

**STATISTICAL NOTE**

**2008-10 NATALITY REPORT  
IN THE  
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

**Department of Health  
Center for Policy, Planning, and Evaluation  
State Center for Health Statistics**

**Government of the District of Columbia  
Vincent C. Gray, Mayor**

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Final**



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## **Executive Summary**

District of Columbia hospitals and birthing centers are mandated to file birth certificates with the state for all live births occurring at their facilities. Birth data presented in this report are derived from demographic and other information collected from the District of Columbia birth certificate. In addition to analyzing the most recent (2008, 2009 & 2010) birth data, this report also provides contextual analysis of birth trends from 1991 to 2010. These trend analyses provide insight into the factors contributing to overall changes in District population trends and also into changes in population proportions by race and ethnicity. Birth statistics for 2008, 2009 are also compared to similar statistics for 2010 as a way to monitor short term changes in birth indicators and their magnitude.

### ***Birth Trends***

- ❑ The number of births from 1991 to 2002 shows both a declining trend; overall births declined by 35.7 percent between this period. From 2003 to 2008, the number of births shows an increasing trend for the next six years by 22 percent and slightly declined in 2009 and again increased in 2010.
- ❑ Overall, there has been a 21.4 percent decline in DC births from 1991 to 2010. As a proportion of these births, black births fell from 78.4 percent of the total in 1991 to 57.7 percent by 2010, while as a proportion of white births increased from 13.0 percent in 1991 to 30.8 percent in 2010 and Hispanic births increased from 8.2 percent of the total in 1991 to 14.9 percent of all births by 2010.

### ***Birth Counts, Fertility, and Selected Birth Rates***

- ❑ In 2008, 2009 & 2010 there were 9,134, 9,008 and 9,156 live births to the District of Columbia resident mothers, which are 264, 138 and 286 more births respectively than in 2007 (8,870).
- ❑ The 2008, 2009 and 2010 crude birth rate in DC was 15.5, 15.0 and 15.2 births respectively per 1,000 total populations, an increase of 2.0 percent in 2008 over the 2007 rate of 15.2. However, the rate again declined by 3.2 percent in 2009 and became almost steady in 2010.
- ❑ The general fertility rate in 2008 reached to 61.4 per 1,000 DC women aged 15-44. This figures declined in 2009 (59.8) and further declined to 56.4 per 1,000 women in 2010.
- ❑ Gender distribution of 2008 births were 4,637 males (50.9 percent) and 4,481 females (49.1). In 2009 and 2010 the proportion of male births increases to 51.1 percent or 4,603 and 51.3 percent or 4,695. Conversely, the proportion of female birth decreased to 48.9 percent or 4,405 and 48.7 percent or 4,461 during the same period compared to 2008 births.
- ❑ Black mothers continue gave more births in each year and accounted 55.1 percent (5,031), 55.7 percent (4,847) and 57.7 percent (4,952) in 2008, 2009 and 2010 respectively. Births to white women also increased in each year. Among the white women an increase of 11.7 and 12.5 percent [27.3 percent (2,494) vs. 30.5 percent (2,655) and 27.3 percent (2,494) vs. 30.7 percent (2,632)] births observed from 2008 to 2009 and 2008 to 2010. Hispanic women gave birth to 16.7 percent (1,527), 17.0 percent (1,498) and 14.9 percent (1,351) babies in 2008,

2009 and 2010. There were 2.4 percent (220), 3.4 percent (298) and 4.3 percent (365) births to Asian women in the same period.

- ❑ Mothers with only a primary or secondary education declined from 49.8 percent (4,545) in 2008 to 46.3 percent (4,174) in 2009 and 46.5 percent (4,262) in 2010. However, the number of college educated women who gave birth increased and accounted for 51.2 percent (4,614) and 51.8 percent (4,739) in 2009 and 2010 compared to 45.6 percent (4,163) in 2008.
- ❑ Birth to married women also increased from 42.1 percent (3,846) in 2008 to 44.2 percent (3,950) in 2009 and 45.0 percent (4,094) in 2010, while birth to unmarried women continues to account for the majority of DC births during the same period. Nevertheless birth to unmarried women declined from 57.9 percent (5,278) in 2008 to 55.8 percent (4,995) in 2009 and 55.0 percent (5,006) in 2010.
- ❑ In 2010, births to mothers younger than 20 years of age declined by 13.1 and 9.4 percent over 2008 and 2009 period. The rate comprised of 10.6 percent (967) of all births in 2010, compare to 12.2 percent (1,114) in 2008 and 11.7 percent (1,057) in 2009 respectively.
- ❑ Based on computations using the NCHS Transmission file calculation of “THE MONTH PRENATAL CARE BEGAN” 6,400 (78.4 percent) of District mothers in 2008 had begun prenatal care during first trimester. In 2009 this figure declined to 5,974 (76.2 percent) and further declined to 4,420 (70.0 percent) in 2010. However, prenatal care during 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> trimester increased remarkably in 2010.
- ❑ Residents of Ward 8 had the most births (1,583 or 17.3 percent, 1,521 or 16.9 percent and 1,635 or 18.0 percent) in 2008, 2009 and 2010 respectively followed by Ward 4 residents had the most births (1,467 or 16.1 percent, 1,441 or 16.0 percent and 1,324 or 14.6 percent) in the same period. The least number of births in 2008, 2009 and 2010 (682 or 7.5 percent, 693 or 7.7 percent and 691 or 7.6 percent) were attributed to residents of Ward 2.

### ***Birth Outcomes***

- ❑ Singleton births slightly declined to 95.4 percent (8,722) of all births in 2010, compared to 96.2 percent (8,661) of all births in 2009 and 96.3 percent (8,776) in 2008. In 2010 multiple births comprised of 4.6 percent or 418 of all births and increased 24.3 percent over 2008 (3.7 percent or 340) and 21.1 percent over 2009 (3.8 percent or 343) period.
- ❑ Normal birth weight babies (2500 grams and over) accounted for 89.8 percent (8,202) of all births in 2010, 89.7 percent (8,070) of all births in 2009 and 89.5 percent (8,162) in 2008. Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams) comprised 10.2 percent (933) of total births in 2010, 10.3 percent (929) of total births in 2009 and 10.5 percent (956) in 2008 and very low birth weight babies (less than 1500 grams) accounted for 2.3 percent (211) in 2010, 2.1 percent (192) in 2009 and 2.6 percent (234) in 2008.
- ❑ Premature births (less than 37 weeks) accounted for 12.2 percent (1,107) of all births in 2008 declined to 11.0 percent (983) in 2009 and 10.4 percent (944) in 2010.

- Vaginal/spontaneous deliveries accounted 62.9 percent (5,556) of total deliveries in 2010, compared to 63.7 percent (5,729) of total deliveries in 2009 and 62.2 percent (5,667) in 2008. Women who had C-section deliveries decreased and accounted for 32.9 percent (2,902) in 2010, 31.0 percent (2788) in 2009 births compared to 34.6 percent (3156) in 2008 including Vaginal/Previous C-section, and Repeat C-section deliveries. New data format does not allow for considering Vaginal/Previous C-section and Repeat C-section criteria for 2009 and 2010.

***Potential Risk Behaviors***

- Tobacco use among district mother declined over the period. In 2008, 4.4 percent (406) women self-reported tobacco use, decreased to 3.8 percent (343) in 2009 and 3.2 percent (295) in 2010.

**Notables:**

<b>Birth Characteristics</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>Youngest Mother</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Oldest Mother</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>Youngest Father</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Oldest Father</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>57</b>
<b>Sets of Twins</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>399</b>
<b>Sets of Triplets</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Sets of Quadruplets*</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Month Most Births Occurred</b>	<b>August</b>	<b>July</b>	<b>December</b>
<b>Month Fewest Births Occurred</b>	<b>November</b>	<b>June</b>	<b>February</b>
<b>Largest Live Birth Weight</b>	<b>5358 grams (11 lbs 13 oz)</b>	<b>5216 grams (11 lbs 8 oz)</b>	<b>5367 grams (11 lbs 13.3 oz)</b>
<b>Smallest Live Birth Weight</b>	<b>85 grams (3 oz)</b>	<b>35 grams (1.2 oz)</b>	<b>167 grams (5.9 oz)</b>

\*One Quadruplets and one Quadruplets plus.

Source: Data Management and Analysis Division, Center for Policy, Planning, and Epidemiology, DC Department of Health.

## **1.0 NATALITY**

### ***1.1 Births: Definition and History***

A live birth is defined as “the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of human conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, which, after such expulsion or extraction, breathes, or shows any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached” (World Health Organization in 1950 and revised in 1988 by the American Academy of Pediatrics and the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists). The District of Columbia (DC) uses this definition as the basis for compiling statistics of live births.

Records of birth events and details are kept by Vital Records offices throughout the country in fulfillment of laws that require the registration of all births within national borders as the primary record of citizenship. Birth certificates with authentic seals are provided to birthing parents as proof of the place of occurrence, date and time. Vital statistics are compiled by vital records offices and used to determine trends, rates, causes and other defining characteristics of births, deaths, marriages and divorces by jurisdiction and for the nation as a whole. The original purpose for the passing of the early vital records registration laws in the U.S. was for the protection of individual rights primarily related to the ownership and bequeathing of property. However, with the rise of industrialism and urbanization in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, information from mortality records was needed to develop support for sanitary reform and public health in general. In the late 1840s the newly formed American Medical Association (AMA) began promoting the use of mortality statistics in the study of various health conditions of the U.S. population.

The annual collection of birth statistics for the U.S. began in 1915 with 10 states and DC. By 1933 the reporting system comprised most of the United States. The organized collection of jurisdictional vital records data by law at the national level began in 1960 when the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) was created with a mandate under 42 U.S.C. 242k, Section 306(h) of the Public Health Service Act, to collect vital statistics annually.

### ***1.2 Birth Counts and Birth Rates***

The current report provides selected information on current births in calendar year 2008-2010 and related statistics and comparisons within these. Some trend data and analyses are provided for context. In this report both numbers (counts) and rates are used as required to more clearly present the statistics and their meaning. Generally, the number of events can be used to determine the size of a problem in any area (e.g., how many teens gave birth) or to estimate population changes due to birth and death. But, by using just numbers, we cannot readily compare two areas or two time periods. Such comparisons should take the size of the population into account to avoid erroneous conclusions. To eliminate the effect of different sized populations, we compare rates.

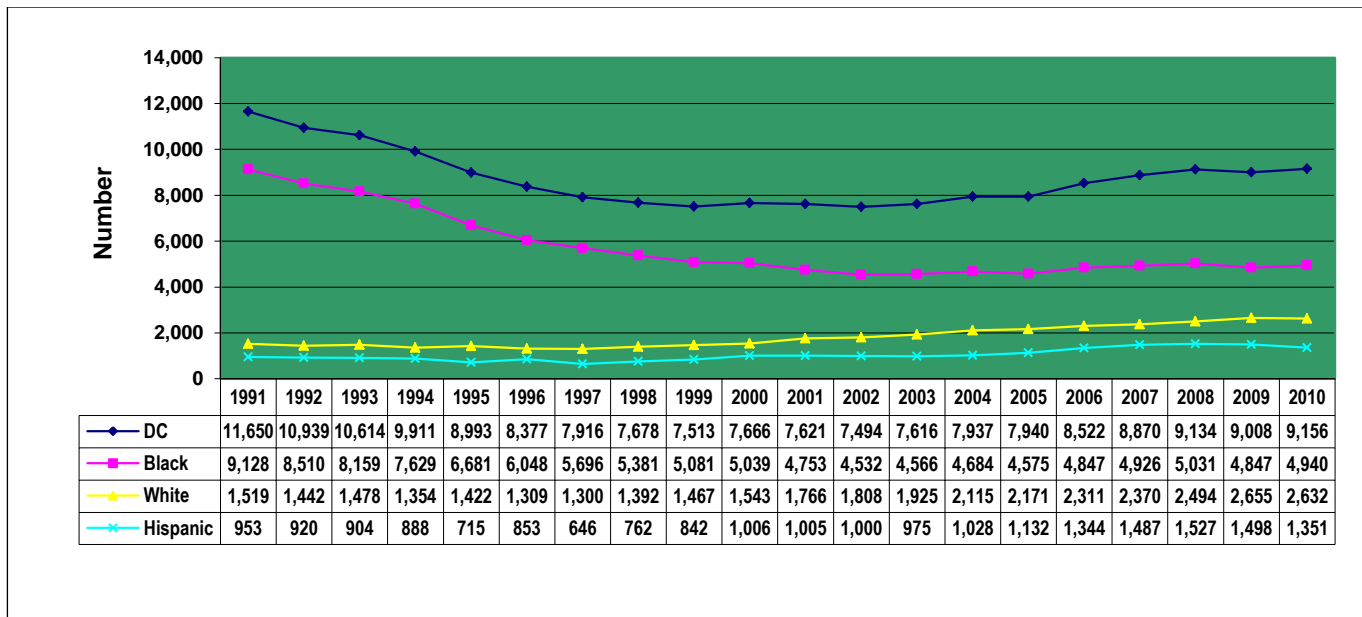
A rate is the number of vital events (such as births) in a specified time period (e.g., calendar year) divided by the number of people in the jurisdictional population (typically, a state, county or city population). This figure is generally multiplied by a constant such as 1,000 or 100,000 to get a number that is easy to read and compare and is reported as “per 1,000” or “per 100,000.” A rate in this report is calculated by computing the number of the event per 1,000 populations.

This section looks at certain interesting birth patterns in the data trending over the past 20 years. Figure 1 and Table 1 below present selected birth data from 1991 to 2010 by race and ethnicity, marital status and teenage status (< 20 years).



The number of births in this period clearly shows a declining trend from a period high of 11,650 in 1991 to a period low of 7,494 in 2002. This decline in births by 35.7 percent from 1991 to 2002 is then followed by an increase in births for the next six years from 7,494 in 2002 to 9,134 in 2008, an increase of about 22.0 percent over the period. In 2009 the number of births (9008) slightly declined, and increased (9158) again in 2010. The declining trend in overall births in the District in 1991-2002 period coincided with a similar but larger decline in births to black mothers (50.4 percent) with a low point in 2002 when 4,532 black infants were born. Black births have since increased by 11.0 percent from 4,532 in 2002 to 5031 births in 2008 and slightly declined after that. Births to white mothers also declined since 1991 but for a shorter period. Births to white mothers fell to its lowest level (1,300) in 1997 from 1,519 in 1991, representing a decline by 14.4 percent. Births to white mothers then increased by more than 104 percent from the low of 1,300 in 1997 to a high of 2,655 in 2009. White mother accounted 2632 births in 2010 which was slightly lower than the birth occurred in 2009. Although the absolute number of births to white mothers showed upward and downward trends throughout the period, but the proportion of births indicate steady upward trend since 1991. Births to Hispanic mothers reflected the greatest changes in trend during the period 1991-2007, decreasing by 32.2 percent from 953 in 1991 to 646 in 1997. Hispanic births then increased by 136.4 percent from a low of 646 in 1997 to a high of 1,527 in 2008 and again declined to 1498 and 1351 in 2009 and 2010 respectively.

**Figure 1: Birth Trends by Race and Ethnicity: District of Columbia Residents, 1991-2010**



Source: Data Management and Analysis Division, Center for Policy, Planning, and Epidemiology, DC Department of Health.

Married women consistently have better birth outcomes than unmarried women. Most researchers do not see a direct correlation between marital status and birth outcomes, but it appears that marital status acts as a proxy for multiple socioeconomic factors that seem to more directly impact behaviors that affect birth outcomes. Marital status also seems to serve as a proxy for access to prenatal care and proper nutrition. Tracking births by marital status is therefore useful as an indicator of expected birth outcomes.

For DC residents, births to unmarried women declined by 19.7 percent from 66.9 percent (7,793) of all births in 1991 to a low point in 2003 when these births accounted for 53.7 percent (4,093) of the total (Table 1). Births to unmarried women then increased by 8.9 percent from 2003 to 2007 when 5,190 or 58.5 percent of births were reported to unmarried women. Again, since 2008 a declining trend was

observed among births to unmarried women and it was accounted 57.8 percent (5,278) in 2008, 55.8 percent (4,995) in 2009 and 55.0 percent (5,008) in 2010.

Teenage births (younger than 20 years) also declined in the period from a high of 2,008 (17.2 percent) in 1991 to a low point of 865 (11.4 percent) in 2003. Teenage births have since shown an upward trend increasing by 7.0 percent from the year 2003 to 12.2 percent (1,114) in 2008. In 2009, teenage birth again fell down to 11.7 percent (1,057) and further declined by about 9.4 percent from 2009 and accounted 10.6 percent (967) in 2010.

In summary, there has been a 23.9 percent decline in overall DC births from 1991 to 2007. As a proportion of these births, black births fell from 78.4 percent of the total in 1991 to 55.5 percent by 2007, and became almost steady during the next two years 55.1 percent in 2008 and 55.7 percent in 2009. In 2010 black births again increased to 57.7 percent. While as a proportion, white births continuously increased from 13.0 percent in 1991 to 30.7 percent in 2010 and Hispanic births increased from 8.2 percent of the total births in 1991 to 17.0 percent of all births by 2009 and again declined to 14.9 percent in 2010. (Table1). Appendix 1 shows the changes in the resident population for the District of Columbia from 2000 to 2010. Population trends indicated that the proportion of blacks has declined and this is a possible explanation for the decrease in the number of births among black mothers. On the other hand, increases in the number of births to whites and Hispanics are often times attributed to the growth in size of the DC population from the 2000 census to the current 2010 census population.

**Table 1: Twenty-Year Birth Trends: District of Columbia, 1991-2010**

Year	Births	Black	%	White	%	Hispanic*	%	Unmarried	%	<20yrs	%
1991	11,650	9,128	78.4	1,519	13.0	953	8.2	7,793	66.9	2,008	17.2
1992	10,939	8,510	77.8	1,442	13.2	920	8.4	7,370	67.4	1,772	16.2
1993	10,614	8,159	76.9	1,478	13.9	904	8.5	7,743	73.0	1,782	16.8
1994	9,911	7,629	77.0	1,354	13.7	888	9.0	6,827	68.9	1,550	15.6
1995	8,993	6,681	74.3	1,422	15.8	715	8.0	5,937	66.0	1,392	15.5
1996	8,377	6,048	72.2	1,309	15.6	853	10.2	5,545	66.2	1,406	16.8
1997	7,916	5,696	72.0	1,300	16.4	646	8.2	5,042	63.7	1,233	15.6
1998	7,678	5,381	70.1	1,392	18.1	762	9.9	4,829	62.9	1,172	15.3
1999	7,513	5,081	67.6	1,467	19.5	842	11.2	4,641	61.8	1,113	15.0
2000	7,666	5,039	65.7	1,543	20.1	1,006	13.1	4,623	60.3	1,086	14.2
2001	7,621	4,753	62.4	1,766	23.2	1,005	13.2	4,373	57.4	1,017	13.3
2002	7,494	4,532	60.5	1,808	24.1	1,000	13.3	4,233	56.5	956	12.8
2003	7,616	4,566	60.0	1,925	25.3	975	12.8	4,093	53.7	865	11.4
2004	7,937	4,684	59.0	2,115	26.6	1,028	13.0	4,442	56.0	887	11.1
2005	7,940	4,575	57.6	2,171	27.3	1,132	14.3	4,448	56.0	875	11.0
2006	8,522	4,847	56.9	2,311	27.1	1,344	15.8	4,908	57.6	1,021	12.0
2007	8,870	4,927	55.5	2,370	26.7	1,487	16.8	5,190	58.5	1,075	12.1
2008	9,134	5,031	55.1	2,494	27.3	1,527	16.7	5,278	57.8	1,114	12.2
2009	9,008	4,847	55.7	2,655	30.5	1,498	17.0	4,995	55.8	1,057	11.7
2010	9,156	4,940	57.7	2,632	30.7	1,351	14.9	5,008	55.0	967	10.6

Note: Persons of Hispanic/Latino origin may be of any race. So, race category contains persons of both Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin.  
Source: Data Management and Analysis Division, Center for Policy, Planning, and Evaluation, DC Department of Health.

### 1.3 2008-2010 Birth Counts, Crude Birth Rates, and Fertility Rates

During the years 2008, 2009 and 2010, there were 9,134, 9,008 and 9,156 live births to District of Columbia residents. The births represent a crude birth rate<sup>1</sup> of 15.5, 15.0, 15.2 per 1,000 populations (Table 2) for the years 2008, 2009 and 2010 respectively. The general fertility<sup>2</sup> rate was 59.8 and 56.4 per 1,000 DC women aged 15-44 in 2009 and 2010 representing a 2.6 and 8.1 percent decreased over 2008 when the general fertility rate was 61.4. In 2010 the fertility rate for DC teens<sup>3</sup> aged 15-19 years declined to 45.4 births per 1,000 females in this age group. This rate was 50.2 and 47.6 births per 1,000 female in 2008 and 2009, which were 10.6 and 4.8 percent larger than the 2010 rate (Table 8).

<sup>1</sup> **Birth Rate (Crude)** = (Number of live births / Population) X 1,000

<sup>2</sup> **Fertility Rate** = (Number of live births to women aged 15-44/ Number of women aged 15-44) X 1,000

<sup>3</sup> **Teenage Fertility Rate** = (Number of live births to women aged 15-19/ Number of women aged 15-19) X 1,000

**Table 2: Births to District of Columbia Residents, 2008-2010**

Birth Characteristic	2008		2009		2010		% Change from 2009 to 2010	Is Change Significant?
	#	%	#	%	#	%		
Live Births	9,134	100	9,008	100	9,156	100		
Crude Birth Rate	15.5		15.0		15.2		1.33	No
Fertility Rate	61.4		59.8		56.4		-5.69	Yes
<b>Gender Distribution</b>								
Males	4,637	50.9	4,603	51.1	4,695	51.3	0.39	No
Females	4,481	49.1	4,405	48.9	4,461	48.7	-0.41	No
<b>Race</b>								
Black	5,031	55.1	4,847	55.7	4,940	57.7	3.59	Yes
White	2,494	27.3	2,655	30.5	2,632	30.8	0.66	No
Hispanic	1,527	16.7	1,498	17.0	1,351	14.9	-12.35	Yes
Asian & Pacific Islanders	220	2.4	298	3.4	365	4.3	26.47	Yes
<b>Mother's Education</b>								
Primary or secondary	4,545	49.8	4,174	46.3	4,260	46.5	-14.52	Yes
College	4,163	45.6	4,614	51.2	4,739	51.8	20.19	Yes
<b>Marital Status</b>								
Married	3,846	42.1	3,950	44.2	4,093	45.0	1.81	No
Unmarried	5,278	57.9	4,995	55.8	5,008	55.0	-1.43	No
<b>Age of Mother</b>								
< 20 yrs.	1,114	12.2	1,057	11.7	967	10.6	-9.40	Yes
20-34 yrs.	6,170	67.7	6,102	67.8	6,326	69.1	1.92	No
> 35 yrs.	1,831	20.1	1,846	20.5	1,862	20.3	-0.98	No
<b>Prenatal Care</b>								
First Trimester	6,400	78.4	5,974	76.2	4,420	70.0	-4.33	Yes
Second Trimester	1,386	17.0	1,185	15.1	1,469	23.3	18.54	Yes
Third Trimester	287	3.5	242	3.1	403	6.4	41.94	Yes
No Care	88	1.1	231	3.0	26	0.4	-10.00	No
<b>Plurality</b>								
Single Births	8,776	96.3	8,661	96.2	8,722	95.4	-0.83	Yes
Plural Births	340	3.7	343	3.8	418	4.6	21.05	Yes
<b>Birth Weight</b>								
NBW ( $\geq$ 2,500 grams)	8,162	89.5	8,070	89.7	8,202	89.8	0.11	No
LBW (<2,500 grams)	956	10.5	929	10.3	933	10.2	-0.97	No
VLBW (<1,500 grams)	234	2.6	192	2.1	211	2.3	9.52	No
<b>Period of Gestation</b>								
< 32 Weeks	248	2.7	218	2.4	223	2.5	4.17	No
32-36 Weeks	859	9.5	765	8.6	722	7.9	-8.14	No
37-41 Weeks	7,943	87.5	7,904	88.6	8,119	89.1	0.56	No
<b>Method of Delivery</b>								
Vaginal	5,667	62.2	5,729	63.7	5,556	62.9	-1.26	No
C-sections	3,156	34.6	2,788	31.0	2,902	32.9	6.13	Yes
Vacuum	242	2.7	308	3.4	302	3.4	0.00	No
Forceps	53	0.6	163	1.8	71	0.8	-55.56	Yes
<b>Substance Use</b>								
Tobacco use	406	4.4	343	3.8	295	3.2	-15.79	Yes

Notes: 1. Persons of Hispanic/Latino origin may be of any race. Therefore, each race category contains persons of both Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin.

2. See definition of statistical significance in the technical notes section.

3. Includes Previous and Repeat C-Section; 4: Not collected

Source: Data Management and Analysis Division, Center for Policy, Planning, and Evaluation, DC Department of Health.

## 1.4 Birth Counts by Ward

As shown in Table 3 below, residents of Ward 8 had the largest number (1,583 or 17.3, 1,514 or 17.4 and 1,625 or 19.1 percent) of births in 2008, 2009 and 2010 respectively. Four other Wards in 2008 and 5 Wards in 2009 and 2010 had more than 1,000 births including residents of Ward 1 (1,306 or 14.3, 1,119 or 12.9 and 1,010 or 11.9 percent), Ward 4 (1,467 or 16.1, 1,323 or 15.2 and 1,095 or 12.9 percent), Ward 5 (1,085 or 11.9, 1,072 or 12.3 and 1,010 or 11.9 percent), Ward 6 (1,062 or 12.2 and 1,102 or 13.0 percent) and Ward 7 (1,222 or 13.4, 1,149 or 13.2 and 1,204 or 14.2 percent). Ward 2 residents had the fewest number (682 or 7.5, 678 or 7.8 and 650 or 7.7 percent) of births followed by Ward 3 (786 or 9.0, 757 or 8.7 and 793 or 9.3 percent) during the same period.

**Table 3: Race and Ethnicity by Ward: District of Columbia, 2008-2010**

Race and Ethnicity by Ward- 2008										
WARD	Births	%	Black	%	White	%	Hispanic <sup>1</sup>	%	Asian & PI	%
DC	9,134	100.0	5,031	55.1	2,494	27.4	1,527	16.7	220	2.4
WARD 1	1,306	14.3	384	29.4	368	28.2	546	41.8	39	3.0
WARD 2	682	7.5	132	19.4	413	60.6	117	17.2	52	7.6
WARD 3	786	8.6	37	4.7	680	86.5	50	6.4	45	5.7
WARD 4	1,467	16.1	635	43.3	272	18.5	563	38.4	19	1.3
WARD 5	1,085	11.9	820	75.6	123	11.3	125	11.5	20	1.8
WARD 6	998	10.9	405	40.6	533	53.4	48	4.8	31	3.1
WARD 7	1,222	13.4	1,132	92.6	28	2.3	58	4.8	2	0.2
WARD 8	1,583	17.3	1,485	93.8	73	4.6	20	1.3	12	0.8

Race and Ethnicity by Ward-2009										
WARD	Births	%	Black	%	White	%	Hispanic <sup>1</sup>	%	Asian & PI	%
DC	9,008	100.0	4,847	53.8	2,655	29.5	1,498	16.6	298	3.3
WARD 1	1,119	12.4	343	30.7	405	36.2	502	44.9	54	4.8
WARD 2	678	7.5	132	19.5	412	60.8	111	16.4	61	9.0
WARD 3	757	8.4	25	3.3	644	85.1	54	7.1	70	9.3
WARD 4	1,323	14.6	614	46.4	339	25.6	550	41.9	25	1.9
WARD 5	1,072	11.9	797	74.4	151	14.1	142	13.3	26	2.4
WARD 6	1,062	11.8	419	39.5	586	55.2	47	4.5	39	3.7
WARD 7	1,149	12.7	1,082	94.2	32	2.8	55	4.8	9	0.8
WARD 8	1,514	16.8	1,413	93.3	80	5.3	33	2.2	12	0.8

Race and Ethnicity by Ward-2010										
WARD	Births	%	Black	%	White	%	Hispanic <sup>1</sup>	%	Asian & PI	%
DC	9,156	100.0	4940	57.7	2,632	30.8	1351	14.9	365	4.3
WARD 1	1,007	11.9	347	34.6	401	39.8	442	36.8	55	5.5
WARD 2	650	7.7	118	18.2	406	62.5	103	15.0	79	12.2
WARD 3	792	9.3	37	4.7	674	85.0	39	4.9	67	8.5
WARD 4	1,095	12.9	561	51.2	267	24.4	488	37.3	36	3.3
WARD 5	1,010	11.9	756	74.9	155	15.4	127	12.0	45	4.5
WARD 6	1,102	13.0	428	38.8	580	52.6	64	5.8	61	5.5
WARD 7	1,204	14.2	1150	95.5	21	1.7	43	3.6	7	0.6
WARD 8	1,624	19.1	1497	92.1	105	6.5	31	1.9	13	0.8

**Note:** 1. Persons of Hispanic/Latino origin may be of any race. Therefore, each race category contains persons of both Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin. 2. Total does not match because of missing information.

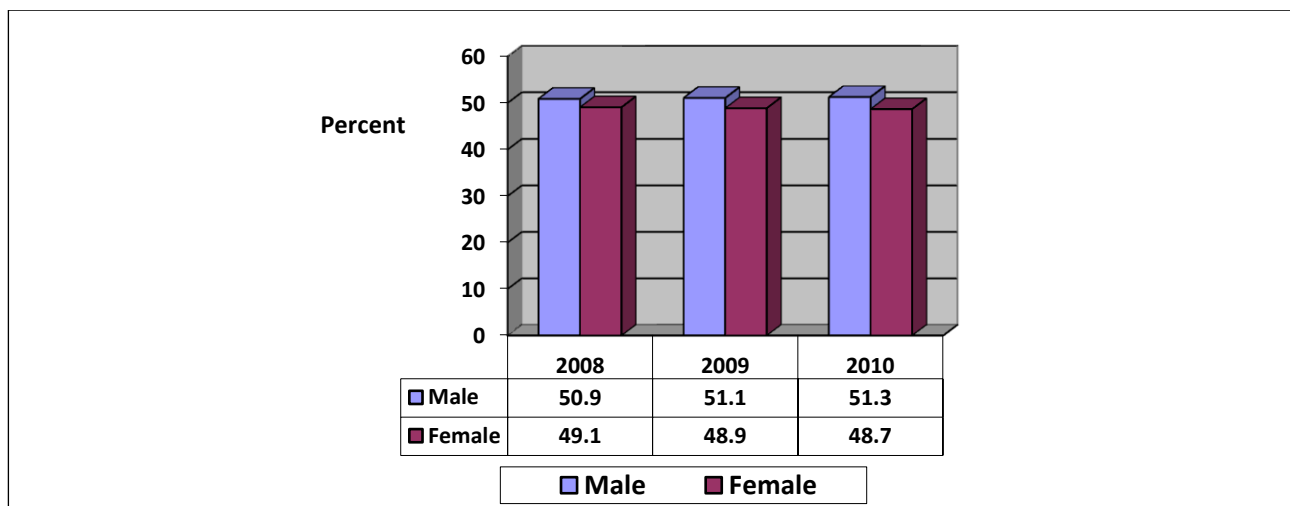
Source: Data Management and Analysis Division, Center for Policy, Planning, and Evaluation, DC Department of Health.

## 2.0 Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics

### 2.1 Gender of Infant

The gender distribution of DC 2008-2010 resident births shown in Table 2 and Figure 2, remained consistent with a fairly long term DC trend (1994-2010) with slightly more males born throughout the reporting period. The number of male births in 2008 (4,637) was slightly higher than the 2009 figure of 4,603 but as a proportion of total births was less than the 2009 births (51.1 vs. 50.9 percent) (Table 2). The proportion of female births declined by 0.2 percent from 49.1 percent (4,481) in 2008 to 48.9 percent (4,405) in 2009 and it further declined to (0.4 percent) 48.7 percent (4,463) in 2010. Despite this long term trend in more male than female births, the population of the District continues to comprise more females 317,501 (52.8 percent) than males 284,222 (47.2 percent) in 2010 census.

**Figure 2: Births by Gender: District of Columbia, 2008- 2010**



Source: Data Management and Analysis Division, Center for Policy, Planning, and Evaluation,, DC Department of Health.

## 2.2 Race and Ethnicity of Mother

Births to black women decreased in numbers from 5,037 in 2008 to 4,847 in 2009 and 4,942 in 2010 but increased as a proportion of total births from 55.1 percent in 2008 to 55.7 percent in 2009 and 57.7 percent in 2010 (Tables 2 and 4). Both number and proportion of births to white women increased by 11.7 and 12.5 percent from 2,494 in 2008 to 2,655 and 2632 in 2009 and 2010 respectively. Births to Hispanic women was almost steady during the year 2008 (1,527 or 16.7 percent) and 2009 (1,498 or 17.0 percent). However, in 2010, births to Hispanic women declined 10.8 percent (1,351 or 14.9 percent) over 2008. The number of births to Asian and Pacific Islander women increased by 41.7 percent from 220 or 2.4 percent in 2008 to 298 or 3.4 percent in 2009 and 26.5 percent increased in 2010 (365 or 4.3 percent) over 2009 births.

**Table 4: Births by Race and Ethnicity: District of Columbia, 2008- 2010**

RACE						
	DC		DC		DC	
	2008		2009		2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Black</b>	5,031	55.1	4,847	55.7	4940	57.7
<b>White</b>	2,494	27.4	2,655	30.5	2632	30.7
<b>Asian or Pacific Islander</b>	220	2.4	298	3.4	365	4.3
<b>Other</b>	1,389	15.2	904	10.4	622	7.3
<b>Total</b>	9,134	100.0	9,008	100.0	9,156	100.0
<b>Ethnicity</b>						
<b>Hispanic</b>	1,527	16.7	1,498	17.0	1351	14.9

Note: Persons of Hispanic/Latino origin may be of any race. Therefore, each race category contains persons of both Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin. Total does not match because of missing race and Ethnicity.

Source: Data Management and Analysis Division, Center for Policy, Planning, and Evaluation, DC Department of Health.

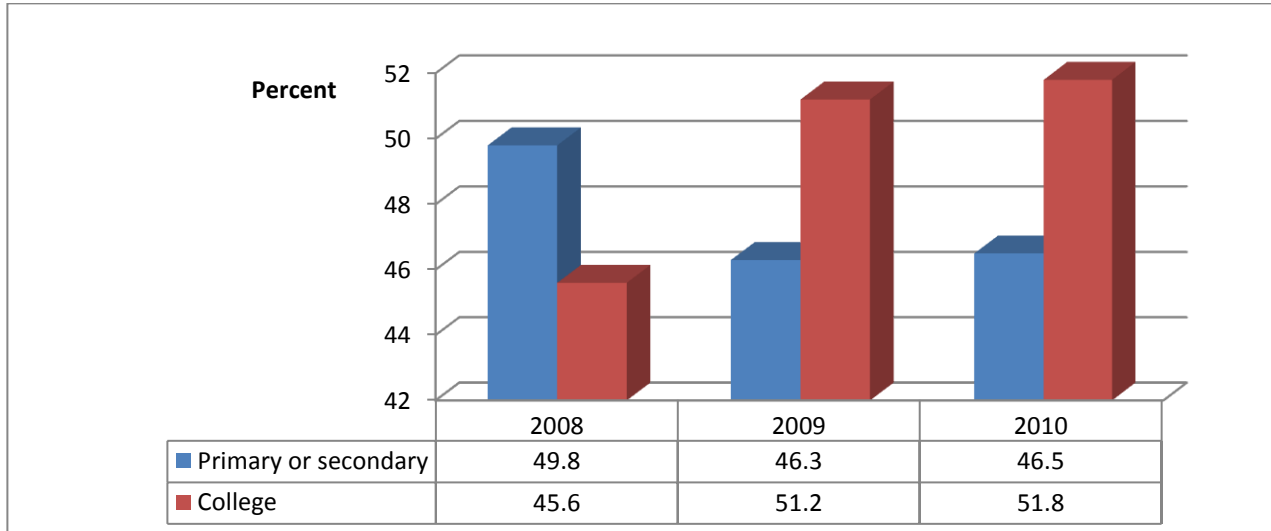
### 2.2.1 Race and Ethnicity by Ward

In 2008 the largest proportion of births to black mothers (93.8 percent or 1,485) was recorded by Ward 8 residents followed by Ward 7 (92.6 percent or 1,132). In terms of proportions birth years 2009 and 2010 observed a reverse situation indicating that residents of Ward 7 had highest proportion of births (94.2 percent or 1,082 and 95.5 percent or 1,150) followed by residents of Ward 8 (93.3 percent or 1,413 and 92.1 percent or 1,497) during the same period (Table 3). Residents of Ward 3 had the largest proportion of births to white mothers (86.5 percent or 680, 85.1 percent or 644 and 85.0 percent or 674) followed by residents of Ward 2 (60.6 percent or 413, 60.8 percent or 412, and 62.5 percent or 406) in 2008, 2009 and 2010 respectively. The largest proportions of births to Hispanic mothers were recorded by Ward 1 residents (41.8 percent or 546 and 41.9 percent or 502) followed by Ward 4 residents (38.4 percent or 563 and 38.9 percent or 550) in 2008 and 2009. In 2010, a reverse situation was observed, and the largest proportion of births to Hispanic mothers accounted (37.3 percent or 488) in Ward 4 followed by Ward 1 residents (36.8 percent or 443). The largest proportion of births for Asian and Pacific Islanders mothers (7.6 percent or 52) reported in Ward 2 in 2008 and Ward 3 (9.3 percent or 70 and 8.5 percent or 67) during the year 2009 and 2010. The lowest proportion of births (0.2 percent or 2, 0.8 percent or 9 and 0.6 percent or 7) occurred in Ward 7 during the same period.

### 2.3 Education of Mother

Births to women with primary or secondary education decreased by 7.0 percent from 49.8 percent (4,545) in 2008 to 46.3 percent (4,174) in 2009 (Table 2). In 2010, birth to women with primary or secondary education increased 0.4 percent and reached to 46.5 percent (4260) compared to 2009 (Figure 3). Conversely for women with some college education increased by 12.3 percent from 45.6 percent (4,163) in 2008 to 51.2 percent (4614) in 2009. In 2010, birth to women with some college education increased further by 1.2 percent over 2009 and 13.6 percent over 2008 births.

**Figure 3: Births by Mother’s Education: District Columbia, 2008-2010**



Source: Data Management and Analysis Division, Center for Policy, Planning, and Evaluation, DC Department of Health.

#### 2.3.1 Education of Mother by Ward

The largest proportions of births to Primary or Secondary educated mothers accounted in Ward 8 (74.1 percent or 1,115, 66.1 percent or 1,006 and 63.4 percent or 1,037) followed by Ward 7 (70.6 percent or 810, 63.1 percent or 733 and 61.3 percent or 746) in 2008, 2009 and 2010 respectively (Table 5). On the contrary, the largest proportion of births to women with some college education comprised in Ward 3 (93.6 percent or 730, 92.8 percent or 710 and 90.4 percent or 724) followed by Word 2 (71.6 percent or 476, 72.4 percent or 502 and 73.8 percent or 510) during the same time. The lowest proportion of births to mothers with Primary or Secondary education reported in Ward 3 (6.4 percent or 50, 4.1 percent or 31 and 9.1 percent or 73) and births to some college educated mothers lowest proportion accounted in Ward 8 (25.9 percent or 389, 31.3 percent or 476 and 33.7 percent or 551) during that period.



**Table 5: Mother's Education by Ward: District of Columbia, 2008-2010**

<b>Mother's Education by Ward- 2008</b>				
<b>WARD</b>	<b>Primary or Secondary</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Some College</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>DC</b>	4,545	49.8	4,163	45.6
<b>WARD 1</b>	691	55.6	552	44.4
<b>WARD 2</b>	189	28.4	476	71.6
<b>WARD 3</b>	50	6.4	730	93.6
<b>WARD 4</b>	814	59.2	561	40.8
<b>WARD 5</b>	577	56.3	448	43.7
<b>WARD 6</b>	298	30.9	666	69.1
<b>WARD 7</b>	810	70.6	337	29.4
<b>WARD 8</b>	1,115	74.1	389	25.9

<b>Mother's Education by Ward- 2009</b>				
<b>DC</b>	4,174	46.4	4,614	51.2
<b>WARD 1</b>	633	51.6	569	46.4
<b>WARD 2</b>	171	24.7	502	72.4
<b>WARD 3</b>	31	4.1	710	92.8
<b>WARD 4</b>	774	53.7	637	44.2
<b>WARD 5</b>	534	48.6	528	48.0
<b>WARD 6</b>	227	26.0	768	72.0
<b>WARD 7</b>	733	63.1	407	35.0
<b>WARD 8</b>	1,006	66.1	476	31.3

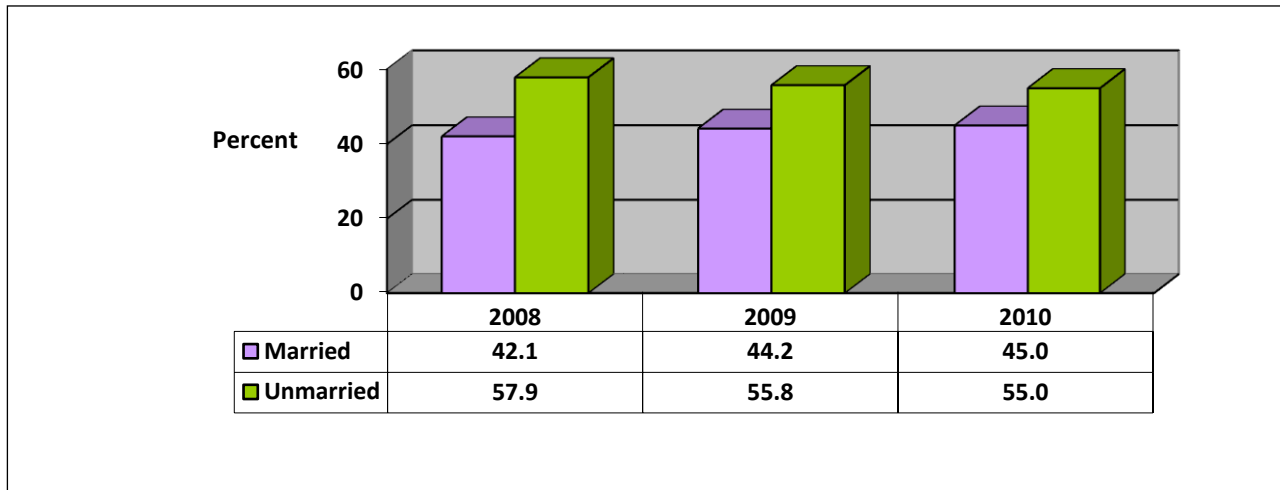
<b>Mother's Education by Ward- 2010</b>				
<b>DC</b>	4,260	46.5	4,739	51.8
<b>WARD 1</b>	590	48.4	607	49.8
<b>WARD 2</b>	174	25.2	510	73.8
<b>WARD 3</b>	73	9.1	724	90.4
<b>WARD 4</b>	719	54.3	579	43.7
<b>WARD 5</b>	503	47.1	540	50.6
<b>WARD 6</b>	378	33.8	730	65.3
<b>WARD 7</b>	746	61.3	459	37.7
<b>WARD 8</b>	1,037	63.4	551	33.7

Source: Data Management and Analysis Division, Center for Policy, Planning, and Evaluation, DC Department of Health. Total does not match because of missing information.

## 2.4 Marital Status

The proportion of births to married women increased by 5.0 percent from 2008 (3,846 or 42.1 percent) to 2009 (3,950 or 44.2 percent) and 1.8 percent from 2009 to 2010 (4,094 or 45.0 percent) (Table 2 and Figure 4). On the other hand the proportion of births to unmarried women decreased by 3.6 percent from 57.9 percent or 5,278 in 2008 to 55.8 percent or 4,995 in 2009 and further decreased by 5.0 percent in 2010 to 55.0 percent or 5,008 over 2008.

**Figure 4: Births by Marital Status: District of Columbia, 2008- 2010**



Source: Data Management and Analysis Division, Center for Policy, Planning, and Evaluation, DC Department of Health.

### 2.4.1 Marital Status by Ward

As per Table 6, the largest proportion of births to unmarried women accounted in Ward 7 ( 85.3 percent or 1,041 , 84.5 percent or 975 and 85.8 percent or 1,036) followed by Ward 8 (83.6 percent or 1,322, 83.7 percent or 1,259 and 82.4 percent or 1,337) during the reported years. The lowest proportion comprised in Ward 3 (6.5 percent or 51, 5.5 percent or 42 and 5.6 percent or 45) at the same time. Alternately, the largest proportion of births to married women consists of in ward 3 (93.5 percent or 733, 94.5 percent or 721 and 94.4 percent or 755) followed by ward 2 (71.8 percent or 488, 74.9 percent or 516 and 76.7 percent or 526) and lowest proportion for this group included in Ward 7 (14.7 percent or 180, 15.5 percent or 179 and 14.2 percent or 172) during the same period.

**Table 6: Marital Status by Ward: District of Columbia Resident, 2008-2010**

<b>Marital Status by Ward- 2008</b>				
<b>WARD</b>	<b>Unmarried</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Married</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>DC</b>	5,278	57.9	3,846	42.1
<b>WARD 1</b>	718	55.0	587	45.0
<b>WARD 2</b>	192	28.2	488	71.8
<b>WARD 3</b>	51	6.5	733	93.5
<b>WARD 4</b>	821	56.0	645	44.0
<b>WARD 5</b>	742	68.4	343	31.6
<b>WARD 6</b>	390	39.2	606	60.8
<b>WARD 7</b>	1,041	85.3	180	14.7
<b>WARD 8</b>	1,322	83.6	260	16.4

<b>Marital Status by Ward- 2009</b>				
<b>DC</b>	4995	55.8	3,950	44.2
<b>WARD 1</b>	635	51.9	589	48.1
<b>WARD 2</b>	173	25.1	516	74.9
<b>WARD 3</b>	42	5.5	721	94.5
<b>WARD 4</b>	798	55.7	636	44.4
<b>WARD 5</b>	711	65.5	374	34.5
<b>WARD 6</b>	383	36.2	676	63.8
<b>WARD 7</b>	975	84.5	179	15.5
<b>WARD 8</b>	1,259	83.7	246	16.4

<b>Marital Status by Ward- 2010</b>				
<b>DC</b>	5008	55.0	4093	45.0
<b>WARD 1</b>	581	48.0	630	52.0
<b>WARD 2</b>	161	23.4	526	76.7
<b>WARD 3</b>	45	5.6	755	94.4
<b>WARD 4</b>	712	54.1	604	46.0
<b>WARD 5</b>	694	65.4	367	34.6
<b>WARD 6</b>	388	34.8	726	65.2
<b>WARD 7</b>	1036	85.8	172	14.2
<b>WARD 8</b>	1337	82.4	286	17.7

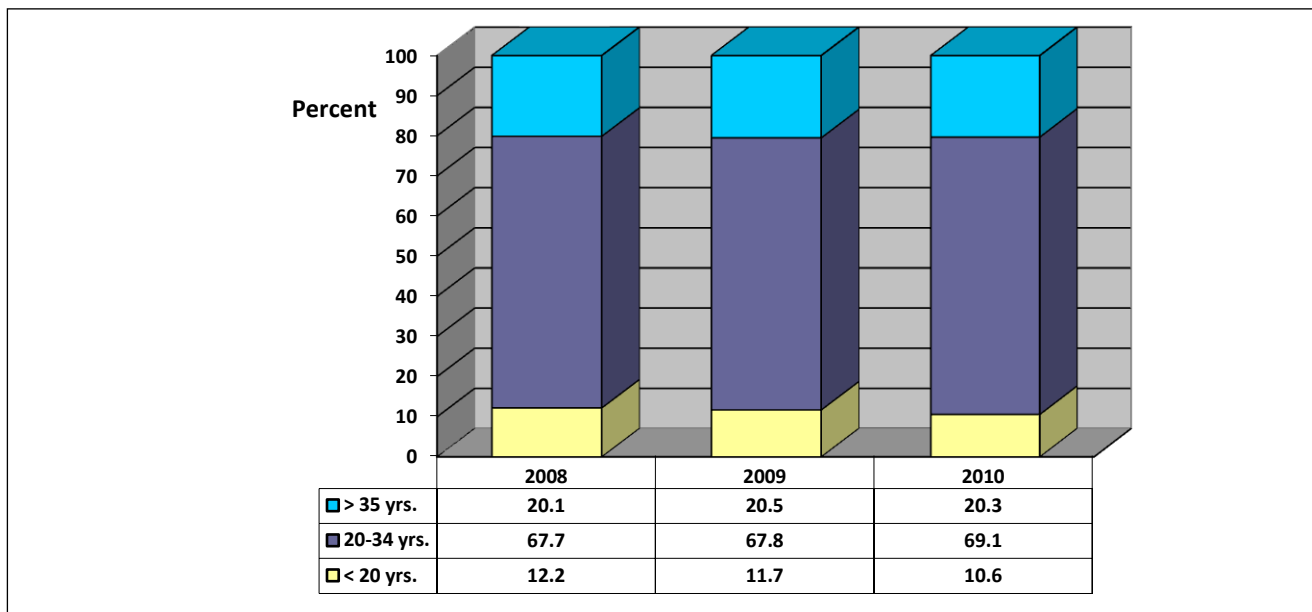
Note: DC Total does not match due to missing ward of residence and marital Status.

Source: Data Management and Analysis Division, Center for Policy, Planning, and Evaluation, DC Department of Health.

## 2.5 Age of Mother

For women aged less than 20 years, the number and proportion of births decreased (13.1 and 9.4 percent) to 967 or 10.6 percent in 2010 over 2008 and 2009. This figure was 1,114 or 12.2 percent in 2008 and 1,057 or 11.7 percent in 2009 (Table 2 and Figure 5). The proportion of births to women in the 20-34 years age group increased about 2.0 percent in 2010 over 2008 and 2009. The rate was 67.7 percent or 6,170 in 2008 and 67.8 percent or 6,102 in 2009 to 69.1 percent or 6,326 in 2010. The number and percent of births among women in the 35 and older age group remained almost unchanged. The figures accounted 1862 or 20.3 percent in 2010 compared to 1,831 or 20.1 percent in 2008 and 1,846 or 20.5 percent in 2009.

**Figure 5: Births by Age of Mother: District of Columbia, 2008-2009**



Note: Does not include unreported age of mother.

Source: Data Management and Analysis Division, Center for Policy, Planning, and Evaluation, DC Department of Health.

### 2.5.1 Age of Mother by Ward

In 2010, mothers younger than 20 years old accounted for 10.6 percent of all births compared to 12.2 percent in 2008 and 11.7 percent in 2009 (Table 7). When examined by Wards the distribution ranged from highs of 19.9 percent or 315 in Ward 8, 23.0 percent or 267 and 18.9 percent or 230 in Ward 7 to lows of 0.8 percent or 6, 0.4 percent or 3 and 0.3 percent or 2 in Ward 3 during the reporting periods 2008, 2009 and 2010 respectively. Women in the 20-34 years age range accounted for 67.7, 67.8 and 69.1 percent of all district births with the largest proportions recorded in Ward 8 (73.1 percent or 1,156, 72.6 percent or 1,104 and 75.0 percent or 1,226), and the smallest proportions in Ward 3 (52.0 percent or 408, 52.9 percent or 405 and 56.0 percent or 448) during the same period. Women in the 35 years and older age range also accounted largest proportion of births in Ward 3 (47.2 percent or 370, 46.7 percent or 357 and 43.8 percent or 350) while the smallest proportion of this age group experienced in Ward 8 (7.0 percent or 111, 7.6 percent or 115 and 6.4 percent or 105) in the same time.

**Table 7: Mother's Age by Ward: District of Columbia, 2008-2010**

WARD	Mother's Age (in years) 2008					
	<20 years	%	20-34 years	%	35 + years	%
DC	1,114	12.2	6170	67.7	1,831	20.1
WARD 1	128	9.8	891	68.4	284	21.8
WARD 2	39	5.7	442	65.1	198	29.3
WARD 3	6	0.8	408	52.0	370	47.2
WARD 4	143	9.8	1,013	69.2	309	21.1
WARD 5	178	16.4	735	67.7	172	15.9
WARD 6	79	7.9	655	65.8	261	26.2
WARD 7	226	18.6	867	71.2	124	10.2
WARD 8	315	19.9	1,156	73.1	111	7.0

WARD	Mother's Age (in years) 2009					
	<20 years	%	20-34 years	%	35 + years	%
DC	1,057	11.7	6102	67.8	1,846	20.5
WARD 1	102	8.3	855	69.7	270	22.0
WARD 2	27	3.9	454	65.7	210	30.4
WARD 3	3	0.4	405	52.9	357	46.7
WARD 4	118	8.2	1,011	70.2	311	21.6
WARD 5	159	14.5	750	68.2	190	17.3
WARD 6	73	6.8	710	66.5	284	26.6
WARD 7	267	23.0	792	68.2	103	8.9
WARD 8	302	19.9	1,104	72.6	115	7.6

WARD	Mother's Age (in years) 2010					
	<20 years	%	20-34 years	%	35 + years	%
DC	967	10.6	6326	69.1	1862	20.3
WARD 1	89	7.3	851	69.8	279	22.9
WARD 2	20	2.9	406	64.5	225	32.6
WARD 3	2	0.3	448	56.0	350	43.8
WARD 4	114	8.6	931	70.3	279	21.0
WARD 5	127	11.9	763	71.6	177	16.5
WARD 6	68	6.1	751	67.2	299	26.7
WARD 7	230	18.9	852	70.0	136	11.2
WARD 8	304	18.6	1226	75.0	105	6.4

Note: DC Total does not match due to missing ward of residence and mother's age.

Source: Data Management and Analysis Division, Center for Policy, Planning, and Evaluation, DC Department of Health.

## 2.5.2 Age-Specific Fertility Rates

Table 8 presents age-specific birth rates for DC in 2008-2010. These numbers indicate a declined fertility rate among DC women. During the reporting period overall fertility declined 8.1 percent from 61.4 per 1,000 women in 2008 to 56.4 per 1,000 women in 2010 (Table 2). Fertility declined consistently among younger and middle age groups (up to age 29 years). At the youngest age group (10-14), DC women recorded a fertility rate of 2.3 and 1.9 per 1,000 women aged 10-14 years in 2008 and 2009 which were about 1.8 and 1.5 times higher than 1.3 per 1,000 women recorded in 2010. Teen aged women 15-19 also recorded a declining fertility rate of 45.4 per 1,000 women in 2010 compared to 50.2 and 47.6 per 1,000 women in 2008 and 2009. Fertility rate among women in 20–24, and 25-29 age groups declined sharply to 53.0 and 53.2 per 1,000 women in 2010 compared to 72.9, 67.1 in 2008, and 67.4, 63.2 per 1,000 women in 2009. However, the upper middle and older women age groups 30-34, 35-40 and 40-44 had fertility rates increased to 86.6, 67.7 and 19.7 in 2010 compared to 85.4, 64.6 and 15.8 in 2008 and 83.3, 63.7 and 17.1 in 2009 respectively (Table 8).

**Table 8: Age-Specific Fertility Rates: District of Columbia, 2008-2010**

Age <sup>1</sup> (in years)	DC 2008	DC 2009	DC 2010
10-14	2.3	1.9	1.3
15-19	50.2	47.6	45.4
15-17	42.2	39.2	33.9
18-19	56.2	53.8	53.9
20-24	72.9	67.4	53.0
25-29	67.1	63.2	53.2
30-34	85.4	83.3	86.6
35-39	64.6	63.7	67.7
40-44	15.8	17.1	19.7
45-49 <sup>2</sup>	1.9	1.8	2.1

Note: 1. Rate per 1,000 women in each age group category.

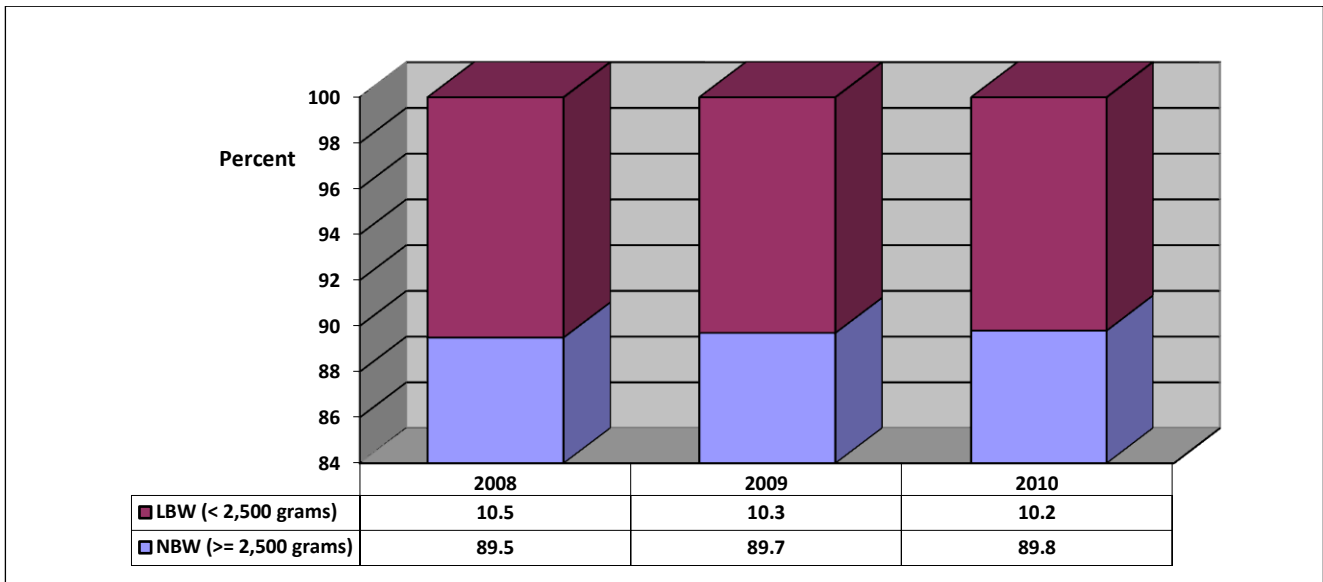
2. Rate computed by related the number of births to women aged 40-44 years.

Source: Data Management and Analysis Division, Center for Policy, Planning, and Evaluation, DC Department of Health.

## 2.6 Birth Weight

The largest live birth weight babies recorded in 2010 with 5,367 grams and the smallest in 2009 with 35 grams. However, birth weight of babies did not have any notable changes during the reporting periods. Proportion of normal birth weight babies (2500 grams and over) accounted almost similar 89.5 percent (8,162), 89.7 percent (8,061), and 89.8 percent (8,127) of all births in 2008, 2009 and 2010. Low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams) also had the same trends of birth weight and comprised of 10.5 percent (956), 10.3 percent (927) and 10.2 percent (926) of total births during the same period (Table 2 and Figure 6). Very Low birth weight babies (less than 1500 grams) accounted for 2.6 percent (234), 2.1 percent (192) and 2.3 percent (209) in 2008, 2009 and 2010 respectively (Table 2).

**Figure 6: Births by Birth Weight: District of Columbia, 2008-2010**



Note: 1. LBW means low birth weight.

2. NBW means normal birth weight.

Source: Data Management and Analysis Division, Center for Policy, Planning, and Evaluation, DC Department of Health.

### 2.6.1 Birth Weight by Ward

As shown in Table 9, Ward 3 recorded the largest proportion of normal birth weight (NBW) babies 92.7 percent (1,203), 93.6 percent (715) and 94.3 percent (755) in 2008, 2009 and 2010, while Ward 8 comprised the lowest proportion 85.8 percent (1,357) in 2008 and 86.6 percent (1,411) in 2010 and Ward 7 with 85.4 percent (992) in 2009. For low birth weight (LBW) babies, Ward 8 counted 14.2 percent (225) and 13.4 percent (219) with the largest proportion of births in 2008, 2010 and Ward 7 with 14.6 percent (170) in 2009. The smallest proportion of low birth weight (LBW) babies accounted in Ward 3 with 7.3 percent (57), 6.4 percent (49), 5.7 percent (46) during the same reporting periods. Of the very low birth weight (VLBW-less than 1500 grams) babies born in the District, Ward 8 had the highest proportion of 3.5 percent (56), 3.6 percent (55) in 2008 and 2009 and Ward 7 with 3.9 percent (47) in 2010. The smallest proportion of very low birth weight (VLBW) babies comprised of the Ward 3 with 0.6 percent (5) in 2008, 0.7 percent (5) in 2009 and Ward 2 with 0.7 percent (5) in 2010.

**Table 9: Birth Weight by Ward: District of Columbia, 2008-2010**

<b>Birth Weight (in grams) 2008</b>						
<b>WARD</b>	<b>&gt;= 2500 NBW</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>&lt; 2500 LBW</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>&lt;1,500 VLBW</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>DC</b>	8,162	89.5	956	10.5	234	2.6
<b>WARD 1</b>	1,203	92.3	100	7.7	23	1.8
<b>WARD 2</b>	625	91.6	57	8.4	15	2.2
<b>WARD 3</b>	727	92.7	57	7.3	5	0.6
<b>WARD 4</b>	1,337	91.3	128	8.7	39	2.7
<b>WARD 5</b>	967	89.1	118	10.9	32	3.0
<b>WARD 6</b>	893	89.8	102	10.3	23	2.3
<b>WARD 7</b>	1,049	86.2	168	13.8	41	3.4
<b>WARD 8</b>	1,357	85.8	225	14.2	56	3.5

<b>Birth Weight (in grams) 2009</b>						
<b>DC</b>	8,070	89.7	929	10.3	192	2.1
<b>WARD 1</b>	1,121	91.4	105	8.6	22	1.8
<b>WARD 2</b>	628	90.9	63	9.2	12	1.7
<b>WARD 3</b>	715	93.6	49	6.4	5	0.7
<b>WARD 4</b>	1,324	91.9	116	8.1	26	1.8
<b>WARD 5</b>	981	89.4	116	10.6	25	2.3
<b>WARD 6</b>	975	91.5	91	8.5	12	1.1
<b>WARD 7</b>	992	85.4	170	14.6	35	3.0
<b>WARD 8</b>	1,304	85.8	216	14.2	55	3.6

<b>Birth Weight (in grams) 2010</b>						
<b>DC</b>	8,202	89.8	933	10.2	211	2.3
<b>WARD 1</b>	1,103	90.6	113	9.4	25	2.1
<b>WARD 2</b>	649	94.2	40	5.8	5	0.7
<b>WARD 3</b>	755	94.3	46	5.7	8	1.0
<b>WARD 4</b>	1,206	91.2	116	8.8	34	2.6
<b>WARD 5</b>	943	88.6	121	11.4	27	2.5
<b>WARD 6</b>	1,000	89.8	114	10.2	23	2.1
<b>WARD 7</b>	1,059	87.2	156	12.8	48	3.9
<b>WARD 8</b>	1,411	86.6	219	13.4	40	2.5

Note: 1. LBW means low birth weight. 2. NBW means normal birth weight. 3. VLBW means very low birth weight.

4. DC total does not match with due to missing ward of residence or birth weight.

Source: Data Management and Analysis Division, Center for Policy, Planning, and Evaluation, DC Department of Health.

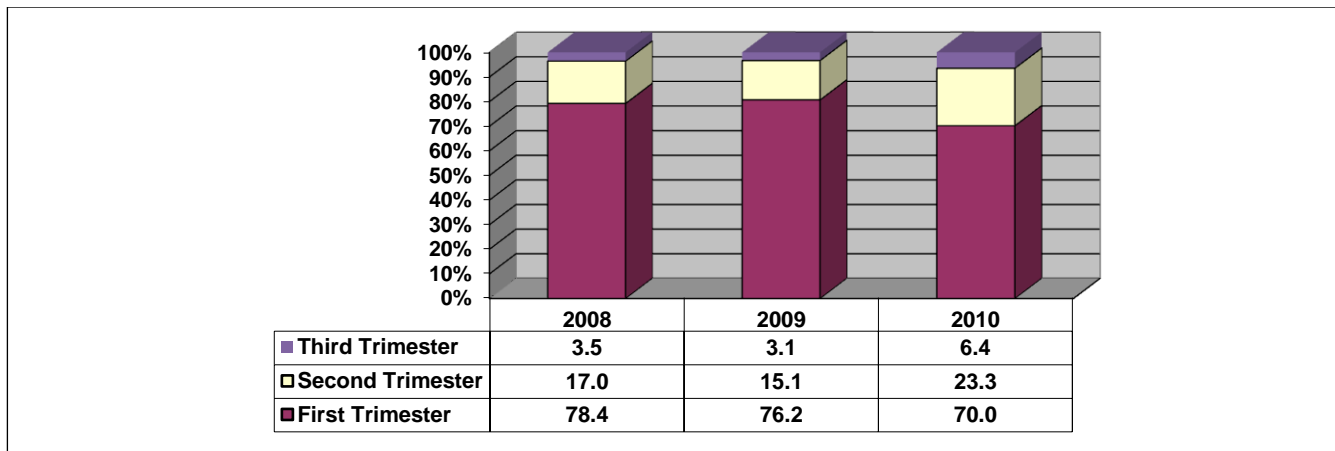


### 3.0 Maternal and Infant Health Characteristics

#### 3.1 Prenatal Care

The proportion of births to DC women who initiated prenatal care during their first trimester of 2008 was 78.4 percent or 6,400 and subsequently declined to 76.2 percent or 5,974 in 2009 and further declined to 70.0 percent or 4,420 in 2010 (Table 2 & Fig.7). Although the proportion of birth to women who initiated prenatal care during 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> trimester had declined 11.2 and 2.8 percent in 2009 over 2008, however, the prenatal care for 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> trimester again increased to 23.3 percent and 6.4 percent in 2010 over 2009.

**Figure 7: Prenatal Care by Trimester: District of Columbia, 2008-2010**



Source: Data Management and Analysis Division, Center for Policy, Planning, and Evaluation, DC Department of Health.

#### 3.1.1 Prenatal Care by Ward

The proportion of births to DC women who initiated prenatal care during their first trimester representing a decline of 2.8 and 10.7 percent in 2009 and 2010 from 78.4 percent recorded in 2008 (Figure 2). The largest proportion of 1<sup>st</sup> trimester prenatal care visit accounted in Ward 3 (89.7 percent or 697, 90.6 percent or 661 and 87.5 percent or 582 ) during 2008, 2009 and 2010 respectively, followed by Ward 2 ( 83.5 percent or 540) in 2008 and Ward 6 (83.2 percent or 811, 80.5 percent or 614) in 2009 and 2010. Ward 8 residents the lowest proportion of prenatal care visit during the first trimester with 72.1 percent or 977 in 2008 and 61.6 percent or 612 in 2010. In 2009 it was 70.6 percent or 676 in Ward 7. In all Wards a sharp increase of prenatal care initiated during 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> trimester was observed in 2010 compared to 2008 and 2009 (Table 10). The largest proportion of prenatal care began during 2<sup>nd</sup> trimester consists of Ward 8 (21.7 percent or 294, 20.0 percent or 247 and 31.5 percent or 313) and the lowest proportions observed in Ward 3 (7.2 percent or 56, 4.7 percent or 34, 13.1 percent or 94) during the same reporting period. During third trimester the largest proportion of prenatal care visit was performed by the women from Ward 8 (4.9 percent or 67) in 2008, ward 1 (5.2 percent or 57) in 2009 and Ward 5 (8.3 percent or 54) in 2010 (Table 10).

**Table 10: Prenatal Care by Trimester by Ward: District of Columbia, 2008-2010**

<b>WARD Prenatal Care -2008</b>						
	<b>First Trimester</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Second Trimester</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Third Trimester</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>DC</b>	6,400	78.4	1,386	17.0	287	3.5
<b>WARD 1</b>	923	78.9	204	17.3	46	3.9
<b>WARD 2</b>	540	83.5	83	12.8	17	2.6
<b>WARD 3</b>	697	89.7	56	7.2	13	1.7
<b>WARD 4</b>	996	75.9	241	18.4	62	4.7
<b>WARD 5</b>	725	77.5	176	18.8	25	2.7
<b>WARD 6</b>	761	83.2	122	13.3	27	3.0
<b>WARD 7</b>	777	75.4	209	20.3	30	2.9
<b>WARD 8</b>	977	72.1	294	21.7	67	4.9

<b>WARD Prenatal Care -2009</b>						
<b>DC</b>	5,974	76.1	1,185	15.1	242	3.1
<b>WARD 1</b>	793	72.5	173	15.8	57	5.2
<b>WARD 2</b>	510	80.7	71	11.2	12	1.9
<b>WARD 3</b>	661	90.6	34	4.7	9	1.2
<b>WARD 4</b>	941	74.8	206	16.4	49	3.9
<b>WARD 5</b>	664	71.6	158	17.0	46	5.0
<b>WARD 6</b>	811	83.2	103	10.6	11	1.1
<b>WARD 7</b>	676	70.6	189	19.8	29	3.0
<b>WARD 8</b>	888	71.9	247	20.0	29	2.4

<b>WARD Prenatal Care -2010</b>						
<b>DC</b>	4,420	70.0	1,469	23.3	403	6.4
<b>WARD 1</b>	628	72.4	173	20.0	61	7.0
<b>WARD 2</b>	432	74.9	109	18.9	36	6.2
<b>WARD 3</b>	599	83.5	94	13.1	22	3.1
<b>WARD 4</b>	574	66.0	223	25.6	70	8.1
<b>WARD 5</b>	412	63.5	178	27.4	54	8.3
<b>WARD 6</b>	656	77.5	143	16.9	44	5.2
<b>WARD 7</b>	466	62.7	225	30.3	51	6.9
<b>WARD 8</b>	612	61.6	313	31.5	63	6.3

Source: Data Management and Analysis Division, Center for Policy, Planning, and Evaluation, DC Department of Health.  
 D.C total does not match due to missing ward and prenatal care visits.

### 3.2 Plurality

The proportion of singleton births declined to 96.2 percent (8,661) and 95.4 percent (8,724) in 2009 and 2010 from 96.3 percent (8,776) in 2008. Twin births had increased about 19.0 percent and accounted for 4.4 percent (399) of all births in 2010 compared to 3.7 percent (334, 330) in 2008 and 2009 (Tables 2 and 11). A continuous increased in the number of triplets and quadruplets plus births were observed (13 & 19) in 2009 and 2010 compared to (6) 2008.

**Table 11: Births by Plurality: District of Columbia, 2008-2009**

Plurality	DC		DC		DC	
	2008		2009		2010	
	Number	percent	Number	percent	Number	percent
Singleton Births	8776	96.3	8661	96.2	8722	95.4
Twins	334	3.7	330	3.7	399	4.4
Triplets & quadruplets	6	0.1	13*	0.1	19*	0.2

\*Includes quadruplets and plus.

Source: Data Management and Analysis Division, Center for Policy, Planning, and Evaluation, DC Department of Health.

#### 3.2.1 Plurality by Ward

More than 93.5 percent births counted as single birth irrespective of Wards. The largest proportion of single births comprised in Ward 1 (97.5 percent or 1,270) in 2008 and in Ward 8 (97.3 percent or 1,480 and 96.4 percent or 1,568) in 2009 and 2010 respectively. The lowest proportion of single birth occurred in Ward 3 (93.9 percent or 736) in 2008, Ward 2 (93.8 percent or 649) in 2009 and Ward 3 (93.8 percent or 751) in 2010. The highest number of multiple birth accounted in Ward 4 (49 and 60) in 2008, 2009 and Ward 1 (65) in 2010. In terms of proportions of plural births the largest proportion reported in Ward 3 (6.1 percent or 48) in 2008, Ward 2 (6.2 percent or 43) in 2009 and Ward 3 (6.2 percent or 50) in 2010 (Table 11.1).

**Table 11.1: Plurality of birth by Ward: District of Columbia, 2008-2010**

<b>WARD</b>		<b>Plurality of birth -2008</b>		
	<b>Single Birth</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Plural Birth</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>DC</b>	8,776	96.3	340	3.7
<b>WARD 1</b>	1,270	97.5	33	2.5
<b>WARD 2</b>	645	94.6	37	5.4
<b>WARD 3</b>	736	93.9	48	6.1
<b>WARD 4</b>	1,416	96.7	49	3.3
<b>WARD 5</b>	1,038	95.7	47	4.3
<b>WARD 6</b>	946	95.3	47	4.7
<b>WARD 7</b>	1,184	97.3	33	2.7
<b>WARD 8</b>	1,536	97.1	46	2.9

<b>WARD</b>		<b>Plurality of birth -2009</b>		
<b>DC</b>	8,661	96.2	343	3.8
<b>WARD 1</b>	1,188	96.8	39	3.2
<b>WARD 2</b>	649	93.8	43	6.2
<b>WARD 3</b>	728	95.2	37	4.8
<b>WARD 4</b>	1,380	95.8	60	4.2
<b>WARD 5</b>	1,056	96.3	41	3.7
<b>WARD 6</b>	1,026	96.2	41	3.8
<b>WARD 7</b>	1,121	96.5	41	3.5
<b>WARD 8</b>	1,480	97.3	41	2.7

<b>WARD</b>		<b>Plurality of birth -2010</b>		
<b>DC</b>	8,722	95.3	418	4.6
<b>WARD 1</b>	1,152	94.7	65	5.3
<b>WARD 2</b>	658	95.5	31	4.5
<b>WARD 3</b>	751	93.8	50	6.2
<b>WARD 4</b>	1,271	96.2	50	3.8
<b>WARD 5</b>	1,025	96.1	41	3.9
<b>WARD 6</b>	1,055	94.5	61	5.5
<b>WARD 7</b>	1,261	95.5	55	4.5
<b>WARD 8</b>	1,568	96.4	63	3.9

Note: DC total does not match due to missing ward of residence or plurality.

Source: Data Management and Analysis Division, Center for Policy, Planning, and Evaluation, DC Department of Health.

### 3.3 Prematurity

Overall DC infants born prematurely (with a gestation of less than 37 weeks) declined during the reporting period, representing 12.2 percent or 1,107 of all births born prematurely in 2008 compared to 11.0 percent or 983 in 2009 and 10.3 percent or 944 in 2010 (Tables 2,12 and Figure 8). Of these numbers, 2.7 percent or 248 infants were born in 2008 at less than 32 weeks gestation. In 2009 and 2010, 2.4 percent each or 218 and 222 infants were born at less than 32 weeks of gestation. The proportion of infants born after 36 weeks (including 42+ weeks) of gestation represented an increase of 1.2 and 2.0 percent in 2009 and 2010 over 2008. The rate was 87.9 percent or 7,976 in 2008 compared to 89.0 percent or 7942 in 2009 and 89.7 percent or 8171 in 2010. Infants born after 41 weeks of gestation, was less than 1.0 percent irrespective of the reporting period (Table 12).

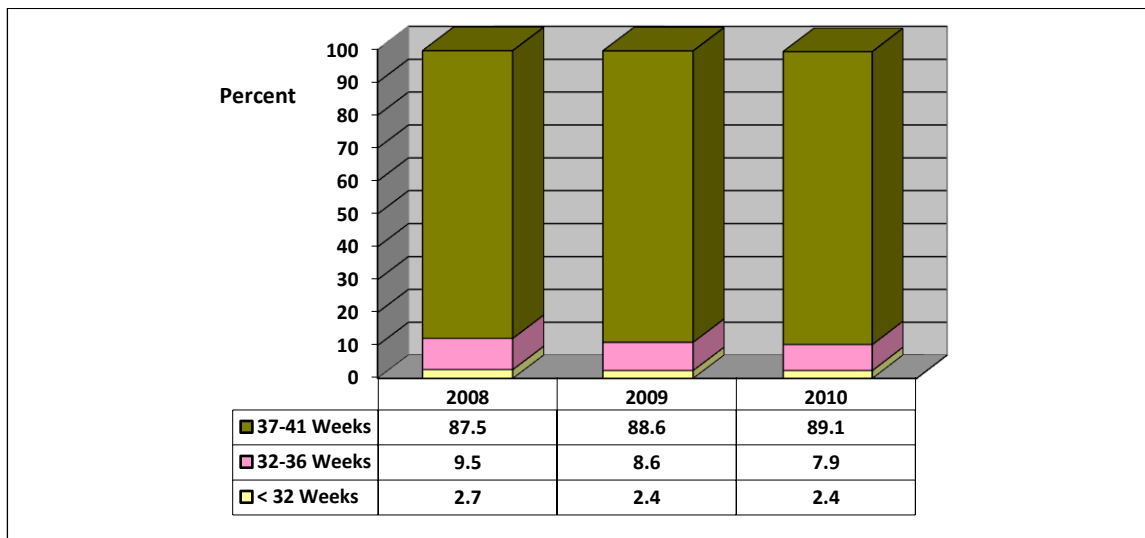
**Table 12: Births by Prematurity: District of Columbia, 2008-2009**

Prematurity	DC		DC		DC	
	2008		2009		2010	
	Number	percent	Number	percent	Number	percent
<32 Weeks	248	2.7	218	2.4	222	2.4
32-36 Weeks	859	9.5	765	8.6	722	7.9
<37 weeks	1,107	12.2	983	11.0	944	10.3
37-41 Weeks	7,943	87.5	7,904	88.6	8,119	89.1
42 + Weeks	33	0.4	38	0.4	52	0.6
37+ Weeks	7,976	87.9	7,942	89.0	8,171	89.7

Note: Total does not match with births due to unreported gestational age.

Source: Data Management and Analysis Division, Center for Policy, Planning, and Evaluation, DC Department of Health.

**Figure 8: Births by Prematurity: District of Columbia, 2008-2010**



Note: Percentage does not add to 100 due to unreported gestational age.

Source: Data Management and Analysis Division, Center for Policy, Planning, and Evaluation, DC Department of Health.

### **3.3.1 Prematurity by Ward**

The number and proportion of premature births (less than 37 weeks gestation) to DC women declined in 2009 and 2010 irrespective of Wards compared to the year 2008, except the Ward 6 in 2010 (Table 13). Ward 8 with 16.0 percent or 251 had the largest proportion of these births in 2008 declined to 14.9 percent or 226 and 13.2 percent or 214 in the years 2009 and 2010, followed by Ward 7 (14.2 percent or 172, 14.1 percent or 164 and 12.0 percent or 144) during the same period. The lowest proportion of premature births accounted in Ward 4 (9.6 percent or 140), Ward 3 (8.3 percent or 61) and Ward 2 (6.4 percent or 44) in 2008, 2009 and 2010 respectively. On the contrary, full term births (37-41 weeks gestation) increased in each Ward during the reporting period 2009 and 2010 compared to the year 2008. In 2008, Wards 3 and 4 comprised the largest proportion of full term births (90.3 percent each or 704 and 1,317). Ward 3 (91.5 percent or 676) represents the same criteria in 2009. However, in 2010 this category consists of the Ward 2 (92.7 percent or 638). Ward 8 having the lowest proportion of full term births (83.8 percent or 1,318, 84.8 percent or 1,285 and 86.6 percent or 1,405) in 2008, 2009 and 2010. Births that extended beyond 42 weeks gestation comprised less than 1.0 percent of all births during the reporting period. The highest number of this category of births occurred in Ward 4 (1.1 percent or 14) in 2010 and lowest number was in Ward 3 (0.1 percent or 1) in 2008 (Table 13).

**Table 13: Prematurity of Births by Ward: District of Columbia, 2008-2010**

<b>Prematurity 2008</b>						
<b>WARD</b>	<b>&lt; 37</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>37-41</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>42 +</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>DC</b>	1,107	12.2	7,943	87.5	33	0.4
<b>WARD 1</b>	135	10.4	1,154	89.0	8	0.6
<b>WARD 2</b>	73	10.7	605	89.0	2	0.3
<b>WARD 3</b>	77	9.9	704	90.3	1	0.1
<b>WARD 4</b>	140	9.6	1,317	90.3	2	0.1
<b>WARD 5</b>	143	13.3	931	86.3	5	0.5
<b>WARD 6</b>	115	11.6	872	87.8	6	0.6
<b>WARD 7</b>	172	14.2	1,038	85.4	5	0.4
<b>WARD 8</b>	251	16.0	1,318	83.8	4	0.3

<b>Prematurity 2009</b>						
<b>DC</b>	983	11.0	7,904	88.6	38	0.4
<b>WARD 1</b>	110	9.0	1,103	90.4	7	0.6
<b>WARD 2</b>	62	9.1	613	90.4	3	0.4
<b>WARD 3</b>	61	8.3	676	91.5	2	0.3
<b>WARD 4</b>	129	9.0	1,296	90.5	7	0.5
<b>WARD 5</b>	128	11.7	957	87.6	7	0.6
<b>WARD 6</b>	101	9.6	950	90.0	5	0.5
<b>WARD 7</b>	164	14.1	994	85.7	2	0.2
<b>WARD 8</b>	226	14.9	1,285	84.8	4	0.3

<b>Prematurity 2010</b>						
<b>DC</b>	945	10.4	8119	89.1	52	0.6
<b>WARD 1</b>	113	9.3	1,093	90.2	6	0.5
<b>WARD 2</b>	44	6.4	638	92.7	6	0.9
<b>WARD 3</b>	56	7.0	739	92.3	6	0.8
<b>WARD 4</b>	117	8.9	1,190	90.1	14	1.1
<b>WARD 5</b>	119	7.2	936	88.3	5	0.5
<b>WARD 6</b>	129	11.6	978	88.0	5	0.5
<b>WARD 7</b>	144	12.0	1,064	87.5	6	0.5
<b>WARD 8</b>	214	13.2	1,405	86.6	3	0.2

Note: Total does not add due to unreported gestational age or missing wards.

Source: Data Management and Analysis Division, Center for Policy, Planning, and Evaluation, DC Department of Health.

### 3.4 Method of Delivery

Vaginal/Spontaneous deliveries increased to 63.7 percent (5,729) in 2009 and 62.9 percent (5556) in 2010 of total deliveries from 62.2 percent (5,667) in 2008 (Table 14 and Figure 9). Alternately, C-section deliveries, decreased to 31.0 percent (2788) and 32.9 percent (2902) in 2009 and 2010 compared to 34.6 percent (3156) in 2008. Women who were delivered by vacuum assistance also increased and accounted for 3.4 percent of each (308 and 302) in 2009 and 2010 births compared to 2.7 percent (242) in 2008. In 2009, 1.2 percent more deliveries were performed (1.8 percent or 163 vs 0.6 percent or 53) by forceps assistance compared to the year 2008. In 2010 forceps assistance deliveries accounted 0.8 percent or 71 of total deliveries.

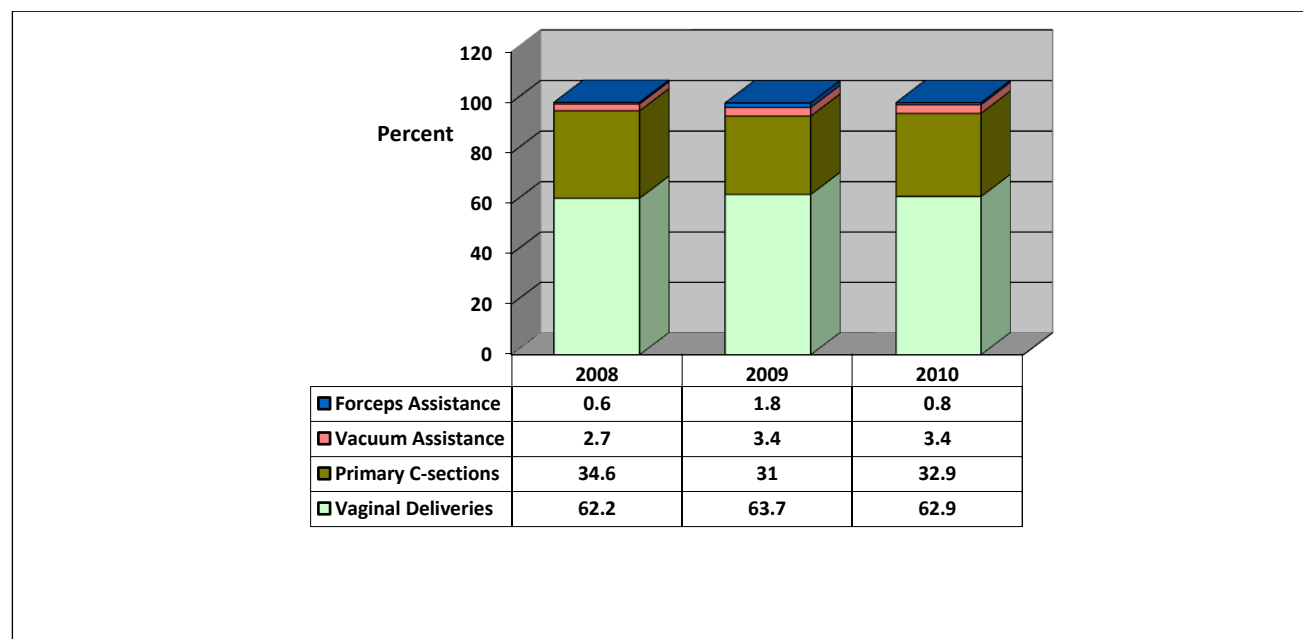
**Table 14: Births by Method of Delivery: District of Columbia, 2008-2010**

Method of Delivery	DC		DC		DC	
	2008		2009		2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Vaginal	5,667	62.2	5729	63.7	5556	62.9
Primary C-sections	3156	34.6	2788	31.0	2902	32.9
Vacuum	242	2.7	308	3.4	302	3.4
Forceps	53	0.6	163	1.8	71	0.8

Note: Percentage does not add to 100 due to multiple selections of method of delivery (e.g., a mother can have a vaginal delivery combined with vacuum assistance).

Source: Data Management and Analysis Division, Center for Policy, Planning, and Evaluation, DC Department of Health.

**Figure 9: Births by Method of Delivery: District of Columbia, 2008-2009**



Note: Percentage does not add to 100 due to multiple selections of method of delivery (e.g., a mother can have a vaginal delivery combined with vacuum assistance).

Source: Data Management and Analysis Division, Center for Policy, Planning, and Evaluation, DC Department of Health.



### 3.5 *Potential Risk Behaviors*

#### 3.5.1 Tobacco

As per Table 15, although a small proportion of women smoked during pregnancy period, however, the number and percent of women who self-reported tobacco use during pregnancy period decrease significantly. During the reporting period 343 or 3.8 percent women smoked during pregnancy in 2009 and 295 or 3.2 percent in 2010 over 406 or 4.4 percent in 2008.

**Table 15: Births by Tobacco Use: District of Columbia, 2008-2010**

Tobacco	DC		DC		DC	
	2008		2009		2010	
	Number	percent	Number	percent	Number	percent
Tobacco Use	406	4.4	343	3.8	295	3.2

Source: Data Management and Analysis Division, Center for Policy, Planning, and Evaluation, DC Department of Health.

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## VITAL STATISTICS TECHNICAL NOTES

### Definitions

**Prenatal Care Visit** – For this report, care initiated/received women during her [pregnancy](#) from an obstetrician or midwife within 13 weeks of conception is considered as first trimester prenatal care visit and care receive within 14 to 27 weeks of gestation is considered to be the second trimester visit and the care receive within 28 through 45 weeks of gestation period termed as third trimester visit. Women, who did not receive any pre natal care, termed as no visit.

**Birth Weight** - The weight of the fetus or infant at the time of delivery.

**Gestational Period** - Number of weeks elapsed between the first day of the last menstrual period and date of delivery or date of pregnancy termination. The term gestational period is interchangeable with weeks of gestation, gestational age, and duration of pregnancy. This report uses the physician's estimate of gestational age.

**Live Birth** - Every product of conception that gives a sign of life after birth, regardless of the length of the pregnancy, is considered a live birth. This concept is included in the definition set forth by the World Health Organization in 1950 and revised in 1988 by a working group formed by the American Academy of Pediatrics and the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. A live birth is the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a result of conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, which, after such separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached.

**Low Birth Weight** - A weight at birth of under 2,500 grams or 5 lbs., 8 oz.

**Occurrence Data** - Vital statistics compiled on the basis of where the vital event actually occurred.

**Plurality** - The number of siblings born as the result of a single pregnancy (e.g., twins, triplets).

**Premature Birth** - A live birth weighing 2,500 grams (5-1/2 pounds) or less. If birth weight is not stated, length of gestation (under 37 weeks) is used.

**Preterm Birth** – Birth before 37 completed weeks of gestation.

**Residence Data** - Vital statistics compiled on the basis of the usual place of residence of the mother regardless of where the birth occurred.

**Very Low Birth Weight** - A weight at birth of under 1,500 grams or 3 lbs., 5 oz.

## **Rates and Ratios**

The impact of chance variation must be considered in evaluating categories with small frequencies. For example, a small change in the number of births by racial/ethnic groups in a county or ward—as is the case in the District—can disproportionately affect the fertility rate for that county. Rates for cities and counties, therefore, require special consideration. Regional and state rates, with larger frequencies, provide more stable rates.

Rates used in this report are calculated with the 2008 and 2009 estimated population figures from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

**Birth Rate (Crude)** = (Number of live births / Population) X 1,000

**Fertility Rate** = (Number of live births to women aged 15-44/ Number of women aged 15-44) X 1,000

**Teenage Fertility Rate** = (Number of live births to women aged 15-19/ Number of women aged 15-19) X 1,000

## **Source of Data**

Data shown in this report for 2008-2010 are based on 100 percent of the resident birth certificates in the District of Columbia (DC) and DC resident births that occurred in other states through the inter-state exchange agreement. Data for DC were collected and reported using the 1989 revision of the U.S. Standard Birth Certificate.

## **Race and Hispanic origin**

As of January 1, 2003, federal programs were required by the U.S Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to adopt revised standards for collecting and reporting racial and ethnic status. The U.S Census Bureau was one of the first federal agencies to implement the revised standard, incorporating in the 2000 Decennial Census a format for the race question that included 15 checkbox items and 3 write-in lines, plus the instruction to ‘Mark one or more races to indicate what this person considers himself/herself to be’. In this report NCHS procedures for Multiple-Race and Hispanic Origin code is used, that facilitate coding and processing of multiple-race/Hispanic origin data in a uniform manner.

NCH has developed a coding dictionary around the NCH 3-digit code list for Hispanic origin by inserting various misspellings, abbreviation, etc to automate the coding of literals as much as possible. A bridging process is being applied to the vital record race data within the NCHS edit program. The 2-digit Bridge Multiple Race code (RACEBRG) is a record indicating either the single race reported (code 01 to 15) or the bridge race – specific to the old race standard- for multiple races reported (21 to 24) as White, Black, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian or Pacific Islander respectively.

## **Population bases for computing rates**

Population estimates used to compute birth rates for DC for 2008 and 2009. Birth rates shown in this report for 2008 and 2009 based on the estimated populations that were consistent with the 2000 census levels. For 2010 birth rates 2010 census population was used.

## Computing rates

Rates in this report are on an annual basis per 1,000 populations residing in the District of Columbia.

## Statistical significance

When estimates of variability for the data values are available, the statistical significance of the difference between the baseline and the most recent rate or percent for a subgroup can be tested directly using a  $Z$  statistic.

$$Z = (R_{mr} - R_b) / \sqrt{SE_{mr} + SE_b}$$

Where:

$R_{mr}$  = rate or percent based on the most recent data,

$R_b$  = rate or percent at the baseline,

$SE_{mr}$  = standard error of the most recent data value, and

$SE_b$  = standard error of the rate or percent at the baseline.

This formula assumes that the group rates are independent. The comparison of the  $Z$  statistic with some  $Z$ -critical value determines the significance of the difference between the two rates. If  $|Z| \geq 1.96$ , the difference is significant at an alpha ( $\alpha$ ) level of 0.05. The difference between the most recent data value and the baseline is flagged (\*) when it is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

**Appendix 1: Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin for District of Columbia; April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2010**

	July 1, 2010	July 1, 2009	July 1, 2008	July 1, 2007	July 1, 2006	July 1, 2005	July 1, 2004	July 1, 2003	July 1, 2002	July 1, 2001	July 1, 2000
<b>BOTH SEXES</b>	<b>601,723</b>	<b>599,657</b>	<b>591,833</b>	<b>587,868</b>	<b>585,419</b>	<b>582,049</b>	<b>579,521</b>	<b>577,371</b>	<b>579,112</b>	<b>577,678</b>	<b>571,723</b>
One race	584,407	582,400	582,198	578,648	576,464	573,355	571,107	569,256	571,214	570,012	564,322
White	231,471	230,676	237,092	230,825	224,995	219,449	213,890	209,195	207,336	204,207	196,966
Black	305,125	304,077	322,021	325,665	330,080	333,230	337,098	340,409	344,467	346,944	349,083
AIAN	2,079	2,072	2,367	2,287	2,234	2,196	2,131	2,094	2,092	2,032	1,975
Asian	21,056	20,984	20,120	19,313	18,608	17,954	17,471	17,079	16,849	16,390	15,869
NHPI	302	301	598	558	547	526	517	479	470	439	429
Two or more races <i>Race alone or in combination: 1</i>	17,316	17,257	9,635	9,220	8,955	8,694	8,414	8,115	7,898	7,666	7,401
White	243,650	242,813	243,839	237,238	231,168	225,398	219,620	214,667	212,607	209,283	201,806
Black	318,352	317,259	328,527	331,870	336,108	339,084	342,757	345,857	349,759	352,071	354,043
AIAN	6,321	6,299	5,834	5,669	5,601	5,536	5,439	5,359	5,352	5,280	5,209
Asian	26,857	26,765	23,308	22,351	21,544	20,785	20,185	19,666	19,348	18,773	18,139
NHPI	1,320	1,315	1,100	1,051	1,019	968	947	902	883	836	806
<b>NOT HISPANIC</b>	<b>546,974</b>	<b>545,096</b>	<b>540,709</b>	<b>538,304</b>	<b>536,311</b>	<b>532,994</b>	<b>530,870</b>	<b>529,430</b>	<b>531,830</b>	<b>530,741</b>	<b>526,486</b>
One race	534,324	532,489	532,290	530,266	528,481	525,385	523,508	522,314	524,915	524,072	520,077
White	209,464	208,745	196,049	191,465	186,005	180,196	174,614	170,036	168,662	166,186	160,822
Black	301,053	300,019	314,537	317,957	322,389	325,796	330,015	333,821	338,012	340,190	342,115
AIAN	1,322	1,317	1,592	1,555	1,515	1,477	1,428	1,399	1,408	1,356	1,330
Asian	20,818	20,747	19,699	18,904	18,198	17,558	17,096	16,724	16,503	16,031	15,509
NHPI	216	215	413	385	374	358	355	334	330	309	301
Two or more races <i>Race alone or in combination: 1</i>	12,650	12,607	8,419	8,038	7,830	7,609	7,362	7,116	6,915	6,669	6,409
White	221,643	220,882	201,710	196,824	191,171	185,169	179,393	174,602	173,048	170,357	164,771
Black	310,280	309,215	320,157	323,300	327,601	330,864	334,917	338,555	342,606	344,608	346,360
AIAN	5,764	5,744	4,673	4,569	4,523	4,467	4,397	4,330	4,340	4,274	4,236
Asian	26,619	26,528	22,706	21,764	20,967	20,233	19,657	19,175	18,860	18,271	17,634
NHPI	1,234	1,230	887	851	826	784	774	748	733	699	675
<b>HISPANIC</b>	<b>54,749</b>	<b>54,561</b>	<b>51,124</b>	<b>49,564</b>	<b>49,108</b>	<b>49,055</b>	<b>48,651</b>	<b>47,941</b>	<b>47,282</b>	<b>46,937</b>	<b>45,237</b>
One race	50,083	49,911	49,908	48,382	47,983	47,970	47,599	46,942	46,299	45,940	44,245
White	22,007	21,931	41,043	39,360	38,990	39,253	39,276	39,159	38,674	38,021	36,144
Black	4,072	4,058	7,484	7,708	7,691	7,434	7,083	6,588	6,455	6,754	6,968
AIAN	757	754	775	732	719	719	703	695	684	676	645
Asian	238	237	421	409	410	396	375	355	346	359	360
NHPI	86	86	185	173	173	168	162	145	140	130	128
Two or more races	4,666	4,650	1,216	1,182	1,125	1,085	1,052	999	983	997	992

Source: Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau (SC-EST2009-03-11). Release Date: May 14, 2009.