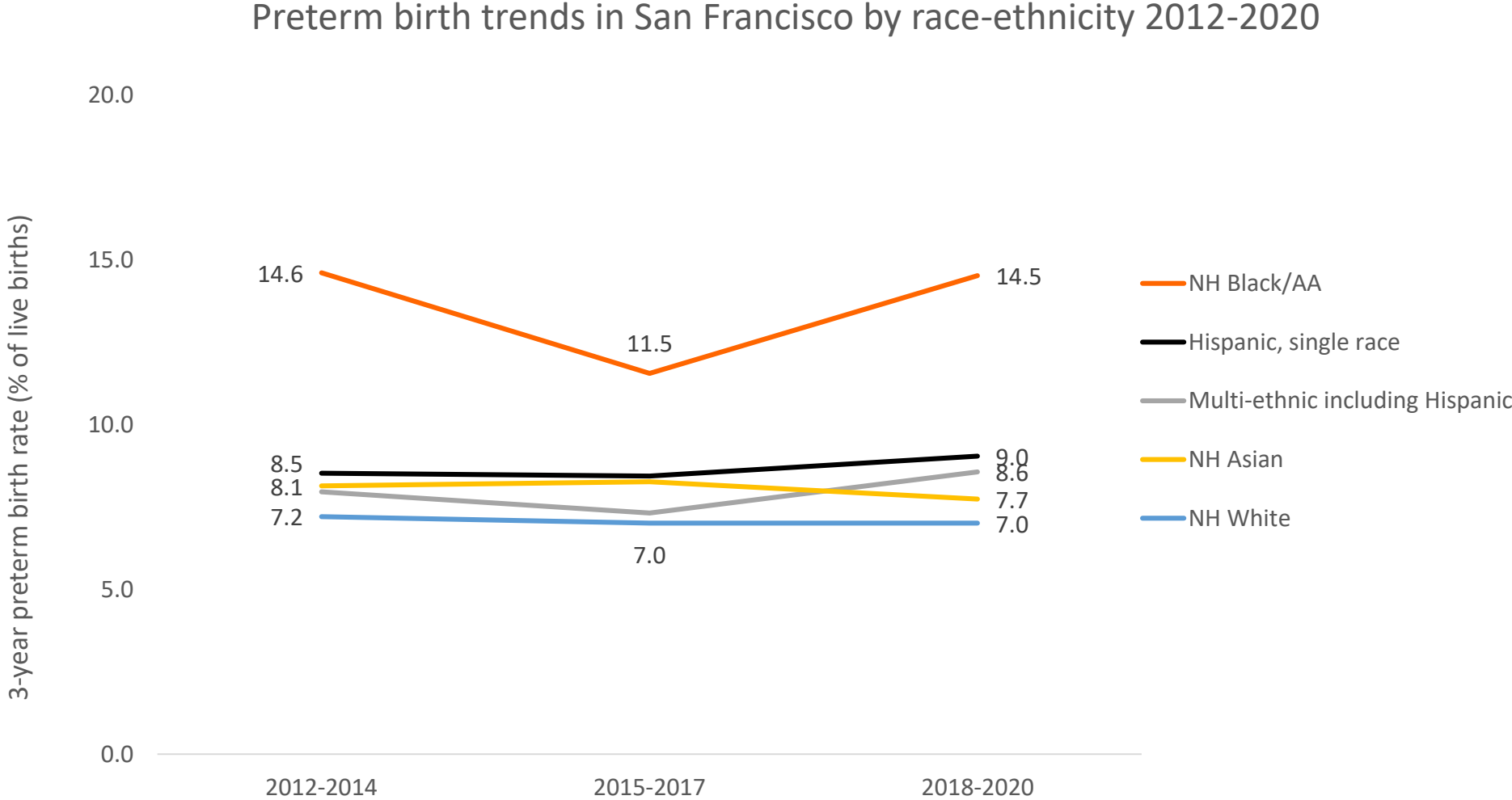
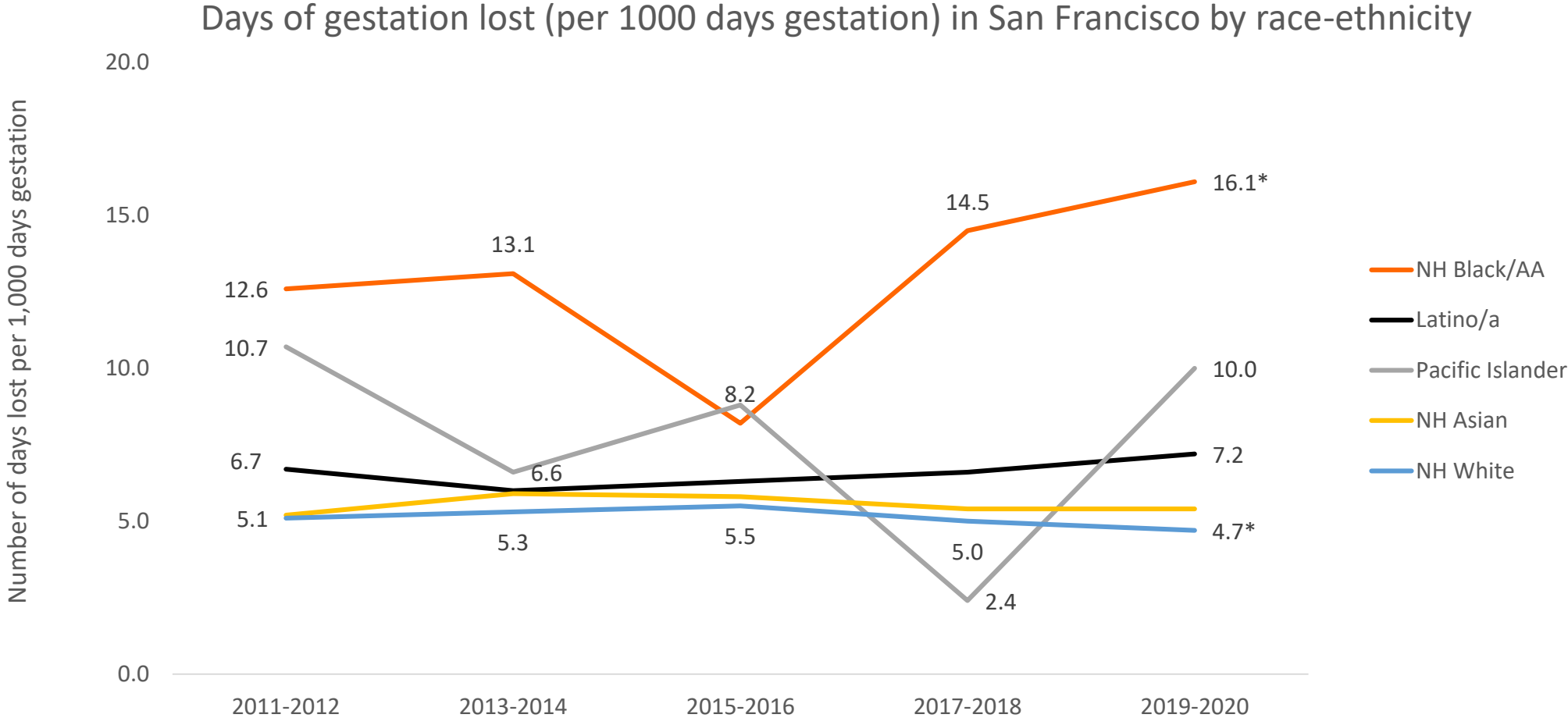


Between 2012-2020, **the 3-year preterm birth rate** was consistently, significantly higher for Black/African American birthing people compared to Hispanic, Asian and White birthing people



Data source: CDPH Vital Record Business Information System (VRBIS). Data analyzed by SFDPH MCAH Epidemiology. NH: Non-Hispanic. Rates are suppressed if the number of preterm births < 20. Data are suppressed for NH Pacific Islanders and Native Americans due to small numbers.

Between 2011-2012 and 2019-2020, the **number of days of gestation lost due to preterm birth** worsened significantly for Black/African American birthing people



Data source: CDPH Vital Record Business Information System (VRBIS). Data analyzed by SFDPH MCAH Epidemiology. *Statistically significantly different from the corresponding rate for the same group in 2011-2012 (p<0.05). See table of rates with 95% Confidence Intervals for details.

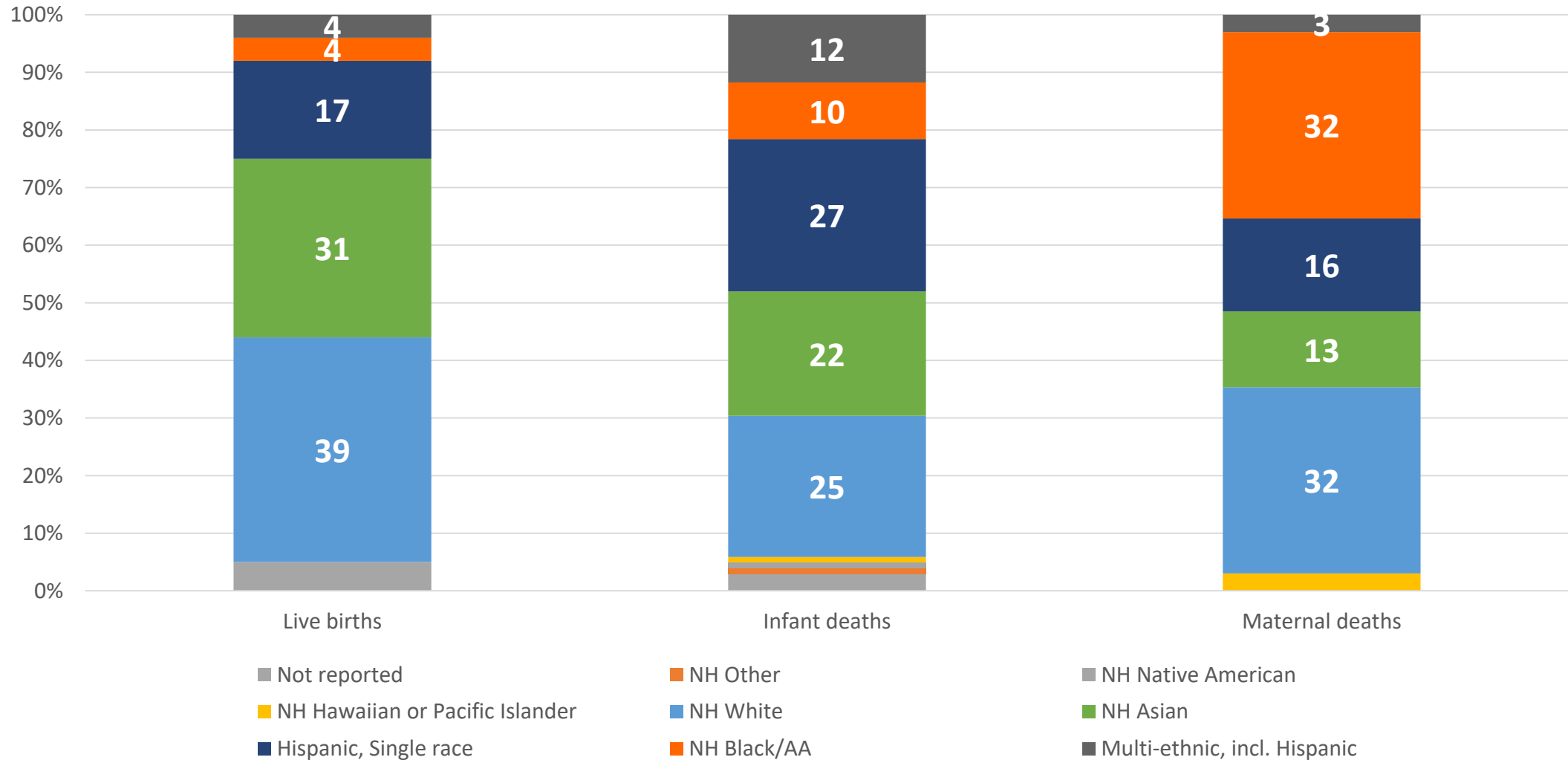
- In 2019-2020, Black/African American infants lost significantly more days of gestation than all other infants

Total days of gestation lost per 1000 days gestation (95% confidence interval)					
	Asian	Black/AA	Latino/a	Pacific Islander	White
2011-2012	5.2 (5.1-5.3)	12.6 (12.1-13.1)	6.7 (6.6-6.9)	10.7 (9.5-12.0)	5.1 (5.0-5.2)
2013-2014	5.9 (5.8-6.1)	13.1 (12.6-13.6)	6.0 (5.8-6.2)	6.6 (5.7-7.6)	5.3 (5.2-5.4)
2015-2016	5.8 (5.6-5.9)	8.2 (7.7-8.6)	6.3 (6.1-6.5)	8.8 (7.6-9.9)	5.5 (5.4-5.6)
2017-2018	5.4 (5.3-5.6)	14.5 (13.9-15.0)	6.6 (6.4-6.8)	2.4 (1.7-3.1)	5.0 (4.9-5.1)
2019-2020	5.4 (5.3-5.6)	16.1 (15.5-16.7)	7.2 (7.0-7.4)	10.0 (8.4-11.5)	4.7 (4.6-4.8)

Data source: CDPH Vital Record Business Information System (VRBIS). Data analyzed by SFDPH MCAH Epidemiology. Days of gestation lost per 1,000 days gestation is a new indicator developed to monitor preterm birth-related risk for small population groups. The numerator was calculated as the population group sum of 7 days x (37-number of weeks gestation at delivery). The denominator, total possible time pregnant for the group, was calculated as the total births for the groups x 7 days x 37 weeks. Non-overlapping confidence intervals are statistically significantly different ($p < 0.05$).

The Black/African American community experienced disproportionate infant and maternal death relative to their proportion of live births

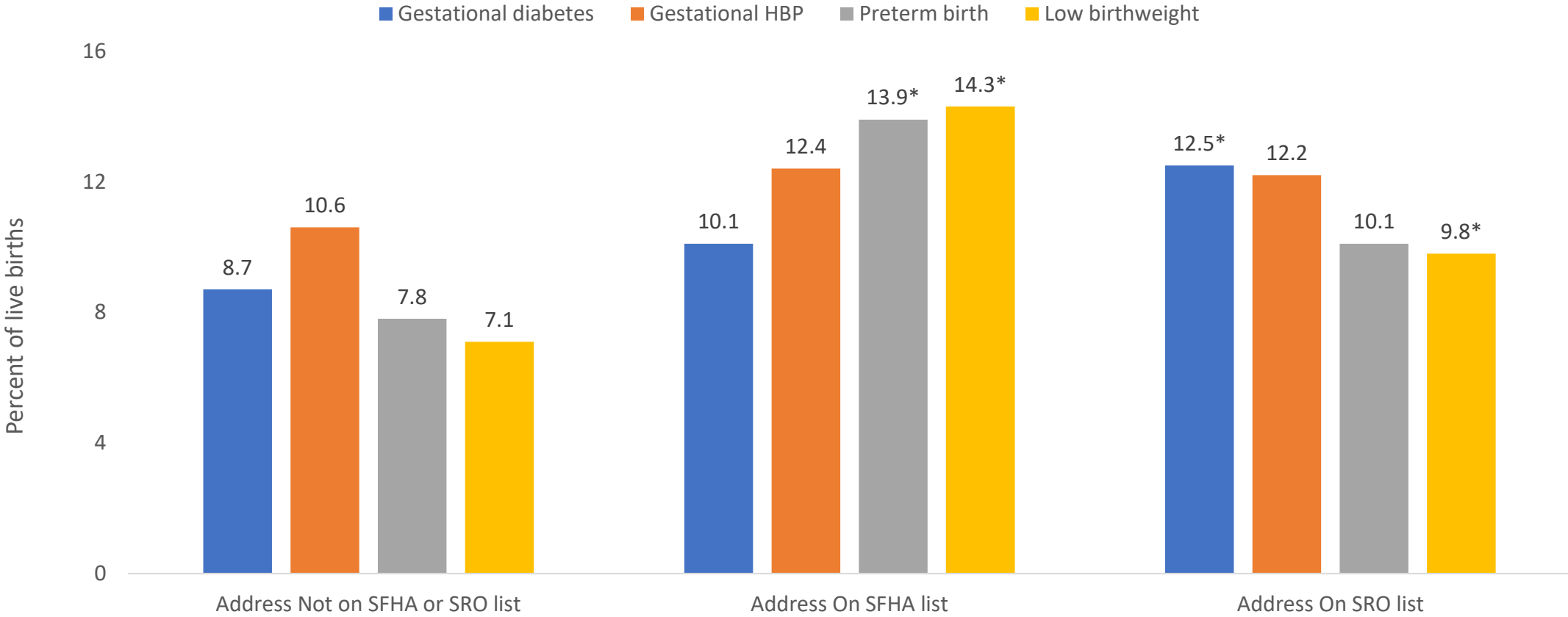
Proportion of all live births, infant deaths and maternal deaths in San Francisco in 2016-2020 by race-ethnicity



Data source: CDPH Vital Record Business Information System (VRBIS). Data analyzed by SFDPH MCAH Epidemiology. NH: Non-Hispanic.

People with an address on the SFHA list or SRO list had significantly greater relative odds of low birth weight compared with people with an address not on either list

Birth outcomes by type of housing in San Francisco, 2019-2020



Data source: CDPH Vital Record Business Information System (VRBIS). Data analyzed by SFDPH MCAH Epidemiology. *Significantly different from the corresponding prevalence for addresses not on the San Francisco Housing Authority (SFHA) public housing or Single Room Occupancy (SRO) hotel lists (p<0.05).