



MASSACHUSETTS DATA PROFILE

Statewide information about social determinants of health and child fatalities

State Demographics^I



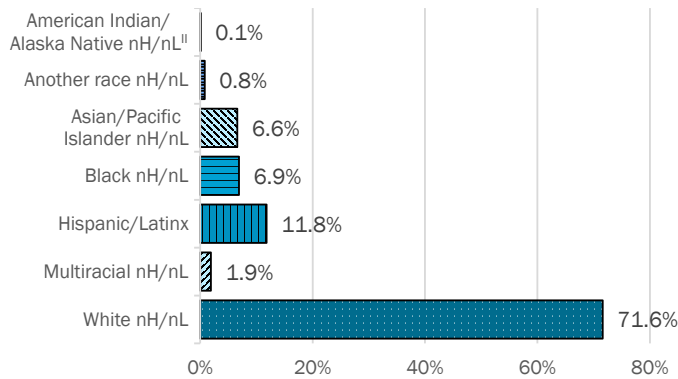
~7,029,920

Total population in 2020

~1,366,190 (17% of total population)

Population under the age of 18 in 2020

Population by Race & Ethnicity



Education & Income^{III,IV}



\$81,215

Median household income

\$55,429 - \$103,291

Hampden

Norfolk

Range across judicial districts



13.2%

Percent of children living in poverty



24.1%

Percent of adult population with a college degree



4.8%

Unemployment rate

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 for more information.

- [PHIT Community Reports](#)
- [Child Opportunity Index & Map](#)
- [U.S. Census Facts](#)
- [Metropolitan Area Planning Council Data Common](#)
- [Massachusetts Data Hub](#)

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/>

Infant Fatalities (2016-2020)^v

All rates are per 100,000 population

Number of fatalities	1,348 (2016: 277; 2020: 263)
Fatality rate	376.4
Inequities by race/ethnicity	<p>The infant death rate for Black non-Hispanic/non-Latinx (nH/nL) infants was highest, followed by the rates for Hispanic/Latinx, White nH/nL, and Asian/Pacific Islander (API) nH/nL infants.</p> <p>The Black nH/nL infant death rate was almost 3 times the White nH/nL infant death rate. The Hispanic/Latinx infant death rate was 1.5 times the White nH/nL infants’.</p>
Inequities by sex	The male infant death rate (407.5) was 1.2 times the female infant death rate (341.9).
Leading causes of death	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short gestation/low birthweight • Congenital malformations • Sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS) • Pregnancy complications
Leading causes of death by sex and race/ethnicity	<p>For SIDS, male infants had a death rate (34.5) that was 1.5 times the rate for female infants (22.3).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The male Black nH/nL infant SIDS rate was 2.2 times the rate for male White nH/nL infants.</p> <p>For congenital malformations, the Black nH/nL female infant death rate was 1.4 times the rate for Black nH/nL male infant deaths.</p>

See next page for data on fatalities among children ages 1-17.

^v Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Registry of Vital Records and Statistics, 2016-2020

Child Fatalities, Ages 1-17 (2016-2020)^{VI}

All rates are per 100,000 population

Number of fatalities	802 (2016: 179; 2020: 127)
Fatality rate	12.2
Inequities by race/ethnicity	<p>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.</p> <p>The American Indian/Alaska Native nH/nL child death rate was more than 5 times the White nH/nL child death rate.</p> <p>The Black nH/nL child death rate was twice the rate for White nH/nL children.</p>
Inequities by sex	The male child death rate (14.4) was 1.5 times the female child death rate (9.9).
Age	<p>The 15-17 age group had the highest death rate (21.3) followed by the 1-4 age group (13.6).</p> <p>Most unintentional injuries, suicides, and homicides occurred among children in the 15-17 age group.</p>
Leading causes of death	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unintentional injuries • Cancer • Suicide • Homicide <p>Unintentional injuries and cancer were the top causes for children ages 1-14.</p> <p>Unintentional injuries and suicide were the top causes for children ages 15-17.</p>
Leading causes of death by sex and race/ethnicity	<p>Rates of unintentional injuries were higher among male children for all age groups compared to female children. Suicide and homicide rates were also higher among male children ages 15-17 compared to females.</p> <p>Among male children ages 1-17, unintentional injuries were twice as frequent among Black nH/nL children compared to White nH/nL children.</p> <p>Among children ages 15-17, the homicide rate was 17.4 times as high for male Black nH/nL children and 8.3 times as high for male Hispanic/Latinx children compared to male White nH/nL children.</p> <p>Cancer and suicide rates among female API nH/nL children were more than 3 times the rate for female White nH/nL children. Cancer and suicide rates among female Hispanic/Latinx children were 1.5 times the rate for female White nH/nL children.</p>

VI. Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Registry of Vital Records and Statistics, 2016-2020