HEALTH BURDEN IN SANTA CLARA COUNTY

5/23/2018

Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD)



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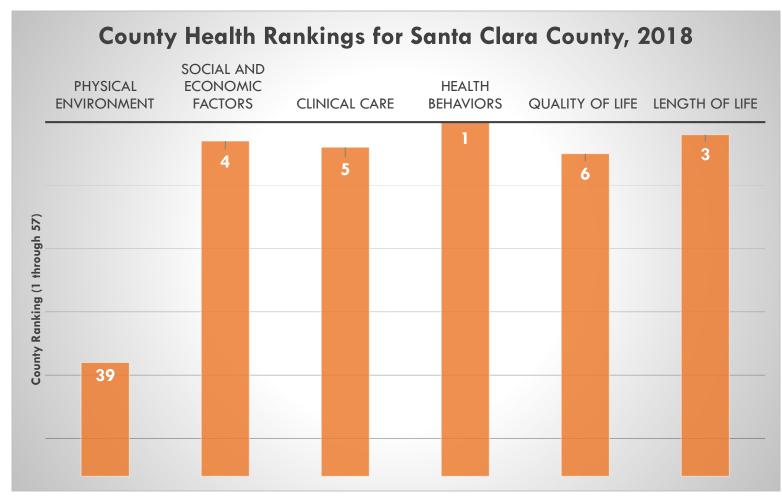
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Overview

- County Health Rankings
- Demographics
- Life Expectancy
- Air Quality/Asthma
- Income/Poverty
- Discussion and Questions

County Health Rankings

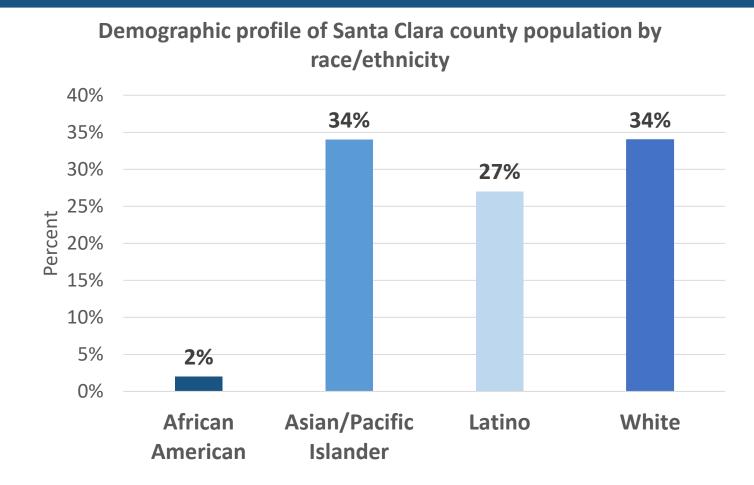
- Santa Clara County has been ranked as the 3rd healthiest county in California for the last 6 years in a row (not shown)
- However, there is still room for improvement - SCC ranks 39th in physical environment health factors
 - Physical environment includes air pollution, long commutes, driving alone to work, severe housing problems and drinking water violations



Rankings among 57 counties in California

Demographics of SCC

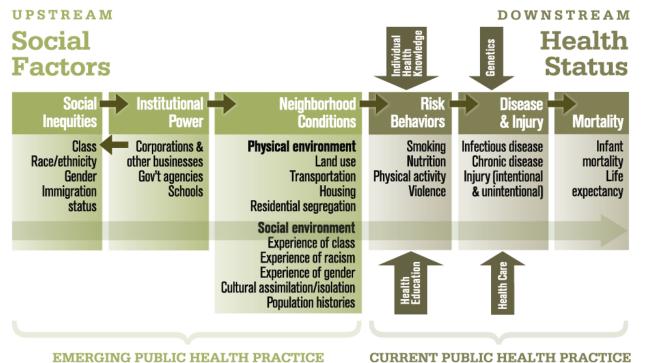
- Santa Clara County's population is primarily comprised of 34% Asian/Pacific Islander, 34% White, and 27% Latino residents.
- Despite high median household income (\$101,173), 9.3% of county residents had incomes below the poverty level for 2016
- In 2017 there were 9.6 cases of tuberculosis per 100,000 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, Department of Finance, State and County Population Projections by Race/Ethnicity and Age, 2010-2060, Sacramento, California, December 15, 2014

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Selected Population Tables, Tables DP05 and DP03; generated by Lee C.; using American FactFinder; Accessed April 23, 2018.

Framework for understanding and measuring health inequities Bay area regional health inequities initiative



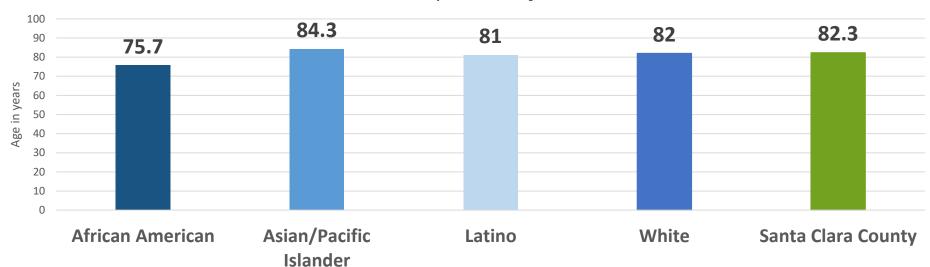
The Bay Area Regional Health inequities Initiative Framework

- 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.

Life expectancy

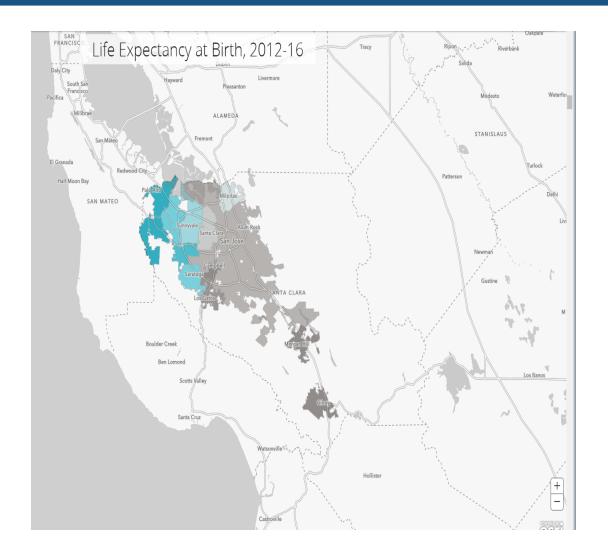
Life expectancy is lower among African American residents (75.7).



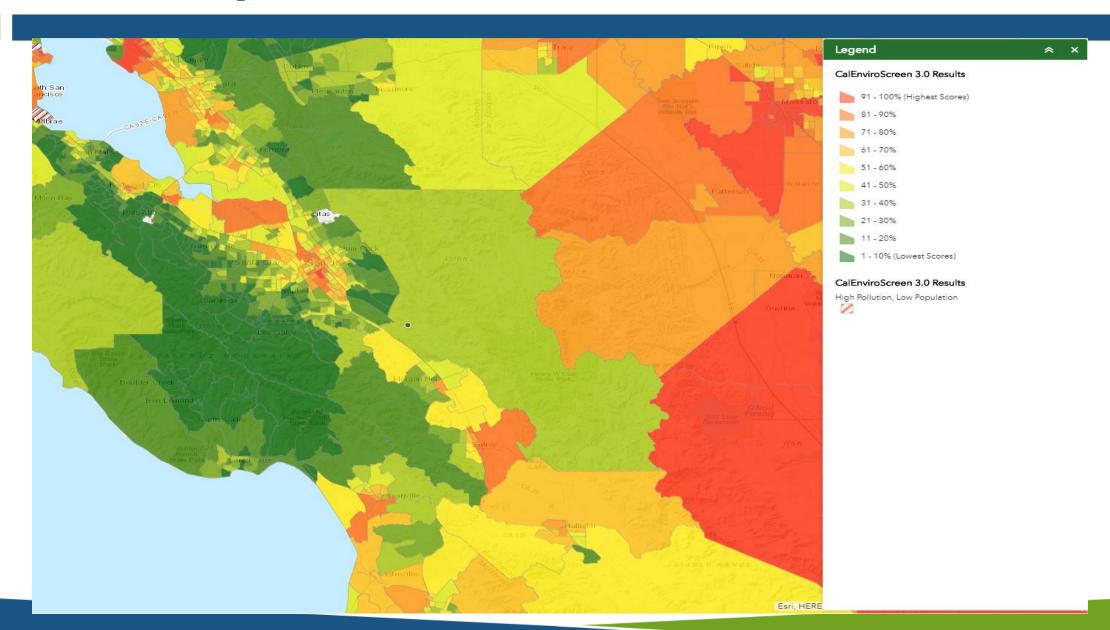


Life Expectancy

□ 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.



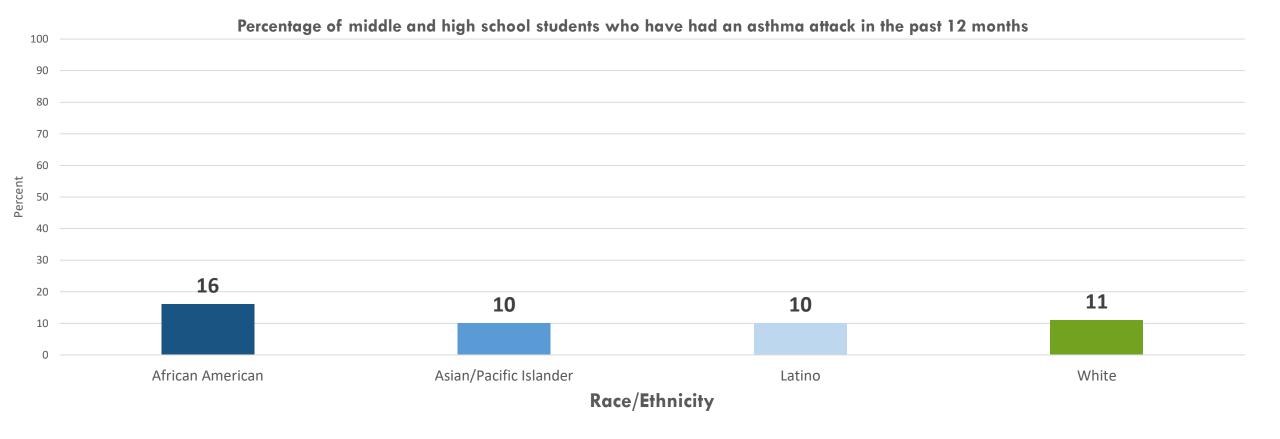
Air Quality



Asthma

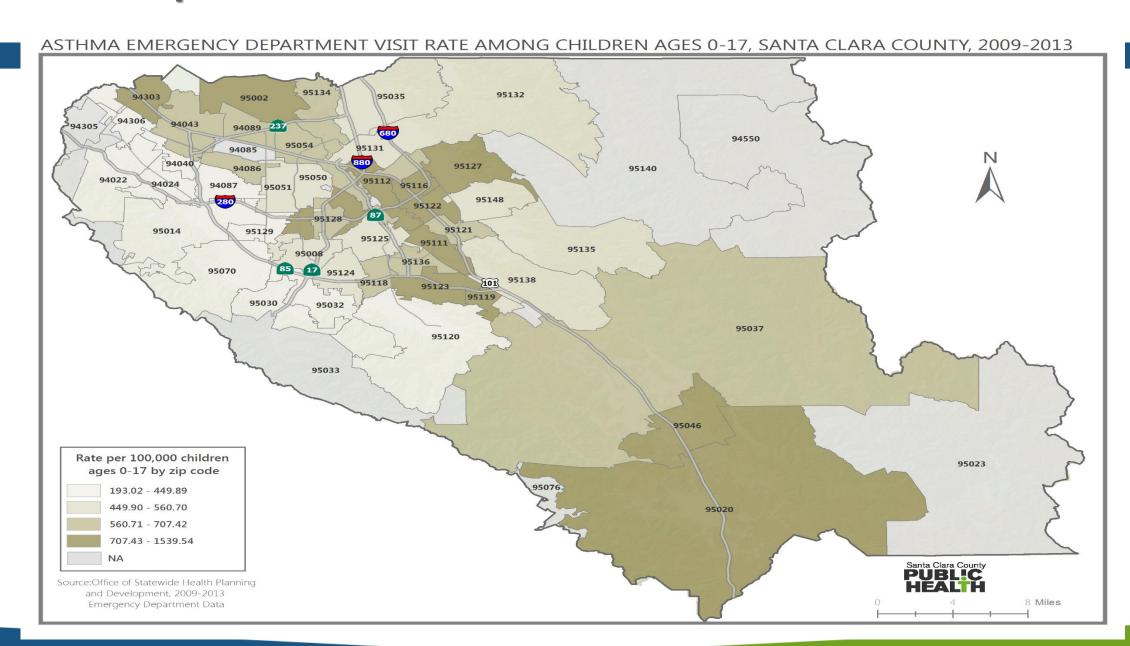
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□ Asthma attacks are highest among the African American group of middle and high school students with 16% having reporting experiencing one in the past 12 months



Source: California Healthy Kids Survey, 2015-16 5/23/2018

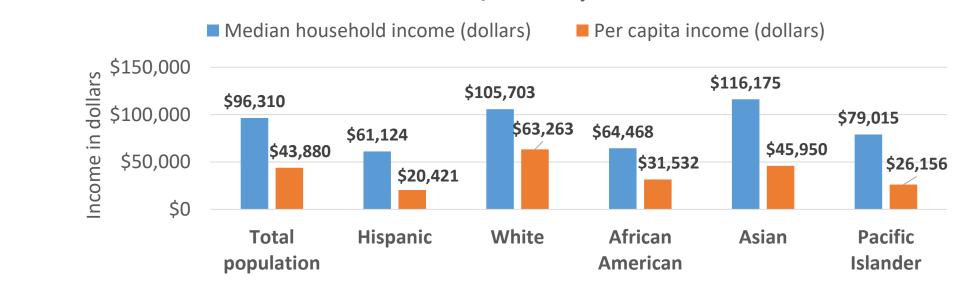
Asthma-Map



Income

The median household income was highest for Asian residents (\$116,175) and lowest for Latino residents (\$61,124).

Median household income and per capita income by race/ethnicity



Source: U.S. Census Bureau; 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Selected Population Tables, Tables DP03; generated by Baath M.; using American FactFinder; Accessed July 21, 2017.

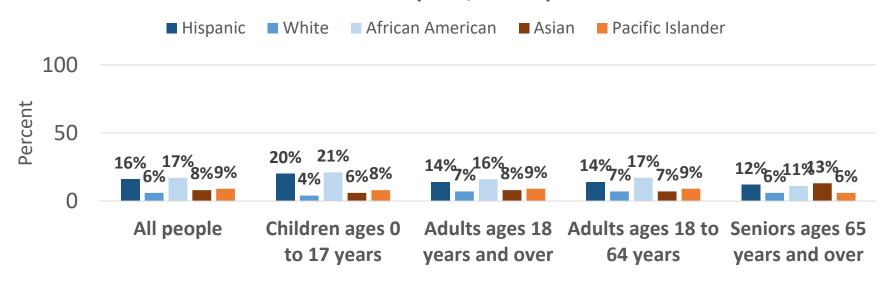
Poverty overall

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).

Percentage of population living below 100% federal poverty level in the past 12

months by race/ethnicity



Source: U.S. Census Bureau; 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Selected Population Tables, Tables DP03; generated by Baath M.; using American FactFinder; Accessed July 21, 2017.

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