HEALTH BURDEN IN SANTA CLARA COUNTY

Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD)

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Overview

- County Health Rankings
- Demographics
- Life Expectancy
- Air Quality/Asthma
- Income/Poverty
- Discussion and Questions
Santa Clara County has been ranked as the 3rd healthiest county in California for the last 6 years in a row (not shown).

However, there is still room for improvement - SCC ranks 39th in physical environment health factors.

- Physical environment includes air pollution, long commutes, driving alone to work, severe housing problems and drinking water violations.
Demographics of SCC

- Santa Clara County’s population is primarily comprised of 34% Asian/Pacific Islander, 34% White, and 27% Latino residents.

- Despite high median household income ($101,173), 9.3% of county residents had incomes below the poverty level for 2016.

- In 2017 there were 9.6 cases of tuberculosis per 100,000 residents in the county, much higher than California (5.2) and the United States (2.9).

Source: Santa Clara County Public Health Department, Tuberculosis Information Management System (TIMS), 2007-2009, California Reportable Diseases Information Exchange (CalREDIE), 2010-2016, data are provisional as of February 16, 2017; State of California, Department of Finance, Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 2000–2010; Sacramento, California, September 2012; State of California, Department of Finance, State and County Population Projections by Race/Ethnicity and Age, 2010-2060, Sacramento, California, December 15, 2014

Health inequities are systemic, avoidable, unfair, and unjust differences in health outcomes.

They are rooted in the social determinants of health, which includes housing, employment, and education.

Social discrimination through structural and institutional racism, classism, sexism, homophobia, ableism, and other imbalances of power create inequities in the social determinants of health.

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**Framework for understanding and measuring health inequities**

**Bay area regional health inequities initiative**

**UPSTREAM**

**Social Factors**

- Social Inequities
  - Class
  - Race/ethnicity
  - Gender
  - Immigration status

- Institutional Power
  - Corporations & other businesses
  - Gov’t agencies
  - Schools

**Neighborhood Conditions**

- Physical environment
- Land use
- Transportation
- Housing
- Residential segregation
  - Social environment
  - Experience of class
  - Experience of racism
  - Experience of gender
  - Cultural assimilation/isolation
  - Population histories

**DOWNSTREAM**

**Health Status**

- Individual Health
  - Knowledge
  - Benefits

- Risk Behaviors
  - Smoking
  - Nutrition
  - Physical activity
  - Violence

- Disease & Injury
  - Infectious disease
  - Chronic disease
  - Injury (intentional & unintentional)

- Mortality
  - Infant mortality
  - Life expectancy

**EMERGING PUBLIC HEALTH PRACTICE**

**CURRENT PUBLIC HEALTH PRACTICE**

The Bay Area Regional Health Inequities Initiative Framework
Life expectancy

Life expectancy is lower among African American residents (75.7).

Source: Santa Clara County Public Health Department; National Center for Health Statistics, 2016; U.S. Census Bureau, 2010
During 2012-16 (pooled years), residents of the City of Los Altos Hills (88.5 years) have the highest life expectancy at birth compared to other cities in Santa Clara County, followed by City of Palo Alto (86.3 years) and City of Cupertino (85.3 years). Residents of City of Gilroy (76.7 years) and City of Morgan Hill (78.1 years) have the lowest life expectancy at birth.
Air Quality
Asthma

- Asthma attacks are highest among the African American group of middle and high school students with 16% having reported experiencing one in the past 12 months.
ASTHMA EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT VISIT RATE AMONG CHILDREN AGES 0-17, SANTA CLARA COUNTY, 2009-2013

Rate per 100,000 children ages 0-17 by zip code

193.02 - 449.89
449.90 - 560.70
560.71 - 707.42
707.43 - 1339.54
NA

Source: Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development, 2009-2013
Emergency Department Data
The median household income was highest for Asian residents ($116,175) and lowest for Latino residents ($61,124).

In general, a greater share of African American and Latino residents live in poverty. About 1 in 5 African American and Latino children live in poverty (21% and 20%, respectively).
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Great Things Start with Good Health