



## "Golden State of Births: Who are our Moms?"

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Center for Family Health  
Maternal, Child and Adolescent Health Division

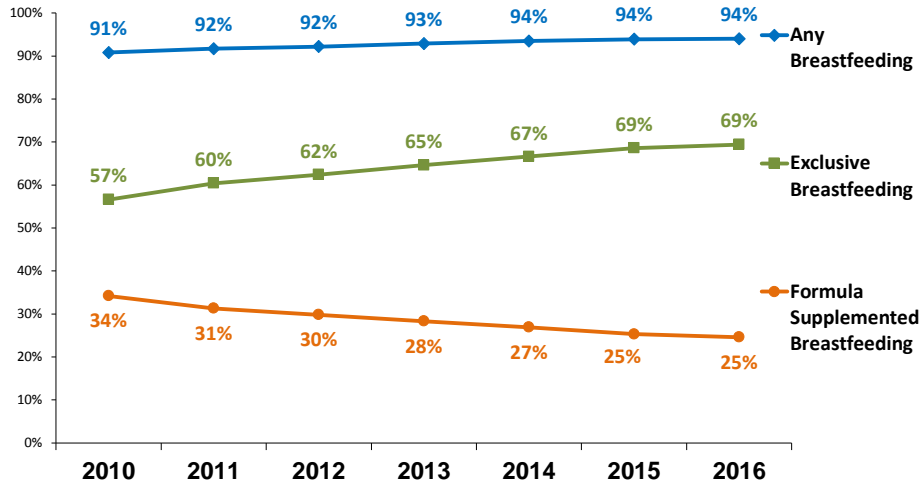


## Disclosures

- This project was supported by Title V Maternal and Child Health Block Grant funds.
- The presenters have no conflicts to disclose.



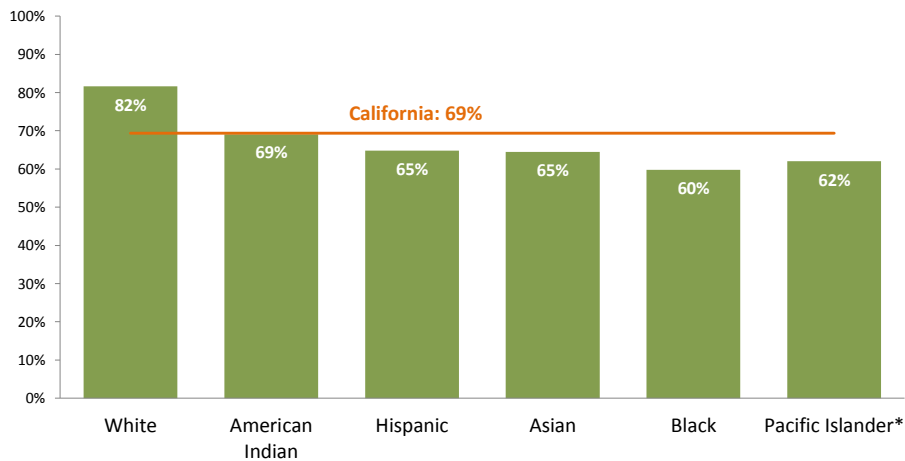
## California In-Hospital Breastfeeding Initiation Newborn Screening Data, 2010-2016



Data Source: California Department of Public Health, Genetic Disease Screening Branch, Newborn Screening Database, 2010-2016  
Excludes data for infants that were in a Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU) nursery, or receiving TPN, at the time of specimen collection.  
Prepared by: Maternal, Child and Adolescent Health Division



## In-Hospital Exclusive Breastfeeding Initiation by Race/Ethnicity, California 2016



Data Source: California Department of Public Health, Genetic Disease Screening Branch, Newborn Screening Database, 2010-2016  
Excludes data for infants that were in a Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU) nursery, or receiving TPN, at the time of specimen collection.  
\*Pacific Islander (PI) includes: Hawaiian, Guamanian, Samoan and Other PI.  
Prepared by: Maternal, Child and Adolescent Health Program



## Presentation Objectives

- Identify data sources used to monitor birthing population in California
- Describe the women giving birth in California by race and ethnicity, age, education, and indicators of socio-economic status
- Describe trends in California birthing population
- Show future projections of births at the county level



## Data Source for California Births

CDPH Vital Statistics Birth Statistical Master Files 2010-2015 *Prepared by the Center for Health Statistics and Informatics (CHSI)*

<https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CHSI/Pages/Data-and-Statistics.aspx>

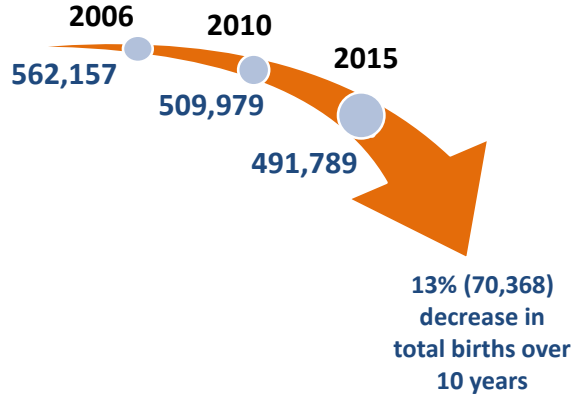
The Birth Statistical Master file contains detailed demographic information related to the child, mother, and father, as well as medical data related to the birth.



Photo: iStock



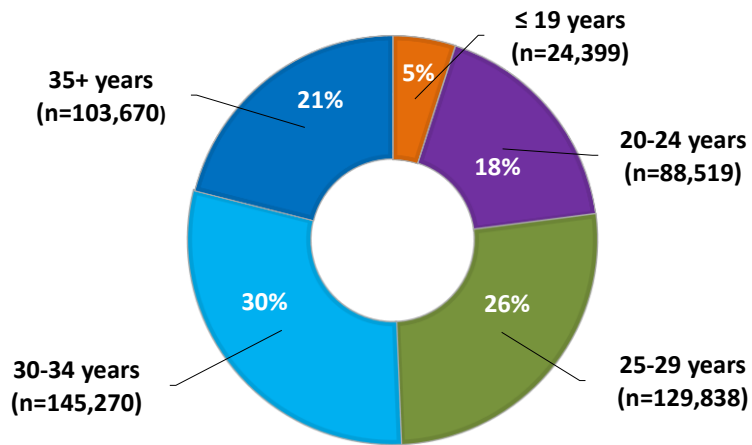
## Trends in Total Births: 2006-2015



Source: California Birth Statistical Master File, 2006-2015



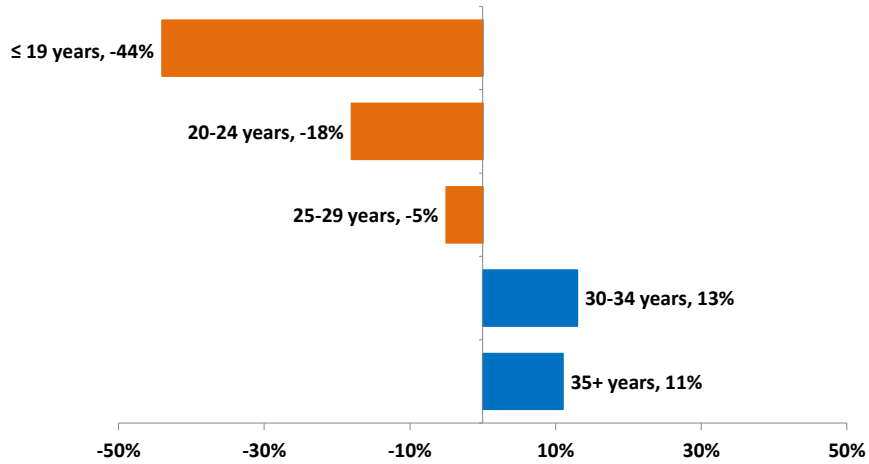
## Births by Maternal Age: 2015



Source: California Birth Statistical Master File, 2015  
 \*Excludes women with unknown/missing age (n=93)



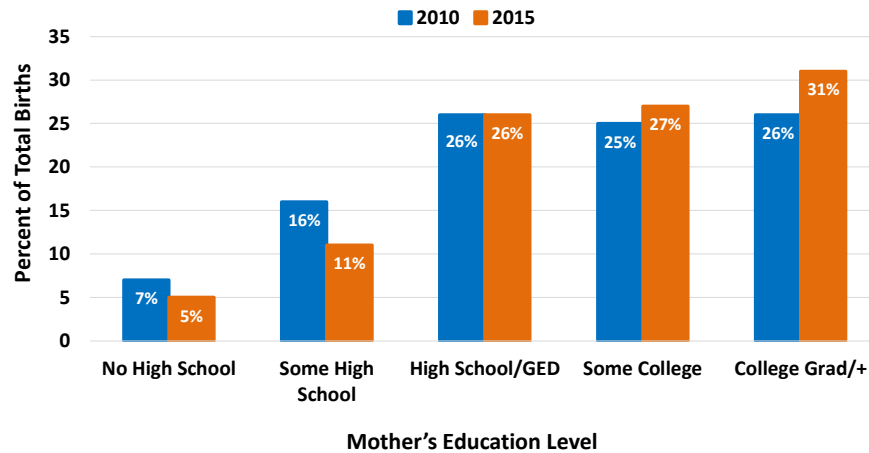
## Percent Change in Number of Births by Mother's Age: 2010-2015



Source: California Birth Statistical Master File, 2010-2015



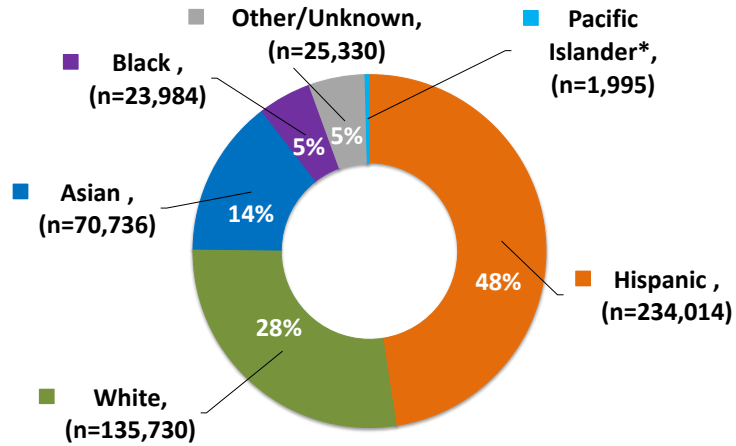
## Trends in Births by Mother's Education: 2010-2015



Source: California Birth Statistical Master File, 2010, 2015



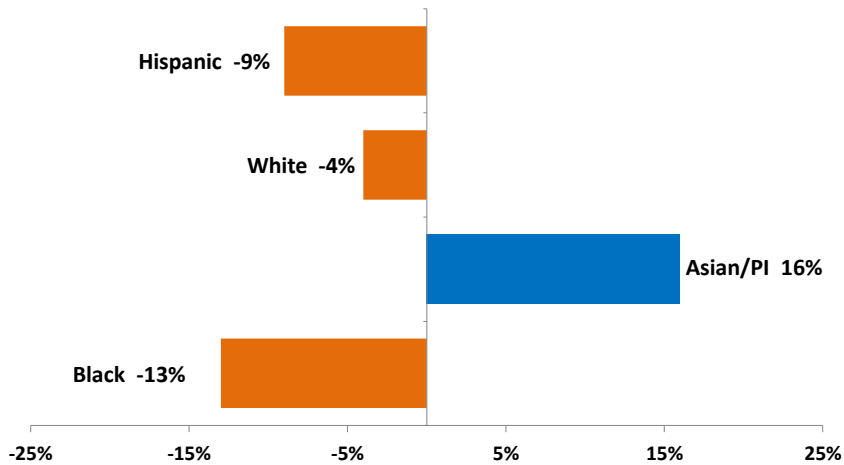
## Births by Mother's Race/Ethnicity: 2015



Source: California Birth Statistical Master File, 2015  
 \*Pacific Islander Includes: Hawaiian, Guamanian, Samoan, and Other PI (<1%)



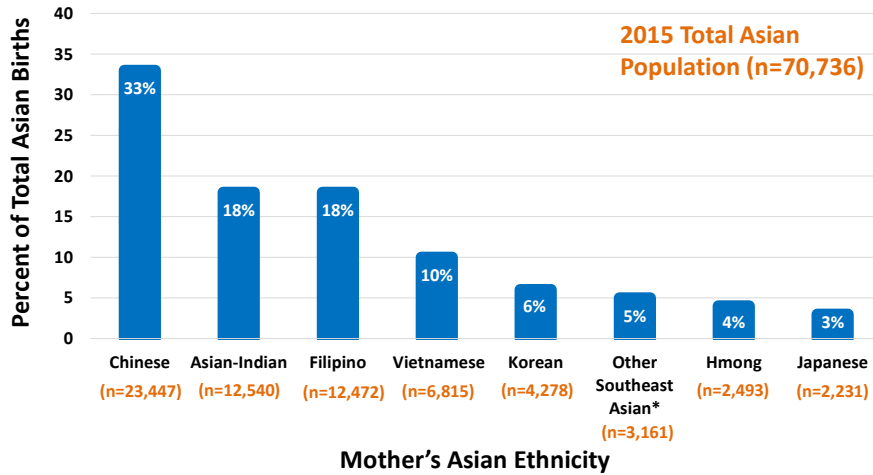
## Percent Change in Number of Births by Mother's Race/Ethnicity: 2010-2015



Source: California Birth Statistical Master File, 2010-2015



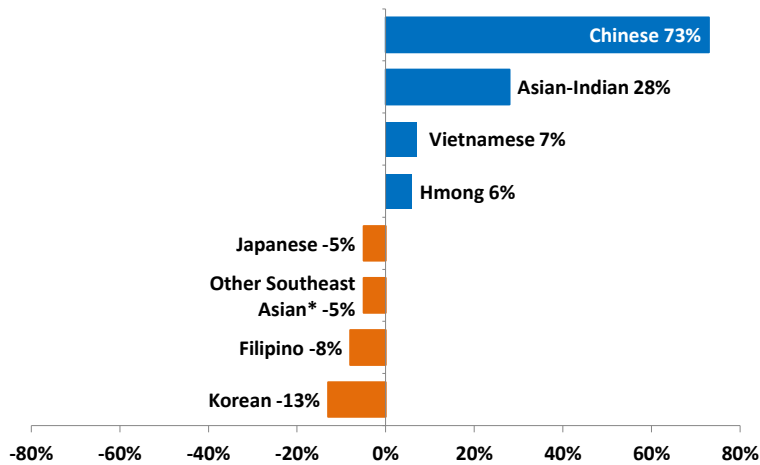
## Births by Mother's Asian Ethnicity: 2015



Source: California Birth Statistical Master File, 2015  
 \*Other Southeast Asian Includes: Cambodian, Thai, Laotian  
 \*\*Other Asian not shown( n=3,299)



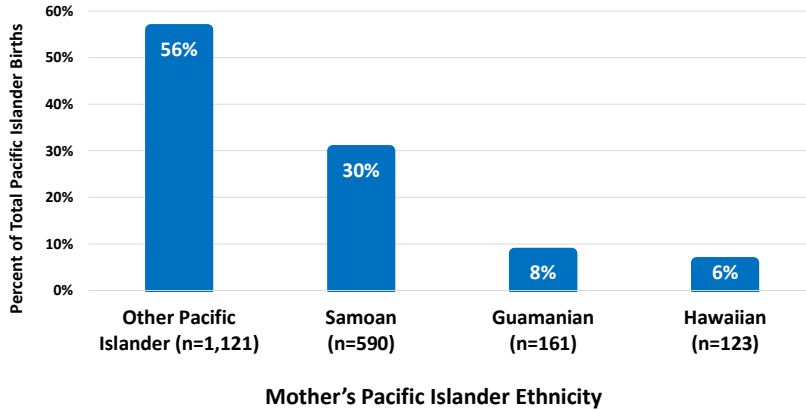
## Percent Change in Number of Births by Mother's Asian Ethnicity: 2010-2015



Source: California Birth Statistical Master File, 2010-2015  
 \*Other Southeast Asian Includes: Cambodian, Thai, Laotian



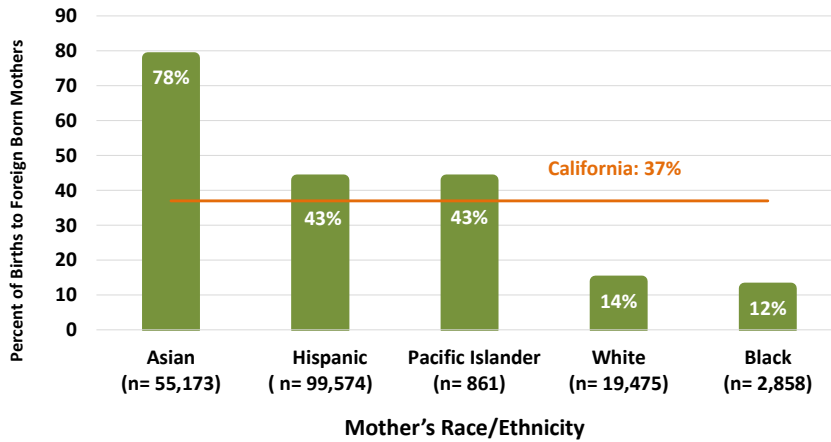
## Births by Mother's Pacific Islander Ethnicity: 2015



Source: California Birth Statistical Master File, 2015



## Births to Foreign Born Mothers by Race/Ethnicity: 2015

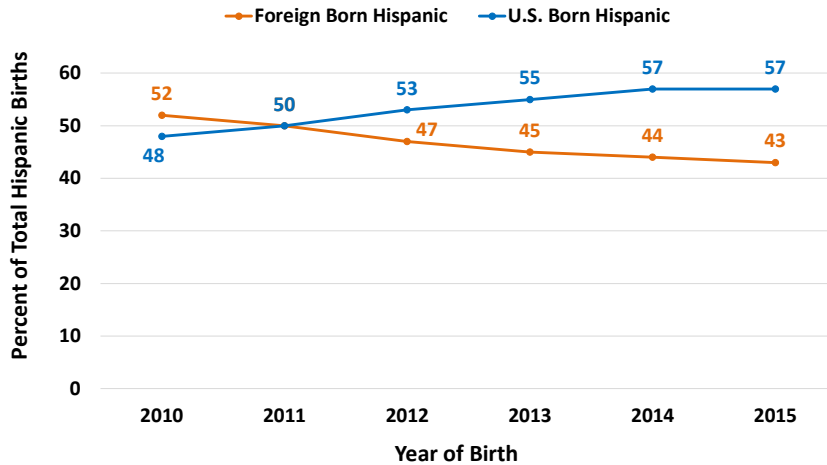


Source: California Birth Statistical Master File, 2015  
 Pacific Islander Includes: Hawaii, Guamanian, Samoan, and Other PI





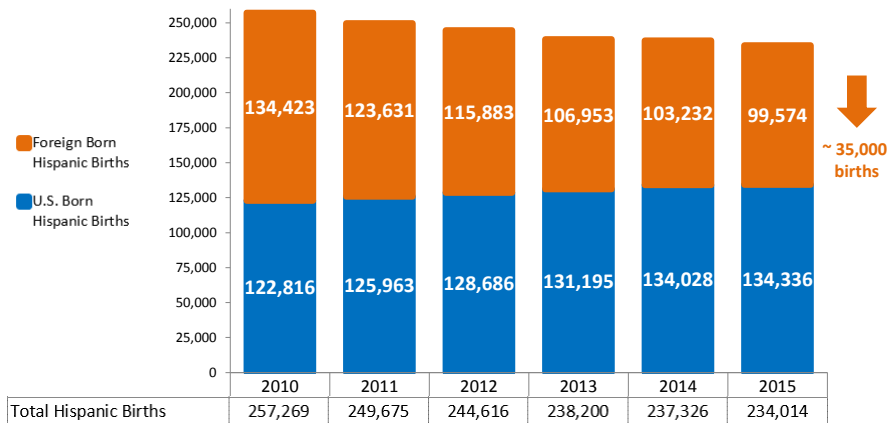
## Births by Nativity among Hispanic Mothers: 2010-2015



Source: California Birth Statistical Master File, 2010-2015  
 Percents may not add up to 100% due to rounding.



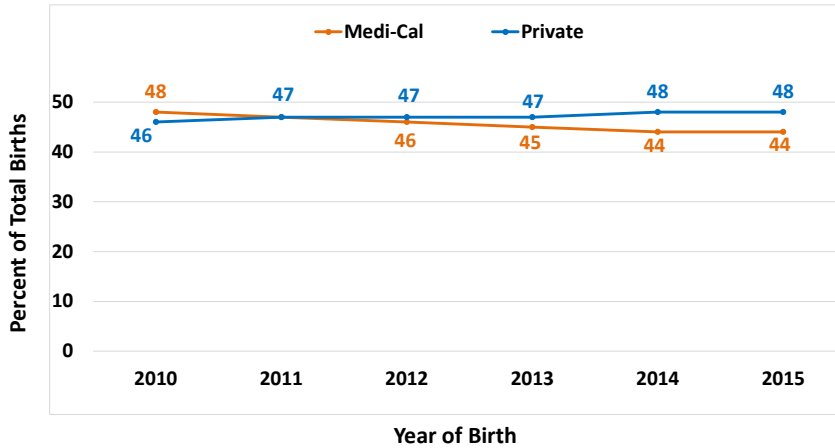
## Trends in Births among Hispanic Mothers: 2010-2015



Source: California Birth Statistical Master File, 2010-2015



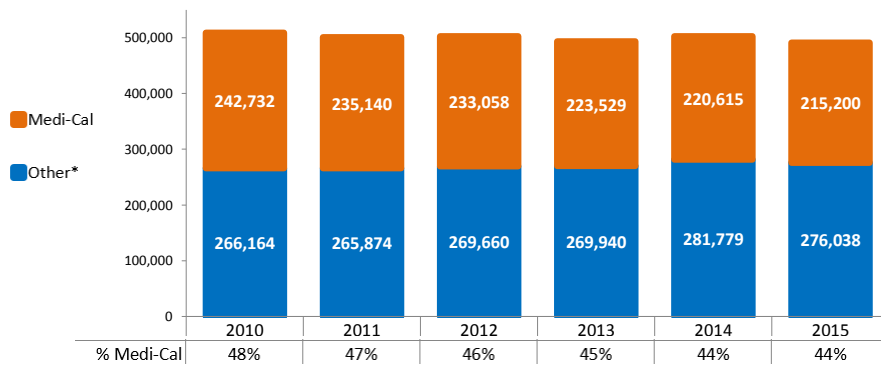
## Trends in Births by Mother's Source of Payment for Delivery: 2010-2015



Source: California Birth Statistical Master File, 2010-2015  
 \*Uninsured/Medically Unattended Birth/Other Government Program/Other/Indian Health Service/Campus/Tricare/Unknown/Not Reported group not shown increased by 14%



## Trends in Births by Mother's Source of Payment for Delivery: 2010-2015

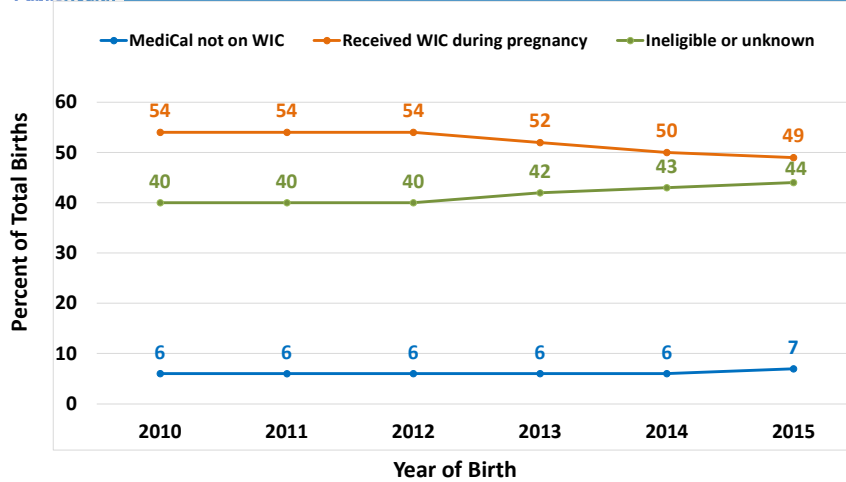


\*Other group includes: Private Insurance/Uninsured/Medically Unattended Birth/Other Government Program/Other/Indian Health Service/Campus/Tricare/Unknown/Not Reported

Source: California Birth Statistical Master File, 2010-2015



## Trends in Births by Mother's WIC Status During Pregnancy: 2010-2015



Source: California Birth Statistical Master File, 2010-2015  
 Percents may not add up to 100% due to rounding.



# Looking Ahead: Future of California Births through 2025



## Data Source for Birth Projections

California Department of Finance. Demographic Research Unit. 2017. *Historical and Projected Fertility Rates and Births, 1990-2040*. Sacramento: California Department of Finance. February 2017.

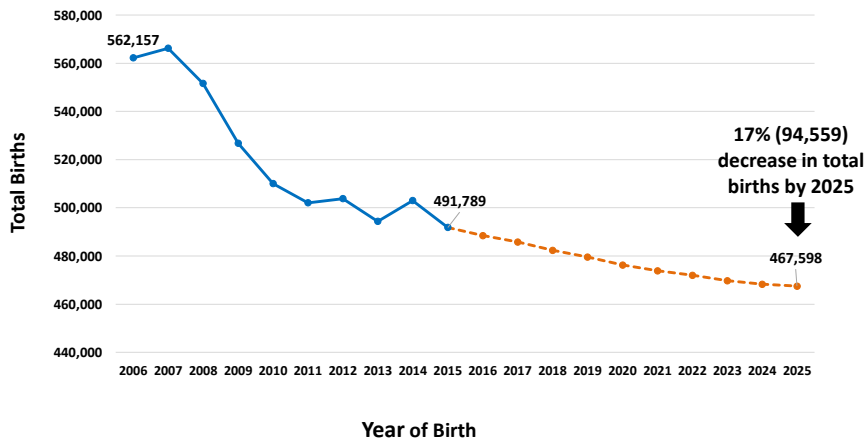


Photo: iStock

<http://www.dof.ca.gov/Forecasting/Demographics/projections/>



## Trends in Total Births: 2006-2025



Source: California Birth Statistical Master File, 2010- 2015  
California Department of Finance. Demographic Research Unit. 2017. *Historical and Projected Fertility Rates and Births, 1990-2040*.



## Top 30 Birthing Counties in 2015

|                   |                 |                     |               |
|-------------------|-----------------|---------------------|---------------|
| 1. Los Angeles    | 124,440 (25.3%) | 16. Stanislaus      | 7,700 (1.6 %) |
| 2. San Diego      | 43,960 (8.9%)   | 17. Tulare          | 7,412 (1.5 %) |
| 3. Orange         | 37,621 (7.6%)   | 18. Monterey        | 6,426 (1.3 %) |
| 4. San Bernardino | 30,619 (6.2%)   | 19. Santa Barbara   | 5,673 (1.2 %) |
| 5. Riverside      | 30,509 (6.2%)   | 20. Solano          | 5,132 (1.0 %) |
| 6. Santa Clara    | 23,393 (4.8 %)  | 21. Sonoma          | 5,016 (1.0%)  |
| 7. Alameda        | 19,442 (4.0%)   | 22. Merced          | 4,105 (0.8%)  |
| 8. Sacramento     | 19,430 (4.0%)   | 23. Placer          | 3,748 (0.8%)  |
| 9. Fresno         | 15,363 (3.1 %)  | 24. Imperial        | 3,217 (0.7%)  |
| 10. Kern          | 13,769 (2.8%)   | 25. Santa Cruz      | 2,841 (0.6%)  |
| 11. Contra Costa  | 12,599 (2.6%)   | 26. San Luis Obispo | 2,668 (0.5 %) |
| 12. Ventura       | 10,062 (2.0 %)  | 27. Butte           | 2,442 (0.5%)  |
| 13. San Joaquin   | 9,986 (2.0 %)   | 28. Yolo            | 2,402 (0.5 %) |
| 14. San Mateo     | 9,040 (1.8 %)   | 29. Marin           | 2,288 (0.5%)  |
| 15. San Francisco | 8,972 (1.8 %)   | 30. Kings           | 2,275 (0.5%)  |

Source: California Birth Statistical Master File, 2015



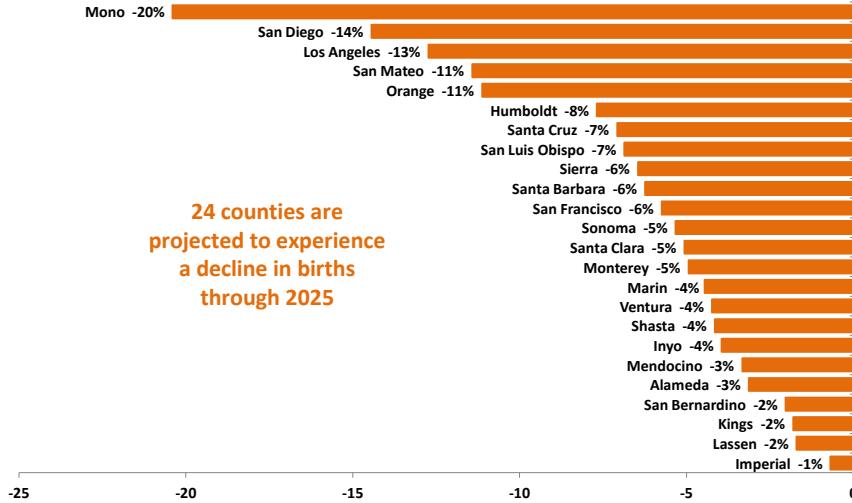
## Remaining 28 Birthing Counties in 2015

|                |              |               |              |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 31. Madera     | 2,225 (0.5%) | 45. Calaveras | 380 (0.1%)   |
| 32. Shasta     | 2,074 (0.4%) | 46. Glenn     | 376 (0.1%)   |
| 33. El Dorado  | 1,596 (0.3%) | 47. Amador    | 305 (0.1%)   |
| 34. Napa       | 1,456 (0.3%) | 48. Del Norte | 300 (0.1%)   |
| 35. Humboldt   | 1,446 (0.3%) | 49. Colusa    | 298 (0.1 %)  |
| 36. Sutter     | 1,302 (0.3%) | 50. Lassen    | 294 (0.1%)   |
| 37. Yuba       | 1,155 (0.2%) | 51. Inyo      | 203 (<0.1 %) |
| 38. Mendocino  | 1,052 (0.2%) | 52. Mariposa  | 166 (<0.1 %) |
| 39. Nevada     | 876 (0.2%)   | 53. Plumas    | 163 (<0.1 %) |
| 40. Tehama     | 828 (0.2%)   | 54. Mono      | 152 (<0.1 %) |
| 41. Lake       | 724 (0.1 %)  | 55. Trinity   | 102 (<0.1 %) |
| 42. San Benito | 720 (0.1%)   | 56. Modoc     | 80(<0.1 %)   |
| 43. Siskiyou   | 466 (0.1%)   | 57. Sierra    | 31 (<0.1 %)  |
| 44. Tuolumne   | 466 (0.1%)   | 58. Alpine    | 3 (<0.1 %)   |

Source: California Birth Statistical Master File, 2015



## Estimated Percent Decrease in Births from 2015 to 2025

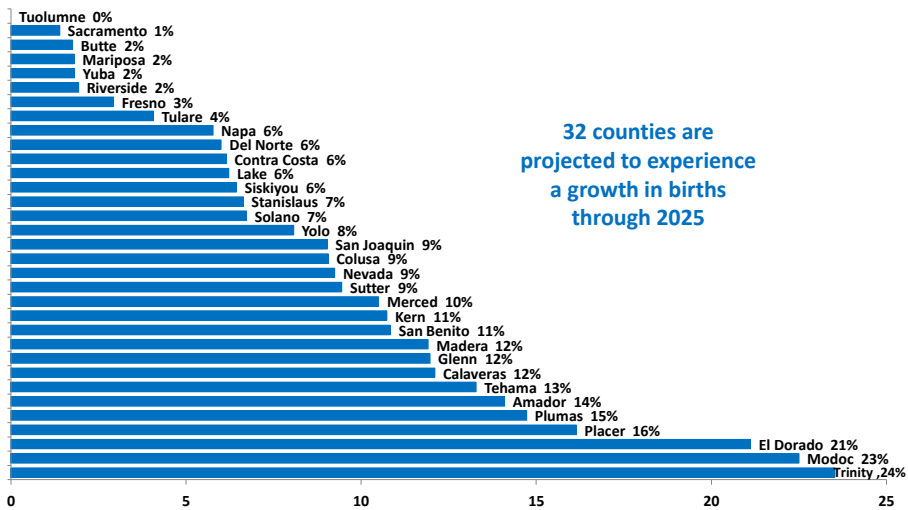


24 counties are projected to experience a decline in births through 2025

Source: California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit. 2017. *Historical and Projected Fertility Rates and Births, 1990-2040*



## Estimated Percent Increase in Births from 2015 to 2025



32 counties are projected to experience a growth in births through 2025

Source: California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit. 2017. *Historical and Projected Fertility Rates and Births, 1990-2040*.  
\*Alpine County excluded <10 births



## Projected Top 30 Birthing Counties in 2025

|                   |                 |                     |              |
|-------------------|-----------------|---------------------|--------------|
| 1. Los Angeles    | 108,601 (23.2%) | 16. San Mateo       | 8,008 (1.7%) |
| 2. San Diego      | 37,617 (8.0%)   | 17. Tulare          | 7,714 (1.6%) |
| 3. Orange         | 33,438 (7.2%)   | 18. Monterey        | 6,109 (1.3%) |
| 4. Riverside      | 31,099 (6.7%)   | 19. Solano          | 5,477 (1.2%) |
| 5. San Bernardino | 29,999 (6.4%)   | 20. Santa Barbara   | 5,319 (1.1%) |
| 6. Santa Clara    | 22,209 (4.7%)   | 21. Sonoma          | 4,749 (1.0%) |
| 7. Sacramento     | 19,701 (4.2%)   | 22. Merced          | 4,536 (1.0%) |
| 8. Alameda        | 18,834 (4.0%)   | 23. Placer          | 4,353 (0.9%) |
| 9. Fresno         | 15,813 (3.4%)   | 24. Imperial        | 3,195 (0.7%) |
| 10. Kern          | 15,247 (3.3%)   | 25. Santa Cruz      | 2,640 (0.6%) |
| 11. Contra Costa  | 13,374 (2.9%)   | 26. Yolo            | 2,596 (0.6%) |
| 12. San Joaquin   | 10,888 (2.3%)   | 27. Madera          | 2,490 (0.5%) |
| 13. Ventura       | 9,636 (2.1%)    | 28. San Luis Obispo | 2,485 (0.5%) |
| 14. San Francisco | 8,457 (1.8%)    | 29. Butte           | 2,485 (0.5%) |
| 15. Stanislaus    | 8,211 (1.8%)    | 30. Kings           | 2,234 (0.5%) |

Source: California Department of Finance. Demographic Research Unit. 2017. *Historical and Projected Fertility Rates and Births, 1990-2040*.



## Projected Remaining 28 Birthing Counties in 2025

|                |              |               |             |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| 31. Marin      | 2,186 (0.5%) | 45. Calaveras | 426 (0.1%)  |
| 32. Shasta     | 1,988 (0.4%) | 46. Glenn     | 421 (0.1%)  |
| 33. El Dorado  | 1,933 (0.4%) | 47. Amador    | 348 (0.1%)  |
| 34. Napa       | 1,540 (0.3%) | 48. Colusa    | 325 (0.1%)  |
| 35. Sutter     | 1,425 (0.3%) | 49. Del Norte | 318 (0.1%)  |
| 36. Humboldt   | 1,334 (0.3%) | 50. Lassen    | 289 (0.1%)  |
| 37. Yuba       | 1,176 (0.3%) | 51. Inyo      | 195 (<0.1%) |
| 38. Mendocino  | 1,017 (0.2%) | 52. Plumas    | 187 (<0.1%) |
| 39. Nevada     | 957 (0.2%)   | 53. Mariposa  | 169 (<0.1%) |
| 40. Tehama     | 938 (0.2%)   | 54. Trinity   | 126 (<0.1%) |
| 41. San Benito | 798 (0.2%)   | 55. Mono      | 121 (<0.1%) |
| 42. Lake       | 769 (0.2%)   | 56. Modoc     | 98 (<0.1%)  |
| 43. Siskiyou   | 496 (0.1%)   | 57. Sierra    | 29 (<0.1%)  |
| 44. Tuolumne   | 466 (0.1%)   | 58. Alpine    | 9 (<0.1%)   |

Source: California Department of Finance. Demographic Research Unit. 2017. *Historical and Projected Fertility Rates and Births, 1990-2040*.



## In Summary

- Births in California have been declining
- Women are waiting longer in life to have children
- Mothers giving birth have an increasingly higher educational attainment
- The majority of births are to Hispanic mothers
- Births to Hispanic Mothers have been decreasing especially among foreign born women
- Births to Asian/ Pacific Islander Mothers have been increasing, especially among Chinese women
- Births paid by Medi-Cal have been decreasing
- Births will continue to decline through 2025



## Acknowledgements

- This project was supported by Title V Maternal and Child Health Block Grant funds.
- I would like to thank the Maternal, Child and Adolescent Health Division (Leslie Kowalewski, Chief) for supporting me as a California Epidemiologic Investigation Service (Cal-EIS) fellow during FY 2017-2018.
- I would like to thank my preceptor, Michael Curtis, PhD for his help, support and guidance with this presentation and Jennifer Troyan, MPH for her help and support with data analyses for this presentation.





**Thank You**

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