

Needs Assessment 2025
The Healthy Start Coalition of Pinellas, Inc.

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Executive Summary

Overview of the Needs Assessment Process

While a Needs Assessment is required by the state of Florida every five years, the Healthy Start Coalition of Pinellas, Inc. (HSCPIn) has an on-going needs assessment process that allows us to work on/meet identified needs in the community on a timely basis. Coalition staff and Coalition committees review primary and secondary data sources regularly to analyze trends in demographics, economic and health-related indicators, and client experiences as related to maternal, child and family health. Both quantitative and qualitative information are gathered and reviewed several times a year to determine the ever-changing needs of the population of Pinellas County.

This Needs Assessment was written with assistance from Well Florida for quantitative data resources, as well as the creation of Community Partner, Consumer and Paternal surveys for our use.

Upon completion of the Needs Assessment process, the Coalition will engage community members in a variety of in-person and virtual meetings to brainstorm ways to meet unmet needs and new trends in our community. Out of this work will come the Coalition's Service Delivery Plan for the next five years.

Quantitative Data Summary

Quantitative data used in this Needs Assessment was provided by Well Florida, with some additions made by Pinellas. Quantitative data can be measured and expressed numerically.

- Pinellas birth numbers and rates continue to fall, as does the number of births covered by Medicaid. We believe the cost of living in Pinellas County has forced many families of childbearing age to move outside the county. Higher-income residents have access to services while lower-income residents may not.
- Pinellas does well, compared to the state, in most Maternal and Child Health Indicators. However, despite performing better as whole community, racial disparities in Black women's health and outcomes are visible on most indicators.
- Women of all races are getting into prenatal care earlier in Pinellas than the state but Black women are less likely to start care in the first trimester than their White counterparts. Fewer women are presenting with third trimester or no prenatal care. But again, Black women have higher rates here than their White counterparts. All women are receiving higher rates of adequate prenatal care than the state. However, Black women are not as high as their White counterparts.
- Pinellas County's healthy weight births are significantly better than the state but lower than the Healthy People 2030 goal.
- Pinellas County has a higher percentage of pregnancies conceived within 18 months of a previous birth. This continues to be an issue in all races.
- Smoking during pregnancy in Pinellas is higher than the state. However, the Pinellas percentage has dropped significantly since 2017-19.
- Preterm births were higher to Black women and women of other races than their White counterparts.
- The percentage of low birthweight babies was higher in Black and women of other races than their White counterparts.
- Nearly 95 percent of women consented to a prenatal screen
- Close to 90 percent of infants consented to an infant screen. Of those, almost 17 percent scored four or more.
- Pinellas fetal and neonatal deaths are similar to state rates but higher for Black women than their White counterparts.

Qualitative Data Summary

Qualitative data is non-numerical and is used to understand or describe concepts, experiences, opinions, subjective insights and related concepts. Qualitative data is described with words or images rather than numbers.

Qualitative data used in this Needs Assessment comes from Consumer, Paternal and Community Partner survey results. Program participants, Coalition and Community members were given a 30-day window to complete the surveys. Our Fetal Infant Mortality Review (FIMR) team reviews selected fetal and infant deaths. Based on those results, recommendations were made on improvements that could be made in the community. In fact, one of our priority areas is a recommendation from FIMR. Of particular interest to HSCP in were questions relating to access and usage of services, and the barriers to receiving services.

Consumer and paternal respondents noted services they needed but could not get: child care, transportation, affordable housing, rental and utility assistance, finding health insurance, and dental care. Community Partner respondents echoed these sentiments of their clients as well.

When all groups were asked about three unmet needs on our community for pregnant mothers and families with children 0-3 years, the answers were similar across the groups: access to health care, affordable housing, jobs with a fair livable wage, transportation, access to healthy food, rental and utility assistance, finding health insurance, chronic disease management, and dental care. Long waitlists and lack of appointments were repeatedly mentioned as a barrier to receiving services, as well as transportation, language, stigma, trust in system, and internal fear or no motivation.

Priority Areas of Focus

Based on both quantitative and qualitative results, HSCP in will continue to prioritize the basic tenets of Healthy Start with additional priorities selected based on Pinellas County needs.

1. Reduce low birthweight births
2. Reduce pre-term births
3. Reduce C-sections
4. Increase breastfeeding rates
5. Increase percentage of first trimester entry into and adequate prenatal care for all women – especially those with lower rates and/or percentages
6. Reduce number of births with inter-pregnancy interval less than 18 months
7. Reduce fetal and neonatal deaths due to maternal complications and pre-existing conditions causing short gestation and low birthweight births

Introduction

The statewide Florida Healthy Start legislation established a system that guarantees all women have access to prenatal and infants have access to service promoting optimal growth and development. The goals of the program are:

1. Coordinate a system of care
2. Improve access to perinatal care
3. Improve birth outcomes
4. Reduce infant mortality
5. Enhance child development

The Coalition does not provide direct Healthy Start services for maternal and child health care, instead it is a community-based organization charged with the responsibility of contracting services, allocating funding, and managing resources to meet the needs of Pinellas County mothers, fathers, babies and families.

However, several services do fall under the HSCP umbrella that reach participants directly. These are Parents as Teachers + (PAT+), a home visiting program serving substance-involved moms, babies and families. Funding comes from the Maternal Infant Early Childhood Home Visiting (MIECHV) Initiative, through the Florida Association of Healthy Start Coalitions (FAHSC). In addition, Coordinated Intake and Referral (CI&R), provides referrals to home visiting and other community resources to pregnant women and their families who have completed a Healthy Start screen while pregnant at their OB office, or in the hospital after delivering the baby. Many referrals come from the family directly as self-referrals and Medicaid Managed Care providers. Funding comes from several community resources, as well as Florida Department of Health funds, Healthy Start Medicaid Waiver through the Agency for Health Care Administration (ACHA), and the Florida Association of Healthy Start Coalitions (FAHSC).

The HSCP membership includes more than 1,200 Pinellas County community members, representing community-based agencies, health care providers, program participants, business representatives, policy makers, government representatives, and community members. The Coalition actively seeks participation from current and past program participants, and the recipients of services.

Methodology

Secondary data used in this assessment was primarily collected from [FloridaHealthCHARTS](#) by Well Florida. Limited secondary quantitative data from secure nationally recognized sources was retrieved from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) and the Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS; state level data only). Unless otherwise noted, all data is available on [FloridaHealthCHARTS](#) and accessible to the public.

Secondary data was summarized at county and state levels, with 5-year trends for monitoring. This data focuses on maternal, infant, and paternal health, and other social drivers of health.

State data serves as the benchmark for each dataset such that individual county rates can be compared to Florida rates. For the purposes of identifying notable differences between the state average or rate and individual county performance in each set of data, counties were separated into quartiles. Quartiles separate data into four equal parts. Quartiles help summarize large datasets quickly and are useful for comparing values and spotting highs and lows.

- **Q1 (First Quartile):** The value that separates the **lowest 25%** of the data.
- **Q2 (Second Quartile or Median):** The **middle value** is the point where half the data is below it and half is above.
- **Q3 (Third Quartile):** The value that separates the **lowest 75%** of the data.
- **Q4 (Fourth Quartile):** The **top 25%** of the data, from Q3 to the highest value.
-

HSCP has included county percentages from all quartiles to provide better context as to where the Coalition stands comparative to the state, in relation to percentage and rate, for each indicator. To better differentiate and make the numbers easier to understand, first and fourth quartiles are color-coded in **RED** or **GREEN**, depending on whether Pinellas numbers are “better” or “worse” than state data. When a data point lands in the second or third quartile, the bulleted Pinellas rate/percentage remains in **BLACK** type.

Quantitative Data Analysis by County

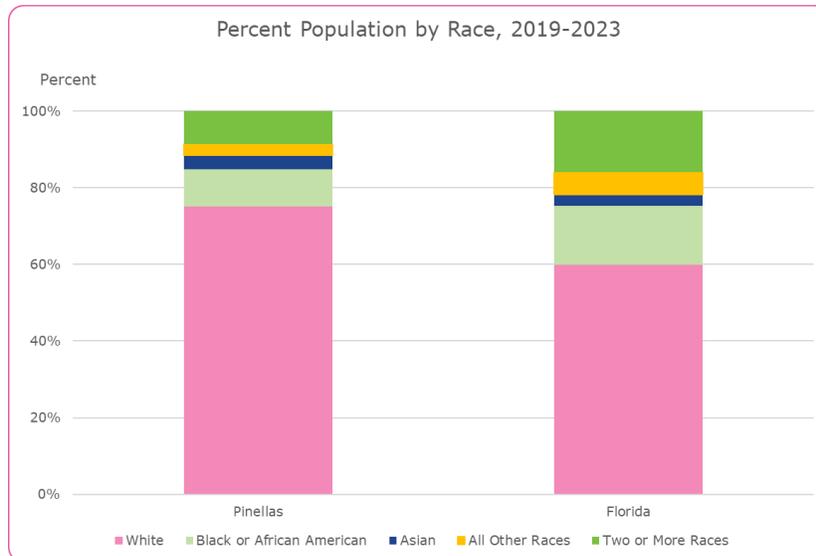
General Population

Data to describe Florida demographics and social drivers were sourced from the U.S. Census Bureau American Communities Survey (ACS) five-year estimates for 2019-2023. This includes race, ethnicity, age, language, education, household incomes, employment, travel, and vehicles.

Race

According to the ACS, five-year estimates from 2019-2023, Florida’s population is predominantly White, comprising 59.9% of residents. Black or African American individuals make up the second-largest group at 15.3%. Other racial groups include Asian (3.0%), American Indian and Alaska Native (0.3%), Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander (0.1%), and those identifying as Two or More Races (2.9%). About 1.4% of the population falls under the “Other” category.

Figure 1: Percentage of Population by Race, 2019-2023¹

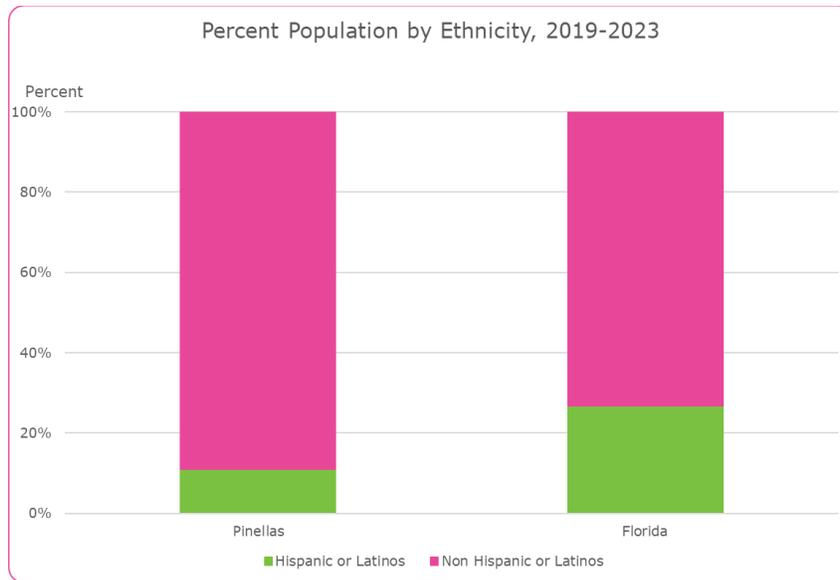


¹ Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey - 5-Year Estimates, Table B02001, 2019-2023.

Ethnicity

According to 2019-2023 estimates, 73.3% of Florida's population was not of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity (or 16,063,144 individuals). It follows that 26.7% of the population was Hispanic or Latino, by count numbering 5,865,737 individuals.

Figure 2: Percentage of Population by Ethnicity, 2019-2023²

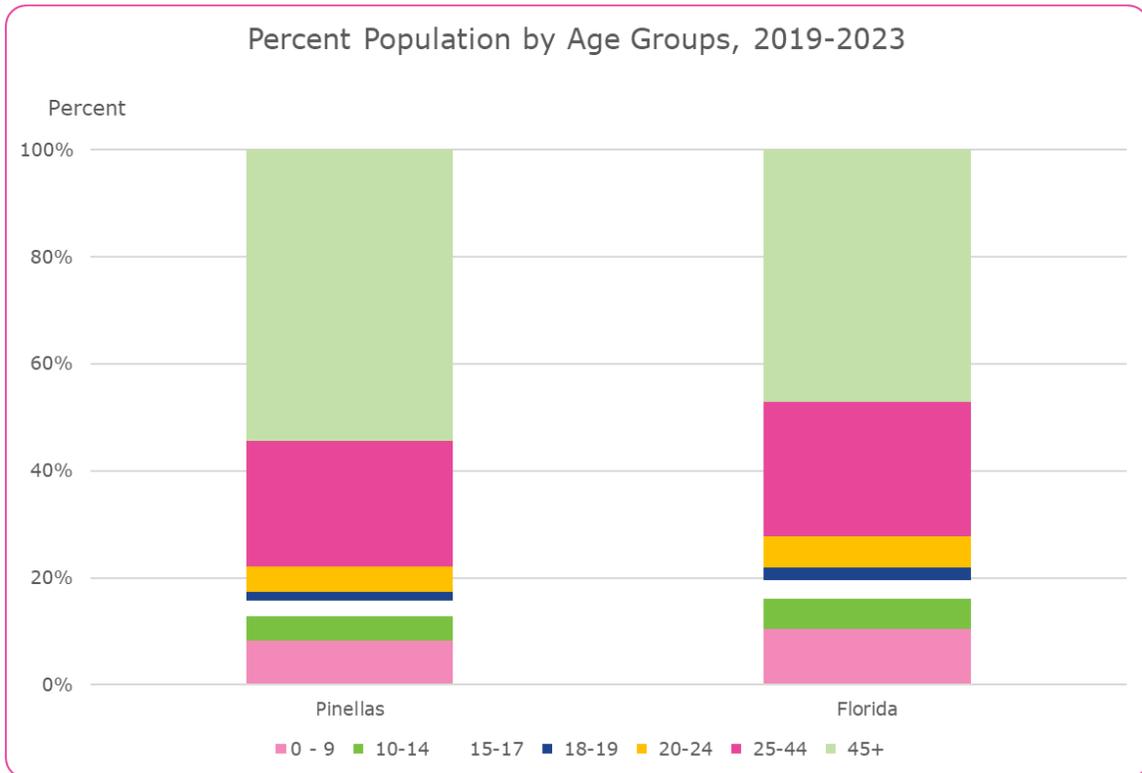


² Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, Table B03003, 2015-2019 - 2019-2023.

Age Demographics

In 2019-2023, Florida's population was approximately 21.9 million people. The largest age groups were adults aged 45-64 (26.0%) and 25-44 (25.2%). Children and young adults (ages 0-24) each made up smaller portions, ranging from 2.3% to 5.8% per age group. Older adults represented a large share of the population as 11.7% were ages 65-74, 6.8% were 75-84, and 2.6% were 85 years of age and older.

Figure 3: Percentage Population by Age Group, 2019-2023³

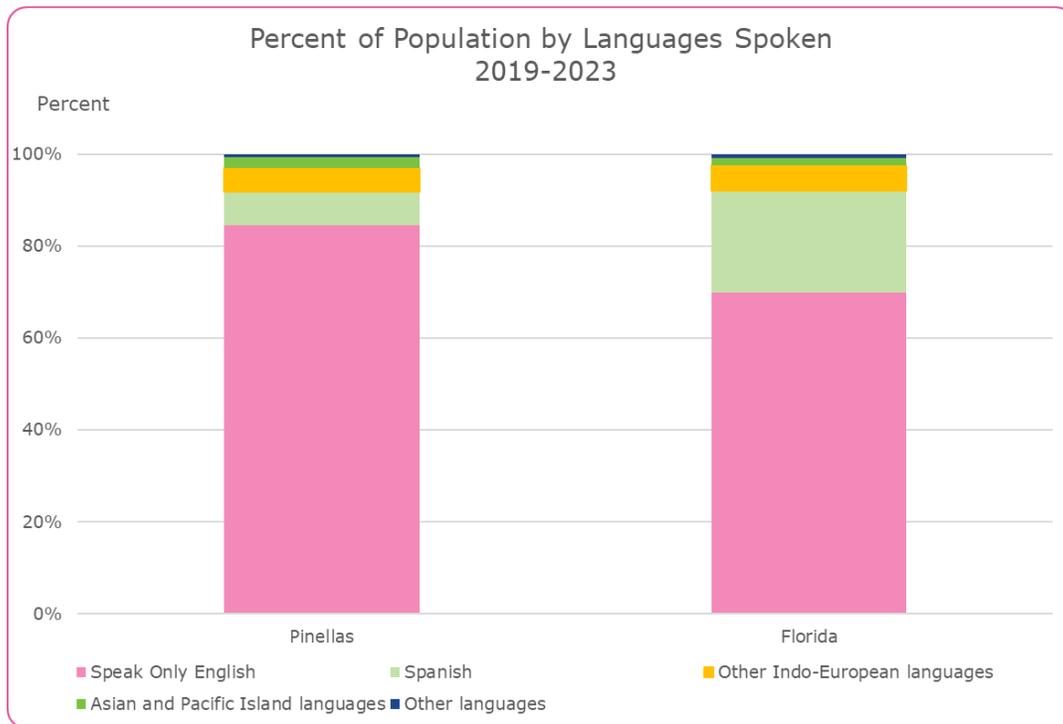


³ Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates, Table B01001, 2019-2023.

Language

In 2019-2023, language spoken by the population aged 5 years and over across Florida revealed distinct language landscapes. Statewide, out of a total population of over 19.7 million, a substantial majority—70.6%, or 14 million individuals—reported speaking only English. Spanish was the second most prevalent language, accounting for 21.8% of the population. Other Indo-European languages made up 5.3% of the population, while Asian and Pacific Island languages spoken by 1.6% (approximately 319,147 individuals), and other languages by 0.7% (around 135,692 individuals).

Figure 4: Percentage of the Population by Language Spoken, 2019-2023⁴



⁴ Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates, Table S1601, 2019-2023.

Social Drivers of Health

Education

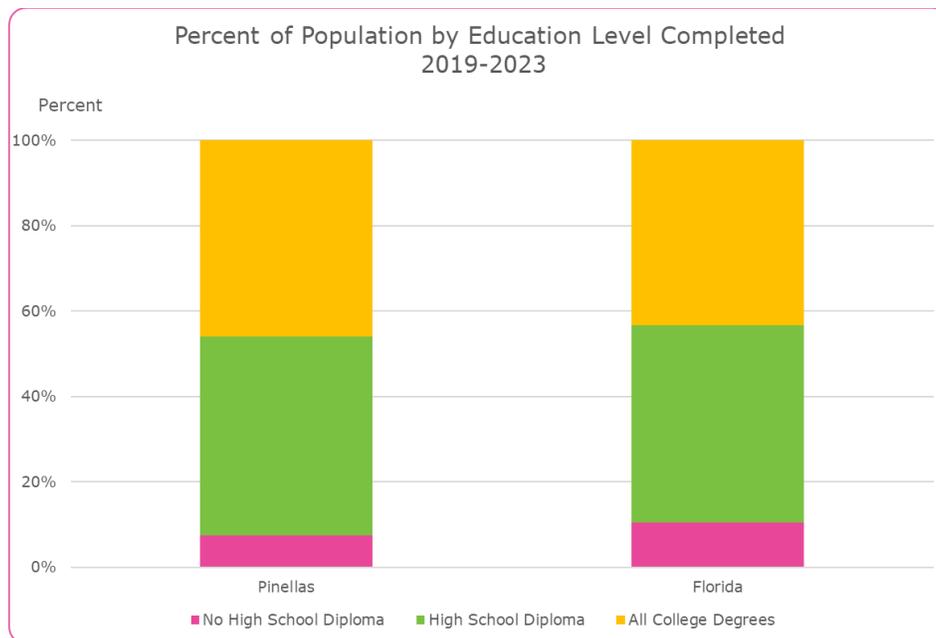
In 2019-2023, the educational landscape of Florida's population aged 25 and over revealed distinct patterns in attainment. Nearly half of the state's adult population, specifically 46.3%, completed high school as their highest level of education. Following closely, 43.3% achieved a college degree, while 10.4% of adults did not earn a high school diploma. When comparing these figures by gender across Florida, slightly more males did not earn a diploma versus their female counterparts, 11.2% and 9.6%, respectively, and a higher percentage of females earned a college degree (44.8%) than males (41.7%).

Total Persons 25 Years and Older by Level of Education Completed by Gender and County, Average of Years 2019-2023

In Florida for 2019-2023, 10.4% of adults 25 years of age or older did not have a high school diploma. For this measure, lower percentages are favorable because it indicates that there are fewer adults without a high school diploma.

- Pinellas County: 7.4% of adults 25 years of age or older did not have a high school diploma

Figure 5: Percentage of Population by Education Level Completed, 2019-2023⁵



⁵ Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B15002, 2019-2023.

Income Measures

Household Income Levels by County, Average of Years 2019-2023

In Florida for 2019 - 2023, about 5.1% of households earned less than \$10,000 per year. For this measure, lower percentages are more favorable because it indicates there are fewer households with lower incomes.

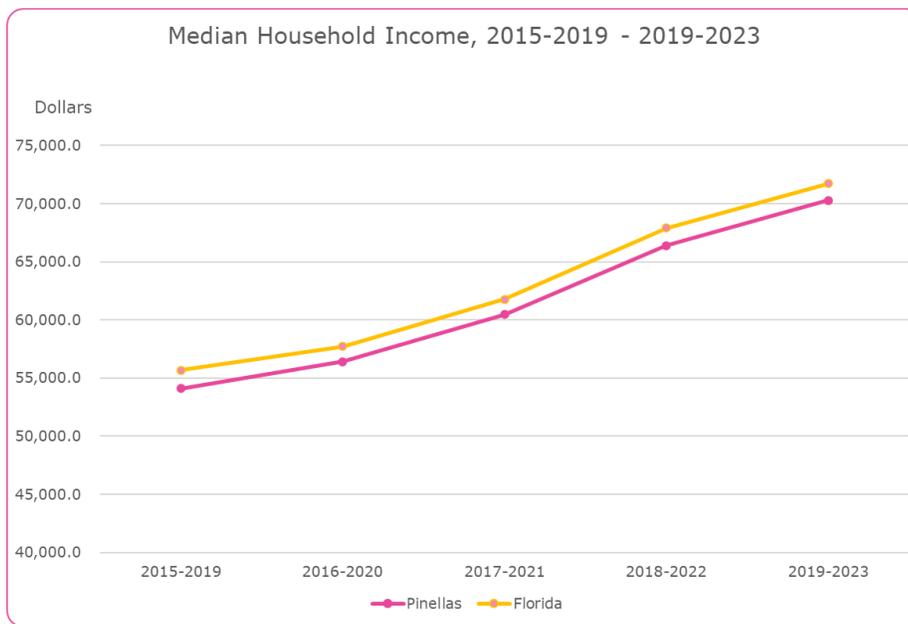
- Pinellas County: 5.5% earned less than \$10,000 per year

Median Household Income, Average of Years 2019-2023

For Florida for 2019 - 2023, the average median household income for 2023 was \$71,711. For this measure, higher median household income is favorable.

- Pinellas County: Average median household income for 2023 was \$70,293

Figure 6: Median Household Income, 2015-2019 - 2019-2023⁶



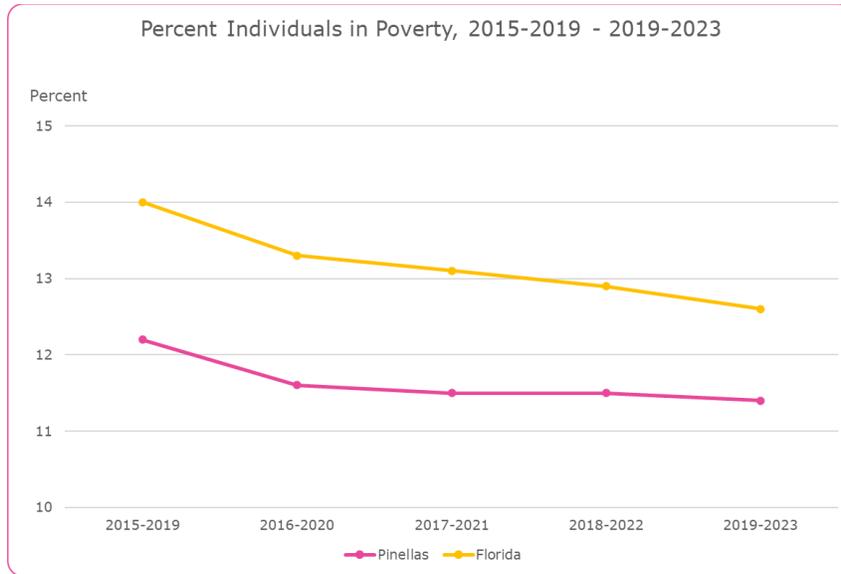
⁶ Source: www.flhealthcharts.gov; US Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B19013; 2015-2019 - 2019-2023.

Percentage of Individuals in Poverty, Years 2015-2023

For Florida, the average percentage of individuals in poverty for the years 2019-2023 was 12.6%. Lower percentages are more favorable because it indicates less individuals living in poverty.

- Pinellas County: 11.4% of individuals lived in poverty

Figure 7: Percentage of Individuals in Poverty, 2015-2019 - 2019-2023⁷



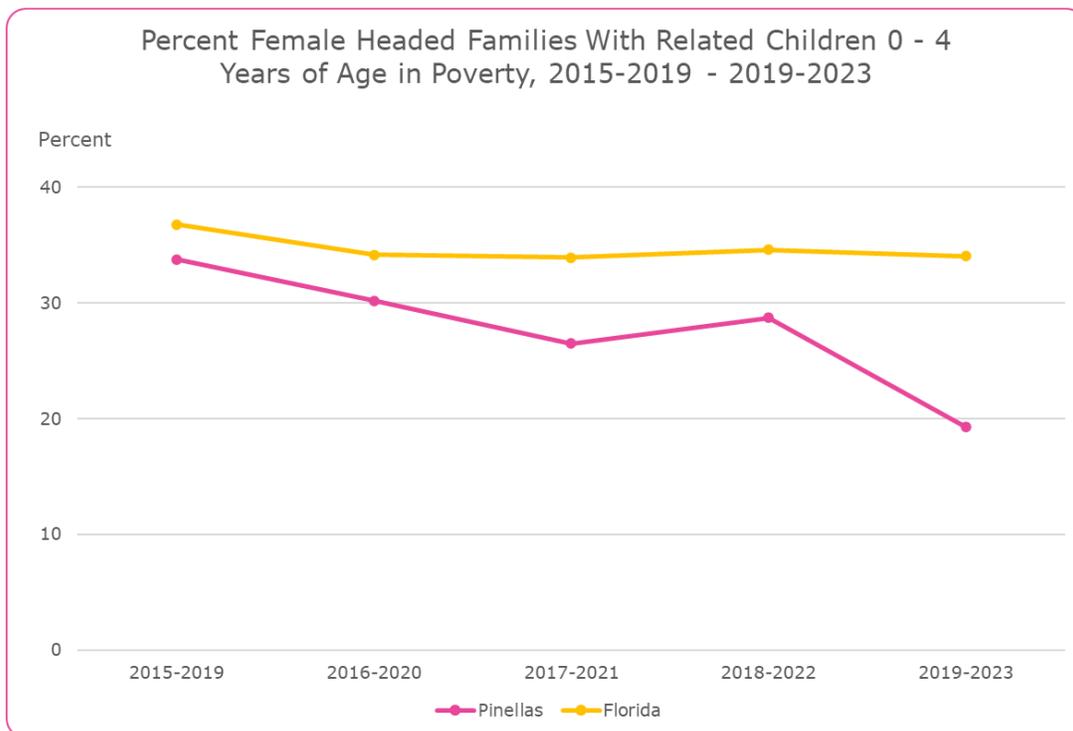
⁷ Source: www.flhealthcharts.gov; US Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B17001; 2015-2019 - 2019-2023.

Percentage of Families with Female Householder (No Spouse Present) Below Poverty Level with Related Children (Aged 0-4 years), 2019-2023

For Florida in 2019-2023, 34.0% of families had an unmarried female head of household living below poverty with related children from 0-4 years of age. For this measure lower percentages are favorable as they indicate there are fewer single mothers with young children living below the poverty level.

- Pinellas County: 19.3% of families

Figure 8: Percentage of Female Headed Families with Related Children aged 0-4 Years in Poverty, 2015-2019 - 2019-2023⁸



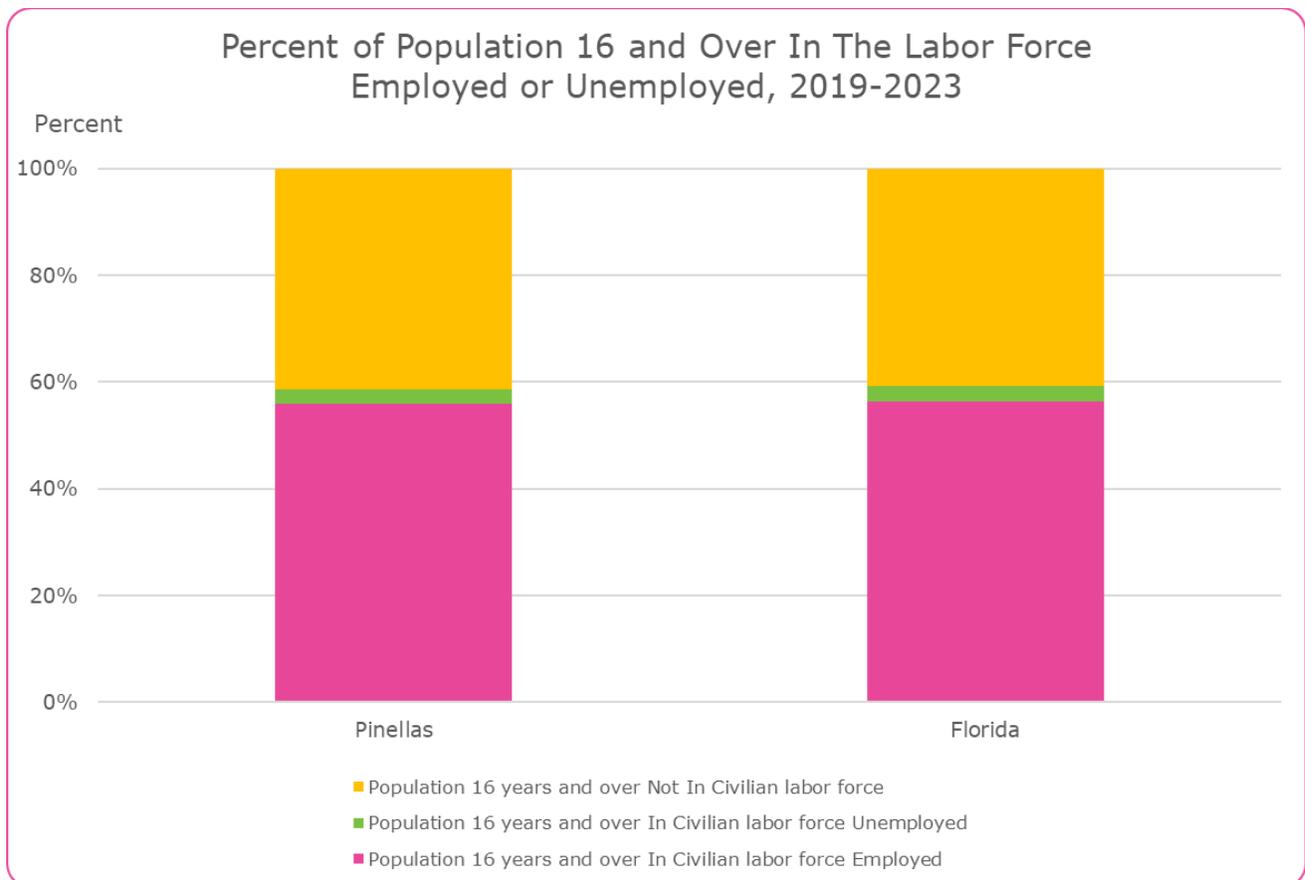
⁸ Source: www.flhealthcharts.gov; US Census Bureau American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B17010, 2015-2019 - 2019-2023.

Employment

Percentage of Population 16 Years and Over in Civilian Labor Force, Unemployed, 2019-2023

For Florida, about 2.8% of individuals 16 years and over are unemployed. For this measure, lower percentages are the favorable because it indicates that there are fewer unemployed individuals.

Figure 9: Percentage of the Population 16 Years of Age and Over in the Labor Force, Employed or Unemployed, 2019-2023⁹



⁹ Source: US Census Bureau American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table DP03, 2019-2023.

Health Insurance

Percentage of Population of Non-Institutionalized Civilians with and without Health Insurance, 2019-2023

In Florida in 2019-2023, 11.9% of non-institutionalized people were without health insurance. For this measure, lower percentages are favorable because it indicates that fewer people are without health insurance.

- Pinellas County: 10.7% were without health insurance

Figure 10: Percentage Insured

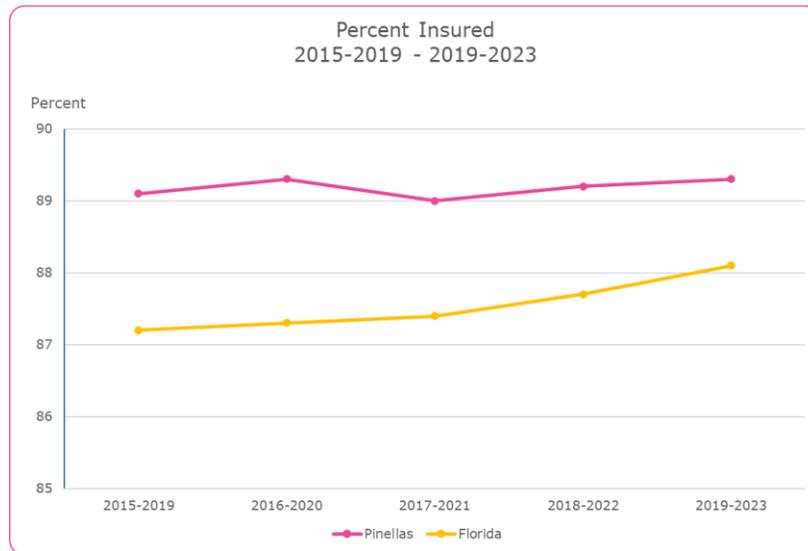
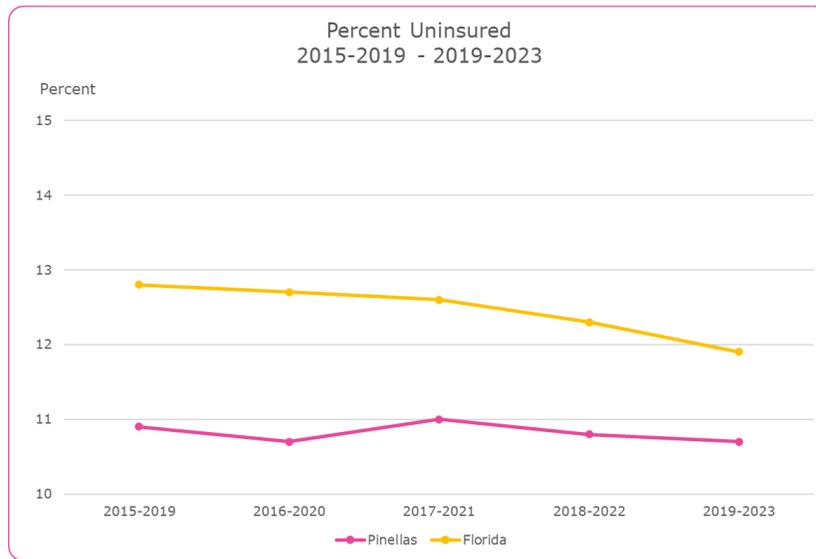


Figure 11: Percentage Uninsured¹⁰



Housing

Percentage of Households by Type with Monthly Housing Costs of 30 Percent or More of Household Income by County, 2019 – 2023

In 2023 in Florida, 35.7% of all occupied households had housing costs that consumed 30% or more of the household income. For this measure, lower percentages are favorable because it signifies that fewer households are spending a larger portion of their income on housing.

- Pinellas County: 35% of all households

For Florida in 2023, 26.1% of all owner-occupied households reported monthly housing costs of 30% or more than their household income. For this measure, lower percentages are favorable because this indicates that fewer homeowners are spending more of their income on housing costs.

- Pinellas County: 26.2% of owner-occupied households

For Florida in 2023, 58.7% of renter-occupied households had housing costs that were 30% or more of their monthly household income. For this measure, lower percentages are the favorable outcome because it indicates that fewer renters spend more of their monthly income on housing costs.

- Pinellas County: 58.2% of renter-occupied households

¹⁰ Source: www.flhealthcharts.gov; US Census Bureau American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table S2701, 2015-2019 - 2019-2023.

Population with Severe Housing Problems, Percentage of Occupied Housing Units by County, 2017-2021

In 2021 in Florida, 14.3% of the state's population reported severe housing problems. Severe housing problems, as defined by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, means having at least one or more of these problems: lack of kitchen facilities, lack of plumbing facilities, more than 1.5 persons per room, and severe cost burden of more than 50% of housing costs including utilities exceeding 50% or more of monthly income. For this measure, lower percentages are favorable because they show that fewer households experience severe housing problems.

Homeless Estimated Population by County and Year, 2020-2024

The percentage of people experiencing homelessness in Florida increased by 13.7% from 2020 to 2024 from 27,679 to 31,462 homeless individuals.

- Pinellas County: 2,110 individuals

Transportation

Number and Percent of Workers 16 Years and Over by Travel Time to Work and by County, 2019-2023

In 2019-2023, in Florida, 8.6% of workers traveled 60 minutes or more to work. For this measure lower percentages are favorable because it signifies that fewer people have a commute longer than 60 minutes.

- Pinellas County: 6.3% of workers traveled 60 minutes or more to work

Number and Percent of Workers 16 Years and Over with No Vehicle Available, 2019-2023 For Florida 2019-2023, 2.8% of workers 16 years or older had no available vehicle. Lower percentages are favorable because it means that fewer workers were without transportation to work.

- Pinellas County: 2.5% of workers 16 years or older had no available vehicle

Maternal Health

Prenatal Care

See Appendix A for a map of prenatal care offices in the Healthy Start Coalition of Pinellas service area.

FIRST TRIMESTER PRENATAL CARE

Births to Mothers Initiating Prenatal Care (PNC) in the First Trimester and Percentage of Births with Known PNC Status, All Races, 2017-2023

In 2021-2023 for Florida, 71.7% of births to mothers of all races with known PNC status had PNC in the first trimester. Higher percentages are preferable for this measure, as receiving PNC during the first trimester is the optimal standard.

- Pinellas County: 81.1% of births to mothers of all races

Births to Mothers Initiating Prenatal Care (PNC) in the First Trimester and Percentage of Births with Known PNC Status, White Race Only, 2017-2023

In Florida, 74.3% of births to White mothers with known PNC status received PNC in the first trimester for 2021-2023. Higher percentages are preferable for this measure because receiving PNC during the first trimester is the optimal standard.

- Pinellas County: 83.8% of births to White mothers

Births to Mothers Initiating Prenatal Care (PNC) in the First Trimester and Percentage of Births with Known PNC Status, Black Race Only, 2017-2023

In 2021-2023 for Florida, 63.7% of births to Black mothers with known PNC status received PNC in the first trimester. Higher percentages are preferable for this measure, as having PNC during the first trimester is the optimal standard.

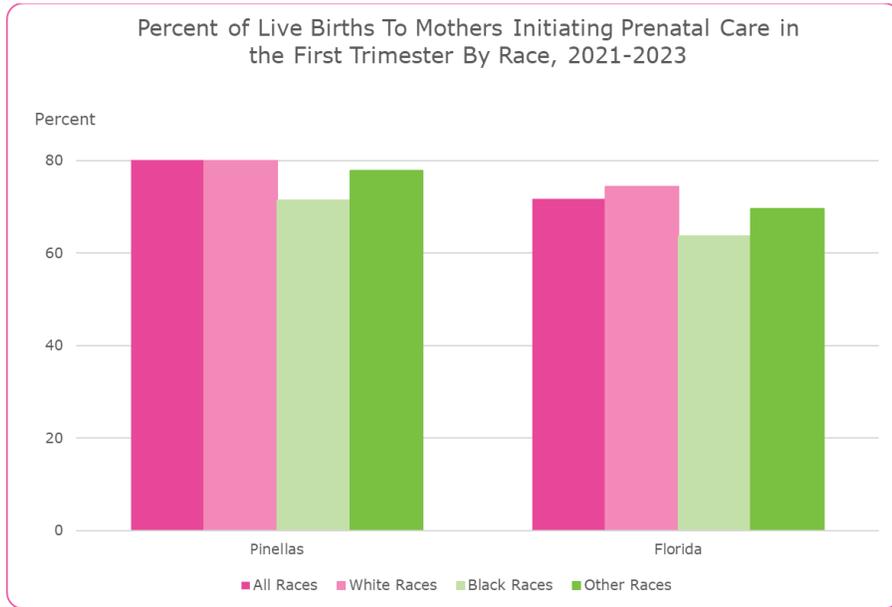
- Pinellas County: 71.4% of births to Black mothers

Births to Mothers Initiating Prenatal Care (PNC) in the First Trimester and Percentage of Births with Known PNC Status, Other Races, 2017-2023

In Florida, 69.6% of births to mothers of all other races with known PNC status received PNC in the first trimester for the years of 2021-2023. Higher percentages are preferable for this measure, as receiving PNC during the first trimester is the optimal standard.

- Pinellas County: 77.8% of births to mothers of other races

Figure 12: Percentage of Mothers Initiating Prenatal Care in the First Trimester, by Race, 2021-2023¹¹



¹¹ Source: www.flhealthcharts.gov; Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2021 - 2023.

Births to Mothers Initiating Prenatal Care (PNC) in the First Trimester and Percentage of Births with Known PNC Status, Hispanic Ethnicity, 2017-2023

In Florida, 70.5% of births to Hispanic mothers with known PNC status received PNC in the first trimester during the years of 2021-2023. Higher percentages are preferable for this measure, as receiving PNC during the first trimester is the optimal standard.

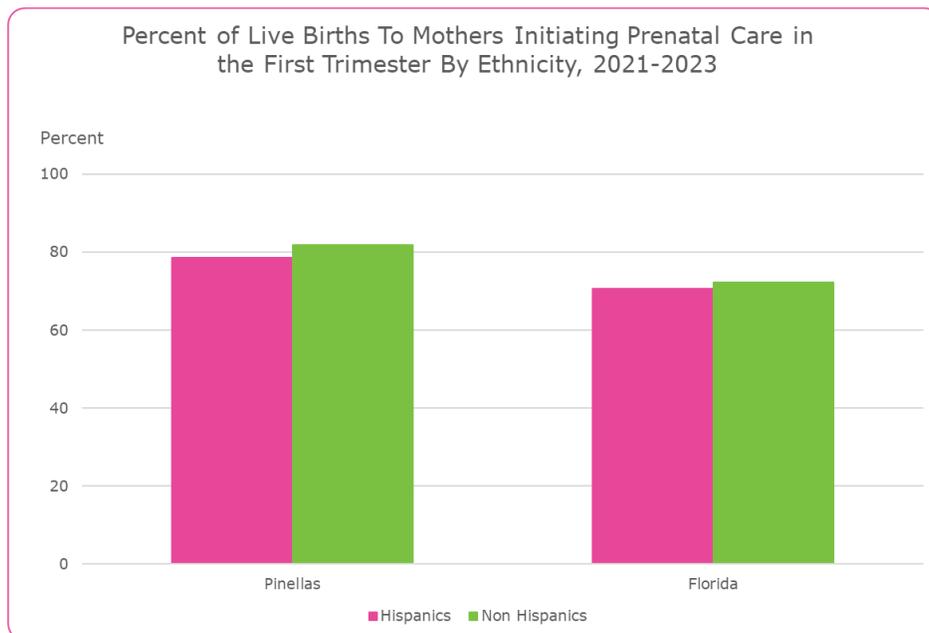
- Pinellas County: 78.5% of births to Hispanic mothers

Births to Mothers Initiating Prenatal Care in the First Trimester and Percentage of Births with Known PNC Status, Non-Hispanic, 2017-2023

For 2021-2023 in Florida, 72.3% of births to non-Hispanic mothers with known PNC status received PNC in the first trimester. Higher percentages are preferable for this measure, as receiving PNC during the first trimester is the optimal standard.

- Pinellas County: 81.9% of births to non-Hispanic mothers

Figure 13: Percentage of Mothers Initiating Prenatal Care in the First Trimester, by Ethnicity, 2021-2023¹²



¹² Source: www.flhealthcharts.gov; Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2021 - 2023.

SECOND TRIMESTER PRENATAL CARE

Births to Mothers Initiating Prenatal Care (PNC) in the 2nd Trimester, Percentage of Births with Known PNC Status, All Races, 2017-2023

In Florida for 2021-2023, 19.1% of births to mothers of all races with known PNC status began PNC in the second trimester. For this measure, lower percentages are favorable because early PNC improves birth outcomes.

- Pinellas County: 13.2% of births to mothers of all races

Births to Mothers Initiating Prenatal Care (PNC) in the 2nd Trimester, Percentage of Births with Known PNC Status, White Races, 2017-2023

In Florida for 2021-2023, 17.6% of births to non-Hispanic White mothers began PNC care in the second trimester. For this measure, lower percentages are favorable because early PNC improves birth outcomes.

- Pinellas County: 11.5% of births to White mothers

Births to Mothers Initiating Prenatal Care (PNC) in the 2nd Trimester, Percentage of Births with Known PNC Status, Black Race, 2017-2023

In Florida for 2021-2023, 23.7% of births to non-Hispanic Black mothers with known PNC status began PNC in the second trimester. For this measure, lower percentages are favorable because early PNC improves birth outcomes.

- Pinellas County: 19.5% of births to Black mothers

Births to Mothers Initiating Prenatal Care (PNC) in the 2nd Trimester, Percentage of Births with Known PNC Status, Other Races, 2017-2023

For 2021-2023 in Florida 20.5% of births to non-Hispanic mothers of other races with known PNC status began PNC in the second trimester. For this measure, lower percentages are favorable because early PNC improves birth outcomes

- Pinellas County: 14.5% of births to mothers of all other races

Births to Mothers Initiating Prenatal Care (PNC) in the 2nd Trimester, Percentage of Births with Known PNC Status, Hispanics, 2017-2023

In Florida for 2021-2023, 20.1% of births to Hispanic mothers with known PNC status began PNC in the second trimester. For this measure, lower percentages are favorable because early PNC improves birth outcomes.

- Pinellas County: 15.7% of births to Hispanic mothers

Births to Mothers Initiating Prenatal Care (PNC) in the 2nd Trimester, Percentage of Births with Known PNC Status, Non-Hispanics, 2017-2023

For 2021-2023 in Florida, 18.5% of births to non-Hispanic mothers with known PNC status began PNC in the second trimester. For this measure, lower percentages are favorable because early PNC improves birth outcomes.

- Pinellas County: 12.6% of births to non-Hispanic mothers

THIRD TRIMESTER PRENATAL CARE

Births to Mothers Initiating Prenatal Care (PNC) in the 3rd Trimester, Percentage of Births with Known PNC Status, All Races, 2017-2023

In Florida for 2021-2023, 6.0% of births to mothers of all races with known PNC status began PNC in the third trimester. For this measure, lower percentages are favorable because early PNC improves birth outcomes and suggests the mother received PNC prior to the third trimester.

- Pinellas County: 3.8% of births to all mothers

Births to Mothers Initiating Prenatal Care (PNC) in the 3rd Trimester, Percentage of Births with Known PNC Status, White Races, 2017-2023

In 2021-2023 in Florida, 5.5% of births to White mothers with known PNC status began PNC in the third trimester. For this measure, lower percentages are favorable because early PNC improves birth outcomes and suggests the mother received PNC prior to the third trimester.

- Pinellas County: 3.1% of births to White mothers

Births to Mothers Initiating Prenatal Care (PNC) in the 3rd Trimester, Percentage of Births with Known PNC Status, Black Races, 2017-2023

In Florida for 2021-2023, 7.4% of births to Black mothers with known PNC status began PNC care in the third trimester. For this measure, lower percentages are favorable because early PNC improves birth outcomes and suggests the mother received PNC prior to the third trimester.

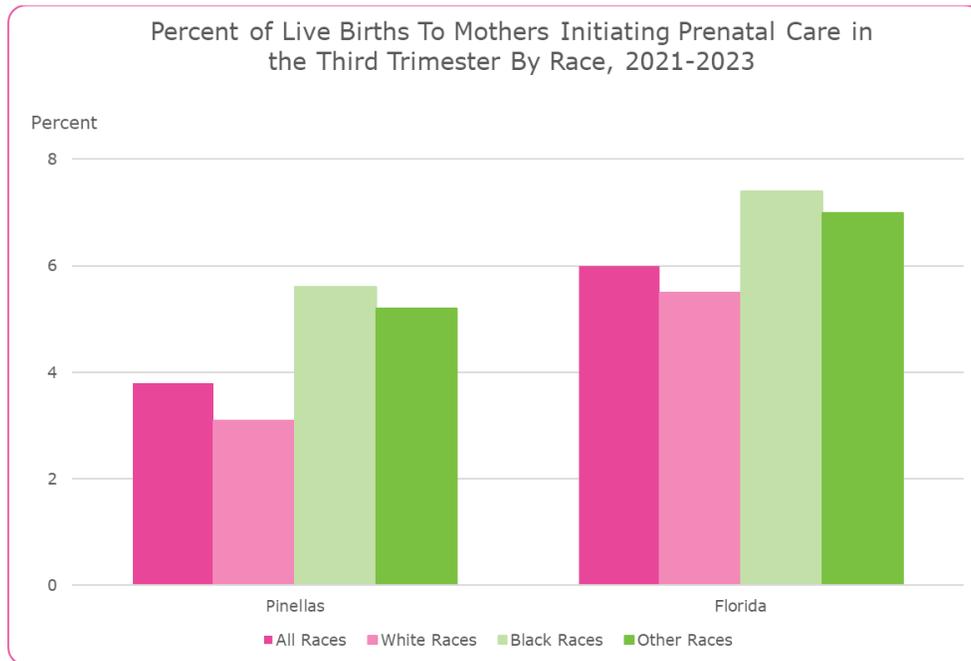
- Pinellas County: 5.6% of births to Black mothers

Births to Mothers Initiating Prenatal Care (PNC) in the 3rd Trimester, Percentage of Births with Known PNC Status, Other Races, 2017-2023

In Florida for 2021-2023, 7.0% of births to mothers of other races with known PNC status began PNC in the third trimester. For this measure, lower percentages are favorable because early PNC improves birth outcomes and suggests the mother received PNC prior to the third trimester.

- Pinellas County: 5.2% of births to mothers of other races

Figure 14: Percentage of Mothers Initiating Prenatal Care in the Third Trimester, by Race, 2021-2023¹³



¹³ Source: www.flhealthcharts.gov; Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2021 - 2023.

Births to Mothers Initiating Prenatal Care (PNC) in the 3rd Trimester, Percentage of Births with Known PNC Status, Hispanics, 2017-2023

For 2021-2023 in Florida, 6.5% of births to Hispanic mothers with known PNC status began PNC in the third trimester. For this measure, lower percentages are favorable because early PNC improves birth outcomes and suggests the mother received PNC prior to the third trimester.

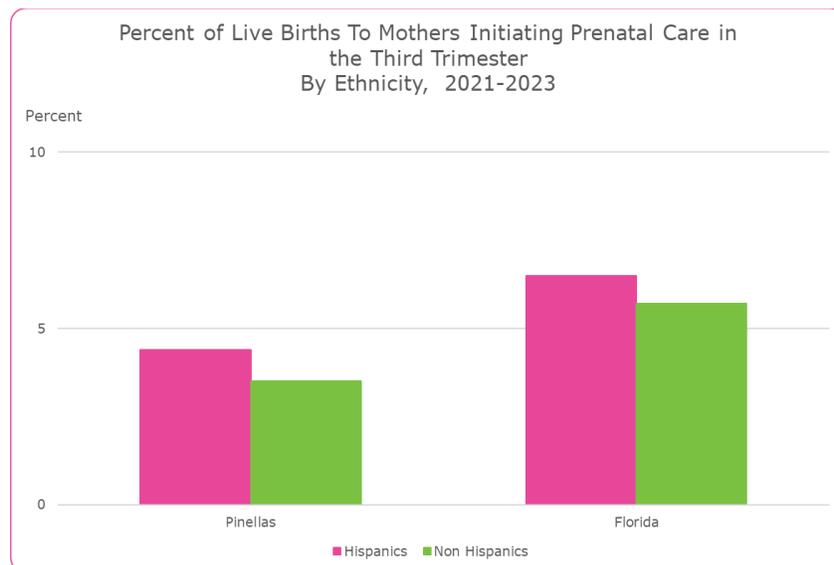
- Pinellas County: 4.4% of births to Hispanic mothers

Births to Mothers Initiating Prenatal Care (PNC) in the 3rd Trimester, Percentage of Births with Known PNC Status, Non-Hispanics, 2021-2023

For 2021-2023 in Florida, 5.7% of births to non-Hispanic mothers with known PNC status began PNC in the third trimester. For this measure, lower percentages are favorable because early PNC improves birth outcomes and suggests the mother received PNC prior to the third trimester.

- Pinellas County: 3.5% of births to non-Hispanic mothers

Figure 15: Percentage of Mothers Initiating Prenatal Care in the Third Trimester, by Ethnicity, 2021-2023¹⁴



¹⁴ Source: www.flhealthcharts.gov; Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2021 - 2023.

NO PRENATAL CARE

Births to Mothers with No Prenatal Care (PNC), Percentage of Births with Known PNC Status, All Races by County, 2021-2023

In Florida for 2021-2023, 3.3% of births to mothers of all races with known PNC status received no PNC. For this measure, lower percentages are favorable as no PNC can lead to poorer birth outcomes.

- Pinellas County: 2% of births to mothers of all races

Births to Mothers with No Prenatal Care (PNC), Percentage of Births with Known PNC Status, White Races by County 2021-2023

In Florida for 2021-2023, 2.7% of births to White mothers with known PNC status received no PNC. For this measure, lower percentages are favorable as no PNC can lead to poorer birth outcomes.

- Pinellas County: 1.5% of births to White mothers

Births to Mothers with No Prenatal Care (PNC), Percentage of Births with Known PNC Status, Black Races by County, 2021-2023

In Florida for 2021-2023, 5.2% of births to Black mothers with known PNC status received no PNC. For this measure, lower percentages are favorable as no PNC can lead to poorer birth outcomes.

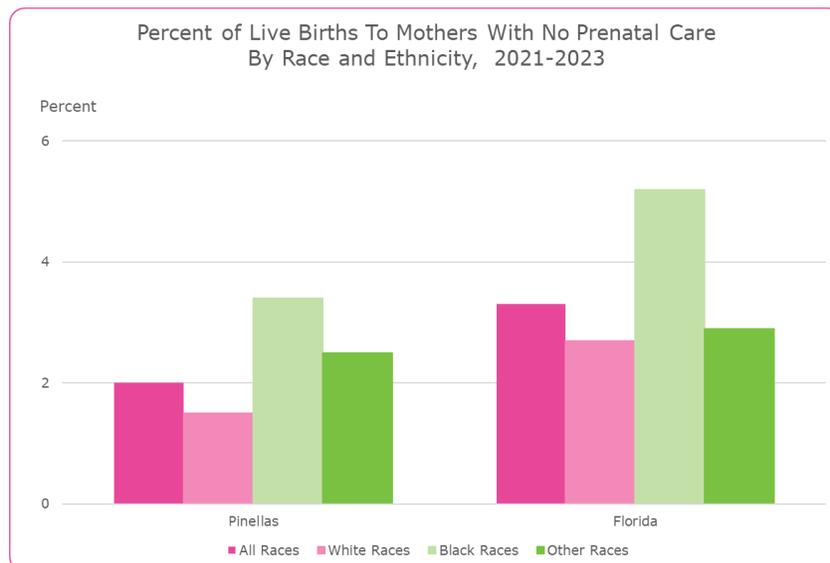
- Pinellas County: 5.2% of births to Black mothers

Births to Mothers with No Prenatal Care (PNC), Percentage of Births with Known PNC Status, Other Races by County, 2021-2023

In Florida for 2021-2023, 2.9% of births to mothers of other races with known PNC status received no PNC. For this measure, lower percentages are favorable as no PNC can lead to poorer birth outcomes.

- Pinellas County: 2.9% of births to mothers of other races

Figure 16: Percentage of Mothers with No Prenatal Care, by Race, 2021-2023¹⁵



¹⁵ Source: www.flhealthcharts.gov; Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2021 - 2023.

Births to Mothers with No Prenatal Care (PNC), Percentage of Births with Known PNC Status, Hispanics by County, 2021-2023

For 2021-2023 in Florida, 2.9% of births to Hispanic mothers with known PNC status received no PNC. For this measure, lower percentages are favorable as no PNC can lead to poorer birth outcomes.

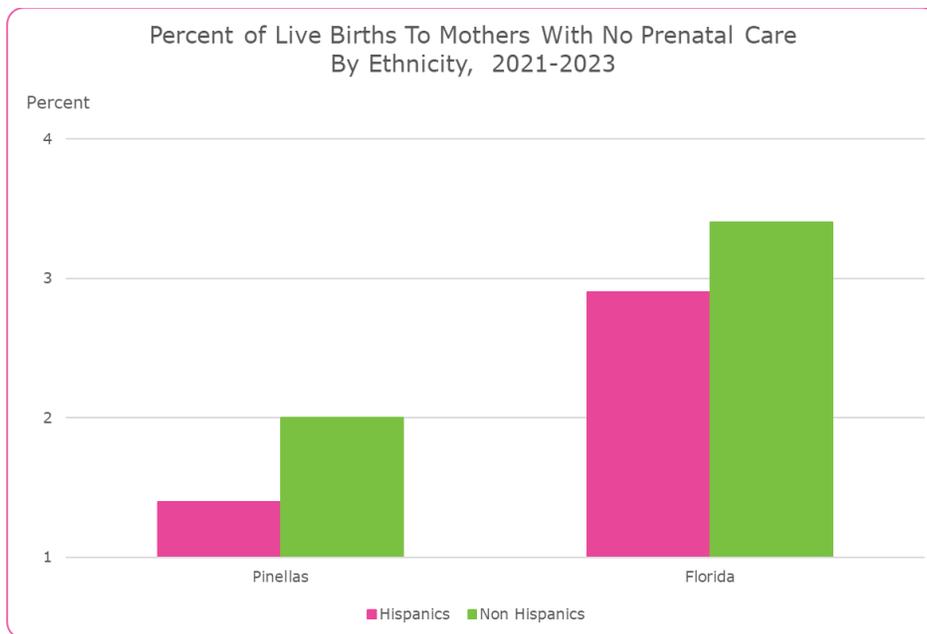
- Pinellas County: 1.4% of births to Hispanic mothers

Births to Mothers with No Prenatal Care (PNC), Percent of Births with Known PNC Status, Non-Hispanics by County, 20-23

In 2021-2023 in Florida, 3.4% of births to non-Hispanic mothers received no PNC. For this measure, lower percentages are favorable as no PNC can lead to poorer birth outcomes.

- Pinellas County: 2% of births to non-Hispanic mothers

Figure 17: Percentage of Mothers with No Prenatal Care, by Ethnicity, 2021-2023¹⁶



¹⁶ Source: www.flhealthcharts.gov; Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2021 - 2023.

ADEQUATE PRENATAL CARE

Births with Adequate Prenatal Care Based on Kotelchuck Index, Percentage of Adequate Prenatal Care, All Races, 2017-2023

In Florida for 2021-2023, 63.3% of births to mothers of all races received adequate prenatal care based on the Kotelchuck Index. This index is based on the month that prenatal care began and the number of prenatal visits adjusted for gestational age. For this measure, higher percentages are favorable because it indicates that more mothers receive an adequate level of prenatal care.

- Pinellas County: 72.8% of births to mothers of all races

Births with Adequate Prenatal Care Based on Kotelchuck Index, Percentage of Adequate Prenatal Care, White Races, 2017-2023

In Florida for 2021-2023, 65.5% of births to White mothers received adequate prenatal care based on the Kotelchuck Index. This index is based on the month that prenatal care began and the number of prenatal visits adjusted for gestational age. For this measure, higher percentages are favorable because it indicates that more mothers receive an adequate level of prenatal care.

- Pinellas County: 75.7% of births to White mothers

Births with Adequate Prenatal Care Based on Kotelchuck Index, Percentage of Adequate Prenatal Care, Black Races, 2017-2023

In 2021-2023 in Florida 56.4% of births to Black mothers received adequate prenatal care based on the Kotelchuck Index. This index is based on the month that prenatal care began and the number of prenatal visits adjusted for gestational age. For this measure, higher percentages favorable because it indicates that more mothers receive an adequate level of prenatal care.

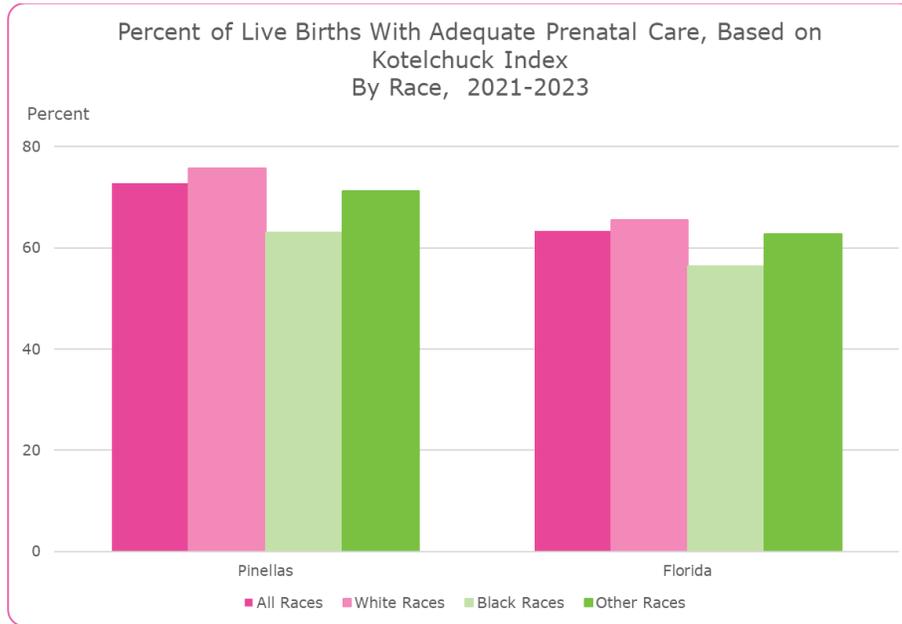
- Pinellas County: 63.1% of births to Black mothers

Births with Adequate Prenatal Care Based on Kotelchuck Index, Percentage of Adequate Prenatal Care, Other Races, 2017-2023

In 2021-2023 in Florida, 62.7% of births to mothers of other races received adequate prenatal care based on the Kotelchuck Index. This index is based on the month that prenatal care began and the number of prenatal visits adjusted for gestational age. For this measure, higher percentages favorable because it indicates that more mothers receive an adequate level of prenatal care.

- Pinellas County: 71.2% of births to mothers of other races

Figure 18: Percentage of Live Births with Adequate Prenatal Care, Based on Kotelchuck Index, by Race, 2021-2023¹⁷



¹⁷ Source: www.flhealthcharts.gov; Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2017 - 2023.

Births with Adequate Prenatal Care Based on Kotelchuck Index, Percentage of Adequate Prenatal Care, Hispanics, 2017-2023

In 2021-2023 in Florida, 60.5% of births to Hispanic mothers received an adequate level of prenatal care based on the Kotelchuck Index. This index is based on the month that prenatal care began and the number of prenatal visits adjusted for gestational age. For this measure, higher percentages are favorable because it means that more mothers receive an adequate level of prenatal care.

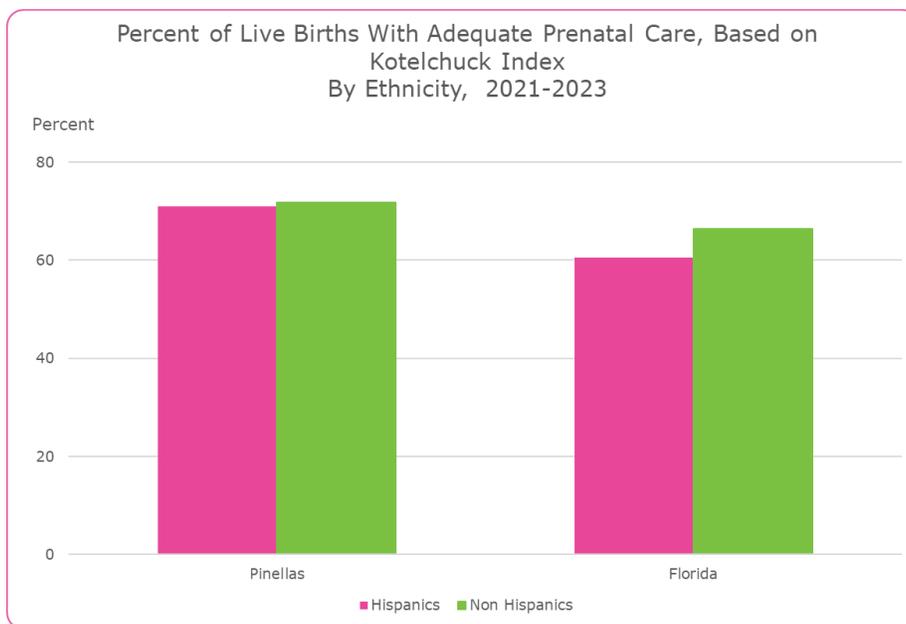
- Pinellas County: 71% of births to Hispanic mothers

Births with Adequate Prenatal Care Based on Kotelchuck Index, Percentage of Adequate Prenatal Care, Non-Hispanics, 2017-2023

In Florida in 2021-2023, 66.4% of births to non-Hispanic mothers received adequate prenatal care based on the Kotelchuck Index. This index is based on the month that prenatal care began and the number of prenatal visits adjusted for gestational age. For this measure, higher percentages are favorable because it indicates that more mothers receive an adequate level of prenatal care.

- Pinellas County: 71.7% of births to non-Hispanic mothers

Figure 19: Percentage of Live Births with Adequate Prenatal Care, Based on Kotelchuck Index, by Ethnicity, 2021-2023¹⁸



¹⁸ Source: www.flhealthcharts.gov; Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2021 - 2023.

Prenatal Risk Factors

WEIGHT PRIOR TO PREGNANCY

Births to Mothers who were Underweight at Time Pregnancy Occurred, Percentage of Births with Known Body Mass Index (BMI), All Races by County, 2017-2023

In Florida for 2021-2023, 3.1% of births to mothers of all races with known BMI were to women who were underweight at the time that pregnancy occurred. For this measure, lower percentages are favorable because it indicates that fewer mothers were underweight while pregnant.

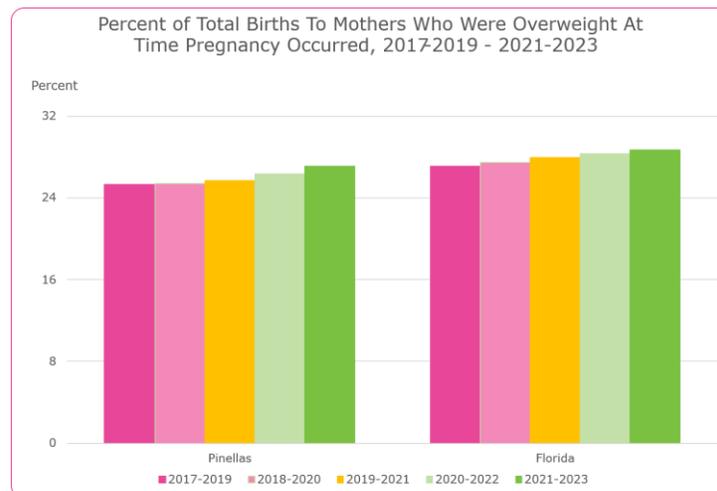
- Pinellas County: 3.7% of mothers of all races

Births to Mothers who were Overweight at Time Pregnancy Occurred, Percentage of Total Births with Known Body Mass Index (BMI), All Races by County, 2017-2023

In Florida in 2021-2023, 28.7% of births to mothers of all races with known BMI were to women who were overweight at the time that pregnancy occurred. For this measure, lower percentages are favorable because it indicates that fewer mothers were overweight during pregnancy.

- Pinellas County: 27.1% of mothers of all races

Figure 20: Percentage of Total Births to Mothers Who were Overweight at the Time Pregnancy Occurred, all Races, 2017-2019 - 2021-2023¹⁹



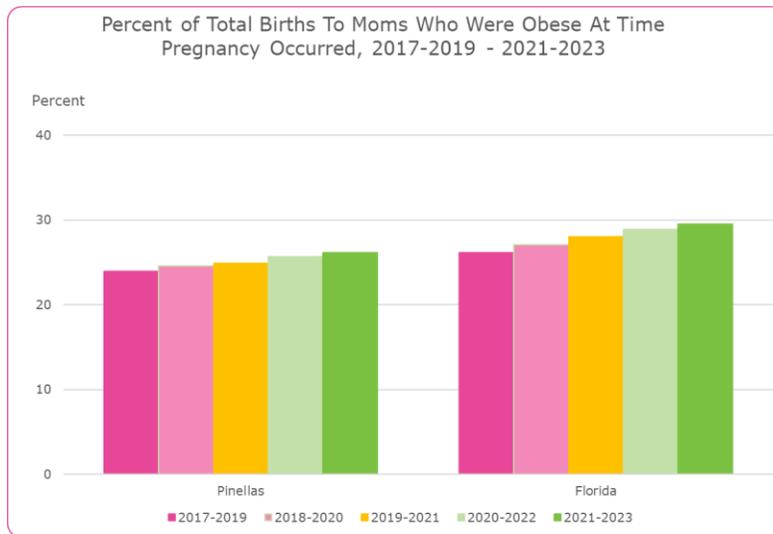
¹⁹ Source: www.flhealthcharts.gov; Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2017-2023.

Births to Mothers who were Obese at Time Pregnancy Occurred, Percentage of Total Births with Known Body Mass Index (BMI), All Races by County, 2017-2023

In Florida in 2021-2023, 29.5% of births to mothers of all races with known BMI were to women who were obese at the time pregnancy occurred. For this measure, lower percentages are favorable because it indicates that fewer women were obese during pregnancy.

- Pinellas County: 26.1% of all births

Figure 21: Percentage of Total Births to Mothers Who Were Obese at the Time Pregnancy Occurred, all Races, 2017-2019 - 2021-2023²⁰



²⁰ Source: www.flhealthcharts.gov; Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2017-2023.

Births to Mothers with Healthy Weight, Percentage of Total Births with Known Body Mass Index (BMI), All Races by County, 2017-2023

In Florida in 2021-2023, 28.7% of births to mothers of all races with known BMI were to women who were at a healthy weight at the time that pregnancy occurred. For this measure, higher percentages are favorable because this means that more mothers were at a healthy weight during pregnancy.

- Pinellas County: 43% of all births

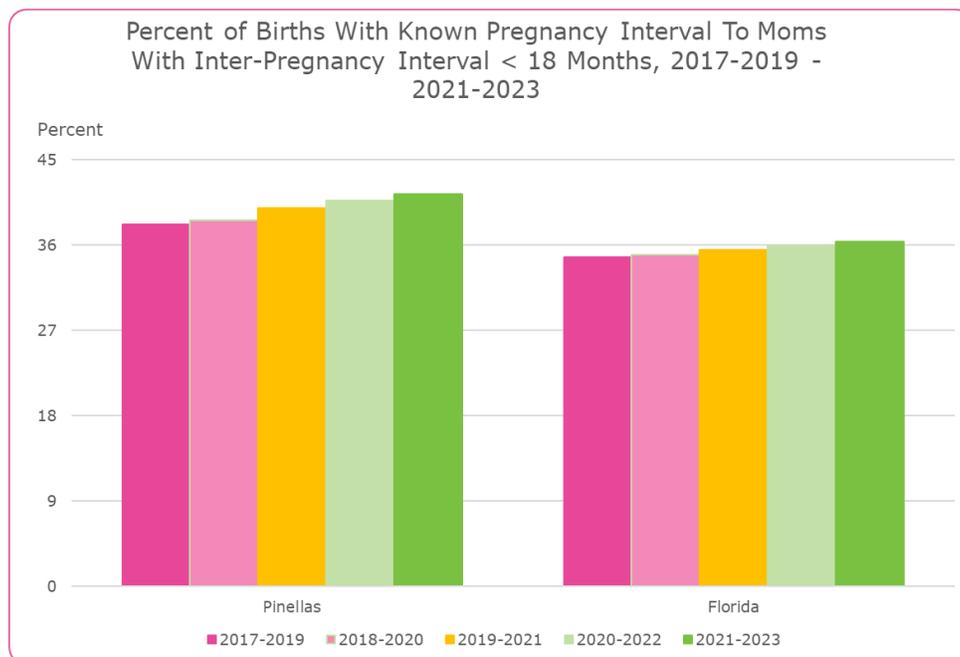
PREGNANCY INTERVAL

Births with Inter-Pregnancy Interval <18 Months, Percentage of Births with Known Pregnancy Interval, All Races, By County, 2017-2023

In Florida in 2021-2023, 36.3% of births to the same mother with known pregnancy interval occurred less than 18 months apart. Inter-pregnancy interval is defined as the time a woman is not pregnant between one live birth or pregnancy loss and the next pregnancy. For this measure lower percentages are favorable as shorter inter-pregnancy intervals are associated with increased risks of adverse health outcomes.

- Pinellas County: 41.4% of all births

Figure 22: Percentage of Births with Known Pregnancy Interval to Mothers with Inter-Pregnancy Interval <18 Months, 2017-2019 - 2019-2023²¹



²¹ Source: www.flhealthcharts.gov; Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2017-2023.

TOBACCO USE

Percentage of Women who Used Tobacco Products, Before Pregnancy, During Pregnancy or After Giving Birth by Race/Ethnicity, Florida Only, PRAMS 2018-2022

In Florida, traditional tobacco product use like cigarettes, chewing tobacco, or cigars, among women, both before and during pregnancy, was on the decline for most racial/ethnic groups from 2018 to 2022. However, e-cigarette/electronic nicotine product use is increasing in popularity, particularly among non-Hispanic White women, both pre-pregnancy and during pregnancy.

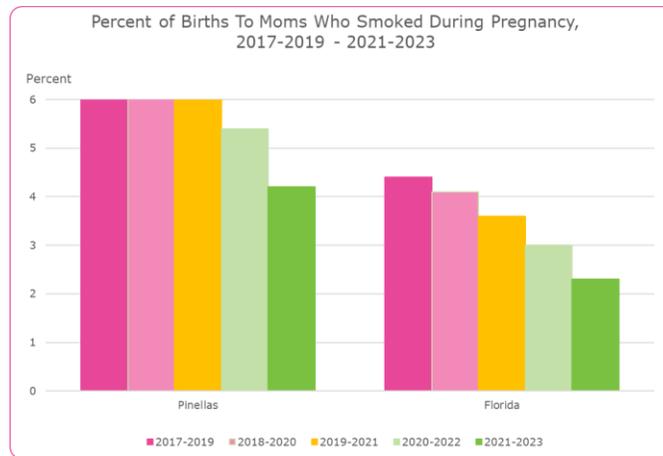
- Cigarette Use:
 - The percentage of women who smoked any cigarettes in the past two years dropped notably from 17.7% in 2018 to 8.2% in 2022. A similar decline in smoking during the three months before pregnancy is also found.
 - Non-Hispanic White women consistently showed the highest rates of cigarette smoking, though their rates have also decreased.
 - Non-Hispanic Black women have lower rates, and Hispanic women have the lowest rates
- E-cigarette/Electronic Nicotine Product Use:
 - This is the most notable trend, with a substantial increase in use among all races in the past two years (from 6.4% in 2018 to 9.1% in 2022).
 - Non-Hispanic White women show the highest and most rapidly increasing rates of e-cigarette use, both in the past two years and in the three months before pregnancy. In 2022, 15.7% of non-Hispanic White women reported e-cigarette use in the past two years, and 13.8% reported use in the three months before pregnancy.
 - While lower than pre-pregnancy rates, e-cigarette use during pregnancy showed an upward trend, particularly among Non-Hispanic White women, from 2.8% in 2018 to 3.4% in 2022.

Resident Live Births to Mothers who Smoked During Pregnancy, Percentage of Total Births, 2017-2023

In Florida in 2021-2023, 2.3% of live births were to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy. For this measure, lower percentages are favorable as it indicates that fewer mothers smoke while pregnant.

- Pinellas County: 4.2% of mothers smoked during pregnancy

Figure 23: Percentage of Births to Mothers who Smoked During Pregnancy, 2017-2019 - 2019-2023²²



²² Source: www.flhealthcharts.gov; Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2017-2023.

ALCOHOL USE

Percentage of Women who had Any Alcoholic Drinks Before Pregnancy by Race/Ethnicity, Florida Only, PRAMS 2018-2022

Alcohol Use in the Past Two Years Before Pregnancy:

- Across all racial groups, over two-thirds (65.5% in 2018 to 69.1% in 2022) of women reported having alcoholic drinks in the past two years.
 - Non-Hispanic White women had the highest rates of alcohol consumption, with percentages often in the low to mid-eighty percentages. In 2022, 83.7% reported drinking in the past two years, which was an increase from 77.9% in 2018.
 - Non-Hispanic Black Women had rates that fluctuated but remained substantial, in the low sixty percentages. In 2022, 62.9% reported alcohol consumption.
 - Hispanic women consistently had the lowest rates of alcohol consumption, typically in the low to mid-fifty percentages. Their rate in 2022 was 57.3%.

Alcohol Use in the Three Months Before Pregnancy

- The percentages of alcohol use in the three months immediately prior to pregnancy were lower than for alcohol use the past two years but still indicate that a notable portion of women were consuming alcohol close to time of conception. Overall, it usage rates ranged from 57.2% in 2018 to 59.8% in 2022.
 - Non-Hispanic White women had the highest rates, with 74.5% reporting alcohol use in the three months before pregnancy in 2022, up from 68.1% in 2018.
 - Non-Hispanic Black women had rates lower than White women but still ranged from the high forties to mid-fifty percentages (56.3% in 2022).
 - Hispanic women had the lowest rates of alcohol use during that period; rates were in the high forty percentages (46.2% in 2022).

EDUCATION LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL

Births to Mothers without High School Education (Aged 19 Years and Older), Age 19-126, Percentage of Births with Mother's Education Known, All Races, by County 2017-2023

In Florida for 2021-2023, 9.2% of births were to mothers, 19 years of age and older with known education, without a high school education. Lower percentages are favorable for this measure because it indicates that fewer mothers lack a high school diploma.

- Pinellas County: 6% of mothers

DEPRESSION

Total Number with Depression and Percentage with Depression of Those Consenting to Screen and Percentage with Depression of Those Participating in Healthy Start by County, Calendar Years 2020–2024 (Provisional)

According to provisional data for 2024, in Florida 16.9% of mothers who participate in Healthy Start were reported with depression. Lower percentages are favorable as this indicates that fewer Healthy Start mothers have depression.

- Pinellas County: 13.3% of mothers

According to provisional data for 2024, in Florida, 11.6% of mothers who consented to screening were reported as having depression. Lower percentages are favorable as this indicates that fewer mothers have depression.

- Pinellas County: 13.3% of mothers

Percentage of Women who had Depression Before Pregnancy, During Pregnancy or After Giving Birth by Race/Ethnicity, Florida Only, PRAMS 2018-2022

A notable percentage of women reported having **depression before getting pregnant**. The overall rate for all races hovered around 12-14% during the period.

- Non-Hispanic Black women showed an increasing trend, from 11.1% in 2018 to 16.2% in 2022, becoming the group with the highest reported rates in 2022.
- Non-Hispanic White women consistently had high rates, ranging from 15.5% to 18.9%.
- Hispanic women had the lowest rates, around 7-10%.

Rates of **depression during pregnancy** for all races were as high as 16.7% in 2021.

- Non-Hispanic Black women experienced a sharp increase, becoming the highest group in 2022 at 22.1%, up from 13.6% in 2018.
- Non-Hispanic White women showed fluctuations but remained high (e.g., 19.5% in 2021, 17.4% in 2022).
- Hispanic women maintained lower rates compared to other groups.

A notable percentage of women experienced depressive symptoms after giving birth.

- Non-Hispanic Black women had the highest and increasing rates, peaking at 20.8% in 2022.
- Non-Hispanic White women had consistent rates of around 12-13%.
- Hispanic women had the lowest rates (around 7-11%).

The percentage of women told by a healthcare provider they had depression after birth was lower than the percentage who experienced symptoms.

- Non-Hispanic Black women had higher rates compared to other groups, especially in 2021 (11.5%) and 2022 (15.4%).

Women receiving counseling for depression, after birth varied by race and ethnicity. For all races, counseling rates decreased from 57.2% in 2018 to 48.9% in 2020, then rose to 56.1% in 2022.

- Non-Hispanic White women consistently had the higher rates of receiving counseling for depression after giving birth (e.g., 66.4% in 2018, 46.7% in 2022).
- Non-Hispanic Black women showed fluctuations in the percentages at 45.8% in 2019, 55.0% in 2020 and 48.8% in 2021.

The percentage of women taking prescription medicine for depression after birth has increased for all races, from 49.0% in 2018 to 70.5% in 2022.

- Non-Hispanic White women had the highest rates and showed a strong upward trend, reaching 82.2% in 2022.
- Non-Hispanic Black women showed an increase from 48.0% in 2019 to 44.9% in 2020, then a drop to 35.0% in 2021.

HYPERTENSION

Percentage of Women who had High Blood Pressure Before Pregnancy or During Pregnancy by Race/Ethnicity, Florida Only, PRAMS 2018-2022

- For women of all races, the percentages of those who had high blood pressure before pregnancy ranged from 4% to 6%.
 - Black women had the highest rates of high blood pressure before pregnancy, frequently at about twice the rates of their White and Hispanic counterparts.
- For women of all races, between 14% and 17% developed high blood pressure or related conditions (such as pre-eclampsia), during pregnancy.
 - Black women had the highest rates during pregnancy. In 2022, about 22% of Black women experienced high blood pressure during pregnancy.
 - Around 13% to 19% of White women had high blood pressure issues during pregnancy.
 - Hispanic women's rates were lower but increasing. While lower than other groups, the percentage of Hispanic women with these conditions during pregnancy rose from 10.9% in 2018 to 15.8% in 2022.

DIABETES

Percentage of Women who were Checked for Diabetes or had Diabetes Before Pregnancy, During Pregnancy or After Giving Birth by Race/Ethnicity, Florida Only, PRAMS 2018-2022

Screening for diabetes before pregnancy was seen at lower percentages for Non-Hispanic White women.

- Screening was higher for Black and Hispanic women. Across all years, screening for non-Hispanic Black and Hispanic women was higher than for non-Hispanic White women.

The percentages of women who already had diabetes (Type 1 or Type 2) before getting pregnant were low across all groups, generally lower than 3%.

- Hispanic women showed a slight increase in 2022 (3.2%), and non-Hispanic Black women had slightly higher rates across reporting years, compared to non-Hispanic White women.

The percentage of women who had gestational diabetes was higher than those for pre-existing diabetes.

- Hispanic women show the highest and increasing rates. This is a notable trend. The percentage of Hispanic women who developed gestational diabetes increased from 9.4% in 2018 to 17.9% in 2022.
- Overall rates are increasing. For women of all races, the rate of gestational diabetes rose from 9.8% in 2018 to 12.3% in 2022.

Black and Hispanic women receive postpartum screening for diabetes at higher percentages.

- Like pre-pregnancy screening, Black and Hispanic women are more likely to receive screening after giving birth compared to non-Hispanic White women. In 2022, about 35.4% of Hispanic women and 25.4% of Black women received screenings from their healthcare provider, compared with only 7.4% of White women.

SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES

Percentage of Women who had a Health Care Worker Talk to Them about Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) Pre-Pregnancy or had a Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD) During Pregnancy by Race/Ethnicity, Florida Only, PRAMS 2018-2022

According to PRAMS data, Black and Hispanic women talked more often to their healthcare providers about STIs in any pre-pregnancy healthcare visit. In every year from 2018-2022, a higher percentage of non-Hispanic Black and Hispanic women had these conversations compared to non-Hispanic White women.

- In 2022, around 33-35% of Black and Hispanic women discussed STIs with a health care worker at any pre-pregnancy visit, while only 17.9% of White women did.
- For women of all races, the percentages fluctuate and are around 26-32%.

Chlamydia during Pregnancy:

- Rates were low but varied from 1.5% to 4.7% of women of all races who had chlamydia during pregnancy during the period.
- Non-Hispanic Black women consistently showed the highest rates. In 2022, 5.6% of Black women had chlamydia during pregnancy, while rates were much lower for White (1.6%) and Hispanic (0.1%) women.
- Hispanic women show a sharp decline. Their rate dropped from 4.1% in 2018 to 0.1% in 2022.

Gonorrhea during Pregnancy:

- For women of all races rates of gonorrhea during pregnancy were low, hovering around 1.0%.
- Non-Hispanic Black women had slightly higher rates, though still low, rates. In 2021, 1.9% of Black women had gonorrhea during pregnancy, compared to lower numbers for other groups.

Syphilis during Pregnancy:

- For women of all races rates were low at less than 1.0% with the exception of 2021 when rates rose to 1.7%.
- Slight increases in rates were seen in 2021 for each race/ethnic group (e.g., 2.5% for White, 1.5% for Black, 0.2% for Hispanic).

Genital Warts (HPV) during Pregnancy:

- Caused by the human papillomavirus (HPV), genital warts were found at higher percentages than bacterial STIs such as chlamydia or gonorrhea. Rates for genital warts during pregnancy were higher than for STIs, ranging from 2.7% to 3.6% for women of all races.
- Hispanic women showed a notable increase in rates of genital warts during pregnancy. Their rates increased from 2.0% in 2018 to 3.6% in 2022, and they had the highest rate in 2020 (5.0%).

Herpes during Pregnancy:

- Herpes during pregnancy was seen in between 2.8% to 4.2% of women of all races.
- Non-Hispanic Black women consistently showed the highest rates. In 2022, 5.5% of Black women had herpes during pregnancy.
- Hispanic women showed an increase. Rates rose from 3.3% in 2018 to 5.2% in 2021 and decreased to 3.1% in 2022.

Trichomoniasis during Pregnancy:

- Low rates of trichomoniasis during pregnancy were seen with rates below 2% for women of all races.
- Non-Hispanic Black women had the highest rates. In 2022, 2.6% of Black women had trichomoniasis during pregnancy.

Percentage of Women who were Tested for HIV Before Pregnancy, During Pregnancy or After Giving Birth by Race/Ethnicity, Florida Only, PRAMS 2018-2022

Women Tested for HIV Before Pregnancy (During a Pre-Pregnancy Health Visit):

- Black women had the highest percentage of testing for HIV pre-pregnancy. A notably higher percentage of non-Hispanic Black women were tested for HIV during a health visit before pregnancy compared to other groups.
 - In 2022, 50.4% of Black women were tested for HIV, while only 18.7% of White women and 43.5% of Hispanic women were test pre-pregnancy.
 - For women of all races, rates varied for 2018-2022, peaking in 2021 (41.4%) and dropping in 2022 (32.2%).

Women Asked About HIV Testing During Pregnancy (During Any Prenatal Care Visit):

- From 2018-2022, the majority of women were asked by a health care worker during a prenatal care visit if they wanted to be tested for HIV.
 - Slightly higher percentages of Black and Hispanic women were asked about HIV testing (percentages in the mid to high seventies) compared to rates for non-Hispanic White women (percentages in the low sixties to low seventies).
 - For women of all races for this time period, rates fluctuated with a high of 74.6% in 2018 to a low of 66.5% most recently in 2022.

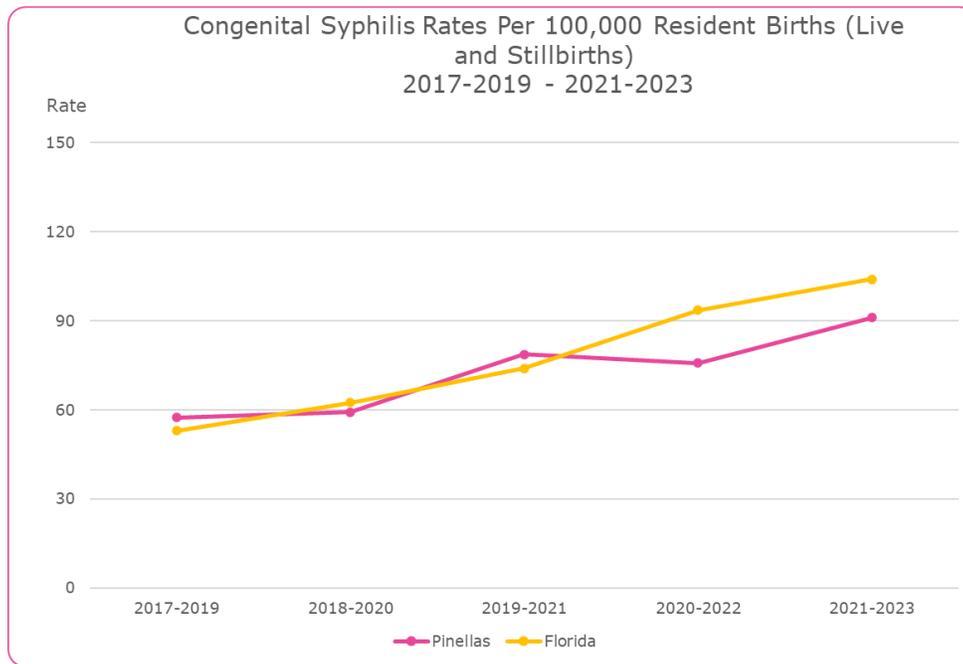
Women Offered Two HIV Tests During Most Recent Pregnancy or Delivery:

- According to 2018-2022 PRAMS data, percentages of women who were offered two HIV tests during their most recently pregnancy or delivery has decreased.
 - For women of all races, rates dropped from 39.4% in 2018 to 29.7% in 2022.
 - Rates were similar across groups with slight variations. In 2022, Hispanic women had the highest rate (31.9%), followed by Black women (30.1%), and White women (26.8%).

Syphilis, Congenital, Rate Per 100,000 Resident Births (Live and Stillbirths), All Races by County, 2017-2023

In Florida for 2021-2023, 104 out of every 100,000 births, including live births and stillbirths, were positive for congenital syphilis. For this measure, lower percentages are the favorable because this indicates fewer cases of congenital syphilis.

Figure 24: Congenital Syphilis Rates per 100,000 Resident Births (Live and Stillbirths), 2017-2019 - 2021-2023²³



²³ Source: www.flhealthcharts.gov; Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Diseases, 2017-2023.

HEALTHY START SCREENING OF WOMEN

Total Prenatal Screens, Number Declined Screening, Number of Forms Processed, Number and Percentage Consenting to Screen, Percentage of Positive Screens, Number Referred to Healthy Start Based on Other Factors and Total Number Participating in Healthy Start, by County, Calendar Year 2023

In Florida for 2023, 89.7% of completed prenatal screening forms processed resulted consent to screening. For this measure, higher percentages are favorable because it indicates that more women can be screened and referred for Healthy Start services.

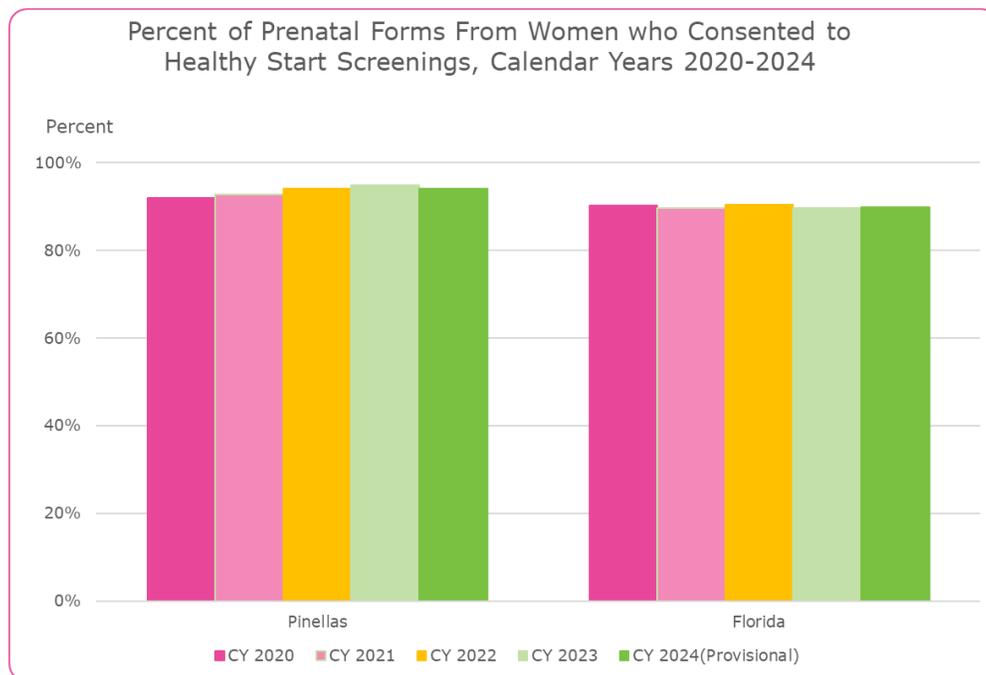
- Pinellas County: 94.9% consented to screen

Total Prenatal Screens, Number Declined Screening, Number of Forms Processed, Number and Percent Consenting to Screen, Percent of Positive Screens, Number Referred to Healthy Start Based on Other Factors and Total Number Participating in Healthy Start, by County, Calendar Year 2024 (Provisional).

According to provisional 2024 data in Florida, 89.8% of completed prenatal screening forms processed resulted in consent to screening. For this measure, higher percentages are favorable because it indicates that more women can be screened and referred for Healthy Start services.

- Pinellas County: 94.1% consented to screen

Figure 25: Percentage of Prenatal Forms with Women that Consented to Healthy Start Screening, Calendar Years 2020-2024²⁴



²⁴ Source: www.flpublichealth.com; Department of Health State of Florida, Bureau of Family Health Services, Prenatal Screening Report, CY 2020 - 2024.

SEVERE MATERNAL MORBIDITY

Severe Maternal Morbidity, Rate Per 1,000 Delivery Hospitalizations, All Races, 2017-2023

In 2021-2023 in Florida, 10.7 out of 1,000 deliveries resulted in hospitalization of the mother. For this measure, lower rates are favorable as they indicate that fewer mothers required hospitalization for health concerns related to the delivery.

- Pinellas County: 11.1 out of 1,000 deliveries resulted in hospitalization for mothers of all races

Severe Maternal Morbidity, Rate Per 1,000 Delivery Hospitalizations, White Races, 2017-2023

In 2021-2023 in Florida, 8.5 out of 1,000 deliveries for White mothers resulted in hospitalization of the mother. For this measure, lower rates are favorable as they indicate that fewer mothers required hospitalization for health concerns related to the delivery.

- Pinellas County: 8.8 out of 1,000 deliveries to White mothers resulted in hospitalization

Severe Maternal Morbidity, Rate Per 1,000 Delivery Hospitalizations, Black Races, 2017-2023

In 2021-2023 in Florida, 16.6 out of 1,000 deliveries to Black mothers resulted in hospitalization of the mother. For this measure, lower rates are favorable as they indicate that fewer mothers required hospitalization for health concerns related to the delivery.

- Pinellas County: 21.2 out of 1,000 deliveries to Black mothers resulted in hospitalization

Severe Maternal Morbidity, Rate Per 1,000 Delivery Hospitalizations, Other Races, 2017-2023

In Florida in 2021-2023, 11.7 out of 1,000 deliveries to mothers of other races resulted in hospitalization of the mother. For this measure, lower rates are favorable as they indicate that fewer mothers required hospitalization for health concerns related to the delivery.

- Pinellas County: 11.9 out of 1,000 deliveries to mothers of other races resulted in hospitalization

Severe Maternal Morbidity, Rate Per 1,000 Delivery Hospitalizations, Hispanics, 2017-2023

In Florida in 2021-2023, 9.7 out of 1,000 deliveries to Hispanic mothers resulted in hospitalization of the mother. For this measure, lower rates are favorable as they indicate that fewer mothers required hospitalization for health concerns related to the delivery.

- Pinellas County: 10.3 out of 1,000 deliveries to Hispanic mothers resulted in hospitalization

Severe Maternal Morbidity, Rate Per 1,000 Delivery Hospitalizations, Non-Hispanics, 2017-2023

In Florida in 2021-2023, 11.2 out of 1,000 deliveries to non-Hispanic mothers resulted in hospitalization of the mother. For this measure, lower rates are favorable as they indicate that fewer mothers required hospitalization for health concerns related to the delivery.

- Pinellas County: 11.3 out of 1,000 deliveries to non-Hispanic mothers resulted in hospitalization

MATERNAL DEATHS

All Races Maternal Deaths and Rates Per 100,000 Live Births, by County 2017-2023

In Florida in 2021-2023, 24.2 out of every 100,000 live births resulted in a maternal death. According to the World Health Organization, maternal death is the death of a woman while pregnant or within 43 days of termination of a pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management, but not from accidental or incidental causes. For this measure, lower rates are favorable as they indicate fewer maternal deaths occurred.

- Pinellas County: 13.7 out of every 100,000 live births resulted in maternal death for mothers of all races

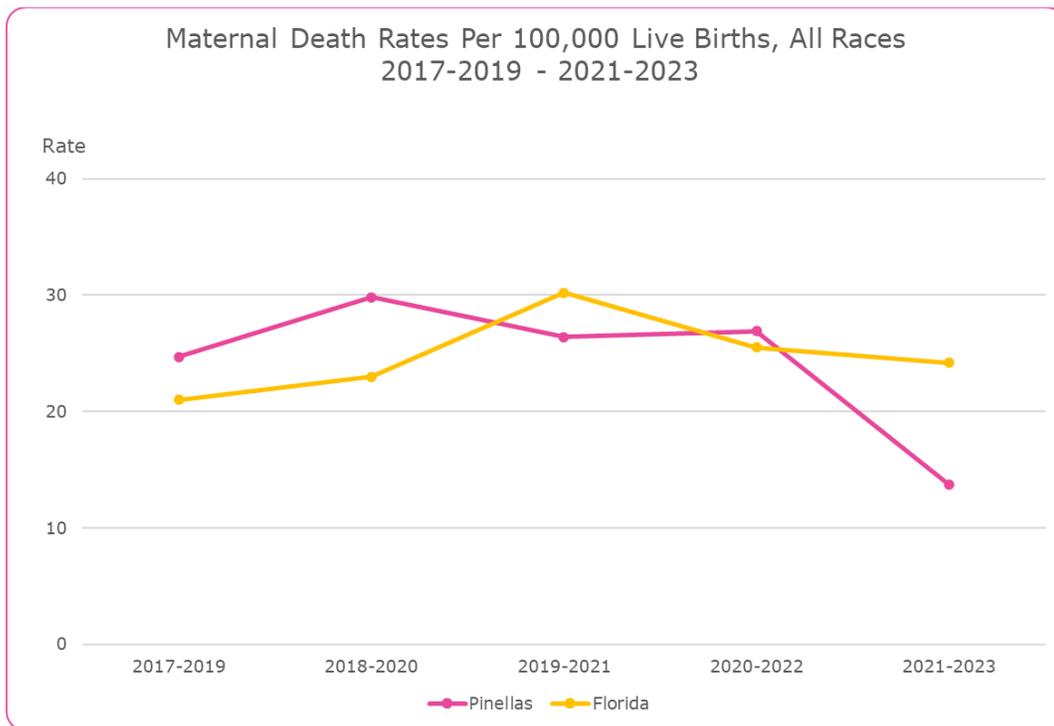
Total Number of All Races Maternal Deaths for Florida Residents by Type and Year, 2017-2023.

In Florida for each year from 2020 to 2023, the most numerous causes of maternal death among Florida residents were Indirect Obstetric Death. The top ten causes of maternal death are listed below with accompanying International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10) codes.

Top Ten Cause of Maternal Death in Florida (2017-2023):

- Indirect Obstetric Deaths (O98-O99)
- All Other Direct Obstetric Causes (O10, O12, O21-O43, O47-O66, O68-O71, O73-O75)
- Other Complications Related to the Puerperium (O85-O8, O89-O92)
- Eclampsia and Pre-Eclampsia (O11, O13-O16)
- Ectopic Pregnancy (O00)
- Hemorrhage of Pregnancy and Childbirth and Placenta Previa (O20, O44-O46, O67, O72)
- Obstetric Embolism (O88)
- Obstetric Death of Unspecified Cause (O95)
- Other and Unspecified Pregnancy with Abortive Outcome (O01-O02, O06-O07)
- Spontaneous Abortion (O03)

Figure 26: Rate of Maternal Deaths per 100,000 Live Births for All Races, 2017-2019 - 2021-2023²⁵



²⁵ Source: www.flhealthcharts.gov; Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2017-2023.

Infant Health

Access to Care and Services

HEALTH INSURANCE

Percentage of Children Without Health Insurance (Aged 0-18 Years) of the Population (Aged 0-18 Years), 2019-2023

In Florida in 2023, 7.4% of children aged 0-18 were without health insurance. For this measure, lower percentages are favorable because it signifies that fewer children were without health insurance coverage.

- Pinellas County: 6.5% of children were without health insurance

RATES OF PEDIATRICIANS

Total Number and Rate Per 100,000 Population of Pediatricians, Fiscal Year (FY) 2016-2017 - FY 2022-2023

For FYs 2020-2021 – 2022-2023 in Florida, there were about 19.8 pediatricians per 100,000 Florida residents. This includes any pediatrician with an active license who lists a Florida address as their primary mailing address. For this measure, higher rates are favorable because it indicates there are more pediatricians available to care for Florida residents.

- Pinellas County: 33.1 pediatricians per 100,000 residents

Appendix A includes maps of prenatal care offices and pediatric offices in the Healthy Start Coalition of Pinellas service area.

Infant Screening

Total Number Infants and Toddlers Served by Early Steps (Aged 0-2 Years), and Percentage of Infants and Toddlers Referred to Early Steps (Aged 0-2 Years), FY 2017-18 - FY 2023-24

For FY 2021-2022 – FY 2023-2024 in Florida, 46.7% of children referred to Early Steps received services. Early Steps is Florida's early intervention system that offers services to eligible infants and toddlers, age birth to 36 months, who have or are at-risk for developmental disabilities or delays. Higher percentages are favorable because it indicates that more children who had referrals received needed services.

- Pinellas County: 53.8% of referrals received services

Infant Screening Results: Resident Births by Declined Screen: by Consented to Screen, by Percent Consenting to Screen, by Infant Score 4 or More by Percentage Infant Score 4 or More, or by Referred Based on Other Factors by Participating in Healthy Start by Residence County, 2023

In Florida in 2023, for 95.7% of resident births consent was given for infant screening for Healthy Start services. Of those who consented to screening, 15.4% of infants scored four or more. An infant score of four or higher indicates that the infant is at a higher risk of post-neonatal death, or death between one month and one year. For the consent measure, higher percentages are favorable as they indicate more infants can be screened for Healthy Start services.

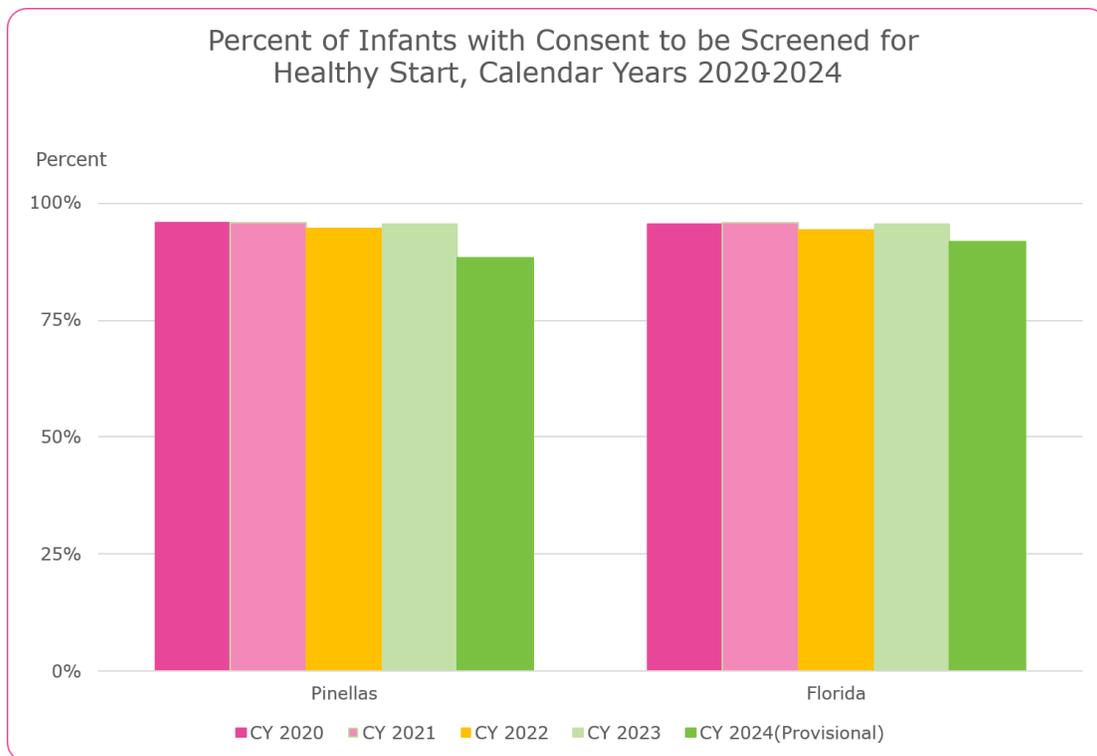
- 95.4% of infants consented to screen: Pinellas County: 17.7% of infants scored four or more

Infant Screening Results: Resident Births by Declined Screen by Consented to Screen by Percent Consenting to Screen by Infant Score 4 or More by Percent Infant Score 4 or More by Referred Based on Other Factors by Participating in Healthy Start by Residence County, 2024 (provisional).

Provisional data for 2024 in Florida showed that for 91.7% of resident births consent was given for infant screening for Healthy Start services and 15.2% of infants screened scored four or more. An infant score of four or higher indicates that the infant is at a higher risk of post-neonatal death, or death between one month and one year. For the consent measure, higher percentages are favorable as they indicate more infants can be screened for Healthy Start services.

- Pinellas County: 88.3% consented to screen; 16.4% scored four or more

Figure 27: Percentage of Infants with Consent to be Screened for Healthy Start, Calendar Years 2020-2024²⁶



²⁶ Source: https://www.flpublichealth.com/hsScreen_new/InfantScreen, Calendar Year 2020 - 2024.

Births

PRETERM

Number of Preterm Births (< 37 Weeks Gestation) and Percentage of Total Births, All Races, 2017-2019 - 2021-2023

In Florida, during 2021-2023, 10.7% of births of to mothers of all races occurred at less than 37 weeks gestation. For this measure, lower percentages are favorable because it shows that there were fewer premature births.

- Pinellas County: 9.9% of births to mothers of all races were preterm

Number of Preterm Births (< 37 Weeks Gestation) and Percentage of Total Births, White Races, 2017-2019 - 2021-2023

In Florida, during 2021-2023, 9.6% of births to White mothers occurred at less than 37 weeks gestation. For this measure, lower percentages are favorable.

- Pinellas County: 8.5% of births to White mothers were preterm

Number of Preterm Births (< 37 Weeks Gestation) and Percentage of Total Births, Black Races, 2017-2019 - 2021-2023

In Florida, during 2021-2023, 14.7% of births to Black mothers occurred at less than 37 weeks gestation. For this measure, lower percentages are favorable. Compared to the state percentage and the percentage of White premature births, a higher percentage of births to Black mothers occurred at less than 37 weeks gestation.

- Pinellas County: 15.8% of births to Black mothers were preterm

Number of Preterm Births (< 37 Weeks Gestation) and Percentage of Total Births, Other Races, 2017-2019 - 2021-2023

In Florida, during 2021-2023, 9.6% of births to mothers of other races occurred at less than 37 weeks gestation. For this measure, lower percentages are favorable.

- Pinellas County: 8.8% of births to women of other races were preterm

Number of Preterm Births (< 37 Weeks Gestation) and Percentage of Total Births, Hispanics, 2017-2019 - 2021-2023

For 2021-2023 in Florida, 9.6% of births to Hispanic mothers occurred at less than 37 weeks gestation. For this measure, lower percentages are favorable.

- Pinellas County: 8.3% of births to Hispanic mothers were preterm

Number of Preterm Births (< 37 Weeks Gestation) and Percentage of Total Births, Non-Hispanics, 2017-2019 - 2021-2023

In Florida for 2021-2023, 11.2% of births to non-Hispanic mothers occurred at less than 37 weeks gestation. For this measure, lower percentages are favorable because it indicates that there were fewer premature births.

- Pinellas County: 10% of births to non-Hispanic mothers were preterm

Figure 28: Percentage of Total Births that were Pre Term Births, 2021-2023²⁷

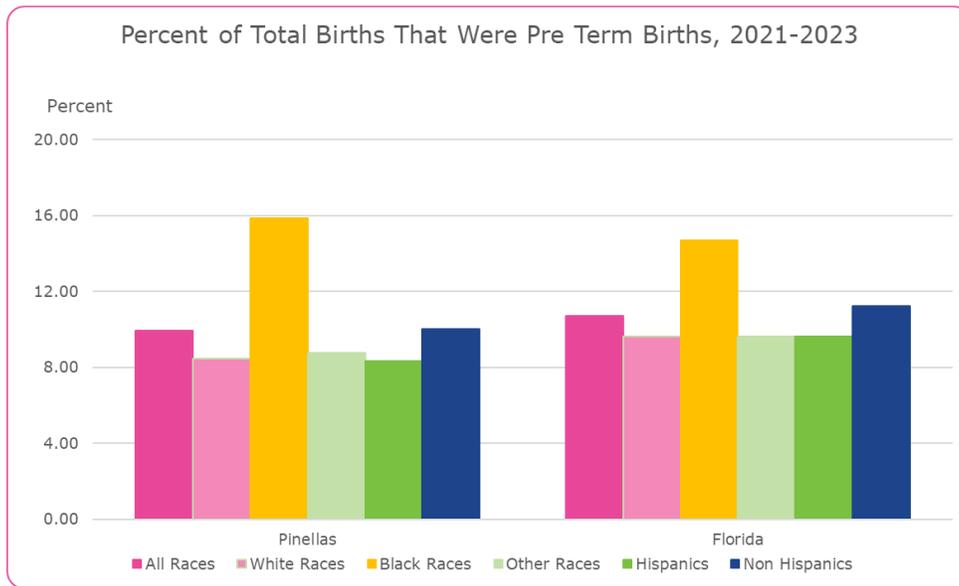
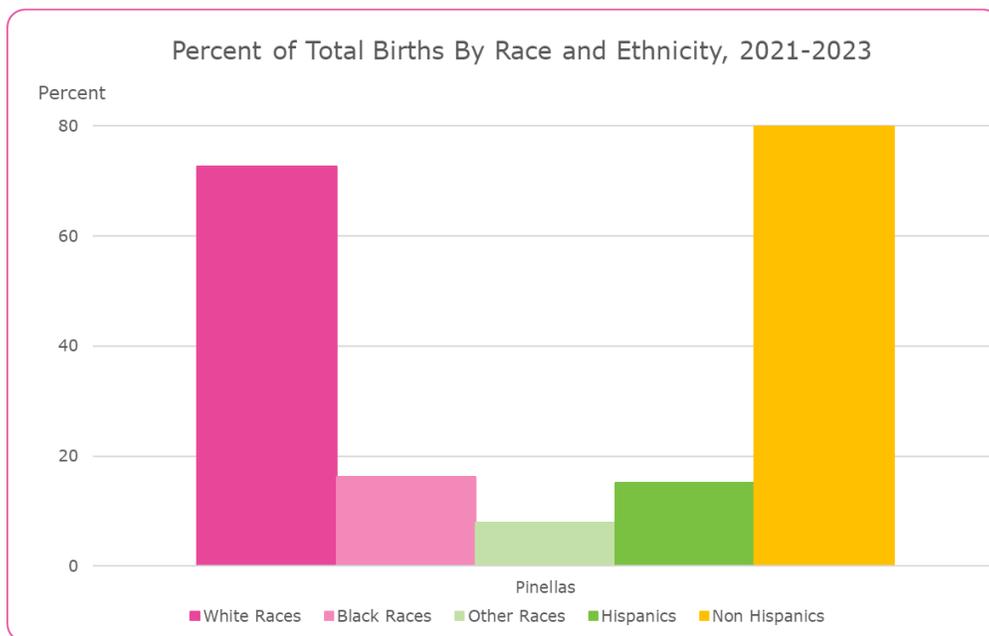


Figure 29: Percentage of Total Births by Race and Ethnicity, 2021-2023²⁸



²⁷ Source: www.flhealthcharts.gov; Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2021-2023.

²⁸ Source: www.flhealthcharts.gov; Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2021-2023.

LOW BIRTH WEIGHT

Total Number of Low Birth Weight Babies and Percentage of Total Births, All Races, 2017-2019 - 2021-2023

For 2021-2023 in Florida, 9.1% of births to mothers of all races were to low birth weight babies. A low birth weight infant is one born weighing less than 5 pounds 8 ounces (2,500 grams). For this measure, lower percentages are favorable because this means that fewer babies were born a low birth weight, a condition that can be associated with health risks and complications.

- Pinellas County: 8.6% of births to mothers of all races were low birth weight babies

Total Number of Low Birth Weight Babies and Percentage of Total Births, White Races, 2017-2019 - 2021-2023

For 2021-2023 in Florida, 7.4% of births to White mothers were to low birth weight babies. A low birth weight infant is one born weighing less than 5 pounds 8 ounces (2,500 grams). For this measure, lower percentages are favorable because this means that fewer babies were born a low birth weight, a condition that can be associated with health risks and complications.

- Pinellas County: 6.5% of births to White mothers were to low birth weight babies

Total Number of Low Birth Weight Babies and Percentage of Total Births, Black Races, 2017-2019 - 2021-2023

For 2021-2023 in Florida, 14.6% of births to Black mothers were to low birth weight babies. A low birth weight infant is one born weighing less than 5 pounds 8 ounces (2,500 grams). For this measure, lower percentages are favorable because this means that fewer babies were born a low birth weight, a condition that can be associated with health risks and complications.

- Pinellas County: 16.6% of births to Black mothers were low birth weight babies

Total Number of Low Birth Weight Babies and Percentage of Total Births, Other Races, 2017-2019 - 2021-2023

For 2021-2023 in Florida, 9.2% of births to mothers of other races were to low birth weight babies. A low birth weight infant is one born weighing less than 5 pounds 8 ounces (2,500 grams). For this measure, lower percentages are favorable because this means that fewer babies were born a low birth weight, a condition that can be associated with health risks and complications.

- Pinellas County: 9.0% of births to mothers of other races were low birth weight babies

Total Number of Low Birth Weight Babies and Percentage of Total Births, Hispanics, 2017-2019 - 2021-2023

For 2021-2023 in Florida, 7.6% of births to Hispanic mothers were to low birth weight babies. A low birth weight infant is one born weighing less than 5 pounds 8 ounces (2,500 grams). For this measure, lower percentages are favorable because this means that fewer babies were born a low birth weight, a condition that can be associated with health risks and complications.

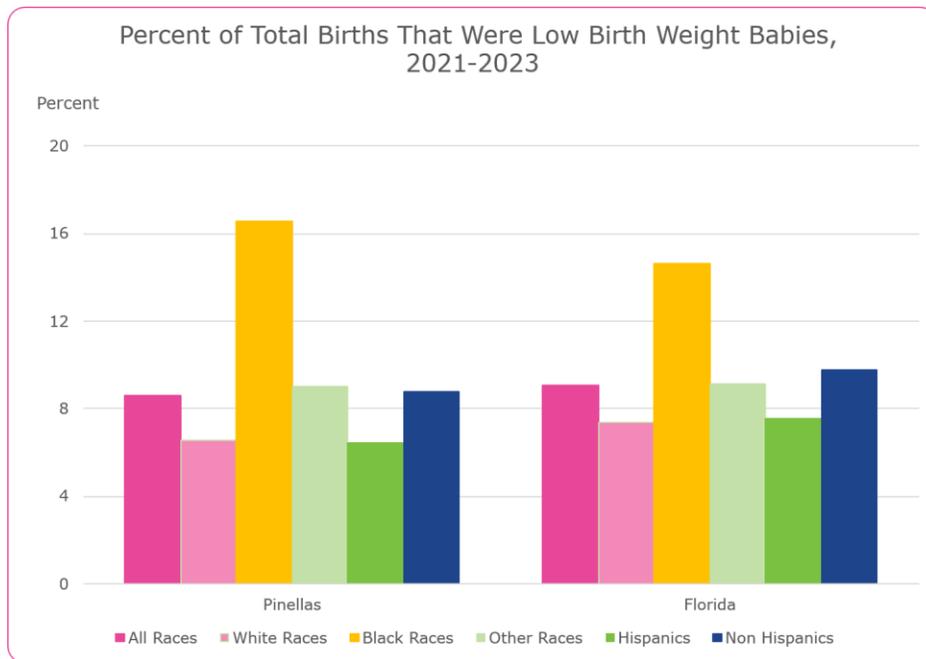
- Pinellas County: 6.4% of births to Hispanic mothers were low birth weight babies

Total Number of Low Birth Weight Babies and Percentage of Total Births, Non-Hispanics, 2017-2019 - 2021-2023

In Florida for 2021-2023, 9.8% of births to non-Hispanic mothers were to low birth weight babies. A low birth weight infant is one born weighing less than 5 pounds 8 ounces (2,500 grams). For this measure, lower percentages are favorable because this means that fewer babies were born a low birth weight, a condition that can be associated with health risks and complications.

- Pinellas County: 8.8% of births to non-Hispanic mothers were low birth weight babies

Figure 30: Percentage of Total Births of Low Birth Weight Babies, 2021-2023²⁹



²⁹ Source: www.flhealthcharts.gov; Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2021 - 2023.

BIRTH BY PAYOR SOURCE

Number of Births Covered By Emergency Medicaid and Percentage of Total Births, All Races, 2016-2022

For 2020-2022 in Florida, 2.9% of births were covered by Emergency Medicaid. Emergency Medicaid is a program for uninsured individuals who need immediate medical assistance for serious medical emergencies. Designed to address urgent medical needs, this coverage terminates as soon as the condition is stable.

- Pinellas County: 1.5% of births were covered by Emergency Medicaid

Total Births with Self-Pay as the Delivery Payment Source and Percentage of Total Births, All Races, 2017-2023

In Florida for 2021-2023, 5.6% of births to mothers of all races had self-pay as their payment method. This generally means no insurance or other health care coverage such as Medicaid was available to pay costs. A lower percentage of self-payment is favorable as it suggests births were covered by insurance.

- Pinellas County: 3.0% of births to mothers of all races were self-pay

Total Births with Self-Pay as the Delivery Payment Source and Percentage of Total Births, White Races, 2017-2023

In Florida for 2021-2023, 6.1% of births to White mothers had self-pay as their payment method. This generally means no insurance or other health care coverage such as Medicaid was available to pay costs. A lower percentage of self-payment is favorable as it suggests births were covered by insurance.

- Pinellas County: 3.4% of births to White mothers were self-pay

Total Births with Self-Pay as the Delivery Payment Source and Percentage of Total Births, Black Races, 2017-2023

For 2021-2023 in Florida, 3.9% of births to Black mothers had self-pay as their payment method. This generally means no insurance or other health care coverage such as Medicaid was available to pay costs. A lower percentage of self-payment is favorable as it suggests births were covered by insurance.

- Pinellas County: 1.1% of births to Black mothers were self-pay

Total Births with Self-Pay as the Delivery Payment Source and Percentage of Total Births, Other Races, 2017-2023

For 2021-2023 in Florida, 6.1% of births to mothers of other races had self-pay as their payment method. This generally means no insurance or other health care coverage such as Medicaid was available to pay costs. A lower percentage of self-payment is favorable as it suggests births were covered by insurance.

- Pinellas County: 4.4% of births to mothers of other races were self-pay

Total Births With Self-Pay as the Delivery Payment Source and Percentage of Total Births, Hispanics, 2017-2023

In Florida for 2021-2023, 8.7% of births to Hispanic mothers had self-pay as their payment method. This generally means no insurance or other health care coverage such as Medicaid was available to pay costs. A lower percentage of self-payment is favorable as it suggests births were covered by insurance.

- Pinellas County: 5.5% of births to Hispanic mothers were self-pay

Total Births With Self-Pay as the Delivery Payment Source and Percentage of Total Births, Non-Hispanics, 2017-2023

In Florida for 2021-2023, 4.1% of births to non-Hispanic mothers had self-pay as their payment method. This generally means no insurance or other health care coverage such as Medicaid was available to pay costs. A lower percentage of self-payment is favorable as it suggests births were covered by insurance.

- Pinellas County: 2.6% of births to non-Hispanic mothers were self-pay

TEEN BIRTHS

Number of Births for Mothers Ages 10-14, and Rate Per 1,000 Female Population Ages 10-14, All Races, 2017-2023

For 2021-2023 in Florida, there were 0.2 births to mothers of all races ages 10-14 years per 1,000 female population ages 10-14 (307 total births). For this measure, lower rates are favorable because it indicates there were fewer teen births.

- Pinellas County: 0.2 births per 1,000 females of all races ages 10-14

Number of Births for Mothers Ages 10-14, and Rate Per 1,000 Female Population Ages 10-14, White Races, 2017-2023

For 2021-2023 in Florida, there were 0.1 births to White mothers ages 10-14 years per 1,000 female population ages 10-14 (179 total births). For this measure, lower rates are favorable because it indicates that there were fewer teen births.

- Pinellas County: 0.0 births per 1,000 White females ages 10-14

Number of Births for Mothers Ages 10-14, and Rate Per 1,000 Female Population Ages 10-14, Black Races, 2017-2023

For 2021-2023 in Florida, there were 0.3 births to Black mothers ages 10-14 years per 1,000 female population ages 10-14 (101 total births). For this measure, lower rates are favorable because it shows that there were fewer teen births.

- Pinellas County: 0.6 births per 1,000 Black females ages 10-14

Number of Births for Mothers Ages 10-14, and Rate Per 1,000 Female Population Ages 10-14, Other Races, 2017-2023

For 2021-2023 in Florida, there were 0.1 births to mothers of other races ages 10-14 years per 1,000 female population ages 10-14 (22 total births). For this measure, lower rates are favorable because it indicates that there were fewer teen births.

- Pinellas County: 0.3 births per 1,000 females of other races ages 10-14

Number of Births for Mothers Ages 10-14, and Rate Per 1,000 Female Population Ages 10-14, Hispanics, 2017-2023

In Florida for 2021-2023, there were 0.2 births to Hispanic mothers ages 10-14 years per 1,000 female population ages 10-14 (143 total births). For this measure, lower rates are favorable because this means that there were fewer teen births.

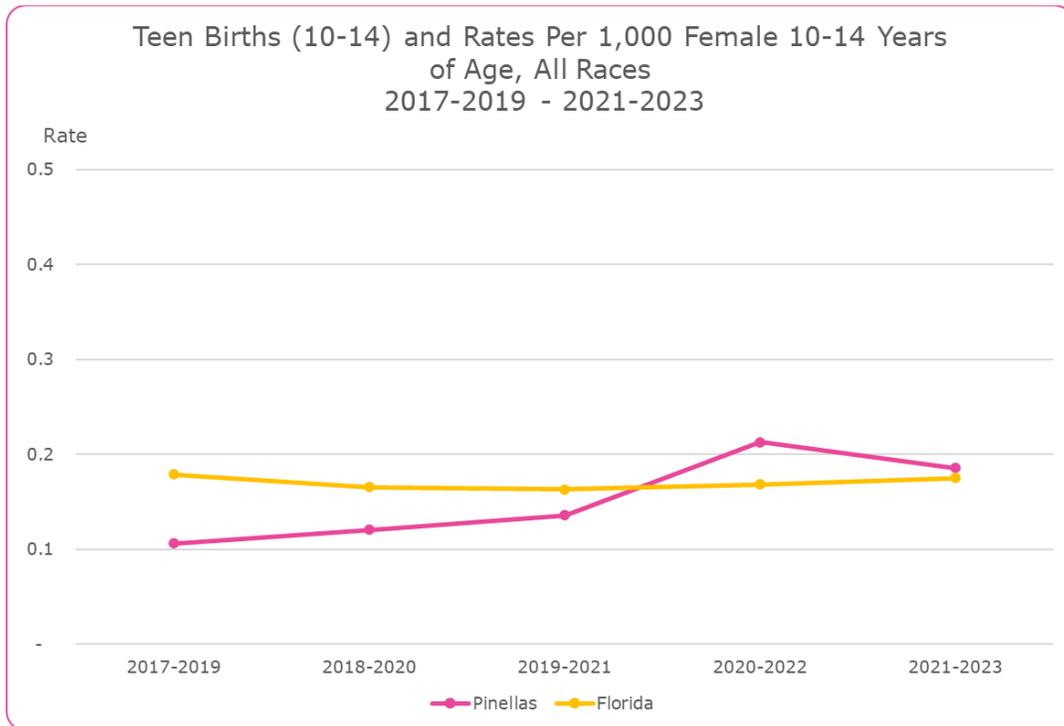
- Pinellas County: 0.2 births per 1,000 Hispanic females ages 10-14

Number of Births for Mothers Ages 10-14, and Rate Per 1,000 Female Population Ages 10-14, Non-Hispanics, 2017-2023

For 2021-2023 in Florida, there were 0.1 births to non-Hispanic mothers ages 10-14 years old per 1,000 female population ages 10-14 (176 total births). For this measure, lower rates are favorable because it indicates that there were fewer teen births.

- Pinellas County: 0.1 births per 1,000 non-Hispanic females ages 10-14

Figure 31: Teen Births (Ages 10-14) and Rates per 1,000 Female Population 10-14 Years of Age, All Races, 2017-2019 - 2021-2023³⁰



³⁰ Source: www.flhealthcharts.gov; Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics; 2017 - 2023.

Total Births by Mothers Ages 15-17 and Rates Per 1,000 Female Population 15-17 Years of Age, All Races, 2017-2023

For 2021-2023 in Florida, there were 5.4 births to mothers of all races ages 15-17 years per 1,000 female population ages 15-17 (5,955 total births). For this measure, lower rates are favorable because it indicates that there were fewer teen births.

- Pinellas County: 5.4 births per 1,000 females of all races ages 15-17

Total Births by Mothers Ages 15-17 and Rates Per 1,000 Female Population 15-17 Years of Age, White Races, 2017-2023

For 2021-2023 in Florida, there were 4.8 births to White mothers ages 15-17 years per 1,000 female population ages 15-17 (3,741 total births). For this measure, lower rates are favorable because it means that there were fewer teen births.

- Pinellas County: 3.1 births per 1,000 White females ages 15-17

Total Births by Mothers Ages 15-17 and Rates Per 1,000 Female Population 15-17 Years of Age, Black Races, 2017-2023

For 2021-2023 in Florida, there were 7.5 births to Black mothers ages 15-17 years per 1,000 female population ages 15-17 (1,819 total births). A lower rate for this measure is favorable, indicating there were fewer teen births.

- Pinellas County: 14.1 per 1,000 Black females ages 15-17

Total Births by Mothers Ages 15-17 and Rates Per 1,000 Female Population 15-17 Years of Age, Other Races, 2017-2023

In Florida for 2021-2023, there were 3.8 births to mothers of other races ages 15-17 years per 1,000 female population ages 15-17 (348 total births.) A lower rate for this measure is favorable, indicating there were fewer teen births.

- Pinellas County: 3.6 per 1,000 females of other races ages 15-17

Total Births by Mothers Ages 15-17 and Rates Per 1,000 Female Population 15-17 Years of Age, Hispanics, 2017-2023

In Florida for 2021-2023, there were 6.8 births to Hispanic mothers ages 15-17 per 1,000 female population ages 15-17 (2,387 total births). A lower rate for this measure is favorable, indicating there were fewer teen births.

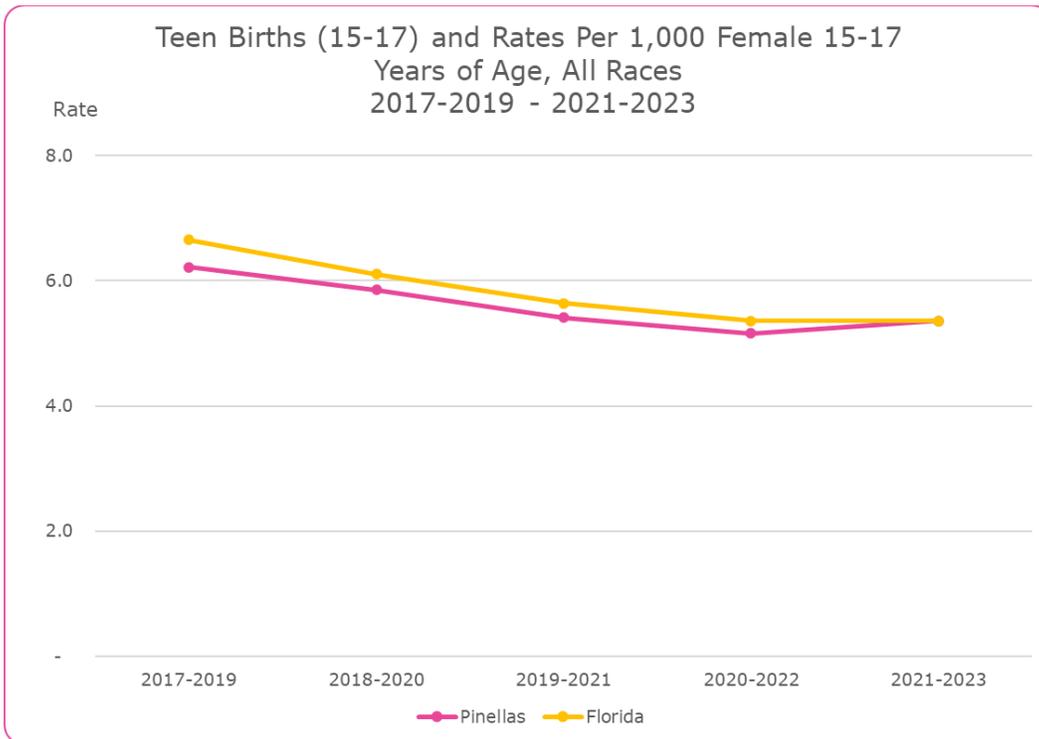
- Pinellas County: 4.1 per 1,000 Hispanic females ages 15-17

Total Births by Mothers Ages 15-17 and Rates Per 1,000 Female Population 15-17 Years of Age, Non-Hispanics, 2017-2023

For 2021-2023 in Florida, there were 4.6 births to non-Hispanic mothers ages 15-17 per 1,000 female population ages 15-17 (3,510 total births). A lower rate for this measure is favorable, indicating there were fewer teen births.

- Pinellas County: 4.1 per 1,000 non-Hispanic females ages 15-17

Figure 32: Teen Births (Ages 15-17) and Rates per 1,000 Female Population 15-17 Years of Age, All Races, 2017-2019 - 2021-2023³¹



³¹ Source: www.flhealthcharts.gov; Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics; 2017 - 2023.

Births by Mothers Ages 18-19 and Rate Per 1,000 Female Population Ages 18-19, All Races, 2017-2023

For 2021-2023 in Florida, there were 25.1 births to mothers of all races ages 18-19 per 1,000 female population ages 18-19 (18,382 total births). A lower rate for this measure is favorable as it indicates there were fewer teen births.

- Pinellas County: 21.9 births per 1,000 females of all races ages 18-19

Births by Mothers Ages 18-19 and Rate Per 1,000 Female Population Ages 18-19, White Races, 2017-2023

For 2021-2023 in Florida, there were 22.7 births to White mothers ages 18-19 per 1,000 female population ages 18-19 (11,867 total births). A lower percentage for this measure is favorable, as it indicates there were fewer teen births.

- Pinellas County: 13.8 births per 1,000 White females ages 18-19

Births by Mothers Ages 18-19 and Rate Per 1,000 Female Population Ages 18-19, Black Races, 2017-2023

In Florida for 2021-2023, there were 34.9 births to Black mothers ages 18-19 per 1,000 female population ages 18-19 (5,365 total births). A lower rate for this measure is favorable as it indicates fewer teen births.

- Pinellas County: 55.9 births per 1,000 Black females ages 18-19

Births by Mothers Ages 18-19 and Rate Per 1,000 Female Population Ages 18-19, Other Races, 2017-2023

For 2021-2023 in Florida, there were 17.3 births to mothers of other races ages 18-19 per 1,000 female population ages 18-19 (1,004 total births). A lower rate for this measure is favorable as it indicates there were fewer teen births.

- Pinellas County: 16.8 births per 1,000 females of other races ages 18-19

Births by Mothers Ages 18-19 and Rate Per 1,000 Female Population Ages 18-19, Hispanics, 2017-2023

In Florida for 2021-2023, there were 29.3 births to Hispanic mothers ages 18-19 per 1,000 female population ages 18-19 (7,059 total births). A lower rate for this measure is favorable as it indicates there were fewer teen births.

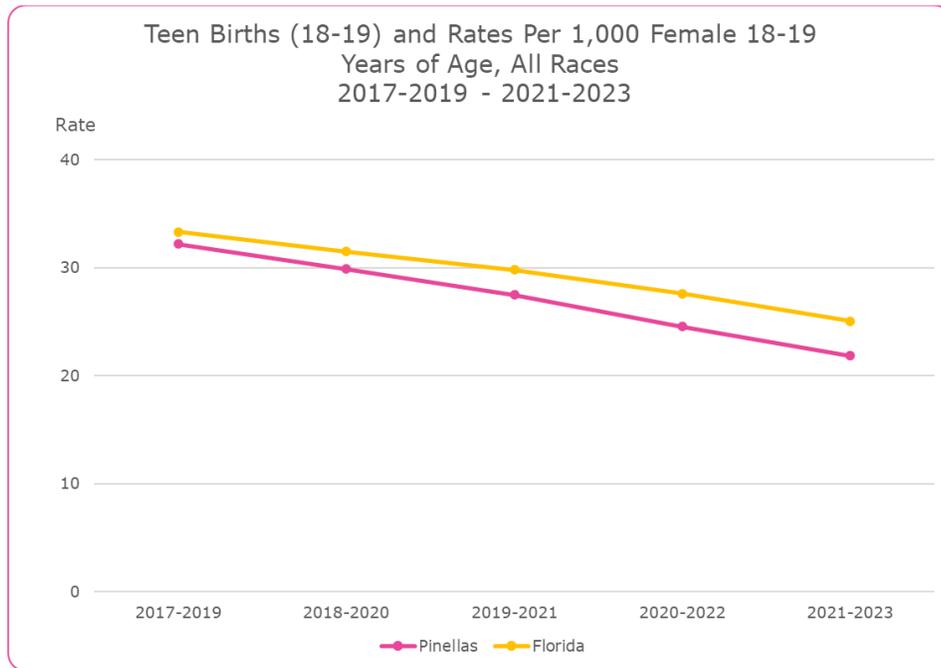
- Pinellas County: 26.5 per 1,000 Hispanic females ages 18-19

Births by Mothers Ages 18-19 and Rate Per 1,000 Female Population Ages 18-19, Non-Hispanics, 2017-2023

For 2021-2023 in Florida, there were 22.7 births to non-Hispanic mothers ages 18-19 per 1,000 female population ages 18-19 (11,178 total births). A lower rate for this measure is favorable as it shows there were fewer teen births.

- Pinellas County: 19.4 births per 1,000 non-Hispanic females ages 18-19

Figure 33: : Teen Births (Ages 18-19) and Rates per 1,000 Female Population 18-19 Years of Age, All Races, 2017-2019 - 2021-2023³²



³² Source: www.flhealthcharts.gov; Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2017 - 2023.

MOTHERS OVER 35 YEARS OF AGE

Total Number of Births to Mothers Over 35 Years of Age and Rate Per 1,000 Female Population Over 35 Years of Age, All Races, 2017-2023

For 2021-2023 in Florida, there were 5.5 births to mothers of all races over the age of 35 per 1,000 female population over 35 years of age (112,089 total births). For this measure, lower rates are favorable because this indicates less potential for age-related health risks for the baby and mother.

- Pinellas County: 3.9 births per 1,000 females of all races over the age of 35

Total Number of Births to Mothers Over 35 Years of Age and Rate Per 1,000 Female Population Over 35 Years of Age, White Races, 2017-2023

In Florida for 2021-2023, there were 4.8 births to White mothers over the age of 35 per 1,000 female population over the age of 35 (79,224 total births). For this measure, lower rates are favorable.

- Pinellas County: 3.5 births per 1,000 White females over the age of 35

Total Number of Births to Mothers Over 35 Years of Age and Rate Per 1,000 Female Population Over 35 Years of Age, Black Races, 2017-2023

In Florida for 2021-2023, there were 7.7 births to Black mothers over the age of 35 per 1,000 female population over the age of 35 (22,599 total births). For this measure, lower rates are favorable.

- Pinellas County: 4.2 births per 1,000 Black females over the age of 35

Total Number of Births to Mothers Over 35 Years of Age and Rate Per 1,000 Female Population Over 35 Years of Age, Other Races, 2017-2023

For 2021-2023 in Florida, there were 9.3 births to mothers of other races over the age of 35 per 1,000 female population over the age of 35 (9,444 total births). For this measure, lower rates are favorable.

- Pinellas County: 6.3 births per 1,000 females of other races over the age of 35

Total Number of Births to Mothers Over 35 Years of Age and Rate Per 1,000 Female Population Over 35 Years of Age, Hispanics, 2017-2023

In Florida for 2021-2023, there were 7.5 births to Hispanic mothers over the age of 35 per 1,000 female population over the age of 35 (36,497 total births). For this measure, lower rates are favorable.

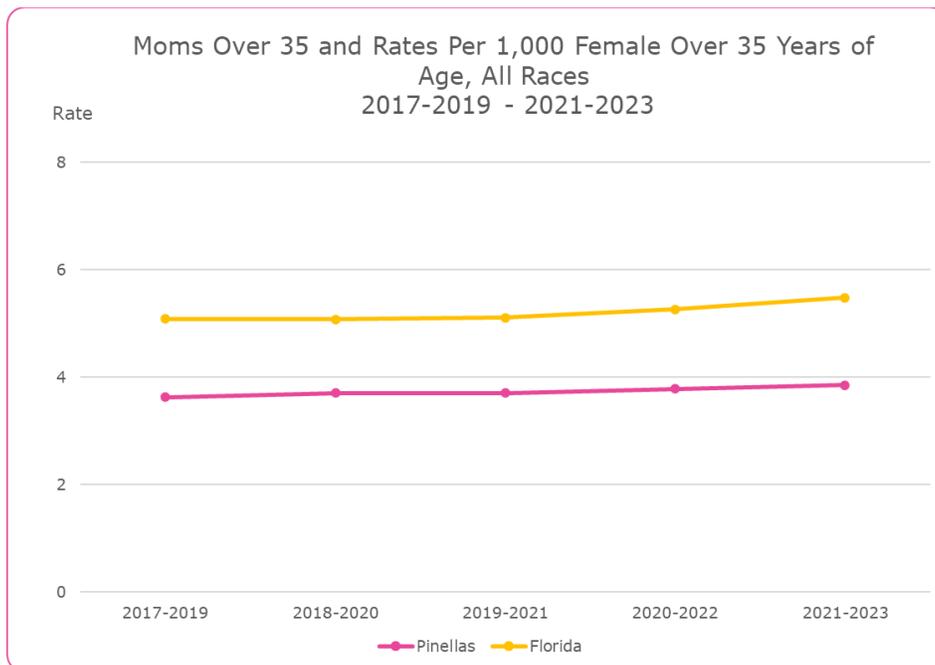
- Pinellas County: 6.5 births per 1,000 Hispanic females over the age of 35

Total Number of Births to Mothers Over 35 Years of Age and Rate Per 1,000 Female Population Over 35 Years of Age, Non-Hispanics, 2017-2023.

For 2021-2023 in Florida, there were 4.8 births to non-Hispanic mothers over the age of 35 per 1,000 female population over the age of 35 (74,744 total births). For this measure, lower rates are favorable.

- Pinellas County: 3.5 births per 1,000 non-Hispanic females over the age of 35

Figure 34: Births to Mothers Over 35 and Rates per 1,000 Female Population Over 35 Years of Age, All Races, 2017-2019 - 2021-2023³³



³³ Source: www.flhealthcharts.gov; Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2017 - 2023.

SUBSTANCE-EXPOSED NEWBORNS

Identifying substance-exposed newborns is a challenge. The substance-involvement question on the Healthy Start prenatal screen was removed several years ago. Pinellas birth hospitals are no longer “universally screening” due to concerns about patient privacy and social profiling. However, passive data collection by the state is available. While imperfect due to variation in diagnosis and reporting, DOH relies on linked administrative data sets and diagnostic codes indicative of Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome (NAS). Birth certificate records are compared to discharge data by hospitals to the Agency for Health Care Administration (ACHA) looking for specific ICD codes. ICD-9 CM or ICD-10 CM codes both describe drug withdrawal syndrome for the newborn or the mother. While the numbers below from the most recent data sets in www.flhealthcharts.gov **suggest** NAS may be falling in Pinellas, this cannot be statistically confirmed due to incomplete data.

Pinellas	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Identified NAS Cases	126	112	85	56	44
Rate/1000 Births	155.1	141.8	113.9	76.1	59.1

C-SECTION BIRTHS

The percentage of Florida C-section births that were non-high-risk, first-birth pregnancies was 8.6 percent in 2022 and 8.7 in 2023. During those same years, Pinellas percentages were 8.0 and 9.0, respectively. During the past five years, Pinellas percentages have increased gradually each year, up from 7.1 in 2019.

UNWED MOTHERS

Births to unwed mothers is a considered a risk factor on the Healthy Start Prenatal Screen. Being a single woman has been associated with low economic status, impaired family functioning and limited social support. These factors can potentially contribute to poor pregnancy and infant health. With the increasing prevalence and social changes, the context and meaning of marriage is changing. The strength and magnitude of associated with poor birth outcomes has decreased over time and is not consistent across population groups. The percentage of Florida unwed mothers in 2019 was 46.6; in Pinellas, the percentage was 48.6 during the same period. The percentage of Florida unwed mothers in 2023 was 45.7; in Pinellas, the percentage was 44.0, during the same period.

FATHERS ACKNOWLEDGED ON THE BIRTH CERTIFICATE

The percentage of Florida births that had a father listed on the birth certificate in 2019 was 88.4; in Pinellas the percentage was 86.6 during the same period. The percentage of Florida births with father listed in 2023 was 90.9; in Pinellas, the percentage was 90.6, during the same period. Percentages have increased yearly for both Florida and Pinellas since 2019 and through 2023.

BIRTH TO MOTHERS BORN IN OTHER COUNTRIES

The percentage of Florida births where the mother was born outside the United States in 2019 was 33.5; in Pinellas, the percentage was 18.2, during the same period. The percentage of Florida births where the mother was born outside the United States in 2023 was 36.2; in Pinellas, the percentage was 19.4, during the same period.

Infant Deaths

FETAL MORTALITY

Fetal death, fetal mortality or stillbirth is the death of a fetus at 20 weeks or more of gestation.

Number of Fetal Deaths and Rates Per 1,000 Live Births Plus Fetal Deaths, All Races, 2017-2023

In Florida for 2021-2023, the fetal mortality rate for mothers of all races was 6.9 per 1,000 live births to mothers of all races plus fetal deaths (4,582 total fetal deaths). For this measure, lower rates are favorable because they indicate fewer fetal deaths occurred.

- Pinellas County: 6.2 fetal deaths per 1,000 live births for women of all races

Number of Fetal Deaths and Rates Per 1,000 Live Births Plus Fetal Deaths, White Races, 2017-2023

In Florida for 2021-2023, the fetal mortality rate for White mothers was 5.2 per 1,000 live births to White mothers plus fetal deaths (2,456 total fetal deaths). For this measure, lower rates are favorable because they indicate fewer fetal deaths occurred.

- Pinellas County: 5.4 fetal deaths per 1,000 live births for White women

Number of Fetal Deaths and Rates Per 1,000 Live Births Plus Fetal Deaths, Black Races, 2017-2023

In Florida for 2021-2023, the fetal mortality rate for Black mothers was 11.5 per 1,000 live births to Black mothers plus fetal deaths (1,625 total fetal deaths). For this measure, lower rates are favorable because they indicate fewer fetal deaths occurred.

- Pinellas County: 10.9 fetal deaths per 1,000 live births for Black women

Number of Fetal Deaths and Rates Per 1,000 Live Births Plus Fetal Deaths, Other Races, 2017-2023

In Florida for 2021-2023, the fetal mortality rate for mothers of other races was 7.1 per 1,000 live births to mothers of other races plus fetal deaths (330 total fetal deaths). For this measure, lower rates are favorable because they indicate fewer fetal deaths occurred.

- Pinellas County: 6.3 fetal deaths per 1,000 live births for women of other races

Number of Fetal Deaths and Rates Per 1,000 Live Births Plus Fetal Deaths, Hispanics, 2017-2023

In 2021-2023 in Florida, the fetal mortality rate for Hispanic mothers was 5.6 per 1,000 live births to Hispanic mothers plus fetal deaths (1,231 total fetal deaths). For this measure, lower rates are favorable because they indicate fewer fetal deaths occurred.

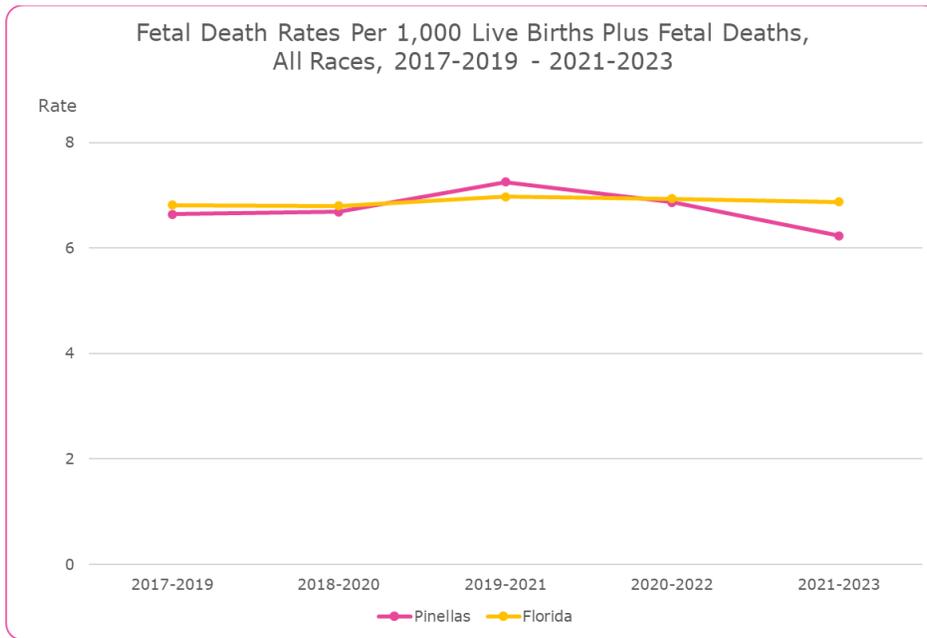
- Pinellas County: 4.2 fetal deaths per 1,000 live births for Hispanic women

Number of Fetal Deaths and Rates Per 1,000 Live Births Plus Fetal Deaths, Non-Hispanics, 2017-2023

In Florida for 2021-2023, the fetal mortality rate for non-Hispanic mothers was 6.9 per 1,000 live births to non-Hispanic mothers plus fetal deaths (3,059 total fetal deaths). For this measure, lower rates are favorable because they indicate fewer fetal deaths occurred.

- Pinellas County: 6.7 fetal deaths per 1,000 live births for non-Hispanic women

Figure 35: Fetal Death Rate per 1,000 Live births and Fetal Deaths, All Races, 2017-2019 - 2021-2023³⁴



³⁴ Source: www.flhealthcharts.gov; Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics; 2017-2023.

INFANT MORTALITY (0-364 DAYS OLD)

Infant mortality is the death of a live-born baby during the first year of life. The rate is the number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births.

Number of Infant Mortality (Aged 0-364 Days), and Rates Per 1,000 Live Births, for All Races by County, 2017-2023

In Florida for 2021-2023, there were 6.0 infant (aged 0-364 days) deaths per 1,000 live births to mothers of all races (3,952 infant deaths). For this measure, lower rates are favorable and indicate that fewer infant deaths occurred.

- Pinellas County: 5.7 infant deaths per 1,000 live births, all races

Number of Infant Mortality (Aged 0-364 Days), and Rates Per 1,000 Live Births, for White Races by County, 2017-2023

In Florida for 2021-2023, there were 4.3 infant (aged 0-364 days) deaths per 1,000 live births to White mothers (2,050 infant deaths). For this measure, lower rates are favorable and indicate that fewer infant deaths occurred.

- Pinellas County: 4.1 infant deaths per 1,000 live births, White women

Number of Infant Mortality (Aged 0-364 Days), and Rates Per 1,000 Live Births, for Black Races by County, 2017-2023

In Florida for 2021-2023, there were 11.1 infant (aged 0-364 days) deaths per 1,000 live births to Black mothers (1,554 infant deaths). For this measure, lower rates are favorable and indicate that fewer infant deaths occurred.

- Pinellas County: 13.0 infant deaths per 1,000 live births, Black women

Number of Infant Mortality (Aged 0-364 Days), and Rates Per 1,000 Live Births, for Other Races by County, 2017-2023

For 2021-2023 in Florida, there were 6.5 infant (aged 0-364 days) deaths per 1,000 live births to mothers of all races (299 infant deaths). For this measure, lower rates are favorable and indicate that fewer infant deaths occurred.

- Pinellas County: 7.5 infant deaths per 1,000 live births, women of other races

Number of Infant Mortality (Aged 0-364 Days), and Rates Per 1,000 Live Births, for Hispanics by County, 2017-2023

In Florida for 2021-2023, there were 5.0 infant (aged 0-364 days) deaths per 1,000 live births to Hispanic mothers (1,103 infant deaths). For this measure lower rates are favorable and indicate that fewer infant deaths occurred.

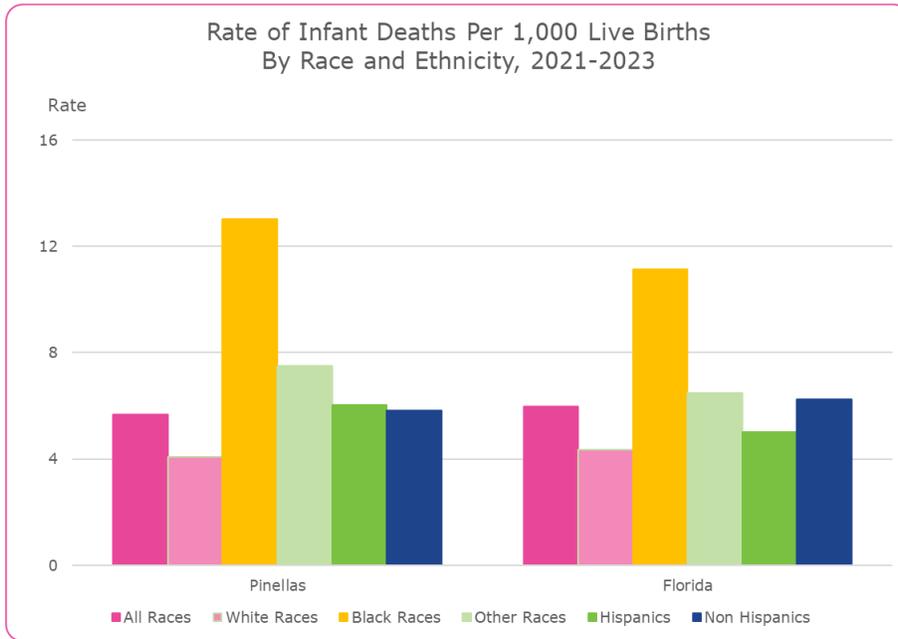
- Pinellas County: 6.0 infant deaths per 1,000 live births, Hispanic women

Number of Infant Mortality (Aged 0-364 Days), and Rates Per 1,000 Live Births, for Non-Hispanics by County, 2017-2023

In Florida for 2021-2023, there were 6.2 infant (aged 0-364) deaths per 1,000 live births to non-Hispanic mothers (2,730 infant deaths). For this measure, lower rates are favorable and indicate that fewer infant deaths occurred.

- Pinellas County: 5.8 infant deaths per 1,000 live births, non-Hispanic women

Figure 36: Infant Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births by Race and Ethnicity, 2021-2023³⁵



³⁵ Source: www.flhealthcharts.gov; Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2021 - 2023.

NEONATAL MORTALITY (0-27 DAYS OLD)

Neonatal mortality is the death of a live-born baby prior to the 28th day of life. The rate is the number of deaths of babies through 27 days of life per 1,000 live births.

Total Number of Neonatal Mortality (Ages 0-27 Days) and Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, All Races 2017-2023

In Florida for 2021-2023, the rate of neonatal mortality was 3.9 infants aged 0-27 days (neonates) per 1,000 live births to mothers of all races (2,597 neonatal deaths). Lower rates are favorable for this measure because this indicates fewer neonatal deaths occurred.

- Pinellas County: 4.1 neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, mothers of all races

Total Number of Neonatal Mortality (Ages 0-27 Days) and Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, White Races, 2017-2023

In Florida for 2021-2023, the rate of neonatal mortality was 3.0 infants aged 0-27 days (neonates) per 1,000 live births to White mothers (1,396 neonatal deaths). Lower rates are favorable for this measure because they indicate fewer neonatal deaths occurred.

- Pinellas County: 3.0 infant deaths per 1,000 live births, White mothers

Total Number of Neonatal Mortality (Ages 0-27 Days) and Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, Black Races, 2017-2023

In Florida for 2021-2023, the rate of neonatal mortality was 7.0 infants aged 0-27 days (neonates) per 1,000 live births to Black mothers (970 neonatal deaths). Lower rates are favorable because they indicate that fewer neonatal deaths occurred.

- Pinellas County: 9.4 neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, Black mothers

Total Number of Neonatal Mortality (Ages 0-27 Days) and Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, Other Races, 2017-2023

For 2021-2023 in Florida, the rate of neonatal mortality was 4.1 infants aged 0-27 days (neonates) per 1,000 live births to mothers of other races (189 neonatal deaths). In this case, lower rates are favorable because they indicate that fewer neonatal deaths occurred.

- Pinellas County: 5.8 neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, mothers of other races

Total Number of Neonatal Mortality (Ages 0-27 Days) and Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, Hispanics, 2017-2023

In Florida for 2021-2023, the rate of neonatal mortality was 3.4 infants aged 0-27 days (neonates) per 1,000 live births to Hispanic mothers (739 neonatal deaths). Lower rates are favorable for this measure because they indicate fewer neonatal deaths occurred.

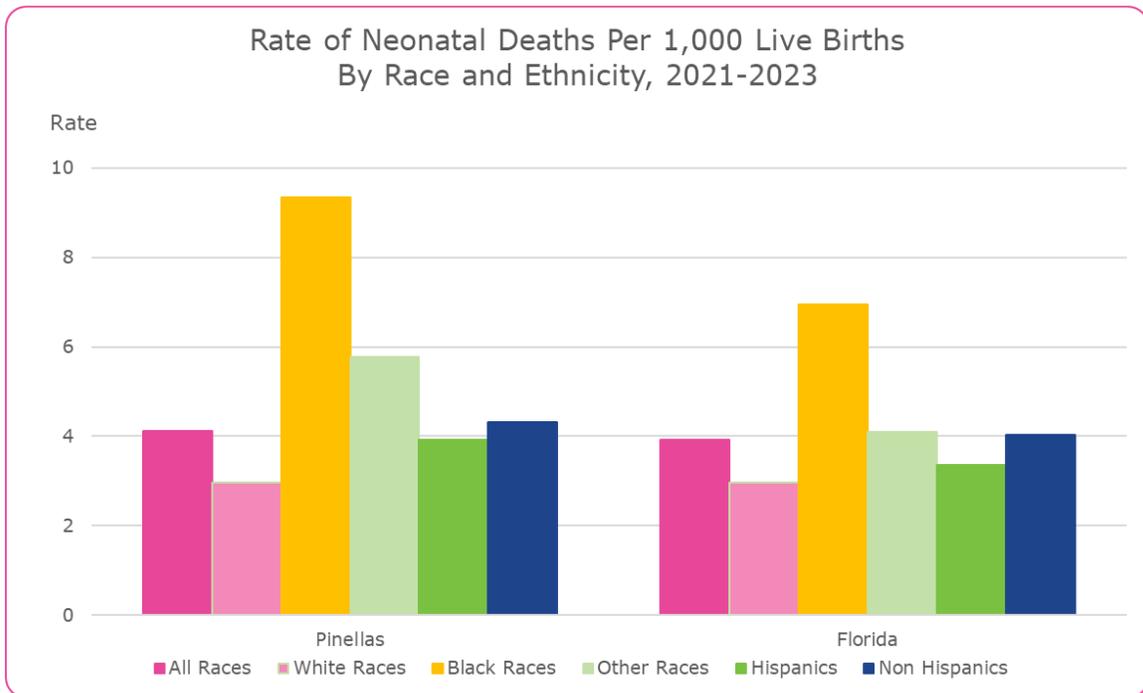
- Pinellas County: 3.9 neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, Hispanic mothers

Total Number of Neonatal Mortality (Ages 0-27 Days) and Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, Non-Hispanics, 2017-2023

In Florida for 2021-2023, the rate of neonatal mortality was 4.0 infants aged 0-27 days (neonates) per 1,000 live births to non-Hispanic mothers (1,759 neonatal deaths). Lower rates are favorable for this measure because they indicate fewer neonatal deaths occurred.

- Pinellas County: 4.3 neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, non-Hispanic mothers

Figure 37: Neonatal Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births by Race and Ethnicity, 2021-2023³⁶



³⁶ Source: www.flhealthcharts.gov; Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2021 - 2023.

POSTNEONATAL MORTALITY (28-364 DAYS OLD)

Postneonatal mortality is the death of a live-born baby from the 28th day of life to the 364th day of life. The rate is the number of postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births.

Total Number of Postneonatal Mortality and Rates Per 1,000 Live Births, All Races, 2017-2023

For 2021-2023 in Florida, the postneonatal mortality rate for births to mothers of all races was 2.0 postneonatal deaths per 1,000 births to mothers of all races (1,355 postneonatal deaths). Lower rates are favorable for this measure as they indicate fewer postneonatal deaths occurred.

- Pinellas County: 1.6 postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, mothers of all races

Total Number of Postneonatal Mortality and Rates Per 1,000 Live Births, White Races, 2017-2023

In Florida for 2021-2023, the rate of postneonatal mortality for births to White mothers was 1.4 postneonatal deaths per 1,000 births to White mothers (654 postneonatal deaths). Lower rates are favorable for this measure because they indicate fewer postneonatal deaths occurred.

- Pinellas County: 1.1 postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, White mothers

Total Number of Postneonatal Mortality and Rates Per 1,000 Live Births, Black Races, 2017-2023

For 2021-2023 in Florida, the rate of postneonatal mortality for births to Black mothers was 4.2 postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births to Black mothers (515 postneonatal deaths). Lower rates are favorable for this measure as they show that fewer postneonatal deaths occurred.

- Pinellas County: 3.7 postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, Black mothers

Total Number of Postneonatal Mortality and Rates Per 1,000 Live Births, Other Races, 2017-2023

For 2021-2023 in Florida, the rate of postneonatal mortality for births to mothers of other races was 2.4 postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births to mothers of other races (110 postneonatal deaths). Lower rates are favorable for this measure as they indicate fewer postnatal deaths occurred.

- Pinellas County: 1.6 postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, mothers of other races

Total Number of Postneonatal Mortality and Rates Per 1,000 Live Births, Hispanics, 2017-2023

In Florida for 2021-2023, the rate of postneonatal mortality for births to Hispanic mothers was 1.7 postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births to Hispanic mothers (364 postneonatal deaths). Lower rates are favorable for this measure as they indicate fewer postneonatal deaths occurred.

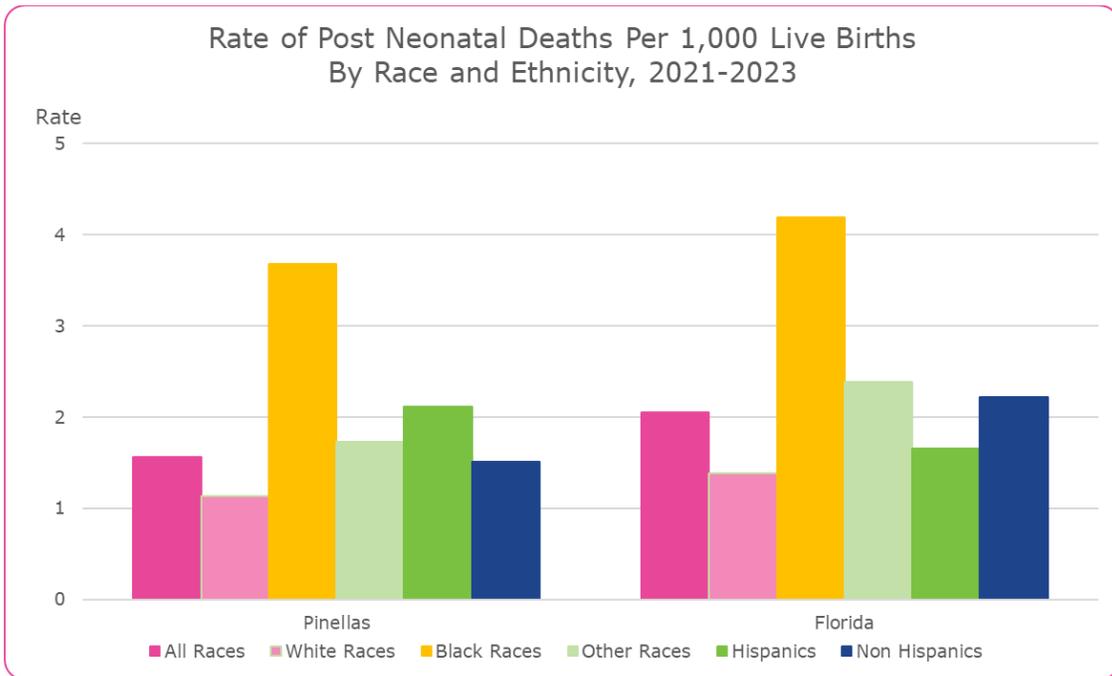
- Pinellas County: 2.1 postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, Hispanic mothers

Total Number of Postneonatal Mortality and Rates Per 1,000 Live Births, Non-Hispanics, 2017-2023

In Florida for 2021-2023, the rate of postneonatal mortality for births to non-Hispanic mothers was 2.2 postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births to non-Hispanic mothers. Lower rates are favorable for this measure because they indicate that fewer postneonatal deaths occurred.

- Pinellas County: 1.5 postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, non-Hispanic mothers

Figure 38: Postneonatal Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births by Race and Ethnicity, 2021-2023³⁷



³⁷ Source: www.flhealthcharts.gov; Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2021 - 2023

CAUSES OF DEATH

Resident Infant Deaths by County and Leading Rankable Causes of Infant Death, and Rates Per 1,000 Live Births, for All Races, 2017-2023

In Florida for 2021-2023, the leading cause of infant death for infants born to mothers of all races was Congenital Malformations, Deformations and Chromosomal Abnormalities with a rate of 1.06 infant deaths per 1,000 live births (3,952 total infant deaths).

- Pinellas County: Disorders Related to Short Gestation and Low Birth Weight, Not Elsewhere Classified

Resident Infant Deaths by County and Leading Rankable Causes of Infant Death, and Rates Per 1,000 Live Births, for White Races, 2017-2023.

In Florida for 2021-2023, the leading cause of infant death for infants born to White mothers was Other Non-Rankable Cause of Death with a rate of 0.7 infant deaths per 1,000 live births (328 infant deaths).

- Pinellas County: Newborn Affected by Maternal Complications of Pregnancy

Resident Infant Deaths by County and Leading Rankable Causes of Infant Death, and Rates Per 1,000 Live Births, for Black Races, 2017-2023

For 2021-2023 in Florida, the leading cause of infant death for infants born to Black mothers was Other Non-Rankable Cause of Death with a rate of 2.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births (284 infant deaths).

- Pinellas County: Disorders Related to Short Gestation and Low Birth Weight, Not Elsewhere Classified

Resident Infant Deaths by County and Leading Rankable Causes of Infant Death, and Rates Per 1,000 Live Births, for Other Races, 2017-2023

In Florida for 2021-2023, the leading cause of infant death for infants born to mothers of other races was Congenital Malformations, Deformations and Chromosomal Abnormalities with a rate of 1.1 infant deaths per 1,000 live births (48 infant deaths).

- Pinellas County: Disorders Related to Short Gestation and Low Birth Weight, Not Elsewhere Classified

Resident Infant Deaths by County and Leading Rankable Causes of Infant Death, and Rates Per 1,000 Live Births, for Hispanics, 2017-2023

For 2021-2023 in Florida, the leading cause of infant death for infants born to Hispanic mothers was Congenital Malformations, Deformations and Chromosomal Abnormalities with a rate of 1.08 infant deaths per 1,000 live births.

- Pinellas County: Newborn Affected by Maternal Complications of Pregnancy

Resident Infant Deaths by County and Leading Rankable Causes of Infant Death, and Rates Per 1,000 Live Births, for Non-Hispanics, 2017-2023

In Florida for 2021-2023, the leading cause of infant death for infants born to non-Hispanic mothers was Congenital Malformations, Deformations and Chromosomal Abnormalities with a rate of 1.1 infant deaths per 1,000 live births.

- Pinellas County: Disorders Related to Short Gestation and Low Birth Weight, Not Elsewhere Classified

Breastfeeding

Percentage of Florida Mothers who Initiated Breastfeeding, Breastfed for 4 or More Weeks and who Breastfeed for 12 or More Weeks, Florida Only, PRAMS 2018-2022

INITIATION OF BREASTFEEDING:

- Overall breastfeeding initiation rates in Florida showed a general upward trend, increasing from 90.7% in 2018 to 94.1% in 2022. There was a slight dip in 2021 (89.1%).
- Non-Hispanic White mothers consistently exhibited high initiation rates, peaking at 97.8% in 2022.
- Non-Hispanic Black mothers showed an increase in initiation, from 87.0% in 2018 to 88.8% in 2022, though their rates remained consistently lower than non-Hispanic White and Hispanic mothers throughout the period.
- Hispanic mothers demonstrated strong initiation rates, with a peak of 94.6% in 2021 and 91.9% in 2022.

BREASTFEEDING FOR 4 OR MORE WEEKS:

- The percentage of mothers breastfeeding for at least 4 weeks improved over the five-year period, with the overall rate rising from 78.2% in 2018 to 82.7% in 2022.
- Non-Hispanic White mothers maintained the highest rates, reaching 85.4% in 2022.
- Non-Hispanic Black mothers consistently had the lowest rates of breastfeeding duration beyond 4 weeks, ranging from 69.1% in 2018 to 70.3% in 2022. This indicates a significant disparity compared to other groups.
- Hispanic mothers showed robust rates, reaching 85.4% in 2021 before a slight decrease to 80.9% in 2022.

BREASTFEEDING FOR 12 OR MORE WEEKS:

- Sustained breastfeeding for 12 or more weeks also saw an overall increase, from 59.6% in 2018 to 66.5% in 2022.
- Non-Hispanic White mothers demonstrated the highest rates of prolonged breastfeeding, reaching 69.6% in 2022.
- Non-Hispanic Black mothers continued to exhibit the lowest rates for 12-week or more duration, with their highest rate being 53.0% in 2022, indicating a substantial gap compared to other ethnic/racial groups.
- Hispanic mothers showed a notable increase from 60.4% in 2018 to 65.1% in 2022, despite a dip in 2020 (53.6%).

GRANDPARENTS RAISING CHILDREN

The Florida percentage of grandparents responsible for own minor grandchildren (ages 0-17 years) was 0.9, in the years 2019-2023. During the same period, the Pinellas percentage was 0.8.

Healthy People 2030 and MCH Block Grant Objectives & Goals

Objective <i>Healthy People 2030</i>	Baseline Healthy People 2030	Target Healthy People 2030	Goal State Health Improvement Plan (SHIP)	Pinellas Status
Reduce the rate of fetal deaths at 20 or more weeks of gestation	5.9 deaths per 1,000 live births (2021)	5.7 per 1,000		6.2 per 1,000 live births (2017-23), all races
Reduce the rate of infant deaths	5.8 deaths per 1,000 live births occurred within the first year (2017)	5.0 per 1,000	Reduce infant morbidity and mortality (MCH 2)	5.7 per 1,000 live births (2017-23), all races
Reduce several maternal complications identified during delivery hospitalizations	71.5 per 10,000 delivery hospitalizations had severe maternal complications (2017)	64.4 per 10,000		11.1 per 1,000 live births (2017-23), all races
Reduce Cesarean birth among low-risk women with no prior births	25.9 percent of low-risk females with no prior birth had a cesarean birth (2018)	23.6 percent		9.0 percent (2023), all races
Reduce preterm births	10.0 percent of live births were preterm (2018)	9.4 percent	Reduce infant morbidity and mortality (MCH 2)	9.9 percent (2017-19 & 2021-23), all races
Increase the proportion of pregnant women who receive early and adequate prenatal care	76.4 percent of pregnant females received early and adequate prenatal care (2018)	80.5 percent		72.8 percent (2017-23), all races
Increase abstinence from cigarette smoking among pregnant women	93.5 percent of females giving birth reported not smoking during pregnancy (2018)	95.7 percent	Reduce substance use disorders and drug overdose deaths (MW 3)	95.8 percent (2021-23), races
Increase the proportion of women who had a healthy weight before pregnancy	42.1 percent of females delivering a live birth had a healthy weight prior to pregnancy (2018)	47.1 percent		43.0 percent (2017-23), all races
Reduce the proportion of pregnancies conceived within 18 mos. of a previous birth	33.8 percent of pregnancy were conceived w/in 18 months of a previous birth (2015-17)	26.9 percent		41.4 percent (2021-23), all races

Access to Home Visiting Services

Coordinated Intake and Referral

PRENATAL SCREENS & REFERRALS	PINELLAS 2021-22		PINELLAS 2022-23		PINELLAS 2023-24	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
SCREENS						
Total Prenatal Screens Received	4657		4836		4796	
Women with positive screen	1295	27.8%	1249	25.8%	1099	22.9%
Women referred for other factors	3362	72.2%	3587	74.2%	3697	77.1%
Total Prenatal Referrals Received	2376		2490		2297	
Total Prenatal Screens and Referrals	7033		7326		7093	
SUCCESSFUL INITIAL INTAKE						
Women who completed Initial Intake	3785	53.8%	4172	56.9%	3489	49.2%
Women who chose HS home visiting	684	18.1%	747	17.9%	551	15.8%
Women who chose other HV program	1113	29.4%	1031	24.7%	1019	29.2%
TOTAL referred to HV programs	1797	47.4%	1778	42.6%	1570	45.0%
Women who were closed at II	1988	52.5%	2394	57.4%	1919	55.0%
INITIAL INTAKE NOT COMPLETED						
Women who did not complete II	3248	46.2%	2798	42.3%	3604	50.8%
Women unable to complete II	1852	57.0%	1714	61.3%	342	9.5%
Women unable to locate at II	1131	34.8%	642	22.9%	2976	82.6%
Women attempt to contact only	265	8.2%	442	15.8%	286	7.9%

INFANT SCREENS & REFERRALS	PINELLAS 2021-22		PINELLAS 2022-23		PINELLAS 2023-24	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
SCREENS						
Total Postnatal Screens Received	1903		1777		2040	
Infants with positive screen	487	25.6%	520	29.3%	492	24.1%
Infants referred for other factors	1416	74.4%	1257	70.7%	1548	75.9%
Total Postnatal Referrals Received	659		826		627	
Total Postnatal Screens and Referrals	2562		2603		2667	
SUCCESSFUL INITIAL INTAKE						
Infants who completed Initial Intake	1592	62.1%	1936	74.4%	1948	73.0%
Infants who chose HS home visiting	487	30.6%	560	28.9%	551	28.3%
Infants who chose other HV program	550	34.5%	788	40.7%	664	34.1%
TOTAL referred to HV programs	1037	65.1%	1348	69.6%	1215	62.4%
Infants who were closed at II	555	34.9%	588	30.4%	733	37.6%
INITIAL INTAKE NOT COMPLETED						
Infants who did not complete II	970	37.9%	667	25.6%	719	27.0%
Infants unable to complete II	526	54.2%	434	65.1%	51	7.1%
Infants unable to locate at II	404	41.6%	227	34.0%	625	86.9%
Infants attempt to contact only	40	4.1%	6	9.0%	43	6.0%

CI&R CONNECT! staff have an outstanding relationship with Pinellas County home visiting programs. Good communication helps the team work together through issues to ensure clients get the support needed. Hospital screens numbers have increased since working with the birth hospitals to complete screens while Mom and baby are in-hospital. The biggest obstacles facing CI&R are lack of local program availability and incorrect phone numbers for referrals.

PRIMARY DATA

Consumer Summary

Most respondents said they have used or may be interested in using in the future these services: home visiting, doula, Connect!, Team Dad, breastfeeding support, safe sleep instruction, smoking cessation, depression support, parenting and development education, and referrals to community services.

- Respondents noted challenges to accessing services including being unaware services were available and long waitlists to participate.
- 58% of respondents were part of home visiting programs; 42% did not participate. Respondents did not have challenges engaging in home visiting programs.
- Respondents noted services they needed but could not receive: childcare, food assistance, transportation, legal, affordable housing, help with rent/mortgage/utilities, education assistance, health insurance, clothing or household items, medical care, substance misuse care, and dental care.
- Respondents noted barriers that prevented them from getting services: transportation, too far from home, language, stigma, cost, no insurance, work conflicts, caregiver responsibilities, lack of providers, no appointments available, long waits, bad office hours, trust in system, and internal fear or no motivation.
- Respondents expressed concerns about treatment and being heard at clinic or hospital “always or sometimes” 50-60% of the time.
- When asked about three unmet needs on our community for pregnant mothers and families with children 0-3 years: health care access, affordable and safe housing, good jobs, transportation, healthy food, chronic condition prevention and treatment, and childcare.

Paternal Health Summary

- 100% of respondents have a primary care physician and received a check up in the past 12 months. Most had private insurance through self-pay or work.
- Respondents were not involved in home visiting – with 45% of those stating no interest as reason.
- Respondents noted services they needed but could not get: child care, transportation, affordable housing, rental and utility assistance, finding health insurance, and dental care.
- When asked about three unmet needs on our community for pregnant mothers and families with children 0-3 years: access to health care, affordable housing, jobs with a fair livable wage, transportation, rental and utility assistance, finding health insurance, and dental care.

Community Partner Summary

- Respondents to the survey served these populations: infants, preschoolers, elementary schoolers, adolescents and teenagers, adults of reproductive age, family planning clients, pregnant women, families with infants/young children, families for whom English is not their primary language, and persons with disabilities.
- Most respondents were familiar with the vast array of Healthy Start services available in our community.
- When asked about three unmet needs on our community for pregnant mothers and families with children 0-3 years: access to health care, affordable housing, jobs with fair wage, transportation, access to nutritious food, chronic disease prevention and treatment, childcare, and high-quality, accessible education opportunities

Fetal Infant Mortality Review Committee (FIMR)

HSCPin reviews selected fetal and infant death in Pinellas County. In 2024, FIMR reviewed 33 fetal and 3 infant deaths to review the causes and to determine if some type of intervention would have helped for a positive outcome. The Case Review Team (CRT) looks for social, emotional, cultural, economic and medical needs of the family. The team attempts to determine whether those needs were met and seeks ways the outcome could have been improved or changed. Recommendations from the CRT are made to the Community Action Group (CAG), which attempts to implement recommendations, if possible, given HSC staff and financial constraints. For 2024-25, the CAG identified two priority focus areas: chronic health problems before and during pregnancy, and safe sleep. The CRT has identified pre-existing and chronic health conditions (such as high blood pressure, diabetes, anemia, etc.) as a concern for short gestation and low birthweight births. One of HSCPin's priority areas of focus comes as a result of FIMR recommendations: *reduce fetal and neonatal deaths due to maternal complications and pre-existing conditions causing short gestation and low birthweight births.*

Priority Areas of Focus

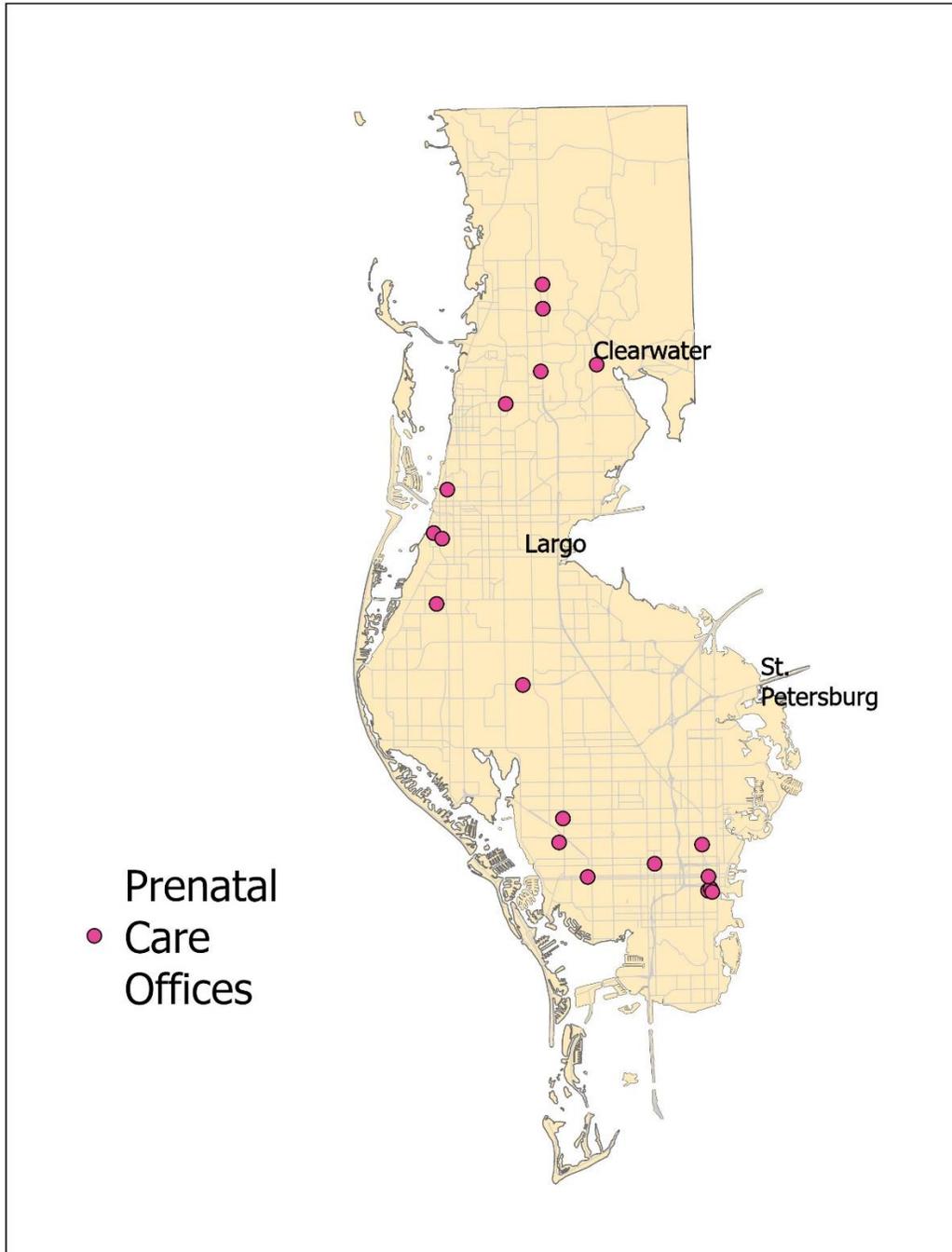
Based on both quantitative and qualitative results, HSCPin will continue to prioritize the basic tenets of Healthy Start and priority selected based on Pinellas County needs.

1. Reduce low birthweight births
2. Reduce pre-term births
3. Reduce C-sections
4. Increase breastfeeding rates
5. Increase percentage of first trimester entry into and adequate prenatal care for all women – especially those with lower rates and/or percentages
6. Reduce number of births with inter-pregnancy interval less than 18 months
7. Reduce fetal and neonatal deaths due to maternal complications and pre-existing conditions causing short gestation and low birthweight births

Appendix A: Maps

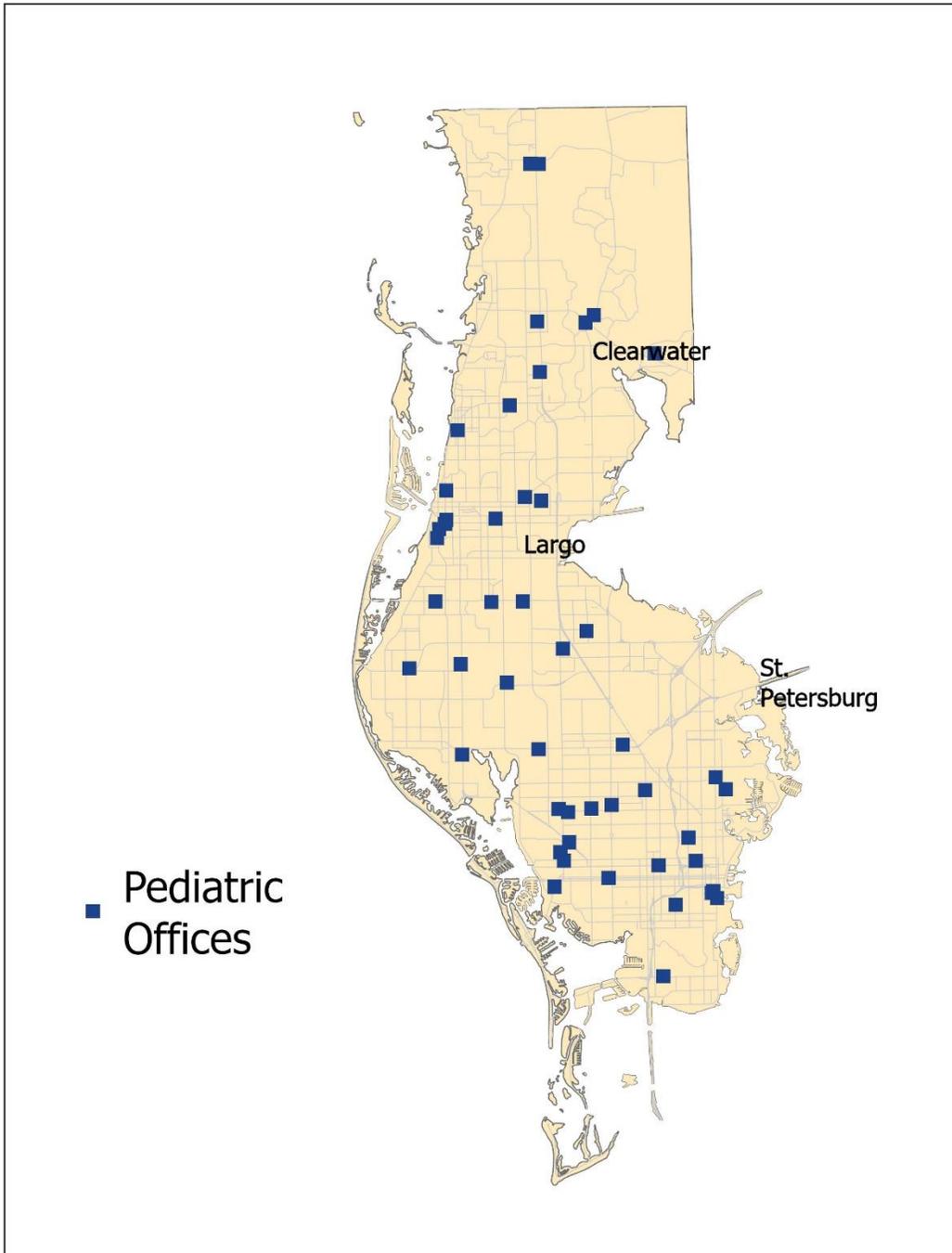
- Prenatal Offices
- Pediatric Offices
- Delivery Hospitals
- Prenatal Offices, Pediatric Offices, and Delivery Hospitals

Figure 39: Map of Prenatal Offices, Healthy Start Coalition of Pinellas, Inc. Service Area, 2025³⁸



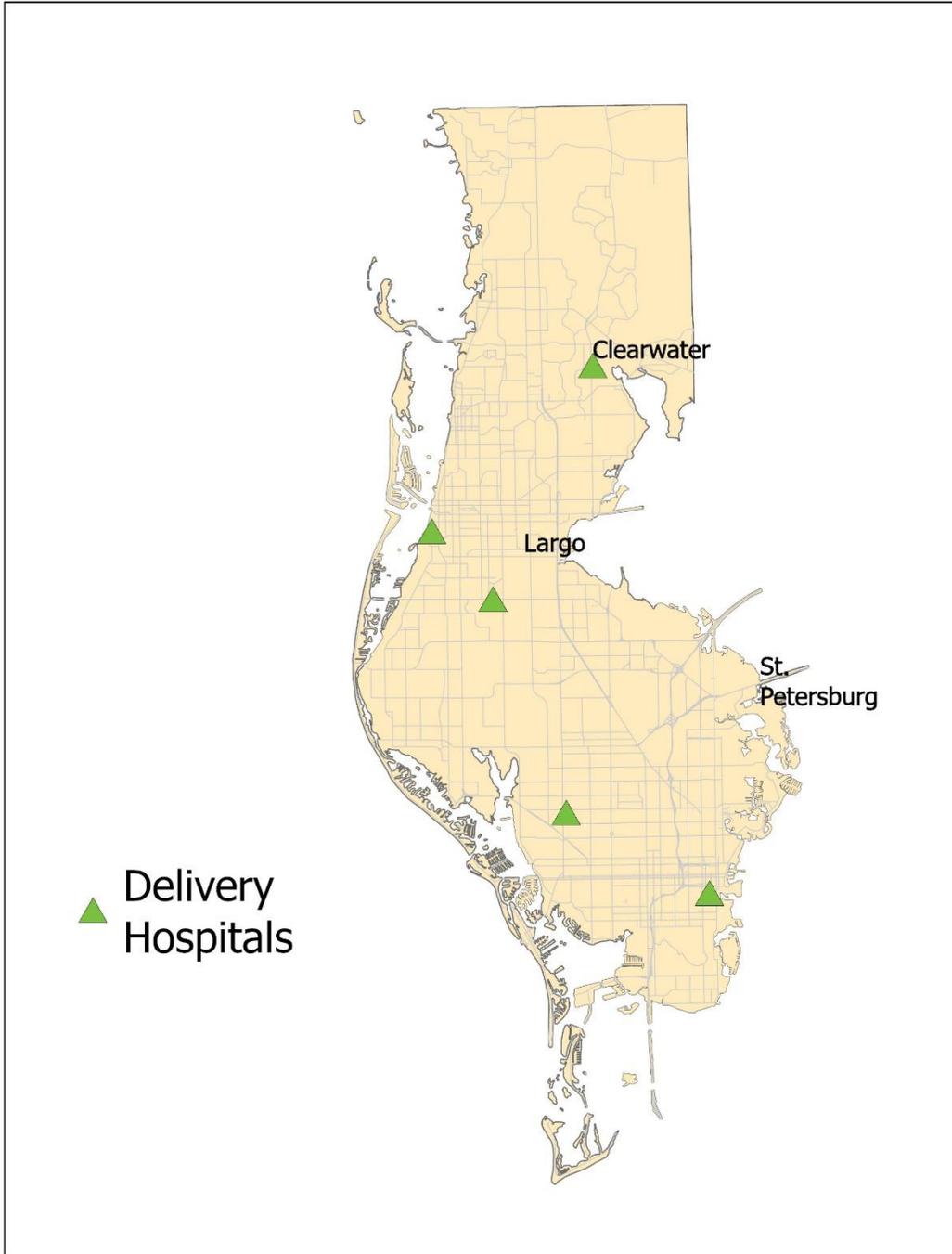
³⁸ Healthy Start Coalition of Pinellas, Inc., 2025

Figure 40: Map of Pediatric Offices, Healthy Start Coalition of Pinellas, Inc. Service Area, 2025³⁹



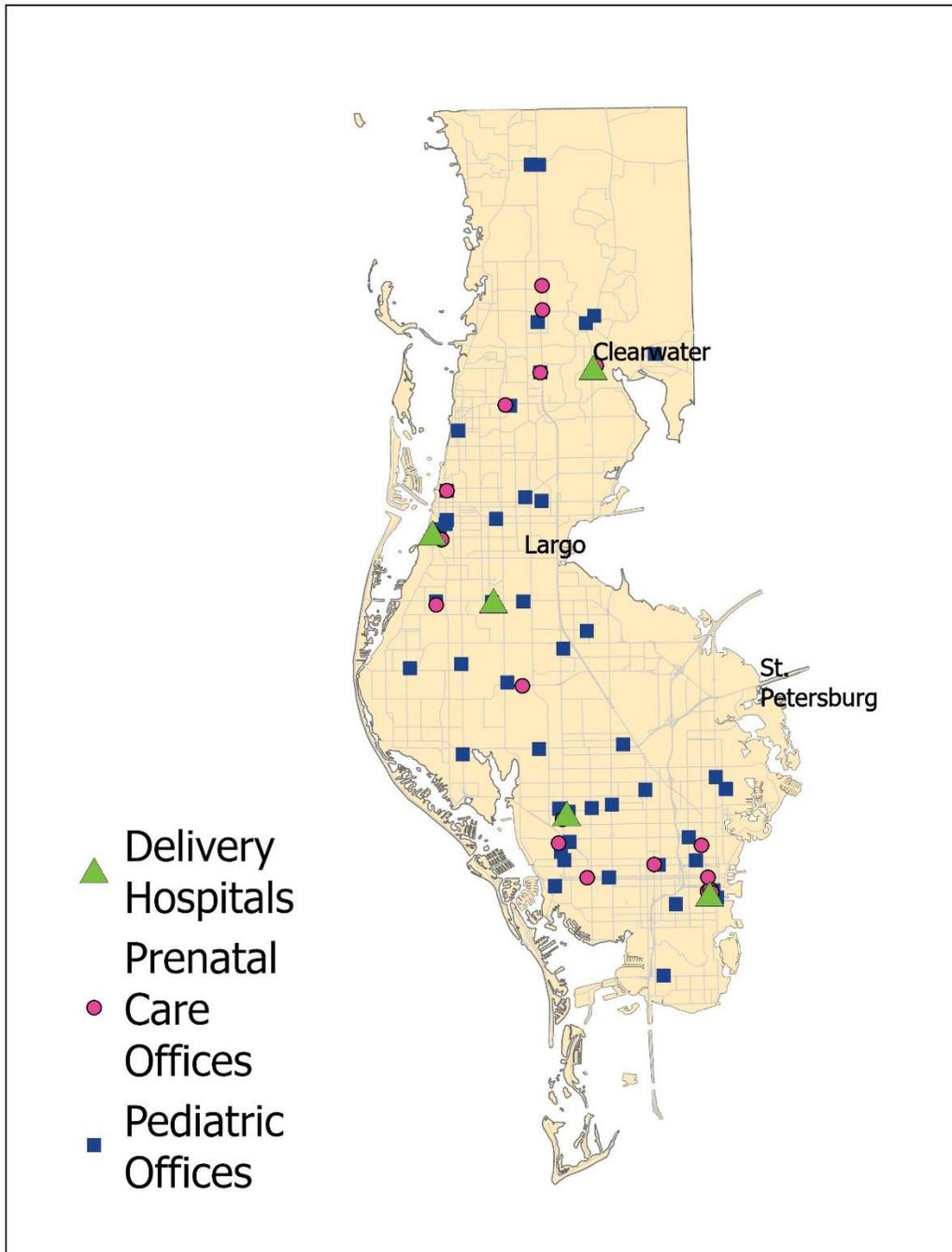
³⁹ Healthy Start Coalition of Pinellas, Inc., 2025

Figure 41: Map of Delivery Hospitals, Healthy Start Coalition of Pinellas, Inc. Service Area, 2025⁴⁰



⁴⁰ Healthy Start Coalition of Pinellas, Inc., 2025

Figure 42: Map of Prenatal Offices, Pediatric Offices, and Delivery Hospitals, Healthy Start Coalition of Pinellas, Inc. Service Area, 2025⁴¹



⁴¹ Healthy Start Coalition of Pinellas, Inc., 2025