

Analyzing the effects of socio-economic factors on pregnancy outcomes

Business Context: Pregnant women in the United States are more than twice as likely to die from complications related to pregnancy or childbirth than those in most other high-income countries in the world. Our project seeks to investigate the association between maternal mortality and some of its pertinent socioeconomic factors in order to provide insights that could guide and prevent pregnancy-related complications and deaths overall.

Data Transformation: We obtained and transformed pregnancy-related mortality data from the CDC Wonder database and socioeconomic data from the US Census Bureau website.

Results: We found that there is a statistically significant difference in pregnancy-related mortality rates between Blacks and Whites. Although poverty rates are still positively $correlated\ with\ pregnancy-related\ mortality,\ poverty\ rates$ in black married couples is not correlated to mortality. In black people, being married or never married is negatively correlated with pregnancy-related mortality, but in the white Age Adj Rate 0.300 group, marital status is positively correlated with pregnancy-related mortality regardless of the status. In black people, being employed is positively correlated to pregnancy-related mortality, while being $\underline{\text{unemployed}}$ is negatively correlated to mortality rates. This is the opposite of what was observed in the overall population, as well as the white population. In the black population, access to any type of health care <u>insurance</u> (private or public) is **negatively** correlated to pregnancy-related mortality. In the white $\,$ population, only access to <u>private health care insurance</u> is negatively correlated to pregnancy-related mortality rates, i.e., being <u>publicly insured</u> or <u>uninsured</u> increases a white woman's risk of dying of pregnancy-related causes.

Race

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