



BIRTHS

Santa Cruz County

2016



Public Health
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Santa Cruz County

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
INTRODUCTION	1
DEFINITIONS AND TECHNICAL NOTES	2
1. OVERALL COUNTY DEMOGRAPHICS	3
2 BIRTHS BY DEMOGRAPHICS OF MOTHER AGE ETHNICITY	4
3 KEY HEALTH MEASURES Prenatal Care Utilization, Low Birthweight, & Preterm Births by: AGE OF MOTHER ETHNICITY OF MOTHER EDUCATION OF MOTHER DELIVERY PAYMENT METHOD	7
4. TEEN BIRTHS	9
5. MOTHER'S WEIGHT GAIN & SMOKING STATUS	12
6. BIRTHS BY AGE OF FATHER	13
7. BIRTHS BY DELIVERY LOCATION	14
8. TRENDS	17

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INTRODUCTION

This report provides data on live births delivered in 2016. The report was created by the Office of Vital Records, in the Public Health Division of the Santa Cruz County Health Services Agency.

In Summary:

- In 2016, there were 2,800 live births to mothers who resided in Santa Cruz County, which was 33 (1.2%) fewer births than in 2015.
- The General Fertility Rate in 2016 among Santa Cruz County residents was 51.5 births per 1,000 females of typical childbearing age (15-44 years), compared to 55.9 in 2014 and 51.9 in 2015. The U.S. rate was 62.0 per 1,000 women, a new record low, slightly below the rate for 2015 (CDC, *Births: Final Data for 2016*).
- An additional 467 births were delivered in Santa Cruz County to mothers who were residents of other counties, primarily Monterey County (82%).

TEEN BIRTHS (19 and Under)

- Births to teens as a percentage of all births dropped to another new low of 4.7% in 2016, and the number of teen births also fell again (132 births, little more than half the number in 2011).
- In 2016, 85% of births to teens were to Latina teens (down from 93% in 2015), and 78% of all teen mothers (down from 82%) lived in South Santa Cruz County (see definition on page 2).
- In 2016, for the second consecutive year, there were no births to county residents under 15 years old.
- Among teen births in 2016, 14% of mothers were delivering their second (or more) birth, compared to 12% in 2015, and 15% in 2013 and 2014.

MEDI-CAL

- 49.6% of all deliveries to residents in 2016 were funded by Medi-Cal, continuing the very slow decreasing trend since the peak in 2010.

DEFINITIONS AND TECHNICAL NOTES

DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this report, the following terms are defined as shown below:

TERM	MEANING
Residents	All mothers who self-identify as residing in Santa Cruz County, regardless of where they delivered. A small number of women identify as living in Santa Cruz County, but actually live in another county, usually Monterey. They are counted as Santa Cruz County residents, in accordance with the county shown on the birth certificate.
Occurrence	All mothers who delivered in Santa Cruz County, regardless of where they reside
Mid-County	Aptos, Capitola, La Selva Beach, Rio del Mar, Seascape, and Soquel
Santa Cruz Mountains	Ben Lomond, Boulder Creek, Brookdale, Felton, Lompico, Los Gatos, and Mt. Hermon
Santa Cruz	Bonny Doon, Davenport, and Santa Cruz
South County	Aromas, Corralitos, Freedom, Pajaro, Royal Oaks, Watsonville, and Watsonville Junction
Ethnicity (includes Race)	In this report, ethnicity categories combine the concepts of race and ethnicity, which are collected separately on the birth certificate. The combination defines "Latino" to mean Latino ethnicity regardless of race chosen, and the remaining categories reflect a non-Latino ethnicity (e.g., "white" means non-Latino white). All categories are mutually exclusive. Note, "Pac. Isl." or "Pac. Islander" = Pacific Islander and includes Native Hawaiian, but not Filipino.
Low Birthweight	Less than 2500 grams or 5.5 pounds
Very Low Birthweight	Less than 1500 grams or 3.3 pounds
Preterm	Less than 37 completed weeks of gestation
Very Preterm	Less than 32 completed weeks of gestation
VBAC	Vaginal Birth after Cesarean
General Fertility Rate	The number of live births per 1,000 women ages 15-44 (typical childbearing age)

TECHNICAL NOTES

The term "significant difference," as used in this report, means there is a statistically significant difference, based on 95% confidence limits (that is, the probability is less than 5% that the difference was due to normal variation), assuming a normal distribution. Statistical significance tests do not necessarily imply *meaningful* significance. Missing data are not included in the denominators of proportions, but they are included in totals unless otherwise noted. As missing data increases, the rates become less reliable.

DATA SOURCES

All of the Santa Cruz County birth data in this report (unless otherwise noted) are directly extracted from the Santa Cruz County Automated Vital Statistics System where birth certificate records are created and maintained, and should be considered provisional until they have gone through data cleaning by the State, which often takes two years to complete. The 2016 data were accessed on February 16, 2018.

Population data is from the State of California, Department of Finance, *Report P-3: State and County Population Projections by Race/Ethnicity, Detailed Age, and Gender, 2010-2060*. Sacramento, California, accessed April 21, 2015 (<http://www.dof.ca.gov/research/demographic/reports/projections/P-3/>, no longer available).

California birth data is from the California Department of Public Health Vital Statistics Query System (<http://www.apps.cdph.ca.gov/vsq/default.asp>). United States data is from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics (<http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/index.htm>).

1. OVERALL COUNTY DEMOGRAPHICS

The California Department of Finance projected the total population in Santa Cruz County to be 275,133 in 2016 (see Table 1.1). The Department of Finance data was chosen instead of Census data because it provides annual population counts by sex, age, and race/ethnicity, which allows for rate calculations.

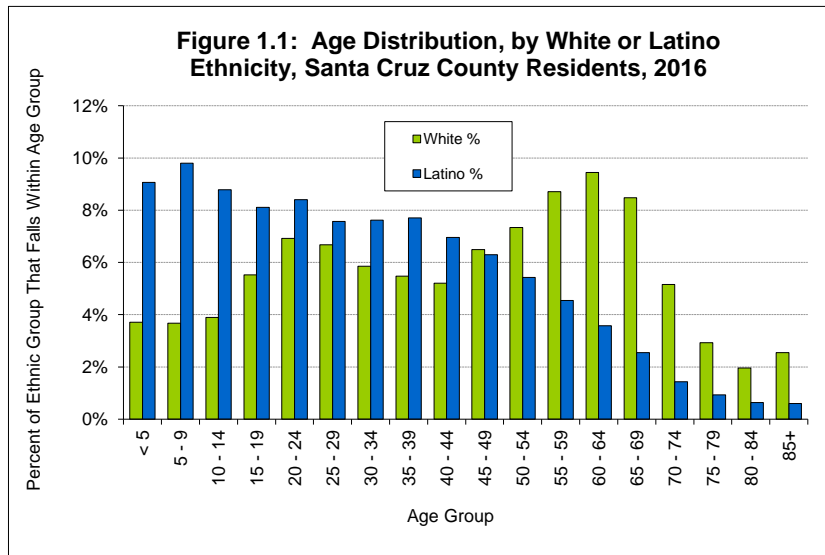
AGE & ETHNICITY

Over 90% of the county's population is either white (56.9%) or Latino (34.5%). The remaining groups (Asians and Pacific Islanders, blacks, American Indians, and multiple ethnicities) account for much smaller fractions of the population (Table 1.1).

In Santa Cruz County, the Latino population is much younger than the White population (Figure 1.1). For example, in 2016, 74% of the Latino population was under age 45, compared to just 47% of the white population.

Table 1.1: Demographics, Santa Cruz County Residents, 2016

	Number	Percent
GENDER		
Female	137,557	50.0%
Male	137,576	50.0%
AGE (Years)		
4 and Under	15,588	5.7%
5 – 19	50,779	18.5%
20 - 44	92,838	33.7%
45 - 64	74,417	27.0%
65 and Over	41,511	15.1%
ETHNICITY		
American Indian	1,035	0.4%
Asian / Pacific Islander	12,499	4.5%
Black	2,375	0.9%
Latino	94,898	34.5%
White	156,671	56.9%
Multiple Races/Ethnicities	7,655	2.8%
TOTAL	275,133	100%



2. BIRTHS BY DEMOGRAPHICS OF MOTHERS

TABLE 2.1: Characteristics of Mothers, by Age Group, Santa Cruz County Residents, 2016

									TOTAL	
	19 and Under		20-24		25-34		35 and Over		Number	Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
ETHNICITY										
Asian & Pac. Islander	1	1%	5	1%	42	3%	28	4%	76	3%
Black	0	0%	2	0%	8	1%	5	1%	15	1%
Latina	111	85%	334	80%	746	50%	300	42%	1,491	54%
White	16	12%	65	16%	673	45%	365	51%	1,119	41%
Other	2	2%	9	2%	23	2%	20	3%	54	2%
AREA OF RESIDENCE										
Mid-County	8	6%	25	6%	220	14%	127	17%	380	14%
Santa Cruz Mountains	5	4%	17	4%	152	10%	67	9%	241	9%
Santa Cruz	15	11%	82	20%	422	28%	242	33%	761	27%
Scotts Valley	1	1%	7	2%	81	5%	42	6%	131	5%
South County	103	78%	286	69%	645	42%	253	35%	1,287	46%
PARITY										
1st Child	114	86%	228	55%	555	37%	179	25%	1,076	38%
2nd - 3rd Child	18	14%	181	44%	785	52%	394	54%	1,378	49%
4th+ Child	0	0%	7	2%	179	12%	157	22%	343	12%
PRENATAL CARE INITIATION AND UTILIZATION										
Early (1st Trimester)	85	64%	298	74%	1,233	84%	616	87%	2,232	82%
Late (2nd or 3rd Trimester)	45	34%	96	24%	234	16%	91	13%	466	17%
No Prenatal Care	2	1.5%	8	2.0%	6	0.4%	5	0.7%	21	0.8%
Fewer Than 10 Visits	34	26.4%	81	20.0%	163	11.0%	90	12.7%	368	13.5%
BIRTH OUTCOMES										
Low Birthweight	6	4.5%	15	3.6%	63	4.1%	45	6.2%	129	4.6%
Very Low Birthweight	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	7	0.5%	11	1.5%	18	0.6%
Preterm	9	6.8%	18	4.3%	85	5.6%	63	8.6%	175	6.3%
Very Preterm	0	0.0%	2	0.5%	14	0.9%	14	1.9%	30	1.1%
DELIVERY METHOD										
Primary Cesarean	15	11%	47	11%	199	13%	136	19%	397	14%
Repeat Cesarean	3	2%	28	7%	187	12%	138	19%	356	13%
Vaginal	114	86%	335	80%	1,098	72%	439	60%	1,986	71%
VBAC	0	0%	7	2%	36	2%	18	2%	61	2%
PAYMENT FOR DELIVERY										
Medi-Cal	112	85%	307	74%	691	46%	279	38%	1,389	50%
Private Insurance	20	15%	103	25%	778	51%	429	59%	1,330	48%
Other Insurance	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	7	0.5%	5	0.7%	13	0.5%
No Insurance	0	0%	5	1%	42	3%	17	2%	64	2%
TOTAL	132	5%	417	15%	1,520	54%	731	26%	2,800	100%

Note: The sum of column categories does not always equal the overall column total, either because of missing information (percentages are out of known data) or because of the nature of the column, such as "Birth Outcomes," which does not detail the comprehensive list of mutually exclusive categories.

HP2020 Targets: Reduce low birthweight (< 5.5 lbs) to 7.8%; reduce very low birthweight (<3.3 lbs) to 1.4%; reduce preterm (<37 weeks) to 9.4%; reduce very preterm (<32 weeks) to 1.5%

2. BIRTHS BY DEMOGRAPHICS OF MOTHERS

AGE OF MOTHER

The selected demographics shown in Figure 2.1 all differ significantly by age group. The percentages of mothers who were Latinas, who were South County residents, and who had Medi-Cal-funded deliveries were all highest among mothers age 19 and under, and lowest among mothers age 35 and over. The demographics shown here were selected because of their well known associations with age.

The five-year age category with the largest number of births was ages 30-34 years. That age group also had the highest age-specific birth rate (the number of births per population in a specific age category), 100 births per 1,000 women (Table 2.2 and Figure 2.2). The numbers and the birth rates in the 30-34 and 35-39 age groups have been increasing, while teen birth rates have been dropping rapidly. For more information on teen births, go to page 9.

Figure 2.1: Frequency of Selected Demographic Characteristics among Mothers of Different Age Groups, Santa Cruz County Residents, 2016

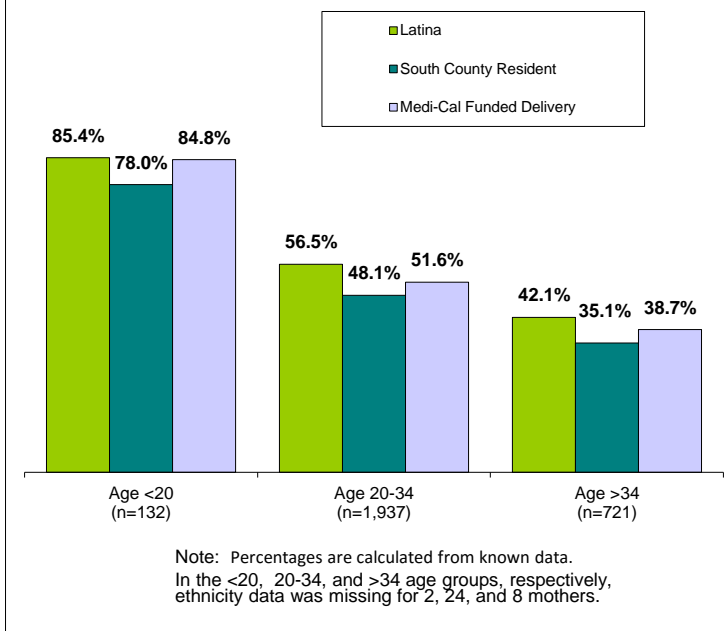
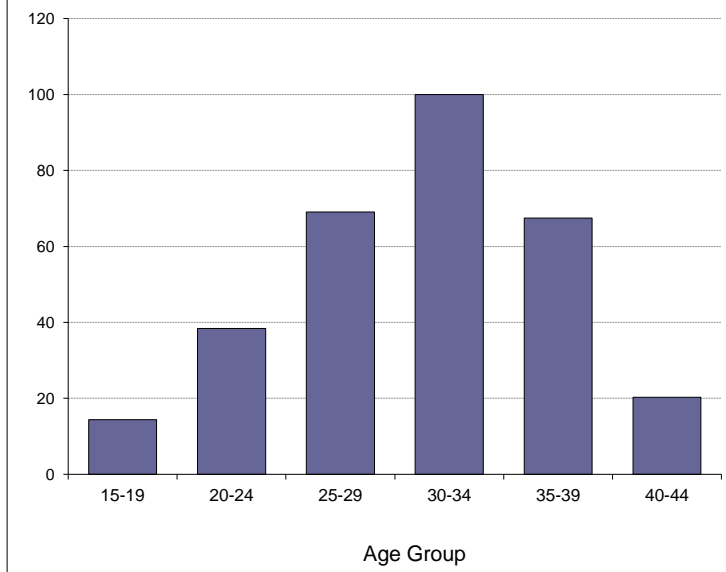


Table 2.2: Births by Mother's Age Group and Age-Specific Birth Rates per 1,000 Females, Santa Cruz County Residents, 2016

Mother's Age Group	Number of Births	Percent of Births	Total Female Population (per age group)	Birth Rate per 1,000 Women
10-14	0	0.0%	7,651	0.0
15-19	132	4.7%	9,195	14.4
20-24	417	14.9%	10,865	38.4
25-29	673	24.0%	9,746	69.1
30-34	847	30.3%	8,470	100.0
35-39	563	20.1%	8,343	67.5
40-44	157	5.6%	7,754	20.2
45-49	11	0.4%	8,654	1.3
TOTAL	2,800	100%	54,373	51.5

Rates are age-specific and are calculated by dividing the total number of births to females in an age group by the total female population in that age group. The "TOTAL" birth rate in this table is also known as the general fertility rate, which is the number of births divided by the Total Female Population for females of "childbearing age," ages 15-44.

Figure 2.2: Age-Specific Birth Rates (Births per 1,000 Females in Age Group), Santa Cruz County Residents, 2016



2. BIRTHS BY DEMOGRAPHICS OF MOTHERS

ETHNICITY OF MOTHER

Among the “primary childbearing age” population (defined as females ages 15-44) in Santa Cruz County, approximately 39% are Latina and 50% are white. However, Latina mothers delivered 54% of the babies in 2016, while white mothers delivered only 40% of the babies.

The difference by ethnicities can also be seen by comparing ethnicity-specific fertility rates (Table 2.3 and Figure 2.4). The fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15 to 44) was much higher among Latinas (70.7 per 1,000) than among whites (41.2 per 1,000).

Figure 2.3: Percentage of Births by Ethnicity of Mother (n=2,800), Santa Cruz County Residents, 2016

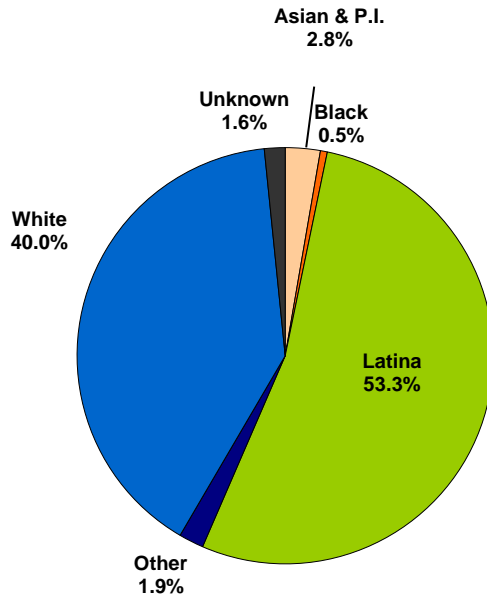
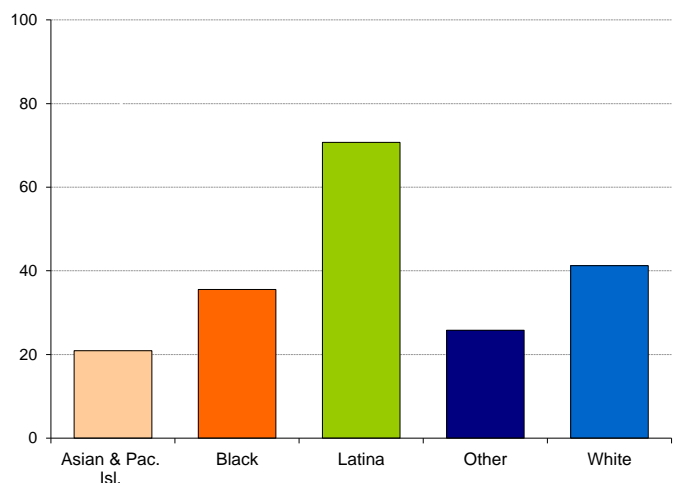


Table 2.3: Births and Fertility Rate, by Ethnicity of Mother, Santa Cruz County Residents, 2016

Ethnicity of Mother	Number of Births	Percent of Births	Total Female Population (Ages 15-44)	Fertility Rate per 1,000 Females (Ages 15-44)
Asian & Pac. Isl.	76	2.7%	3,638	20.9
Black	15	0.5%	422	35.5
Latina	1,491	53.3%	21,085	70.7
Other	54	1.9%	2,093	25.8
White	1,119	40.0%	27,135	41.2
Unknown	45	1.6%	--	--
TOTAL	2,800	100%	54,373	51.5

"Other" includes American Indian / Alaska Native and Multiple Race Categories. The ethnicity-specific "Fertility Rate" is the number of births per ethnicity divided by the female population (ages 15-44) per ethnicity.

Figure 2.4: Fertility Rate (Births per 1,000 Females Age 15-44) by Ethnicity of Mother, Santa Cruz County Residents, 2016



3. KEY HEALTH MEASURES

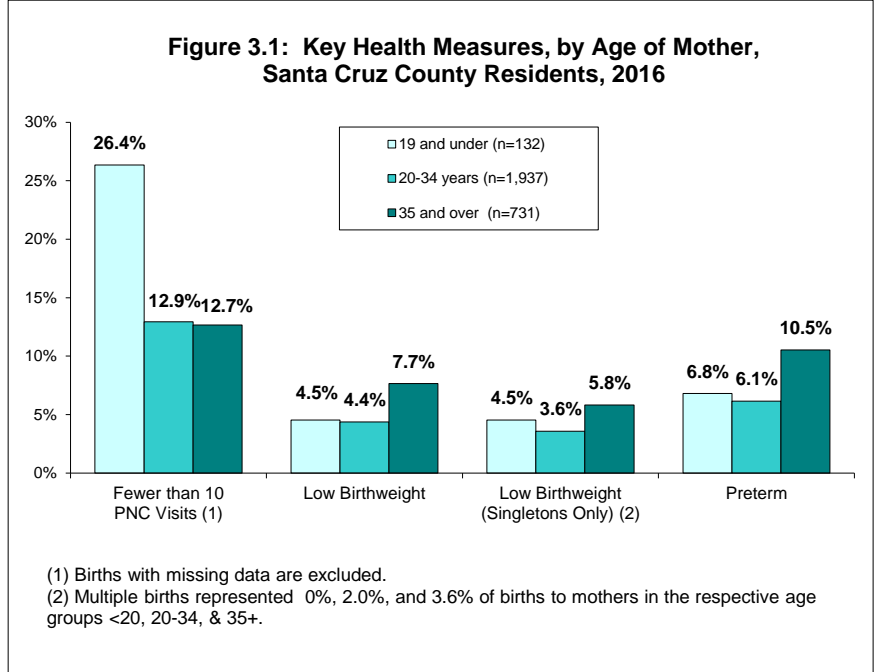
AGE OF MOTHER

Mothers age 15-19 received much less prenatal care than their older counterparts, with 26% receiving fewer than 10 prenatal care visits (Figure 3.1).

Low birthweight data in Figures 3.1 to 3.4 is shown both for all births and for "singletons only" (excluding multiple births, such as twins), because multiple births have much higher rates of low birthweight. In 2016, there were 64 multiple births, and 32 of them (50%) were low birthweight.

Preterm birth is also known to be strongly associated with multiple births.

A high rate of multiple births among mothers over age 35 contributes to the high rates of premature birth and low birthweight in that age group (Figure 3.1).

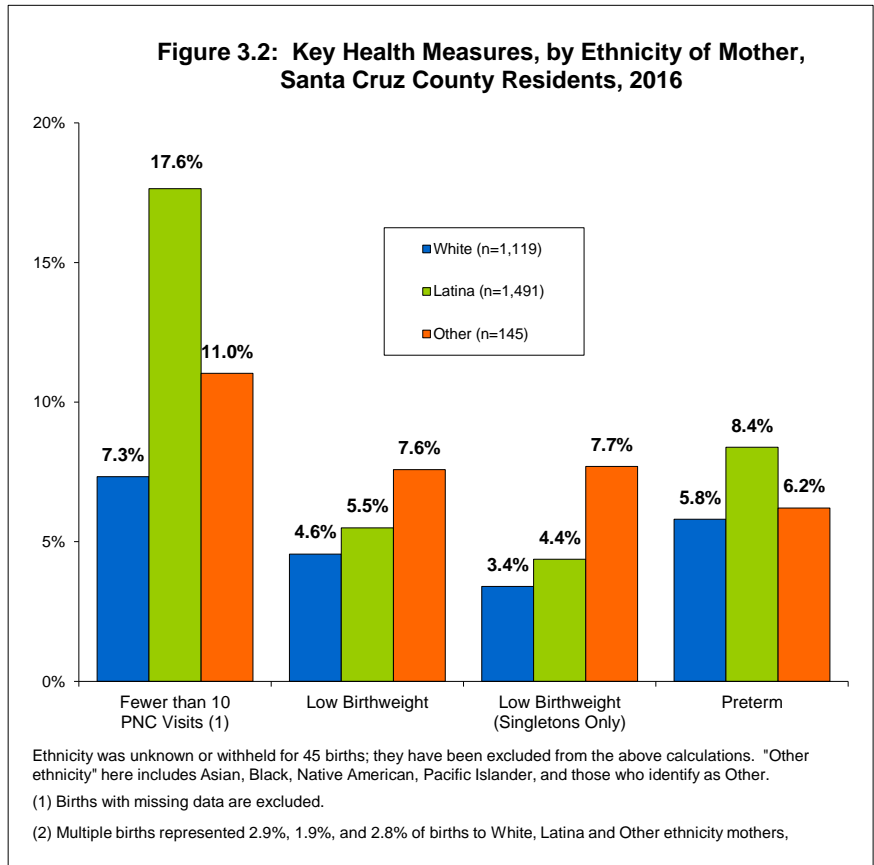


ETHNICITY OF MOTHER

Latina mothers received substantially fewer prenatal care visits than did white mothers (Figure 3.2); the "other race-ethnicity" category was intermediate between whites and Latinas.

Low birthweight rates were lower among whites than among Latinas. The "other ethnicities" group is small, so rates vary considerably from year to year; that group had the highest rate of low birthweight in 2013 and 2016, but the lowest rate in 2014 and 2015.

Preterm birth rates were also lower among whites than among Latinas, and other ethnicities again showed considerable variability due to the small group size.



3. KEY HEALTH MEASURES

EDUCATION OF MOTHER

In 2016, 18% of new mothers ages 25 and older did not have a high school diploma or equivalent. Of those mothers, 21% received fewer than 10 prenatal care visits, compared to 13% among mothers with a high school diploma and 7% among those with a college degree (Figure 2.3).

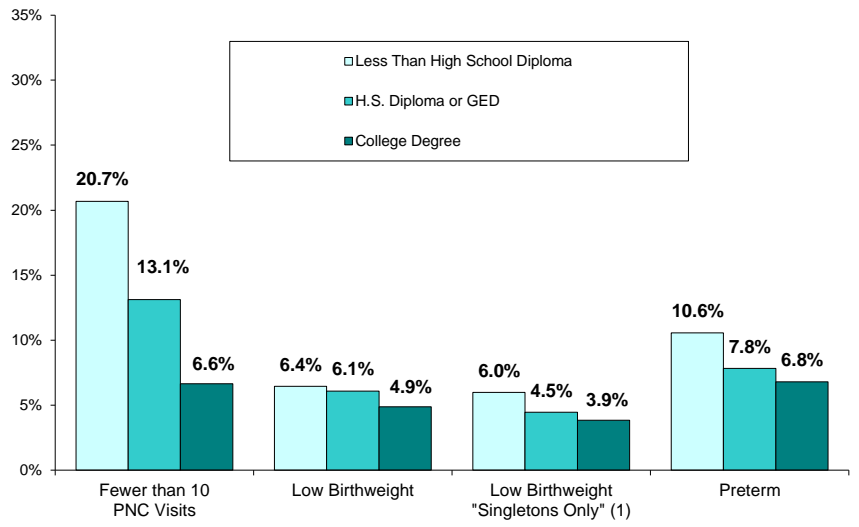
In 2016, among mothers ages 25 and older, the percentage of low birthweight babies was highest among mothers with no diploma, and lowest among those with a college degree; this was true both for singleton babies and for all births combined. Rates of low birthweight among different educational groups have varied substantially over the last decade.

Preterm birth rates among mothers 25 and older also went down as educational level went up, showing a clearer pattern than in 2015.

DELIVERY PAYMENT SOURCE

In 2016, Medi-Cal funded 50% of deliveries to county residents, and private insurance funded 48% of deliveries; the remainder were otherwise insured or not insured at all. Mothers with Medi-Cal-funded deliveries were almost three times as likely as mothers with privately insured deliveries to receive fewer than ten prenatal care visits (Figure 2.4).

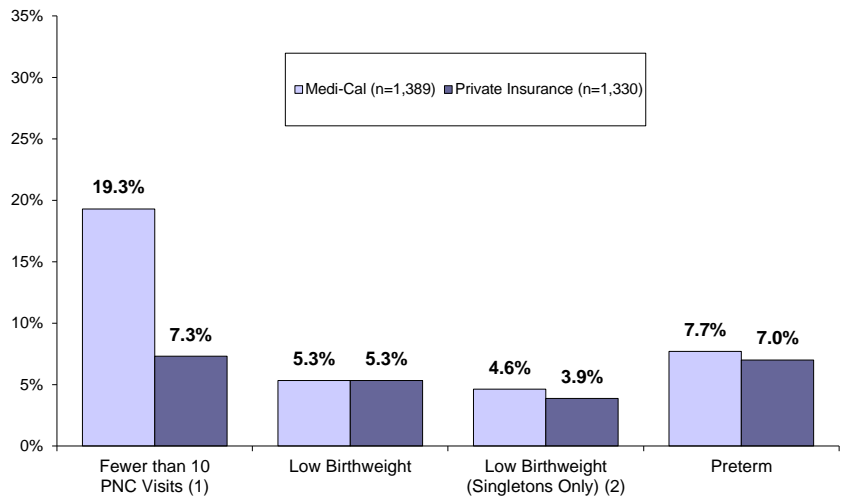
Figure 3.3: Key Health Measures, by Education of Mother (Age 25 and Older), Santa Cruz County Residents, 2016



GED = General Equivalency Degree (or diploma)

(1) Multiple births represented 1.0%, 3.0%, and 2.6% of births to mothers age 25 and over with <H.S. Diploma, H.S./GED (including some college), and Degree Obtained, respectively.

Figure 3.4: Key Health Measures, by Delivery Payment Source, Santa Cruz County Residents, 2016



(1) Data on PNC visits was missing for 41 and 30 deliveries funded by Medi-Cal and private insurance, respectively.
 (2) Among deliveries funded by Medi-Cal and private insurance, 1.7% and 3.0% respectively were multiple births.

4. TEEN BIRTHS (AGE 19 AND UNDER), RESIDENTS

TABLE 4.1: Characteristics of Teenage Mothers, by Age Group, Santa Cruz County Residents, 2016

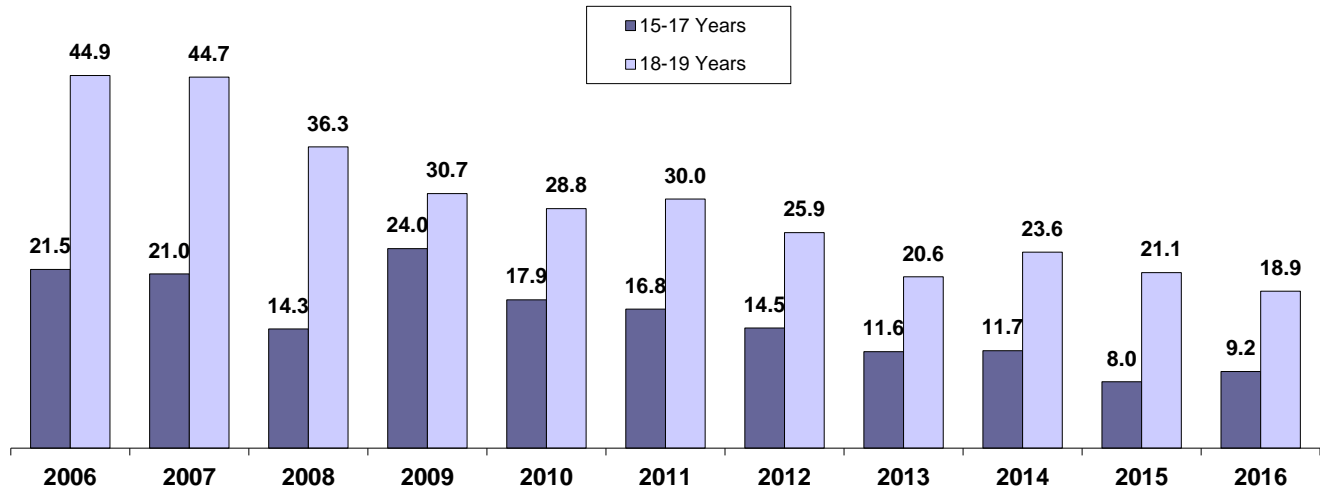
	AGE OF MOTHER (Years)						TOTAL	
	14 and Under		15-17		18-19		Number	Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
ETHNICITY								
Asian & Pacific Islander	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	1	1%
Black	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Latina	0	0%	37	93%	74	82%	111	85%
White	0	0%	2	5%	14	16%	16	12%
Other	0	0%	1	3%	1	1%	2	2%
AREA OF RESIDENCE								
Mid-County	0	0%	4	10%	4	4%	8	6%
Santa Cruz Mountains	0	0%	1	3%	4	4%	5	4%
Santa Cruz	0	0%	4	10%	11	12%	15	11%
Scotts Valley	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	1	1%
South County	0	0%	31	78%	72	78%	103	78%
PRENATAL CARE INITIATION AND UTILIZATION								
Early (1st Trimester)	0	0%	23	58%	62	67%	85	64%
Late (2nd or 3rd Trimester)	0	0%	15	38%	30	33%	45	34%
No Prenatal Care	0	0%	2	5%	0	0%	2	2%
Fewer than 10 Visits	0	0%	9	23%	25	28%	34	26%
PARITY								
1st Child	0	0%	39	98%	75	82%	114	86%
2nd Child	0	0%	1	3%	14	15%	15	11%
3rd+ Child	0	0%	0	0%	3	3%	3	2%
BIRTH OUTCOMES								
Low Birthweight	0	0%	2	5.0%	4	4.3%	6	4.5%
Very Low Birthweight	0	0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Preterm	0	0%	3	7.5%	6	6.5%	9	6.8%
Very Preterm	0	0%	0	0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
METHOD OF DELIVERY								
Primary Cesarean	0	0%	4	10%	11	12%	15	11%
Repeat Cesarean	0	0%	0	0%	3	3%	3	2%
Vaginal	0	0%	36	90%	78	85%	114	86%
VBAC	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
PAYMENT FOR DELIVERY								
Medi-Cal	0	0%	36	90%	76	83%	112	85%
Private Insurance	0	0%	4	10%	16	17%	20	15%
Other Insurance	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
No Insurance	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
TOTAL	0	0%	40	30%	92	70%	132	100%

Note: The sum of column categories does not always equal the overall column total either because of missing information (percentages are out of known data) or because of the nature of the column, such as "Birth Outcomes," which does not detail the comprehensive list of mutually exclusive categories.

4. TEEN BIRTHS (AGE 19 AND UNDER), RESIDENTS

The birth rate among Santa Cruz County teens has dropped rapidly in recent years (Figure 4.1), in line with a continuing statewide and nationwide trend of decreasing teen birth rates. In 2016, the birth rate among county women aged 15-19 was 14.4 births per 1000 women, less than half the rate just nine years earlier. However, the Latina teen birth rate was 26.5 per 1000, compared to just 4.2 per 1000 among white teens.

Figure 4.1: Age-Specific Teen Birth Rates per 1,000 Females, by Age Group, Santa Cruz County Residents, 2006-2016



Rates may differ from previous editions of the report because the population data has been updated to reflect current and revised California Department of Finance population estimates and projections. For years 2003 to 2009, "Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 2000-2010 (Sept. 2012)" was used. For years 2010 to 2016, we used "State of California, Department of Finance, Report P-3: State and County Population Projections by Race/Ethnicity, Detailed Age, and Gender, 2010-2060. Sacramento, California, December 2014."

AREA OF RESIDENCE

The distribution of births by place of residence for teens often differs from the distribution for all age groups (Table 4.2). In 2016, residents in ZIP Codes 95076-7 accounted for 73% of all teen births, but only 41% of all births. One notable limitation of this table is that it does not adjust for the differing age distributions within the female populations in different ZIP Codes.

TABLE 4.2: Teen Births and Overall Births, by Area of Residence, Santa Cruz County Residents, 2016

Mother's Area of Residence	ZIP Code(s)	Teen Births (19 and Under)		Total Births (All Ages)		Percent of Births to Teens
		Number	% of Teen Births in ZIP code	Number	% of Total Births in ZIP code	% of Teen Births among Total Births in ZIP Code
Aptos	95001,3	1	1%	179	6%	0.6%
Capitola	95010	0	0%	85	3%	0.0%
Davenport	95017	0	0%	6	0%	0.0%
Freedom	95019	7	5%	152	5%	4.6%
Los Gatos	95033	0	0%	26	1%	0.0%
San Lorenzo Valley	95005-7,18,41	5	4%	215	8%	2.3%
Santa Cruz	95060-5	15	11%	755	27%	2.0%
Scotts Valley	95066	1	1%	131	5%	0.8%
Soquel	95073	6	5%	104	4%	5.8%
Watsonville	95076,7	97	73%	1,147	41%	8.5%
TOTAL		132	100%	2,800	100%	4.7%

4. TEEN BIRTHS (AGE 19 AND UNDER), RESIDENTS

The percentage of total Santa Cruz County births that were births to teens dropped to a new low of 4.7% in 2016. The rate of births per 1,000 teen female population (age 15-19 years) has been declining locally, statewide, and nationwide for over 20 years; in 2016, Santa Cruz County's rate dropped to another new low of 14.4 per 1,000 population. The national rate also reached a new low, 20.3 per thousand, but remains about 2-7 times higher than rates in most developed countries.

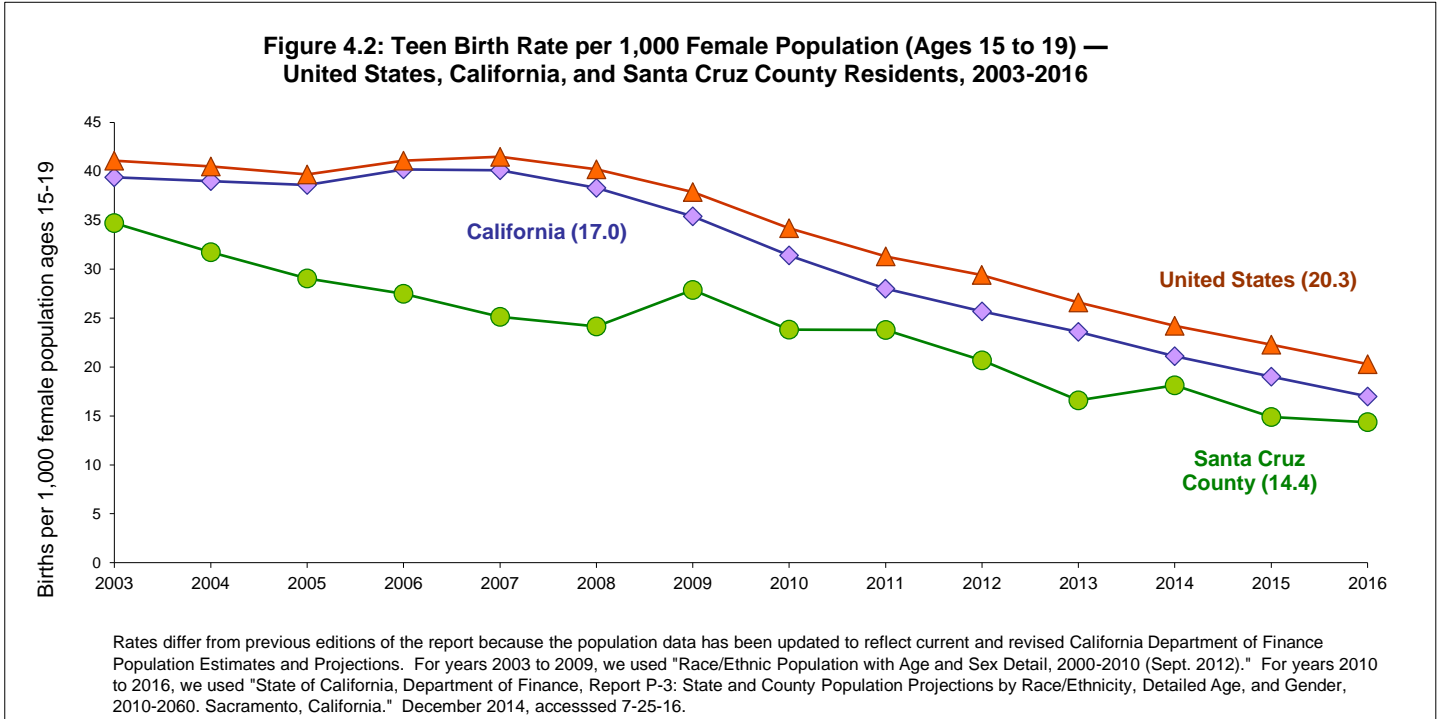
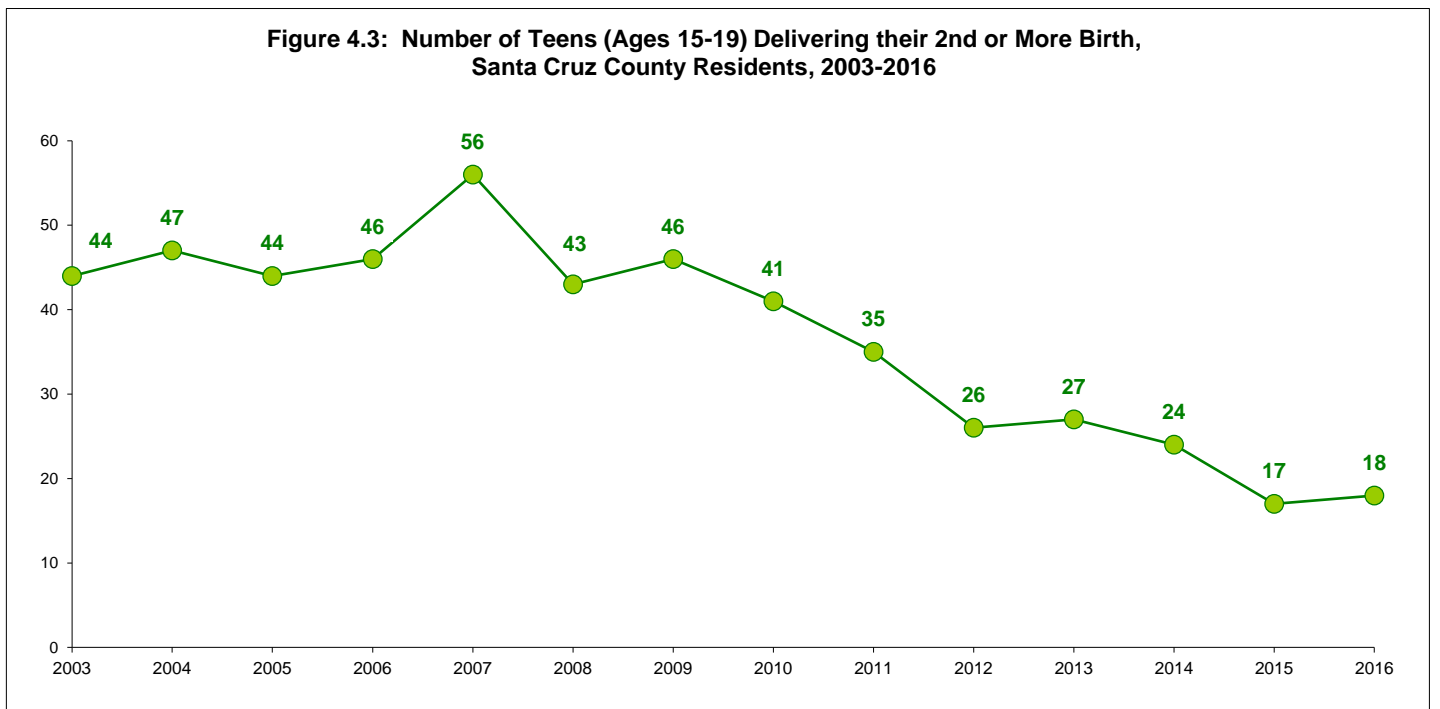


Figure 4.3 shows the number of teen mothers who delivered their second (or more) birth. In 2016, three teenage mothers delivered their third child, and none her fourth. In 2016, the repeat teen birth rate was 16.7% in the U.S., compared to 13.6% in Santa Cruz County.

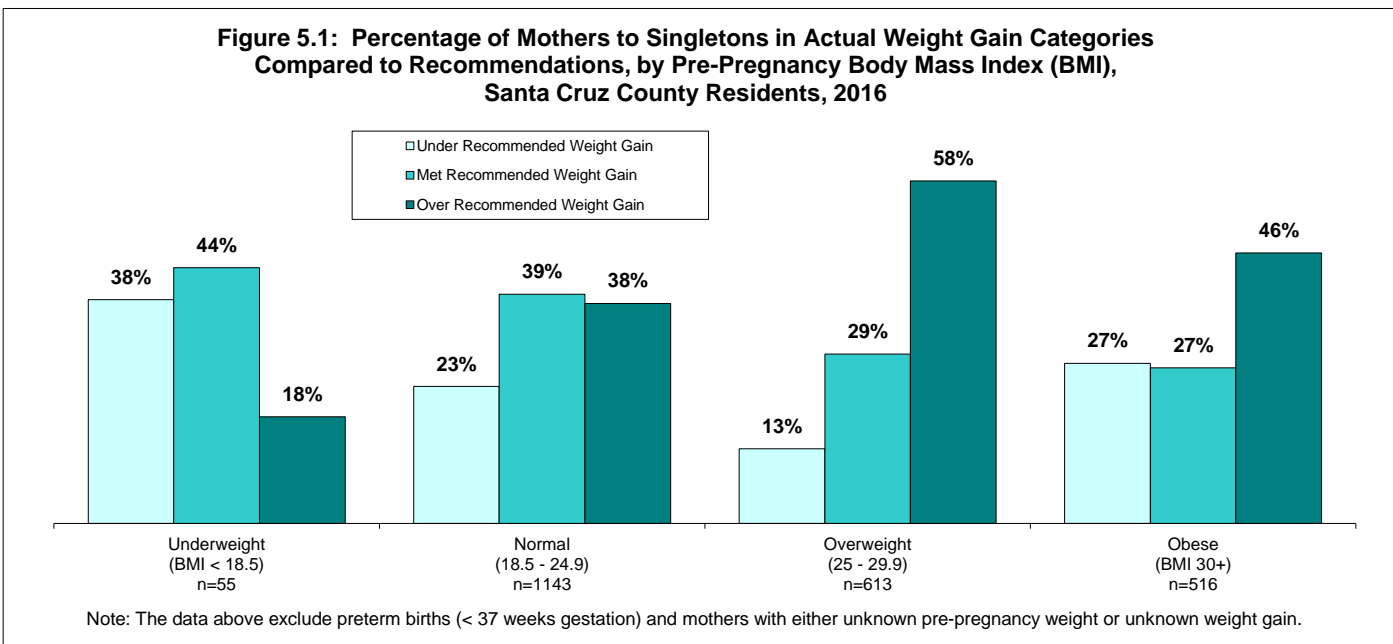


5. MOTHER'S WEIGHT GAIN & SMOKING STATUS

In 2009, the Institute of Medicine released a report recommending new guidelines for weight gain during pregnancy. In 2013, the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists added weight gain recommendations for mothers carrying twins. The recommended total weight gain range for each category of pre-pregnancy BMI is as follows:

<u>Pre-pregnancy Weight & BMI (kg/m²)</u>	<u>Weight Gain for Singletons</u>	<u>Weight Gain for Twins</u>
Underweight < 18.5	28 - 40 lbs.	--
Normal 18.5 - 24.9	25 - 35 lbs.	37 - 54 lbs.
Overweight 25.0 - 29.9	15 - 25 lbs.	31 - 50 lbs.
Obese ≥ 30.0	11 - 20 lbs.	25 - 42 lbs.

In 2016, 44% of mothers to singletons gained more weight than recommended during their pregnancy. This calculation excludes mothers with preterm births and mothers with missing pre- or post-pregnancy weight data. Mothers whose pre-pregnancy body mass index (BMI) was categorized as overweight or obese exceeded the weight gain recommendation significantly more often than mothers with normal or underweight BMI levels. In 2016, almost half (48.5%) of all mothers began pregnancy as overweight or obese.



SMOKING STATUS

The numbers and percentages of women who self-reported smoking **at least one cigarette a day** during different time periods before and during pregnancy are shown below in Table 5.1. The percentage who said they smoked before pregnancy has varied from 1.4% to 2.5% over the last several years. However, since about 12-15% of California adults are smokers, there is reason to believe that birth certificate data do not accurately capture the percentage of mothers who smoked before, and possibly during, pregnancy.

TABLE 5.1: Mother's Smoking Status during Pregnancy, by Trimester, Santa Cruz County Residents, 2016

Mother's Smoking Status	3 Months Before Conception		During 1st Trimester		During 2nd Trimester		During 3rd Trimester	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Smoked at least 1 cigarette per day								
Yes	47	1.7%	37	1.3%	26	0.9%	25	0.9%
No	2,739	98.3%	2,749	98.7%	2,760	99.1%	2,761	99.1%
TOTAL	2,786	100%	2,786	100%	2,786	100%	2,786	100%

Note: This table does not include births for whom the mother's cigarette smoking status was missing.

Healthy People 2020 Objective: Increase abstinence from cigarettes to 98.6% or more of all pregnant women (MICH-11.3).

6. BIRTHS BY AGE OF FATHER (RESIDENT MOTHERS)

TABLE 6.1: Characteristics of Fathers, by Age Group, Santa Cruz County Resident Mothers, 2016

	AGE OF FATHER (Years)										TOTAL	
	17 and Under		18-19		20-24		25-34		35 and Over		Number	Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
AGE OF MOTHER (Years)												
17 and Under	11	79%	12	43%	5	2%	0	0%	0	0%	28	1%
18 - 19	2	14%	8	29%	45	16%	23	2%	1	0%	79	3%
20 - 24	0	0%	8	29%	168	60%	184	14%	15	1%	375	14%
25 - 34	1	7%	0	0%	59	21%	959	73%	455	45%	1,474	56%
35 and Over	0	0%	0	0%	4	1%	143	11%	540	53%	687	26%
ETHNICITY OF FATHER												
Asian & Pacific Islander	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%	24	2%	34	3%	59	2%
Black	0	0%	0	0%	3	1%	13	1%	18	2%	34	1%
Latino	14	100%	26	93%	239	85%	748	57%	376	37%	1,403	53%
White	0	0%	2	7%	32	11%	481	37%	557	55%	1,072	41%
Other	0	0%	0	0%	3	1%	20	2%	16	2%	39	1%
Unknown	0	0%	0	0%	2	1%	21	2%	13	1%	36	1%
EDUCATION OF FATHER												
8th Grade & Under	1	7%	3	11%	40	14%	167	13%	123	12%	334	13%
Some High School	10	71%	6	21%	51	18%	122	9%	62	6%	251	9%
HS Diploma or GED ⁽¹⁾	2	14%	19	68%	148	53%	580	44%	302	30%	1,051	40%
Degree Obtained	0	0%	0	0%	17	6%	355	27%	465	46%	837	32%
Withheld or Unknown	1	7%	0	0%	25	9%	86	7%	68	7%	180	7%
TOTAL	14	1%	28	1%	281	11%	1,310	49%	1,020	38%	2,653	100%

Note: 147 fathers (5.3% of total) without age information are not included in this table.

(1) GED = General Equivalency Degree (or diploma); includes those with some college

7. BIRTHS BY DELIVERY LOCATION

TABLE 7.1: Characteristics of Births, by Delivery Location, Santa Cruz County Occurrence or Residence, 2016

	DELIVERY LOCATION										TOTAL	
	Dominican		Sutter		Watsonville		Non-Hospital		Out of County		Number	Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
AGE OF MOTHER (Years)												
17 and Under	11	1%	4	0%	29	3%	0	0%	0	0%	44	1%
18 - 19	22	2%	25	2%	60	6%	0	0%	5	2%	112	3%
20 - 24	111	12%	116	10%	233	25%	8	12%	28	13%	496	15%
25 - 34	501	55%	679	61%	443	47%	41	61%	118	53%	1,782	55%
35 and Over	263	29%	296	26%	185	19%	18	27%	71	32%	833	25%
ETHNICITY OF MOTHER												
Asian & Pacific Islander	25	3%	44	4%	4	0%	1	2%	9	4%	83	3%
Black	6	1%	0	0%	8	1%	0	0%	3	1%	17	1%
Latina	430	48%	387	35%	916	96%	8	13%	76	37%	1,817	56%
White	408	46%	639	58%	28	3%	49	78%	114	56%	1,238	38%
Other	22	2%	32	3%	1	0%	5	8%	2	1%	62	2%
EDUCATION OF MOTHER												
8th Grade & Under	27	3%	16	2%	324	34%	0	0%	9	4%	376	12%
Some High School	52	6%	22	2%	222	23%	0	0%	12	6%	308	10%
HS Diploma or GED ⁽¹⁾	385	47%	423	40%	355	37%	16	26%	66	33%	1,245	40%
Degree Obtained	363	44%	585	56%	49	5%	46	74%	116	57%	1,159	38%
PRENATAL CARE INITIATION AND UTILIZATION												
Early (1st Trimester)	791	89%	958	90%	591	63%	45	71%	195	88%	2,580	81%
Late (2nd or 3rd Trimester)	82	9%	106	10%	347	37%	17	27%	23	10%	575	18%
No Prenatal Care	15	2%	0	0%	4	0%	1	2%	3	1%	23	1%
Fewer Than 10 Visits	90	10%	47	4%	209	22%	10	16%	69	31%	425	13%
BIRTH OUTCOMES ⁽²⁾												
Low Birthweight	94	10.4%	8	0.7%	25	2.6%	0	0%	24	10.8%	151	4.6%
Very Low Birthweight	8	0.9%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	0	0%	12	5.4%	21	0.6%
Preterm	119	13.1%	17	1.5%	53	5.6%	3	4.5%	44	19.8%	236	7.2%
Very Preterm	9	1.0%	6	0.5%	4	0.4%	1	1.5%	13	5.9%	33	1.0%
DELIVERY METHOD												
Primary Cesarean	170	19%	137	12%	110	12%	0	0%	45	20%	462	14%
Repeat Cesarean	125	14%	91	8%	174	18%	0	0%	41	18%	431	13%
Vaginal	595	66%	851	76%	647	68%	67	100%	133	60%	2,293	70%
VBAC	18	2%	41	4%	19	2%	0	0%	3	1%	81	2%
PAYMENT FOR DELIVERY												
Medi-Cal	396	44%	336	30%	886	93%	5	8%	39	18%	1,662	51%
Private Insurance	506	56%	780	70%	63	7%	1	2%	170	77%	1,520	47%
Other Insurance	0	0%	3	0%	0	0%	0	0%	11	5%	14	0%
No Insurance	5	1%	0	0%	1	0%	59	91%	2	1%	67	2%
TOTAL	908	28%	1,120	34%	950	29%	67	2%	222	7%	3,267	100%

Note: Mothers with missing data are omitted and are not included in calculations of percentages.

Education categories include mothers of all ages, unlike Figure 2.3 on page 5, which excludes mothers under age 25 years to compare key health measures. All ages have been included in Table 7.1 to describe the entire patient population by delivery location.

Low Birthweight includes Very Low Birthweight. Preterm includes Very Preterm.

(1) GED = General Equivalency Degree (or diploma); includes "some college." (2) Outcomes are among all births and do not exclude multiple births.

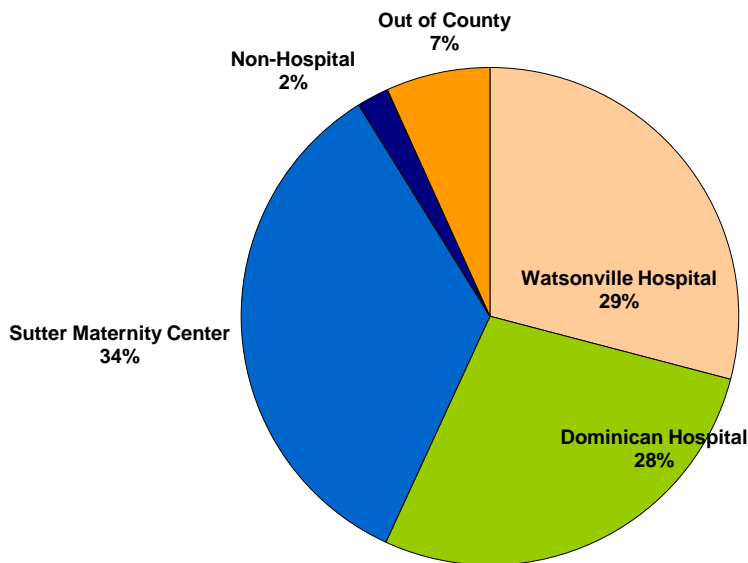
7. BIRTHS BY DELIVERY LOCATION

This table provides more details about where Santa Cruz County residents and non-residents deliver. The great majority of non-residents who deliver in Santa Cruz County are residents of Monterey County, and the majority of non-resident births are delivered at Watsonville Community Hospital.

TABLE 7.2: Mother's Area of Residence, by Delivery Location, Santa Cruz County Occurrence or Residence, 2016

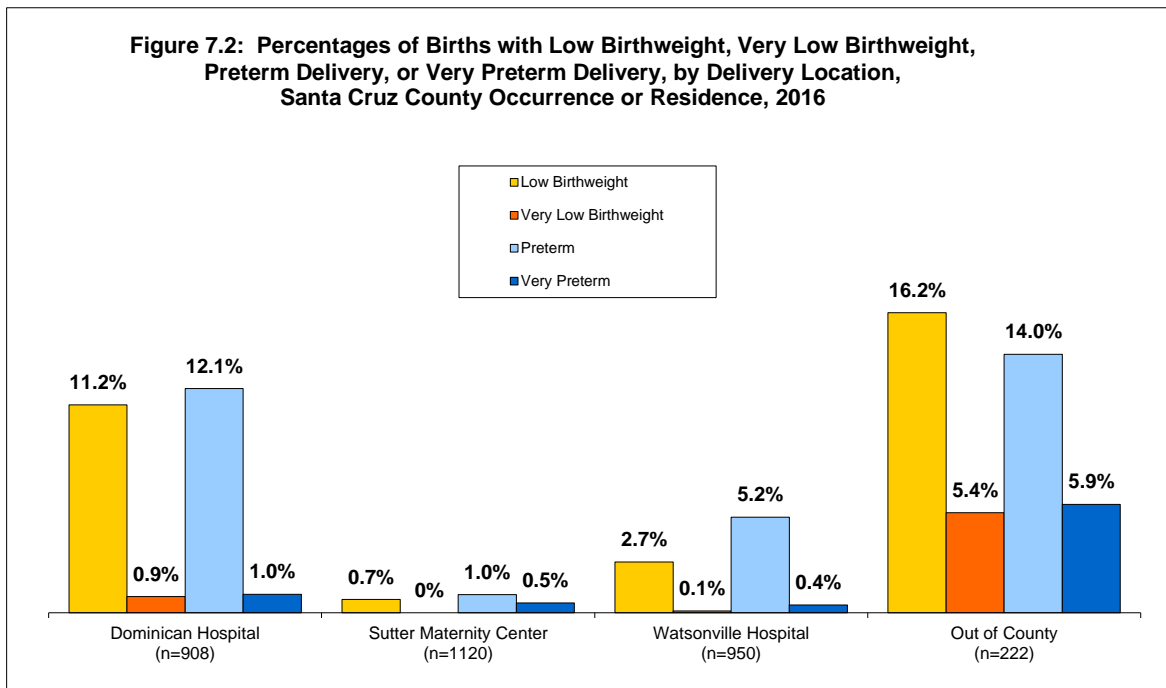
AREA OF RESIDENCE	DELIVERY LOCATION										TOTAL	
	Dominican		Sutter		Watsonville		Non-Hospital		Out of County		Number	Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
SANTA CRUZ COUNTY	809	89%	985	88%	718	76%	68	100%	220	100%	2,800	86%
Mid-County	138	17%	196	20%	10	1%	14	21%	22	10%	380	14%
Santa Cruz Mountains	82	10%	91	9%	0	0%	14	21%	54	25%	241	9%
Santa Cruz	321	40%	349	35%	7	1%	31	46%	53	24%	761	27%
Scotts Valley	35	4%	68	7%	0	0%	3	4%	25	11%	131	5%
South County	233	29%	281	29%	701	98%	6	9%	66	30%	1,287	46%
MONTEREY COUNTY	65	7.2%	97	8.7%	221	23.3%	0	-	1	-	384	11.8%
SAN BENITO COUNTY	13	1.4%	12	1.1%	6	0.6%	0	-	0	-	31	0.9%
SANTA CLARA COUNTY	11	1.2%	13	1.2%	3	0.3%	0	-	0	-	27	0.8%
OTHER COUNTIES	10	1.1%	13	1.2%	2	0.2%	0	-	0	-	25	0.8%
TOTAL	908	28%	1,120	34%	950	29%	68	2%	221	7%	3,267	100%

Figure 7.1: Percentage of Births, by Delivery Location, Santa Cruz County Occurrence or Residence, 2016



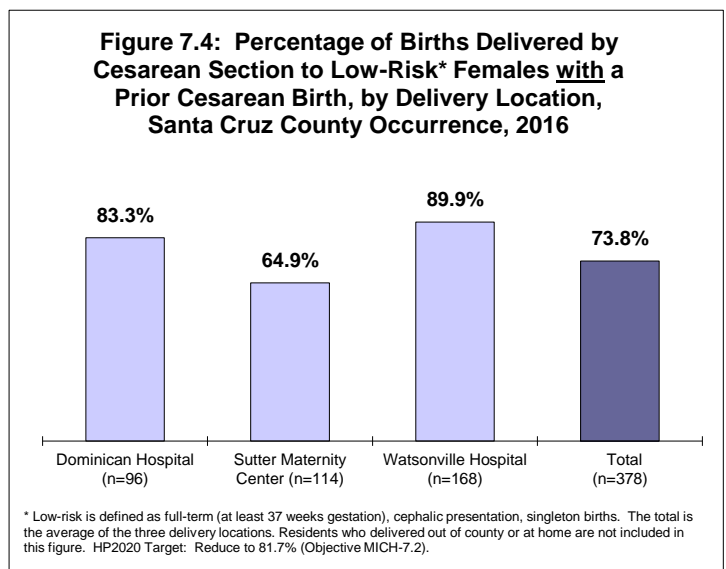
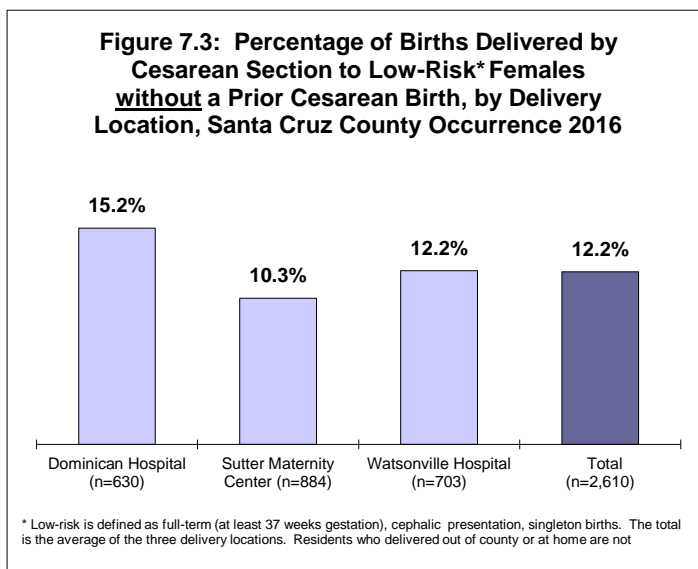
7. BIRTHS BY DELIVERY LOCATION

The medical capability to handle high-risk births varies by hospital. Oftentimes when a resident travels out of county, it is to deliver at a hospital that is designated as having the ability to deliver very high-risk births. In Santa Cruz County, Dominican Hospital has the only Level 3 Neonatal Intensive Care Unit—which greatly influences their outcome data, since other hospitals may send high-risk pregnant women to Dominican Hospital for delivery.



CESAREAN BIRTHS

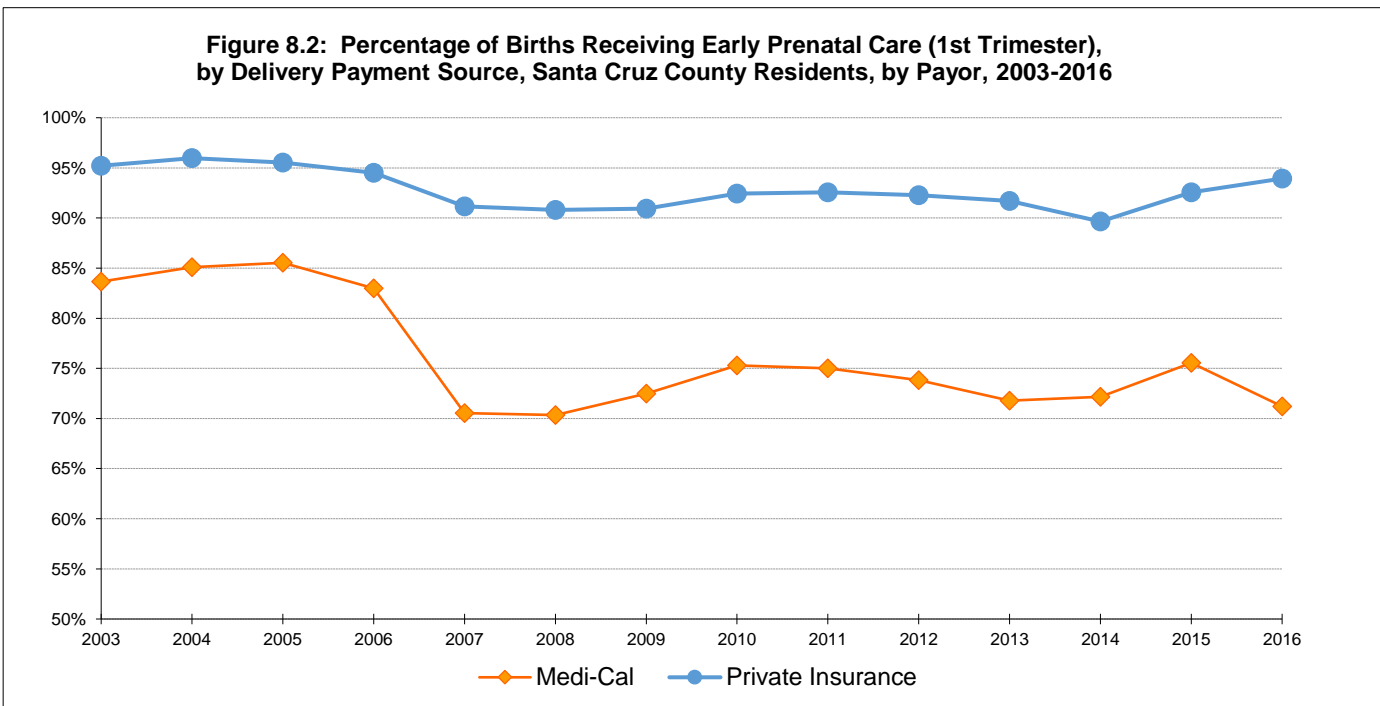
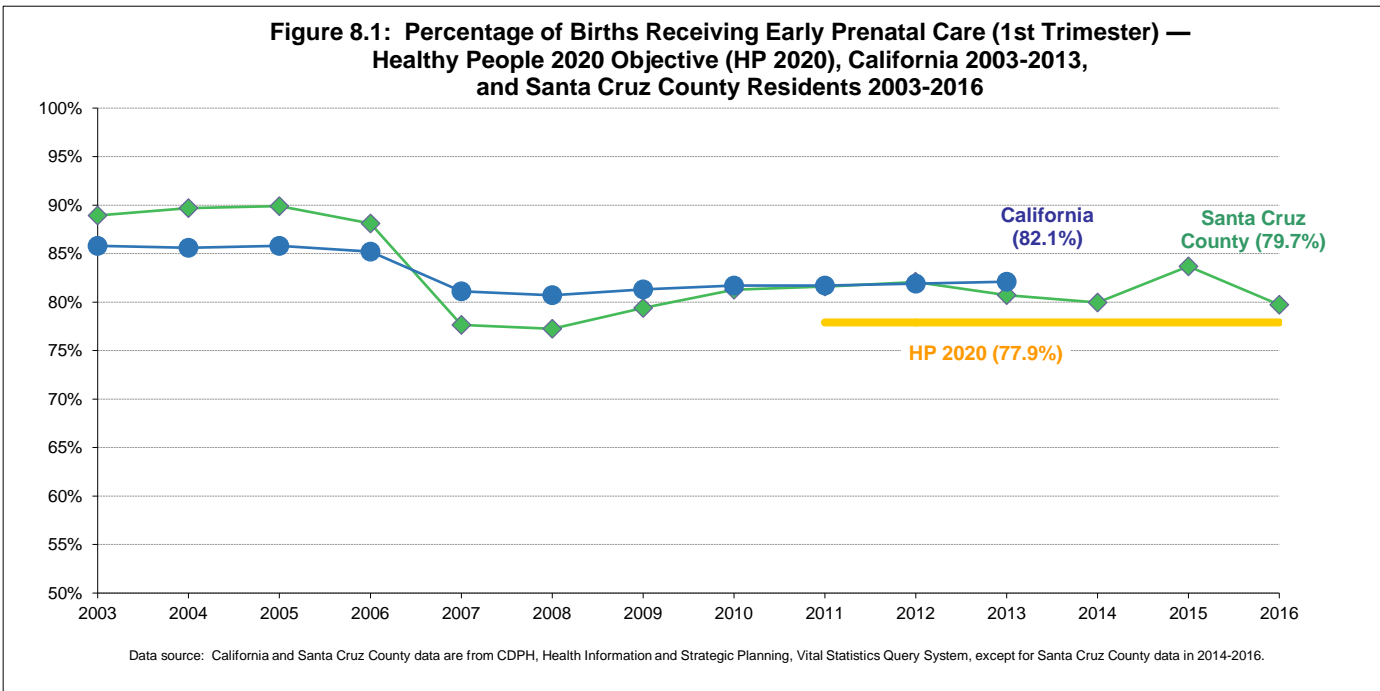
Below are figures on the percentage of cesarean births among low-risk births to females either without a prior cesarean birth (Figure 7.3) or with a prior cesarean birth (Figure 7.4); low-risk births are defined in the figure notes. Santa Cruz County facilities all easily meet the HP2020 target for first-time cesareans, but Watsonville Hospital and Dominican Hospital fall short of the target for repeat cesareans. (These numbers differ from the numbers on page 14 because these numbers are for low-risk births only.)



8. TRENDS

EARLY PRENATAL CARE

The percentage of mothers who received early prenatal care (1st trimester) was 79.7% in 2016, down from 2015 but in line with recent years (Figure 8.1). The Healthy People objective was lowered from 90% in 2010 to 77.9% for 2020; the 2020 objective has been met or nearly met countywide and statewide for over ten years. Figure 8.2 compares early prenatal care for deliveries paid by Medi-Cal versus those paid by private insurance. Medi-Cal patients represented most of the decline that occurred in 2007, when Medi-Cal replaced the in-person application process with a call center and began requiring a birth certificate for mothers who were not born in California.



8. TRENDS

MEDI-CAL FUNDED DELIVERIES

Figure 8.3 shows the trend in the percentage of deliveries funded by Medi-Cal at each facility. In 2016, 49.6% of Santa Cruz County residents' deliveries were funded by Medi-Cal, continuing the very slight decreasing trend since the peak in 2010.

