

Highlights, Jefferson County, 1990-2000

Demographics

- ❑ There were 71,453 live births to Jefferson County mothers.
- ❑ By 2000, 14.2% of births were to Hispanic mothers.
- ❑ Birth rates declined among non-Hispanic adolescent females, and rose slightly among Hispanic adolescent females.
- ❑ Birth rates among Hispanic adolescent females were about double those of non-Hispanic adolescent females.
- ❑ Nearly 90% of mothers attained a high school education or better.
- ❑ Nearly 18% of mothers were unmarried in the latter half of the decade.

Prenatal Health Objectives

- ❑ Over 90% of mothers in 1997-99 entered prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy.
- ❑ Entry into early prenatal care improved in several high-risk groups, including adolescent and Hispanic mothers and those without a high school education.
- ❑ By 2000, nearly 93% of mothers were abstinent from smoking during pregnancy.
- ❑ Smoking abstinence during pregnancy improved in all high-risk groups.
- ❑ Mothers have attained the *Healthy People 2010* goal for alcohol-abstinence during pregnancy.

Birth Outcomes

- ❑ The low-birthweight rate remained near 8% for all births and 6% for singleton births.
- ❑ The percentage of plural births increased to 3.6%.
- ❑ The percentage of preterm births increased to over 8%.

Infant Mortality

- ❑ The infant mortality rate declined over the decade, and the county achieved the *Healthy People 2010* goal of 4.5 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1999.

- ❑ The neonatal mortality rate, 2.8 deaths per 1,000 live births, exceeded the *Healthy People 2010* goal of 2.9 deaths per 1,000 live births.
- ❑ The postnatal mortality rate, 3.2 deaths per 1,000 live births, was twice the 2010 goal of 1.5 deaths per 1,000 live births.
- ❑ The leading causes of infant mortality were sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS), congenital anomalies, and complications of low-weight birth and/or short gestation.
- ❑ There was a significant improvement over the decade in deaths due to SIDS and congenital anomalies.

Child and Adolescent Health

- ❑ The leading causes of death among children and adolescents aged 1 to 19 years were injuries from motor vehicle accidents, suicide, injury not related to motor vehicles, cancer and homicide.
- ❑ Among the 5 leading causes, only one is considered natural - the others accidental or intentional, and therefore, preventable.
- ❑ The mortality rate among children aged 5-9 years exceeded the *Healthy People 2010* target.
- ❑ Compared with national 2000 goals for the general population:
 - incidence rates of *Campylobacter* infection among county children were far lower;
 - incidence rates of *E. coli* O157:H7 infection among children and adolescents were approximately 20% higher;
 - incidence rates of salmonellosis among children and adolescents aged 10-19 were lower; and
 - incidence rates of salmonellosis among very young children were far higher.
- ❑ The most prevalent vaccine-preventable diseases among children and adolescents were pertussis and influenza. The incidence rate for influenza among infants was nearly identical to that for pertussis.