SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY Our Community Vital Signs Upstream Approaches for Addressing Health Priorities November 2013









Agenda

- Community Improvement Process
- Community Engagement Overview
- Priority Indicators
 - » What did the community say
 - » Why they matter when addressing health
- County Health Rankings Model
 - » What determines health

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Community Engagement Overview

Purpose and Goals

- Increase communication and alignment
- Utilize existing networks
- Employ a participatory method



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Approach

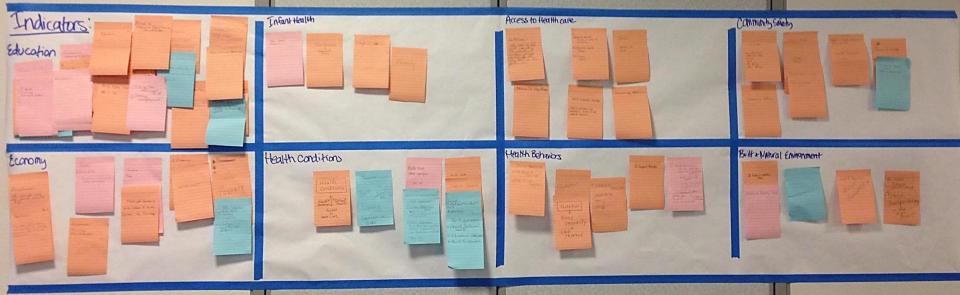
- Informational Session
 - » Presented data specific to each community or population
- Input Session
 - » Data Discussion
 - » Indicator Prioritization
 - » Resource identification



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Summary

- Provided a venue for interaction amongst a varied group of stakeholders
- Provided a venue to highlight the interrelatedness of all elements and sector
- Provided focus for our efforts
- Provided focus for alignment of strategies and resources



Discussion about Priority Indicators

Priority Indicators

 Indicator Prioritization Ranking: Top Indicators with the Greatest Number of Votes

Indicator(s)	
E	Education (overall, educational attainment, high school graduation)
8	Economy (overall, poverty, unemployment, economic development)
	Access to Health Care (overall, insurance, professionals, physicians, delays in care)
3	Mental Health
0	Nutrition/Access to Healthy Food
0	Community Safety (overall, crime)
	Safety at School



Education

Education



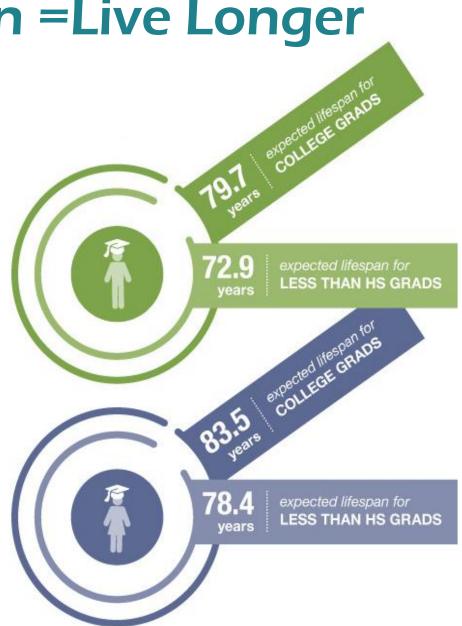
Top Stories Behind the Data:

- » Lack of resources for families
- » Lack of parent engagement and parent education
- » Lack of knowledge of computers
- » Lack of school safety
- » We need resources for early learning

Better Education =Live Longer

- College graduates can expect to live at least
 5 years longer than individuals who have not finished high school
- Education leads to better jobs and income – but also to longer, healthier lives.

SOURCES: "Exploring the Social Determinants of Health: Education and Health" created through the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Commission to Build a Healthier America, April 2011; and "Healthier Students Are Better Learners: A Missing Link in School Reforms to Close the Achievement Gap" from the Campaign for Educational Equality, March 2010





Economy

Economy



Top Stories Behind the Data:

- » There is a culture of poverty
- » Poverty exists due to low education
- » Unemployment is due to closure of big employers
- » There is a lack of jobs that pay good wages
- » We need to attract businesses in lower income cities

Stable Jobs = Healthier Lives

For most Americans, employment is the sole or primary source of income, which enables individuals to provide their families with²:





Access to Health Care

Access to Health Care



Top Stories Behind the Data:

- » There is a lack of education about health insurance
- » Delays in access to health care are due to fear, stigma, and language barriers
- » Some communities of color are not getting health care due to a lack of money and a lack of knowledge about free or lower cost health care
- » This is especially a rural problem
- » There are not enough doctors

A PRIMARY CARE CRISIS

60 million Americans

lack adequate access to primary care.



1 in 5 sick people visit the ER for care they could have received from a primary care provider.

That's more than the populations of New York, Ohio, North Carolina, and Florida **combined**. of America's doctors practice primary care.

<u>Source</u>:http://theprimarycareproject.org/get-the-facts/

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Mental Health

Mental Health



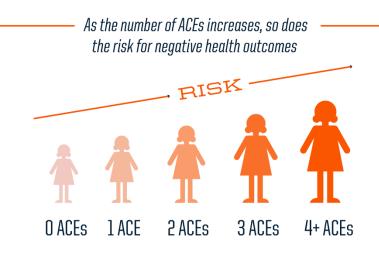
Top Stories Behind the Data:

- » People are unable to get services
- » Bullying, poor mental health, and poor physical exercise
- » There are cultural/language barriers, and stigma
- » Low mental health for girls is due to media images of perfection
- » Boys may underreport their mental health

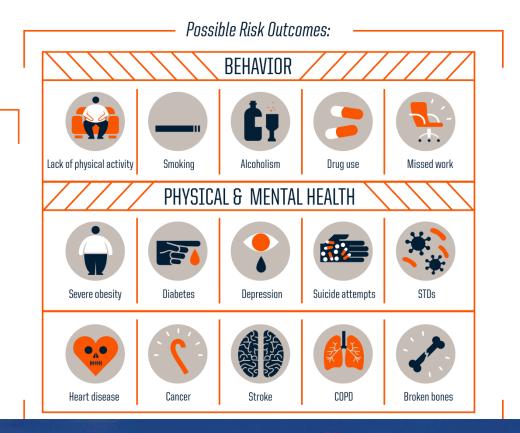
Possible Risk Factors Related to ACEs

The three types of Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) include:

- 1. Abuse
- 2. Neglect
- 3. Household Dysfunction



*Source: http://www.cdc.gov/ace/prevalence.htm



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Nutrition/Access to Healthy Foods

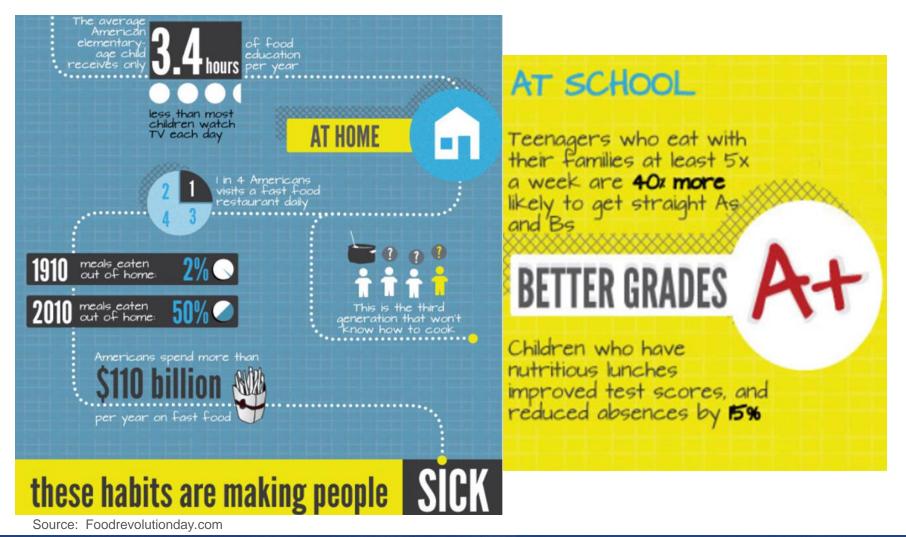
Nutrition/Access to Healthy Food



Top Stories Behind the Data:

- » There are lifestyle and cultural issues around people's food choices
- » There is a lack of knowledge about fruits and vegetables
- » People are eating fast food because there is no time to make healthy food
- » There is lack of grocery stores
- » There is lots of tourist travel, and easy freeway access to fast food
- » We need healthy media messages

Nutritious Food = Healthy Life



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SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY: Our Community Vital Signs



Community Safety

Community Safety



Top Stories Behind the Data:

- » The crime rate is due to the economy
- » AB109 releases have led to a spike in crime, especially in areas with jails
- » Remote areas are difficult to access; therefore, the crime rate is low in remote areas

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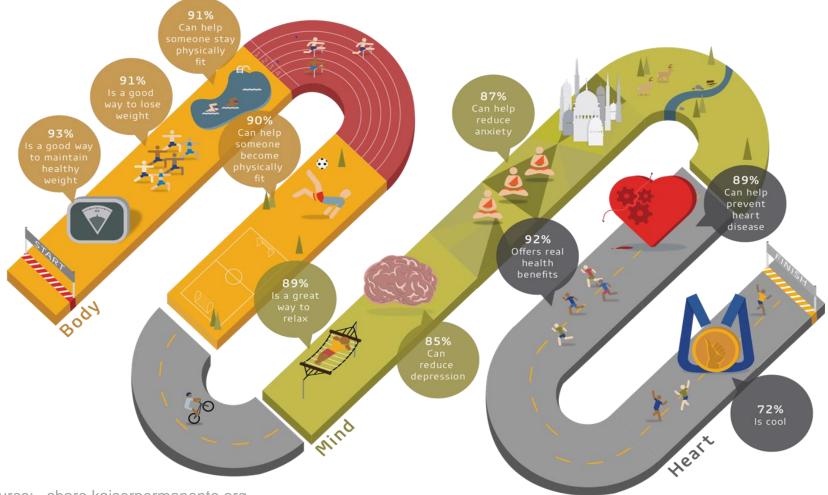


Community Safety and its affects on physical and mental health

- » Many studies have linked the amount an individual walks with actual or perceived safety, where safety includes freedom from crime and freedom from pedestrian safety
- » Fear of crime limits mobility or physical activity in neighborhoods and inhibits social interactions

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WALKING... POLL AMONG AMERICANS



Source: share.kaiserpermanente.org

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School Safety

School Safety



Top Stories Behind the Data:

- » Safety at school is impacted by the role of the media
- Schools are being more pro-active to make the school be a safe place
- » Safety at school has to do with bullying
- » Children in middle school feel less safe than children in high school because cliques begin to form in middle school

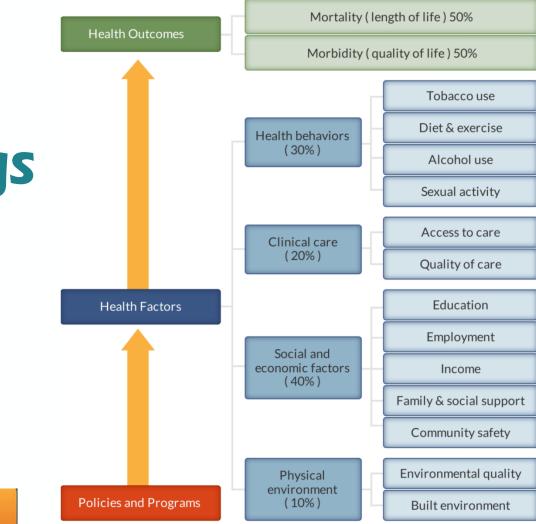
School Bullying Outcomes



Source: www.cdc.gov/ViolencePrevention/pdf/Bullying_Factsheet



County Health Rankings Model





County Health Rankings & Roadmaps A Healthier Nation, County by County

County Health Rankings model ©2012 UWPHI

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Health Outcomes

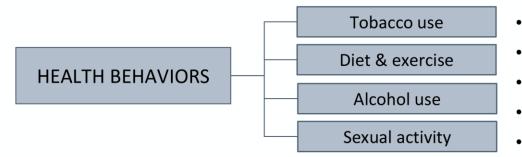


County Health Rankings model ©2012 UWPHI

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Health Behaviors = 30%





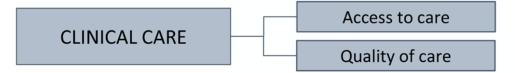
- Addiction specialists
- Educators
- Advocacy groups
- Policymakers
- Faith leaders

- Wellness coordinators
- Bar owners/tenders
- Healthcare providers
- Community members



Clinical Care = 20%

Partnerships



- Healthcare providers
- Ombudsmen

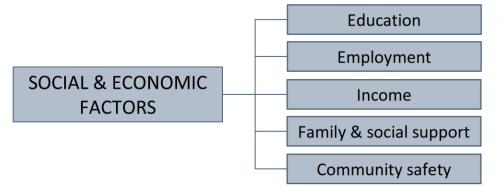
- Community members
- Advocacy groups



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Social & Economic = 40%

Partnerships



- Business owners
- Educators
- Advocacy groups
- Policymakers
- United Way
- Law enforcement

- Labor unions
- Neighborhood organizations
- Economic development

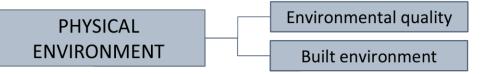
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Community members



Physical Environment = 10%

Partnerships



- Planning/zoning
- Transportation
- Community members
- Foresters



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Policies and Programs

Key Activities

- » Explore effective policies and programs
- » Consider available resources / local constraints / general readiness from the community
- » Consider whether potential policies or programs need to be adapted to fit your community
- » Review and select policies and programs that effectively address the priority areas



Next Steps

- Action:
 - » A Community Health Improvement Plan with shared goals and benchmarks
 - "What will success look like"
- Alignment:
 - » Of strategies, resources and programs to meet the shared goals
 - "What do we have, and what do we need to get there"

• Evaluation:

» Regularly review the data, update the report, and support sustained work on the community goals

