



**Public Health**

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**Dayton & Montgomery County**

# Health Profiles:

An Analysis of Births in  
Montgomery County, OH

Public Health – Dayton & Montgomery County  
Epidemiology Section

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Prepared by

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## Background

This report was prepared to present data associated with live births to residents of Montgomery County, Ohio. All data collected and analyzed in this report were provided by Ohio Public Health Information Warehouse (OPHIW) resident birth certificate data. OPHIW's data are derived from Ohio's Integrated Perinatal Health Information System (IPHIS) and from data shared by other states where Ohio residents gave birth.

Information in this report can be used to help guide decision making for programs and policies pertaining to the promotion of early prenatal care, continued improvement of teen pregnancy prevention programs, and expansion of breastfeeding campaigns. In addition, this report is available to provide data needed for grants as well as to university students and the general public who have a need for or interest in birth data for Montgomery County residents.

Areas covered in this report include demographic information of the women who gave birth, prenatal care visits, maternal body mass index and gestational weight gain trends, and smoking during pregnancy. Additionally, data pertaining to preterm births, low birth weight babies, induction rates, trends in the method of delivery, teen births, and breastfeeding are also part of this report.

**Please note:** These data were provided by the Center for Public Health Statistics and Informatics, Ohio Department of Health. The Department specifically disclaims responsibility for any analyses, interpretations or conclusions

## Special Thanks

As a part of her Culminating Experience in the Masters of Public Health degree program at Wright State University, Abby Burns analyzed birth trends within Montgomery County, Ohio over the last eleven years. She graciously allowed Public Health – Dayton & Montgomery County to use her analysis of maternal body mass index, gestational weight gain, induction rates, and method of delivery trends in this report.

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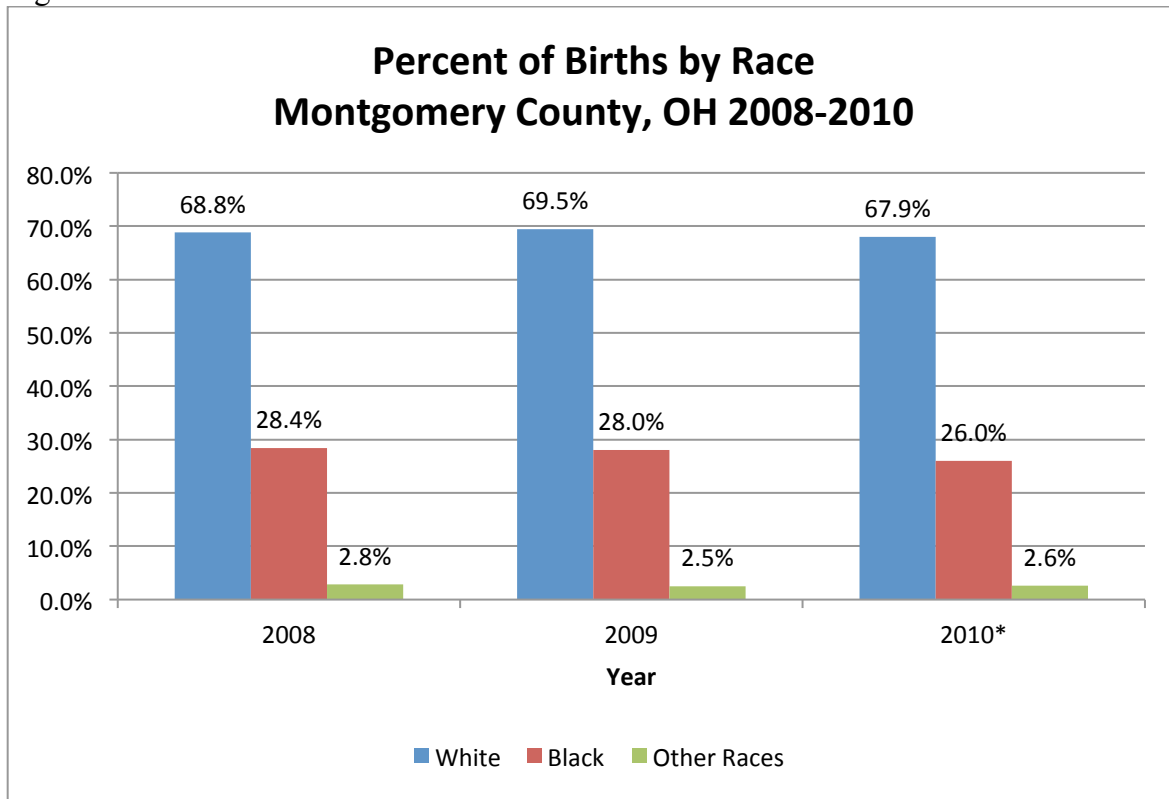
## Demographic Details

Table 1 *Characteristics of all Montgomery County, OH births 2008-2010*

Year	2008		2009		2010	
Total Births	7152		7054		6760	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Race*						
White	4922	68.8	4901	69.5	4593	67.9
Black	2028	28.4	1978	28.0	1755	26.0
Other Races	202	2.8	175	2.5	179	2.6
Ethnicity						
Hispanic	222	3.1	197	2.8	208	3.1
Non-Hispanic	6927	96.9	6852	97.2	6544	96.9
Age						
10 - 14	16	0.2	13	0.2	10	0.1
15 - 17	280	3.9	249	3.5	200	3.0
18 - 19	606	8.5	592	8.4	527	7.8
20 - 29	4180	58.4	4112	58.3	3947	58.4
30 - 39	1955	27.3	1964	27.8	1965	29.1
>=40	115	1.6	124	1.8	111	1.6
Marital Status						
Married	3521	49.3	3444	48.9	3384	50.1
Unmarried	3617	50.7	3600	51.1	3376	49.9
Method of Payment						
Medicaid	3174	45.2	3291	46.8	3140	47.8
Private Insurance	3275	46.6	3084	43.9	2880	43.9
Self-Pay	310	4.4	280	4.0	270	4.1
CHAMPUS/TRICARE	267	3.8	260	3.7	274	4.2
WIC						
Participants	3162	44.3	3213	45.7	2981	44.4
Education						
< High school education	1360	19.0	1263	17.9	1156	17.1
High school graduate	1890	26.5	1916	27.2	1733	25.7
Some college, but no degree	1730	24.2	1722	24.5	1665	24.7
Associate degree	615	8.6	623	8.8	600	8.9
Bachelor's degree or higher	1548	21.7	1516	21.5	1595	23.6

\*In 2010, 3.4% (233 births) were reported to women of unknown race

Figure 1



\* 3.4% (233 births) were reported to women of unknown race

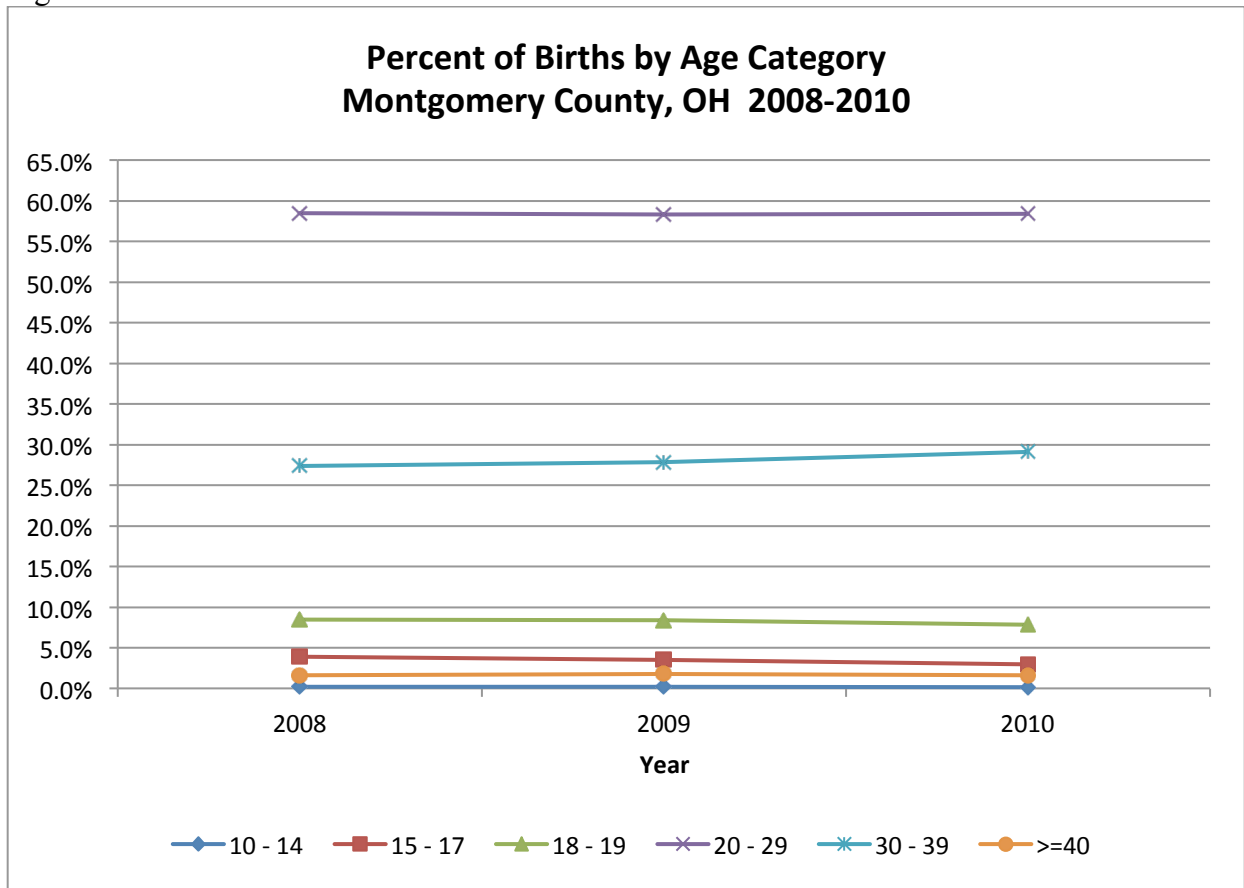
Highlight:

- The majority of births to Montgomery County residents continue to be to White women. There is a 41.5% difference between births to White women and Black women in 2009.

Notes:

- Beginning in 2010, the Ohio Public Health Information Warehouse (OPIW) changed the manner in which they report information from the birth certificate. As a result, there are a higher proportion of missing data for some key variables, such as race.
- Races included in the “Other Races” category are: Native American, Chinese, Japanese, Hawaiian, Filipino, and Other Asian or Pacific Islander.

Figure 2

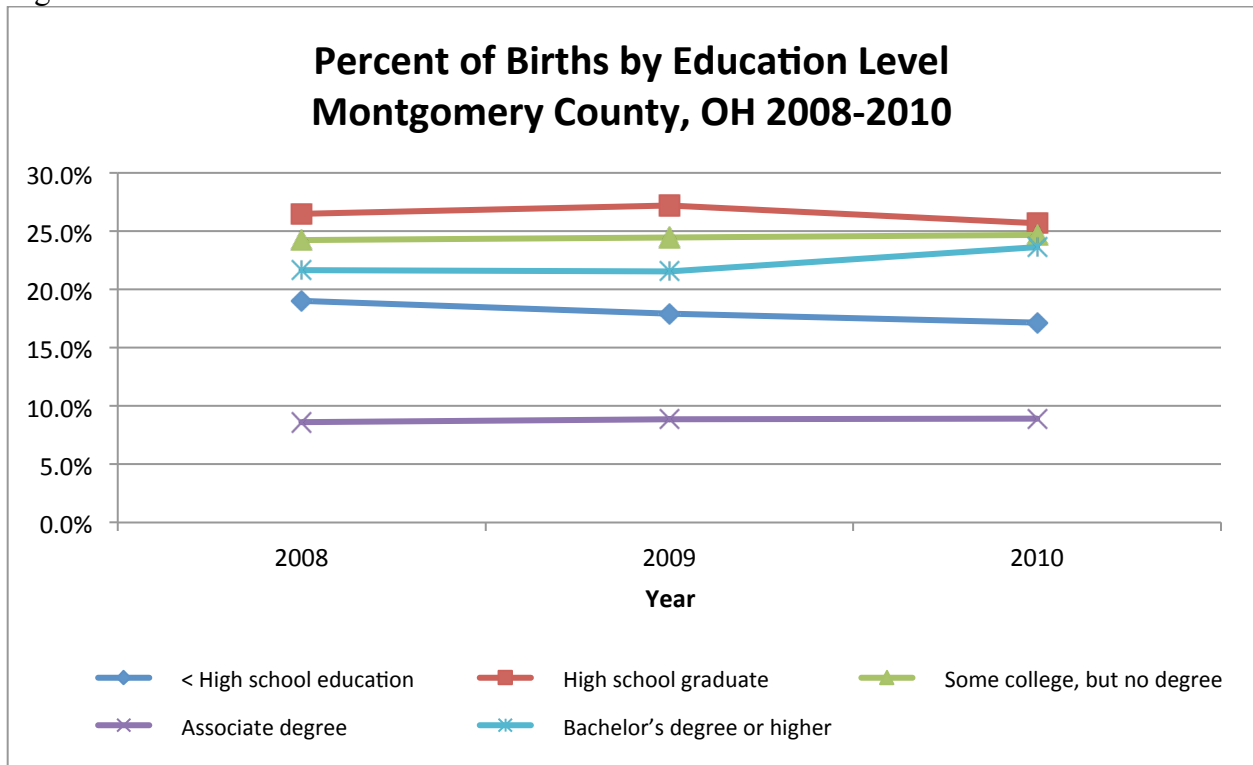


Highlights:

- 58% of births between the years 2008 to 2009 have been to women in the 20 to 29 year old age range.
- In 2010, there was a 4.7% increase from 2009 in the number of women giving birth between 30 and 39.
- Between 2009 and 2010, there was an 7.1% decrease among 18 and 19 year olds and a 14.3% decrease among 15 to 17 year olds.



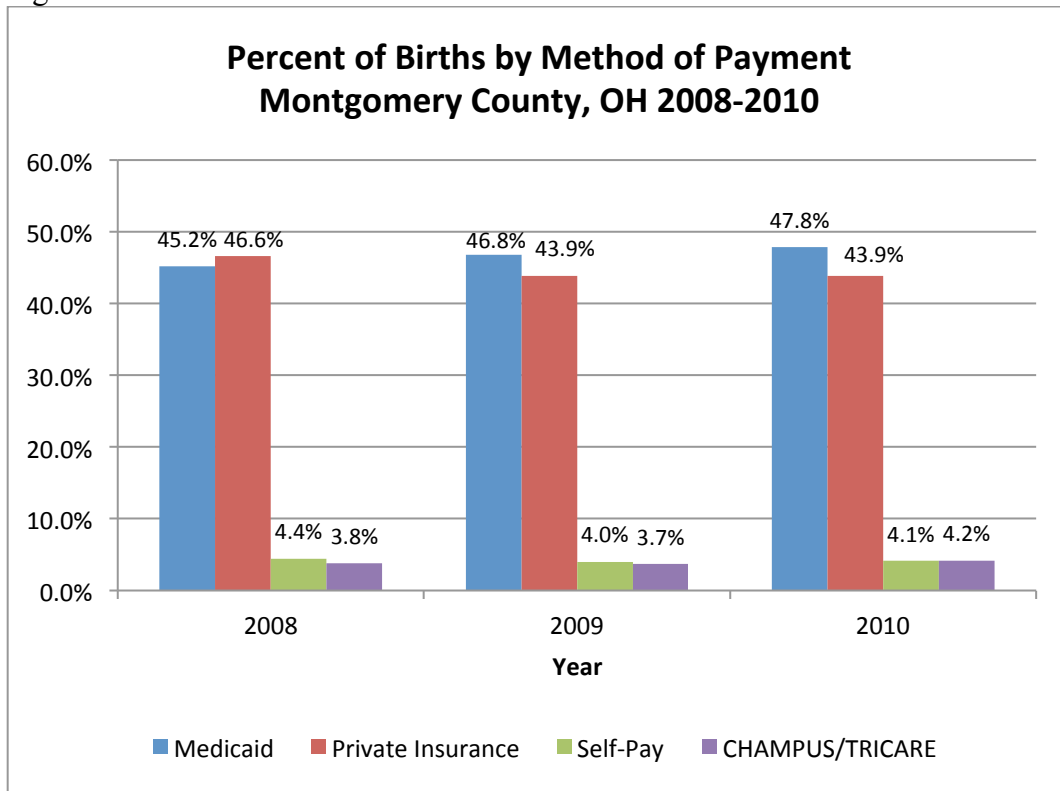
Figure 3



Highlights:

- There was a decline from 2008 to 2010 (10.0% overall) in the percent of women giving birth with less than a high school education.
- From 2009 to 2010, the percent of women giving birth with only a high school diploma decreased 5.5%.
- A 9.8% increase in births to women with a bachelor's degree or higher occurred between 2009 and 2010.

Figure 4



Highlights:

- In 2008, 45.2% of births were paid by Medicaid and 46.6% by private insurance, but in 2009 and 2010, the majority of births were paid by Medicaid (47.8%).
- Between 2008 and 2010 there was a 5.8% increase in the percentage of births being paid for by Medicaid.
- The use of private insurance to pay for births decreased 5.8% from 2008 to 2010.

## Prenatal Care Visits

Table 2 *First prenatal visit for all births - Montgomery County, OH 2008-2009*

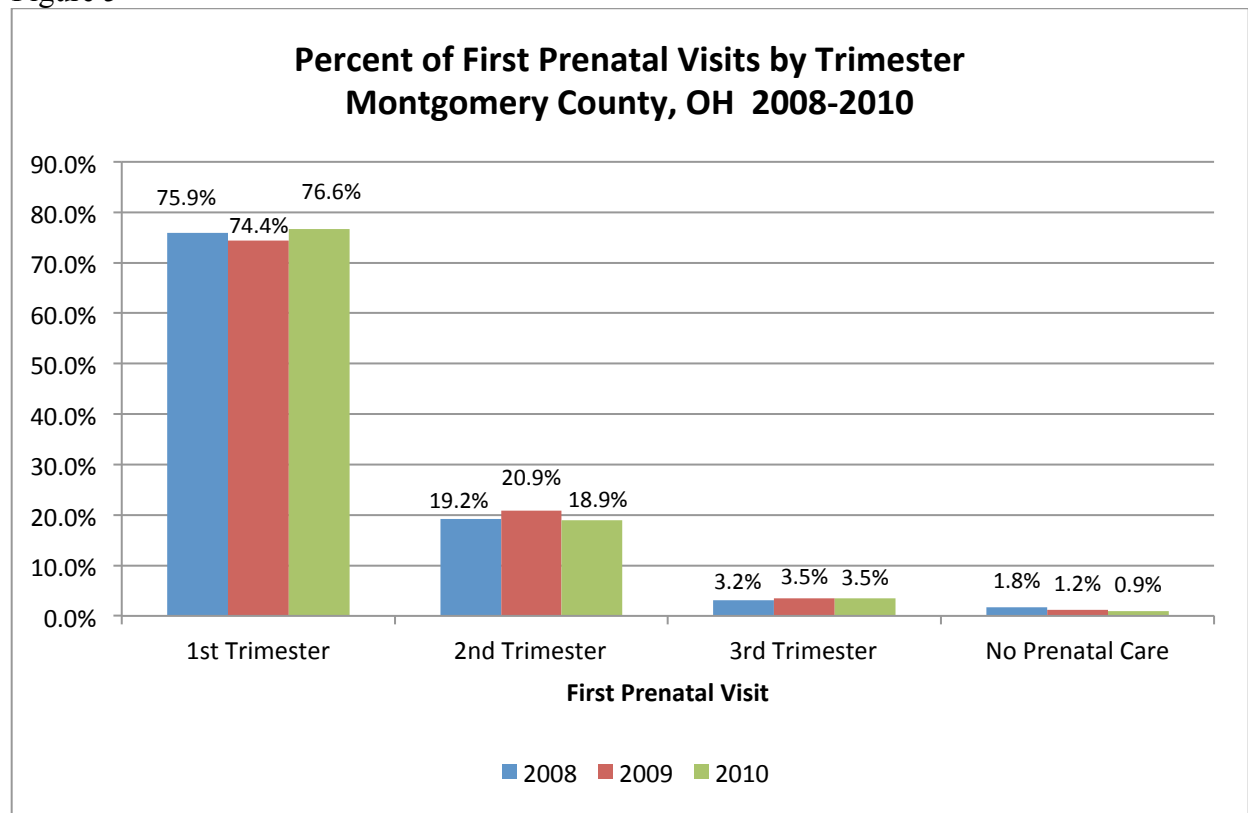
Year	2008*		2009**		2010***	
	#	% of all births	#	% of all births	#	% of all births
<b>First Prenatal Visit</b>						
1st Trimester	3419	75.9	3170	74.4	3395	76.6
2nd Trimester	867	19.2	889	20.9	839	18.9
3rd Trimester	142	3.2	151	3.5	154	3.5
<b>No Prenatal Care</b>	79	1.8	50	1.2	42	0.9

\* 37.0% of data were missing and were excluded in calculations

\*\* 40.0% of data were missing and were excluded in calculations

\*\*\*34.4% of data were missing and were excluded in calculations

Figure 5



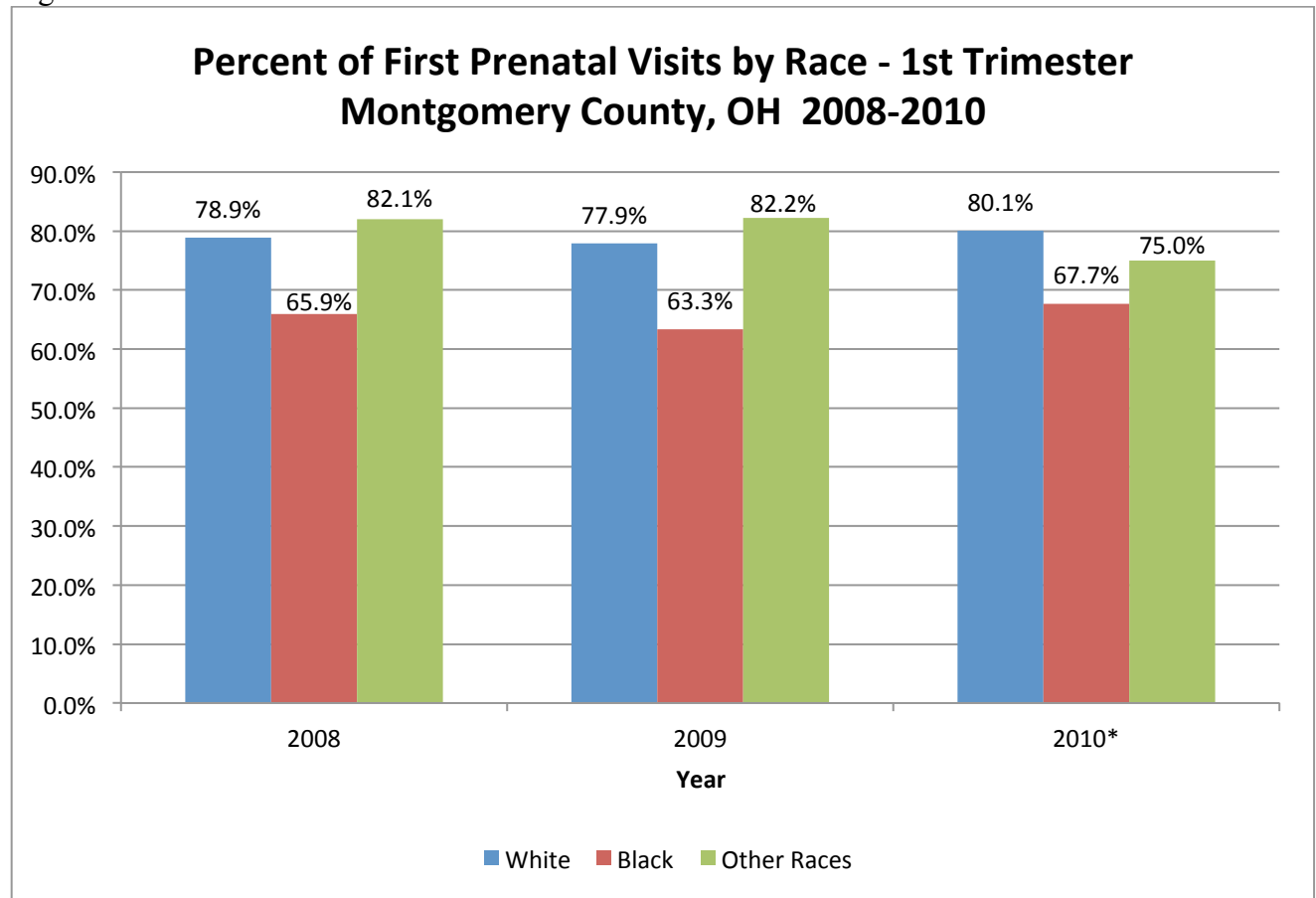
Highlights:

- Between 2008 and 2010, there was not much variation in the proportion of women who had their first prenatal care visit during their 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, or 3<sup>rd</sup> trimester or received no prenatal care at all.

Table 3 Characteristics of women that had the first prenatal care visit during the 1<sup>st</sup> trimester reported as a percentage of births - Montgomery County, OH 2008-2010

Year	2008		2009		2010		
1st Trimester	#	% of all births	#	% of all births	#	% of all births	
Race	White	2588	78.9	2410	77.9	2519	80.1
	Black	712	65.9	663	63.3	689	67.7
	Other Races	119	82.1	97	82.2	102	75.0
	#	% of trimester births	#	% of trimester births	#	% of trimester births	
Payment by Medicaid	1126	33.2	1091	34.8	1241	36.9	
Enrolled in WIC	1236	36.2	1193	37.7	1259	37.3	

Figure 6



\* 3.4% (233 births) were reported to women of unknown race

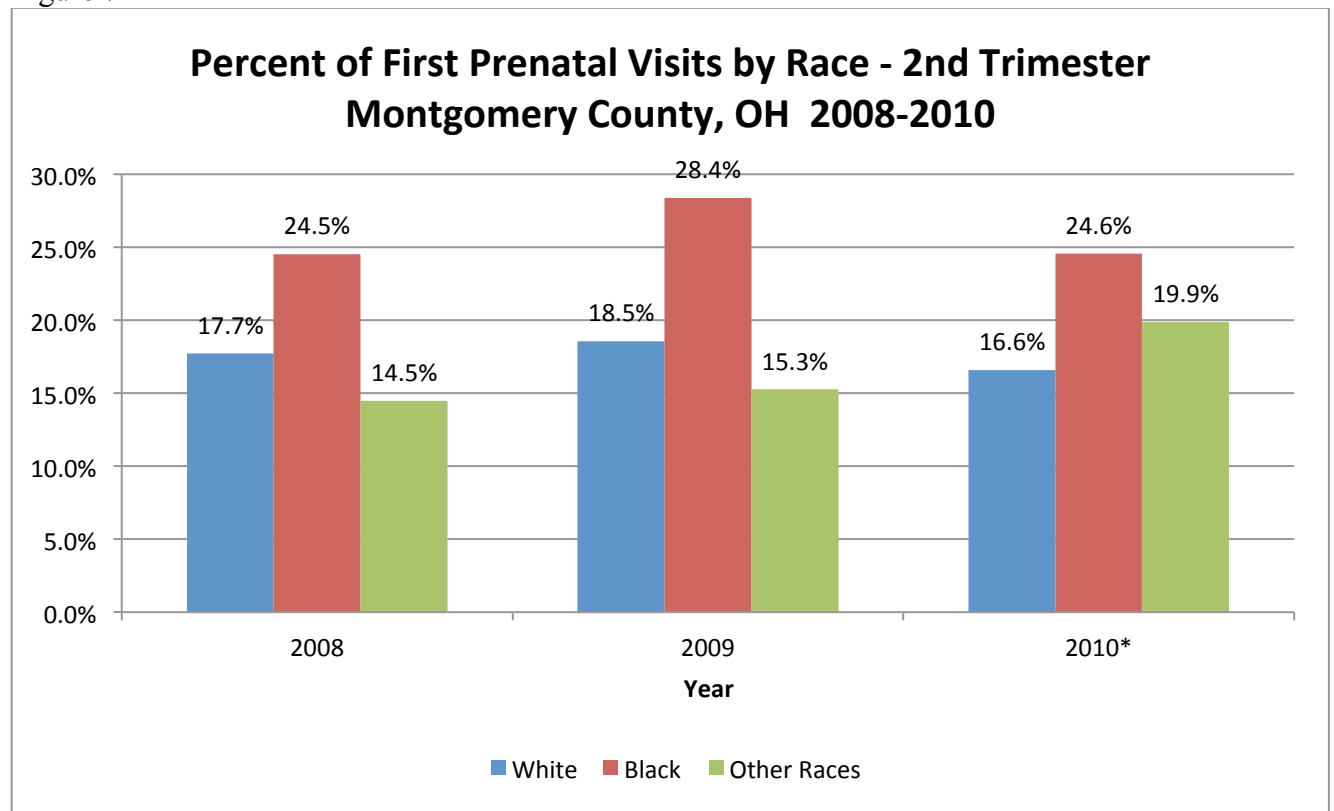
**Highlight:**

- From 2008 to 2010, the percentage of women receiving prenatal care during their first trimester was lowest among Blacks.

Table 4 Characteristics of women that had the first prenatal care visit during the 2<sup>nd</sup> trimester reported as a percentage of births - Montgomery County, OH 2008-2010

Year	2008		2009		2010		
2nd Trimester	#	% of all births	#	% of all births	#	% of all births	
Race	White	581	17.7	574	18.5	522	16.6
	Black	265	24.5	297	28.4	250	24.6
	Other Races	21	14.5	18	15.3	27	19.9
	#	% of trimester births	#	% of trimester births	#	% of trimester births	
Payment by Medicaid	467	54.2	524	59.6	486	58.6	
Enrolled in WIC	465	53.8	497	56.0	454	54.6	

Figure 7

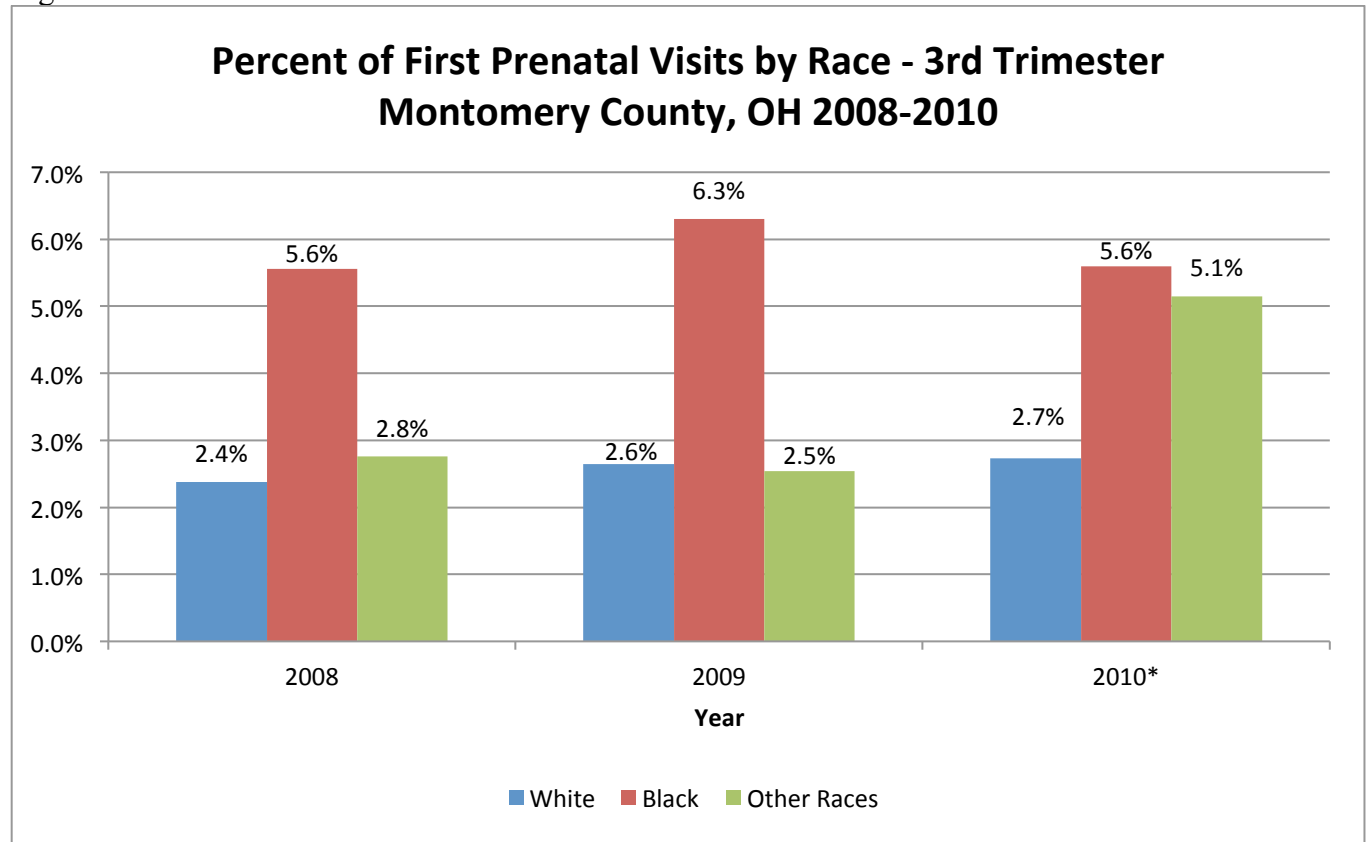


\* 3.4% (233 births) were reported to women of unknown race

Table 5 Characteristics of women that had the first prenatal care visit during the 3<sup>rd</sup> trimester reported as a percentage of births - Montgomery County, OH 2008-2010

Year	2008		2009		2010		
3rd Trimester	#	% of all births	#	% of all births	#	% of all births	
Race	White	78	2.4	82	2.6	86	2.7
	Black	60	5.6	66	6.3	57	5.6
	Other Races	4	2.8	3	2.5	7	5.1
	#	% of trimester births	#	% of trimester births	#	% of trimester births	
Payment by Medicaid	86	62.3	105	70.0	100	66.7	
Enrolled in WIC	85	60.3	83	55.0	78	51.3	

Figure 8



\* 3.4% (233 births) were reported to women of unknown race

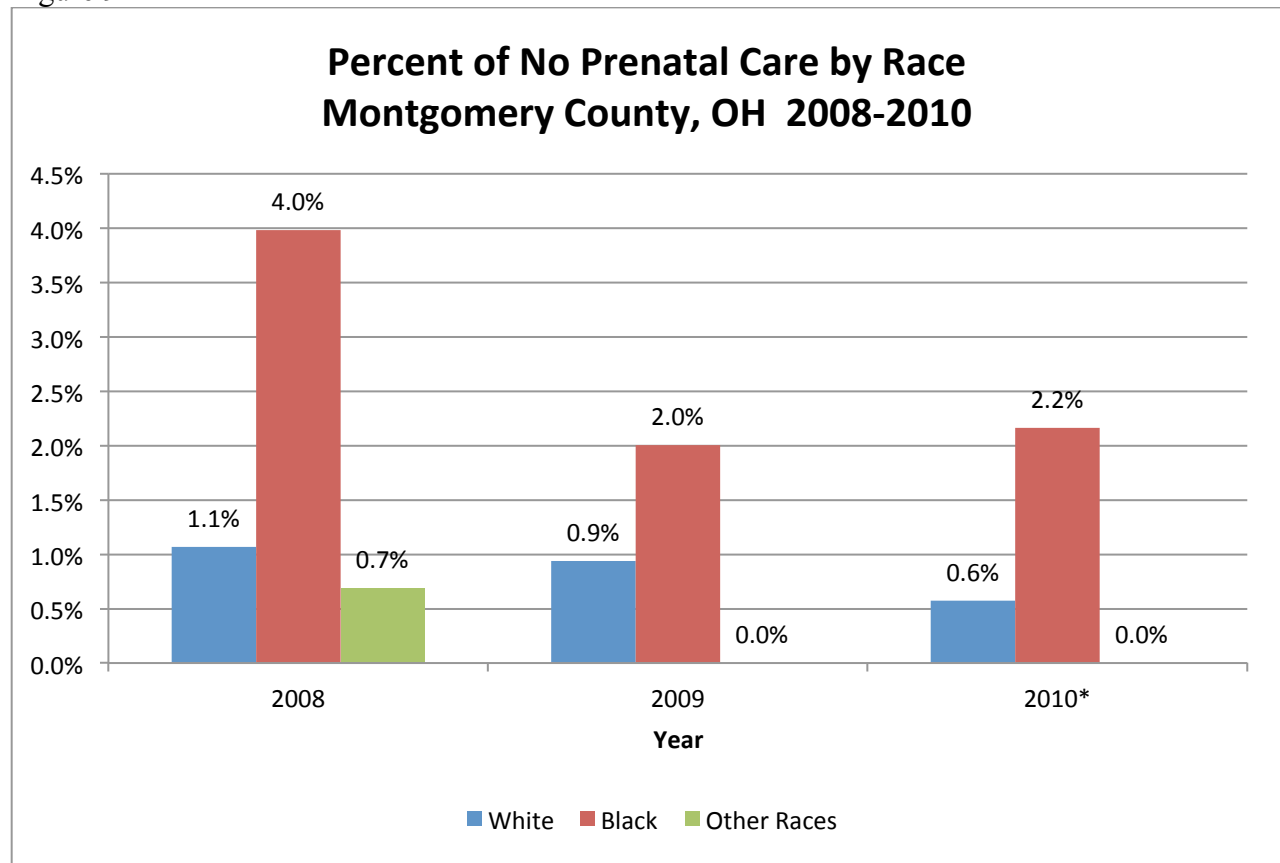
Highlight:

- The greatest percentage of women waiting until their third trimester to seek prenatal care was among Blacks.

Table 6 *Characteristics of women that had no prenatal care reported as a percentage of births - Montgomery County, OH 2008-2010*

Year	2008		2009		2010		
No Prenatal Care	#	% of all births	#	% of all births	#	% of all births	
Race	White	35	1.1%	29	0.9%	18	0.6%
	Black	43	4.0%	21	2.0%	22	2.2%
	Other Races	1	0.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	#	% of trimester births	#	% of trimester births	#	% of trimester births	
Payment by Medicaid	47	60.3%	26	55.3%	24	60.0%	
Enrolled in WIC	24	30.4%	9	18.0%	13	31.0%	

Figure 9



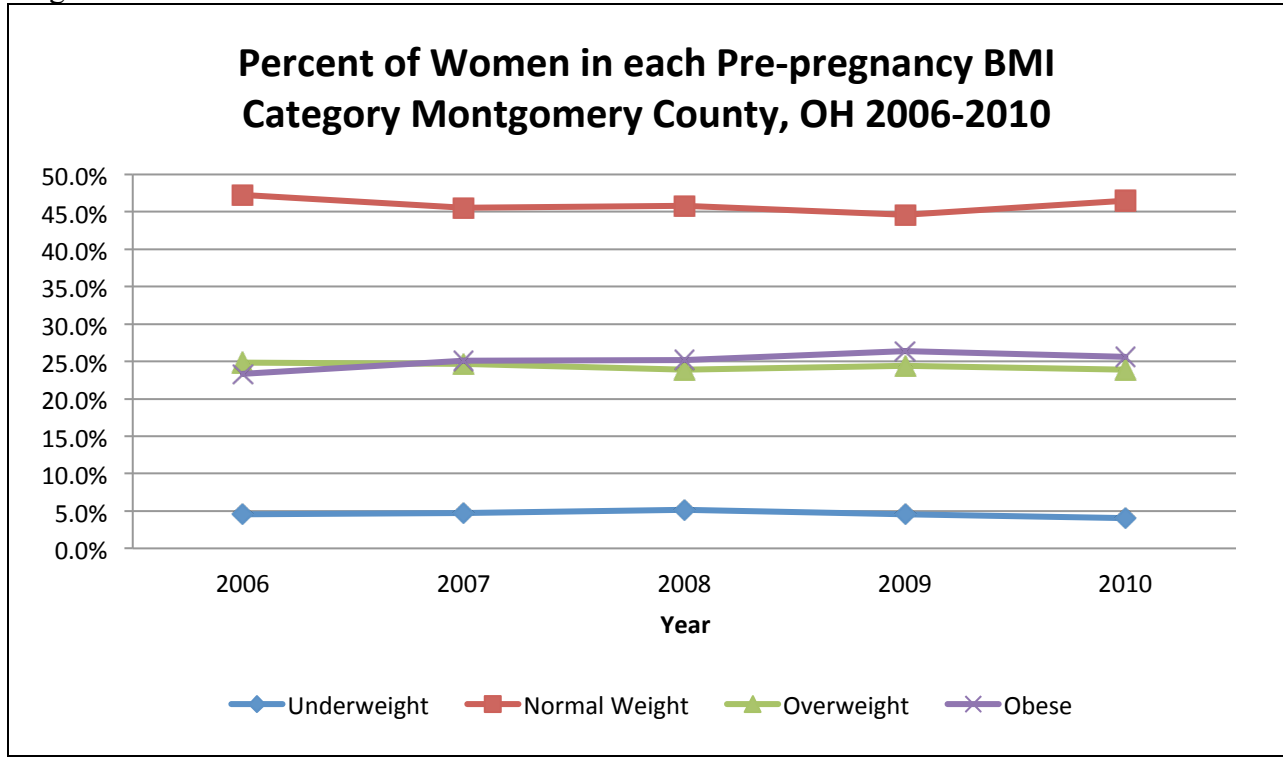
\* 3.4% (233 births) were reported to women of unknown race

**Highlights:**

- Black women account for the highest percentage of women who do not receive prenatal care during their pregnancy.
- There was a 45.0% decrease from 2008 to 2010 in the percentage of Blacks not receiving prenatal care during their pregnancy.

## Maternal BMI Trends

Figure 10



**BMI Calculation:**

$$\text{BMI} = \text{weight (lbs.)} / [\text{height (in)}]^2 \times 703$$

*Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention*

**Definitions of BMI categories:**

BMI	Weight Status
Below 18.5	Underweight
18.5 – 24.9	Normal
25.0 – 29.9	Overweight
30.0 and above	Obese

*Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention*

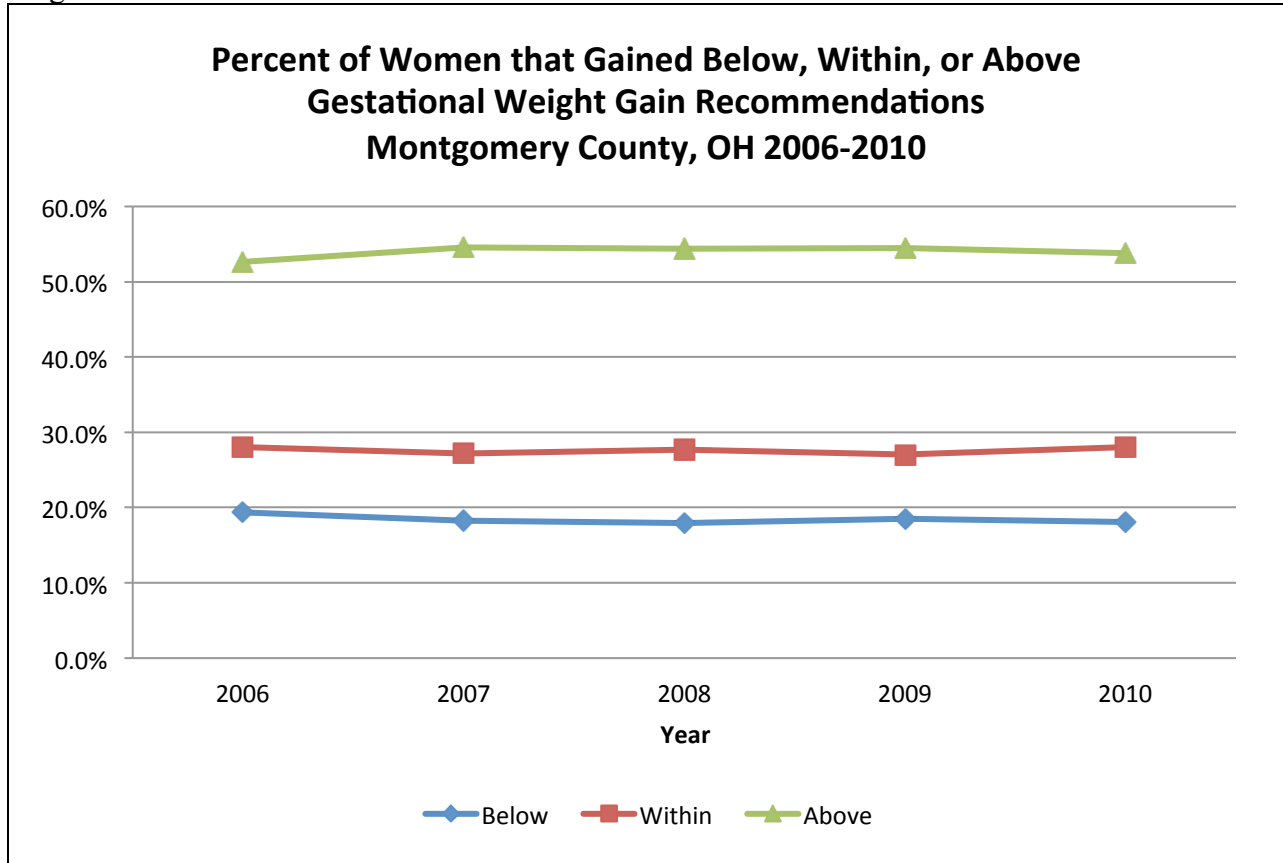
**Highlights:**

- Normal weight women with BMIs between 18.5 and 24.9, account for the largest proportion of women giving birth from 2006 to 2010.
- The percentage of mothers categorized with pre-pregnancy obesity has increased to 25.6% of all births in 2010; a 9.8% rise from 2006.



## Gestational Weight Gain Trends

Figure 11



Institute of Medicine Gestational Weight Gain (GWG) recommendations:

Pre-pregnancy BMI	Total Weight Gain	Rates of Weight Gain 2 <sup>nd</sup> and 3 <sup>rd</sup> Trimester
	Range in lbs	Mean (range) in lbs/week
Underweight	28-40	1 (1-1.3)
Normal weight	25-35	1 (0.8-1)
Overweight	15-25	0.6 (0.5-0.7)
Obese	11-20	0.5 (0.4-0.6)

Source: National Research Council

**Highlights:**

- All categories of GWG recommendations remained stable from 2006 to 2010.
- From 2006 to 2010, more than 50% of women gained more than the recommended weight gain during gestation.

Figure 12

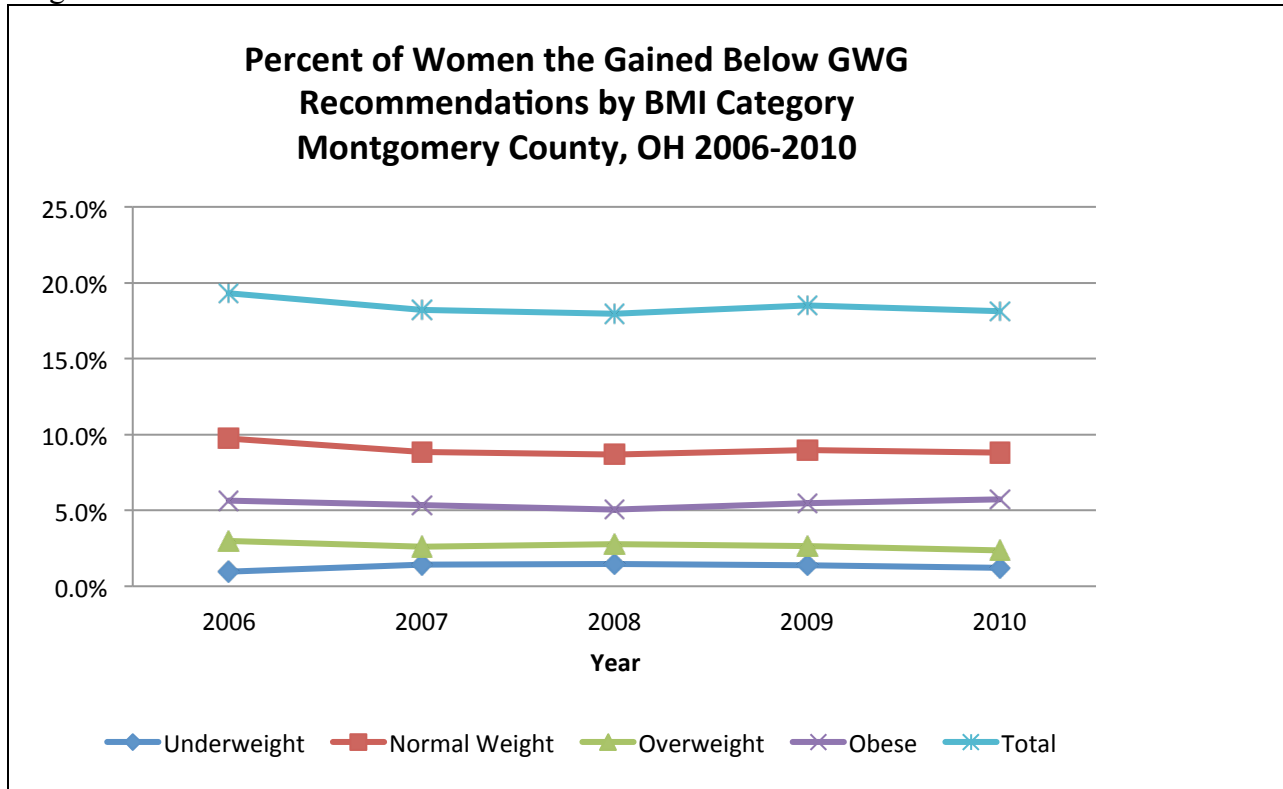


Figure 13

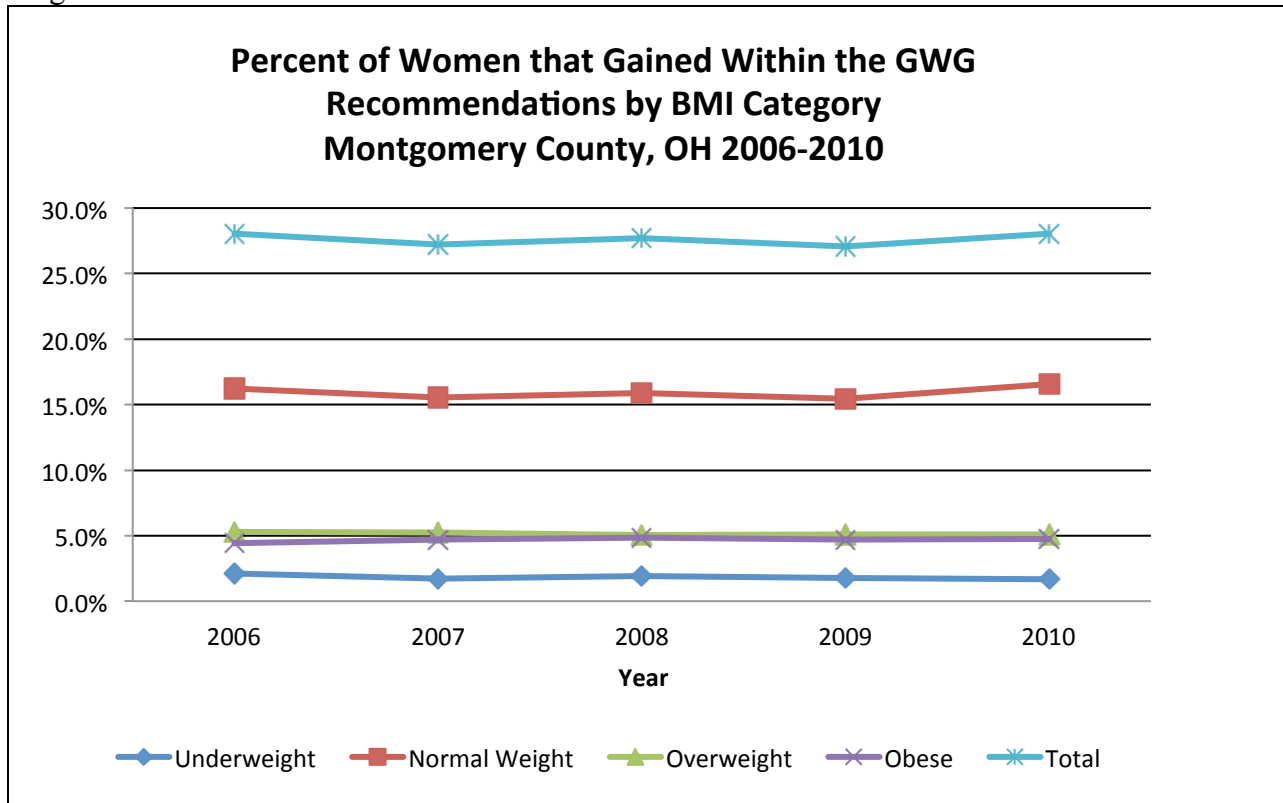
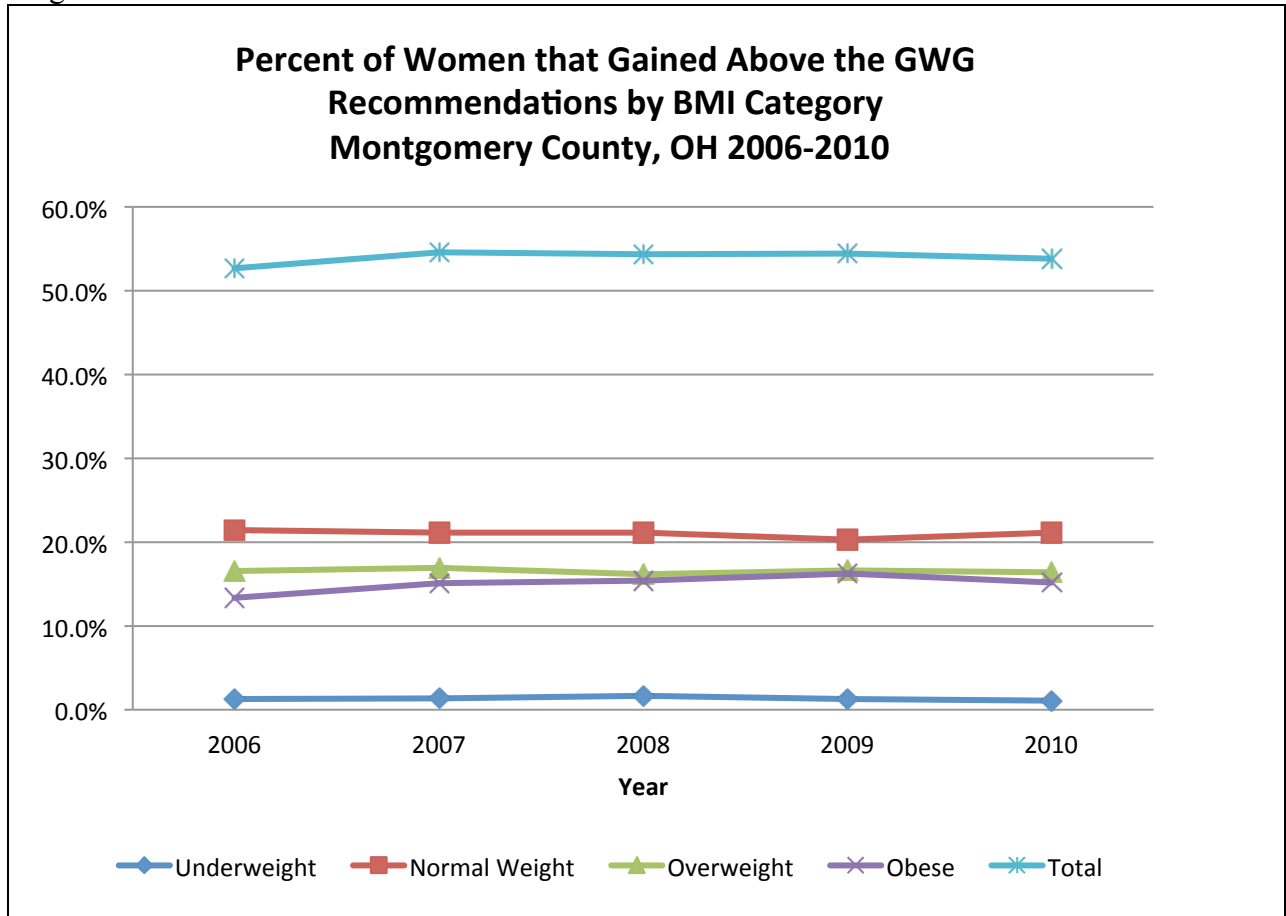


Figure 14



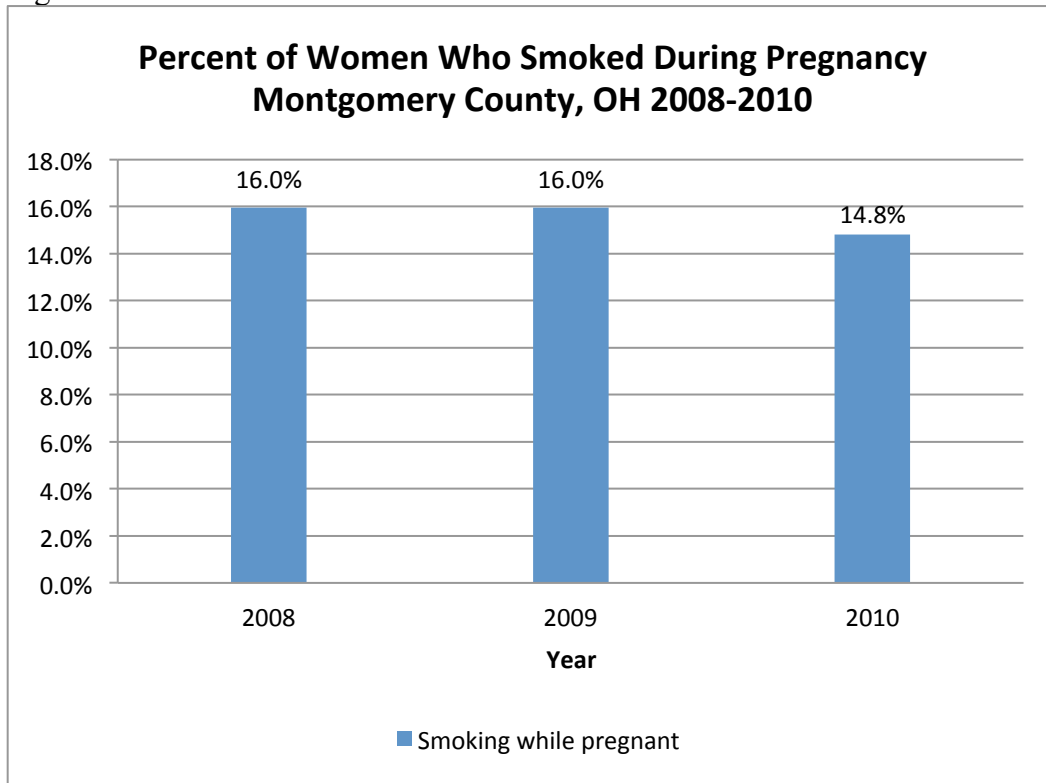
## Smoking While Pregnant

Table 7 *Characteristics of women that smoked during pregnancy reported as a percentage of all births - Montgomery County, OH 2008-2010*

Year	2008		2009		2010	
	#	% of all births	#	% of all births	#	% of all births
Total Pregnant Smokers*	1141	16.0	1121	16.0	986	14.8
Race						
White	900	18.3	884	18.1	764	16.6
Black	229	11.3	231	11.7	209	11.9
Other Races	11	5.4	6	3.4	5	2.8
Payment by Medicaid	837	26.4	852	25.9	774	24.6
Enrolled in WIC	746	23.6	752	23.4	656	22.0

\* A women who reported smoking any cigarettes during her 3<sup>rd</sup> trimester was counted as smoking during her pregnancy.

Figure 15



Highlight:

- There was a 7.5% decrease in the percentage of women who smoked during pregnancy from 2008 to 2010

Table 8 *Characteristics of women that smoked during pregnancy reported as a percentage of all women that smoked during pregnancy- Montgomery County, OH 2008-2010*

Year	2008		2009		2010	
Total	1141		1121		986	
	#	% of pregnant smokers	#	% of pregnant smokers	#	% of pregnant smokers
Race						
White	900	78.9	884	78.9	764	77.5
Black	229	20.1	231	20.6	204	20.7
Other Races	11	1.0	6	0.5	5	0.5
Teens (Age 15-19)	131	11.3	126	11.2	112	11.4
Payment by Medicaid	836	73.3	852	76.0	774	78.5
Enrolled in WIC	746	65.4	750	66.9	656	65.5

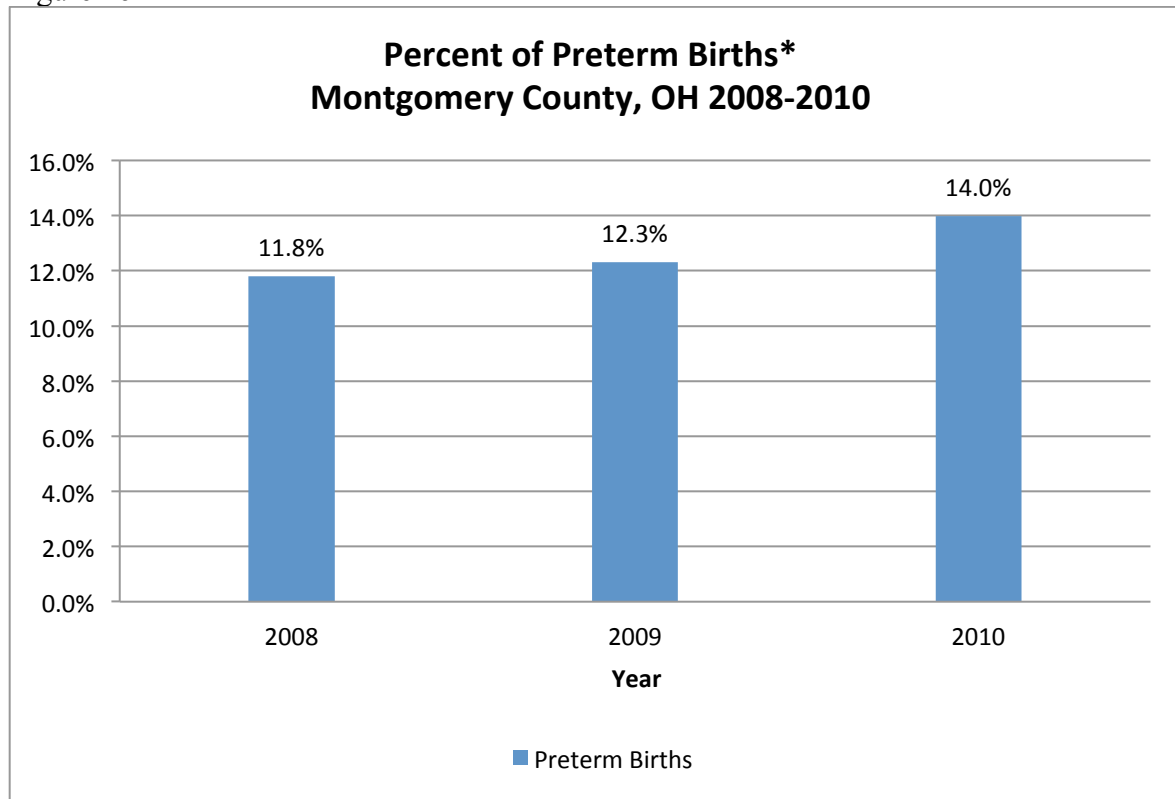
## Preterm Births

Table 9 *Characteristics of preterm births reported as a percentage of all births – Montgomery County, OH 2008-2010*

Year	2008*		2009**		2010***	
	#	% of all births	#	% of all births	#	% of all births
Preterm Births (<37 weeks)	657	11.8%	627	12.3%	698	14.0%
Race						
White	394	10.0%	404	11.1%	413	11.5%
Black	239	16.4%	212	16.0%	243	19.5%
Other Races	24	14.4%	11	7.6%	18	11.9%
Payment by Medicaid	322	14.0%	315	14.5%	355	15.8%
Enrolled in WIC	284	12.1%	282	12.8%	343	15.7%

\* 22.1% of data were missing and were excluded in calculations  
 \*\* 27.8% of data were missing and were excluded in calculations  
 \*\*\* 23.5% of data were missing and were excluded in calculations

Figure 16



\* <37 weeks gestation

**Highlight:**

- There was an 18.6% increase in the percentage of preterm births from 2008 to 2010.

Table 10 *Characteristics of preterm births reported as a percentage of all preterm births – Montgomery County, OH 2008-2010*

Year	2008		2009		2010	
Preterm Births <37 weeks	657		627		698	
	#	% of preterm births	#	% of preterm births	#	% of preterm births
Race						
White	394	60.0	404	64.4	413	59.2
Black	239	36.4	212	33.8	243	34.8
Other Races	24	3.7	11	1.8	18	2.6
Payment by Medicaid	322	49.0	315	50.2	355	50.9
Enrolled in WIC	284	43.2	282	45.0	343	49.1

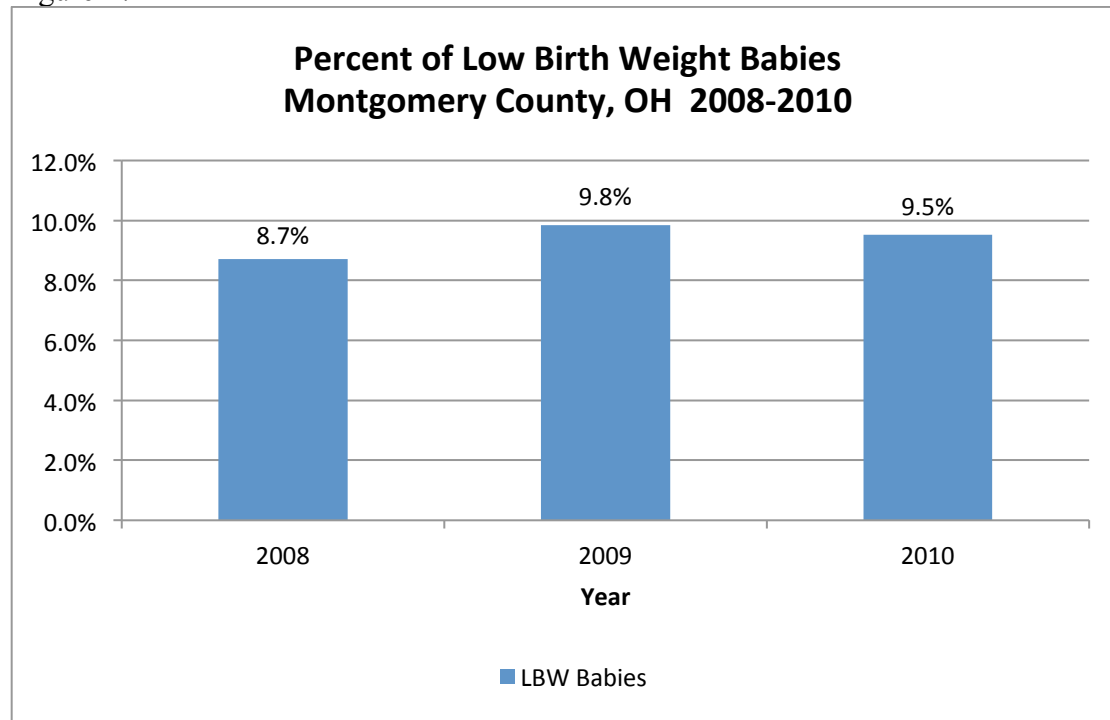
## Low Birth Weight (LBW) Babies

Table 11 *Characteristics of mothers of low birth weight babies reported as a percentage of all births – Montgomery County, OH 2008-2010*

Year	2008		2009		2010	
	#	% of all births	#	% of all births	#	% of all births
LBW Babies*	623	8.7	694	9.8	644	9.5
Race						
White	318	6.5	395	8.1	362	7.9
Black	289	14.3	282	14.3	249	14.2
Other Races	16	7.9	17	9.7	16	8.9
Prenatal Care						
1st Trimester	253	7.4	246	7.8	269	7.9
2nd Trimester	75	8.7	78	8.8	92	11
3rd Trimester	14	9.9	11	7.3	16	10.4
No Prenatal Care	20	25.3	13	26	16	38.1
Smoking	158	13.8	167	14.9	137	13.9

\*LBW <2500g

Figure 17

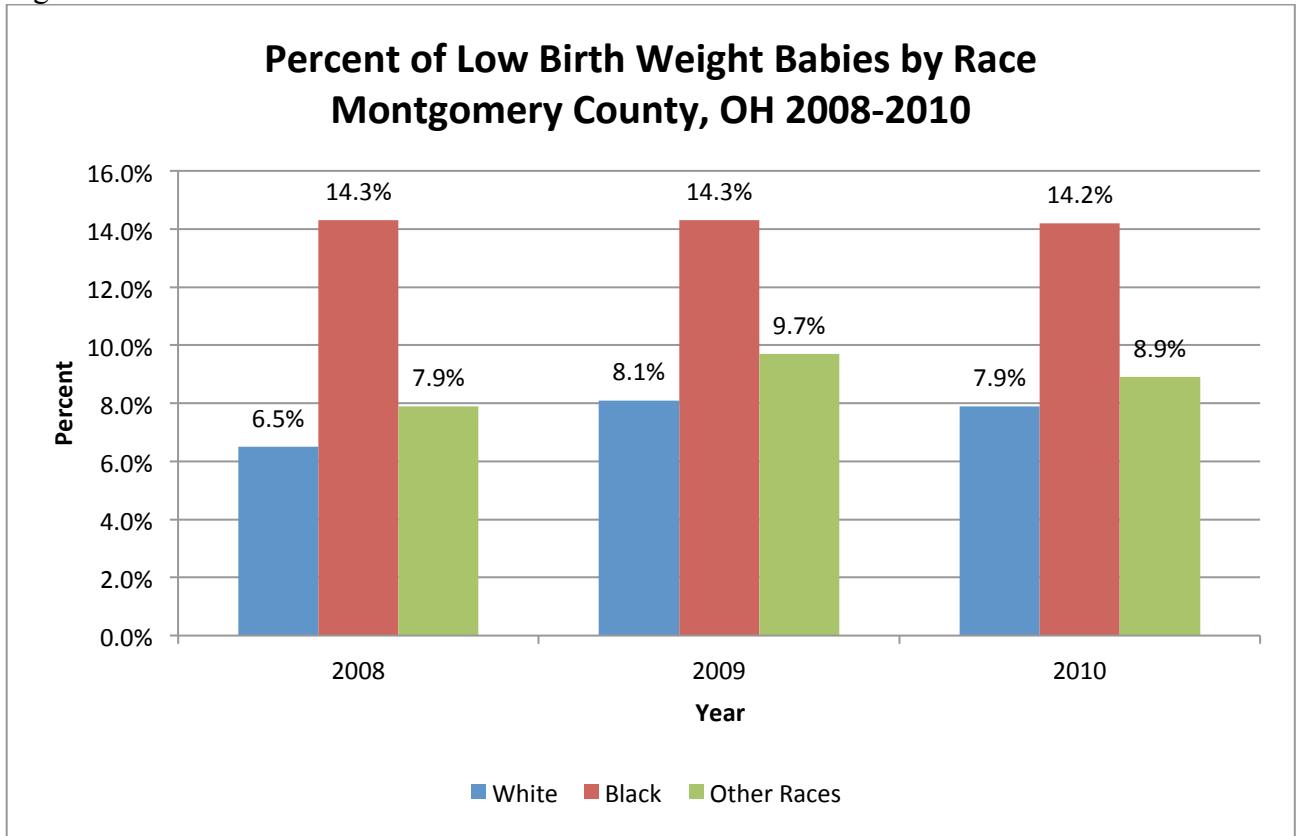


**Highlight:**

- From 2008 to 2010, there was a 9.2% increase in low birth weight babies.



Figure 18

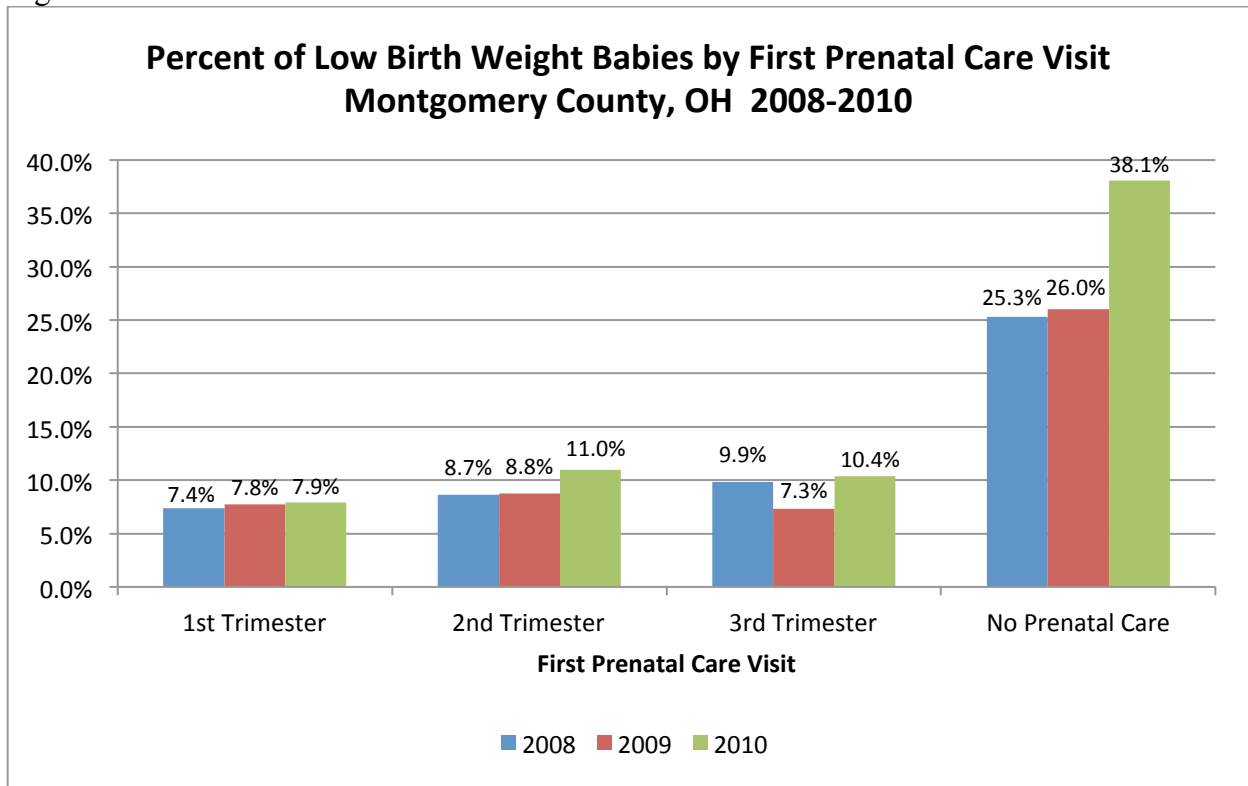


\* 3.4% (233 births) were reported to women of unknown race

Highlights:

- The highest percentage of low birth weight babies were born to Black women.
- The percentage of low birth weight babies born to White women increased 21.5% from 2008 to 2010.

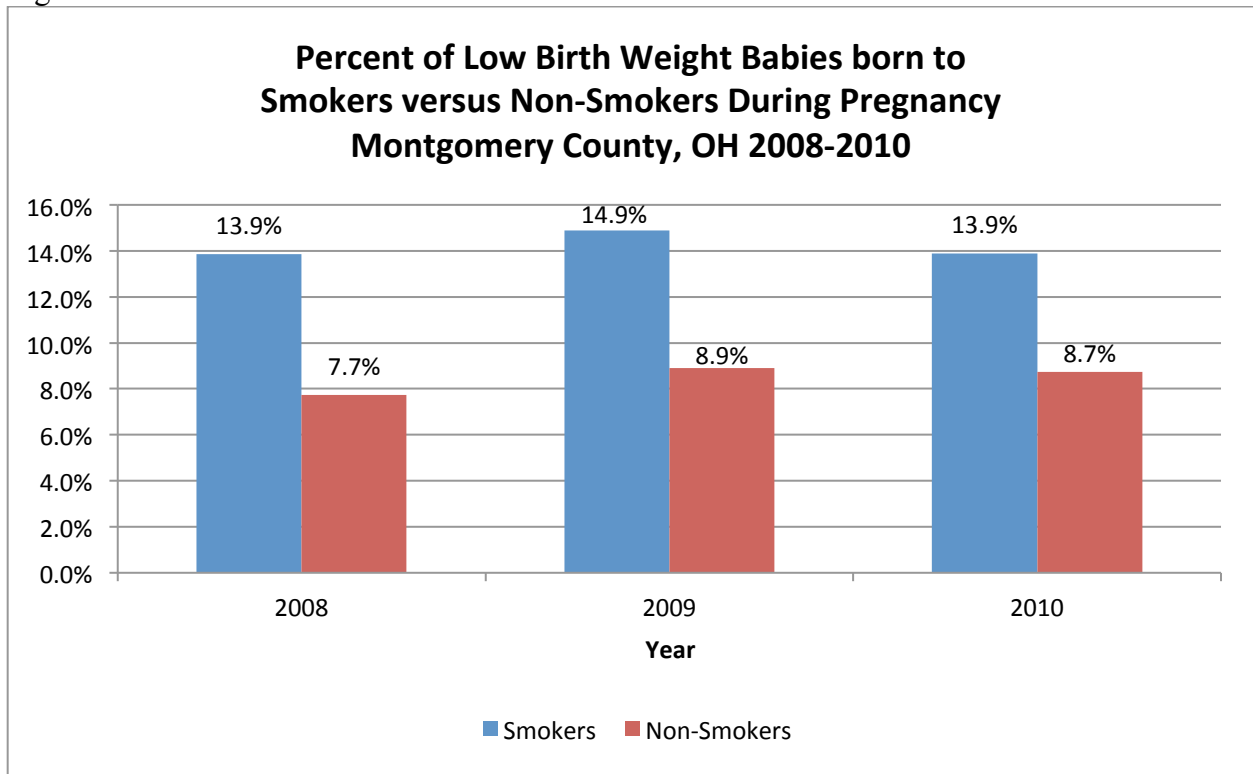
Figure 19



Highlights:

- Over the three year period, the highest proportion of babies born with low birth weight was to women who received no prenatal care during their pregnancy.
- From 2008 to 2010, there was a 50.6% increase in the percentage of low birth weight babies born to women who received no prenatal care.
- Those who received prenatal care during their first trimester had the lowest proportion of low birth weight babies.

Figure 20



**Highlight:**

- The proportion of low birth weight babies born to women who smoked during their pregnancy is greater than in non-smokers.

Table 12 *Characteristics of mothers of low birth weight babies reported as a percentage of all low birth weight babies – Montgomery County, OH 2008-2010*

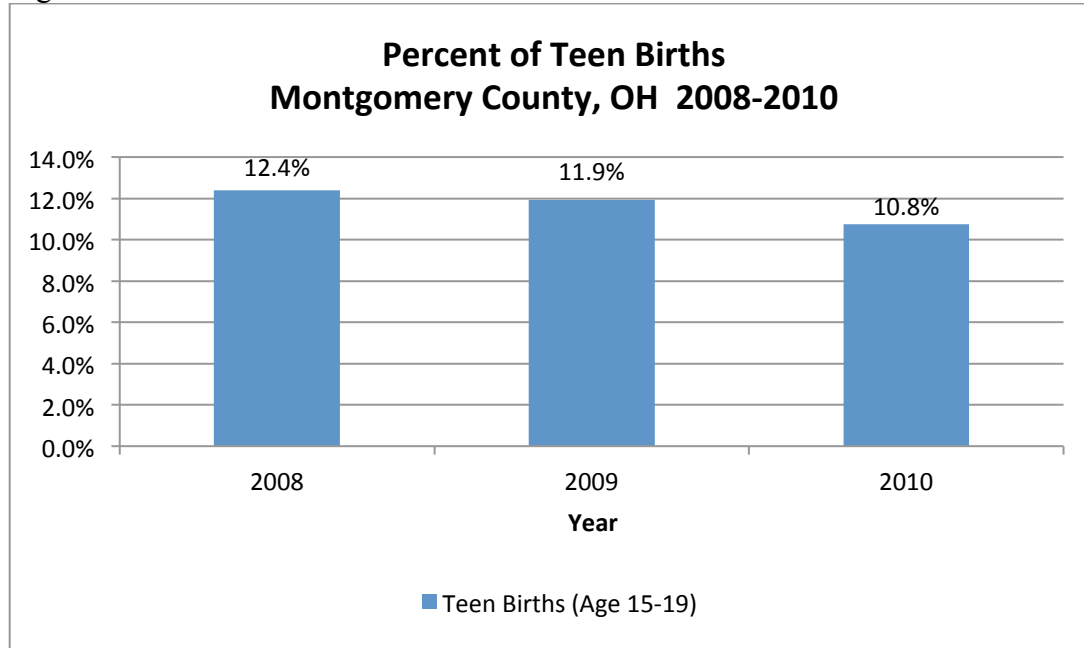
Year	2008		2009		2010	
	#	% of LBW babies	#	% of LBW babies	#	% of LBW babies
LBW Babies	623		694		644	
Race						
White	318	51	395	56.9	362	56.2
Black	289	46.4	282	40.6	249	38.7
Other Races	16	2.6	17	2.4	16	2.5
Prenatal Care						
1st Trimester	253	40.6	246	35.4	269	41.8
2nd Trimester	75	12	78	11.2	92	14.3
3rd Trimester	14	2.2	11	1.6	16	2.5
No Prenatal Care	20	3.2	13	1.9	16	2.5
Smoking	158	25.36	167	24.06	137	21.27

## Teen Births (Age 15-19)

Table 13 *Characteristics of teen births reported as a percentage of all births – Montgomery County, OH 2008-2010*

Year	2008		2009		2010	
	#	% of births	#	% of births	#	% of births
Teen Births	886	12.4	841	11.9	727	10.8
Race						
White	473	9.6	433	8.8	377	8.2
Black	408	20.1	401	20.3	324	18.5
Other Races	5	2.5	7	4.0	2	1.1
Ethnicity						
Hispanic	24	10.8	30	15.2	19	9.1
Non-Hispanic	860	12.4	810	11.8	706	10.8
LBW	95	15.2	86	12.4	82	12.7
Preterm	77	11.7	108	17.2	83	11.9
Smoking	131	11.5	126	11.2	112	11.2
Prenatal Care						
1st Trimester	332	9.7	263	8.3	262	7.7
2nd Trimester	147	17.0	178	20.0	149	17.8
3rd Trimester	31	21.8	33	21.9	25	16.2
No Prenatal Care	19	24.1	7	14.0	6	15.0

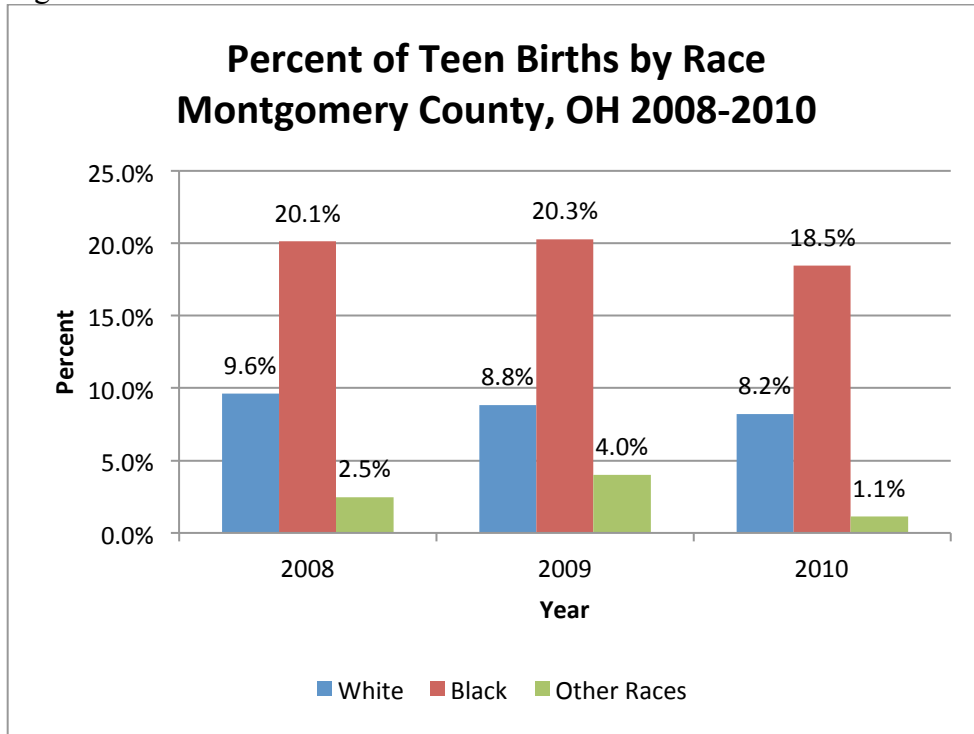
Figure 21



**Highlight:**

- The percentage of teen births decreased by 12.9% from 2008 to 2010.

Figure 22

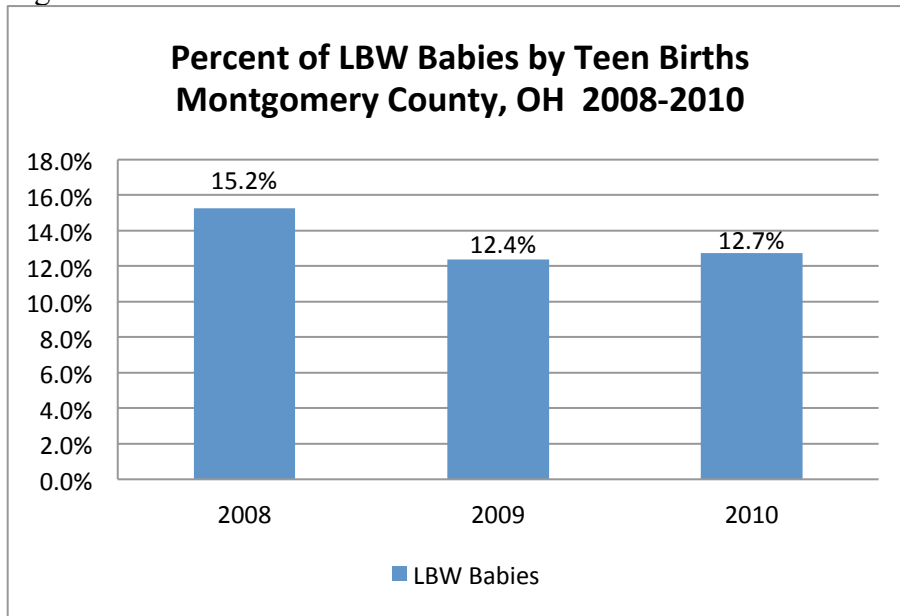


\* 3.4% (233 births) were reported to women of unknown race

Highlight:

- Black teens have the highest percentage of teen births.

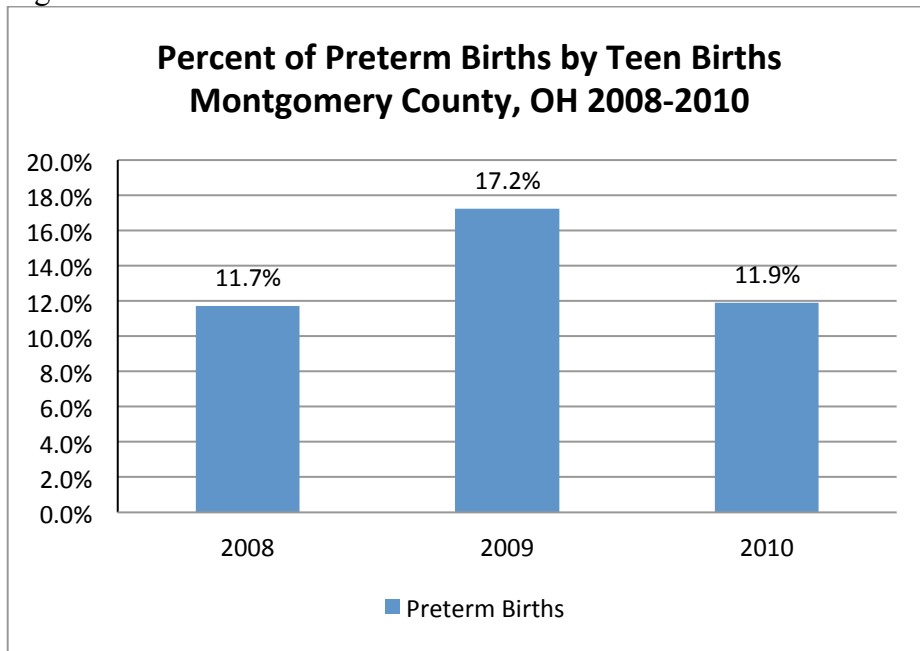
Figure 23



Highlight:

- The percentage of teens that had low birth weight babies declined 16.4% since 2008.

Figure 24



Highlight:

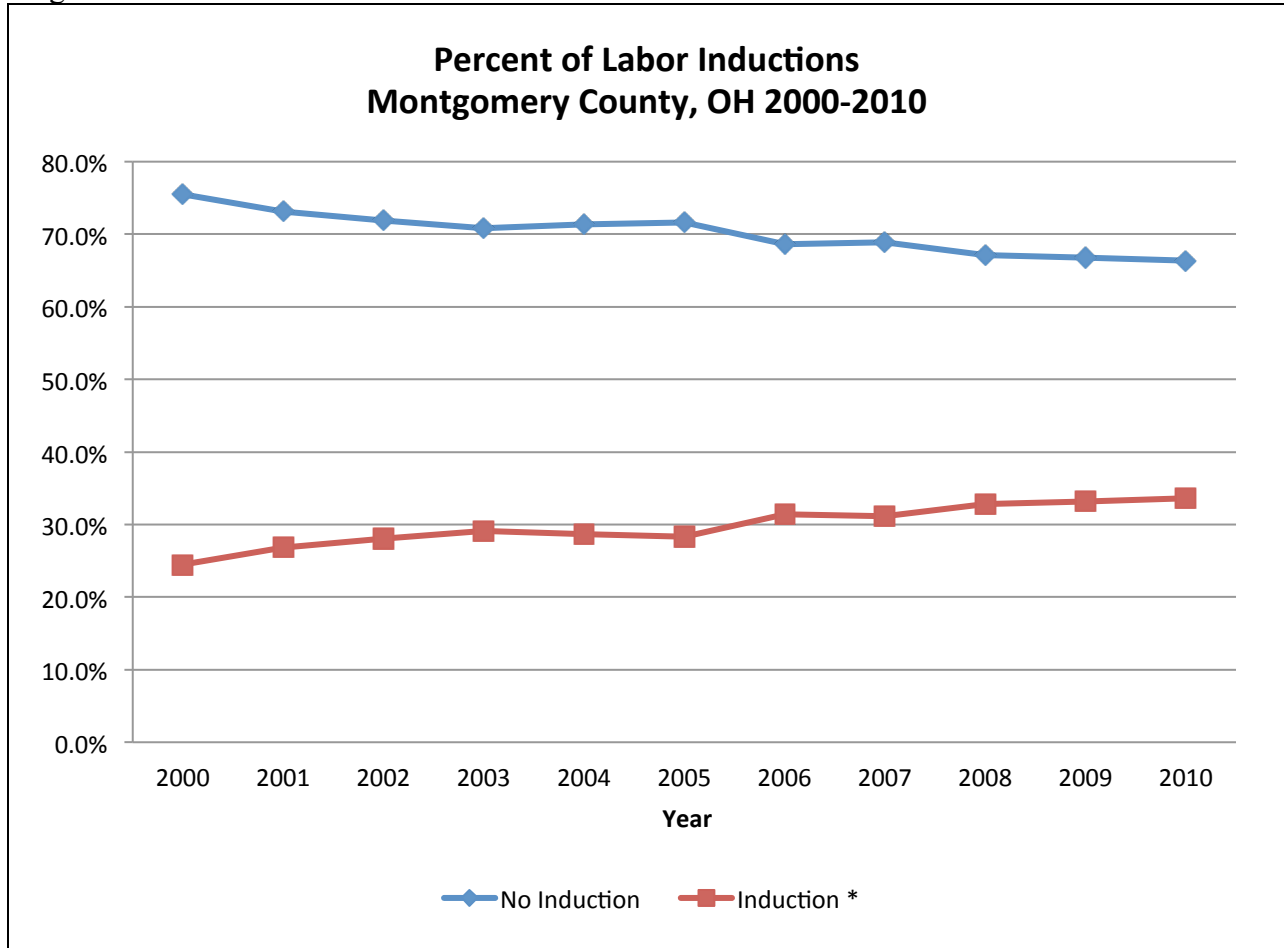
- The percentage of teens that had preterm births declined 30.8% between 2009 and 2010; almost returning to 2008 levels.

Table 14 *Characteristics of teen births reported as a percentage of all teen births – Montgomery County, OH 2008-2010*

Year	2008		2009		2010	
Teen Births	886		841		727	
	#	% of teen births	#	% of teen births	#	% of teen births
Race						
White	473	53.4	433	51.5	377	51.9
Black	408	46.0	401	47.7	324	44.6
Other Races	5	0.6	7	0.8	2	0.3
Ethnicity						
Hispanic	24	2.7	30	3.6	19	2.6
Non-Hispanic	860	97.1	810	96.3	706	97.1
LBW	95	10.7	86	10.2	82	11.3
Preterm	77	8.7	108	12.8	83	11.4
Smoking	131	14.8	126	15.0	112	15.4
Prenatal Care						
1st Trimester	332	37.5	263	31.3	262	36.0
2nd Trimester	147	16.6	178	21.2	149	20.5
3rd Trimester	31	3.5	33	3.9	25	3.4
No Prenatal Care	19	2.1	7	0.8	6	0.8

## Induction Trends

Figure 25

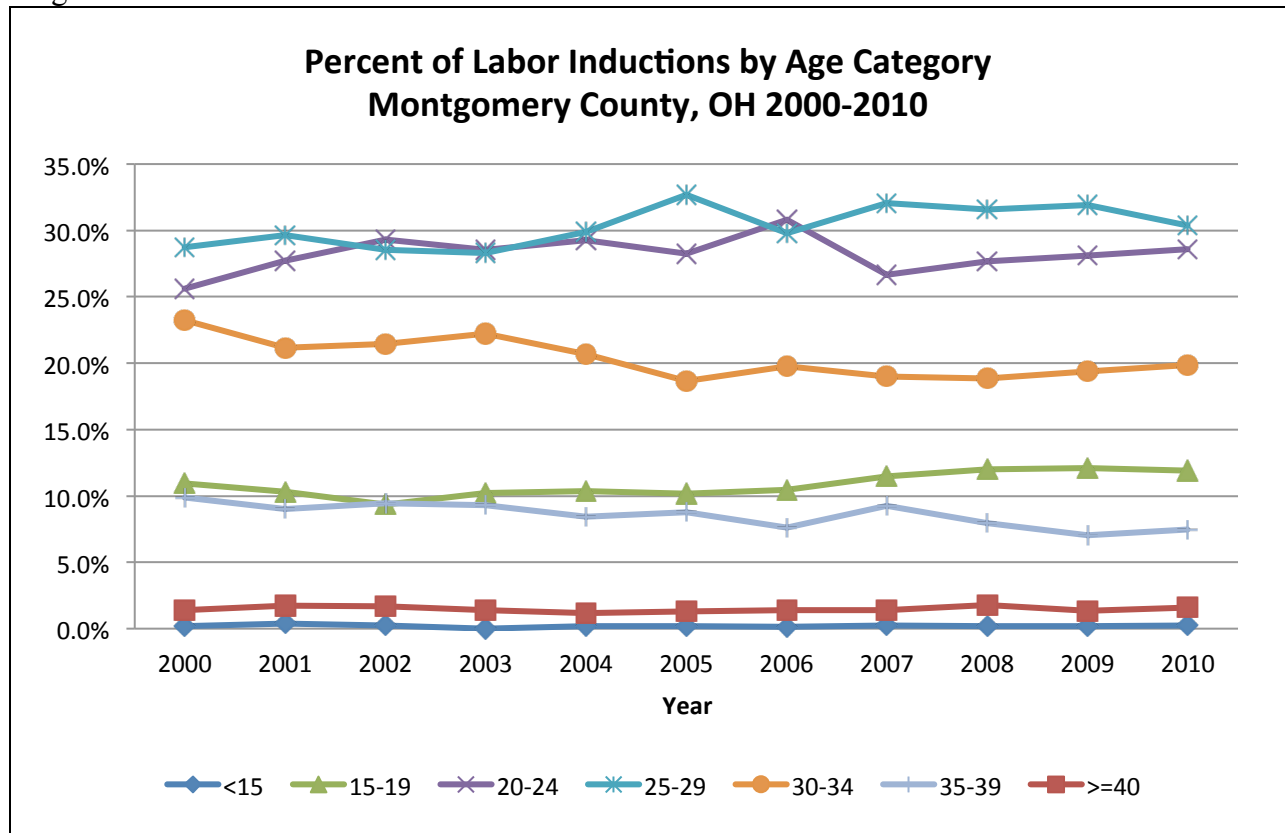


Note: \* represents trends that were tested for significance

### Highlights:

- There has been a 12% drop, from 75.5% of all women going into labor naturally in 2000 to 66.4% in 2010.
- Women having their labor induced increased from 24.5% of all women giving birth in 2000 to 33.6% in 2010.
- From 2000 to 2010 induction rates have climbed 37%, a significant (P-value < .001) increase.

Figure 26



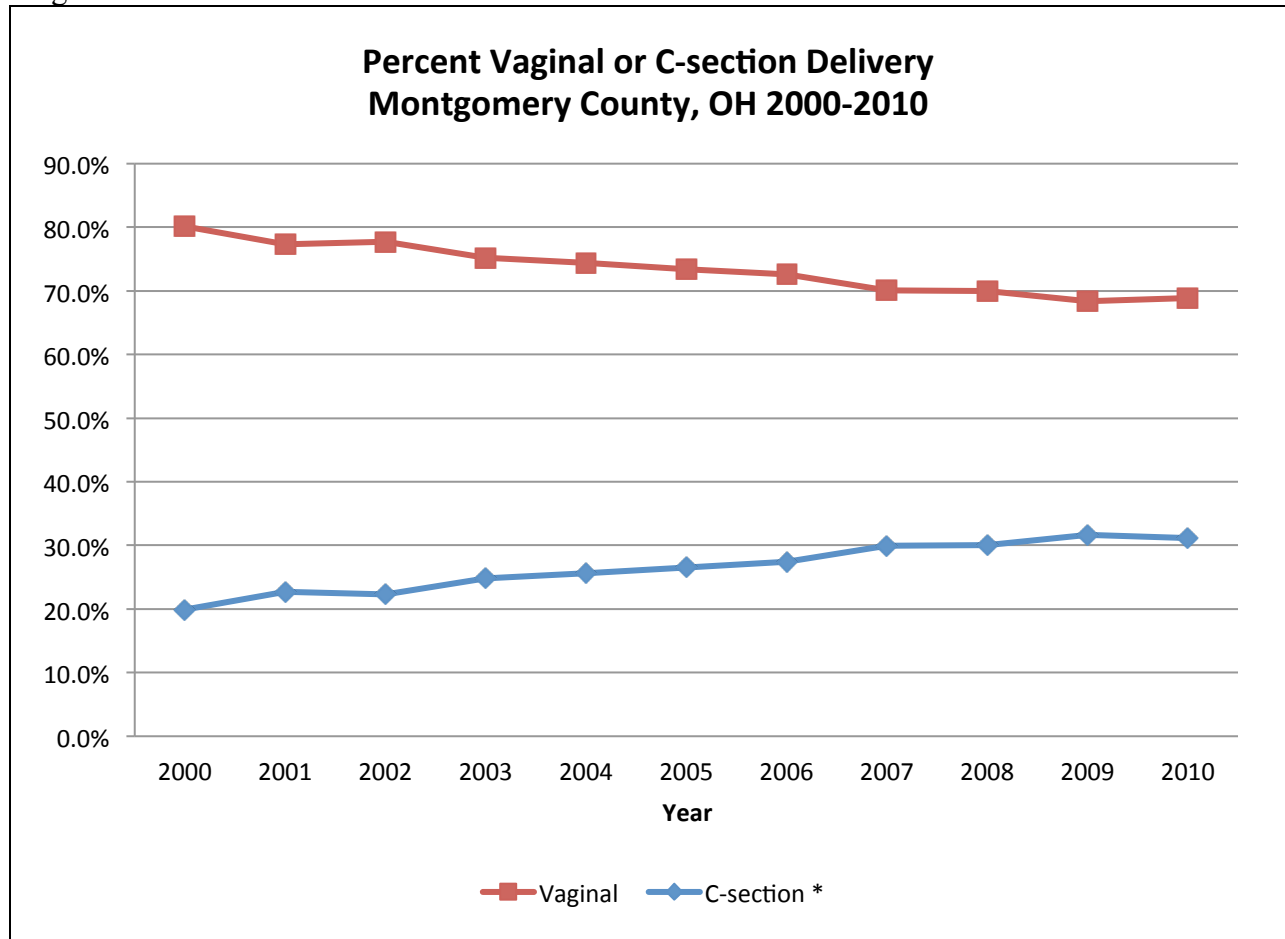
Highlights:

- Women between the ages of 20 and 34 account for the majority of women having labor induced.
- While the percentage of women in their 20s having labor induced increased slightly over the 11 year period (ages 20-24 increased 11.6% and ages 25-29 increased 5.7%), the percentage of women in their 30s having labor induced decreased.
- Women between 30 and 34 years of age that had labor induced decreased 14.5% from 2000 to 2010 (23.2% to 19.9%).
- Women between 35 and 39 years of age that had labor induced decreased 24.3% from 2000 to 2010 (9.9% to 7.5%).
- There was a slight increase of the percentage of 15 to 19 year olds having labor induced, an overall rise of 8.8%.



## Method of Delivery

Figure 27

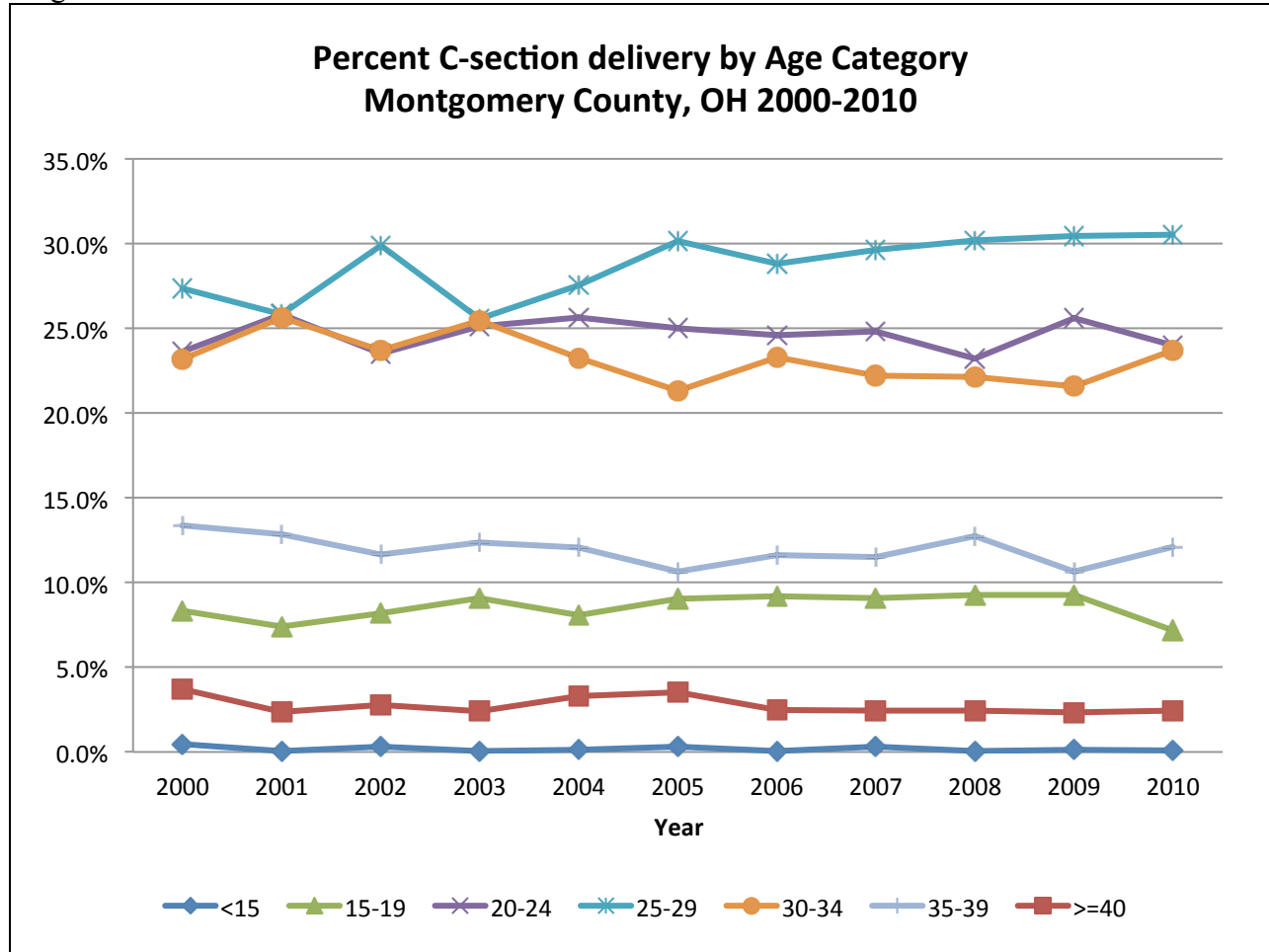


Note: \* represents trend lines that were tested for significance

### Highlights:

- In 2000, nearly 80% of births occurred vaginally, but in 2010, only 68.8% of births resulted from vaginal delivery.
- There was a significant (P-value < .001) increase in births by C-section; increasing 57% from 2000 to 2010 (19.9% to 31.2%).

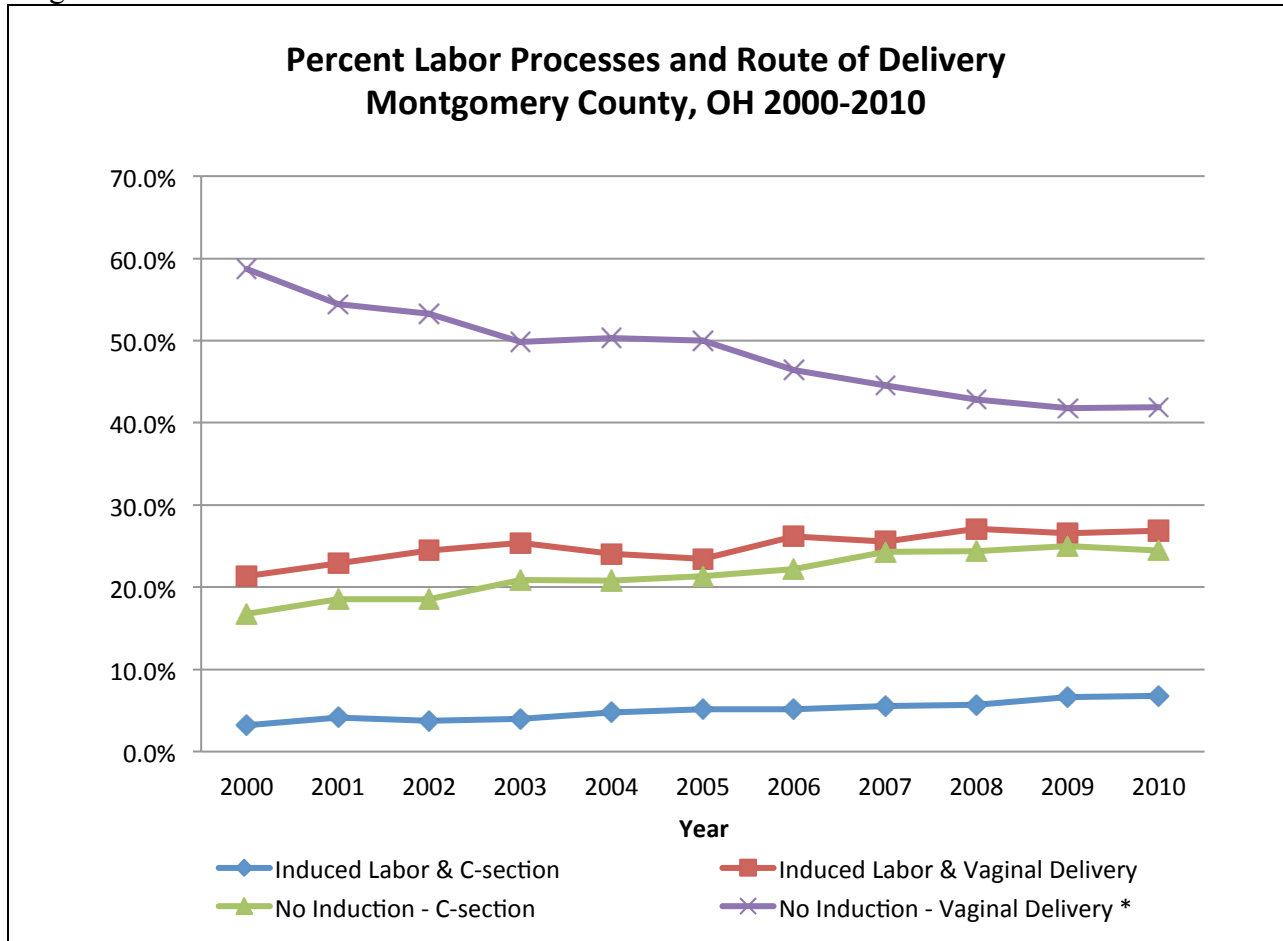
Figure 28



Highlight:

- The percentage of mothers between the ages of 25 and 29 that had a C-section delivery increased almost 12%, from 27.3% in 2000 to 30.5% in 2010.

Figure 29



Note: \* represents trend lines that were tested for significance

Highlights:

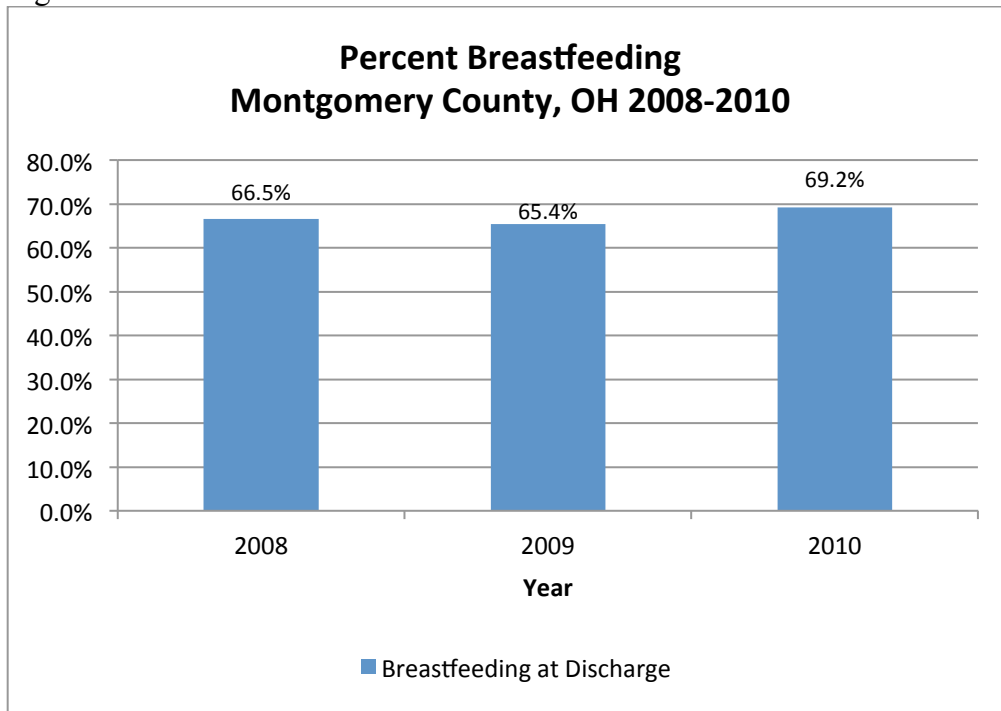
- From 2000 to 2010, there was a significant (P-value < .001) decline in the percentage of vaginal births as a result of natural labor; a 28.6% drop, decreasing from 58.7% of all births to 41.9%.
- The rate of women having a C-section when labor is not induced increased from 16.7% in 2000 to 24.4% in 2010.
- The percentage of mothers having a C-section when labor was induced has steadily increased over 11 year period, increasing more than 110% (3.2 to 6.8%).

## Breastfeeding at Discharge

Table 15 *Characteristics of mothers that were breastfeeding at time of discharge for all births – Montgomery County, OH 2008-2010*

	2008		2009		2010	
	#	% of all births	#	% of all births	#	% of all births
Breastfeeding at Discharge	4756	66.5	4612	65.4	4680	69.2
<b>Race</b>						
White	3469	70.5	3405	69.5	3331	72.5
Black	1112	54.8	1060	53.6	997	56.8
Other Races	175	86.6	147	84.0	161	89.9
<b>Ethnicity</b>						
Hispanic	191	86.0	150	76.1	171	82.2
Non-Hispanic	4564	65.9	4458	65.1	4506	68.9
<b>Age</b>						
10 - 14	3	18.8	3	23.1	3	30.0
15 - 17	126	45.0	122	49.0	101	50.5
18 - 19	344	56.8	314	53.0	299	56.7
20 - 29	2738	65.5	2645	64.3	2701	68.4
30 - 39	1464	74.9	1429	72.8	1493	76.0
40 and over	81	70.4	99	79.8	83	74.8
<b>Marital Status</b>						
Married	2808	79.8	2716	78.9	2800	82.7
Single	1940	53.6	1892	52.6	1880	55.7
<b>Method of Payment</b>						
Medicaid	1692	53.3	1709	51.9	1749	55.7
Private Insurance	2583	78.9	2447	79.3	2391	83.0
Self-Pay	201	64.8	171	61.1	187	69.3
CHAMPUS/TRICARE	221	82.8	216	83.1	230	83.9
<b>Mother Enrolled in WIC</b>						
Yes	1761	55.7	1742	54.2	1712	57.4
No	2991	75.3	2866	75.0	2946	78.8
<b>Education</b>						
< High school education	585	43.0	500	39.6	525	45.4
High school graduate	1076	56.9	1092	57.0	1041	60.1
Some college, but no degree	1245	72.0	1208	70.2	1189	71.4
Associate degree	470	76.4	480	77.0	486	81.0
Bachelor's degree or higher	1377	89.0	1324	87.3	1433	89.8

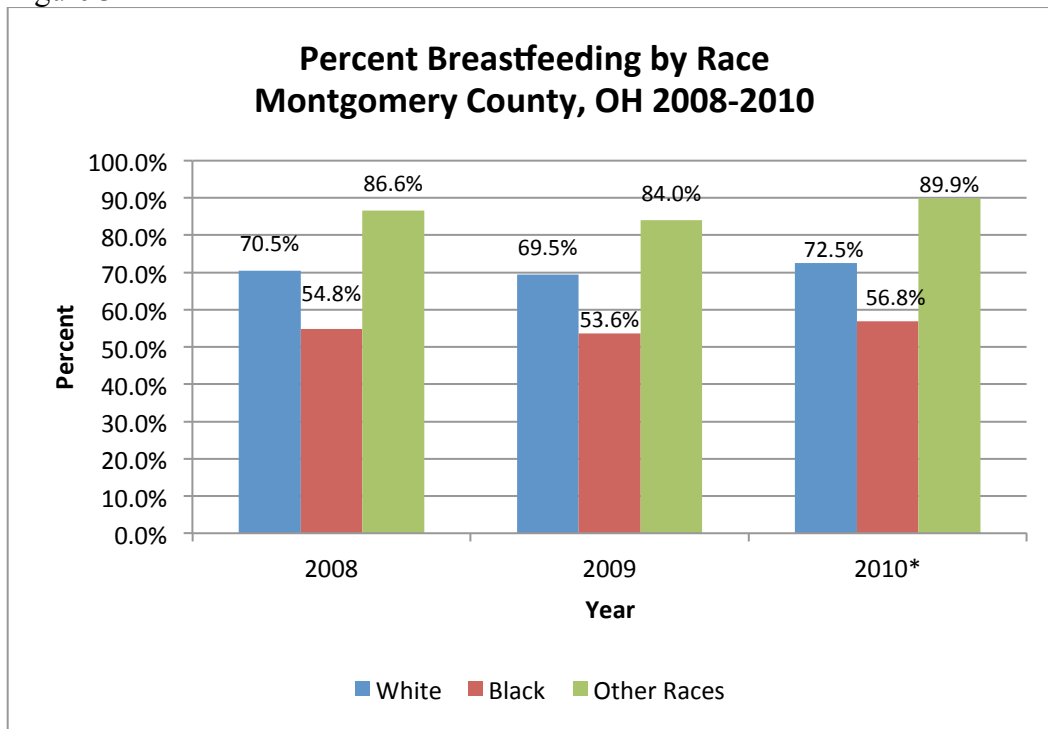
Figure 30



Highlight:

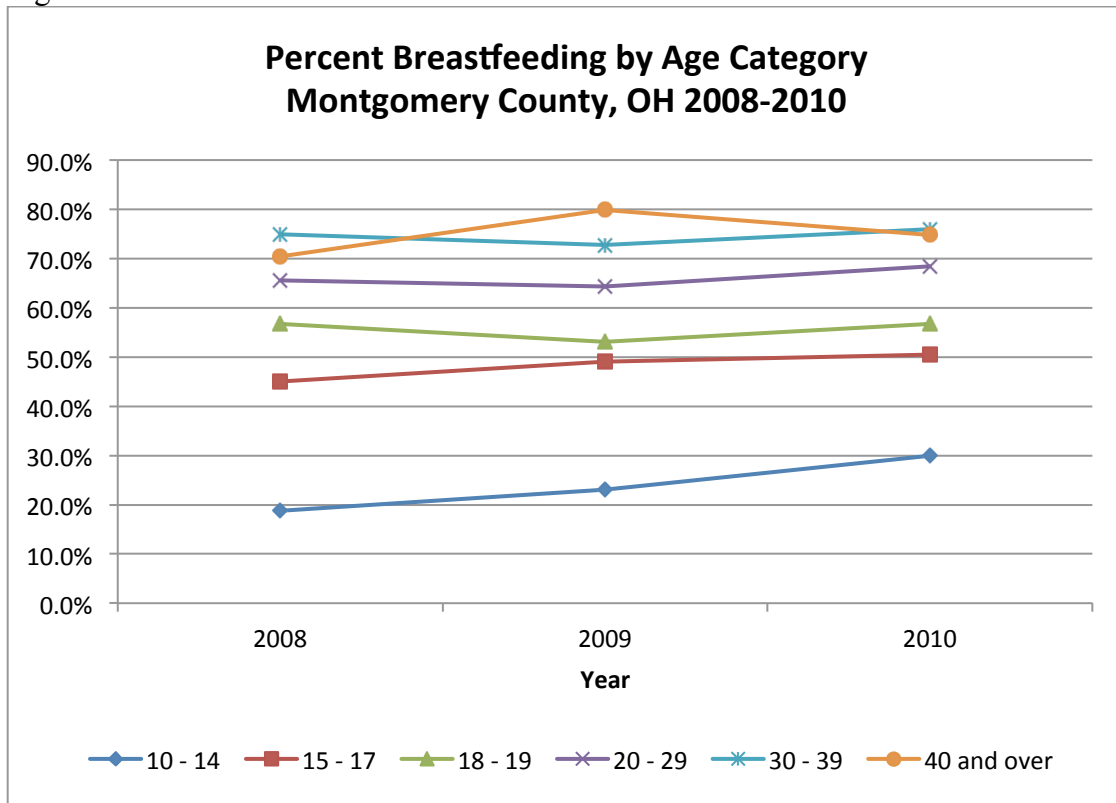
- There has been a 5.8% increase from 2009 to 2010 in the percentage of women who are breastfeeding at discharge from the hospital.

Figure 31



\* 3.4% (233 births) were reported to women of unknown race

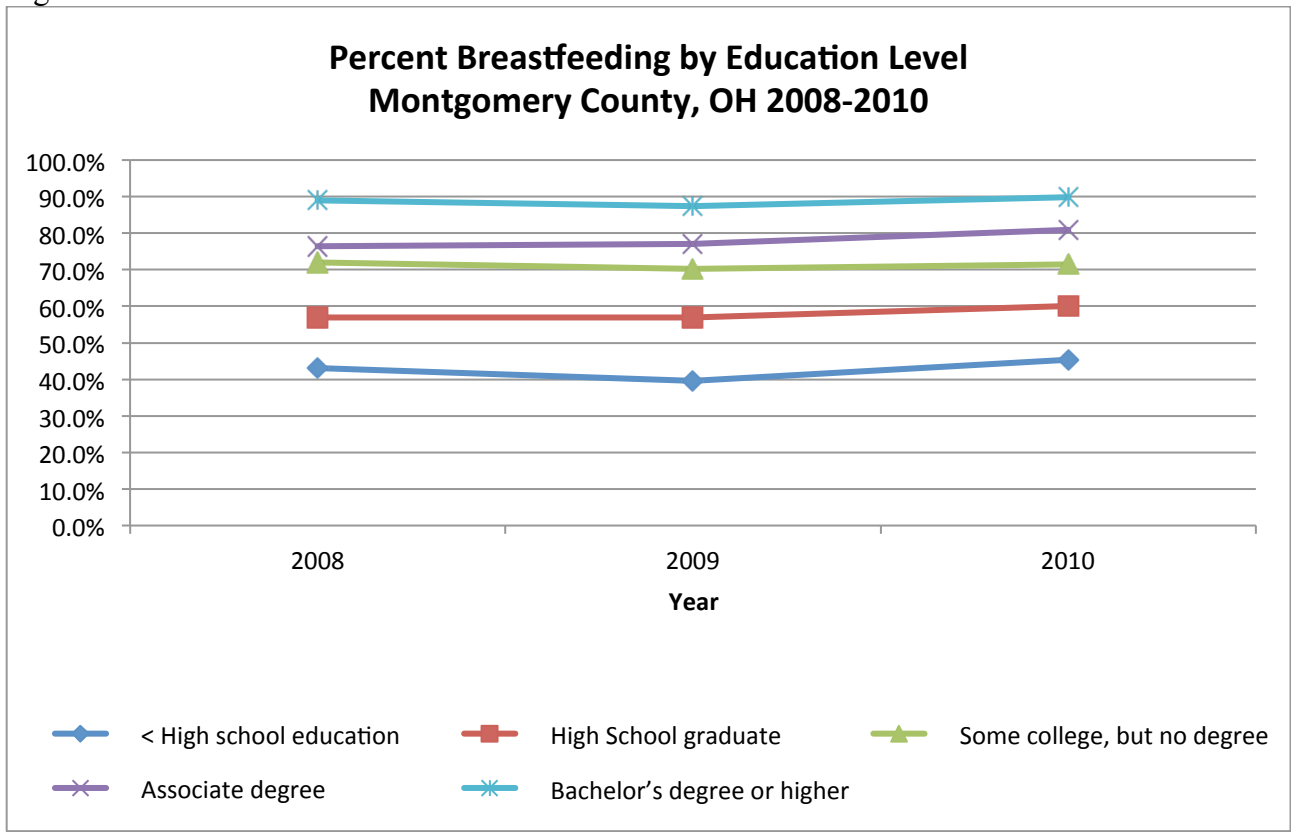
Figure 32



Highlights:

- The percentage of women that breastfed at discharge increased with age.
- There was a 59.6% increase in breastfeeding at discharge among 10 to 14 year olds from 2008 to 2010.

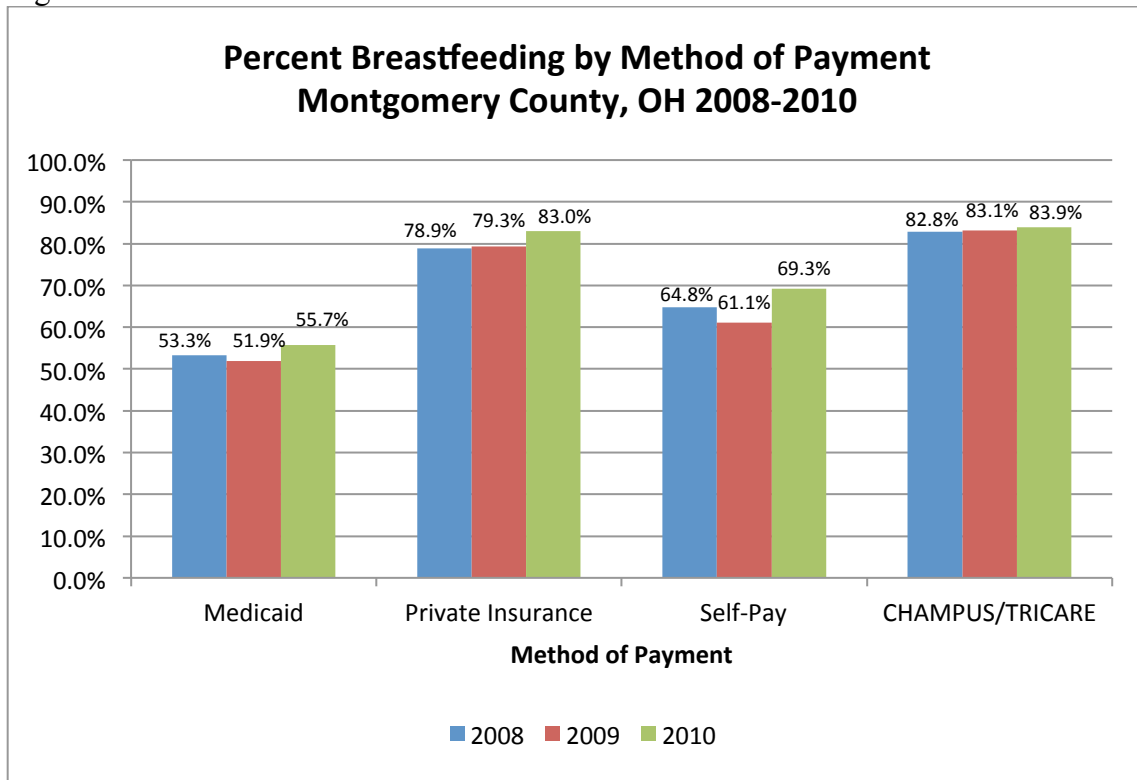
Figure 33



Highlight:

- The percentage of women breastfeeding at discharge increased as education level increased.

Figure 34



Highlights:

- The percentage of women that breastfed at discharge was lowest amongst those that paid for the birth using Medicaid, but increased 7.3% from 2009 to 2010.
- The percentage of women that breastfed at discharge and paid using private insurance steadily increased from 2008 to 2010 (5.2% increase).
- Women using CHAMPUS/TRICARE to pay for their births consistently had the highest percentage of breastfeeding at discharge.



### Sources of Data

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2011). *About BMI for Adults*. Retrieved April 13, 2012, from [http://www.cdc.gov/healthyweight/assessing/bmi/adult\\_bmi/index.html](http://www.cdc.gov/healthyweight/assessing/bmi/adult_bmi/index.html).
- Center for Public Health Statistics and Informatics. Ohio Department of Health. 2000 - 2010 Montgomery County, Ohio Resident Live Birth Data
- National Research Council. (2009). Summary. *Weight Gain During Pregnancy: Reexamining the Guidelines*. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press