

Davidson County Natality Report 2009



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2009 Selected Birth Highlights for Davidson County Residents

Demographic Profile

- ◆ There were 9,774 births in 2009, resulting in a general fertility rate of 66.3 births per 1,000 females age 15-44. The fertility rate among Hispanics was significantly higher (148.8) compared to non-Hispanic blacks (68.6) and non-Hispanic whites (54.6).
- ◆ The fertility rate among females age 15-19 was 46.1 live births per 1,000. Hispanic teenagers had a significantly higher rate of births (158.8) compared to non-Hispanic blacks (57.9) and non-Hispanic whites (25.7).
- ◆ In 2009, the non-marital birth rate was 35.6 per 1,000 females age 15-50. The fertility rate among unmarried Hispanic women was higher than non-Hispanic blacks and non-Hispanic whites. The respective rates were 84.3, 54.2, and 19.9.

Risk Factors

- ◆ In 2009, 10.5% of women giving birth reported smoking during pregnancy. A much higher percentage of non-Hispanic white birth mothers reported smoking during pregnancy compared to non-Hispanic blacks or Hispanics. The respective percentages were 14%, 11.1%, and 1.5%.
- ◆ A slightly lower percentage (10%) of women aged 15-19 smoked during pregnancy than the general population of pregnant women (10.5%). Non-Hispanic white mothers aged 15-19 had the highest percentage of smokers (21.9%), while the percentage of non-Hispanic black teens who smoked during pregnancy was much smaller (7.5%). The number of Hispanic teens who smoked was extremely low, therefore percentages were not calculated.
- ◆ Approximately 34% of all live births were to mothers who had either a sexually transmitted infection or a medical condition such as hypertension.

Prenatal Care

- ◆ In 2009, 55.8% of women with live births entered prenatal care during the first trimester. The percentage of non-Hispanic white women who entered care during the first trimester was 65.7% compared to 52.2% of non-Hispanic black women and 35.1% Hispanic women.
- ◆ Teen mothers aged 15-19 had the lowest percentage of early prenatal care initiation (41.1%). Among this age group, approximately 51.9% of non-Hispanic white females and 39.7% non-Hispanic black females received prenatal care in the first trimester. Approximately 31.5% of Hispanic females received prenatal care during the first trimester compared to 50% for females of other ethnicities.

Birth Outcomes

- ◆ During the year 2009, 8.2% of babies were born preterm (less than 37 weeks of gestation). When examined by race 10.7% of non-Hispanic black babies were premature compared to 7.2% of non-Hispanic white and 6.7% of Hispanic babies.
- ◆ Approximately 9.1% of babies born were low birth weight or weighed less than 2500 grams. The percentage of low birth weight births among non-Hispanic blacks (12.6%) was higher than the rate of low birth weight births among non-Hispanic whites (7.6%) and Hispanics (6.6%).

Healthy People 2010

- ◆ Davidson County missed the Healthy People 2010 targets for both the percent of women and teen women aged 15-19 entering prenatal care in the first trimester. Additionally, Davidson County fell short of the national objectives for both premature and low birth weight births.

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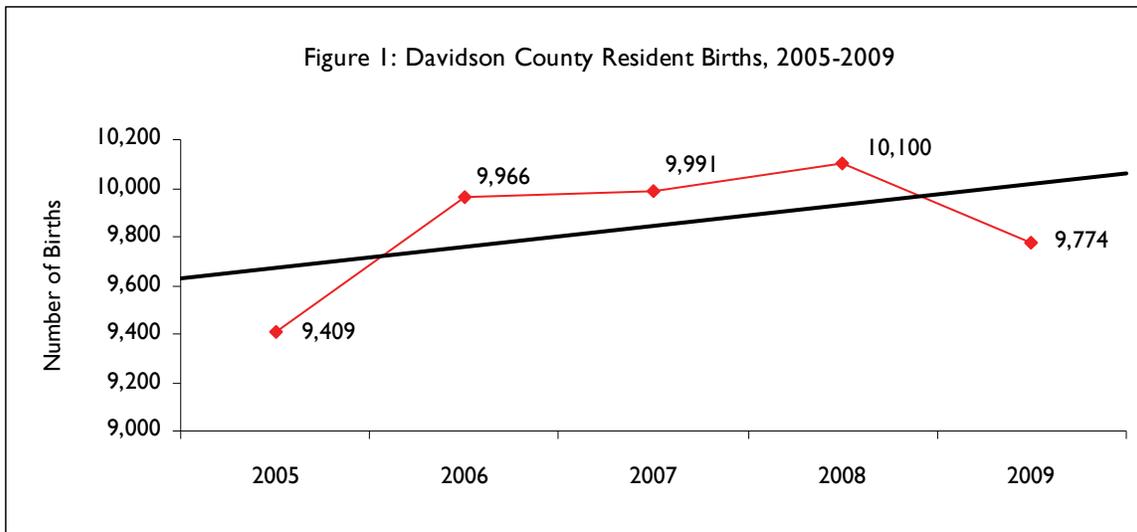
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OVERVIEW

There were 9,774 live births in Davidson County in 2009. This number represents a 3.2% (326 fewer births) decrease in the number of live births in Davidson County from the previous year. Figure 1 depicts the number of births in Davidson County since 2005. The number of births in Davidson County has steadily increased since 2005, with the exception of 2009. A similar trend is found when examining the number of births in the United States as a whole. National trends reflect a gradual increase in the number of live births until 2009, when the number of births in the United States began to decline. Although national birth data for 2010 is still inconclusive, birth rates are expected to continue to decline in 2010.¹



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE: DAVIDSON COUNTY, TN, 2009

Race/Ethnicity: General Fertility Rates

There are several types of fertility rates; one of the most noteworthy is the general fertility rate. The general fertility rate is defined as the number of live births reported in an area during a given time interval. The fertility rate is calculated by dividing the number of live births in a population by the number of females of childbearing age, usually age 15-44 or age 15-50. The result is then multiplied by 1,000. Age-specific fertility rates among women age 15-44 were chosen for most tables and figures in this report.

The fertility rate of a population may be influenced by a myriad of behavioral, biological and social factors. These factors may include exposure to contraceptives, intercourse practices, attitude and beliefs, and access to health information and other resources.² The degree of fertility in a community is an important public health issue. Proper planning for future population growth ensures continuing access to public services and healthcare. On the other hand, unexpected growth can negatively impact economic and environmental health, thereby leading to negative effects on a population's physical health.³

The overall birth rate for the total population in 2009 was 66.3 infants per 1,000 females age 15-44. As Figure 2 depicts, Hispanics had the highest rate of births compared to other racial/ethnic groups. The state of Tennessee has the second fastest growing Hispanic population with most Hispanic nationalities represented in Davidson County.⁴ Although the Hispanic population in Davidson County remains relatively small compared to the non-Hispanic white and non-Hispanic black populations, the population is expected to rapidly increase as reflected by the high rates of fertility.

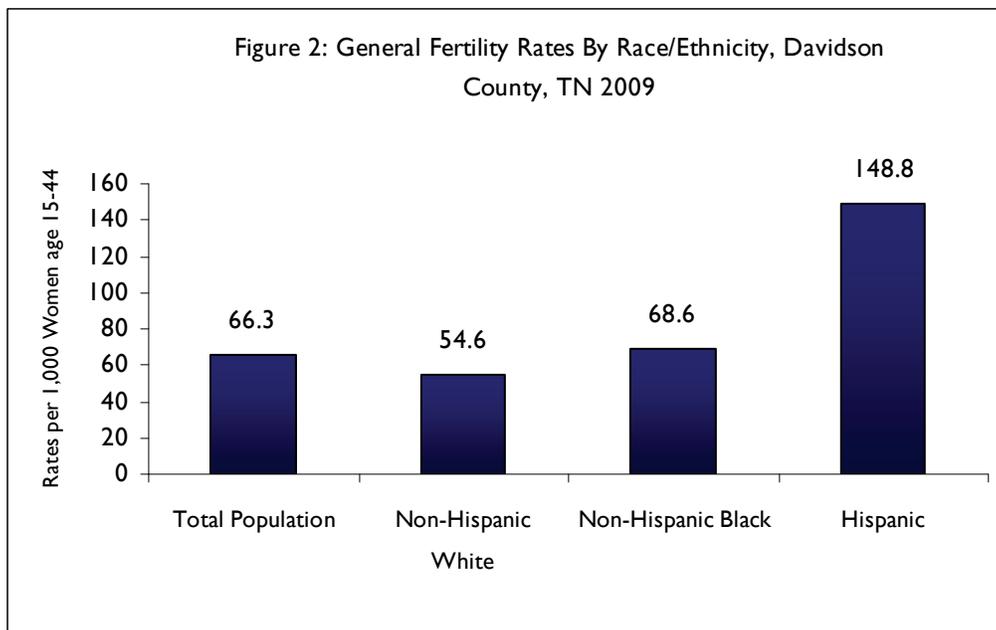
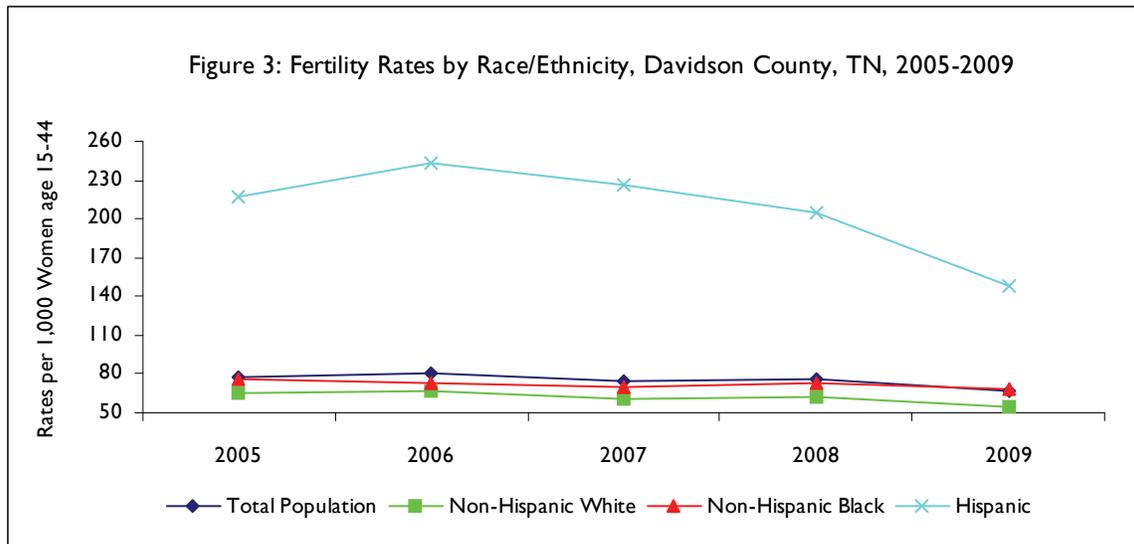


Figure 3 depicts the general fertility rates by race/ethnicity for the years 2005 through 2009. On average, the birth rate in Davidson County has varied only slightly since 2005. The rates for non-Hispanic blacks have been consistently higher than non-Hispanic whites. Birth rates among Hispanics are declining but still remain consistently higher than non-Hispanic blacks and non-Hispanic whites.



Multi-Ethnic Births

Early studies conducted on interracial births indicate that the composition of the United States as a whole has drastically changed over the last decades. For example in the early 1970s less than 1.5% of infants were considered interracial or multiethnic⁵. This percentage increased to 4.3% in 1998.⁵ The large increase in multiethnic births in the United States has generally corresponded with trends in multiple-race reporting.⁵ Multi-race reporting was inconsistently used and fairly problematic until the revision of the national census. The 2000 census allowed for individuals to identify themselves as one or more races for the first time.⁶ Analyzing multi-ethnic births in Davidson County is critically important, not only for understanding the composition of the population but also to understand and track new trends in health.

In 2009, there were 857 (8.8% of total births) multi-ethnic births in Davidson County. The majority of multi-ethnic births were between non-Hispanic blacks and non-Hispanic whites (325), followed by Hispanic whites and non-Hispanic whites (216), and non-Hispanic whites and other non-Hispanics (132). (Table 1)

Father	Mother	Number of Live Births
Hispanic-Black	Non-Hispanic Black	8
	Other Hispanic	0
	Hispanic-White	2
	Non-Hispanic White	1
	Other non-Hispanic	0
Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic-Black	9
	Other Hispanic	1
	Hispanic-White	24
	Non-Hispanic White	255
	Other non-Hispanic	29
Other Hispanic	Hispanic-Black	1
	Non-Hispanic Black	4
	Hispanic-White	12
	Non-Hispanic White	23
	Other non-Hispanic	6
Hispanic White	Hispanic-Black	1
	Non-Hispanic Black	18
	Other Hispanic	10
	Non-Hispanic White	141
	Other non-Hispanic	5
Non-Hispanic White	Hispanic-Black	2
	Non-Hispanic Black	70
	Other Hispanic	9
	Hispanic-White	75
	Other non-Hispanic	75
Other Non-Hispanic	Hispanic-Black	0
	Non-Hispanic Black	10
	Other Hispanic	2
	Hispanic-White	7
	Non-Hispanic White	57
Total		857

Age

Paternal Age

Paternal age is defined as the age of a male at the time of birth. The mean or average paternal age for a father in the United States is 27. Research indicates that advanced paternal age is associated with increased risk of child mutations. For example, according to department of Human Genetics at Emory University School of Medicine, there is some evidence that when a father is 45 years of age or older at the time of conception, there is an increased risk for dominant genetic disorders that are new to the family. The risk for these disorders does not increase drastically, but risk does increase linearly with age.⁷

In 2009, paternal information was included for approximately 83% of live births in Davidson County. The median paternal age in Davidson County during 2009 was 30 for all races. The median paternal age for non-Hispanic whites, non-Hispanic blacks, and Hispanics was 31, 28, and 28 respectively.

Maternal Age

Age is one of the most important factors to consider when describing the occurrence of any disease or health issue in a population, particularly birth outcomes. Maternal age strongly influences a multitude of birth outcomes such as birth weight, multiple births, and birth defects. Age at first birth strongly influences the total number of births a woman may have in her life. This in turn impacts the size, composition, and future growth of the population.⁸ Preliminary data estimate the average age of a first time mother in the United States to be 27 years of age.⁸ This estimate is consistent with data for Davidson County.

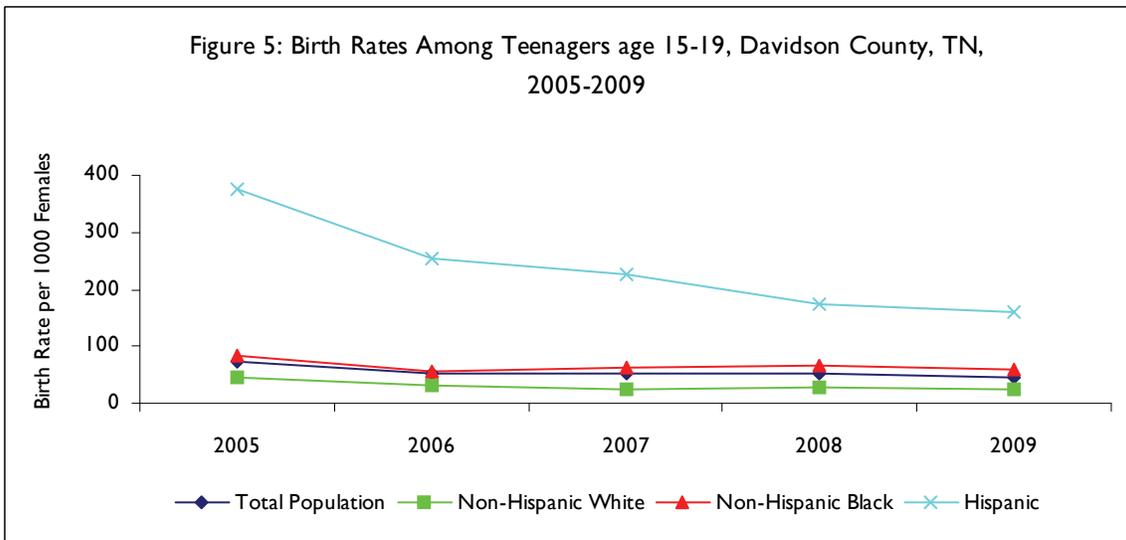
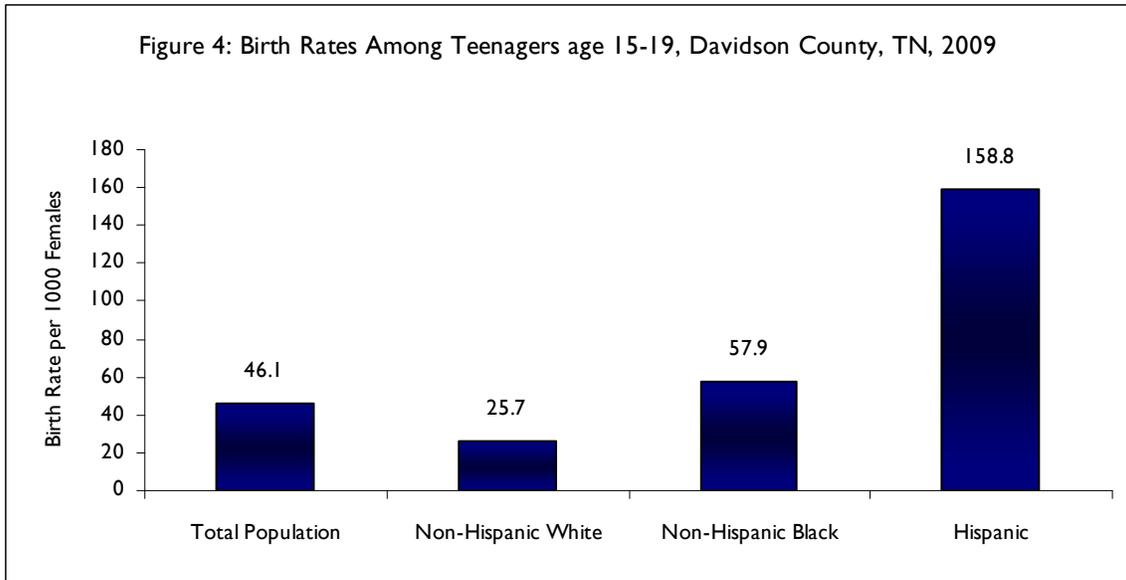
The median maternal age in Davidson County during 2009 was age 27 for all races. The median maternal age for non-Hispanic whites, non-Hispanic blacks, and Hispanics was 29, 25, and 25 respectively.

Births to Females Age 10-14

Adolescent females ages 10-14 contribute relatively few births to the overall birth rate; however the consequences of pregnancy for this age group are likely to be more severe than in older females.⁹ In Davidson County, the overall birth rate among younger females was 0.7 per 1,000 teenagers age 10-14. Racial/ethnic differences in the birth rate among teenagers age 10-14 were not analyzed due to extremely low rates of births.

Births to Females Age 15-19

In 2009 there were 46.1 live births per 1,000 females age 15-19. There was a significant difference in the birth rate among Hispanic teenagers compared to non-Hispanic whites and non-Hispanic blacks. For Hispanic teenagers, there were nearly 159 infants born per 1,000 females, compared to 58 infants born to non-Hispanic blacks and 26 born to non-Hispanic whites. The birth rate among teenagers age 15-19 has been declining in Davidson County since 2005, however the rate is still significantly higher than the birth rate for females age 15-19 in the US (39.1). (Figure 4 & 5)



Births to Females Age 20+

Among women age 20 and older, the birth rate was highest among Hispanic women age 20-34 compared to non-Hispanic blacks and non-Hispanic whites. The birth rate among women age 35 and older was consistent with the previous stated trend with the exception of higher birth rates among non-Hispanic white women compared to non-Hispanic black women.

Table 2: Age-Specific Fertility Rates by Race/Ethnicity, Davidson County, TN, 2009*

Age	Total Population		Non-Hispanic White		Non-Hispanic Black		Hispanic	
	N	Fertility Rate	N	Fertility Rate	N	Fertility Rate	N	Fertility Rate
10-14	12	0.7	2	*	9	*	1	*
15-17	239	24.7	56	12.1	106	27	69	87.2
18-19	627	68.9	181	39.3	322	92.9	112	320.9
20-29	5273	95.7	2326	72.8	1761	109.9	988	232.5
30-34	2292	80.2	1322	75.3	499	66.6	312	131.3
35-44	1311	29.5	745	28.6	304	23.9	173	51.6
45+	19	0.4	3	0.3	3	*	2	*

*Fertility Rates not calculated when births less than 10.

Income

The relationship between social class and health is remarkably consistent and has been observed for numerous health outcomes. In the United States social groups are often defined in terms of income, education, and race/ethnicity. Research conducted on the measurement of income and education in relation to health status indicates that individuals with more education and money generally have better health outcomes.¹⁰ When variables of social class are further stratified by race/ethnicity, minority groups often occupy the lowest social class ranking and therefore may have more severe health outcomes. According to the 2009 American Community Survey, a significant percentage of Davidson County's general population had an income less than \$25,000 (31.3%) or greater than \$75,000 (26.4%). Most non-Hispanic white's income was greater than \$75,000 compared to the majority of non-Hispanic blacks whose income was between than \$60,000 and \$75,000. The majority of the Hispanic population's income was less than \$25,000.¹¹

Table 3 depicts the income reported by women with live births in Davidson County during 2009. The majority of births were to women who reported their income as less than \$25,000, with a small but significant percent (15.9%) reporting their income as greater than \$75,000. Slightly over 27% of non-Hispanic white women reported their income as greater than \$75,000. Over half of non-Hispanic

black and Hispanic women reported their income as less than \$25,000. Because a large percentage of women with live births (23.5%) either refused to report or did not know their income, data presented in this section should be interpreted with caution.

Table 3: Number and Percent of Births by Income and Race/Ethnicity*, Davidson County, TN, 2009**

	<25,000		25,000 - 34,999		35,000 - 49,999		50,000 - 74,999		>75,000		unknown or refused	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Total Population	3632	37.2	721	7.4	639	6.5	934	9.6	1553	15.9	2295	23.5
NHW	1074	23.1	317	6.8	376	8.1	695	15	1278	27.5	901	19.4
NHB	1505	50.1	255	8.5	167	5.6	154	5.1	152	5.1	771	25.7
Hispanic	927	55.9	108	6.5	52	3.1	30	1.8	27	1.6	513	31

*NHW represents non-Hispanic whites and NHB represents non-Hispanic blacks.

**The state of Tennessee is one of the few states that collects data on income from the birth certificate

Education

According to the American Community Survey of 2009, approximately 20% of Davidson County female residents had some level of college education. A slightly higher percentage, 21%, of residents reported having obtained a bachelors degree. Approximately 9% of residents had obtained a masters degree and 4.3% of female residents had a professional or doctoral degree of some type.¹² Analyzing the data by race/ethnicity revealed the most frequently reported level of educational attainment among non-Hispanic black women was some college but no degree, a bachelor’s degree for non-Hispanic whites, and a high school diploma for Hispanic women.

In 2009, women who had given birth were asked to provide information on their educational achievement. These data were consistent with results from the American Community Survey. The majority of women in Davidson County with live births had either some college education or had obtained a bachelors degree. The most frequently reported level of educational attainment was among non-Hispanic white women was a bachelors degree; among non-Hispanic black women the frequently reported level of educational attainment was some college but no degree. Hispanic women reported lower levels of educational attainment compared to non-Hispanic whites and non-Hispanic blacks. Only 6.4% of Hispanic women had a high school diploma and 5.4% of Hispanic women had a bachelor’s degree. (Table 4)

Table 4: Number and Percent of Births by Education and Race/Ethnicity for Women age 25-44, Davidson County, TN, 2009**

	Some but No HS Diploma		HS graduate		Some College but No Degree		Associate		Bachelors		Masters		Professional or Doctorate	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total Population	690	7.1	933	9.5	1130	11.6	395	4	1796	18.4	763	7.8	284	2.9
NHW	148	3.2	420	9	594	12.8	221	4.8	1337	28.8	538	11.6	217	4.7
NHB	222	7.4	344	11.5	426	14.2	128	4.3	278	9.3	132	4.4	21	0.7
Hispanic	291	17.6	106	6.4	67	4	21	1.3	89	5.4	30	1.8	7	*

* Percentages not calculated when the number of births is less than 10.

** NHW represents non-Hispanic whites and NHB represents non-Hispanic blacks

Insurance

There are numerous evidence-based studies that indicate that a lack of health insurance impacts access to care and leads to adverse health outcomes. In the United States the number of people without health insurance has increased from 46.3 million (15.4%) to 50.7 million (16.7%).¹³ Health insurance coverage may play a major role in influencing pregnancy and birth outcomes such as less than adequate prenatal care, method of delivery, and postpartum care.¹⁴ In Davidson County several health insurance options are available: private insurance, Medicare, TennCare, and TriCare. TennCare is a Medicaid program offered to eligible low income children and families and the elderly and disabled. The program is run primarily by the state of Tennessee with some oversight from the federal government and is different from traditional Medicaid programs in that the program provides coordinated, quality care by utilizing a managed care organization (MCO). TriCare is a health care program for active duty military members, veterans, and their family members.

Even with these insurance options available, approximately 19.7% of women age 18-44 were without insurance in 2009. Approximately 23.9% of non-Hispanic black women did not have health insurance, 16.3% of non-Hispanic whites had no insurance, and 72.2% of Hispanic women did not have health insurance.¹³

In 2009, government programs were the primary source of payment for maternal and childbirth services. The primary source of payment among non-Hispanic white women was private insurance. The primary source of payment for non-Hispanic black and Hispanic women was Medicaid or Tricare. A significant percent, 18.9%, of Hispanic women also reported paying out of pocket for medical services compared to non-Hispanic whites and blacks. (Table 5)

Table 5: Number and Percent of Births by Payment Source and Race/Ethnicity, Davidson County, TN, 2009**

	Medicaid or Tricare		Private		Self Pay		Other Gov't		Other		Unknown	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total Population	4010	41	3821	39.1	474	4.8	22	0.2	5	*	1418	14.5
NHW	1331	28.7	2598	56	78	1.7	2	*	0	*	618	13.3
NHB	1771	59	740	24.6	67	2.2	10	*	1	*	407	13.5
Hispanic	757	45.7	254	15.3	314	18.9	10	*	4	*	316	19.1

*Percentages not calculated when the number of births is less than 10.
 **NHW represents non-Hispanic whites and NHB represents non-Hispanic blacks.

Marital Status

The association between pregnancy outcomes and marital status has been long recognized. For example, babies born to unmarried mothers are at increased risk for low birth weight, preterm births, and infant mortality. In the United States marital status has typically been categorized as married, single, divorced, or separated. In recent years, a new category or trend has emerged, cohabitation. Births to mothers who are not legally married but live in intimate relationships with a partner has become increasingly common and widely accepted. Although research is still in the early stages, preliminary data indicate birth outcomes are worse among mothers who cohabit compared to traditional marriage relationships.¹⁵ More studies are required to understand the causal mechanism underlying this disparity. Clearly marital status or cohabitation is not the definitive causal agent for adverse birth outcomes but most likely a proxy for social and economic risk factors.

In 2009, the birth rate among married women was almost twice as high as the birth rate among unmarried women. The birth rate was higher among unmarried non-Hispanic black and Hispanic women compared to non-Hispanic white women. (Table 6)

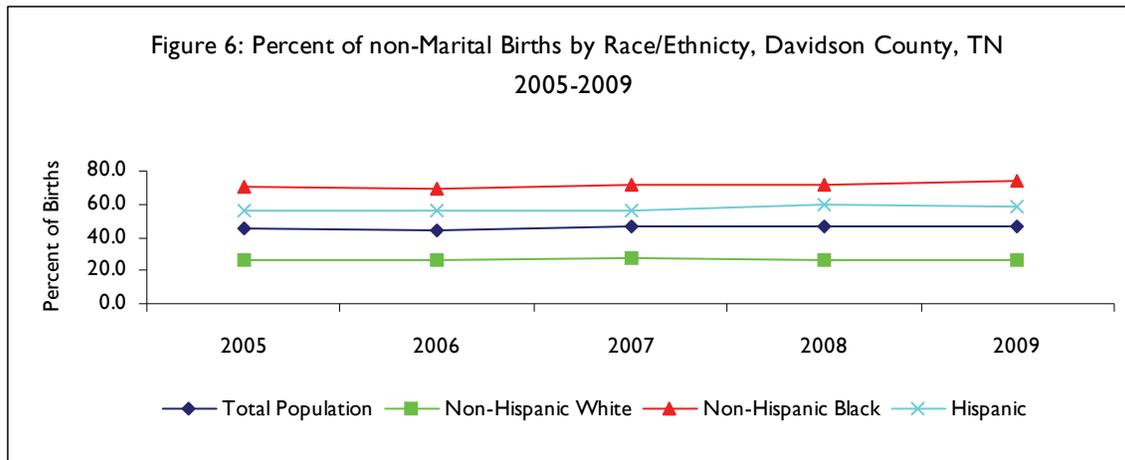
Table 6: Age- Specific Fertility Rates for Women who had a Birth in the past 12 months by Race/Ethnicity and Marital Status, Davidson County, TN, 2009*

	Unmarried	Married
Total Population	3804 (35.6)	6414 (94.4)
Non-Hispanic White	1127 (19.9)	4081 (89.7)
Non-Hispanic Black	2115 (54.2)	368 (28.8)
Hispanic	562 (84.3)	1034 (190)

*The data presented in this table come from the 2009 American Community Survey and represents fertility rates for women age 15-50.¹⁶

Non-Marital Births

Since 2005, the percentages of non-marital births in Davidson County have been relatively stable at approximately 45%. Percentages of live births among non-Hispanic black women have remained consistently higher than non-Hispanic white and Hispanic women. (Figure 6)



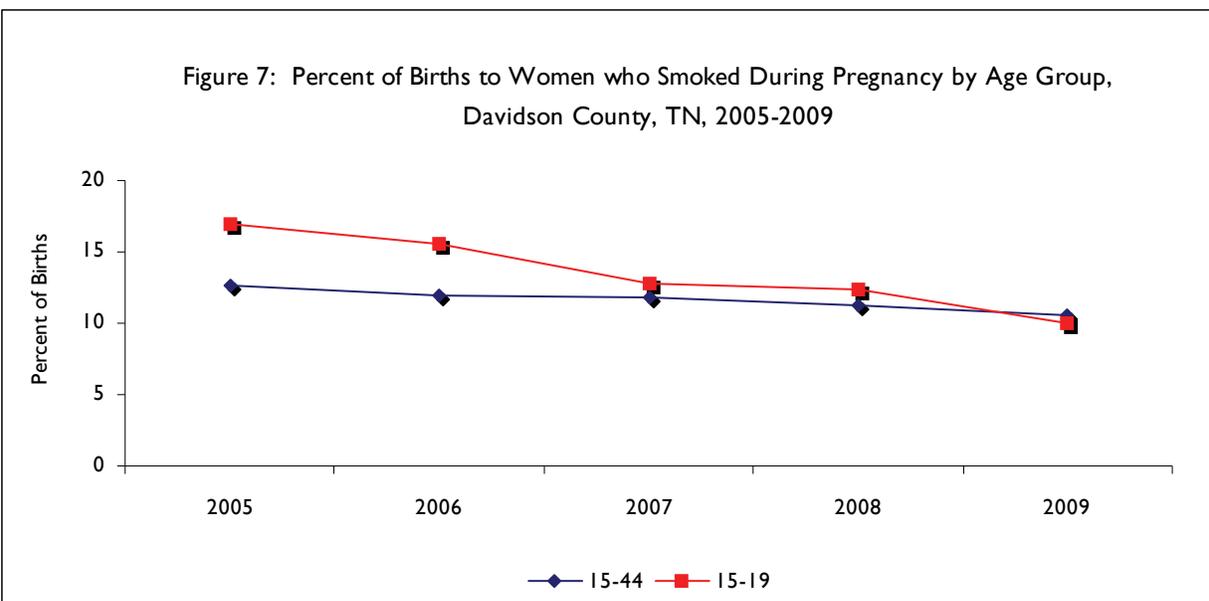
RISK FACTORS

Smoking

Smoking during pregnancy is one of the most preventable causes of illness and death among mothers and infants. Women who smoke have an increased odds (30%) of becoming infertile compared to women who do not.¹⁷ Women who smoke are also likely to experience delayed conception and develop medical complications during pregnancy. Many of the 7,000 chemicals present in tobacco can cross the placental membrane and cause babies to be premature, have low birth weight, or die via sudden infant death syndrome.¹⁷

Typically after birth, women are asked to provide information, via birth certificates, as to whether they smoked before or during pregnancy and how frequently. In 2009, 10.5% of women giving birth indicated they had smoked at some point during their pregnancy. There are significant variations for women who smoke during pregnancy by race. A much higher percentage of non-Hispanic white women smoked during pregnancy compared to non-Hispanic black and Hispanic women. For 2009, the respective percentages were 14%, 11.1%, and 1.4%. Non-Hispanic white teens age 15-19 had the highest percentage of smokers (21.9%) compared to non-Hispanic black teens (7.5%). The number of live births among Hispanic teens who smoked was extremely small and therefore percentages were not calculated. (Table 12, Appendix)

Since 2005 smoking during pregnancy has decreased by more than 14%. The percentages of live births among women age 15-19 who smoke during pregnancy remain consistently higher than the general population but have been declining. In 2009 the percentage of live births to females age 15-19 who smoke fell slightly below the general population by 0.5%. (Figure 7)



Sexually Transmitted Infections

Pregnant women can become infected with many types of infections, including sexually transmitted infections (STIs). STIs can be passed from a pregnant mother to baby during pregnancy, during birth, or after birth. Babies who become infected with STIs may be born stillborn, have low birth weight, or develop sepsis and other chronic illnesses.¹⁸ STIs can be managed and treated through routine prenatal care visits and close monitoring of mothers and infants.

In 2009, 5.8% of women with live births indicated having some sort of medical infection prior to or during pregnancy. Medical infections may include, but are not limited to, gonorrhea, syphilis, chlamydia, herpes simplex virus, and hepatitis. The most prevalent medical infections among pregnant women in Davidson County during the year of 2009 were gonorrhea, herpes simplex virus (HSV), and chlamydia. Approximately 0.3% of babies were born to women with gonorrhea, 3.3% of babies were born to women that had herpes simplex virus, and 2% of babies were born to women who had chlamydia during pregnancy. Medical infections were most prevalent among pregnant women age 20-29, followed by women age 30-39, and teens age 15-19. (Table 7) (Table 19-21, Appendix)

	N	%
Gonorrhea	34	0.3
Syphilis	7	0.1
Diabetes Pre-pregnancy	74	0.8
Gestational Diabetes	490	5
Hypertension Pre-pregnancy	196	2
Gestational Hypertension	526	5.4
Vaginal Bleeding	108	1.1
Heart Disease	16	0.2
Previous Poor Outcome	270	2.8
Herpes Simplex Virus	323	3.3
Chlamydia	194	2
Hepatitis B	24	0.2
Hepatitis C	14	0.1

The most prevalent medical infections among pregnant non-Hispanic blacks were HSV (4.8%) and chlamydia (4.6%). HSV was also the major source of medical infection among pregnant non-Hispanic whites (3.3%). Relatively few pregnant Hispanic women presented with medical infections; however a small percentage had gonorrhea and chlamydia.

Medical Conditions

In 2009, 28.1% of women with live births had some sort of medical condition prior to or during pregnancy. Medical conditions may include, but are not limited to, pre-pregnancy and gestational diabetes, pre-pregnancy and gestational hypertension, heart disease, vaginal bleeding, and previous poor pregnancy outcomes. The prevalence of medical conditions can be largely reduced and managed through routine prenatal care as well as preconception care and education. Table 7 depicts the most prevalent medical conditions for women with live births in 2009. Among these medical conditions some of the most prevalent are gestational diabetes and gestational hypertension.

Gestational Diabetes

Gestational diabetes affects 2-10% of the population.¹⁹ It is estimated that 15-50% of women with gestational diabetes will develop diabetes at a later age, especially type II diabetes. Pregnant women with gestational diabetes are at increased risk for miscarriages, birth defects, and delivering larger than average weight babies. Women who have gestational diabetes or hypertension are also at increased risk for developing cardiovascular and metabolic diseases later in life.¹⁹

Women age 30-39, followed by women age 20-29, and teens age 15-19 had the highest percentages of gestational diabetes. The respective percentages were 7.1%, 3.7%, and 1.8%. Approximately 4.5% of non-Hispanic white women had gestational diabetes compared to 4.7% of non-Hispanic black women and 6% of Hispanic women. (Table 22, Appendix)

Gestational Hypertension

Hypertensive disorders in pregnancy are among the leading causes of maternal mortality.²⁰ Gestational hypertension or pregnancy induced hypertension (PIH) refers to high blood that occurs between 20-41 weeks of gestation. Gestational hypertension often induces another serious medical condition, preeclampsia. Preeclampsia is defined as a pregnancy condition in which high blood pressure and protein in the urine develop in the latter part of the second trimester or third trimester.²⁰ Women with gestational hypertension are at increased risk for adverse birth outcomes such as preterm delivery or infant death.²⁰

During 2009 in Davidson County, teens age 15-19 had the highest percentages of gestational hypertension (5.8%) followed by women aged 20-39 (5.3%). Approximately 5.2% of non-Hispanic white women had gestational hypertension compared to 6.7% of non-Hispanic black women and 4% of Hispanic women. (Table 23, Appendix)

PRENATAL CARE

Prenatal care forms the cornerstone of services offered to pregnant females. Currently, a total of 13 prenatal care visits are recommended for pregnant mothers. Prenatal care services typically include risk assessments, medical treatment or interventions, and health education. Several factors can impede a woman's decisions to seek prenatal care. Women of childbearing age 18-44 commonly report such barriers as substance abuse, multiparity, financial barriers such as no insurance, and social barriers such as childcare difficulties. Teenagers most often do not seek timely prenatal care due to denial of pregnancy and concealment. Women who receive delayed or no prenatal care are at increased risk for maternal and infant morbidity and mortality.²¹

Prenatal care utilization is measured by the proportion of women who began receiving care during the first three months of pregnancy. Assessment of prenatal care can be measured in different ways. The adequacy of prenatal care (APNUC) is often used to assess the timing of the first prenatal care visit and frequency of prenatal visits. In the APNUC index women are classified as adequate plus if they began prenatal care by the 4th month of pregnancy and made greater than 110% of expected visits, adequate if care began by the 4th month and the woman made 80-109% and inadequate if care began after the 4th month or woman made less than 50% of expected visits.²²

Adequacy of Prenatal Care

In 2009, only 18.7% of births were to women who had received greater than adequate prenatal care, compared to 32% births with adequate care, and 16.6% of births with inadequate care. More babies were born to non-Hispanic white women with adequate or greater than adequate care compared to non-Hispanic blacks and Hispanics. The percentage of births with inadequate prenatal care was greatest among Hispanic women. (Table 8)

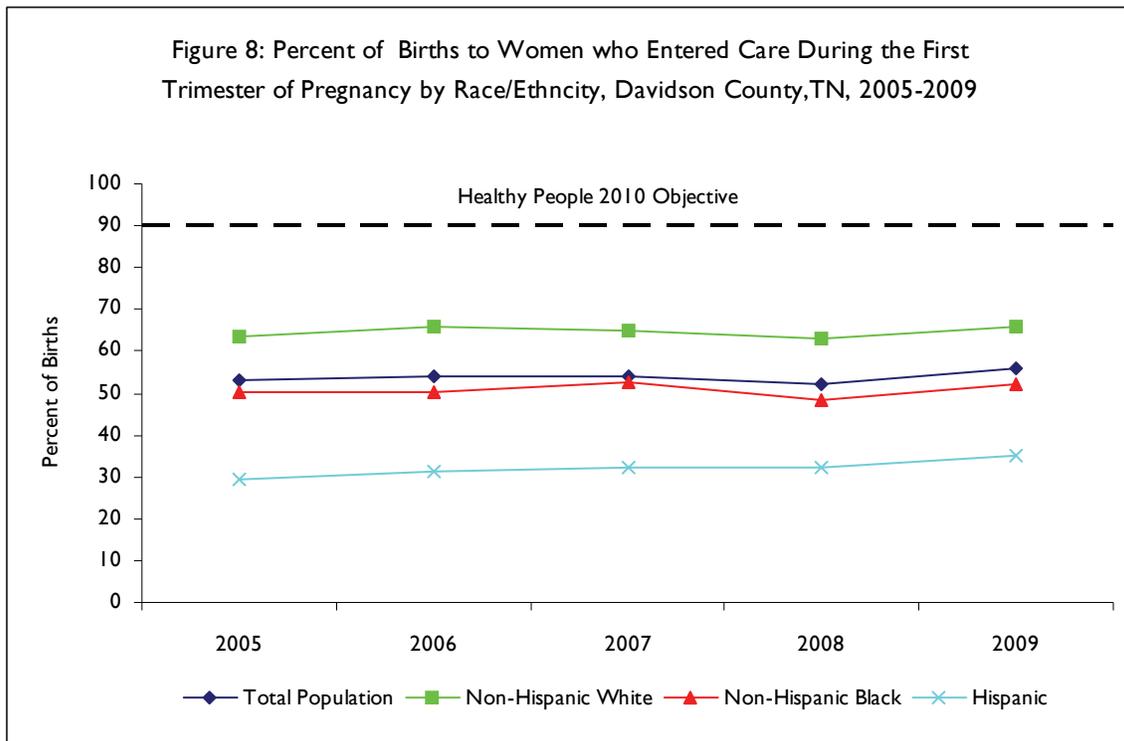
	inadequate		adequate		adequate plus	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total Population	1622	16.6	3132	32	1826	18.7
Non-Hispanic White	528	11.4	1737	37.4	949	20.4
Non-Hispanic Black	558	18.6	872	29	538	17.9
Hispanic	456	27.5	380	22.9	255	15.4

*Data for women who had intermediate prenatal care or who did not provide information on prenatal care is excluded from this table.

First Trimester Prenatal Care

In 2009, 55.8% of live births were to women who received prenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy, compared to 52.2 % in 2008. Non-Hispanic white females had the highest percentage of first trimester care, 65.7%, followed by non-Hispanic black females with 52.2%. Hispanic women had the lowest percentage of first trimester care with 35.1%. All of these percentages fall below Healthy People 2010 Objective 16.6, which states that 90% of women should receive prenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy. This goal was met in 1993 and remained stable for seven consecutive years by non-Hispanic white women; however no racial/ethnic group has met the target since. (Table 13, Appendix)

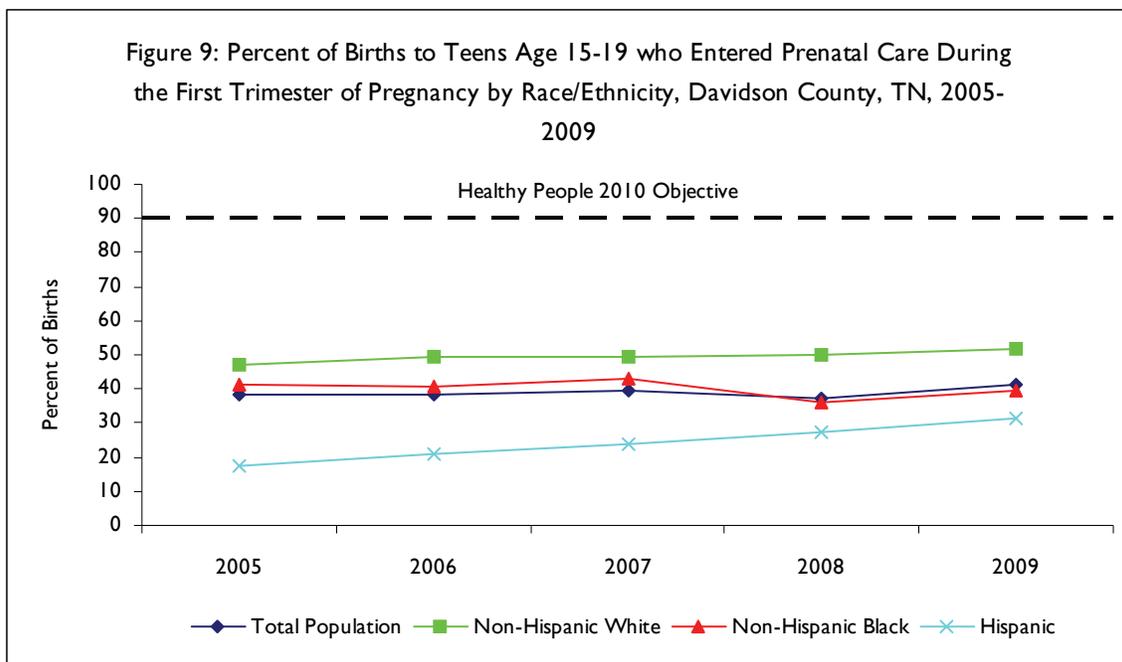
Overall percentages of early prenatal care have improved over time in Davidson County, with gains in 2009 over the previous year. Using the Healthy People 2010 Objective of 90% as the gold standard, Davidson County as a whole was nearly 38% below the national goal. The proportion of non-Hispanic white mothers was 27% below the goal, non-Hispanic black mothers were 42% below the goal, and Hispanic mothers were approximately 61% below the goal. (Figure 8)



First Trimester Prenatal Care among Teens

In 2009, fewer teen mothers received prenatal care compared to general population of pregnant women in Davidson County as a whole. The percentage of teen mothers who received prenatal care was 41.1%, a percentage considerably lower than the percentage of pregnant females as a whole, 55.8%. The proportion of teen mothers receiving care during the first trimester was highest among non-Hispanic whites (51.9%) compared to 39.7% of non-Hispanic blacks and 31.5% of Hispanics. (Table 13, Appendix)

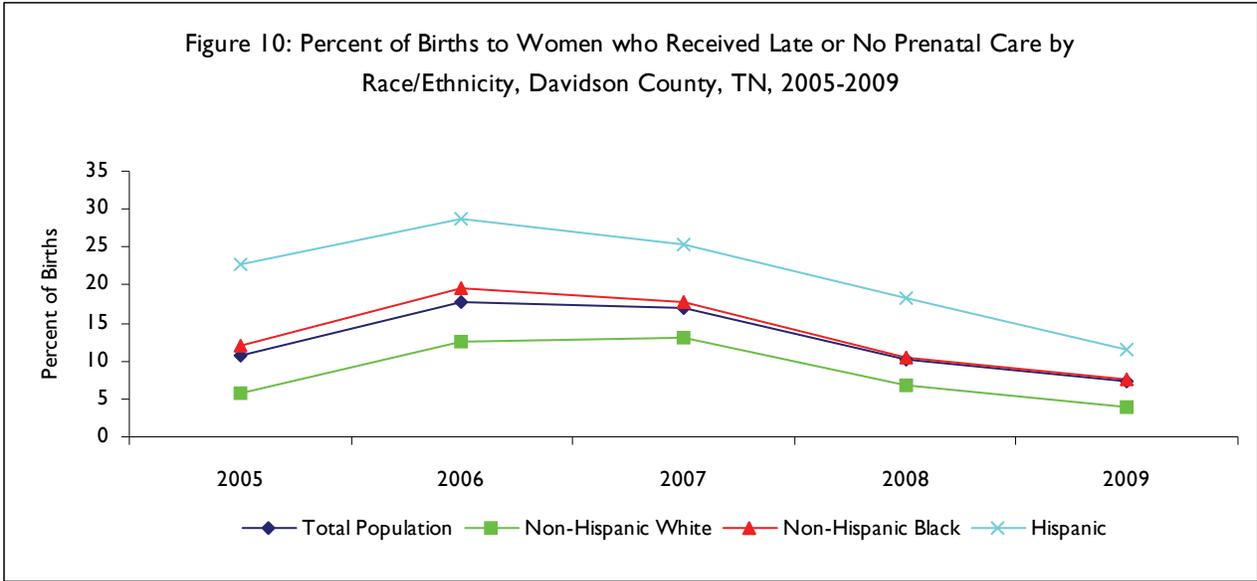
Since 2005, the percentage of teen mothers initiating prenatal care during the first trimester has slightly improved among all races with the exception of non-Hispanic black teens. There was a slight improvement in the percentage of non-Hispanic black teens entering care during first trimester in earlier years, but percentages began to decline in 2008. Using the Healthy People 2010 Objective of 90% as the gold standard, it is clear that no group of teen mothers has achieved the goal. As of 2009, teens in Davidson County were 54% below the national goal. Similarly, the proportion of non-Hispanic white teens utilizing prenatal care was 42% below the goal, non-Hispanic blacks were 56% below the goal, and Hispanics were 65% below the goal. (Figure 9)



Late (Third Trimester) or No Prenatal Care among Women

In 2009 6.5% of women received late or no prenatal care. Examining the data by race/ethnicity indicates that Hispanic women had a higher percentage of births with late or no prenatal care (11.5%), compared to non-Hispanic blacks (7.5%) and non-Hispanic whites (3.9%). (Table 14, Appendix)

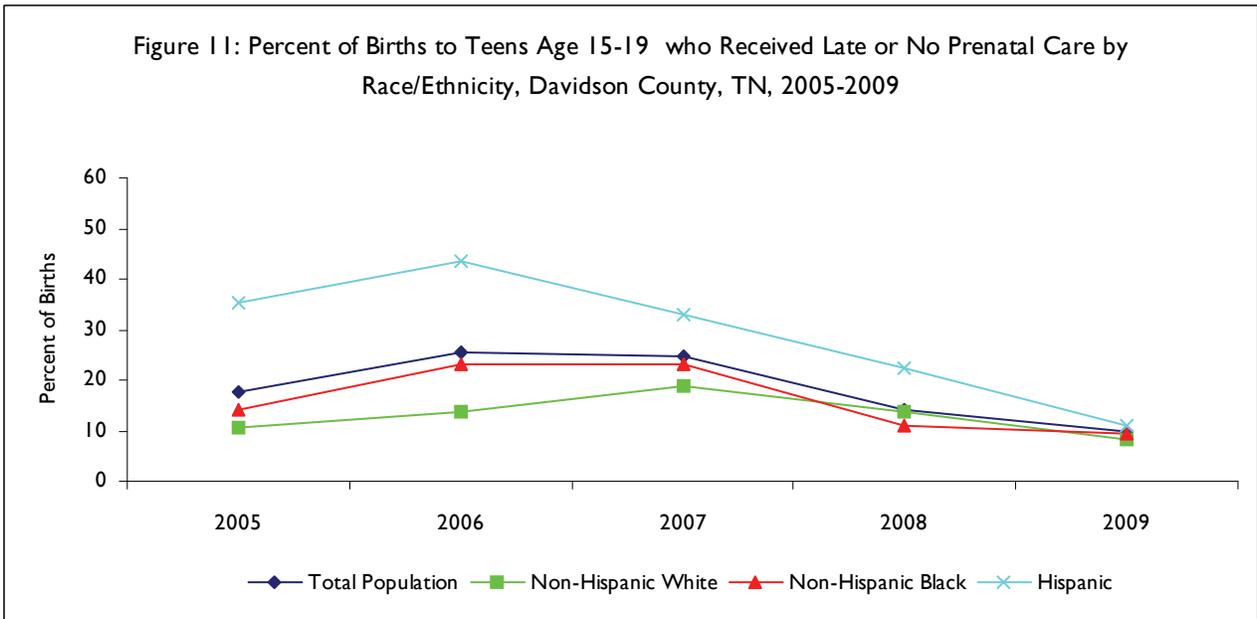
When prenatal care is examined over time, the number of women receiving late or no prenatal care has been decreasing since 2007. In general non-Hispanic blacks and Hispanics (or women of other races), have the greatest percentage of females receiving late or no prenatal care. Non-Hispanic white women have the lowest percentages.



Late or No Prenatal Care among Teens

In 2009, 9.7% of teens received no prenatal care or did not enter prenatal care until the third trimester. Hispanics teens had a higher percentage of births among mothers with late or no prenatal care compared to non-Hispanic whites and non-Hispanic black teens. The respective percentages for 2009 were 11%, 8.4%, and 9.6%. (Table 14, Appendix)

In Davidson County the percentages of births to teens who receive late or no prenatal care have been declining since 2006. Hispanic teens have had the highest percentages receiving late or no prenatal care compared to other racial/ethnic groups, but have also shown the most drastic improvements. (Figure 11)

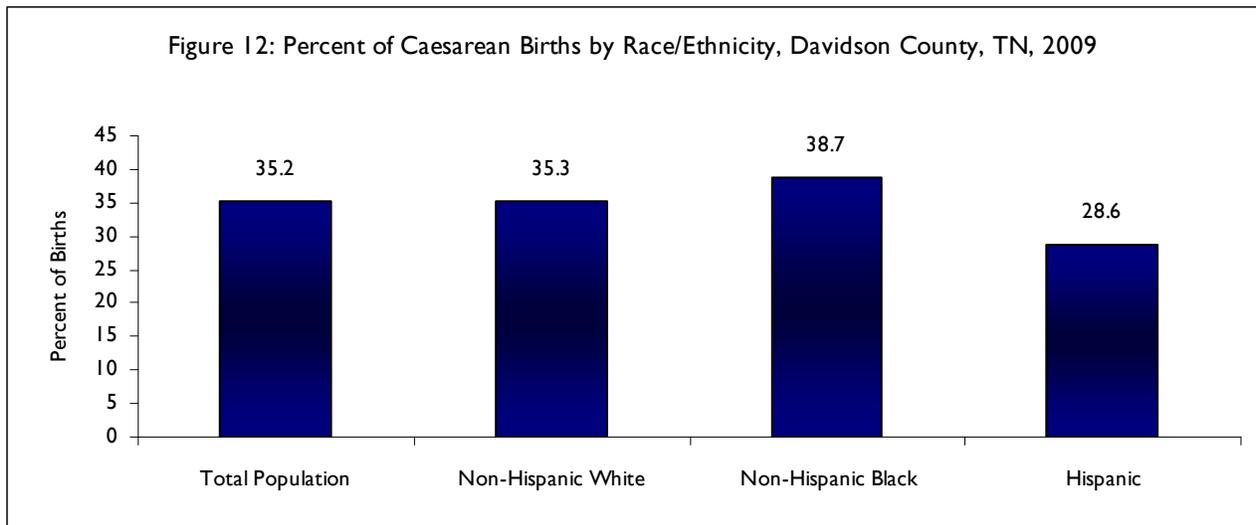


BIRTH OUTCOMES

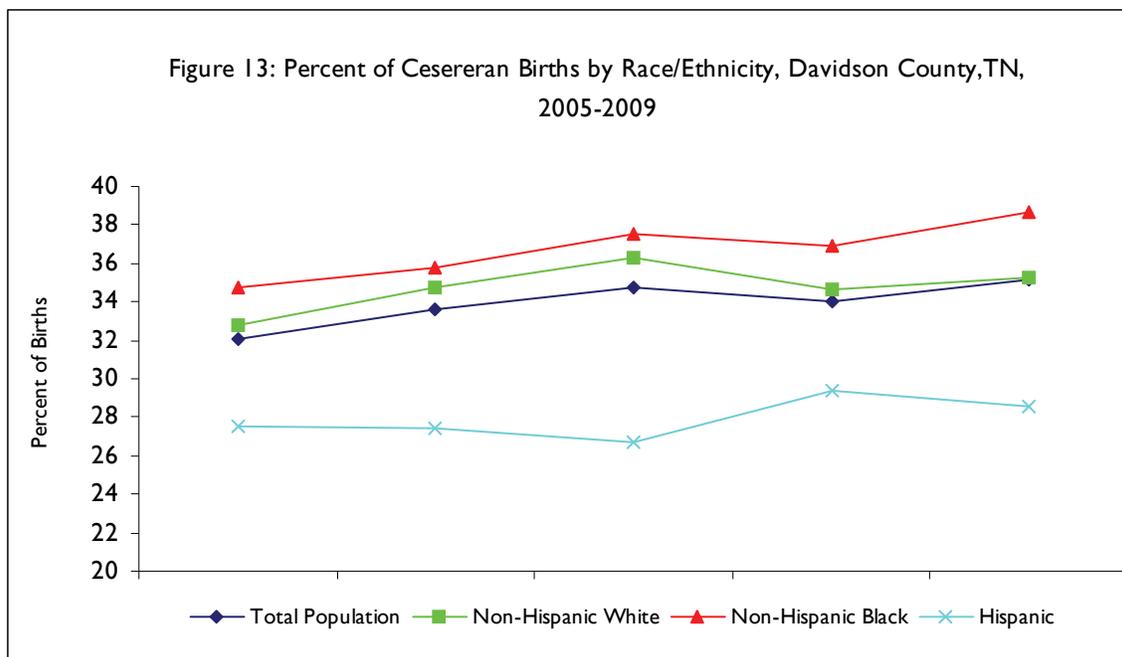
Caesarean Births

Caesarean section is one of the most commonly performed surgical operations and is now a worldwide trend. There has been much debate as to what circumstances are imperative for caesarean births versus vaginal births. The rising numbers of caesarean deliveries suggest that in many cases the operation may be without medical indications e.g. request by a mother or advice of practitioner without a clear medical reason. Mothers who undergo caesarean deliveries without clear medical indication are at increased risk for several adverse outcomes such as maternal death, infections, blood transfusion, or hysterectomy.²³ Neonatal deaths are usually low, but do persist and are more prevalent with caesarean births compared to vaginal births. Healthy People 2010 objectives aim to decrease the number of caesarean births for first time mothers to 15% and to 63% for women who have had a prior caesarean birth.

In 2009, 35.2% (3,445) of the births in Davidson County were by cesarean delivery. Comparing the number of women with cesarean births by race/ethnicity indicates that non-Hispanic black females had the highest rates of cesarean births, Hispanic women had the lowest rates of cesarean births, and non-Hispanic white women had rates that are similar to that of the general population (Figure 12). Women age 40+ had the highest number of cesarean births (55%) compared to women age 30-39 (41.4%) and 20-29 (31.6%). (Table 15, Appendix)



Since 2005, the number of caesarean births in Davidson County has been on the rise, steadily increasing by 1-2%. The percent of cesarean births among non-Hispanic blacks and non-Hispanic whites has also increased while the percent of cesarean births among Hispanic women is declining. (Figure 13)



Preterm Births

Preterm birth is defined as birth of an infant before 37 weeks of gestation or three weeks before the due date. Babies born preterm are often born with low birth weight. Low birth weight is defined as less than 2500 grams or 5 ½ pounds and very low birth weight (less common) is defined as less than 1500 grams or 3 1/3 pounds. Research indicates that death during the neonatal period is nearly 40 times more likely to occur among low birth weight infants than infants of normal weight.²⁴

While the exact causes of preterm birth and low birth weight are unknown, risk factors include previous preterm birth, socioeconomic status, smoking, and medical complications such as preeclampsia and fetal distress. Preterm and low birth weight births also occur more often among some racial/ethnic groups. For example, non-Hispanic black women are at a greater risk for delivering preterm and low birth weight babies compared to non-Hispanic whites and Hispanic women.²⁵

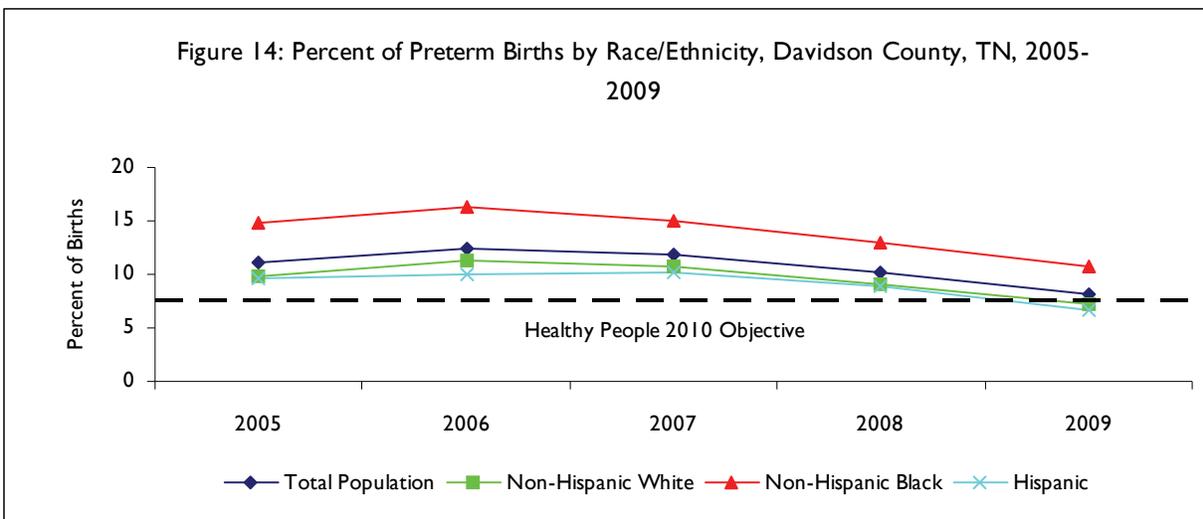
As depicted in Table 9, slightly over 9% of births were low birth weight births. Non-Hispanic blacks had a slightly higher percentage of preterm births compared to non-Hispanic whites. Non-Hispanic blacks had a greater number of low birth weight births and very low birth weight births compared to non-Hispanic whites and Hispanics.

Table 9: Percent of Preterm, Low Birth and Very Low Birth Weight Births by Race/Ethnicity, Davidson County, TN, 2009

	Total Population		Non-Hispanic White		Non-Hispanic Black		Hispanic	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Preterm	800	8.2	332	7.2	321	10.7	111	6.7
Low Birth Weight	885	9.1	352	7.6	380	12.6	109	6.6
Very Low Birth Weight	152	1.6	53	1.1	80	2.7	14	0.8

During 2009, 8.2% of infants born in Davidson County were premature. When examined by race/ethnicity, 10.7% of non-Hispanic black infants were premature compared to 7.2% of non-Hispanic white infants, and 6.7% of Hispanic infants.

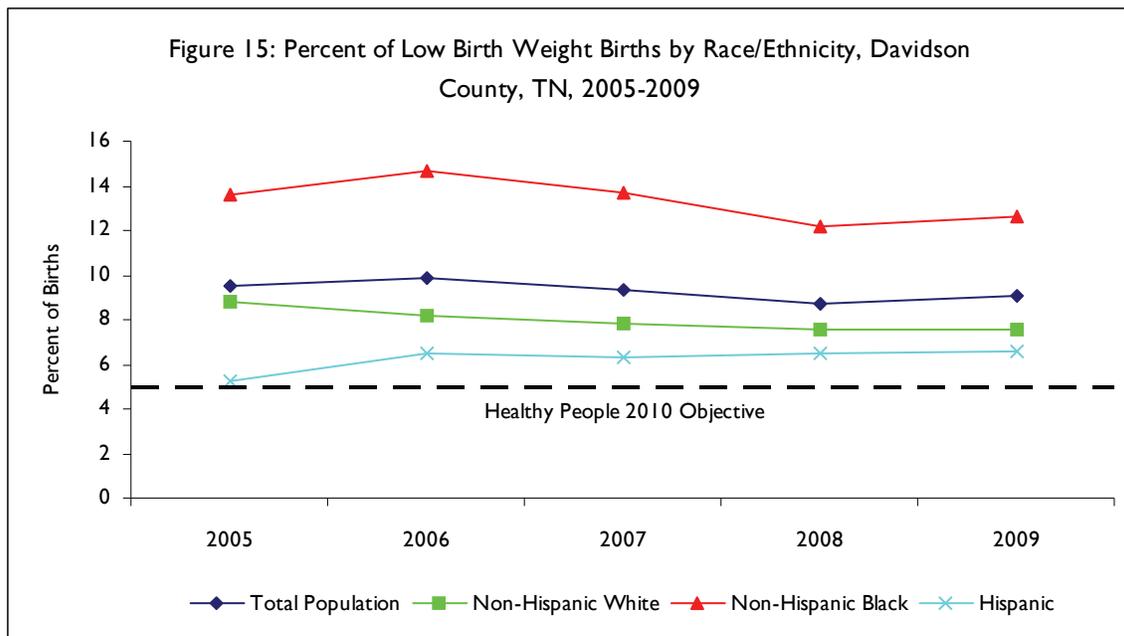
An examination of preterm births through time can be found in Figure 14. Non-Hispanic blacks consistently had the highest percentage of preterm births; Hispanics had the lowest percentage of preterm births. Non-Hispanic white women had percentages that are similar to Hispanics but are slightly higher. As depicted in figure 14, the percentages of preterm births peaked in from 2005-2006 for all races and have been decreasing since, with the exception of Hispanics. Hispanic percentages of preterm births slightly increased from 2005-2007, before decreasing in 2008. The Healthy People 2010 objective is to reduce the percentage of preterm births to 7.6%. Davidson County as whole fell short of meeting the 2010 goal by 7.9%. Non-Hispanic blacks fell short of the goal by 40.8%. Non-Hispanic whites exceeded the goal by 5.2% and Hispanics exceeded the goal by 11.8%.



Low Weight Births

During 2009 in Davidson County 9.1% of all live births weighed less than 2500 grams. Both nationally and locally there has been little change in the proportion of low birth weight infants over the past few years and the “black-white” disparity gap has remained fairly constant.

Overall, between 8 and 10 percent of births in Davidson County are to babies weighing less than 2500 grams. When examined by race, Davidson County closely mimics the national trend where the percentage of non-Hispanic black infants hovers between 13 and 16 percent. The percentage of non-Hispanic black babies born less than 2500 grams hovers between 12 and 15 percent and between 7 and 9 percent for non-Hispanic whites. For Hispanics, the proportion is smaller with only 5 to 7 percent of babies born weighing less than 2500 grams. The Healthy People 2010 objective or low birth weight is to reduce the percentage of births weighing less than 2500 grams to 5%. As of 2009 all racial/ethnic groups fell short of this goal, a clear indication that much progress is needed to reduce low birth weight births in Davidson County.



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APPENDIX

Table 10: Number of Births, General and Age-Specific Fertility Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Age, Davidson County, TN**

Year	Total Population					Non-Hispanic White				
	Reproductive Age		Teens			Reproductive Age		Teens		
	All	15 - 44	10-14	15 - 19	10-19	All	15 - 44	10-14	15 - 19	10-19
	Number					Number				
2009	9,774	9,742	12	866	878	4,641	4,630	2	237	239
2008	10,100	10,064	14	1,033	1,047	4,700	4,690	2	280	282
2007	9,991	9,970	15	1,028	1,043	4,583	4,578	2	255	257
2006	9,966	9,928	22	960	982	4,662	4,647	4	299	303
2005	9,409	9,370	23	1,020	1,043	4,475	4,464	3	326	329
	Fertility Rate**					Fertility Rate**				
2009	66.6	66.3	0.7	46.1	24.9	54.7	54.6	**	25.7	13.8
2008	77	76.8	0.8	51.8	27.8	63.1	63	**	27.2	14.7
2007	74.8	74.6	0.8	50.7	26.6	60.4	60.4	**	24.9	13.8
2006	80.5	80.2	1.3	52.3	27.5	66.7	66.5	**	31.6	16.8
2005	78.5	78.2	1.4	71.7	34	64.7	64.6	**	44.1	10.7
	Non-Hispanic Black					Hispanics				
	Reproductive Age		Teens			Reproductive Age		Teens		
Year	All	15 - 44	10-14	15 - 19	10-19	All	15 - 44	10-14	15 - 19	10-19
	Number					Number				
2009	3,004	2,992	9	428	437	1,657	1,654	1	181	182
2008	3,092	3,075	10	498	508	1,876	1,869	2	232	234
2007	2,997	2,986	8	501	509	2,008	2,003	5	251	256
2006	2,942	2,925	13	403	416	1,949	1,944	5	238	243
2005	2,842	2,823	16	472	488	1,722	1,714	4	206	210
	Fertility Rate**					Fertility Rate**				
2009	68.8	68.6	**	57.9	33.4	149	148.8	**	158.8	59.3
2008	74	73.6	**	65	36.2	206	205.2	**	173.4	79
2007	70.2	69.9	**	64	34.6	227.5	227	**	225.1	106.1
2006	73.6	73.2	2.1	56.5	31.2	221.3	242.8	**	252.9	101.8
2005	75.9	75.4	2.7	41.8	41.8	218.2	217.2	**	376.6	119.3

** Fertility Rates not calculated when the number of births is less than 10

**Table 11: Number and Percent of non-Marital Births
by Race/Ethnicity and Age, Davidson County, TN 2005-2009**

Year	Total Population							Non-Hispanic White						
	Reproductive Age		Teens		Older Women			Reproductive Age		Teens		Older Women		
	All	15 - 44	10-14	15 - 19	20-29	30-39	40+	All	15 - 44	10-14	15 - 19	20-29	30-39	40+
	Number							Number						
2009	4,497	4,483	12	798	2,861	778	48	1,219	1,216	2	204	809	188	16
2008	4,667	4,647	13	951	2,898	759	46	1,224	1,222	2	243	792	174	13
2007	4,637	4,622	15	920	2,971	686	45	1,249	1,247	2	212	824	186	25
2006	4,449	4,424	22	812	2,914	658	43	1,217	1,211	4	230	798	174	11
2005	4,248	4,224	23	903	2,668	622	32	1,188	1,184	3	270	730	168	17
	Percent of Live Births							Percent of Live Births						
2009	46	46	100	92.1	54.3	23	19.7	26.3	26.3	*	86.1	34.8	9	12.1
2008	46.2	46.2	92.9	92.1	53.4	22.3	21.2	26	39.7	*	86.8	34.1	8.9	9.8
2007	46.4	46.4	100	89.5	52.9	22	21.1	27.3	27.2	*	83.1	34.7	10.2	19.4
2006	44.5	44.6	100	84.6	52.2	20.5	21.2	26.1	26.1	*	76.9	34.1	9.2	9.4
2005	45.1	45.1	100	88.5	51.5	20.8	16.1	26.5	26.5	*	82.8	32.9	9.4	12.1
Year	Non-Hispanic Black							Hispanic						
	Reproductive Age		Teens		Older Women			Reproductive Age		Teens		Older Women		
	All	15 - 44	10-14	15 - 19	20-29	30-39	40+	All	15 - 44	10-14	15 - 19	20-29	30-39	40+
	Number							Number						
2009	2,214	2,205	9	420	1,398	367	20	967	965	1	158	603	195	10
2008	2,228	2,216	9	490	1,384	326	19	1,110	1,105	2	198	661	237	12
2007	2,153	2,145	8	495	1,377	264	9	1,134	1,129	5	196	708	215	10
2006	2,053	2,039	13	382	1,375	266	17	1,086	1,081	5	182	693	195	11
2005	2,009	1,993	16	455	1,265	263	10	976	972	4	165	628	176	3
	Percent of Live Births							Percent of Live Births						
2009	73.7	73.7	*	98.1	79.4	49.3	32.3	58.4	58.3	*	87.3	61	42.6	34.5
2008	72.1	72.1	*	98.4	76.5	45	40.4	59.2	59.1	*	85.3	59.8	46.5	52.2
2007	71.8	71.8	*	98.8	75.4	42.2	*	56.5	56.4	*	78.1	58.2	42.2	38.5
2006	69.8	69.7	100	94.8	76	39.7	36.2	55.7	55.6	*	76.5	56.2	43.8	40.7
2005	70.7	70.6	100	96.4	74.5	41.9	33.3	56.7	56.7	*	80.1	57.6	43.5	*

* Percentage not calculated when the number of births is less than 10

Table 12: Number and Percent of Births to Women who Smoked During Pregnancy by Race/Ethnicity and Age, Davidson County, TN 2005-2009

	Total Population			Non-Hispanic White			Non-Hispanic Black			Hispanic		
	Reproductive Age		Teens									
	Total	15 - 44	15 - 19	Total	15 - 44	15 - 19	Total	15 - 44	15 - 19	Total	15 - 44	15 - 19
Year	Number			Number			Number			Number		
2009	1,022	1,020	87	651	650	52	332	332	32	24	24	3
2008	1,139	1,136	127	744	744	81	338	337	36	40	38	9
2007	1,174	1,173	132	780	779	83	338	338	41	35	35	4
2006	1,198	1,193	149	805	801	106	332	332	35	41	41	4
2005	1,199	1,194	172	836	832	119	316	316	47	34	33	5
Year	Percent Live Births											
2009	10.5	10.5	10	14	14	21.9	11.1	11.1	7.5	1.4	1.5	*
2008	11.3	11.3	12.3	15.8	15.9	28.9	10.9	11	7.2	2.1	2	*
2007	11.8	11.8	12.8	17	17	32.5	11.3	11.3	8.2	1.7	1.7	*
2006	12	12	15.5	17.3	17.2	35.5	11.3	11.4	8.7	2.1	2.1	*
2005	12.7	12.7	16.9	18.7	18.6	36.5	11.1	11.2	10	2	1.9	*

* Percentage not calculated when the number of births is less than 10

Table 13: Number and Percent of Births to Women who Entered Prenatal Care during the First Trimester of Pregnancy by Race/Ethnicity and Age, Davidson County, TN 2005-2009

Year	Total Population							Non-Hispanic White						
	Reproductive Age		Teens		Older Women			Reproductive Age		Teens		Older Women		
	All	15 - 44	10-14	15 - 19	20-29	30-39	40+	All	15 - 44	10-14	15 - 19	20-29	30-39	40+
Number							Number							
2009	5,448	5,434	3	356	2,808	2140	141	3,048	3,041	1	123	1439	1399	86
2008	5,268	5,255	3	385	2,730	2023	127	2,961	2,954	1	140	1387	1349	84
2007	5,385	5,382	1	409	2,926	1924	125	2,965	2,963	0	126	1470	1278	91
2006	5,356	5,346	4	367	2,850	2028	107	3,061	3,055	1	148	1455	1381	76
2005	4,990	4,977	4	391	2,626	1841	128	2,837	2,832	0	153	1351	1234	99
Percent of Live Births							Percent of Live Births							
2009	55.8	55.8	*	41.1	53.3	63.4	57.8	65.7	65.7	*	51.9	61.9	72	65.2
2008	52.2	52.2	*	37.3	50.3	59.5	58.5	63	63	*	50	59.7	68.8	63.6
2007	53.9	54	*	39.8	52.1	61.6	57.9	64.7	64.7	*	49.4	61.9	70.1	70.5
2006	53.7	53.8	*	38.2	51.1	63.3	52.7	65.7	65.7	*	49.5	62.1	72.7	65
2005	53	53.1	*	38.3	50.7	61.7	64.3	63.4	63.4	*	46.9	60.8	69.3	70.7
Year	Non-Hispanic Black							Hispanic						
	Reproductive Age		Teens		Older Women			Reproductive Age		Teens		Older Women		
	All	15 - 44	10-14	15 - 19	20-29	30-39	40+	All	15 - 44	10-14	15 - 19	20-29	30-39	40+
Number							Number							
2009	1,565	1,563	1	170	947	415	32	583	581	1	57	323	192	10
2008	1,495	1,498	2	179	899	390	25	605	605	0	63	363	170	9
2007	1572	1572	0	215	986	355	16	648	647	1	60	381	200	6
2006	1,471	1,468	2	164	912	372	21	605	604	1	50	385	162	7
2005	1,429	1,424	3	195	864	352	15	511	508	1	36	317	149	8
Percent of Live Births							Percent of Live Births							
2009	52.1	52.2	*	39.7	53.8	55.8	51.6	35.2	35.1	*	31.5	32.7	41.9	34.5
2008	48.4	48.7	*	35.9	49.7	53.9	53.2	32.2	32.4	*	27.2	32.8	33.3	*
2007	52.5	52.6	*	42.9	54	56.8	43.2	32.3	32.3	*	23.9	31.3	39.3	*
2006	50	50.2	*	40.7	50.4	55.5	44.7	31	31.1	*	21	31.2	36.4	*
2005	50.3	50.4	*	41.3	50.9	56.1	50	29.7	29.6	*	17.5	29.1	36.8	*

* Percentage not calculated when the number of births is less than 10

Table 14: Number and Percent of Births to Women who Received Late (Third Trimester) or No Prenatal Care by Race/Ethnicity and Age, Davidson County, TN 2005-2009

Year	Total Population							Non-Hispanic White						
	Reproductive Age		Teens		Older Women			Reproductive Age		Teens		Older Women		
	All	15 - 44	10-14	15 - 19	20-29	30-39	40+	All	15 - 44	10-14	15 - 19	20-29	30-39	40+
Number							Number							
2009	637	635	2	84	382	163	6	182	182	0	20	109	51	2
2008	1,039	1,031	5	148	590	273	23	320	318	1	38	184	86	11
2007	1,716	1,709	5	255	977	438	41	595	593	1	48	322	206	18
2006	1,765	1,755	5	245	1,020	454	41	584	581	1	41	308	215	19
2005	1,015	1,010	3	178	593	221	20	254	254	0	35	149	64	6
Percent of Live Births							Percent of Live Births							
2009	6.5	6.5	*	9.7	7.2	4.8	*	3.9	3.9	*	8.4	4.7	2.6	*
2008	10.3	10.2	*	14.3	10.9	8	10.6	6.8	6.8	*	13.6	7.9	4.4	8.3
2007	17.2	17.1	*	24.8	17.4	14	19.2	13	13	*	18.8	13.6	11.3	14.0
2006	17.7	17.7	*	25.5	18.3	14.2	20.2	12.5	12.5	*	13.7	13.1	11.3	16.2
2005	10.8	10.8	*	17.5	11.5	7.4	10	5.7	5.7	*	10.7	6.7	3.6	*
Year	Non-Hispanic Black							Hispanic						
	Reproductive Age		Teens		Older Women			Reproductive Age		Teens		Older Women		
	All	15 - 44	10-14	15 - 19	20-29	30-39	40+	All	15 - 44	10-14	15 - 19	20-29	30-39	40+
Number							Number							
2009	227	225	2	41	130	53	1	191	191	0	20	125	43	3
2008	329	324	4	54	184	81	6	345	344	0	52	201	88	4
2007	537	533	3	116	306	103	9	510	509	1	83	310	106	10
2006	579	573	4	93	355	114	13	557	557	0	104	334	113	6
2005	342	339	3	67	196	72	4	388	387	0	73	238	74	3
Percent of Live Births							Percent of Live Births							
2009	7.6	7.5	*	9.6	7.4	7.1	*	11.5	11.5	*	11	12.7	9.4	*
2008	10.6	10.5	*	10.8	10.2	11.2	*	18.4	18.4	*	22.4	18.2	17.3	*
2007	17.9	17.8	*	23.2	16.8	16.5	*	25.4	25.4	*	33.1	25.5	20.8	38.5
2006	19.7	19.6	*	23.1	19.6	17	27.7	28.6	28.7	*	43.7	27.1	25.4	*
2005	12	12	*	14.2	11.5	11.5	*	22.5	22.6	*	35.4	21.8	18.3	*

* Percentage not calculated when the number of births is less than 10

Table 15: Number and Percent of Births to Women who delivered via Cesarean by Race/Ethnicity and Age, Davidson County, TN, 2005-2009

Year	Total Population						Non-Hispanic White					
	Reproductive Age						Reproductive Age					
	All	15 -44	10-19	20-29	30-39	40+	All	15-44	10-19	20-29	30-39	40+
Number						Number						
2009	3,445	3,428	246	1668	1,397	134	1636	1,630	67	695	803	71
2008	3,437	3,421	249	1746	1,336	106	1628	1,621	66	722	778	62
2007	3,464	3,458	272	1842	1,255	95	1664	1,661	77	793	735	59
2006	3,348	3,336	258	1699	1,295	96	1618	1,611	76	723	766	53
2005	3,023	3,009	259	1545	1,124	95	1466	1,459	84	653	657	72
Percent of Live Births						Percent of Live Births						
2009	35.2	35.2	28	31.6	41.4	54.9	35.3	35.2	28	29.9	41.3	53.8
2008	34	34	23.8	32.2	39.3	48.8	34.6	34.6	23.4	31.1	39.7	47
2007	34.7	34.7	26.1	32.8	40.2	44.6	36.3	36.3	30	33.4	40.3	45.7
2006	33.6	33.6	26.3	30.5	40.4	47.3	34.7	34.7	25.1	30.9	40.3	45.3
2005	32.1	32.1	24.8	29.8	37.7	47.7	32.8	32.7	25.5	29.4	36.9	51.4
Year	Non-Hispanic Black						Hispanic					
	Reproductive Age						Reproductive Age					
	All	15 - 44	10-19	20-29	30-39	40+	All	15 - 44	10-19	20-29	30-39	40+
Number						Number						
2009	1,163	1,159	138	655	335	35	474	471	37	252	171	14
2008	1,141	1,136	146	665	302	28	552	549	32	320	187	13
2007	1123	1120	150	674	281	18	536	536	41	311	178	6
2006	1,053	1,050	126	605	296	26	535	534	47	317	158	13
2005	987	982	138	569	266	14	473	471	33	287	147	6
Percent of Live Births						Percent of Live Births						
2009	38.7	38.7	31.6	37.2	45	56.5	28.6	28.5	20.3	25.5	37.3	48.3
2008	36.9	36.9	28.7	36.7	41.7	59.6	29.4	29.4	13.7	28.9	36.7	56.5
2007	37.5	37.5	29.5	36.9	45	48.6	26.7	26.8	16	25.6	35	*
2006	35.8	35.9	30.3	33.4	44.2	55.3	27.4	27.5	19.3	25.7	35.5	48.1
2005	34.7	34.8	28.3	33.5	42.4	46.7	27.5	27.5	15.7	26.3	36.3	*

* Percentage not calculated when the number of births is less than 10

Table 16: Number and Percent of Preterm Births by Race/Ethnicity and Age, Davidson County, TN, 2005-2009

Year	Total Population							Non-Hispanic White						
	All	Reproductive Age		Older Women			All	Reproductive Age		Older Women				
		15 - 44	10-19	15 - 19	20-29	30-39		40+	15 - 44	10-19	15 - 19	20-29	30-39	40+
Number							Number							
2009	800	796	83	82	401	288	28	332	331	22	21	153	151	6
2008	1,037	1,027	122	118	513	372	30	427	422	27	26	191	188	21
2007	1,191	1,188	133	130	648	388	22	489	488	28	27	241	211	9
2006	1,244	1,238	145	141	672	396	31	526	523	41	39	263	203	19
2005	1,042	1,035	118	114	607	302	15	437	435	28	28	246	154	9
Percent of Live Births							Percent of Live Births							
2009	8.2	8.2	9.5	9.5	7.6	8.5	11.5	7.2	7.1	9.2	8.9	6.6	7.8	*
2008	10.3	10.2	11.7	11.4	9.5	10.9	13.8	9.1	9	9.6	9.3	8.2	9.6	15.9
2007	11.9	11.9	12.8	12.6	11.5	12.4	10.3	10.7	10.7	10.9	10.6	10.1	11.6	*
2006	12.5	12.5	14.8	14.7	12	12.4	15.3	11.3	11.3	13.5	13	11.2	10.7	16.2
2005	11.1	11	11.3	11.2	11.7	10.1	7.5	9.8	9.7	8.5	8.6	11.1	8.6	*
Year	Non-Hispanic Black							Hispanic						
	All	Reproductive Age		Older Women			All	Reproductive Age		Older Women				
		15 - 44	10-19	15 - 19	20-29	30-39		40+	15 - 44	10-19	15 - 19	20-29	30-39	40+
Number							Number							
2009	321	320	44	44	174	92	11	111	110	13	13	62	31	5
2008	401	397	69	66	215	111	6	167	166	24	24	89	52	2
2007	447	446	81	80	271	90	5	205	204	19	18	117	67	2
2006	477	477	72	72	278	121	6	196	194	30	28	109	53	4
2005	420	415	69	65	241	104	6	166	166	21	21	109	36	0
Percent of Live Births							Percent of Live Births							
2009	10.7	10.7	10.1	10.3	9.9	12.4	17.7	6.7	6.7	7.1	7.2	6.3	6.8	*
2008	13	12.9	13.6	13.3	11.9	15.3	*	8.9	8.9	10.3	10.3	8	10.2	*
2007	14.9	14.9	15.9	16	14.8	14.4	*	10.2	10.2	7.4	7.2	9.6	13.2	*
2006	16.2	16.3	17.3	17.9	15.4	18.1	*	10.1	10	12.3	11.8	8.8	11.9	*
2005	14.8	14.7	14.1	13.8	14.2	16.6	*	9.6	9.7	10	10.2	10	8.9	*

* Percentage not calculated when the number of births is less than 10

Table 17: Number and Percent of Low Weight Births by Race/Ethnicity and Age, Davidson County, TN, 2005-2009

Year	Total Population							Non-Hispanic White						
	Reproductive Age		Teens		Older Women			Reproductive Age		Teens		Older Women		
	All	15 - 44	10-19	15 - 19	20-29	30-39	40+	All	15 - 44	10-19	15 - 19	20-29	30-39	40+
Number							Number							
2009	885	883	101	100	464	288	32	352	351	27	26	171	140	14
2008	881	872	98	96	473	281	29	354	350	17	17	178	142	17
2007	933	932	122	121	489	302	20	359	359	24	24	171	157	7
2006	981	974	113	111	549	284	35	381	376	24	22	198	141	18
2005	893	889	107	104	491	275	20	392	389	30	28	210	137	15
Percent of Live Births							Percent of Live Births							
2009	9.1	9.1	11.4	11.5	8.8	8.5	13.1	7.6	7.6	11.3	11	7.4	7.2	10.6
2008	8.7	8.7	9.4	9.3	8.7	8.3	13.4	7.5	7.5	6	6.1	7.7	7.2	12.9
2007	9.3	9.3	11.7	11.8	8.7	9.7	9.4	7.8	7.8	9.3	9.4	7.2	8.6	*
2006	9.8	9.8	11.5	11.6	9.8	8.9	17.2	8.2	8.1	7.9	7.4	8.5	7.4	15.4
2005	9	9.5	10.3	10.2	9.5	9.2	10.1	8.8	8.7	9.1	8.6	9.5	7.7	10.7
Year	Non-Hispanic Black							Hispanic						
	Reproductive Age		Teens		Older Women			Reproductive Age		Teens		Older Women		
	All	15 - 44	10-19	15 - 19	20-29	30-39	40+	All	15 - 44	10-19	15 - 19	20-29	30-39	40+
Number							Number							
2009	380	380	56	56	216	97	11	109	109	13	13	63	30	3
2008	376	373	63	61	214	90	9	122	120	16	16	68	36	2
2007	410	410	77	77	236	91	6	126	125	17	16	67	38	4
2006	432	431	63	63	256	103	10	127	127	23	23	72	27	5
2005	386	385	62	61	216	105	3	91	91	15	15	53	23	0
Percent of Live Births							Percent of Live Births							
2009	12.6	12.7	12.8	13.1	12.3	13	17.7	6.6	6.6	7.1	7.2	6.4	6.6	*
2008	12.2	12.1	12.4	12.2	11.8	12.4	*	6.5	6.4	6.8	6.9	6.1	7.1	*
2007	13.7	13.7	15.1	15.4	12.9	14.6	*	6.3	6.2	6.6	6.4	5.5	7.5	*
2006	14.7	14.7	15.1	15.6	14.2	15.4	21.3	6.5	6.5	9.5	9.7	5.8	6.1	*
2005	13.6	13.6	12.7	12.9	12.7	16.7	*	5.3	5.3	7.1	7.3	4.9	5.7	*

* Percentage not calculated when the number of births is less than 10

Table 18: Number and Percent of Very Low Weight Births by Race/Ethnicity and Age, Davidson County, TN, 2005-2009

Year	Total Population							Non-Hispanic White						
	Reproductive Age		Teens		Older Women			Reproductive Age		Teens		Older Women		
	All	15 - 44	10-19	15 - 19	20-29	30-39	40+	All	15 - 44	10-19	15 - 19	20-29	30-39	40+
Number							Number							
2009	152	151	22	22	71	52	7	53	53	8	8	17	25	3
2008	154	151	19	18	76	53	4	50	50	2	2	30	16	2
2007	174	174	21	21	89	59	5	66	66	3	3	29	33	1
2006	178	177	20	19	89	64	5	67	66	3	2	33	29	2
2005	181	180	18	18	102	60	0	58	57	5	5	28	24	0
Percent of Live Births							Percent of Live Births							
2009	1.6	1.5	2.5	2.5	1.3	1.5	*	1.1	1.1	*	*	0.7	1.3	*
2008	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.6	*	1.1	1.1	*	*	1.3	0.8	*
2007	1.7	1.7	2	2	1.6	1.9	*	1.4	1.4	*	*	1.2	1.8	*
2006	1.8	1.8	2	2	1.6	2	*	1.4	1.4	*	*	1.4	1.5	*
2005	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.8	2	2	*	1.3	1.3	*	*	1.3	1.3	*
Year	Non-Hispanic Black							Hispanic						
	Reproductive Age		Teens		Older Women			Reproductive Age		Teens		Older Women		
	All	15 - 44	10-19	15 - 19	20-29	30-39	40+	All	15 - 44	10-19	15 - 19	20-29	30-39	40+
Number							Number							
2009	80	80	13	13	45	21	1	14	14	1	1	6	5	2
2008	84	82	17	16	36	28	2	15	14	0	0	9	5	0
2007	83	83	14	14	48	19	2	17	17	4	4	8	4	1
2006	86	86	14	14	41	28	3	22	22	3	3	13	6	0
2005	95	95	12	12	56	27	0	25	25	1	1	16	8	0
Percent of Live Births							Percent of Live Births							
2009	2.7	2.7	3	3	2.6	2.8	*	0.8	0.8	*	*	*	*	*
2008	2.7	2.7	3.3	0.3	2	3.9	*	0.8	0.7	*	*	*	*	*
2007	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.6	3	*	0.8	0.8	*	*	*	*	*
2006	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.5	2.3	4.2	*	1.1	1.1	*	*	1.1	*	*
2005	3.3	3.4	2.5	2.5	3.3	4.3	*	1.5	1.5	*	*	1.5	*	*

* Percentage not calculated when the number of births is less than 10

Table 19: Number* and Percent* of Births to Women with Gonorrhea by Race/Ethnicity and Age, Davidson County, TN, 2009**

Gonorrhea													
Total Population							Non-Hispanic White						
Total	15 -44	10 - 14	15-19	20-29	30-39	40+	Total	15 -44	10 - 14	15-19	20-29	30-39	40+
34 (0.3%)	34 (0.3%)	0	9	19 (0.4%)	16 (0.5%)	0	7	7	0	1	4	2	0
Non-Hispanic Black							Hispanic						
Total	15 -44	10 - 14	15-19	20-29	30-39	40+	Total	15 -44	10 - 14	15-19	20-29	30-39	40+
26 (0.9%)	26 (0.9%)	0	7	15 (0.9%)	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*The table displays the number of live births as whole digit numbers and percentages of live births are denoted in parenthesis.

**Percentages not calculated when the number of births is less than 10.

Table 20: Number* and Percent* of Births to Women with Herpes Simplex Virus (HSV) by Race/Ethnicity and Age, Davidson County, TN, 2009**

Herpes Simplex Virus													
Total Population							Non-Hispanic White						
Total	15 -44	10 - 14	15-19	20-29	30-39	40+	Total	15 -44	10 - 14	15-19	20-29	30-39	40+
323 (3.3%)	323 (3.3%)	0	23 (2.7%)	162 (3.1%)	129 (3.8%)	9	153 (3.3%)	153 (3.3%)	0	6	72 (3.1%)	67 (3.4%)	8
Non-Hispanic Black							Hispanic						
Total	15 -44	10 - 14	15-19	20-29	30-39	40+	Total	15 -44	10 - 14	15-19	20-29	30-39	40+
143 (4.8%)	143 (4.8%)	0	16 (0.2%)	78 (4.4%)	49 (6.6%)	0	22 (1.3%)	18 (1.1%)	0	1	11 (1.1%)	9	1

*The table displays the number of live births as whole digit numbers and percentages of live births are denoted in parenthesis.

**Percentages not calculated when the number of births is less than 10.

Table 21: Number* and Percent* of Births to Women with Chlamydia by Race/Ethnicity and Age, Davidson County, TN, 2009**

Chlamydia													
Total Population							Non-Hispanic White						
Total	15 -44	10 - 14	15-19	20-29	30-39	40+	Total	15 -44	10 - 14	15-19	20-29	30-39	40+
194 (2%)	193 (2%)	1	54 (6.2%)	116 (2.2%)	22 (0.7%)	1	35 (0.8%)	35 (0.8%)	0	10 (4.2%)	18 (0.8%)	7	0
Non-Hispanic Black							Hispanic						
Total	15 -44	10 - 14	15-19	20-29	30-39	40+	Total	15 -44	10 - 14	15-19	20-29	30-39	40+
138 (4.6%)	137 (4.6%)	1	38 (8.9%)	87 (4.9%)	12 (1.6%)	0	19 (1.1%)	19 (1.1%)	0	6	10 (1 %)	2	1

*The table displays the number of the live births as whole digit numbers and percentages of live births are denoted in parenthesis.

**Percentages not calculated when the number of births is less than 10.

Table 22: Number* and Percent* of Births to Women with Gestational Diabetes by Race/Ethnicity and Age, Davidson County, TN, 2009**

Gestational Diabetes													
Total Population							Non-Hispanic White						
Total	15 -44	10 - 14	15-19	20-29	30-39	40+	Total	15 -44	10 - 14	15-19	20-29	30-39	40+
490 (5%)	484 (5%)	0	16 (1.8%)	194 (3.7%)	240 (7.1%)	40 (16.4%)	208 (4.5%)	207 (4.5%)	0	5	74 (3.2%)	113 (5.8%)	16 (12.1%)
Non-Hispanic Black							Hispanic						
Total	15 -44	10 - 14	15-19	20-29	30-39	40+	Total	15 -44	10 - 14	15-19	20-29	30-39	40+
140 (4.7%)	139 (4.6%)	0	7	68 (3.9%)	52 (7%)	13 (21%)	100 (6%)	99 (6%)	0	4	42 (4.3%)	49 (10.7%)	5

*The table displays the number of live births as whole digit numbers and percentages of live births are denoted in parenthesis.

**Percentages not calculated when the number of births is less than 10.

Table 23: Number* and Percent* of Births to Women with Gestational Hypertension by Race/Ethnicity and Age, Davidson County, TN, 2005-2009**

Gestational Hypertension													
Total Population							Non-Hispanic White						
Total	15 -44	10 - 14	15-19	20-29	30-39	40+	Total	15 -44	10 - 14	15-19	20-29	30-39	40+
526 (5.4%)	525 (5.4%)	0	50 (5.8%)	279 (5.3%)	178 (5.3%)	19 (7.8%)	243 (5.2%)	242 (5.2%)	0	17 (7.2%)	123 (5.3%)	96 (4.9%)	7
Non-Hispanic Black							Hispanic						
Total	15 -44	10 - 14	15-19	20-29	30-39	40+	Total	15 -44	10 - 14	15-19	20-29	30-39	40+
202 (6.7%)	202 (6.8%)	0	25 (5.8%)	110 (6.2%)	58 (7.8%)	9	67 (4.1%)	67 (4.1%)	0	8	39 (3.9%)	19 (4.1%)	1

*The table displays the number of live births as whole digit numbers and percentages of live births are denoted in parenthesis.

**Percentages not calculated when the number of births is less than 10.