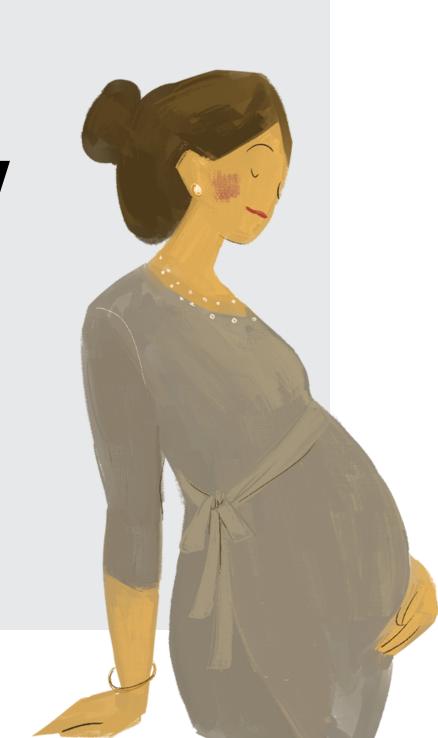
CS108 RACE & MATERNAL MORTALITY

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DATASET

- •Created by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
- Contains data from different states in the US
- •Years and State have been modified so the data is de-identified
- •Mat_Race listed as 3 (other) dropped from DataFrame (N=15)
- •Categorical data grouped into relevant codes, created new columns in new DataFrame and data was appedned there
- •New frame was grouped into White and Black mothers

DICTIONARY

Variable Name	Description (Coding)
Mat_Hispanic	Hispanic ethnicity (0=non-Hispanic, 1=Hispanic)
Preg_Related_Death	Did the maternal mortality review committee (MMRC) determine death was pregnancy related? (0=no, 1=yes)
Days_Delivery_to_Deat	Davis between delivery and death
n 	Days between delivery and death
Mat_Educ	Maternal education (1=less than high school, 2=high school graduate, 3=some college, 4=bachelor's degree, 5=post bachelors)
Married	Marital Status (0=not married, 1=married)
Manner_Death	What was the manner of death? (1=accident, 2=natural causes, 3=homicide, 4=suicide, 5=other)
Mat_Race	Mother's race (1=white, 2=black, 3=other)
Poor_Prev_Birth_Outc	Previous poor birth outcome (0=no, 1=yes)
Mat_Age	Mother's age, years
Prior_Abort	Prior abortion (0=no, 1=yes)
Prepreg_Subst_Use	Record of pre-pregnancy substance use? (0=no, 1=yes)
Pay_Source	Delivery Payer Source (1=self-pay, 2=private, 3=Medicaid)
WIC_Dur_Preg	Was mother in WIC program during pregnancy? (0=no, 1=yes)
Height	Height, inches
Prepreg_Wt	Pre-pregnancy weight, kg
Prepreg_BMI	Pre-pregnancy BMI, obese = 1, non-obese = 0
Num_Prev_Live_Birth	Number of previous live births
Year_Death	Year of death
Gest_Wt_Gain	Gestational weight gain, pounds
Delivery_Method	Method of delivery (1=spontaneous vaginal, 2=cesarean, 3=other)
Preterm_Del	Was it a preterm delivery? (0=no, 1=yes)

GOAL

Examine the effect of risk factors experienced by White and Black moms on likelihood of maternal morality (MM).

TASKS

- Identify demographic information.
- 2 Analysis on risk factors of MM.
 - Education level
 - Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women,
 Infants, and Children (WIC) while pregnant
 - Body Mass Index (BMI)
 - Maternal Age

HYPOTHESIS

Null: there is no relationship between risk factors (BMI, WIC, age, education) and mortality outcomes for White mothers and for Black mothers.

Research: there is a relationship between risk factors and mortality outcomes for White mothers and for Black mothers.

Table 1: Summary of Subject Characteristics (N=375). Race 279 White Black Name: count, dtype: int64 Maternal Mortality 251 124 Yes Name: count, dtype: int64 Hispanic 335 No Yes 40 Name: count, dtype: int64 Education 227 High 148 Name: count, dtype: int64 239 Average 136 0bese Name: count, dtype: int64 WIC Yes 206 169 Name: count, dtype: int64 Average Age 315 Advanced Age/ Geriatric

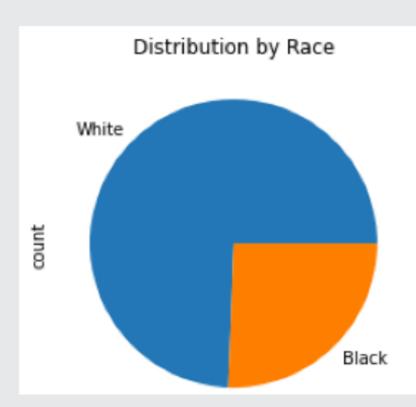
Name: count, dtype: int64

Proportion of Deaths from a pregnancyrelated cause, by race:

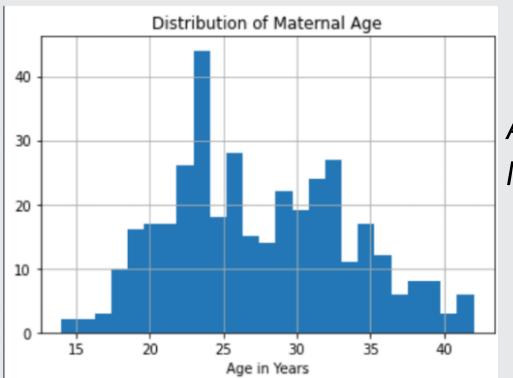
White: 29.75% (N=83)

Black: **42.71**% (N=41)

DEMOGRAPHICS

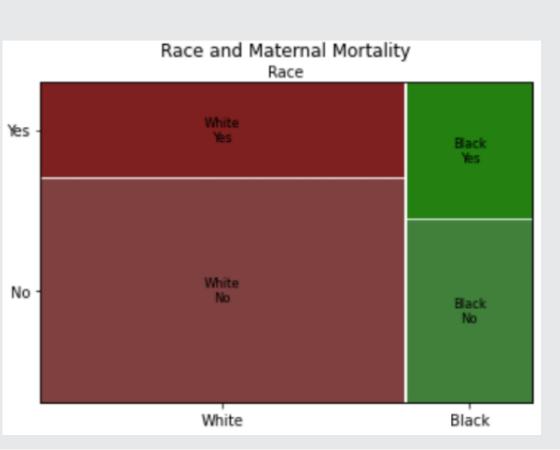


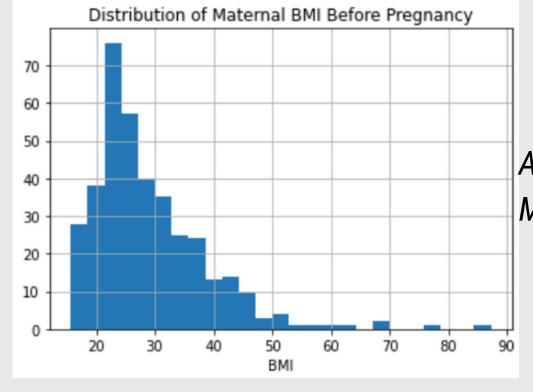
71.54% of the mothers are White. 24.62% of the mothers are Black



Average age of 27

Min: 14, Max: 42





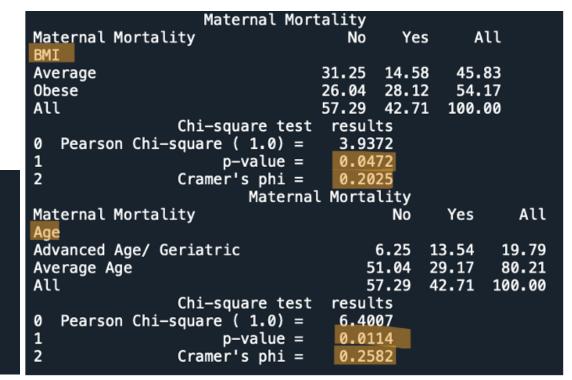
Average BMI of 29

Min: 16, Max: 87

CHI-SQUARED TESTS FOR INDEPENDENCE

Significant Association for White moms:

Education and WMM (V=0.1167, p=0.0512), Moderate.



Significant Association for Black moms:

BMI and BMM (V=0.2025, p=0.0472<0.05), Strong Age and BMM (V=0.2582,

p=0.0114<0.05), Very Strong

OLS REGRESSIONS

Regression plots serve as poor indicators of correlation for categorical variables, but r-squared value can add additional insights to data

Education and WMM

 $R^2 = 0.288$

Approximately 28.8% of variability observed in White maternal mortality can be attributed to the education levels.

BMI and BMM

 $R^2 = 0.264$

Approximately 26.4% of the variability observed in Black maternal mortality can be attributed to BMI before pregnancy.

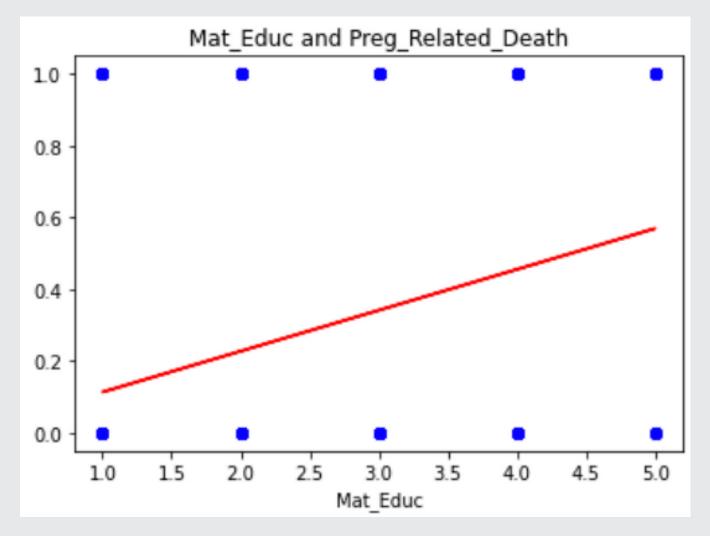
Age and BMM

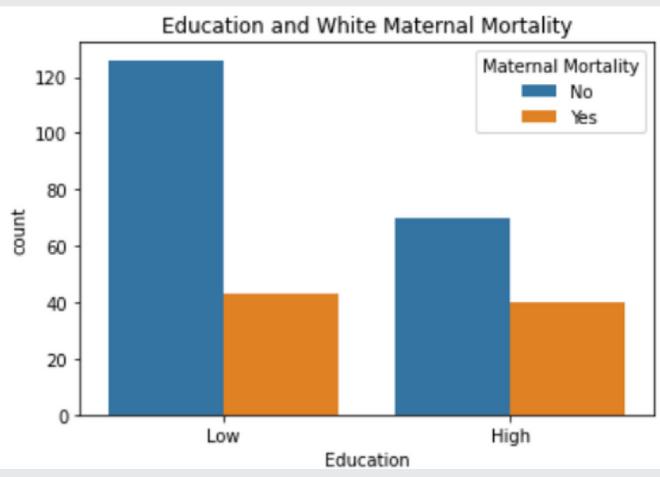
 $R^2 = 0.301$

Approximately 30.1% of the variability observed in Black maternal mortality can be attributed to maternal age.

WHITE MOTHERS: EDUCATION AND MORTALITY

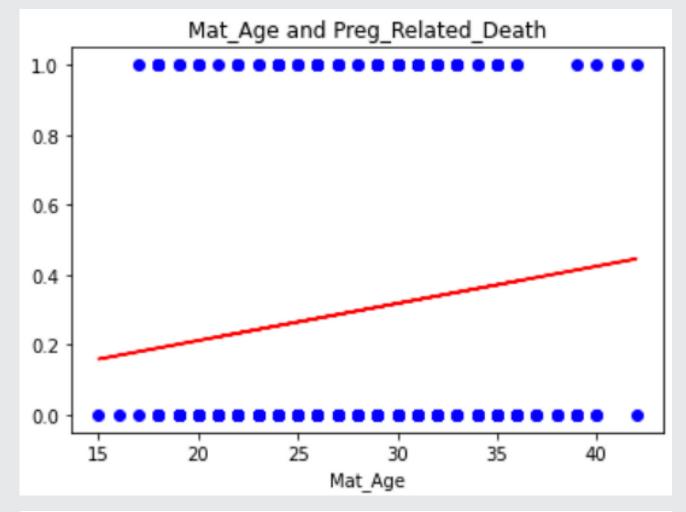
- Smallest proportion of White moms: high education levels experiencing maternal death, with N = 40
- Largest proportion of White moms: low education levels not experiencing maternal mortality, with N=123

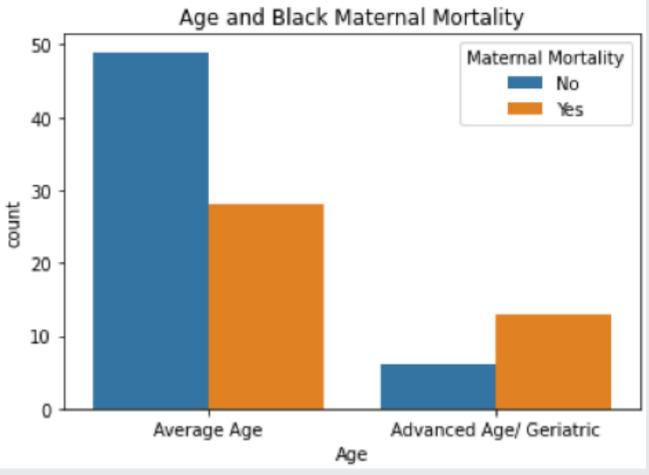




BLACK MOTHERS: AGE AND MORTALITY

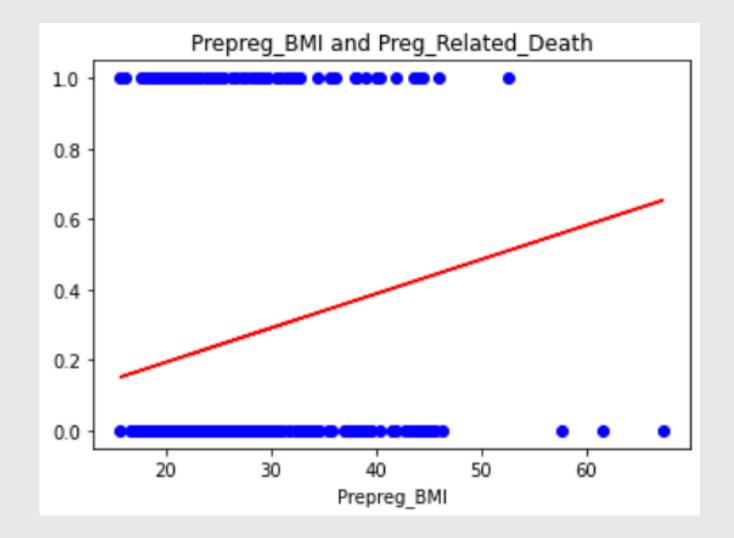
- Smallest proportion of Black moms: advanced age not experiencing maternal death, with N=5
- Largest proportion of Black moms: average age not experiencing maternal mortality, with N=48

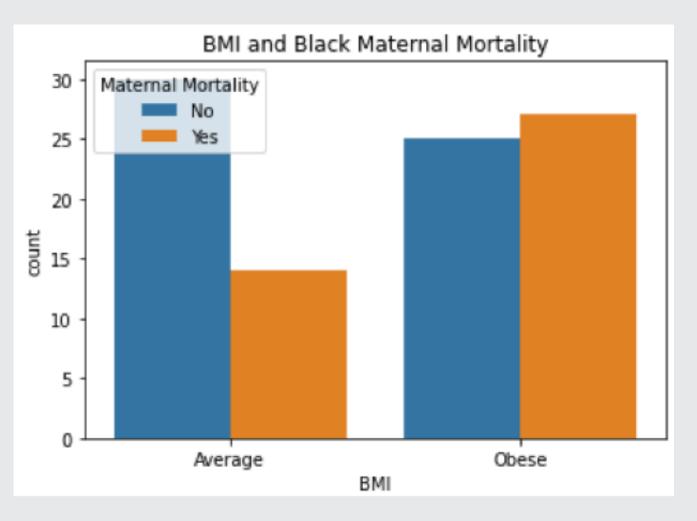




BLACK MOTHERS: BMI AND MORTALITY

- Smallest proportion of Black moms: average BMI experiencing maternal death with N=14.
- Largest proportion of Black moms: average BMI not experiencing maternal death with N=30





CONCLUSIONS

We reject the null hypothesis for the observation of education level on maternal mortality in White mothers (p=0.05).

We reject the null hypothesis for the observations of BMI and age on maternal mortality in Black mothers (p=0.0472<0.05, p=0.0114<0.05).

Solution and Statistically significant evidence at p=0.05 that BMI and Black MM, age and Black MM, and education and White MM are not independent of one another.

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