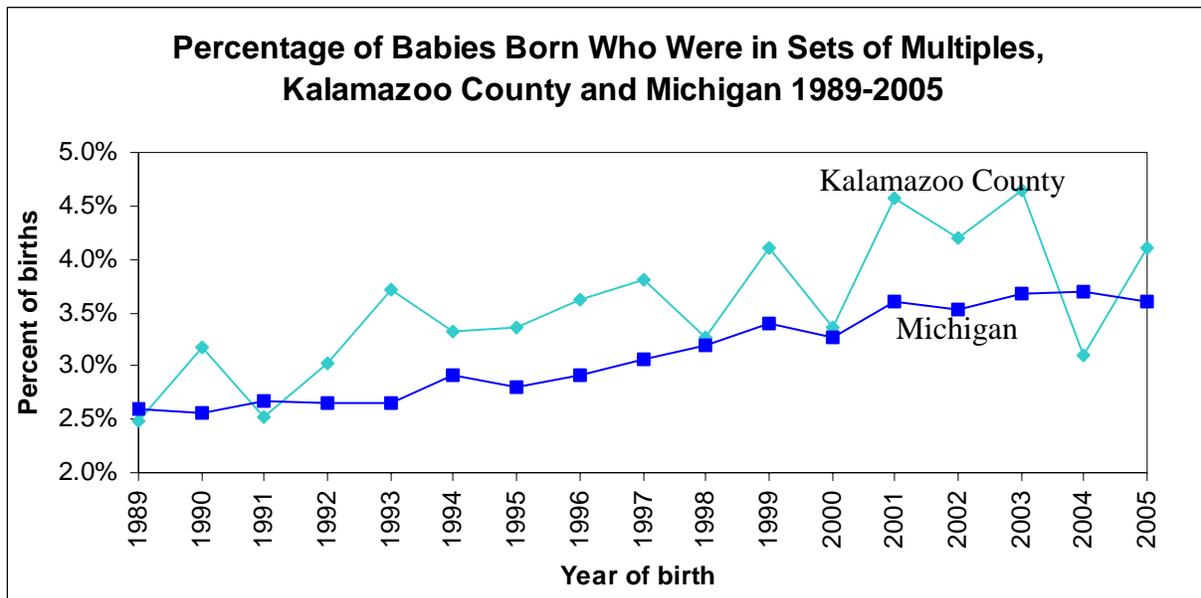


9.3 Infant Characteristics

9.3.1 Plurality

The percentage of births that are multiples (twins, triplets, or more) has been on the rise in Kalamazoo County (as well as in Michigan) since 1989. In 1989, 2.5% of babies born in Kalamazoo County were part of a set of multiples; in 2005, this proportion had increased to 4.1% of babies born.



Source: Michigan Department of Community Health, Division for Vital Records and Health Data Development, Live Birth File

Single and Multiple Births* in Kalamazoo County and Michigan, 1989 – 2005

Year	Kalamazoo County						Michigan					
	Single births		Twins		Triplets+		Single births		Twins		Triplets+	
	Births	% Of births	Births	% Of births	Births	% Of births	Births	% Of births	Births	% Of births	Births	% Of births
1989	3,338	97.5%	82	2.4%	<5	0.1%	144,282	97.4%	3,702	2.5%	155	0.1%
1990	3,414	96.8%	104	2.9%	8	0.2%	149,142	97.4%	3,789	2.5%	122	0.1%
1991	3,323	97.5%	83	2.4%	<5	0.1%	145,466	97.3%	3,867	2.6%	115	0.1%
1992	3,207	97.0%	97	2.9%	<5	0.1%	139,981	97.3%	3,687	2.6%	133	0.1%
1993	3,038	96.3%	105	3.3%	12	0.4%	135,844	97.3%	3,513	2.5%	187	0.1%
1994	3,063	96.7%	99	3.1%	6	0.2%	133,787	97.1%	3,807	2.8%	220	0.2%
1995	2,910	96.6%	86	2.9%	15	0.5%	130,380	97.2%	3,588	2.7%	181	0.1%
1996	3,012	96.4%	95	3.0%	18	0.6%	129,330	97.1%	3,613	2.7%	273	0.2%
1997	3,005	96.2%	96	3.1%	23	0.7%	129,450	96.9%	3,842	2.9%	251	0.2%
1998	3,079	96.7%	101	3.2%	<5	0.1%	129,381	96.8%	3,969	3.0%	294	0.2%
1999	2,994	95.9%	118	3.8%	10	0.3%	128,899	96.6%	4,173	3.1%	351	0.3%
2000	3,081	96.6%	101	3.2%	6	0.2%	131,607	96.7%	4,143	3.0%	294	0.2%
2001	3,024	95.4%	132	4.2%	13	0.4%	128,456	96.4%	4,437	3.3%	354	0.3%
2002	2,920	95.8%	119	3.9%	9	0.3%	124,941	96.5%	4,316	3.3%	261	0.2%
2003	3,017	95.4%	136	4.3%	11	0.3%	126,038	96.3%	4,532	3.5%	280	0.2%
2004	3,027	96.9%	96	3.1%	0	0.0%	124,911	96.3%	4,445	3.4%	354	0.3%
2005	2,987	95.9%	115	3.7%	13	0.4%	122,970	96.4%	4,287	3.4%	261	0.2%

*Births refer to individual babies (i.e. 115 twins may represent 58 sets of twins)

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health, Division for Vital Records and Health Data Development, Live Birth File

9.3.2 Low Birthweight and Very Low Birthweight

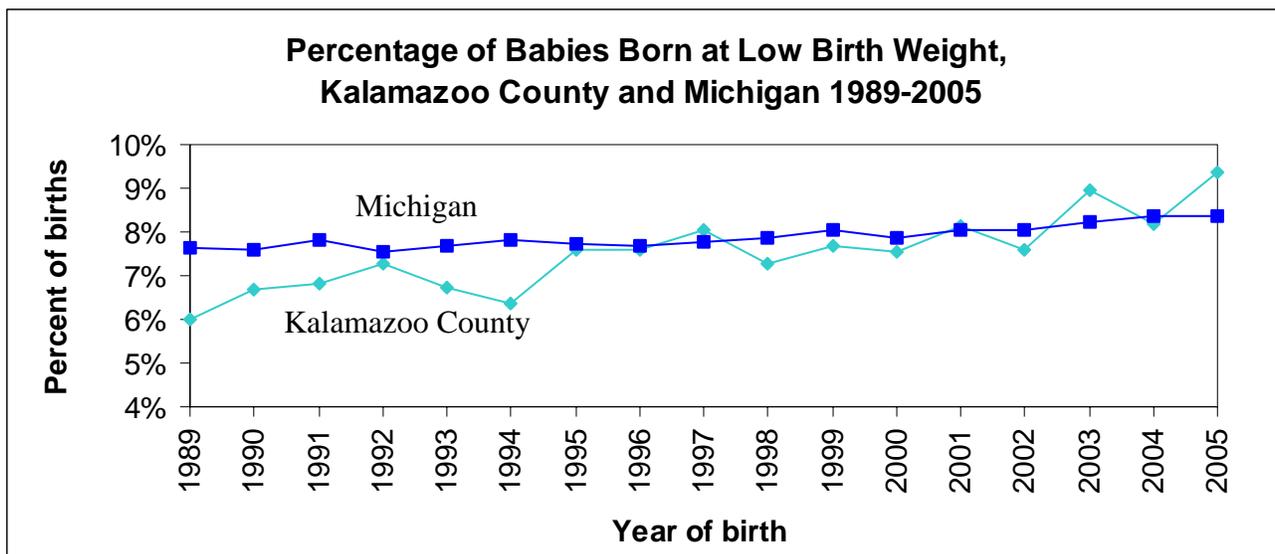
Low birthweight (LBW) and very low birthweight (VLBW) are risk factors for infant mortality.¹ Mothers who are teens, unmarried, of low socioeconomic status (income, occupation or education), or who smoke are at increased risk for having a low birthweight baby.^{2,3,4} Additional risk factors that can cause a baby to be born at low birthweight include maternal hypertension, anemia, sexually transmitted infections or other infections, and chronic physical or psychological stress.⁵

Low birthweight is defined as weighing less than 2,500 grams at birth; VLBW infants weigh less than 1,500 grams at birth. In Kalamazoo County and in Michigan, the percentage of infants born at a low birthweight has been increasing over time. In 2005, 9.3% of babies born in Kalamazoo County had a low birthweight.

Healthy People 2010 Goal

Reduce the proportion of babies born with low birthweight to **5.0%**.

Reduce the proportion of babies born with **very** low birthweight to **0.9%**.



Source: Michigan Department of Community Health, Division for Vital Records and Health Data Development, Live Birth File

¹ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

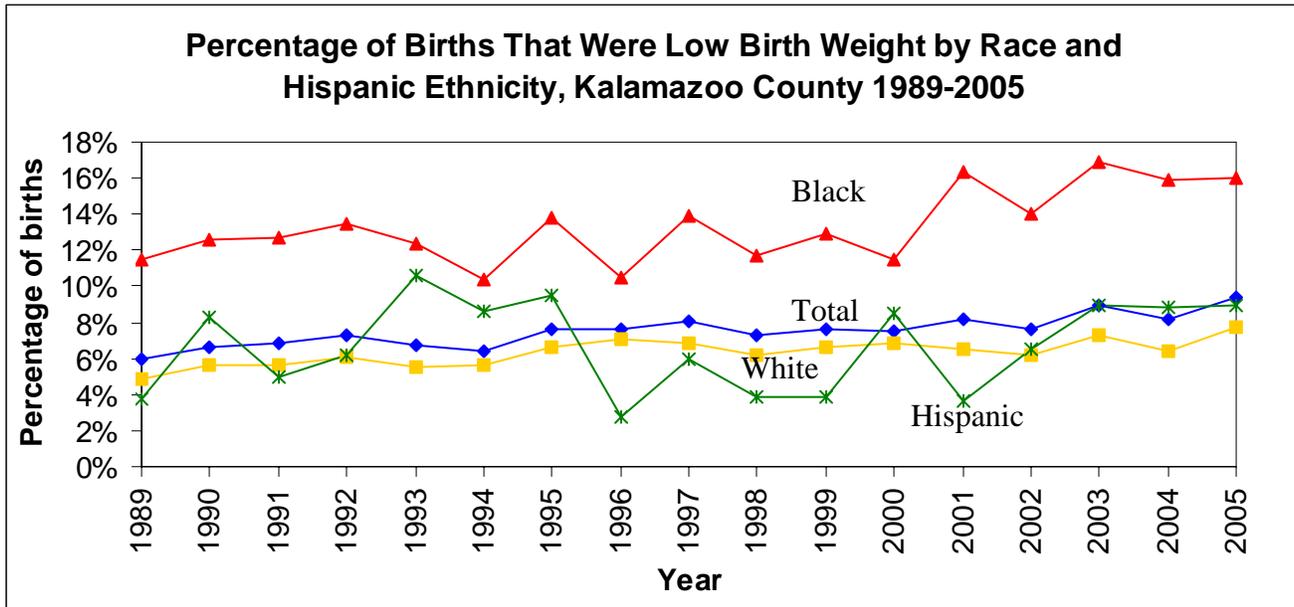
² Joyce A. Martin and others, "Births: Final Data for 2000," National Vital Statistics Reports 52, no. 10 (Hyattsville, Md.: National Center for Health Statistics, February 12, 2002).

³ Stephanie J. Ventura and others, "The Demography of Out-of-Wedlock Childbearing," Report to Congress on Out-of-Wedlock Childbearing (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1995).

⁴ Dana Hughes and Lisa Simpson, "The Role of Social Change in Preventing Low Birthweight," *The Future of Children* 5, no. 1 (1995): 87–102.

⁵ Peter W. Nathanielsz, "The Role of Basic Science in Preventing Low Birthweight," *The Future of Children* 5, no. 1 (1995): 57–70; Greg R. Alexander and Carol C. Korenbrot, "The Role of Prenatal Care in Preventing Low Birthweight," *American Journal of Public Health* 5, no. 1 (1995): 103–20.

A significantly higher proportion of babies born to black mothers are LBW compared to the proportion of babies born to white or Hispanic mothers. In 2005, black mothers giving birth were 2.1 times as likely as white mothers to have a LBW baby and 1.8 times as likely as Hispanic mothers. The disparity in LBW births has persisted over time, and it appears that the proportion of LBW births among black mothers is increasing.



Source: Michigan Department of Community Health, Division for Vital Records and Health Data Development, Live Birth File

Low Birthweight Births by Race and Hispanic Ethnicity, Kalamazoo County 1989 – 2005

Year	Total		White		Black		Hispanic	
	% Low birthweight	+/- 95% CI						
1989	6.0%	0.8	4.9%	0.8	11.5%	2.7	3.8%	4.2
1990	6.7%	0.8	5.6%	0.8	12.6%	2.8	8.3%	5.5
1991	6.8%	0.8	5.6%	0.9	12.7%	2.7	5.0%	4.2
1992	7.3%	0.9	6.1%	0.9	13.5%	2.9	6.2%	4.8
1993	6.7%	0.9	5.5%	0.9	12.4%	2.8	10.6%	6.2
1994	6.4%	0.9	5.7%	0.9	10.4%	2.8	8.6%	5.4
1995	7.6%	0.9	6.6%	1.0	13.8%	3.1	9.5%	5.9
1996	7.6%	0.9	7.0%	1.0	10.5%	2.8	2.8%	3.1
1997	8.1%	1.0	6.9%	1.0	13.9%	3.1	6.0%	4.3
1998	7.3%	0.9	6.2%	0.9	11.7%	2.7	3.9%	3.3
1999	7.7%	0.9	6.6%	1.0	13.0%	2.9	3.8%	3.3
2000	7.5%	0.9	6.8%	1.0	11.5%	2.8	8.5%	4.6
2001	8.1%	1.0	6.6%	1.0	16.3%	3.2	3.6%	3.1
2002	7.6%	0.9	6.2%	1.0	14.0%	3.1	6.5%	3.9
2003	9.0%	1.0	7.3%	1.0	16.9%	3.2	9.0%	4.3
2004	8.2%	1.0	6.4%	1.0	16.0%	3.2	8.9%	4.2
2005	9.3%	1.0	7.7%	1.1	16.0%	3.0	9.0%	3.9

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health, Division for Vital Records and Health Data Development, Live Birth File

Low Birthweight Births by Race and Hispanic Ethnicity, Michigan 1989 – 2005

Year	Total		White		Black		Hispanic	
	% Low birthweight	+/- 95% CI						
1989	7.7%	0.1	5.6%	0.1	15.5%	0.4	5.9%	0.7
1990	7.6%	0.1	5.7%	0.1	14.7%	0.4	6.2%	0.7
1991	7.8%	0.1	5.8%	0.1	15.4%	0.4	6.4%	0.7
1992	7.5%	0.1	5.6%	0.1	14.9%	0.4	5.6%	0.7
1993	7.7%	0.1	5.9%	0.1	14.4%	0.4	6.3%	0.7
1994	7.8%	0.1	6.2%	0.1	14.4%	0.4	6.2%	0.7
1995	7.7%	0.1	6.3%	0.1	14.1%	0.4	6.6%	0.7
1996	7.7%	0.1	6.4%	0.1	13.7%	0.4	6.1%	0.7
1997	7.8%	0.1	6.5%	0.1	13.3%	0.4	6.7%	0.7
1998	7.9%	0.1	6.5%	0.1	13.9%	0.4	6.6%	0.6
1999	8.0%	0.1	6.5%	0.1	14.7%	0.5	6.7%	0.6
2000	7.9%	0.1	6.4%	0.1	14.6%	0.4	6.2%	0.6
2001	8.0%	0.1	6.7%	0.2	14.2%	0.4	6.3%	0.6
2002	8.0%	0.1	6.7%	0.2	14.1%	0.5	6.4%	0.6
2003	8.2%	0.1	7.0%	0.2	14.3%	0.5	6.7%	0.6
2004	8.4%	0.2	7.0%	0.2	14.5%	0.5	6.3%	0.5
2005	8.4%	0.2	6.9%	0.2	14.8%	0.5	6.5%	0.5

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health, Division for Vital Records and Health Data Development, Live Birth File

Very Low Birthweight Births by Race and Hispanic Ethnicity, Kalamazoo County 1989 – 2005

Year	Total		White		Black		Hispanic	
	% Very low birthweight	+/- 95% CI	% Very low birthweight	+/- 95% CI	% Very low birthweight	+/- 95% CI	% Very low birthweight	+/- 95% CI
1989	1.0%	0.3	0.8%	0.3	1.9%	1.2	1.3%	2.5
1990	0.9%	0.3	0.6%	0.3	2.4%	1.3	0.0%	0.0
1991	1.7%	0.4	1.4%	0.4	3.4%	1.5	2.0%	2.7
1992	1.5%	0.4	1.2%	0.4	2.8%	1.4	1.0%	2.0
1993	1.4%	0.4	0.8%	0.3	3.9%	1.7	0.0%	0.0
1994	1.0%	0.4	0.7%	0.3	3.0%	1.6	0.0%	0.0
1995	1.5%	0.4	1.0%	0.4	4.3%	1.8	2.1%	2.9
1996	1.6%	0.4	1.4%	0.5	2.4%	1.4	0.9%	1.8
1997	1.8%	0.5	1.2%	0.4	4.4%	1.8	1.7%	2.3
1998	1.3%	0.4	1.0%	0.4	2.4%	1.3	1.6%	2.1
1999	1.5%	0.4	1.3%	0.4	2.6%	1.4	0.8%	1.5
2000	1.6%	0.4	1.4%	0.4	3.1%	1.5	2.8%	2.7
2001	2.0%	0.5	1.6%	0.5	4.4%	1.8	0.7%	1.4
2002	1.5%	0.4	1.1%	0.4	3.7%	1.7	0.7%	1.3
2003	2.2%	0.5	1.6%	0.5	5.8%	2.0	2.4%	2.3
2004	1.3%	0.4	0.9%	0.4	3.3%	1.5	0.6%	1.1
2005	1.9%	0.5	1.3%	0.5	4.0%	1.6	2.0%	1.9

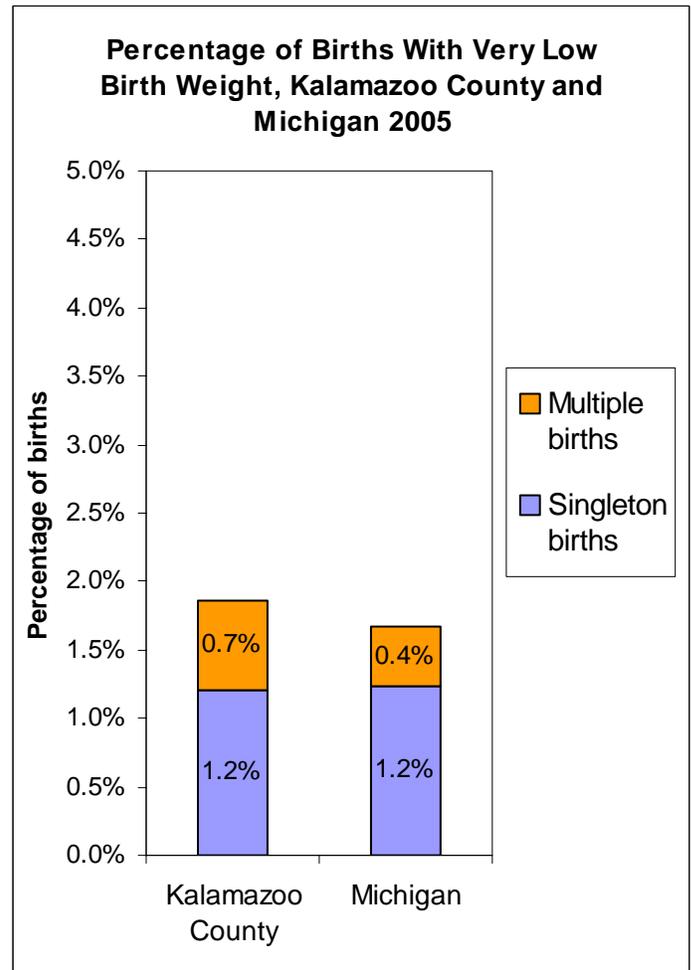
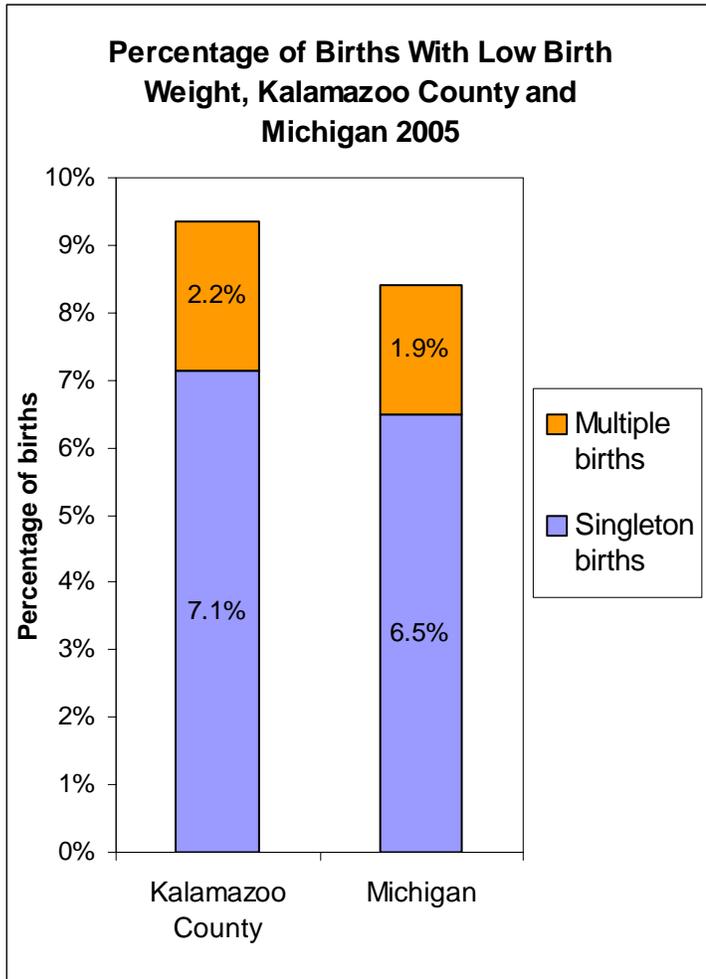
Source: Michigan Department of Community Health, Division for Vital Records and Health Data Development, Live Birth File

Very Low Birthweight Births by Race and Hispanic Ethnicity, Michigan 1989 – 2005

Year	Total		White		Black		Hispanic	
	% Very low birthweight	+/- 95% CI	% Very low birthweight	+/- 95% CI	% Very low birthweight	+/- 95% CI	% Very low birthweight	+/- 95% CI
1989	1.5%	0.1	1.0%	0.1	3.7%	0.2	1.2%	0.3
1990	1.6%	0.1	1.0%	0.1	3.5%	0.2	1.3%	0.3
1991	1.6%	0.1	1.0%	0.1	3.6%	0.2	0.9%	0.3
1992	1.5%	0.1	1.0%	0.1	3.5%	0.2	0.9%	0.3
1993	1.5%	0.1	1.1%	0.1	3.2%	0.2	1.1%	0.3
1994	1.6%	0.1	1.1%	0.1	3.5%	0.2	1.4%	0.4
1995	1.5%	0.1	1.1%	0.1	3.2%	0.2	1.2%	0.3
1996	1.5%	0.1	1.2%	0.1	3.2%	0.2	1.2%	0.3
1997	1.6%	0.1	1.2%	0.1	3.3%	0.2	1.2%	0.3
1998	1.6%	0.1	1.2%	0.1	3.3%	0.2	1.1%	0.3
1999	1.7%	0.1	1.2%	0.1	3.8%	0.2	1.1%	0.3
2000	1.6%	0.1	1.2%	0.1	3.4%	0.2	1.1%	0.2
2001	1.7%	0.1	1.3%	0.1	3.4%	0.2	1.3%	0.3
2002	1.6%	0.1	1.2%	0.1	3.6%	0.2	1.4%	0.3
2003	1.7%	0.1	1.3%	0.1	3.6%	0.2	1.3%	0.3
2004	1.7%	0.1	1.3%	0.1	3.4%	0.2	1.3%	0.3
2005	1.7%	0.1	1.2%	0.1	3.7%	0.2	1.5%	0.3

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health, Division for Vital Records and Health Data Development, Live Birth File

Because babies born in sets of multiples are more likely to be low birthweight, it is helpful to consider the impact of multiple births when looking at rates of low birthweight and very low birthweight. In the charts below, the total height of the bars represents the total percentage of births that were low birthweight and very low birthweight (i.e. 9.3% of all births in Kalamazoo County were low birthweight; 7.1% of all births were low birthweight and singleton births, while 2.2% of all births were low birthweight and part of a set of multiples).



Source: Michigan Department of Community Health, Division for Vital Records and Health Data Development, Live Birth File

Low Birthweight *Single* Births by Race and Hispanic Ethnicity, Kalamazoo County 1989 – 2005

Year	Total		White		Black		Hispanic	
	% Low birthweight	+/- 95% CI						
1989	5.0%	0.7	3.9%	0.7	10.5%	2.7	3.8%	4.2
1990	4.9%	0.7	3.6%	0.7	11.3%	2.7	5.4%	4.6
1991	5.6%	0.8	4.3%	0.8	11.8%	2.7	4.1%	4.0
1992	5.7%	0.8	4.6%	0.8	11.7%	2.8	6.2%	4.8
1993	5.1%	0.8	4.0%	0.8	10.3%	2.6	6.8%	5.3
1994	5.0%	0.8	4.3%	0.8	8.6%	2.6	5.1%	4.3
1995	6.0%	0.9	5.1%	0.9	11.7%	3.0	7.5%	5.4
1996	5.8%	0.8	5.5%	0.9	8.2%	2.6	2.9%	3.2
1997	6.0%	0.8	4.7%	0.8	12.2%	3.0	5.2%	4.1
1998	5.6%	0.8	4.5%	0.8	10.4%	2.6	2.4%	2.7
1999	5.5%	0.8	4.2%	0.8	11.8%	2.9	3.8%	3.3
2000	5.7%	0.8	5.0%	0.8	9.7%	2.7	7.1%	4.3
2001	6.2%	0.9	4.5%	0.8	14.9%	3.1	3.7%	3.2
2002	5.5%	0.8	4.1%	0.8	11.9%	2.9	6.0%	3.8
2003	6.7%	0.9	5.3%	0.9	13.8%	3.0	6.8%	3.9
2004	6.5%	0.9	5.2%	0.9	12.6%	2.9	7.4%	3.9
2005	7.1%	0.9	5.8%	0.9	12.6%	2.8	7.2%	3.6

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health, Division for Vital Records and Health Data Development, Live Birth File

Very Low Birthweight *Single* Births by Race and Hispanic Ethnicity, Kalamazoo County 1989 – 2005

Year	Total		White		Black		Hispanic	
	% Very low birthweight	+/- 95% CI	% Very low birthweight	+/- 95% CI	% Very low birthweight	+/- 95% CI	% Very low birthweight	+/- 95% CI
1989	0.9%	0.3	0.7%	0.3	1.9%	1.2	1.3%	2.5
1990	0.7%	0.3	0.5%	0.3	1.9%	1.2	0.0%	0.0
1991	1.4%	0.4	1.1%	0.4	3.0%	1.4	2.1%	2.8
1992	1.2%	0.4	1.0%	0.4	2.1%	1.3	1.0%	2.0
1993	1.0%	0.4	0.7%	0.3	2.3%	1.3	0.0%	0.0
1994	0.8%	0.3	0.6%	0.3	2.5%	1.5	0.0%	0.0
1995	1.2%	0.4	0.7%	0.3	3.5%	1.7	2.2%	2.9
1996	0.9%	0.3	0.8%	0.4	1.1%	1.0	1.0%	1.9
1997	1.5%	0.4	0.8%	0.4	4.3%	1.9	1.7%	2.4
1998	0.8%	0.3	0.7%	0.3	1.5%	1.1	0.8%	1.5
1999	1.0%	0.4	0.9%	0.4	1.9%	1.2	0.8%	1.5
2000	1.2%	0.4	1.0%	0.4	2.7%	1.5	2.9%	2.8
2001	1.3%	0.4	1.0%	0.4	3.2%	1.5	0.7%	1.4
2002	1.0%	0.4	0.7%	0.3	3.0%	1.5	0.7%	1.3
2003	1.9%	0.5	1.3%	0.4	4.9%	1.9	1.9%	2.1
2004	1.1%	0.4	0.8%	0.3	2.7%	1.4	0.6%	1.1
2005	1.2%	0.4	0.9%	0.4	2.7%	1.4	1.0%	1.4

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health, Division for Vital Records and Health Data Development, Live Birth File

9.3.3 Prematurity

Babies are premature if they are born before the 37th week of gestation. Prematurity is a risk factor for infant mortality.⁶ Risk factors for premature birth include having late or no prenatal care, smoking, drinking alcohol or using illegal drugs, domestic violence, lack of social support, stress, infections, diabetes, hypertension, being underweight before pregnancy, obesity, and having had a short time period between pregnancies (less than six to nine months between birth and the beginning of the next pregnancy).⁷

In Kalamazoo County, 11.4% of babies were born prematurely in 2005. Similarly, 10.8% of babies in Michigan were born prematurely.

Healthy People
2010 Goal

Reduce the proportion of births that are preterm (less than 37 weeks gestation) to **7.6%**.

Prematurity by Race and Hispanic Ethnicity, Kalamazoo County 1989 – 2005

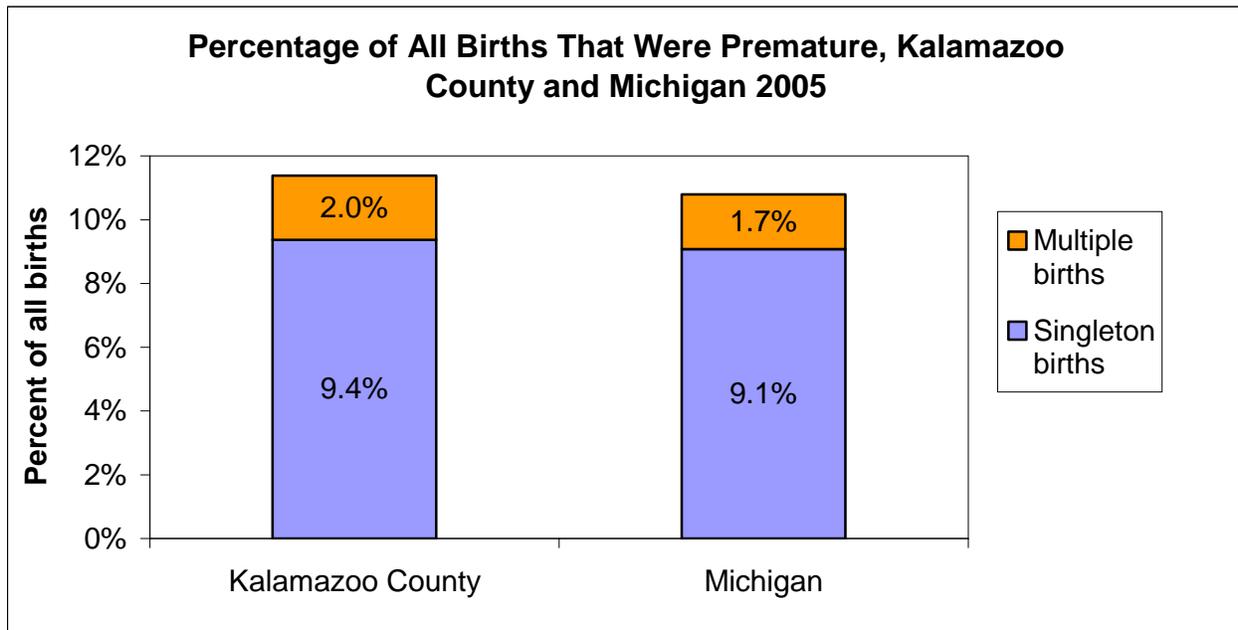
Year	Total		White		Black		Hispanic	
	% Premature	+/- 95% CI						
1989	10.3%	1.0	8.8%	1.1	17.8%	3.3	11.8%	7.3
1990	9.4%	1.0	8.2%	1.0	15.8%	3.2	16.1%	7.5
1991	10.7%	1.1	9.8%	1.1	15.5%	3.1	10.0%	5.9
1992	10.4%	1.1	9.2%	1.1	15.5%	3.1	9.6%	5.9
1993	10.8%	1.1	9.3%	1.1	17.8%	3.3	12.1%	6.7
1994	9.3%	1.0	7.9%	1.0	16.9%	3.5	12.1%	6.4
1995	9.9%	1.1	9.1%	1.1	15.3%	3.3	12.8%	6.7
1996	9.8%	1.1	8.9%	1.1	13.8%	3.2	8.7%	5.4
1997	10.1%	1.1	9.1%	1.1	15.3%	3.3	8.0%	5.0
1998	10.6%	1.1	10.0%	1.2	13.0%	2.9	7.3%	4.6
1999	10.2%	1.1	9.8%	1.2	13.3%	3.0	5.4%	3.9
2000	11.4%	1.1	10.4%	1.2	17.1%	3.4	16.9%	6.2
2001	11.2%	1.1	10.1%	1.2	17.0%	3.3	8.9%	4.8
2002	10.9%	1.1	9.4%	1.2	18.6%	3.4	7.9%	4.3
2003	13.2%	1.2	11.8%	1.3	20.1%	3.5	12.8%	5.1
2004	10.7%	1.1	9.4%	1.2	16.0%	3.2	9.5%	4.4
2005	11.4%	1.1	10.3%	1.2	15.4%	3.0	12.1%	4.5

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health, Division for Vital Records and Health Data Development, Live Birth File

⁶ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

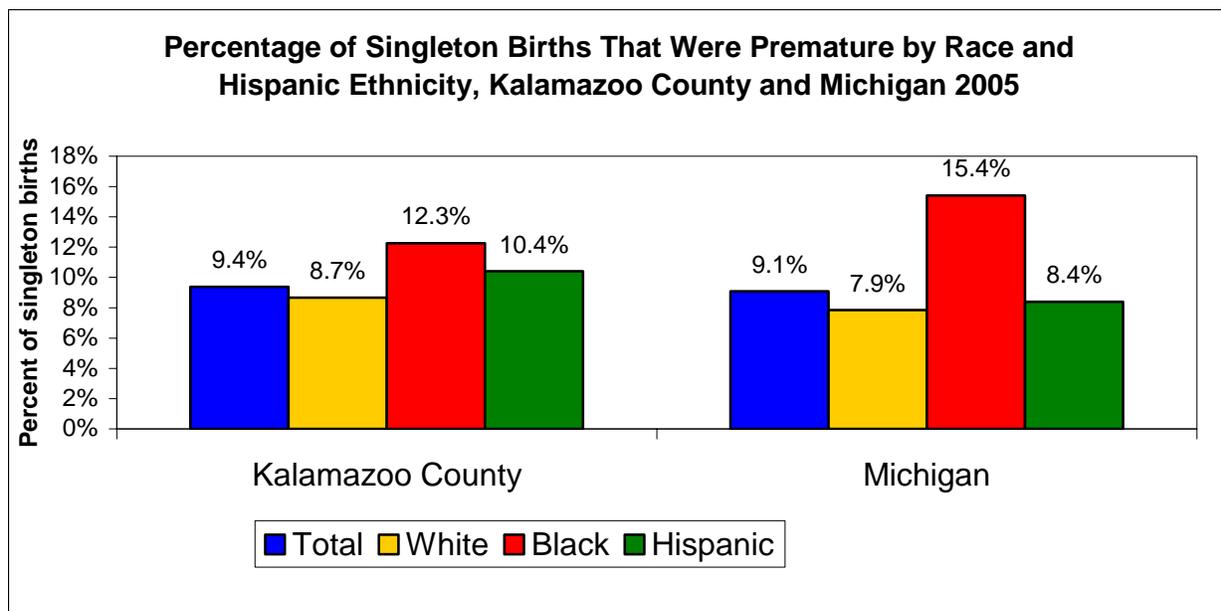
⁷ March of Dimes

Because babies born in sets of multiples are more likely to be born prematurely, it is helpful to consider the impact of multiple births when looking at rates of prematurity.



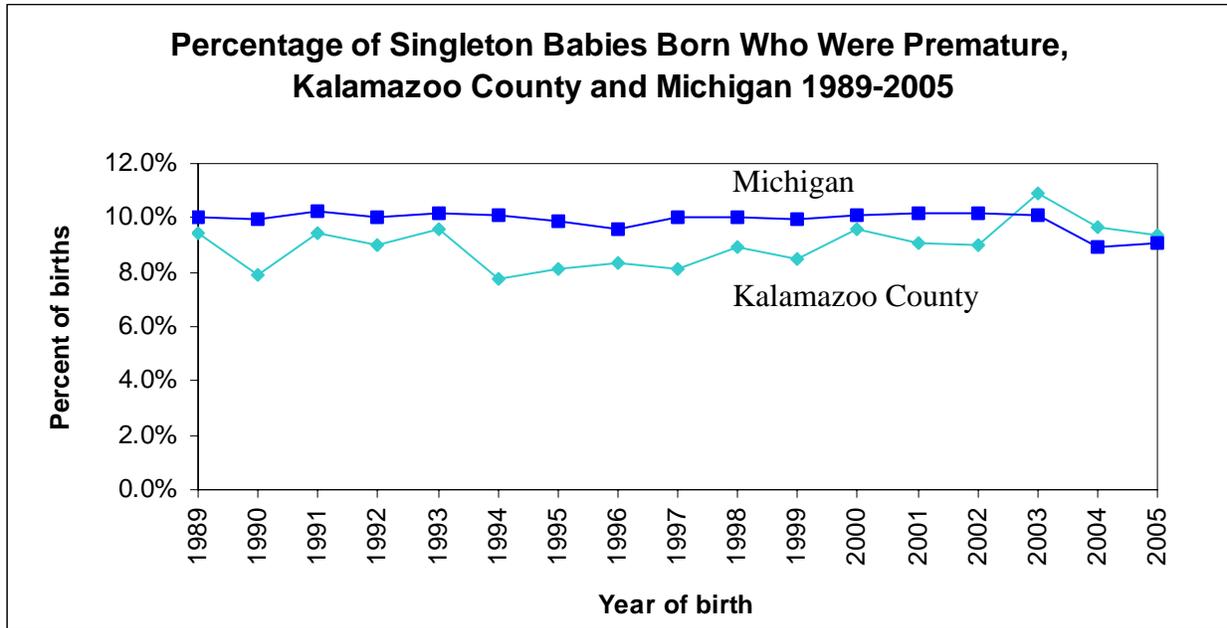
Source: Michigan Department of Community Health, Division for Vital Records and Health Data Development, Live Birth File

When only singleton births are considered, the rate of prematurity in all groups decreases, but a disparity in rates remains. The disparity between rates of prematurity among white moms and black moms in Kalamazoo County is similar to the disparity in Michigan. In Kalamazoo County in 2005, black moms were 1.4 times more likely to deliver prematurely than white moms.



Source: Michigan Department of Community Health, Division for Vital Records and Health Data Development, Live Birth File

Among singleton babies only, the rate of prematurity in Kalamazoo County has been slightly lower than the rate in Michigan since the early 1990's, and has remained fairly constant. In 2003, however, the percentage of singleton babies that were born prematurely increased to a rate greater than the rate in Michigan. Since 2003, the rate in Kalamazoo County has declined and returned to a level similar to the level during the 1990's and early 2000's.



Source: Michigan Department of Community Health, Division for Vital Records and Health Data Development, Live Birth File

Prematurity Among *Single Births* by Race and Hispanic Ethnicity, Kalamazoo County 1989 – 2005

Year	Total		White		Black		Hispanic	
	% Premature	+/- 95% CI						
1989	9.5%	1.0	8.0%	1.0	16.4%	3.3	11.8%	7.3
1990	7.9%	0.9	6.6%	0.9	14.9%	3.1	12.4%	6.8
1991	9.5%	1.0	8.3%	1.1	15.2%	3.1	8.3%	5.5
1992	9.0%	1.0	7.9%	1.0	14.1%	3.1	9.6%	5.9
1993	9.6%	1.1	8.2%	1.1	15.9%	3.2	12.9%	7.1
1994	7.7%	1.0	6.3%	1.0	15.4%	3.4	8.6%	5.7
1995	8.1%	1.0	7.1%	1.0	14.3%	3.3	10.9%	6.4
1996	8.3%	1.0	7.8%	1.1	11.1%	3.0	8.8%	5.5
1997	8.1%	1.0	7.1%	1.0	12.9%	3.1	6.3%	4.5
1998	8.9%	1.0	8.1%	1.1	12.7%	2.9	5.0%	3.9
1999	8.5%	1.0	7.8%	1.1	12.2%	3.0	5.4%	3.9
2000	9.6%	1.0	8.6%	1.1	15.3%	3.3	15.7%	6.0
2001	9.1%	1.0	7.8%	1.1	15.7%	3.2	9.0%	4.9
2002	9.0%	1.0	7.5%	1.1	16.3%	3.4	6.7%	4.0
2003	10.9%	1.1	9.7%	1.2	17.1%	3.3	9.5%	4.6
2004	9.7%	1.1	8.5%	1.1	14.8%	3.2	9.5%	4.4
2005	9.4%	1.1	8.7%	1.1	12.3%	2.8	10.4%	4.3

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health, Division for Vital Records and Health Data Development, Live Birth File

Prematurity Among *Single Births* by Race and Hispanic Ethnicity, Michigan 1989 – 2005

Year	Total		White		Black		Hispanic	
	% Premature	+/- 95% CI						
1989	9.5%	1.0	8.0%	1.0	16.4%	3.3	11.8%	7.3
1990	7.9%	0.9	6.6%	0.9	14.9%	3.1	12.4%	6.8
1991	9.5%	1.0	8.3%	1.1	15.2%	3.1	8.3%	5.5
1992	9.0%	1.0	7.9%	1.0	14.1%	3.1	9.6%	5.9
1993	9.6%	1.1	8.2%	1.1	15.9%	3.2	12.9%	7.1
1994	7.7%	1.0	6.3%	1.0	15.4%	3.4	8.6%	5.7
1995	8.1%	1.0	7.1%	1.0	14.3%	3.3	10.9%	6.4
1996	8.3%	1.0	7.8%	1.1	11.1%	3.0	8.8%	5.5
1997	8.1%	1.0	7.1%	1.0	12.9%	3.1	6.3%	4.5
1998	8.9%	1.0	8.1%	1.1	12.7%	2.9	5.0%	3.9
1999	8.5%	1.0	7.8%	1.1	12.2%	3.0	5.4%	3.9
2000	9.6%	1.0	8.6%	1.1	15.3%	3.3	15.7%	6.0
2001	9.1%	1.0	7.8%	1.1	15.7%	3.2	9.0%	4.9
2002	9.0%	1.0	7.5%	1.1	16.3%	3.4	6.7%	4.0
2003	10.9%	1.1	9.7%	1.2	17.1%	3.3	9.5%	4.6
2004	8.9%	0.2	7.7%	0.2	14.9%	0.5	8.5%	0.6
2005	9.1%	0.2	7.9%	0.2	15.4%	0.5	8.4%	0.6

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health, Division for Vital Records and Health Data Development, Live Birth File