Massachusetts Data Profile: Statewide information about social determinants of health and child fatalities

**State Demographics I:**

* ~7,029,920 Total population in 2020
* ~1,366,190 (17% of total population) Population under the age of 18 in 2020



**Education & Income III,IV:**

$81,215 Median household income

$55,429 (Hampden) - $103,291(Norfolk)

13.2% Percent of children living in poverty

24.1% Percent of adult population with a college degree

4.8% Unemployment rate

I. Population estimates developed by the University of Massachusetts Donahue Institute (UMDI) in partnership with

the Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Bureau of Environmental Health. II. nH/nL = non-Hispanic/non-Latinx. Hispanic/Latinx refers to the ethnic background of people of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, or other Spanish or South or Central American culture or origin regardless of race. The terms Hispanic and Latinx are not necessarily interchangeable and include people from many ethnic, national, racial, and linguistic groups. Latinx is a gender-neutral term referring to people of Latin American ancestry. III. American Community Survey (ACS), 5-Year Estimates, 2015-2019 IV. Metropolitan Area Planning Council Data Common: https://datacommon.mapc.org/browser/

**Resources**

The resources below can help Child Fatality Review teams better understand how social

determinants of health in their communities affect child fatality rates. The Child Fatality Review

Program epidemiologists can provide you with technical assistance in navigating these and other

data sources. Please contact us at [mdph-isp@mass.gov](https://massgov-my.sharepoint.com/personal/oscar_torres_mass_gov/Documents/mdph-isp%40mass.gov) for more information.

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| * [PHIT Community Reports](https://www.mass.gov/community-reports-from-the-population-health-tool#:~:text=Find%20community%2Dspecific%20health%20data,Housing%2C%20Social%20Environment%20and%20Violence)
 | * [Metropolitan Area Planning Council Data Common](https://datacommon.mapc.org/browser/)
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| * [Child Opportunity Index & Map](https://www.diversitydatakids.org/maps/?_ga=2.117278086.1680968579.1651172818-1687932418.1649248418)
 | * [Massachusetts Data Hub](https://data.mass.gov/)
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| * [U.S. Census Facts](https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/MA/PST045221)
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| Infant Fatalities (2016-2020)VAll rates are per 100,000 population |
| Number offatalities | 1,348 (2016: 277; 2020: 263) |
| Fatality rate | 376.4 |
| Inequities byrace/ethnicity | The infant death rate for Black non-Hispanic/non-Latinx (nH/nL) infants washighest, followed by the rates for Hispanic/Latinx, White nH/nL, and Asian/Pacific Islander (API) nH/nL infants.The Black nH/nL infant death rate was almost 3 times the White nH/nL infantdeath rate. The Hispanic/Latinx infant death rate was 1.5 times the White nH/nLinfants’. |
| Inequities bysex | The male infant death rate (407.5) was 1.2 times the female infant death rate(341.9). |
| Leadingcauses ofdeath | * Short gestation/low birthweight
* Congenital malformations
* Sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS)
* Pregnancy complications
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| Leadingcauses ofdeath by sexand race/ethnicity | For SIDS, male infants had a death rate (34.5) that was 1.5 times the rate forfemale infants (22.3).Short gestation/low birthweight was highest among male Black nH/nL and male Hispanic/Latinx infants, whose death rates were 4.4 and 2.3 times the rate for male White nH/nL infants.The male Black nH/nL infant SIDS rate was 2.2 times the rate for male WhitenH/nL infants.For congenital malformations, the Black nH/nL female infant death rate was 1.4times the rate for Black nH/nL male infant deaths. |
| V. Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Registry of Vital Records and Statistics, 2016-2020 |

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| Child Fatalities, Ages 1-17 (2016-2020)VIAll rates are per 100, 000 population |
| Number offatalities | 802(2016: 179; 2020: 127) |
| Fatality rate | 12.2 |
| Inequities byrace/ethnicity | The death rate for American Indian/Alaska Native nH/nL children was highest,followed by rates for Black nH/nL, API nH/nL, Hispanic, and White nH/nL children.The American Indian/Alaska Native nH/nL child death rate was more than 5 times the White nH/nL child death rate.The Black nH/nL child death rate was twice the rate for White nH/nL children. |
| Inequities bysex | The male child death rate (14.4) was 1.5 times the female child death rate (9.9). |
| Age | The 15-17 age group had the highest death rate (21.3) followed by the 1-4 agegroup (13.6).Most unintentional injuries, suicides, and homicides occurred among children in the 15-17 age group. |
| Leadingcauses ofdeath | • Unintentional injuries• Cancer• Suicide• HomicideUnintentional injuries and cancer were the top causes for children ages 1-14.Unintentional injuries and suicide were the top causes for children ages 15-17. |
| Leadingcauses ofdeath by sexand race/ethnicity | Rates of unintentional injuries were higher among male children for all age groupscompared to female children. Suicide and homicide rates were also higher among male children ages 15-17 compared to females.Among male children ages 1-17, unintentional injuries were twice as frequentamong Black nH/nL children compared to White nH/nL children.Among children ages 15-17, the homicide rate was 17.4 times as high for maleBlack nH/nL children and 8.3 times as high for male Hispanic/Latinx childrencompared to male White nH/nL children.Cancer and suicide rates among female API nH/nL children were more than 3times the rate for female White nH/nL children. Cancer and suicide rates amongfemale Hispanic/Latinx children were 1.5 times the rate for female White nH/nLchildren. |
| VI. Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Registry of Vital Records and Statistics, 2016-2020 |