

A Health Data Journey through the Life and Death of Boys and Men of Color in San Joaquin County

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Data Highlights

- Demographics
- Birth outcomes
- Infectious diseases
- Chronic diseases
- Mortality & Life expectancy

Demographics – Key points

- Hispanic males have the lowest levels of income in the county compared to males in the other racial/ethnic groups.
- African Americans have the highest percentage of the male population living in poverty (~30%). This is also much higher than the statewide percentage for African American males in poverty (~20%).
- Hispanics have the highest percentage of adult males aged 18-64 years without health insurance in the county (>35%).

Demographics – Key points

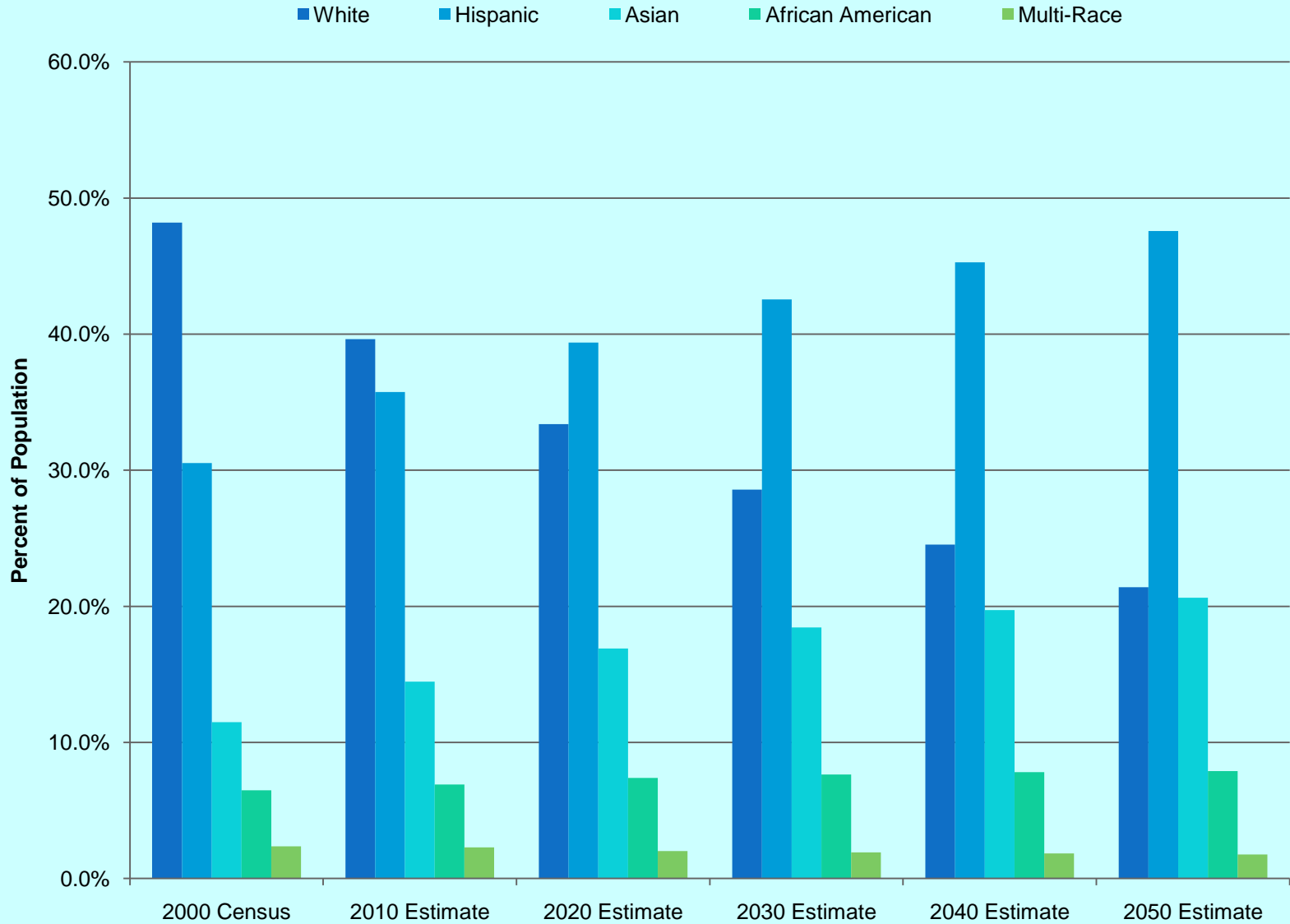
- Hispanics have the highest percentage of adult males >25 years that do not have a high school education (~50%), while African American males have the highest dropout rates.
- Some of the highest rates of disease and poorest health outcomes occur in geographical areas in the county where a large percentage of African Americans and Hispanics reside.

San Joaquin County Population by Race, 2000 and 2009

Race	2000 Census		2009 Estimates		Percent Change
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
White	267,002	47.4%	257,884	38.2%	-3.4%
Hispanic	172,073	30.5%	253,516	37.6%	47.3%
African American	36,139	6.4%	49,289	7.3%	36.4%
Asian and Pacific Islander	63,750	11.3%	91,954	13.6%	44.2%
Native American	3,531	0.6%	3,910	0.6%	10.7%
Other/Multi-Race	21,103	3.7%	18,307	2.7%	-13.2%

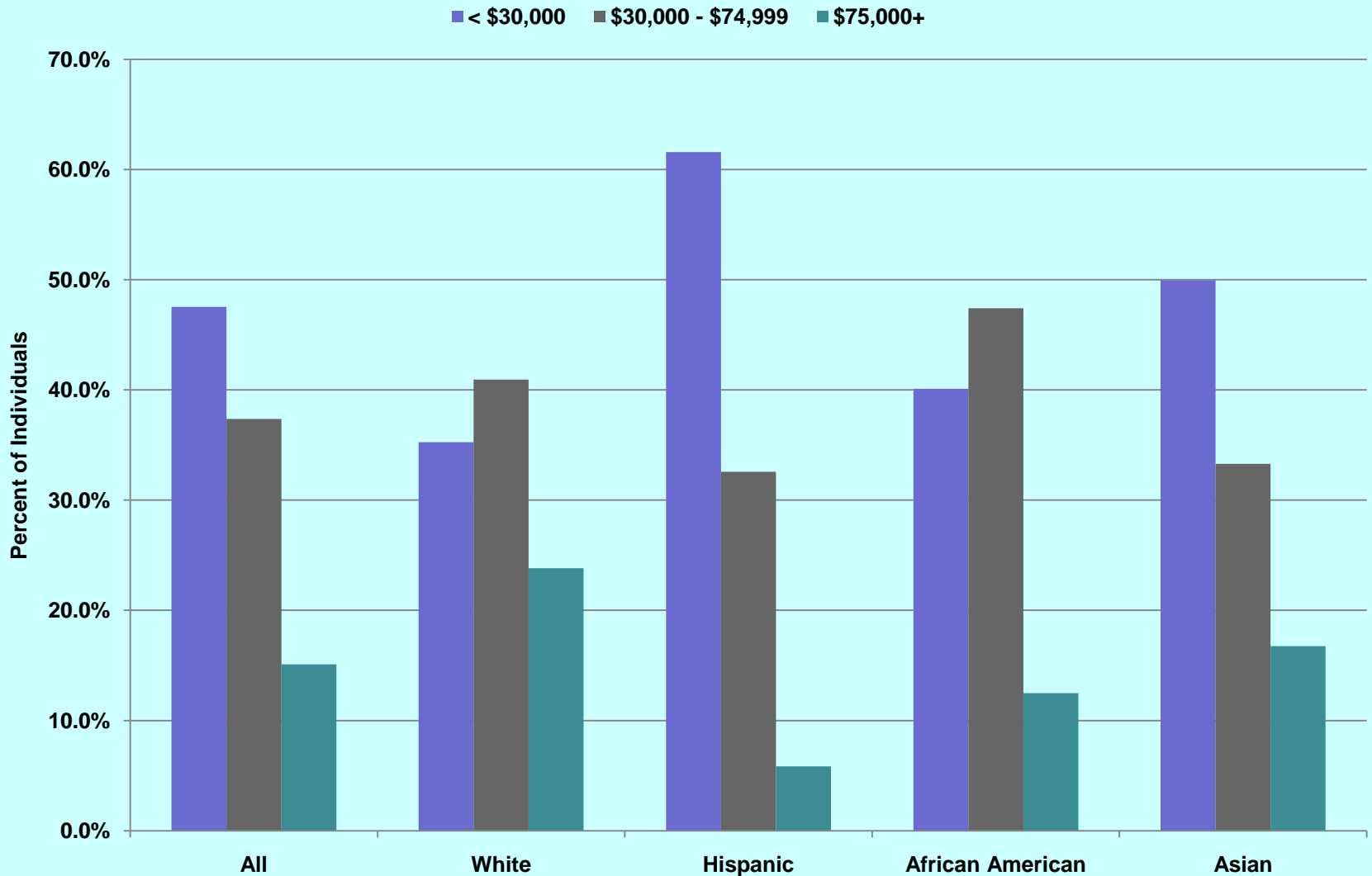
Data source: U.S. Census Bureau

Race/Ethnicity Projections, SJC, 2000-2050

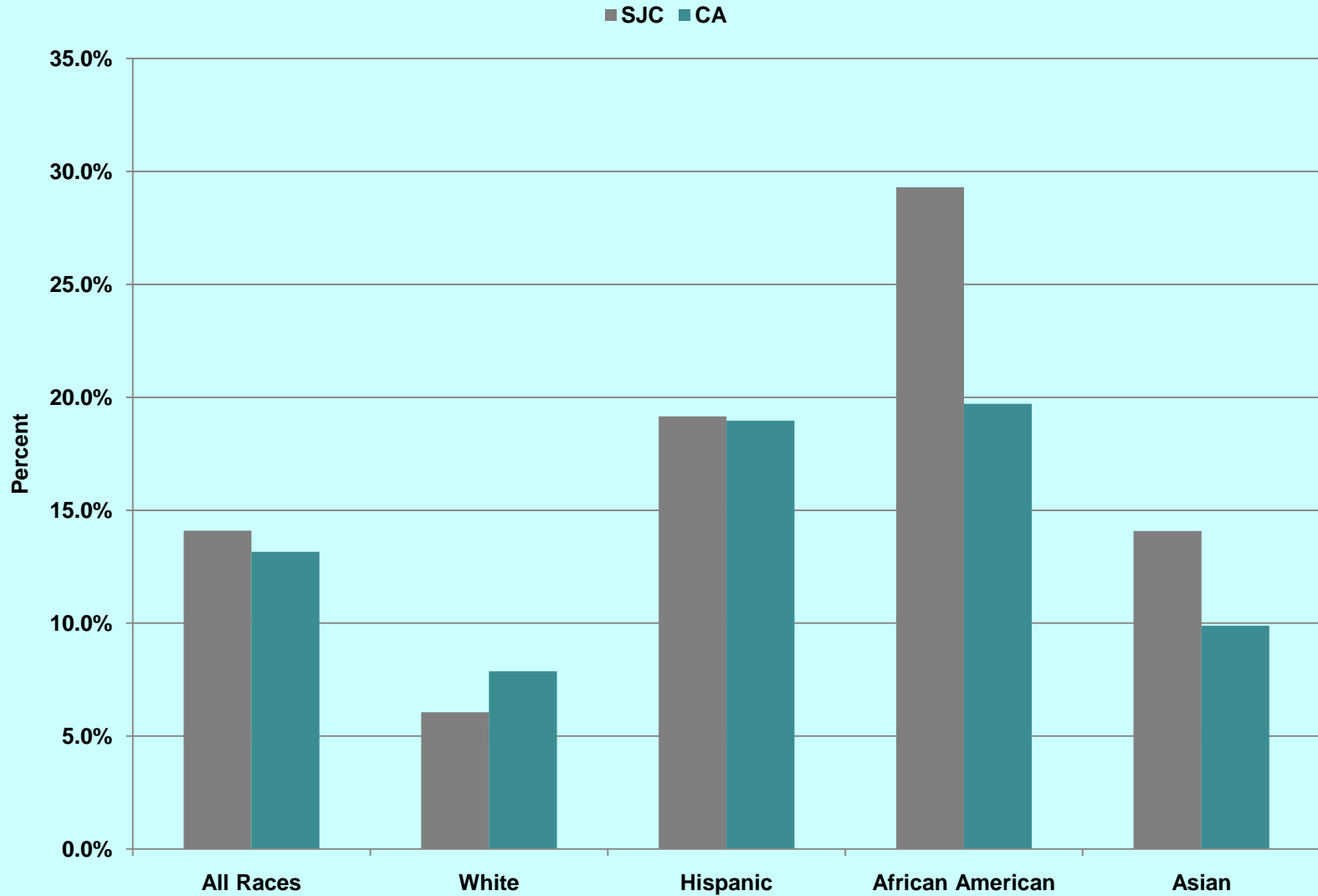


Data source: U.S. Census Bureau

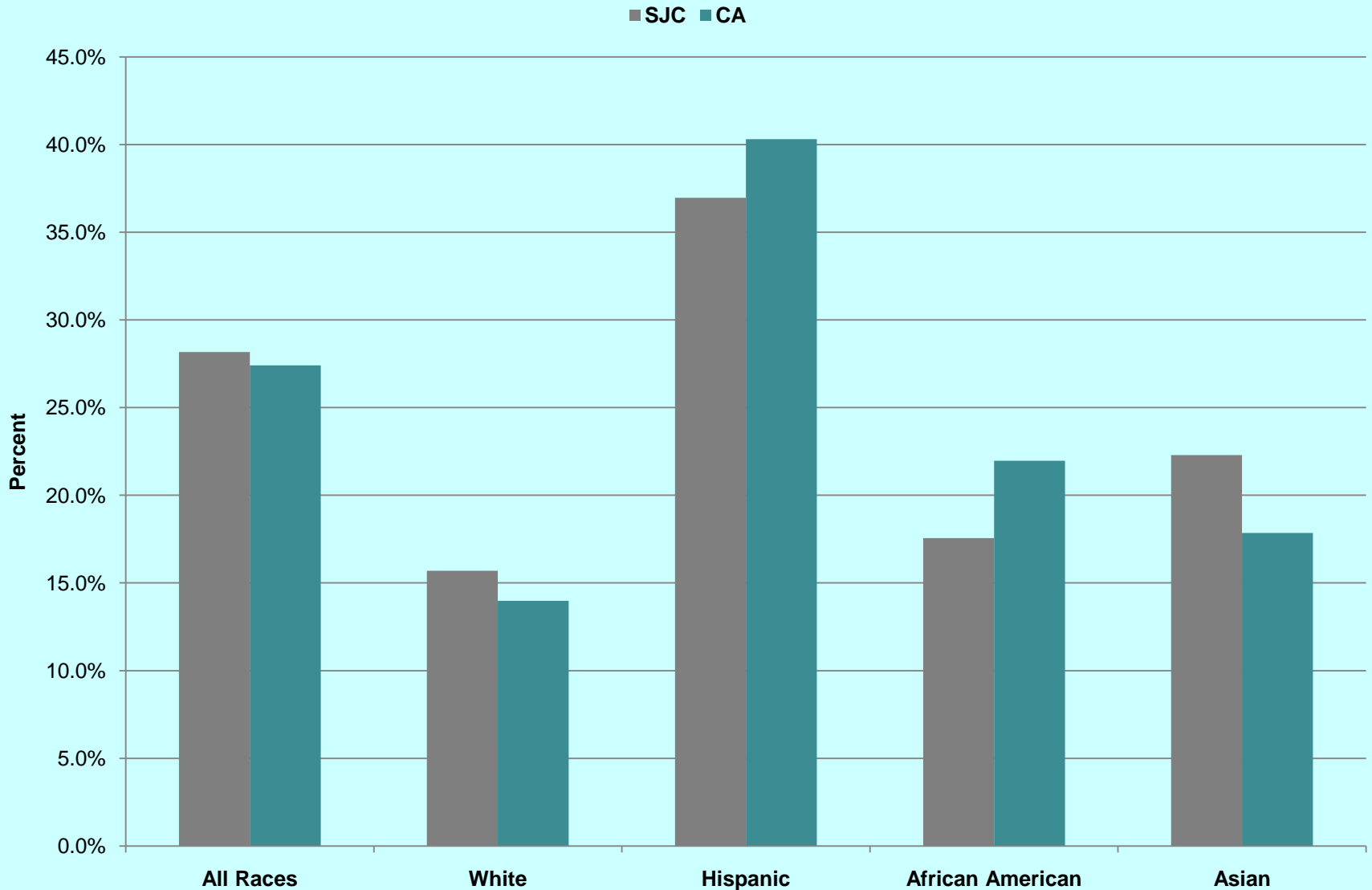
Individual Earnings Over the Past 12 Months for Males Aged 16+ Years by Race/Ethnicity, SJC, 2009



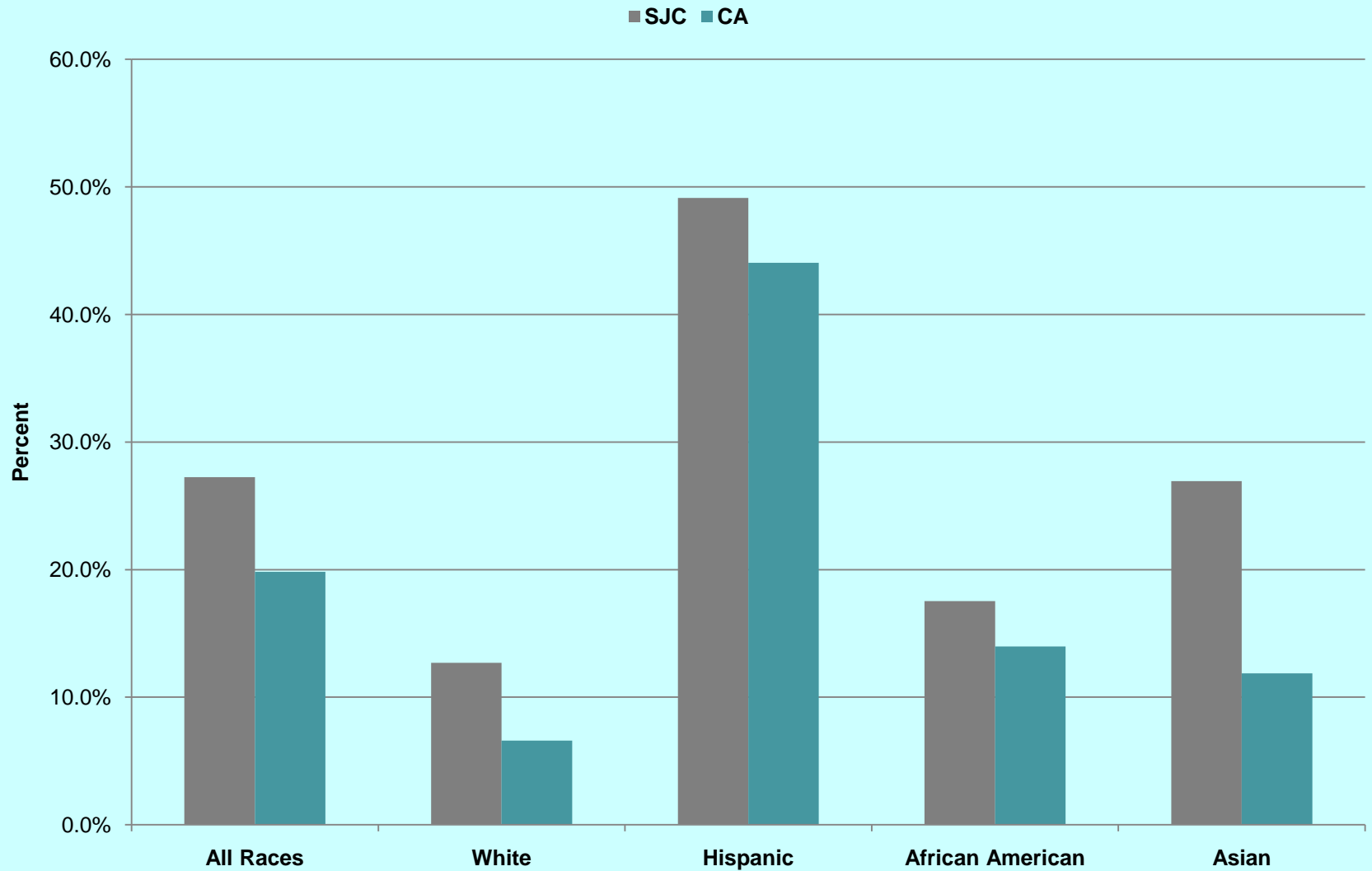
Percent of Males Living in Poverty by Race/Ethnicity, SJC & CA, 2009



Percent of Males (18-64 years) Without Health Insurance by Race/Ethnicity, SJC and CA, 2009



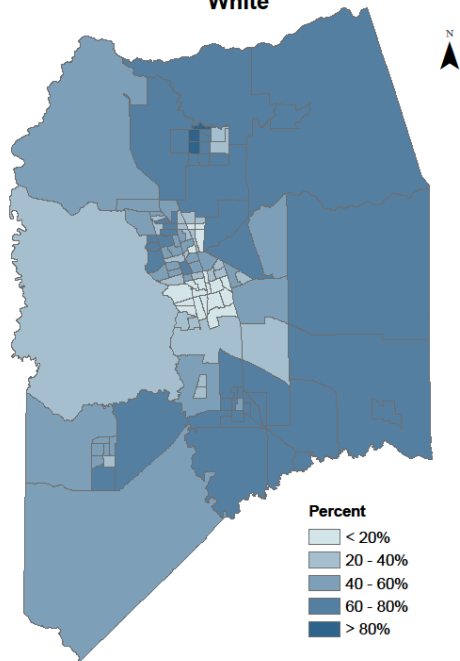
Percent of Males (>25 years) Without a High School Education by Race/Ethnicity, SJC & CA, 2009



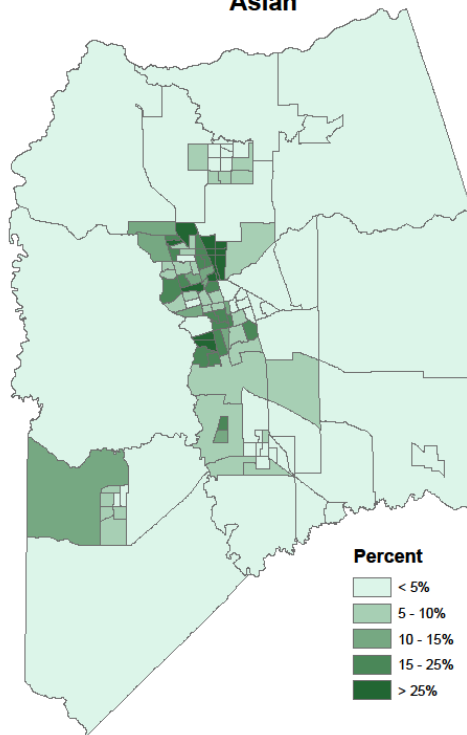
Dropout Rates for Males in Grades 9-12 in SJC by Race/Ethnicity, 2008-2009

Race/Ethnicity	Dropout Rate
White	6.2%
Asian	7.8%
American Indian/A.N.	9.3%
Hispanic	9.3%
African American	12.1%

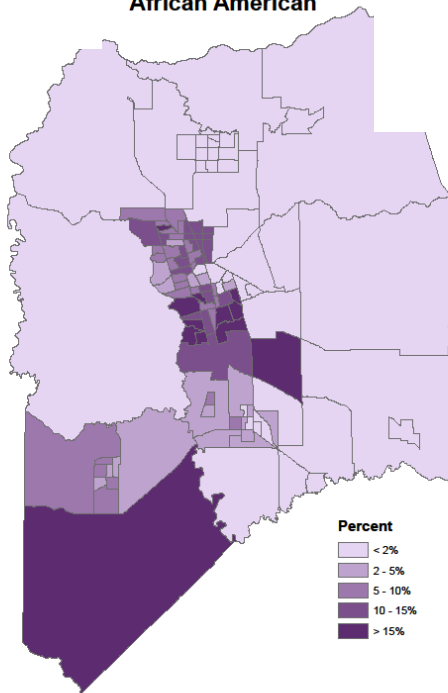
White



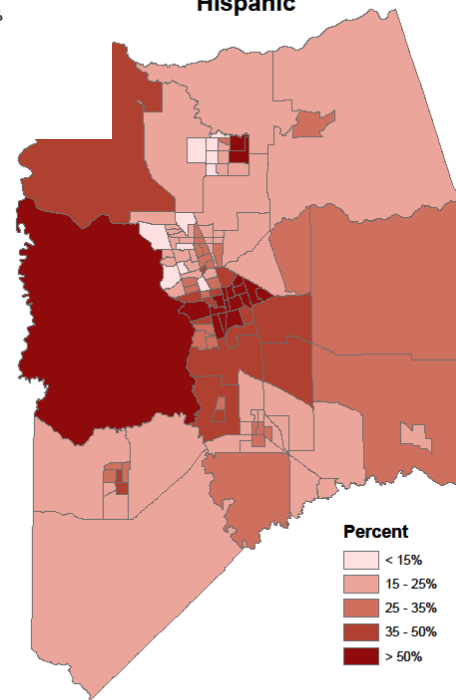
Asian



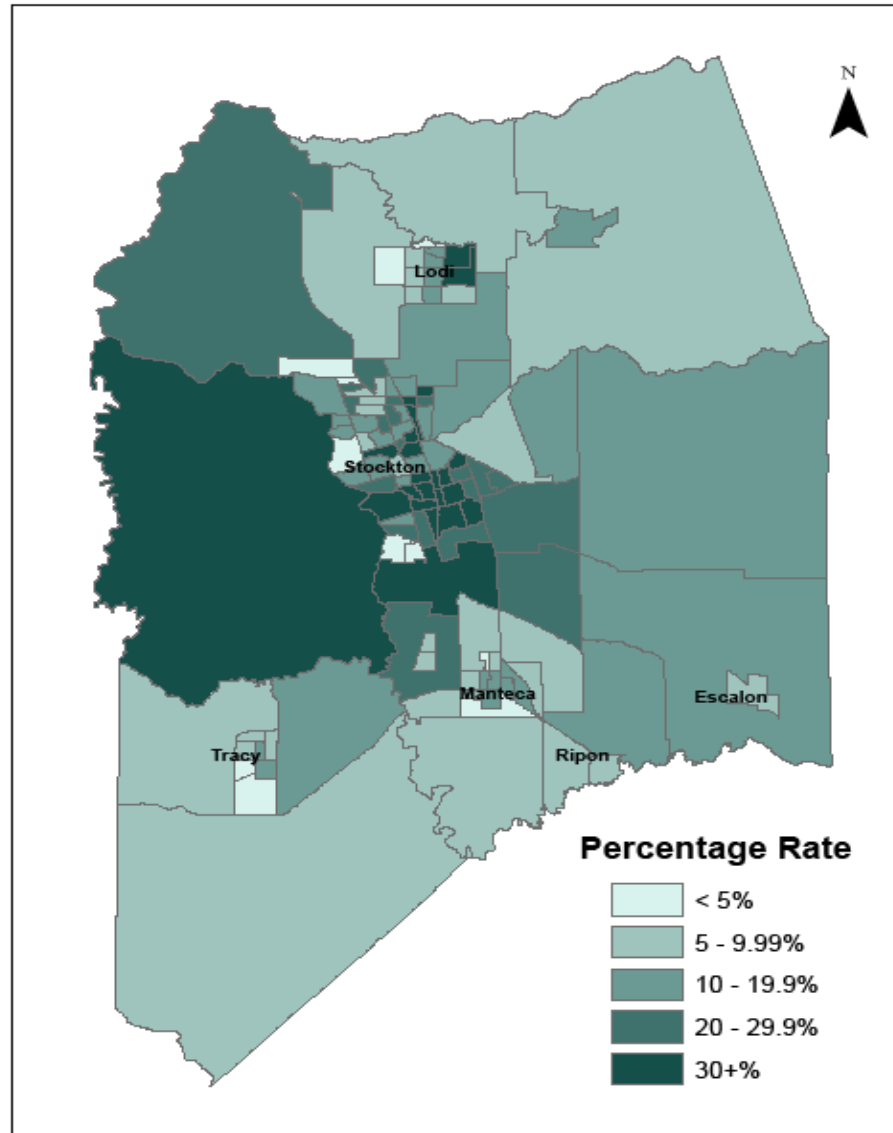
African American



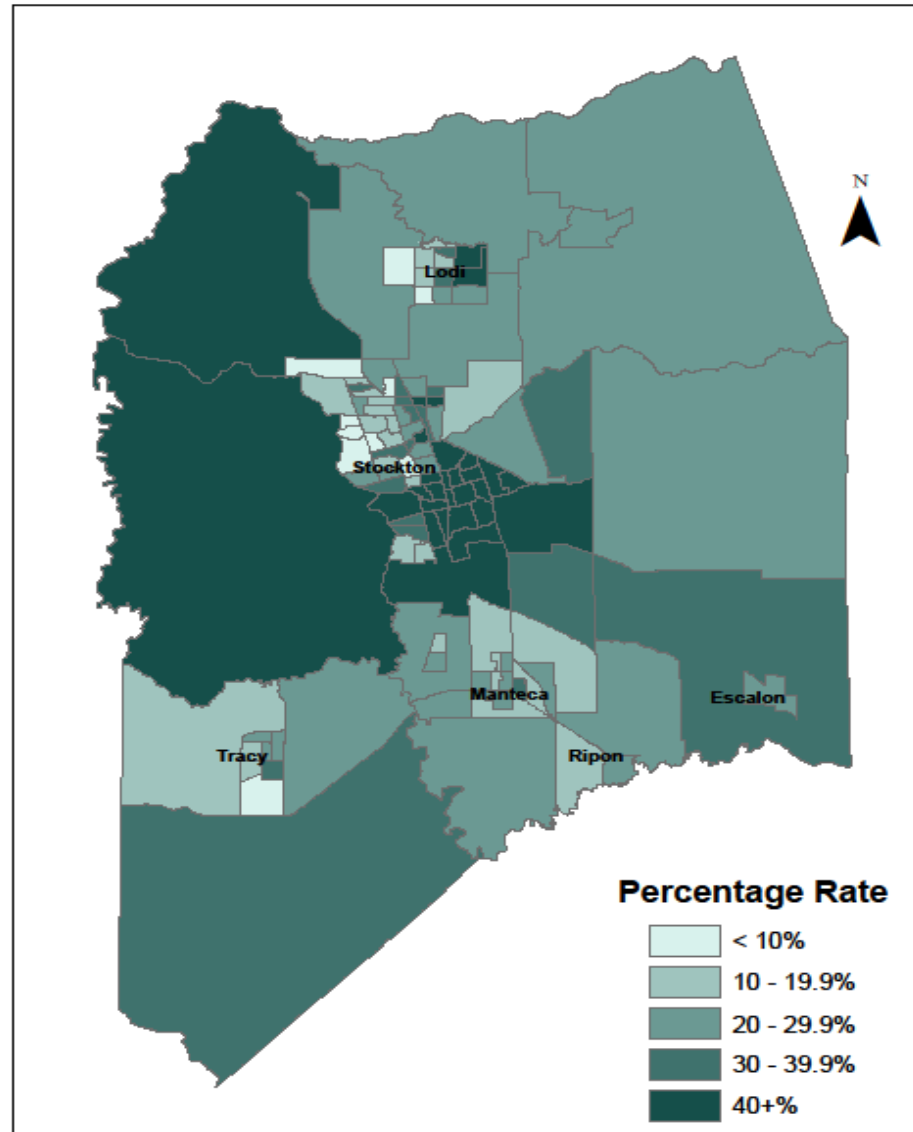
Hispanic



Percent of Population Living in Poverty by Census Tract, SJC, 2000



Percent of Adults (>25 years) with Less Than a High School Education by Census Tract, SJC, 2000



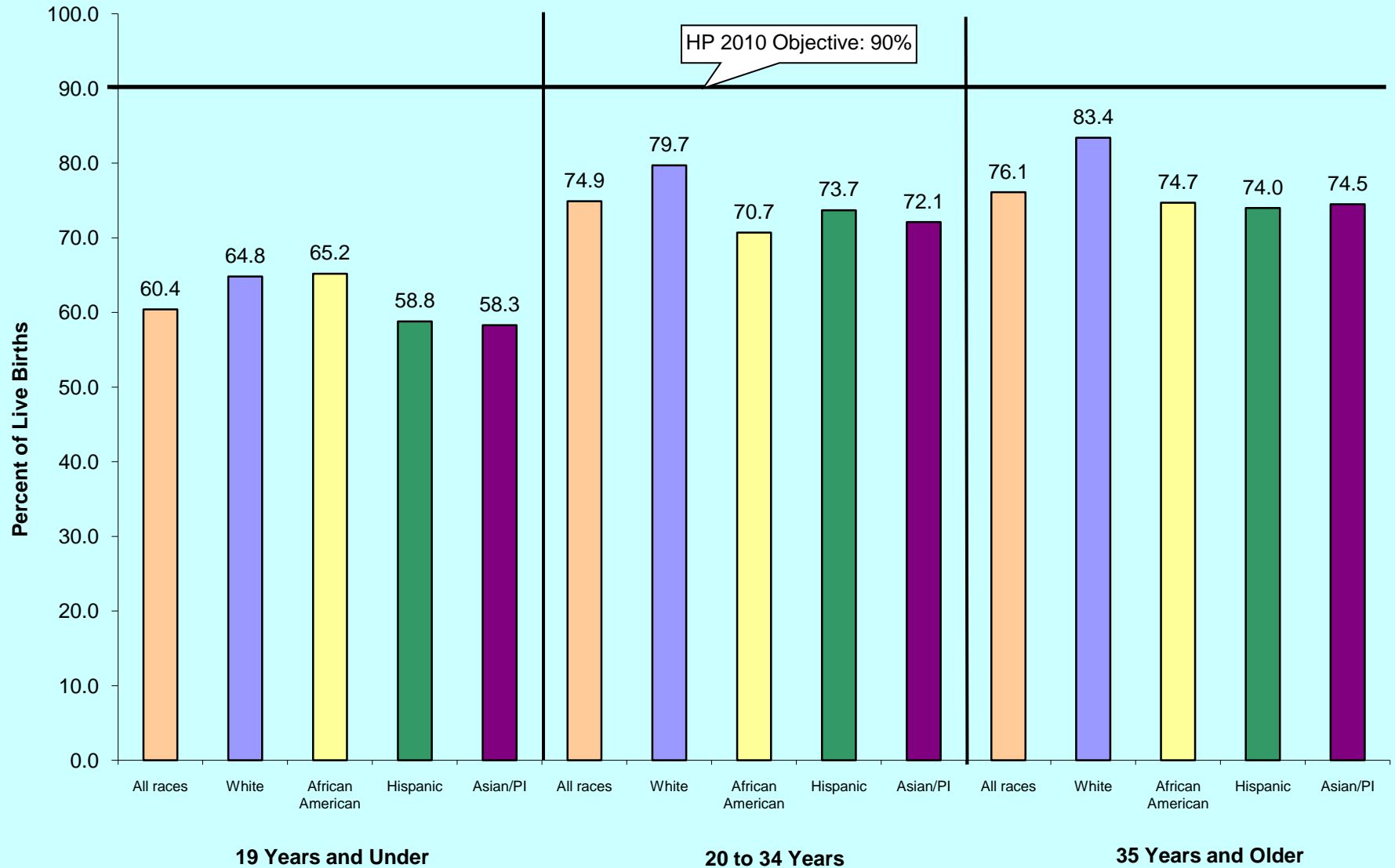
Birth outcomes – Key points

- Much of the disparities that continue to exist regarding birth outcomes have root causes in environmental and social factors such as long-term residence in areas of low education/high poverty, as well as lifetime exposure to racism.
- Life course perspective – birth disparities result from differences in risk and protective factors over the course of a woman's life. Health and SES of one generation can have an impact on the birth outcomes and health of future generations.
- Women of color have a lower percentage of first trimester prenatal care than white women.

Birth outcomes – Key points

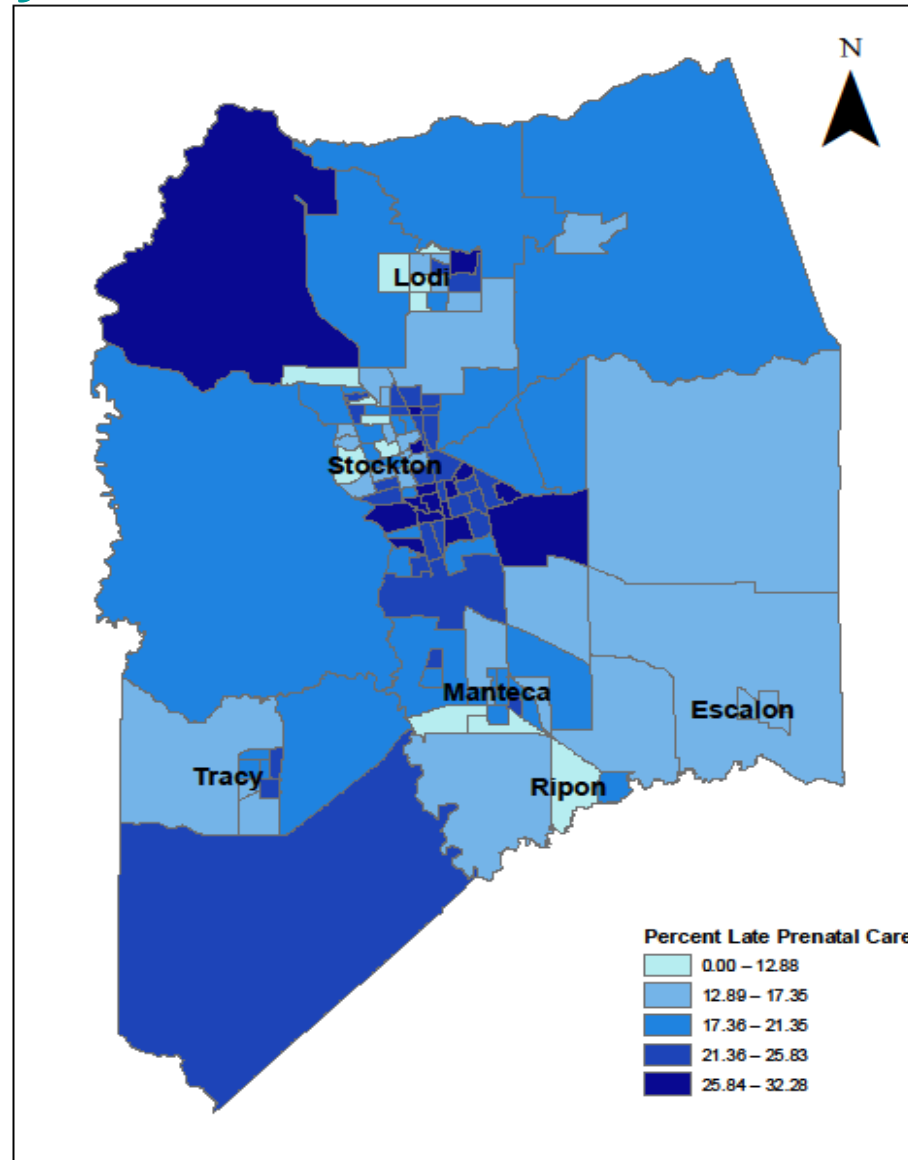
- Asian women have high rates of low birthweight and preterm births in the county compared to women of other races/ethnicities. African American women have the highest rates of very low birthweight babies.
- Hispanic women in SJC have a teen birth rate that is approx. 3x higher than the rate for White women.
- The infant mortality rate in SJC for African Americans is over 3x the rate for White and Asian infants & more than 2.5x the rate for Hispanic infants

First Trimester Prenatal Care by Race/Ethnicity and Age of Mother, SJC, 2009

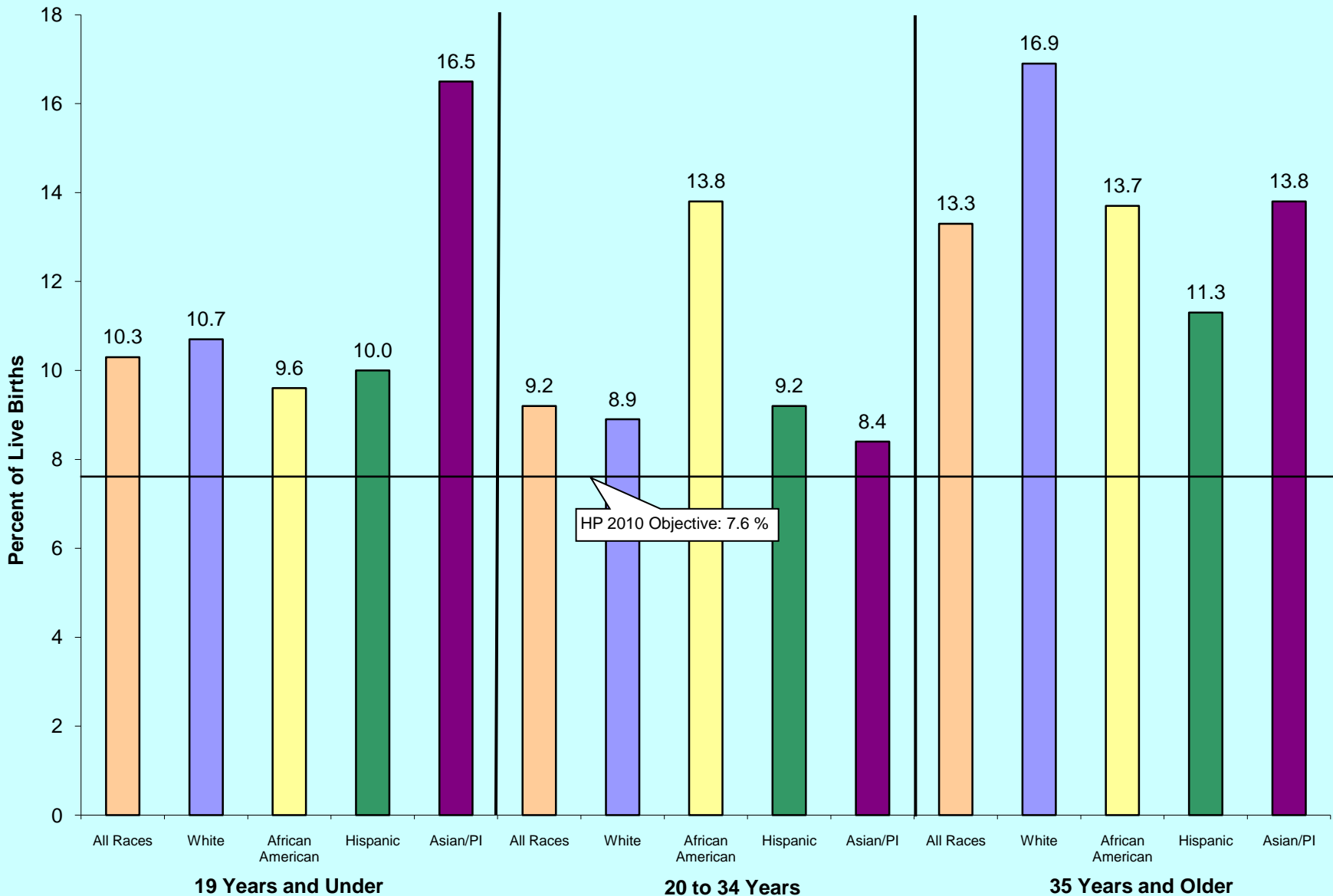


Data Source: SJC Birth Statistical Master File, 2009

Percent of Women with Late Entry into Prenatal Care By Census Tract, SJC, 2006-2009

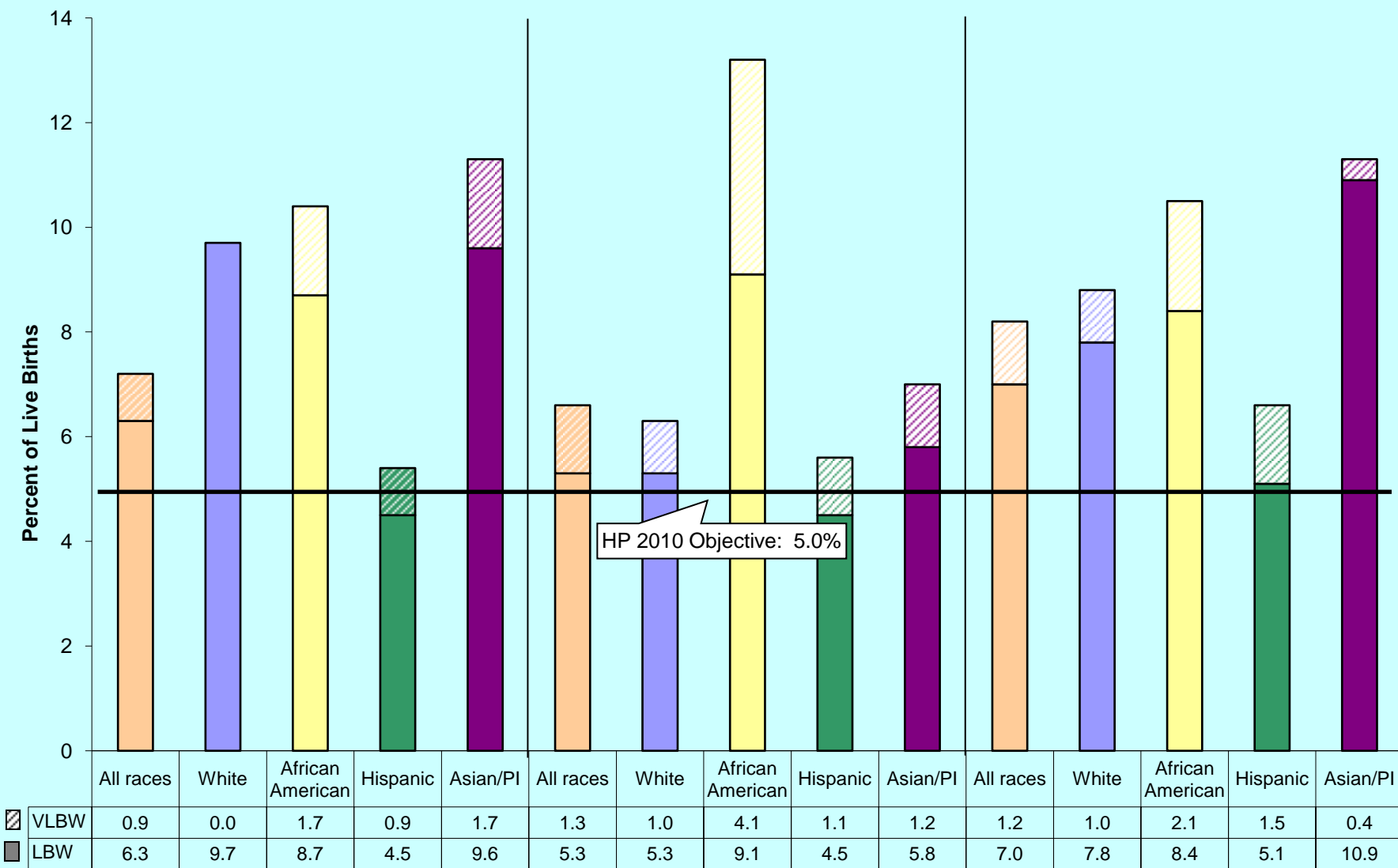


Preterm Birth by Race/Ethnicity and Age of Mother, SJC and CA, 2009



HP 2010 Objective: 7.6 %

Low and Very Low Birthweight Infants, SJC, 2009

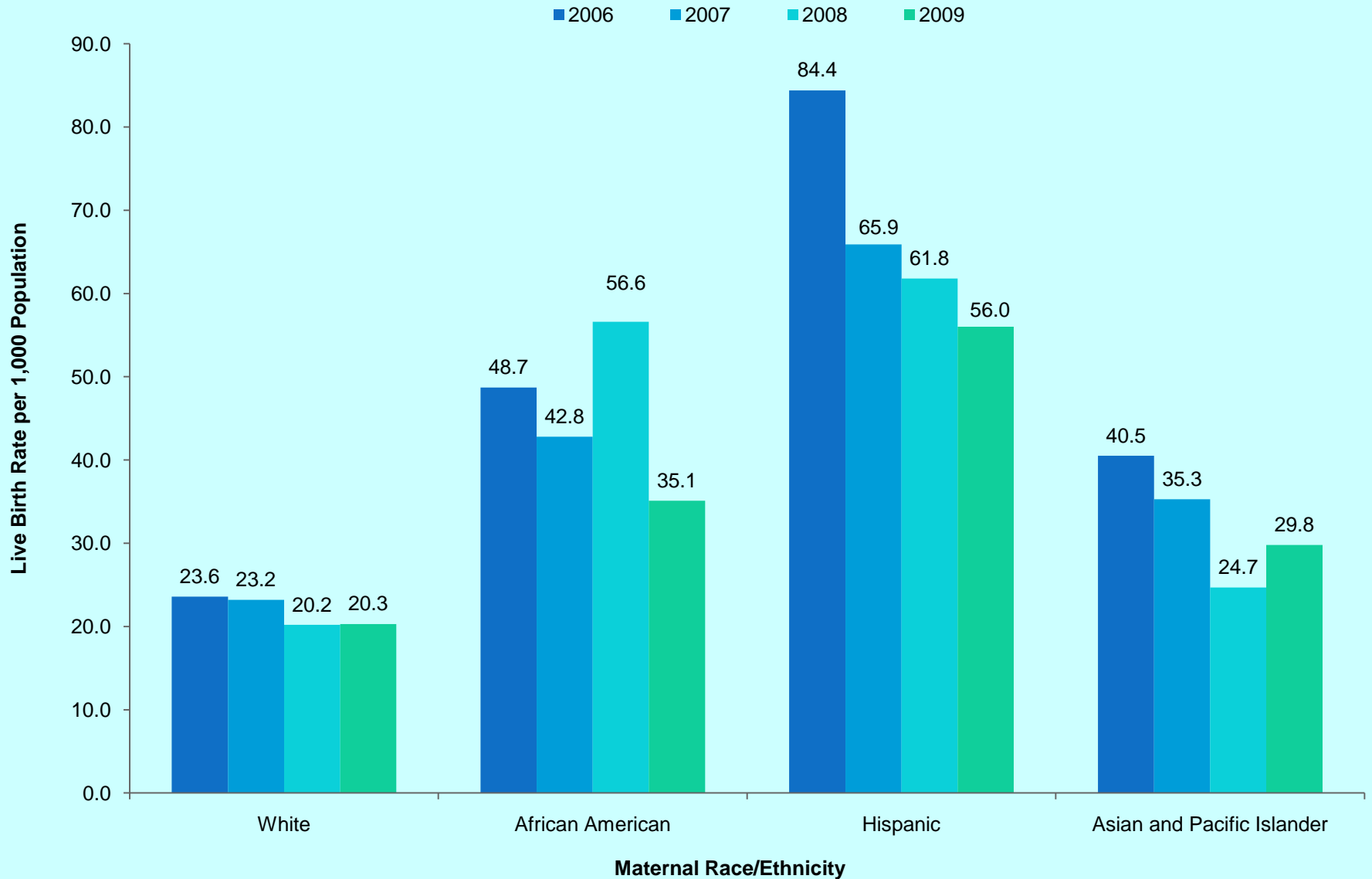


19 Years and Under

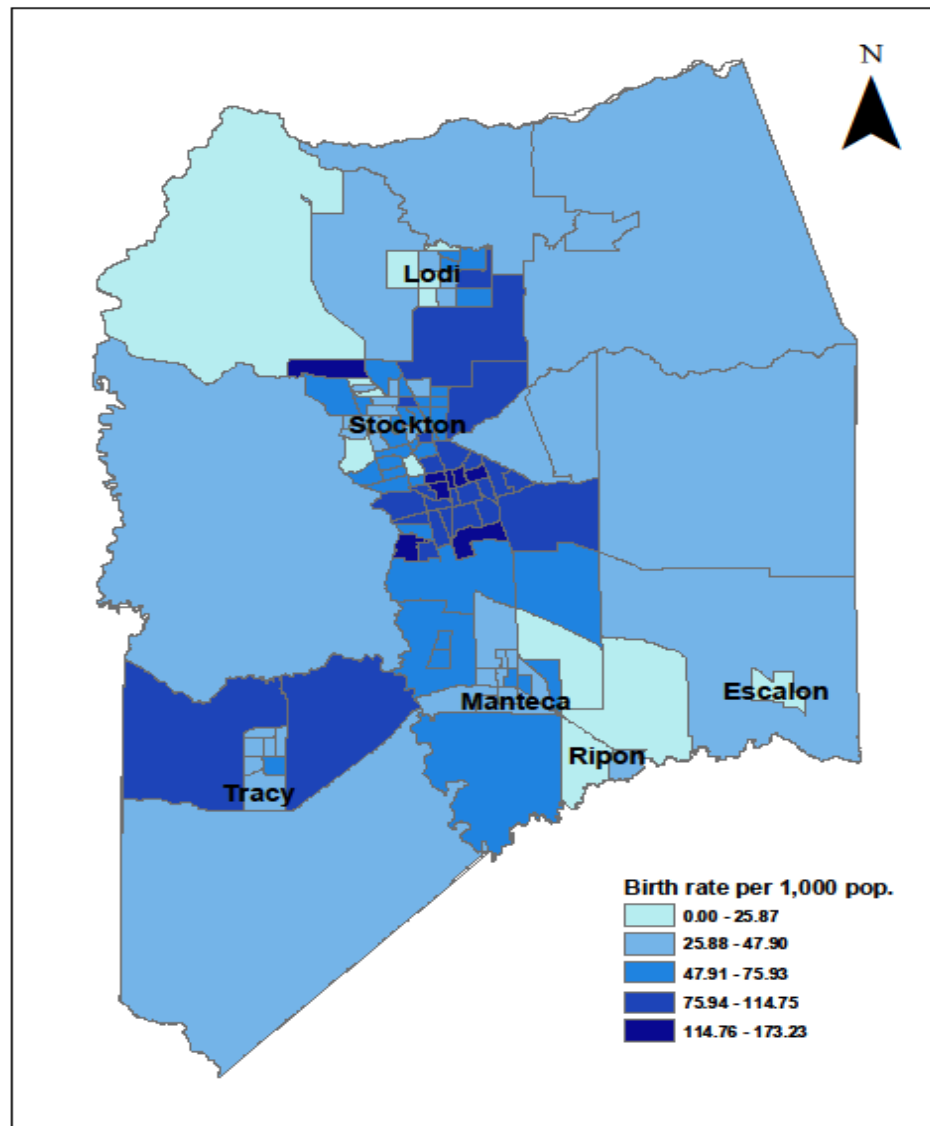
20 to 34 Years

35 Years and Older

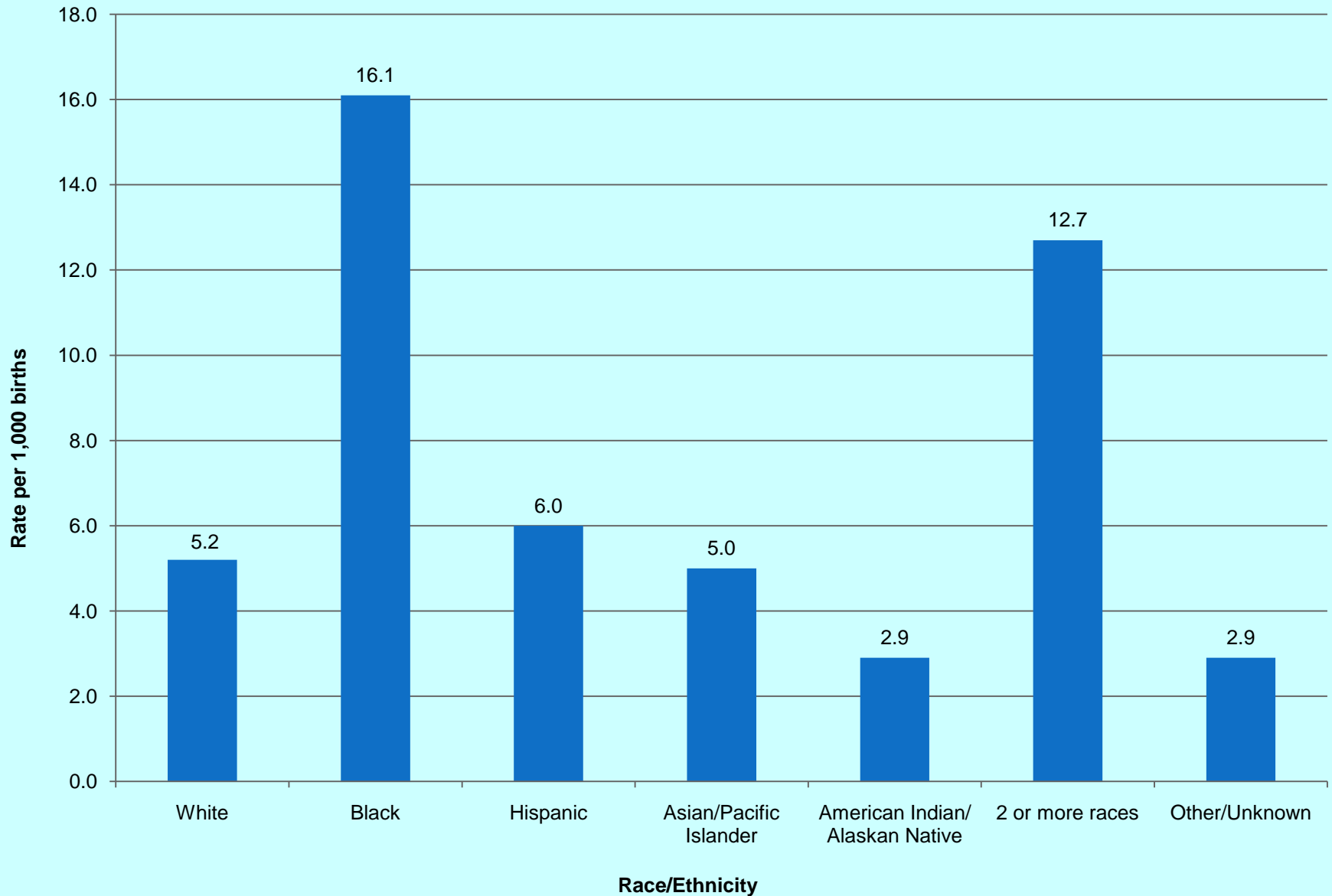
Live Birth Rate for 15-19 Year Olds by Maternal Race/Ethnicity, SJC, 2006-2009



Live Birth Rate for 15-19 Year Olds by Census Tract, SJC, 2003-2009



Infant Mortality by Maternal Race/Ethnicity, SJC, 2000-2008

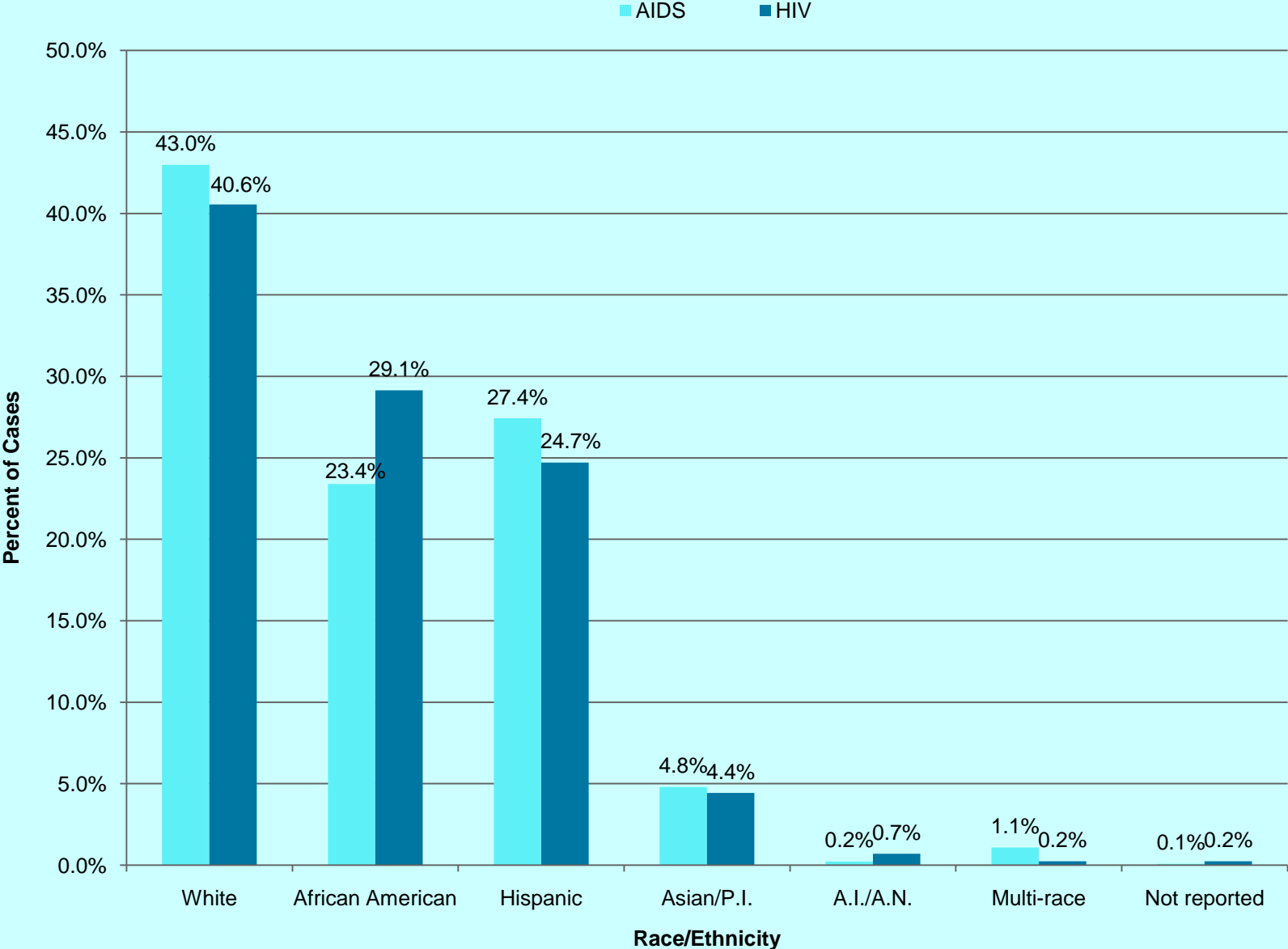


Data Source: SJC Death Statistical Master Files, 2000-2008

Infectious Diseases – Key points

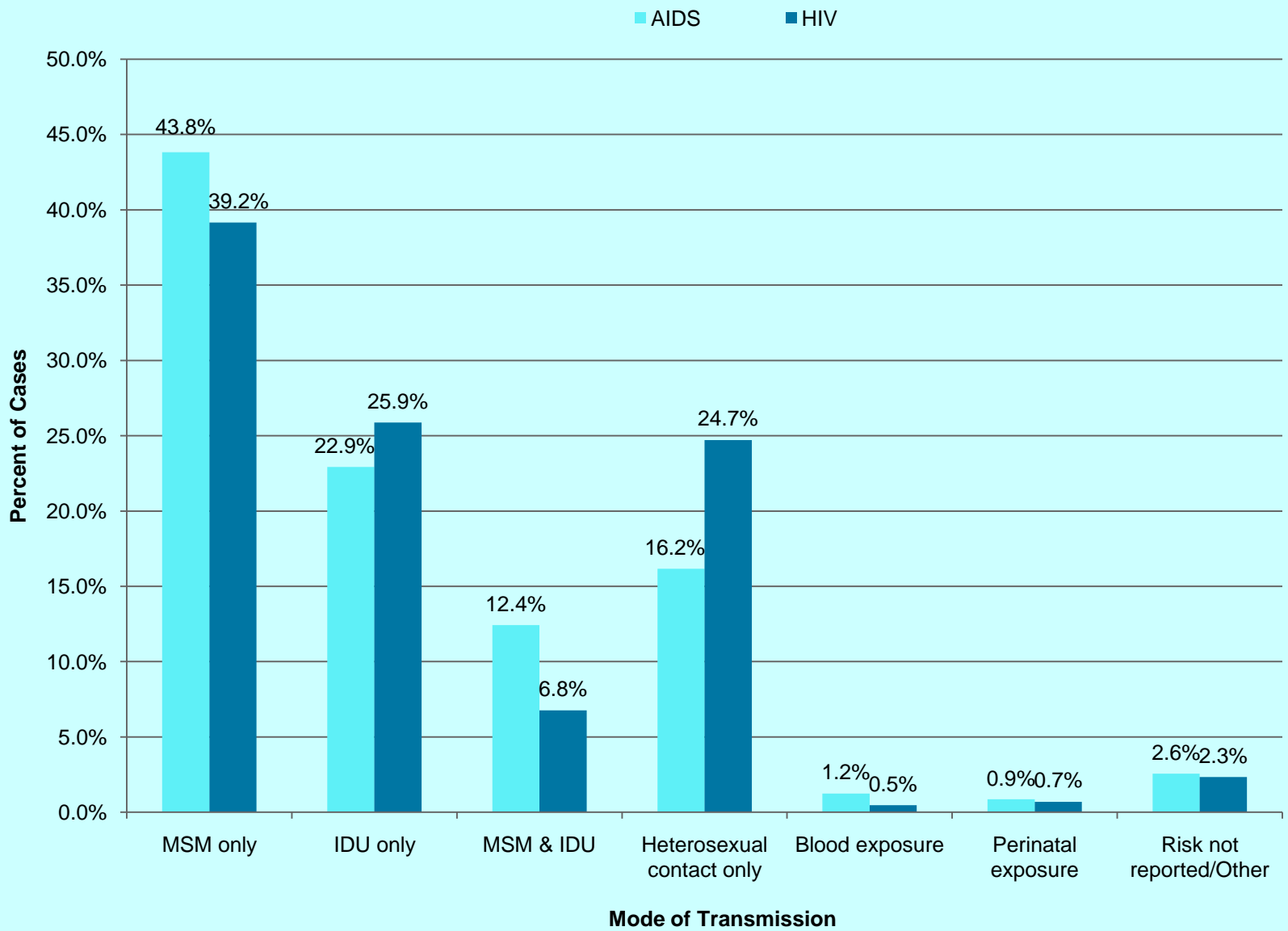
- 85% of cumulative AIDS cases and 80% of cumulative HIV cases in SJC are male.
- HIV/AIDS disproportionately affects African Americans in SJC. They comprise only 7% of the population, yet account for 30% of all HIV cases and nearly 25% of AIDS cases in the county.
- African Americans are the second smallest racial/ethnic group in California but tend to have very high relative rates of STDs (especially gonorrhea), and the disparities are increasing.

Cumulative HIV and AIDS cases by Race/Ethnicity, SJC



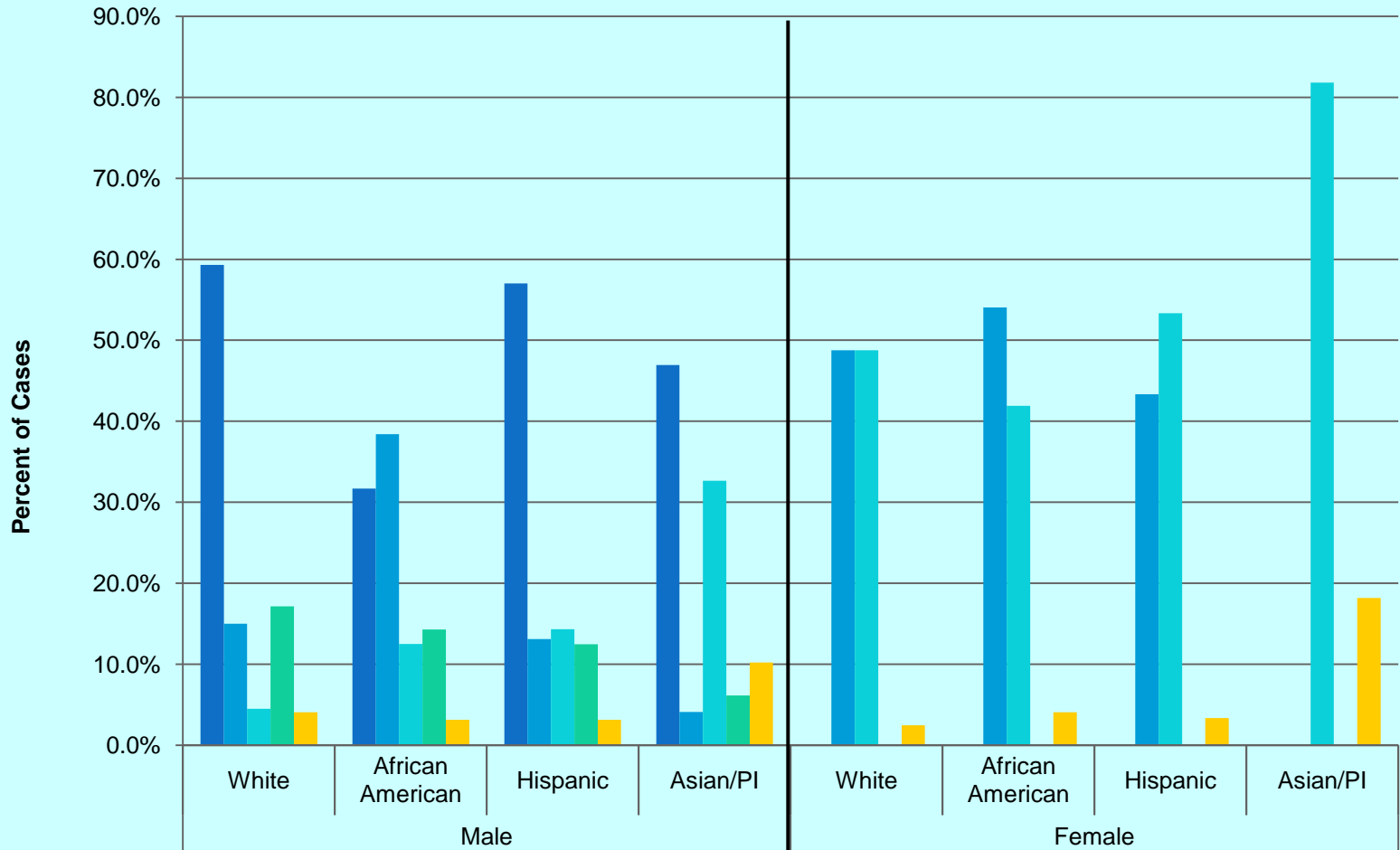
Data source: SJC HIV/AIDS Morbidity data

Cumulative HIV & AIDS cases by Transmission Category, SJC



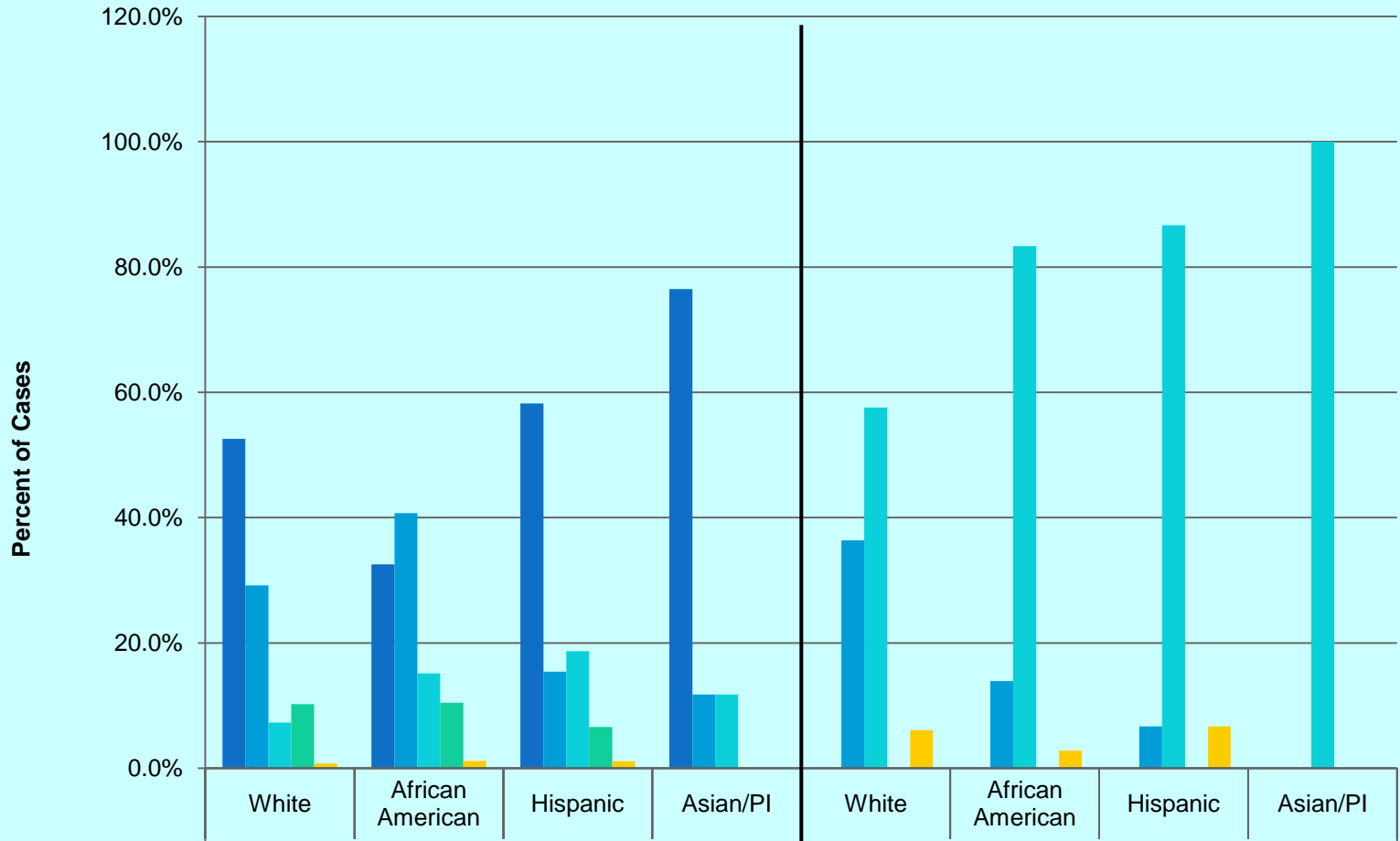
Data source: SJC HIV/AIDS Morbidity data

AIDS cases by Transmission Category, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity, SJC, 1983-2009



■ MSM only	59.3%	31.7%	57.0%	46.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
■ IDU only	15.0%	38.4%	13.1%	4.1%	48.8%	54.1%	43.3%	0.0%
■ Heterosexual contact only	4.5%	12.5%	14.3%	32.7%	48.8%	41.9%	53.3%	81.8%
■ MSM & IDU	17.1%	14.3%	12.5%	6.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
■ Risk not reported/Other	4.1%	3.1%	3.1%	10.2%	2.4%	4.1%	3.3%	18.2%

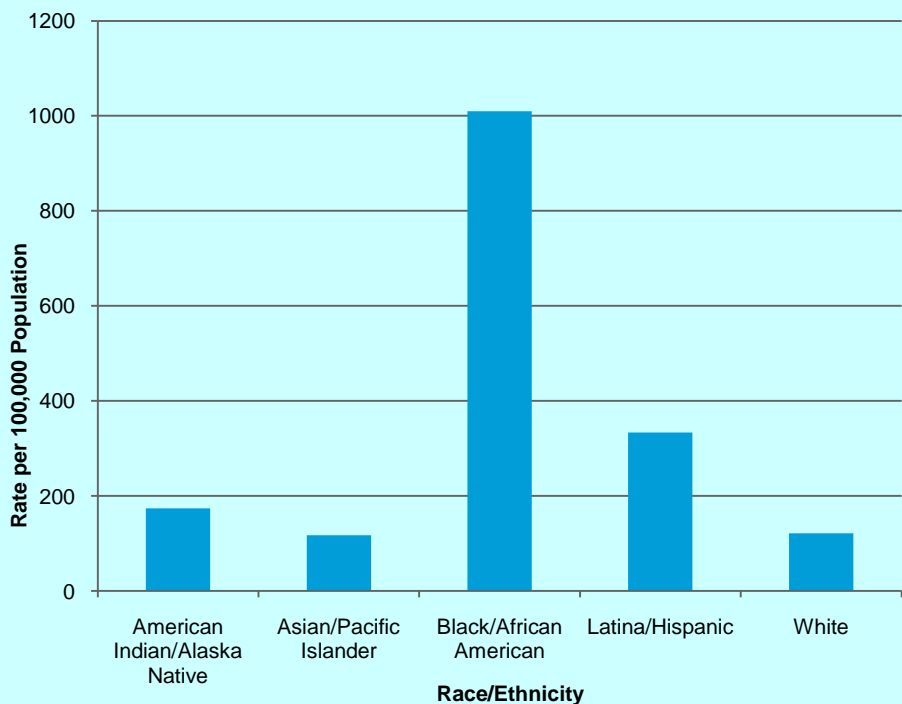
HIV cases by Transmission Category, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity, SJC, 2006-2009



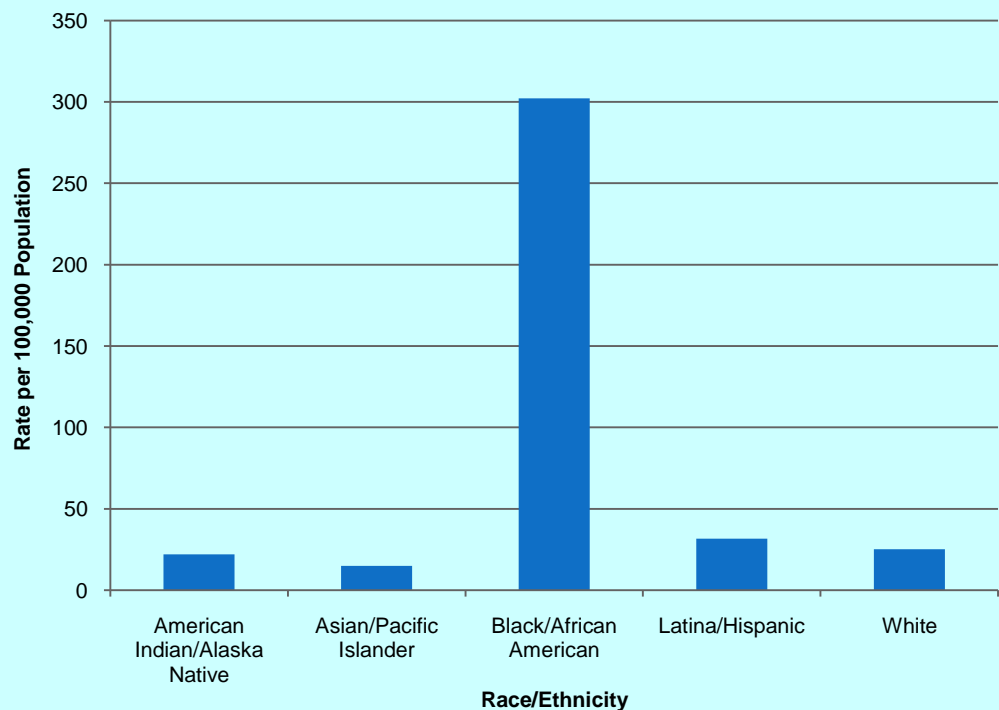
	Male				Female			
	White	African American	Hispanic	Asian/PI	White	African American	Hispanic	Asian/PI
■ MSM only	52.6%	32.6%	58.2%	76.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
■ IDU only	29.2%	40.7%	15.4%	11.8%	36.4%	13.9%	6.7%	0.0%
■ Heterosexual contact only	7.3%	15.1%	18.7%	11.8%	57.6%	83.3%	86.7%	100.0%
■ MSM & IDU	10.2%	10.5%	6.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
■ Risk not reported/Other	0.7%	1.2%	1.1%	0.0%	6.1%	2.8%	6.7%	0.0%

Chlamydia and Gonorrhea Rates by Race/Ethnicity, CA, 2009

Chlamydia Rate by Race/Ethnicity, California, 2009

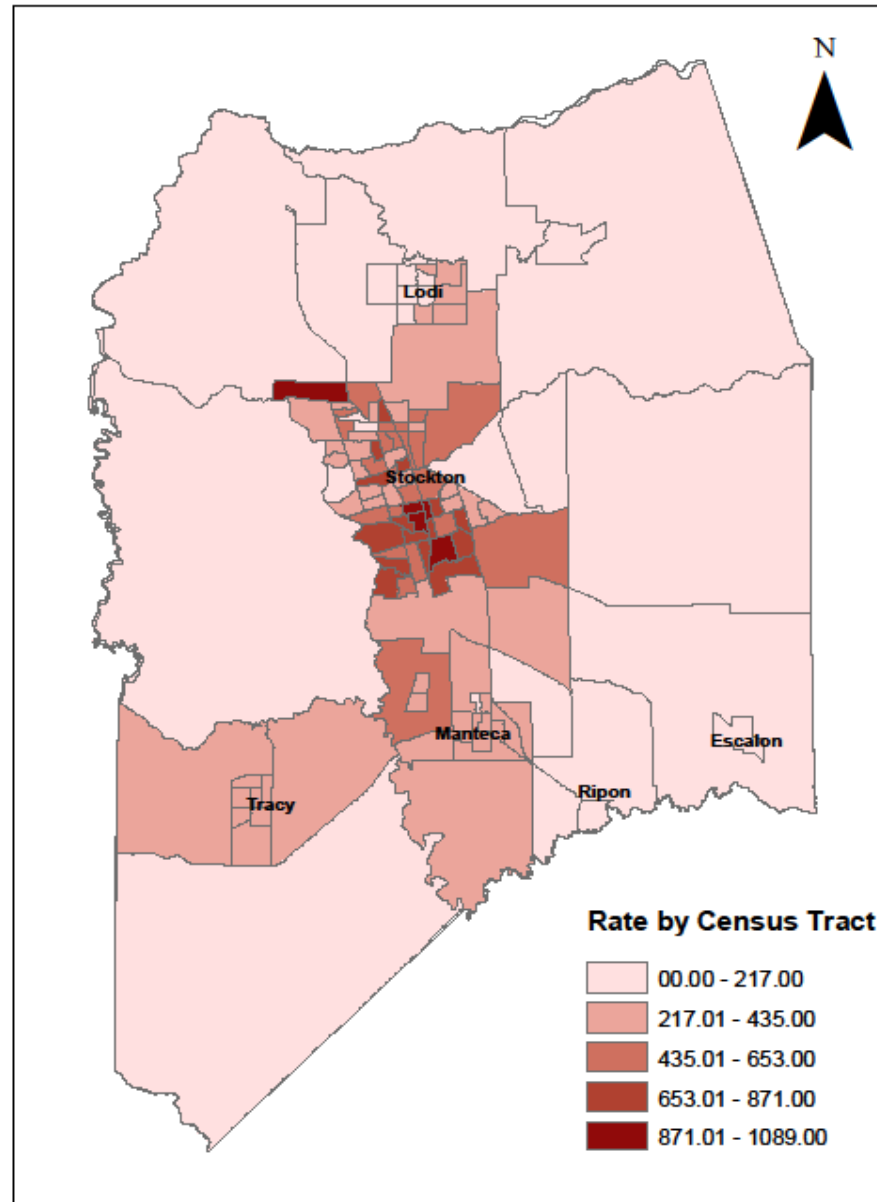


Gonorrhea Rate by Race/Ethnicity, California, 2009



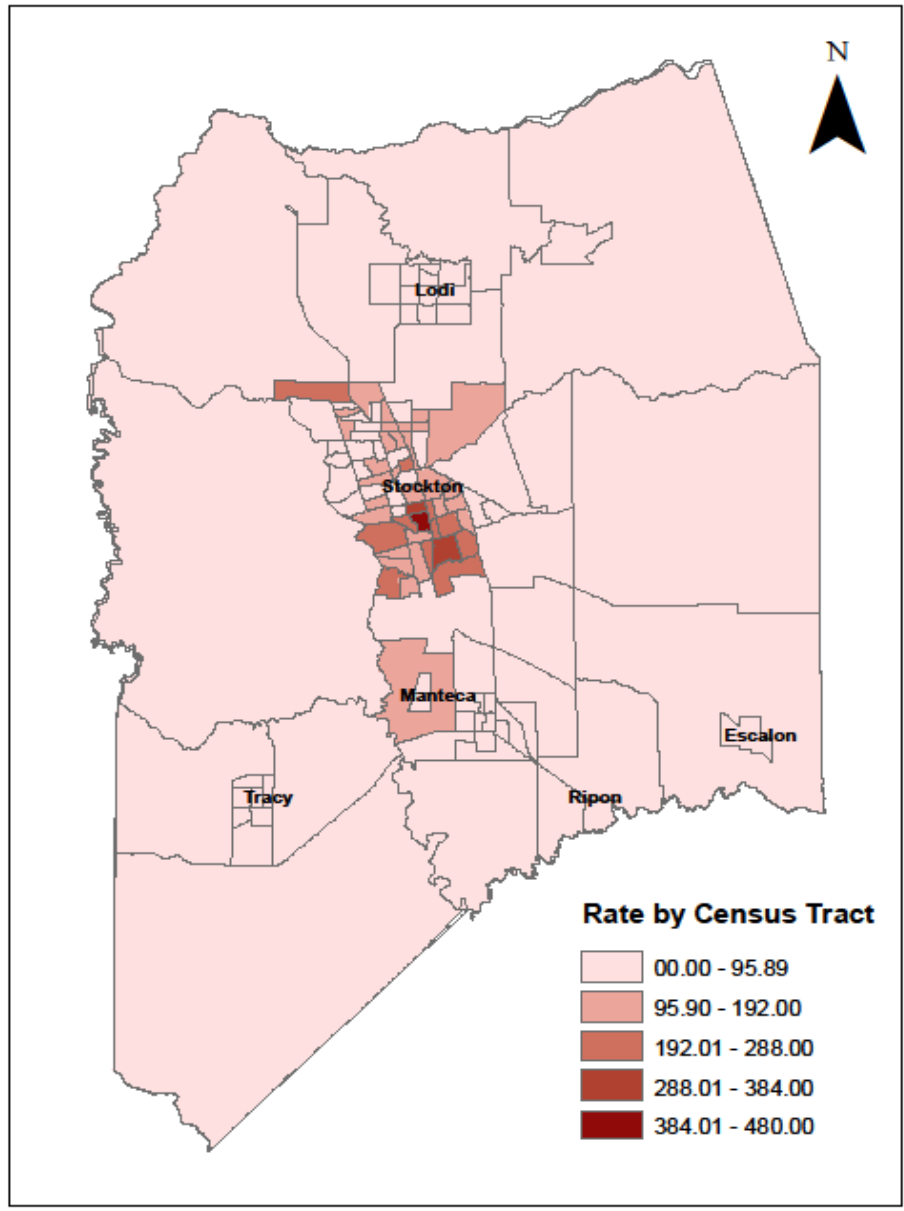
Data source: California Dept of Public Health, STD Control Branch, 2010

Chlamydia Rate by Census Tract, SJC, 1999-2009

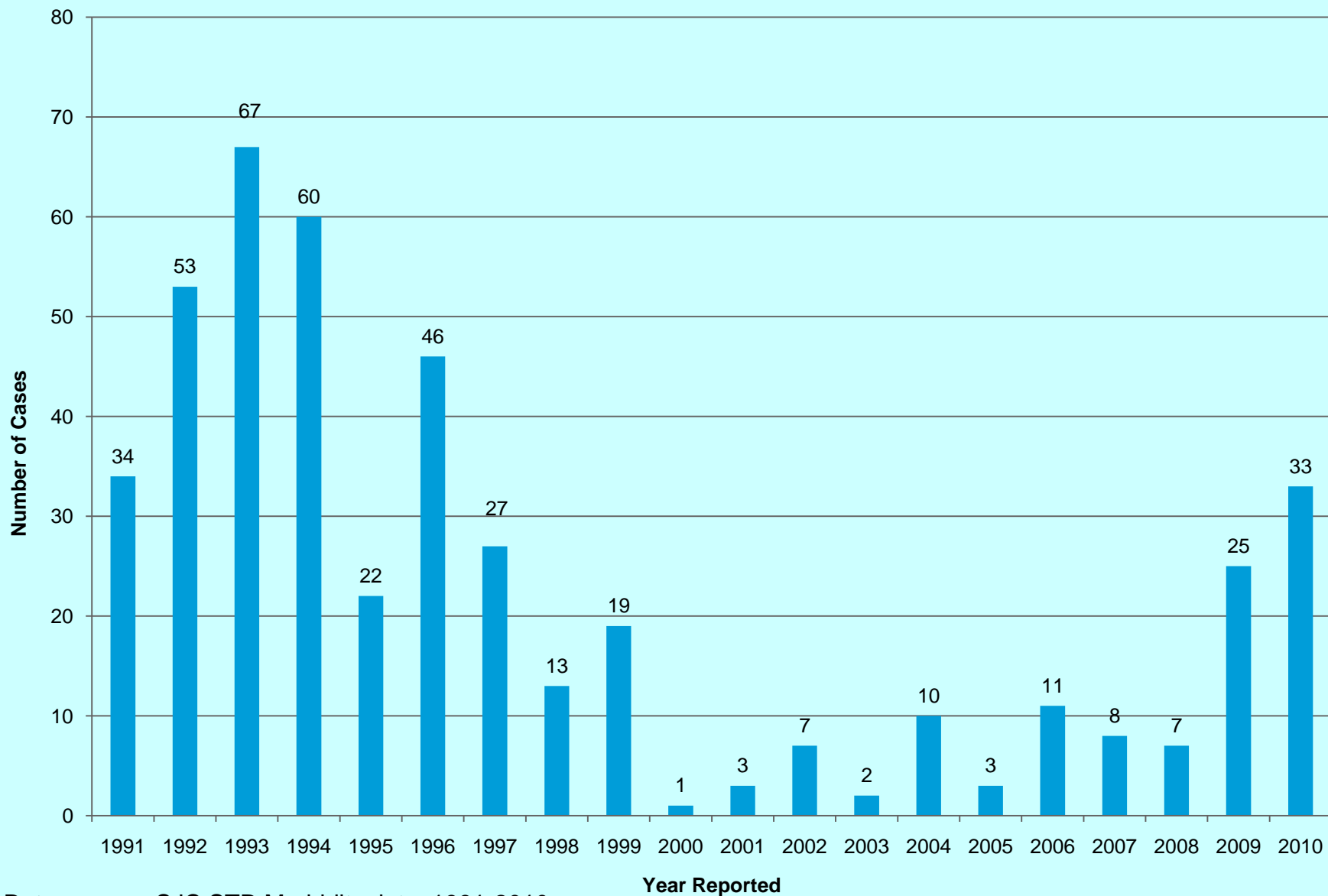


Data source: SJC STD Morbidity Data, 1999-2009

Gonorrhea Rate by Census Tract, SJC, 1999-2009

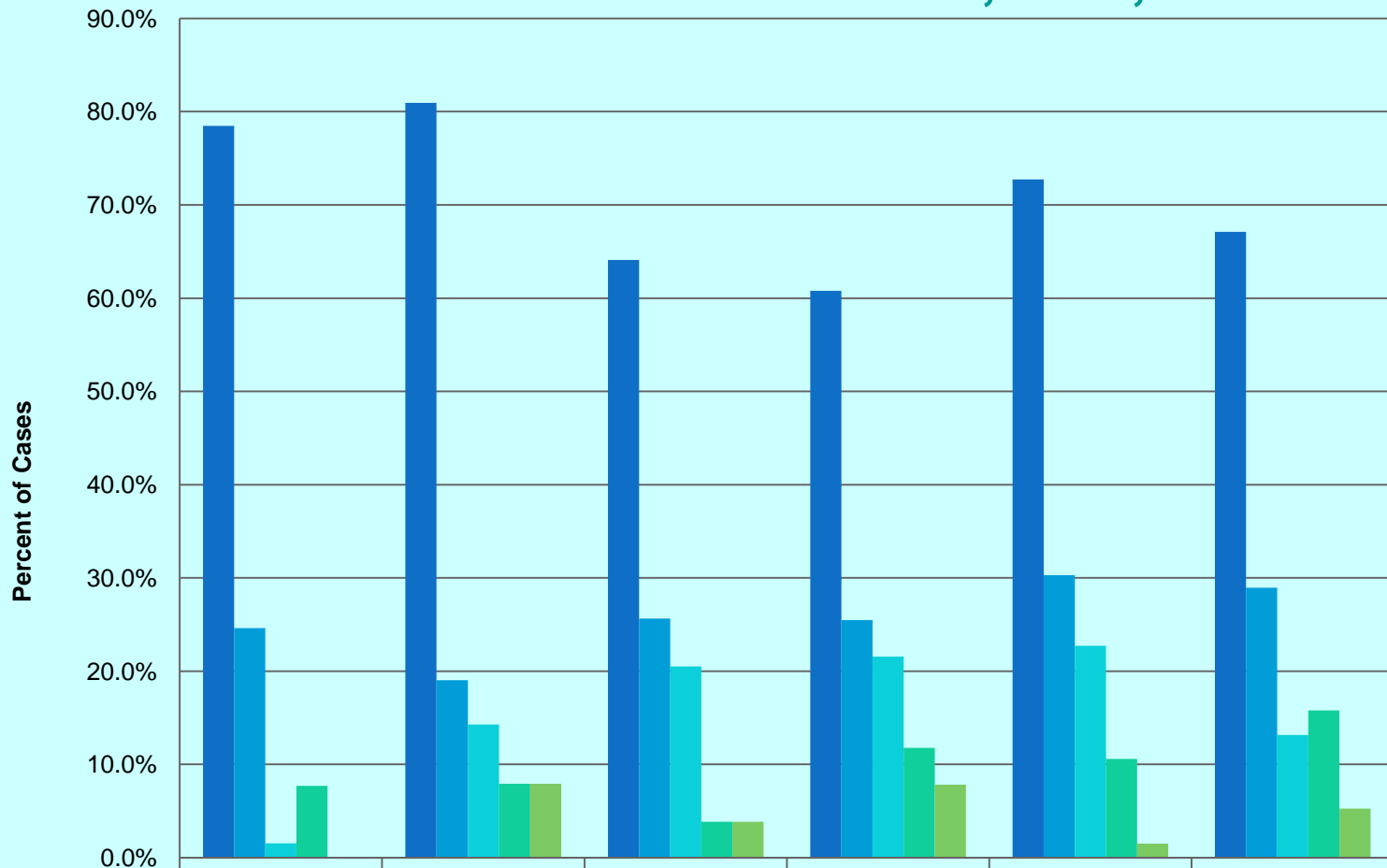


Primary & Secondary Syphilis Cases, SJC, 1991-2010



Data source: SJC STD Morbidity data, 1991-2010

Characteristics of Tuberculosis Cases, SJC, 2004-2009



	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
■ Foreign Born	78.5%	81.0%	64.1%	60.8%	72.7%	67.1%
■ Substance Abusers^	24.6%	19.0%	25.6%	25.5%	30.3%	28.9%
■ Homeless	1.5%	14.3%	20.5%	21.6%	22.7%	13.2%
■ Children*	7.7%	7.9%	3.8%	11.8%	10.6%	15.8%
■ AIDS	0.0%	7.9%	3.8%	7.8%	1.5%	5.3%

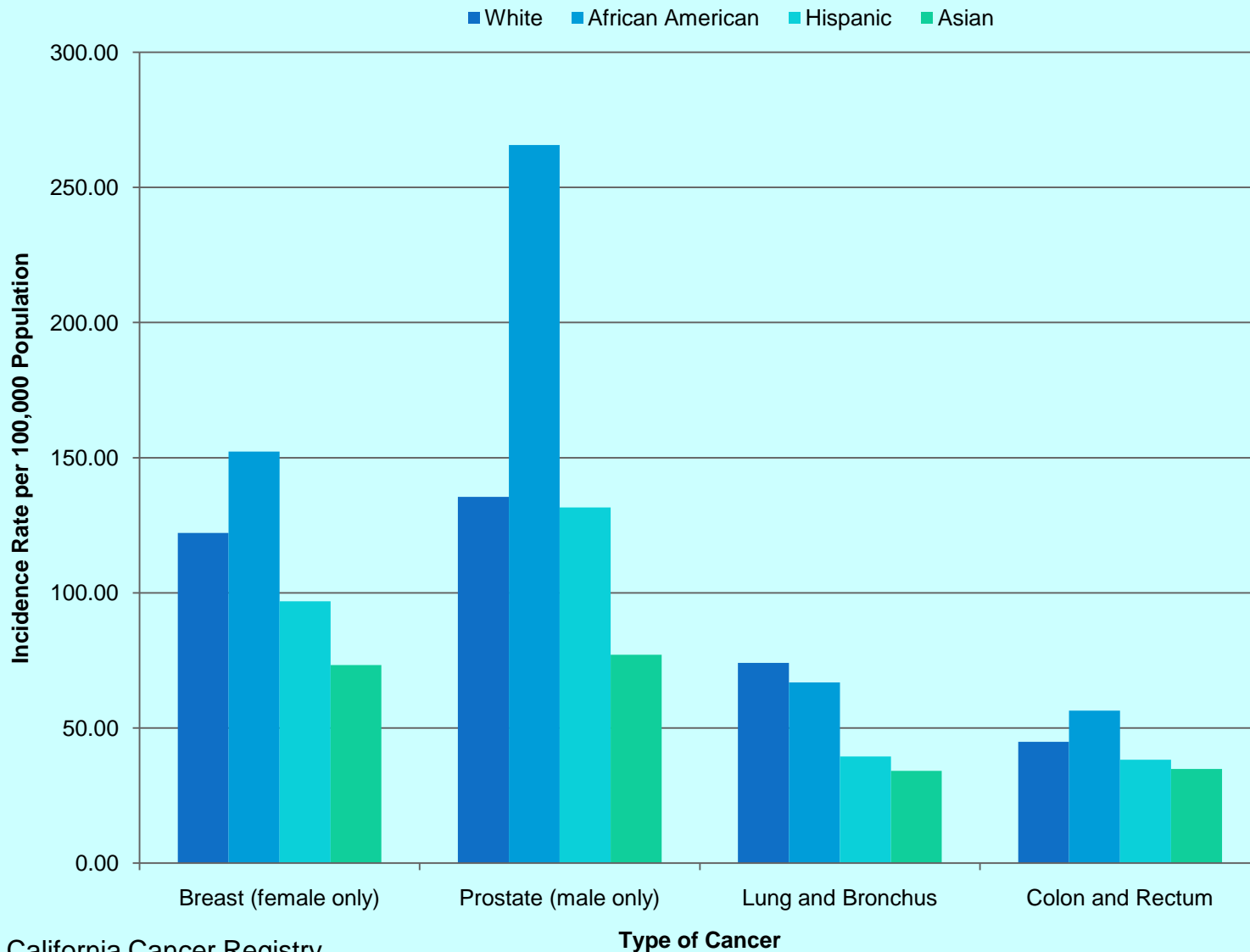
^Includes Intravenous Drug Users, Non-IVDUs, and/or Alcohol abusers

Data source: SJC Tuberculosis Morbidity data, 2004-2009

Chronic Diseases – Key points

- African American males, by far, have the highest rate of prostate cancer compared to males in the other racial/ethnic groups.
- African American mothers have the highest rate of smoking during the 1st trimester of pregnancy, and, African Americans have the highest rates of asthma hospitalizations and ED visits compared to the other races/ethnicities.
- Hispanic and African American women have the highest percentages of mothers that are overweight or obese prior to pregnancy.

Cancer Incidence Rates by Race/Ethnicity, San Joaquin County, 2004-2008



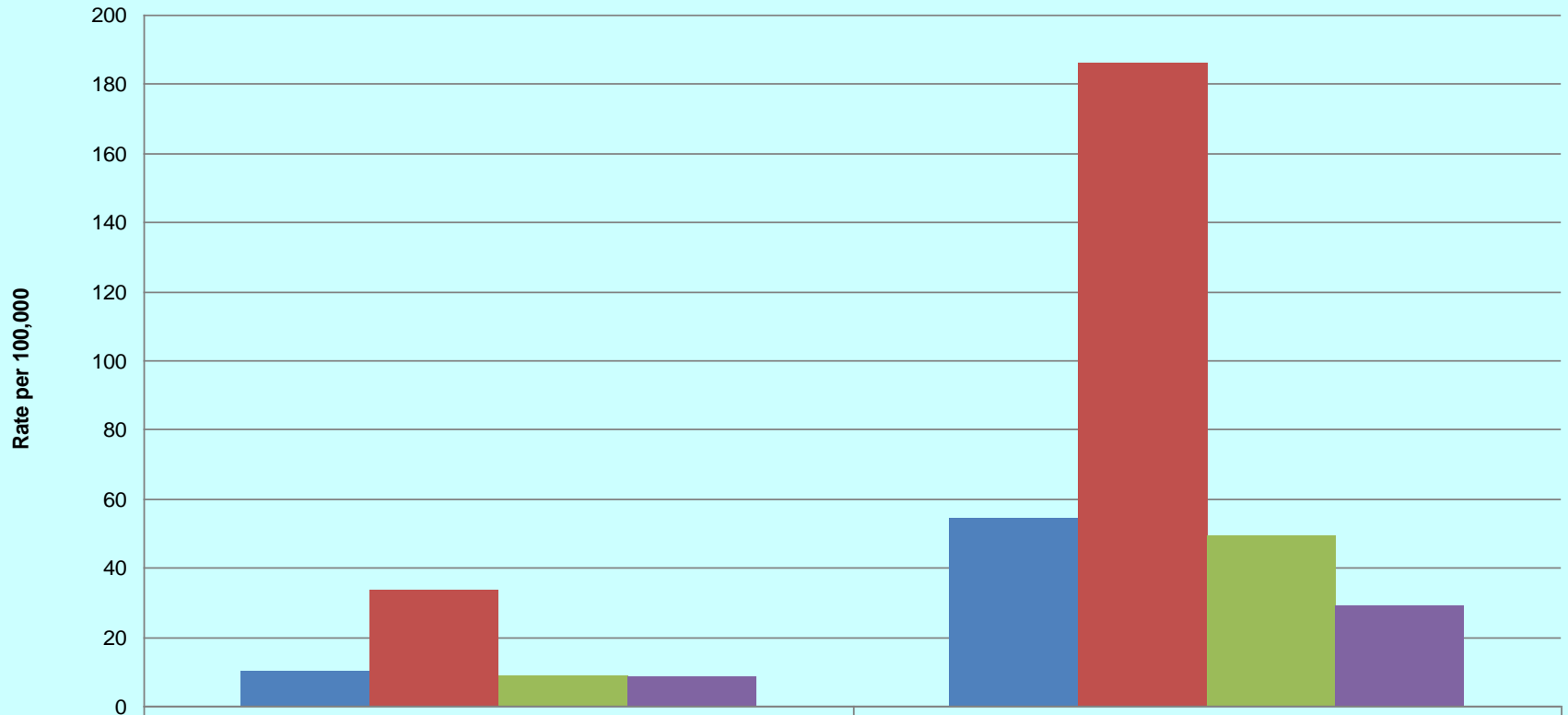
Mothers' Smoking Rates during the First Trimester of Pregnancy, by Number of Cigarettes Smoked per day and Race/Ethnicity, San Joaquin County, 2007-2008

	None	1-5	6-10	11-20	21-40	41+
White	90.3%	4.7%	2.9%	1.4%	0.3%	0.0%
Black	88.6%	7.3%	1.9%	1.1%	0.3%	0.0%
Hispanic	97.7%	1.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%
Asian	97.4%	1.8%	0.4%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%

* 10 cigarettes = ½ a pack; 20 cigarettes = 1 pack

Data Source: San Joaquin County Birth Statistical Master Files, 2007-2008

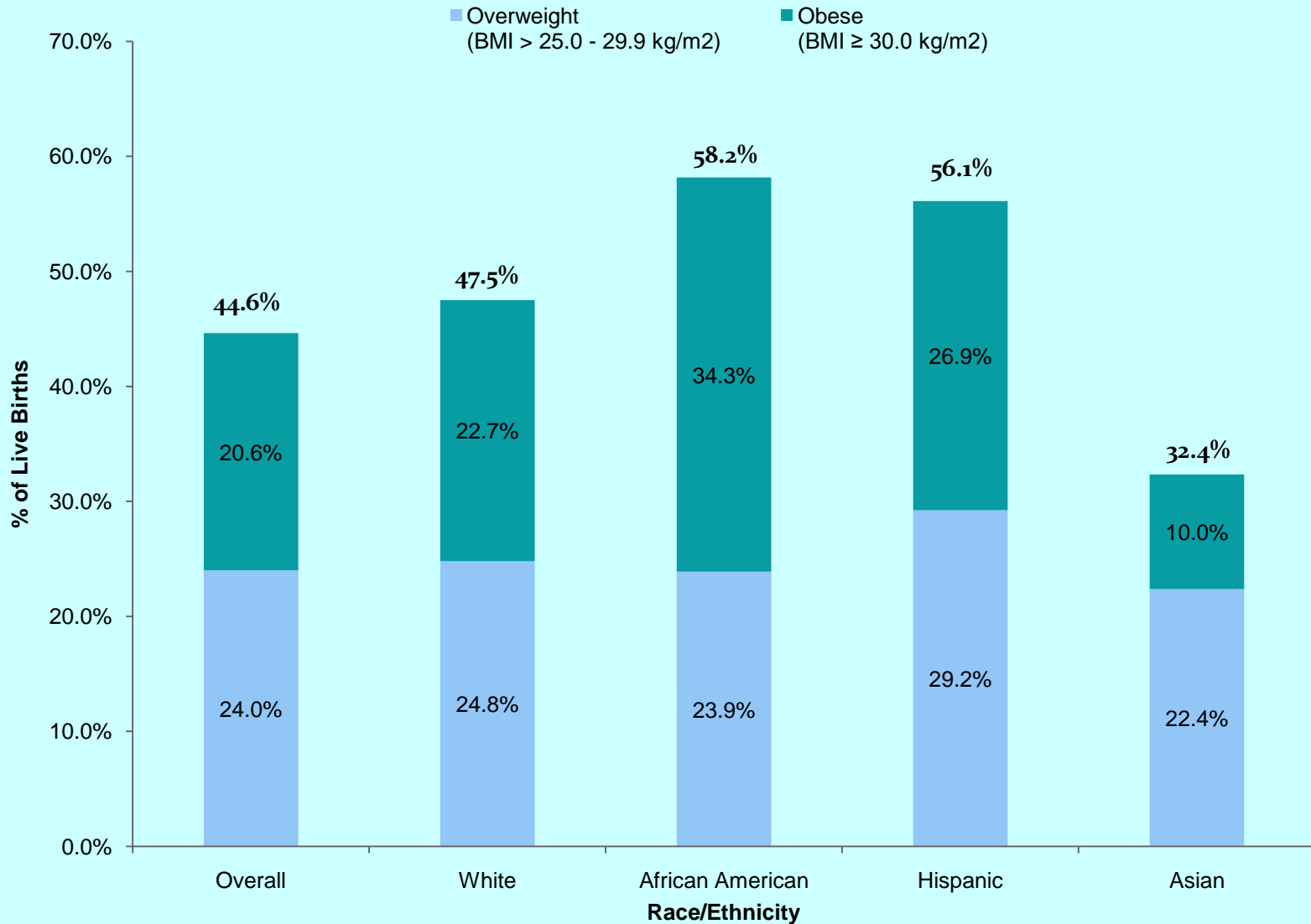
Age-adjusted Asthma Hospitalizations and ED visits per 10,000 SJC Residents by Race/Ethnicity, 2008



	Hospitalizations	ED Visits
■ White	10.2	54.2
■ Black	33.6	186
■ Hispanic	8.7	49.5
■ Asian/PI	8.5	29

Data Source: CDPH, California Breathing

Percent of Mothers that were Overweight or Obese Prior to Pregnancy by Race/Ethnicity, SJC, 2009

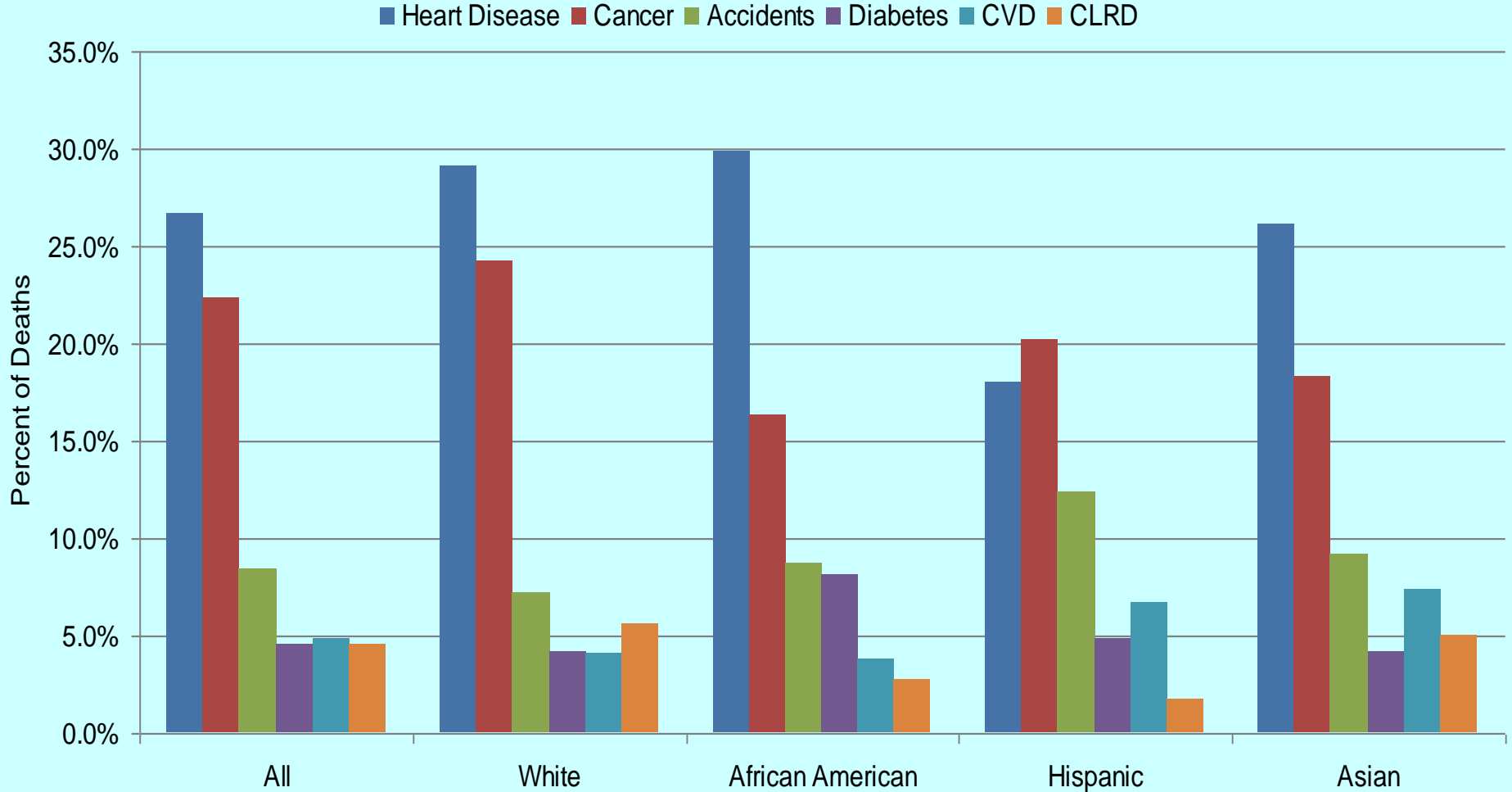


Data Source: San Joaquin County Birth Statistical Master File, 2009

Mortality – Key points

- African American males have the highest percentage of deaths due to heart disease and diabetes. Hispanic males have the highest percentage due to accidents.
- Of the homicides that occurred in SJC from 1999-2008, nearly 70% were among boys and men of color.
- The life expectancy for African American males is the lowest in SJC at 67.8 years, compared to a life expectancy for White males of 74.4 years, Asian males at 78.3 years, and Hispanic males at 80.3 years.

Leading Causes of Death for Males by Race/Ethnicity, SJC, 2007



Percent of Homicides in SJC Among County Residents who are BMOC, 1999-2008

YEAR	# OF HOMICIDES AMONG BMOC	TOTAL # HOMICIDES	% OF HOMICIDES AMONG BMOC
1999	24	38	63.2%
2000	19	37	51.4%
2001	26	45	57.8%
2002	29	44	65.9%
2003	35	47	74.5%
2004	39	48	81.3%
2005	27	35	77.1%
2006	28	42	66.7%
2007	34	39	87.2%
2008	21	36	58.3%

Data source: SJC Death Statistical Master Files, 1999-2008

Life Expectancy (in Years) by Gender and Race/Ethnicity, SJC, 2006-2008

	Total	Males	Females
All SJC	77.8	75.2	80.4
White	76.7	74.4	78.9
Black	70.2	67.8	72.7
Hispanic	84.4	80.3	88.5
Asian	82.0	78.3	85.8

Data sources: SJC Death Statistical Master Files, 2006-2008

California Department of Finance Population Projections by Race/Ethnicity, Gender and Age, 2000-2050

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Click on “Data and Reports”

Acknowledgments:

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