

### Birth Trends in Los Angeles County

Louise Rollin-Alamillo, MS
Los Angeles County Department of Public Health

June 26, 2017 SCAG/USC 28th Annual Demographic Workshop



# **Objectives**

- Show trends in births in LAC, 1990 2015
  - Mother's race/ethnicity
  - Mother's nativity
  - Mother's age
  - Geographic Distribution (city/community)
- Review factors possibly associated with trends
  - Demographic (migration)
  - Socioeconomic



#### **Methods**

Calculation of rates and other statistics:

- Total fertility rates and age-specific birth rates
- Mean age at first birth

2



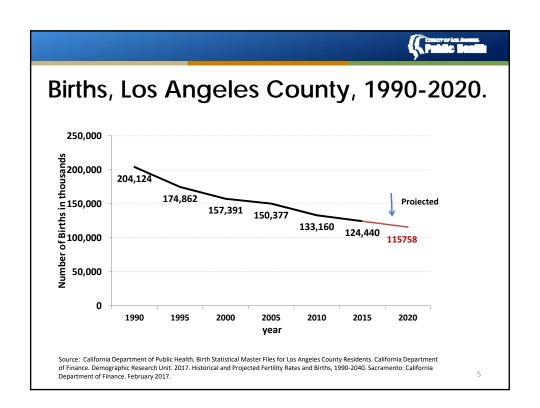
### Total fertility rates - defined

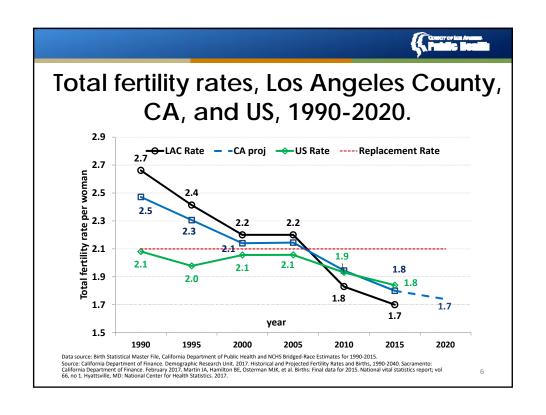
- A measure of completed family size.
- Average number of children a woman would bear if today's age-specific rates of fertility prevailed throughout her lifetime.
- Best for making comparisons over time or between groups.
- The replacement rate is a TFR of 2.1 birth per woman.

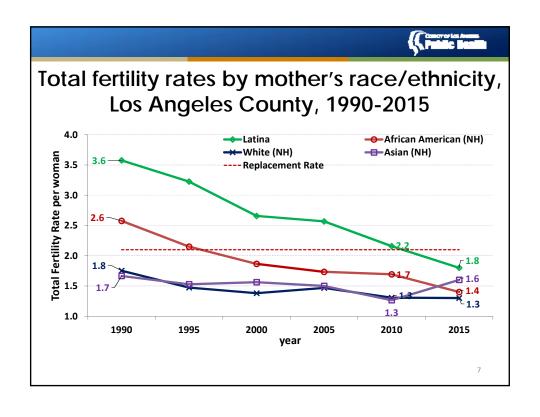


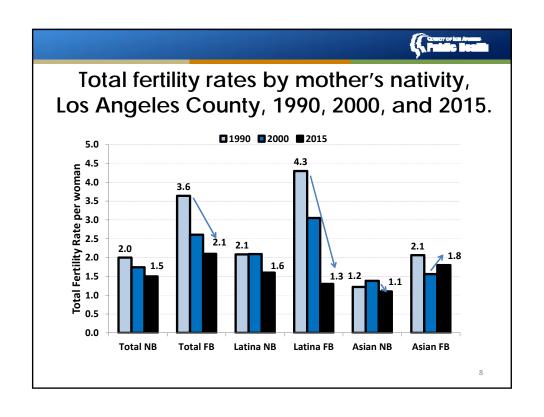
### **Data Sources**

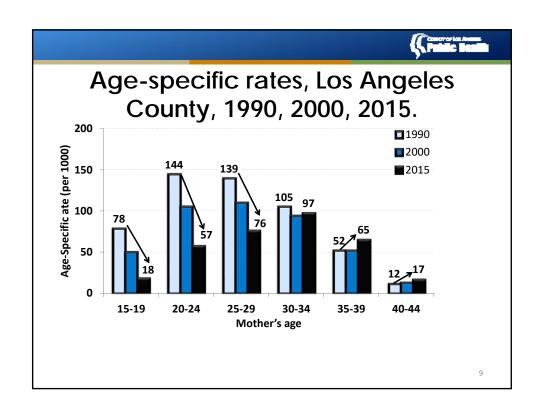
- Birth data: Birth Statistical Master File (BSMF)
- Population denominators and statistics:
  - Public Use Microdata file (PUMS)
  - Summary File 1 from 1990 and 2000 Census
  - American Community Survey (ACS)

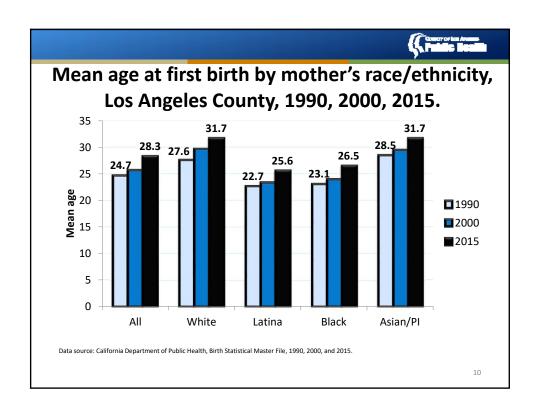


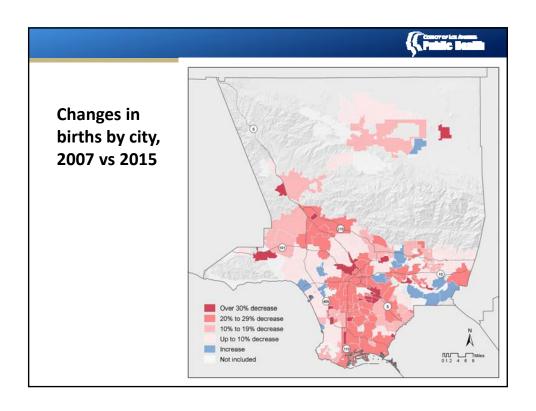










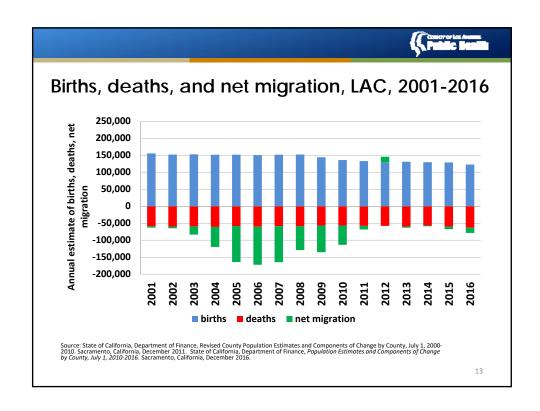




## **Changes in Migration**

- LA County has had declining in-migration in the past 20 years
- Recession curtailed net migration even further
  - Fewer women 20-34 between 2000 & 2010
- Since 2010, domestic out-migration = immigration
  - Increases in women 20-34 (especially Latina and Asian)

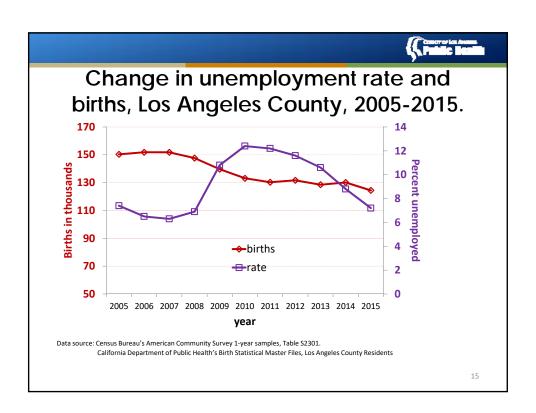
Data source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census, Summary File 1. 2000 Census Summary File 1, American Community Survey

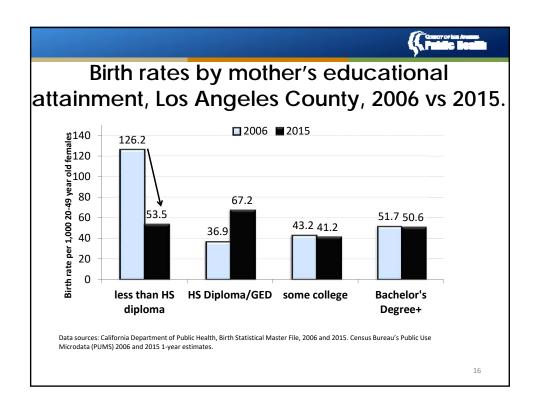




#### **Economic Factors**

- Unemployment & changes in births
- Birth rate by mother's educational attainment
- Change in Medi-Cal paid deliveries





				Ç	Concrete Assess
Delivery Payment by Race/Ethnicity, 2007 vs 2015					
Payment Source for Delivery	Mother's Race/Ethnicity	2007	2015	Diff	% Diff
Medi-Cal	White	4,492	4,227	-265	-5.9%
	Latina	66,546	45,309	-21,237	-31.9%
	Black/African American	5,648	4889	-759	-13.4%
	Asian	3,964	3,333	-631	-15.9%
	Total	80,650	57,758	-22,892	-28.4%
Private Insurance	White	19,209	17,933	-1,276	-6.6%
	Latina	23,406	20,843	-2,563	-11.0%
	Black/African American	4,064	3,274	-790	-16.4%
	Asian	10,294	10,578	284	+2.8%
	Total	56,973	52,628	-4,345	-7.6%



#### **Conclusions**

- · Births continue to decline with no signs of leveling off
- Declining more steeply for Latinas and African American
- Increasing for Asian (although this may be primarily due to birth tourism)
- Continue to decline for mothers under 35 and increase gradually for mothers 35 years and older
- Declining for mothers with less than a high school diploma and Medi-Cal paid deliveries.

18



## **Public Health Impacts continued...**

- Fewer births fewer children fewer working age adults.
- Declining in-migration
- Baby boomers retiring AND higher life expectancy increasing ratio of seniors to working age adults.
- = High Fiscal impacts



# **Policy Interventions**

- Consider intergenerational equity issues to enable young people to become parents
- secure good paying jobs, easier transition to home ownership, reduce college debt.
- Consider pro-natalist policies that seek to reverse the decline in total fertility rate
  - Provide allowance for newborn children
  - Promote policies that embrace working mothers
  - Paid maternity and paternity leaves
- · Later retirement and more savings