

# Racial disparities in cesarean delivery rates: Do hospital type, setting, and volume matter?



Teal EN, Anudokem KB, Baer RJ, Rand L, Jelliffe-Pawlowski LL, Mengesha BM

# **Background**

- In California, Black women are 4 times more likely to die from a pregnancy-related cause than White women.
- This gap has persisted despite the state's 55% reduction in maternal mortality over the past 7 years.
- The causes for this disparity are not well defined, though undoubtedly mediated by structural inequities.

# **Objective**

 We aimed to identify and compare racial disparities in cesarean delivery rates among hospitals of different type (academic vs non-academic), setting (urban vs rural), and volume (measured in annual deliveries).

# Study Design

- Retrospective cohort study
- Inclusion: Singleton term vertex live births in nulliparous Black and White women in California between 2005 and 2012
- Primary outcome: Risk of cesarean delivery
- Predictor: Race
- Statistical analysis: Risks calculated using univariable and multivariable logistic regression, and adjusted for maternal age, maternal body mass index, medical comorbidities, gestational age, labor type (spontaneous vs induction), and birthweight.

### Results

- Included 59,441 Black (CD rate 30.2%) and 363,624
   White women (CD rate 26.1%)
- Black women were significantly more likely to have a CD in nearly all hospital types, settings, and volume with aRRs ranging from 1.1 to 1.3-fold higher than White women.

### Conclusion

- Black women had significantly higher rates of CD than White women in nearly all hospital categories, even after adjusting for potential confounders.
- These global increased risks likely reflect structural inequities in care.
- This data should encourage providers, hospital systems, and quality collaboratives to further investigate racial disparities in CD rates and develop mechanisms for mitigating them.

Racial disparities in cesarean delivery rates in California are similar across hospital types, settings, and volumes.



Questions?
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B	lack (n=59,441)	White (n=364,624)
Age		
Median (years)	22	28
IQR (years)	8	9
≥ 35 years	3,688 (6.2)	56,083 (15.4)
Insurance type		
Private	24,743 (41.6)	269,277 (73.9)
Public	30,983 (52.1)	78,976 (21.7)
Other	3,715 (6.3)	16,371 (4.5)
Gestational age at delivery		
37th week	5,050 (8.5)	23,685 (6.5)
38th week	10,496 (17.7)	55,135 (15.1)
39th week	17,962 (30.2)	108,070 (29.6)
40th week	18,657 (31.4)	121,615 (33.4)
41st week	7,276 (12.2)	56,119 (15.4)
Labor type		
Induction	27,417 (46.1)	179,486 (49.2)
Spontaneous	32,024 (53.9)	185138 (50.8)
Pre-pregnancy BMI		
< 18.5	2,499 (4.2)	14,395 (4.0)
18.5 - 24.9	21,312 (35.9)	162,850 (44.7)
25 - 29.9	10,873 (18.3)	55,894 (15.3)
≥ 30	9,825 (16.5)	36,847 (10.1)
Comorbidities		
Hypertension	7,273 (12.2)	31,469 (8.6)
Diabetes	3,003 (5.1)	19,950 (5.5)
Birthweight for GA		
Small for gestational age	9,822 (16.5)	30,149 (8.3)
Average for gestational age	46,445 (78.1)	298,654 (81.9)
Large for gestational age	3,173 (5.3)	35,820 (9.8)

Figure 1. Rates of cesarean among various hospital types, settings, and volumes

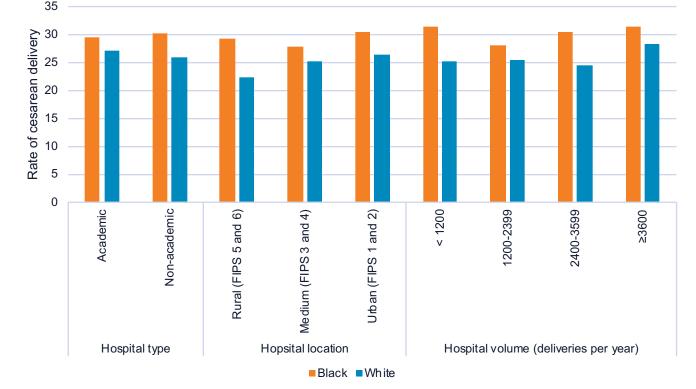


Table 2. Comparing racial differences in cesarean delivery rates by hospital type, setting, and volume.

Hospital characteristics  Type	Black women n= 59,441		White women n= 364,624	
	n (% CD)	aRR* (95% CI)	n (% CD)	aRR* (95% CI)
Academic	2,260 (29.6)	1.1 (1.1 - 1.2)	8,110 (27.0)	Reference
Non-academic	15,659 (30.2)	1.2 (1.2 - 1.2)	87,033 (26.0)	Reference
Setting	n (% CD)	aRR* (95% CI)	n (% CD)	aRR* (95% CI)
Rural (FIPS 5 & 6)	26 (29.2)	1.4 (0.9 - 2.0)	2,635 (22.4)	Reference
Suburban (FIPS 3 & 4)	2,189 (27.8)	1.1 (1.1 - 1.2)	20,947 (25.3)	Reference
Urban (FIPS 1 & 2)	15,592 (30.5)	1.2 (1.2 - 1.2)	70,618 (26.5)	Reference
Volume (deliveries per year)	n (% CD)	aRR* (95% CI)	n (% CD)	aRR* (95% CI)
< 1200	1,153 (31.5)	1.3 (1.2 - 1.4)	12,601 (25.1)	Reference
1200 - 2399	5,129 (28.1)	1.1 (1.1 - 1.2)	25,180 (25.5)	Reference
2400 - 3599	4,695 (30.4)	1.3 (1.2 - 1.3)	23,272 (24.6)	Reference
≥ 3600	6,926 (31.5)	1.2 (1.1 - 1.2)	34,019 (28.2)	Reference

\*Adjusted for maternal age, maternal body mass index, medical comorbidities, gestational age, labor type (spontaneous vs induction), and birthweight.