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Davidson County Natality Report

Data for 2011



*Metro***Public Health***Dept*
Nashville / Davidson County
Promoting and Protecting Health

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2011 Selected Birth Highlights for Davidson County Residents

Fertility

- ▶ There were 9,601 births in 2011, resulting in a general fertility rate of 64.6 births per 1,000 females aged 15-44. The fertility rate for Hispanics was significantly higher (104.1) than non-Hispanic blacks (63.8) and non-Hispanic whites (58.8).
- ▶ The fertility rate for teens aged 15-19 was 39.9 births per 1,000. Hispanic teens had a higher rate of births (118.5) compared to non-Hispanic blacks (45.3) and non-Hispanic whites (25.2).

Demographic Profile

- ▶ Over a third (37.2%) of births were to women with an income less than \$25,000 (highest among Hispanics, at 59%). The most frequently reported level of educational attainment was a bachelor's degree, 30.8%, (highest among non-Hispanic whites, at 40.1%). The most frequently reported payment source for maternal and child health services was TennCare (Medicaid), 42.1%, (highest among Hispanics, at 65.4%).

Over a third (37.2%) of births were to women with an income less than \$25,000.

Risk Factors

- ▶ In 2011, 9.4% of women giving birth reported smoking during pregnancy. A higher percentage of non-Hispanic white mothers reported smoking during pregnancy compared to non-Hispanic blacks or Hispanics. The respective percentages were 12.1%, 10.4%, and 1.3%.

Prenatal Care

- ▶ In 2011, 54.8% 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 64.6% compared to 51.4% of non-Hispanic black women and 31.5% of Hispanic women.
- ▶ Teen mothers aged 15-19 had the lowest percentage of early prenatal care initiation (38.6%) compared to other age groups. In this age group, 38.4% of non-Hispanic black teens and 28.4% of Hispanic teens received prenatal care in the first

trimester. Slightly over 46% of non-Hispanic white teens received prenatal care in the first trimester.

Birth Outcomes

- ▶ During 2011, 8.7% of babies were born preterm (less than 37 weeks of gestation). When examined by race and ethnicity, 11.3% of non-Hispanic black babies were premature compared to 7.5% of non-Hispanic white and 7.9% of Hispanic babies.
- ▶ Less than 9% of babies (8.7%) of babies born were low birth weight in 2011 (less than 2,500 grams or 5 ½ pounds). Non-Hispanic black infants were 1.7 times more likely to be born low birth weight compared to non-Hispanic whites and 1.9 times more likely to be born low birth weight compared to Hispanics.

Non-Hispanic black infants were 1.7 times more likely to be born low birth weight compared to non-Hispanic whites and 1.9 times more likely to be born low birth weight compared to Hispanics.

Healthy People 2020

- ▶ Davidson County missed the Healthy People 2020 (HP 2020) targets for both the percent of women and teens (aged 15-19) entering prenatal care in the first trimester, and the percent of women who smoked during pregnancy, but exceeded the preterm birth target. (Table 16-Appendix)

OVERVIEW

There were 9,601 live births to Davidson County residents in 2011. This represents a 0.5% increase in the number of live births from the previous year (44 more births). Figure 1 depicts the number of births since 2007. The number of births in Davidson County steadily increased then started to decline in 2009. A similar trend is found when examining the number of births in the United States as a whole.

Nationally, the number of live births declined by approximately 1% in 2011.¹ Declines in the number of live births may be influenced by increased contraceptive use, more education and income, and/or better family planning. For example, from 1970 to 2006, the average age of first time mothers increased in the United States by more than 3% and the proportion of births to women over age 35 increased nearly eight times.²

Unintended births have been associated with delayed prenatal care, substance abuse, and poor breastfeeding (delayed or not initiated).

Figure 1: Davidson County Resident Births, 2007–2011

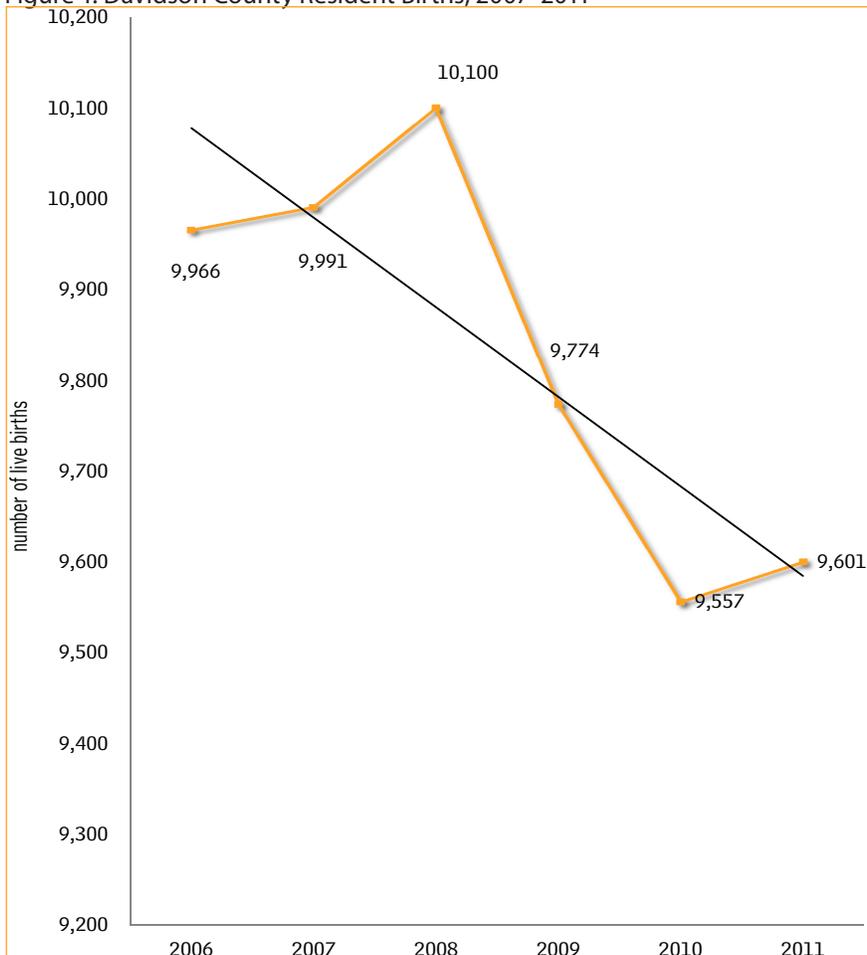


Figure 2: Fertility Rates among Women, aged 15–44, by Race/Ethnicity, Davidson County, TN, 2011

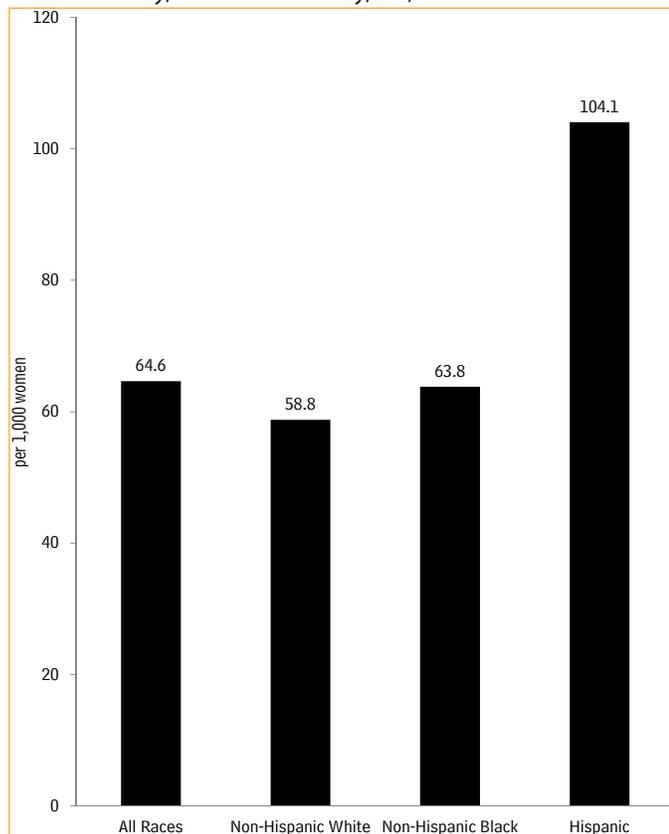
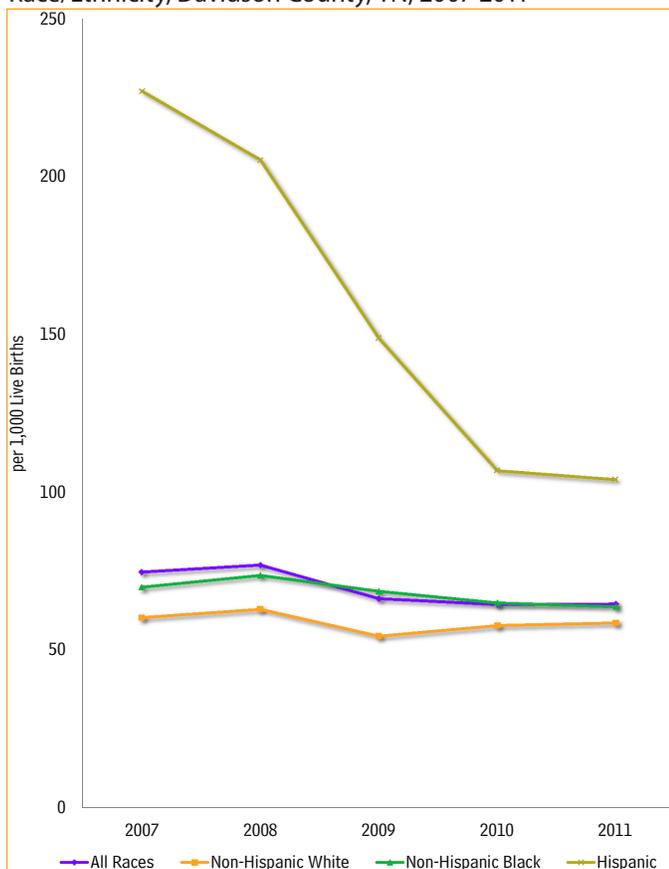


Figure 3: Fertility Rates among Women, aged 15–44, by Race/Ethnicity, Davidson County, TN, 2007-2011



While the number of live births has declined in the United States, the percentage of unintended births^a has increased slightly. In a recent report by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (Division of Vital Statistics), data from the National Survey of Family Growth indicated that 37% of births^b in the United States were unintended at the time of conception. This percentage is unchanged from the 1982 baseline (36.5%), but is slightly higher than the percentage of unintended births in 2002 (34.9%).³

Unintended births have been associated with delayed prenatal care, substance abuse, and poor breastfeeding (delayed or not initiated).³ While no local data are available at this time, the national study provides a framework for understanding the association between intentionality and less than optimal birth outcomes. Several measures highlighted throughout this report indicate improvement of birth outcomes, but Davidson County continues to lag behind the nation in critical areas and racial/ethnic disparities persist.

FERTILITY

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

The fertility rate of a population is influenced by myriad of behavioral, biological and social factors. These factors may include contraceptive use, intercourse practices, attitudes and beliefs, and access to health information and other resources.⁴ Fertility rates in a community are an important public health issue. Proper planning for future population growth ensures

^a Unintended pregnancy is defined as a pregnancy that is unwanted or mistimed. It is the most direct measure available of a woman's choice in determining the number of children she wants to have and when.

^b Includes births from 2006-2010

continuing access to public services and health-care. On the other hand, unexpected growth can negatively impact economic and environmental health, thereby leading to negative effects on a population's physical health.⁵

The overall fertility rate for the total population in 2011 was 64.6 infants per 1,000 females aged 15-44. As Figure 2 shows, Hispanics had the highest rate of births compared to other racial/ethnic groups. 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. Currently Tennessee has the second fastest growing Hispanic population in the nation, and Davidson County has one of the largest Hispanic populations in the state.⁶

Figure 3 shows the general fertility rates by race/ethnicity for the years 2007 through 2011. Overall, the fertility rate in Davidson County has varied only slightly since 2007. The rates for non-Hispanic blacks have been consistently higher than non-Hispanic whites. Fertility rates among Hispanics are declining but remain consistently higher than non-Hispanic blacks and non-Hispanic whites. (Table 8-Appendix)

Age-Specific Fertility Rates

Births to Females Aged 10-14

Adolescent females aged 10-14 contribute very few births to the overall fertility rate; however, the consequences of pregnancy for this age group are likely to be more severe than in older females.⁷ In Davidson County, there were 5 births for females aged 10-14, the lowest number of births since 2007. Racial/ethnic differences in the birth rate among teens aged 10-14 were not analyzed due to low rates of births.

Births to Females Aged 15-19

In 2011, there were 39.9 live births per 1,000 females aged 15-19. There was a significant difference in the birth rate among Hispanic teens compared to non-Hispanic whites and non-Hispanic blacks.

Figure 4: Fertility Rates among Women, aged 15–19, by Race/Ethnicity, Davidson County, TN, 2011

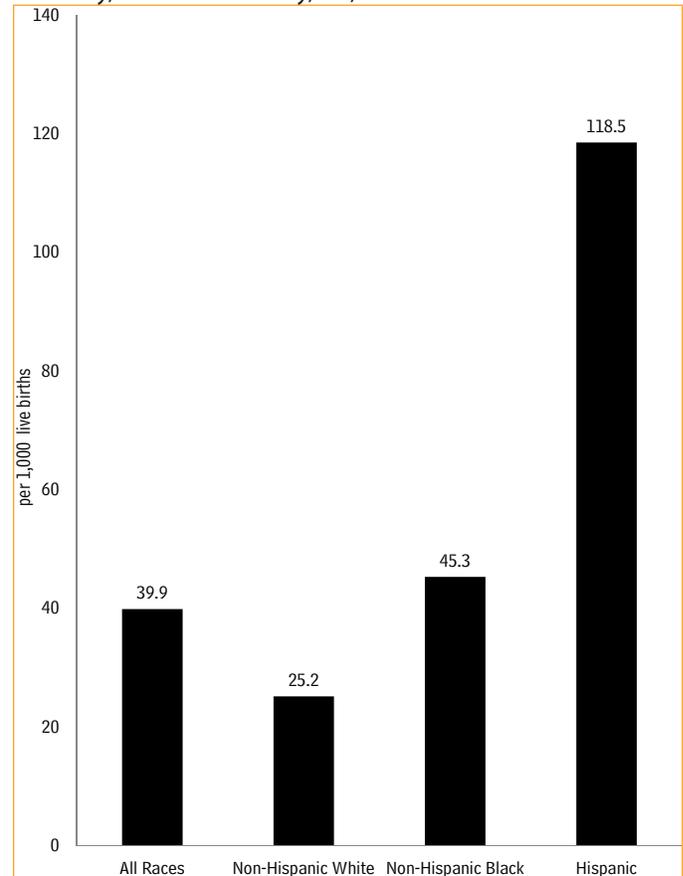
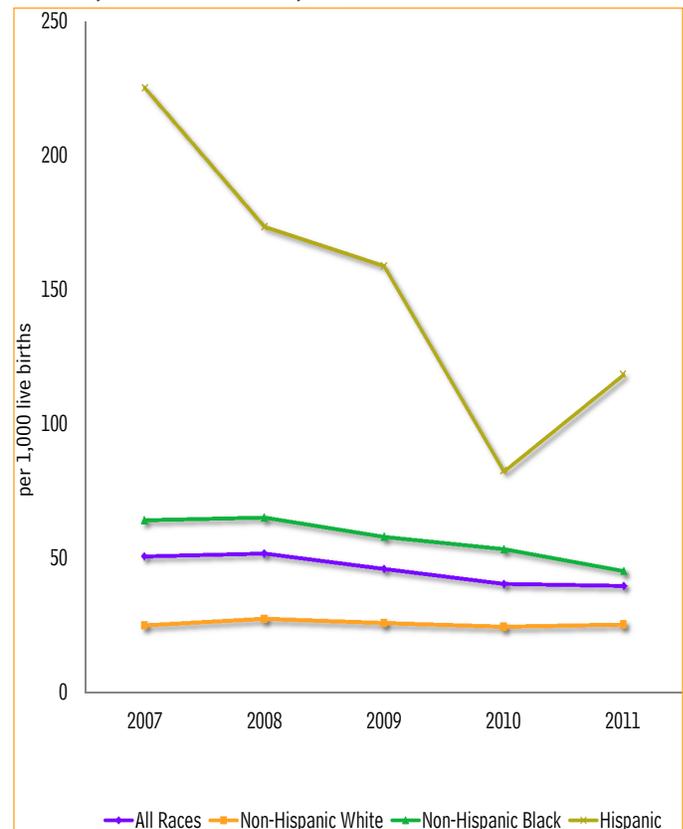


Figure 5: Fertility Rates among Women, aged 15–19, by Race/Ethnicity, Davidson County, TN, 2007–2011



For Hispanic teens, there were nearly 119 infants born per 1,000 females, compared to 45 infants born to non-Hispanic blacks and 25 born to non-Hispanic whites. The fertility rate among female teens aged 15-19 has been declining in Davidson County since 2007; however, the rate is still significantly higher than the fertility rate for females aged 15-19 in the US (31.3).¹ (Figures 4 & 5) Nationally, after seven decades, the teen fertility rate is at the lowest level ever reported.⁸ Declines are thought to be due to strong pregnancy prevention messages, increased use of contraception at first intercourse, and multiple contraception methods.⁸

Births to Females Aged 20+

Among women aged 20-29, the fertility rate was highest among Hispanic women, followed by non-Hispanic blacks and non-Hispanic whites. For women aged 30 and older, Hispanics also had the highest fertility rates; the fertility rate among non-Hispanic white women was higher than non-Hispanic blacks. (Table 1; Table 8-Appendix)

Nationally, after seven decades, the teen birth rate is at the lowest level ever reported.

Table 1: Age-Specific Fertility Rates by Race/Ethnicity, Davidson County, TN, 2011* (n=9,601)

Total Population			Non-Hispanic White		Non-Hispanic Black		Hispanic	
Age	N	Fertility Rate	N	Fertility Rate	N	Fertility Rate	N	Fertility Rate
10-14	5	0.3	0	*	2	*	3	*
15-17	183	19.7	41	10.2	81	21.3	57	52.9
18-19	522	62.3	166	39.3	239	73.4	105	363.3
20-29	5,009	82.3	2,285	66.1	1,686	102.4	814	133.7
30-34	2,535	93.5	1,525	100.3	526	71.0	345	110.0
35-44	1,332	31.3	770	32.9	264	20.5	217	51.6

*0.03% (3) of information was unknown

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Race/Ethnicity: 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 past decades. For example, in the early 1970s less than 1.5% of infants were considered interracial or multi-ethnic.⁹ This percentage increased to 4.3% in 1998.⁹ In 2010, as the minority population younger than a year of age increased to 49.5%, the US Census bureau coined the term “majority-minority” to define a population with greater than 50% minorities.¹⁰ According to the 2010 Census, the non-Hispanic white population remains the largest racial/ethnic group in the United States (72%), but it is also growing at the slowest rate; conversely the Hispanic (16% of total population) and Asian (5% of total population) populations continue to increase. The non-Hispanic black population (13% of total population) also continues to increase, but at a much slower rate compared to Hispanics and Asians.¹¹

The large increase in multiethnic births in the United States has generally corresponded with trends in multiple-race reporting.⁹ Multi-race reporting was inconsistently used and fairly problematic until the revision of the national census. The 2000 census allowed individuals to identify themselves as one or more races for the first time. In the 2010 census, 3% or 9 million people reported more than one race. The majority of people (92%) who reported multiple races provided exactly two races; non-Hispanic white and non-Hispanic black was the largest multiple race combination. In Davidson County 2.2% (14,196) of the population reported two races; the largest race combination was between whites and Asians (0.8% or 4,917).¹²

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 2011, 8.5% (815) of live births were multi-ethnic or interracial in Davidson County. Slightly over 39% (322) of multi-ethnic births were between non-Hispanic blacks and non-Hispanic whites, followed by 28.7% (234) of births between Hispanic whites and non-Hispanic whites, and 15.5% (126) of births between non-Hispanic whites and other non-Hispanics. (Table 2)

The 2000 census allowed for individuals to identify themselves as one or more races for the first time.

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 from studies measuring income and education in relation to health status indicates that individuals with more education and money generally have better health outcomes.¹³ When variables of social class are further stratified by race/ethnicity, minority groups often occupy the lowest social class ranking and therefore may have poorer health outcomes.

According to the 2011 American Community Survey, the median household income in Davidson County was \$43,556. There were wide racial/ethnic disparities in the

In 2011, 8.5% (815) of live births were multi-ethnic or interracial in Davidson County.

Table 2: Multi-Ethnic Births, Davidson County, TN, 2011

Mother	Father	Number of Live Births
Hispanic-Black	Non-Hispanic Black	14
	Other Hispanic	0
	Hispanic-White	1
	Non-Hispanic White	1
	Other non-Hispanic	0
Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic-Black	7
	Other Hispanic	1
	Hispanic-White	10
	Non-Hispanic White	80
	Other non-Hispanic	9
Other Hispanic	Hispanic-Black	0
	Non-Hispanic Black	1
	Hispanic-White	1
	Non-Hispanic White	4
	Other non-Hispanic	1
Hispanic White	Hispanic-Black	4
	Non-Hispanic Black	26
	Other Hispanic	1
	Non-Hispanic White	83
	Other non-Hispanic	6
Non-Hispanic White	Hispanic-Black	2
	Non-Hispanic Black	242
	Other Hispanic	2
	Hispanic-White	151
	Other non-Hispanic	62
Other Non-Hispanic	Hispanic-Black	0
	Non-Hispanic Black	29
	Other Hispanic	0
	Hispanic-White	13
	Non-Hispanic White	64
Total		815

median income in Davidson County: the median income was highest for non-Hispanic whites, \$50,917, compared to Hispanics (\$33,534) and non-Hispanic blacks (\$29,674).¹⁴

Table 3 shows the income reported by women with live births in Davidson County during 2011. The largest proportion of births were to women who reported their household income as less than \$25,000, (over half of non-Hispanic black and Hispanic women) while a smaller proportion of births (18.4%) were to women who reported their household income as greater than \$75,000 (highest among non-Hispanic whites, at 30.8%). Because a large percentage of the data are missing (20.6%), information presented in this section should be interpreted with caution.

According to the 2011 American Community Survey, the median household income in Davidson County was \$43,556.

Education

The 2011 American Community Survey estimated that slightly more than one fifth (22.3%) of females in Davidson County had some level of college education. Approximately 8.5% of females had a master’s degree and 3.6% of females had a professional or doctoral degree.¹⁵ 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.

Data for educational achievement for mothers in 2011 are available from the birth certificate research file. These data were consistent

Table 3: Number and Percent of Births by Income and Race/Ethnicity, Davidson County, TN, 2011 (n= 9,601)

	<\$25,000		\$25,000–\$34,999		\$35,000–\$49,999		\$50,000–\$74,999		>\$75,000		unknown or refused	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total Population	3,570	37.2	707	7.4	618	6.4	966	10.1	1,763	18.4	1,977	20.6
NHW**	1,081	22.5	362	7.5	388	8.1	737	15.4	1,476	30.8	752	15.7
NHB**	1,450	51.8	213	7.6	136	4.9	147	5.3	141	5.0	713	25.5
Hispanic	910	59.0	88	5.7	54	3.5	32	2.1	43	2.8	415	26.9

**NHW refers to Non-Hispanic white; NHB refers to Non-Hispanic black

The 2011 American Community Survey estimated that slightly more than 20% of females in Davidson County had some level of college education.

with the general female population for the county. The majority of live births in Davidson County were to women who had some level of college education (associate degree or some college but no degree) or who had obtained a bachelor’s degree. The most frequently reported level of educational attainment among non-Hispanic white women was a bachelor’s degree; among non-Hispanic black women the most frequently reported level of educational attainment was some college but no degree. In contrast, the most frequently reported level of educational attainment among Hispanic women was some high school but no diploma. (Table 4)

Insurance

There are numerous evidence-based studies indicating that the 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 declined from 50 million (16.3%) in 2010 to 48.6 million (15.7%) in 2011.¹⁶ Approximately 25% of the population aged 18-44 were without health insurance in 2011. Among non-Hispanic blacks, 28.7% did not have health insurance, 17.9% of non-Hispanic whites had no health insurance, and 45% of Hispanic did not have health insurance.¹⁷ 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.¹⁸

Table 4: Number and Percent of Births by Education and Race/Ethnicity for Women aged 25–44, Davidson County, TN, 2011*(n=6,240)

	Some HS but No Diploma		HS graduate		Some College but No Degree		Associate		Bachelors		Masters		Professional or Doctorate	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total Population	670	10.7	940	15.1	1134	18.2	383	6.1	1923	30.8	839	13.4	351	5.6
NHW**	116	3.1	417	11.2	565	15.2	241	6.5	1488	40.1	620	16.7	260	7.0
NHB**	217	14.1	323	21.0	450	29.3	110	7.2	266	17.3	139	9.0	33	2.1
Hispanic	302	45.8	155	23.5	72	10.9	18	2.7	79	12.0	20	3.0	13	2.0

*Women for which information was unknown (n=43) and with an 8th grade education or less not included

**NHW refers to Non-Hispanic white; NHB refers to Non-Hispanic black

In Davidson County, several health insurance options are available: private insurance, TennCare (Medicaid), and TriCare/Champus (former name for TriCare). TennCare is a Medicaid program offered to eligible low-income children and families, the elderly, and the disabled. The program is different from traditional Medicaid programs in that the program provides coordinated care by utilizing a managed care organization (MCO). TriCare is a health care program for active duty military members, veterans, and their family members.

In 2011, 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 TennCare (Medicaid). A greater percentage, 4.2%, of Hispanic women reported paying out of pocket for medical services compared to non-Hispanic whites and blacks. (Table 5)

25% of the population aged 18–44 were without health insurance in 2011.

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. It is important to note that marital status alone is not a consistent risk factor (especially among social and

Table 5: Number and Percent of Births by Payment Source and Race/Ethnicity, Davidson County, TN, 2011* (n= 9,601)

	TennCare (Medicaid)		Private		Self Pay		Champus/ TriCare		Other		Unknown	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total Population	4,039	42.1	3,581	37.3	163	1.7	37	0.4	115	1.2	1,665	17.3
NHW**	1,300	27.1	2,537	52.9	62	1.3	25	0.5	37	0.8	835	17.4
NHB**	1,569	56.0	667	23.8	25	0.9	5	*	7	*	527	18.8
Hispanic	1,009	65.4	159	10.3	65	4.2	5	*	69	4.5	235	15.2

*Other category includes Indian Health Services and other government
 **NHW refers to Non-Hispanic white; NHB refers to Non-Hispanic black

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, 2011*

	Unmarried	Married
Total Population	2,421 (21.5)	5,382 (77.6)
Non-Hispanic White	919 (15.6)	3,680 (85.5)
Non-Hispanic Black	971 (23.7)	799 (64.0)
Hispanic	300 (39.8)	559 (59.4)

*Data is based on the 2011 American Community Survey

demographic subgroups) for adverse pregnancy outcomes. Interpreting these data requires understanding of complex social and demographic shifts; for example, assisted reproductive technology has made childbearing possible for women who are single or in same-sex partnerships.¹⁹

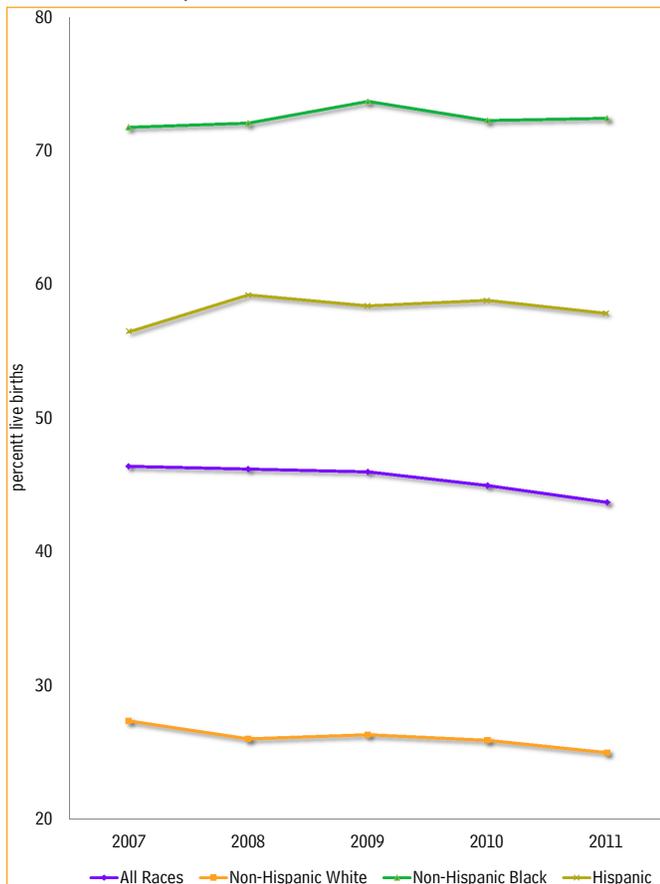
Traditional categories of marital status have included married, single, divorced, but in recent decades, another important trend has emerged: cohabitation.^a Births to mothers who are not legally married, but live in intimate relationships with a partner have become increasingly common and widely accepted. Although research is still in the early stages, preliminary data indicate birth outcomes are worse among mothers who cohabit compared to traditional marriage relationships. More studies are required to understand the causal mechanism underlying this disparity.²⁰ Clearly marital status is not the definitive causal agent for adverse birth outcomes, but most likely a proxy for social and economic risk factors. For example, when comparing unmarried non-Hispanic white teenage females to married, college educated non-Hispanic black females, educated, married non-Hispanic black females are at a greater risk for adverse birth outcomes.

The overall percentage of non-marital births is substantial, data from the 2011 American Community Survey show the fertility rate among married women in Davidson County was over two times the fertility rate among unmarried women. The fertility rate was higher among unmarried non-Hispanic black and Hispanic women compared to non-Hispanic white women.²¹ (Table 6)

Non-Marital Births

Since 2007, the percentages of non-marital births in Davidson County have been relatively stable at approximately 45 to 46%. Percentages of live births among unmarried non-Hispanic black women have remained consistently higher than non-Hispanic white and Hispanic women. (Figure 6; Table 9-Appendix)

Figure 6: Percent of non-Marital Births by Race/Ethnicity, Davidson County, TN, 2007–2011



^a See special section of report on premarital cohabitation for more detailed information

Cohabitation

As the culture, demography, and overall social climate of the United States has evolved over the last decades, so have family dynamics that include fewer births, increases in the average age at marriage and childbearing, higher divorce rates, and rising numbers of cohabitation unions.²² While the institution of marriage is still strong in the United States, many marriages and remarriages are beginning as cohabitation unions.²² For example, between 1995 and the years 2006-2010, there was slightly over a 29% increase in the number of women who cohabit with a partner as a first union.²³ Research suggests many men and women believe marriage is not a prerequisite for residing together, most couples have or will cohabit, and cohabitation is often viewed as an acceptable context for childbearing.²²

It is well established that a substantial proportion of births in the U.S (one third of births), Canada, and European countries occur outside of marriage.²³ Cohabitation continues to influence patterns of fertility as large numbers of non-marital births are occurring in the context of cohabitation.²³ The probability of a pregnancy to cohabiting women aged 15-44 has increased over the last decade, with a higher probability of pregnancy to women less than age 20.²³ Foreign born Hispanic women are more likely to become pregnant during the first year of cohabiting compared to U.S. born women.²³ Currently data are not available to examine cohabitation patterns in Davidson County, TN, but the increase in non-marital births suggests cohabitation may be a context for childbearing.

Cohabitation has become increasingly common in the United States, serving as a step towards marriage, as well as a possible alternative to marriage.²³ According to the CDC's most recent National Survey on Family Growth (NSFG), 40% of first premarital cohabitations transitioned to marriage by 3 years, 32% of cohabiting couples stayed together, and 27% of couples separated.²³ White and foreign born Hispanic women are more likely to transition to marriage compared to U.S. born black and Hispanic women.²³ Marriage is also more likely to occur to cohabiting women with higher levels of education and income.²³ Slightly more than 50% of women with a bachelor's degree transition to marriage compared to 30% of women who cohabit and have less than a high school diploma.²³

Cohabitation has become increasingly common in the United States serving as a step towards marriage, as well as a possible alternative to marriage.

A myriad of factors influence trends in cohabitation, such as age at the first premarital cohabitation, education, race/ethnicity, the length of first premarital cohabitation, and finally fertility or the probability of pregnancy during first premarital cohabitation.²³ Appendix -Table 17 lists some key findings for the factors listed above. The data complement vital statistics data on births in the United States and continues to drive future research questions such as “is cohabitation a proxy for elevated risk of birth outcomes among pregnant women.” Such questions as these will contribute to understanding birth outcomes on a local, state, and national level.

RISK FACTORS

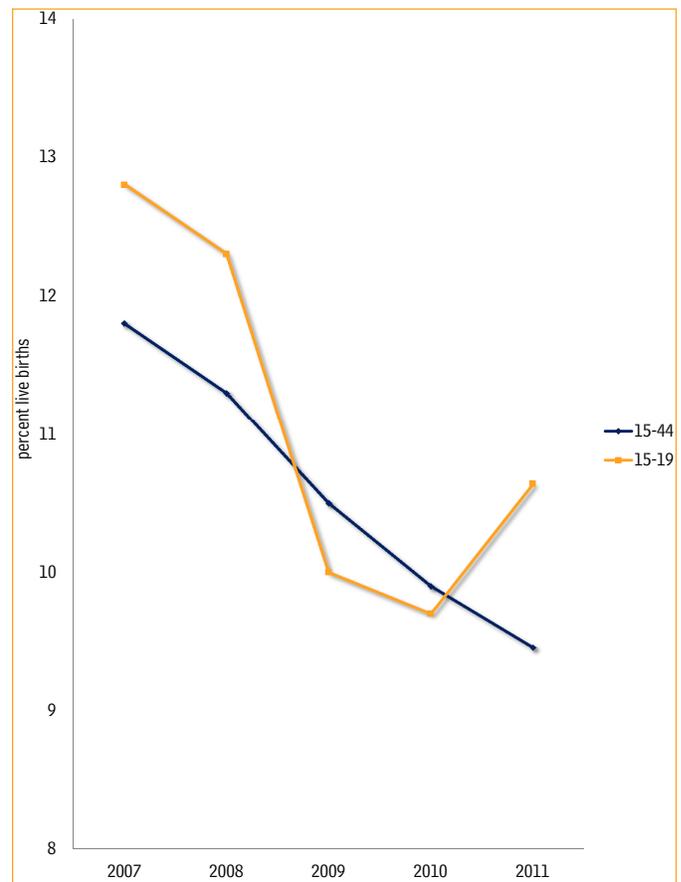
Smoking

Smoking during pregnancy is one of the most preventable causes of illness and death among mothers and infants. Women who smoke have increased odds (30%) of becoming infertile compared to women who do not.²⁴ 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 born low birth weight and/or prematurely or die via sudden unexpected infant death.²⁴

Women are asked after birth to provide information as to whether they smoked before or during pregnancy and how frequently. This information is included in the confidential medical portion of the birth certificate and is available in the research file. In 2011, 9.4% of women giving birth reported smoking during their pregnancy. Teens aged 15-19 experienced a sharp uptake in smoking percentage from 9.7% in 2010 to 10.6% in 2011. There were variations by race/ethnicity and age. A much higher percentage of non-Hispanic white women smoked during pregnancy compared to non-Hispanic black and Hispanic women. For 2011, the respective percentages were 12.1%, 10.4%, and 1.3%. Non-Hispanic white teens aged 15-19 had a higher percentage of smokers (26.6%) compared to non-Hispanic black teens (4.7%). The number of live births among Hispanic teens who smoked was extremely small; therefore, percentages were not calculated. (Table 10-Appendix)

Since 2007, smoking during pregnancy has decreased by more than 20%. The percentages of live births among women aged 15-19 who smoke during pregnancy remain higher than the general population but are declining. In 2011, the percentage of live births to females aged 15-19 who smoke was 1.1 times higher than births to women aged 15-44 who smoke. (Figure 7)

Figure 7: Percent of Live Births to Women who Smoked during Pregnancy by Age Group, Davidson County, TN, 2007-2011



The Healthy People 2020 objective aims to increase the percentage of women who do not smoke during pregnancy to 98.6%. Currently, Davidson County is 8.1% away from achieving that goal.

Medical Conditions/Infections

Other risk factors during pregnancy include medical conditions such as gestational diabetes, gestational hypertension, vaginal bleeding, and previous poor pregnancy outcomes. Pregnant women can also be susceptible to many types of infections (e.g. Hepatitis B & C), including sexually transmitted infections (STIs). STIs can be passed from mother to baby during pregnancy, during birth, or after birth. Babies who become infected with STIs may be stillborn, have low birth weight, or develop sepsis and other chronic illnesses.²⁵ The impact of medical conditions and infections can be greatly reduced through routine prenatal care, preconception care, and education.

Although detailed data are not provided in this report, women in Davidson County are at high risk for medical conditions and infections (STIs are most common infections). In 2011, 29.9% of births (2,867) were to women with a medical condition and 5.8% of births (557) were to women with an infection.

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PRENATAL CARE

Prenatal care forms the cornerstone of services offered to pregnant females. A total of 13 prenatal care visits are recommended for pregnant mothers, beginning in the first trimester of pregnancy. Prenatal care services typically include risk assessments, medical treatment or interventions, and health education. Several factors can impede a woman's decision to seek prenatal care. Women of childbearing age commonly report such barriers as substance abuse, multiparity (having two or more births), financial barriers such as no insurance, and social barriers such as childcare difficulties.²⁶ 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.²⁶

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. The APNUC index measures a woman's prenatal care using the following criteria: prenatal care is classified as adequate plus if it is started by the 4th month of pregnancy and a woman makes greater than 110% of expected visits; adequate if care began by the 4th month and the woman made 80-109% of expected visits; and inadequate if care began after the 4th month or woman made less than 50% of expected visits. Prenatal care is characterized as intermediate if care is begun by the 4th month of pregnancy and the woman made 50-79% of visits.²⁷

Adequacy of Prenatal Care

In 2011, 16.8% of births were to women who received greater than adequate prenatal care, compared to 35.1% births with adequate care, and 18.3% of births with inadequate care. More babies were born to non-Hispanic white women with adequate or adequate plus prenatal care compared to non-Hispanic blacks and Hispanics. The percentage of births with inadequate prenatal care was greatest among Hispanic women. Because a large percentage of the data are missing (18.5 %), information presented in this section should be interpreted with caution. (Table 7)

Among women and teens, all percentages of first trimester prenatal care fall below Healthy People 2020 maternal & child health objective 10.1, which states that 77.9% of women should receive prenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy.

Table 7: Adequacy of Prenatal Care, Davidson County, TN, 2011* (n= 9601)

	Inadequate		Intermediate		Adequate		Adequate plus		Missing	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total Population	1,761	18.3	1,089	11.3	3,367	35.1	1,612	16.8	1,772	18.5
Non-Hispanic White	598	12.5	589	12.3	1,940	40.5	844	17.6	825	17.2
Non-Hispanic Black	556	19.9	289	10.3	908	32.4	477	17.0	570	20.4
Hispanic	507	32.9	158	10.2	357	23.2	213	13.8	307	19.9

First Trimester Prenatal Care

Percentages of early prenatal care initiation in Davidson County declined for the total population and among race/ethnicity groups. In 2011, 54.8% of live births were to women who received prenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy, compared to 56.7% in 2010. Non-Hispanic white females had the highest percentage of first trimester care, 64.6%, followed by non-Hispanic black females with 51.4%. Hispanic women continue to have the lowest percentage of first trimester care with 31.5%, a 20.9 % decline from 2010. (Table 11-Appendix)

All of these percentages fall below Healthy People 2020 maternal & child health objective 10.1, which states that 77.9% of women should receive prenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy. This goal was met throughout the nineties and even the early 2000s, but percentages began to decline in 2003 for Davidson County’s general population and across all racial/ethnic groups.

Using the Healthy People 2020 Objective of 77.9% as the gold standard, Davidson County was 29.7% below the national goal. The proportion of non-Hispanic white mothers was 17.1% below the goal, non-Hispanic black mothers were 34% below the goal, and Hispanic mothers were approximately 59.6% below the goal. (Figure 8)

First Trimester Prenatal Care among Teens

In 2011, fewer teen mothers received first trimester prenatal care compared to the general population of pregnant women in Davidson County. The percentage of teen mothers who received first trimester prenatal care was 38.6%, considerably lower than the percentage of females who received first trimester care as a whole, 54.8%. The proportion of teen mothers receiving care during the first trimester was highest among non-Hispanic whites (46.4%) compared to 38.4% of non-Hispanic blacks and 28.4% of Hispanics. (Table 11-Appendix)

Since 2007, there have been small variations in the percentage of teen mothers initiating prenatal care during the first trimester among all races/ethnicities. Trends in first trimester prenatal care among non-Hispanic black teens have been similar to trends for the general population. Trends in prenatal care initiation among non-Hispanic white and black teens are also similar, although percentages among non-Hispanics black teens remain lower than non-Hispanic whites. First trimester prenatal care initiation percentages among Hispanic teens have shown slow but consistent improvements until the year 2011.

Using the Healthy People 2020 Objective of 77.9% as the gold standard, it is clear that no group of teen mothers has achieved the goal. As of 2011, all teens in Davidson County were 50.4% below the national goal. The proportion of non-Hispanic white teens utilizing prenatal care was 40.4% below the goal, non-Hispanic blacks were 50.7% below the goal, and Hispanics were 63.5% below the goal. (Figure 9)

Figure 8: Percent of Women, aged 15–44, who Received First Trimester Prenatal Care, by Race/Ethnicity, Davidson County, TN, 2007–2011

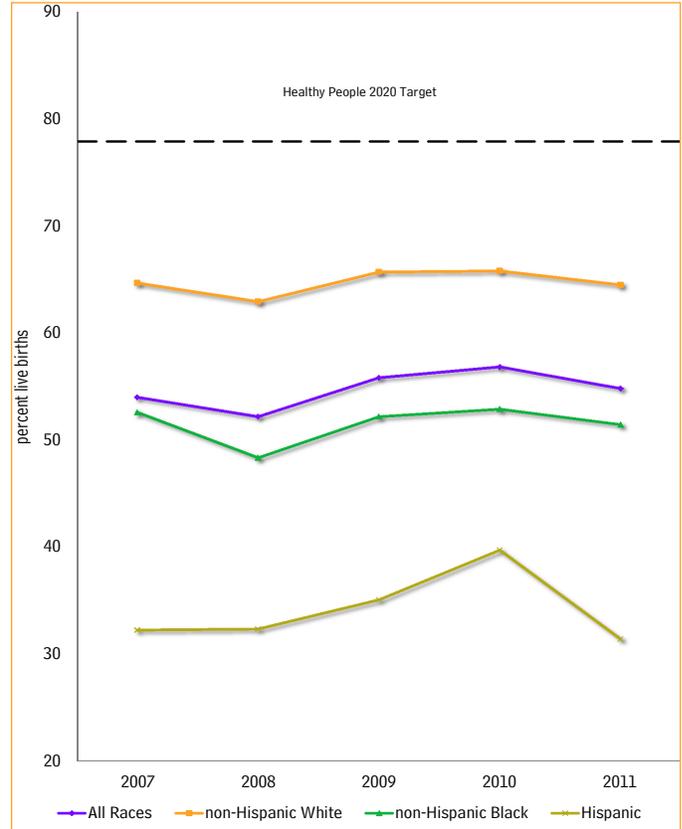


Figure 9: Percent of Teens, aged 15–19, who Received First Trimester Prenatal Care, by Race/Ethnicity, Davidson County, TN, 2007–2011

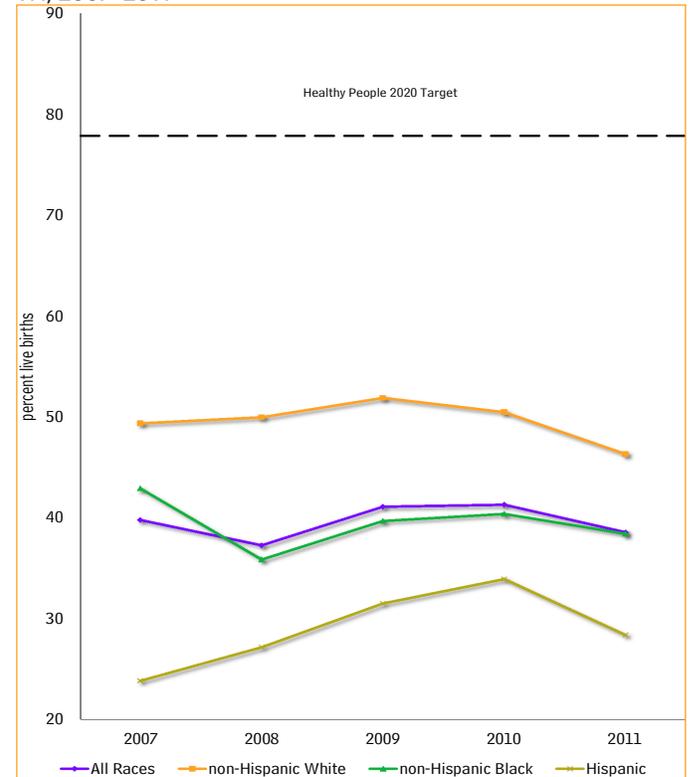
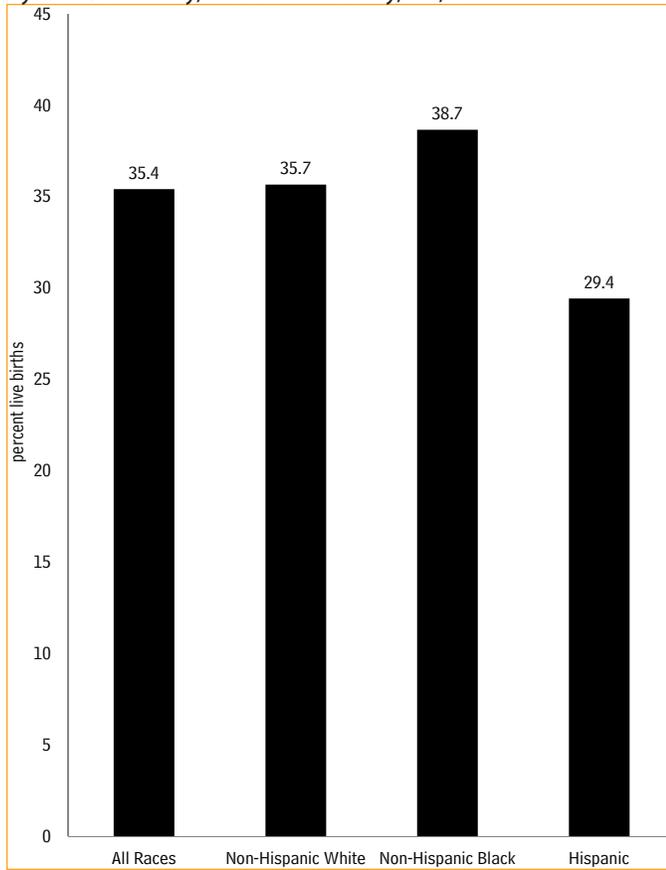


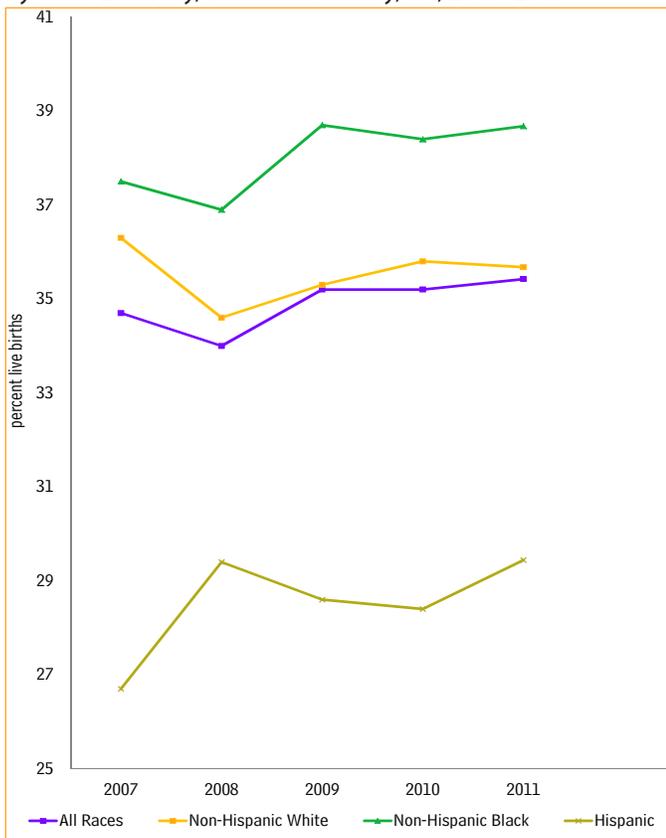
Figure 10: Percent of Women who delivered via Caesarean, by Race/Ethnicity, Davidson County, TN, 2011



METHOD OF DELIVERY, Caesarean Births

Caesarean section is one of the most commonly performed surgical operations and is 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 a practitioner without a clear medical reason. Mothers who undergo caesarean deliveries without a clear medical indication are at increased risk for several adverse outcomes such as maternal death, infections, blood transfusion, or hysterectomy.²⁸ Neonatal deaths are usually low, but do persist and are more prevalent with caesarean births compared to vaginal births. The Healthy People 2020 objective for cesarean births aims

Figure 11: Percent of Women who delivered via Caesarean, by Race/Ethnicity, Davidson County, TN, 2007–2011



to decrease the number of cesarean births for low risk first time mothers to 23.9% and to 81.7% for women who have had a prior cesarean birth.

Since 2008, the number of caesarean births in Davidson County has hovered between 34% and 35%. In 2011, 35.4% (3,401) of the births in Davidson County were by cesarean delivery. Examining the number of women with cesarean births by race/ethnicity, non-Hispanic black females had the highest proportion of cesarean births; Hispanic women had the lowest proportion of cesarean births. The proportion of cesarean births among non-Hispanic white women was similar to that of the general population (Figures 10 & 11). Women aged 40+ had the highest number of cesarean births (53.6%) compared to women aged 30-39 (40.2%) and 20-29 (32.7 %). (Table 12-Appendix)

BIRTH OUTCOMES

Birth weight is a powerful predictor of infant mortality and highly correlates with gestational age. Low birth weight is defined as less than 2500 grams (5 ½ pounds) and very low birth weight (less common) is defined as less than 1500 grams (3 ⅓ pounds). Preterm birth is defined as the birth of an infant before 37 weeks of gestational age or three weeks before the due date. Low birth weight results from a shortened duration of gestation (preterm) and/or intrauterine growth restriction;^a hence babies that are born preterm are also usually low birth weight.

Typically, as birth weight increases, the risk of perinatal mortality decreases. Research shows that low birth weight infants are 21 times more likely to die before their first birthday than normal weight babies; very low birth weight infants are 87 times more likely to die.²⁹ Low birth weight babies that survive are at increased risk for developing lung disorders, heart disease, hyperactivity disorders, and delayed cognitive functioning.

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.³⁰

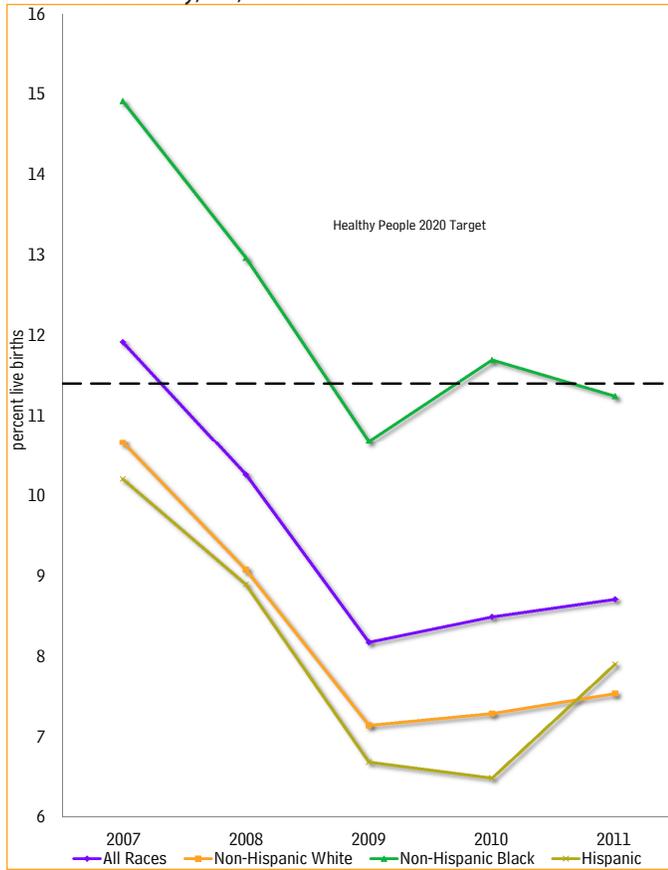
Preterm Births

In Davidson County, 8.7% of infants were born preterm in 2011, compared to 8.5% in 2010. When examined by race/ethnicity, 11.3% of non-Hispanic black infants were preterm compared to 7.5% of non-Hispanic white infants, and 7.9% of Hispanic infants.

Low birth weight infants are 21 times more likely to die before their first birthday than normal weight babies; very low birth weight infants are 87 times more likely to die.

^a Intrauterine growth restriction (IUG) is poor growth of a baby while in the mother's womb. The baby is considered small for gestational age (SGA) if it weighs 90% less than other babies that are the same gestational age.

Figure 12: Percent of Preterm Births, by Race/Ethnicity, Davidson County, TN, 2007-2011



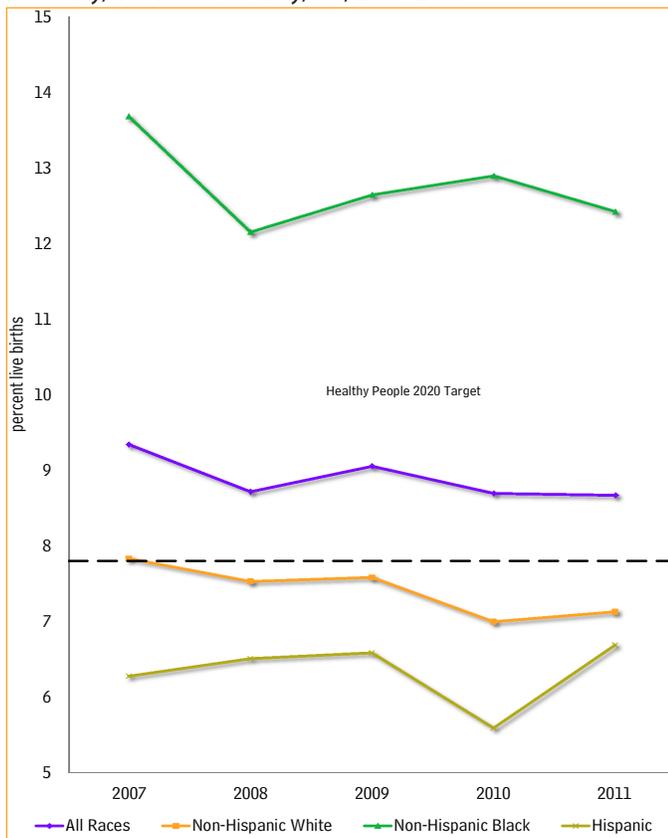
An examination of preterm births through time can be found in Figure 12. Non-Hispanic blacks consistently had the highest percentage of preterm births; Hispanics, who have had trends similar to non-Hispanic whites and the lowest percentage of preterm births, experienced a 21.5% increase in preterm births in 2011 compared to 2010. The Healthy People 2020 objective is to reduce the percentage of preterm births to 11.4%. Davidson County exceeded the 2020 goal by slightly more than 23% and all other racial/ethnic groups met the 2020 goal. (Table 13-Appendix)

Low & Very Low Birth Weight Births

In 2011, 8.7% of all babies born in Davidson County weighed less than 2,500 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.

When examined by race/ethnicity, Davidson County closely mimics the national trend where the percentage of low birth weight infants hovers between 13% and 16% among non-Hispanic blacks and between 7% and 9% among non-Hispanic whites. For Hispanics, the proportion is smaller, with only 5% to 7% of babies born weighing less than 2,500 grams (Table 14-Appendix). The Healthy People 2020 objective for low birth weight is to reduce the percentage of births weighing less than 2,500 grams to 7.8%. Non-Hispanic whites and Hispanics have met or exceeded this goal since 2007, while Davidson County as a whole and non-Hispanic blacks have fallen short of the goal by 11.5% and 59% respectively. (Figure 13)

Figure 13: Percent of Low Birth Weight Births, by Race/Ethnicity, Davidson County, TN, 2007-2011



Very low birth weight births (less than 1500 grams) in Davidson County increased in 2011 to 1.6%. Davidson County’s proportion of very low birth weight births is 14.3% higher than the Healthy People 2020 target of 1.4%. Since 2007, all racial/ethnic groups have exceeded the Healthy People 2020 very low birth weight target; however, non-Hispanic blacks continue to lag behind (107.1% below the goal). (Table 15- Appendix)

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Appendix

Table 8A: Number of Births, General Fertility Rates, and Age-Specific Fertility Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Age, Davidson County, TN, 2005–2011

Year	Total Population				Non-Hispanic White			
	All	Reproductive Age		Teens	All	Reproductive Age		Teens
		15–44	10–14	15–19		15–44	10–14	15–19
Number								
2011	9,601	9,581	5	705	4,796	4,787	0	207
2010	9,557	9,531	10	785	4,690	4,684	2	210
2009	9,774	9,742	12	866	4,641	4,630	2	237
2008	10,100	10,064	14	1,033	4,700	4,690	2	280
2007	9,991	9,970	15	1,028	4,583	4,578	2	255
2006	9,966	9,928	22	960	4,662	4,647	4	299
2005	9,409	9,370	23	1,020	4,475	4,464	3	326
Fertility Rate**								
2011	55.1	64.6	**	39.9	49.3	58.8	**	25.2
2010	54.9	64.5	0.6	40.6	48.5	57.9	**	24.4
2009	66.6	66.3	0.7	46.1	54.7	54.6	**	25.7
2008	77.0	76.8	0.8	51.8	63.1	63.0	**	27.2
2007	74.8	74.6	0.8	50.7	60.4	60.4	**	24.9
2006	80.5	80.2	1.3	52.3	66.7	66.5	**	31.6
2005	78.5	78.2	1.4	71.7	64.7	64.6	**	44.1
Year	Non-Hispanic Black				Hispanics			
	All	Reproductive Age		Teens	All	Reproductive Age		Teens
		15–44	10–14	15–19		15–44	10–14	15–19
Number								
2011	2,800	2,796	2	320	1,542	1,538	3	162
2010	2,857	2,847	7	401	1,593	1,590	1	165
2009	3,004	2,992	9	428	1,657	1,654	1	181
2008	3,092	3,075	10	498	1,876	1,869	2	232
2007	2,997	2,986	8	501	2,008	2,003	5	251
2006	2,942	2,925	13	403	1,949	1,944	5	238
2005	2,842	2,823	16	472	1,722	1,714	4	206
Fertility Rate**								
2011	54.2	63.8	**	45.3	95.8	104.1	**	118.5
2010	55.0	65.0	**	53.4	96.9	106.9	**	82.5
2009	68.8	68.6	**	57.9	149.0	148.8	**	158.8
2008	74.0	73.6	1.6	65.0	206.0	205.2	**	173.4
2007	70.2	69.9	**	64.0	227.5	227.0	**	225.1
2006	73.6	73.2	2.1	56.5	221.3	242.8	**	252.9
2005	75.9	75.4	2.7	41.8	218.2	217.2	**	376.6

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

Table 9A: Number and Percent of non-Marital Births by Race/Ethnicity and Age ,Davidson County, TN, 2005–2011

Year	Total Population							Non-Hispanic White								
	All	Reproductive Age		Teens		Adults			All	Reproductive Age		Teens		Adults		
		15–44	10–14	15–19	20–29	30–39	40+	15–44		10–14	15–19	20–29	30–39	40+		
	Number							Number								
2011	4,202	4,194	5	647	2,646	853	50	1,199	1,199	0	180	777	226	16		
2010	4,299	4,284	10	713	2,682	842	50	1,214	1,211	2	179	780	233	20		
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								
2011	43.8	43.8	*	91.8	52.8	23.3	22.3	25.0	25.0	*	87.0	34.0	10.4	12.8		
2010	45.0	44.9	100.0	90.8	54.0	23.8	20.2	25.9	25.9	*	85.2	34.6	11.2	13.6		
2009	46.0	46.0	100.0	92.1	54.3	23.0	19.7	26.3	26.3	*	86.1	34.8	9.0	12.1		
2008	46.2	46.2	92.9	92.1	53.4	22.3	21.2	26.0	39.7	*	86.8	34.1	8.9	9.8		
2007	46.4	46.4	100.0	89.5	52.9	22.0	21.1	27.3	27.2	*	83.1	34.7	10.2	19.4		
2006	44.5	44.6	100.0	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	100.0	88.5	51.5	20.8	16.1	26.5	26.5	*	82.8	32.9	9.4	12.1		
	Non-Hispanic Black							Hispanic								
	All	Reproductive Age		Teens		Adults			All	Reproductive Age		Teens		Adults		
		15–44	10–14	15–19	20–29	30–39	40+	15–44		10–14	15–19	20–29	30–39	40+		
	Number							Number								
2011	2,029	2,026	2	316	1,325	368	18	892	889	3	140	496	240	13		
2010	2,066	2,058	7	388	1,318	335	18	937	936	1	139	539	249	9		
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								
2011	72.5	72.5	*	98.8	78.6	49.4	38.3	57.8	57.8	*	86.4	60.9	45.6	35.1		
2010	72.3	72.3	*	96.8	79.6	45.4	32.1	58.8	58.9	*	84.2	61.9	47.1	33.3		
2009	73.7	73.7	*	98.1	79.4	49.3	32.3	58.4	58.3	*	87.3	61.0	42.6	34.5		
2008	72.1	72.1	*	98.4	76.5	45.0	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	100.0	94.8	76.0	39.7	36.2	55.7	55.6	*	76.5	56.2	43.8	40.7		
2005	70.7	70.6	100.0	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 10A: Number & Percent of Births to Women who Smoked During Pregnancy by Race/Ethnicity and Age, Davidson County, TN, 2005–2011

Year	Total Population			Non-Hispanic White			Non-Hispanic Black			Hispanic		
	Reproductive Age			Reproductive Age			Reproductive Age			Reproductive Age		
	Total	15–44	15–19									
	Number			Number			Number			Number		
2011	906	906	75	582	582	55	290	290	15	20	20	2
2010	941	941	76	602	602	53	305	305	19	20	20	3
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
	Percent Live Births			Percent Live Births			Percent Live Births			Percent Live Births		
2011	9.4	9.5	10.6	12.1	12.2	26.6	10.4	10.4	4.7	1.3	1.3	*
2010	9.8	9.9	9.7	12.8	12.9	25.2	10.7	10.7	4.7	1.3	1.3	*
2009	10.5	10.5	10.0	14.0	14.0	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	11.0	7.2	2.1	2.0	*
2007	11.8	11.8	12.8	17.0	17.0	32.5	11.3	11.3	8.2	1.7	1.7	*
2006	12.0	12.0	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	10.0	2.0	1.9	*

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

Table 11A: Number and Percent of Births to Women who Entered Prenatal Care during the First Trimester by Race/Ethnicity and Age, Davidson County, TN, 2005–2011

Year	Total Population						Non-Hispanic White					
	Reproductive						Reproductive					
	All	Age 15–44	Teens 15–19	Adults 20–29	30–39	40+	All	Age 15–44	Teens 15–19	Adults 20–29	30–39	40+
	Number						Number					
2011	5,260	5,251	272	2,590	2,271	126	3,096	3,089	96	1,360	1,550	90
2010	5,423	5,413	324	2,727	2,229	140	3,082	3,080	106	1,400	1,487	89
2009	5,448	5,434	356	2,808	2,140	141	3,048	3,041	123	1,439	1,399	86
2008	5,268	5,255	385	2,730	2,023	127	2,961	2,954	140	1,387	1,349	84
2007	5,385	5,382	409	2,926	1,924	125	2,965	2,963	126	1,470	1,278	91
2006	5,356	5,346	367	2,850	2,028	107	3,061	3,055	148	1,455	1,381	76
2005	4,990	4,977	391	2,626	1,841	128	2,837	2,832	153	1,351	1,234	99
	Percent of Live Births						Percent of Live Births					
2011	54.8	54.8	38.6	51.7	62.1	56.3	64.6	64.5	46.4	59.5	71.1	72.0
2010	56.7	56.8	41.3	54.9	62.9	56.7	65.7	65.8	50.5	62.1	71.6	60.5
2009	55.8	55.8	41.1	53.3	63.4	57.8	65.7	65.7	51.9	61.9	72.0	65.2
2008	52.2	52.2	37.3	50.3	59.5	58.5	63.0	63.0	50.0	59.7	68.8	63.6
2007	53.9	54.0	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	65.0
2005	53.0	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						Reproductive					
	All	Age 15–44	Teens 15–19	Adults 20–29	30–39	40+	All	Age 15–44	Teens 15–19	Adults 20–29	30–39	40+
	Number						Number					
2011	1,439	1,439	123	865	431	20	485	484	46	262	166	10
2010	1,508	1,507	162	898	416	31	634	632	56	347	219	12
2009	1,565	1,563	170	947	415	32	583	581	57	323	192	10
2008	1,495	1,498	179	899	390	25	605	605	63	363	170	9
2007	1,572	1,572	215	986	355	16	648	647	60	381	200	6
2006	1,471	1,468	164	912	372	21	605	604	50	385	162	7
2005	1,429	1,424	195	864	352	15	511	508	36	317	149	8
	Percent of Live Births						Percent of Live Births					
2011	51.4	51.5	38.4	51.3	57.9	42.6	31.5	31.5	28.4	32.2	31.6	27.0
2010	52.8	52.9	40.4	54.3	56.4	55.4	39.8	39.7	33.9	39.8	41.4	44.4
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	54.0	56.8	43.2	32.3	32.3	23.9	31.3	39.3	*
2006	50.0	50.2	40.7	50.4	55.5	44.7	31.0	31.1	21.0	31.2	36.4	*
2005	50.3	50.4	41.3	50.9	56.1	50.0	29.7	29.6	17.5	29.1	36.8	*

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

Table 12A: Number & Percent of Cesarean Births by Race/Ethnicity and Age, Davidson County, TN, 2005–2011

Year	Total Population						Non-Hispanic White					
	Reproductive						Reproductive					
	All	Age Teens		Adults			All	Age Teens		Adults		
		15–44	15–19	20–29	30–39	40+		15–44	15–19	20–29	30–39	40+
Number						Number						
2011	3,401	3,392	169	1,639	1,471	120	1,711	1,706	50	732	870	59
2010	3,368	3,360	178	1,601	1,460	127	1,677	1,675	39	709	846	83
2009	3,445	3,428	241	1,668	1,397	134	1,636	1,630	67	695	803	71
2008	3,437	3,421	246	1,746	1,336	106	1,628	1,621	65	722	778	62
2007	3,464	3,458	269	1,842	1,255	95	1,664	1,661	77	793	735	59
2006	3,348	3,336	254	1,699	1,295	96	1,618	1,611	75	723	766	53
2005	3,023	3,009	251	1,545	1,124	95	1,466	1,459	81	653	657	72
Percent of Live Births						Percent of Live Births						
2011	35.4	35.4	24.0	32.7	40.2	53.6	35.7	35.6	24.2	32.0	39.9	47.2
2010	35.2	35.3	22.7	32.2	41.2	51.4	35.8	35.8	18.6	31.5	40.7	56.5
2009	35.2	35.2	27.8	31.6	41.4	54.9	35.3	35.2	28.3	29.9	41.3	53.8
2008	34.0	34.0	23.8	32.2	39.3	48.8	34.6	34.6	23.2	31.1	39.7	47.0
2007	34.7	34.7	26.2	32.8	40.2	44.6	36.3	36.3	30.2	33.4	40.3	45.7
2006	33.6	33.6	26.5	30.5	40.4	47.3	34.7	34.7	25.1	30.9	40.3	45.3
2005	32.1	32.1	24.6	29.8	37.7	47.7	32.8	32.7	24.8	29.4	36.9	51.4
Year	Non-Hispanic Black						Hispanic					
	Reproductive						Reproductive					
	All	Age Teens		Adults			All	Age Teens		Adults		
		15–44	15–19	20–29	30–39	40+		15–44	15–19	20–29	30–39	40+
Number						Number						
2011	1,083	1,082	89	623	339	32	454	452	28	217	186	22
2010	1,098	1,097	106	617	345	29	452	450	33	220	190	9
2009	1,163	1,159	134	655	335	35	474	471	36	252	171	14
2008	1,141	1,136	144	665	302	28	552	549	32	320	187	13
2007	1,123	1,120	147	674	281	18	536	536	41	311	178	6
2006	1,053	1,050	124	605	296	26	535	534	46	317	158	13
2005	987	982	133	569	266	14	473	471	33	287	147	6
Percent of Live Births						Percent of Live Births						
2011	38.7	38.7	27.8	37.0	45.5	68.1	29.4	29.4	17.3	26.7	35.4	59.5
2010	38.4	38.5	26.4	37.3	46.7	51.8	28.4	28.3	20.0	25.3	35.9	*
2009	38.7	38.7	31.3	37.2	45.0	56.5	28.6	28.5	19.9	25.5	37.3	48.3
2008	36.9	36.9	28.9	36.7	41.7	59.6	29.4	29.4	13.8	28.9	36.7	56.5
2007	37.5	37.5	29.3	36.9	45.0	48.6	26.7	26.8	16.3	25.6	35.0	*
2006	35.8	35.9	30.8	33.4	44.2	55.3	27.4	27.5	19.3	25.7	35.5	48.1
2005	34.7	34.8	28.2	33.5	42.4	46.7	27.5	27.5	16.0	26.3	36.3	*

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

Table 13A: Number and Percent of Preterm Births by Race /Ethnicity and Age, Davidson County, TN, 2005–2011

Year	Total Population						Non-Hispanic White							
	All	Reproductive Age			Adults		All	Reproductive Age			Adults			
		15–44	Teens	15–19	20–29	30–39		40+	15–44	Teens	15–19	20–29	30–39	40+
		Number						Number						
2011	837	832	75	390	346	25	362	358	21	150	178	13		
2010	813	811	67	412	306	28	343	343	15	160	156	12		
2009	800	796	82	401	288	28	332	331	21	153	151	6		
2008	1,037	1,027	118	513	372	30	427	422	26	191	188	21		
2007	1,191	1,188	130	648	388	22	489	488	27	241	211	9		
2006	1,244	1,238	141	672	396	31	526	523	39	263	203	19		
2005	1,042	1,035	114	607	302	15	437	435	28	246	154	9		
		Percent of Live Births						Percent of Live Births						
2011	8.7	8.7	10.6	7.8	9.5	11.2	7.5	7.5	10.1	6.6	8.2	10.4		
2010	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.3	8.6	11.3	7.3	7.3	7.1	7.1	7.5	8.2		
2009	8.2	8.2	9.5	7.6	8.5	11.5	7.2	7.1	8.9	6.6	7.8	*		
2008	10.3	10.2	11.4	9.5	10.9	13.8	9.1	9.0	9.3	8.2	9.6	15.9		
2007	11.9	11.9	12.6	11.5	12.4	10.3	10.7	10.7	10.6	10.1	11.6	*		
2006	12.5	12.5	14.7	12.0	12.4	15.3	11.3	11.3	13.0	11.2	10.7	16.2		
2005	11.1	11.0	11.2	11.7	10.1	7.5	9.8	9.7	8.6	11.1	8.6	*		
Year	Non-Hispanic Black						Hispanic							
	All	Reproductive Age			Adults		All	Reproductive Age			Adults			
		15–44	Teens	15–19	20–29	30–39		40+	15–44	Teens	15–19	20–29	30–39	40+
		Number						Number						
2011	315	315	40	161	108	6	122	122	13	62	42	5		
2010	334	334	40	181	101	12	104	104	10	59	34	1		
2009	321	320	44	174	92	11	111	110	13	62	31	5		
2008	401	397	66	215	111	6	167	166	24	89	52	2		
2007	447	446	80	271	90	5	205	204	18	117	67	2		
2006	477	477	72	278	121	6	196	194	28	109	53	4		
2005	420	415	65	241	104	6	166	166	21	109	36	0		
		Percent of Live Births						Percent of Live Births						
2011	11.3	11.3	12.5	9.5	14.5	*	7.9	7.9	8.0	7.6	8.0	*		
2010	11.7	11.7	10.0	10.9	13.7	21.4	6.5	6.5	6.1	6.8	6.4	*		
2009	10.7	10.7	10.3	9.9	12.4	17.7	6.7	6.7	7.2	6.3	6.8	*		
2008	13.0	12.9	13.3	11.9	15.3	*	8.9	8.9	10.3	8.0	10.2	*		
2007	14.9	14.9	16.0	14.8	14.4	*	10.2	10.2	7.2	9.6	13.2	*		
2006	16.2	16.3	17.9	15.4	18.1	*	10.1	10.0	11.8	8.8	11.9	*		
2005	14.8	14.7	13.8	14.2	16.6	*	9.6	9.7	10.2	10.0	8.9	*		

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

Table 14A: Number and Percent of Low Birth Weight Births by Race/Ethnicity and Age, Davidson County, TN, 2005–2011

Year	Total Population						Non-Hispanic White					
	All	Reproductive Age			Adults		All	Reproductive Age			Adults	
		15–44	15–19	20–29	30–39	40+		15–44	15–19	20–29	30–39	40+
	Number						Number					
2011	833	829	78	397	324	33	342	339	18	144	163	17
2010	827	823	84	419	288	34	330	330	23	154	138	15
2009	885	883	100	464	288	32	352	351	26	171	140	14
2008	881	872	96	473	281	29	354	350	17	178	142	17
2007	933	932	121	489	302	20	359	359	24	171	157	7
2006	981	974	111	549	284	35	381	376	22	198	141	18
2005	893	889	104	491	275	20	392	389	28	210	137	15
	Percent of Live Births						Percent of Live Births					
2011	8.7	8.7	11.1	7.9	8.9	14.7	7.1	7.1	8.7	6.3	7.5	13.6
2010	8.7	8.6	10.7	8.4	8.1	13.8	7.0	7.0	11.0	6.8	6.6	10.2
2009	9.1	9.1	11.5	8.8	8.5	13.1	7.6	7.6	11.0	7.4	7.2	10.6
2008	8.7	8.7	9.3	8.7	8.3	13.4	7.5	7.5	6.1	7.7	7.2	12.9
2007	9.3	9.3	11.8	8.7	9.7	9.4	7.8	7.8	9.4	7.2	8.6	*
2006	9.8	9.8	11.6	9.8	8.9	17.2	8.2	8.1	7.4	8.5	7.4	15.4
2005	9.0	9.5	10.2	9.5	9.2	10.1	8.8	8.7	8.6	9.5	7.7	10.7
Year	Non-Hispanic Black						Hispanic					
	All	Reproductive Age			Adults		All	Reproductive Age			Adults	
		15–44	15–19	20–29	30–39	40+		15–44	15–19	20–29	30–39	40+
	Number						Number					
2011	348	348	45	192	102	9	103	103	13	49	34	7
2010	368	366	47	200	106	13	90	90	11	50	26	3
2009	380	380	56	216	97	11	109	109	13	63	30	3
2008	376	373	61	214	90	9	122	120	16	68	36	2
2007	410	410	77	236	91	6	126	125	16	67	38	4
2006	432	431	63	256	103	10	127	127	23	72	27	5
2005	386	385	61	216	105	3	91	91	15	53	23	0
	Percent of Live Births						Percent of Live Births					
2011	12.4	12.4	14.1	11.4	13.7	*	6.7	6.7	8.0	6.0	6.5	*
2010	12.9	12.9	11.7	12.1	14.4	23.2	5.6	5.7	6.7	5.7	4.9	*
2009	12.6	12.7	13.1	12.3	13.0	17.7	6.6	6.6	7.2	6.4	6.6	*
2008	12.2	12.1	12.2	11.8	12.4	*	6.5	6.4	6.9	6.1	7.1	*
2007	13.7	13.7	15.4	12.9	14.6	*	6.3	6.2	6.4	5.5	7.5	*
2006	14.7	14.7	15.6	14.2	15.4	21.3	6.5	6.5	9.7	5.8	6.1	*
2005	13.6	13.6	12.9	12.7	16.7	*	5.3	5.3	7.3	4.9	5.7	*

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

Table 15A: Number and Percent of Very Low Birth Weight Births by Race/Ethnicity and Age, Davidson County, TN, 2005–2011

Year	Total Population						Non-Hispanic White					
	All	Reproductive			40+		All	Reproductive			40+	
		Age		Adults				Age		Adults		
		15–44	Teens	30–39				15–44	Teens	30–39		
Number						Number						
2011	149	146	15	73	53	8	45	42	2	25	15	3
2010	133	132	10	67	51	5	46	46	5	24	15	2
2009	152	151	22	71	52	7	53	53	8	17	25	3
2008	154	151	18	76	53	4	50	50	2	30	16	2
2007	174	174	21	89	59	5	66	66	3	29	33	1
2006	178	177	19	89	64	5	67	66	2	33	29	2
2005	181	180	18	102	60	0	58	57	5	28	24	0
Percent of Live Births						Percent of Live Births						
2011	1.6	1.5	2.1	1.5	1.4	*	0.9	0.9	*	1.1	0.7	*
2010	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	*	1.0	1.0	*	1.1	0.7	*
2009	1.6	1.5	2.5	1.3	1.5	*	1.1	1.1	*	0.7	1.3	*
2008	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.6	*	1.1	1.1	*	1.3	0.8	*
2007	1.7	1.7	2.0	1.6	1.9	*	1.4	1.4	*	1.2	1.8	*
2006	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.6	2.0	*	1.4	1.4	*	1.4	1.5	*
2005	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.0	*	1.3	1.3	*	1.3	1.3	*
Year	Non-Hispanic Black						Hispanic					
	All	Reproductive			40+		All	Reproductive			40+	
		Age		Adults				Age		Adults		
		15–44	Teens	30–39				15–44	Teens	30–39		
Number						Number						
2011	80	80	11	37	29	3	19	19	1	9	7	2
2010	68	67	4	34	27	2	13	13	1	8	4	0
2009	80	80	13	45	21	1	14	14	1	6	5	2
2008	84	82	16	36	28	2	15	14	0	9	5	0
2007	83	83	14	48	19	2	17	17	4	8	4	1
2006	86	86	14	41	28	3	22	22	3	13	6	0
2005	95	95	12	56	27	0	25	25	1	16	8	0
Percent of Live Births						Percent of Live Births						
2011	2.9	2.9	3.4	2.2	3.9	*	1.2	1.2	*	*	*	*
2010	2.4	2.4	*	2.1	3.7	*	0.8	0.8	*	*	*	*
2009	2.7	2.7	3.0	2.6	2.8	*	0.8	0.8	*	*	*	*
2008	2.7	2.7	0.3	2.0	3.9	*	0.8	0.7	*	*	*	*
2007	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.6	3.0	*	0.8	0.8	*	*	*	*
2006	2.9	2.9	3.5	2.3	4.2	*	1.1	1.1	*	1.1	*	*
2005	3.3	3.4	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 16A: Healthy People 2020 (HP 2020) Benchmarks for Specified Indicators, Davidson County, TN, 2011

Topic/Area	Healthy People 2020 Target	Davidson County	% Above or Below HP Goal
Smoking MICH 11.3: increase abstinence from cigarette smoking among pregnant women	98.6%	90.6%	↓ 8.1%
First Trimester Prenatal Care MICH 10.1: increase the proportion of pregnant women who receive prenatal care beginning in the first trimester	77.9%	54.8%	↓ 29.7%
First Trimester Prenatal Care for females aged 15-19 MICH 10.1: increase the proportion of pregnant women who receive prenatal care beginning in the first trimester	77.9%	38.6%	↓ 50.4%
Preterm Births MICH 9.1: reduce preterm births	11.4%	8.7%	↑ 23.7%
Low Birth Weight MICH 8.1: reduce low birth weight	7.8%	8.7%	↓ 11.5%
Very Low Birth Weight MICH 8.2: reduce very low birth weight	1.4%	1.6%	↓ 14.3%

*Although not shown here, HP 2020 also has a goal for the reduction of cesarean births.

**HP 2020 does not set targets by race/ethnicity, but data is presented throughout the report for comparison to the overall general population targets established by HP 2020.

Table 17A: Summary of Specified Indicators for Premarital Cohabitation, 2006-2010*

Indicator Type of first Union	Overall % Distribution	Distribution for Highly Educated**	% Distribution by Race/Ethnicity		
			NHW	NHB	Hispanics
No Union	29.1	18.8	27.1	38.4	27
Cohabiting	47.9	46.6	49.4	49.2	46.6
Married	23	34.6	23.6	12.5	26.4
Outcome of First Premarital Union					
Intact	67	62.3	64.4	71.6	70.8
Marriage	19.4	24.9	21.2	15.3	17.5
Separation	13.6	12.8	14.5	13.1	11.7
Probability of Pregnancy within 2 yrs for women aged 15-44***	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.5
Probability of Marriage within 1 yrs of cohabiting women aged 15-44	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

*Data is based on CDC National Survey of Family Growth

**% Distribution of Education represents Bachelors Degree Educational Attainment Only

***Please note last probability and percentage are two different measures. The last two rows of data in this table are probability measures.

NHW = non-Hispanic white and NHB= non-Hispanic black