



Partners in the Kids Count in Michigan project include:

- Michigan League for Human Services
- Michigan's Children.

February 2002

Source: *Vital Records and Health Data Development Section, Michigan Department of Community Health*

Produced by:
Michigan League for Human Services
 1115 South Pennsylvania Ave., Suite 202, Lansing, MI 48912
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Right Start in Michigan Cities—2002: 33 City Overview

Summary

Two of five of the state's newborns in the year 2000 lived in one of the 33 cities in Michigan with populations of 35,000 or more.¹ Over the 1990's the number of births in these cities declined by 20 percent: in 1990 these cities represented 44 percent of all births in the state, but by 2000 they were 40 percent.

- Among these large cities the number of births varied considerably—from roughly 300 in East Lansing to almost 16,000 in the state's most populous city, Detroit. Grand Rapids, with the second largest number of births, had roughly a quarter (4,125) of the Detroit number.
- While almost all of Michigan's largest cities experienced declines in the number of births over the decade, East Lansing and Detroit sustained the steepest declines, with more than a third fewer births.
- Two cities experienced a roughly 20 percent growth in the number of births over the 1990s—Dearborn and Kentwood.
- The 33-city average reflected significant improvement on only one measure: maternal smoking during pregnancy, which dropped by 26 percent over the 1990s. Most cities, (28 of the 33) reflected a significant improvement on this measure.
- In contrast, not one city experienced significant improvement in the share of low-birthweight babies, and eleven cities had significantly worsening rates.

Note: The 33-city average represents the unweighted average for Michigan's 33 largest cities, that is, all cities are considered equal regardless of the number of births.

¹ Based on the 1990 Census. (Townships were not included.)

Michigan's Largest 33 Cities by Rank

Rank (average)	Cities	Number (2000)	Percent of minority births (2000)
2	Rochester Hills	820	18.0
2	Troy	871	26.9
4	Livonia	1,094	10.6
6	Sterling Heights	1,522	14.3
7	Farmington Hills	990	26.3
8	Ann Arbor	1,332	33.4
8	East Lansing	301	44.2
8	Eastpointe	458	11.1
8	Midland	548	8.8
8	Saint Clair Shores	663	6.3
9	Royal Oak	762	8.1
11	Dearborn Heights	704	11.5
11	Portage	596	10.6
12	Westland	1,212	20.9
14	Dearborn	1,890	6.3
15	Kentwood	846	28.4
15	Roseville	641	10.1
15	Southfield	994	68.7
15	Warren	1,770	13.7
15	Wyoming	1,179	24.4
17	Lincoln Park	557	12.0
19	Bay City	617	12.6
20	Battle Creek	1,179	26.0
21	Taylor	914	22.1
22	Kalamazoo	1,564	34.0
22	Lansing	2,299	40.9
22	Muskegon	1,030	33.0
24	Grand Rapids	4,125	45.1
24	Jackson	942	24.6
25	Saginaw	1,490	55.2
26	Flint	2,907	55.4
27	Detroit	15,892	89.8
28	Pontiac	1,334	66.6



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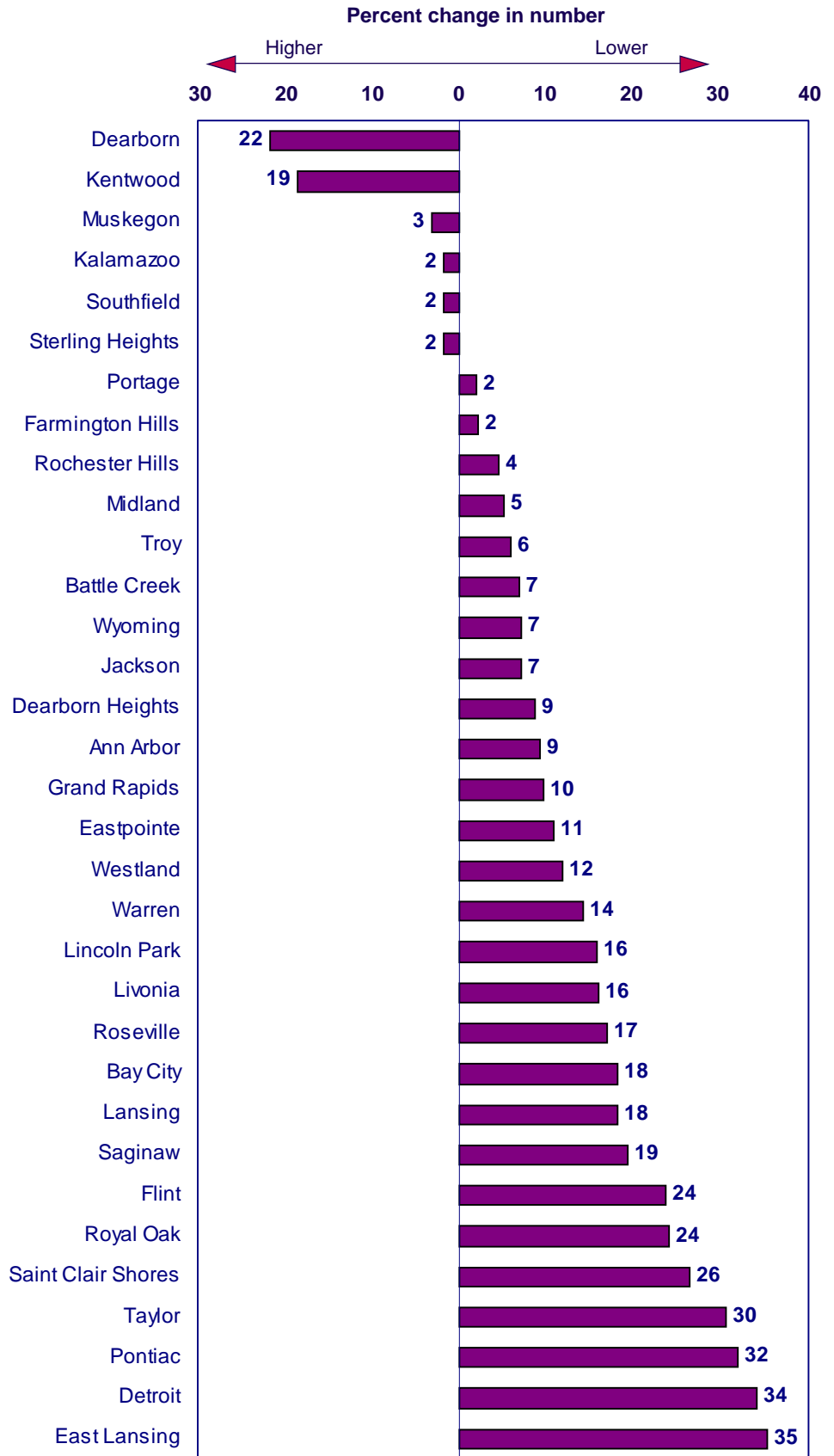
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Right Start in Michigan Cities—2002

Percent Change in Number of Births (1990-92 vs 1998-2000)



*Percentage change in rate is unlikely to have occurred by chance (statistically significant if $p < .05$).



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Births to Teens under Age 20

Most teen mothers have not completed high school nor married before the birth of their child. Teen mothers face higher rates of poverty and divorce than those who delay childbearing and marriage. Only one of every five teen mothers receives any support from their child's father.¹ Babies born to teen mothers are a higher risk of low-birthweight and neglect or abuse

- Among Michigan cities the share of teen births ranged from 2 percent in Troy to 21 percent in Jackson.
- No significant change occurred in the share of teen births in the 33-city average.
- Nine Michigan cities showed significant improvements on this measure with the city of Troy reflecting by far the most dramatic decline—37 percent.
- Two cities—Wyoming and Dearborn—each sustained a 20 percent increase in these risky births.

Improvements in teen birth rates in the 1990s resulted from teens using more effective long-acting contraceptives.

Programs successful in reducing teen pregnancy rates have employed many different strategies, such as involving teens in community service with adult supervision and counseling, tutoring, career counseling, sex education and reproductive health services.² “Abstinence only” programs have not been in place long enough to have received careful evaluation.

While Michigan's teen birth rate is below the national average, the nation has the highest teen birth rate among the industrialized nations of the world—double that of Great Britain, the second highest.

Note: This measure is also influenced by the number of births to women over the age of 20, that is if they also decline, a decline in the number of teen births may be understated.

¹ Isabel Sawhill. “What Can Be Done to Reduce Teen Pregnancy and Out-of-Wedlock Births? *Welfare Reform & Beyond* (Policy Brief No. 8) Washington D.C.: The Brookings Institution. October 2001. p. 2.

² Ibid. p. 7.

Births to Michigan Teens under Age 20
 (1998-2000 average)

Rank (based on percent)	Cities	Number (annual average)	Percent of all births
1	Troy	14	1.6
2	Rochester Hills	16	2.1
3	Farmington Hills	20	2.1
4	Livonia	31	2.8
5	Sterling Heights	52	3.4
6	Royal Oak	29	3.7
7	Saint Clair Shores	26	3.9
8	Ann Arbor	57	4.2
9	East Lansing	13	4.5
10	Southfield	55	5.8
11	Eastpointe	25	5.9
12	Midland	33	6.2
13	Dearborn Heights	47	6.6
14	Portage	38	6.8
15	Roseville	50	7.7
16	Westland	98	7.9
17	Warren	138	7.9
18	Kentwood	66	8.1
19	Dearborn	151	8.4
20	Lincoln Park	63	11.1
21	Taylor	124	13.0
22	Wyoming	153	13.1
23	Bay City	92	14.8
24	Lansing	337	14.9
25	Kalamazoo	236	15.0
26	Grand Rapids	618	15.3
27	Battle Creek	186	17.3
28	Detroit	2,915	18.2
29	Saginaw	270	18.3
30	Pontiac	260	19.6
31	Muskegon	191	20.1
32	Flint	599	20.1
33	Jackson	200	21.4



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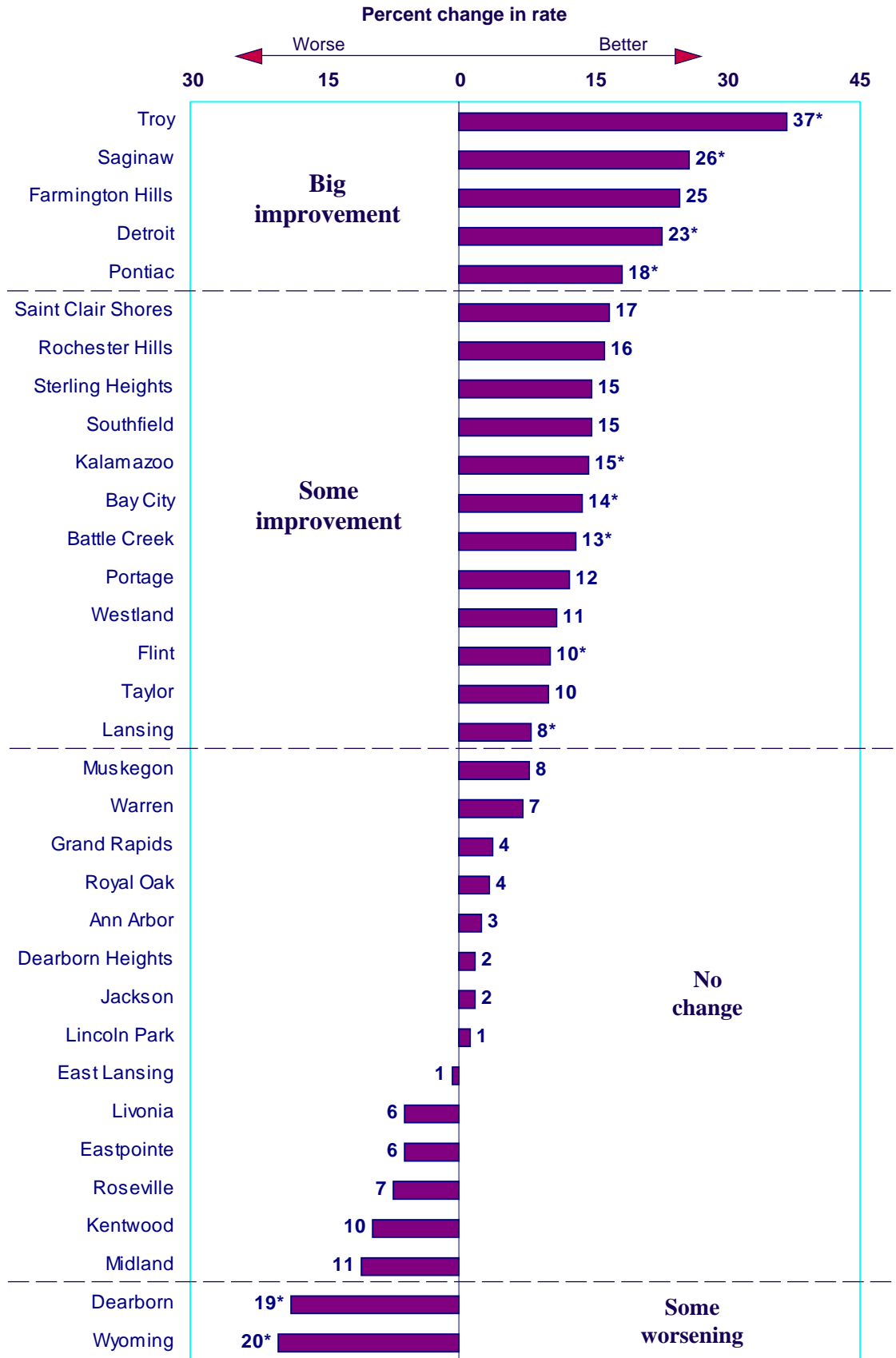
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Right Start in Michigan Cities—2002

Percent Change in Births to Teens (under Age 20) (1990-92 vs 1998-2000)



*Percentage change in rate is unlikely to have occurred by chance (statistically significant if $p < .05$).



Teen Births to Teens, Ages 15-19, Who Were Already Mothers

The care of a second or third child by a teen mother often poses insurmountable barriers to completing a basic education or post-secondary training program. The expense of securing and affording full-time child care for two or three children could consume the wages of a low income teen parent.

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- Sterling Heights had the smallest share (10%) of teen births that were to a teen who was already a mother, while Pontiac suffered from a share three times as large (31%).
- Repeat teen births did not rise significantly in the 33-city average over the 1990s.
- Ten Michigan cities showed significant reductions in their teen births.
- The largest declines occurred in Midland and East Lansing where such teen births dropped by roughly half.
- Only one community, Kentwood, sustained a significant increase (21%).

Rising or high rates of repeat teen births suggest the need for more access to pregnancy prevention programs targeted to this high risk group. A number of programs have tried to prevent a subsequent birth to teens but few have demonstrated any success, according to national research.

Teen Births to Michigan Teens, Ages 15-19, Who Were Already Mothers
(1998-2000 average)

Rank (based on percent)	Cities	Number (annual average)	Percent of teen births
1	Sterling Heights	5	9.6
2	Livonia	3	9.7
3	Midland	3	10.0
4	Rochester Hills	2	12.2
5	Eastpointe	3	13.2
5	Saint Clair Shores	3	13.2
7	Westland	14	14.1
8	Dearborn Heights	7	14.2
9	East Lansing	2	15.4
10	Farmington Hills	3	15.5
11	Wyoming	24	15.8
12	Ann Arbor	9	16.5
13	Lincoln Park	10	16.5
14	Southfield	9	16.6
15	Taylor	20	16.7
16	Roseville	8	16.8
17	Warren	26	18.9
18	Bay City	17	19.0
19	Portage	7	19.5
20	Royal Oak	6	19.5
21	Kentwood	15	22.4
22	Muskegon	43	22.7
23	Jackson	46	23.2
24	Dearborn	37	24.6
25	Battle Creek	46	25.1
26	Detroit	738	26.0
27	Lansing	87	26.3
28	Saginaw	70	26.4
29	Kalamazoo	63	27.3
30	Grand Rapids	166	27.5
31	Flint	169	29.1
32	Pontiac	80	31.5
*	Troy	1	*

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Births to Unmarried Women

Increasing numbers of children born to unmarried mothers has caused concern for a number of reasons. Unmarried mothers often remain single parents. Children in single parent families have higher risk of poverty and high school dropout. The rising share of births to unmarried women has been influenced by several trends: the increase in birth rates for unmarried women; the decrease in births to married women; and the decline in married women, ages 18-29. While 70 percent of nonmarital births are to women over the age of 20, half of all first births that are nonmarital are to teens.

- The share of nonmarital births in Michigan cities ranged from 5 percent in Troy to 70 percent in Detroit.
- Although nonmarital births did not increase significantly in Michigan's largest cities over the 1990's, it was one of three measures where more cities sustained significant increases than decreases.
- Of the nine cities with significant worsening trends, Midland sustained the largest jump with a rise of over a third.
- Of the five cities with significant improvements, the city of Dearborn showed the largest—an 11 percent drop.

Note: Michigan is one of two states where marital status is not recorded on the birth certificate, so the nonmarital births must be inferred from other information. Beginning in 1994, the calculation took into account the existence of a signed paternity acknowledgement. Between 1990 and 1993, Michigan's nonmarital births were significantly underreported, according to an analysis by the National Center for Health Statistics.¹

¹The Right Start State Trends. Child Trends KIDS COUNT Special Report. Baltimore, MD: The Annie E. Casey Foundation. 2001. p. 127.

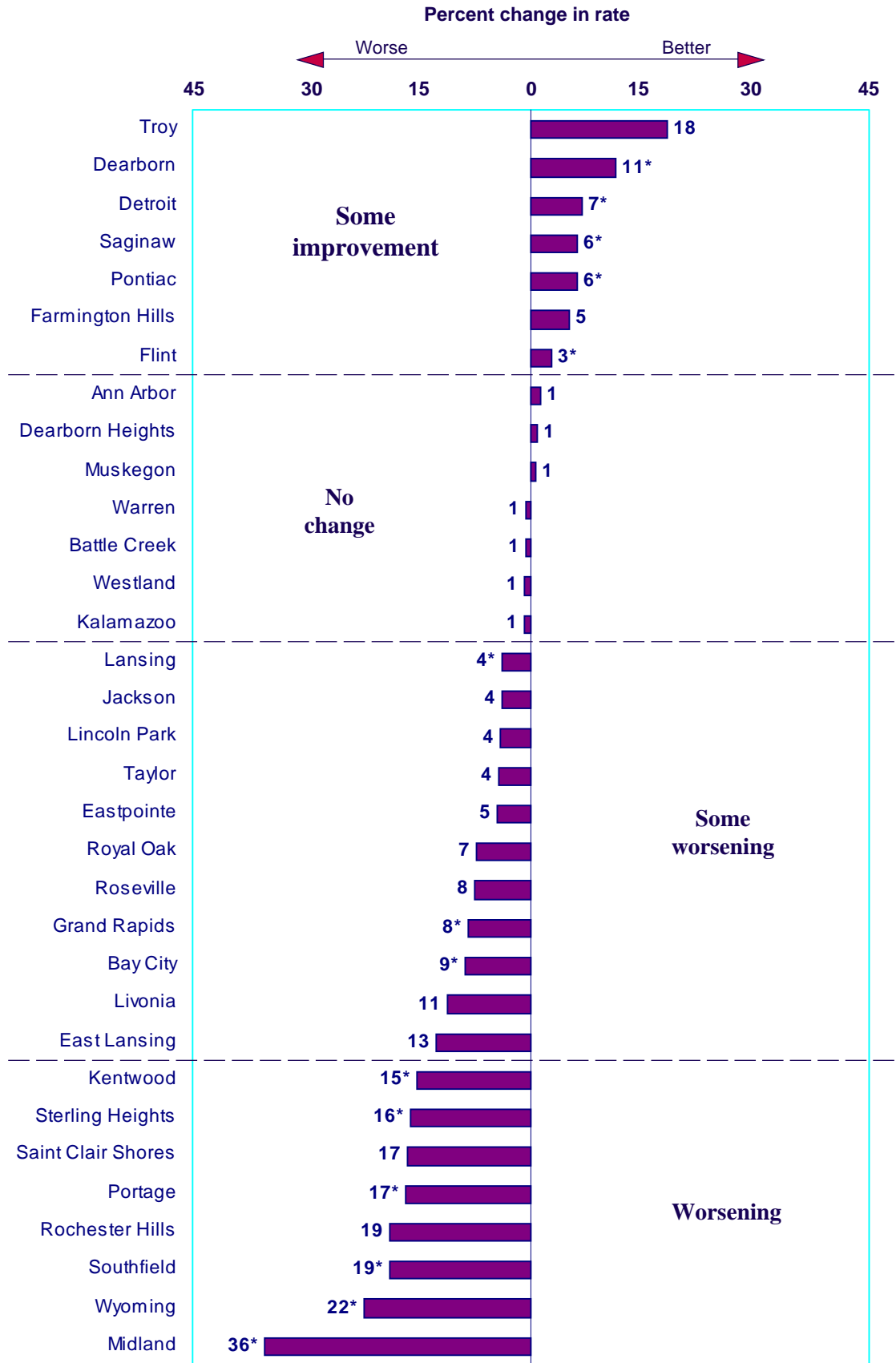
Births to Michigan Unmarried Women
 (1998-2000 average)

Rank (based on percent)	Cities	Number (annual average)	Percent of all births
1	Troy	45	5.0
2	Rochester Hills	59	7.6
3	Farmington Hills	75	8.0
4	Livonia	105	9.6
5	Dearborn	186	10.3
6	Sterling Heights	183	11.9
7	Royal Oak	96	12.2
8	Saint Clair Shores	97	14.7
9	Ann Arbor	210	15.4
10	Dearborn Heights	134	18.8
11	East Lansing	57	18.9
12	Midland	112	20.9
13	Eastpointe	92	21.6
14	Portage	127	22.9
15	Roseville	170	26.3
16	Warren	459	26.3
17	Kentwood	219	26.9
18	Westland	341	27.6
19	Southfield	288	30.4
20	Lincoln Park	180	32.0
21	Wyoming	386	33.1
22	Bay City	269	43.1
23	Grand Rapids	1,751	43.4
24	Taylor	435	45.9
25	Battle Creek	505	47.0
26	Kalamazoo	745	47.3
27	Lansing	1,089	48.0
28	Muskegon	528	55.5
29	Jackson	525	56.0
30	Saginaw	881	59.9
31	Pontiac	837	63.2
32	Flint	1,061	65.9
33	Detroit	11,225	70.0



Right Start in Michigan Cities—2002

Percent Change in Births to Unmarried Women (1990-92 vs 1998-2000)



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Births to Women with Less than 12 Years Education

The education level of a mother is key to the health and well-being of her children. Women who have completed their own basic education can better access health and education systems to assure their own well-being and that of their children.

- Rochester Hills had the smallest share (2%) of births to mothers without a high school education, and Pontiac, the largest (35%).
- No significant change occurred in 33-city average over the decade, although more (11) cities reflected significant improvement than worsening (2) in this measure.
- Royal Oak showed the largest decline. Its share of births to mothers without a high school education declined by almost half.
- The West Michigan cities of Wyoming and Kentwood sustained the largest increases in such births, with rates jumping by one half and one-third, respectively.

Births to Michigan Teens with Less than 12 Years Education
(1998-2000 average)

Rank (based on percent)	Cities	Number (annual average)	Percent of all births
1	Rochester Hills	19	2.4
2	Troy	25	2.8
3	Royal Oak	26	3.3
4	Ann Arbor	45	3.3
5	Livonia	37	3.4
6	Farmington Hills	33	3.6
7	Saint Clair Shores	31	4.6
8	East Lansing	17	5.8
9	Southfield	58	6.2
10	Portage	41	7.4
11	Sterling Heights	114	7.4
12	Midland	44	8.3
13	Dearborn Heights	75	10.6
14	Eastpointe	45	10.6
15	Kentwood	96	11.8
16	Westland	172	13.9
17	Roseville	92	14.2
18	Warren	304	17.5
19	Kalamazoo	319	20.3
20	Lincoln Park	116	20.6
21	Wyoming	250	21.4
22	Bay City	138	22.1
23	Jackson	207	22.1
24	Dearborn	419	23.1
25	Taylor	221	23.3
26	Lansing	542	23.9
27	Battle Creek	294	27.3
28	Saginaw	409	27.8
29	Muskegon	277	29.1
30	Grand Rapids	1,199	29.7
31	Flint	914	30.7
32	Detroit	5,316	33.1
33	Pontiac	463	35.0

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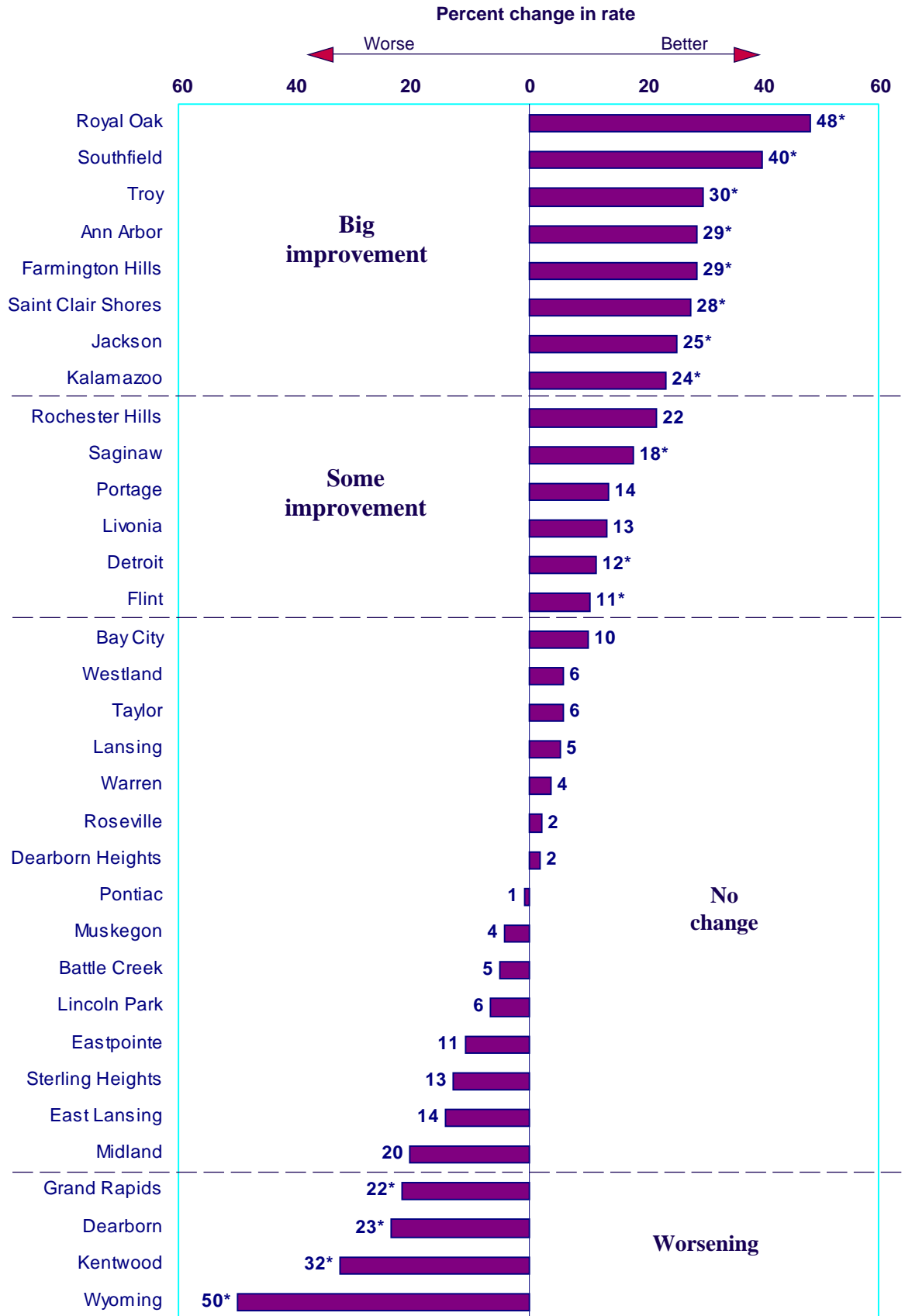
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Percent Change in Births to Mothers with Less than 12 Years Education (1990-92 vs 1998-2000)



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Births to Women Receiving Late or No prenatal Care



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Late prenatal care begins in the third or last trimester of a pregnancy. Late or no prenatal care may reflect a lack of access to care, a woman's depression about her pregnancy, or other barriers. For example, women who lack health insurance are less likely to seek and receive prenatal care.

In Michigan pregnant women without health insurance can qualify for Medicaid with incomes 85 percent above the poverty level. Current state health policies declare all pregnant applicants eligible for up to 45 days of service or until the formal Medicaid application is accepted or denied.

- The share of women receiving late or no prenatal care in Michigan's largest cities ranged from 1 percent in Rochester Hills to 15 percent in Jackson.
- No significant improvement occurred in the share of women receiving late or no prenatal care in Michigan's 33-city average.
- More (10) Michigan cities experienced a significant improvement than worsening (2). The West Michigan cities of Battle Creek and Muskegon showed the most improvement (61%) on this measure.
- In contrast, in Jackson and Midland the percentages of mothers with late or no prenatal care more than doubled over the decade.

Births to Michigan Teens Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care (1998-2000 average)

Rank (based on percent)	Cities	Number (annual average)	Percent of all births
1	Rochester Hills	5	0.6
2	Troy	6	0.7
3	Royal Oak	7	0.9
4	Saint Clair Shores	7	1.0
5	Farmington Hills	10	1.0
6	Livonia	13	1.2
7	Sterling Heights	21	1.4
8	Midland	7	1.4
9	Portage	8	1.4
10	East Lansing	5	1.6
11	Eastpointe	7	1.6
12	Southfield	15	1.6
13	Roseville	11	1.6
14	Lansing	40	1.8
15	Ann Arbor	25	1.8
16	Warren	33	1.9
17	Kentwood	18	2.3
18	Dearborn Heights	16	2.3
19	Battle Creek	29	2.7
20	Bay City	17	2.7
21	Westland	34	2.8
22	Wyoming	34	2.9
23	Muskegon	29	3.0
24	Lincoln Park	18	3.2
25	Dearborn	59	3.3
26	Saginaw	55	3.7
27	Kalamazoo	59	3.7
28	Taylor	39	4.1
29	Flint	129	4.3
30	Grand Rapids	188	4.7
31	Pontiac	68	5.2
32	Detroit	1,303	8.1
33	Jackson	142	15.1



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Births to Women Who Smoked During Pregnancy

Smoking during pregnancy increases the risk of low-birthweight, premature delivery, and infant death. Michigan has the tenth highest incidence (25.1%) of smoking among adults, ages 18 and older, among the 50 states.

- The shares of women smoking during pregnancy ranged from 2 percent in Ann Arbor to 28 percent in Bay City.
- Of the 33 Michigan cities, 28 experienced a significant change in maternal smoking during pregnancy, and all improved.
- It was the only measure on which the 33-city average showed significant change: a 26 percent decline over the 1990s.
- Ann Arbor showed the steepest drop in maternal smoking during pregnancy—79 percent.

Births to Michigan Mothers Who Smoked During Pregnancy
(1998-2000 average)

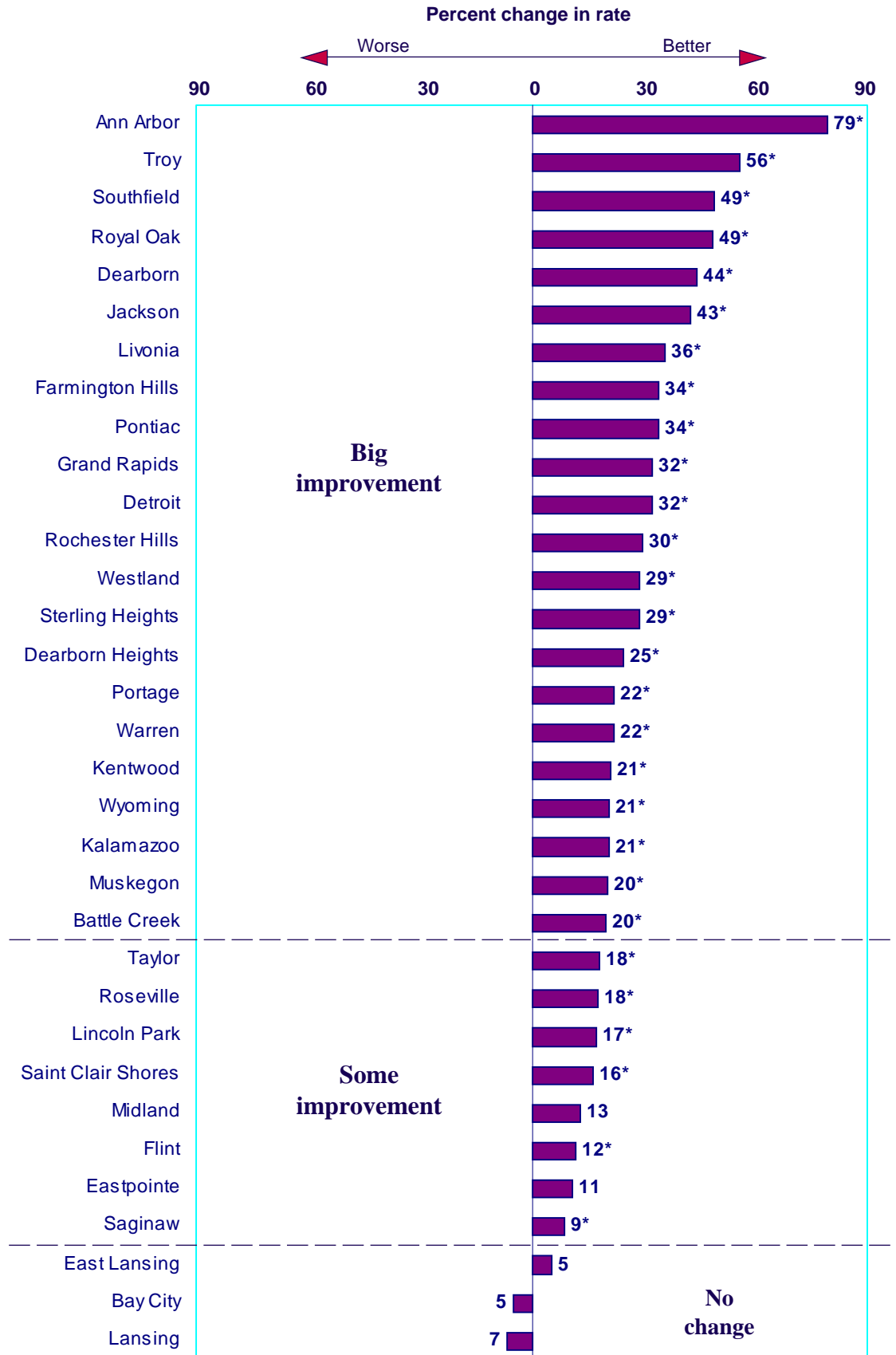
Rank (based on percent)	Cities	Number (annual average)	Percent of all births
1	Ann Arbor	22	1.6
2	East Lansing	9	3.1
3	Troy	37	4.1
4	Southfield	50	5.2
5	Farmington Hills	52	5.6
6	Rochester Hills	45	5.7
7	Dearborn	131	7.2
8	Livonia	82	7.5
9	Royal Oak	60	7.6
10	Kentwood	86	10.6
11	Sterling Heights	167	10.9
12	Lansing	258	11.4
13	Midland	64	11.9
14	Portage	71	12.8
15	Grand Rapids	567	14.1
16	Detroit	2,428	15.1
17	Wyoming	179	15.3
18	Saint Clair Shores	105	15.9
19	Dearborn Heights	113	15.9
20	Jackson	176	18.8
21	Pontiac	259	19.6
22	Westland	243	19.7
23	Flint	599	20.1
24	Eastpointe	88	20.7
25	Saginaw	308	21.0
26	Kalamazoo	347	22.0
27	Warren	394	22.6
28	Battle Creek	256	23.8
29	Roseville	156	24.1
30	Lincoln Park	137	24.4
31	Muskegon	244	25.6
32	Taylor	255	26.9
33	Bay City	177	28.3

Note: More education about the negative effects on mother and baby from maternal smoking during pregnancy may influence self reports.



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Percent Change in Births to Mothers Who Smoked During Pregnancy (1990-92 vs 1998-2000)



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Low-Birthweight Babies (less than five and a half pounds)

Babies born weighing less than 2,500 grams (five and a half pounds) experience higher risk of developmental problems, chronic illness, and infant death. Low birthweight is the second leading cause of death among all infants, and the leading cause among African American infants. Low birthweight has been linked to several factors, including smoking during pregnancy, domestic violence, inadequate nutrition, and stress.

- The share of low birthweight babies ranged from 6 percent in Troy and Eastpointe to 14 percent in Detroit.
- Among the 33 largest cities 11 experienced a significant change, and all for the worse.
- The largest jump—roughly 50 percent—occurred in the cities of Kentwood and St. Clair Shores.

Michigan Low-Birthweight Babies
(1998-2000 average)

Rank (based on percent)	Cities	Number (annual average)	Percent of all births
1	Troy	51	5.7
2	Eastpointe	24	5.7
3	Dearborn	105	5.8
4	Rochester Hills	45	5.8
5	Livonia	65	5.9
6	Midland	32	6.0
7	Sterling Heights	94	6.1
8	East Lansing	19	6.2
9	Portage	35	6.4
10	Dearborn Heights	47	6.6
11	Royal Oak	52	6.6
12	Farmington Hills	65	6.9
13	Ann Arbor	96	7.1
14	Westland	89	7.2
15	Wyoming	85	7.3
16	Lincoln Park	41	7.3
17	Warren	128	7.4
18	Roseville	48	7.4
19	Kentwood	61	7.5
20	Saint Clair Shores	50	7.6
21	Taylor	75	7.9
22	Battle Creek	86	8.0
23	Kalamazoo	129	8.2
24	Bay City	51	8.2
25	Grand Rapids	342	8.5
26	Muskegon	82	8.6
27	Lansing	204	9.0
28	Jackson	88	9.4
29	Southfield	95	10.1
30	Saginaw	164	11.2
31	Flint	339	11.4
32	Pontiac	152	11.5
33	Detroit	2,238	14.0

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Preterm Births (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation)

Babies born before 37 completed weeks of gestation often suffer from low-birthweight. They are thus also at risk of developmental problems, chronic illness, and infant death. Roughly 42 percent of Michigan's preterm babies in 2000 were born at low birthweight.

- The share of preterm births in Michigan's largest cities ranged from 7 percent in Ann Arbor to 17 percent in Detroit.
- The 33-city average preterm birth share did not rise significantly, but nine Michigan cities sustained a significant worsening in the share of babies that were born preterm, with the southeastern Michigan cities of Taylor and Sterling Heights climbing the most—40 and 35 percent respectively.
- Of the five cities with improvements, Flint had by far the most substantial, a 34 percent drop compared to the next largest, 22 percent in Muskegon.

Rank (based on percent)	Cities	Number (annual average)	Percent of all births
1	Ann Arbor	96	7.0
2	Livonia	94	8.6
3	Rochester Hills	68	8.7
4	Eastpointe	38	8.8
5	Westland	111	9.0
6	Troy	84	9.3
7	Midland	50	9.4
8	East Lansing	28	9.5
9	Sterling Heights	147	9.6
10	Wyoming	112	9.6
11	Battle Creek	104	9.7
12	Kentwood	79	9.7
13	Dearborn	176	9.7
14	Saint Clair Shores	66	9.9
15	Portage	55	9.9
16	Farmington Hills	94	10.1
17	Warren	177	10.1
18	Muskegon	97	10.2
19	Dearborn Heights	74	10.4
20	Bay City	65	10.4
21	Jackson	99	10.5
22	Flint	314	10.6
23	Royal Oak	85	10.8
24	Kalamazoo	171	10.9
25	Lincoln Park	63	11.3
26	Grand Rapids	455	11.3
27	Roseville	75	11.5
28	Lansing	262	11.6
29	Southfield	113	11.9
30	Taylor	122	12.9
31	Pontiac	180	13.6
32	Saginaw	211	14.3
33	Detroit	2,744	17.1

The Right Start in Michigan—2002

CITY OF ANN ARBOR

Trends in Key Indicators, 1990-2000

Indicators		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1990-1992		1998-2000		% Change	
		#	%	#	%	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	%	%		
Percent of births to teens (ages 15-19)	Ann Arbor	4.4	4.1	4.5	5.0	4.9	2.9	3.9	3.6	4.4	4.4	3.9		65	4.3	57	4.2	-2.5
	33-city avg ¹	11.2	11.1	10.9	10.5	11.0	11.4	10.7	10.5	10.7	10.7	9.9	9.9	326	11.1	218	10.1	-7.1
Percent of teen births to teens who were already mothers	Ann Arbor	19.0	15.9	22.7	25.0	17.9	7.5	9.6	18.0	21.7	16.9	*		12	19.3	9	16.5	-14.5
	33-city avg ¹	22.9	25.7	26.2	25.6	23.0	20.0	21.6	22.6	22.9	21.7	21.5		97	21.2	53	19.2	-0.1
Percent of births to unmarried women ²	Ann Arbor	*	*	*	15.9	16.1	15.0	14.1	13.4	14.5	15.0	16.9		219	15.7	210	15.4	-1.3
	33-city avg ¹	*	*	*	29.9	31.0	31.4	31.1	30.5	31.5	31.3	32.3		834	30.8	739	31.7	5.4
Percent of births to mothers with less than 12 years of education	Ann Arbor	4.8	4.7	4.6	5.3	3.6	5.4	5.1	4.1	3.2	2.9	4.0		70	4.7	45	3.3	-28.8**
	33-city avg ¹	16.1	16.8	17.1	16.9	16.3	16.3	16.1	16.0	16.2	15.5	16.2		508	16.7	375	16.0	-5.3
Percent of births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care	Ann Arbor	2.0	1.4	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.0	0.5	2.1	1.5	1.9	2.0		26	1.8	25	1.8	3.5
	33-city avg ¹	3.5	3.6	3.2	2.9	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.4		101	3.3	74	2.9	-5.2
Percent of births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	Ann Arbor	8.7	7.6	6.9	7.6	5.8	4.8	2.6	2.4	1.1	*	1.5		116	7.7	22	1.6	-79.4**
	33-city avg ¹	20.0	20.2	19.3	18.7	17.9	16.9	15.9	16.5	15.7	14.8	14.9		413	19.8	247	15.1	-25.9**
Percent low-birthweight (less than 5.5 lbs)	Ann Arbor	6.0	6.1	5.6	5.3	6.6	6.1	4.7	5.9	7.3	7.2	6.8		88	5.9	96	7.1	20.5**
	33-city avg ¹	6.8	7.0	6.8	7.1	7.7	7.1	7.4	7.6	7.7	8.1	7.7		193	6.9	160	7.8	17.4
Percent preterm births (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation)	Ann Arbor	8.5	8.1	7.7	8.4	7.4	6.8	2.9	8.2	8.1	*	6.3		121	8.1	96	7.0	-12.6
	33-city avg ¹	10.0	10.4	10.2	10.5	10.6	9.8	10.1	10.3	10.5	10.4	10.6		263	10.2	203	10.5	6.6
Number of births by race and ethnicity of mother	White ³	1,073	1,149	1,077	972	926	979	897	916	945	932	887	Numbers and percentages above are three-year annual averages. <i>Percentage change is calculated using unrounded annual average rates so calculations based on published rounded rates may not reflect the same change.</i>					
	Black ³	188	178	181	174	179	133	124	160	142	129	152						
	Hispanic	30	29	33	44	36	30	42	40	52	36	65						
	Other ³	176	192	193	197	259	261	281	278	238	266	228						
	Total	1,467	1,548	1,484	1,387	1,400	1,403	1,344	1,394	1,377	1,363	1,332						



*Rate not reliable. (Rates are not calculated when events number fewer than six.)

**Percentage change in rate is unlikely to have occurred by chance (statistically significant if $p < .05$).

¹The 33-city average represents the unweighted average for Michigan's 33 largest cities, those with over 35,000 population.

²Average annual number and rate for births to unmarried mothers in base year is 1993-1995, instead of 1990-1992.

³Non-Hispanic

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health.

The Right Start in Michigan—2002

CITY OF ANN ARBOR

Maternal and infant well-being is generally positive in Ann Arbor—rates are lower than the 33-city average on all eight indicators. The city experienced significant improvement over the period 1990-2000 in two measures and lost ground on one.

. . . GOOD NEWS

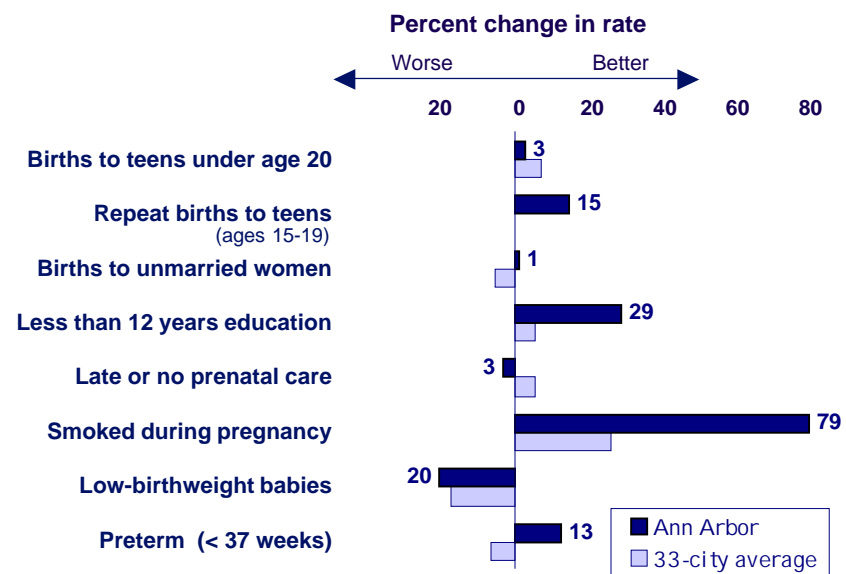
- ✗ **Smoking during pregnancy** — While the percent of mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy declined significantly in most of the 33 cities, Ann Arbor experienced the largest decrease (79%) over the 1990s dropping from 8 to 2 percent. The rate of maternal smoking was also lower in Ann Arbor than in any other large city in the state.
- ✗ **Education** — The percent of births to mothers with less than 12 years of education remained well below the 33-city average (3% compared to 16%) and Ann Arbor had one of the four largest improvements (29%) between 1990-2000.

. . . CHALLENGES

- ✗ **Low-birthweight** — The rate of babies born at low-birthweight in Ann Arbor increased by over 20 percent during the 1990s, rising from 5.9 to 7.1 percent of births.

Trends in Conditions for Mothers and Their Babies

(Percent change between 1990-92 vs 1998-2000)



Note: Rounding to whole number may sometimes be different from rounding to one decimal place.
Source: Vital Records and Data Development Section, Michigan Department of Community Health

*Percentage change in rate is unlikely to have occurred by chance (statistically significant if $p < .05$).



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The Right Start in Michigan—2002

CITY OF BATTLE CREEK

Trends in Key Indicators, 1990-2000

Indicators		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1990-1992		1998-2000		%	
														#	%	#	%	Change
Percent of births to teens (ages 15-19)	Battle Creek	19.2	18.9	21.6	18.0	18.9	22.1	17.3	19.8	18.0	15.9	17.9		243	19.9	186	17.3	-13.0**
	33-city avg ¹	11.2	11.1	10.9	10.5	11.0	11.4	10.7	10.5	10.7	9.9	9.9		326	11.1	218	10.1	-7.1
Percent of teen births to teens who were already mothers	Battle Creek	33.5	34.2	33.6	25.5	24.7	25.2	20.4	25.9	27.6	25.6	22.5		80	33.8	46	25.1	-25.7**
	33-city avg ¹	22.9	25.7	26.2	25.6	23.0	20.0	21.6	22.6	22.9	21.7	21.5		97	21.2	53	19.2	-0.1
Percent of births to unmarried women ²	Battle Creek	*	*	*	43.2	47.4	49.4	47.4	45.0	47.0	44.6	49.2		518	46.7	505	47.0	0.7
	33-city avg ¹	*	*	*	29.9	31.0	31.4	31.1	30.5	31.5	31.3	32.3		834	30.8	739	31.7	5.4
Percent of births to mothers with less than 12 years of education	Battle Creek	24.5	27.5	26.3	23.9	24.8	26.7	25.0	26.6	27.1	25.8	28.9		320	26.1	294	27.4	4.8
	33-city avg ¹	16.1	16.8	17.1	16.9	16.3	16.3	16.1	16.0	16.2	15.5	16.2		508	16.7	375	16.0	-5.3
Percent of births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care	Battle Creek	9.6	6.3	4.5	3.0	4.3	3.8	2.7	2.5	2.9	2.9	2.2		84	6.9	29	2.7	-61.1**
	33-city avg ¹	3.5	3.6	3.2	2.9	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.4		101	3.3	74	2.9	-5.2
Percent of births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	Battle Creek	28.2	30.7	30.4	24.8	26.0	25.8	23.3	26.5	27.1	20.4	24.1		365	29.8	256	23.9	-19.9**
	33-city avg ¹	20.0	20.2	19.3	18.7	17.9	16.9	15.9	16.5	15.7	14.8	14.9		413	19.8	247	15.1	-25.9**
Percent low-birthweight (less than 5.5 lbs)	Battle Creek	8.1	9.9	7.7	8.2	8.5	8.4	7.5	6.9	8.2	8.0	7.7		105	8.6	86	8.0	-7.3
	33-city avg ¹	6.8	7.0	6.8	7.1	7.7	7.1	7.4	7.6	7.7	8.1	7.7		193	6.9	160	7.8	17.4
Percent preterm births (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation)	Battle Creek	12.0	13.3	11.2	10.7	9.6	9.0	9.0	8.2	8.9	10.8	9.5		149	12.2	104	9.7	-20.2**
	33-city avg ¹	10.0	10.4	10.2	10.5	10.6	9.8	10.1	10.3	10.5	10.4	10.6		263	10.2	203	10.5	6.6
Number of births by race and ethnicity of mother	White ³	933	860	875	836	828	851	805	759	746	745	872	Numbers and percentages above are three-year annual averages. <i>Percentage change is calculated using unrounded annual average rates so calculations based on published rounded rates may not reflect the same change.</i>					
	Black ³	288	304	270	219	205	233	189	183	190	186	213						
	Hispanic	24	32	30	27	33	31	40	47	65	62	60						
	Other ³	21	24	14	22	25	17	30	21	23	29	34						
	Total	1,266	1,220	1,189	1,104	1,091	1,132	1,064	1,010	1,024	1,022	1,179						



*Rate not reliable. (Rates are not calculated when events number fewer than six.)
 **Percentage change in rate is unlikely to have occurred by chance (statistically significant if $p < .05$).
¹The 33-city average represents the unweighted average for Michigan's 33 largest cities, those with over 35,000 population.
²Average annual number and rate for births to unmarried mothers in base year is 1993-1995, instead of 1990-1992.
³Non-Hispanic

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health.

The Right Start in Michigan—2002

CITY OF BATTLE CREEK

Although Battle Creek began and ended the trend period with all indicator rates higher than the comparable 33-city averages, the city made significant improvements on five of the eight indicators.

. . . GOOD NEWS

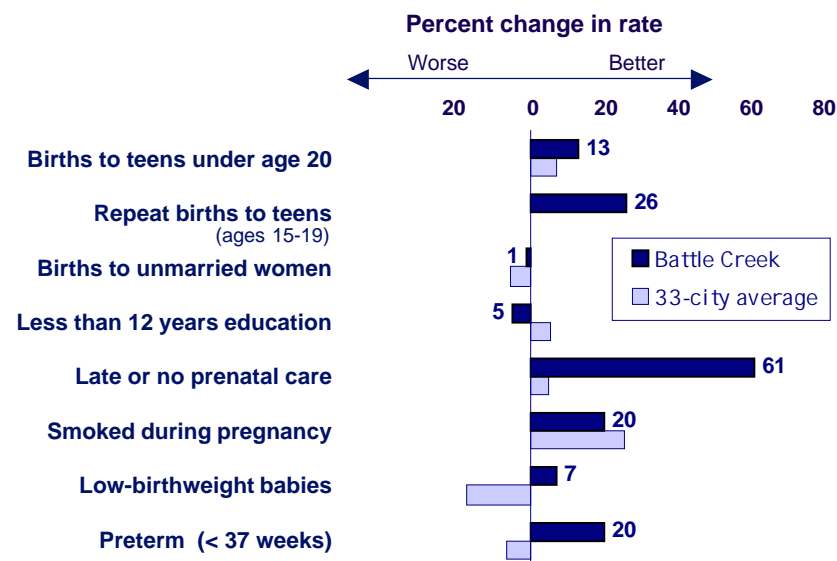
- ✗ **Prenatal care** — Battle Creek recorded the largest reduction (61%) among the 33 cities in the percent of mothers who received late or no prenatal care. The city's rate dropped from 7 to 3 percent.
- ✗ **Repeat teen births** — The rate of repeat births to teens, ages 15-19, dropped by 26 percent during the trend period.
- ✗ **Preterm births** — The percent of births that were preterm dropped by 20 percent over the period, ending at a rate slightly lower than the 33-city average rate (9.7% vs 10.5%). Only two other cities showed significant improvement over the 1990s.

. . . CHALLENGES

- ✗ Several measures of maternal and infant well-being rates in Battle Creek remained considerably higher than the comparable 33-city averages:
 - ~**Teen births** — Births to women under age 20 (17% compared to 10% average);
 - ~**Education** — Births to women with less than 12 years of education (27 % compared to 16% average);
 - ~**Smoking during pregnancy** — Births to women who smoked during pregnancy (24 % compared to 15% average).

Trends in Conditions for Mothers and Their Babies

(Percent change between 1990-92 vs 1998-2000)



Note: Rounding to whole number may sometimes be different from rounding to one decimal place.
Source: Vital Records and Data Development Section, Michigan Department of Community Health

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The Right Start in Michigan—2002

BAY CITY

Trends in Key Indicators, 1990-2000

Indicators		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1990-1992		1998-2000		%
														#	%	#	%
Percent of births to teens (ages 15-19)	Bay City	14.6	17.9	19.0	18.1	15.2	18.7	13.8	15.4	15.9	14.0	14.4	126	17.1	92	14.8	-13.9**
	33-city avg ¹	11.2	11.1	10.9	10.5	11.0	11.4	10.7	10.5	10.7	9.9	9.9	326	11.1	218	10.1	-7.1
• Percent of <i>teen</i> births to teens who were already mothers	Bay City	16.4	23.0	20.9	26.8	22.9	20.4	12.7	13.4	18.1	19.5	19.5	25	20.3	17	19.0	-6.1
	33-city avg ¹	22.9	25.7	26.2	25.6	23.0	20.0	21.6	22.6	22.9	21.7	21.5	97	21.2	53	19.2	-0.1
Percent of births to unmarried women ²	Bay City	*	*	*	39.6	40.5	38.9	40.8	41.6	41.3	41.5	46.5	247	39.7	269	43.1	8.7**
	33-city avg ¹	*	*	*	29.9	31.0	31.4	31.1	30.5	31.5	31.3	32.3	834	30.8	739	31.7	5.4
Percent of births to mothers with less than 12 years of education	Bay City	22.0	24.6	27.5	26.1	21.4	22.8	22.8	24.5	22.0	20.8	23.5	181	24.6	138	22.1	-10.4
	33-city avg ¹	16.1	16.8	17.1	16.9	16.3	16.3	16.1	16.0	16.2	15.5	16.2	508	16.7	375	16.0	-5.3
Percent of births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care	Bay City	2.3	2.0	2.8	1.3	2.7	1.3	2.0	3.3	2.6	2.8	2.6	17	2.4	17	2.7	13.1
	33-city avg ¹	3.5	3.6	3.2	2.9	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.4	101	3.3	74	2.9	-5.2
Percent of births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	Bay City	19.3	27.0	35.2	34.1	30.9	27.5	28.7	29.5	29.3	28.2	27.6	198	27.0	177	28.3	5.0
	33-city avg ¹	20.0	20.2	19.3	18.7	17.9	16.9	15.9	16.5	15.7	14.8	14.9	413	19.8	247	15.1	-25.9**
Percent low-birthweight (less than 5.5 lbs)	Bay City	7.0	6.4	6.4	8.3	8.2	6.9	7.7	8.1	7.4	7.9	9.4	49	6.6	51	8.2	24.1
	33-city avg ¹	6.8	7.0	6.8	7.1	7.7	7.1	7.4	7.6	7.7	8.1	7.7	193	6.9	160	7.8	17.4
Percent preterm births (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation)	Bay City	10.6	9.0	10.2	10.9	11.1	10.2	12.1	11.0	8.9	11.4	10.7	73	10.0	65	10.4	4.2
	33-city avg ¹	10.0	10.4	10.2	10.5	10.6	9.8	10.1	10.3	10.5	10.4	10.6	263	10.2	203	10.5	6.6
Number of births by race and ethnicity of mother	White ³	670	650	629	557	565	540	508	558	526	564	539	Numbers and percentages above are three-year annual averages. <i>Percentage change is calculated using unrounded annual average rates so calculations based on published rounded rates may not reflect the same change.</i>				
	Black ³	20	20	27	16	18	15	17	16	12	15	18					
	Hispanic	52	57	52	47	41	46	49	59	57	57	50					
	Other ³	11	6	6	4	8	9	14	11	10	12	10					
	Total	753	733	714	624	632	610	588	644	605	648	617					



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³Non-Hispanic

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health.

The Right Start in Michigan—2002

BAY CITY

On most measures of maternal and infant well-being, Bay City was worse than the 33-city average. Over the trend period, conditions for mothers and infants in Bay City improved significantly on only one measure: the share of all births that were to teens.

. . . GOOD NEWS

✗ **Teen births** — The percent of births to teen mothers in Bay City declined by 14 percent, but it still remained a third higher than the 33-city average (15% vs 10%).

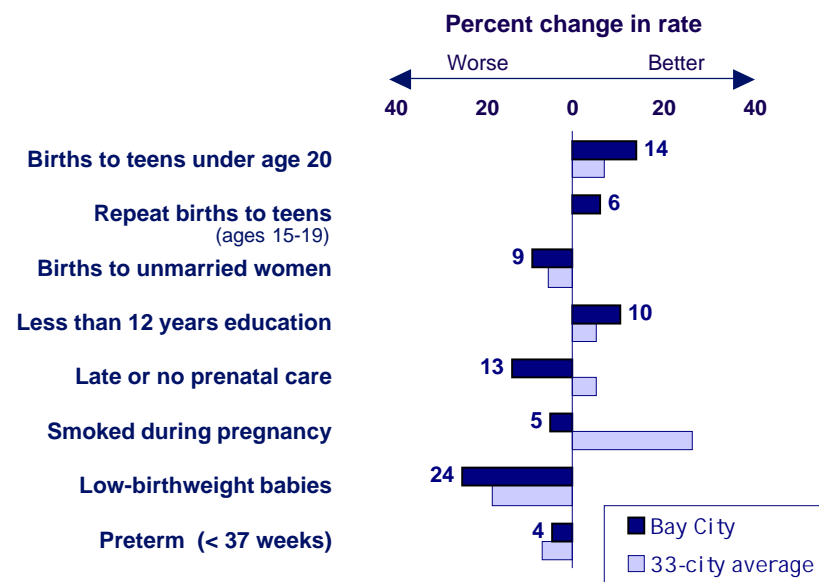
. . . CHALLENGES

✗ **Smoking during pregnancy** — Bay City was one of the five large Michigan cities that showed no decline in the share of mothers smoking during pregnancy. The city also had the highest rate (28%) on this indicator.

✗ **Nonmarital births** — Nonmarital births rose by 9 percent over the decade to 43 percent of all live births in the late 1990s.

Trends in Conditions for Mothers and Their Babies

(Percent change between 1990-92 vs 1998-2000)



Note: Rounding to whole number may sometimes be different from rounding to one decimal place.
Source: Vital Records and Data Development Section, Michigan Department of Community Health

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The Right Start in Michigan—2002

CITY OF DEARBORN

Trends in Key Indicators, 1990-2000

Indicators		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1990-1992		1998-2000		% Change
		#	%	#	%	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	%	%	
Percent of births to teens (ages 15-19)	Dearborn	7.0	7.3	6.8	6.0	7.5	6.9	8.4	7.6	9.1	7.7	8.3	108	7.0	151	8.4	18.8**
	33-city avg ¹	11.2	11.1	10.9	10.5	11.0	11.4	10.7	10.5	10.7	10.7	9.9	9.9	326	11.1	218	10.1
Percent of teen births to teens who were already mothers	Dearborn	22.0	17.8	19.2	18.7	24.2	14.9	24.8	22.1	28.7	23.5	21.3	21	19.7	37	24.6	24.7
	33-city avg ¹	22.9	25.7	26.2	25.6	23.0	20.0	21.6	22.6	22.9	21.7	21.5	97	21.2	53	19.2	-0.1
Percent of births to unmarried women ²	Dearborn	*	*	*	11.7	11.3	11.6	11.4	9.8	10.2	10.2	10.3	185	11.6	186	10.3	-11.3**
	33-city avg ¹	*	*	*	29.9	31.0	31.4	31.1	30.5	31.5	31.3	32.3	834	30.8	739	31.7	5.4
Percent of births to mothers with less than 12 years of education	Dearborn	18.9	17.2	20.0	20.0	21.4	21.5	22.9	21.9	22.8	23.5	23.1	288	18.7	419	23.1	23.5**
	33-city avg ¹	16.1	16.8	17.1	16.9	16.3	16.3	16.1	16.0	16.2	15.5	16.2	508	16.7	375	16.0	-5.3
Percent of births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care	Dearborn	2.8	4.7	3.6	2.3	2.9	3.3	2.4	1.8	2.1	4.3	3.4	57	3.7	59	3.3	-11.0
	33-city avg ¹	3.5	3.6	3.2	2.9	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.4	101	3.3	74	2.9	-5.2
Percent of births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	Dearborn	14.2	13.3	11.3	10.7	7.8	9.5	7.5	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.2	199	13.0	131	7.2	-44.1**
	33-city avg ¹	20.0	20.2	19.3	18.7	17.9	16.9	15.9	16.5	15.7	14.8	14.9	413	19.8	247	15.1	-25.9**
Percent low-birthweight (less than 5.5 lbs)	Dearborn	5.3	5.8	5.7	4.6	5.6	5.7	6.0	6.3	6.0	6.2	5.2	86	5.6	105	5.8	3.8
	33-city avg ¹	6.8	7.0	6.8	7.1	7.7	7.1	7.4	7.6	7.7	8.1	7.7	193	6.9	160	7.8	17.4
Percent preterm births (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation)	Dearborn	8.7	9.2	8.9	9.7	9.3	8.1	8.1	8.6	8.5	9.3	11.3	137	8.9	176	9.7	9.2
	33-city avg ¹	10.0	10.4	10.2	10.5	10.6	9.8	10.1	10.3	10.5	10.4	10.6	263	10.2	203	10.5	6.6
Number of births by race and ethnicity of mother	White ³	1,480	1,362	1,481	1,451	1,504	1,555	1,629	1,697	1,615	1,695	1,771	Numbers and percentages above are three-year annual averages. <i>Percentage change is calculated using unrounded annual average rates so calculations based on published rounded rates may not reflect the same change.</i>				
	Black ³	5	10	12	10	12	10	12	11	23	20	26					
	Hispanic	39	54	45	41	42	47	52	44	52	43	44					
	Other ³	29	66	32	40	47	45	46	41	47	42	49					
	Total	1,553	1,492	1,570	1,542	1,605	1,657	1,739	1,793	1,737	1,800	1,890					



*Rate not reliable. (Rates are not calculated when events number fewer than six.)

**Percentage change in rate is unlikely to have occurred by chance (statistically significant if $p < .05$).

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³Non-Hispanic

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health.

The Right Start in Michigan—2002

CITY OF DEARBORN

Conditions for mothers and their babies were slightly better in Dearborn than the the 33-city average. Dearborn had lower rates than the 33-city average on five of the eight measures of maternal and infant well-being at the end of the trend period. Over the ten-year period, however, the city showed significant improvement on only two indicators: maternal smoking during pregnancy and nonmarital births.

. . . GOOD NEWS

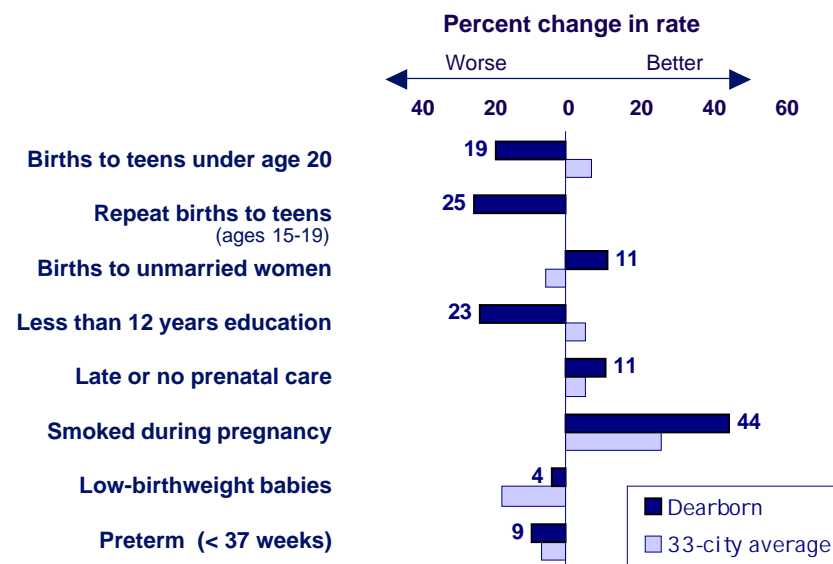
- ✗ **Smoking during pregnancy** — The biggest improvement in Dearborn occurred with the dramatic decline (44%) in the percentage of mothers who smoked during pregnancy. The city's pregnant women were almost half as likely to smoke during pregnancy in the late 1990s (7%) as in the early 1990s (14%). The improvement in Dearborn was almost double the decline in the 33-city average—44 percent compared to 26 percent.
- ✗ **Nonmarital births** — Births to unmarried women dropped by 11 percent over the decade, the largest significant improvement among the 33 cities. The city's share of nonmarital births was a third of the 33-city average (10% vs 32%).

. . . CHALLENGES

- ✗ **Teen births** — The percentage of teen births rose a significant 19 percent during the trend period. Dearborn was one of two that worsened on this measure.
- ✗ **Education** — Unlike the the 33-city average, Dearborn saw its share of mothers without a high school education increase significantly over the trend period. These mothers represented 19 percent of births in the early 1990s, compared to 23 percent at the end of the decade.

Trends in Conditions for Mothers and Their Babies

(Percent change between 1990-92 vs 1998-2000)



Note: Rounding to whole number may sometimes be different from rounding to one decimal place.
Source: Vital Records and Data Development Section, Michigan Department of Community Health

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The Right Start in Michigan—2002

CITY OF DEARBORN HEIGHTS

Trends in Key Indicators, 1990-2000

Indicators		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1990-1992		1998-2000		% Change
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%				
Percent of births to teens (ages 15-19)	Dearborn Heights	7.1	7.6	5.4	5.0	6.5	7.9	6.5	5.6	7.6	6.7	5.5	51	6.7	47	6.6	-1.9
	33-city avg ¹	11.2	11.1	10.9	10.5	11.0	11.4	10.7	10.5	10.7	9.9	9.9	326	11.1	218	10.1	-7.1
Percent of teen births to teens who were already mothers	Dearborn Heights	13.0	17.2	10.0	8.6	11.9	12.1	17.8	13.2	13.2	12.2	17.9	7	13.8	7	14.2	2.7
	33-city avg ¹	22.9	25.7	26.2	25.6	23.0	20.0	21.6	22.6	22.9	21.7	21.5	97	21.2	53	19.2	-0.1
Percent of births to unmarried women ²	Dearborn Heights	*	*	*	17.6	20.4	19.0	17.7	18.9	20.8	18.4	17.3	132	19.0	134	18.8	-0.8
	33-city avg ¹	*	*	*	29.9	31.0	31.4	31.1	30.5	31.5	31.3	32.3	834	30.8	739	31.7	5.4
Percent of births to mothers with less than 12 years of education	Dearborn Heights	9.5	12.3	10.6	12.5	12.2	11.5	8.5	10.8	11.2	12.0	8.5	82	10.8	75	10.6	-2.0
	33-city avg ¹	16.1	16.8	17.1	16.9	16.3	16.3	16.1	16.0	16.2	15.5	16.2	508	16.7	375	16.0	-5.3
Percent of births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care	Dearborn Heights	2.5	1.7	1.9	2.4	1.1	2.9	1.6	1.3	2.6	1.5	2.8	15	2.0	16	2.3	14.1
	33-city avg ¹	3.5	3.6	3.2	2.9	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.4	101	3.3	74	2.9	-5.2
Percent of births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	Dearborn Heights	18.8	24.3	20.3	18.5	18.5	17.5	14.7	15.2	14.6	15.2	18.0	161	21.2	113	15.9	-24.7**
	33-city avg ¹	20.0	20.2	19.3	18.7	17.9	16.9	15.9	16.5	15.7	14.8	14.9	413	19.8	247	15.1	-25.9**
Percent low-birthweight (less than 5.5 lbs)	Dearborn Heights	5.6	5.2	5.2	6.5	7.6	3.4	6.5	7.6	6.2	6.3	7.2	41	5.3	47	6.6	22.9
	33-city avg ¹	6.8	7.0	6.8	7.1	7.7	7.1	7.4	7.6	7.7	8.1	7.7	193	6.9	160	7.8	17.4
Percent preterm births (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation)	Dearborn Heights	8.0	9.3	8.2	9.0	12.6	6.8	9.8	10.1	11.3	8.1	11.8	65	8.5	74	10.4	21.4**
	33-city avg ¹	10.0	10.4	10.2	10.5	10.6	9.8	10.1	10.3	10.5	10.4	10.6	263	10.2	203	10.5	6.6
Number of births by race and ethnicity of mother	White ³	728	730	685	654	613	662	634	619	642	631	623	Numbers and percentages above are three-year annual averages. <i>Percentage change is calculated using unrounded annual average rates so calculations based on published rounded rates may not reflect the same change.</i>				
	Black ³	6	5	9	5	2	9	14	18	9	21	19					
	Hispanic	24	29	26	23	22	35	24	24	26	31	30					
	Other ³	13	17	14	15	21	25	22	22	21	49	32					
	Total	771	781	734	697	658	731	694	683	698	732	704					



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³Non-Hispanic

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health.

The Right Start in Michigan—2002

CITY OF DEARBORN HEIGHTS

Most measures of maternal and infant well-being were better in Dearborn Heights than the 33-city averages. Rates on all measures but smoking during pregnancy were lower than the 33-city averages at the beginning and end of the trend period. The city improved significantly over the 1990s on only one indicator: maternal smoking during pregnancy.

. . . GOOD NEWS

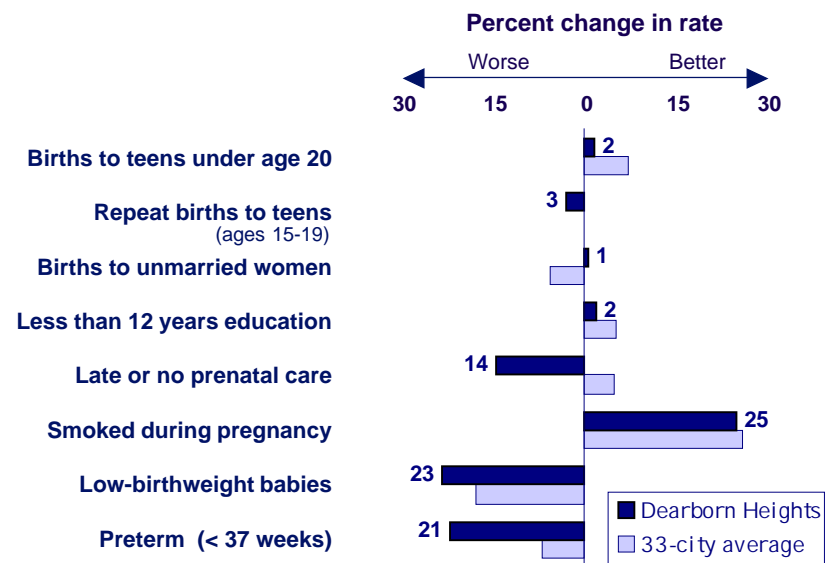
- ✗ **Smoking during pregnancy** — The percent of mothers smoking during pregnancy showed the most significant (25% decline) over the trend period. The share of mothers smoking during pregnancy dropped from 21 to 16 percent in Dearborn Heights.
- ✗ **Teen births** — Teen births remained well below the 33-city average throughout the decade.

. . . CHALLENGES

- ✗ **Preterm births** — The city sustained a significant increase (21%) in its percentage of preterm infants. At the end of the 1990s, one of every ten live births occurred too soon.
- ✗ **Low-birthweight** — The share of low-birthweight babies in Dearborn Heights was larger at the end of the decade—almost 7 percent—compared to roughly 5 percent at the beginning.

Trends in Conditions for Mothers and Their Babies

(Percent change between 1990-92 vs 1998-2000)



Note: Rounding to whole number may sometimes be different from rounding to one decimal place.
Source: Vital Records and Data Development Section, Michigan Department of Community Health

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The Right Start in Michigan—2002

CITY OF DETROIT

Trends in Key Indicators, 1990-2000

Indicators		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1990-1992		1998-2000		%	
														#	%	#	%	Change
Percent of births to teens (ages 15-19)	Detroit	24.0	23.7	22.9	22.3	21.9	21.6	20.6	20.0	19.3	18.1	17.1		5,419	23.5	2,915	18.2	-22.7**
	33-city avg ¹	11.2	11.1	10.9	10.5	11.0	11.4	10.7	10.5	10.7	10.7	9.9	9.9	326	11.1	218	10.1	-7.1
• Percent of <i>teen</i> births to teens who were already mothers	Detroit	31.2	33.6	34.4	34.1	32.3	28.5	28.6	27.3	26.8	26.2	25.0		1,732	33.0	738	26.0	-21.1**
	33-city avg ¹	22.9	25.7	26.2	25.6	23.0	20.0	21.6	22.6	22.9	21.7	21.5		97	21.2	53	19.2	-0.1
Percent of births to unmarried women ²	Detroit	*	*	*	76.0	75.3	73.8	72.4	71.6	71.1	68.9	70.0		14,333	75.1	11,225	70.0	-6.8**
	33-city avg ¹	*	*	*	29.9	31.0	31.4	31.1	30.5	31.5	31.3	32.3		834	30.8	739	31.7	5.4
Percent of births to mothers with less than 12 years of education	Detroit	37.3	37.7	37.5	38.3	36.7	35.8	34.6	33.7	33.4	32.6	33.5		8,644	37.5	5,316	33.1	-11.6**
	33-city avg ¹	16.1	16.8	17.1	16.9	16.3	16.3	16.1	16.0	16.2	15.5	16.2		508	16.7	375	16.0	-5.3
Percent of births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care	Detroit	8.4	8.0	7.7	8.5	7.8	7.2	5.8	6.3	7.7	8.	8.0		1,853	8.0	1,303	8.1	1.0
	33-city avg ¹	3.5	3.6	3.2	2.9	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.4		101	3.3	74	2.9	-5.2
Percent of births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	Detroit	23.2	22.6	21.0	19.3	19.0	18.0	17.5	17.2	15.8	14.5	15.1		5,143	22.3	2,428	15.1	-32.2**
	33-city avg ¹	20.0	20.2	19.3	18.7	17.9	16.9	15.9	16.5	15.7	14.8	14.9		413	19.8	247	15.1	-25.9**
Percent low-birthweight (less than 5.5 lbs)	Detroit	14.1	14.5	14.3	13.7	13.7	13.5	12.8	12.7	13.4	14.6	13.9		3,299	14.3	2,238	14.0	-2.5
	33-city avg ¹	6.8	7.0	6.8	7.1	7.7	7.1	7.4	7.6	7.7	8.1	7.7		193	6.9	160	7.8	17.4
Percent preterm births (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation)	Detroit	18.2	18.5	18.3	18.5	17.5	16.9	16.7	16.7	16.9	17.4	17.1		4,226	18.3	2,744	17.1	-6.7**
	33-city avg ¹	10.0	10.4	10.2	10.5	10.6	9.8	10.1	10.3	10.5	10.4	10.6		263	10.2	203	10.5	6.6
Number of births by race and ethnicity of mother	White ³	3,544	3,362	2,992	2,575	2,372	2,157	1,995	1,892	1,704	1,679	1,614		Numbers and percentages above are three-year annual averages. <i>Percentage change is calculated using unrounded annual average rates so calculations based on published rounded rates may not reflect the same change.</i>				
	Black ³	19,594	19,259	17,799	16,899	16,088	14,452	13,589	13,718	13,577	12,779	12,802						
	Hispanic	635	560	530	537	646	702	702	818	920	1,022	1,158						
	Other ³	356	276	227	249	315	267	300	297	228	320	318						
	Total	24,129	23,457	21,548	20,260	19,421	17,578	16,586	16,725	16,429	15,800	15,892						



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Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health.

The Right Start in Michigan—2002

CITY OF DETROIT

Over the 1990s, Detroit improved significantly on six measures of maternal and infant well-being while the 33-city average improved on only one. Nonetheless, conditions for mothers and babies in Detroit were worse than the 33-city average on seven of eight measures in 2000. Only its share of mothers who smoked during pregnancy matched the average—15 percent.

. . . GOOD NEWS

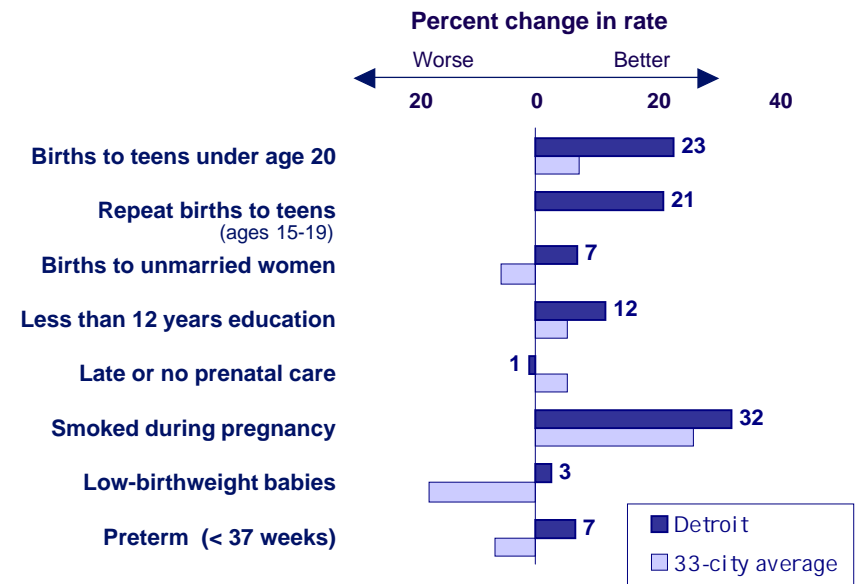
- ✘ **Smoking during pregnancy** — Similar to the 33-city average, Detroit experienced large and significant improvement (32%) on maternal smoking during pregnancy. The decline in Detroit, however, was more substantial than the 33-city average (26%).
- ✘ **Teen births** — The shares of teen births and repeat teen births both declined by over 20 percent in Detroit in the decade whereas the 33-city averages for these indicators did not drop significantly.
- ✘ **Preterm births** — Detroit also experienced significant improvement in preterm births (down 7%).

. . . CHALLENGES

- ✘ The city continued to have rates roughly twice as high as the 33-city average on six indicators:
 - ~**Teen births** — Births to teens (18% vs 10%)
 - ~**Nonmarital births** — Births to unmarried women (70% vs 32%)
 - ~**Education** — Births to mothers with less than 12 years education (33% vs 16%)
 - ~**Prenatal care** — Late or no prenatal care (8% vs 3%)
 - ~**Low-birthweight** — Low-birthweight babies (14% vs 8%)

Trends in Conditions for Mothers and Their Babies

(Percent change between 1990-92 vs 1998-2000)



Note: Rounding to whole number may sometimes be different from rounding to one decimal place.
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The Right Start in Michigan—2002

CITY OF EAST LANSING

Trends in Key Indicators, 1990-2000

Indicators		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1990-1992		1998-2000		%
		#	%	#	%	Change											
Percent of births to teens (ages 15-19)	East Lansing	5.6	5.1	2.3	4.4	7.3	6.5	4.0	5.4	6.1	5.9	*	18	4.4	13	4.5	0.7
	33-city avg ¹	11.2	11.1	10.9	10.5	11.0	11.4	10.7	10.5	10.7	9.9	9.9	326	11.1	218	10.1	-7.1
Percent of teen births to teens who were already mothers	East Lansing	36.0	20.0	22.2	29.4	*	30.0	8.3	18.8	17.6	11.1	*	5	27.8	2	15.4	-44.6
	33-city avg ¹	22.9	25.7	26.2	25.6	23.0	20.0	21.6	22.6	22.9	21.7	21.5	97	21.2	53	19.2	-0.1
Percent of births to unmarried women ²	East Lansing	*	*	*	14.3	18.5	18.0	15.0	17.2	20.7	18.2	17.9	59	16.8	57	18.9	12.6
	33-city avg ¹	*	*	*	29.9	31.0	31.4	31.1	30.5	31.5	31.3	32.3	834	30.8	739	31.7	5.4
Percent of births to mothers with less than 12 years of education	East Lansing	6.2	5.6	3.1	4.7	4.3	6.2	6.1	4.4	5.4	7.3	4.7	21	5.1	17	5.8	14.3
	33-city avg ¹	16.1	16.8	17.1	16.9	16.3	16.3	16.1	16.0	16.2	15.5	16.2	508	16.7	375	16.0	-5.3
Percent of births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care	East Lansing	3.0	4.6	3.6	3.4	2.7	2.1	5.2	*	2.4	1.0	*	15	3.7	5	1.6	-57.9**
	33-city avg ¹	3.5	3.6	3.2	2.9	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.4	101	3.3	74	2.9	-5.2
Percent of births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	East Lansing	3.7	1.8	4.4	1.3	1.2	1.8	4.3	3.0	3.4	3.3	2.7	14	3.3	9	3.1	-5.5
	33-city avg ¹	20.0	20.2	19.3	18.7	17.9	16.9	15.9	16.5	15.7	14.8	14.9	413	19.8	247	15.1	-25.9**
Percent low-birthweight (less than 5.5 lbs)	East Lansing	4.3	4.6	4.4	5.2	8.2	4.1	4.9	7.4	6.5	5.6	6.6	18	4.4	19	6.2	40.9
	33-city avg ¹	6.8	7.0	6.8	7.1	7.7	7.1	7.4	7.6	7.7	8.1	7.7	193	6.9	160	7.8	17.4
Percent preterm births (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation)	East Lansing	6.2	9.7	8.8	6.8	9.1	6.8	8.6	10.8	8.2	8.3	12.0	34	8.1	28	9.5	16.5
	33-city avg ¹	10.0	10.4	10.2	10.5	10.6	9.8	10.1	10.3	10.5	10.4	10.6	263	10.2	203	10.5	6.6
Number of births by race and ethnicity of mother	White ³	343	319	292	287	207	207	201	186	178	208	168	Numbers and percentages above are three-year annual averages. <i>Percentage change is calculated using unrounded annual average rates so calculations based on published rounded rates may not reflect the same change.</i>				
	Black ³	37	27	28	40	37	48	35	42	38	34	46					
	Hispanic	30	9	20	13	15	13	15	10	18	14	14					
	Other ³	55	35	48	45	70	71	75	58	60	47	73					
	Total	465	390	388	385	329	339	326	296	294	303	301					



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³Non-Hispanic

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health.

The Right Start in Michigan—2002

CITY OF EAST LANSING

East Lansing ended the decade of the 1990s with better outcomes on most indicators of maternal and infant well-being than the 33-city averages. The city showed significant improvement over the 1990s on only one measure—prenatal care.

. . . GOOD NEWS

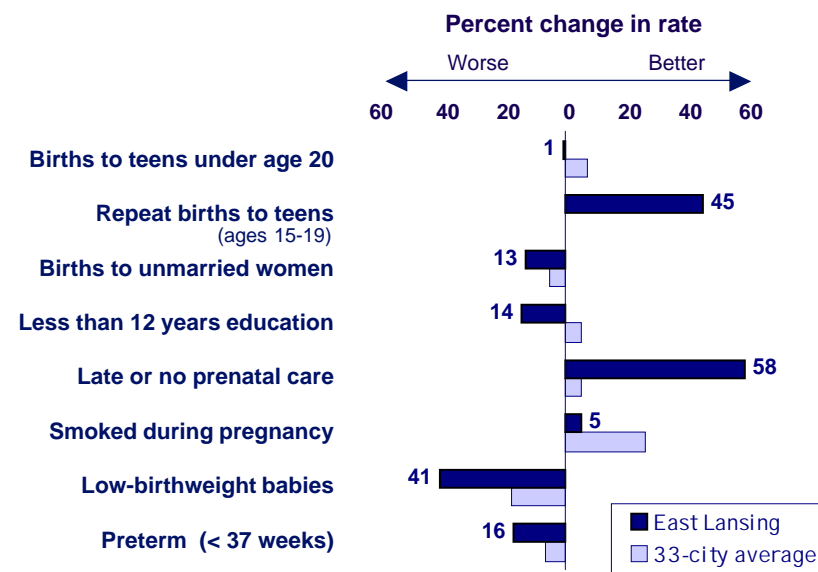
- ✘ **Smoking during pregnancy** — East Lansing has consistently had one of the smallest shares of mothers who smoked during pregnancy, beginning and ending the decade well below the 33-city average—3 percent compared to 15 percent average. At the end of the decade East Lansing had the second lowest rate among the cities.
- ✘ **Prenatal care** — The city showed the third largest drop (58%) over the decade in the share of births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care.

. . . CHALLENGES

- ✘ While East Lansing often ranked in the top ten on most indicators, it only ranked in the best five on maternal smoking during pregnancy.

Trends in Conditions for Mothers and Their Babies

(Percent change between 1990-92 vs 1998-2000)



Note: Rounding to whole number may sometimes be different from rounding to one decimal place.
Source: Vital Records and Data Development Section, Michigan Department of Community Health

*Percentage change in rate is unlikely to have occurred by chance (statistically significant if $p < .05$).



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The Right Start in Michigan—2002

CITY OF EASTPOINTE

Trends in Key Indicators, 1990-2000

Indicators		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1990-1992		1998-2000		%
														#	%	#	%
Percent of births to teens (ages 15-19)	Eastpointe	6.0	6.1	4.6	5.5	6.8	11.7	5.8	7.1	5.7	5.3	6.8	28	5.6	25	5.9	6.0
	33-city avg ¹	11.2	11.1	10.9	10.5	11.0	11.4	10.7	10.5	10.7	9.9	9.9	326	11.1	218	10.1	-7.1
Percent of teen births to teens who were already mothers	Eastpointe	6.7	16.7	14.3	8.0	14.3	10.7	25.9	3.4	8.3	9.5	19.4	3	12.3	3	13.2	6.6
	33-city avg ¹	22.9	25.7	26.2	25.6	23.0	20.0	21.6	22.6	22.9	21.7	21.5	97	21.2	53	19.2	-0.1
Percent of births to unmarried women ²	Eastpointe	*	*	*	20.4	16.9	24.2	18.0	18.0	19.8	20.3	24.5	93	20.7	92	21.6	4.5
	33-city avg ¹	*	*	*	29.9	31.0	31.4	31.1	30.5	31.5	31.3	32.3	834	30.8	739	31.7	5.4
Percent of births to mothers with less than 12 years of education	Eastpointe	8.6	10.6	9.6	12.3	10.9	16.5	10.4	10.2	11.3	9.5	10.9	47	9.6	45	10.6	10.9
	33-city avg ¹	16.1	16.8	17.1	16.9	16.3	16.3	16.1	16.0	16.2	15.5	16.2	508	16.7	375	16.0	-5.3
Percent of births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care	Eastpointe	2.1	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.7	8	1.6	7	1.6	-3.5
	33-city avg ¹	3.5	3.6	3.2	2.9	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.4	101	3.3	74	2.9	-5.2
Percent of births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	Eastpointe	20.3	27.0	22.3	26.5	24.9	23.0	19.5	22.5	21.9	21.5	18.8	115	23.2	88	20.7	-10.8
	33-city avg ¹	20.0	20.2	19.3	18.7	17.9	16.9	15.9	16.5	15.7	14.8	14.9	413	19.8	247	15.1	-25.9**
Percent low-birthweight (less than 5.5 lbs)	Eastpointe	5.8	5.7	7.1	8.8	7.0	7.3	5.0	5.4	7.3	6.0	3.9	31	6.2	24	5.7	-8.1
	33-city avg ¹	6.8	7.0	6.8	7.1	7.7	7.1	7.4	7.6	7.7	8.1	7.7	193	6.9	160	7.8	17.4
Percent preterm births (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation)	Eastpointe	9.2	10.0	12.5	10.3	9.7	12.5	7.1	8.3	9.2	8.5	8.7	52	10.5	38	8.8	-16.2
	33-city avg ¹	10.0	10.4	10.2	10.5	10.6	9.8	10.1	10.3	10.5	10.4	10.6	263	10.2	203	10.5	6.6
Number of births by race and ethnicity of mother	White ³	494	479	468	448	397	464	431	398	405	374	407	Numbers and percentages above are three-year annual averages. <i>Percentage change is calculated using unrounded annual average rates so calculations based on published rounded rates may not reflect the same change.</i>				
	Black ³	3	2	3	4	4	2	12	6	7	13	29					
	Hispanic	5	4	4	2	5	3	6	4	9	5	10					
	Other ³	11	7	4	3	8	10	13	15	3	8	12					
	Total	513	492	479	457	414	479	462	423	424	400	458					



*Rate not reliable. (Rates are not calculated when events number fewer than six.)

**Percentage change in rate is unlikely to have occurred by chance (statistically significant if $p < .05$).

¹The 33-city average represents the unweighted average for Michigan's 33 largest cities, those with over 35,000 population.

²Average annual number and rate for births to unmarried mothers in base year is 1993-1995, instead of 1990-1992.

³Non-Hispanic

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health.

The Right Start in Michigan—2002

CITY OF EASTPOINTE

Conditions for mothers and their infants were generally better in the city of Eastpointe than the 33-city average. The city began and ended the trend period with indicator rates below the 33-city averages. No significant improvements in these conditions occurred over the decade.

. . . GOOD NEWS

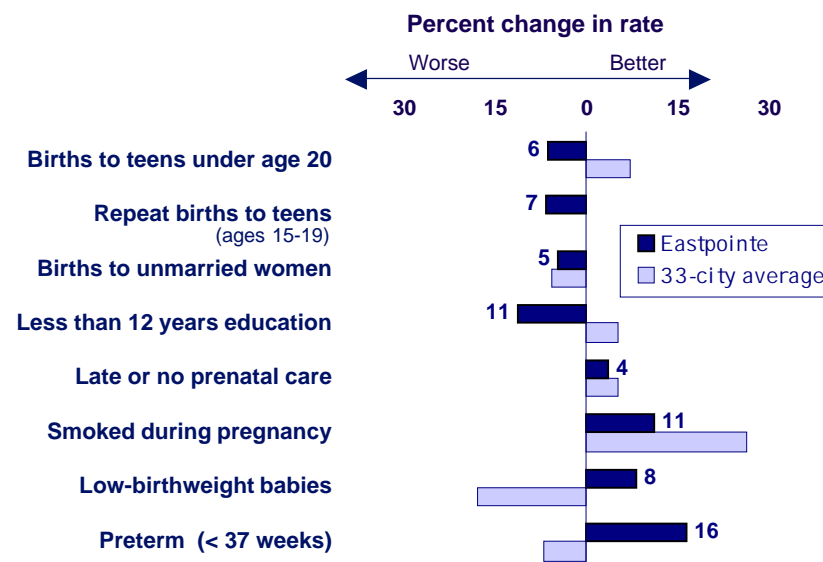
- ✗ **Preterm births** — Eastpointe had one of the smallest shares of preterm births in the late 1990s.
- ✗ **Teen births** — Eastpointe remained smaller than the 33-city average throughout the decade—6 percent compared to 10 percent in 2000.

. . . CHALLENGES

- ✗ **Smoking during pregnancy** — The percentage of mothers reporting having smoked during pregnancy in Eastpointe exceeded the 33-city average at the beginning and end of the 1990s (20%). The city was one of the five cities that reflected no significant improvement over the trend period; the city's rate (21%) ranked 24th of the 33 cities.
- ✗ **Education** — Eastpointe did not experience any significant decline in its share of births to mothers without a high school education.

Trends in Conditions for Mothers and Their Babies

(Percent change between 1990-92 vs 1998-2000)



Note: Rounding to whole number may sometimes be different from rounding to one decimal place.
Source: Vital Records and Data Development Section, Michigan Department of Community Health

*Percentage change in rate is unlikely to have occurred by chance (statistically significant if $p < .05$).



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The Right Start in Michigan—2002

CITY OF FARMINGTON HILLS

Trends in Key Indicators, 1990-2000

Indicators		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1990-1992		1998-2000		% Change
														#	%	#	
Percent of births to teens (ages 15-19)	Farmington Hills	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.3	27	2.8	20	2.1	-24.8
	33-city avg ¹	11.2	11.1	10.9	10.5	11.0	11.4	10.7	10.5	10.7	9.9	9.9	326	11.1	218	10.1	-7.1
Percent of teen births to teens who were already mothers	Farmington Hills	13.3	11.5	24.0	10.7	9.1	15.8	10.5	10.0	16.7	11.8	*	4	16.0	3	15.5	-3.3
	33-city avg ¹	22.9	25.7	26.2	25.6	23.0	20.0	21.6	22.6	22.9	21.7	21.5	97	21.2	53	19.2	-0.1
Percent of births to unmarried women ²	Farmington Hills	*	*	*	8.0	8.3	9.1	6.5	8.4	6.2	7.9	9.6	86	8.4	75	8.0	-5.2
	33-city avg ¹	*	*	*	29.9	31.0	31.4	31.1	30.5	31.5	31.3	32.3	834	30.8	739	31.7	5.4
Percent of births to mothers with less than 12 years of education	Farmington Hills	5.9	5.6	3.4	5.1	4.3	2.7	3.7	3.8	2.8	4.0	3.7	48	5.0	33	3.6	-28.8**
	33-city avg ¹	16.1	16.8	17.1	16.9	16.3	16.3	16.1	16.0	16.2	15.5	16.2	508	16.7	375	16.0	-5.3
Percent of births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care	Farmington Hills	0.7	2.3	0.8	0.6	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.7	1.3	1.0	12	1.3	10	1.0	-19.0
	33-city avg ¹	3.5	3.6	3.2	2.9	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.4	101	3.3	74	2.9	-5.2
Percent of births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	Farmington Hills	9.4	8.3	7.6	8.6	8.5	7.1	5.9	6.9	5.6	6.6	4.5	82	8.5	52	5.6	-34.1**
	33-city avg ¹	20.0	20.2	19.3	18.7	17.9	16.9	15.9	16.5	15.7	14.8	14.9	413	19.8	247	15.1	-25.9**
Percent low-birthweight (less than 5.5 lbs)	Farmington Hills	4.8	4.7	5.3	5.6	5.9	6.3	5.9	5.8	6.8	6.8	7.2	48	5.0	65	6.9	39.9**
	33-city avg ¹	6.8	7.0	6.8	7.1	7.7	7.1	7.4	7.6	7.7	8.1	7.7	193	6.9	160	7.8	17.4
Percent preterm births (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation)	Farmington Hills	7.5	8.4	9.9	10.3	9.9	10.3	8.8	7.8	9.5	9.3	11.3	83	8.6	94	10.1	17.4
	33-city avg ¹	10.0	10.4	10.2	10.5	10.6	9.8	10.1	10.3	10.5	10.4	10.6	263	10.2	203	10.5	6.6
Number of births by race and ethnicity of mother	White ³	913	880	877	917	864	878	777	792	694	758	730	Numbers and percentages above are three-year annual averages. <i>Percentage change is calculated using unrounded annual average rates so calculations based on published rounded rates may not reflect the same change.</i>				
	Black ³	33	24	24	33	35	46	39	52	44	78	75					
	Hispanic	12	13	13	16	17	13	21	18	8	21	15					
	Other ³	53	33	30	50	90	85	97	91	107	112	170					
	Total	1,011	950	944	1,016	1,006	1,022	934	953	853	969	990					



*Rate not reliable. (Rates are not calculated when events number fewer than six.)

**Percentage change in rate is unlikely to have occurred by chance (statistically significant if $p < .05$).

¹The 33-city average represents the unweighted average for Michigan's 33 largest cities, those with over 35,000 population.

²Average annual number and rate for births to unmarried mothers in base year is 1993-1995, instead of 1990-1992.

³Non-Hispanic

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health.

The Right Start in Michigan—2002

CITY OF FARMINGTON HILLS

Throughout the decade, newborns in Farmington Hills got off to a healthier start on all eight indicators of maternal and infant well-being compared to the 33-city averages. In addition, the city showed significant improvements over the 1990s on two measures.

. . . GOOD NEWS

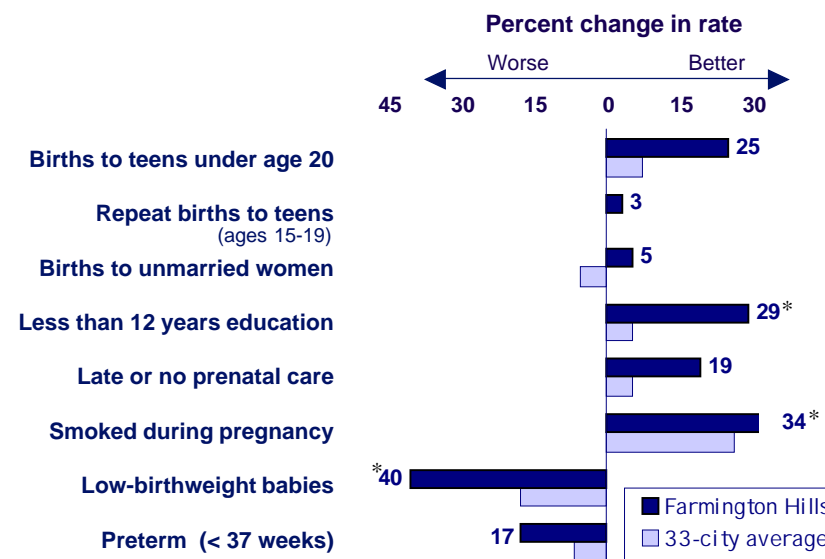
- ✘ **Smoking during pregnancy** — Similar to the 33-city average, the share of mothers smoking during pregnancy dropped significantly in Farmington Hills, but more steeply—34 percent compared to 26 percent.
- ✘ **Education** — In Farmington Hills, the share of babies born to mothers with less than 12 years of education registered a significant decline—29 percent. At the end of the decade, 4 percent of mothers of newborns had less than a high school education.
- ✘ **Teen births** — The city had the third lowest share of teen births (2%) among the 33 cities.

. . . CHALLENGES

- ✘ **Low-birthweight** — Farmington Hills saw a significant increase (40%) in its share of low-birthweight babies over the 1990s with 7 percent of babies weighing less than five and a half pounds in 2000.
- ✘ **Preterm births** — On most measures Farmington Hills ranked in the top five or ten cities, but the city's share of preterm births ranked 16th among the 33 cities. At the end of the decade, one of ten infants in Farmington Hills was born too soon.

Trends in Conditions for Mothers and Their Babies

(Percent change between 1990-92 vs 1998-2000)



Note: Rounding to whole number may sometimes be different from rounding to one decimal place.
Source: Vital Records and Data Development Section, Michigan Department of Community Health

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The Right Start in Michigan—2002

CITY OF FLINT

Trends in Key Indicators, 1990-2000

Indicators		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1990-1992		1998-2000		%	
														#	%	#	%	Change
Percent of births to teens (ages 15-19)	Flint	22.4	21.6	23.3	22.3	22.8	22.9	22.6	22.5	20.5	20.3	19.6		820	22.4	599	20.1	-10.2**
	33-city avg ¹	11.2	11.1	10.9	10.5	11.0	11.4	10.7	10.5	10.7	9.9	9.9		326	11.1	218	10.1	-7.1
• Percent of <i>teen</i> births to teens who were already mothers	Flint	30.6	34.4	34.6	30.8	30.1	29.0	28.1	31.3	27.5	32.2	27.2		263	33.2	169	29.1	-12.2**
	33-city avg ¹	22.9	25.7	26.2	25.6	23.0	20.0	21.6	22.6	22.9	21.7	21.5		97	21.2	53	19.2	-0.1
Percent of births to unmarried women ²	Flint	*	*	*	67.1	68.2	68.0	67.5	67.0	68.2	65.0	64.7		2,179	67.8	1,961	65.9	-2.7**
	33-city avg ¹	*	*	*	29.9	31.0	31.4	31.1	30.5	31.5	31.3	32.3		834	30.8	739	31.7	5.4
Percent of births to mothers with less than 12 years of education	Flint	32.9	35.1	35.2	33.1	32.6	33.8	27.4	29.8	29.8	30.1	32.2		1,256	34.3	914	30.7	-10.6**
	33-city avg ¹	16.1	16.8	17.1	16.9	16.3	16.3	16.1	16.0	16.2	15.5	16.2		508	16.7	375	16.0	-5.3
Percent of births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care	Flint	3.7	4.5	5.0	3.9	4.9	5.1	3.5	4.2	3.5	4.3	5.2		161	4.4	129	4.3	-1.5
	33-city avg ¹	3.5	3.6	3.2	2.9	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.4		101	3.3	74	2.9	-5.2
Percent of births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	Flint	23.4	22.9	22.1	20.4	20.9	19.5	15.5	24.0	21.1	20.8	18.4		835	22.8	599	20.1	-11.9**
	33-city avg ¹	20.0	20.2	19.3	18.7	17.9	16.9	15.9	16.5	15.7	14.8	14.9		413	19.8	247	15.1	-25.9**
Percent low-birthweight (less than 5.5 lbs)	Flint	12.1	12.6	11.4	11.4	12.0	11.4	12.6	12.0	11.7	10.7	11.9		441	12.0	339	11.4	-5.3
	33-city avg ¹	6.8	7.0	6.8	7.1	7.7	7.1	7.4	7.6	7.7	8.1	7.7		193	6.9	160	7.8	17.4
Percent preterm births (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation)	Flint	16.6	17.1	14.0	13.3	13.5	12.0	11.6	11.9	12.7	*	9.7		583	15.9	314	10.6	-33.8**
	33-city avg ¹	10.0	10.4	10.2	10.5	10.6	9.8	10.1	10.3	10.5	10.4	10.6		263	10.2	203	10.5	6.6
Number of births by race and ethnicity of mother	White ³	1,688	1,629	1,490	1,444	1,315	1,289	1,290	1,323	1,221	1,462	1,296	Numbers and percentages above are three-year annual averages. <i>Percentage change is calculated using unrounded annual average rates so calculations based on published rounded rates may not reflect the same change.</i>					
	Black ³	2,004	1,918	1,941	1,894	1,805	1,613	1,616	1,542	1,529	1,667	1,530						
	Hispanic	85	65	65	78	58	61	38	36	47	39	42						
	Other ³	34	25	30	25	29	36	29	28	22	34	39						
	Total	3,811	3,637	3,526	3,441	3,207	2,999	2,973	2,929	2,819	3,202	2,907						



*Rate not reliable. (Rates are not calculated when events number fewer than six.)

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²Average annual number and rate for births to unmarried mothers in base year is 1993-1995, instead of 1990-1992.

³Non-Hispanic

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health.

The Right Start in Michigan—2002

CITY OF FLINT

Conditions for babies and their families were generally worse in Flint than the the 33-city averages. In the late 1990s, Flint still recorded higher indicator rates than the the 33-city average rates despite improvements on all indicators except prenatal care and low-birthweight.

. . . GOOD NEWS

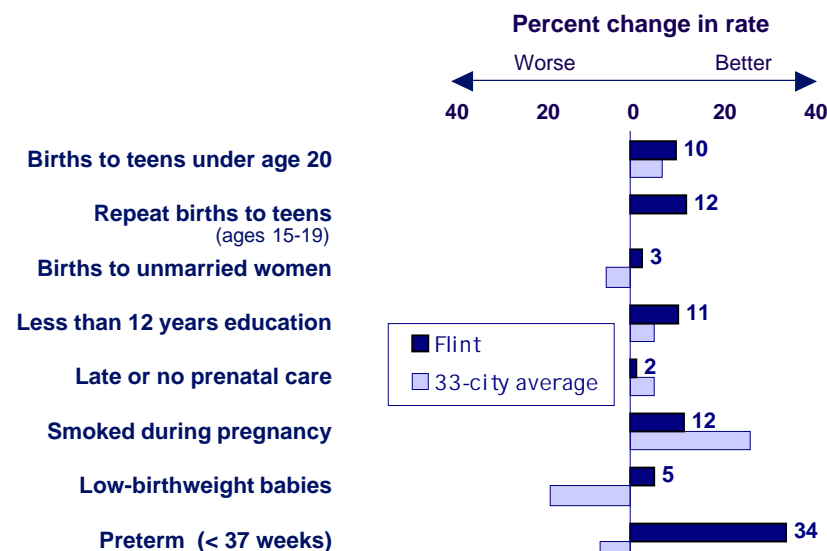
- ✗ **Preterm births** — The city's most substantial improvement occurred in the dramatic decline (34%) in the percentage of preterm births over the ten-year period. The city had the largest decline among the 33 cities. Roughly 16 percent of Flint's infants were born preterm in the early 1990s compared to 11 percent in the late 1990s.
- ✗ **Teen births and repeat teen births** — Teen births dropped by 10 percent, and repeat teen births to teens, ages 15-19, dropped by over 12 percent in Flint. In the late 1990s, however, Flint still had roughly double the percentage of teen births as the the 33-city average, 20 compared to 10 percent, and the second largest share of such births among the 33 cities.

. . . CHALLENGES

- ✗ **Smoking during pregnancy** — The percentage of mothers who smoked during pregnancy stood at 20 percent by the late 1990s, considerably higher than the 33-city average of 15 percent. Although, this indicator improved by 12 percent in Flint during the trend period, the 33-city average dropped by twice as much (26%).
- ✗ **Low-birthweight** — The share of low-birthweight infants in Flint perished over the 1990s and also remained larger than the 33-city average in the late 1990s.
- ✗ **Education** — Flint had the third largest share (31%) of mothers with less than 12 years of education at the end of the decade.

Trends in Conditions for Mothers and Their Babies

(Percent change between 1990-92 vs 1998-2000)



Note: Rounding to whole number may sometimes be different from rounding to one decimal place.
Source: Vital Records and Data Development Section, Michigan Department of Community Health

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The Right Start in Michigan—2002

CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS

Trends in Key Indicators, 1990-2000

Indicators		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1990-1992		1998-2000		%
		#	%	#	%	Change											
Percent of births to teens (ages 15-19)	Grand Rapids	16.1	15.5	16.2	15.1	15.4	15.8	15.7	14.9	16.0	15.0	15.0	690	15.9	618	15.3	-3.8
	33-city avg ¹	11.2	11.1	10.9	10.5	11.0	11.4	10.7	10.5	10.7	9.9	9.9	326	11.1	218	10.1	-7.1
Percent of teen births to teens who were already mothers	Grand Rapids	31.5	30.3	31.3	28.6	25.4	23.5	28.6	27.2	28.9	27.3	26.3	208	31.1	166	27.5	-11.3**
	33-city avg ¹	22.9	25.7	26.2	25.6	23.0	20.0	21.6	22.6	22.9	21.7	21.5	97	21.2	53	19.2	-0.1
Percent of births to unmarried women ²	Grand Rapids	*	*	*	40.2	39.9	40.0	39.9	41.8	43.5	42.0	44.6	1,610	40.0	1,751	43.4	8.4**
	33-city avg ¹	*	*	*	29.9	31.0	31.4	31.1	30.5	31.5	31.3	32.3	834	30.8	739	31.7	5.4
Percent of births to mothers with less than 12 years of education	Grand Rapids	23.8	24.1	25.4	24.0	24.4	24.8	26.5	27.0	29.7	29.3	30.1	1,057	24.4	1,199	29.7	21.7**
	33-city avg ¹	16.1	16.8	17.1	16.9	16.3	16.3	16.1	16.0	16.2	15.5	16.2	508	16.7	375	16.0	-5.3
Percent of births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care	Grand Rapids	5.0	3.8	3.7	3.9	4.7	4.6	3.4	4.6	5.3	4.1	4.5	182	4.2	188	4.7	10.8
	33-city avg ¹	3.5	3.6	3.2	2.9	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.4	101	3.3	74	2.9	-5.2
Percent of births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	Grand Rapids	22.8	20.9	18.6	17.7	14.9	13.3	14.4	16.0	15.5	14.2	12.6	902	20.8	567	14.1	-32.5**
	33-city avg ¹	20.0	20.2	19.3	18.7	17.9	16.9	15.9	16.5	15.7	14.8	14.9	413	19.8	247	15.1	-25.9**
Percent low-birthweight (less than 5.5 lbs)	Grand Rapids	7.2	8.1	7.4	8.0	8.2	7.7	8.6	7.6	8.4	8.1	8.9	328	7.6	342	8.5	12.0**
	33-city avg ¹	6.8	7.0	6.8	7.1	7.7	7.1	7.4	7.6	7.7	8.1	7.7	193	6.9	160	7.8	17.4
Percent preterm births (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation)	Grand Rapids	10.6	10.8	11.1	10.6	10.9	11.2	11.2	10.6	12.1	10.6	11.2	468	10.8	455	11.3	4.3
	33-city avg ¹	10.0	10.4	10.2	10.5	10.6	9.8	10.1	10.3	10.5	10.4	10.6	263	10.2	203	10.5	6.6
Number of births by race and ethnicity of mother	White ³	3,102	2,946	2,779	2,615	2,735	2,547	2,588	2,389	2,297	2,330	2,265	Numbers and percentages above are three-year annual averages. <i>Percentage change is calculated using unrounded annual average rates so calculations based on published rounded rates may not reflect the same change.</i>				
	Black ³	1,053	1,012	936	932	945	907	873	882	870	873	948					
	Hispanic	317	325	280	300	345	487	540	580	640	693	776					
	Other ³	88	78	70	74	85	97	109	107	118	157	136					
	Total	4,560	4,361	4,065	3,921	4,110	4,038	4,110	3,958	3,925	4,053	4,125					



*Rate not reliable. (Rates are not calculated when events number fewer than six.)
 **Percentage change in rate is unlikely to have occurred by chance (statistically significant if $p < .05$).
¹The 33-city average represents the unweighted average for Michigan's 33 largest cities, those with over 35,000 population.
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³Non-Hispanic

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health.

The Right Start in Michigan—2002

CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS

In 2000, Grand Rapids lagged behind the 33-city average on all but one of the eight measures of maternal and infant well-being (maternal smoking during pregnancy). The city improved significantly on only two indicators and lost ground on another two over the 1990s.

. . . GOOD NEWS

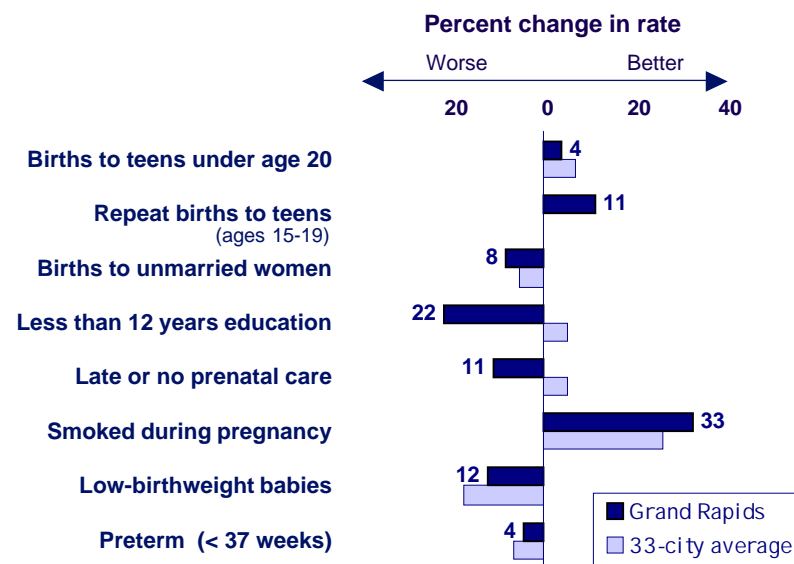
- ✗ **Smoking during pregnancy** — Grand Rapids improved more than the 33-city average in its share of births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy—33 percent compared to 26 percent. Roughly 14 percent of mothers of newborns in Grand Rapids reported smoking during pregnancy in the late 1990s.
- ✗ **Repeat teen births** — The city experienced a significant decline (11%) in the share of teen births to teens who were already mothers, but its share (28%) still remained a third higher than the 33-city average (19%).

. . . CHALLENGES

- ✗ **Low-birthweight** — The city's share of low-birthweight babies rose significantly over the 1990s—climbing by 12 percent.
- ✗ **Education** — The percentage of births to mothers with less than 12 years of education worsened significantly (22%) over the 1990s in Grand Rapids, while the majority of cities improved or remained stable. Only three cities experienced a greater increase on this measure than Grand Rapids, where the share of such births rose from 24 percent to 30 percent—almost double the 33-city average (16%) at the end of the decade.

Trends in Conditions for Mothers and Their Babies

(Percent change between 1990-92 vs 1998-2000)



Note: Rounding to whole number may sometimes be different from rounding to one decimal place.
Source: Vital Records and Data Development Section, Michigan Department of Community Health

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Funding is provided through the Annie E. Casey, Skillman, and the Blue Cross Blue Shield of Michigan Foundations, as well as the Michigan Association of United Ways.

The Right Start in Michigan—2002

CITY OF JACKSON

Trends in Key Indicators, 1990-2000

Indicators		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1990-1992		1998-2000		%	
														#	%	#	%	Change
Percent of births to teens (ages 15-19)	Jackson	23.7	20.3	21.1	19.3	22.8	21.1	20.5	21.0	22.2	19.6	22.3		204	21.8	200	21.4	-1.9
	33-city avg ¹	11.2	11.1	10.9	10.5	11.0	11.4	10.7	10.5	10.7	9.9	9.9		326	11.1	218	10.1	-7.1
• Percent of <i>teen</i> births to teens who were already mothers	Jackson	30.3	36.1	32.8	33.1	19.0	19.6	26.5	29.4	23.6	21.7	24.0		66	32.8	46	23.2	-29.4**
	33-city avg ¹	22.9	25.7	26.2	25.6	23.0	20.0	21.6	22.6	22.9	21.7	21.5		97	21.2	53	19.2	-0.1
Percent of births to unmarried women ²	Jackson	*	*	*	52.1	58.4	51.5	54.1	54.8	55.6	53.9	58.4		472	53.9	525	56.0	3.8
	33-city avg ¹	*	*	*	29.9	31.0	31.4	31.1	30.5	31.5	31.3	32.3		834	30.8	739	31.7	5.4
Percent of births to mothers with less than 12 years of education	Jackson	28.6	31.4	29.2	29.6	29.9	20.4	18.0	23.6	23.1	21.1	22.1		278	29.7	207	22.1	-25.5**
	33-city avg ¹	16.1	16.8	17.1	16.9	16.3	16.3	16.1	16.0	16.2	15.5	16.2		508	16.7	375	16.0	-5.3
Percent of births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care	Jackson	7.8	7.4	6.7	5.3	11.2	4.9	6.9	9.0	13.7	12.2	19.4		69	7.3	142	15.1	106.9**
	33-city avg ¹	3.5	3.6	3.2	2.9	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.4		101	3.3	74	2.9	-5.2
Percent of births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	Jackson	34.9	33.8	29.4	31.5	28.7	21.1	16.3	22.7	19.9	19.5	17.0		308	32.8	176	18.8	-42.8**
	33-city avg ¹	20.0	20.2	19.3	18.7	17.9	16.9	15.9	16.5	15.7	14.8	14.9		413	19.8	247	15.1	-25.9**
Percent low-birthweight (less than 5.5 lbs)	Jackson	9.3	8.2	8.4	8.5	9.6	6.3	9.5	8.0	9.5	9.2	9.4		81	8.6	88	9.4	8.7
	33-city avg ¹	6.8	7.0	6.8	7.1	7.7	7.1	7.4	7.6	7.7	8.1	7.7		193	6.9	160	7.8	17.4
Percent preterm births (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation)	Jackson	12.4	10.7	12.4	11.0	10.5	8.6	10.9	9.7	13.3	9.3	8.9		111	11.9	99	10.5	-11.3
	33-city avg ¹	10.0	10.4	10.2	10.5	10.6	9.8	10.1	10.3	10.5	10.4	10.6		263	10.2	203	10.5	6.6
Number of births by race and ethnicity of mother	White ³	756	688	667	613	643	736	721	733	729	698	710	Numbers and percentages above are three-year annual averages. <i>Percentage change is calculated using unrounded annual average rates so calculations based on published rounded rates may not reflect the same change.</i>					
	Black ³	217	192	190	161	188	178	180	150	172	156	177						
	Hispanic	32	27	23	16	18	26	37	41	36	36	35						
	Other ³	9	8	5	10	14	24	21	11	18	25	20						
	Total	1,014	915	885	800	863	964	959	935	935	955	915						



*Rate not reliable. (Rates are not calculated when events number fewer than six.)

**Percentage change in rate is unlikely to have occurred by chance (statistically significant if $p < .05$).

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²Average annual number and rate for births to unmarried mothers in base year is 1993-1995, instead of 1990-1992.

³Non-Hispanic

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health.

The Right Start in Michigan—2002

CITY OF JACKSON

On all but one indicator of maternal and infant well-being (preterm births) Jackson reflected worse conditions than the 33-city averages. Nevertheless, over the trend period, significant improvements occurred on three measures while one worsened.

. . . GOOD NEWS

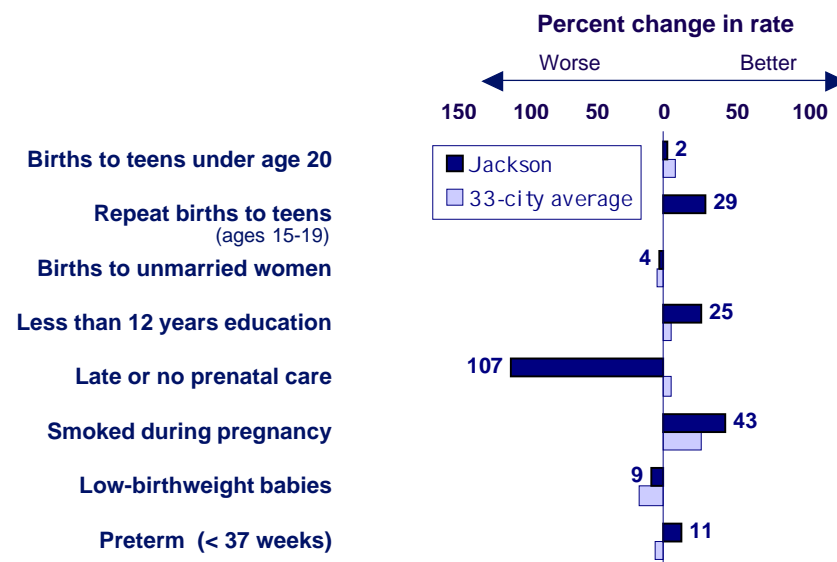
- ✗ **Smoking during pregnancy** — Jackson's share of births to mothers who smoked during their pregnancy dropped almost twice as much as the 33-city average over the ten-year period from over a third (33%) to a fifth (19%) of pregnant women.
- ✗ **Repeat teen births** — The city had the second largest significant decline (29%) in repeat teen births. In the early 1990s one of three teen births in Jackson were repeats compared to less than one of four in the late 1990s.
- ✗ **Education** — Jackson's share of births to mothers with less than 12 years of education declined significantly (26%) dropping from 30 to 23 percent.

. . . CHALLENGES

- ✗ **Prenatal care** — Jackson's share of mothers receiving late or no prenatal care doubled over the decade. One of six Jackson mothers (15%) giving birth in the late 1990s received late or no prenatal care, a share five times larger than the 33-city average of 3 percent. Among the 33 Michigan cities, Jackson had the largest share of births to women who received late or no prenatal care.
- ✗ **Teen births** — The share of births to teens remained more than twice as high as the 33-city average—21 percent compared to 10 percent in the 33-city average. The city had the largest share of births to teens among the 33 cities.

Trends in Conditions for Mothers and Their Babies

(Percent change between 1990-92 vs 1998-2000)



Note: Rounding to whole number may sometimes be different from rounding to one decimal place.
Source: Vital Records and Data Development Section, Michigan Department of Community Health

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The Right Start in Michigan—2002

CITY OF KALAMAZOO

Trends in Key Indicators, 1990-2000

Indicators		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1990-1992		1998-2000		%
		#	%	#	%	Change											
Percent of births to teens (ages 15-19)	Kalamazoo	17.2	17.3	18.2	17.4	15.6	17.3	17.0	16.4	18.1	13.2	14.1	266	17.6	236	15.0	-14.6**
	33-city avg ¹	11.2	11.1	10.9	10.5	11.0	11.4	10.7	10.5	10.7	9.9	9.9	326	11.1	218	10.1	-7.1
Percent of teen births to teens who were already mothers	Kalamazoo	34.5	34.9	32.7	28.6	29.7	25.8	26.8	27.2	31.4	21.2	28.4	89	34.0	63	27.3	-19.7**
	33-city avg ¹	22.9	25.7	26.2	25.6	23.0	20.0	21.6	22.6	22.9	21.7	21.5	97	21.2	53	19.2	-0.1
Percent of births to unmarried women ²	Kalamazoo	*	*	*	48.6	45.1	47.2	49.7	46.1	51.5	44.4	46.6	681	47.0	745	47.3	0.8
	33-city avg ¹	*	*	*	29.9	31.0	31.4	31.1	30.5	31.5	31.3	32.3	834	30.8	739	31.7	5.4
Percent of births to mothers with less than 12 years of education	Kalamazoo	24.9	26.7	28.0	26.1	23.8	23.7	24.5	21.5	22.5	19.0	19.6	402	26.5	319	20.3	-23.5**
	33-city avg ¹	16.1	16.8	17.1	16.9	16.3	16.3	16.1	16.0	16.2	15.5	16.2	508	16.7	375	16.0	-5.3
Percent of births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care	Kalamazoo	5.7	6.0	4.9	3.6	3.6	3.1	3.4	5.0	4.5	3.3	3.5	84	5.5	59	3.7	-32.5**
	33-city avg ¹	3.5	3.6	3.2	2.9	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.4	101	3.3	74	2.9	-5.2
Percent of births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	Kalamazoo	29.9	27.9	25.4	22.5	22.6	20.6	20.4	22.3	24.4	20.5	21.5	421	27.8	347	22.0	-20.6**
	33-city avg ¹	20.0	20.2	19.3	18.7	17.9	16.9	15.9	16.5	15.7	14.8	14.9	413	19.8	247	15.1	-25.9**
Percent low-birthweight (less than 5.5 lbs)	Kalamazoo	8.4	8.2	9.4	7.5	7.5	8.2	8.9	9.3	8.2	8.3	8.1	132	8.7	129	8.2	-5.5
	33-city avg ¹	6.8	7.0	6.8	7.1	7.7	7.1	7.4	7.6	7.7	8.1	7.7	193	6.9	160	7.8	17.4
Percent preterm births (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation)	Kalamazoo	10.8	11.9	12.8	11.5	10.3	10.7	10.6	11.2	10.2	10.5	11.8	179	11.8	171	10.9	-8.1
	33-city avg ¹	10.0	10.4	10.2	10.5	10.6	9.8	10.1	10.3	10.5	10.4	10.6	263	10.2	203	10.5	6.6
Number of births by race and ethnicity of mother	White ³	997	920	961	948	975	872	891	922	900	1,141	1,031	Numbers and percentages above are three-year annual averages. <i>Percentage change is calculated using unrounded annual average rates so calculations based on published rounded rates may not reflect the same change.</i>				
	Black ³	440	478	456	458	385	402	393	408	442	439	416					
	Hispanic	61	65	71	70	71	68	72	78	85	98	95					
	Other ³	39	30	28	35	31	36	38	41	25	31	22					
	Total	1,537	1,493	1,516	1,511	1,462	1,378	1,394	1,449	1,452	1,709	1,564					



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³Non-Hispanic

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health.

The Right Start in Michigan—2002

CITY OF KALAMAZOO

Through the decade, Kalamazoo improved significantly on five of the eight indicators of maternal and infant well-being. Despite these improvements, the city's rates for all eight indicators remained worse than the 33-city averages.

. . . GOOD NEWS

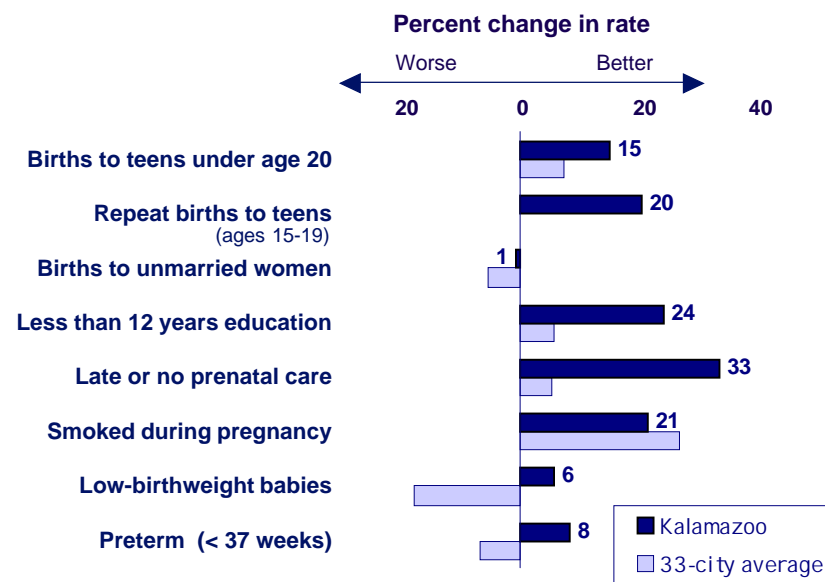
- ✘ **Prenatal care** — Over the 1990s Kalamazoo reduced by a third the share of mothers who received late or no prenatal care. The city began the period with a rate of 6 percent and ended it with a rate of 4 percent.
- ✘ **Education** — Kalamazoo experienced a significant improvement (24%) in its share of mothers with less than 12 years of education although its share of 20 percent remained well above the 33-city average (16%).
- ✘ **Smoking during pregnancy** — Kalamazoo's share of mothers smoking during pregnancy declined significantly (21%) over the decade, but over one-fifth of pregnant mothers in Kalamazoo reported smoking during pregnancy (22%) in 2000—well above the 33-city average (15%).

. . . CHALLENGES

- ✘ **Teen births and repeat teen births** — The share of births to teens (15%) and teen births to young women who were already mothers (27%) remained well above the 33-city averages (10% and 19%) at the end of the 1990s despite significant improvement over the decade.
- ✘ **Low-birthweight and preterm births** — The city did not see any significant decline in its share of babies born too soon or too small.

Trends in Conditions for Mothers and Their Babies

(Percent change between 1990-92 vs 1998-2000)



Note: Rounding to whole number may sometimes be different from rounding to one decimal place.
Source: Vital Records and Data Development Section, Michigan Department of Community Health

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The Right Start in Michigan—2002

CITY OF KENTWOOD

Trends in Key Indicators, 1990-2000

Indicators		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1990-1992		1998-2000		%
														#	%	#	%
Percent of births to teens (ages 15-19)	Kentwood	8.4	7.1	6.6	6.6	7.4	8.0	7.9	7.6	9.9	7.2	7.3	52	7.4	66	8.1	9.6
	33-city avg ¹	11.2	11.1	10.9	10.5	11.0	11.4	10.7	10.5	10.7	9.9	9.9	326	11.1	218	10.1	-7.1
Percent of teen births to teens who were already mothers	Kentwood	23.3	14.0	17.4	20.0	8.5	14.0	19.2	21.6	24.7	22.6	19.7	10	18.6	15	22.4	20.8
	33-city avg ¹	22.9	25.7	26.2	25.6	23.0	20.0	21.6	22.6	22.9	21.7	21.5	97	21.2	53	19.2	-0.1
Percent of births to unmarried women ²	Kentwood	*	*	*	20.6	22.2	27.5	23.6	22.0	25.5	26.2	28.8	153	23.4	219	26.9	15.1**
	33-city avg ¹	*	*	*	29.9	31.0	31.4	31.1	30.5	31.5	31.3	32.3	834	30.8	739	31.7	5.4
Percent of births to mothers with less than 12 years of education	Kentwood	8.8	8.6	9.3	8.0	7.8	9.1	12.4	8.4	13.9	10.7	11.1	63	8.9	96	11.8	32.4**
	33-city avg ¹	16.1	16.8	17.1	16.9	16.3	16.3	16.1	16.0	16.2	15.5	16.2	508	16.7	375	16.0	-5.3
Percent of births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care	Kentwood	2.1	1.4	1.1	1.2	2.2	2.0	3.0	3.4	2.5	2.1	2.2	11	1.5	18	2.3	45.6
	33-city avg ¹	3.5	3.6	3.2	2.9	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.4	101	3.3	74	2.9	-5.2
Percent of births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	Kentwood	15.6	14.3	10.6	11.5	11.1	12.8	10.0	11.3	11.9	8.6	11.6	96	13.5	86	10.6	-21.2**
	33-city avg ¹	20.0	20.2	19.3	18.7	17.9	16.9	15.9	16.5	15.7	14.8	14.9	413	19.8	247	15.1	-25.9**
Percent low-birthweight (less than 5.5 lbs)	Kentwood	5.0	3.1	6.7	5.1	4.3	6.3	7.1	6.3	6.1	9.4	6.7	35	5.0	61	7.5	50.8**
	33-city avg ¹	6.8	7.0	6.8	7.1	7.7	7.1	7.4	7.6	7.7	8.1	7.7	193	6.9	160	7.8	17.4
Percent preterm births (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation)	Kentwood	8.6	6.8	9.5	8.3	7.4	11.9	9.4	9.1	8.4	10.1	10.4	59	8.3	79	9.7	17.0
	33-city avg ¹	10.0	10.4	10.2	10.5	10.6	9.8	10.1	10.3	10.5	10.4	10.6	263	10.2	203	10.5	6.6
Number of births by race and ethnicity of mother	White ³	638	627	611	590	535	536	540	555	562	630	606	Numbers and percentages above are three-year annual averages. <i>Percentage change is calculated using unrounded annual average rates so calculations based on published rounded rates may not reflect the same change.</i>				
	Black ³	43	47	60	60	43	66	66	80	83	112	122					
	Hispanic	17	15	28	16	31	19	25	29	37	32	42					
	Other ³	15	12	18	20	22	27	30	37	52	85	76					
	Total	713	701	717	686	631	648	661	701	734	859	846					



*Rate not reliable. (Rates are not calculated when events number fewer than six.)

**Percentage change in rate is unlikely to have occurred by chance (statistically significant if $p < .05$).

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²Average annual number and rate for births to unmarried mothers in base year is 1993-1995, instead of 1990-1992.

³Non-Hispanic

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health.

The Right Start in Michigan—2002

CITY OF KENTWOOD

Generally, conditions for newborns in Kentwood were slightly better than the 33-city average. Over the decade the city worsened significantly on three measures: low-birthweight babies, maternal education, and nonmarital births.

. . . GOOD NEWS

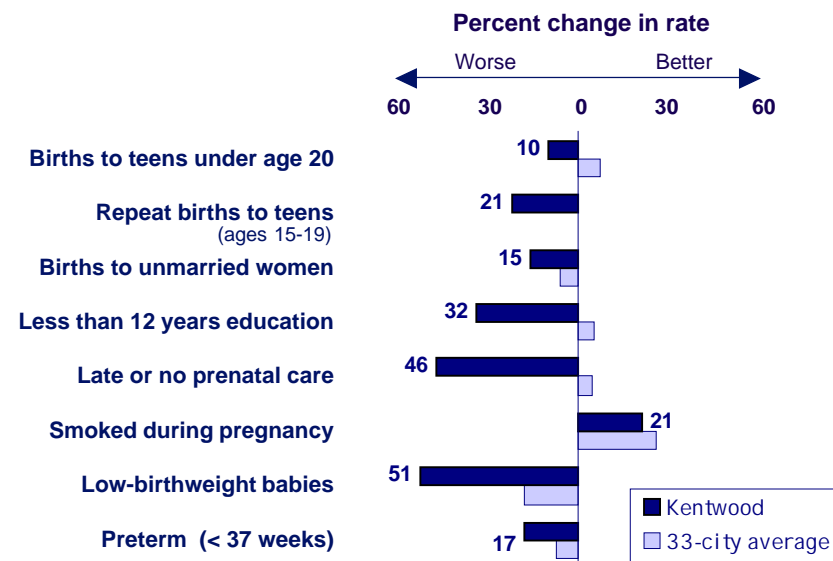
✗ **Smoking during pregnancy** — The percentage of births to mothers who smoked during their pregnancy in Kentwood was lower than the 33-city average in 1990, and improved significantly (by 21%) throughout the 1990s. By 2000, Kentwood's proportion was two-thirds of the 33-city average—11 percent compared to 15 percent.

. . . CHALLENGES

- ✗ **Low-birthweight** — The share of babies born at low-birthweight increased by half over the 1990s in Kentwood, from 5 percent to 8 percent nonetheless the city's rate remained smaller than the 33-city average.
- ✗ **Education** — Over the 1990s, the share of births to mothers with less than 12 years of education in Kentwood worsened significantly—by nearly a third—rising from 9 to 12 percent of all births.
- ✗ **Repeat teen births** — Of the eight measures, repeat teen births was the one that was higher than the 33-city average at the end of the decade—22 percent compared to 19 percent. Kentwood sustained the only significant increase (21%) in such births.

Trends in Conditions for Mothers and Their Babies

(Percent change between 1990-92 vs 1998-2000)



Note: Rounding to whole number may sometimes be different from rounding to one decimal place.
Source: Vital Records and Data Development Section, Michigan Department of Community Health

*Percentage change in rate is unlikely to have occurred by chance (statistically significant if $p < .05$).



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The Right Start in Michigan—2002

CITY OF LANSING

Trends in Key Indicators, 1990-2000

Indicators		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1990-1992		1998-2000		%
		#	%	#	%	Change											
Percent of births to teens (ages 15-19)	Lansing	15.5	16.1	17.1	18.5	16.9	18.0	16.1	15.7	15.4	15.1	14.1	442	16.2	337	14.9	-8.2**
	33-city avg ¹	11.2	11.1	10.9	10.5	11.0	11.4	10.7	10.5	10.7	9.9	9.9	326	11.1	218	10.1	-7.1
Percent of teen births to teens who were already mothers	Lansing	29.1	32.4	33.8	28.7	24.9	26.0	22.1	28.2	26.1	26.4	26.3	137	31.8	87	26.3	-17.3**
	33-city avg ¹	22.9	25.7	26.2	25.6	23.0	20.0	21.6	22.6	22.9	21.7	21.5	97	21.2	53	19.2	-0.1
Percent of births to unmarried women ²	Lansing	*	*	*	47.3	45.1	46.4	47.4	47.7	48.4	46.3	49.3	1,114	46.2	1,089	48.0	3.8**
	33-city avg ¹	*	*	*	29.9	31.0	31.4	31.1	30.5	31.5	31.3	32.3	834	30.8	739	31.7	5.4
Percent of births to mothers with less than 12 years of education	Lansing	24.5	25.4	25.8	26.9	24.2	24.2	25.4	24.5	24.0	23.6	24.1	689	25.2	542	23.9	-5.3
	33-city avg ¹	16.1	16.8	17.1	16.9	16.3	16.3	16.1	16.0	16.2	15.5	16.2	508	16.7	375	16.0	-5.3
Percent of births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care	Lansing	3.5	4.5	3.8	4.5	3.9	2.8	4.7	2.1	1.5	1.9	1.9	108	4.0	40	1.8	-55.0**
	33-city avg ¹	3.5	3.6	3.2	2.9	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.4	101	3.3	74	2.9	-5.2
Percent of births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	Lansing	13.0	10.1	8.7	9.1	7.8	12.1	12.3	12.1	12.3	11.4	10.4	291	10.7	258	11.4	6.6
	33-city avg ¹	20.0	20.2	19.3	18.7	17.9	16.9	15.9	16.5	15.7	14.8	14.9	413	19.8	247	15.1	-25.9**
Percent low-birthweight (less than 5.5 lbs)	Lansing	8.4	8.0	6.4	7.7	8.3	9.3	9.3	8.1	8.6	9.1	9.3	209	7.6	204	9.0	17.6**
	33-city avg ¹	6.8	7.0	6.8	7.1	7.7	7.1	7.4	7.6	7.7	8.1	7.7	193	6.9	160	7.8	17.4
Percent preterm births (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation)	Lansing	10.8	10.8	10.5	11.1	11.9	10.2	11.3	10.9	11.3	12.1	11.3	292	10.7	262	11.6	8.0
	33-city avg ¹	10.0	10.4	10.2	10.5	10.6	9.8	10.1	10.3	10.5	10.4	10.6	263	10.2	203	10.5	6.6
Number of births by race and ethnicity of mother	White ³	1,851	1,856	1,717	1,528	1,608	1,441	1,470	1,482	1,409	1,310	1,358	Numbers and percentages above are three-year annual averages. <i>Percentage change is calculated using unrounded annual average rates so calculations based on published rounded rates may not reflect the same change.</i>				
	Black ³	670	611	581	613	539	551	542	589	533	548	604					
	Hispanic	207	247	247	241	192	208	256	244	238	253	237					
	Other ³	81	63	64	62	120	125	118	103	104	108	100					
	Total	2,809	2,777	2,609	2,444	2,459	2,325	2,386	2,418	2,284	2,219	2,299					



*Rate not reliable. (Rates are not calculated when events number fewer than six.)

**Percentage change in rate is unlikely to have occurred by chance (statistically significant if $p < .05$).

¹The 33-city average represents the unweighted average for Michigan's 33 largest cities, those with over 35,000 population.

²Average annual number and rate for births to unmarried mothers in base year is 1993-1995, instead of 1990-1992.

³Non-Hispanic

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health.

The Right Start in Michigan—2002

CITY OF LANSING

At the beginning of the 1990s, Lansing's rates on seven of the eight indicators of maternal and infant health were higher than the 33-city average. By the end of the decade, Lansing had significantly improved on four of the eight indicators, and the percent of mothers who received late or no prenatal care had dropped well below the comparable 33-city average.

. . . GOOD NEWS

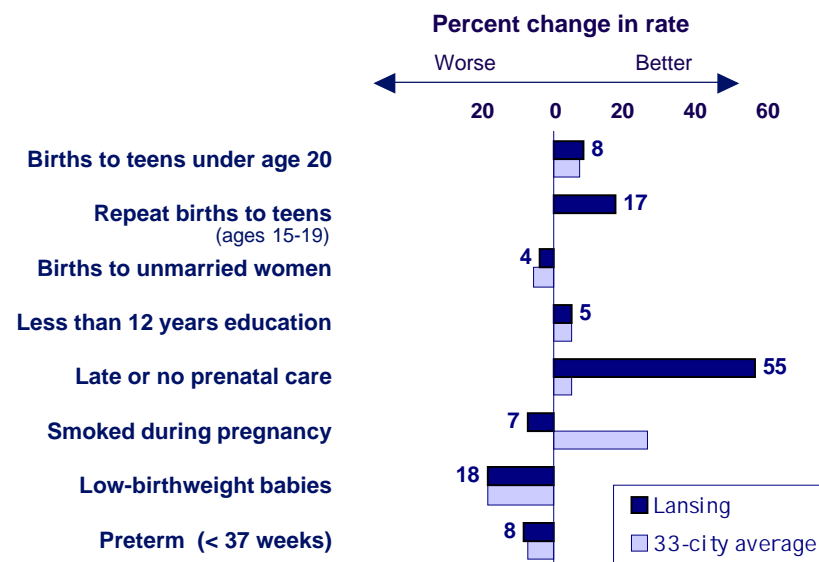
- ✗ **Prenatal care** — Lansing's largest significant improvement was its 55 percent decline in the share of births to mothers who received late or no prenatal care, resulting in a rate at the end of the decade that dropped below the 33-city average (2% vs 3%).
- ✗ **Repeat teen births** — The share of births to teens that were already mothers dropped significantly (17%) over the 1990s—from 32 to 26 percent of teen births.
- ✗ **Teen births** — The city also saw a significant drop (8%) in its share of teen births, although its rate (15%) still remained a third higher than the 33-city average (10%).

. . . CHALLENGES

- ✗ **Low-birthweight** — Lansing's share of low-birthweight babies rose significantly (18%) during the trend period, averaging 9 percent at the end of the decade.
- ✗ **Smoking during pregnancy** — Although Lansing remained below the 33-city average (11% compared to 15%) in its percent of births to women who smoked during pregnancy, the city was one of only four that saw no improvement in this measure over the decade.

Trends in Conditions for Mothers and Their Babies

(Percent change between 1990-92 vs 1998-2000)



Note: Rounding to whole number may sometimes be different from rounding to one decimal place.
Source: Vital Records and Data Development Section, Michigan Department of Community Health

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The Right Start in Michigan—2002

CITY OF LINCOLN PARK

Trends in Key Indicators, 1990-2000

Indicators		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1990-1992		1998-2000		%
		#	%	#	%	Change	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Percent of births to teens (ages 15-19)	Lincoln Park	12.1	11.0	10.6	11.0	12.6	8.9	11.0	11.8	11.6	11.5	10.2	71	11.3	63	11.1	-1.3
	33-city avg ¹	11.2	11.1	10.9	10.5	11.0	11.4	10.7	10.5	10.7	9.9	9.9	326	11.1	218	10.1	-7.1
Percent of teen births to teens who were already mothers	Lincoln Park	11.3	20.5	8.2	10.6	20.8	12.2	12.7	10.9	26.5	4.8	17.5	10	13.6	10	16.5	21.7
	33-city avg ¹	22.9	25.7	26.2	25.6	23.0	20.0	21.6	22.6	22.9	21.7	21.5	97	21.2	53	19.2	-0.1
Percent of births to unmarried women ²	Lincoln Park	*	*	*	30.1	31.6	30.6	32.2	29.0	32.4	33.6	30.0	177	30.8	180	32.0	4.0
	33-city avg ¹	*	*	*	29.9	31.0	31.4	31.1	30.5	31.5	31.3	32.3	834	30.8	739	31.7	5.4
Percent of births to mothers with less than 12 years of education	Lincoln Park	20.3	18.2	19.5	19.3	20.7	16.6	19.4	23.5	19.0	20.8	21.9	122	19.3	116	20.6	6.5
	33-city avg ¹	16.1	16.8	17.1	16.9	16.3	16.3	16.1	16.0	16.2	15.5	16.2	508	16.7	375	16.0	-5.3
Percent of births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care	Lincoln Park	2.6	2.4	1.9	2.0	2.8	2.9	3.3	*	2.4	2.6	4.7	15	2.3	18	3.2	37.9
	33-city avg ¹	3.5	3.6	3.2	2.9	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.4	101	3.3	74	2.9	-5.2
Percent of births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	Lincoln Park	29.3	29.7	29.4	25.0	25.0	26.0	28.0	25.0	22.8	25.4	25.1	186	29.5	137	24.4	-17.2 ^{**}
	33-city avg ¹	20.0	20.2	19.3	18.7	17.9	16.9	15.9	16.5	15.7	14.8	14.9	413	19.8	247	15.1	-25.9 ^{**}
Percent low-birthweight (less than 5.5 lbs)	Lincoln Park	6.5	5.3	7.1	8.2	8.8	4.7	6.8	8.5	7.2	7.7	7.2	40	6.3	41	7.3	17.0
	33-city avg ¹	6.8	7.0	6.8	7.1	7.7	7.1	7.4	7.6	7.7	8.1	7.7	193	6.9	160	7.8	17.4
Percent preterm births (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation)	Lincoln Park	9.4	9.2	9.4	11.3	11.4	6.7	9.6	11.0	11.6	10.2	11.8	59	9.3	63	11.3	20.6
	33-city avg ¹	10.0	10.4	10.2	10.5	10.6	9.8	10.1	10.3	10.5	10.4	10.6	263	10.2	203	10.5	6.6
Number of births by race and ethnicity of mother	White ³	613	617	546	560	541	513	520	500	539	494	490	Numbers and percentages above are three-year annual averages. <i>Percentage change is calculated using unrounded annual average rates so calculations based on published rounded rates may not reflect the same change.</i>				
	Black ³	17	8	6	13	8	5	6	5	16	10	13					
	Hispanic	28	35	20	23	24	22	36	34	27	37	41					
	Other ³	3	1	2	5	7	9	10	5	2	6	13					
	Total	661	661	574	601	580	549	572	544	584	547	557					



*Rate not reliable. (Rates are not calculated when events number fewer than six.)

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²Average annual number and rate for births to unmarried mothers in base year is 1993-1995, instead of 1990-1992.

³Non-Hispanic

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health.

The Right Start in Michigan—2002

CITY OF LINCOLN PARK

At the end of the 1990s, Lincoln Park closely matched the 33-city average on five measures and reflected clearly worse rates on two others. Maternal smoking during pregnancy was the one indicator on which Lincoln Park showed significant improvement over the decade.

. . . GOOD NEWS

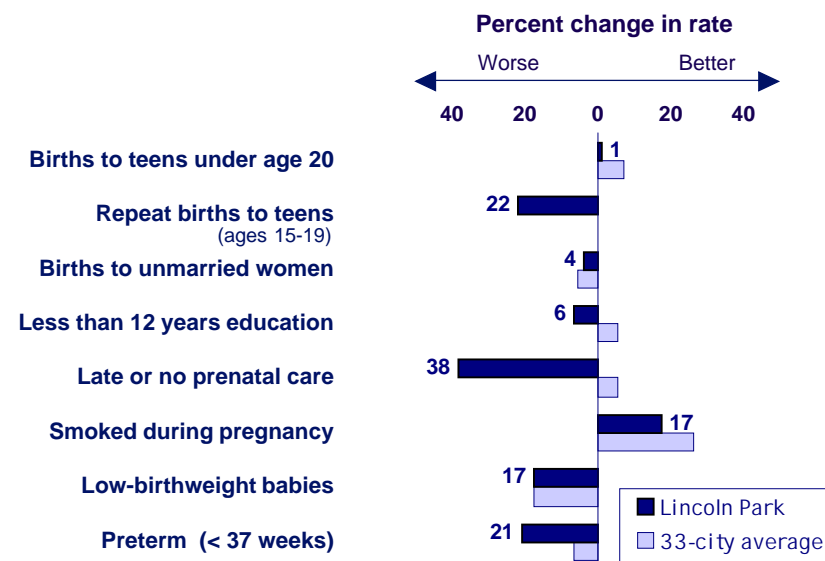
- ✗ **Smoking during pregnancy** — Lincoln Park's only significant improvement occurred in its 17 percent decline in the share of births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy. At the end of the decade roughly 25 percent of Lincoln Park births were to mothers who smoked during pregnancy compared to 15 percent for the 33-city average.
- ✗ **Repeat teen births** — Lincoln Park's share of teen births to a teen who was already a mother was smaller than the 33-city average at the beginning and end of the trend period.

. . . CHALLENGES

- ✗ No improvement occurred on seven of the eight measures of maternal and infant well-being in Lincoln Park over the 1990s.
- ✗ **Education** — Lincoln Park's share of mothers without a high school education was much larger than the 33-city average—21 percent compared to 16 percent.

Trends in Conditions for Mothers and Their Babies

(Percent change between 1990-92 vs 1998-2000)



Note: Rounding to whole number may sometimes be different from rounding to one decimal place.
Source: Vital Records and Data Development Section, Michigan Department of Community Health

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The Right Start in Michigan—2002

CITY OF LIVONIA

Trends in Key Indicators, 1990-2000

Indicators		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1990-1992		1998-2000		%	
														#	%	#	%	Change
Percent of births to teens (ages 15-19)	Livonia	2.8	3.0	2.1	1.3	3.0	3.2	2.7	3.4	3.2	3.2	2.1		34	2.7	31	2.8	6.0
	33-city avg ¹	11.2	11.1	10.9	10.5	11.0	11.4	10.7	10.5	10.7	10.7	9.9	9.9	326	11.1	218	10.1	-7.1
• Percent of <i>teen</i> births to teens who were already mothers	Livonia	10.8	*	4.0	*	10.3	7.7	3.2	16.2	2.8	8.8	*		2	*	3	9.7	*
	33-city avg ¹	22.9	25.7	26.2	25.6	23.0	20.0	21.6	22.6	22.9	21.7	21.5		97	21.2	53	19.2	-0.1
Percent of births to unmarried women ²	Livonia	*	*	*	7.4	9.8	8.6	8.2	9.8	8.2	9.7	10.9		107	8.6	105	9.6	11.1
	33-city avg ¹	*	*	*	29.9	31.0	31.4	31.1	30.5	31.5	31.3	32.3		834	30.8	739	31.7	5.4
Percent of births to mothers with less than 12 years of education	Livonia	3.9	4.1	3.7	2.6	3.4	4.3	3.6	4.9	3.1	3.1	3.9		50	3.9	37	3.4	-13.4
	33-city avg ¹	16.1	16.8	17.1	16.9	16.3	16.3	16.1	16.0	16.2	15.5	16.2		508	16.7	375	16.0	-5.3
Percent of births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care	Livonia	0.8	*	1.3	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.3	0.9	1.8	0.8		11	0.8	13	1.2	38.0
	33-city avg ¹	3.5	3.6	3.2	2.9	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.4		101	3.3	74	2.9	-5.2
Percent of births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	Livonia	12.8	12.6	9.3	11.1	10.3	11.0	7.8	9.4	7.5	7.5	7.4		148	11.6	82	7.5	-35.7**
	33-city avg ¹	20.0	20.2	19.3	18.7	17.9	16.9	15.9	16.5	15.7	14.8	14.9		413	19.8	247	15.1	-25.9**
Percent low-birthweight (less than 5.5 lbs)	Livonia	5.8	5.5	4.8	6.1	5.6	5.6	6.0	6.9	6.1	6.9	4.8		69	5.4	65	5.9	9.4
	33-city avg ¹	6.8	7.0	6.8	7.1	7.7	7.1	7.4	7.6	7.7	8.1	7.7		193	6.9	160	7.8	17.4
Percent preterm births (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation)	Livonia	9.4	8.7	8.3	7.8	8.9	8.3	8.5	9.0	8.6	9.3	8.0		112	8.8	94	8.6	-1.8
	33-city avg ¹	10.0	10.4	10.2	10.5	10.6	9.8	10.1	10.3	10.5	10.4	10.6		263	10.2	203	10.5	6.6
Number of births by race and ethnicity of mother	White ³	1,256	1,236	1,180	1,193	1,207	1,171	1,104	1,042	1,045	983	978	Numbers and percentages above are three-year annual averages. <i>Percentage change is calculated using unrounded annual average rates so calculations based on published rounded rates may not reflect the same change.</i>					
	Black ³	3	8	4	8	8	8	6	11	14	11	16						
	Hispanic	20	17	22	16	30	20	17	24	23	16	26						
	Other ³	23	21	18	13	35	25	40	27	33	58	74						
	Total	1,302	1,282	1,224	1,230	1,280	1,224	1,167	1,104	1,115	1,068	1,094						



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²Average annual number and rate for births to unmarried mothers in base year is 1993-1995, instead of 1990-1992.
³Non-Hispanic

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health.

The Right Start in Michigan—2002

CITY OF LIVONIA

Conditions for babies and their families were generally better in Livonia than Michigan's 33-city average. On all measures of maternal and infant well-being, Livonia recorded lower rates than the 33-city averages at the beginning and end of the decade.

. . . GOOD NEWS

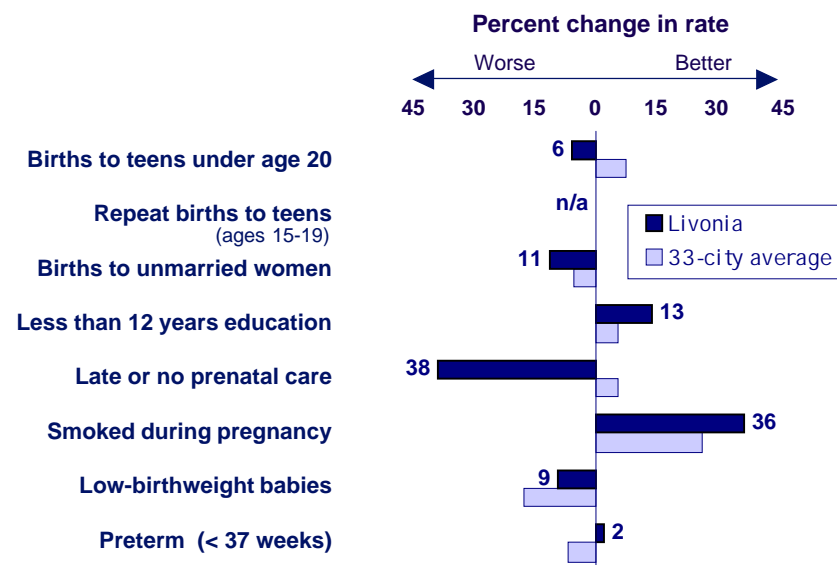
- ✗ **Smoking during pregnancy** — Livonia improved significantly (36%) in the share mothers who smoked during pregnancy. At the beginning of the decade 12 percent of births in the city were to mothers who smoked compared to 8 percent in the late 1990s. This decline exceeded the improvement (26%) in the 33-city average.
- ✗ **Education** — Livonia's share of mothers without a high school education was only a fifth of the 33-city average—3 percent compared to 16 percent.
- ✗ **Repeat teen births** — The city had the second lowest share of repeat births to teens.

. . . CHALLENGES

- ✗ While Livonia ranked in the top five cities on almost all measures, the city fell short of having the best rate on any one measure of maternal and infant well-being. Its share of mothers who smoked during pregnancy was almost five times higher than the city with the lowest rate.
- ✗ Little improvement — Most conditions for mothers and their infants showed no improvement in Livonia over the decade.

Trends in Conditions for Mothers and Their Babies

(Percent change between 1990-92 vs 1998-2000)



n/a = not available

Note: Rounding to whole number may sometimes be different from rounding to one decimal place.
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The Right Start in Michigan—2002

CITY OF MIDLAND

Trends in Key Indicators, 1990-2000

Indicators		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1990-1992		1998-2000		%	
														#	%	#	%	Change
Percent of births to teens (ages 15-19)	Midland	4.9	5.9	6.1	6.4	4.7	5.2	4.6	5.8	6.4	6.7	5.7		32	5.6	33	6.2	10.9
	33-city avg ¹	11.2	11.1	10.9	10.5	11.0	11.4	10.7	10.5	10.7	9.9	9.9		326	11.1	218	10.1	-7.1
• Percent of <i>teen</i> births to teens who were already mothers	Midland	17.9	30.6	18.2	11.8	17.9	11.1	13.0	13.3	15.6	8.1	*		7	22.7	3	10.0	-55.9**
	33-city avg ¹	22.9	25.7	26.2	25.6	23.0	20.0	21.6	22.6	22.9	21.7	21.5		97	21.2	53	19.2	-0.1
Percent of births to unmarried women ²	Midland	*	*	*	16.0	15.3	14.9	17.8	17.4	19.2	22.5	20.8		84	15.4	112	20.9	35.5**
	33-city avg ¹	*	*	*	29.9	31.0	31.4	31.1	30.5	31.5	31.3	32.3		834	30.8	739	31.7	5.4
Percent of births to mothers with less than 12 years of education	Midland	5.9	7.9	6.9	6.2	6.1	5.6	6.4	5.4	7.6	9.5	7.7		40	6.9	44	8.3	20.3
	33-city avg ¹	16.1	16.8	17.1	16.9	16.3	16.3	16.1	16.0	16.2	15.5	16.2		508	16.7	375	16.0	-5.3
Percent of births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care	Midland	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.0	2.3	*		3	0.6	7	1.4	136.7**
	33-city avg ¹	3.5	3.6	3.2	2.9	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.4		101	3.3	74	2.9	-5.2
Percent of births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	Midland	12.5	15.4	13.0	12.4	10.6	8.1	10.4	9.8	13.0	12.8	10.0		79	13.7	64	11.9	-12.9
	33-city avg ¹	20.0	20.2	19.3	18.7	17.9	16.9	15.9	16.5	15.7	14.8	14.9		413	19.8	247	15.1	-25.9**
Percent low-birthweight (less than 5.5 lbs)	Midland	4.9	5.6	4.6	5.8	6.6	4.8	5.4	6.6	6.4	6.7	5.1		29	5.0	32	6.0	20.0
	33-city avg ¹	6.8	7.0	6.8	7.1	7.7	7.1	7.4	7.6	7.7	8.1	7.7		193	6.9	160	7.8	17.4
Percent preterm births (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation)	Midland	9.5	7.9	6.1	10.4	8.4	7.1	8.9	9.1	9.2	9.5	9.5		45	7.9	50	9.4	19.5
	33-city avg ¹	10.0	10.4	10.2	10.5	10.6	9.8	10.1	10.3	10.5	10.4	10.6		263	10.2	203	10.5	6.6
Number of births by race and ethnicity of mother	White ³	537	579	509	505	557	495	477	478	464	512			Numbers and percentages above are three-year annual averages. <i>Percentage change is calculated using unrounded annual average rates so calculations based on published rounded rates may not reflect the same change.</i>				
	Black ³	8	11	9	9	14	5	8	7	4	8							
	Hispanic	9	10	14	8	14	7	14	12	10	19							
	Other ³	23	10	8	9	8	11	19	21	23	17							
	Total	577	610	540	531	593	518	518	518	501	556							



*Rate not reliable. (Rates are not calculated when events number fewer than six.)

**Percentage change in rate is unlikely to have occurred by chance (statistically significant if $p < .05$).

¹The 33-city average represents the unweighted average for Michigan's 33 largest cities, those with over 35,000 population.

²Average annual number and rate for births to unmarried mothers in base year is 1993-1995, instead of 1990-1992.

³Non-Hispanic

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health.

The Right Start in Michigan—2002

CITY OF MIDLAND

Midland had lower rates than the 33-city average on all eight indicators of maternal and infant well-being at the end of the 1990s. Over the decade, the city improved significantly on one indicator—teen repeat births, and worsened on two—nonmarital births and prenatal care.

. . . GOOD NEWS

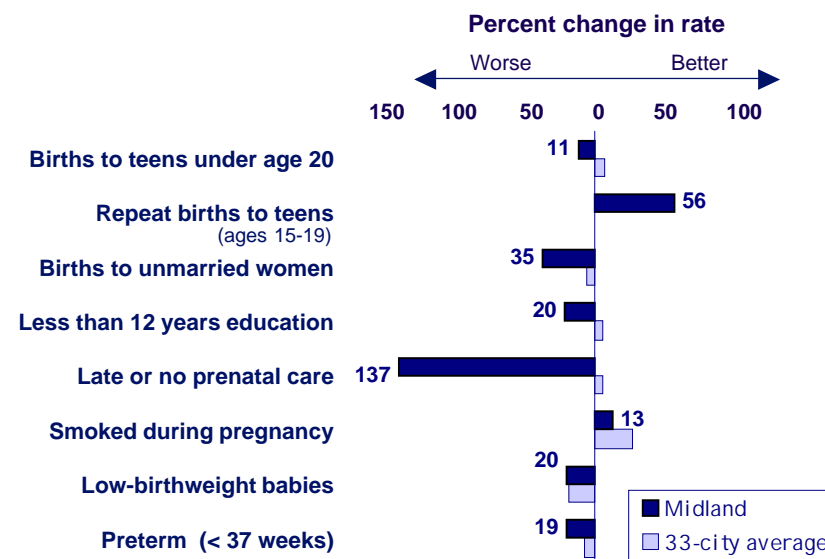
- ✘ **Repeat teen births** — Midland experienced the largest significant improvement among the 33 cities in its 56 percent drop in repeat teen births. The city's 10 percent share of teen births was roughly half the 33-city average (19%) at the end of the decade.
- ✘ **Teen births and education** — Midland's shares of teen births (6%) and births to mothers without a high school education (8%) represented roughly half the 33-city averages—10 and 16 percent respectively.

. . . CHALLENGES

- ✘ **Prenatal care** — The share of Midland mothers receiving late or no prenatal care more than doubled over the decade—rising from .6 to 1.4 percent. Midland's rate, however, remained at half the 33-city average.
- ✘ **Smoking during pregnancy** — Midland was one of only five cities that reflected no significant decline in its share of women smoking during pregnancy.

Trends in Conditions for Mothers and Their Babies

(Percent change between 1990-92 vs 1998-2000)



Note: Rounding to whole number may sometimes be different from rounding to one decimal place.
Source: Vital Records and Data Development Section, Michigan Department of Community Health

*Percentage change in rate is unlikely to have occurred by chance (statistically significant if $p < .05$).



Kids Count in Michigan is part of a broad national effort to measure the well-being of children at state and local levels. Partners in the Michigan project include:

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The Right Start in Michigan—2002

CITY OF MUSKEGON

Trends in Key Indicators, 1990-2000

Indicators		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1990-1992		1998-2000		%	
														#	%	#	%	Change
Percent of births to teens (ages 15-19)	Muskegon	21.7	22.4	21.2	23.2	23.6	26.7	23.0	22.9	22.4	19.6	18.7		205	21.8	191	20.1	-7.9
	33-city avg ¹	11.2	11.1	10.9	10.5	11.0	11.4	10.7	10.5	10.7	9.9	9.9		326	11.1	218	10.1	-7.1
Percent of teen births to teens who were already mothers	Muskegon	25.6	31.8	29.6	31.2	27.6	22.5	21.9	30.3	27.1	20.8	20.3		57	28.9	43	22.7	-21.6**
	33-city avg ¹	22.9	25.7	26.2	25.6	23.0	20.0	21.6	22.6	22.9	21.7	21.5		97	21.2	53	19.2	-0.1
Percent of births to unmarried women ²	Muskegon	*	*	*	54.3	54.0	59.4	56.6	59.5	56.8	55.0	55.0		443	55.8	528	55.5	-0.6
	33-city avg ¹	*	*	*	29.9	31.0	31.4	31.1	30.5	31.5	31.3	32.3		834	30.8	739	31.7	5.4
Percent of births to mothers with less than 12 years of education	Muskegon	27.0	28.2	29.0	28.7	30.6	30.7	29.8	27.2	29.5	26.6	31.4		263	28.0	277	29.1	4.0
	33-city avg ¹	16.1	16.8	17.1	16.9	16.3	16.3	16.1	16.0	16.2	15.5	16.2		508	16.7	375	16.0	-5.3
Percent of births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care	Muskegon	8.2	7.8	7.1	5.3	7.8	5.7	2.5	4.3	4.1	3.0	2.2		73	7.7	29	3.0	-61.1**
	33-city avg ¹	3.5	3.6	3.2	2.9	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.4		101	3.3	74	2.9	-5.2
Percent of births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	Muskegon	35.8	31.2	29.0	29.3	26.1	29.0	24.6	25.3	27.6	24.4	25.3		302	32.1	244	25.6	-20.2**
	33-city avg ¹	20.0	20.2	19.3	18.7	17.9	16.9	15.9	16.5	15.7	14.8	14.9		413	19.8	247	15.1	-25.9**
Percent low-birthweight (less than 5.5 lbs)	Muskegon	8.1	9.9	7.2	6.8	8.0	8.9	9.8	8.3	7.6	10.4	7.6		79	8.4	82	8.6	1.6
	33-city avg ¹	6.8	7.0	6.8	7.1	7.7	7.1	7.4	7.6	7.7	8.1	7.7		193	6.9	160	7.8	17.4
Percent preterm births (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation)	Muskegon	13.5	14.0	11.3	12.6	13.3	11.2	11.3	11.3	9.5	11.5	9.4		122	13.0	97	10.2	-21.8**
	33-city avg ¹	10.0	10.4	10.2	10.5	10.6	9.8	10.1	10.3	10.5	10.4	10.6		263	10.2	203	10.5	6.6
Number of births by race and ethnicity of mother	White ³	618	569	578	483	492	455	501	488	523	662	689	Numbers and percentages above are three-year annual averages. <i>Percentage change is calculated using unrounded annual average rates so calculations based on published rounded rates may not reflect the same change.</i>					
	Black ³	321	313	260	291	243	257	264	236	227	287	249						
	Hispanic	44	39	34	39	45	38	54	51	52	43	72						
	Other ³	15	15	12	10	18	11	11	12	12	21	20						
	Total	998	936	884	823	798	761	830	787	814	1,013	1,030						



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 **Percentage change in rate is unlikely to have occurred by chance (statistically significant if $p < .05$).
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²Average annual number and rate for births to unmarried mothers in base year is 1993-1995, instead of 1990-1992.
³Non-Hispanic

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health.

The Right Start in Michigan—2002

CITY OF MUSKEGON

Conditions for babies and their families were worse on seven of the eight indicators in Muskegon when compared to Michigan's 33-city average in 1990 and 2000. Over the trend period, the city improved significantly on four indicators.

. . . GOOD NEWS

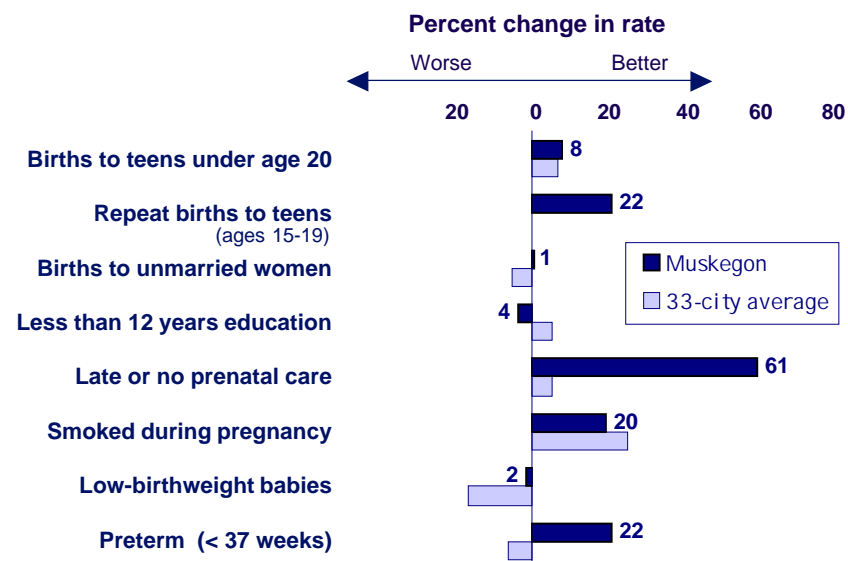
- ✗ **Prenatal care** — The percentage of Muskegon's births to women receiving late or no prenatal care dropped by more than half over the ten-year period—one of the largest improvements of the 33 Michigan cities.
- ✗ **Preterm births** — Unlike the 33-city average and the majority of Michigan's large cities, Muskegon's preterm births decreased significantly (22%) over the trend period—from 13 to 10 percent. Only one city improved more.
- ✗ **Repeat teen births** — The rate of repeat births to teens, ages 15-19, in Muskegon dropped by nearly 22 percent during the trend period—from 29 to 23 percent of all teen births.

. . . CHALLENGES

- ✗ **Teen births** — Muskegon had one of the highest percentages of teen births (20%) among the 33 large Michigan cities.
- ✗ **Education** — The city's relatively large share of births to women without a high school education (29% compared to the 33-city average of 16%) persisted throughout the decade.

Trends in Conditions for Mothers and Their Babies

(Percent change between 1990-92 vs 1998-2000)



Note: Rounding to whole number may sometimes be different from rounding to one decimal place.
Source: Vital Records and Data Development Section, Michigan Department of Community Health

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The Right Start in Michigan—2002

CITY OF PONTIAC

Trends in Key Indicators, 1990-2000

Indicators		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1990-1992		1998-2000		%
		#	%	#	%	% Change											
Percent of births to teens (ages 15-19)	Pontiac	22.6	23.8	26.0	24.0	23.9	24.0	22.8	20.6	19.0	19.6	20.3	435	24.0	260	19.6	-18.3**
	33-city avg ¹	11.2	11.1	10.9	10.5	11.0	11.4	10.7	10.5	10.7	9.9	9.9	326	11.1	218	10.1	-7.1
Percent of teen births to teens who were already mothers	Pontiac	30.7	34.8	35.5	31.7	29.3	32.5	28.1	27.1	28.1	29.8	36.4	141	33.6	80	31.5	-6.2**
	33-city avg ¹	22.9	25.7	26.2	25.6	23.0	20.0	21.6	22.6	22.9	21.7	21.5	97	21.2	53	19.2	-0.1
Percent of births to unmarried women ²	Pontiac	*	*	*	67.6	67.0	67.7	64.1	62.7	63.3	63.5	63.0	1,008	67.4	837	63.2	-6.2
	33-city avg ¹	*	*	*	29.9	31.0	31.4	31.1	30.5	31.5	31.3	32.3	834	30.8	739	31.7	5.4
Percent of births to mothers with less than 12 years of education	Pontiac	33.6	33.1	38.0	34.5	35.2	34.4	35.4	34.6	35.5	33.7	35.8	630	34.8	463	35.0	0.7
	33-city avg ¹	16.1	16.8	17.1	16.9	16.3	16.3	16.1	16.0	16.2	15.5	16.2	508	16.7	375	16.0	-5.3
Percent of births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care	Pontiac	7.5	7.1	8.5	8.3	10.1	10.2	4.3	4.2	4.7	5.2	5.5	139	7.7	68	5.2	-32.9**
	33-city avg ¹	3.5	3.6	3.2	2.9	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.4	101	3.3	74	2.9	-5.2
Percent of births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	Pontiac	26.8	30.1	32.5	30.5	28.6	26.6	25.3	24.9	20.8	19.5	18.5	537	29.6	259	19.6	-33.9**
	33-city avg ¹	20.0	20.2	19.3	18.7	17.9	16.9	15.9	16.5	15.7	14.8	14.9	413	19.8	247	15.1	-25.9**
Percent low-birthweight (less than 5.5 lbs)	Pontiac	9.8	10.9	10.3	12.4	13.1	9.3	10.2	10.6	11.2	12.3	11.0	187	10.3	152	11.5	11.5
	33-city avg ¹	6.8	7.0	6.8	7.1	7.7	7.1	7.4	7.6	7.7	8.1	7.7	193	6.9	160	7.8	17.4
Percent preterm births (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation)	Pontiac	12.1	14.6	13.3	15.3	15.8	13.1	13.7	14.0	14.1	14.4	12.4	241	13.3	180	13.6	2.3
	33-city avg ¹	10.0	10.4	10.2	10.5	10.6	9.8	10.1	10.3	10.5	10.4	10.6	263	10.2	203	10.5	6.6
Number of births by race and ethnicity of mother	White ³	955	846	728	685	621	577	550	528	483	456	445	Numbers and percentages above are three-year annual averages. <i>Percentage change is calculated using unrounded annual average rates so calculations based on published rounded rates may not reflect the same change.</i>				
	Black ³	814	799	770	730	685	676	677	613	639	641	611					
	Hispanic	150	148	135	134	128	140	131	148	153	201	226					
	Other ³	39	27	23	27	46	39	47	34	32	30	52					
	Total	1,958	1,820	1,656	1,576	1,480	1,432	1,405	1,323	1,307	1,328	1,334					



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³Non-Hispanic

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health.

The Right Start in Michigan—2002

CITY OF PONTIAC

Conditions of mothers and babies in the city of Pontiac were worse than the 33-city averages on all eight key indicators, but over the 1990s the city showed significant improvement on four of the eight.

. . . GOOD NEWS

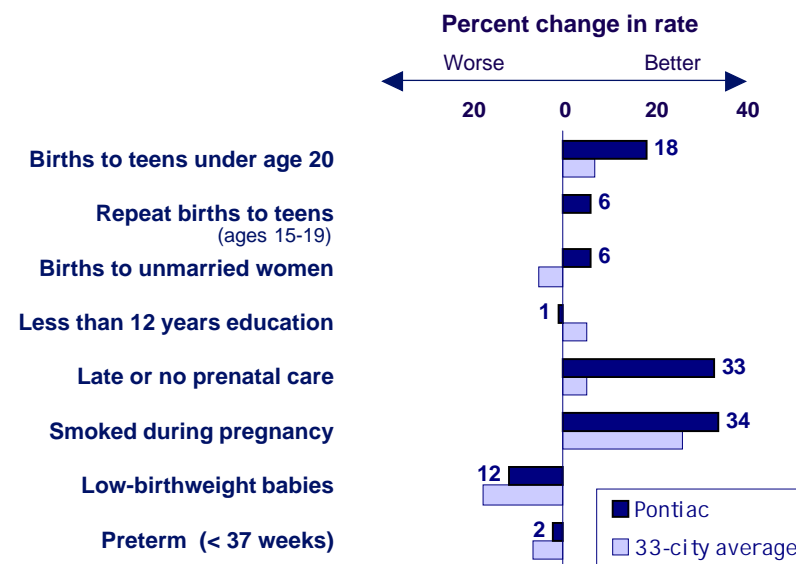
- ✗ **Smoking during pregnancy** — Maternal smoking during pregnancy dropped significantly in Pontiac over the 1990s—outstripping the 33-city average improvement (34% compared to 26%). Pontiac's share still remained higher than the 33-city average (20% vs 15%).
- ✗ **Prenatal care** — Pontiac also improved its proportion of mothers receiving late or no prenatal care, which dropped from 8 percent in the early 1990s to 5 percent in the late 1990s. The city still had one of the highest rates among the 33 cities.
- ✗ **Teen births** — Despite having nearly double the share of teen births as the 33-city average in the late 1990s (20% vs 10%), the city of Pontiac made significant improvement (18% lower) over the 1990s.

. . . CHALLENGES

- ✗ **Education** — In the late 1990s Pontiac had the largest share of births mothers with less than 12 years of education among the 33 cities—more than double the 33-city average—35 percent vs 16 percent.
- ✗ **Low-birthweight** — The share of low-birthweight babies in Pontiac (12%) was the second largest among the 33 cities.
- ✗ **Repeat teen births** — Despite a significant decline (6%) in repeat births to teens, the city had the largest share of such births (32%) among the 33 cities.

Trends in Conditions for Mothers and Their Babies

(Percent change between 1990-92 vs 1998-2000)



Note: Rounding to whole number may sometimes be different from rounding to one decimal place.
Source: Vital Records and Data Development Section, Michigan Department of Community Health

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The Right Start in Michigan—2002

CITY OF PORTAGE

Trends in Key Indicators, 1990-2000

Indicators		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1990-1992		1998-2000		%
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	Change	
Percent of births to teens (ages 15-19)	Portage	9.0	8.3	5.6	4.6	7.5	7.6	9.3	8.7	7.8	6.0	6.5	44	7.7	38	6.8	-12.3
	33-city avg ¹	11.2	11.1	10.9	10.5	11.0	11.4	10.7	10.5	10.7	9.9	9.9	326	11.1	218	10.1	-7.1
Percent of teen births to teens who were already mothers	Portage	12.7	17.4	16.7	13.6	12.8	15.8	24.0	16.3	23.8	12.5	20.5	7	15.3	7	19.5	27.5
	33-city avg ¹	22.9	25.7	26.2	25.6	23.0	20.0	21.6	22.6	22.9	21.7	21.5	97	21.2	53	19.2	-0.1
Percent of births to unmarried women ²	Portage	*	*	*	16.6	20.4	21.7	20.7	20.1	23.5	22.5	22.7	99	19.6	127	22.9	16.7**
	33-city avg ¹	*	*	*	29.9	31.0	31.4	31.1	30.5	31.5	31.3	32.3	834	30.8	739	31.7	5.4
Percent of births to mothers with less than 12 years of education	Portage	10.0	7.8	7.7	7.8	9.2	8.8	8.2	7.1	8.5	6.4	7.2	49	8.5	41	7.4	-13.7
	33-city avg ¹	16.1	16.8	17.1	16.9	16.3	16.3	16.1	16.0	16.2	15.5	16.2	508	16.7	375	16.0	-5.3
Percent of births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care	Portage	1.8	1.9	2.1	1.3	*	1.2	1.5	1.6	2.2	1.3	*	11	1.9	8	1.4	-25.5
	33-city avg ¹	3.5	3.6	3.2	2.9	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.4	101	3.3	74	2.9	-5.2
Percent of births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	Portage	17.8	17.5	13.8	15.8	12.7	13.9	13.3	13.8	12.8	12.9	12.8	94	16.4	71	12.8	-22.0**
	33-city avg ¹	20.0	20.2	19.3	18.7	17.9	16.9	15.9	16.5	15.7	14.8	14.9	413	19.8	247	15.1	-25.9**
Percent low-birthweight (less than 5.5 lbs)	Portage	5.8	4.2	5.2	6.5	5.6	5.0	6.7	5.7	5.7	7.9	5.5	29	5.1	35	6.4	24.8
	33-city avg ¹	6.8	7.0	6.8	7.1	7.7	7.1	7.4	7.6	7.7	8.1	7.7	193	6.9	160	7.8	17.4
Percent preterm births (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation)	Portage	7.6	7.4	8.4	10.1	9.2	7.4	10.7	7.1	10.4	9.4	10.1	44	7.8	55	9.9	27.8**
	33-city avg ¹	10.0	10.4	10.2	10.5	10.6	9.8	10.1	10.3	10.5	10.4	10.6	263	10.2	203	10.5	6.6
Number of births by race and ethnicity of mother	White ³	560	516	491	436	489	453	489	447	481	481	533	Numbers and percentages above are three-year annual averages. <i>Percentage change is calculated using unrounded annual average rates so calculations based on published rounded rates may not reflect the same change.</i>				
	Black ³	21	22	24	20	20	17	15	26	26	27	33					
	Hispanic	15	12	12	7	7	8	11	14	18	15	11					
	Other ³	12	16	8	13	19	20	20	20	15	10	19					
	Total	608	566	535	476	535	498	535	507	540	533	596					



*Rate not reliable. (Rates are not calculated when events number fewer than six.)

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²Average annual number and rate for births to unmarried mothers in base year is 1993-1995, instead of 1990-1992.

³Non-Hispanic

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health.

The Right Start in Michigan—2002

CITY OF PORTAGE

At the end of the 1990s, the well-being of mothers and babies in Portage was better than the 33-city average on all eight indicators. Nonetheless, Portage experienced significant worsening on two measures over the decade and improvement on only one.

. . . GOOD NEWS

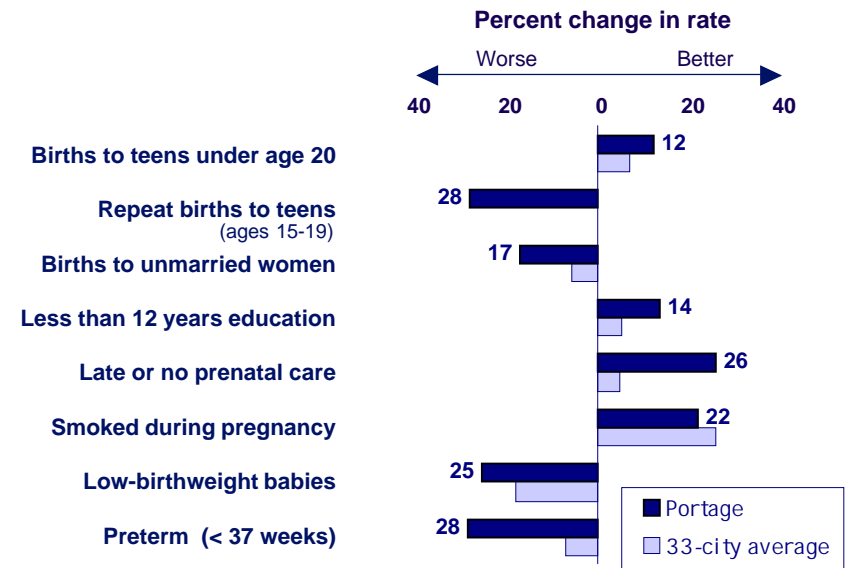
- ✗ **Smoking during pregnancy** — Portage saw significant improvement (22%) in its share of mothers smoking during pregnancy, although slightly less than the 33-city average (26%). At the end of the decade 13 percent of women smoked during pregnancy in Portage compared to 16 percent at the beginning.
- ✗ **Education** — The share of mothers without a high school education was roughly half the 33-city average—7 percent compared to the 16 percent average.

. . . CHALLENGES

- ✗ **Nonmarital births** — The city’s share of nonmarital births worsened significantly over the 1990s, rising by 17 percent, from 20 to 23 percent of births.
- ✗ **Preterm births** — The share of babies born preterm increased significantly (28%) over the decade in Portage. The share of preterm births rose from 8 to 10 percent of all births in the city.

Trends in Conditions for Mothers and Their Babies

(Percent change between 1990-92 vs 1998-2000)



Note: Rounding to whole number may sometimes be different from rounding to one decimal place.
Source: Vital Records and Data Development Section, Michigan Department of Community Health

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The Right Start in Michigan—2002

CITY OF ROCHESTER HILLS

Trends in Key Indicators, 1990-2000

Indicators		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1990-1992		1998-2000		%	
														#	%	#	%	Change
Percent of births to teens (ages 15-19)	Rochester Hills	3.8	1.4	2.2	2.7	2.6	2.7	3.1	2.3	2.3	2.2	1.8		21	2.5	16	2.1	-16.3
	33-city avg ¹	11.2	11.1	10.9	10.5	11.0	11.4	10.7	10.5	10.7	9.9	9.9		326	11.1	218	10.1	-7.1
Percent of teen births to teens who were already mothers	Rochester Hills	12.1	36.4	*	*	4.3	18.2	7.7	11.1	16.7	18.8	*		3	12.9	2	12.2	-5.1
	33-city avg ¹	22.9	25.7	26.2	25.6	23.0	20.0	21.6	22.6	22.9	21.7	21.5		97	21.2	53	19.2	-0.1
Percent of births to unmarried women ²	Rochester Hills	*	*	*	5.8	6.8	6.6	9.7	8.6	7.8	7.0	7.9		53	6.4	59	7.6	18.7
	33-city avg ¹	*	*	*	29.9	31.0	31.4	31.1	30.5	31.5	31.3	32.3		834	30.8	739	31.7	5.4
Percent of births to mothers with less than 12 years of education	Rochester Hills	3.4	2.9	2.9	4.6	3.0	3.5	3.9	2.3	2.4	1.9	2.8		25	3.1	19	2.4	-22.0
	33-city avg ¹	16.1	16.8	17.1	16.9	16.3	16.3	16.1	16.0	16.2	15.5	16.2		508	16.7	375	16.0	-5.3
Percent of births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care	Rochester Hills	1.6	*	1.4	*	1.1	1.1	*	*	*	0.8	0.9		10	1.2	5	0.6	-47.1**
	33-city avg ¹	3.5	3.6	3.2	2.9	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.4		101	3.3	74	2.9	-5.2
Percent of births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	Rochester Hills	8.7	8.3	7.4	7.9	7.2	7.6	9.2	6.4	6.4	5.4	5.4		67	8.1	45	5.7	-29.8**
	33-city avg ¹	20.0	20.2	19.3	18.7	17.9	16.9	15.9	16.5	15.7	14.8	14.9		413	19.8	247	15.1	-25.9**
Percent low-birthweight (less than 5.5 lbs)	Rochester Hills	4.2	5.9	5.0	2.7	4.1	5.1	5.5	5.6	5.1	6.6	5.7		41	5.0	45	5.8	16.1
	33-city avg ¹	6.8	7.0	6.8	7.1	7.7	7.1	7.4	7.6	7.7	8.1	7.7		193	6.9	160	7.8	17.4
Percent preterm births (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation)	Rochester Hills	7.1	10.1	9.9	8.1	8.2	8.1	8.6	8.7	8.6	9.9	7.8		74	9.0	68	8.7	-3.1
	33-city avg ¹	10.0	10.4	10.2	10.5	10.6	9.8	10.1	10.3	10.5	10.4	10.6		263	10.2	203	10.5	6.6
Number of births by race and ethnicity of mother	White ³	794	728	778	729	790	732	752	656	692	636	672	Numbers and percentages above are three-year annual averages. <i>Percentage change is calculated using unrounded annual average rates so calculations based on published rounded rates may not reflect the same change.</i>					
	Black ³	8	12	9	10	16	11	16	23	9	17	21						
	Hispanic	14	7	15	15	14	13	16	17	15	18	36						
	Other ³	42	38	34	53	51	63	53	70	67	67	91						
	Total	858	785	836	807	871	819	837	766	783	738	820						



*Rate not reliable. (Rates are not calculated when events number fewer than six.)

**Percentage change in rate is unlikely to have occurred by chance (statistically significant if $p < .05$).

¹The 33-city average represents the unweighted average for Michigan's 33 largest cities, those with over 35,000 population.

²Average annual number and rate for births to unmarried mothers in base year is 1993-1995, instead of 1990-1992.

³Non-Hispanic

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health.

The Right Start in Michigan—2002

CITY OF ROCHESTER HILLS

Conditions for babies and their mothers were better in Rochester Hills than the 33-city averages on all eight indicators of maternal and infant well-being in the late 1990s. The city recorded significant improvements on two measures: late or no prenatal care and smoking during pregnancy.

. . . GOOD NEWS

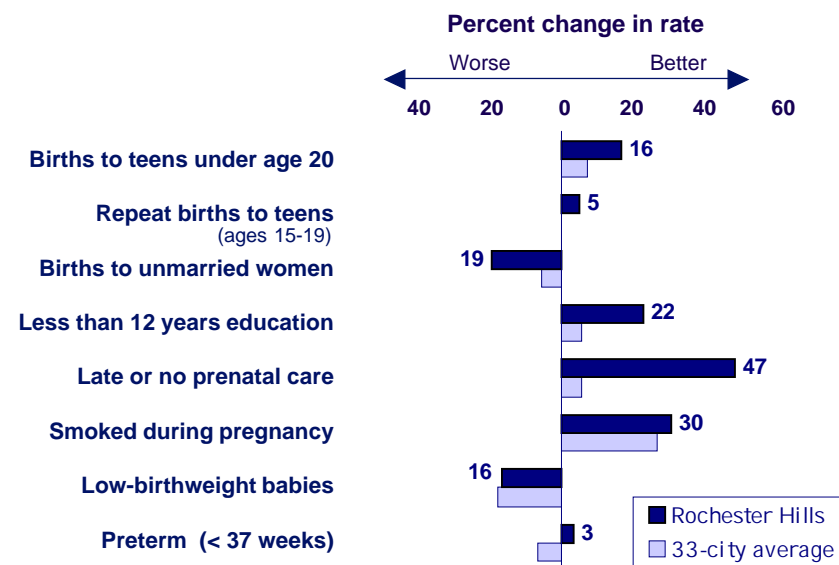
- ✗ **Prenatal care** — The share of births to mothers with late or no prenatal care (0.6%) in Rochester Hills was smaller than any other large Michigan city in the late 1990s. The city made significant improvement (47%) over the 1990s.
- ✗ **Teen births** — Among the 33 cities, Rochester Hills had the second smallest share of births that were to teens in the late 1990s. The 2000 share of just over 2 percent was a fifth of the 33-city average of 10 percent.

. . . CHALLENGES

- ✗ While Rochester Hills ranks first or in the top five of several indicators, its rates are often quite high compared to the best city rate. For example, its 6 percent of mothers smoking during pregnancy is three times Ann Arbor's share at 2 percent, and its 12 percent repeat teen births is two percentage points above the best city rate of 10 percent.

Trends in Conditions for Mothers and Their Babies

(Percent change between 1990-92 vs 1998-2000)



Note: Rounding to whole number may sometimes be different from rounding to one decimal place.
Source: Vital Records and Data Development Section, Michigan Department of Community Health

*Percentage change in rate is unlikely to have occurred by chance (statistically significant if $p < .05$).



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The Right Start in Michigan—2002

CITY OF ROSEVILLE

Trends in Key Indicators, 1990-2000

Indicators		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1990-1992		1998-2000		%
		#	%	#	%	Change											
Percent of births to teens (ages 15-19)	Roseville	6.6	6.9	8.1	5.9	7.2	8.4	7.3	7.7	9.0	7.6	6.6	55	7.2	50	7.7	7.3
	33-city avg ¹	11.2	11.1	10.9	10.5	11.0	11.4	10.7	10.5	10.7	9.9	9.9	326	11.1	218	10.1	-7.1
Percent of teen births to teens who were already mothers	Roseville	14.3	5.7	8.5	9.5	6.1	1.6	11.1	19.2	19.0	22.4	*	5	9.3	8	16.8	80.1
	33-city avg ¹	22.9	25.7	26.2	25.6	23.0	20.0	21.6	22.6	22.9	21.7	21.5	97	21.2	53	19.2	-0.1
Percent of births to unmarried women ²	Roseville	*	*	*	21.5	25.3	26.5	26.8	24.6	27.2	25.0	26.7	173	24.4	170	26.3	7.5
	33-city avg ¹	*	*	*	29.9	31.0	31.4	31.1	30.5	31.5	31.3	32.3	834	30.8	739	31.7	5.4
Percent of births to mothers with less than 12 years of education	Roseville	13.2	14.7	15.6	15.0	13.6	14.1	14.9	13.1	15.2	13.9	13.4	111	14.5	92	14.2	-2.2
	33-city avg ¹	16.1	16.8	17.1	16.9	16.3	16.3	16.1	16.0	16.2	15.5	16.2	508	16.7	375	16.0	-5.3
Percent of births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care	Roseville	1.9	2.2	2.7	1.6	1.5	1.2	2.4	1.2	1.7	1.8	1.4	17	2.3	11	1.6	-27.4
	33-city avg ¹	3.5	3.6	3.2	2.9	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.4	101	3.3	74	2.9	-5.2
Percent of births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	Roseville	28.3	29.5	30.1	26.2	26.2	27.6	23.1	27.7	25.5	22.6	24.3	224	29.3	156	24.1	-17.6**
	33-city avg ¹	20.0	20.2	19.3	18.7	17.9	16.9	15.9	16.5	15.7	14.8	14.9	413	19.8	247	15.1	-25.9**
Percent low-birthweight (less than 5.5 lbs)	Roseville	5.2	5.7	7.6	6.1	8.9	7.0	7.7	7.1	6.4	8.3	7.5	47	6.1	48	7.4	20.5
	33-city avg ¹	6.8	7.0	6.8	7.1	7.7	7.1	7.4	7.6	7.7	8.1	7.7	193	6.9	160	7.8	17.4
Percent preterm births (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation)	Roseville	8.3	8.7	11.5	9.1	11.4	9.9	10.7	10.6	11.2	12.0	11.4	73	9.5	75	11.5	21.2**
	33-city avg ¹	10.0	10.4	10.2	10.5	10.6	9.8	10.1	10.3	10.5	10.4	10.6	263	10.2	203	10.5	6.6
Number of births by race and ethnicity of mother	White ³	731	728	715	684	641	693	694	638	603	607	576	Numbers and percentages above are three-year annual averages. <i>Percentage change is calculated using unrounded annual average rates so calculations based on published rounded rates may not reflect the same change.</i>				
	Black ³	13	12	13	10	14	8	16	12	17	22	24					
	Hispanic	11	9	8	6	7	9	9	9	10	7	12					
	Other ³	16	21	18	7	22	18	20	13	14	24	29					
	Total	771	770	754	707	684	728	739	672	644	660	641					



*Rate not reliable. (Rates are not calculated when events number fewer than six.)

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²Average annual number and rate for births to unmarried mothers in base year is 1993-1995, instead of 1990-1992.

³Non-Hispanic

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health.

The Right Start in Michigan—2002

CITY OF ROSEVILLE

In general, Roseville fared better than the 33-city average on five of the eight maternal and infant well-being measures. The city significantly improved over the 1990s on only one indicator—smoking during pregnancy—and worsened on preterm births.

. . . GOOD NEWS

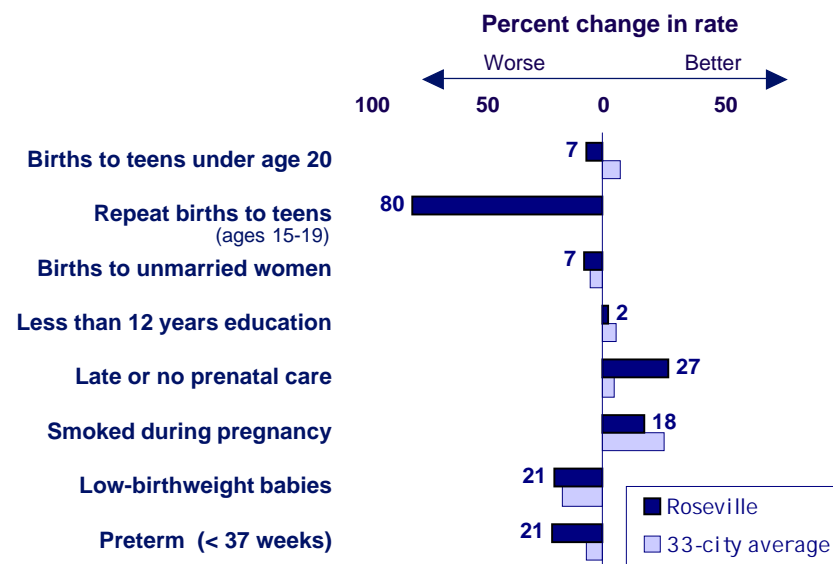
- ✗ **Teen births** — The proportion of births that were to teens in Roseville (8%) in the late 1990s was smaller than the 33-city average (10%).
- ✗ **Prenatal care** — The share of women receiving late or no prenatal care remained below the 33-city average throughout the 1990s.

. . . CHALLENGES

- ✗ **Preterm births** — Roseville experienced significant worsening (21%) in its share of babies born too soon. At the end of the decade, the city rate (11.5%) ranked 27th of the 33 cities.
- ✗ **Smoking during pregnancy** — Despite a significant decline (18%) in maternal smoking during pregnancy over the 1990s, Roseville's share (24%) ranked 29th among the 33 cities at the end of the trend period.

Trends in Conditions for Mothers and Their Babies

(Percent change between 1990-92 vs 1998-2000)



Note: Rounding to whole number may sometimes be different from rounding to one decimal place.
Source: Vital Records and Data Development Section, Michigan Department of Community Health

*Percentage change in rate is unlikely to have occurred by chance (statistically significant if $p < .05$).



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The Right Start in Michigan—2002

CITY OF ROYAL OAK

Trends in Key Indicators, 1990-2000

Indicators		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1990-1992		1998-2000		%	
														#	%	#	%	Change
Percent of births to teens (ages 15-19)	Royal Oak	4.3	4.1	3.1	2.8	3.1	3.2	2.9	2.3	4.1	3.9	3.0		37	3.8	29	3.7	-3.5
	33-city avg ¹	11.2	11.1	10.9	10.5	11.0	11.4	10.7	10.5	10.7	9.9	9.9		326	11.1	218	10.1	-7.1
Percent of teen births to teens who were already mothers	Royal Oak	14.3	5.0	14.3	15.4	11.5	17.9	17.4	15.8	21.2	19.4	*		4	10.9	6	19.5	79.1
	33-city avg ¹	22.9	25.7	26.2	25.6	23.0	20.0	21.6	22.6	22.9	21.7	21.5		97	21.2	53	19.2	-0.1
Percent of births to unmarried women ²	Royal Oak	*	*	*	11.6	11.3	11.3	10.6	7.9	11.6	12.5	12.6		101	11.4	96	12.2	7.3
	33-city avg ¹	*	*	*	29.9	31.0	31.4	31.1	30.5	31.5	31.3	32.3		834	30.8	739	31.7	5.4
Percent of births to mothers with less than 12 years of education	Royal Oak	6.7	6.3	6.0	6.6	4.4	5.0	3.5	3.0	3.8	3.4	2.6		61	6.3	26	3.3	-48.2**
	33-city avg ¹	16.1	16.8	17.1	16.9	16.3	16.3	16.1	16.0	16.2	15.5	16.2		508	16.7	375	16.0	-5.3
Percent of births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care	Royal Oak	1.7	1.3	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.8	*	*	*	1.0	1.0		13	1.3	7	0.9	-35.2
	33-city avg ¹	3.5	3.6	3.2	2.9	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.4		101	3.3	74	2.9	-5.2
Percent of births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	Royal Oak	15.5	15.6	13.3	12.0	11.5	12.5	10.4	7.6	8.6	7.1	7.1		143	14.9	60	7.6	-48.6**
	33-city avg ¹	20.0	20.2	19.3	18.7	17.9	16.9	15.9	16.5	15.7	14.8	14.9		413	19.8	247	15.1	-25.9**
Percent low-birthweight (less than 5.5 lbs)	Royal Oak	5.1	5.5	4.3	5.1	6.8	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.6	7.0		48	5.0	52	6.6	33.4**
	33-city avg ¹	6.8	7.0	6.8	7.1	7.7	7.1	7.4	7.6	7.7	8.1	7.7		193	6.9	160	7.8	17.4
Percent preterm births (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation)	Royal Oak	7.8	10.0	7.5	8.9	10.2	8.8	8.8	11.2	11.3	9.8	11.4		81	8.4	85	10.8	28.1**
	33-city avg ¹	10.0	10.4	10.2	10.5	10.6	9.8	10.1	10.3	10.5	10.4	10.6		263	10.2	203	10.5	6.6
Number of births by race and ethnicity of mother	White ³	958	922	879	885	799	841	753	779	747	716	700	Numbers and percentages above are three-year annual averages. <i>Percentage change is calculated using unrounded annual average rates so calculations based on published rounded rates may not reflect the same change.</i>					
	Black ³	9	12	6	16	13	12	13	12	15	25	16						
	Hispanic	15	15	14	8	19	13	14	13	18	10	11						
	Other ³	20	23	15	16	18	9	20	28	19	34	35						
	Total	1,002	972	914	925	849	875	800	832	799	785	762						



*Rate not reliable. (Rates are not calculated when events number fewer than six.)

**Percentage change in rate is unlikely to have occurred by chance (statistically significant if $p < .05$).

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²Average annual number and rate for births to unmarried mothers in base year is 1993-1995, instead of 1990-1992.

³Non-Hispanic

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health.

The Right Start in Michigan—2002

CITY OF ROYAL OAK

The city of Royal Oak fared better than the 33-city average on six of the eight measures of maternal and infant well-being in 2000. While Royal Oak significantly improved on two indicators over the 1990s, it lost ground on two others.

. . . GOOD NEWS

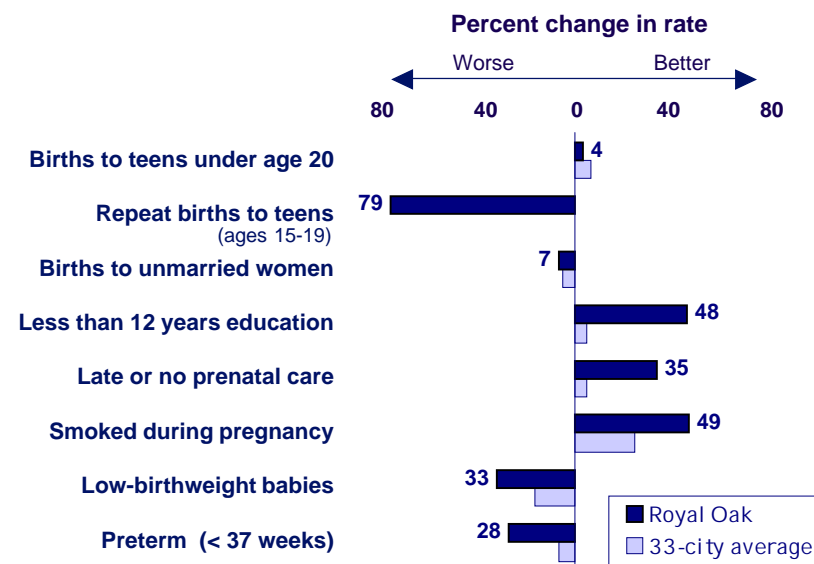
- ✗ **Education** — Not only was Royal Oak's share of births to mothers with less than 12 years of education one of the lowest of Michigan's 33 large cities in 2000 (3% vs 15% on average), but the city improved more over the 1990s than any other city—such births dropped by nearly half.
- ✗ **Smoking during pregnancy** — Royal Oak experienced one of the largest improvements (49%) over the trend period in its share of mothers smoking during pregnancy. In 2000, Royal Oak's percentage was about half that of the 33-city average—8 percent compared to 15 percent.

. . . CHALLENGES

- ✗ **Low-birthweight** — The share of Royal Oak's births that were low-birthweight worsened significantly over the 1990s—up by 33 percent. At the end of the decade one of fifteen in the city's newborns weighed less than five and a half pounds.
- ✗ **Preterm births** — Preterm births in Royal Oak jumped by 28 percent over the decade. At the end of the 1990s, one in nine Royal Oak babies was born too soon.

Trends in Conditions for Mothers and Their Babies

(Percent change between 1990-92 vs 1998-2000)



Note: Rounding to whole number may sometimes be different from rounding to one decimal place.
Source: Vital Records and Data Development Section, Michigan Department of Community Health

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The Right Start in Michigan—2002

CITY OF SAGINAW

Trends in Key Indicators, 1990-2000

Indicators		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1990-1992		1998-2000		%	
														#	%	#	%	Change
Percent of births to teens (ages 15-19)	Saginaw	24.2	24.7	25.2	22.4	21.0	23.7	25.3	21.9	21.0	16.8	17.7		458	24.7	270	18.3	-25.8**
	33-city avg ¹	11.2	11.1	10.9	10.5	11.0	11.4	10.7	10.5	10.7	9.9	9.9		326	11.1	218	10.1	-7.1
Percent of teen births to teens who were already mothers	Saginaw	36.4	34.7	33.7	33.6	28.1	24.7	29.5	31.8	26.4	27.9	24.8		157	34.9	70	26.4	-24.5**
	33-city avg ¹	22.9	25.7	26.2	25.6	23.0	20.0	21.6	22.6	22.9	21.7	21.5		97	21.2	53	19.2	-0.1
Percent of births to unmarried women ²	Saginaw	*	*	*	61.6	63.7	66.8	66.6	61.5	62.1	58.3	59.8		1,005	63.9	881	59.9	-6.2**
	33-city avg ¹	*	*	*	29.9	31.0	31.4	31.1	30.5	31.5	31.3	32.3		834	30.8	739	31.7	5.4
Percent of births to mothers with less than 12 years of education	Saginaw	31.3	32.8	37.6	32.9	33.3	35.0	35.3	35.1	31.8	25.5	26.8		628	33.9	409	27.8	-18.0**
	33-city avg ¹	16.1	16.8	17.1	16.9	16.3	16.3	16.1	16.0	16.2	15.5	16.2		508	16.7	375	16.0	-5.3
Percent of births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care	Saginaw	6.4	6.1	6.7	5.0	4.0	4.2	4.9	5.2	4.3	3.7	3.3		119	6.4	55	3.7	-42.0**
	33-city avg ¹	3.5	3.6	3.2	2.9	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.4		101	3.3	74	2.9	-5.2
Percent of births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	Saginaw	20.3	23.0	25.6	23.3	23.3	24.7	24.7	25.4	22.0	19.2	22.0		425	23.0	308	21.0	-8.7**
	33-city avg ¹	20.0	20.2	19.3	18.7	17.9	16.9	15.9	16.5	15.7	14.8	14.9		413	19.8	247	15.1	-25.9**
Percent low-birthweight (less than 5.5 lbs)	Saginaw	11.1	12.0	11.7	11.1	11.2	11.8	11.3	12.0	11.3	10.6	11.5		215	11.6	164	11.2	-3.8
	33-city avg ¹	6.8	7.0	6.8	7.1	7.7	7.1	7.4	7.6	7.7	8.1	7.7		193	6.9	160	7.8	17.4
Percent preterm births (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation)	Saginaw	15.2	16.5	16.3	16.9	15.5	15.2	14.2	16.9	14.4	14.8	13.8		296	16.0	211	14.3	-10.5**
	33-city avg ¹	10.0	10.4	10.2	10.5	10.6	9.8	10.1	10.3	10.5	10.4	10.6		263	10.2	203	10.5	6.6
Number of births by race and ethnicity of mother	White ³	685	640	680	635	642	569	506	517	486	780	668	Numbers and percentages above are three-year annual averages. <i>Percentage change is calculated using unrounded annual average rates so calculations based on published rounded rates may not reflect the same change.</i>					
	Black ³	942	967	883	783	735	684	568	618	605	623	620						
	Hispanic	201	251	254	236	208	163	167	199	187	203	187						
	Other ³	20	13	21	17	23	22	16	15	10	28	15						
	Total	1,848	1,871	1,838	1,671	1,608	1,438	1,257	1,349	1,288	1,634	1,490						



*Rate not reliable. (Rates are not calculated when events number fewer than six.)
 **Percentage change in rate is unlikely to have occurred by chance (statistically significant if $p < .05$).
¹The 33-city average represents the unweighted average for Michigan's 33 largest cities, those with over 35,000 population.
²Average annual number and rate for births to unmarried mothers in base year is 1993-1995, instead of 1990-1992.
³Non-Hispanic

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health.

The Right Start in Michigan—2002

CITY OF SAGINAW

Conditions for babies and their families were generally worse in Saginaw than the 33-city averages. Saginaw recorded indicator rates higher than the comparable 33-city averages despite significant improvements on seven indicators over the trend period.

. . . GOOD NEWS

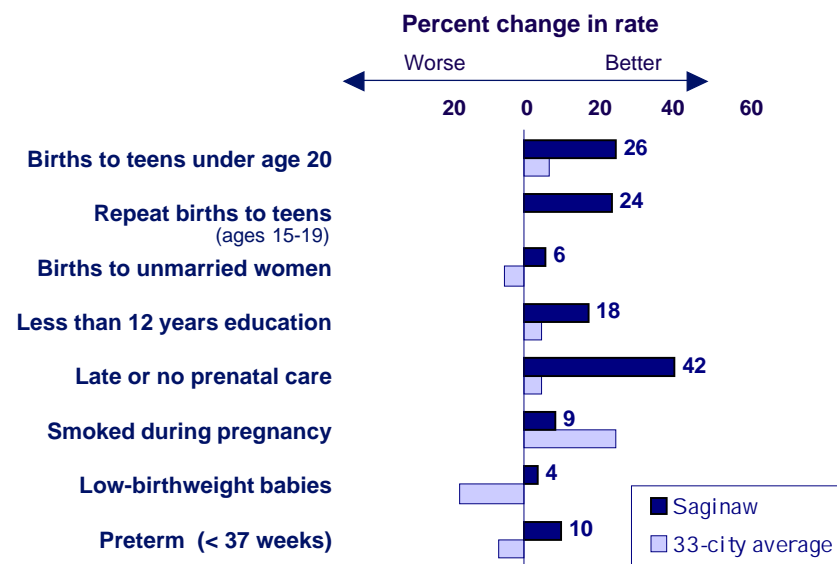
- ✗ **Prenatal care** — Saginaw’s most substantial improvement (42%) occurred in the share of live births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care, dropping from 6 to 4 percent over the 1990s.
- ✗ **Teen births** — The share of teen births also declined substantially (26%) over the ten-year period—dropping from roughly 25 percent of infants to 18 percent. The city had the second largest improvement among the 33 cities.
- ✗ **Repeat teen births** — The percentage of repeat teen births dropped by 25 percent—from 35 to 26 percent of all teen births although this percentage was still higher than the 33-city average.

. . . CHALLENGES

- ✗ **Preterm births** — Of the 33 Michigan cities, Saginaw had the second highest percentage of preterm births (14%) at the end of the 1990s despite significant improvement over the 1990s.
- ✗ **Education** — Despite improvement over the decade, Saginaw’s rate of births to women with less than 12 years of education remained almost double the 33-city average (28% vs 16%).

Trends in Conditions for Mothers and Their Babies

(Percent change between 1990-92 vs 1998-2000)



Note: Rounding to whole number may sometimes be different from rounding to one decimal place.
Source: Vital Records and Data Development Section, Michigan Department of Community Health

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The Right Start in Michigan—2002

CITY OF SOUTHFIELD

Trends in Key Indicators, 1990-2000

Indicators		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1990-1992		1998-2000		%	
														#	%	#	%	Change
Percent of births to teens (ages 15-19)	Southfield	6.7	7.8	6.1	5.0	6.6	7.3	5.7	5.2	5.5	6.4	5.5		67	6.8	55	5.8	-14.9
	33-city avg ¹	11.2	11.1	10.9	10.5	11.0	11.4	10.7	10.5	10.7	10.7	9.9	9.9	326	11.1	218	10.1	-7.1
Percent of teen births to teens who were already mothers	Southfield	9.2	17.3	13.3	23.4	15.6	12.9	20.0	10.2	16.0	20.3	13.0		9	13.5	9	16.6	22.7
	33-city avg ¹	22.9	25.7	26.2	25.6	23.0	20.0	21.6	22.6	22.9	21.7	21.5		97	21.2	53	19.2	-0.1
Percent of births to unmarried women ²	Southfield	*	*	*	24.2	27.7	24.8	26.9	27.2	26.0	32.1	32.9		245	25.6	288	30.4	18.8**
	33-city avg ¹	*	*	*	29.9	31.0	31.4	31.1	30.5	31.5	31.3	32.3		834	30.8	739	31.7	5.4
Percent of births to mothers with less than 12 years of education	Southfield	10.2	10.7	9.8	9.6	10.6	8.8	7.9	6.9	6.2	6.6	5.7		101	10.3	58	6.2	-39.9**
	33-city avg ¹	16.1	16.8	17.1	16.9	16.3	16.3	16.1	16.0	16.2	15.5	16.2		508	16.7	375	16.0	-5.3
Percent of births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care	Southfield	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.6	2.3	2.4	2.6	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.4		19	2.0	15	1.6	-19.5
	33-city avg ¹	3.5	3.6	3.2	2.9	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.4		101	3.3	74	2.9	-5.2
Percent of births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	Southfield	10.3	9.5	10.9	10.1	9.0	9.7	8.2	6.2	5.4	4.0	6.2		101	10.3	50	5.2	-48.8**
	33-city avg ¹	20.0	20.2	19.3	18.7	17.9	16.9	15.9	16.5	15.7	14.8	14.9		413	19.8	247	15.1	-25.9**
Percent low-birthweight (less than 5.5 lbs)	Southfield	6.3	7.5	8.0	7.4	9.1	10.2	9.4	9.3	11.1	10.2	9.0		71	7.3	95	10.1	38.6**
	33-city avg ¹	6.8	7.0	6.8	7.1	7.7	7.1	7.4	7.6	7.7	8.1	7.7		193	6.9	160	7.8	17.4
Percent preterm births (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation)	Southfield	10.3	10.8	11.5	12.5	12.9	11.2	13.1	12.3	11.8	12.2	11.8		107	10.9	113	11.9	9.5
	33-city avg ¹	10.0	10.4	10.2	10.5	10.6	9.8	10.1	10.3	10.5	10.4	10.6		263	10.2	203	10.5	6.6
Number of births by race and ethnicity of mother	White ³	631	604	598	503	481	466	428	382	318	301	311	Numbers and percentages above are three-year annual averages. <i>Percentage change is calculated using unrounded annual average rates so calculations based on published rounded rates may not reflect the same change.</i>					
	Black ³	291	323	347	385	432	440	470	482	502	533	584						
	Hispanic	18	15	10	11	7	15	14	14	14	15	17						
	Other ³	37	36	36	42	44	49	58	59	74	90	82						
	Total	977	978	991	941	964	970	970	937	908	939	994						



*Rate not reliable. (Rates are not calculated when events number fewer than six.)

**Percentage change in rate is unlikely to have occurred by chance (statistically significant if $p < .05$).

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²Average annual number and rate for births to unmarried mothers in base year is 1993-1995, instead of 1990-1992.

³Non-Hispanic

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health.

The Right Start in Michigan—2002

CITY OF SOUTHFIELD

Southfield had mixed results in 2000 on indicators of maternal and infant well-being, faring better than the 33-city average on five of the eight measures, and worse on two. Southfield experienced several significant changes over the 1990s—improving on two indicators and worsening on two.

. . . GOOD NEWS

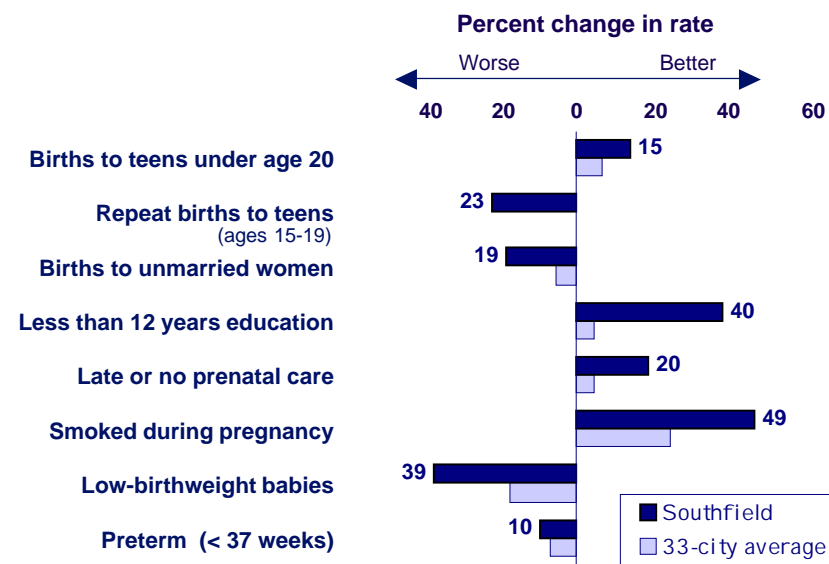
- ✗ **Smoking during pregnancy** — Southfield had one of the lowest percentages of births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy (5%); only three other cities had smaller shares than Southfield in the late 1990s. Southfield also made substantial improvement over the 1990s, improving by 50 percent—more than double the improvement in the 33 city-average.
- ✗ **Education** — In Southfield, the share of births to women with less than a high school education dropped by 40 percent. In 2000, 6 percent of mothers of newborns had less than 12 yerars education compared to 16 percent in the 33-city average.

. . . CHALLENGES

- ✗ **Low-birthweight** — Southfield sustained higher proportions of low-birthweight births (10%) in the late 1990s than the 33-city average (8%). These risky births also increased significantly (39%) in Southfield over the decade.
- ✗ **Nonmarital births** — In Southfield nonmarital births climbed significantly (19%) over the 1990s—representing 30 percent of all births in 2000.

Trends in Conditions for Mothers and Their Babies

(Percent change between 1990-92 vs 1998-2000)



Note: Rounding to whole number may sometimes be different from rounding to one decimal place.
Source: Vital Records and Data Development Section, Michigan Department of Community Health

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The Right Start in Michigan—2002

CITY OF ST. CLAIR SHORES

Trends in Key Indicators, 1990-2000

Indicators		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1990-1992		1998-2000		% Change	
														#	%	#		%
Percent of births to teens (ages 15-19)	St. Clair Shores	4.9	4.4	4.7	3.5	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	2.9	4.7	3.9		38	4.7	26	3.9	-17.0
	33-city avg ¹	11.2	11.1	10.9	10.5	11.0	11.4	10.7	10.5	10.7	9.9	9.9		326	11.1	218	10.1	-7.1
Percent of teen births to teens who were already mothers	St. Clair Shores	11.4	5.6	2.9	4.0	15.4	3.7	11.5	8.3	10.5	15.6	*		3	7.0	3	13.2	89.1
	33-city avg ¹	22.9	25.7	26.2	25.6	23.0	20.0	21.6	22.6	22.9	21.7	21.5		97	21.2	53	19.2	-0.1
Percent of births to unmarried women ²	St. Clair Shores	*	*	*	10.7	13.5	13.7	13.6	15.6	12.7	14.1	17.3		92	12.6	97	14.7	16.5
	33-city avg ¹	*	*	*	29.9	31.0	31.4	31.1	30.5	31.5	31.3	32.3		834	30.8	739	31.7	5.4
Percent of births to mothers with less than 12 years of education	St. Clair Shores	6.6	6.3	6.4	9.2	4.6	5.9	4.4	5.8	3.9	5.2	4.8		53	6.4	31	4.6	-27.8**
	33-city avg ¹	16.1	16.8	17.1	16.9	16.3	16.3	16.1	16.0	16.2	15.5	16.2		508	16.7	375	16.0	-5.3
Percent of births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care	St. Clair Shores	2.0	2.2	1.6	0.8	1.5	*	1.3	*	1.5	1.2	*		16	2.0	7	1.0	-48.3**
	33-city avg ¹	3.5	3.6	3.2	2.9	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.4		101	3.3	74	2.9	-5.2
Percent of births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	St. Clair Shores	20.4	17.9	18.4	20.1	18.8	16.1	16.4	15.9	16.7	15.3	15.7		156	19.0	105	15.9	-16.4**
	33-city avg ¹	20.0	20.2	19.3	18.7	17.9	16.9	15.9	16.5	15.7	14.8	14.9		413	19.8	247	15.1	-25.9**
Percent low-birthweight (less than 5.5 lbs)	St. Clair Shores	5.4	5.1	5.1	4.9	5.6	6.3	6.0	5.2	8.0	7.7	7.1		43	5.2	50	7.6	46.3**
	33-city avg ¹	6.8	7.0	6.8	7.1	7.7	7.1	7.4	7.6	7.7	8.1	7.7		193	6.9	160	7.8	17.4
Percent preterm births (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation)	St. Clair Shores	8.9	7.7	7.5	5.7	7.9	11.3	8.0	9.1	9.3	10.5	10.0		66	8.0	66	9.9	23.4**
	33-city avg ¹	10.0	10.4	10.2	10.5	10.6	9.8	10.1	10.3	10.5	10.4	10.6		263	10.2	203	10.5	6.6
Number of births by race and ethnicity of mother	White ³	872	786	734	722	701	716	673	672	615	644	621	Numbers and percentages above are three-year annual averages. <i>Percentage change is calculated using unrounded annual average rates so calculations based on published rounded rates may not reflect the same change.</i>					
	Black ³	3	4	4	1	2	3	2	4	5	3	4						
	Hispanic	13	12	5	9	8	8	12	2	10	7	12						
	Other ³	12	8	7	6	8	8	10	15	16	21	26						
	Total	900	810	750	738	719	735	697	693	646	675	663						



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Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health.

The Right Start in Michigan—2002

CITY OF ST. CLAIR SHORES

St. Clair Shores fared better than the 33-city average on five of the eight measures of maternal and infant well-being. The city improved significantly over the 1990s on three indicators, but lost ground on two.

. . . GOOD NEWS

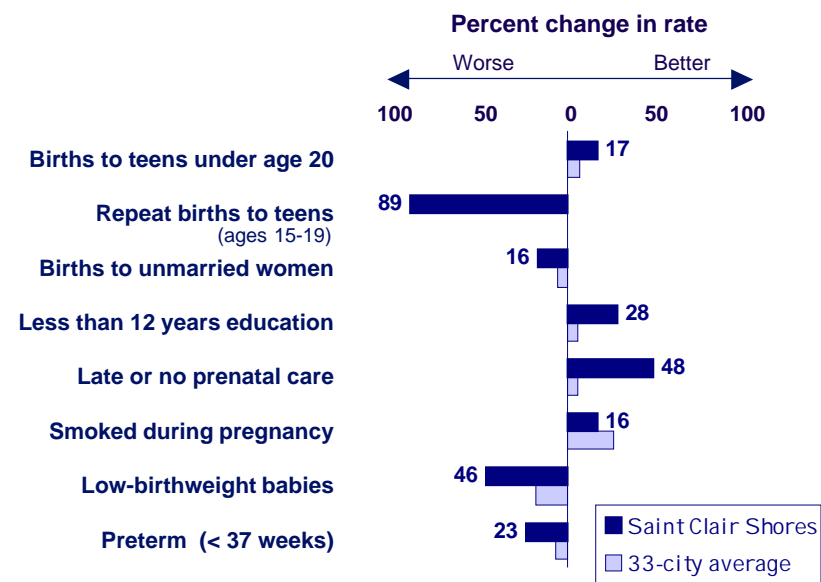
- ✗ **Prenatal care** — The share of mothers receiving late or no prenatal care in St. Clair Shores dropped by almost half over the 1990s, with the city rate in 2000 representing a third of the 33-city average (1% vs 3%).
- ✗ **Education** — The percent of births to mothers with less than 12 years of education improved significantly over the decade—dropping by 28 percent. In 2000 the city's rate was roughly one-third of the 33-city average (5% vs 16%).
- ✗ **Smoking during pregnancy** — The city dropped significantly (16%), but not so steeply as the 33-city average over the 1990s.

. . . CHALLENGES

- ✗ **Low-birthweight** — The share of low-birthweight babies in St. Clair Shores worsened significantly (46%) over the decade—rising from 5 percent to 8 percent of all newborns.
- ✗ **Preterm births** — Preterm births also worsened significantly over the decade (23%). In 2000, roughly one of ten babies in St. Clair Shores was born too soon.

Trends in Conditions for Mothers and Their Babies

(Percent change between 1990-92 vs 1998-2000)



Note: Rounding to whole number may sometimes be different from rounding to one decimal place.
Source: Vital Records and Data Development Section, Michigan Department of Community Health

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The Right Start in Michigan—2002

CITY OF STERLING HEIGHTS

Trends in Key Indicators, 1990-2000

Indicators		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1990-1992		1998-2000		% Change
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%				
Percent of births to teens (ages 15-19)	Sterling Heights	3.9	4.3	3.8	3.3	3.7	4.1	3.8	3.5	3.0	3.7	3.5	61	4.0	52	3.4	-14.9
	33-city avg ¹	11.2	11.1	10.9	10.5	11.0	11.4	10.7	10.5	10.7	9.9	9.9	326	11.1	218	10.1	-7.1
Percent of teen births to teens who were already mothers	Sterling Heights	15.5	6.1	6.9	10.6	14.8	5.1	5.3	3.8	15.2	5.3	*	6	9.3	5	9.6	2.3
	33-city avg ¹	22.9	25.7	26.2	25.6	23.0	20.0	21.6	22.6	22.9	21.7	21.5	97	21.2	53	19.2	-0.1
Percent of births to unmarried women ²	Sterling Heights	*	*	*	10.1	9.9	10.8	10.6	10.8	10.2	12.7	12.9	149	10.3	183	11.9	16.1**
	33-city avg ¹	*	*	*	29.9	31.0	31.4	31.1	30.5	31.5	31.3	32.3	834	30.8	739	31.7	5.4
Percent of births to mothers with less than 12 years of education	Sterling Heights	6.6	5.8	7.3	10.3	6.8	7.4	7.7	7.5	6.1	8.3	7.8	99	6.6	114	7.4	12.9
	33-city avg ¹	16.1	16.8	17.1	16.9	16.3	16.3	16.1	16.0	16.2	15.5	16.2	508	16.7	375	16.0	-5.3
Percent of births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care	Sterling Heights	1.1	1.1	1.4	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.5	18	1.2	21	1.4	13.0
	33-city avg ¹	3.5	3.6	3.2	2.9	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.4	101	3.3	74	2.9	-5.2
Percent of births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	Sterling Heights	15.0	15.5	15.4	13.6	14.0	12.5	13.4	12.4	11.4	10.0	11.4	232	15.3	167	10.9	-28.8**
	33-city avg ¹	20.0	20.2	19.3	18.7	17.9	16.9	15.9	16.5	15.7	14.8	14.9	413	19.8	247	15.1	-25.9**
Percent low-birthweight (less than 5.5 lbs)	Sterling Heights	5.2	5.1	4.2	4.7	6.4	6.5	5.1	7.3	5.9	6.1	6.4	73	4.8	94	6.1	26.0**
	33-city avg ¹	6.8	7.0	6.8	7.1	7.7	7.1	7.4	7.6	7.7	8.1	7.7	193	6.9	160	7.8	17.4
Percent preterm births (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation)	Sterling Heights	7.4	7.4	6.5	7.9	9.7	8.9	8.6	9.5	8.8	9.7	10.3	108	7.1	147	9.6	35.0**
	33-city avg ¹	10.0	10.4	10.2	10.5	10.6	9.8	10.1	10.3	10.5	10.4	10.6	263	10.2	203	10.5	6.6
Number of births by race and ethnicity of mother	White ³	1,408	1,452	1,431	1,337	1,328	1,344	1,396	1,317	1,349	1,330	1,305	Numbers and percentages above are three-year annual averages. <i>Percentage change is calculated using unrounded annual average rates so calculations based on published rounded rates may not reflect the same change.</i>				
	Black ³	9	3	10	6	12	12	13	16	24	22	33					
	Hispanic	20	18	25	24	19	21	23	24	32	24	24					
	Other ³	59	58	49	62	91	79	108	156	127	173	160					
	Total	1,496	1,531	1,515	1,429	1,450	1,456	1,540	1,513	1,532	1,549	1,522					



*Rate not reliable. (Rates are not calculated when events number fewer than six.)

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³Non-Hispanic

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health.

The Right Start in Michigan—2002

CITY OF STERLING HEIGHTS

Sterling Heights fared better than the 33-city average on all eight of the indicators of maternal and infant well-being in the late 1990s. On only one indicator, however, did the city register significant improvement over the 1990s, and on three others the city worsened.

. . . GOOD NEWS

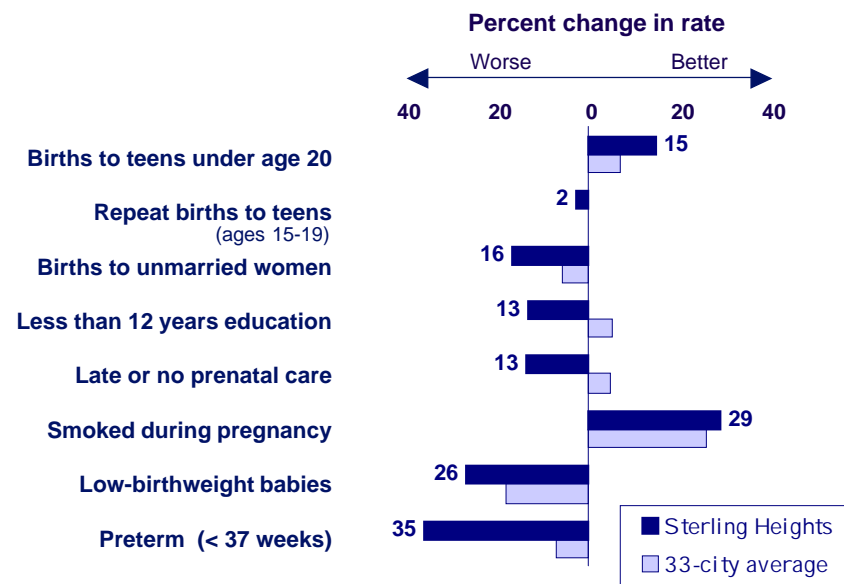
- ✗ **Smoking during pregnancy** — The greatest improvement in Sterling Heights occurred in the 29 percent decline in mothers who smoked during pregnancy, dropping from 15 percent to 11 percent over the 1990s.
- ✗ **Repeat teen births** — Sterling Heights had the lowest rate (9.6%) among the 33 cities on this measure.

. . . CHALLENGES

- ✗ **Low-birthweight** — The percentages of babies born at low-birthweight worsened significantly (26%) in Sterling Heights over the 1990s. At the end of the decade, one of every seven newborns weighed less than five and a half pounds.
- ✗ **Preterm births** — The share of preterm births climbed by over a third during the 1990s. Only one city experienced a larger increase in the share of preterm babies than Sterling Heights. By the end of the decade, one in ten newborns was born too soon.

Trends in Conditions for Mothers and Their Babies

(Percent change between 1990-92 vs 1998-2000)



Note: Rounding to whole number may sometimes be different from rounding to one decimal place.
Source: Vital Records and Data Development Section, Michigan Department of Community Health

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The Right Start in Michigan—2002

CITY OF TAYLOR

Trends in Key Indicators, 1990-2000

Indicators		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1990-1992		1998-2000		%
		#	%	#	%	Change											
Percent of births to teens (ages 15-19)	Taylor	15.4	14.6	13.4	14.0	14.9	13.2	14.5	14.3	13.5	13.8	11.7	181	14.5	124	13.0	-10.0
	33-city avg ¹	11.2	11.1	10.9	10.5	11.0	11.4	10.7	10.5	10.7	9.9	9.9	326	11.1	218	10.1	-7.1
Percent of teen births to teens who were already mothers	Taylor	25.1	26.6	22.2	25.8	18.0	16.4	23.4	17.8	23.8	11.5	14.3	45	24.8	20	16.7	-32.5**
	33-city avg ¹	22.9	25.7	26.2	25.6	23.0	20.0	21.6	22.6	22.9	21.7	21.5	97	21.2	53	19.2	-0.1
Percent of births to unmarried women ²	Taylor	*	*	*	40.8	46.2	45.2	45.0	43.5	45.0	47.4	45.3	500	44.0	435	45.9	4.3
	33-city avg ¹	*	*	*	29.9	31.0	31.4	31.1	30.5	31.5	31.3	32.3	834	30.8	739	31.7	5.4
Percent of births to mothers with less than 12 years of education	Taylor	23.3	25.6	25.3	25.8	25.4	23.2	24.7	24.3	22.1	22.8	25.1	309	24.7	221	23.3	-5.9
	33-city avg ¹	16.1	16.8	17.1	16.9	16.3	16.3	16.1	16.0	16.2	15.5	16.2	508	16.7	375	16.0	-5.3
Percent of births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care	Taylor	3.4	5.6	3.0	3.5	3.6	4.1	3.5	2.3	3.4	4.4	4.5	50	4.0	39	4.1	1.3
	33-city avg ¹	3.5	3.6	3.2	2.9	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.4	101	3.3	74	2.9	-5.2
Percent of births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	Taylor	32.5	34.9	30.8	29.2	28.6	29.5	29.1	27.2	23.6	28.6	28.7	410	32.8	255	26.9	-18.0**
	33-city avg ¹	20.0	20.2	19.3	18.7	17.9	16.9	15.9	16.5	15.7	14.8	14.9	413	19.8	247	15.1	-25.9**
Percent low-birthweight (less than 5.5 lbs)	Taylor	6.5	7.8	6.5	7.8	6.9	7.7	7.6	7.7	6.5	8.2	9.2	87	6.9	75	7.9	14.7
	33-city avg ¹	6.8	7.0	6.8	7.1	7.7	7.1	7.4	7.6	7.7	8.1	7.7	193	6.9	160	7.8	17.4
Percent preterm births (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation)	Taylor	8.7	9.7	9.3	11.4	8.5	10.5	11.5	11.5	13.5	12.3	12.8	115	9.2	122	12.9	39.9**
	33-city avg ¹	10.0	10.4	10.2	10.5	10.6	9.8	10.1	10.3	10.5	10.4	10.6	263	10.2	203	10.5	6.6
Number of births by race and ethnicity of mother	White ³	1,165	1,061	998	973	888	881	787	856	764	738	712	Numbers and percentages above are three-year annual averages. <i>Percentage change is calculated using unrounded annual average rates so calculations based on published rounded rates may not reflect the same change.</i>				
	Black ³	89	129	113	147	156	162	134	151	153	155	146					
	Hispanic	30	43	38	33	33	34	33	19	31	35	31					
	Other ³	31	31	26	30	35	34	23	24	35	21	25					
	Total	1,315	1,264	1,175	1,183	1,112	1,111	977	1,050	983	949	914					



*Rate not reliable. (Rates are not calculated when events number fewer than six.)

**Percentage change in rate is unlikely to have occurred by chance (statistically significant if $p < .05$).

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³Non-Hispanic

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health.

The Right Start in Michigan—2002

CITY OF TAYLOR

Conditions for babies and their families were generally slightly worse in Taylor when compared to the 33-city averages. Taylor experienced higher percentages on all measures except repeat teen births in the late 1990s. The city improved on two of the eight indicators over the trend period and sustained a significant worsening in the share of preterm births.

. . . GOOD NEWS

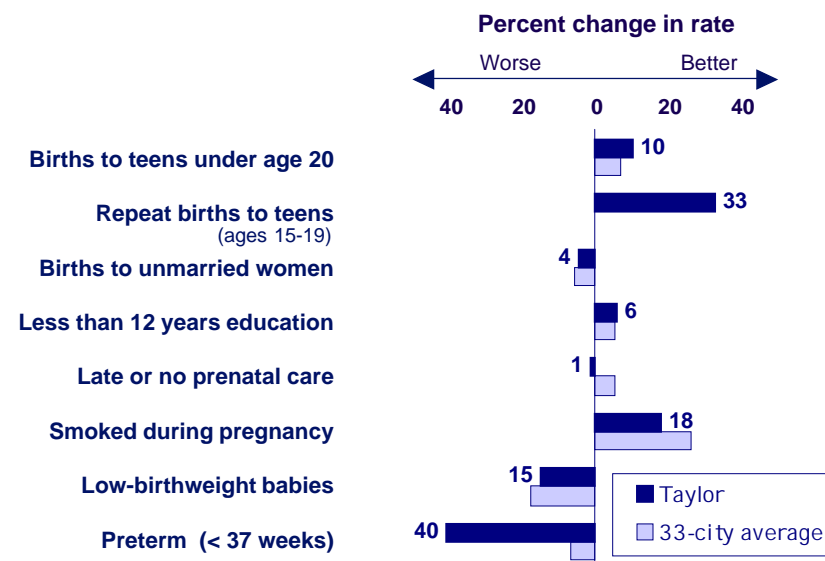
- ✗ **Repeat teen births** — Significant improvement occurred in the decline (33%) in the percentage of repeat teen births over the ten-year period, dropping from almost 25 percent of teen births to 17 percent.
- ✗ **Smoking during pregnancy** — The percentage of Taylor's births to pregnant women who smoked dropped significantly—from 33 to 27 percent over the decade. Nonetheless, the city still had a rate 11 percentage points higher than the 33-city average and one of the worst rates among the 33 cities.

. . . CHALLENGES

- ✗ **Preterm births** — Of Michigan's 33 large cities, Taylor sustained the biggest increase (40%) among the 33 cities in preterm births. At the beginning of the 1990s, Taylor's percentage of preterm births (9%) was better than the 33-city average (10%), but by the late 1990s it was worse—13 percent compared to 10 percent.
- ✗ **Prenatal care** — Taylor's share of mother's receiving late or no prenatal care (4%) was among the six worst cities.

Trends in Conditions for Mothers and Their Babies

(Percent change between 1990-92 vs 1998-2000)



Note: Rounding to whole number may sometimes be different from rounding to one decimal place.
Source: Vital Records and Data Development Section, Michigan Department of Community Health

*Percentage change in rate is unlikely to have occurred by chance (statistically significant if $p < .05$).



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The Right Start in Michigan—2002

CITY OF TROY

Trends in Key Indicators, 1990-2000

Indicators		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1990-1992		1998-2000		%	
														#	%	#	%	Change
Percent of births to teens (ages 15-19)	Troy	2.4	3.0	2.1	1.8	2.5	1.2	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.6		23	2.5	14	1.6	-36.7**
	33-city avg ¹	11.2	11.1	10.9	10.5	11.0	11.4	10.7	10.5	10.7	9.9	9.9		326	11.1	218	10.1	-7.1
Percent of teen births to teens who were already mothers	Troy	18.2	7.1	*	18.8	9.1	*	20.0	12.5	6.7	14.3	*		2	8.7	1	*	*
	33-city avg ¹	22.9	25.7	26.2	25.6	23.0	20.0	21.6	22.6	22.9	21.7	21.5		97	21.2	53	19.2	-0.1
Percent of births to unmarried women ²	Troy	*	*	*	6.2	5.9	6.1	4.9	4.9	4.0	5.6	5.4		56	6.1	45	5.0	-18.1
	33-city avg ¹	*	*	*	29.9	31.0	31.4	31.1	30.5	31.5	31.3	32.3		834	30.8	739	31.7	5.4
Percent of births to mothers with less than 12 years of education	Troy	3.4	4.7	3.9	3.6	3.4	2.8	3.9	3.0	2.8	3.2	2.4		37	4.0	25	2.8	-29.8**
	33-city avg ¹	16.1	16.8	17.1	16.9	16.3	16.3	16.1	16.0	16.2	15.5	16.2		508	16.7	375	16.0	-5.3
Percent of births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care	Troy	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.3	*	0.8	*	0.9	0.8		8	0.9	6	0.7	-19.6
	33-city avg ¹	3.5	3.6	3.2	2.9	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.4		101	3.3	74	2.9	-5.2
Percent of births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	Troy	9.1	10.2	8.3	7.6	6.8	7.6	6.5	5.7	4.1	3.5	4.6		84	9.2	37	4.1	-55.8**
	33-city avg ¹	20.0	20.2	19.3	18.7	17.9	16.9	15.9	16.5	15.7	14.8	14.9		413	19.8	247	15.1	-25.9**
Percent low-birthweight (less than 5.5 lbs)	Troy	4.2	4.1	4.4	5.4	6.1	5.9	5.4	6.2	5.9	5.5	5.6		39	4.2	51	5.7	33.9**
	33-city avg ¹	6.8	7.0	6.8	7.1	7.7	7.1	7.4	7.6	7.7	8.1	7.7		193	6.9	160	7.8	17.4
Percent preterm births (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation)	Troy	7.9	8.2	7.3	7.7	8.4	8.5	9.8	9.0	8.8	9.4	9.8		71	7.8	84	9.3	19.6**
	33-city avg ¹	10.0	10.4	10.2	10.5	10.6	9.8	10.1	10.3	10.5	10.4	10.6		263	10.2	203	10.5	6.6
Number of births by race and ethnicity of mother	White ³	823	817	783	779	748	808	740	729	733	703	637	Numbers and percentages above are three-year annual averages. Percentage change is calculated using unrounded annual average rates so calculations based on published rounded rates may not reflect the same change.					
	Black ³	9	11	12	9	15	12	13	18	17	16	11						
	Hispanic	20	25	18	16	8	19	8	13	18	17	14						
	Other ³	73	79	76	93	103	130	113	154	154	175	209						
	Total	925	932	889	897	874	969	874	914	922	911	871						



*Rate not reliable. (Rates are not calculated when events number fewer than six.)

**Percentage change in rate is unlikely to have occurred by chance (statistically significant if $p < .05$).

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³Non-Hispanic

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health.

The Right Start in Michigan—2002

CITY OF TROY

Troy fared much better than the 33-city average on all eight indicators of maternal and infant well-being. While the city also experienced improvements over the 1990s on three indicators, it lost ground on two others.

. . . GOOD NEWS

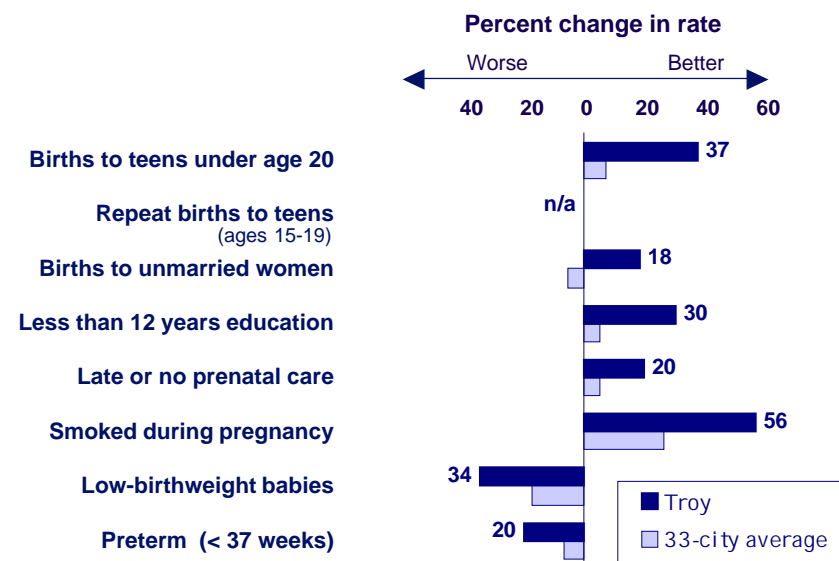
- ✘ **Teen births** — Among all Michigan's large cities, Troy had the smallest share of births to teenagers (2%) in 2000. The city also experienced the largest decline (37%) over the 1990s in its percentage of births to teens.
- ✘ **Smoking during pregnancy** — The proportion of Troy's mothers who smoked during pregnancy declined by more than half over the decade. At the end of the decade, it had the third lowest rate among the 33 cities.
- ✘ **Education** — The share of new mothers without a high school education dropped by 30 percent in Troy. In 2000 Troy's rate (3%) was a fifth of the 33-city average—16 percent.

. . . CHALLENGES

- ✘ **Low-birthweight** — While Troy's share of low-birthweight babies (6%) still remained smaller than the 33-city average (8%) at the end of the decade, the indicator worsened significantly (34%) over the 1990s.
- ✘ **Preterm births** — In Troy, preterm births climbed by 20 percent over the 1990s. In 2000 one of every eleven newborns was born too soon.

Trends in Conditions for Mothers and Their Babies

(Percent change between 1990-92 vs 1998-2000)



n/a = not available

Note: Rounding to whole number may sometimes be different from rounding to one decimal place.
Source: Vital Records and Data Development Section, Michigan Department of Community Health

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The Right Start in Michigan—2002

CITY OF WARREN

Trends in Key Indicators, 1990-2000

Indicators		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1990-1992		1998-2000		%
														#	%	#	%
Percent of births to teens (ages 15-19)	Warren	9.1	8.7	7.9	8.6	9.0	8.3	8.9	8.7	8.5	7.7	7.6	169	8.6	138	7.9	-7.3
	33-city avg ¹	11.2	11.1	10.9	10.5	11.0	11.4	10.7	10.5	10.7	9.9	9.9	326	11.1	218	10.1	-7.1
Percent of teen births to teens who were already mothers	Warren	13.0	19.8	19.4	19.0	19.6	12.2	15.1	15.2	20.0	21.7	15.0	29	17.2	26	18.9	10.1
	33-city avg ¹	22.9	25.7	26.2	25.6	23.0	20.0	21.6	22.6	22.9	21.7	21.5	97	21.2	53	19.2	-0.1
Percent of births to unmarried women ²	Warren	*	*	*	26.4	25.5	26.5	25.7	25.9	25.6	26.1	27.3	471	26.2	459	26.3	0.7
	33-city avg ¹	*	*	*	29.9	31.0	31.4	31.1	30.5	31.5	31.3	32.3	834	30.8	739	31.7	5.4
Percent of births to mothers with less than 12 years of education	Warren	18.2	17.7	18.7	20.7	19.5	18.0	17.7	16.6	18.5	16.0	17.9	358	18.2	304	17.5	-3.7
	33-city avg ¹	16.1	16.8	17.1	16.9	16.3	16.3	16.1	16.0	16.2	15.5	16.2	508	16.7	375	16.0	-5.3
Percent of births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care	Warren	3.1	2.3	2.4	1.9	1.8	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.7	2.3	51	2.6	33	1.9	-26.0**
	33-city avg ¹	3.5	3.6	3.2	2.9	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.4	101	3.3	74	2.9	-5.2
Percent of births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	Warren	29.1	26.6	31.4	24.3	27.2	25.6	25.1	25.7	23.5	22.2	22.3	571	29.0	394	22.6	-21.8**
	33-city avg ¹	20.0	20.2	19.3	18.7	17.9	16.9	15.9	16.5	15.7	14.8	14.9	413	19.8	247	15.1	-25.9**
Percent low-birthweight (less than 5.5 lbs)	Warren	7.1	7.7	6.6	6.3	6.9	6.9	6.4	7.1	7.1	7.8	7.2	141	7.1	128	7.4	3.3
	33-city avg ¹	6.8	7.0	6.8	7.1	7.7	7.1	7.4	7.6	7.7	8.1	7.7	193	6.9	160	7.8	17.4
Percent preterm births (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation)	Warren	10.3	10.5	9.8	9.3	9.6	8.6	10.4	10.0	10.2	10.6	9.7	201	10.2	177	10.1	-0.6
	33-city avg ¹	10.0	10.4	10.2	10.5	10.6	9.8	10.1	10.3	10.5	10.4	10.6	263	10.2	203	10.5	6.6
Number of births by race and ethnicity of mother	White ³	1,959	1,886	1,763	1,717	1,676	1,657	1,693	1,671	1,591	1,479	1,527	Numbers and percentages above are three-year annual averages. <i>Percentage change is calculated using unrounded annual average rates so calculations based on published rounded rates may not reflect the same change.</i>				
	Black ³	27	29	19	21	30	26	32	51	46	65	69					
	Hispanic	18	22	27	28	29	26	28	26	22	25	32					
	Other ³	60	60	46	43	76	78	87	86	108	118	142					
	Total	2,064	1,997	1,855	1,809	1,811	1,787	1,840	1,834	1,767	1,687	1,770					



*Rate not reliable. (Rates are not calculated when events number fewer than six.)
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²Average annual number and rate for births to unmarried mothers in base year is 1993-1995, instead of 1990-1992.
³Non-Hispanic

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health.

The Right Start in Michigan—2002

CITY OF WARREN

Warren ranks about midpoint among the 33 cities on most measures of maternal and infant well-being. The city improved significantly over the 1990s on two of the eight measures.

. . . GOOD NEWS

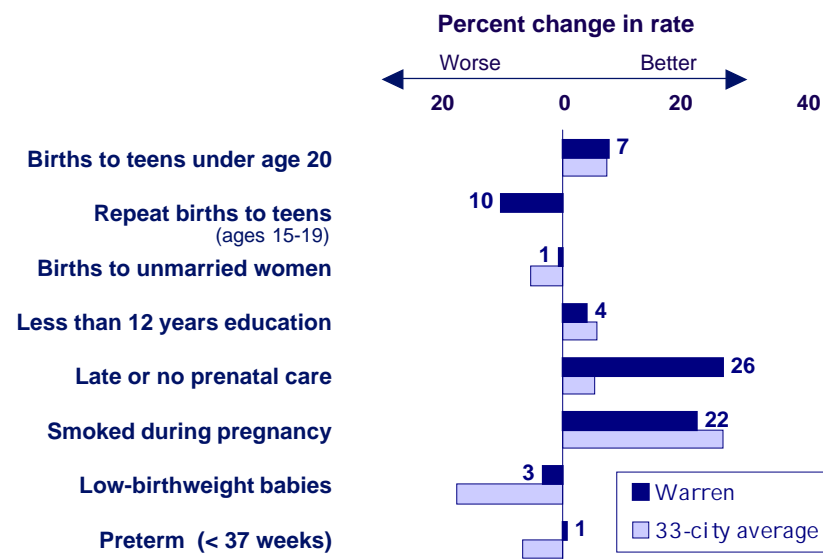
- ✗ **Prenatal care** — Warren experienced significant improvement (26%) in its decline in the share of births to mothers with late or no prenatal care. Warren ended the decade with a share (2%) below the 33-city average (3%).
- ✗ **Smoking during pregnancy** — Similar to the 33-city average, Warren experienced a significant improvement (22%) in the share of mothers who smoked during pregnancy over the 1990s. In Warren the share declined from 29 percent to 23 percent over the trend period—still much higher than the 33-city average (15%).

. . . CHALLENGES

- ✗ **Repeat teen births** — The percentage of repeat teen births in Warren matched the 33-city average (19%) at the end of the 1990s, despite beginning the decade below the average—17 percent compared to 21 percent. While many cities (10 of the 33) improved on this indicator over the trend period, Warren was not among them.
- ✗ **Smoking during pregnancy** — Warren’s percentage of births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy remained larger than the 33-city average at the end of the decade (24% vs 16%) and represented one of the five worst rates among the cities.

Trends in Conditions for Mothers and Their Babies

(Percent change between 1990-92 vs 1998-2000)



Note: Rounding to whole number may sometimes be different from rounding to one decimal place.
Source: Vital Records and Data Development Section, Michigan Department of Community Health

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The Right Start in Michigan—2002

CITY OF WESTLAND

Trends in Key Indicators, 1990-2000

Indicators		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1990-1992		1998-2000		%
														#	%	#	%
Percent of births to teens (ages 15-19)	Westland	8.4	9.6	8.7	8.9	8.8	9.4	9.7	7.4	7.5	8.0	8.3	122	8.9	98	7.9	-11.0
	33-city avg ¹	11.2	11.1	10.9	10.5	11.0	11.4	10.7	10.5	10.7	9.9	9.9	326	11.1	218	10.1	-7.1
Percent of teen births to teens who were already mothers	Westland	16.7	14.0	20.5	18.7	14.0	17.4	14.8	22.4	12.2	12.9	17.2	20	16.9	14	14.1	-16.1
	33-city avg ¹	22.9	25.7	26.2	25.6	23.0	20.0	21.6	22.6	22.9	21.7	21.5	97	21.2	53	19.2	-0.1
Percent of births to unmarried women ²	Westland	*	*	*	26.3	28.0	28.1	29.6	26.6	25.3	29.0	28.5	364	27.4	341	27.6	0.8
	33-city avg ¹	*	*	*	29.9	31.0	31.4	31.1	30.5	31.5	31.3	32.3	834	30.8	739	31.7	5.4
Percent of births to mothers with less than 12 years of education	Westland	13.8	15.3	15.3	11.6	12.7	15.4	14.4	15.0	13.9	12.8	15.0	202	14.8	172	13.9	-5.9
	33-city avg ¹	16.1	16.8	17.1	16.9	16.3	16.3	16.1	16.0	16.2	15.5	16.2	508	16.7	375	16.0	-5.3
Percent of births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care	Westland	2.5	3.3	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.9	2.1	2.9	1.5	3.2	3.6	36	2.6	34	2.8	6.4
	33-city avg ¹	3.5	3.6	3.2	2.9	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.4	101	3.3	74	2.9	-5.2
Percent of births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	Westland	28.8	28.2	25.9	23.4	24.3	22.3	22.6	21.9	19.3	20.7	19.0	378	27.7	243	19.7	-28.9**
	33-city avg ¹	20.0	20.2	19.3	18.7	17.9	16.9	15.9	16.5	15.7	14.8	14.9	413	19.8	247	15.1	-25.9**
Percent low-birthweight (less than 5.5 lbs)	Westland	6.3	7.1	5.3	7.2	6.5	6.1	6.7	6.3	7.6	7.6	6.4	85	6.3	89	7.2	15.7
	33-city avg ¹	6.8	7.0	6.8	7.1	7.7	7.1	7.4	7.6	7.7	8.1	7.7	193	6.9	160	7.8	17.4
Percent preterm births (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation)	Westland	9.9	9.4	8.6	9.9	9.4	9.7	8.2	9.1	10.3	8.1	8.5	127	9.3	111	9.0	-3.7
	33-city avg ¹	10.0	10.4	10.2	10.5	10.6	9.8	10.1	10.3	10.5	10.4	10.6	263	10.2	203	10.5	6.6
Number of births by race and ethnicity of mother	White ³	1,272	1,315	1,207	1,274	1,192	1,156	1,116	1,145	1,043	1,059	959	Numbers and percentages above are three-year annual averages. <i>Percentage change is calculated using unrounded annual average rates so calculations based on published rounded rates may not reflect the same change.</i>				
	Black ³	43	47	56	46	54	66	73	82	78	97	103					
	Hispanic	30	28	19	32	19	24	22	36	37	34	44					
	Other ³	28	26	25	34	37	48	50	62	67	79	106					
	Total	1,373	1,416	1,307	1,386	1,302	1,294	1,261	1,325	1,225	1,269	1,212					



*Rate not reliable. (Rates are not calculated when events number fewer than six.)

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³Non-Hispanic

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health.

The Right Start in Michigan—2002

CITY OF WESTLAND

Conditions for babies and their families were slightly better in Westland compared to Michigan's 33-city average. On six of eight measures Westland recorded lower percentages than the comparable 33-city averages in the late 1990s.

. . . GOOD NEWS

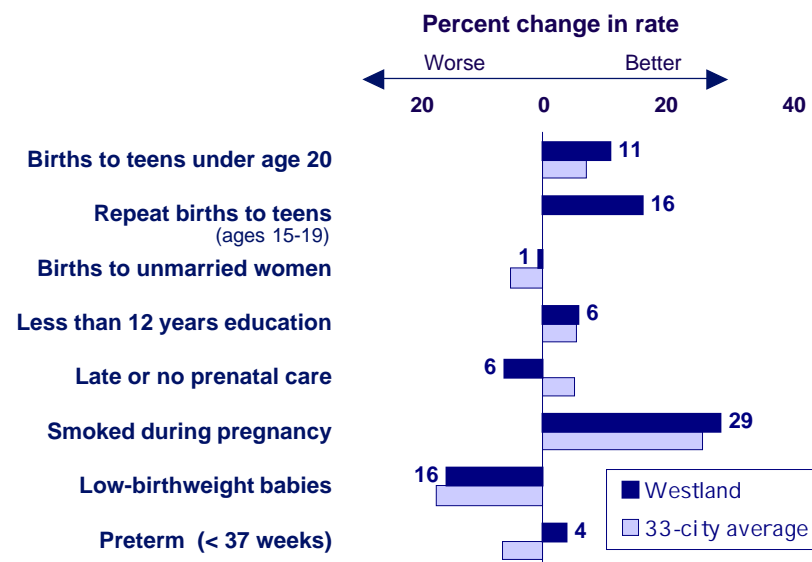
- ✗ **Smoking during pregnancy** — Westland's only significant improvement (29%) occurred in its substantial decline in maternal smoking during pregnancy over the decade. Roughly 28 percent of the city's births in the early 1990s were to women who smoked during pregnancy compared to 20 percent at the end of the decade.
- ✗ **Preterm births** — Only four cities had lower shares of preterm births than Westland (9%) among Michigan's largest cities.

. . . CHALLENGES

- ✗ **Smoking during pregnancy** — In Westland smoking during pregnancy remained relatively high—five percentage points above the 33-city average.
- ✗ **Prenatal care** — While on many measures, Westland had lower than the 33-city average shares, the city's share of mothers receiving late or no prenatal care reflected the 33-city average (3%).

Trends in Conditions for Mothers and Their Babies

(Percent change between 1990-92 vs 1998-2000)



Note: Rounding to whole number may sometimes be different from rounding to one decimal place.
Source: Vital Records and Data Development Section, Michigan Department of Community Health

*Percentage change in rate is unlikely to have occurred by chance (statistically significant if $p < .05$).



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The Right Start in Michigan—2002

CITY OF WYOMING

Trends in Key Indicators, 1990-2000

Indicators		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1990-1992		1998-2000		%
														#	%	#	%
Percent of births to teens (ages 15-19)	Wyoming	11.8	9.6	11.2	11.0	10.8	11.8	11.4	11.5	14.1	13.4	11.7	133	10.9	153	13.1	20.1**
	33-city avg ¹	11.2	11.1	10.9	10.5	11.0	11.4	10.7	10.5	10.7	9.9	9.9	326	11.1	218	10.1	-7.1
Percent of teen births to teens who were already mothers	Wyoming	21.2	19.7	20.6	18.2	20.0	14.1	13.9	18.0	14.6	16.0	16.9	27	20.6	24	15.8	-23.3
	33-city avg ¹	22.9	25.7	26.2	25.6	23.0	20.0	21.6	22.6	22.9	21.7	21.5	97	21.2	53	19.2	-0.1
Percent of births to unmarried women ²	Wyoming	*	*	*	26.5	27.0	27.8	29.7	28.2	33.4	32.5	33.3	298	27.1	386	33.1	22.1**
	33-city avg ¹	*	*	*	29.9	31.0	31.4	31.1	30.5	31.5	31.3	32.3	834	30.8	739	31.7	5.4
Percent of births to mothers with less than 12 years of education	Wyoming	13.6	14.2	15.0	14.1	14.3	14.5	17.3	17.4	23.5	19.8	20.9	175	14.3	250	21.4	50.0**
	33-city avg ¹	16.1	16.8	17.1	16.9	16.3	16.3	16.1	16.0	16.2	15.5	16.2	508	16.7	375	16.0	-5.3
Percent of births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care	Wyoming	2.7	1.5	2.6	2.8	2.5	2.4	3.2	2.5	3.1	2.6	3.0	28	2.3	34	2.9	27.3
	33-city avg ¹	3.5	3.6	3.2	2.9	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.4	101	3.3	74	2.9	-5.2
Percent of births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	Wyoming	22.0	19.5	16.2	14.4	15.9	14.2	13.9	16.0	17.2	14.9	13.8	236	19.3	179	15.3	-20.9**
	33-city avg ¹	20.0	20.2	19.3	18.7	17.9	16.9	15.9	16.5	15.7	14.8	14.9	413	19.8	247	15.1	-25.9**
Percent low-birthweight (less than 5.5 lbs)	Wyoming	5.8	5.0	5.5	6.1	5.1	6.1	5.5	5.4	6.8	7.3	7.7	66	5.4	85	7.3	34.1**
	33-city avg ¹	6.8	7.0	6.8	7.1	7.7	7.1	7.4	7.6	7.7	8.1	7.7	193	6.9	160	7.8	17.4
Percent preterm births (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation)	Wyoming	7.2	7.6	8.4	9.7	9.1	8.5	9.6	8.5	9.0	9.4	10.4	94	7.7	112	9.6	24.6**
	33-city avg ¹	10.0	10.4	10.2	10.5	10.6	9.8	10.1	10.3	10.5	10.4	10.6	263	10.2	203	10.5	6.6
Number of births by race and ethnicity of mother	White ³	1,138	1,131	1,051	1,002	923	940	839	915	919	880	891	Numbers and percentages above are three-year annual averages. <i>Percentage change is calculated using unrounded annual average rates so calculations based on published rounded rates may not reflect the same change.</i>				
	Black ³	52	42	43	48	47	55	52	57	66	67	73					
	Hispanic	52	49	48	62	50	71	91	104	128	164	172					
	Other ³	26	16	21	22	41	44	47	47	53	50	43					
	Total	1,268	1,238	1,163	1,134	1,061	1,110	1,029	1,123	1,166	1,161	1,179					



*Rate not reliable. (Rates are not calculated when events number fewer than six.)

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¹The 33-city average represents the unweighted average for Michigan's 33 largest cities, those with over 35,000 population.

²Average annual number and rate for births to unmarried mothers in base year is 1993-1995, instead of 1990-1992.

³Non-Hispanic

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health.

The Right Start in Michigan—2002

CITY OF WYOMING

In 2000, Wyoming mirrored or exceeded the 33-city average on most measures. Over the 1990s, Wyoming experienced significant worsening on five measures and improved on only one.

. . . GOOD NEWS

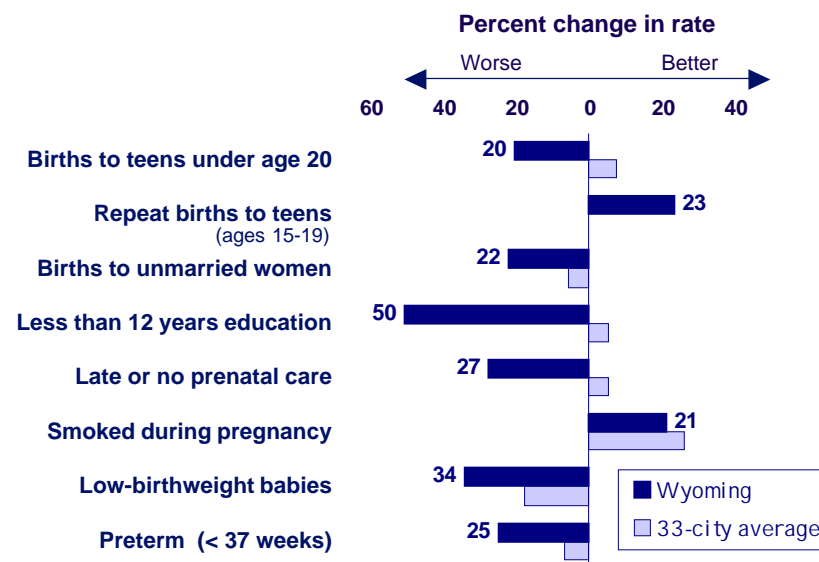
- ✗ **Smoking during pregnancy** — Wyoming experienced its only significant decline (21%) on maternal smoking during pregnancy—although improving slightly less than the 33-city average (26%). Wyoming matched the 33-city average rate at the end of the decade (15%).
- ✗ **Preterm births** — Despite a significant worsening (25%), the share of preterm births in Wyoming (9.6%) remained lower than 23 other cities.

. . . CHALLENGES

- ✗ **Education** — The share of births to mothers without a high school diploma in Wyoming rose by half over the 1990s exceeding the 33-city average by the end of the decade—21 percent compared to the 16 percent average.
- ✗ **Teen births** — The proportion of teen births in Wyoming was larger than the 33-city average (13% vs 10%). Additionally, this measure worsened significantly (20%) in Wyoming over the decade. The city was one of two cities that experienced a significant increase on this measure.

Trends in Conditions for Mothers and Their Babies

(Percent change between 1990-92 vs 1998-2000)



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