Maternal and Infant Health Statistics Prosperity Region 2 & 3 2013-2022

Prepared by Maternal and Child Health Epidemiology Section Michigan Department of Health and Human Services November 2024





Infant Mortality Region 2 & 3 2013-2022

Infant Mortality Rate Region 2, 2013-2022



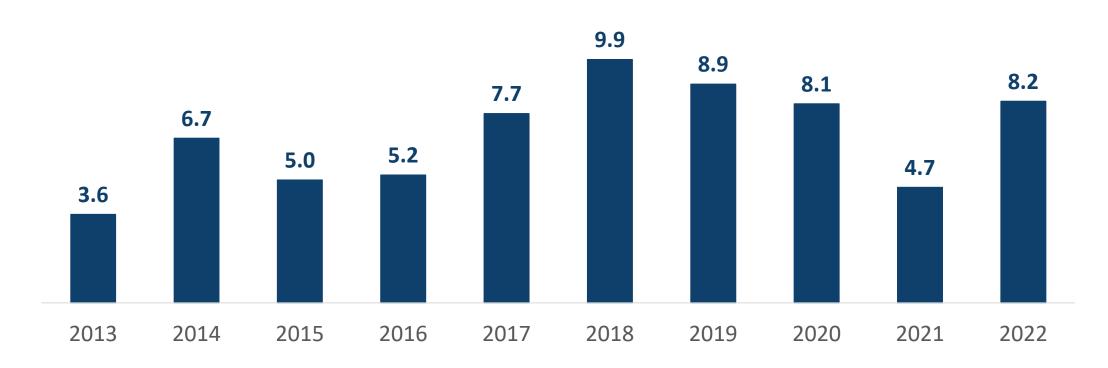
2022 Michigan Rate = 6.4



Infant Mortality Rate Region 3, 2013-2022



2022 Michigan Rate = 6.4



Infant Mortality by Maternal Race/Ethnicity Region 2, 2018-2022



Maternal Race	# Infant Deaths	# Live Births		Infant Mortality Rate (Deaths per 1,000 Live Births)
White non-Hispanic	63	12,391	5.1	5.1
Hispanic	0 <n<6< td=""><td>500</td><td>Data Not Sufficient</td><td></td></n<6<>	500	Data Not Sufficient	
American Indian non-Hispanic	0	189	0.0	
Asian/Pacific Islander non-Hispanic	0	107	0.0	
Black non-Hispanic	0	85	0.0	

Infant Mortality by Maternal Race/Ethnicity Region 3, 2018-2022



Maternal Race	# Infant Deaths	# Live Births		Infant Mortality Rate (Deaths per 1,000 Live Births)
White non-Hispanic	62	7,804	7.9	7.9
Hispanic	0 <n<6< td=""><td>208</td><td>Data Not Sufficient</td><td></td></n<6<>	208	Data Not Sufficient	
American Indian non-Hispanic	0	59	0.0	
Black non-Hispanic	0	52	0.0	
Asian/Pacific Islander non- Hispanic	0	37	0.0	

Infant Mortality by Expanded Native American Race/Ethnicity Region 2, 2018-2022



Infant mortality is defined as a death of a baby before his or her first birthday and is expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births.

More than 1 race: American Indian or Alaskan Native and another race; included only if AI/AN were reported first.

	# Infant Deaths	# Live Births	Deaths per 1,000 Live Births
#1: Maternal Race: American Indian & Non- Hispanic	0	189	0.0
#2: Maternal Race: American Indian or more than one race*	0	297	0.0
#3: Maternal Race: American Indian or more than once race* OR Paternal Race: American Indian or more than one race*	0 <n<6< td=""><td>507</td><td>Data Not Sufficient</td></n<6<>	507	Data Not Sufficient

Infant Mortality by Expanded Native American Race/Ethnicity Region 3, 2018-2022



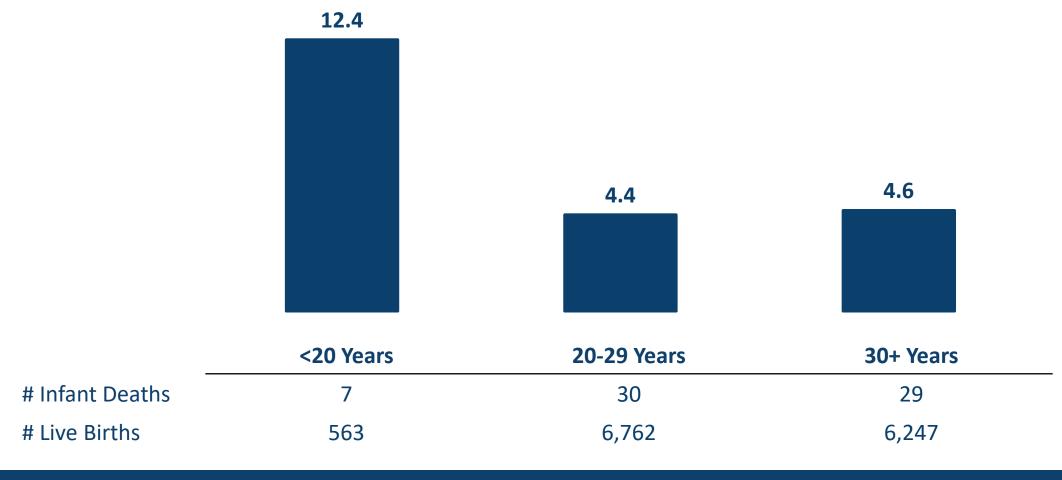
Infant mortality is defined as a death of a baby before his or her first birthday and is expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births.

More than 1 race: American Indian or Alaskan Native and another race; included only if AI/AN were reported first.

	# Infant Deaths	# Live Births	Deaths per 1,000 Live Births
#1: Maternal Race: American Indian & Non- Hispanic	0	59	0.0
#2: Maternal Race: American Indian or more than one race*	0 <n<6< td=""><td>103</td><td>Data Not Sufficient</td></n<6<>	103	Data Not Sufficient
#3: Maternal Race: American Indian or more than once race* OR Paternal Race: American Indian or more than one race*	0 <n<6< td=""><td>191</td><td>Data Not Sufficient</td></n<6<>	191	Data Not Sufficient

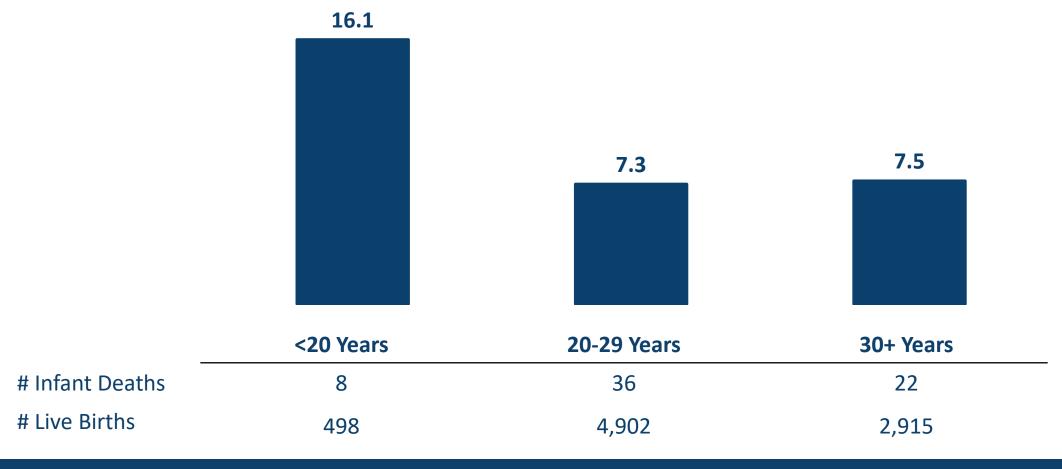
Infant Mortality Rate by Maternal Age Region 2, 2018-2022





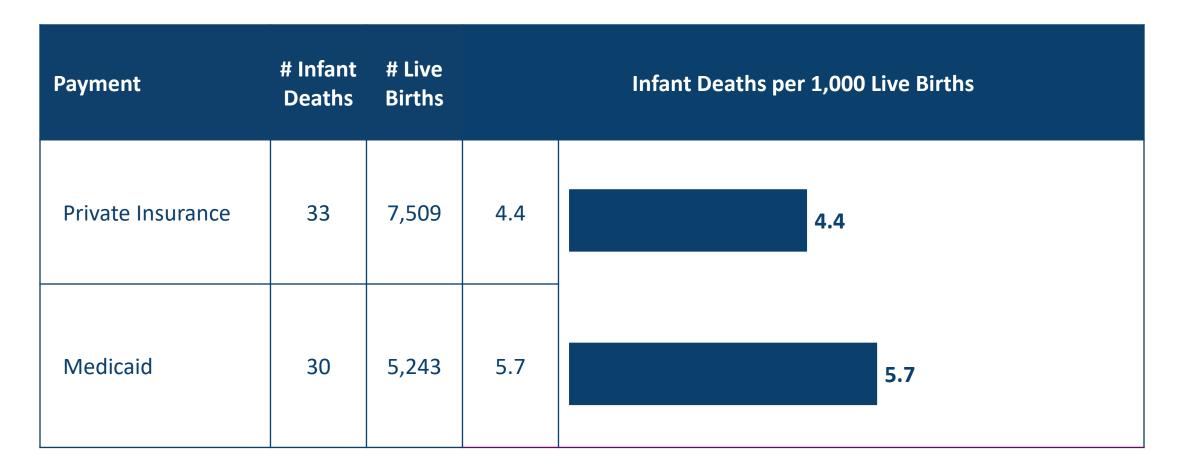
Infant Mortality Rate by Maternal Age Region 3, 2018-2022





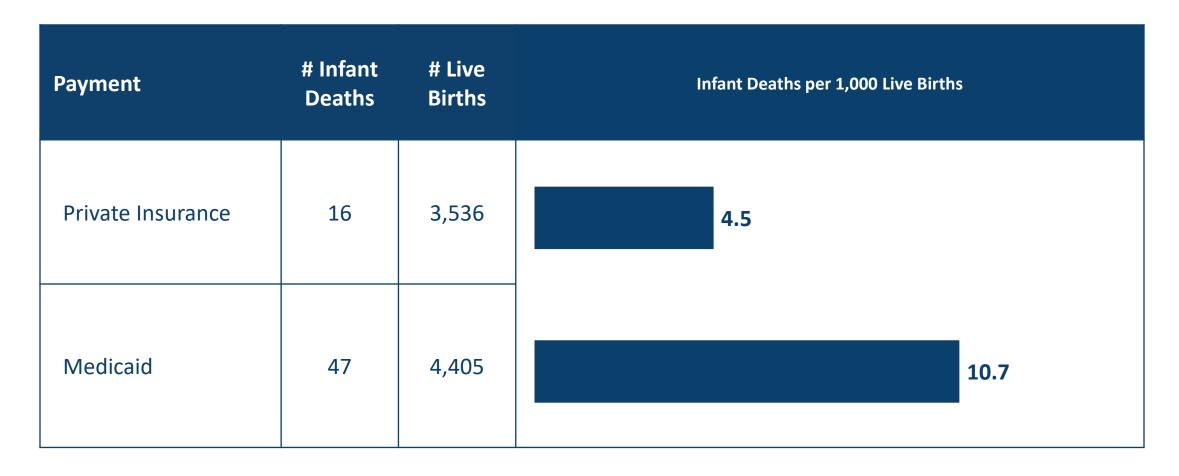
Infant Mortality Rate by Intended Payment Source **Region 2**, 2018-2022





Infant Mortality Rate by Intended Payment Source **Region 3**, 2018-2022

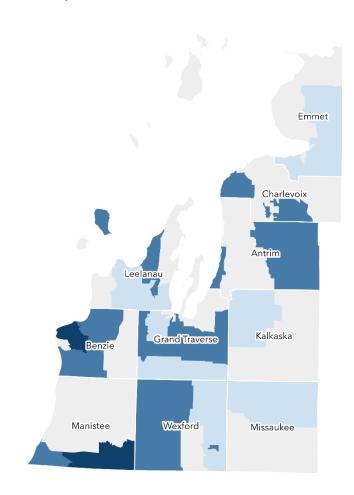


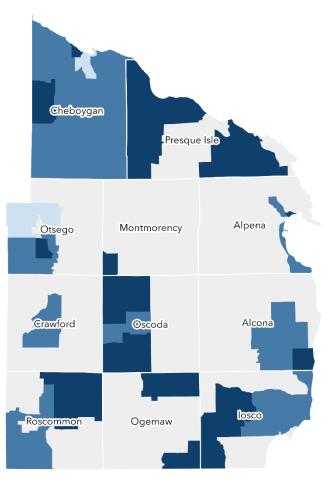


Infant Mortality Rates by Census Tract Region 2 & 3, 2017-2021

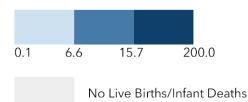


Infant mortality is defined as a death of a baby before his or her first birthday and is expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births.





Infant Deaths per 1,000 Live Births





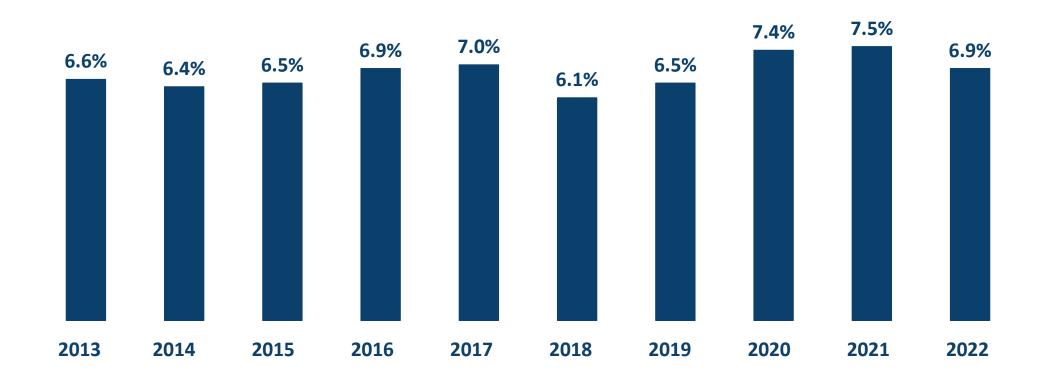
Low Birthweight Region 2 & 3 2013-2022

Low birthweight is defined as number of live births with birthweight <2,500 grams

Low Birthweight Region 2, 2013-2022



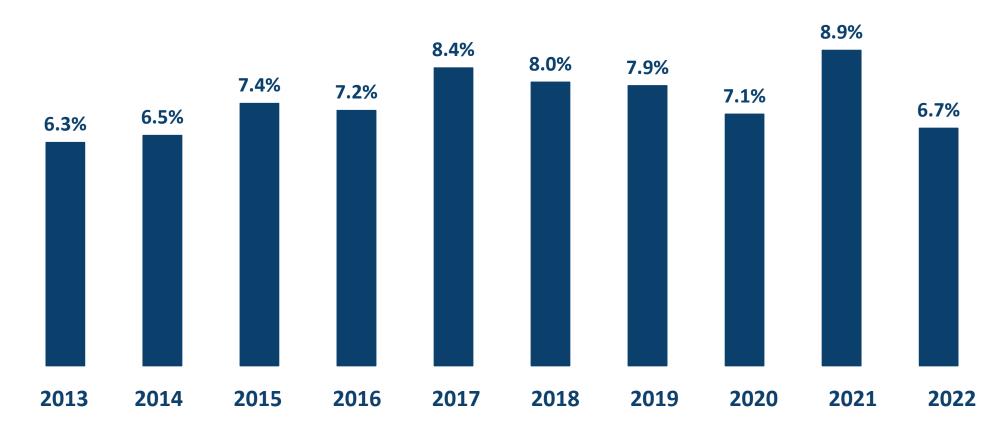
2022 Michigan = 9.2%



Low Birthweight Region 3, 2013-2022



2022 Michigan = 9.2%



Low Birthweight by Maternal Race/Ethnicity Region 2, 2018-2022



Maternal Race	# LBW	# Live Births	Percent (%) Low Birthweight	
White non-Hispanic	838	12,391	6.8%	6.8
Hispanic	44	500	8.8%	8.8
American Indian non-Hispanic	10	189	5.3%	5.3
Asian/Pacific Islander non-Hispanic	6	107	5.6%	5.6
Black non-Hispanic	10	85	11.8%	11.8

Low Birthweight by Maternal Race/Ethnicity, Region 3, 2018-2022

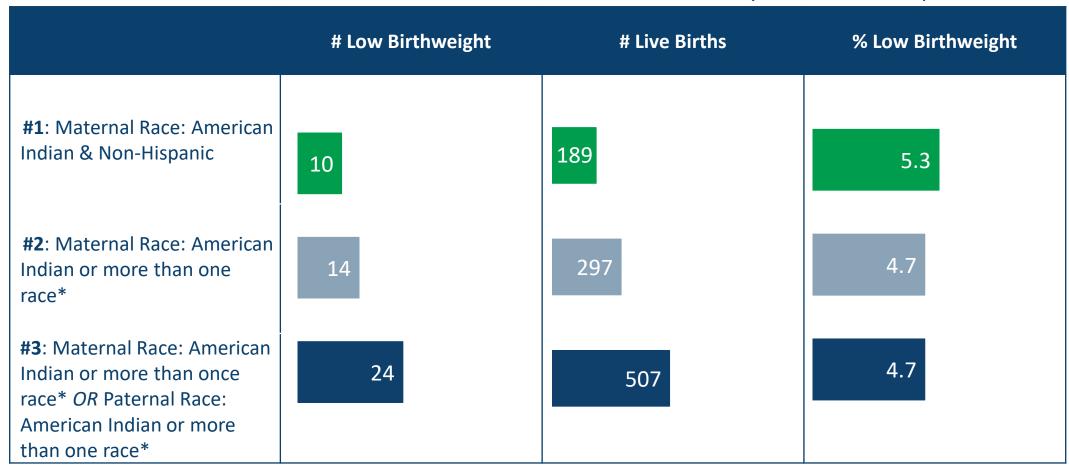


Maternal Race	# LBW	# Live Births		Percent (%) Low Birthweight
White non-Hispanic	599	7,804	7.7%	7.7
Hispanic	19	208	9.1%	9.1
American Indian non-Hispanic	6	59	10.2%	10.2
Black non-Hispanic	0 <n<6< td=""><td>52</td><td>Data Not Sufficient</td><td></td></n<6<>	52	Data Not Sufficient	
Asian/Pacific Islander non- Hispanic	0 <n<6< td=""><td>37</td><td>Data Not Sufficient</td><td></td></n<6<>	37	Data Not Sufficient	

Low Birthweight by Expanded Native American Race/Ethnicity Region 2, 2018-2022



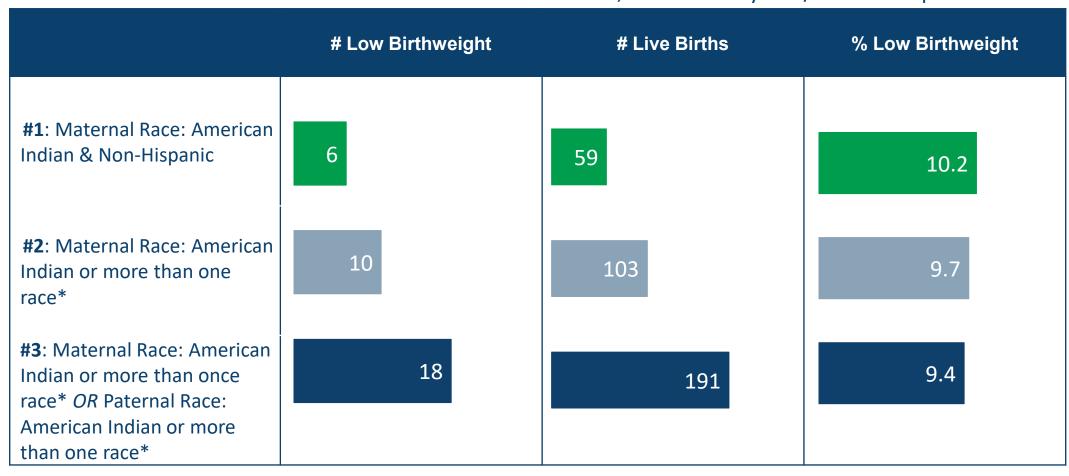
Low birthweight rate is defined as number of births with baby birthweight <2,500 grams per 100 live births. More than 1 race: American Indian or Alaskan Native *and* another race; included only if AI/AN were reported first.



Low Birthweight by Expanded Native American Race/Ethnicity Region 3, 2018-2022

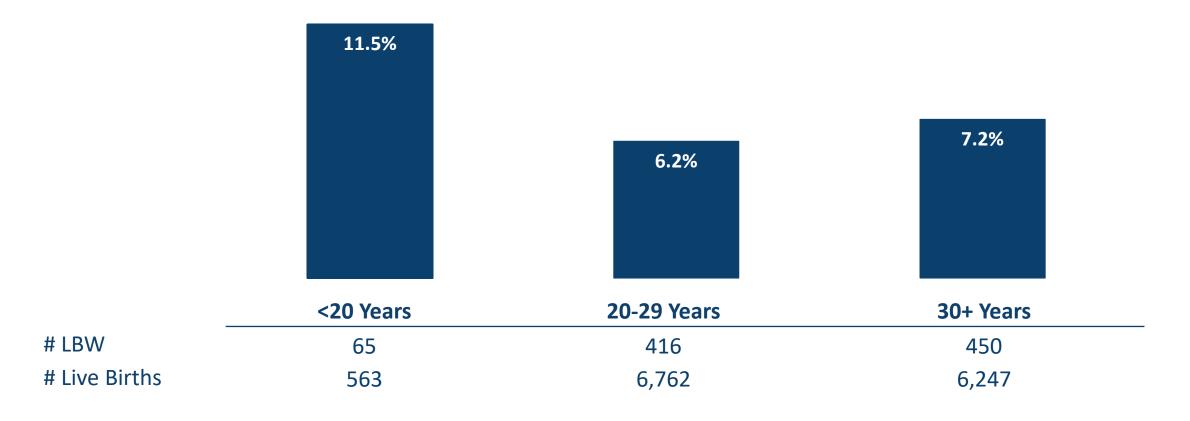


Low birthweight rate is defined as number of births with baby birthweight <2,500 grams per 100 live births. More than 1 race: American Indian or Alaskan Native *and* another race; included only if AI/AN were reported first.



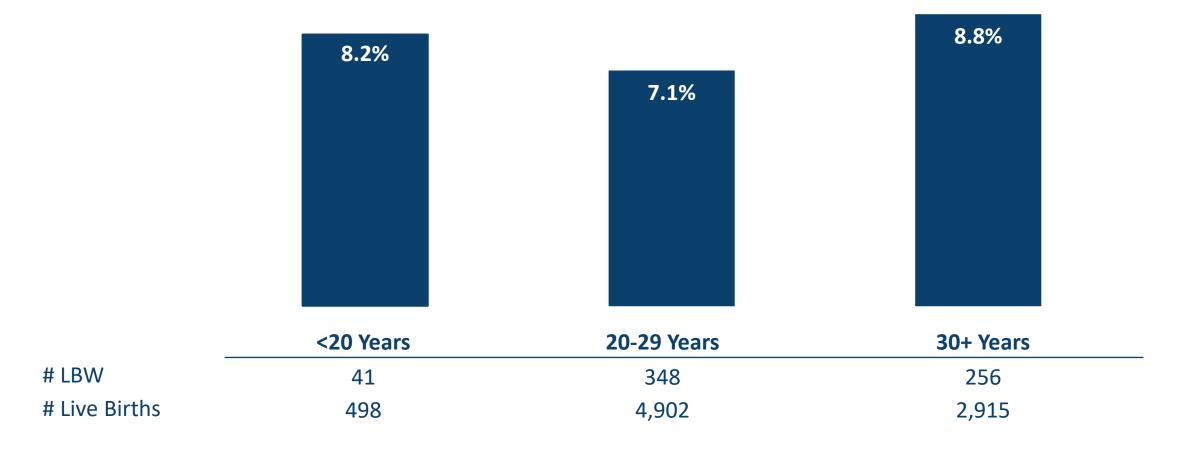
Low Birthweight by Maternal Age Region 2, 2018-2022





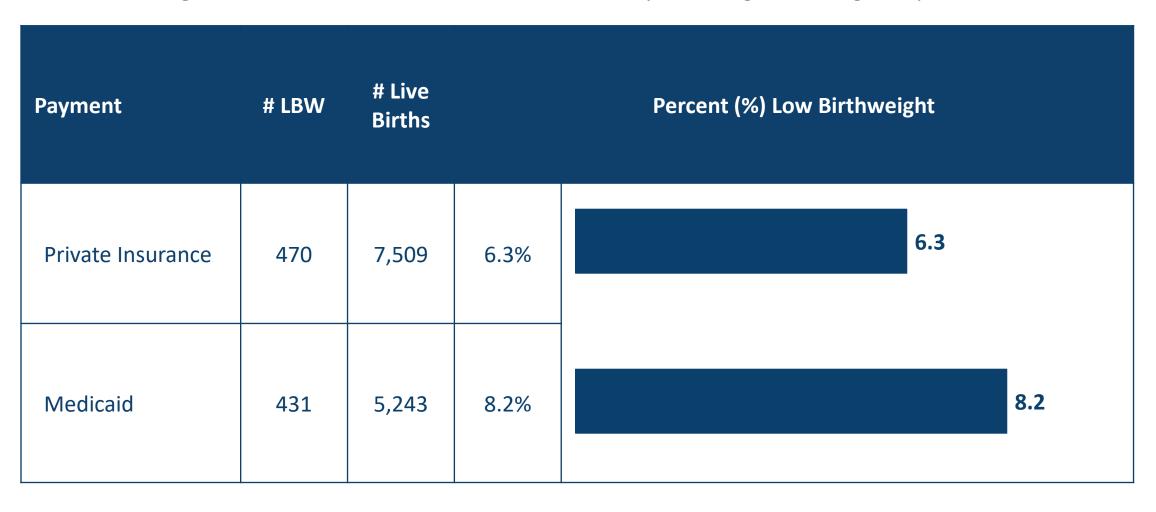
Low Birthweight by Maternal Age Region 3, 2018-2022





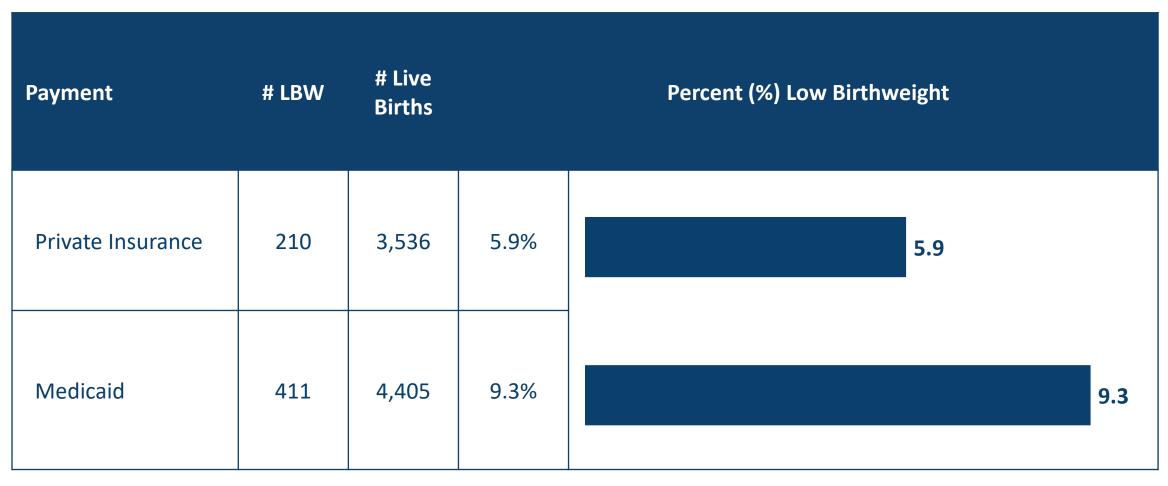
Low Birthweight by Intended Payment Source Region 2, 2018-2022





Low Birthweight by Intended Payment Source Region 3, 2018-2022

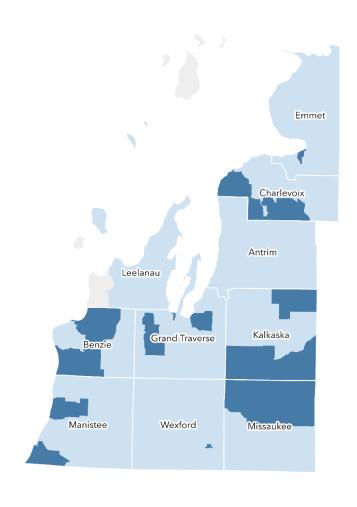


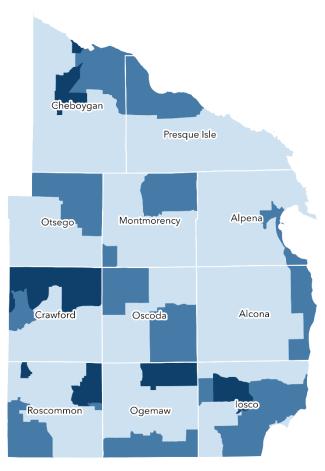


Low Birthweight by Census Tract Region 2 & 3, 2017-2021



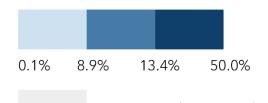
Low birthweight rate is defined as number of births with baby birthweight <2,500 grams per 100 live births.





Percent Low Birthweight

Low birthweight rate is defined as number of births with baby birthweight less than 5.5lbs (<2,500 grams) per 100 live births.



No Live Births/Low Birthweight Births



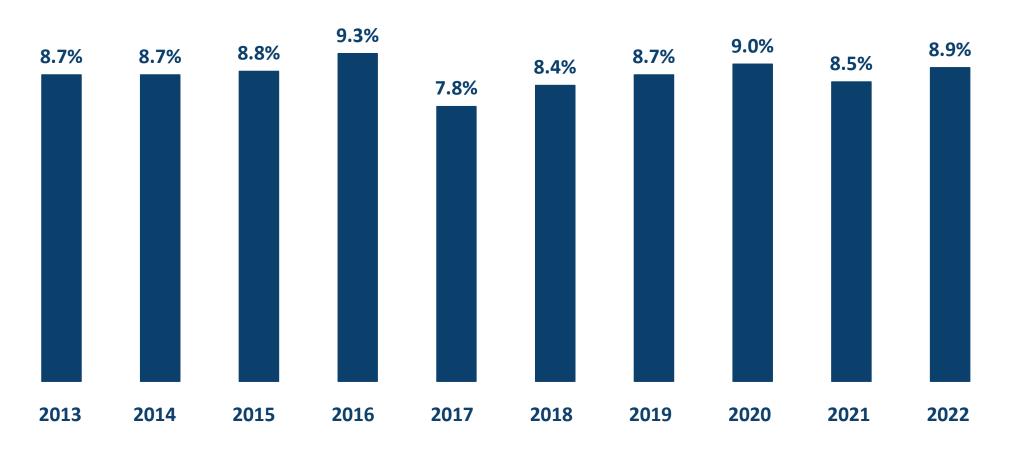
Preterm Births Region 2 & 3 2013-2022

Preterm birth is defined as number of live births delivered before 37 completed weeks of gestation.

Preterm Births Region 2, 2013-2022



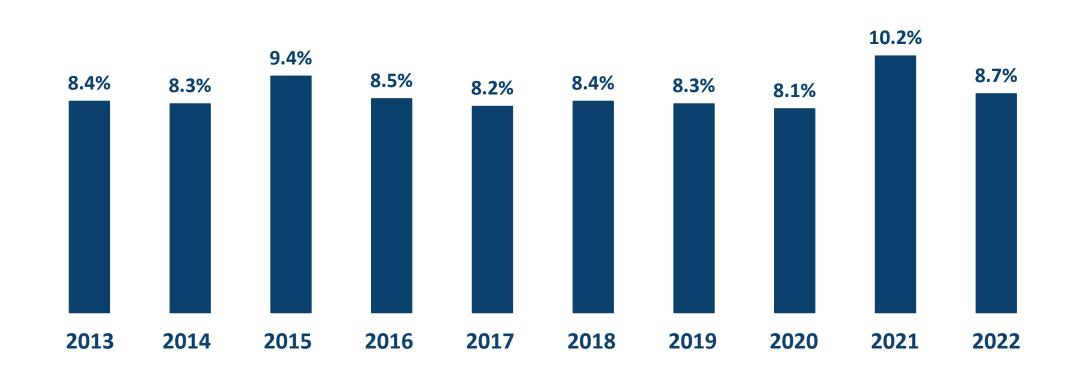
2022 Michigan = 10.3%



Preterm Births Region 3, 2013-2022

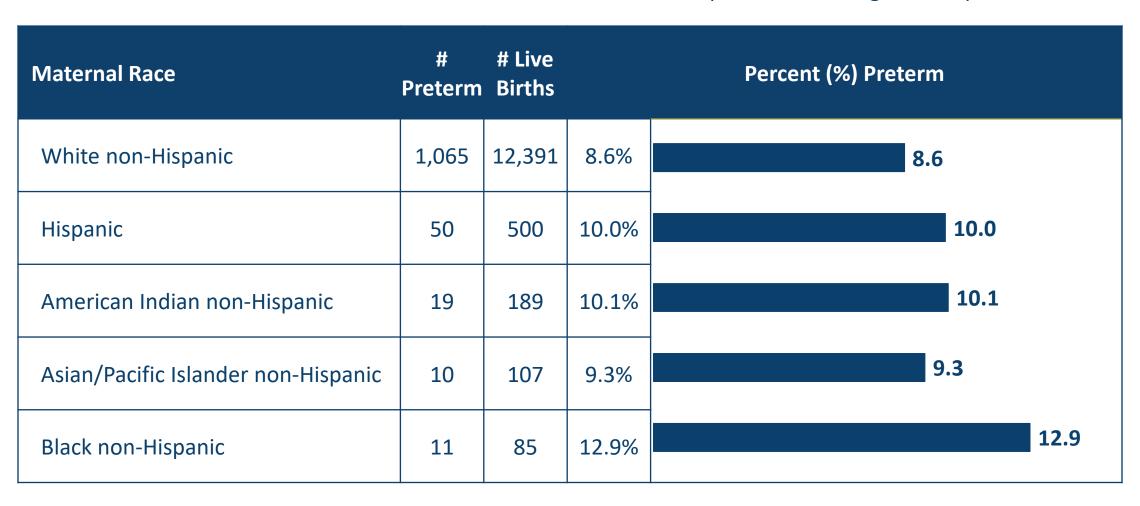


2022 Michigan = 10.3%



Preterm Birth by Maternal Race/Ethnicity Region 2, 2018-2022





Preterm Birth by Maternal Race/Ethnicity Region 3, 2018-2022



Maternal Race	# Preterm	# Live Births		Percent (%) Preterm
White non-Hispanic	674	7,804	8.6%	8.6
Hispanic	23	208	11.1%	11.1
American Indian non-Hispanic	7	59	11.9%	11.9
Black non-Hispanic	0 <n<6< td=""><td>52</td><td>Data Not Sufficient</td><td></td></n<6<>	52	Data Not Sufficient	
Asian/Pacific Islander non-Hispanic	0 <n<6< td=""><td>37</td><td>Data Not Sufficient</td><td></td></n<6<>	37	Data Not Sufficient	

Preterm Birth by Expanded Native American Race/Ethnicity, Region 2, 2018-2022



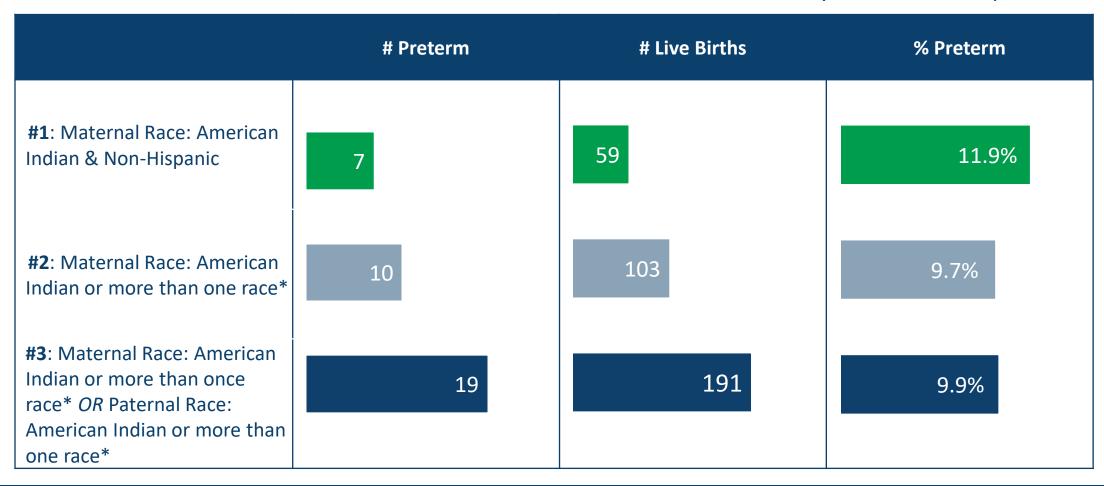
Preterm birth rate is defined as number of births delivered before 37 completed weeks of gestation per 100 live births. More than 1 race: American Indian or Alaskan Native *and* another race; included only if AI/AN were reported first.



Preterm Birth by Expanded Native American Race/Ethnicity, Region 3, 2018-2022

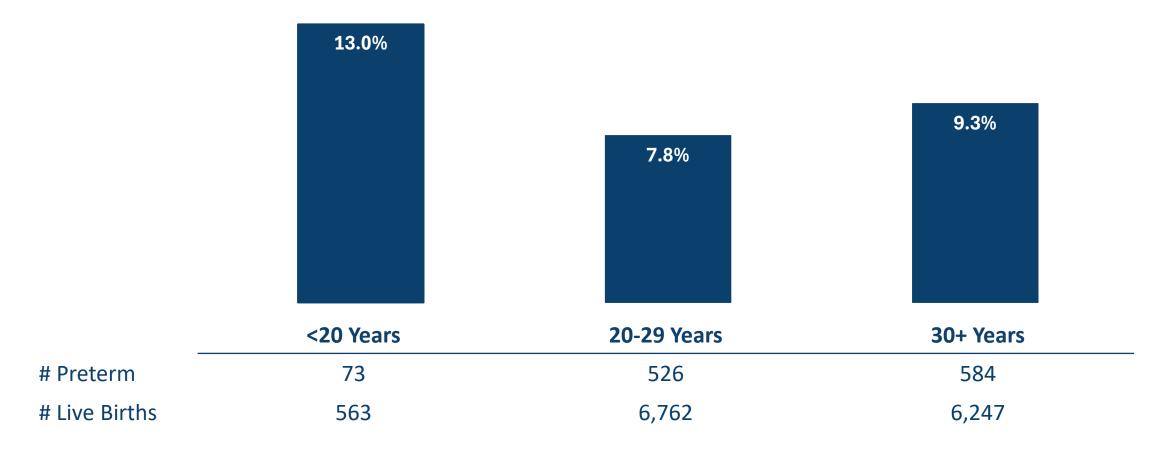


Preterm birth rate is defined as number of births delivered before 37 completed weeks of gestation per 100 live births. More than 1 race: American Indian or Alaskan Native *and* another race; included only if AI/AN were reported first.



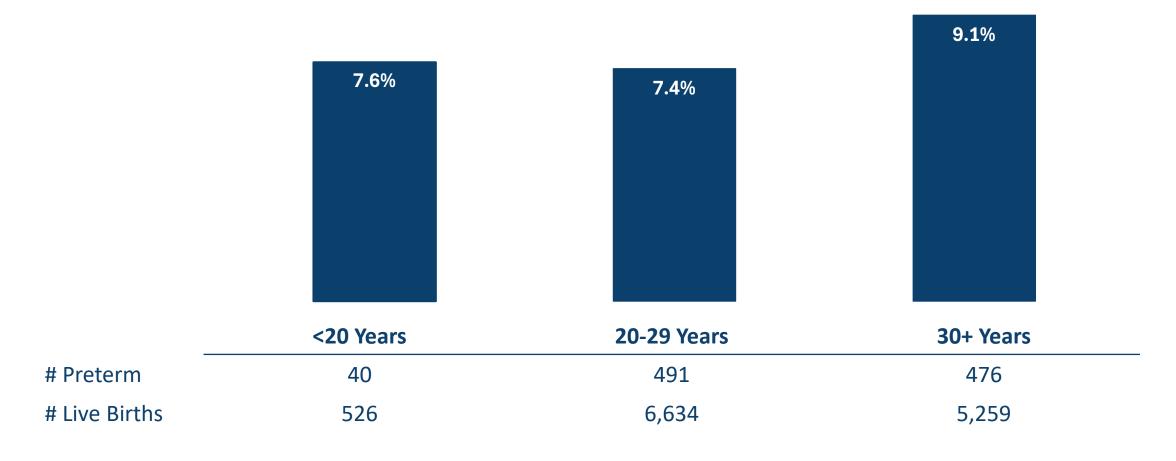
Preterm Birth by Maternal Age Region 2, 2018-2022





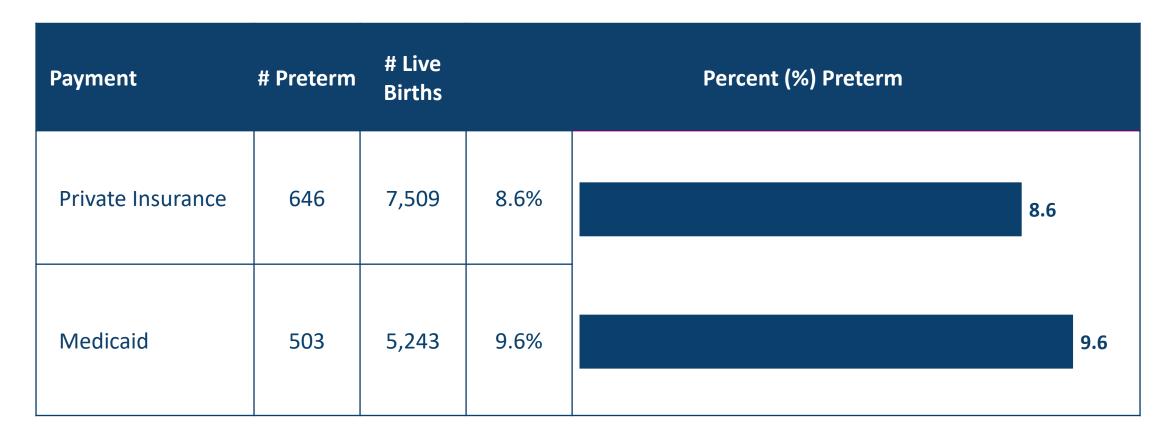
Preterm Birth by Maternal Age Region 3, 2018-2022





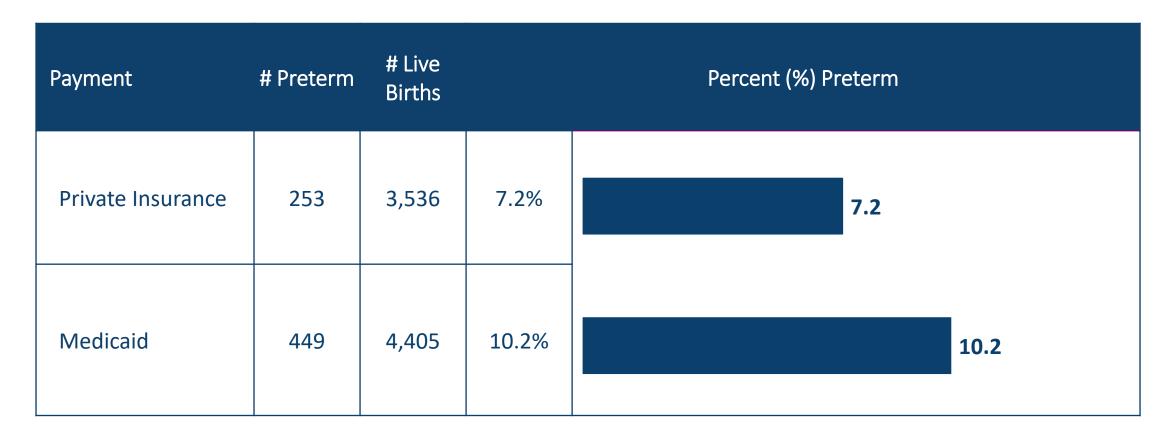
Preterm Births by Intended Payment Source Region 2, 2018-2022





Preterm Births by Intended Payment Source Region 3, 2018-2022

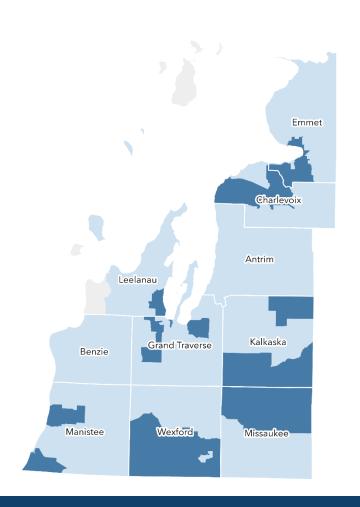


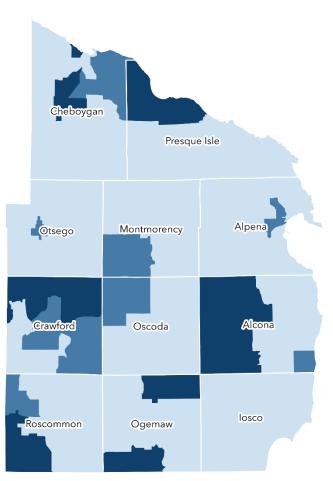


Preterm Birth by Census Tract Region 2 & 3, 2017-2021



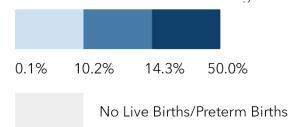
Preterm birth rate is defined as number of births delivered before 37 completed weeks of gestation per 100 live births.





Percent Preterm

Preterm birth rate is defined as number of births delivered before 37 completed weeks of gestation per 100 live births. Gestational age is based on the obstetric estimate of gestation.



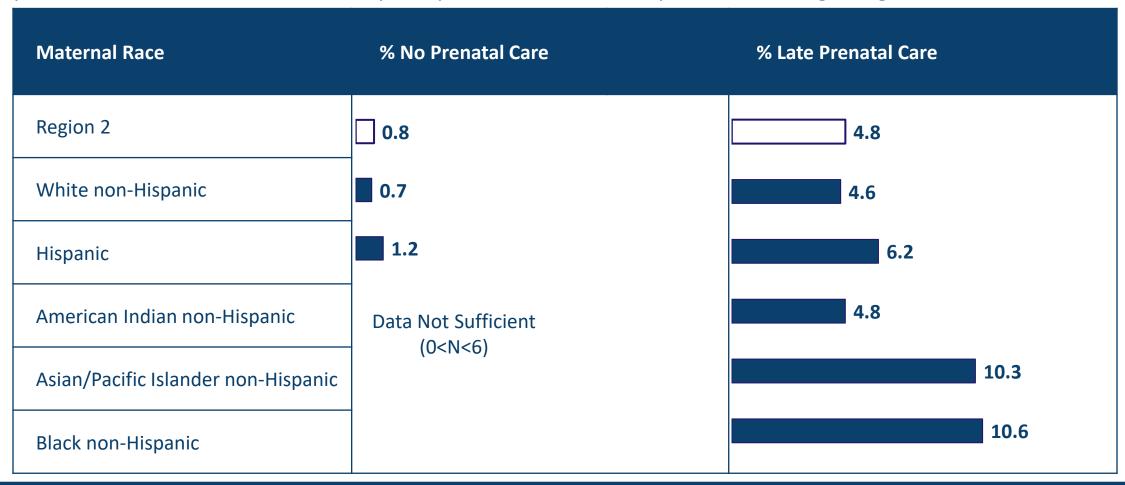


Prenatal Care Utilization Region 2 & 3 2022

Prenatal Care Utilization by Maternal Race/Ethnicity Region 2, 2018-2022



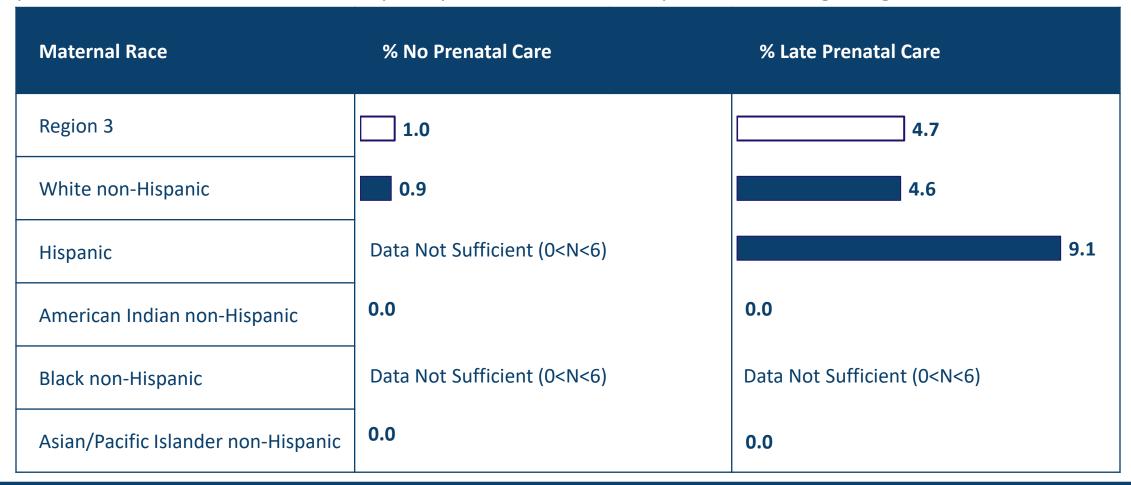
'No prenatal care' is a proportion of all live births. 'Late prenatal care' is calculated among live births where prenatal care was accessed. Late entry into prenatal care refers to prenatal care beginning in the 3rd trimester.



Prenatal Care Utilization by Maternal Race/Ethnicity Region 3, 2018-2022



'No prenatal care' is a proportion of all live births. 'Late prenatal care' is calculated among live births where prenatal care was accessed. Late entry into prenatal care refers to prenatal care beginning in the 3rd trimester.



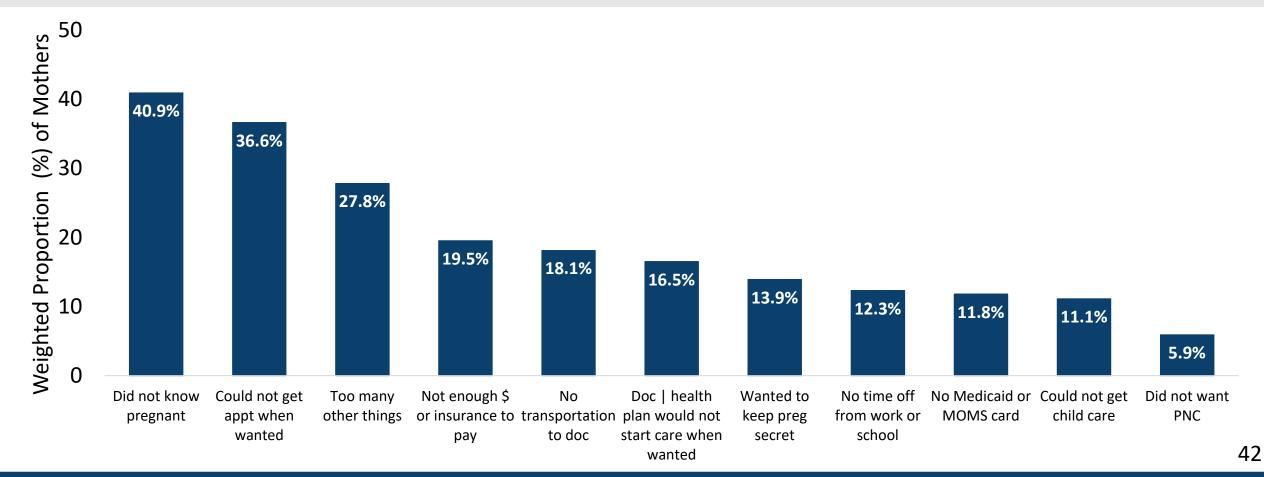


Barriers to Prenatal Care Michigan 2016-2022

Barriers to Prenatal Care Michigan, 2016-2022



The chart depicts barriers to prenatal care among mothers who **started PNC after 1st trimester and wanted to start sooner**. Around <u>half</u> (51.5%) of mothers who started PNC after the first trimester were okay with that timing.



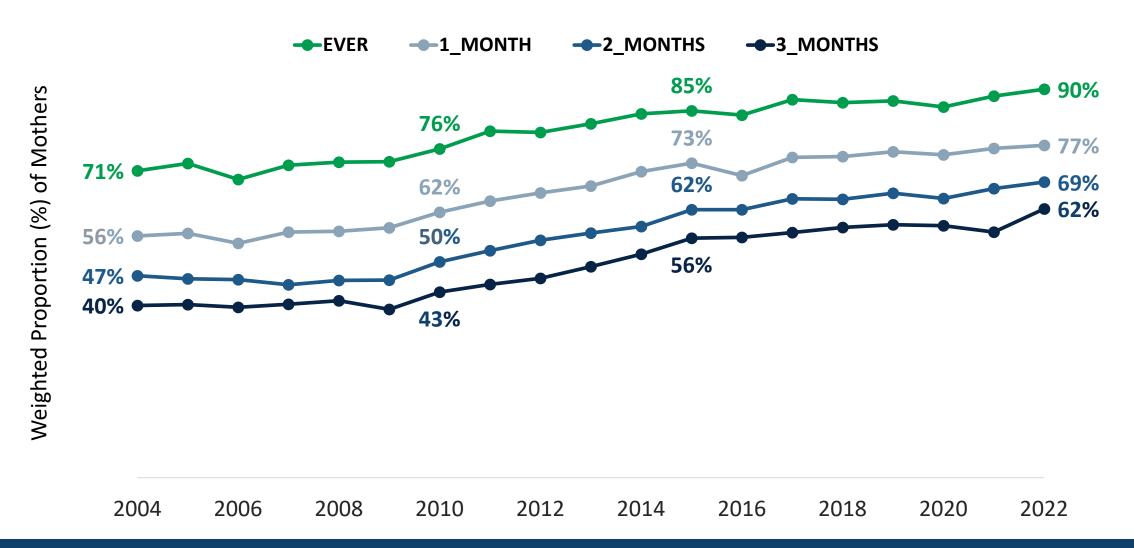


Breastfeeding Initiation and Duration Michigan 2004-2022

Breastfeeding Initiation + Duration Michigan, 2004-2022



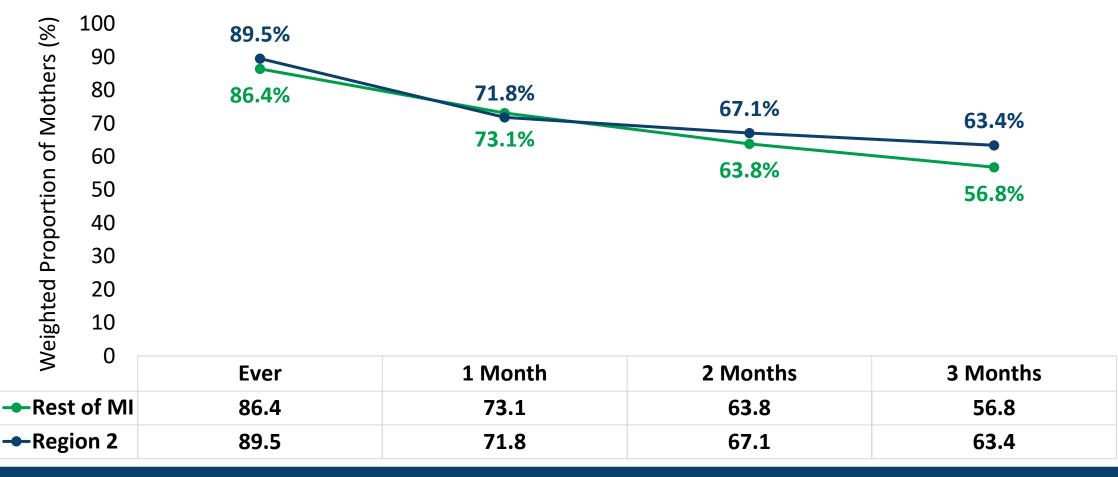
44



Breastfeeding Initiation and DurationRegion 2 vs Rest of Michigan, 2016-2018



Breastfeeding in Region 2 does not differ significantly from the remainder of the State for any of these time points



Breastfeeding Initiation and DurationRegion 3 vs Rest of Michigan, 2016-2018



Breastfeeding in Region 3 does not differ significantly from the remainder of the State for the first three time points. Three-month duration is lower for Region 3 vs. the remainder of the State.



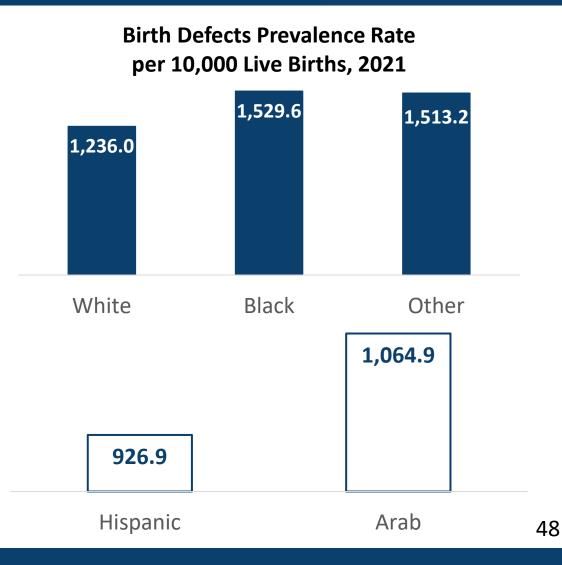


Birth Defects 2021

Birth Defect Prevalence by Maternal Race/ethnicity, 2021



- Throughout birth years 2015-2021, the birth defect prevalence rate for Michigan remained steady at an average rate of 2,008.8 cases per 10,000 live births. The increase in birth defect prevalence can be partially attributed to the improvement of data collection methods utilized by the MBDR.
- In 2021, the race-specific birth defect prevalence rate for cases born to mothers of "other" races (1,513.2 per 10,000 live births) exceeded that of cases born to black mothers (1529.6 cases per 10,000 live births) and cases born to white mothers (1,236.0 cases per 10,000 live births).
- In 2021, the ethnicity-specific birth defect prevalence rate for cases born to a mother reporting Arab ethnicity (1,064.9 cases per 10,000 live births) was greater than that of cases born to a mother reporting Hispanic ethnicity (926.9 cases per 10,000 live births).

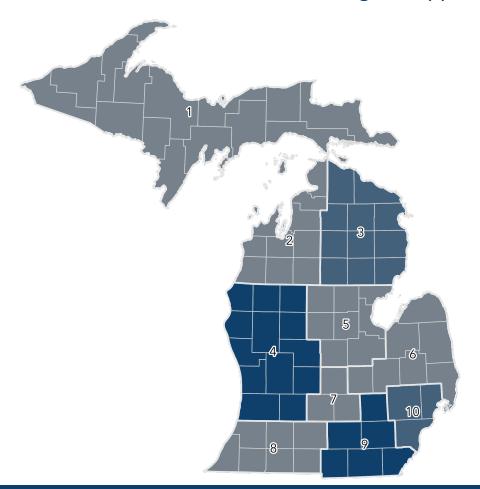


Birth Defect Prevalence Rates by Prosperity Region, 2021



Prevalence rates are based on births to mothers living in Michigan at the time of delivery.

Regions approximate prosperity region boundaries



Region	# Cases	Prevalence Rate (per 10,000 live births)	
Michigan	13,794	1,313.5	
Region 1	95	367.5	
Region 2	267	961.8	
Region 3	184	1073.5	
Region 4	3,806	2,085.1	
Region 5	360	659.5	
Region 6	838	982.8	
Region 7	364	782.6	
Region 8	708	846.5	
Region 9	2,255	2,333.6	
Region 10	4,917	1,142.8	



Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome Region 2 & 3 2013-2022

About the Data

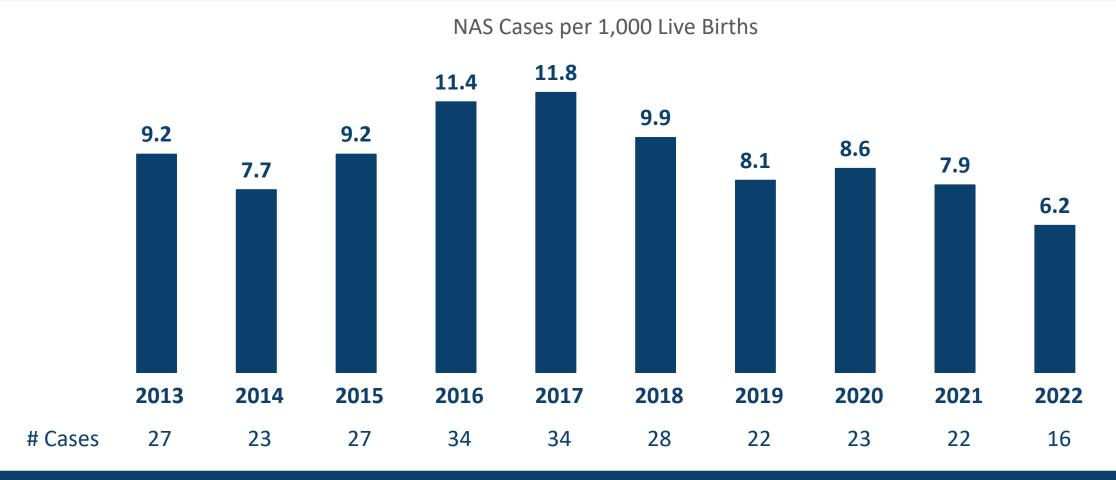


- Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome (NAS) cases are identified by diagnosis code (ICD-9 779.5 or ICD-10 P96.1) from the Michigan Inpatient Database. The transition from ICD-9 to ICD-10 started in Fall 2015. This may contribute to some fluctuation in the data.
- 2. NAS cases may be underreported with the increasing popularity of non-pharmacological interventions, which may not be consistently captured in the data.
- 3. The goal of NAS surveillance is *not* to reduce the number of cases to zero. This is due to limitations with current surveillance practices. They do not allow us to distinguish between a) women with untreated opioid use or other substance use disorder or b) women with opioid use disorder on medicated assisted therapy, or c) women on long term opioid, benzodiazepine or barbiturate therapy for a chronic disease condition.
- 4. NAS rates are calculated per 1,000 live births in order to be consistent with the CSTE case definition. Previous reports published by MDHHS include NAS rates per 100,000 live births.

Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome Region 2, 2013-2022



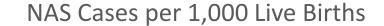
2010-2015: 779.5 (drug withdrawal syndrome in newborn) and 2016-current: P96.1 (neonatal withdrawal symptoms from maternal use of drugs of addiction)



Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome Region 3, 2013-2022



2010-2015: 779.5 (drug withdrawal syndrome in newborn) and 2016-current: P96.1 (neonatal withdrawal symptoms from maternal use of drugs of addiction)

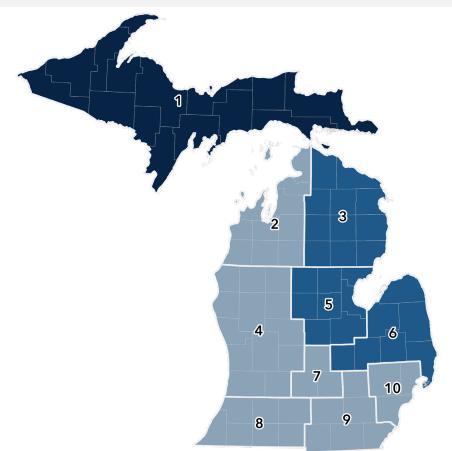




Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome by Prosperity Region, 2022



2010-2015: 779.5 (drug withdrawal syndrome in newborn) and 2016-current: P96.1 (neonatal withdrawal symptoms from maternal use of drugs of addiction)



	# NAS Cases	# Live Births	Cases per 1,000 Live Births
Michigan	605	100,880	6.0
Region 1	44	2,181	20.2
Region 2	16	2,597	6.2
Region 3	20	1,577	12.7
Region 4	46	17,799	2.6
Region 5	64	5,304	12.1
Region 6	102	8,260	12.3
Region 7	23	4,542	5.1
Region 8	50	7,696	6.5
Region 9	43	9,031	4.8
Region 10	196	41,893	4.7



Sleep-Related Infant Death Rate 2010-2021

Deaths to infants less than 1 year of age that occur suddenly and unexpectedly due to suffocation/positional asphyxia, sudden infant death syndrome, undetermined/unexpected infant death, and other causes where the sleep environment was likely to have contributed to the death.

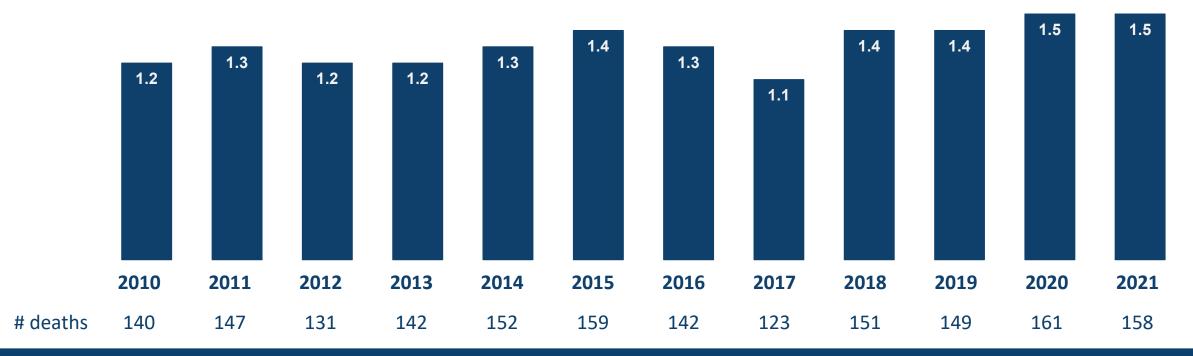
Sleep-Related Infant Deaths Michigan, 2010-2021



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Between 2010 and 2021 there were **1,755** sleep-related infant deaths in Michigan. The rate of sleep-related infant deaths has fluctuated slightly but has not statistically significantly differed between years.

Sleep Related Infant Deaths per 1,000 Live Births

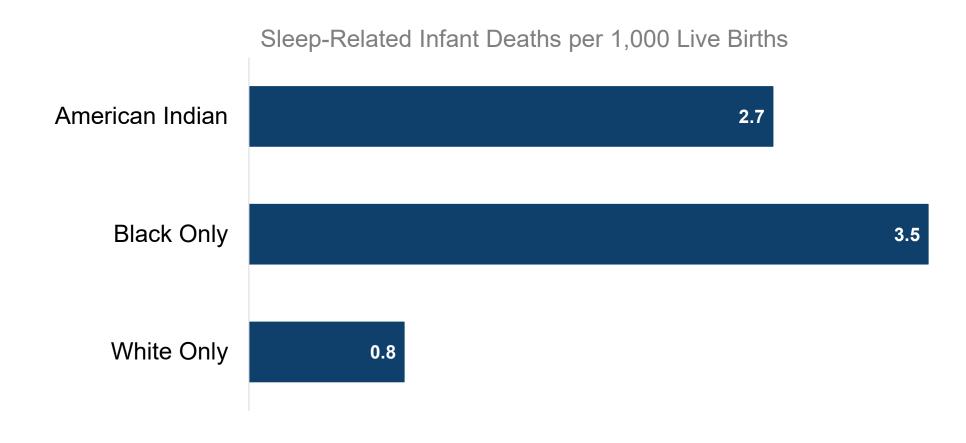


Data source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) SUID Case Registry, Michigan Public Health Institute

Sleep-Related Infant Deaths by Race Michigan, 2016-2021



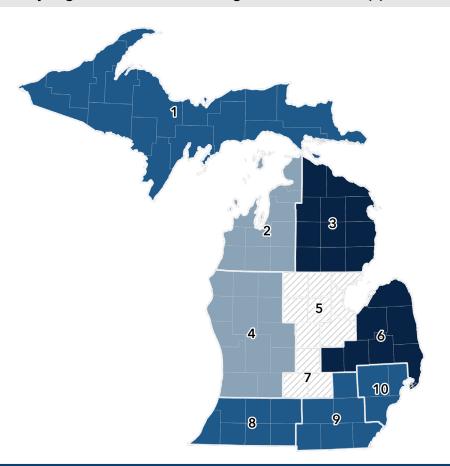
Between 2016 and 2021 Black Infants were **4.6** times more likely to die of sleep-related causes as compared to white Infants. American Indian infants were **3.5** times more likely to die of sleep-related causes as compared to white infants.



Sleep-Related Infant Deaths by Prosperity Region, 2010-2021



Between 2010 and 2021 there were **32** sleep-related infant deaths in Region 2 and **39** sleep-related infant deaths in Region 3. Compared to the Michigan, the Region 2 sleep-related infant death rate was lower while the Region 3 sleep-related infant death rate was higher. Neither difference was statistically significant. Data for regions 5 and 7 suppressed as to not inadvertently identify suppressed county level statistics.



		# Infant Deaths	Sleep Related Deaths per 1,000 live births
	Michigan	1,755	1.3
Region 1	Upper Peninsula	39	1.2
Region 2	Northwest	32	0.9
Region 3	Northeast	39	1.9
Region 4	West Michigan	231	1.0
Region 5	East Central	Data Suppressed	
Region 6	East Michigan	185	1.7
Region 7	South Central	Data Suppressed	
Region 8	Southwest	152	1.5
Region 9	Southeast	134	1.1
Region 10	Detroit Metro	758	1.4

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Low Risk Cesarean 2022

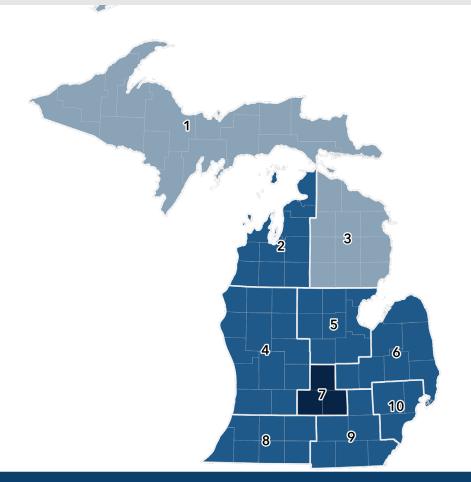
 $\frac{\textit{\# cesarean among 1st births low risk females}}{\textit{\# 1st births to low risk females}}$

Low risk: full term, singleton births, and vertex presentation

Low Risk Cesarean by Prosperity Region, 2022



Low-risk cesarean is a ratio of the number of first births delivered by cesarean section to low-risk females (full-term, singleton births, vertex presentation) to the number of first births to low-risk females (full-term, singleton births, vertex presentation).



	# Low Risk Cesarean	# Low Risk Births	% Low Risk Cesarean
Michigan	7,544	26,742	28.2%
Region 1	132	557	23.7%
Region 2	195	727	26.8%
Region 3	112	467	24.0%
Region 4	1,279	4,932	25.9%
Region 5	374	1,299	28.8%
Region 6	581	2,012	28.9%
Region 7	377	1,178	32.0%
Region 8	499	1,937	25.8%
Region 9	593	2,305	25.7%
Region 10	3,402	11,328	30.0%

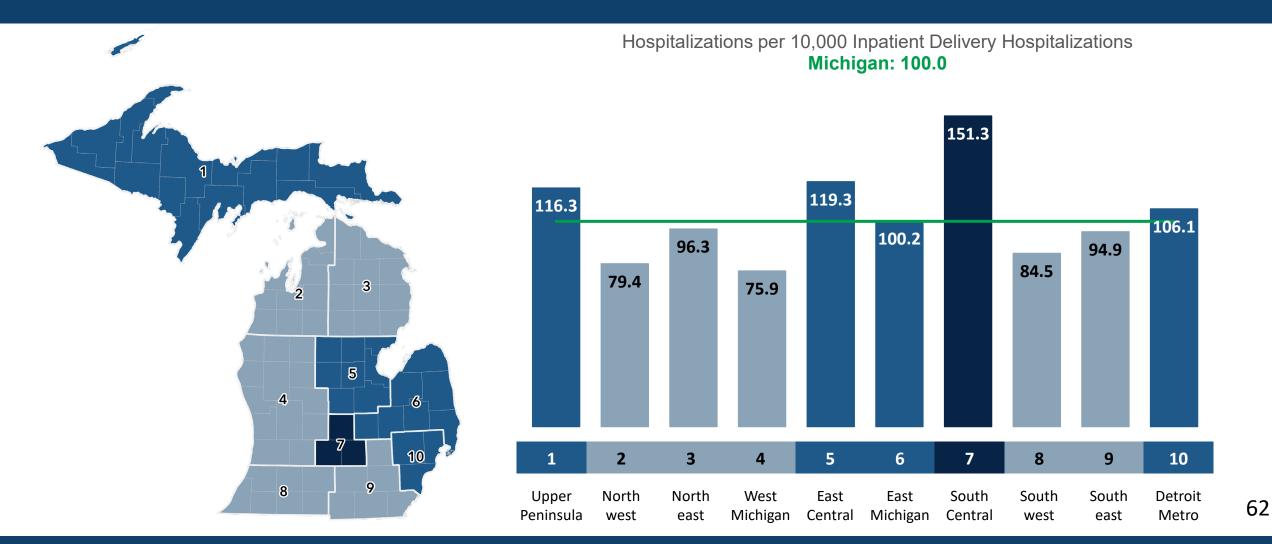


Severe Maternal Morbidity Rate 2021

The unexpected outcomes of labor and delivery that result in significant short- or long-term consequences to a woman's health.

Severe Maternal Morbidity *Excluding Transfusions* by Prosperity Region, 2021





Data Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, MDHHS and MIDB from Michigan Health and Hospital Association Service Corporation (MHASC), 2021



Maternal Mortality Ratio 2016-2020

Maternal deaths include deaths that occur during pregnancy, at delivery or within one year of pregnancy. It includes 1) deaths that are related to the pregnancy 2) unrelated to the pregnancy 3) as well as where the relation is unknown.

Total Maternal Mortality by Prosperity Region, 2016-2020



64

Maternal deaths include deaths that occur during pregnancy, at delivery or within one year of pregnancy. During 2016 and 2020, there were **7 maternal deaths** in Region 2, and **10 maternal deaths** in Region 3.

