From 2011 to 2015, incidence rates of early- and late-onset invasive GBS varied from year to year.

Of the 291 early and late onset invasive GBS cases in those under 90 days of age:
- 95.9% were hospitalized,
- 6.2% of cases resulted in death.

Of the 117 early-onset (< 7 days of age) invasive GBS cases from 2011-2015:
- 98.3% of individuals infected were hospitalized,
- 7.7% resulted in death.

Among the 173 late-onset invasive GBS cases (7-89 days of age),
- 94.2% cases were hospitalized,
- 5.2% resulted in death.
Early-onset (diagnosed at < 7 days of age) GBS is contracted mainly in utero or during delivery. Symptoms include sepsis, pneumonia, and occasionally meningitis or septic arthritis. Late-onset GBS (diagnosed at 7-89 days of age) is generally contracted through person-to-person contact, with symptoms including meningitis and sepsis. Those who survive GBS generally experience speech, hearing, and visual problems, as well as seizure disorders, especially if there has been meningeal involvement.

Late onset cases make up more than one-half of the GBS cases, with the percentage varying from year to year. The proportion of cases that were early-onset did increase from 28.6% in 2011 to a peak at 47.2% in 2014, but fell to 36.4% in 2015.

The average incidence rate in the United States is 0.25 per 1,000 live births for Early-Onset GBS and 0.27 for Late-Onset, while the Healthy People 2020 goal for Early-Onset is an incidence rate of 0.25 cases per 1,000 live births. New York has generally been higher than the United States average for Late-Onset, but except for 2014 has been lower than the US average and HP2020 goal for Early-Onset GBS.