## **City of Berkeley**

# Maternal Child and Adolescent Health Community Profile 2017-18

### **Demographics**

#### **Our Community**

|  | ,                          |
|--|----------------------------|
| Total Population, African American Total Population, American Indian/Alaskan Natives                 | 8,667                      |
| Total Population, American Indian/Alaskan Natives  | 388                        |
| Total Population, Asian/Pacific Islander   | 23,200                     |
| Total Population, Hispanic   |                            |
| Total Population, White  | 65,608                     |
| Total Live Births <sup>2</sup>   | 845                        |
| Our Mothers and Babies   |                            |
| % of women delivering a baby who received prenatal care beginning in the first trimester of their pr | egnancy <sup>2</sup> 93.1% |
| % of births covered by Medi-Cal <sup>2</sup>   |                            |
| % of women ages 18-64 without health insurance <sup>3</sup>  | 7.8%                       |
| % of women giving birth to a second child within 24 months of a previous pregnancy *                 |                            |
| % live births less than 37 weeks' gestation <sup>2</sup>   | 7.2%                       |
| Gestational diabetes per 1,000 females age 15-44   |                            |
| % of female population 18-64 living in poverty (0-200% FPL) <sup>3</sup>                             | 20.7%                      |
| Substance use diagnosis per 1,000 hospitalizations of pregnant women*                                |                            |
| Unemployment Rate <sup>4</sup>   | 3.6%                       |
|  |                            |

Data sources: <sup>1</sup> CA Dept. of Finance population estimates for Year 2015, January 2013; <sup>2</sup> CA Birth Statistical Master Files 2011-2013 Annual Average, 3 year average; <sup>3</sup> California Health Interview Survey, 2014; <sup>4</sup> State of California, Employment Development Department, February 2017; <sup>5</sup> Data from CA Child Welfare Indicators Project, UC Berkeley Point in Time Jul 2015; <sup>6</sup> 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

- Berkeley is at the geographic center of the East Bay Corridor; its population is ethnically and racially diverse
- Nearly 30% of Berkeley's population is 15-24 years of age, this is highly influenced by the large university student population
- Whites make up 56% of Berkeley's population
- African American and Latino communities are concentrated primarily in the low-income areas of South and West Berkeley
- African Americans are the only group that experienced a population loss between 2000 and 2010.
- Berkeley has a substantial immigrant foreign-born population, 21% of the population identified as foreign-born

- Walk score is 79. Berkeley has good public transportation and is very bike able.
- Berkeley is 10.5 square miles of land. It borders the cities of Albany, Oakland and Emeryville and Contra Costa County.
- Major employers are University of California, Berkeley, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, Alta Bates Summit Medical Center and City of Berkeley.
- The city has many parks and promotes greenery and the environment. The city is a leader in the nationwide effort to re-tree urban areas.

### Health System - Health and Human Services for the MCAH Population

- Berkeley Black Infant Health Program
- Berkeley High School and Berkeley Technology Academy Health Centers
- Ann Chandler Public Health Center
- BE A STAR program
- School Linked Health Services

### Health Status and Disparities for the MCAH Population

- African Americans residents in South and West Berkeley have higher rates of adverse pregnancy outcomes, childhood asthma hospitalizations, heart disease, high blood pressure, stroke and diabetes.
- African Americans have the highest rates of being uninsured: 18%
- African Americans and those with less than a high school education are most likely to be overweight or obese
- Where progress has been made:
- Low birth weight disparity has decreased from 4-fold to 2.5-fold
- Youth and their families have access to health information and services in the context of their education, recognizing
  the critical links between education and health through the Berkeley High School Health Center and School Linked
  Health Services
- Free Drop-in hypertension clinic, monthly neighborhood health van and barbershop blood pressure screenings with LifeLong Medical Care
- Early developmental screening and referral for infants and toddlers in community settings