## PROFILE OF MATERNAL MENTAL HEALTH

## IN MONTEREY COUNTY AND CALIFORNIA

Maternal depression affects many families, and can have potentially far-reaching, negative effects on mother-child bonding, parenting and the development of children.<sup>1</sup>

Presented here are both California-wide and Monterey County specific data regarding maternal mental health. Steps for systemic action to support mothers with or at risk of developing perinatal depression include:

- Increase awareness of symptoms, prevalence, and treatment options.
- Increase socio-emotional and community supports for pregnant and parenting mothers and families.
- Promote better access to mental health services, uniform and consistent screening, and treatment for maternal mental health concerns and other challenges.
- Support collaborative systems change to reduce equity gaps and disparities.

Based on statewide data (2013-2015)<sup>2</sup>, we know certain mothers are at highest risk for postpartum depression symptoms. Of the women who experienced symptoms of depression *during* pregnancy, 53% went on to report postpartum depression symptoms. In California:

15% of all Latina and Black women reported postpartum depression symptoms, compared to 12% of Asian/Pacific Islander women and 11% of White women.

**17%** of women with Medi-Cal for prenatal care reported postpartum depression symptoms.

**25%** of women with four or more childhood hardships (such as financial, parental substance use, foster care) reported postpartum depression symptoms.

**18%** of women with an income that falls below the 100% Federal Poverty Guideline reported postpartum depression symptoms.

39% of women with four or more pregnancy stressors (such as intimate partner violence, lack of support, separation) reported postpartum depression symptoms.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Maternal Depression Can Undermine the Development of Young Children. Harvard University, 2009.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Maternal and Infant Health Assessment Survey. CA Dept of Public Health, 2018.

More than 15% of Monterey County women experienced postpartum depression symptoms. That's about 1,000 women a year.<sup>2</sup>

**18**% of Monterey County women experienced *prenatal* symptoms of depression. That's about **1,100 women annually**, and significantly higher than the CA state average.<sup>2</sup>

Many women giving birth in Monterey County have a similar demographic profile as the women in California who also have a high likelihood of experiencing symptoms for **postpartum depression**.

Of all women giving birth (2013-2015) in **Monterey County:** 

9%	of women experience intimate partner violence during pregnancy <sup>3</sup>	17%	of women or their partner lost a job during pregnancy <sup>3</sup>
22%	of women experience two or more hardships during childhood <sup>3</sup>	50%	are women with an income that falls below the 100% Federal Poverty Guideline <sup>3</sup>
<b>59</b> %	of births were covered by Medi-Cal <sup>3</sup>	77%	are Latina women⁴

Additional characteristics may impact access to healthcare, that in turn may increase risk and/or delay screening and treatment for postpartum depression symptoms. In Monterey County:

of women were uninsured postpartum<sup>5</sup>

of women did not have a usual source of pre-pregnancy care<sup>5</sup>

## FOR MORE INFORMATION

<u>2020mom.org</u> • <u>thebluedotproject.org</u> • #AskHer <u>brightbeginningsmc.org/maternal-mental-health-task-force/</u>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Maternal Infant Health Assessment Data Snapshot, 2013-2014. California Department of Public Health, 2016.





<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Monterey County Maternal Child and Adolescent Health Community Profile 2017-18. California Department of Public Health, 2018.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Data Snapshot: Monterey County by Education 2013-2015. California Department of Public Health, 2018.