

About the Data – Substance Use Disorder at Delivery Hospitalization

Indicator Description

Amphetamine, cannabis, and opioid use disorders are the most common substance use disorders diagnosed during in-hospital delivery admissions in California. For data shown on these dashboards, the presence of a substance use disorder was assessed during the delivery hospitalization.

Data Source

California Department of Health Care Access and Information, Patient Discharge Data, 2008–2022: Data sets of inpatient data collected from California-licensed hospitals in California. Each data set consists of individual inpatient records, one record for each inpatient discharged from a California-licensed hospital. Licensed hospitals include general acute care, acute psychiatric, chemical dependency recovery, and psychiatric health facilities. Each patient discharge record contains the patient’s demographic information, International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-9-CM) or International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-10-CM) diagnosis and procedure codes, and other information related to the patient’s stay in the hospital.

Data for 2015 represent only three quarters of the year (January through September) due to the coding transition from ICD-9-CM to ICD-10-CM in the last quarter of 2015; thus, the 2015 rate should be interpreted with caution as it does not represent a full year of change, relative to 2014. Data for 2016 and onward are based on ICD-10-CM and may not be comparable to previous estimates based on ICD-9-CM.

Data Analysis

Each substance use disorder rate shown in these dashboards is the percent of delivery hospitalizations with a substance use disorder diagnosis code, stratified by selected maternal characteristics. Substance use disorders are shown for the following types of substances: any, amphetamines, cannabis, opioids, and other.

Substance use disorders were identified based on the ICD-9-CM or ICD-10-CM diagnosis code for the primary diagnosis and up to 24 other diagnosis codes associated with each delivery hospitalization, as defined in the article: Logue TC, Wen T, Friedman AM. Demographic trends associated with substance use disorder and risk for adverse obstetric outcomes with cannabis and opioid use disorders. *J Matern Fetal Neonatal Med.* 2022;35(26):2128658.

Denominators include all delivery hospitalizations to California resident females, aged 12 to 55 years (Maternal and Child Health Bureau. Federally Available Data [FAD] Resource Document. April 1, 2022; Rockville, MD: Health Resources and Services Administration).

The 95% confidence interval presented in the tooltips indicates there is a 95% chance that the range contains the true prevalence or rate in the population. Rates or percentages with wide confidence intervals should be interpreted with caution. Hospital coding practices for diagnoses may change over time and affect rates. The state dashboard uses single year data; the county dashboard uses three-year aggregated data.

See Category and Subcategory Definitions below for additional inclusion/exclusion criteria.

Data Suppression

The numerator, rate and confidence interval are not shown when the numerator is less than 11.

Category and Subcategory Definitions

Age: Age of the patient at admission.

Geography: State or county of patient's residence at time of delivery. Excludes records with unknown county.

Health insurance: The type of entity or organization expected to pay the greatest share of the patient's bill. Other Public includes Medicare, workers' compensation, other county indigent programs or other government programs. Uninsured includes other indigent programs, self-pay or other payer. Excludes records with unknown payment source.

Race/ethnicity: Hispanic includes all patients of Hispanic origin of any race, including Other and Unknown race. The remaining groups are of non-Hispanic origin: American Indian or Alaska Native (AIAN), Asian/Pacific Islander, Black, White, Other and Unknown. Beginning in 2019, Asian and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (Pacific Islander) became separated categories and a Multi-Race category became available. Other and Unknown race are not shown on the dashboards but are available in the downloadable data table.

Type: The type of substance use disorder. Other includes alcohol, cocaine, sedatives, hallucinogens, inhalants, and other psychoactive substances.

Urban-rural residence: Based on 2006 and 2013 [National Center for Health Statistics \(NCHS\) Urban-Rural Classification Scheme for Counties](#). Large metro is defined as metropolitan areas with at least 1 million residents. Small/medium metro is defined as metropolitan areas of less than 1 million residents. Non-metro is defined as micropolitan areas of less than 50,000 residents and remaining areas not already classified, also called noncore.

Suggested Citation

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