



1B.

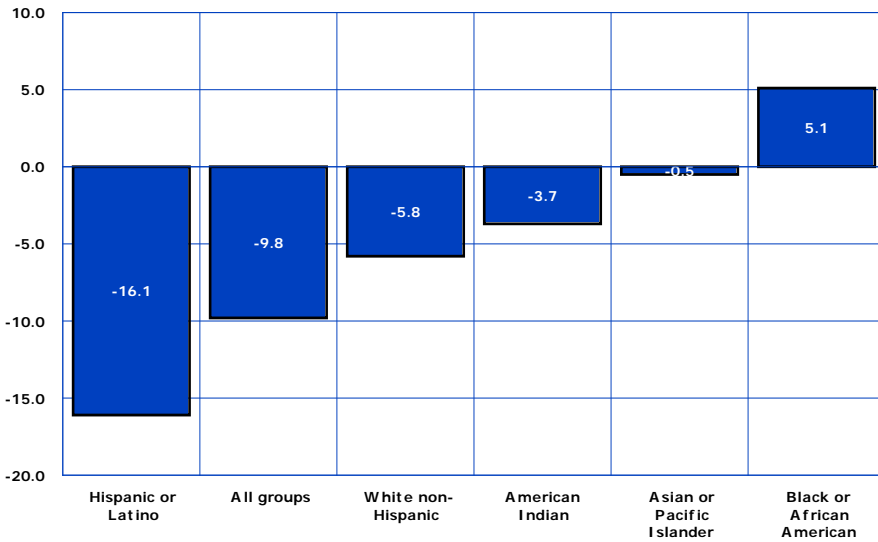
**NATALITY:
MATERNAL CHARACTERISTICS AND NEWBORN'S HEALTH**

The number of resident births reached its recent peak in 2007 at 102,687 (**Table 1B-2**). In 2008, the number of resident births declined to 99,215; the first annual decline since 1991 (which, like 2008, also was an economic downturn year). The number of resident births declined again in 2009 to 92,616.

There were striking differences in how the number of births changed from 2007 to 2009 by mother's race/ethnicity. Births rose by 5.1 percent for Black or African American mothers. The birth rates for all non-Hispanics combined (other than Blacks) declined by 5.5 percent. In contrast, Hispanic or Latino women experienced a substantial decrease of 16.1 percent, 2.9 times greater than the overall decline for non-Hispanic Arizona resident women (**Figure 1B-1**). It is important to note that Hispanics, unlike any other race/ethnic group in the State, faced in 2008 and 2009 not only the economic recession (shared by all), but also additional challenges such as the employer-sanction law (a penalty on employers hiring illegal immigrants), and a widespread practice of e-verify (checking the legal-residence status of those seeking employment). Considering all these factors, there is a reason to believe that there were fewer births among Hispanic or Latinos in 2008 and 2009, because there were fewer Hispanic or Latino residents of Arizona in 2008 and 2009, than there were in 2007. The decline in the number of births among Hispanic or Latino residents of the State accelerated in 2009. From 2007 to 2008 the number of Hispanic or Latino births decreased by 6.8 percent; from 2008 to 2009 the number of birth decreased by 10 percent. In 2009, for the first time since 2003, the number of births among White non-Hispanics (39,781) exceeded the number of Hispanic or Latino births (38,362).

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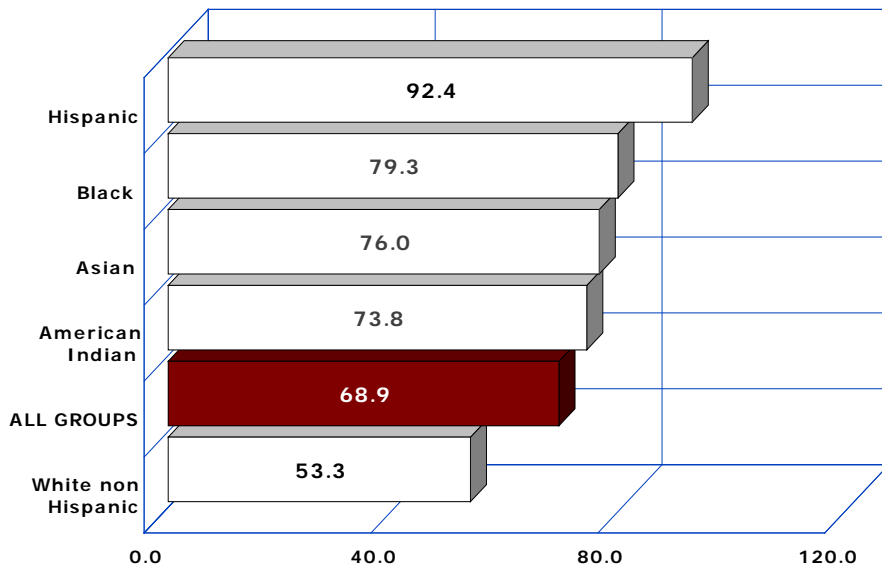
Figure 1B-1
Percent Change from 2007 to 2009 in the Number of Resident Live Births by
Mother's Race/Ethnicity, Arizona



In 2007, there were 45,731 births among the estimated number of 1,798,222 of Hispanic or Latino residents of the State for a birth rate of 25.4/1,000). The number of births among Hispanics declined to 42,639 in 2008 and again to 38,362 in 2009. If we were to reproduce the 2007 rate of birth for 2009 using the 38,362 births as the numerator, we could estimate the number of resident Hispanics in the State in 2009 at 1,510,315 $((38,362/1,510,315)*1,000=25.4)$, 287,907 fewer than in 2007. Similar exercise, this time using the 2006 rate of births of 26.5, $((38,362/1,447,623)*1,000=26.5)$ would measure the number of Hispanics who left Arizona since 2007 at 350,599 $(1,798,222-1,447,623)$.

Under the circumstances, it is important to treat the 2008 and 2009 fertility and birth rates for Hispanics (shown in this section) with caution. Perhaps, these rates have not declined; rather, the denominators used to calculate them, did.

Figure 1B-2
General Fertility Rates by Race/Ethnicity among Females of all Ages,
Arizona, 2009



Number of births per 1,000 females 15-44 years old in specified group.

From among 1,344,836 women of childbearing age (15-44 years), 6.9 percent gave birth in 2009. The *general fertility rate* (the number of births per 1,000 women 15-44 years old) continued to be the highest for Hispanic women (92.4 births per 1,000 or 9.2 percent). Fertility rates for Black or African American (79.3), Asian or Pacific Islander (76.0 births per 1,000), and American Indian women (73.8 per 1,000) were higher than the average for all groups (**Figure 1B-2, Table 1A-1**).

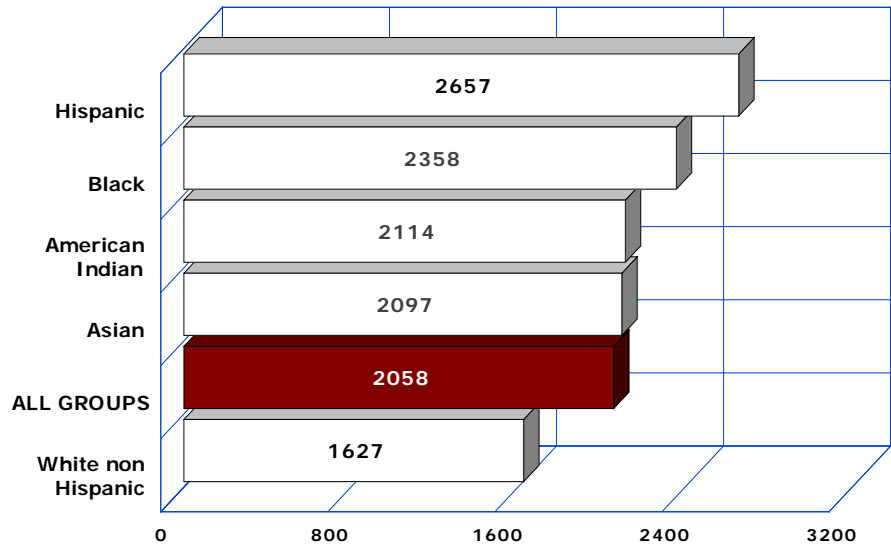
The 2009 fertility rates for all race/ethnic groups except Black or African American were below the 2007 levels.

A comparison of fertility rates by county in Arizona is provided in **Table 5A-1**.

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Figure 1B-3
Total Fertility Rates by Race/Ethnicity, Arizona, 2009

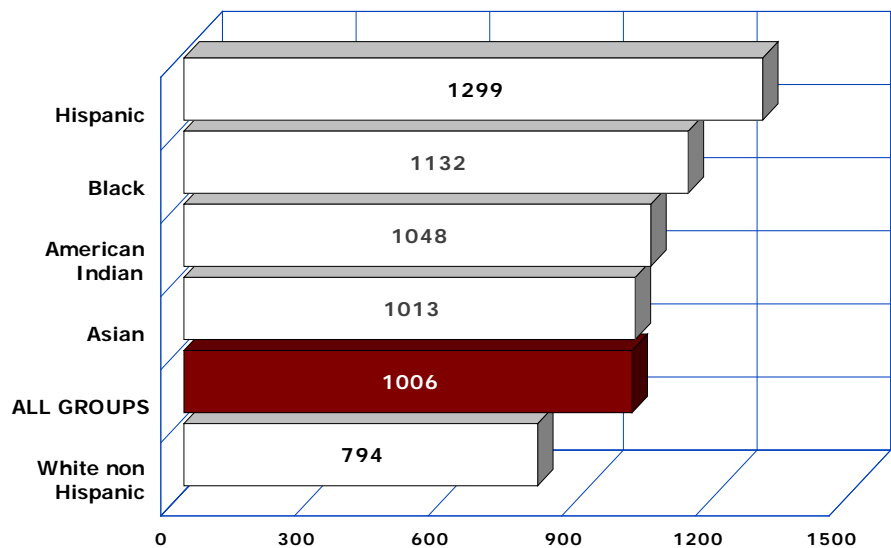
The *total fertility rate* indicates the average number of births to a hypothetical cohort of 1,000 women, if they experienced throughout their childbearing years the age-specific birth rates observed in a given year. From 1999 to 2008, the Arizona total fertility rates always exceeded the rate of “replacement” (2,110 births per 1,000 women, **Table 1B-1**). The “replacement” rate is considered the value at which a given generation can exactly replace itself. In 2009, the total fertility declined to 2,058 births per 1,000 women of childbearing age. The total fertility rates differed substantially by race/ethnicity (**Figure 1B-3**). The 2009 total fertility rate of 2,657 for Hispanic women exceeded the generation replacement rate by 25.9 percent. The rate for White non-Hispanic women (1,627) was 22.9 percent lower than the replacement rate.



The sum of age group-specific birth rates multiplied by five (the number of years in the age group). The rate of 2,058 above for example, means that if a hypothetical group of 1,000 women were to have the same birth rates in each age group that were observed in the actual childbearing population in 2009, they would have a total of 2,058 children (or 2.1 children each) by the time they reached the end of the reproductive period (taken here as age 50), assuming that all of the women survived to that age.

Figure 1B-4
Gross Reproduction Rates by Race/Ethnicity, Arizona, 2009

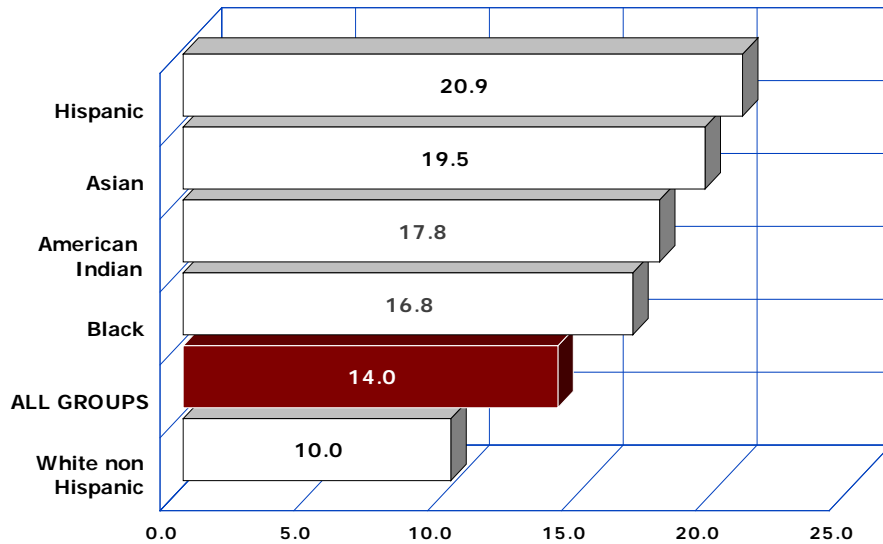
Another measure used to summarize reproduction patterns is the *gross reproduction rate*. It represents the average number of daughters born to a hypothetical cohort of 1,000 women if they experienced the age-specific birth rates observed in a given year throughout their childbearing years. This measure is similar to the total fertility rate except that it measures only female births, since reproduction is largely dependent on the number of females in a given population. In 2009, the gross reproduction rates in Arizona ranged from 794 for White non-Hispanic women to 1,299 for Hispanic women (**Figure 1B-4**, **Table 1B-1**).



The sum of birth rates by 5-year age groups multiplied by the proportion of births that were female. The gross reproduction rate represents the average number of daughters born to a hypothetical cohort of 1,000 women if they experienced the age-specific birth rates observed in a given year throughout their childbearing years, and if none of the cohort was to die during her childbearing years.

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Figure 1B-5
Birth Rates per 1,000 Population by Race/Ethnicity, Arizona, 2009



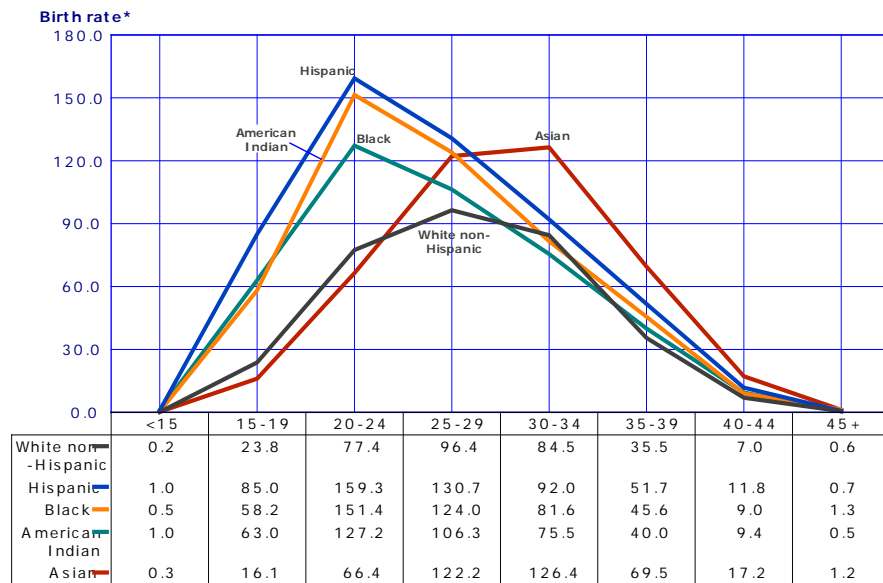
Number of births per 1,000 population in specified group.

The crude birth rate, often simply called the birth rate, relates the number of births to the total population in a specified group. The birth rate is expressed as the total number of births per 1,000 persons, without regard to the age or sex distribution of the population.

Assuming that the number of births (the numerator) declined in 2008 and 2009, while the population of the State did not (the denominator), the birth rate for Arizona decreased by 12.5 percent from 16.0 births per 1,000 population in 2007 to 14.0/1,000 in 2009.

In 2008 the crude birth rates by mother's race/ethnicity ranged from 10.0 births per 1,000 White non-Hispanics to 20.9 per 1,000 Hispanics or Latinos (Figure 1B-5). Prior to 2007, the birth rates of Hispanics or Latinos ranged from 26.1/1,000 to 27.7/1,000.

Figure 1B-6
Birth Rates by Mother's Age Group and Race/Ethnicity, Arizona, 2009



*Number of births per 1,000 females in specified group.

The age-specific birth rates (the number of births to mothers in a particular age group per 1,000 women in that age group) differed substantially by race/ethnicity (Figure 1B-6).

In 2009, Hispanic or Latino women had the highest birth rates for women in age groups up to 29 years. In contrast, the birth rates for women aged 30 years or older were the highest among Asian or Pacific Islander women.

The birth rate for Asian or Pacific Islander women aged 40-44 (17.2 births per 1,000 women) was 2.5 times than the birth rate of 7.0/1,000 White non-Hispanic women 40-44 years old in 2009.

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Figure 1B-7
Percent Births to Unmarried Mothers by Age Group, Arizona, 2009

Unmarried mothers have accounted for an increasing annual proportion of births throughout the 1980s and 1990s, with 45.2 percent in 2009 (Table 1B-2) marking a new historical high. In 2009, 41,856 infants were born to unmarried mothers compared to 31,272 in 1999.

A decade ago, the proportion of births among unmarried women aged 20-24 years was 51.1 percent. This proportion continued to rise by a percentage point on average per year between 1999 and 2009. In 2009, six out of ten (62.1 percent) mothers 20-24 years old were unmarried (Figure 1B-7).

Births and birth ratios by mother's marital status, age group, and race/ethnicity are given in Table 1B-23. County-level information is provided in Table 5B-14 and 5B-15. Community-level information is in Table 9A.

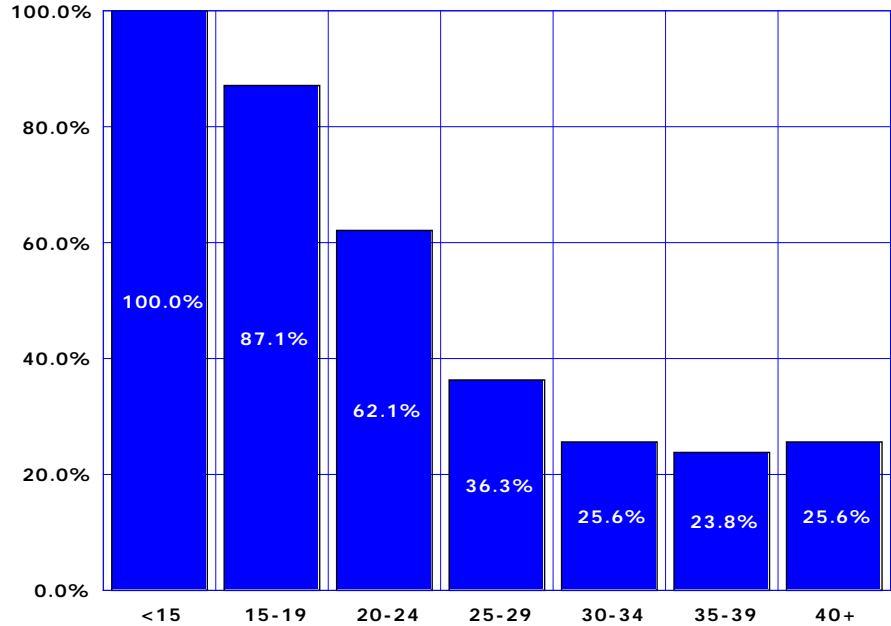
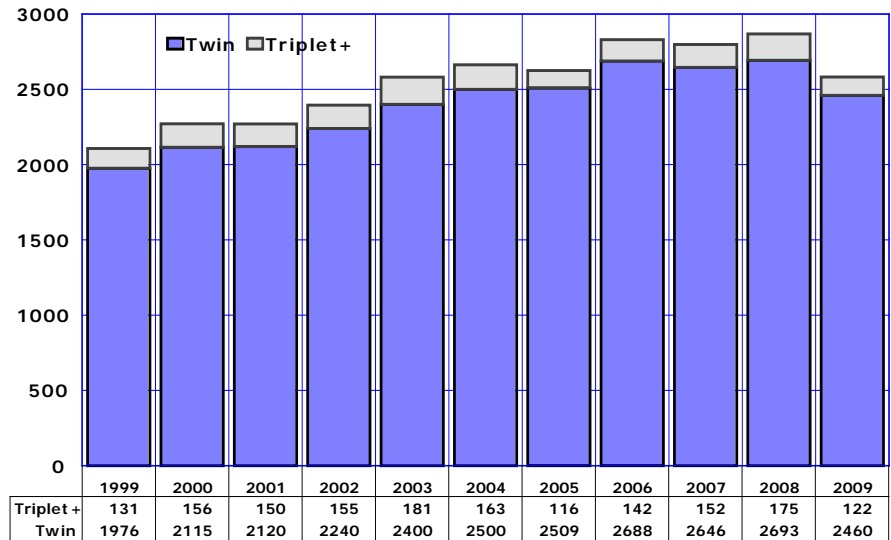


Figure 1B-8
Number of Births in Twin and Triplet+ Deliveries by Year, Arizona, 1999-2009

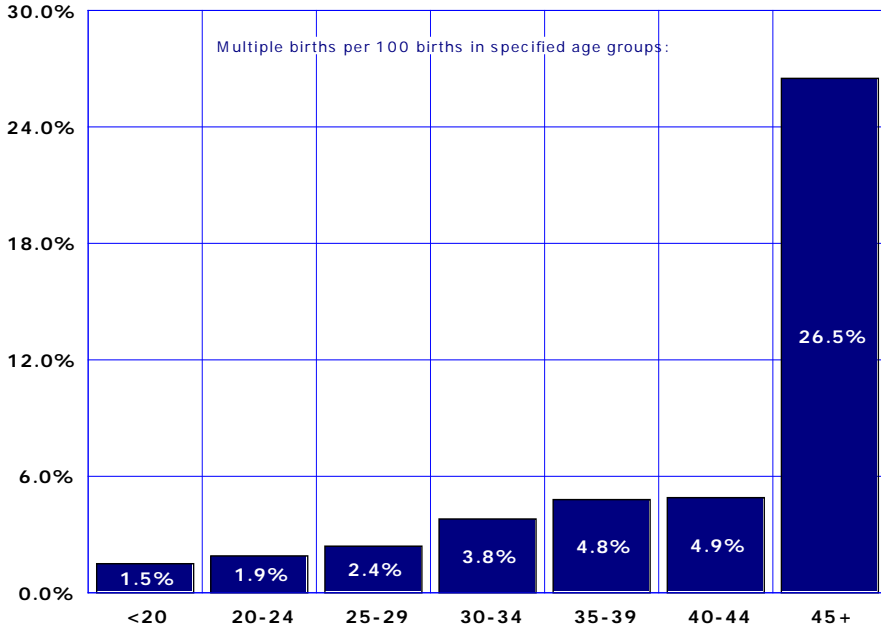
The number of multiple birth events in Arizona declined from 2,868 in 2008, (the highest number ever recorded) to 2,582 in 2009 (Figure 1B-8). The number of babies born in twin deliveries decreased from 2,693 in 2008 to 2,460 in 2009 (Figure 1B-8). The number of triplet and higher order multiple birth events decreased by 30.3 percent from 175 in 2007 to 122 in 2009.

The number of multiple birth events, as a proportion of total births, has decreased from 2.9 percent in 2008, to 2.8 percent in 2009 (Table 1B-2).



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Figure 1B-9
Risk for Multiple Births by Mother's Age Group, Arizona, 2009

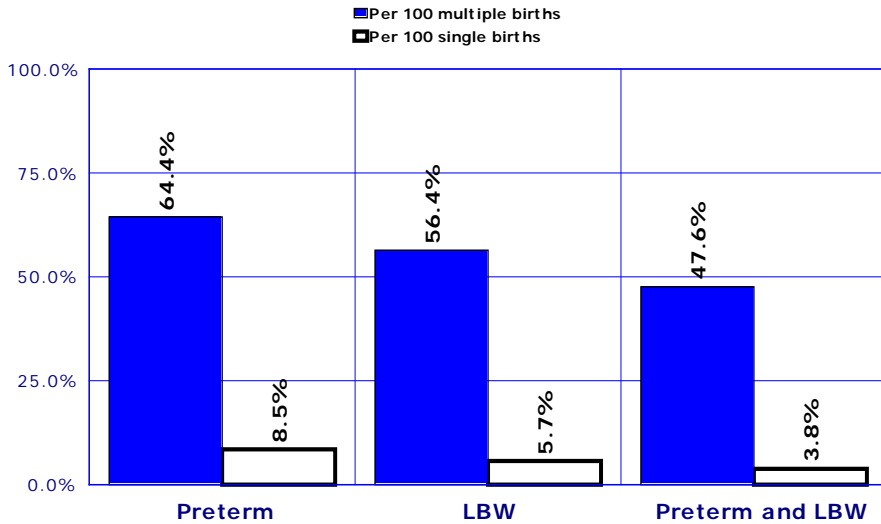


The rise in multiple births has been associated with two related trends: 1) advances in, and greater access to, assisted reproductive technology (ART), and 2) the older age of childbearing (women in their thirties and forties are more likely to have a multiple birth than younger women even without the use of fertility therapies).

In 2009, the proportion of multiple births increased with maternal age, with a precipitous rise at age 45 years and over. Among women aged 45 years and over 26.5 percent of all births were twins, triplets, or quadruplets (**Figure 1B-9**).

The birth rate for mothers aged 45 years or older doubled from 0.4/1,000 in 1999 to 0.8/1,000 in 2009 (**Table 1B-1**).

Figure 1B-10
Infants Born too Early (Preterm) and Infants Born too Small (LBW) among Multiple and Single Births, Arizona, 2009



Infants born in multiple deliveries tend to be born at shorter gestations and smaller than those born in singleton deliveries (**Figure 1B-10**). In 2009, infants born in multiple deliveries were 12.5 times more likely (47.6 vs. 3.8 percent) to be born earlier than expected (at less than 37 completed weeks of gestation) and smaller (at less than 2,500 grams) than singleton births.

Preterm birth is a leading cause of infant morbidity and mortality, accounting for almost two-thirds of infant deaths (67.1 percent; **Figure 2C-4** in section 2C on Age-Specific Mortality). The weight of the newborn also is an important predictor of future morbidity and mortality. For LBW infants, the risk of dying in the first year of life is more than 24 times that of normal weight infants (52.4 deaths per 1,000 births vs. 2.1/1,000; **Figure 2C-3**).

Preterm = < 37 weeks of gestation;
 LBW = low birthweight (less than 2,500 grams or 5 pounds 8 ounces).

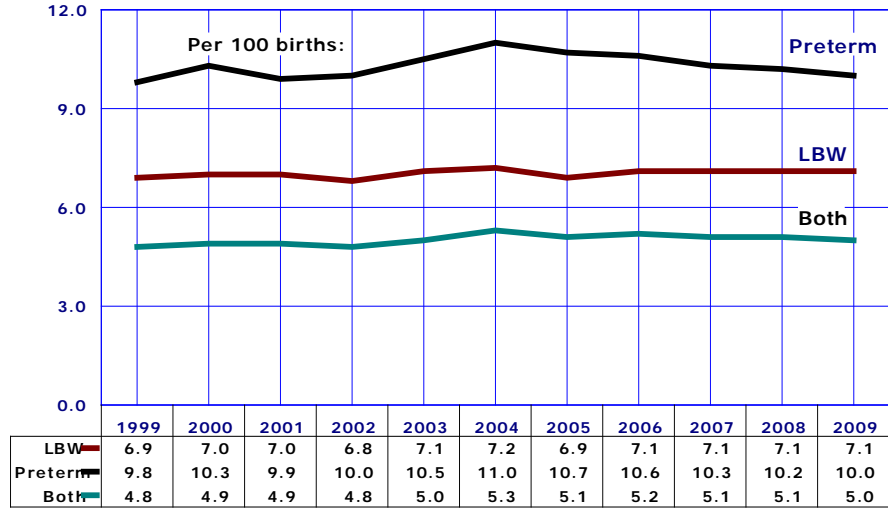
1B. NATALITY: MATERNAL CHARACTERISTICS AND NEWBORN'S HEALTH

Figure 1B-11
Preterm and Low Birthweight (LBW) Births by Year, Arizona, 1999-2009

The proportion of preterm births decreased by 9.1 percent from 11.0 percent of all births in 2004 to 10.0 percent in 2009.

The proportion of infants born earlier than expected and smaller (at less than 2,500 grams) changed slightly from 5.1 percent in 2007 and 2008 to 5.0 in 2009 (Figure 1B-11).

Detailed characteristics of births by birthweight and gestational age are provided in Table 1B-33. Comparative data by county of residence are available in Table 5B-16 – Table 5B-24.



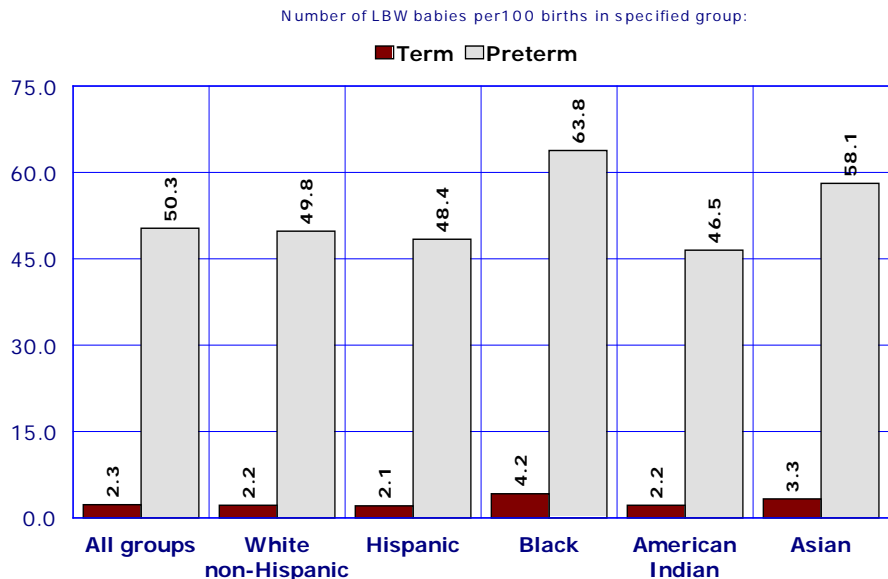
Preterm = < 37 weeks of gestation;
LBW = low birthweight (less than 2,500 grams or 5 pounds 8 ounces).

Note: In this report, the primary measure used to determine the gestational age is the clinical estimate of gestation as reported on the birth certificate.

Figure 1B-12
Low-Birthweight (LBW) Births by Length of Gestation and Mother's Race/Ethnicity, Arizona, 2009

In 2006, 2007, 2008, and 2009, 7.1 percent of all babies were born at low birthweight (LBW), or at less than 2,500 grams (5 pounds 8 ounces). Preterm delivery is the strongest risk factor for LBW. Infants born at less than 37 completed weeks of gestation are 21.9 times (50.3 vs. 2.3 percent) more likely to be LBW than infants born at term (Figure 1B-12). Seven out of ten (71.2 percent) LBW babies born in 2009 were preterm (Table 1B-3).

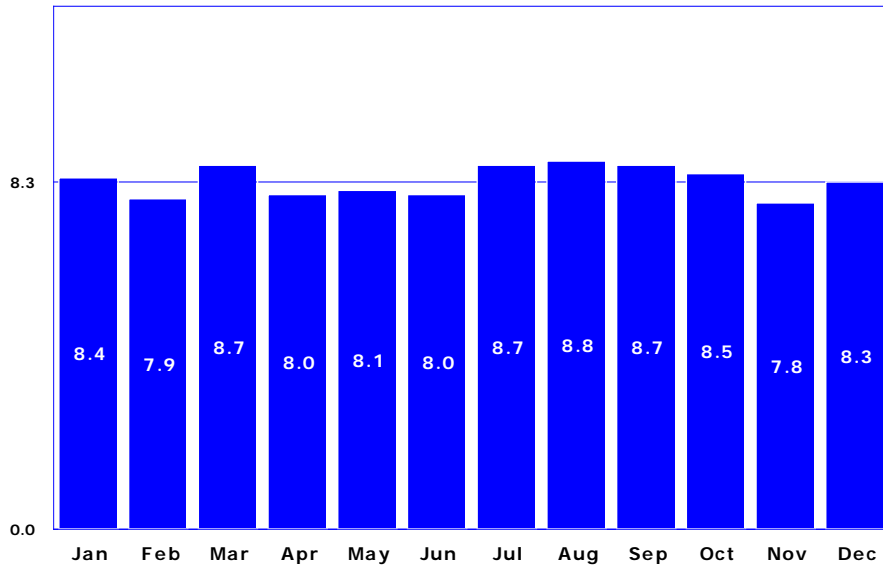
County-level data for LBW newborns are available in Tables 5B-16 – 5B-23. Community-level information is in Table 9A.



Preterm = < 37 weeks of gestation;
LBW = low birthweight (less than 2,500 grams or 5 pounds 8 ounces).

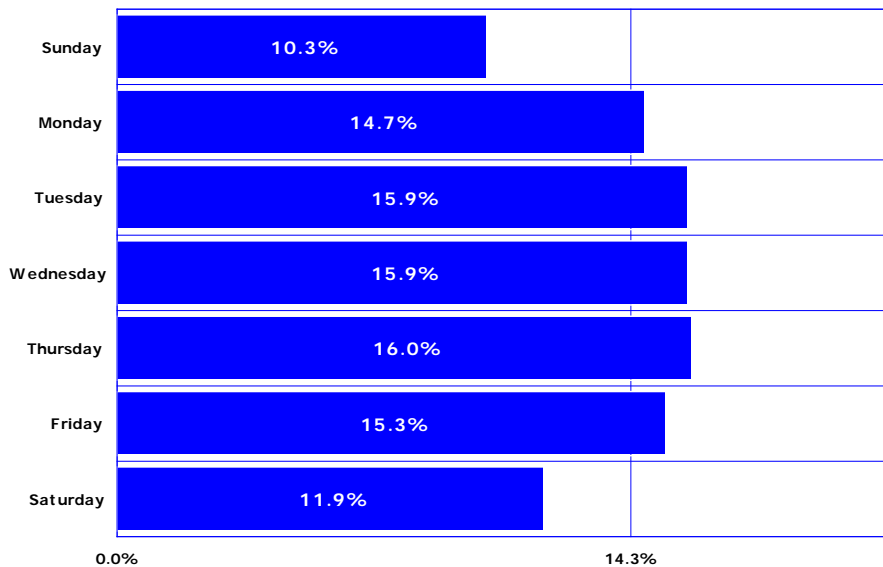
1B. NATALITY: MATERNAL CHARACTERISTICS AND NEWBORN'S HEALTH

Figure 1B-13
Percent of Resident Births by Month, Arizona, 2009



If there was no monthly variation in proportional contribution to the annual birth total, 8.3 percent of births would occur monthly. However, seasonal fluctuations in births have been observed in virtually all historical and contemporary human populations. The American pattern is characterized by a trough in April - June, and a peak in July-October (**Figure 1B-13**).

Figure 1B-14
Percent of Resident Births by Day of the Week, Arizona, 2009



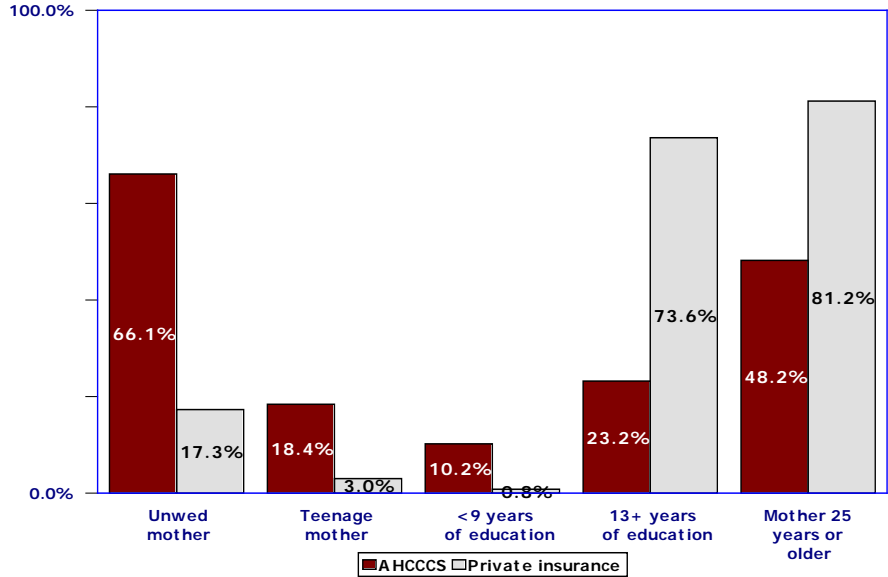
On average 254 infants were born per day in 2009 to Arizona residents. The daily average of resident live births in 2009 was substantially lower on weekends than on weekdays (**Figure 1B-14**). Many studies suggest that weekly, daily and hourly variations observed in hospitals and clinics are not due to a biological rhythm of labor, but to increased frequency of obstetric interventions in the timing of delivery (induced labors and elective cesarean deliveries), making it more aligned with the work week schedule.

In 2009, only 5.1 percent of repeat cesarean deliveries occurred on Sundays, compared to 18.2 percent on Mondays. The rate of induction of labor was substantially lower on Saturdays (7.6 percent) than it was on Tuesdays or Wednesdays (17.2 percent).

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The number of years of maternal education was the only possible index of socioeconomic status (SES) on the birth certificate prior to 1989. Paying party for the delivery became another SES indicator in 1989. The Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS, the State's Medicaid Program) versus private health insurance (PHI) compares mothers of lower and higher SES respectively. The payee's SES indicator is strongly related to the maternal education indicator. PHI mothers were 3.2 times more likely to have some college education than were AHCCCS mothers (73.6 and 23.2 percent respectively, **Figure 1B-15**). More than ten percent of AHCCCS mothers had 0-8 years of education, thirteen times the proportion of PHI mothers. Only 17.3 percent of mothers with PHI were unmarried compared to 66.1 percent of AHCCCS mothers. Eight out of ten (81.2 percent) mothers with PHI were at least 25 years old compared to 48.2 percent of AHCCCS mothers.

Figure 1B-15
Comparison of Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics by the Payee for Delivery, Arizona, 2009

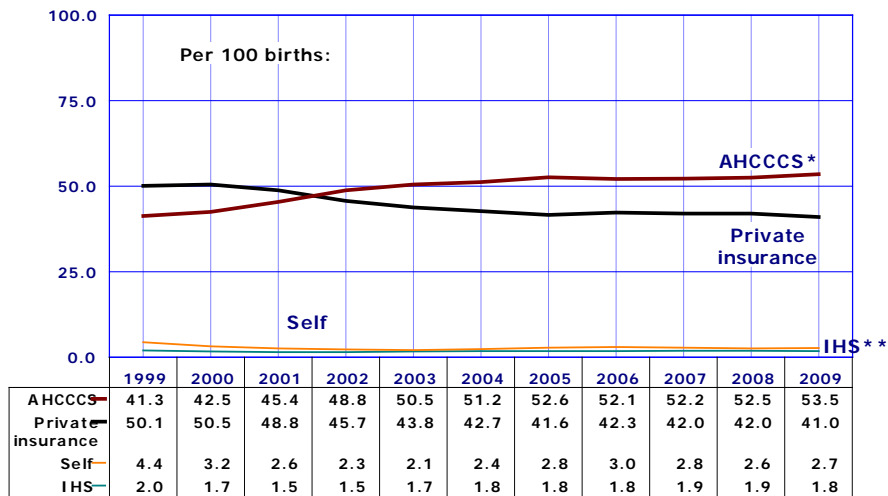


Note: The Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS) is the State's Medicaid program.

Since 2002, the share of resident births paid for by AHCCCS continues to exceed the share paid by private health insurance (**Figure 1B-16**). In 1989, private insurance paid for a slight majority (50.6 percent) of all deliveries and AHCCCS was the payee for the next largest share of deliveries at 26.5 percent, followed by the payment by the women themselves at 12.1 percent.

The AHCCCS share increased from 52.5 percent of all deliveries in 2008 to 53.5 percent in 2009. The share of private health insurance declined from 42 percent in 2007 and 2008 to 41 percent in 2009. The payment source was the mothers themselves and/or their families (i.e., self-pay) in 2.7 percent of the deliveries. The Indian Health Service paid for 1.8 percent of the births in 2009, with 95 percent of those births to American Indian mothers (**Table 1B-28**; see also **Table 1B-25**).

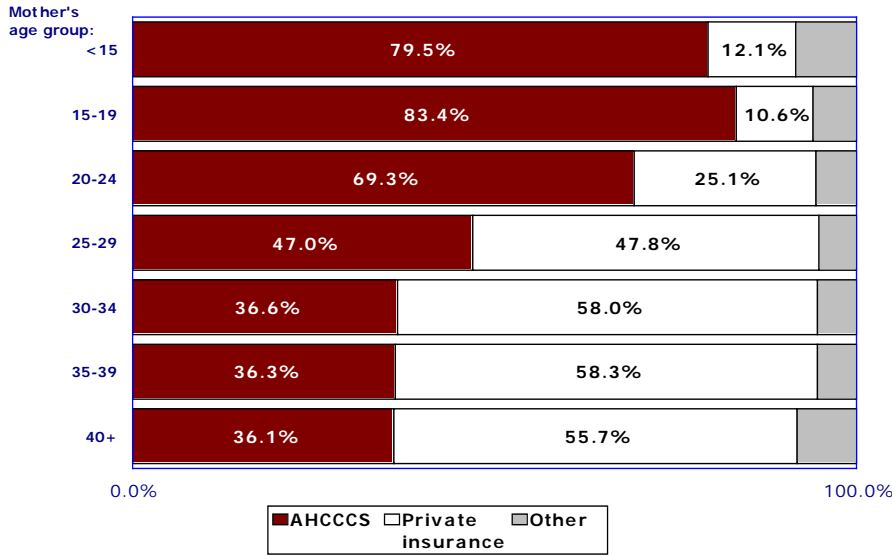
Figure 1B-16
Births by Payer and Year, Arizona, 1999-2009



* The Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS) is the State's Medicaid program.
** The Indian Health Service.

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Figure 1B-17
Payee for Delivery by Mother's Age Group, Arizona, 2009



Note: The Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS) is the State's Medicaid program.

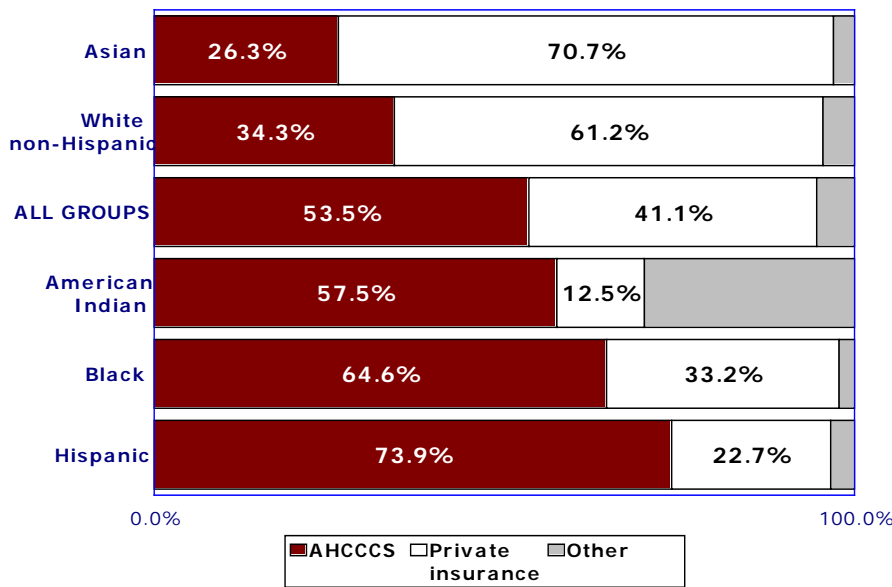
In 2009, the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System paid for the absolute majority of the deliveries to mothers 24 years or younger (**Figure 1B-17**). In contrast, private insurance was the largest payer for the deliveries of women giving birth who were 25 years old or older in 2009 (based on data in **Table 1B-28**).

For each of the age groups the AHCCCS share substantially increased since 1989. Below are the proportions of deliveries paid for by the AHCCCS in 1989:

- <15 years: 45.3 percent
- 15-19 years: 49.0 percent
- 20-24 years: 34.3 percent
- 25-29 years: 19.4 percent
- 30-34 years: 14.5 percent
- 35-39 years: 13.9 percent
- 40+ years: 14.2 percent.

From 1989 to 2009, the AHCCCS share more than doubled among mothers 25 years old or older.

Figure 1B-18
Payee for Delivery by Mother's Race/Ethnicity, Arizona, 2009



Note: The Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS) is the State's Medicaid program. Other = Indian Health Service, self, or unknown.

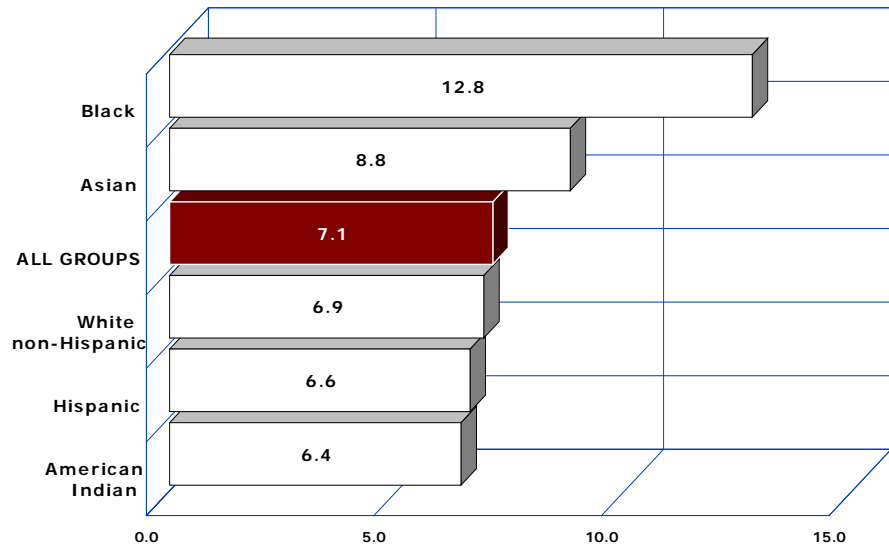
In 2009, private insurance was the largest payer for deliveries of Asian (at 70.7 percent) and White non-Hispanic infants (at 61.2 percent). In contrast, the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System was the largest payer for deliveries of Hispanic or Latino (73.9 percent), Black or African American (64.6 percent) and American Indian women (57.5 percent).

The Indian Health Service as a payer accounted for a 25.9 percent share of deliveries of American Indian or Alaska Native infants in the State (**Figure 1B-18**, based on data in **Table 1B-28**).

Hispanics or Latino accounted for 57.2 percent of the 49,538 deliveries paid for by the AHCCCS. Twenty-eight percent of all AHCCCS births were to White non-Hispanic women. All other race/ethnic groups combined accounted for 15.2 percent of the AHCCCS deliveries (based on data in **Table 1B-28**).

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Figure 1B-19
Percent Low Birthweight* by Mother's Race/Ethnicity,
Arizona Residents, 2009

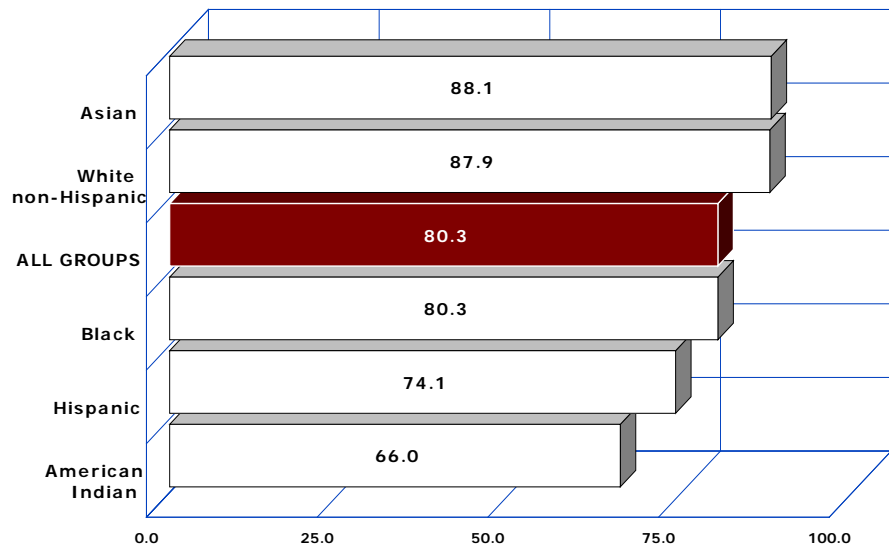


In 2009, 7.1 percent of all Arizona infants were born at a low birthweight (LBW), or at less than 2,500 grams (5 pounds 8 ounces), unchanged from 2006.

In Arizona, LBW rates differed by mother's race/ethnic group. LBW rates were highest for newborns of Black or African American mothers (12.8 percent) and Asian or Pacific Islander mothers (8.8 percent). Newborns of American Indian and Hispanic or Latino mothers had the lowest LBW rate (6.4 and 6.7 percent respectively; based on data in **Table 1B-28**).

Low birthweight is less than 2,500 grams (less than 5 pounds 8 ounces).
 Note: The latest available U.S. ratio is for 2005.

Figure 1B-20
First Trimester Prenatal Care by Mother's Race/Ethnicity,
Arizona Residents, 2009

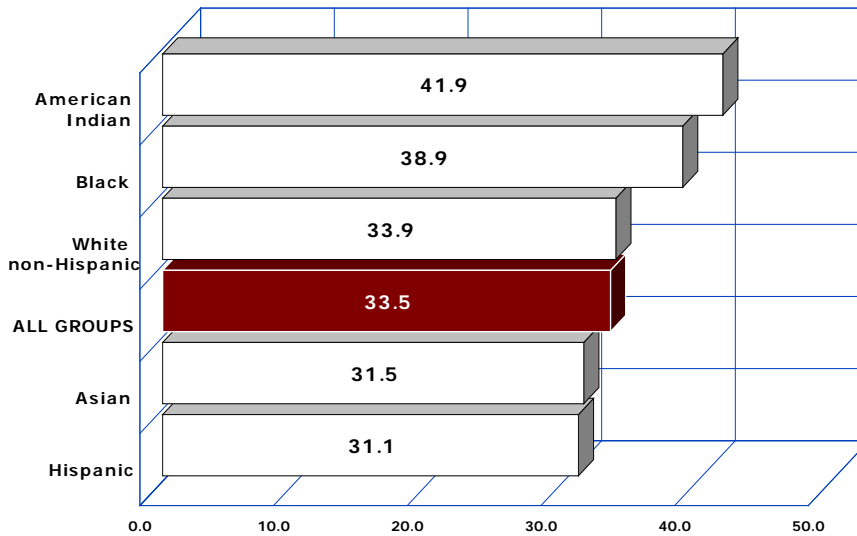


The percent of Arizona mothers giving birth who received early prenatal care (i.e., in the first trimester) increased from 77.6 percent in 2007 to 79.4 percent in 2008, and 80.3 percent in 2009 (**Table 1B-2**).

In Arizona, American Indian, Hispanic or Latino, and Black or African American mothers were least likely to begin prenatal care in the first trimester (**Figure 1B-20**). The highest rates of utilization of early prenatal care were among White non-Hispanic and Asian or Pacific Islander mothers (based on data in **Table 1B-28**).

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Figure 1B-21
Maternal Medical Risk Factors per 100 Births by Mother's Race/Ethnicity,
Arizona, 2009

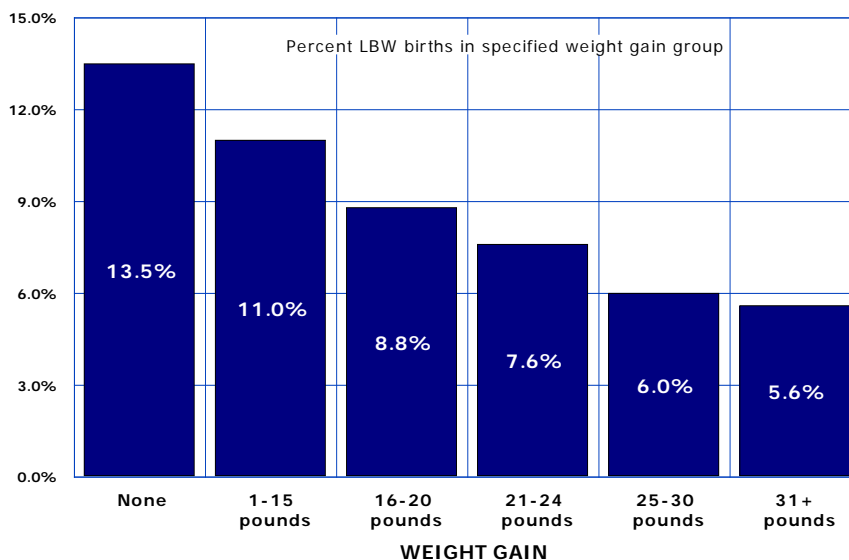


Maternal medical risk factors (such as anemia, diabetes, hypertension, or kidney disease) can contribute to serious pregnancy complications and infant deaths, if not treated properly. In 2009, American Indian or Alaska Native women giving birth had the highest proportion of medical risk factors (41.9 percent, **Figure 1B-21**), followed by Black or African American, and White non-Hispanic women.

Not surprisingly, IHS mothers had the highest rate of noted medical risk factors at 40.6 percent, followed by PHI and AHCCCS mothers at 33.8 percent, and self-pay mothers at 23.3 percent (**Table 1B-27**).

Births with medical risk factors reported per 100 births in specified group.

Figure 1B-22
Risk for Low-Birthweight by Maternal Weight Gain during Pregnancy,
Arizona, 2009



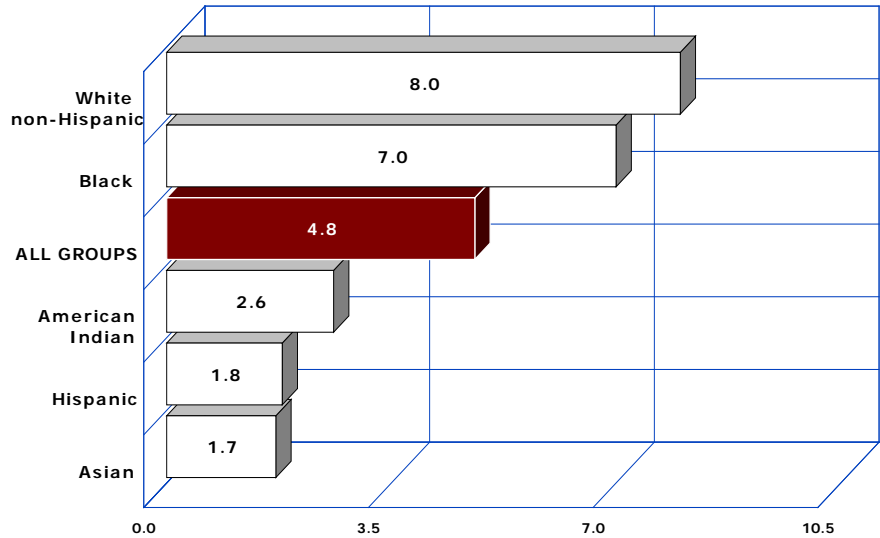
Maternal weight gain during pregnancy is a determinant of both fetal growth and birthweight. Insufficient or excessive weight gain during pregnancy can negatively affect both maternal and pregnancy outcome (see **Figure 2C-4.3**). Women who are of normal weight (average body mass index or BMI) should gain 21-35 pounds during pregnancy. Women who are underweight should gain more (28-40 pounds), and women who are overweight should gain less (15 to 25 pounds). Unfortunately, it is not possible to determine whether weight gain is within the recommendations for the mother's BMI because the mother's pre-pregnancy weight and height is not reported on the birth certificate.

Maternal weight gain has been shown to be correlated with infant birthweight. In 2009, as in previous years, the percent of infants with low birthweight decreased with increasing maternal weight gain (**Figure 1B-22**).

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Figure 1B-23
Self-reported Tobacco Use during Pregnancy by Race/Ethnicity, Arizona, 2009

Cigarette smoking during pregnancy has been associated with reduced infant weight at birth, intrauterine growth retardation and preterm births. Smoking during pregnancy was reported by 4.8 percent of women giving birth in 2009 (Table 1B-26, Table 5B-30), compared to 10.5 percent in 1989, when this information was first reported on Arizona birth certificates. It is unclear, whether this decline means that women giving birth in Arizona are less likely to use tobacco during pregnancy or, perhaps, less likely to report it when they use. White non-Hispanic and Black mothers continued to be more likely to report smoking than American Indian, Asian, and Hispanic (Figure 1B-23).

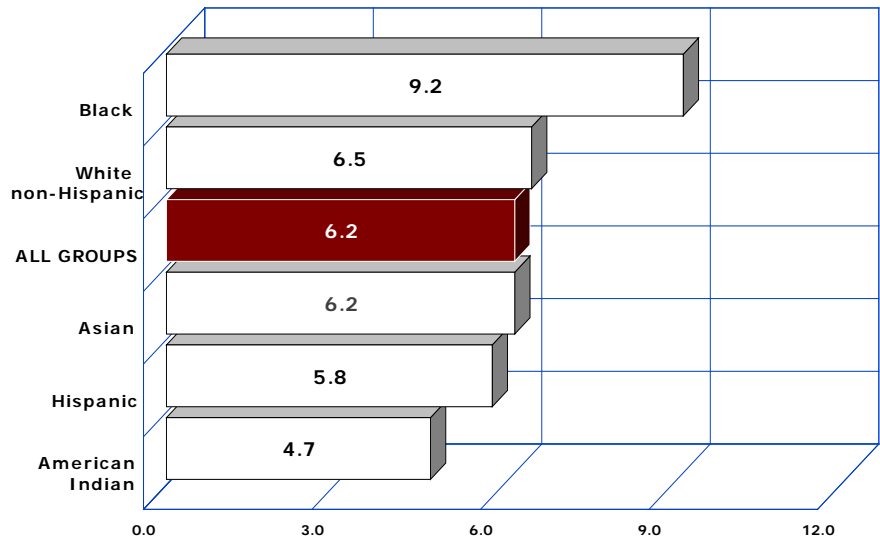


Mothers giving birth who reported tobacco use per 100 births in specified group.

Figure 1B-24
Rates of Admission to Newborn Intensive Care Units per 100 Births, Arizona, 2009

More than 5,700 or 6.2 percent of newborns in 2009 were admitted to newborn intensive care units (NICUs). Surprisingly, only 46.5 percent of the NICU admissions were low birthweight (LBW) babies. Prematurity, i.e., gestational age before 37 weeks captured more NICU admissions than did LBW, with 56.8 admissions being premature (based on data in Table 1B-33). The proportion of NICU admissions differed among race/ethnic groups. In 2009, the rate of NICU admissions for Black or African American (9.2 percent) was the highest among race/ethnic groups.

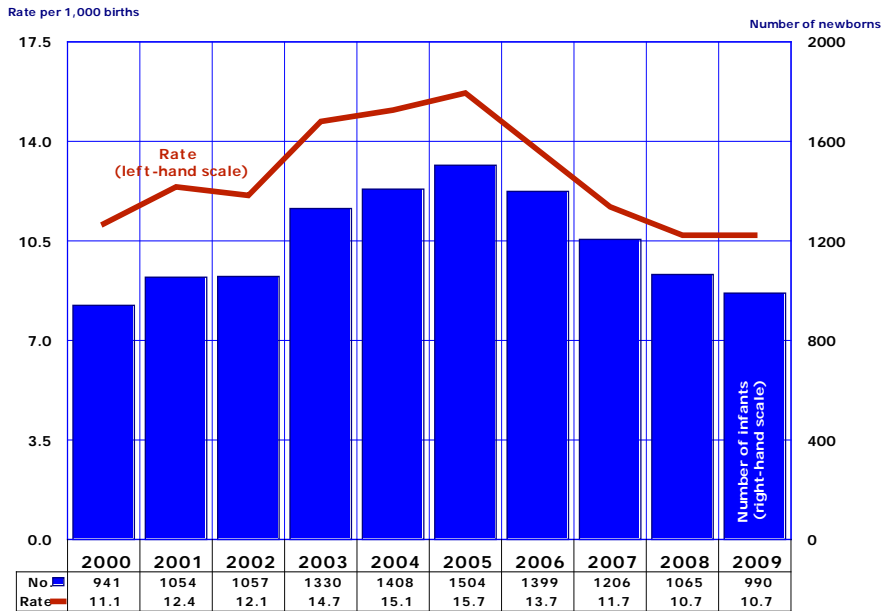
Newborns of IHS mothers were admitted to NICUs at the lowest rate (2.9 percent). Newborns of PHI mothers and AHCCCS mothers had admission rates of 6.6 percent and 6.1 percent respectively (Table 1B-27).



The number of newborns admitted to Intensive Care Units per 100 births in specified group.

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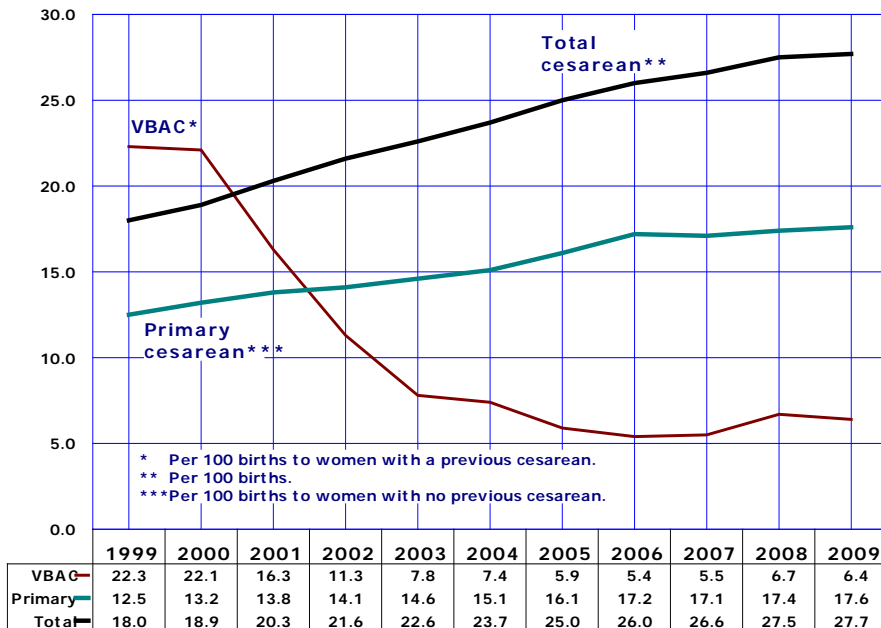
Figure 1B-25
Newborns Who Were Hospitalized after Birth because They Were Affected by Maternal Use of Drugs during Pregnancy, Arizona, 2000-2009



Information about maternal drug use during pregnancy is not reported on Arizona birth certificates. However, it can be obtained from the hospital discharge database. There are several diagnostic codes which identify exposure of fetus or newborn to specific noxious substances (such as narcotics, hallucinogenic agent, or cocaine) transmitted via placenta or breast milk. The number of newborns hospitalized after birth due to maternal drug use during pregnancy decreased from 1,504 in 2005 to 990 in 2009. Nineteen percent or 192 of the 990 babies born to drug dependent mothers were also diagnosed with *drug withdrawal syndrome*.

The diagnostic codes and additional information about hospitalizations related to noxious influences affecting the fetus are available online on the Health Status and Vital Statistics website at <http://www.azdhs.gov/plan/hip/for/substance/index.htm>

Figure 1B-26
Total and Primary Cesarean Deliveries and Vaginal Births after Previous Cesarean (VBAC), Arizona, 1999-2009



The rate of cesarean delivery increased to an all time high of 27.7 percent of all resident births in 2009 (Figure 1B-26, Table 1B-2). The rise in the total rate is due to both an increase in the primary cesarean rate and a decrease in the rate of vaginal birth after cesarean delivery (VBAC).

The primary cesarean rate in 2009 (17.6 per 100 live births to women who had no previous cesarean) was 40.8 percent higher than in 1999 (12.5 per 100 live births). The rate of repeat cesarean deliveries almost doubled from 5.5 percent in 1999 to 10.1 percent in 2009.

The rate of vaginal birth after previous cesarean delivery (VBAC) declined 77.3 percent from a high of 23.8 in 1998 to 5.4 in 2006. However, the VBAC rates slightly increased to 5.5 percent in 2007 and to 6.7 percent in 2008. In 2009, the rate the VBAC rate declined again to 6.4 percent of births to women with a previous cesarean.

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Figure 1B-27
Abnormal Conditions of the Newborn by Gestational Age, Arizona, 2009

Since the first year these data were collected, three of the eight specific abnormal conditions listed on the birth certificate have been reported most frequently: *assisted ventilation less than 30 minutes, assisted ventilation of 30 minutes or longer, and hyaline membrane disease/ respiratory distress syndrome (RDS)*. *Hyaline membrane disease/RDS* is a common cause of morbidity in preterm infants. The rates of abnormal conditions are the highest among very preterm (less than 32 weeks of gestation), moderately preterm (32-36 weeks of gestation) and post-term (42+ weeks) infants (**Figure 1B-27**).

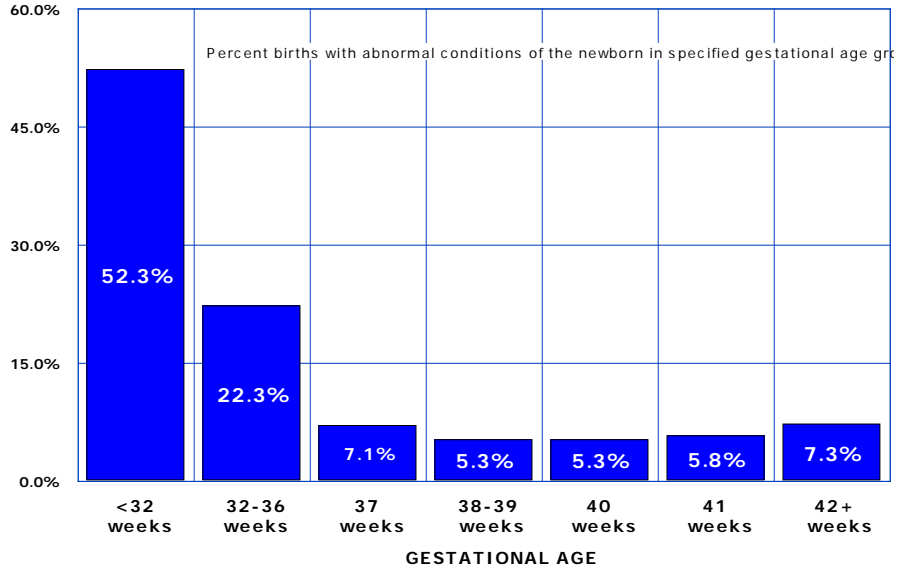


Figure 1B-28
The Incidence of Downs Syndrome by Mother's Age Group, Arizona, 2009

Congenital anomalies (birth defects) are the leading cause of infant death in Arizona and nationally. They are also the cause of physical defects and metabolic diseases.

For various anomalies, rates vary widely with maternal age. For example, in 2009 as in prior years, the rate of Down's Syndrome, the most frequently recognized cause of mental retardation, was substantially higher for births to mothers aged 35 years and over (**Figure 1B-28, Table 1B-34**). The incidence rate of 137.8 cases of Down's Syndrome per 100,000 births to women 35 years or older was 4.6 times greater than the incidence rate of 30.3 for women aged 25-34 years.

