

Utilizing Health Net's Disparity Dashboard to Identify and Address Maternity Care Inequities in Los Angeles County for Black Birthing People

Anush Schoepf, MPH

BACKGROUND

The United States has the highest rates of maternal mortality in the industrialized world. Birthing people are twice as likely to die from complications of pregnancy or childbirth in the U.S. than in Canada or the United Kingdom (1). For birthing people of color, the risk is higher. The maternal mortality for Black birthing people in the U.S. is three times higher than the rate for White birthing people (2). As a health plan, Health Net is committed to identifying and addressing the maternal care disparity gaps present in its members to promote birth equity for all.

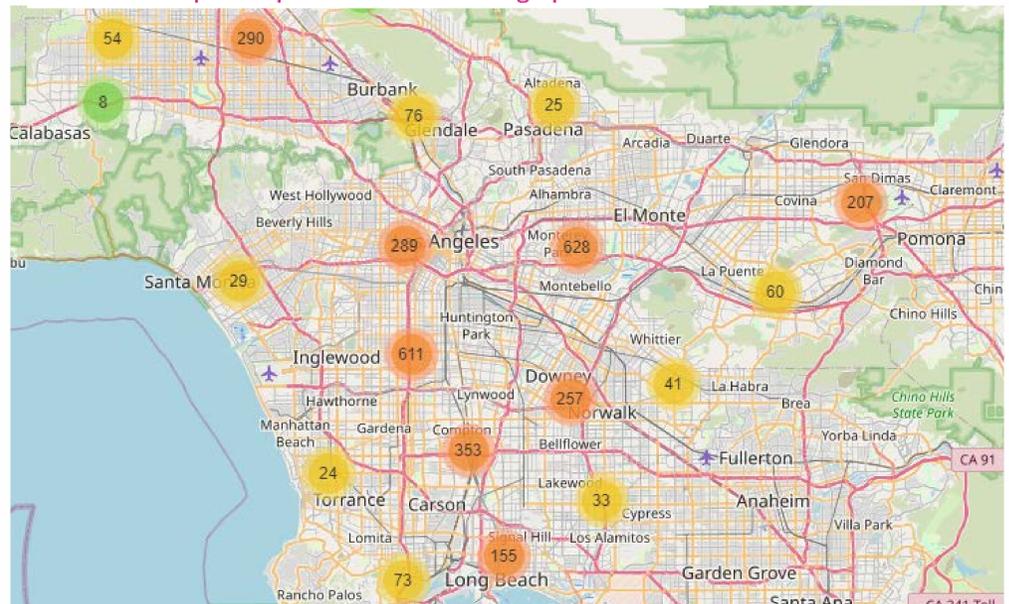
OBJECTIVE

The objective is to utilize Health Net's disparity dashboard to identify any maternal care disparities in Los Angeles County with respect to Race/Ethnicity (R/E), Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMAs), Social Determinants of Health (SDoH), and provider groups.

METHODS

Data analysis through Health Net's disparity dashboard. The disparity dashboard utilizes a comprehensive data analysis on various Healthcare Effectiveness Data and Information Set (HEDIS) quality measures across different line of businesses (LOBs)(3). Trends in disparities are segmented by key demographics including but not limited to race, ethnicity, language, socioeconomic, and participating physician group (PPG) characteristics.

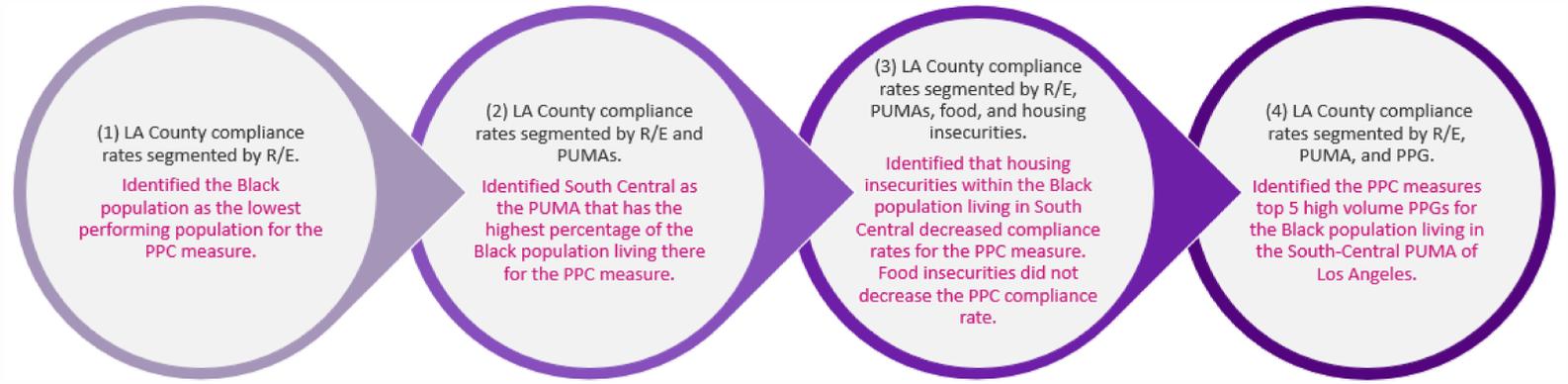
Interactive Map of Disparities Based on Geographic Location



RESULTS

The dashboard allowed us to identify the maternity care gap in the prenatal and postpartum HEDIS measures for the Black, Medi-Cal population in Los Angeles County. Segmenting the data by PUMAs showed the disparity for the Black population living in the South Central PUMA of Los Angeles. Further analysis through the dashboard gave us data on food and housing insecurities for this population. The provider characteristics present in the dashboard also enabled us to determine high volume provider groups to outreach to.

RESULTS



1

RY 2022 PPC-Postpartum Measure for Los Angeles County Segmented by Race/Ethnicity

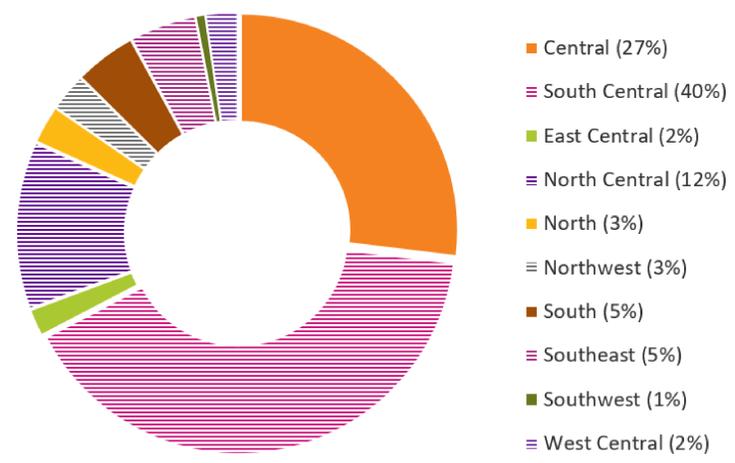
Measure	County	Race/Ethnicity	NUM	DEN	COMP RATE	95% CI	50 th Percentile
PPC-Postpartum	Los Angeles	Hispanic	3556	5203	68%	(67.08%, 69.61%)	76%
PPC-Postpartum	Los Angeles	Black	486	875	56%	(52.25%, 58.84%)	76%
PPC-Postpartum	Los Angeles	White	538	827	65%	(61.80%, 68.30)	76%
PPC-Postpartum	Los Angeles	Asian	306	467	66%	(61.21%, 69.84%)	76%
PPC-Postpartum	Los Angeles	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	4	14	29%		76%
PPC-Postpartum	Los Angeles	American Indian or Alaska Native	3	8	38%		76%

RY 2022 PPC-Prenatal Measure for Los Angeles County Segmented by Race/Ethnicity

Measure	County	Race/Ethnicity	NUM	DEN	COMP RATE	95% CI	50 th Percentile
PPC-Prenatal	Los Angeles	Hispanic	3770	5203	72%	(71.24%, 73.67%)	86%
PPC-Prenatal	Los Angeles	Black	591	875	68%	(64.44%, 70.65%)	86%
PPC-Prenatal	Los Angeles	White	597	827	72%	(69.13%, 75.24%)	86%
PPC-Prenatal	Los Angeles	Asian	315	467	67%	(63.20%, 71.70%)	86%
PPC-Prenatal	Los Angeles	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	4	14	29%		86%
PPC-Prenatal	Los Angeles	American Indian or Alaska Native	5	8	63%		86%

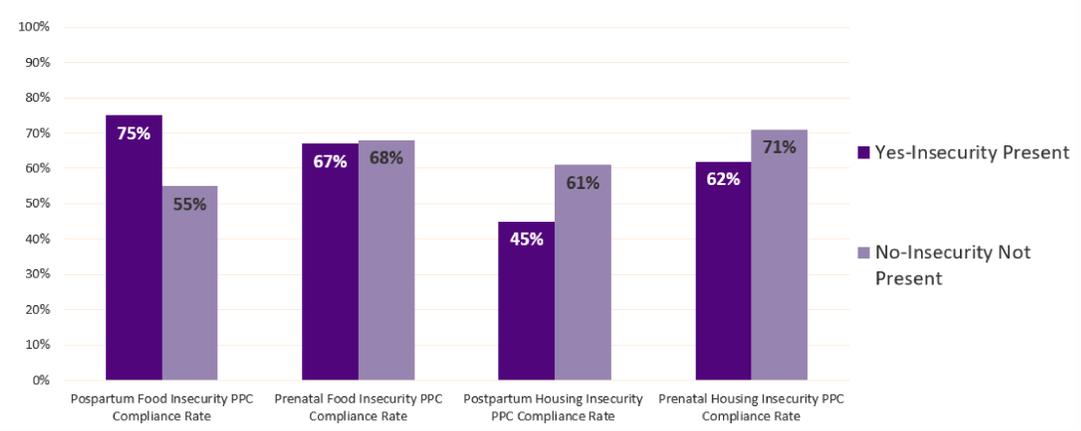
2

PPC Measure: Black Medi-Cal Population Living in Los Angeles County by PUMAs



3

RY 2022 PPC Measure: Food and Housing Insecurity for Black Medi-Cal Population Living in South Central Los Angeles



NEXT STEPS

Conduct a barrier analysis, which includes key informant interviews, focus groups, and literature review. Use findings from barrier analysis and disparity dashboard analysis to design and implement initiatives. Initiatives will be categorized around the community, member, and provider levels to address the maternity care disparities in Black birthing people in Los Angeles County.

REFERENCES

(1) Roosa Tikkanen et al., Maternal Mortality and Maternity Care in the United States Compared to 10 other Developed Countries (Commonwealth Fund, Nov 2020). <https://doi.org/10.26099/411v-9255>

(2) Hoyert DL. Maternal mortality rates in the United States, 2020. NCHS Health E-Stats. 2022. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.15620/cdc:113967>

(3) Zheng, Y. (2022, August). HNCA HEDIS Disparity Dashboard. Retrieved from HNCA HEDIS Disparity Dashboard.