.9%), Battery Park/Tribeca (2.2%), and Midtown Business District (2.5%).
- The community district with the highest percentage of late or no prenatal care was Williamsbridge, at 14.0%. Other community districts with high percentages of late or no prenatal care included East Flatbush (13.5%), Morrisania (13.2%), Unionport/Soundview and Hunts Point (11.9%), and the Rockaways (11.5%).

**Figure 27. Percent of Mothers who Received Late or No Prenatal Care by Community District of Residence New York City, 2011**

