2019 Community Health Needs Assessment

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Health Commission: 5-7-2019
CHNA Quick Overview

- Identifies and describes the health status of San Franciscans and the factors which influence health status through systematic, comprehensive data collection and analysis.

- Completed every 3 years in collaboration with San Francisco Health Improvement Partnership

- Required for DPH Accreditation and Hospital’s IRS non-profit status. Informs the Community Health Improvement Plan and the Hospitals’ Community Benefits Plans.

- Process includes:
  - Community Health Status Assessment
  - Review of Existing Assessments
  - Community Engagement
Community Health Status Assessment
Leading Causes of Premature Death: 2015-2017

10 Leading Causes of Death: # Deaths
- Ischemic Heart Disease
- Cerebrovascular Disease
- Alzheimer’s Disease
- Lung Cancer
- Hypertensive Disease
- COPD
- Drug Use
- Diabetes
- Colon Cancer
- Influenza and Pneumonia

10 Leading Causes of Premature Death: YLLs
- Ischemic Heart Disease
- Cerebrovascular Disease
- Drug Use
- Hypertensive Disease
- Alzheimer’s Disease
- Suicide
- COPD
- Diabetes
- Colon Cancer
- Influenza and Pneumonia

Graph showing the years of life lost and average age of death for various causes of death.
Leading Causes of Premature Death: 2015-2017

Age-adjusted YLLs :: Males
- Ischemic Heart Disease
- Hypertensive Heart Disease
- Cerebrovascular Disease
- Lung Cancer
- Drug Use
- COPD
- Assault
- Diabetes
- Liver Cancer
- Suicide
- Alcohol Use
- Alzheimer’s Disease
- HIV
- Prostate Cancer
- Colon and Rectum Cancer

Age-adjusted YLLs :: Females
- Ischemic Heart Disease
- Alzheimer’s Disease
- Cerebrovascular Disease
- Hypertensive Heart Disease
- Lung Cancer
- Drug Use
- Breast Cancer
- COPD
- Diabetes
- Colon and Rectum Cancer
- Suicide

Race and Ethnicity
- Asian
- Black/African American
- Latinx
- Pacific Islander
- White
Select Hospitalizations by age and race
Substance Use

Youth in San Francisco are at risk of substance abuse

- 27% of SFUSD high school students and 6% of middle school students have smoked marijuana.
- 12% of SFUSD high school students and 3% of middle school students have abused prescription drugs.
- 25% of SFUSD high school students have tried electronic smoking devices.
- 8% of SFUSD high school students have used methamphetamines, inhalants, ecstasy or cocaine.

Percent of SFUSD 9th graders who had used Substances, 2017

- Marijuana: 57.04%
- Binge Drinking in past 30 days:
  - Men: 25.19%
  - Women: 8.37%
- Unauthorized Pain Meds:
  - Men: 4.64%
  - Women: 1.93%
- Other Drugs:
  - Black/African American: 17.04%
  - Chinese: 2.68%
  - Filipinx: 3.92%
  - Latinx: 12.44%
  - Other Asian: 6.74%
  - Pacific Islander: 12.87%
  - White: 6.83%
Mental Health

Percentage of Adults Who Needed Help With Mental Health or Alcohol or Drug Use Problem during the Past 12 Months by Race/Ethnicity in San Francisco, 2011 – 2016

- Whites
- Black/African American
- Latinx
- Asian
- AI

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<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>0.0%</th>
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<th>10.0%</th>
<th>15.0%</th>
<th>20.0%</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Whites</td>
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<td>28.8%</td>
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<td>23.3%</td>
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<td>Black/African American</td>
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<td>AI</td>
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- Lower income residents are almost 3X more likely to experience serious psychological distress than higher income residents (15.19% compared to 5.31%).
- 23.3% of adults reported needing help for mental health or substance use issues in 2011 – 2016.

Mental Health

Prenatal depression greatly affects the quality of care given to the infant. 14.4% of pregnant women reported prenatal depressive symptoms in 2013-2015.¹¹

Women with less than high school education are more than 3 times more likely to report prenatal depressive symptoms than women with a college degree (37.6% vs 9.0%).

Women with Medi-Cal insurance are more than 2.5 times more likely than women with private insurance to report prenatal depressive symptoms (24.1% vs 8.9%).

Latinx and Black/African American women are more likely to report prenatal depressive symptoms than White or Asian women.

Hospitalizations in San Francisco to treat major depression among adults occurred 2,631 times during the three years between 2014 and 2016.¹⁴

Age-adjusted rate of hospitalizations due to major depression among Black/African Americans is almost 5 times higher than Asian and Pacific Islanders who have the lowest rate (23.79 vs 4.93 per 10,000 residents)

Adults aged 18-24 years are the most likely to be hospitalized due to major depression followed by 45-54 years.

The number of hospitalizations for depression exceeded that for hypertension or Asthma.
Crime and Violence

Violent Crime is a Concern in San Francisco.
Violent Crime rates in San Francisco are high (712/100,000) and exceed California rates (452/100,000). 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crime</th>
<th>SF*</th>
<th>CA*</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Homicide</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rape</td>
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<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robbery</td>
<td>364</td>
<td>143</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aggravated assault</td>
<td>301</td>
<td>267</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Number of crimes per 100,000 residents.

Emergency Room Visit Rates for Assault, 2012–16
Black/African American, Pacific Islander and Latinx residents experience higher levels of ER admissions for assault compared to other ethnic groups.

Percent of Residents Who Feel Safe in Their Neighborhoods During the Day, 2017

- 62% Asian
- 59% Black/African American
- 53% Latinx
- 74% White
- 88% Middle Eastern
- 72% Pacific Islander

The FBI has identified SF as one of the worst areas in the country for the commercial exploitation of children.

673 survivors of human trafficking were identified in SF in 2017.
33% of persons trafficked in commercial sex were minors.
71% of those who are trafficked are women, cisgender or transgender people.
33% of victims were born in the Bay Area.

Substantiated cases of child maltreatment per 1,000 children in San Francisco 2007–2017

82% due to neglect
2% due to emotional abuse
3% due to sexual abuse
12% due to physical abuse

in 2017 there were 509 cases of substantiated child maltreatment in San Francisco. The majority of child abuse cases are due to neglect.
Healthy Eating

Many in SF do not have enough food to eat

- 50% of low income residents surveyed in SF report food insecurity.6
- 20–30% of Black and Hispanic pregnant women are food insecure.6

50% of SFUSD students qualify for free or reduced-price meals.9

- 84% of people living in single-residency-occupancy hotels (SROs) report food insecurity.

Over 100,000 food insecure adults and seniors are eligible to receive meals, groceries or eating vouchers.

Many in San Francisco do not eat healthily

Weekly Fast Food Consumption

Latinx adults are 2x more likely to consume fast food weekly.

Weekly Soda Consumption

- 2/3 SFUSD high school students and 1/3 young adults regularly consume soda
- Over 100,000 food insecure adults and seniors are eligible to receive meals, groceries or eating vouchers.

Black/African American adults are 2x more likely to consume soda weekly.

614 people were hospitalized for "potentially preventable" dehydration in 2016.7
Mental Health and Substance Use Determinants (Upstream Risk Factors)

Schematic overview of individual, social and environmental risks to mental health over a life course

Adapted from WHO: Risks to Mental Health: An Overview of Vulnerabilities and Risk Factors. August 27, 2012

*Preconception and prenatal period: The mental health of an individual can be influenced by circumstance occurring before birth. Unwanted pregnancies can raise the chance of risky behaviors during pregnancy and mental health problems later in childhood. Malnutrition, low birth weight, micronutrient deficiencies increase the risk of poor brain development as do the use of tobacco, alcohol and drugs during pregnancy.
Social Determinants of Health Along the Life Course

- Unintended pregnancy
- Children 0-18 living in poverty
- 3rd Grade SFUSD Students Who Do Not Meet English Language Arts Standards
- Total Unduplicated Count of Juvenile Hall Bookings*
- Less than Bachelor's Degree
- Disability
- Police Officer initiated Stops*
- Unemployed
- Households overcrowded
- Homelessness*

Life Course

*Denotes data points which sum to 100%. For these data points the disparity is visible by comparing the estimates to the proportion of residents in each group (Asian: 34%; Black/African American: 5%; Latinx: 15%; White: 42%). Other data points represent the percentage of each race/ethnicity.
Financial Responsibilities

Almost 1 in 4 (22%) San Franciscans live below 200% of the federal poverty level. 5

Average cost of Licensed Childcare as a Proportion of Median Household Income for Households with Children, 2016

For a family of four, 200% of the Federal Poverty Level is $50,200.4

A family of four in San Francisco, requires an income of greater than $120,000 to meet all of their needs.5

San Francisco has the highest income inequality in California. The wealthiest 5% of households in SF earn 16 times more than the poorest 20% of households.3

In San Francisco, there is significant inequality in household income between races.3

White household median income is over $111k

Black/African American household median income is $28k
The San Francisco 2019 CHNA is now online at www.sfhip.org