

San Joaquin Valley Place Matters:

Health Equity Report Development, Findings and Next Steps

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Presenter Disclosures

John Amson Capitman, PhD.

The following personal financial relationships with commercial interests relevant to this presentation existed during the past 12 months:

“No relationships to disclose”





San Joaquin Valley: Context and Team Development

- A decade of reports: Valley has worse health and well-being outcomes than California and nation.
 - CVHPI reports show worse outcomes than state, failed national standard for **9 out of 10** health indicators, little progress over last decade.
- Multiple reports highlight barriers to health and well-being for many Valley communities
 - Capitman and Tyner (2011) air quality, asthma and heart attacks
 - UN report on nitrates and rural water
 - Concentrated urban and rural poverty, greatest national poverty growth



San Joaquin Valley:

Context and Team Development

- Historical, ongoing agricultural wealth linked to hyper-exploitation and systematic exclusion of immigrant communities
 - Produces about 7% of total US agricultural income
 - Over 500 unincorporated low-income communities
 - Civic participation a barrier to planning
- Strong regional and neighborhood groups
 - Regional: Air, Water, Unincorporated Communities, Public Health Partnership, Children's Agenda, Smart Valley Places
 - Community: Building Healthy Communities, 93706 Council, over 75 participating organizations



San Joaquin Valley:

Context and Team Development

- Initial planning: Public Health Partnership
- 2010, 2011 Regional Place Matters Conferences
- 2011 93706 Council Meetings
- Focus on how neighborhood mortality and asthma hospitalization linked to neighborhood demographics
 - What is the relationship between social factors and premature mortality?
 - What is the relationship between social factors and exposure to environmental hazards?

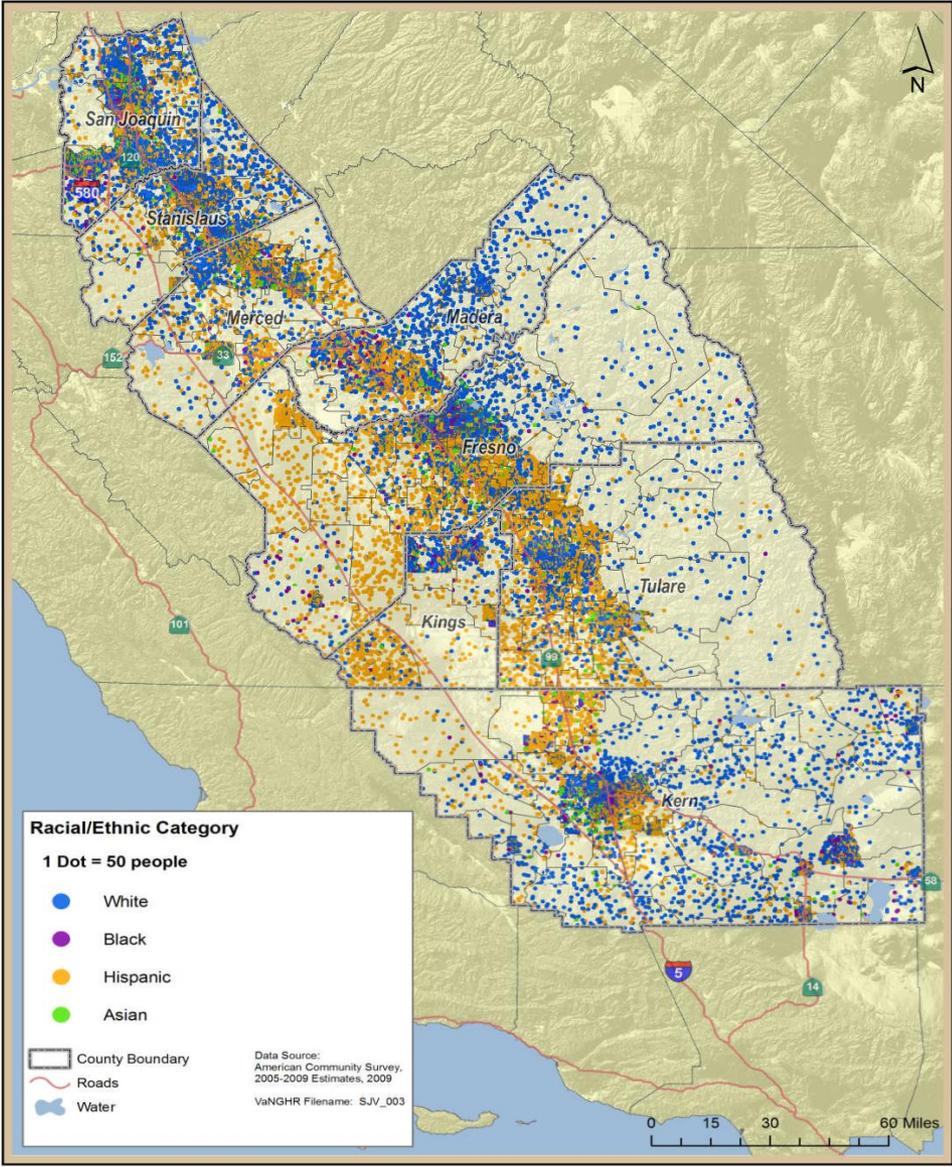
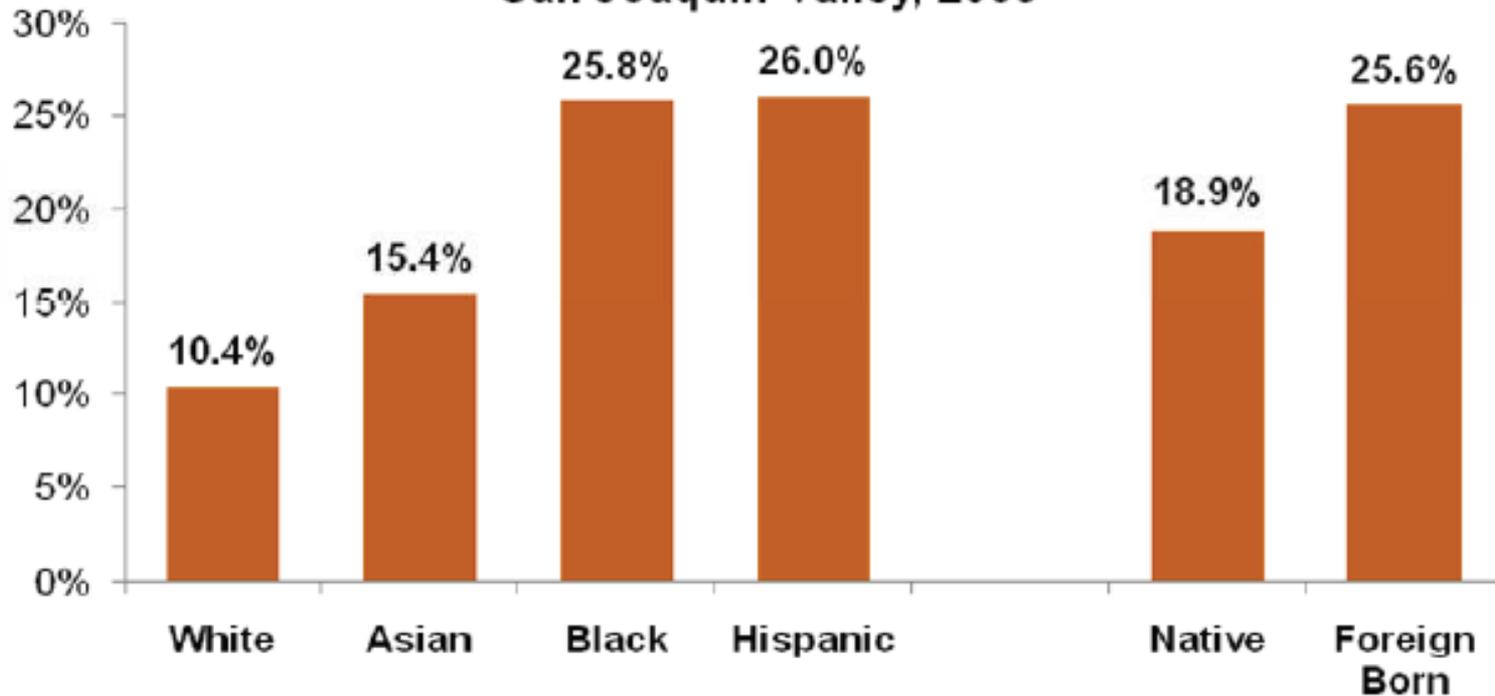




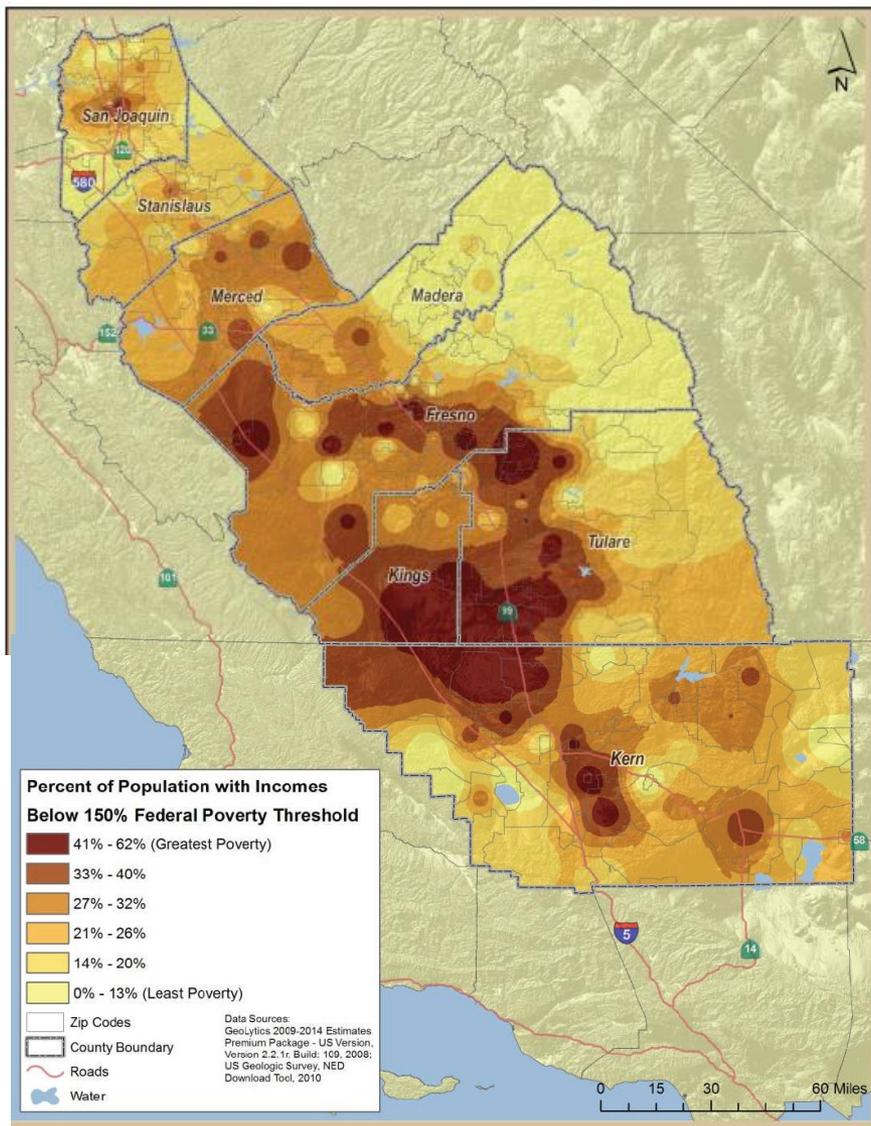
Figure 3. Poverty by Race, Ethnicity and Nativity in San Joaquin Valley, 2009

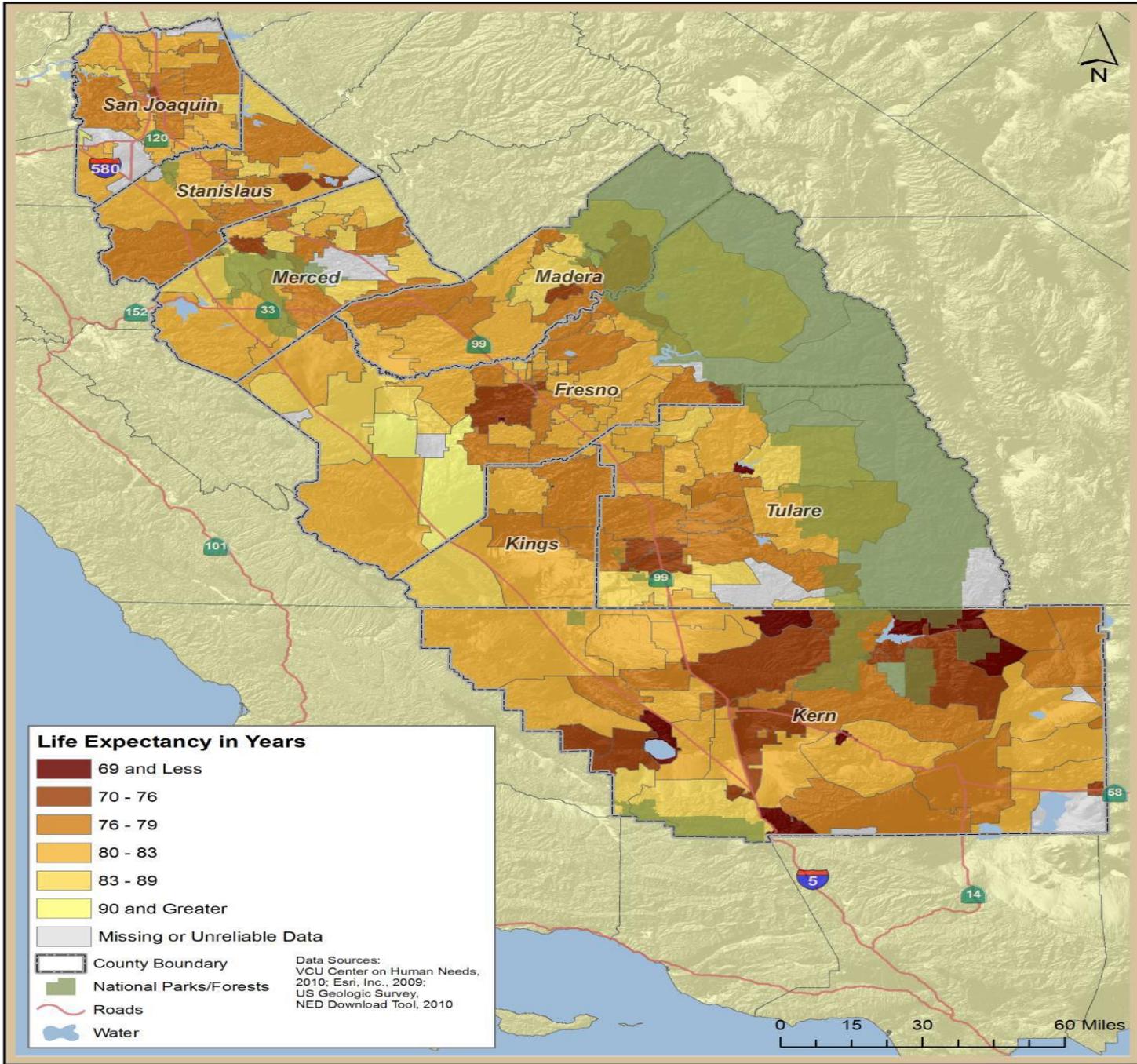


Source: U.S Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey

Note: Racial groups include Non-Hispanic population only; Hispanic can include any racial group.

Map 3: Households below 150% of the Federal Poverty Threshold, by Zip Code, San Joaquin Valley, 2009





Life Expectancy in Years

- 69 and Less
- 70 - 76
- 76 - 79
- 80 - 83
- 83 - 89
- 90 and Greater
- Missing or Unreliable Data
- County Boundary
- National Parks/Forests
- Roads
- Water

Data Sources:
 VCU Center on Human Needs,
 2010; Esri, Inc., 2009;
 US Geologic Survey,
 NED Download Tool, 2010

0 15 30 60 Miles



Community Features and Premature Mortality

- More years of life lost in segregated Latino communities (15 years/1,000)
- More years of life lost in segregated African American and Asian communities (6 years/1,000)
- More years of life lost in poor communities (26 years/1,000)

Map 6: Premature Mortality by Zip Code, San Joaquin 1999-2007

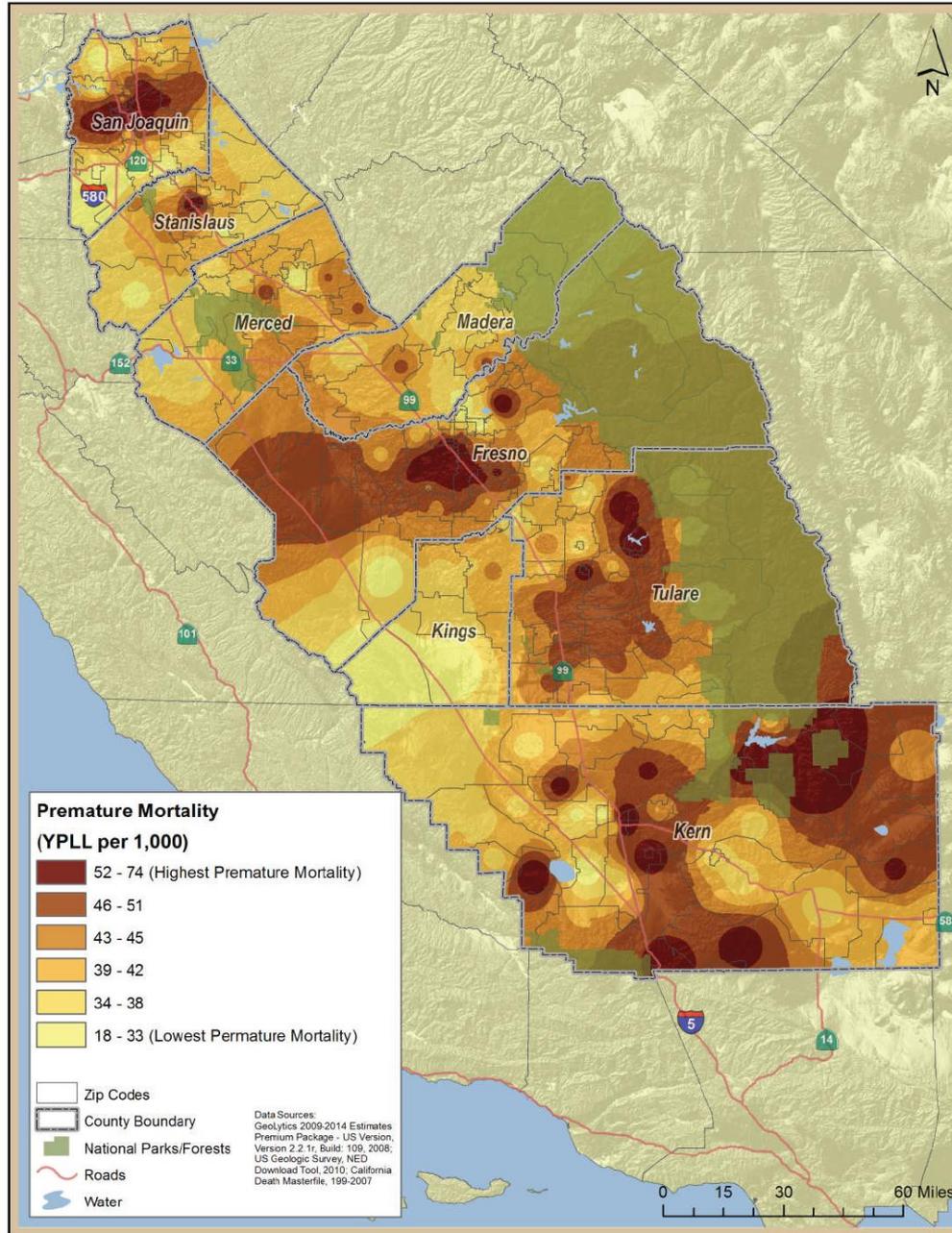
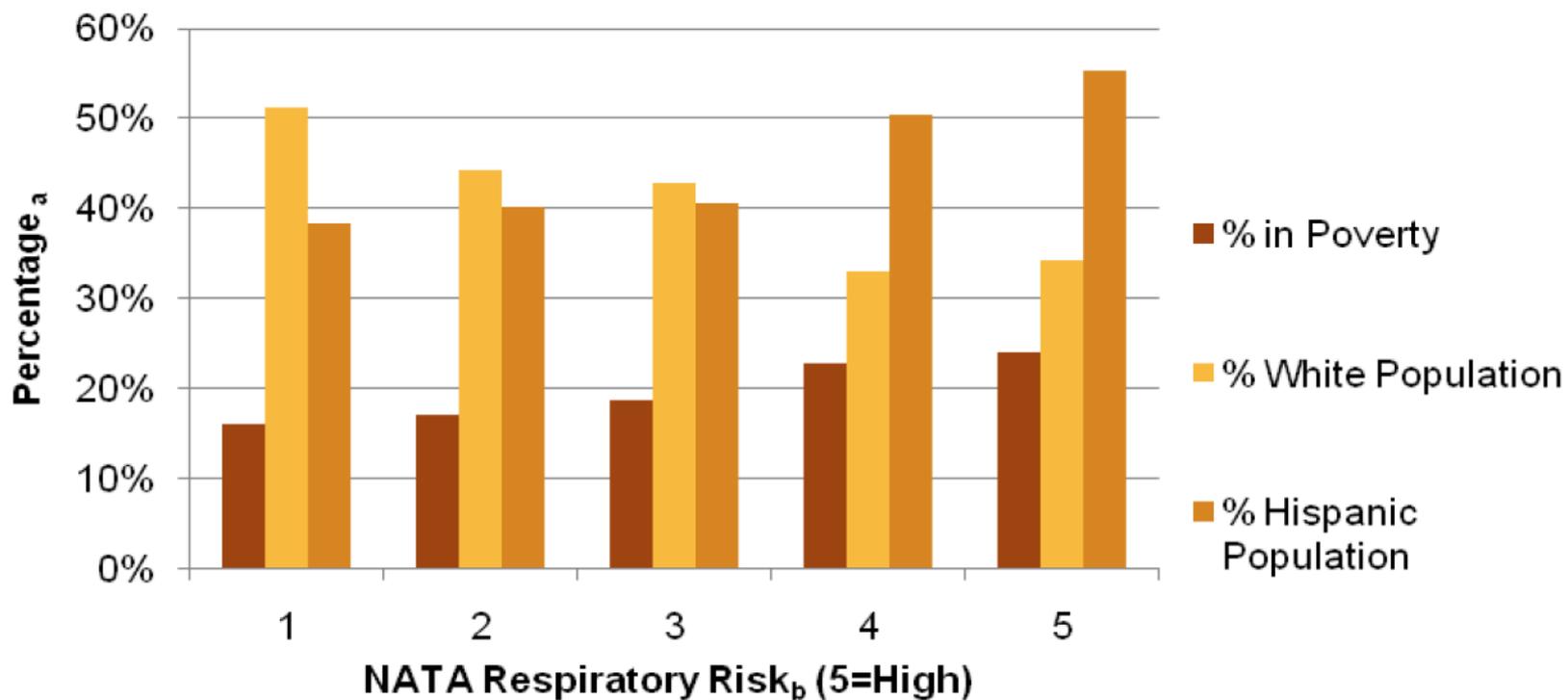


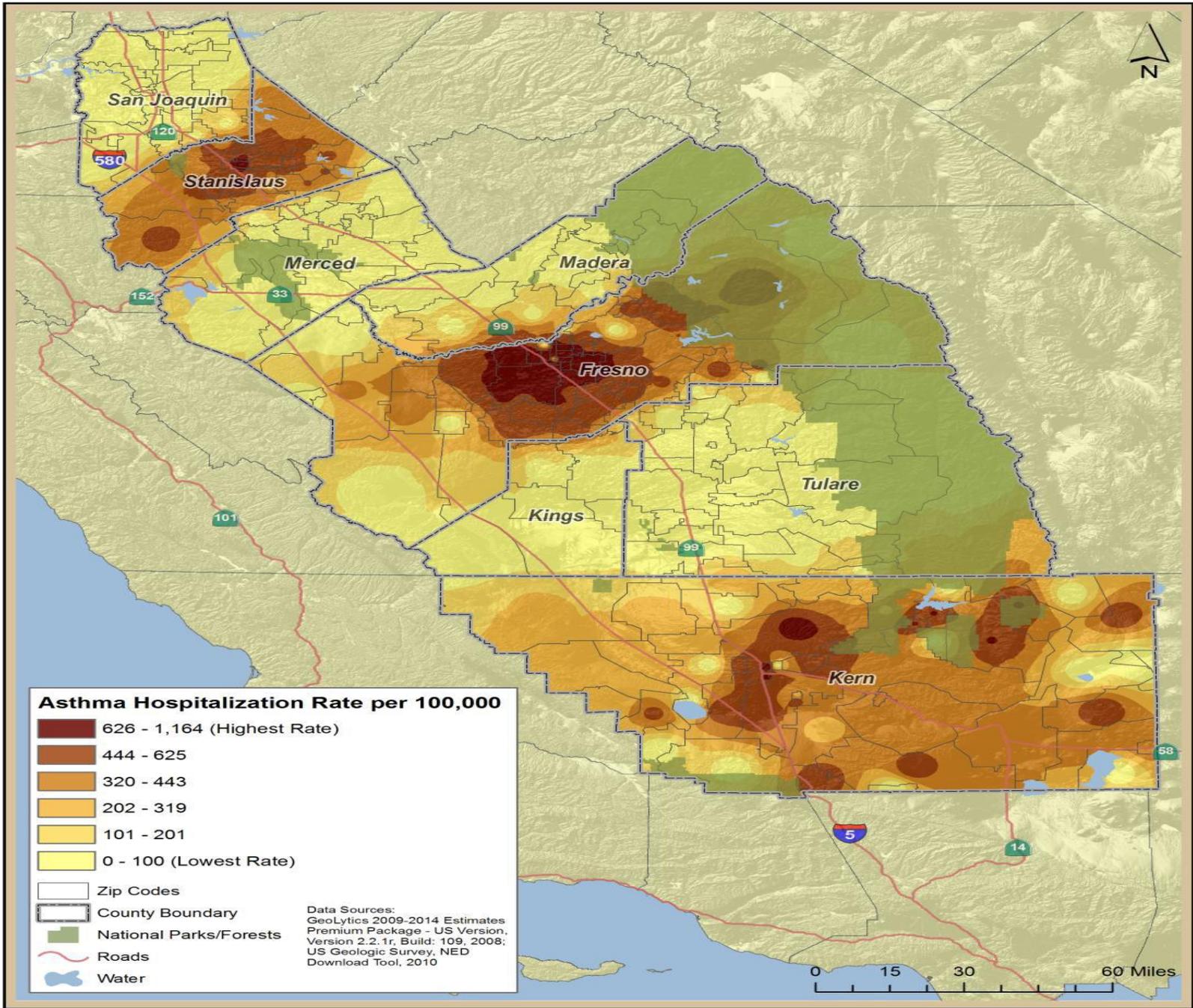


Figure 6. NATA Respiratory Risk by Race/Ethnicity and Poverty in San Joaquin Valley



Source: _a U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2005-2009

Source: _b Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), National Air Toxic Assessment (NATA), 2002





Using the Community Health Equity Report

- New round of partner engagement and education
- Consensus on shared release and 3 primary messages:
 1. Valley neighborhoods with premature mortality are poor and segregated. They face overlapping economic, environmental, educational, health care and civil rights challenges.
 2. Community-led initiatives have demonstrated success in achieving needed quality of life improvements.
 3. Policy making and community organizing has not been consistently focused on addressing the needs of the most impacted communities.
- Consensus on shared call to action:

Counties, cities, and towns in region adopt “Equity in All Policies” initiative to guide public decisions.