

Los Angeles County

Maternal Child and Adolescent Health Community Profile 2017-18

Demographics

Our Community

Total Population ¹	10,010,961
Total Population, African American.....	831,808
Total Population, American Indian/ Alaskan Natives.....	19,629
Total Population, Asian/Pacific Islander	1,380,739
Total Population, Hispanic	4,874,755
Total Population, White.....	2,709,464
Total Live Births ²	128,523

Our Mothers and Babies

% of women delivering a baby who received prenatal care beginning in the first trimester of their pregnancy ²	85.1%
% of births covered by Medi-Cal ²	51.3%
% of women ages 18-64 without health insurance ³	27.0%
% of women giving birth to a second child within 24 months of a previous pregnancy *	37.7%
% live births less than 37 weeks' gestation ²	8.7%
Gestational diabetes per 1,000 females age 15-44	8.7
% of female population 18-64 living in poverty (0-200% FPL) ³	39.5%
Substance use diagnosis per 1,000 hospitalizations of pregnant women*	11.3
Unemployment Rate ⁴	11.0

Our Children and Teens

Teen Birth Rate per 1,000 births (ages 15-19) ²	26.2
Motor vehicle injury hospitalizations per 100,000 children age 0-146	20.6
% of children, ages 0-18 years living in poverty (0-200% FPL) ³	52.7%
Mental health hospitalizations per 100,000 age 15-24*	1,452.8
Children in Foster Care per 1,000 children ⁵	8.1
Substance abuse hospitalization per 100,000 aged 15-24*	731.8

Data sources: ¹ CA Dept. of Finance population estimates for Year 2015, January 2013; ² CA Birth Statistical Master Files 2011-2013 Annual Average, 3 year average; ³ California Health Interview Survey, 2014; ⁴ [State of California, Employment Development Department, February 2017](#); ⁵ [Data from CA Child Welfare Indicators Project, UC Berkeley Point in Time Jul 2015](#); ⁶ [California Department of Public Health, Safe and Active Communities Branch](#); *Data carried over from the Community Profile 2015-2016. Not updated.

About Our Community – Health Starts Where We Live, Learn, Work, and Play

Geography - Los Angeles County is one of the nation's largest counties with 4,084 square miles, including the islands of San Clemente and Santa Catalina. Bordered on the east by Orange and San Bernardino Counties, on the north by Kern County, and on the west by Ventura County and the Pacific Ocean. The primary mountain ranges are the Santa Monica Mountains and the San Gabriel Mountains. Its coastline is 81 miles long. Approximately 99% of the county's population live in an urban setting.

Major industries and employers - The largest employer is Kroger Company (145,000) followed by the County (112,500), Los Angeles Unified School District (108,900) City of Los Angeles (57,200), Federal Government (non-defense Dept.) (48,100), Kaiser Permanente (34,800), State of California (non-education) (30,600), University of California Los Angeles (28,600) Northrop Grumman Corp. (19,200), Boeing Co. (14,450) Long Beach Unified School District (13,190), Target Corp. (13,150), University of Southern California (13,000) Bank of America (12,200) and Walt Disney Co (11,200).

Walkability and open space - LA County uses a Walkability Index (-6 to 12) which is based on a model developed for King County. Central City had the highest composite Walkability score (10.3), followed by Westlake, Venice, Wilshire, and West Los Angeles. Bel Air-Beverly Crest (-4.2) and East La Tuna Canyon (-3.9) had the lowest scores.

Health System – Health and Human Services for the MCAH Population

Maternal/Women’s Health - Many pregnant or newly-delivered women suffer from unrecognized and untreated depression and/or anxiety disorders. The Nurse Family Partnership Program is conducting depression screenings and treatment referrals to first time pregnant women/youth.

In 2014, 48% of mothers in LA County were overweight or obese before they became pregnant. MCAH successfully implemented the Choose Health LA Moms social media and text based program providing mothers a curriculum focused on breastfeeding, physical activity and increased water consumption.

Infant health - Prematurity/low birth weight births continue to disproportionately impact African American infants in LA County. The Black Infant Health program transitioned to a new model focused on providing African American mothers with culturally and linguistically appropriate group intervention and enhanced case management.

The Comprehensive Perinatal Services Program (CPSP) is currently working to increase the proportion of CPSP providers who administer Tdap to all women in the third trimester of pregnancy.

Child Health - Children residing in LA County are being provided dental services through either a Dental Managed Care plan or Denti-Cal. With the advent of the Medi-Cal expansion undocumented immigrants under will become eligible for Denti-Cal.

MCAH is developing trainings for respiratory therapists who work with pediatric asthma patients. MCAH is also identifying and supporting outdoor air policies to reduce outdoor pollution triggers for people with asthma.

Adolescent Health – The Nurse Family Partnership program targets first time mothers living in poverty in LA County. About 60% of those clients are adolescents. The PHNs provide case management services to promote better pregnancy outcomes as well as improved maternal self-sufficiency.

Children with Special health care Needs - Los Angeles County through the leadership of First 5 LA will be implementing the Help Me Grow program helping connect families to developmental services. The collaborators will include 211, service and healthcare providers and other key stakeholders.

Health Status and Disparities for the MCAH Population

Local Health Disparities - African Americans in LA County continue to be disproportionately burdened by adverse birth outcomes. African American infants in Los Angeles County are more than twice as likely to die during their first year of life in comparison to other infants, with a mortality rate of 10 per 1,000, followed by Hispanics (5 per 1,000), Whites (4 per 1,000), and Asian/Pacific Islander (3 per 1,000 infants). MCAH will contract with community-based organizations (CBOs) to implement the new State BIH Program model. Subcontracting has proven to be the most cost-effective method of carrying out BIH Program services. The target population has been very receptive to BIH because CBOs are located within the targeted community. Subcontractors will provide BIH Program services to pregnant African American women in targeted service planning areas in Los Angeles County.

Children, communities of color (particularly African Americans and Latinos), and low-income communities bear the burden of asthma, having higher prevalence of asthma and increased rates of hospitalizations, deaths, and emergency room usage. According to data from a recent California Breathing report, more than 1.2 million children and adults have been diagnosed with asthma in Los Angeles County over their lifetime. Nearly one out of 10 children under the age of 17 in Los Angeles County has active asthma. More than 6% of adults aged 18 to 64, and 7% of those over age 65, have active asthma. The National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute reports that rates of hospitalizations and deaths due to asthma are three times

higher among African Americans than among Whites. Also, compared to White children, asthma prevalence is 1.6 times higher among African American children. The percentage of people with asthma taking daily controller medication is lower among Hispanics (23.2%) and African Americans (25.1%) than among Whites (35.1%). Likewise, low-income people of color with asthma miss more school and work days due to asthma. MCAH as part of the Asthma Coalition of Los Angeles County, has worked on four goals: Increasing access to and improving quality of health care; Improving asthma awareness and management in schools; improving outdoor air quality and indoor air quality in homes. MCAH is developing trainings for respiratory therapists who work with pediatric asthma patients. MCAH is also identifying and supporting outdoor air policies to reduce outdoor pollution triggers for people with asthma.

There are over 900,000 undocumented Latinos in Los Angeles. Over half were in the 18 to 34 age group, about one-quarter were children under 18. 84% of undocumented Latinos in Los Angeles were uninsured, compared to 35 percent of Latinos nationally and 19 percent of all persons nationally. Almost 40 percent of undocumented Latino immigrants reported that they were unable to communicate with a medical professional in English. However, affordability and lack of insurance - rather than language barriers - were cited as the primary reasons for their inability to obtain health care. In October, 2015 Governor Jerry brown signed SB4 into law expanding Medi-Cal coverage to undocumented families in the State of California. Approximately 170,000 Californians under 19 in California are expected to become eligible for coverage. Our local Children's health Outreach Initiative (CHOI) is assisting Spanish speaking families as they transition to the expanded Medi-Cal Program. Low income families previously assisted by the Healthy Kids Program are also being phased into the expanded Medi-Cal Program. Much work will be required to assuage the fears of our undocumented populations as the status of the Affordable Care Act remains uncertain.