

Table 7.19 Cesarean Deliveries by Mother's Race/Ethnicity in Hawai'i, Aggregate 2004-2008.

| Race/Ethnicity | Prevalance (%) |
|-----------------|----------------|
| Korean | 29.4 |
| Filipino | 28.5 |
| All Others | 27.0 |
| White | 26.5 |
| Japanese | 26.2 |
| Native Hawaiian | 24.1 |
| Chinese | 22.4 |
| Black | 21.1 |
| Samoan | 17.6 |

Background:

“Cesarean delivery is the most common surgical procedure done in the United States and results in higher costs, longer hospitalization, and increased risks of short and long term morbidity compared to a normal vaginal delivery. The decision to have a cesarean delivery is complex and is made in consultation between the medical provider, the pregnant women, and her family. The decision to have a cesarean delivery considers specific indications including medical risks, complications during labor, previous pregnancy outcomes, and other factors that could impact the health of both the mother and her infant.”

PRAMS Definition:

“A Cesarean delivery was defined from the birth certificate variable listing the occurrence of a repeat or primary cesarean delivery, with consideration that all other births are considered a vaginal delivery.”

Differences Related to Maternal Race:

“Filipino, Korean, Japanese, and those in the ‘All Others’ group had the highest estimates of cesarean delivery. Samoan, Chinese, Black, and Hawaiian mothers had lower estimates of cesarean delivery.”

Source: Hawai'i State, Department of Health, Hawai'i Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS). (Honolulu)