



Orange County Maternal Child and Adolescent Health (MCAH) Community Profile 2019

Demographics

Our Community

Total Population ¹	3,222,381
Total Population, African American.....	52,470 (1.6%)
Total Population, American Indian/Alaskan Natives.....	6,197 (0.2%)
Total Population, Asian.....	670,316 (20.8%)
Total Population, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander.....	8,936 (0.3%)
Total Population, Hispanic.....	1,113,414 (34.6%)
Total Population, White.....	1,278,421 (39.7%)
Total Live Births ²	38,121

Our Mothers and Babies

% of women delivering a baby who received prenatal care beginning in the first trimester of their pregnancy ²	84.4%	↓
% of births covered by Medi-Cal ²	31.2%	↓
% of women ages 18-64 without health insurance ³	10.9%	↓
% of women giving birth to a second child within 18 months of a prior pregnancy ⁴	27.3%	↓
% live births less than 37 weeks gestation ²	8.0%	↑
Gestational diabetes per 1,000 females age 15-44 ⁵	8.0%	↑
% of female population 18-64 living in poverty (0-200% FPL) ⁶	27.5%	↓
Substance use diagnosis per 1,000 hospitalizations of pregnant women ⁵	10.4	↑
Unemployment Rate ⁷	3.3%	↓

Our Children and Teens

Teen Birth Rate per 1,000 births (ages 15-19) ²	10.9	↓
Motor vehicle injury hospitalizations per 100,000 children age 0-14 ⁵	20.6	↑
% of children, ages 0-18 years living in poverty (0-200% FPL) ⁶	27.7%	↓
Mental health hospitalizations per 100,000 age 15-24 ⁵	1,293.3	↑
Children in Foster Care per 1,000 children ⁸	2.6	↓
Substance abuse hospitalization per 100,000 aged 15-24 ⁵	712.7	↓

- ↑ indicates a negative increase from the previous year
- ↓ indicates a negative decrease from the previous year
- ↓ indicates a positive decrease from the previous year

Data sources: ¹ Claritas, 2019; ² CA Birth Statistical Master Files 2014-2016 Annual Average, 3 year average; ³ Small Area Health Insurance Estimates (SAHIE). <https://www.census.gov/data/datasets/time-series/demo/sahie/estimates-acs.html>. Last accessed 11-Dec-2017; ⁴ California Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics, Births Statistical Master File (2015); ⁵Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development (OSHPD). Hospital discharge data (2015); ⁶California Health Interview Survey, 2017; ⁷State of California, Employment Development Department, January 2019; ⁸U.C. Berkeley Center for Social Services Research (2015)



Orange County Maternal Child and Adolescent Health (MCAH) Community Profile 2019

Health Status and Disparities for the MCAH Population

Orange County is remarkable in its diversity and income distribution. While the overall rates for many poor health outcomes impacting the MCAH population are better than Healthy People 2020 goals and state averages and continue to show improvement, there are distinct geographic areas and populations within Orange County that remain challenged by health disparities, poverty, and unaffordable housing. According to the U.S. Census, 16.9% of Orange County's children were living in poverty on 2016. In 2016/2017, 18.0% of children under 18 years old received CalFresh, a 137% increase in the number of children since 2007/2008 at 7.6%. Financially unstable neighborhoods are located mostly in north/north-central Orange County, where large percentages of Latino children reside.

Key health disparities influencing MCAH outcomes include:

- Higher rates of obesity in Hispanics and Pacific Islanders.
- Higher rates of gestational diabetes in the Latino and Asian/Pacific Islander population; and in the central and northern areas of OC.
- Racial and ethnic disparities in the rates of early prenatal care. According to the 2017 Conditions of Children report, "In Orange County, 90.0% of White women received early prenatal care in the first trimester followed by Hispanic (84.7%), Black (80.0%) and Asian (77.4%) women. The growth in disparity between race/ethnicity groups was most pronounced between White women and Asian women. HCA examined the significant drop in prenatal care among Asian women and found the drop to be correlated to the increase in Asian self-pay deliveries, which is associated with "birth tourism." When excluding self-pay deliveries early prenatal care among Asians increases to 89.5%.
- Disparities in the rate of hospitalizations with substance use diagnosis for pregnant females age 15-44 with Blacks (27.9) and Whites (14.6) at a significantly higher rate than Hispanics (8.8) and API (1.3).
- Higher rates of low birth weight and preterm infants in women under age 20 years and over age 35 years.
- Higher rates of teen births in Hispanics.
- Lower rates of exclusive breastfeeding with racial disparities.
- Disparities in the rate of substance-affected diagnosis for still- or live-born infants 0 to 89 days with Blacks (35.5) and Hispanics (25.3) at significantly higher rates than Whites (19.4) and API (12.7). The Hispanic rates are higher than the State.
- Lower rates of kindergarten immunizations in south and coastal areas of Orange County.



Orange County Maternal Child and Adolescent Health (MCAH) Community Profile 2019

HCA, MCAH, and Community efforts for the MCAH Population

- Perinatal Mood and Anxiety Disorder (PMAD) – This is an Orange County Perinatal Council (OCPC) collaborative project. The goal is to increase provider awareness and screening for perinatal mood and anxiety disorders; a tool was developed for provider utilization and resources provided for referrals to low cost or no cost services.
- Safe Sleep – Safe Sleep Orange County Collaborative rolled out a training for healthcare providers and has partnered with a local birthing hospital to implement and evaluate a Safe Sleep Initiative that assesses newborn infant safe sleep environment, educates parents about safe sleep, and provides a portable crib to families in need through locally established Cribs for Kids® partner organization. Safe Sleep parent education brochures have been updated and are available [online](#) in English, Spanish, and Vietnamese
- Exclusive Breastfeeding – Partnering with stakeholders on using clear, consistent messaging on benefits of breastfeeding; conducting community outreach via OCPC; developing a clinical provider tool and educational outreach plan; adapting the Prenatal Guide to Breastfeeding and Baby Behavior to be utilized by providers in the prenatal setting. Also currently assessing needs and providing technical assistance to birthing hospitals in meeting “Baby Friendly” status.
- Prenatal Care/Prematurity/Patient Education Strategies – The Orange County Perinatal Council (OCPC) Collaborative continues to meet regularly to identify and work on issues and disparities related to early and adequate prenatal care access. Current activities continue to focus on analysis of barriers to prenatal care from relevant information sources in order to better identify, implement, and evaluate targeted interventions. Continue with engagement of Public Health Services Prenatal and Home Visiting Programs to discuss and support the development and implementation of an integrated system for early and timely client referral and intervention. Planning, development and promotion of the www.everywomanoc.com website – a preconception/interconception/postpartum up to baby’s first year patient education project (also available in Spanish at www.sp.everywomanoc.org)
- Immunizations – Assessment and monitoring of required vaccinations for children at day care centers and schools (Kindergarten and 7th grade), increasing community awareness about importance of timely vaccination through Orange County Immunization Council (OCIC), and participation in the State’s Immunization Registry (CAIR).
- Orange County Care Coordination Collaborative for Kids (OCC3) Partnership – The collaborative is focused on improving care for children with special health care needs by creating a cooperative care coordination system.
- Teen Pregnancy – Public Health Services and Community Home Visitation Programs currently provide culturally tailored behavioral interventions to address the needs of pregnant and parenting teens, improve infant outcomes, and prevent repeat teen pregnancies.
- Nutrition Education and Obesity Prevention – Nutrition and Physical Activity Collaborative (NuPAC) coordinates community partner efforts to reduce obesity, improve healthy eating, and increase physical activity.