Native Hawaiians, Pacific Islanders, Asian Indians, and Filipinos Have Higher Rates of Neonatal Mortality Compared To Non-Hispanic Whites.

Analyzing neonatal mortality trends and rates among Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders using national vital records data

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**Background**

- Asian American/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders (AANHPIs) have an average neonatal mortality rate (NMR) in the U.S. compared to other races and ethnicities.
- Aggregation of AANHPIs may hide subgroup level disparities.
- No national level study has disaggregated AANHPIs.

Our objective is to trend and compare neonatal mortality (<28 days) among AANHPI groups to non-Hispanic Whites (NHWs).

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**Methods**

**Study Design:** Observational cross-sectional study

**Data:** 2015–2019 Cohort Linked Birth–Infant Death Files from the National Vitals Statistics System (NVSS)

**Sample:** 36,166 neonatal deaths among 11,439,098 NHW and AANHPI births

**Risk Factors:**

- Neonatal (sex, gestational age, birth weight)
- Maternal (SES, health conditions, behaviors, delivery-related)

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**Neonatal Mortality Trends and Rates**

**Discussion**

**Limitations:**

- Did not include neonates with missing birth or death certificates.
- Did not include mixed race neonates.

**Conclusions:**

- NMR for Samoans (5.7) is 3.4x higher than Chinese (1.7).
- 5 AANHPI groups had higher NMRs than NHWs.
- Aggregation of AANHPIs masks large heterogeneity.

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**Crude NMRs from 2015–2019 by Race/Ethnicity**

**Next Steps**

- Adjust NMRs by risk factors using multivariate regression.

We will group risk factors of interest by 3 groups:

1. Sociodemographic factors
2. Clinical risk factors
3. Birth weight / gestational age

The three groups will be iteratively added to the multivariate model in order. The counts and mortality rates for our risk factors of interest are highlighted in the QR code above.