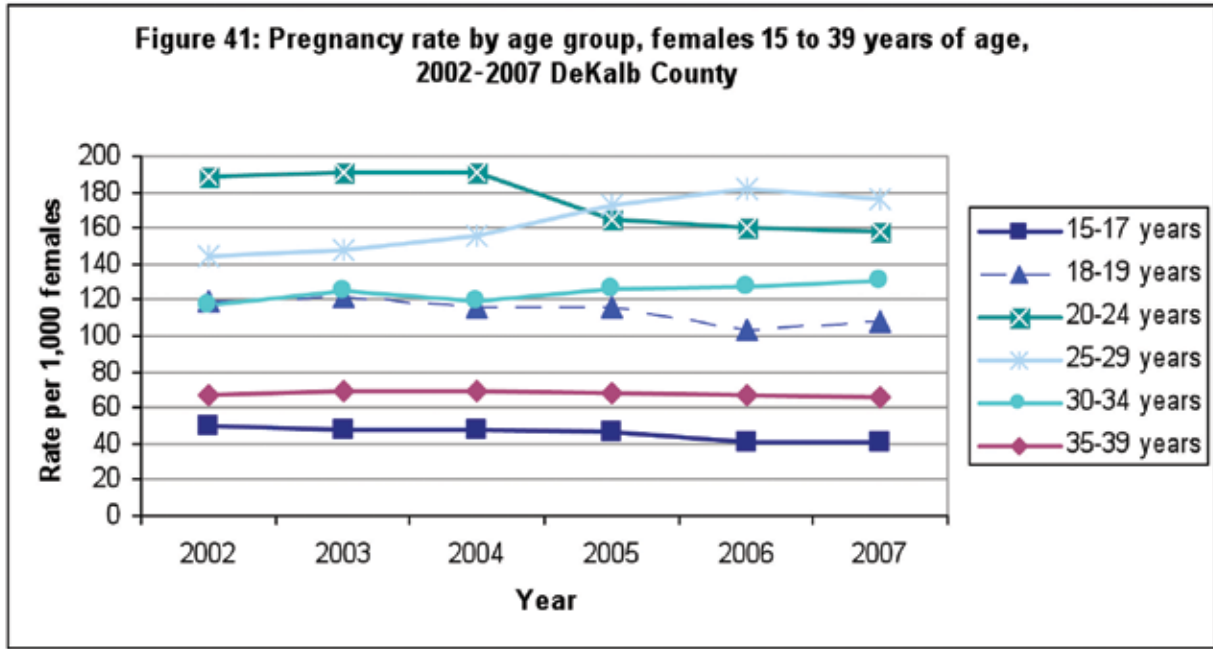


Maternal and Child Health

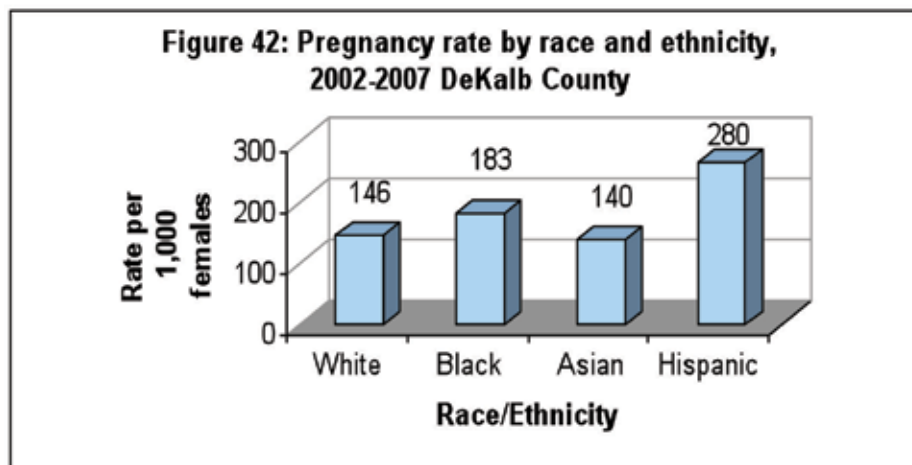
PREGNANCY RATES

From 2002 through 2007, most of the pregnant women in DeKalb County were in their twenties (Figure 41). During this period, there were a total of 97,756 pregnancies, at a rate of 67.1 per 1,000 population.



NOTE: Pregnancy rates for women age 10 to 14 and 40 to 55 years old were not included due to smaller rates than other age groups.
 Source: Online Analytical Statistical Information System (OASIS), Georgia Department of Community Health, Division of Public Health.

Hispanic women have consistently had the highest pregnancy rates since 2002, followed by black, white and then Asian women (Figure 42).

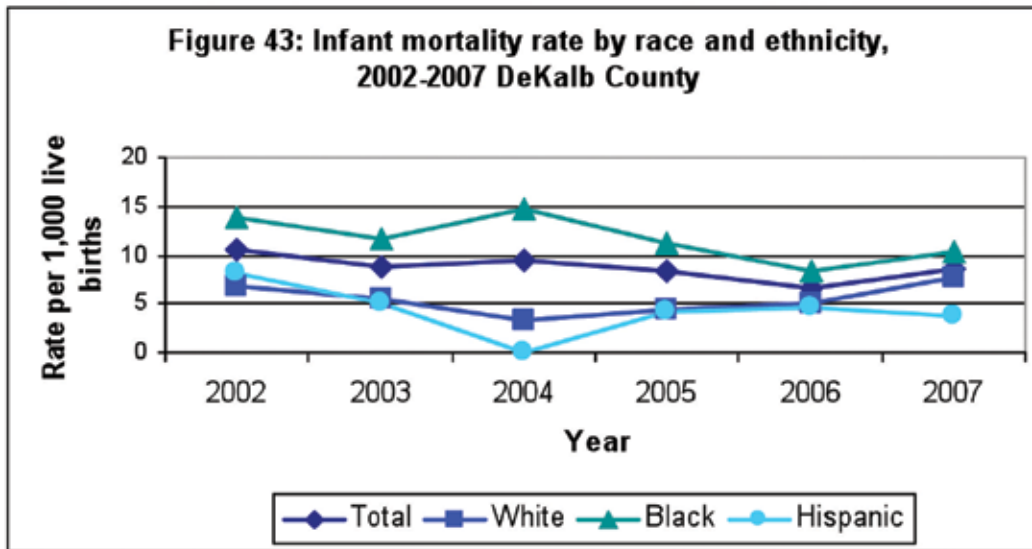


Source: Online Analytical Statistical Information System (OASIS), Georgia Department of Community Health, Division of Public Health.

INFANT MORTALITY

The infant mortality rate is the number of deaths among infants less than one year of age per 1,000 live births. As illustrated in Figure 43, in DeKalb County:

- The overall infant mortality rate decreased 18 percent between 2002 and 2007.
- Decreases in infant mortality were seen among all racial groups, except whites, and among the Hispanic population from 2002 to 2007.
- There was an unexplained increase among blacks (23.8%), whites (49%) and the overall total (28.3%) from 2006 to 2007.

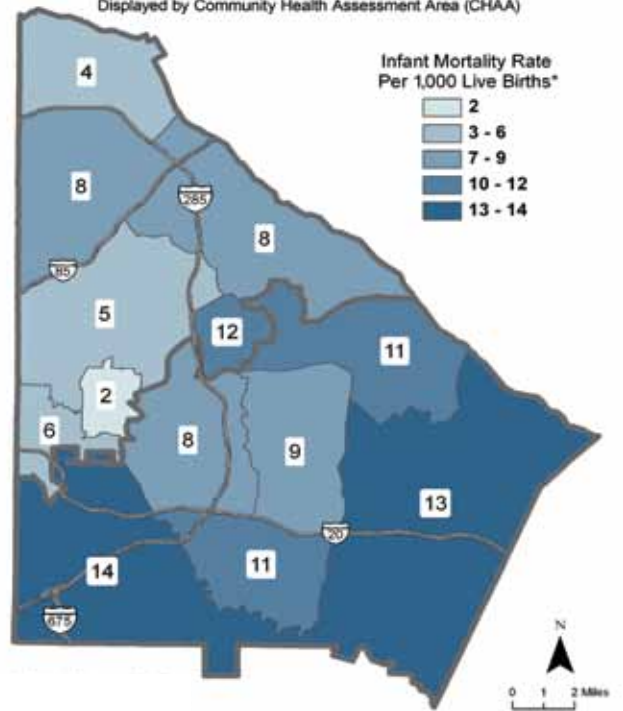


Source: Online Analytical Statistical Information System (OASIS), Georgia Department of Community Health, Division of Public Health.

Figure 44 displays the rate of infant mortality based on geographic location in DeKalb County. (See Methodology for more information.)

**Figure 44: Infant mortality, 2002-2007
DeKalb County**

Displayed by Community Health Assessment Area (CHAA)



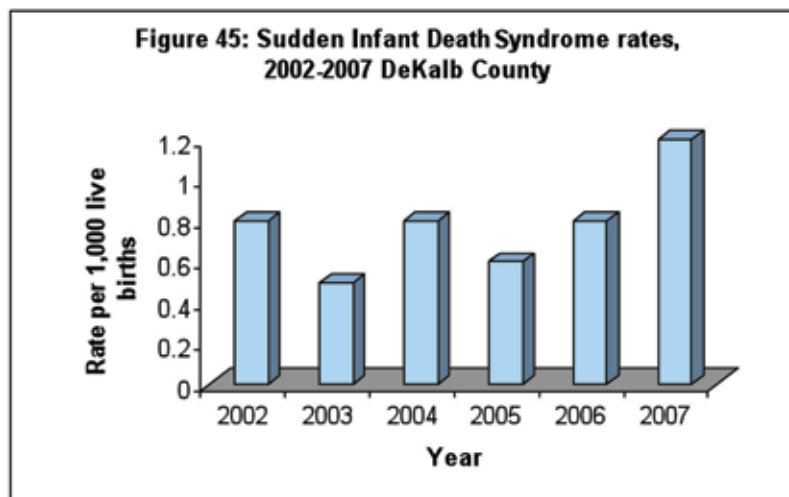
Source: Online Analytical Statistical Information System (OASIS), Georgia Department of Community Health, Division of Public Health; Atlanta Regional Commission.

Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS)

SIDS is an unexplained death of an apparently healthy infant less than 12 months of age.

In DeKalb County:

- Between 2002 and 2007, there were 54 cases of SIDS (see Figure 45 for rates), 90 percent of which were among black infants.
- The SIDS rate in DeKalb County was less than Georgia's rate every year from 2002 to 2006. In 2007, DeKalb County's rate was higher at 1.2/1,000 to Georgia's 1/1,000.



Source: Online Analytical Statistical Information System (OASIS), Georgia Department of Community Health, Division of Public Health.

What you can do

- Always place babies on their backs to sleep during naps and at nighttime.
- Don't place babies to sleep on adult beds, chairs, sofas, waterbeds or cushions.
- Keep crib or bassinet free of toys, soft bedding, blankets and pillows.
- Do not expose the infant to tobacco smoke.
- Avoid letting the baby get too hot during sleep.
- Don't cover the heads of babies with a blanket or over bundle them in clothing and blankets.
- Monitor babies who are on their tummy while awake.
- Discuss with your caregiver how and where you want your baby placed for a nap or at nighttime.

Low Birthweight Babies

Babies delivered with low birthweight (<2500 grams) are at an increased risk for illness and death. Pregnant women can decrease that risk by taking steps to prevent having low birthweight infants.

- Black females continue to give birth to low birthweight babies at a higher percentage than any other race or ethnicity (Table 46).
- Women age ten to 19 and 40 to 55 years of age have a higher percentage of low birthweight babies than other maternal age groups (Table 47).

	Number	Percent
Black	4,850	13.1
White	1,749	6.6
Asian	296	8.4
Hispanic	733	6.4
Total	6,974	10.3

Source: Online Analytical Statistical Information System (OASIS), Georgia Department of Community Health, Division of Public Health.

	Number	Percent
10-19	794	12.0
20-29	3,317	10.1
30-39	2,594	9.9
40-55	269	12.8
Total	6,974	10.3

Source: Online Analytical Statistical Information System (OASIS), Georgia Department of Community Health, Division of Public Health.

What you can do

- See your doctor before and early during your pregnancy.
- Don't smoke, drink or take drugs (illegal substances) during pregnancy.
- Eat more fruits and vegetables.
- Drink water.
- Reduce your stress level.
- Seek out social support.
- Reduce your risk of infections:
 - Wash your hands frequently.
 - Avoid cat feces.
 - Avoid rodents.
 - Avoid uncooked or mishandled food.
 - Avoid exposure to toxic substances.
 - Avoid others that are sick.

For more information

- American Academy of Pediatrics: www.aap.org.
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities: www.cdc.gov/ncbddd.
- March of Dimes: www.marchofdimes.com.

TEEN SEXUAL BEHAVIORS

According to the Youth Risk Behavior Survey, trend analyses from 2003 to 2009 show:

- A decrease in the percentage of students who had sex for the first time before the age of 13 years.
- A significant decrease in the percentage of students who used a condom during the last time they had sex.
- A significant decrease in the percentage of students who reported learning about HIV/AIDS in school.

Table 48 below presents the percentages of students who engaged in risk behaviors that can lead to unintended pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases. Refer to the Maternal and Child Health section for more information about pregnancy and the Infectious Diseases section for more information on sexually transmitted diseases.

Risk Behavior	2003	2005	2007	2009
Had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years	14.5%	15.1%	14.1%	12.7%
Had sexual intercourse with four or more people during their life	20.8%	20.0%	21.9%	20.9%
Used a condom during last sexual intercourse*	71.9%	73.5%	69.3%	64.8%
Used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse	8.5%	9.1%	9.0%	9.8%
Drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse	17.2%	14.2%	14.6%	16.0%
Had ever been taught in school about AIDS or HIV infection*	92.7%	90.0%	87.8%	90.0%

*Trend is statistically significant.

Source: DeKalb Youth Risk Behavior Survey.

What you can do

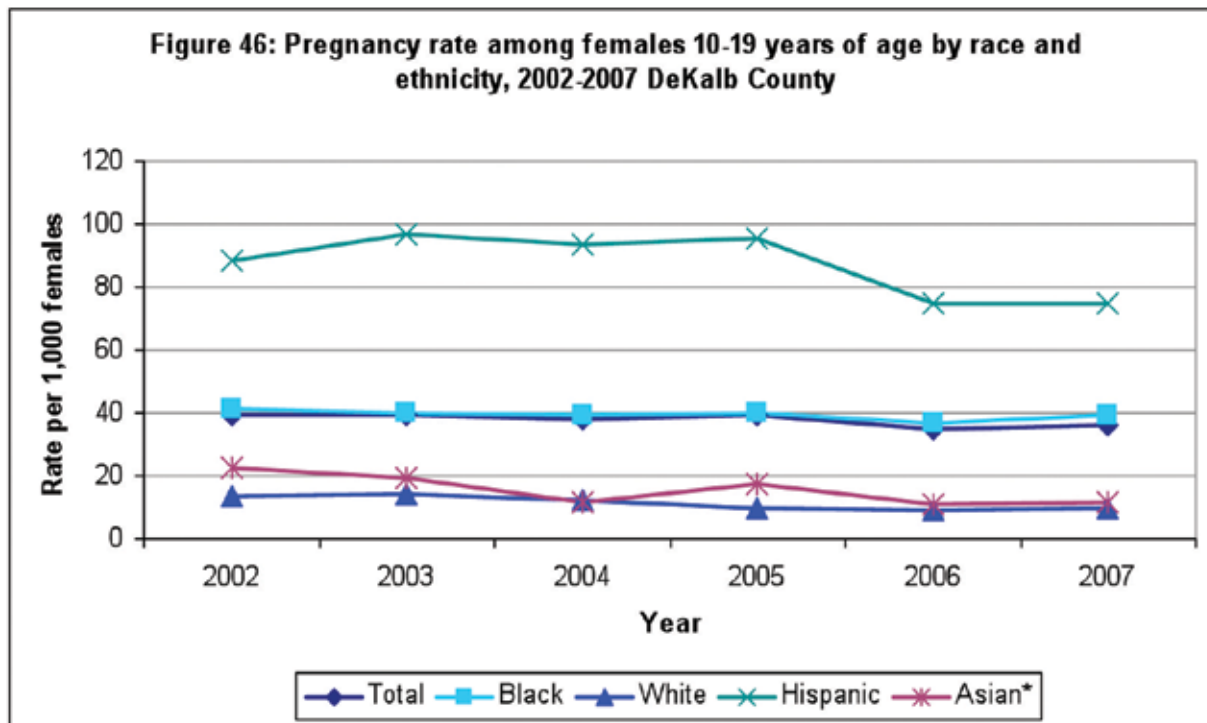
- Practice abstinence.
- Use condoms each time to prevent sexually transmitted infections.
- Use birth control to prevent unintended pregnancy, ask a doctor about different methods (e.g., birth control pill, diaphragm, Intra-Uterine Device [IUD], Depo-Provera shot and male and female condoms).
- Know your status. Get tested for STDs, HIV and pregnancy.
- Know your partner's status.
- Parents: Talk to your teens.
- Teens: Talk to your parents.

TEEN PREGNANCY

The pregnancy rate is the number of pregnancies occurring per 1,000 females in a specified age group, such as ten to 19 year olds.

Figure 46 shows that in DeKalb County:

- Overall, the total pregnancy rate of females aged ten to 19 years decreased by eight percent between 2002 and 2007, with a 12 percent decrease among ten to 17 year olds.
- There was a 15 percent rate decrease among Hispanic females.
- There was a 49 percent rate decrease among Asian females.



Source: Online Analytical Statistical Information System (OASIS) Georgia Department of Community Health, Division of Public Health.

*Due to small numbers used for calculation, the rate for Asian females should be interpreted with caution.

For more information

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of Adolescent and School Health: <http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/>.
- DeKalb County Board of Health, Adolescent Health and Youth Development: 404.370.7360, <http://www.dekalbhealth.net/HealthCenters/AHYD.html>.