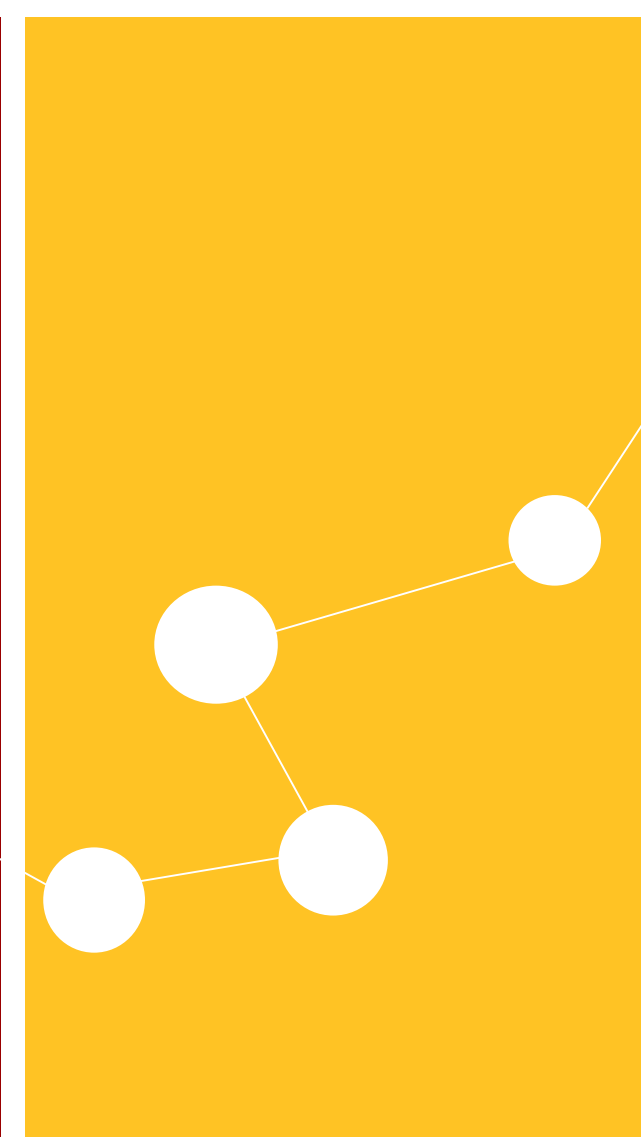
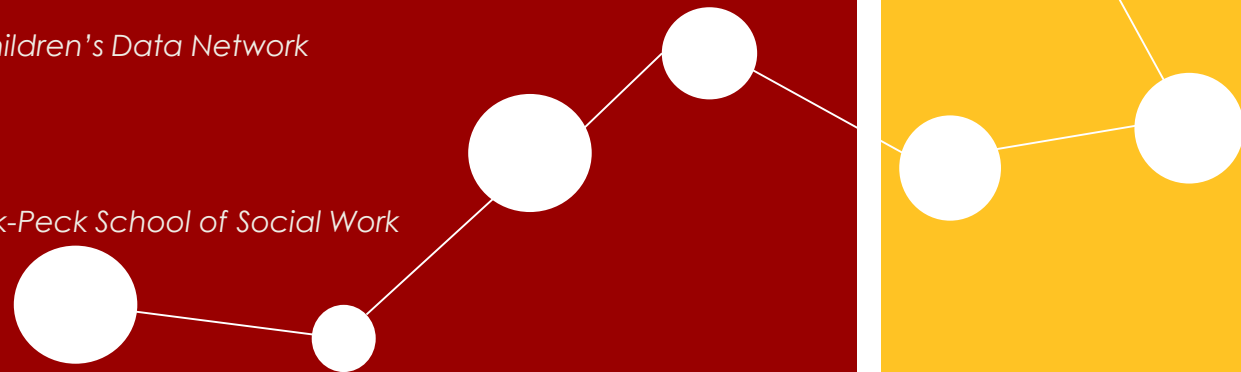


Connecting the Dots: Snapshots of Child Well-Being in Los Angeles County

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Harnessing the scientific potential of linked, administrative data to inform children's programs and policies.

[.org/about-us/](#)



Animation 1: Applications

*What is linked
administrative data? And
why is it important?*

<http://www.datanetwork.org/about-us/#video-1>

Data Use Agreements

DATA SOURCES

Statewide:

- Vital Birth Records (DPH): 1999-2017
- Developmental Service Records (DDS): 2000-2014
- Child Protection Records (DSS): 1998-2016
- Arrest and Booking Records (DOJ): 2014-2015, 1999 Birth Cohort
- Corrections & Rehabilitation Records (CDCR): 2000-2013
- Medicaid Billing Records (DHCS): 2006 birth cohort, 2014-2015 enrollees
- Hospital Discharge Records (OSHDP): 2006 birth cohort
- Vital Death Records (DPH): 1999-2017
- CalWorks / CalFresh Records (CDSS)
- *Educational Records (CDE): 2004/2005/2006 birth cohort**

County:

- SPAs 1 & 2 Head Start, Subsidized Child Care, and CalWORKs Stage I Records (CCRC/DPSS): 2006-2014
- LA County Homeless Service Authority Records (LAHSA): 2014-2015
- *Welcome Baby, Healthy Families America, and Early Head Start Home Visitation Records (AVPH/EHS): 2015-2016**
- SF County Homeless Service Records (SF HSA): 2000-2014
- OC Bridges Newborn Assessment Records (CFCOC): 2016

**application submitted / data use agreement under discussion*

Example Projects

- Cumulative Risk of Child Protective Service Involvement Before Age 5: A Population-Based Examination
- Infants Remaining at Home after an Allegation of Maltreatment: A Five-Year Analysis of California and Los Angeles County Data
- Assessing Children's Risk Using Administrative Records: A Proof of Concept Predictive Risk Modeling (PRM) Project
- Child Welfare Involvement Among Children in Subsidized Early Care and Education Programs
- A Cross-Sector Examination of Child Protection Involvement and Developmental Services
- An Analysis of Children's Service Trajectories Using Linked Medi-Cal Data
- Neighborhood Resource Network: An RCT Evaluation of a Prevention Initiative
- Beating the Odds: A Geospatial Analysis of Communities Buffering Risk
- A Descriptive Analysis of the Maltreatment Histories of Youth and Young Adults Arrested
- Incarcerated Adults: How Many are Parents?
- Child Protective Services (CPS) Involvement among Children of Youth in Foster Care
- ... And more at: <http://www.datanetwork.org/research/>

Connecting the Dots: Snapshots of Child Well-Being in Los Angeles County

Connecting the Dots, an informational resource coordinated by the Children's Data Network (CDN) and funded by First 5 LA, is a cross-sector partnership committed to making data and research more accessible to those engaged in the development of public policy and the delivery of programs for children and families.

Goal: Identify and inform promising new pathways for strengthening Los Angeles County's children and families through narrated and contextualized data snapshots.



2016-2017 Snapshots

Drawing on data from 2002-2012 birth records to examine regional differences in births and healthy birth indicators across L.A. County, we created four snapshots:

1. Births In Los Angeles County
2. Timely Prenatal Care
3. Perinatal Non-Smoking
4. Full-term / Normal-weight Births

They can be found here:

<http://www.datanetwork.org/snapshots/>



Births In Los Angeles County

What are the key trends?

- Substantial drop in numbers and rates of births across L.A. County.
- Most births: San Gabriel and San Fernando Valleys, and in the South L.A. region.
- Substantial drop in births to white and Latina mothers (countywide by 33% and 19%, respectively).
- Substantial rise in births to Chinese women (146%!) – most dramatic in San Gabriel Valley.
- Births to women with college degrees increased for the county as a whole, but not in all regions (the Metro, South, and East L.A. areas, or in the Antelope Valley).

Why do they matter?

- Understanding demographic trends is critical.
- Historic service distribution patterns across the county may need to change.



Timely Prenatal Care

What are the key trends?

- Percentage of babies with mothers receiving timely prenatal care declined countywide, in all regions (except the San Fernando Valley), and for nearly every demographic group in nearly every region.
- Inequities persisted, with receipt remaining less common among births to teens, women of color (particularly African Americans), mothers with lower education levels, and mothers with public insurance, as well as births where paternity was not established.

Why do they matter?

- Quality health care in the first trimester of pregnancy is critical.
- Given the uncertain future of health care programs at the federal level, it is important to prioritize supporting healthy births.



Perinatal Non-Smoking

What are the key trends?

- Good news: The vast majority of women in L.A. County reported no perinatal smoking, and perinatal non-smoking rates increased slightly between 2007 and 2012.
- Public health efforts to reduce smoking among expectant mothers seem to be working.
- All areas of the county saw improvements in perinatal non-smoking as well, though rates differed by region. While the Antelope Valley had the lowest percentage of births without perinatal smoking during 2007-2012, that region also experienced the greatest gains, e.g., figures in Service Planning Area (SPA) 1 rose from 95.5% to 96.5%.
- Perinatal non-smoking levels were lowest for Japanese, African American, and white mothers, though these three groups showed the largest improvements as well.
- Only one demographic group had greater gains during this period—those without fathers established on birth records (increased from 95.1% to 97.2%).

Why do they matter?

- Due to the harmful effects of perinatal smoking, even though these increases – in percentage terms – are relatively small, they represent thousands of infants and significant progress for maternal and child health in L.A. County.



Full-term / Normal-weight Births

What are the key trends?

- It is important for infants to be born “full-term” (delivered in the 39th or 40th week) and at a “normal weight” (about 5.5-8.8 pounds).
- Good news: The percentage of infants born full-term and at a normal weight rose countywide and in all regions of the county.
- In 2012, just over half – 53.6% – of L.A. County births were full-term and normal weight, up from 47.7% in 2007.
- These improvements affected all demographic subgroups at the county and local level.
- While full-term, normal-weight births were less common among mothers age 40+ compared to younger moms, women over 40 experienced the largest gains in full-term, normal-weight births of any demographic group in L.A. County during this period, from 39.9% to 48.8%. Improvements also were seen for births to teen mothers, from 51.3% to 56.6%.

Why do they matter?

- These findings indicate that public health efforts to decrease preterm births and improve birth weights appear to be working.



2017-2018 Snapshots

Home Visiting Focused Snapshots

Goal: Drawing on information from recent birth records and program information, enhance our understanding of the landscape of Home Visiting programs operating in LA County, and the mismatch at a very local level between supply and demand.

Potential Products:

1. HV Primer
2. HV Landscape Map
3. Risk Map
4. Gap Analysis
5. Convening



Thank you!

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<http://www.datanetwork.org>