

Solano County

Maternal Child and Adolescent Health Community Profile 2017-18

Demographics

Our Community

Total Population ¹	424,048
Total Population, African American	59,951
Total Population, American Indian/ Alaskan Natives	1,965
Total Population, Asian/Pacific Islander	65,031
Total Population, Hispanic	104,816
Total Population, White	170,111
Total Live Births ²	5,255

Our Mothers and Babies

% of women delivering a baby who received prenatal care beginning in the first trimester of their pregnancy ²	78.7%
% of births covered by Medi-Cal ²	37.3%
% of women ages 18-64 without health insurance ³	16.1%
% of women giving birth to a second child within 24 months of a previous pregnancy *	35.8%
% live births less than 37 weeks' gestation ²	8.9%
Gestational diabetes per 1,000 females age 15-44	10.0
% of female population 18-64 living in poverty (0-200% FPL) ³	27.8%
Substance use diagnosis per 1,000 hospitalizations of pregnant women*	38.1
Unemployment Rate ⁴	10.6

Our Children and Teens

Teen Birth Rate per 1,000 births (ages 15-19) ²	22.2
Motor vehicle injury hospitalizations per 100,000 children age 0-146	11.1
% of children, ages 0-18 years living in poverty (0-200% FPL) ³	37.4%
Mental health hospitalizations per 100,000 age 15-24*	1,440.3
Children in Foster Care per 1,000 children ⁵	4.7
Substance abuse hospitalization per 100,000 aged 15-24*	704.8

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

⁸California 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

Solano County is located 50 miles northeast of San Francisco and 35 miles southwest of Sacramento and is the northernmost of the nine Bay Area counties. Solano County is 821.77 square miles in size, and is a mix of rural and urban areas. The three largest cities have the bulk of the county's population. Solano County's major industries include professional and environmental services, construction, health and social services, and specialized manufacturing. Solano County top employers include: California Medical Facility, Travis Air Force Base, Genentech Inc., Kaiser Foundation Hospitals, North Bay Healthcare, Six Flags Marine World, Solano County, and Fairfield-Suisun Unified School District.

Solano has both densely populated urban areas and open recreational space. It has numerous county parks and a state recreational area. However, some urban areas may not be safe for outdoor play and exercise. Solano has a low average walkability score, with most cities having a score of between 30 and 40 on a scale from 1 to 100. Most activities and amenities are accessible by car rather than walking, and public transportation between cities is limited.

Health System – Health and Human Services for the MCAH Population

Solano County participates in numerous strategies and initiatives aimed at improving health for women, infants, children and adolescents. These include:

- Evidence-based home visiting programs including Public Health Nursing, Healthy Families America Program, the Nurse-Family Partnership Program, Black Infant Health, and the Adolescent Family Life Program.
- Solano Kids Insurance Program (SKIP), which assists families who want to enroll their children into Medi-Cal or other insurance programs
- Comprehensive Perinatal Services Program, designed to encourage early prenatal care and ensure access to quality care
- Help Me Grow initiative to improve systems of care for children 0 to 5
- Early Entry into Prenatal Care Learning Collaborative examines data around initiation and quality of prenatal care, suggests strategies and makes recommendations
- Children’s Alliance, which looks at improving the well-being of children in Solano County
- Mental Health Ad Hoc workgroup works to improve access to mental health care for women of reproductive age
- Solano County participates in regional redesign for California Children’s Services, which serves children with special healthcare needs
- Solano Maternal, Child and Adolescent Health is continuing to streamline centralized referrals for various MCAH programs through one toll-free line

Health Status and Disparities for the MCAH Population

Solano County has made real progress in maternal, child and adolescent health, but continues to face significant challenges. Minority and low-income population health have historically lagged behind on both a national and statewide level, and this is true in Solano County as well. In Solano, the Black community has higher rates of infant mortality, prematurity, low birth weight, mental health emergency room visits, obesity, chlamydia, high school dropout, substance abuse hospitalizations, and lower rates of early entry to prenatal care than other racial/ethnicity groups. Possible contributions to health disparities among Black residents include higher rates of stress, higher rates of poverty, and behavioral factors associated with poverty. Asian/Pacific Islanders have rates of gestational diabetes that are three times higher than Black, Hispanic, and White populations. The rates of Black and Hispanic teen births are double that of Asian/Pacific Islander and White populations. Pregnant teens have the highest rate of late entry to prenatal care. Black and Hispanic students have high rates of high school dropout within Solano County. Mental health services are not accessed equally by all racial/ethnicity groups, leaving Asian/Pacific Islanders and Hispanics underserved. Poverty, lack of education, and other social, economic and racial inequities all contribute to health disparities in Solano County.

At the same time, improvements have been made in improving health outcomes in other areas. These include:

- Significant improvement of rates of early entry into prenatal care, particularly for women insured by Medi-Cal
- Reduction in the teen birth rate by 51% between 2002 and 2014
- A decrease in the number of children without insurance between 2009 and 2011 to 6.7%
- Reduction in the percentage of infants born prematurely from 9.3% in 2007 to 8.9% in 2013
- Fewer children in foster care between 2002 and 2011