

Status of Latino/ Hispanic Health

Santa Clara County 2012



Executive Summary

To the Residents of Santa Clara County:

In my State of the County Address this year, I proposed that part of “building our future together” means building healthy and safe communities. By 2050, it is estimated that 4 of every 10 county residents in Santa Clara County will be Latino. Today, although Latinos nationwide live longer lives and experience fewer deaths from heart disease and cancer, they are less likely to have access to healthcare coverage, and more likely to be overweight or obese and to have diabetes. This report, **Status of Latino/Hispanic Health: Santa Clara County 2012**, provides a comprehensive health assessment of our growing Latino community, which will help us take steps to ensure that they are healthy in years to come.

Throughout my years of public service, I have sought to address the needs of the county’s most vulnerable communities through initiatives that improve public health and safety, senior and children services, and economic development. This is why this report is so important. Latinos face several pressing issues that should be a concern to us all. Latinos report an inability to live where they would like, especially given the high cost of housing; less access to a continuum of affordable healthy food options for them and their families; and a lack of safe, affordable physical activity opportunities.

Persistent barriers to eating a healthy diet, being physically active, and safety and violence prevention in Latino neighborhoods contribute to perhaps one of the most urgent issues facing Latinos in our county—obesity and overweight. The prevention and reversal of obesity is complex. It involves individual and community change, including developing and sustaining partnerships with schools, communities, work sites and healthcare systems. It is also important to understand how policy and environmental barriers play a role in obesity. Successfully addressing obesity will require a concerted effort at all these levels for sustained change.

Latinos, and all residents of Santa Clara County, should have an equal opportunity to make the choices that allow them to live a long, healthy life, regardless of their income, education, or ethnic background. This opportunity begins in our neighborhoods—where we live, learn, work, and play. As a community, only by promoting access to healthy environments and targeting the root causes of health inequities can we attain optimal health for all.

I am grateful to Dan Peddycord, Public Health Director, and his staff for their leadership on this project, and would like to acknowledge the contributions of community leaders and volunteers for their participation.

Sincerely,



George Shirakawa
President, Santa Clara County Board of Supervisors
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To the Residents of Santa Clara County:

We are pleased to announce the release of this special report on Latino health during Binational Health Week 2012. The mobilization of government agencies, community-based organizations, and thousands of volunteers during Binational Health Week serves as an exciting opportunity to share information in the report that can be used to generate solutions to address health disparities among Latinos.

Latinos are a large and growing segment of the population in Santa Clara County, and one that is socioeconomically disadvantaged and disproportionately affected by some poor health outcomes. Specifically, Latinos are more likely than some other racial/ethnic groups to have lower incomes, higher rates of unemployment, and lower educational attainment. Additionally, Latinos are more likely to be overweight or obese; to have lower levels of physical activity and poorer nutrition; and to experience some types of injury and violence more than some other racial/ethnic groups.

Increasingly, research is finding that the environment plays a large role in influencing our individual behaviors. Our environment shapes the choices we make, like what we choose to eat or how active we are. Since health disparities may sometimes be the consequence of environmental factors that are beyond the control of the individual, we decided to conduct an in-depth analysis of the factors associated with obesity, physical activity, nutrition, and injury/violence among Latinos in eight selected neighborhoods.

We hope that the findings from the **Status of Latino/Hispanic Health: Santa Clara County 2012** will be used by the community to advocate for improvements countywide and in their neighborhoods. Given the complexity of these issues, it is crucial that many people from a variety of sectors come together to generate solutions as part of a community-wide process informed by data from this report.

Special thanks to community leaders for their support of the assessment and their commitment to Latino health, and to the dedicated neighborhood residents who participated in the assessment.

Sincerely,



Dan Peddycord, RN, MPA/HA
Public Health Director



Martin Fenstersheib, MD, MPH
Santa Clara County Health Officer

Executive Summary

Latinos/Hispanics are the third largest ethnic group in Santa Clara County and by 2050, they will be the largest. As the Latino/Hispanic population grows, our public health and healthcare systems will have to expand and adjust to meet changing health needs.

Latinos/Hispanics face significant socioeconomic challenges, which may impact their health and wellbeing. Previous countywide assessments have also found that they are more likely than other racial/ethnic groups to be overweight or obese; to have lower levels of physical activity and poorer nutrition; and to experience higher rates of injury and violence. For these reasons, and at the request of Santa Clara County Board of Supervisors, the Public Health Department conducted an assessment of Latino/Hispanic health in Santa Clara County.

Purpose of the Report

- Provide a comprehensive picture of health in the Latino/Hispanic community, relative to other racial and ethnic groups
- Identify socioeconomic factors that may influence Latino/Hispanic health
- Assess neighborhood conditions related to obesity, nutrition, physical activity, and safety

Latino/Hispanic Health Matters

The following report presents findings from this assessment. Latinos/Hispanics experience both health advantages and disadvantages relative to other racial/ethnic groups. Health may also differ within the Latino/Hispanic population, depending on gender, age, education, income, and place of birth. For instance, Latinos/Hispanics who are immigrants have some healthier behaviors than those born in the United States. Understanding these patterns will help to identify strategies for improving Latino/Hispanic health and the health of all residents in our community.

"Many of us come from small towns where we ate more healthfully and saw where the livestock are raised. When you get here to this country you learn to eat different foods, such as pizza, hamburgers, etc."

Rengstorff community member

Key Health Advantages Among Santa Clara County Latinos/Hispanics

- Latinos/Hispanics live longer than Whites and African Americans.
- Latino/Hispanic adults have lower rates of cancer (all cancer sites combined).
- Latina/Hispanic women are slightly less likely to deliver low birth weight babies.
- Latino/Hispanic adults have half the rate of high blood pressure of Whites and African Americans.
- Latino/Hispanic immigrants are less likely to report that their physical health was not good on at least one day in the past month.
- Latino/Hispanic immigrants are less likely to be obese than Latinos/Hispanics born in the United States.

Key Health Disadvantages Among Santa Clara County Latinos/Hispanics

- Latino/Hispanic adults have higher rates of overweight and obesity than adults countywide.
- Latino/Hispanic adults have higher rates of diabetes than adults countywide.
- Fewer Latino/Hispanic youth meet all physical fitness standards than youth overall.
- Latinos/Hispanics account for 4 in 10 homicide deaths, even though they comprise 27% of the population.
- Latina/Hispanic females have the highest rates of teen birth.

Socioeconomic Conditions and Healthcare Access

The Latino/Hispanic population faces significant socioeconomic challenges relative to other major racial/ethnic groups in the county, which can limit opportunities and resources linked to health and wellbeing. More Latino/Hispanic households live in poverty and struggle financially. More Latino/Hispanic households spend a large proportion of household income on mortgages and rent and Latinos/Hispanics are more likely to live in overcrowded housing conditions.

Latino/Hispanic adults overall and Latino/Hispanic immigrants are less likely to have health insurance or to seek healthcare when needed due to cost or lack of insurance. While there is little information about the number of Latinos/Hispanics who are undocumented in Santa Clara County, immigration status affects access to healthcare, social services, and emotional wellbeing. Latino/Hispanic community members, regardless of immigration status, report fear and discrimination, reluctance to call the police for fear of immigration reprisals, and unfair treatment from landlords, police and service providers.

“We don’t have health insurance. We have to wait until it’s an emergency.”

Washington/Guadalupe community member

“The cost of rent is killing us.”

Rengstorff community member

Neighborhood Conditions that Affect Health

Some of the health advantages and disadvantages experienced by Latinos/Hispanics in Santa Clara County may be due, in part, to the conditions in their neighborhoods, such as how close they live to parks and grocery stores. These conditions affect people's health by influencing their behaviors and the choices they make, such as what they choose to eat or how active they are. We examine neighborhood conditions countywide and in eight selected neighborhoods with a high percentage of Latinos/Hispanics.

Key Findings on Neighborhood Conditions that Promote Good Health

Countywide

- Residents do not have to walk as far to grocery stores, restaurants, and schools in neighborhoods with a higher proportion of Latinos/Hispanics compared to other parts of the county.

Eight Selected Neighborhoods

- All food banks and emergency food outlets provide nutrition education.
- Childcare centers offer a variety of healthy foods and beverages and regularly encourage physical activity.
- There is almost no outdoor marketing of unhealthy foods around schools and parks.
- In general, neighborhood streets are pleasant and attractive for walking.
- Sidewalks are in good condition.

Key Findings on Neighborhood Conditions that are Barriers to Good Health

Countywide

- Relative to the total number of healthy and unhealthy food stores, there are fewer stores where residents can purchase healthy foods in neighborhoods with a higher proportion of Latinos/Hispanics compared to other parts of the county.
- There are more automobile/pedestrian and automobile/bicycle collisions in neighborhoods with a higher proportion of Latinos/Hispanics compared to other parts of the county.
- There are more violent crimes in and around neighborhoods with a higher proportion of Latinos/Hispanics compared to the county as a whole.

Eight Selected Neighborhoods

- Retail food stores are more likely to have advertising for unhealthy than healthy products.
- Only 1 in 3 food banks and emergency food outlets meet nutritional standards and offer fruits and vegetables at least once per week.
- Mobile food vendors are present at more than two-thirds of schools, and nearly all products they sell are unhealthy.
- Many schools sell high-fat a la carte entrees such as hamburgers and pizza and lack policies on the nutrient quality of foods offered outside of regular school meals.
- Most childcare centers lack written policies on nutrition and physical activity.
- Many streets do not feel safe or attractive for bicycling.
- Few streets have amenities for pedestrians and bicyclists, such as bike lanes and bus stops.

Healthy Eating

Although residents of neighborhoods with a high proportion of Latinos/Hispanics live closer to supermarkets and large grocery stores, there is also a large proportion of stores selling and marketing unhealthy foods. As a result, access to high quality, healthy, and affordable foods may be limited and it is often difficult for these individuals and families to make healthy choices.

“There is a store that has fruits and vegetables that are not cheap. They are also not healthy because most of the vegetables and fruits are rotten or they rot before they ripen. This is typical of the stores in our neighborhood.”

Mayfair/Suenos community member

“When you go grocery shopping and you’re ready to check out, what do you have right over by the check-out area? The chips and the candy and all that.”

South Central Gilroy community member

“Teachers educate their students about healthy food. But once they get to the cafeteria what are they being served? Cheeseburgers, pizza, etcetera.”

Burbank/Buena Vista community member

Quality of retail food environments

Few stores in the selected neighborhoods meet benchmarks for availability, quality and price of produce; participation in food assistance programs such as WIC and CalFresh; or advertising of healthy and unhealthy foods. While supermarkets and large grocery stores are most likely to meet benchmarks for quality, they account for only 18% of retail food outlets in the neighborhoods. Only half of surveyed stores sell produce, and only a quarter offer a wide variety of produce or have produce items priced below the county average.

Marketing of unhealthy foods

Unhealthy marketing is widespread on the exterior of retail food stores and by the checkout counters in the neighborhoods, although there is no unhealthy marketing near schools and parks. Such marketing can be influential—parents in focus groups report that their children ask for unhealthy foods that they see in advertisements.

Unhealthy foods at and around schools

Parents describe the difficulty they face in providing healthy meals when their children are exposed to unhealthy food at school. Over a quarter of schools surveyed indicate that they sell high-fat, low nutrient entrees a la carte (outside of regular school meals) and have no policy about the type of food offered to students as incentives or rewards. The majority of schools in the neighborhoods have mobile vendors stationed nearby, and almost all sell unhealthy foods.

Active Living

Residents of neighborhoods with high proportions of Latinos/Hispanics live close to parks, open space, schools, grocery stores and restaurants. However, these neighborhoods are not necessarily safe or perceived to be safe for walking, biking and physical activity. As a result, community members are reluctant to walk or bike, despite being aware of the health benefits of these activities.

“The streets are very dangerous for biking. While the schools provide bike racks, they are always empty.”

Snail/Lowlander service provider

Sedentary behaviors

Compared to other racial/ethnic groups in the county, Latino/Hispanic adults are less active and Latino/Hispanic youth spend more time watching TV or playing video games. According to community members, unsafe neighborhood conditions may play a larger role in inactivity than the lack of knowledge or desire to be physically active.

Safety and amenities

Streets have few amenities that encourage walking and biking, like bus stops or bike lanes, and lack some of the elements that protect pedestrians and bicyclists from traffic. Neighborhood streets are not as pleasant and attractive for bicycling as they are for walking.

Neighborhood Safety and Violence

Neighborhoods with the highest percentage of Latino/Hispanic residents have four times the rate of violent crime as those with the lowest percentage of Latinos/Hispanics. Community members comment that frequent violence, poor neighborhood aesthetics, graffiti, and vacant lots make their neighborhoods feel unsafe. Many in the neighborhoods are afraid to report violence and crime because of their undocumented immigration status.

“Kids feel unsafe walking from their house just around the corner to school for fear of being jumped.”

Snail/Lowlander service provider

Conclusion

This report is intended to contribute to a community dialogue about the health and wellbeing of Latino/Hispanic residents in Santa Clara County. It is our hope that it will inform planning and decision making to improve the health and wellbeing of Latinos/Hispanics in Santa Clara County and all residents countywide.



George Shirakawa
President, Board of Supervisors



This mural is located at the San Jose Mexican Heritage Plaza, and was created by Susan Cervantes, Rick Sales and 50 middle school and high school students.

Santa Clara County
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Great Things Start with Good Health