

## **Chronic Disease Report**

## **Birth Data**

Birth data helps determine where the greatest need exists for nutritional deficiencies, substance abuse and prenatal education. Factors such as advanced age, tobacco use, substance abuse, genetics, race, ethnicity and obesity contribute to adverse birth outcomes for both genders. Understanding these factors help guide targeted interventions to enhance health and well-being. Comparing birth and mortality rates help public health officials identify priority areas for intervention and help frame epidemiology studies within the county.

Figure 1: Wood County Annual Live Births vs Deaths, 2006-2022



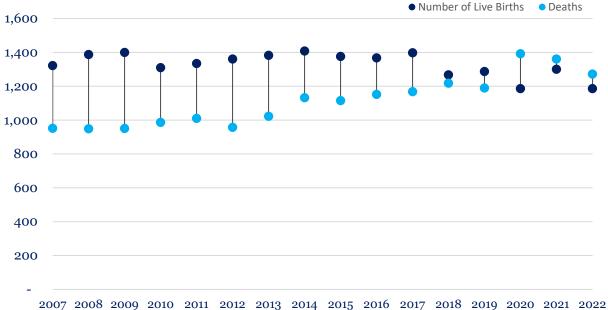




Figure 2: Wood County Birth Rate vs Mortality Rate, per 1,000, 2007-2022

The Mortality rate exceeded birth rate for the first time starting in 2020 and is yet to drop back below birth rate

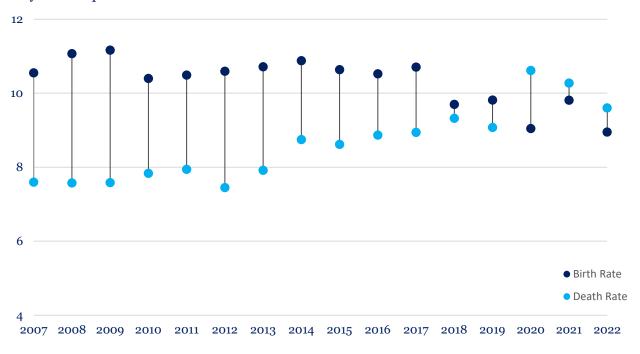


Figure 3: Wood County Live Births by Birth County, 2022

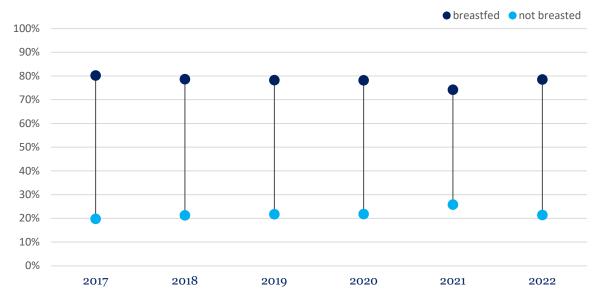
Nearly 3/4 of Wood County residents choose to give birth in Lucas County Hospitals





Figure 4: Wood County Breastfeeding Trend, 2017-2022

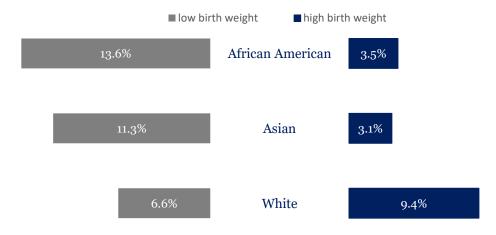
Wood County residents overwhelmingly choose to breastfeed and has remained over 74% in recent years



Breastfeeding is linked to a reduced risk for many illnesses in children

Figure 5: Wood County Abnormal Birth Weight by Race, 2017-2022

African American and Asian populations give birth to more low weight babies in comparison to White populations in Wood County



 Abnormal birth weight in babies can lead to adverse health effects later, such as diabetes, heart disease, cardiovascular disease and developmental disabilities



**Table 1: Smoking Status Compared to Birth Weight, 2022** 

<b>Smoking Status</b>	High Birth Weight	Low Birth Weight	Normal Birth Weight
Mother did not	10.40%	5.37%	84.23%
Smoke Tobacco	10.40%	J.57 %	04.23%
<b>During Pregnancy</b>			
Mother Smoked			
<b>Tobacco During</b>	6.00%	14.00%	80.00%
Pregnancy			

 Tobacco use while pregnant can cause fetal developmental issues, which may result in severe complications

Figure 6: Rate of Mothers who Smoke, per 1,000, 2006-2022

Wood County has seen a 73% decrease in smoking rate of pregnant women since 2006

