

Maternal, Paternal, Child, & Adolescent Health (MPCAH)

Alameda County Title V Local MPCAH Needs Assessment

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Agenda

- ❑ Introduction to the Title V Needs Assessment & Purpose
- ❑ Needs Assessment Process Overview
 - ❑ Partners and collaboratives engaged
 - ❑ Data collection and analysis
- ❑ MPCAHA Needs Assessment Findings
 - ❑ Prominent themes, recommendations, and priorities
 - ❑ Reflections from community health survey
- ❑ Next Steps & Action Planning



Alameda County Title V Local MPCAH Needs Assessment

Purpose & Context

Purpose

- ❑ Title V legislation directs Local Health Jurisdictions (LHJs) to conduct a Needs Assessment for:
 - ❑ Pregnant women
 - ❑ Mothers
 - ❑ Infants & Children
 - ❑ Adolescents
 - ❑ CYSHCN
 - ❑ Fathers (included in Alameda County)
- ❑ Highly collaborative process with partner agencies, committees, community-based organizations, program clients, and residents
- ❑ Priority needs inform the State's 5-Year Action Plan and our Local MPCAHA Scope Of Work



Figure 1, HRSA, Title V Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant

The MPCAHA Needs Assessment is grounded in our purpose, values, and guiding principles...

Promoting and supporting client-centered decisions and goals for health which include positive pregnancy outcomes, thriving births, families, and communities

Maternal and infant mortality disparities drive interventions, programs and our collective work, specifically in the Black community and other populations such as parents of medically fragile and first-time mothers.



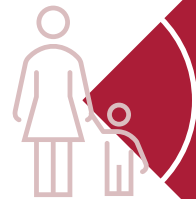
Relationship Based



Trauma Informed

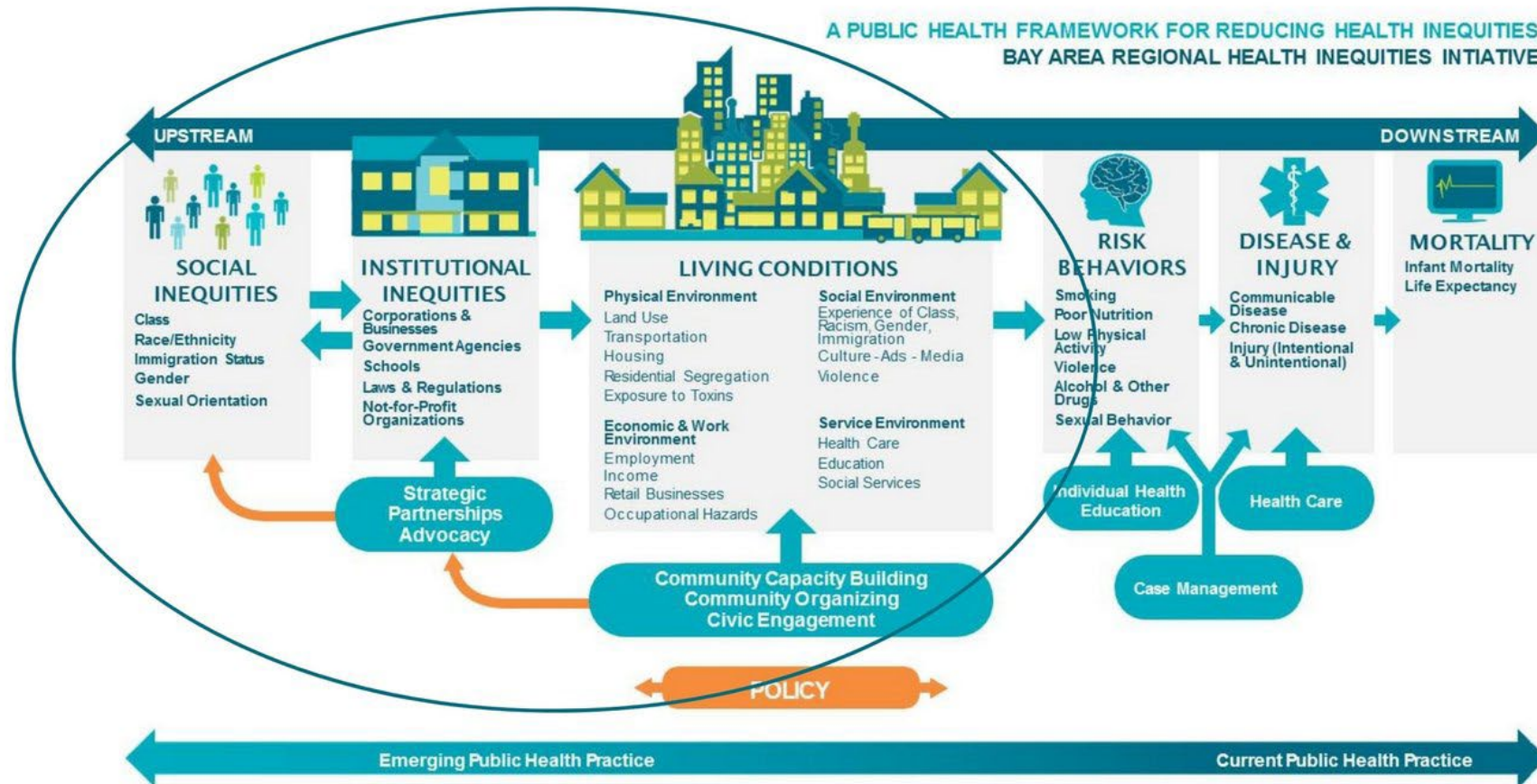


Race & Equity Focused

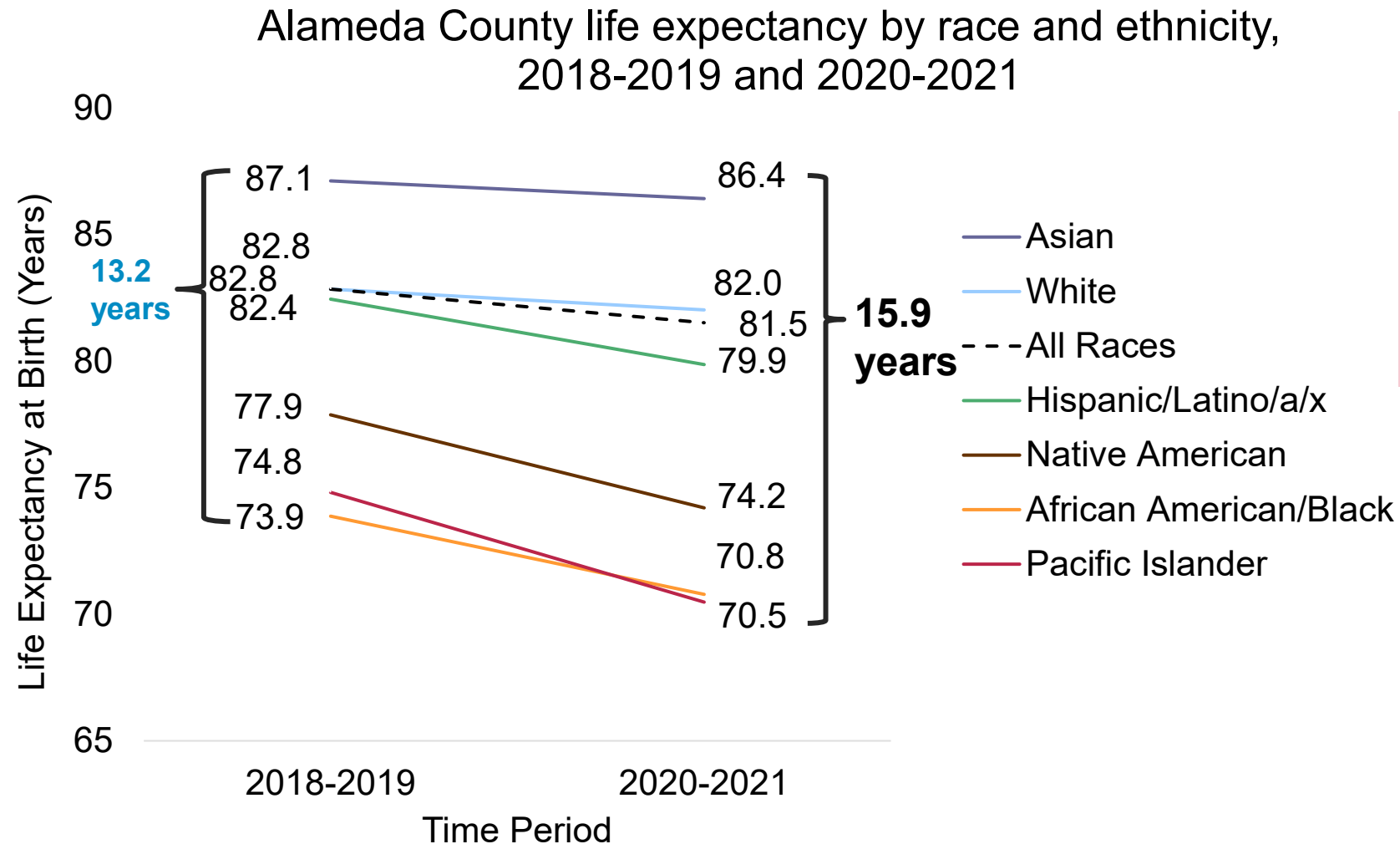


Life Course Perspective

Bay Area Regional Health Inequities Initiative (BARHII) Framework

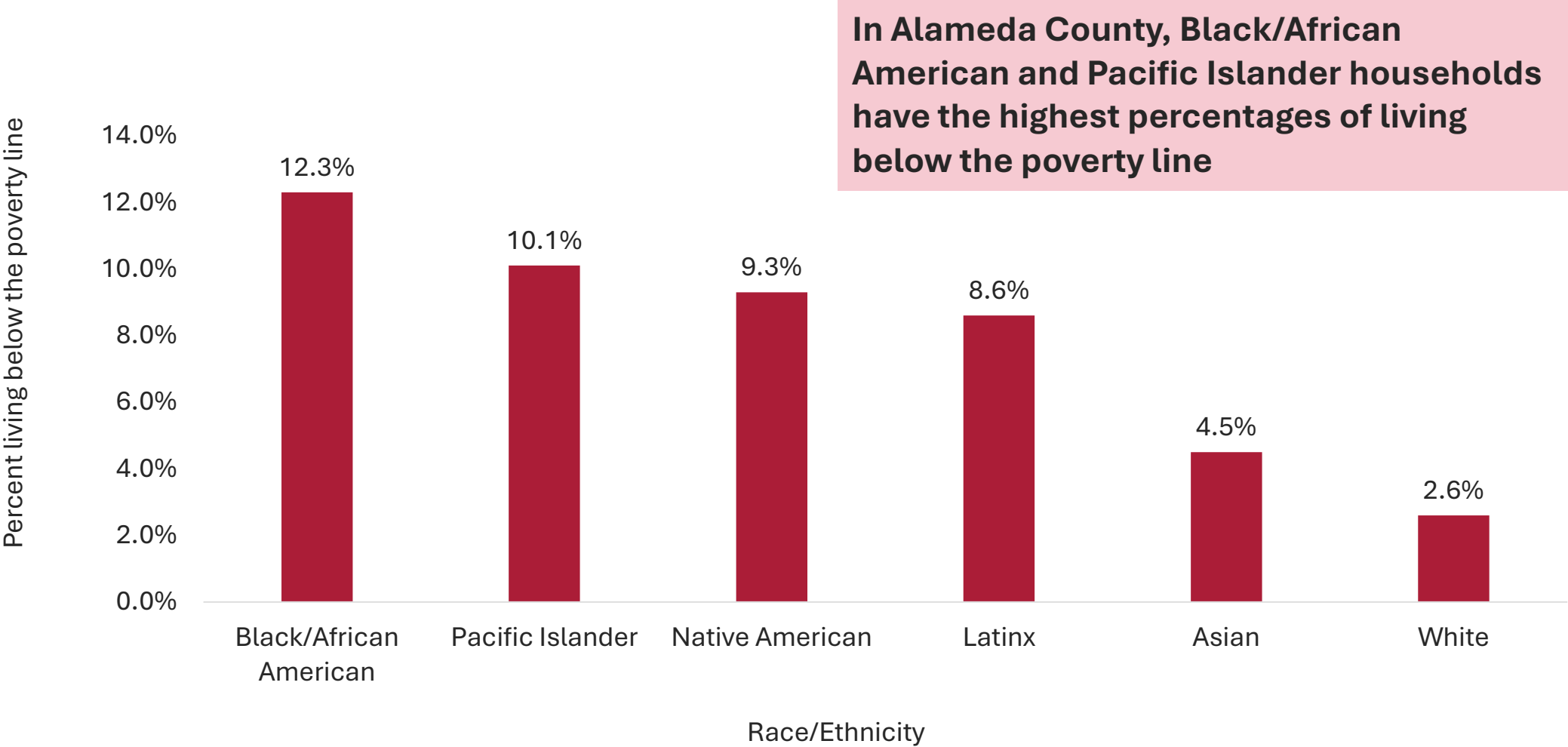


Already large racial and ethnic disparities in life expectancy in Alameda County grew worse in 2020-2021



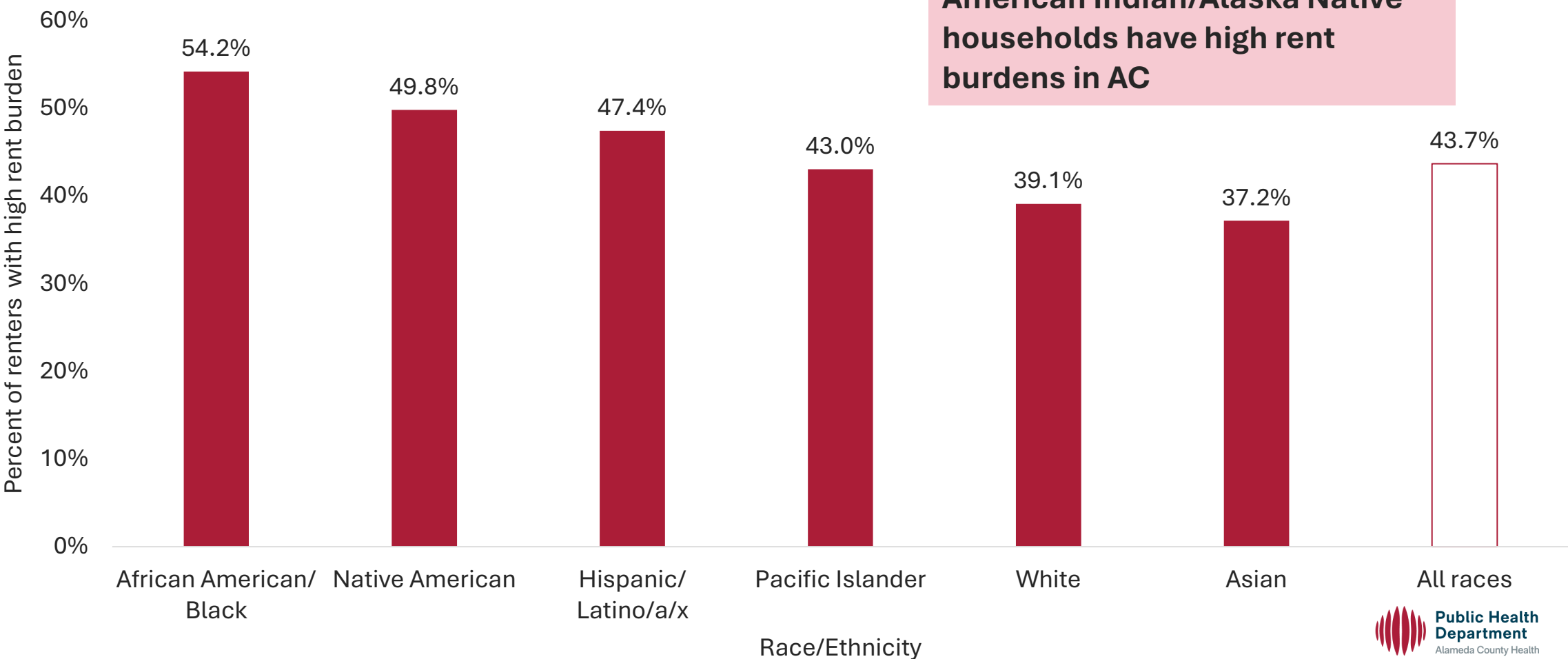
The already-large gap in life expectancy by race and ethnicity grew from 13.2 years in 2018-2019 to 15.9 years in 2020-2021

Households Living Below Poverty Line by Race/Ethnicity, Alameda County, 2019



High Rent Burden by Race/Ethnicity, 2017-2021

Households are considered cost burdened when they spend more than 30% of their income on rent, mortgage and other housing needs. (US Department of Housing and Urban Development)



Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Files, Alameda County

Having A Child in Alameda County



**Median Household
Income
\$121,913**



**Annual Household
Expenses
\$121,703**



**Average Childcare
Costs
\$16,000-\$20,000**



**Families Living in
Poverty
13,743**

Black/African American and
Hispanic/Latino/a/x/e families
bear a **disproportionate
amount of poverty** due to
structural racism



https://unitedwaysca.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/alameda_county.pdf,

<https://www.healthyalamedacounty.org/indicators/index/view?indicatorId=2107&localeId=238>

<https://calbudgetcenter.org/resources/paid-family-leave-program-is-out-of-reach-for-many-californians/>

Federal Poverty (FPL) Guidelines: https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CID/DOA/Pages/OA_ADAP_Federal_Poverty_Guideline_Chart.aspx

Source: MPCAHA Indicator Slide Deck, Indira D'Souza

Alameda County Title V Local MCAH Needs Assessment Process



MPCAH Needs Assessment



Health Indicators

Compile and understand key county wide MPCAH health indicators in the context of racial inequities and social determinants of health. Look at county data in comparison to state wide averages to initiate further discussion and assessment.



Community Engagement

Collaborate with local agencies, community based organizations, residents, clients, advocates, and subject matter experts to gather information, learn about issues, and share recommendations by population domain.



Learn Through Listening

The Needs Assessment includes information from multiple group meetings/collaboratives, client surveys, and focus groups to better understand what matters most to the MPCAH population and identify their most pressing needs.




Needs Prioritization

Once information is gathered from various sources using multiple mediums, data is quantified and summarized to develop key themes and prioritize top three needs of each MPCAH domain/population type.



Share Findings

The top three issues per population domain are identified and communicated to CDPH to inform the action plan and scope of work. Loop back with community and stakeholders to share results and plan next steps.



Engaging Partners Strategically To Best Identify Needs Of Target Populations

Women/Maternal Health	Perinatal/Infant Health	Child Health	Adolescent Health	CYSHCN	Men/Paternal Health
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perinatal Equity Initiative Steering Committee • Pre-5 Collaborative • MPCAHA Staff • Starting Out Strong Steering Committee • Family Advisory Committee • Pediatric Leads, CHCN 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perinatal Equity Initiative Steering Committee • Pre-5 Collaborative • MPCAHA Staff • Starting Out Strong Steering Committee • Family Advisory Committee • Pediatric Leads, CHCN 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-5 Collaborative • MPCAHA Staff • Starting Out Strong Steering Committee • Family Advisory Committee • CMS Ops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-5 Collaborative • MPCAHA Staff • Starting Out Strong Steering Committee • Family Advisory Committee • CMS Ops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-5 Collaborative • MPCAHA Staff • Starting Out Strong Steering Committee • Family Advisory Committee • CMS Ops • Pediatric Leads, CHCN • Special Needs Committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MPCAHA Staff • Starting Out Strong Steering Committee • Family Advisory Committee

Audiences were asked the following guiding questions after being presented population level data:

1. Which health issue/issues stood out to you?
2. Which do you feel are missing/going unnoticed?
3. What considerations should be highlighted?
4. What are the five most important areas to focus on?

GUIDING QUESTIONS & DISCUSSION

RANKING OF RECOMMENDATIONS/ KEY ISSUES

In some spaces, the audience generated recommendations and needs. Members then ranked their top three priorities/issues per domain

DATA COLLECTION METHODS

QUALITATIVE & QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS

CLIENT SURVEYS

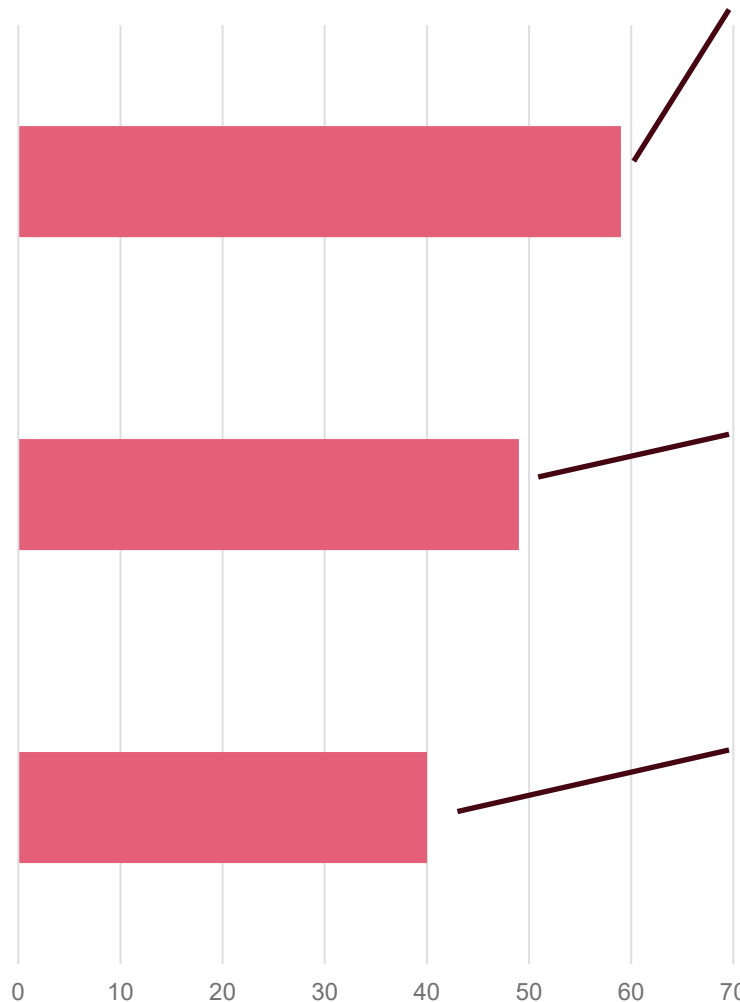
Transcripts, meeting minutes, and ranking results were compiled and thematically coded using the themes prescribed by the state. Client survey results were used to corroborate what stakeholders shared at meetings.

Active program clients were administered a community health needs survey to respond to questions about their health and the issues being face by their communities. Spanish and English surveys were deployed via text and email.

Alameda County Title V Local MPCAH Needs Assessment Results & Findings

Top 3 Priorities: Women/Maternal Health

Racism/Discrimination/Health Equity



“Racism in maternal care, prenatal care impact birth outcomes due to subpar care”

“Providers need to be held accountable for racist treatment and care in the healthcare system.”

Respectful Maternal Health Care

“Relationships w/provider is key, many do not have empathy or are dismissive or blaming”

“Educate providers in their training about sympathy/empathy to low/income women”

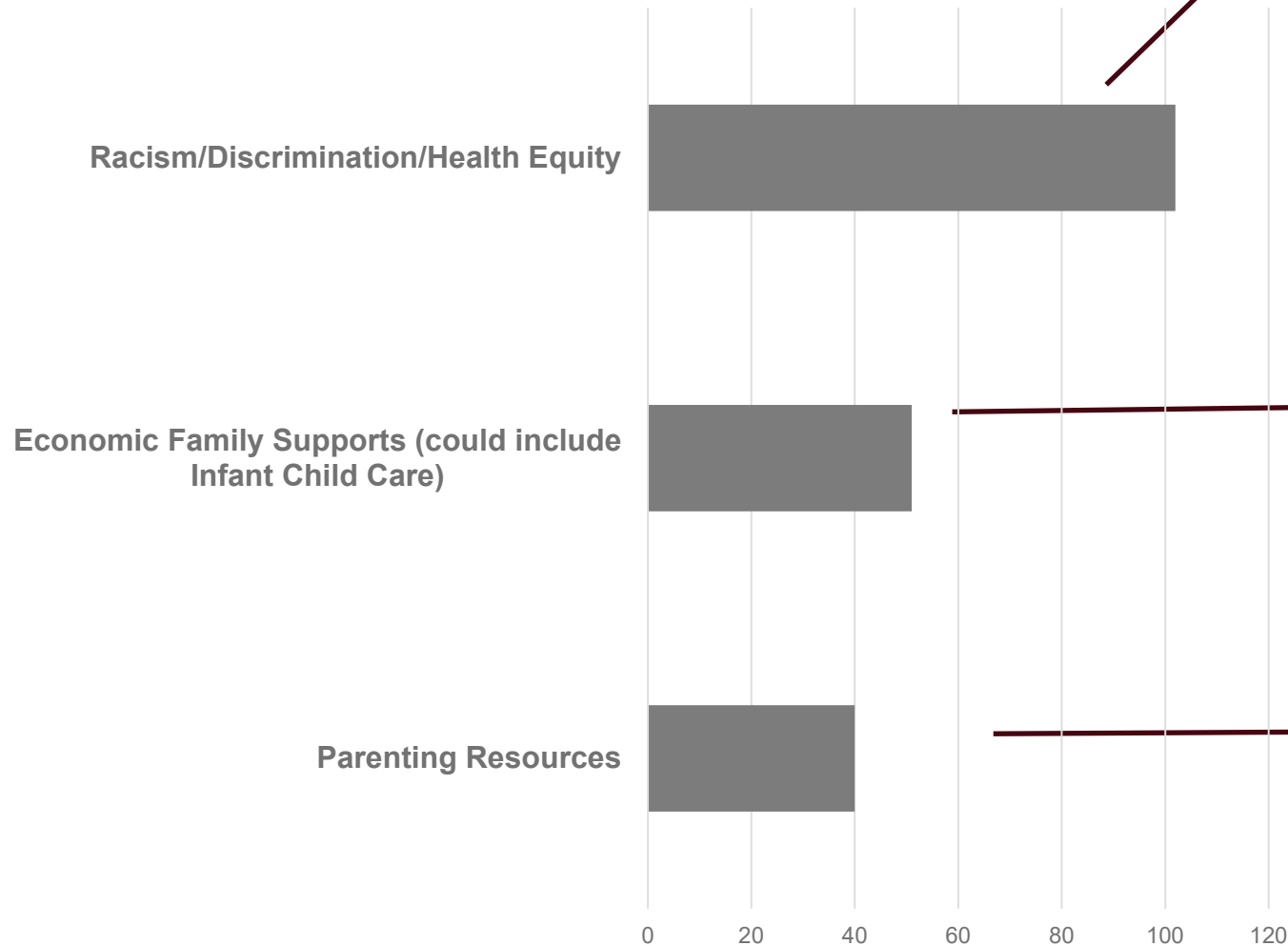
Mental Health

“Expand / Diversify mental health workforce to address need”

“Build structures for creating connections to other parents to reduce feelings of isolation”

Frequency of statements aligned with theme

Top 3 Priorities: Perinatal/Infant Health



“More Racially Concordant Care”

“More culturally concordant preventative care before pregnancy”

“Better maternity leave policies with legal/financial protections and benefits for immigrants”

“Root of all of these outcomes is poverty”

“More resources/\$ for pregnant people (e.g. guaranteed income)”

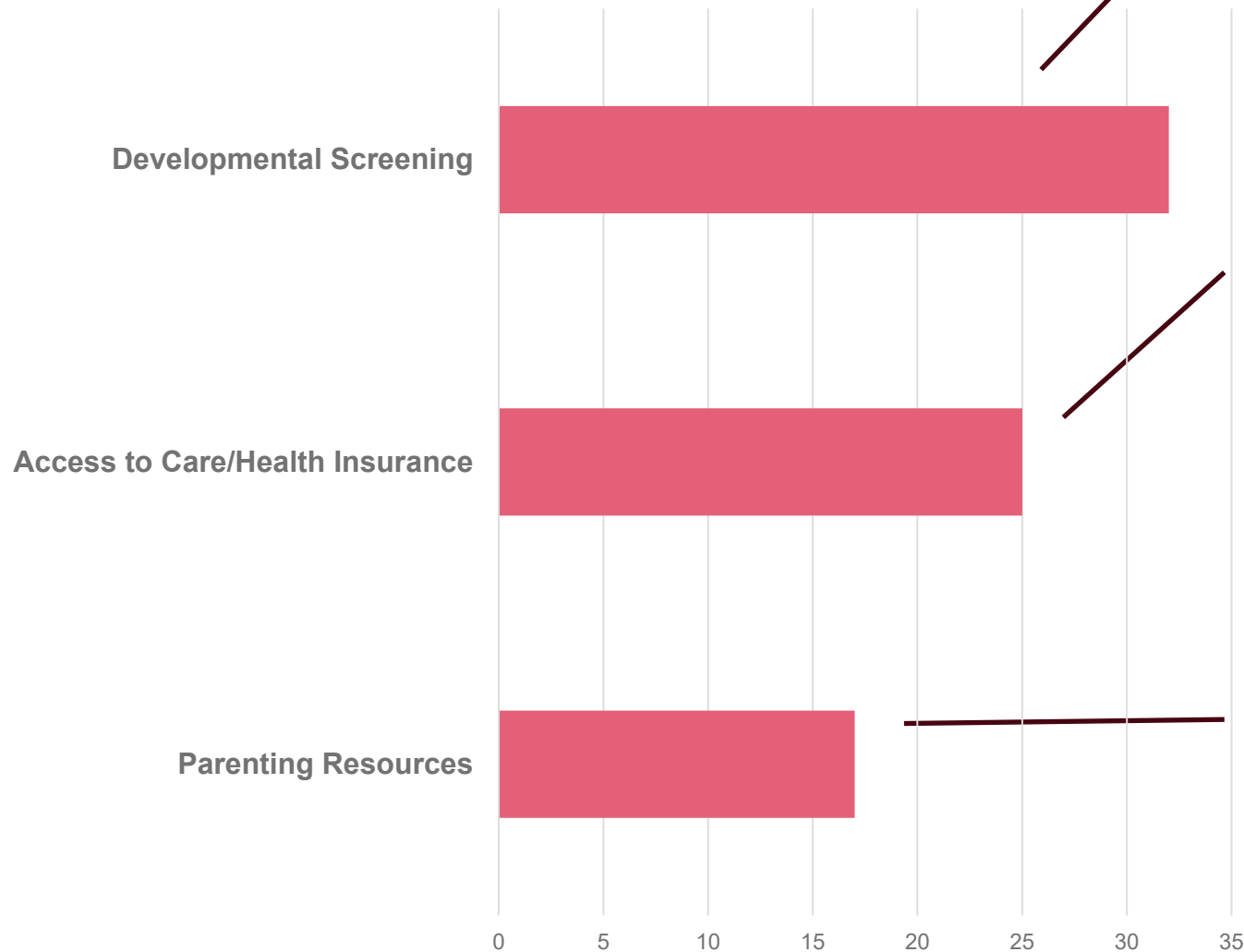
“Economic support for families”

“Community: parent groups facing similar challenges for resource sharing ”

“Build structures for creating connections to other parents to reduce feelings of isolation”

“Hold parent group sessions/education”

Top 3 Priorities: Child Health



Frequency of statements aligned with theme

“Improve screening – expand services to find risks sooner and more broadly E.g. more frequent screens for high-risk groups. E.g. More thorough health histories (recommend)”

“Engage and motivate parents to get children into early learning”

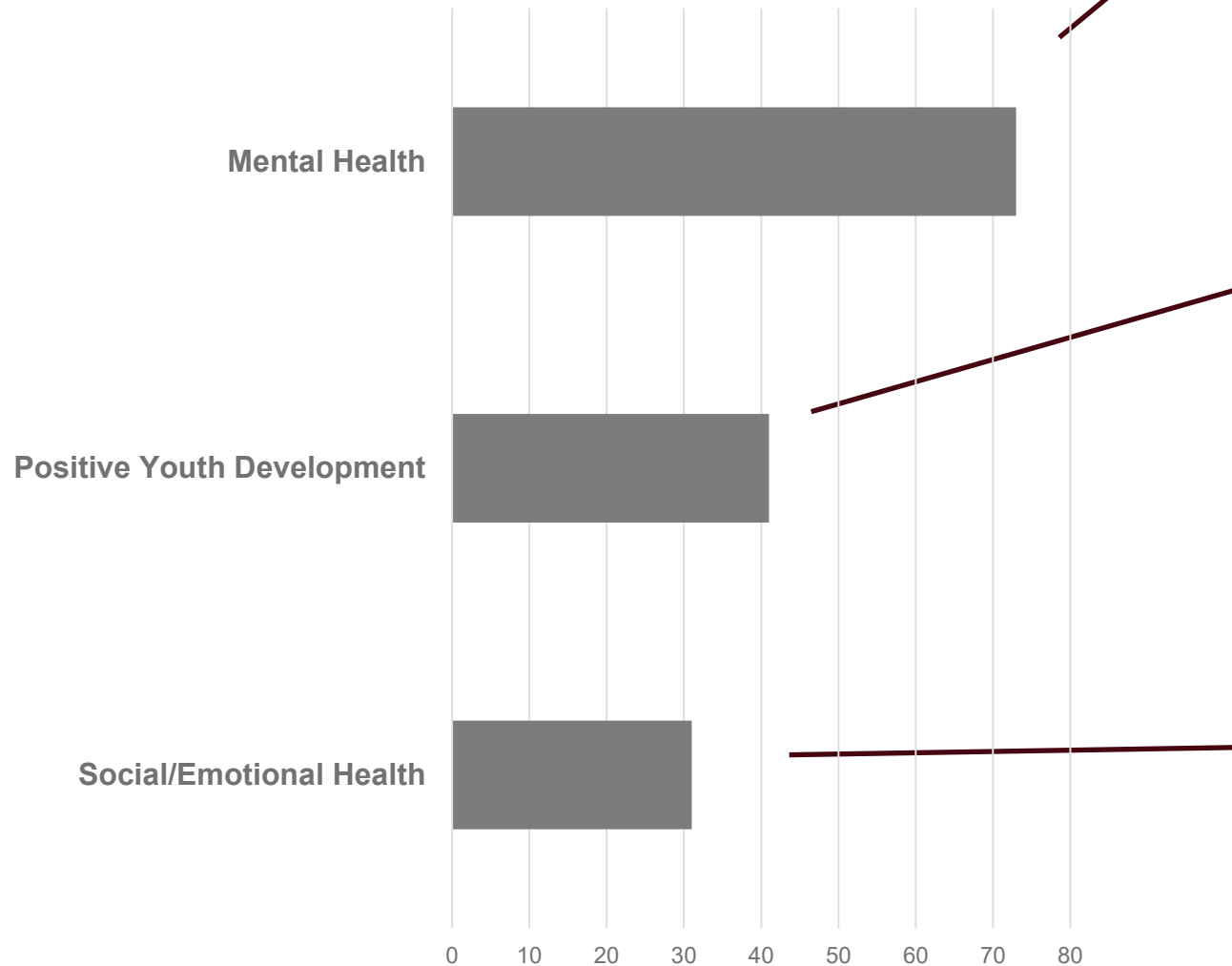
“Access to health & dental homes”

“County and State should be interfacing with Managed Care Plans (MCP’s) to support families in systems navigation, and to support family-serving organizations in program implementation so families have more options for services”

“Programs/services exist in the style of home visiting that educate caregivers on child health and safety, e.g. Head Start. We could do better in linking families to these resources like home visiting so caregivers are educated, better equipped to take care of kids”

“Adults need to model to children and provide support resources. The adult needs to continue to seek opportunities to learn how to be better parents. Adults also need therapy and counseling to become better parents and assist in a healthy way.”

Top 3 Priorities: Adolescent Health



“Depression/Anxiety among teens!”

“Awareness campaigns for LGBTQ health (as well as mental health)”

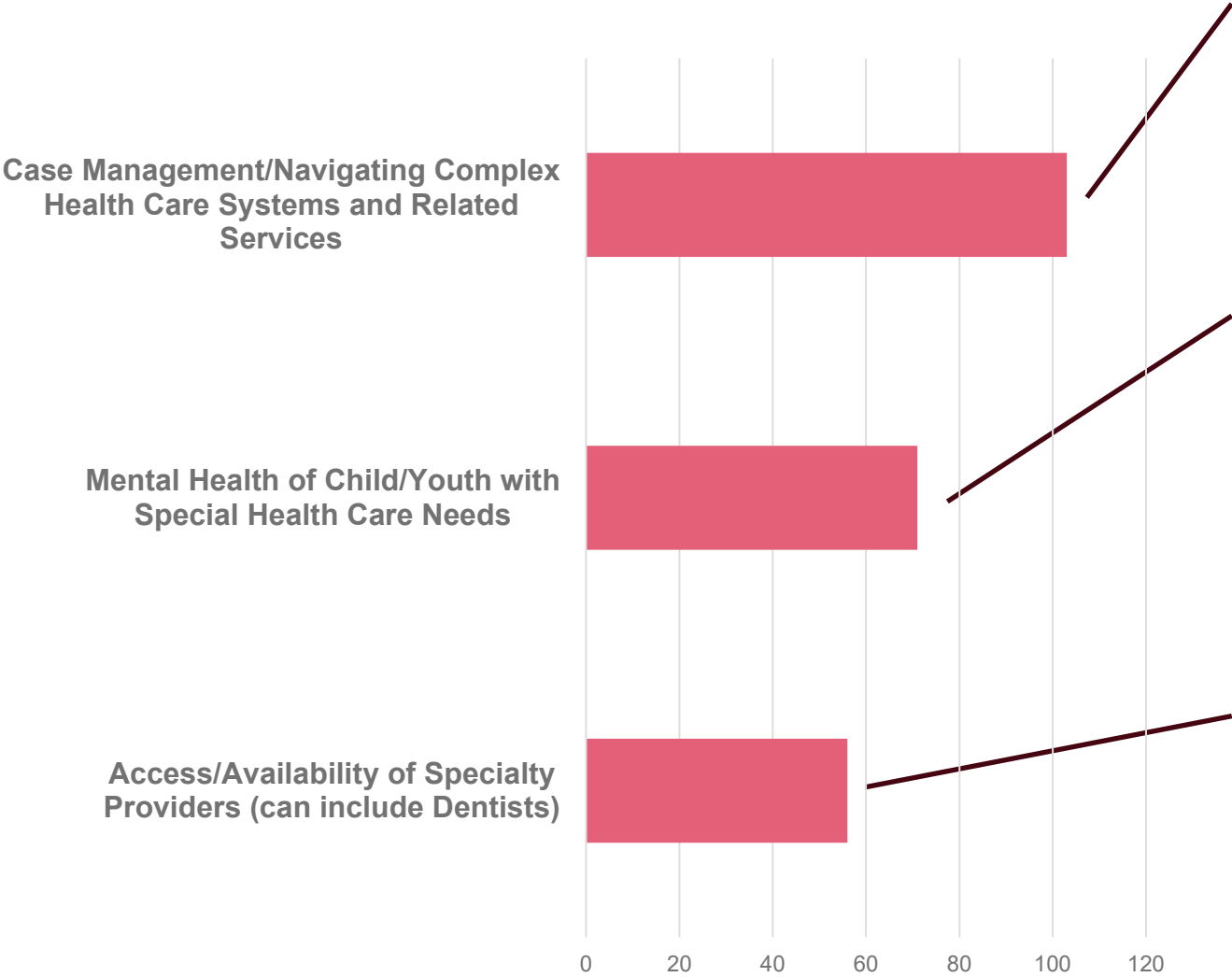
“Increased understanding of an adolescent pathway to success / independence ”

“Teach financial literacy for teens = money, investing, credit card and money management”

“Youth mental health and parental mental health = family mental health is associated and connected. (stress, trauma, trying to survive financial stress)”

“Loneliness, isolation and mental health (in teens) is a public health crisis!”

Top 3 Priorities: Children/Youth w/ Special Health Care Needs



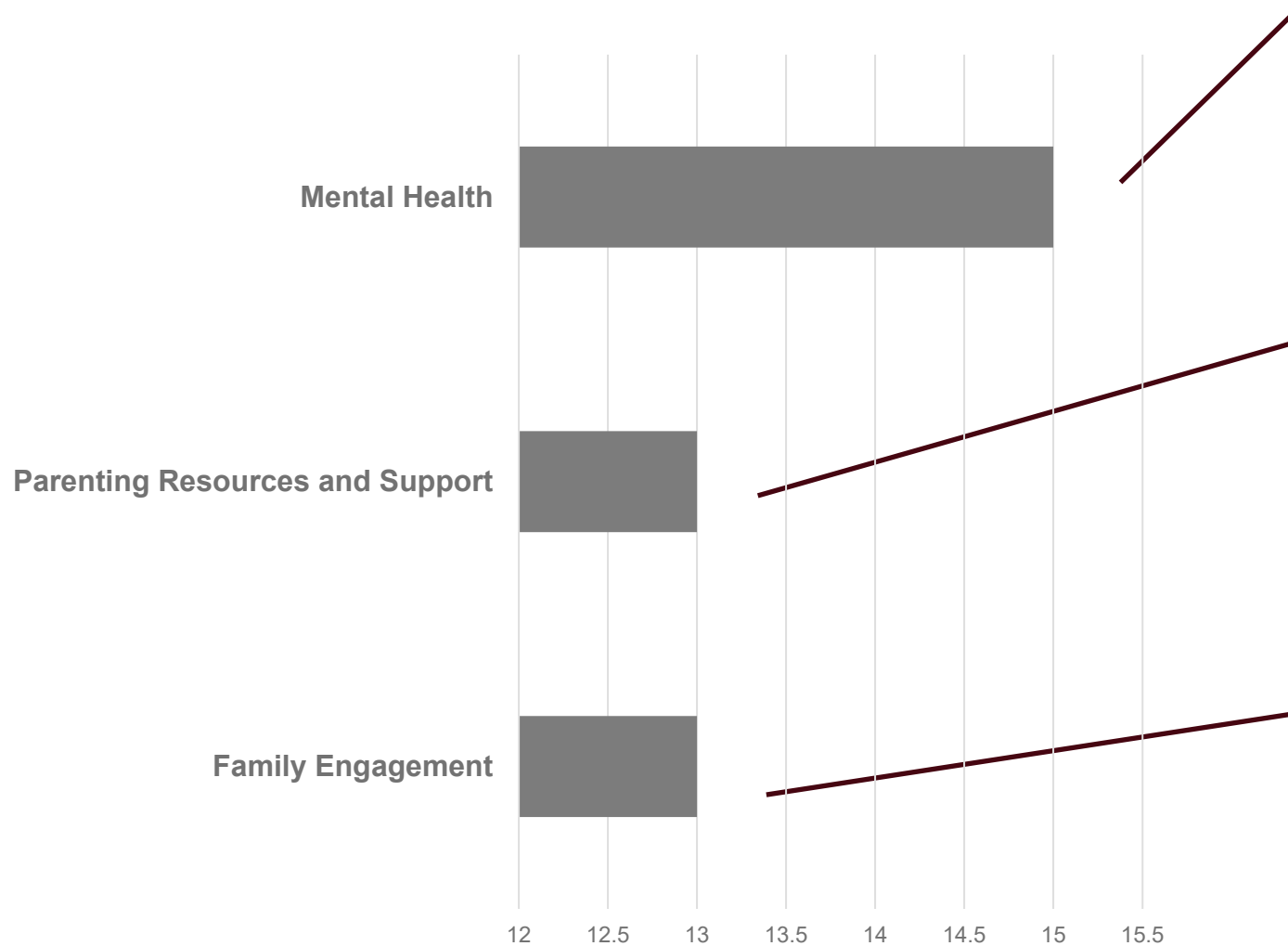
“Need more support/advocacy on system navigation for parents with CYSHCN. Parents need to provide more burden of proof to get services”

“Need more Mental Health providers for treatment and support”
“High number of kids with ACEs need services”

“There are differences among the service needs related to medical, mental health cognitive, etc.
- Systems not tailored to specific needs”
“Loan repayment for all providers in CBO's/government organizations to encourage them to work in our communities/orgs.”

Frequency of statements aligned with theme

Top 3 Priorities: Paternal Health



“Mental health stigma among men”

“The need for “sense of connection” IS mental health”

“Not enough support or information about gay fatherhood”

“More funding for programs like Café Dad”

“Lower participation in family education among men. Need more approaches to engage men.”

“Pre-term birth highest among African Americans. Improve dads/partner education on prenatal care. Educate men on women’s health.”

**Alameda County
Title V Local MPCAHA Needs Assessment
MCAHA Community Health Survey**



**Take Our
Survey Today!**

We invite you to share your opinions on the health needs of Alameda County, and what you think are the most important issues affecting you and your family.

This information will greatly improve our understanding of our community's needs.



HOW?



1. Visit
<https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/MPCAH-ENG>
or scan the QR code to access the survey.



2. Your responses are anonymous and cannot be traced back to you.



3. It will only take 5-10 minutes: Your time is precious, and we've kept the survey simple.

**122 total
respondents**

98 = English
24 = Spanish

**Average Age of
Respondents**

**68% of respondents were
between the ages of 21-40**

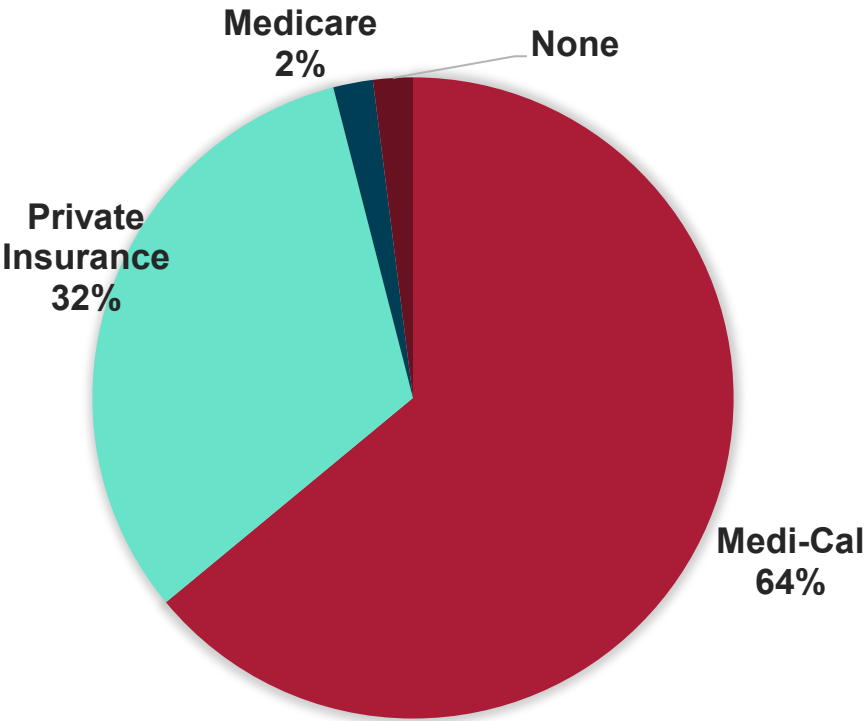
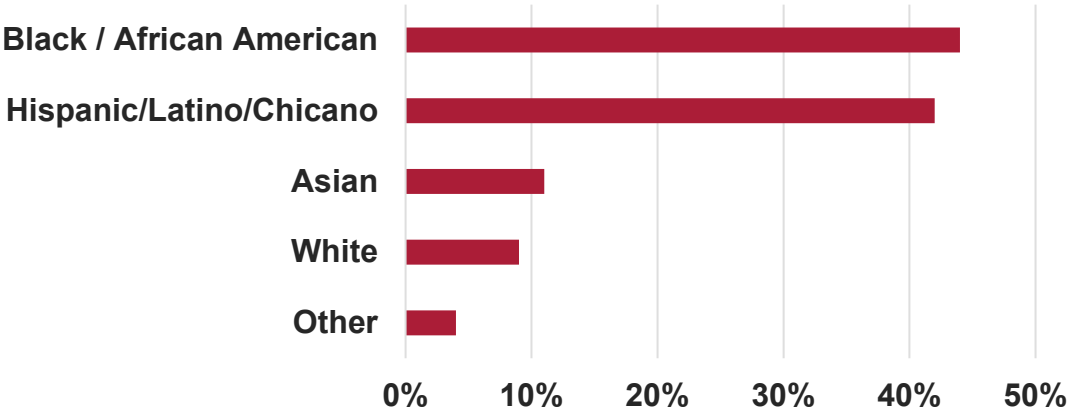
Who took this survey?

62% Starting Out Strong
clients

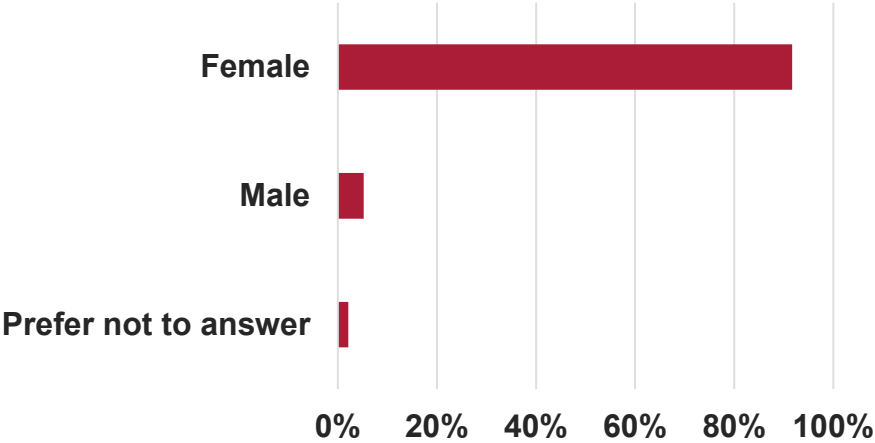
38% are other community
members.

Survey Respondents: Profile

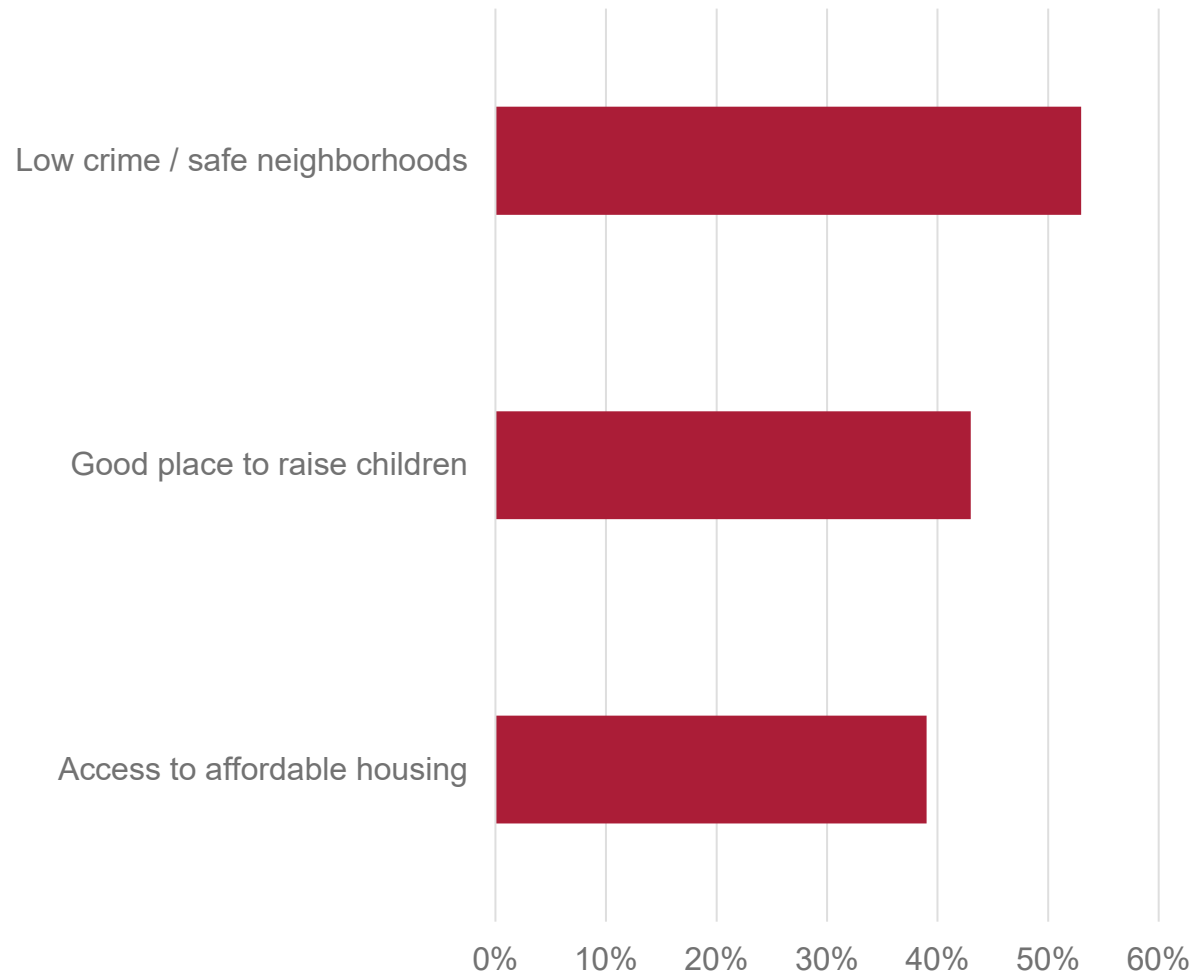
Race



Gender Identity



Top 3 factors for a healthy community

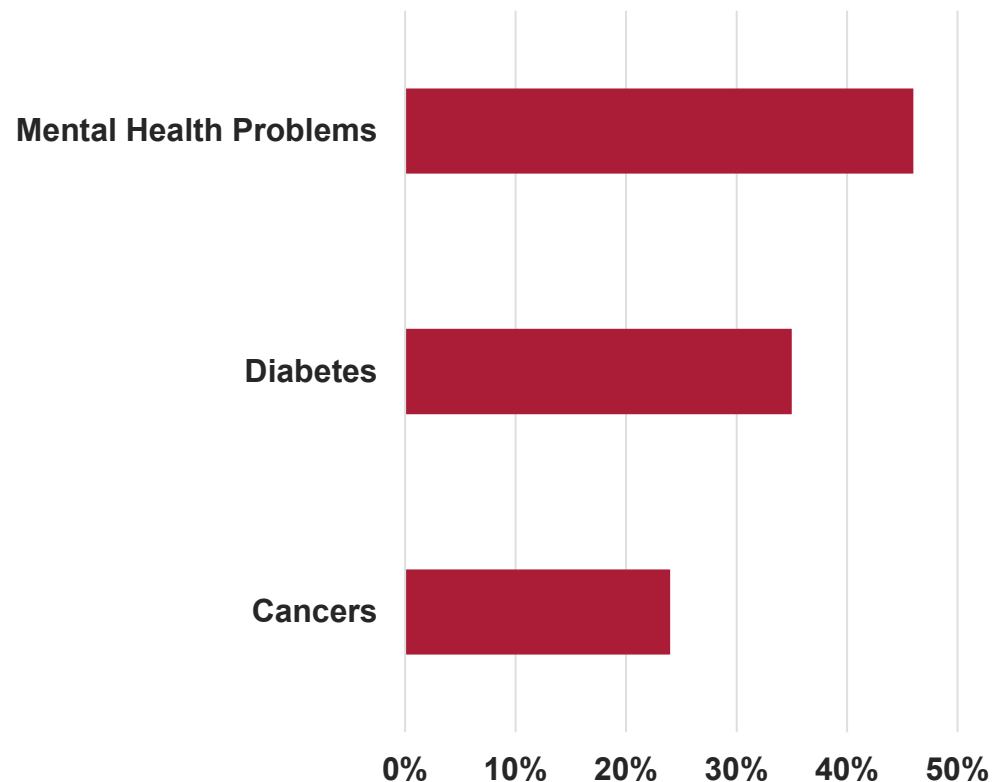


“Trafficking and sex work”

“Need to addressing SDoH – building partnerships with other agencies and collaborate with them.”

“We need to look at health in general and on a continuum of the root causes of health....focus more on SDoH”

Top 3 most important health issues in your community

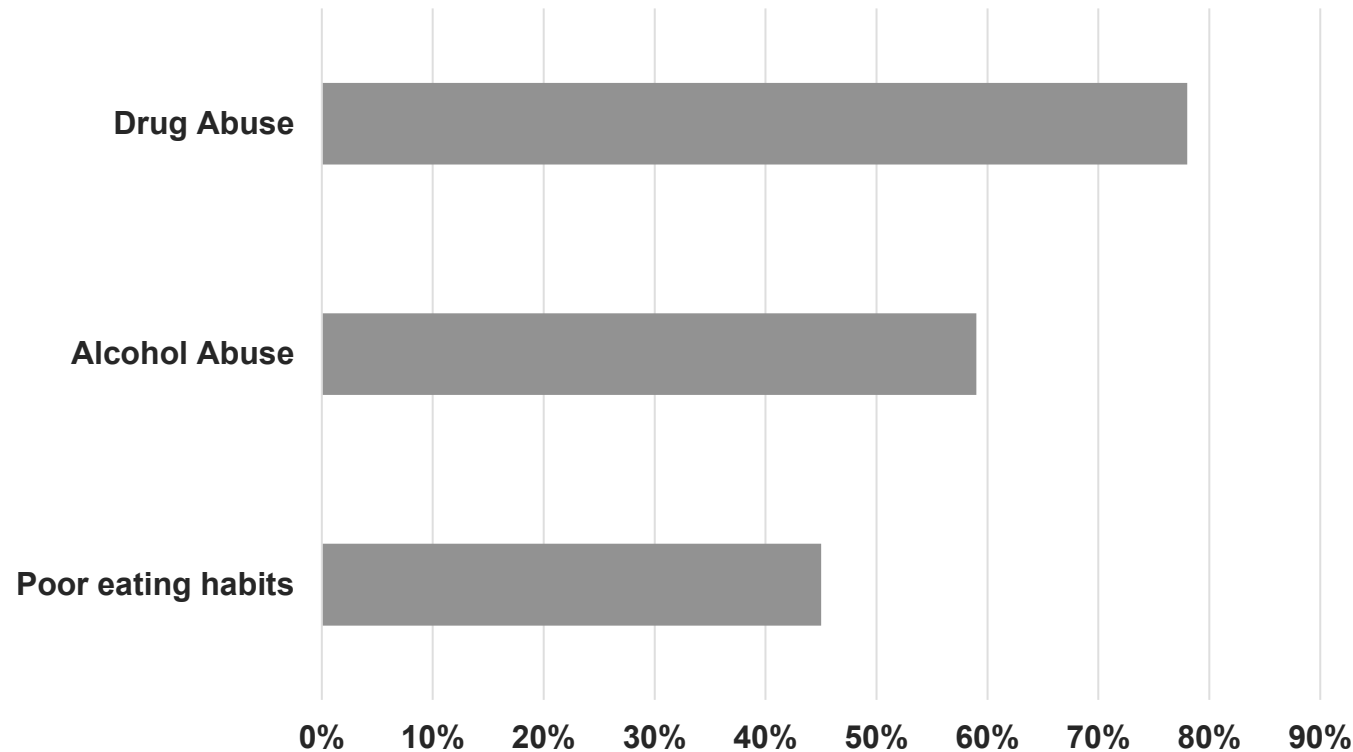


“Mental Health awareness, how it affects each area of our lives. Affects parenting, breastfeeding, relationships. Even housing and employment.”

“Diabetes, Pre-eclampsia, High Blood Pressure.”

“Improving programs in low-income communities focused on positive health and lifestyle outcomes.”

Top 3 behaviors that impact community health

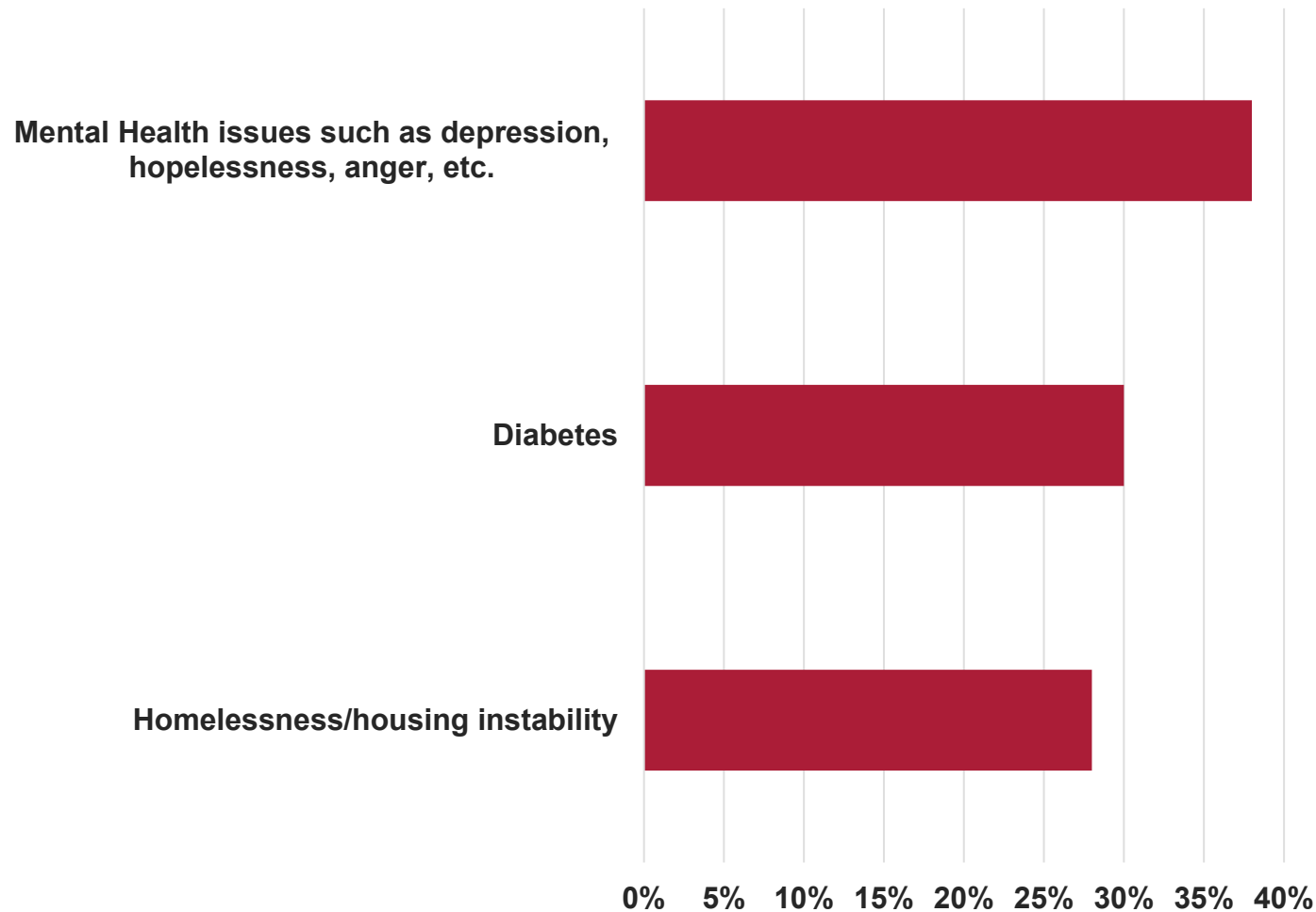


“Impact of families having experienced trauma, kids not feeling supported by families”

“People need more counseling and mental health support to deal with all the issues they face in life. They need ongoing support and guidance.”

“Lots of food deserts. Limited food resources.”

Top 3 health concerns

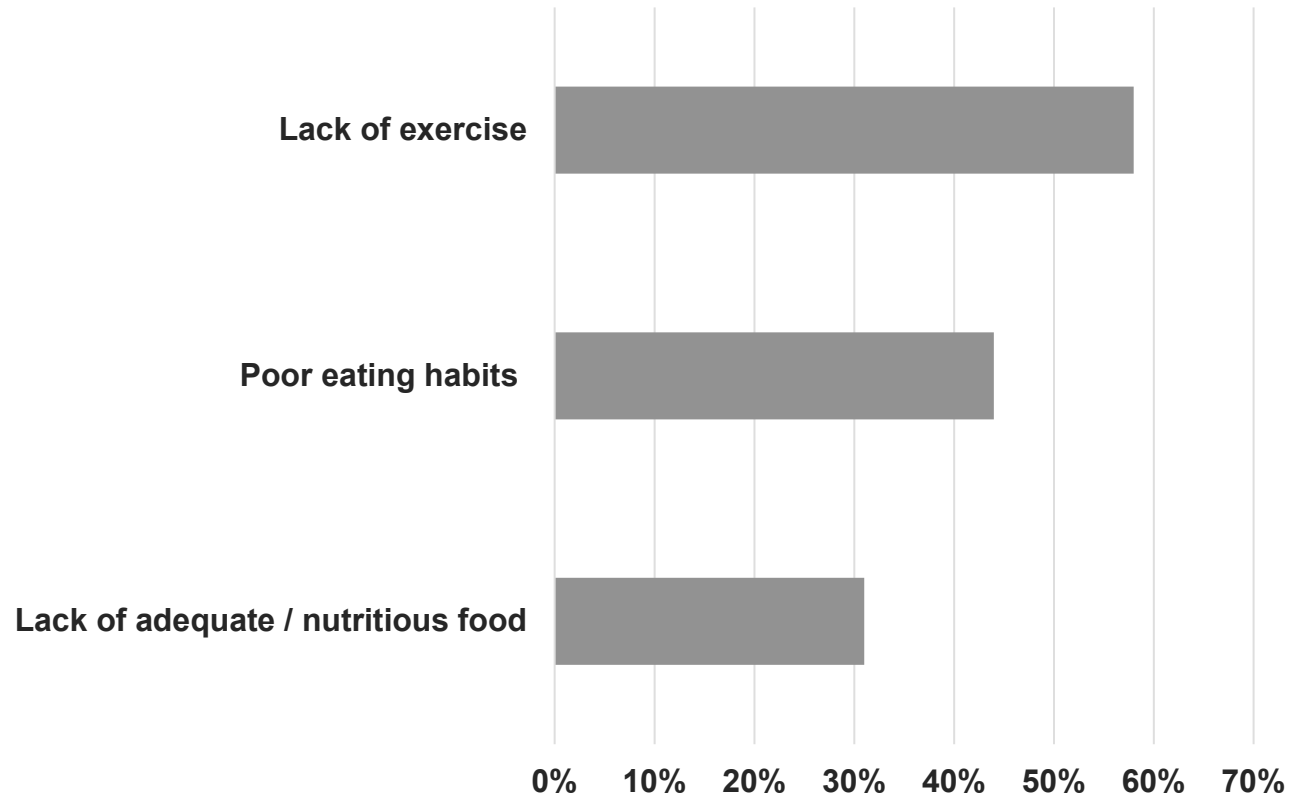


“There isn’t enough mental health services”

“We need healthy foods....the free lunch that kids get is really unhealthy. Lots of processed foods.”

“Limited housing & food for youth.”

Top 3 health-related issues among households

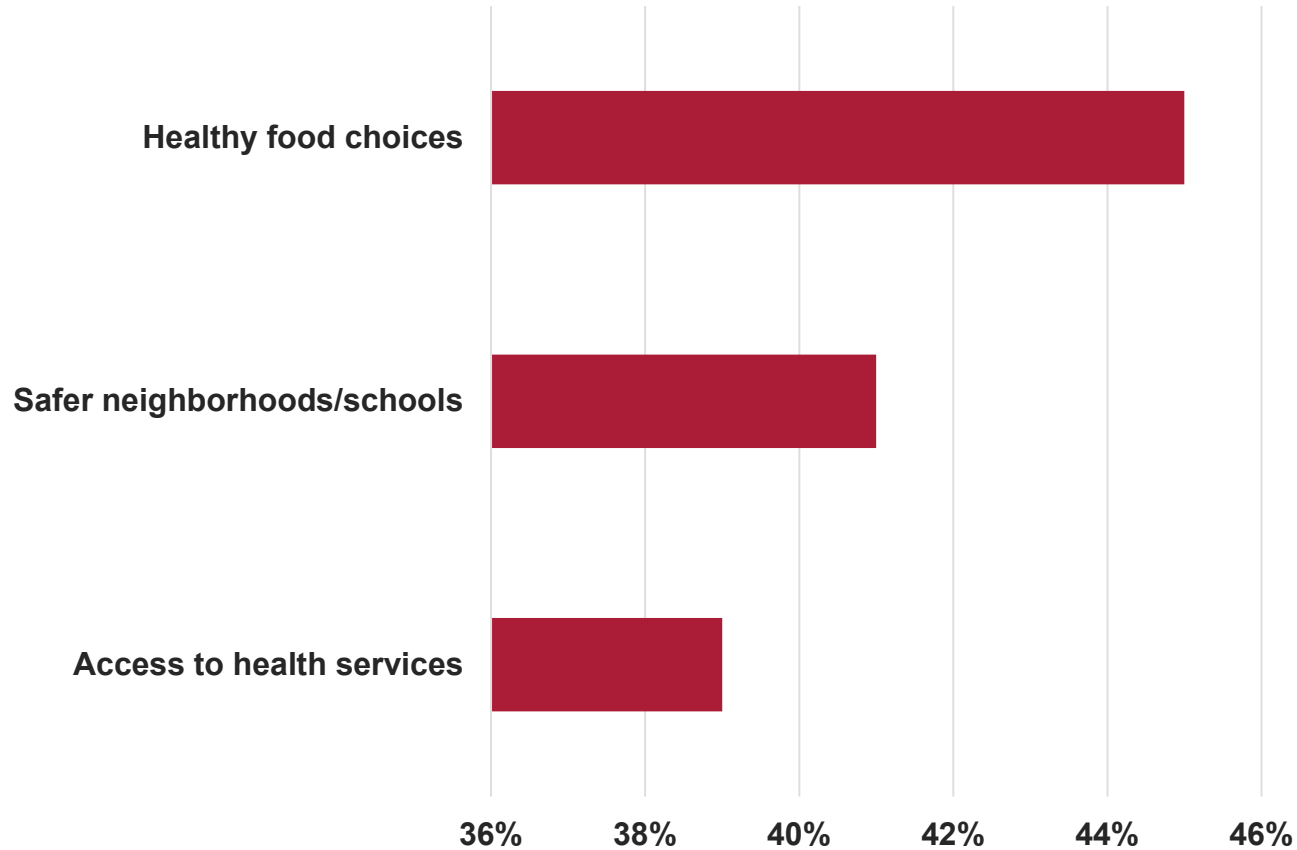


“Parents are the foundation of the household; they need to be healthy to be able to support their families.”

“People need to be able to afford food and basic needs.”

“Lack of events/interventions for families with teens with diabetes”

Top 3 factors that impact well-being

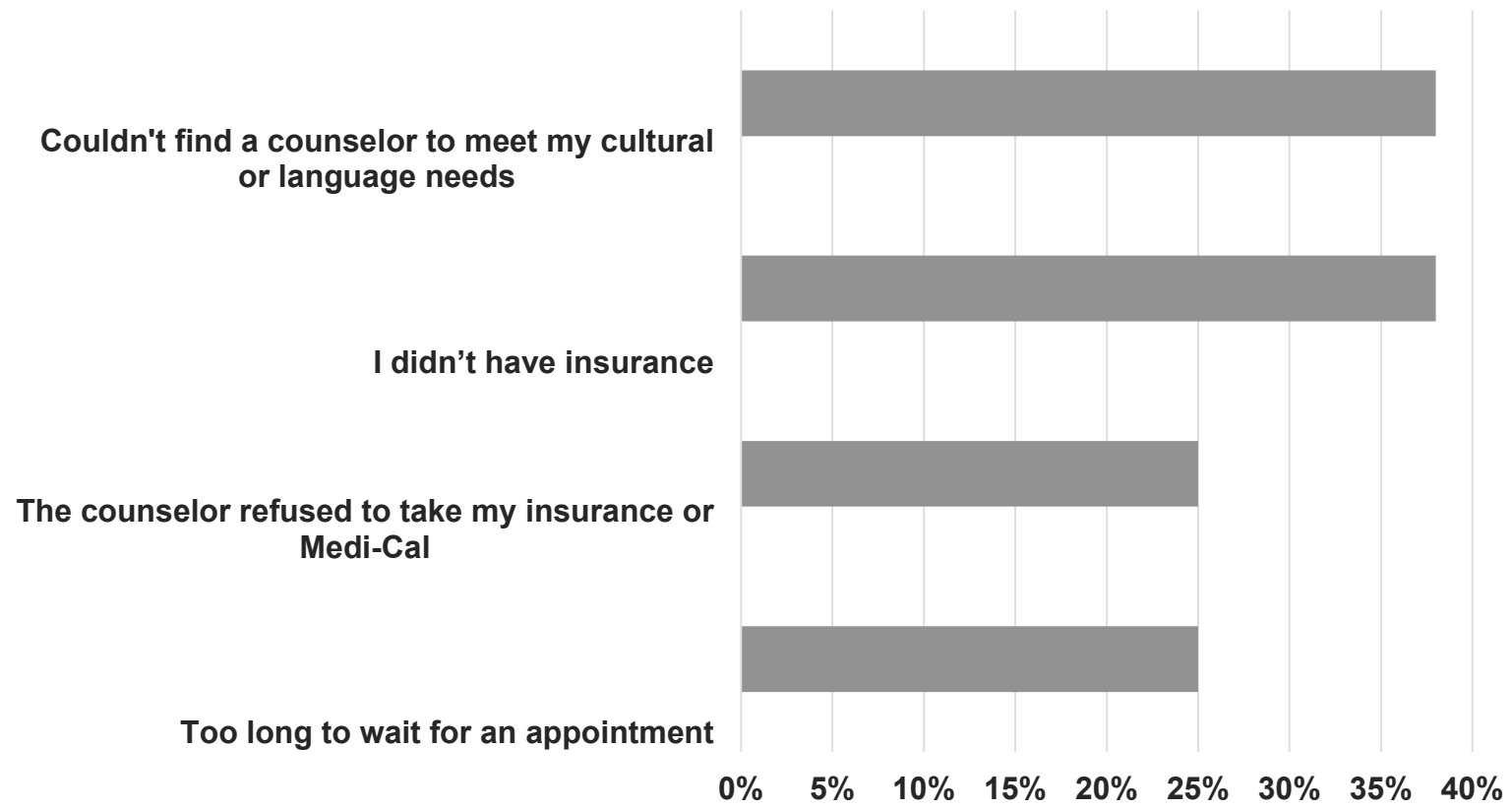


“What if that family doesn’t have enough money for food or utilities?”

“Violence in our community is huge.”

“Lack of access to care/services”

Barriers to accessing mental health services



“Hard to access resources. Too many hurdles, waiting time is too long.”

“There needs to be more psychological and mental health.”

“Effective counseling available at schools.”

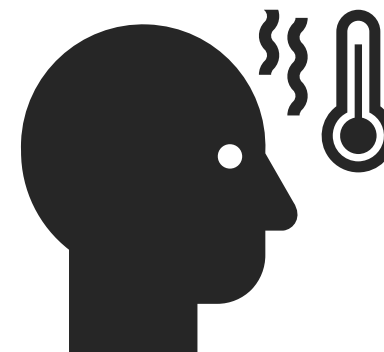
Experiences of Racism & Discrimination



15% of respondents feel their experiences were worse than other races when seeking health care.




20% of respondents reported experiencing physical symptoms, for example, a headache, an upset stomach, tensing of muscles, or a pounding heart, because of how they were treated based on their race.



24% of respondents reported feeling emotionally upset, for example, angry, sad, or frustrated, because of how they were treated based on their race.

Key Takeaways



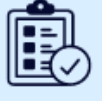
Address Social Determinants Of Health 01

Focusing on upstream factors like economic stability, housing stability, and neighborhood safety for the MPCA population through advocacy and guaranteed income programs. Breaking the cycle of poverty.



Culturally/Racially Concordant Care 02

Increasing the presence and outreach of culturally and racially concordant home visiting programs. Linking families to with doula programs and programs like BeLovedBIRTH or HAPI.



Support CYSHCN 04

Increasing capacity building and workforce trained to support families with CYSHCN. Improved coordination with local CCS program to meet the needs of this population.



Mental Health Resources & Supports 03

Continue to provide mental health screening and link families to mental health services. Reduce stigma of mental health and promote preventative mental health care.

**Alameda County
Title V Local MCAH Needs Assessment
Lessons Learned**

Lessons Learned

- Limited by framework that State MCAH asked us to prioritize e.g., some local issues may not fall into a category
 - Added Fatherhood domain
- State MCAH was not prescriptive on how to conduct needs assessment but rather more focused on assurance we embarked on a locally-driven process with community stakeholders
- Provided opportunity to operationalize an electronic health survey in-house with few resources
 - Collected survey data was useful in gauging relevance of community needs with State MCAH framework
 - Provides a good baseline survey to adapt further for perinatal population

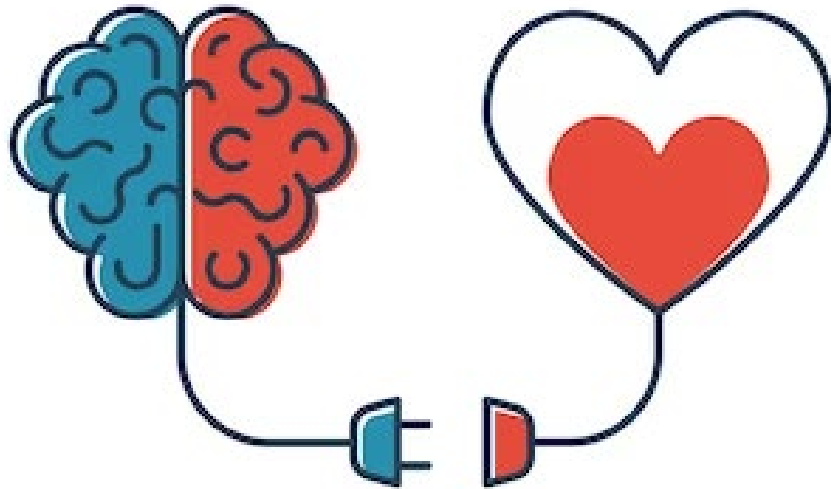


Lessons Learned



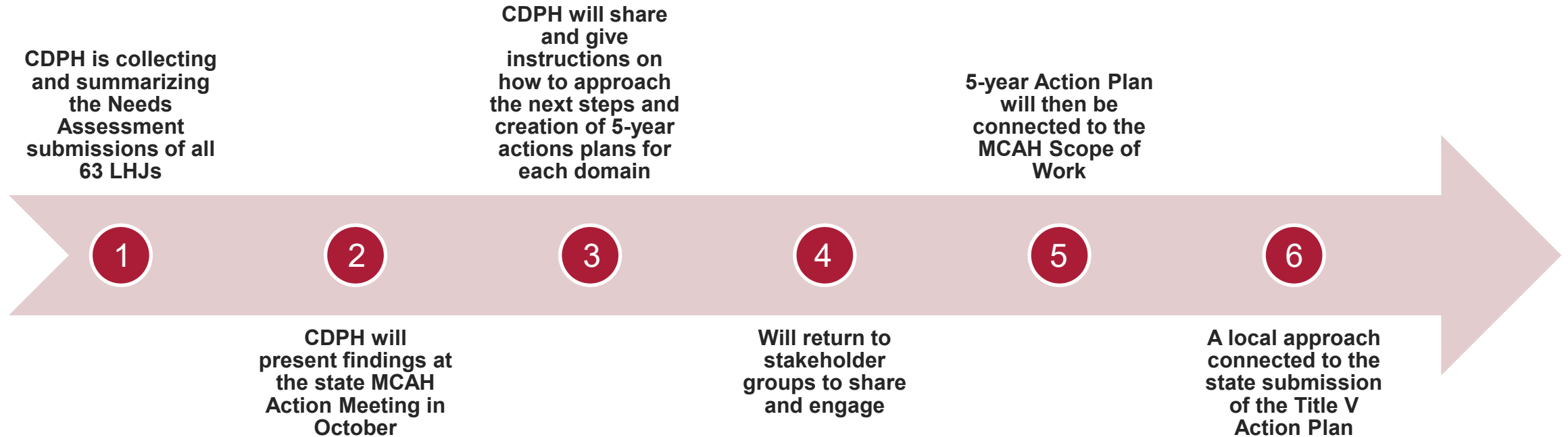
- Overwhelmingly expressed impact of social determinants of health on lived experience and health status i.e., beyond conventional perinatal health indicators such as IMR, preterm birth, low birthweight
- Testament to the inter-sectoral and transdisciplinary work needed to address social inequity and systems-level change
- Affirmation needed for the persistent legacy of racism and structural inequities as well trauma and burnout in addressing health disparities in public health endeavors

What would you add?



- What are your lessons learned?
- Did anything trigger you through the needs assessment process or presentation?
- What do these outcomes mean for our work?

Next Steps



Acknowledgements

- ❑ **Lisa Goldberg**, MPCAHA Epidemiologist (former)
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