

Healthier San Joaquin County Community Assessment 2008

Susan Brutschy, President
Applied Survey Research

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**San Joaquin County's Health Profile:
Useful Data to Improve Our Future**

Sponsored by the San Joaquin County Community
Health Assessment Collaborative

www.healthiersanjoaquin.org

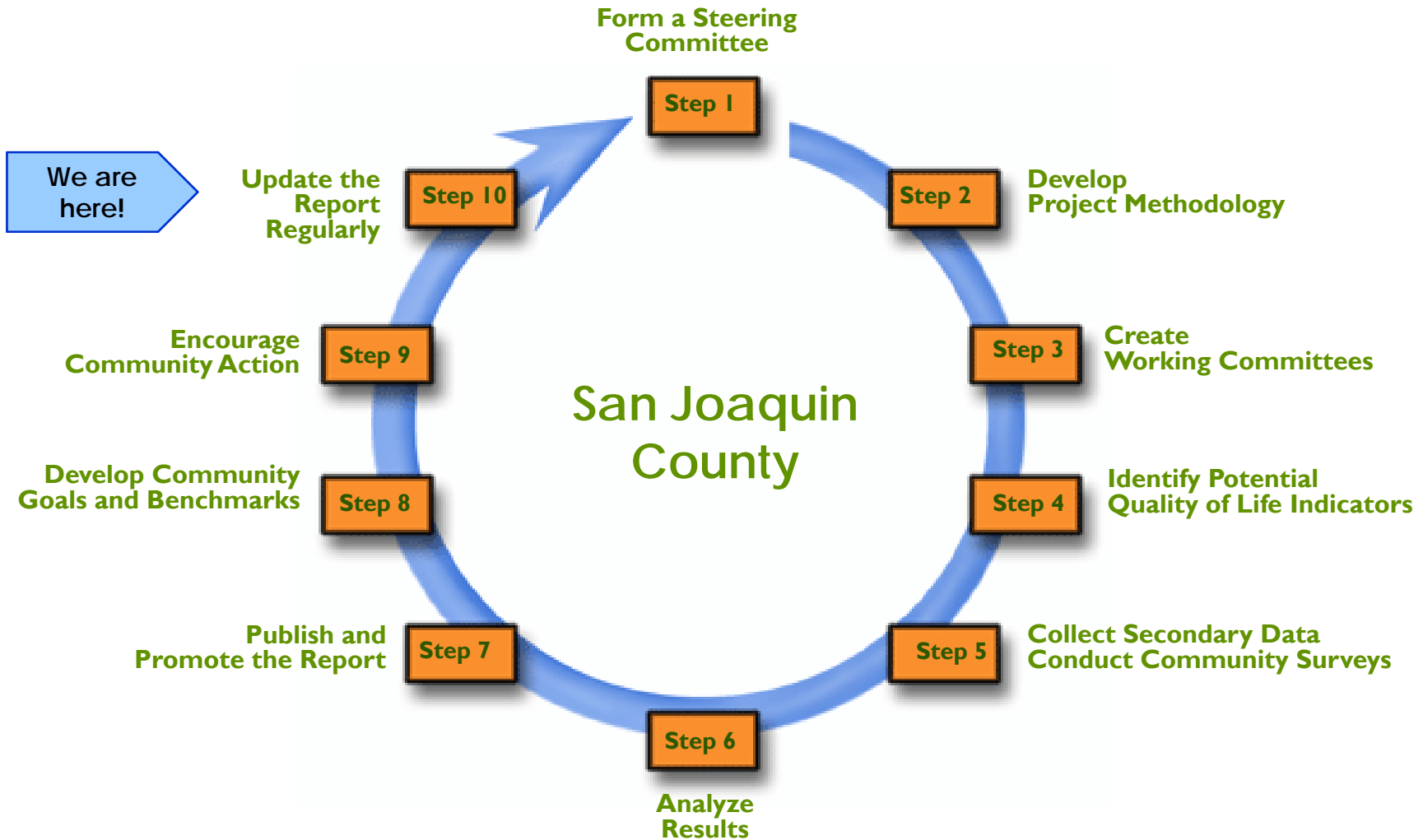




Background of the Project

- The San Joaquin County Community Health Assessment Collaborative formed in 2004.
- Purpose: to produce a functional and comprehensive county health profile.
- Overall goal: to inform and engage local stakeholders and community members in order to promote and develop collaborative efforts based on reliable data, community input and group consensus.

Community Assessment Project





2008 Assessment Focus Areas

- Access to Health Care
- Chronic Disease (Diabetes, Asthma and Obesity)
- Early Entry into Prenatal Care



Methodology

- English and Spanish telephone surveys were completed with over 400 randomly selected county residents.
- Over 1,900 face-to-face surveys were collected at 37 different sites and community agencies throughout the county.
- Secondary (pre-existing) data were collected for over 50 health indicators from a variety of sources.

County Demographics

- In 2007, the population of the county was 679,687.
 - Since 2000, there was a 21% population increase.
- In the next 10 years, 10% of residents will be age 65 or older.
- According to the U.S. Census Bureau, 38% of San Joaquin County residents over age five spoke a language other than English in their home in 2006.
 - Of the total population, 24% spoke Spanish/Spanish Creole.
- Currently in 2008, Caucasians make up 40% of the County population while Hispanics make up 37%.
 - After 2010, there will be a higher percentage of Hispanics than Caucasians.



2011: Hispanics (39%), Caucasians (37%)

2015: Hispanics (42%), Caucasians (33%)

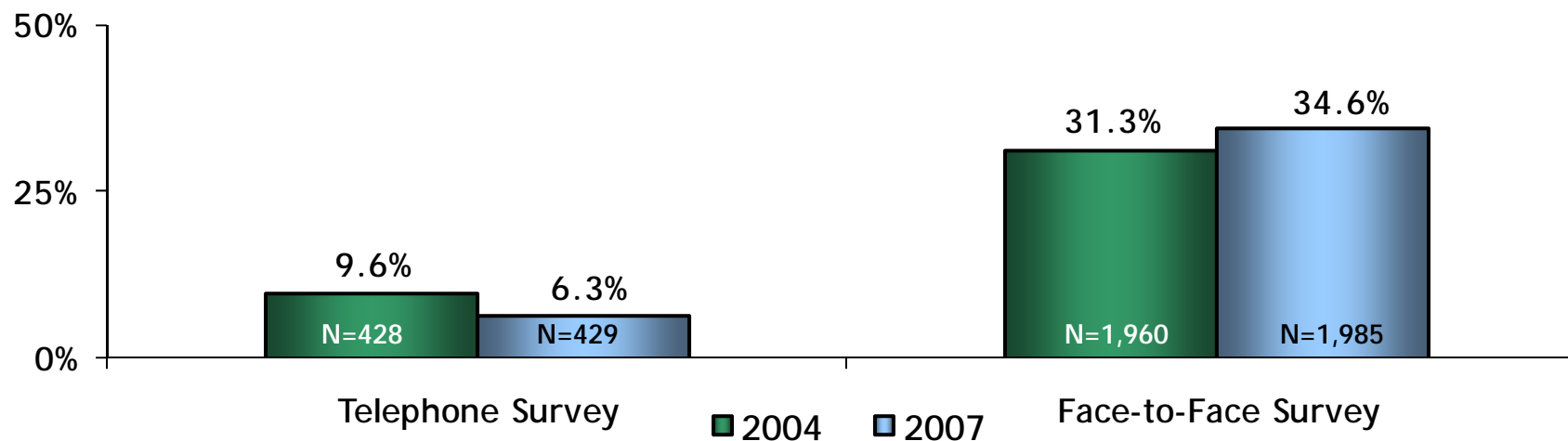
Housing and Foreclosures

- San Joaquin County was among the top three counties that had the highest foreclosure rates in the United States in the fall of 2007.
- The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) defines affordable housing as costing *no more than 30%* of a household's annual income. Spending much more than 30% impacts residents' ability to afford other basic needs such as health care, food, and child care.
- In 2007, 47% of telephone respondents and 74% of face-to-face respondents reported spending *more than 30%* of their household income on housing costs.



Basic Needs

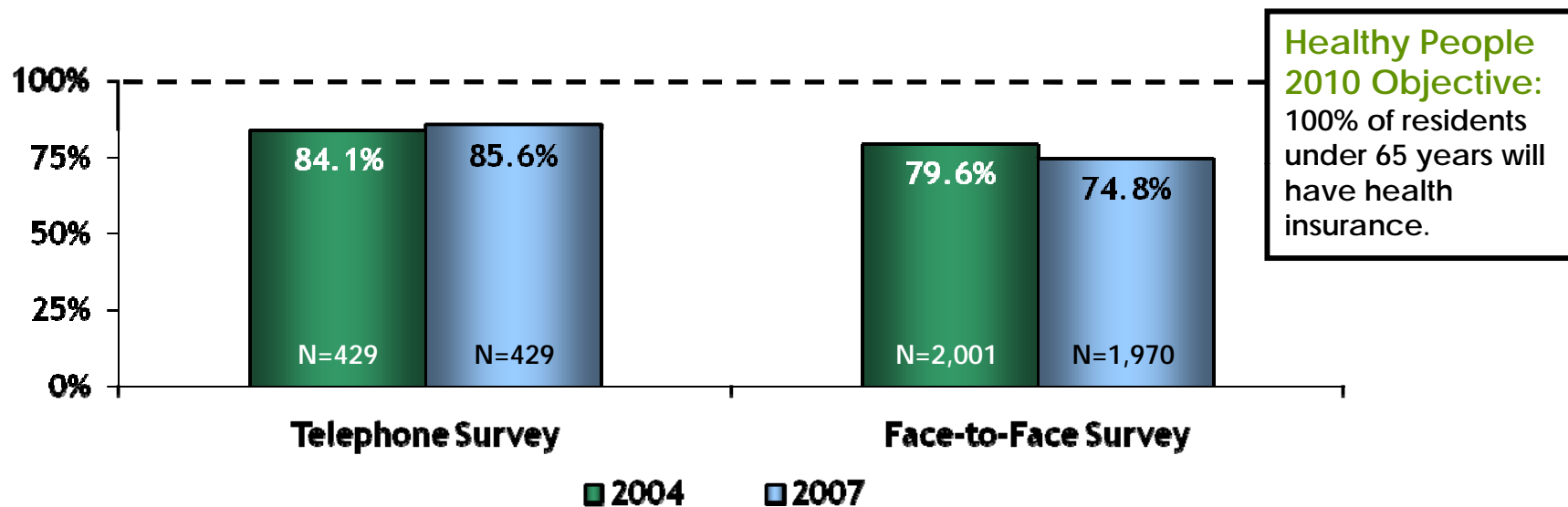
In any given month, do you find you or your family having to go without basic needs such as food, housing, child care, health care or clothing? (Those responding “yes.”)



Source: Healthier San Joaquin County Community Assessment, Telephone and Face-to-Face Surveys, 2004 and 2007.

Adult Health Insurance Coverage

Adult Respondents Who Currently Have Health Insurance Coverage, 2004 and 2007

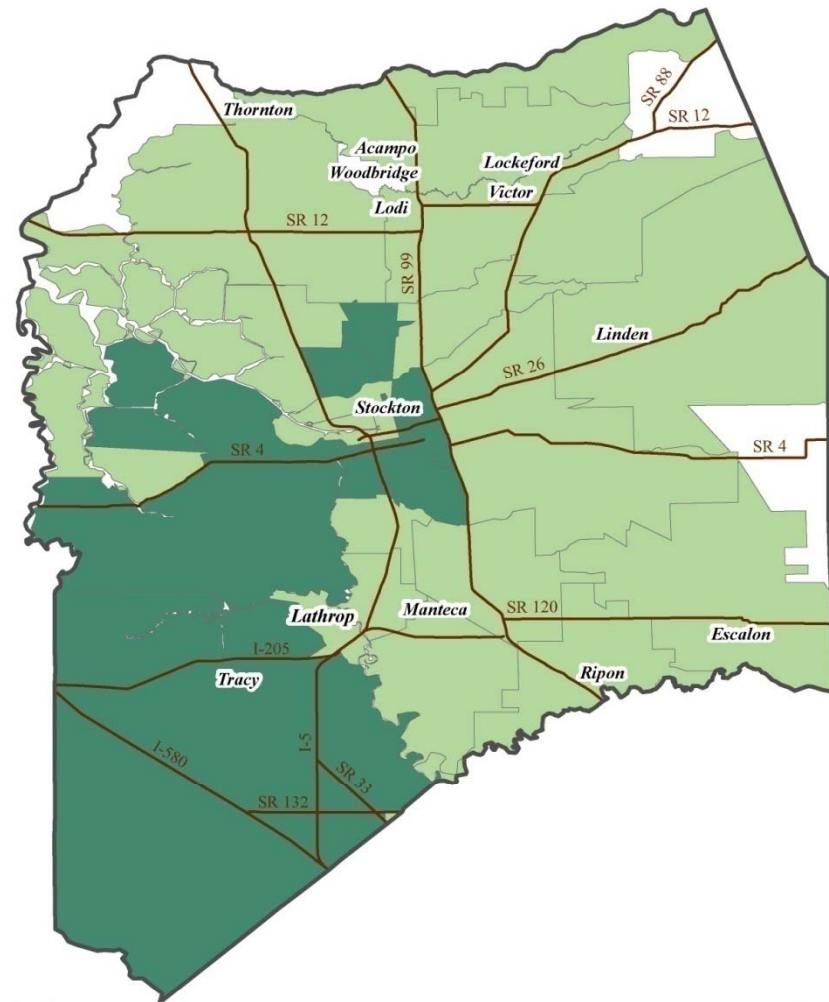


Source: San Joaquin County Community Health Assessment, Telephone and Face-to-Face Surveys, 2004. and 2007

Adult Health Insurance Coverage

Percentage of San Joaquin County Adults without Health Insurance

Source: Healthier San Joaquin County Community Assessment, Telephone and Face-to-Face Surveys, 2007; U.S. Census Bureau, 2000.
N = 534.



Legend

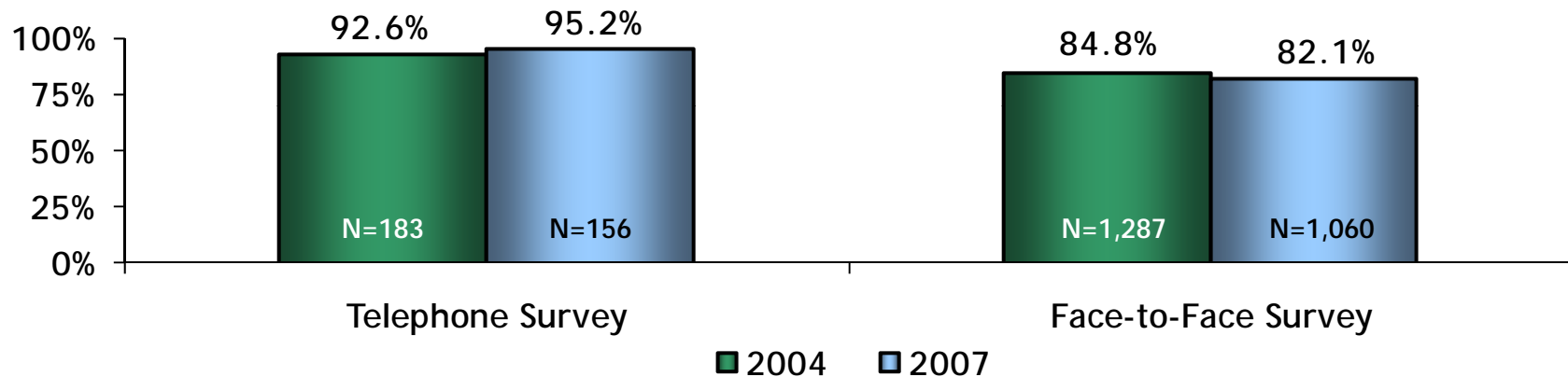
Percent of Adults Without Health Insurance

- Less than 2%
- 2% to 6%
- Greater than 6% (Max. 14.2%)
- Major Road
- County



Youth Health Insurance Coverage

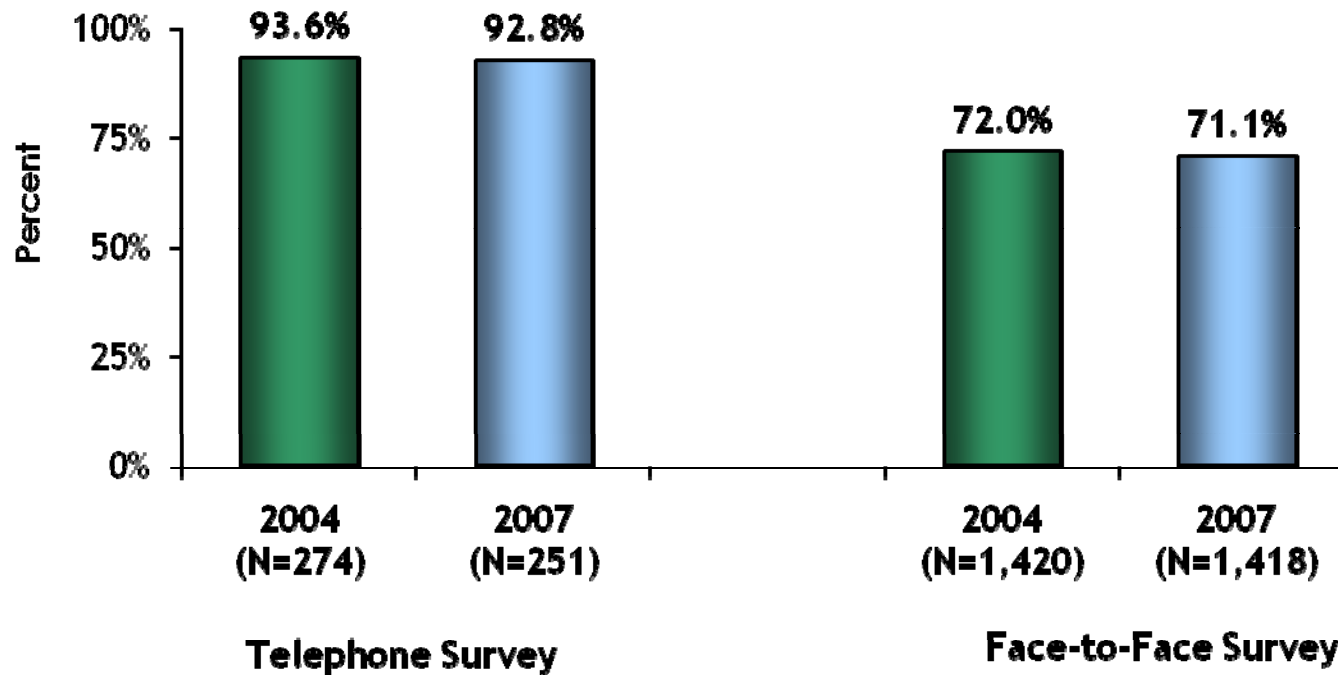
Do your children have health insurance?
(Those responding "yes.")



Source: San Joaquin County Community Health Assessment, Telephone and Face-to-Face Surveys, 2004. and 2007

Health Care Access and Utilization

If you needed health care in the last 12 months, were you able to receive it? (Those responding "yes.")



Source: San Joaquin County Community Health Assessment, Telephone and Face-to-Face Surveys, 2004 and 2007.

Access to Health Care

Top 5 Reasons Why Respondents Were Unable to Receive Health Care in the Past 12 Months

2007 Telephone Survey		2007 Face-to-Face Survey	
No insurance	50.0%	No insurance	69.0%
Could not afford it	45.9%	Could not afford it	33.9%
Insurance would not cover it	37.5%	Did not know where to go	16.3%
Could not afford co-pay	29.1%	Insurance would not cover it	13.9%
Unable to find doctor to accept insurance	20.8%	Did not know what steps to take to get health care	13.9%

Multiple response question with 18 respondents offering 50 responses

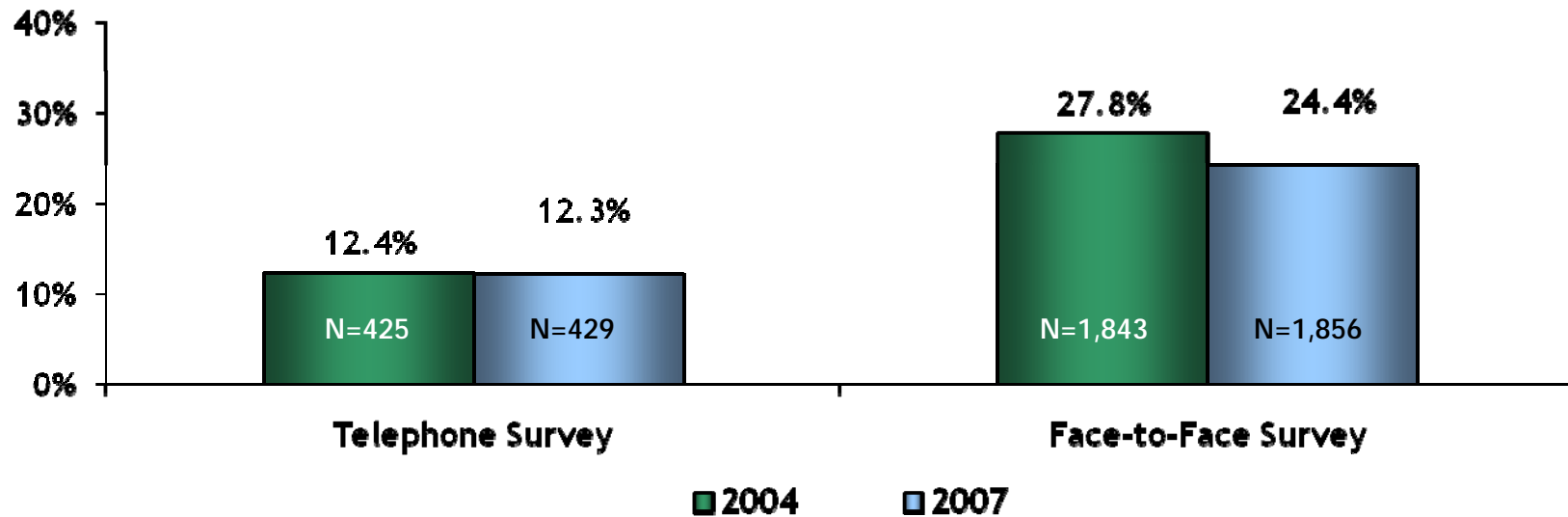
Multiple response question with 410 respondents offering 898 responses



Source: San Joaquin County Community Health Assessment, Telephone and Face-to-Face Surveys, 2007.

Emergency Department Use

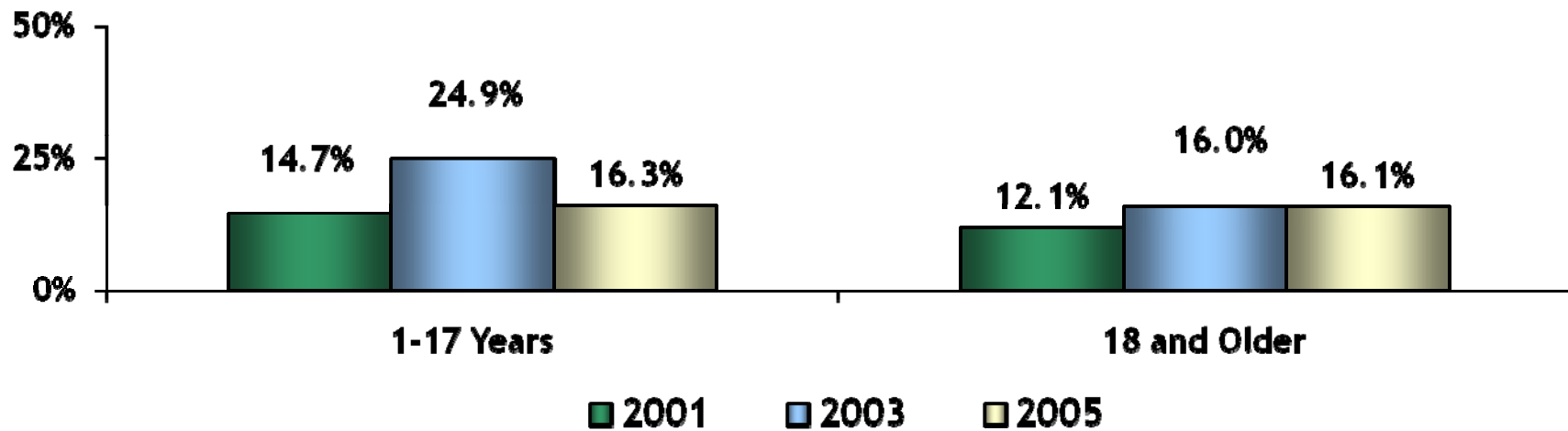
Do you use the emergency department for your main source of care? (Those responding "yes.")



Source: Healthier San Joaquin County Community Assessment, Telephone and Face-to-Face Surveys, 2004 and 2007.

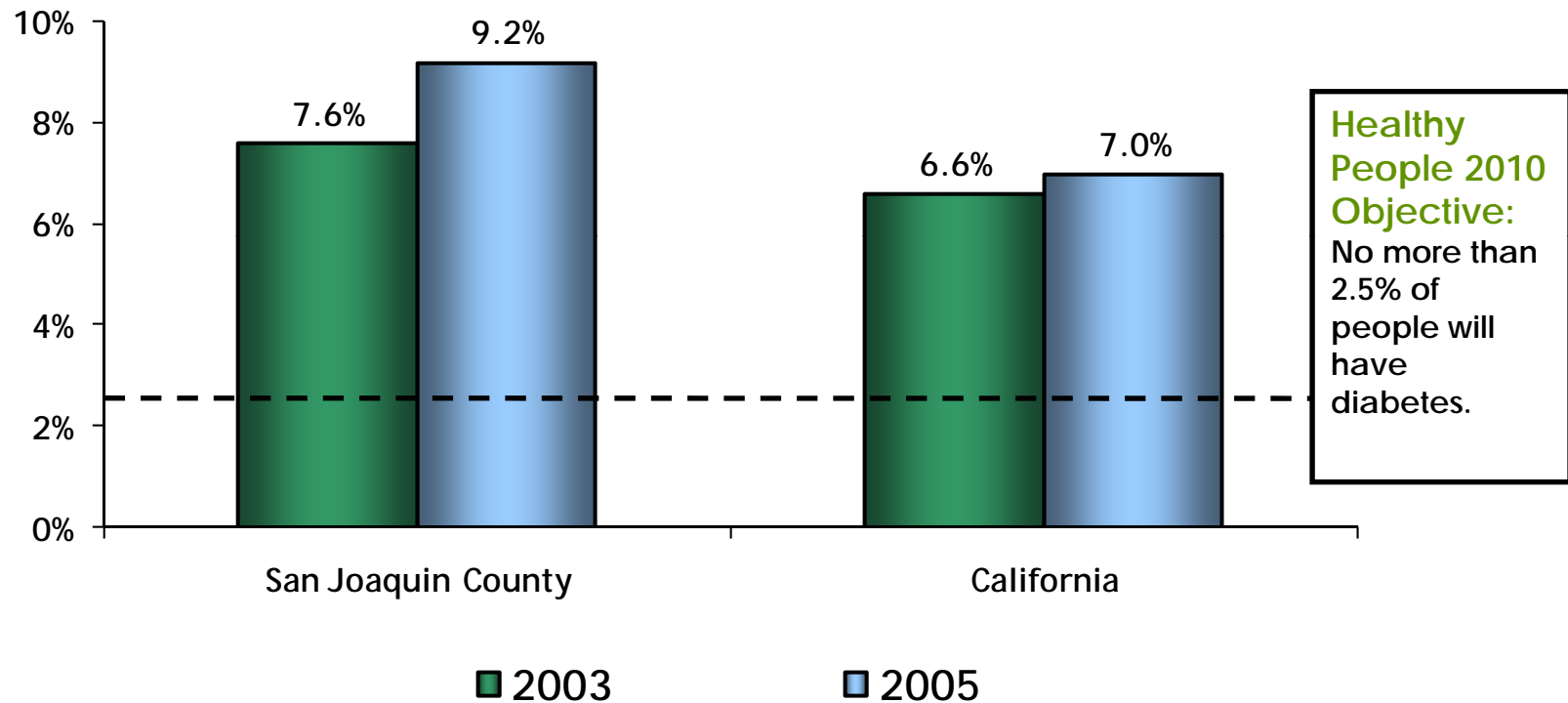
Chronic Disease-Asthma

San Joaquin County Residents Who Have Been Diagnosed with Asthma, by Age, 2001-2005



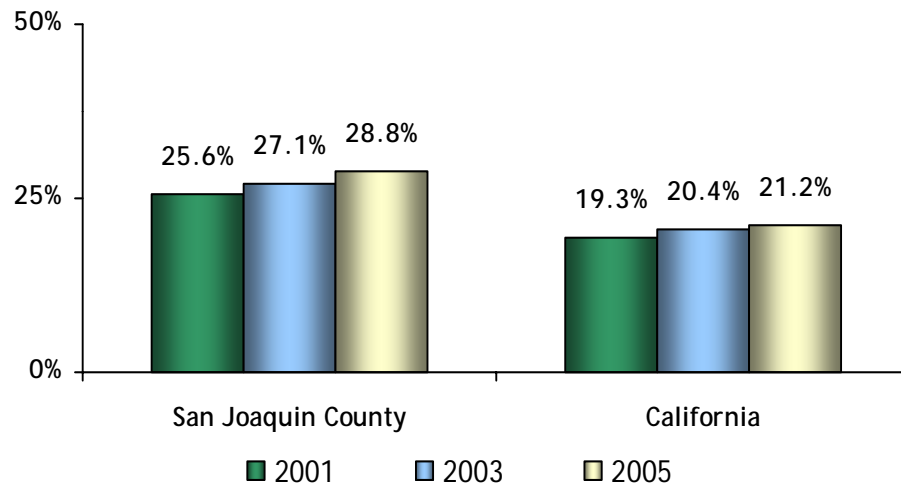
Chronic Disease-Diabetes

Residents Who Have Been Diagnosed with Diabetes,
2003 and 2005



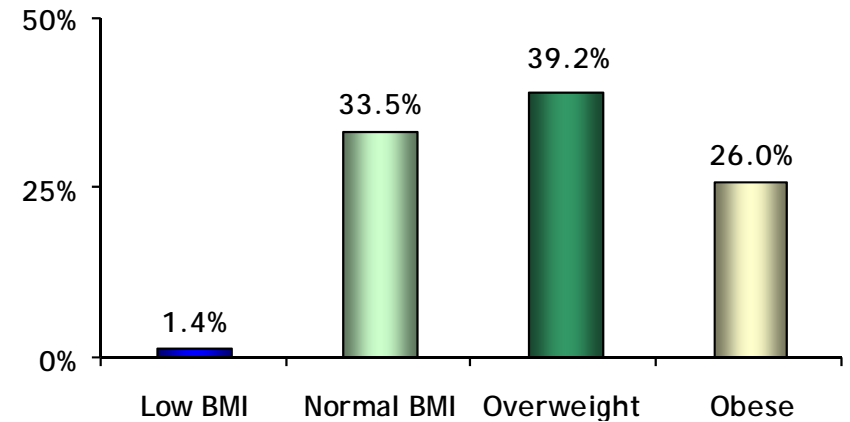
Chronic Disease-Obese Adults

Percentage of Adults Who Are Obese, 2001-2005



Source: 2001, 2003, 2005 California Health Interview Survey.

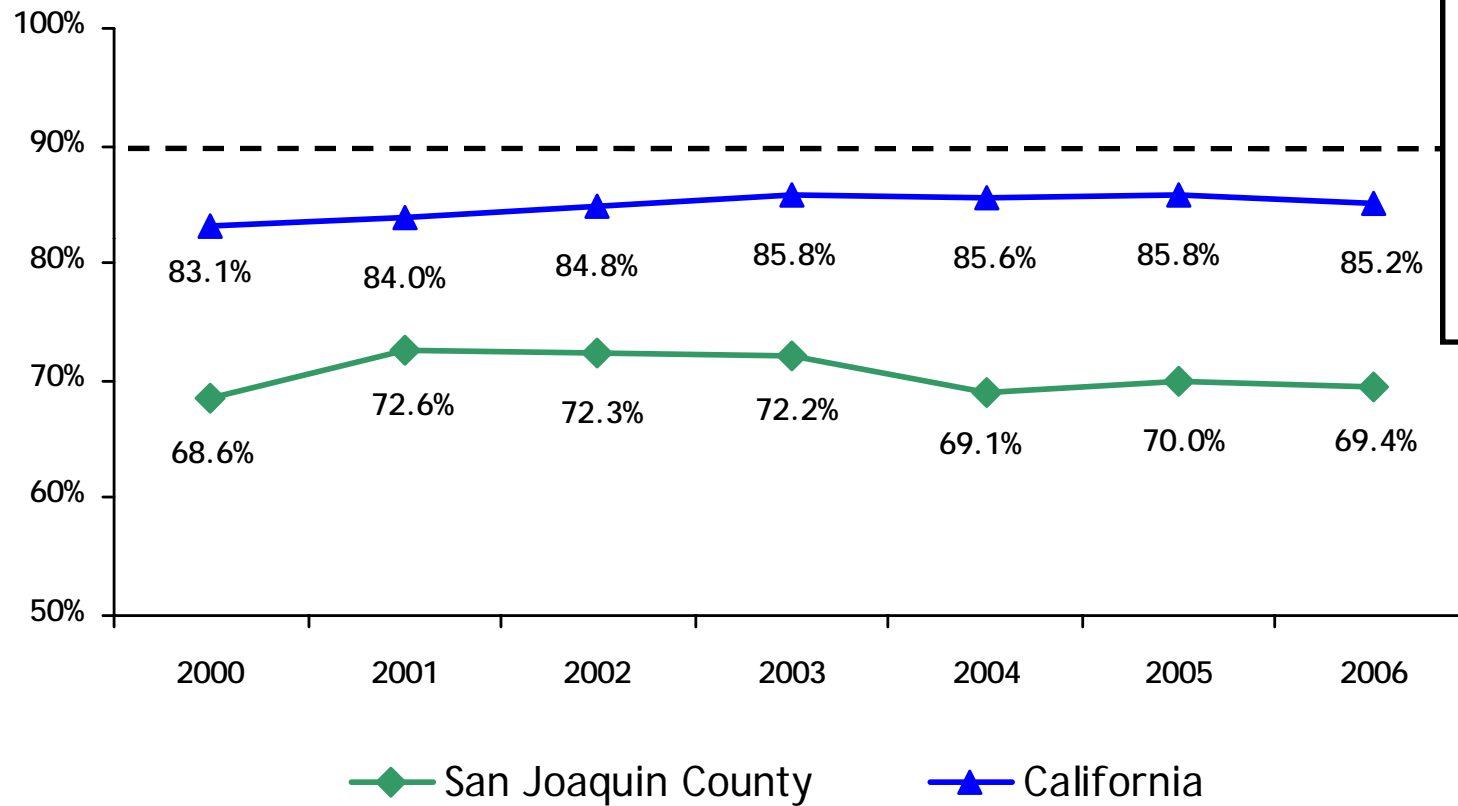
Respondents' BMI, 2007



Source: Healthier San Joaquin County Community Assessment, Telephone Survey, 2007.

Early Entry into Prenatal Care

Percentage of Women Receiving Prenatal Care During Their First Trimester, 2000-2006



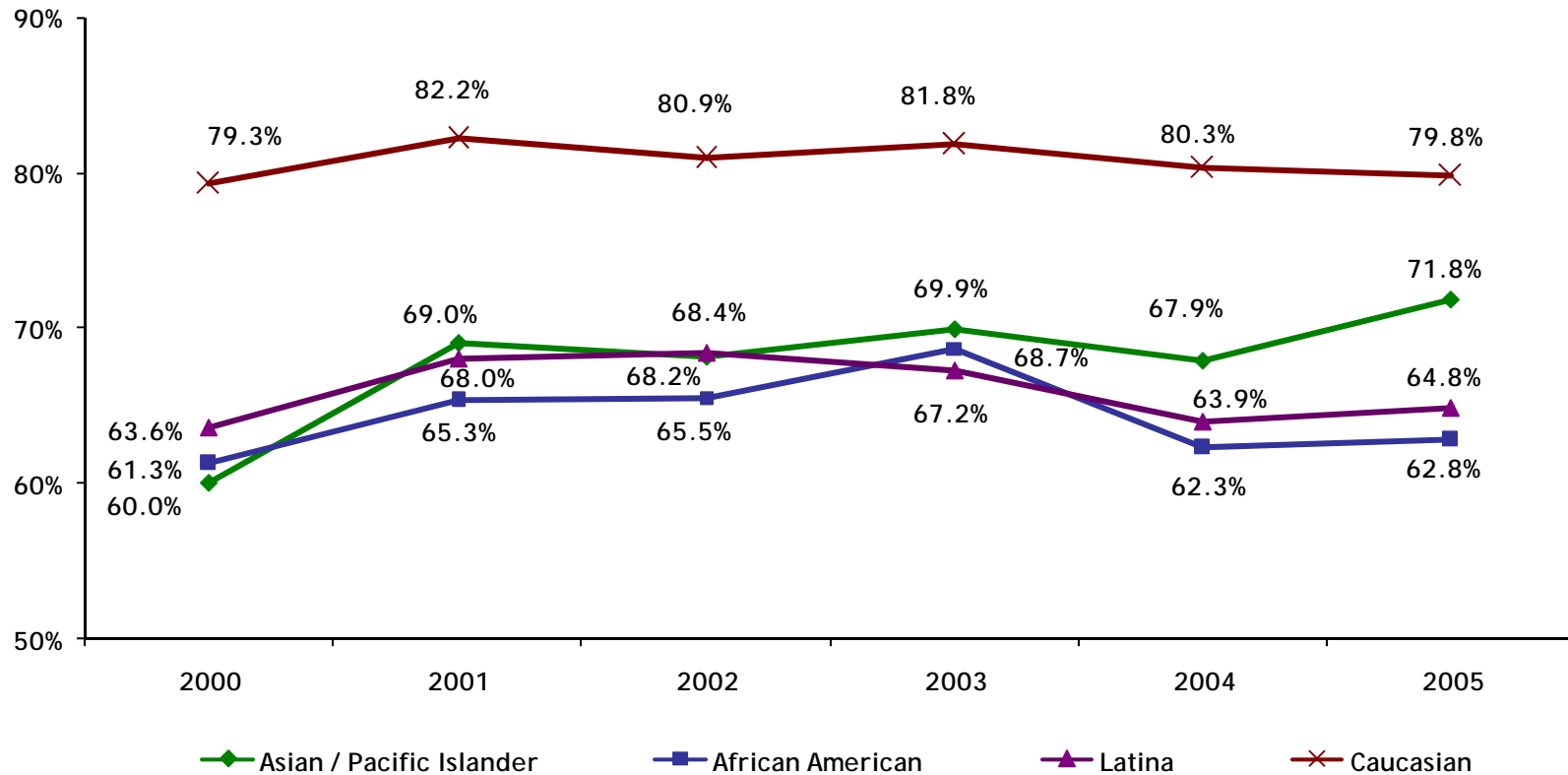
Healthy People 2010 Objective:
90% of pregnant women will receive early and adequate prenatal care.



Source: 2000-2004 data: State of California, Department of Health Services, Birth Records, 2007. 2005-2006 data: San Joaquin County Public Health Services, Birth Records, 2006.

Prenatal Care-Ethnicity

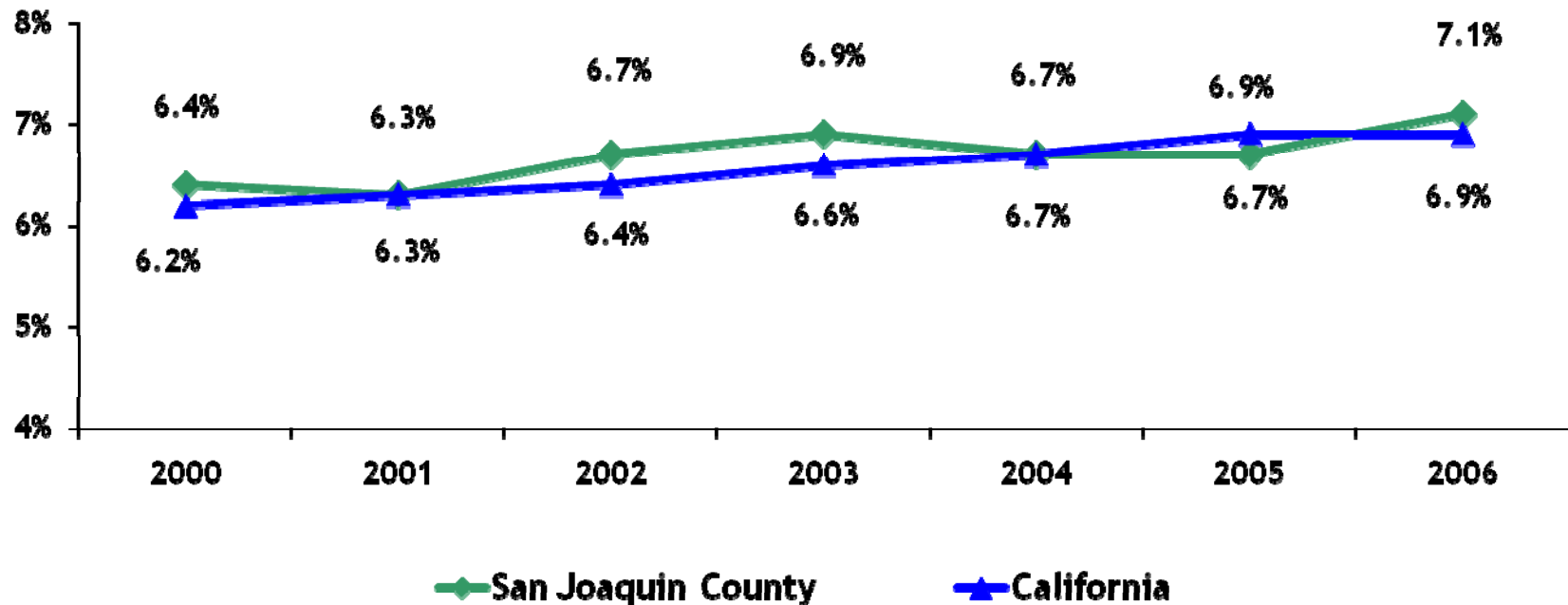
Percentage of Women Receiving Prenatal Care During Their First Trimester, by Race/Ethnicity, 2000-2005



Source: 2000-2004 data: State of California, Department of Health Services, Birth Records, 2007. 2005 data: San Joaquin County Public Health Services, Birth Records, 2006.

Low Birth Weight Babies

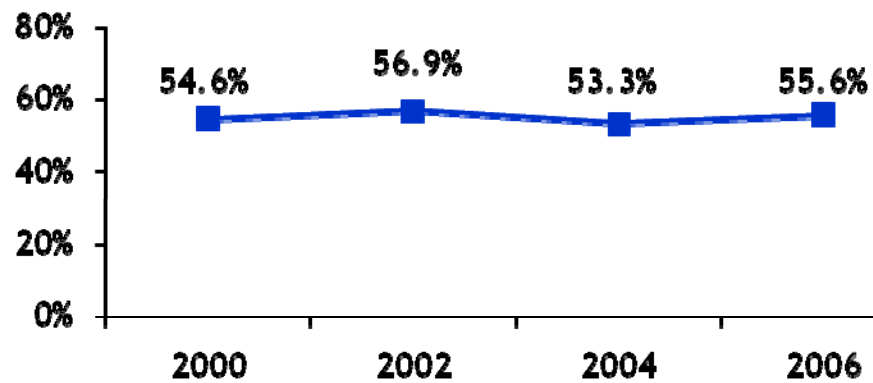
Percentage of Low Birth Weight Babies, 2000-2006



Source: 2000-2004 data: State of California, Department of Health Services, Birth Records, 2007. 2005 data: San Joaquin County Public Health Services, Birth Records, 2006.

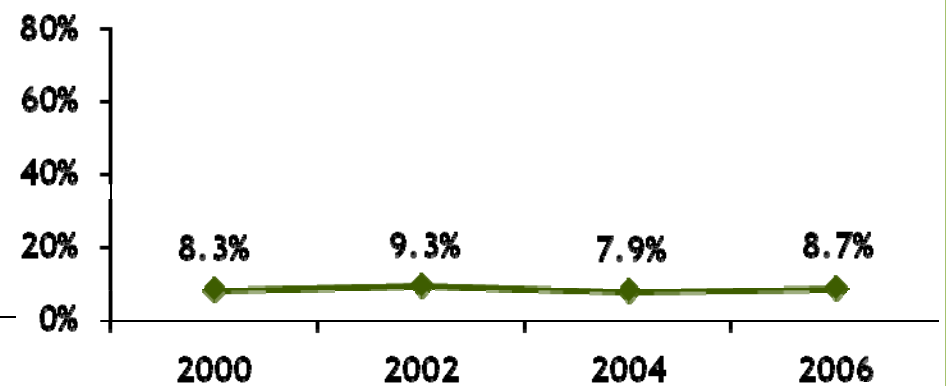
Prenatal Care and Low Birth Weight-Teens

Percentage of Teenage Women Receiving Prenatal Care During Their First Trimester, 2000-2006



■ First Trimester Prenatal Care

Percentage of Low Birth Weight Babies Born to Teenage Mothers, 2000-2006



◆ Low Birth Weight



Source: 1998-2004 data: State of California, Department of Public Health, *Birth Records*, 2007. 2005-2006 data: San Joaquin County Public Health Services, *Birth Records*, 2006.

Data Summary

- The San Joaquin County population is growing, becoming both older and more ethnically diverse.
- The majority of county residents are covered by health and dental insurance; although, there still are those who report going without basic necessities and health services.
- The county has higher percentages of residents with chronic diseases than the state.
- Additionally, neither the county nor the state are currently meeting the Healthy People 2010 objective for prenatal care.
- However, there are many community organizations that are dedicated to addressing these important issues.
- Several of these groups are highlighted in our comprehensive report under the title “How We’re Making a Difference.”

How We're Making a Difference

Go Before You Show

The "Go Before You Show" message is being communicated to San Joaquin County residents in an effort to encourage women to see a doctor within the first three months of pregnancy. This message is being delivered in several ways, including an Internet website, posters, and the following radio announcement:

If you're pregnant, or even just think you might be, remember one thing: "Go before you show." What does that mean? It means see a doctor early to give your baby a healthy start. Seeing a doctor within the first three months of being pregnant is one of the most important things a mother can do for her unborn baby. Early prenatal care includes exams, tests, and advice about healthy eating and healthy behavior, like not smoking, drinking or using drugs. These simple steps can make all the difference to your baby.

San Joaquin County offers programs that can help you get the information you need. You may also be eligible for health care programs that can pay for prenatal care and even the delivery of your baby. Just call public health services at 1-800-698-2304 or go to gobeforeyoushow.com.

So... "go before you show"... And give your baby a healthy start in life.

Pregnant, or think you might be?
**GO BEFORE
YOU SHOW**

Seeing a doctor within the first three months of being pregnant is one of the most important things a mother can do for her unborn baby.

If you are pregnant, or even think you might be, see a doctor early to give your baby a healthy start.

There are programs in San Joaquin County that can help you get information about what to do if you are having a baby. You may also be eligible for health care programs that can pay for prenatal care and even the delivery of your baby.

For more info call 1-800-698-2304
or visit GoBeforeYouShow.com

COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN
PREGNANT WOMEN'S HEALTH SERVICES

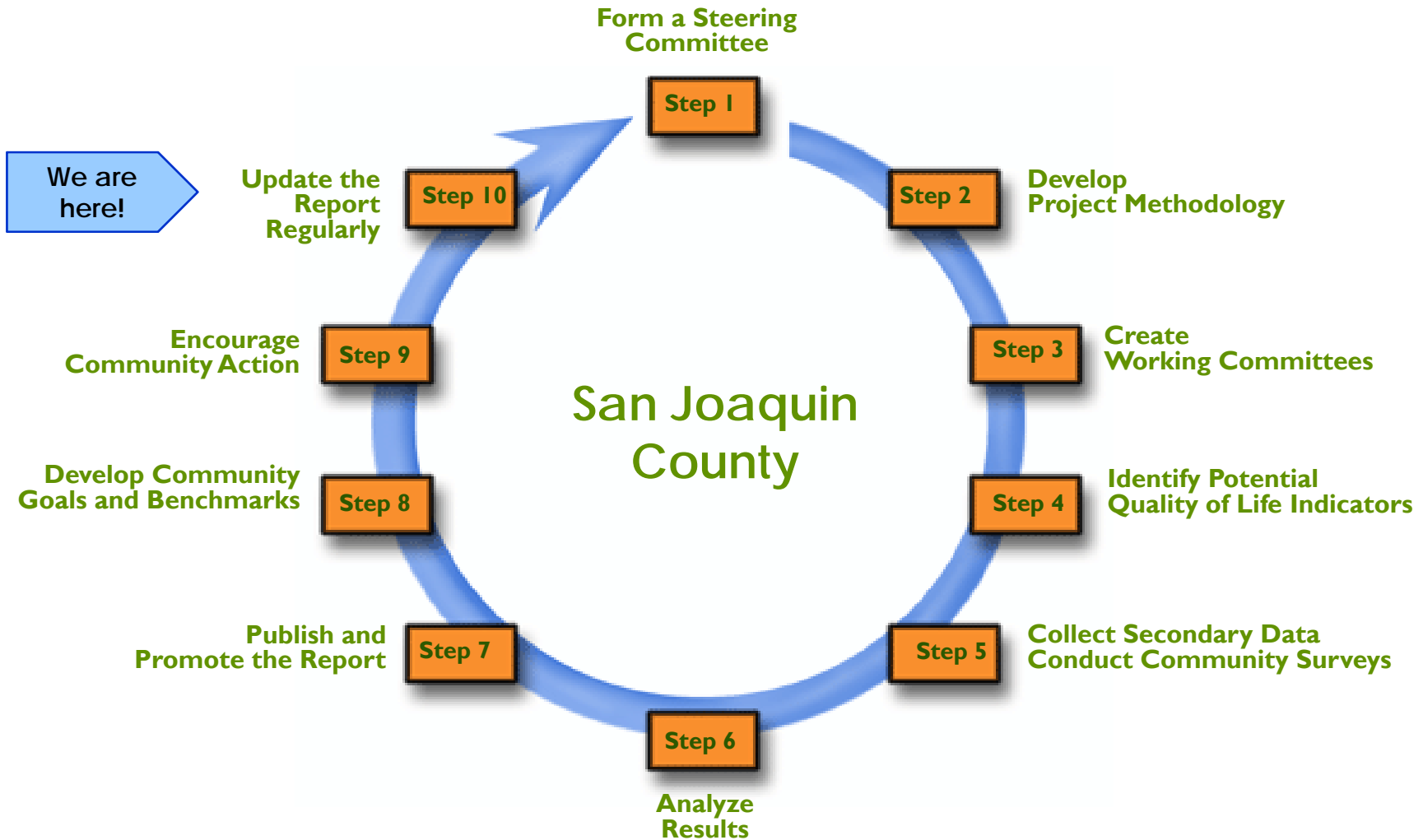


Resources Available online

- 2005 & 2008 Comprehensive Reports
- 2005 & 2008 Executive Summaries
- 2008 “How We’re Making a Difference” Stories
- 2005 & 2008 PowerPoint Presentations
- Links to SJC₂HAC Community Partners and a List of Financial Contributors

www.healthiersanjoaquin.org

Community Assessment Project





Questions and Answers



Applied Survey Research

For More Information Contact:
Kelly Pleskunas or Susan Brutschy

Watsonville Office
P.O. Box 1927
Watsonville, CA 95077
(831) 728-1356

San Jose Office
991 West Hedding Street
San Jose, CA 95126
(408) 247-8319

www.appliedsurveyresearch.org

The vineyard photo used in this presentation was taken by Dale Goff and was provided by the Lodi Wine & Visitor Center