



Health of Latinx, Immigrant Families in the Central Valley and Salinas

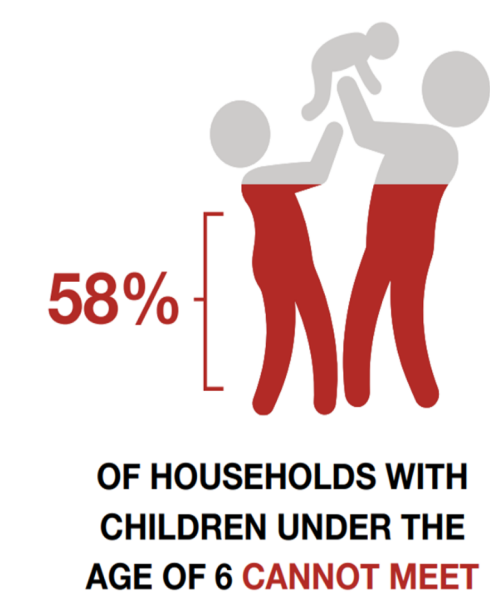
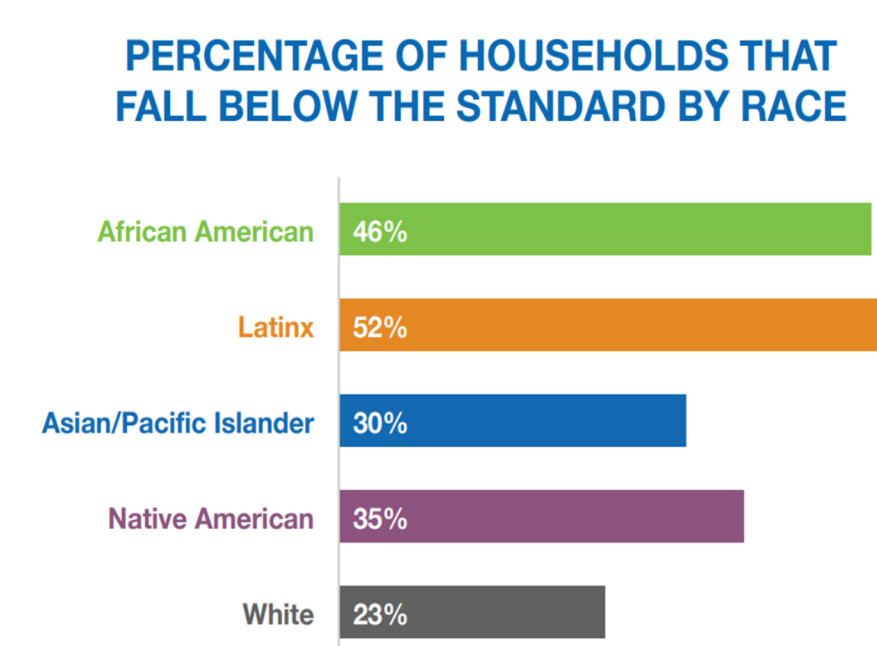
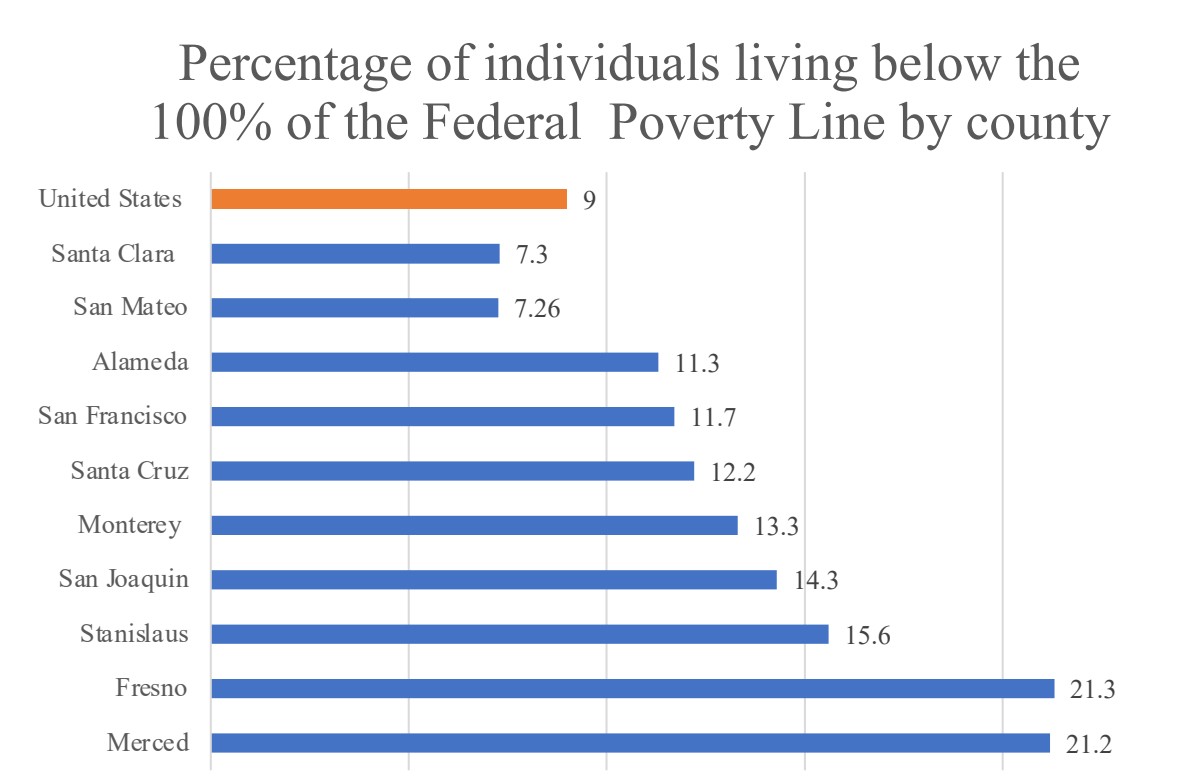
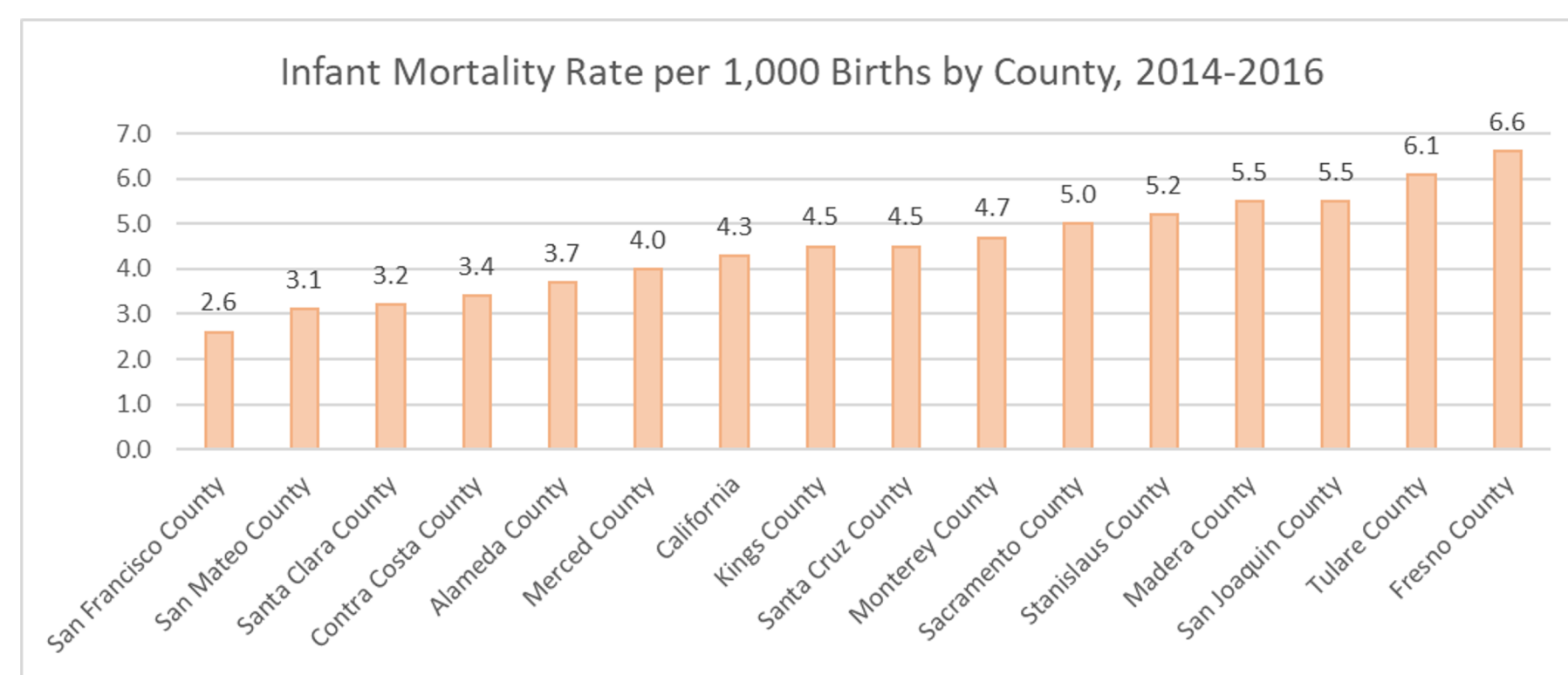
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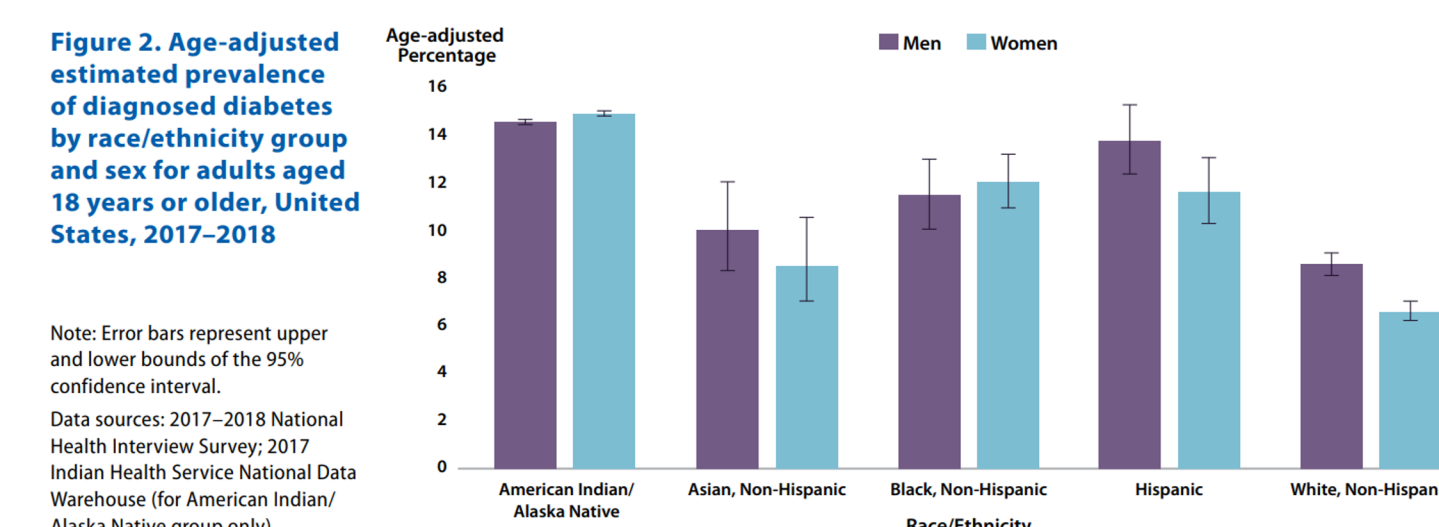
Research Question

This community health assessment analyzed the health status of Latinx, immigrant families in the Central Valley and Salinas, as well as the effect of the social determinants of health in these communities on the health status of the children who utilize RMHC services.

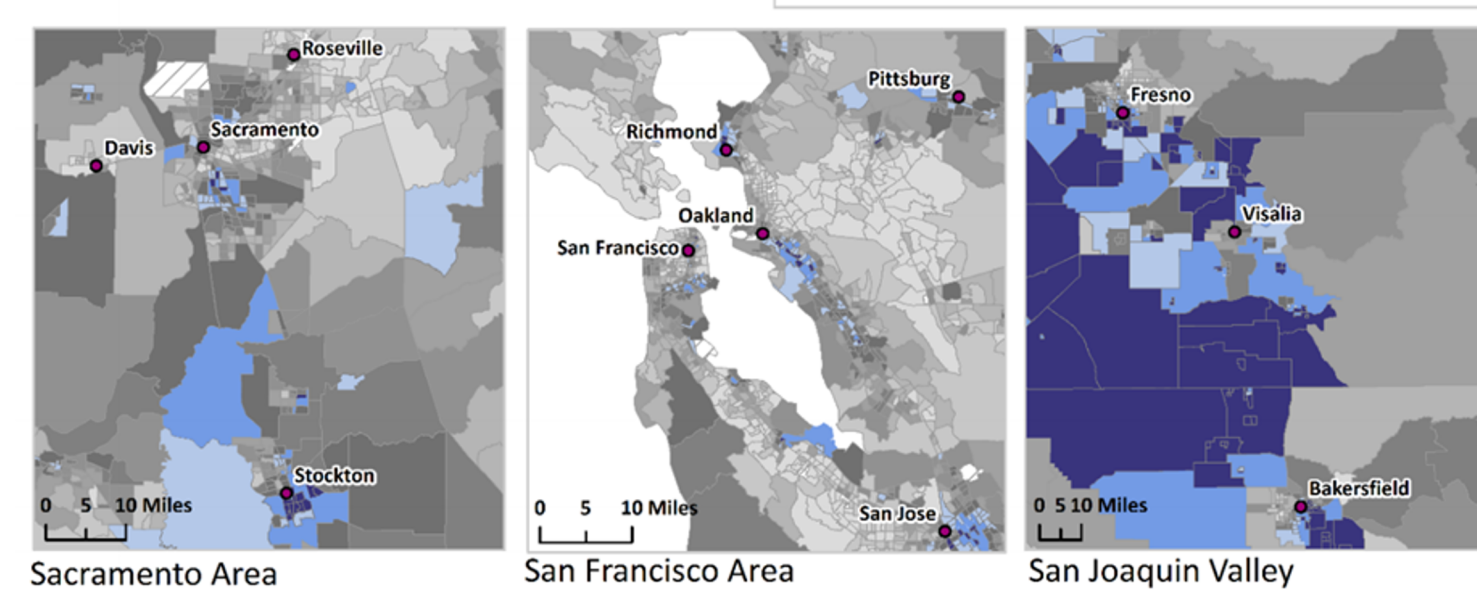
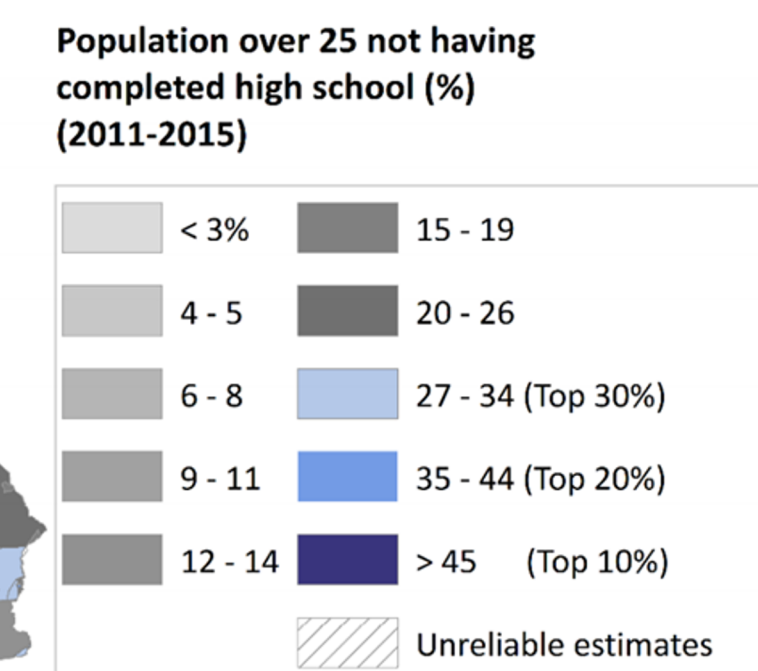
Background



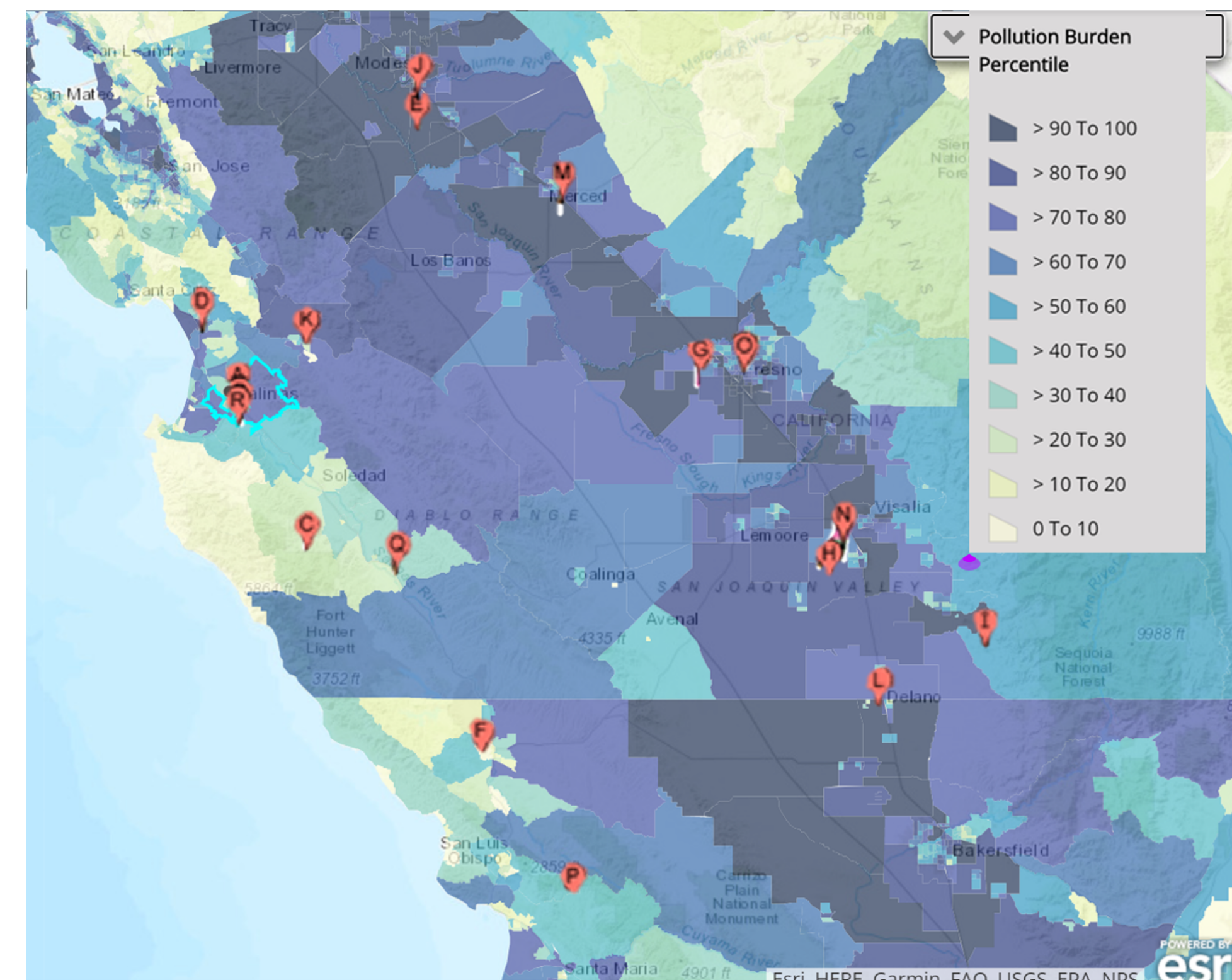
Diabetes Prevalence among Latinx individuals



Education



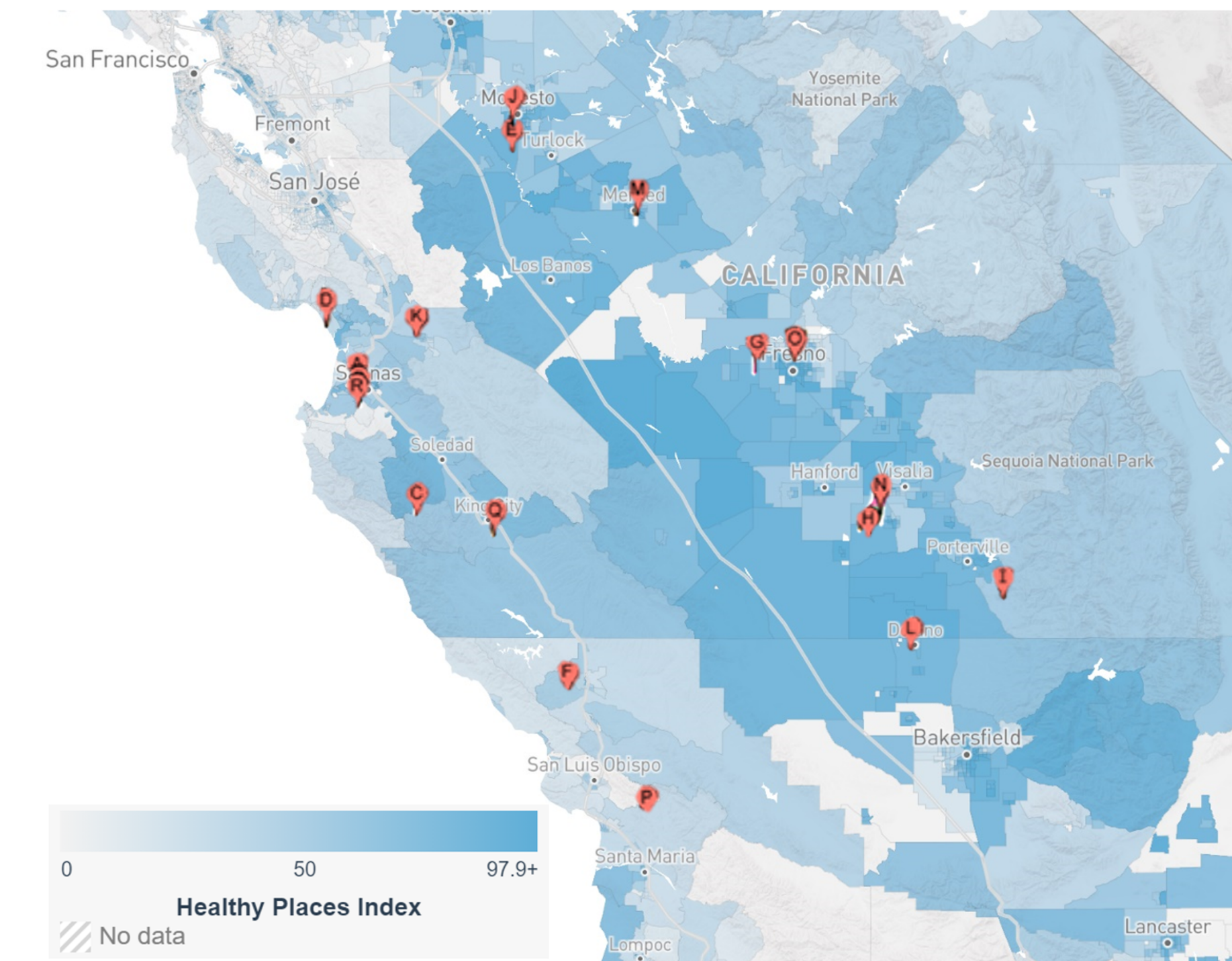
Pollution distribution in local communities of Latinx, RMHC families



Map & Data DEHHA (ca.gov)

Results and Discussion

Healthy Place Index

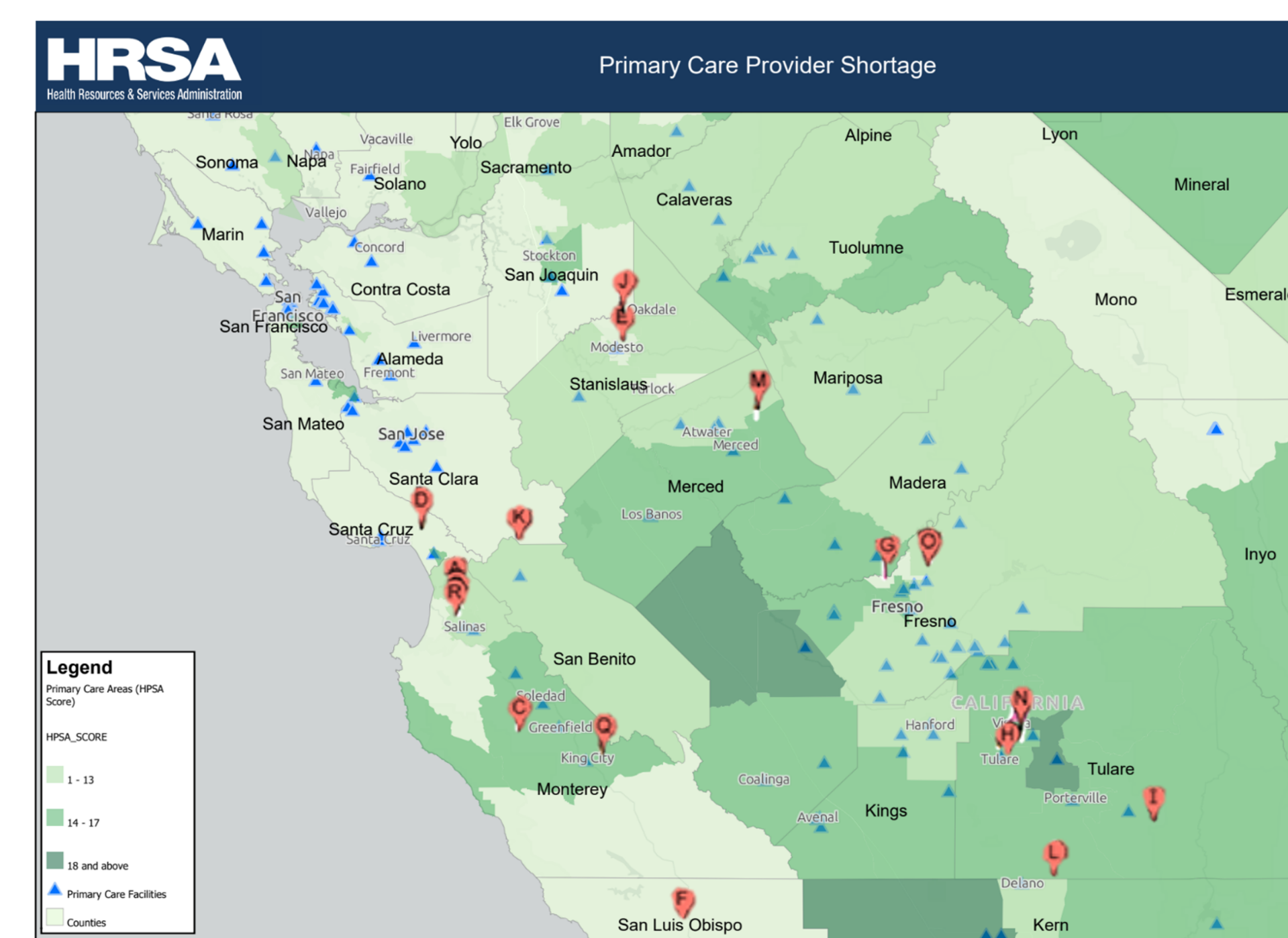


Healthy Places Index is a Percentile score where higher percentile indicates less healthy neighborhood conditions based on 25 community characteristics within 8 Policy Action Areas (Economic; Education; Housing; Health Care Access; Neighborhood; Clean Environment; Transportation; and Social Factors). This measure is determined by the Public Health Alliance of Southern California.

Most frequent zip code of residence of Latinx, RMHC families

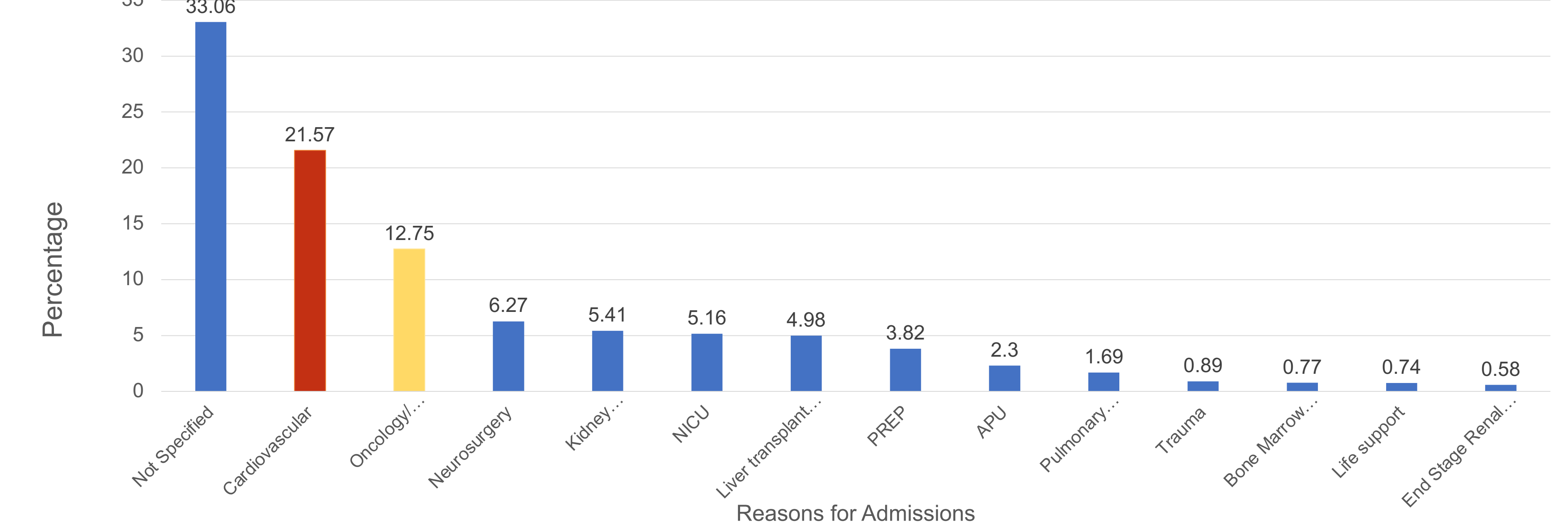
Zip Code	City	Medically Underserved Area Score	Number of Families
1	93906 Salinas, CA	60.9	140
2	93905 Salinas, CA	60.9	140
3	93927 Greenfield, CA	60.9	135
4	95076 Watsonville, CA	46.7	117
5	95519 McKinleyville, CA	60.9	83
6	95307 Modesto, CA	61.1	73
7	93446 Paso Robles, CA	50.1	64
8	93722 Fresno, CA	53.9 (rural) - 61.3 (suburban)	60
9	93274 Tulare, CA	48.6 (rural) - 61.5 (urban)	58
10	93257 Woodville, CA	48.6 (rural) - 61.5 (urban)	58
11	95355 Modesto, CA	61.1	55
12	95023 Hollister, CA	57.4	54
13	93215 Delano, CA	51.6	52
14	95340 Merced, CA	61.3	50
15	93277 Visalia, CA	61.5	50
16	93612 Clovis, CA	53.9 (rural) - 61.3 (suburban)	48
17	93420 Arroyo Grande, CA	50.1	48
18	93930 King City, CA	60.9	47
19	93901 Salinas, CA	60.9	47

Primary Care Shortage in the Central Valley and Salinas



data.HRSA.gov

Common Reasons for Admission, 11/1/2015 to 11/30/2020

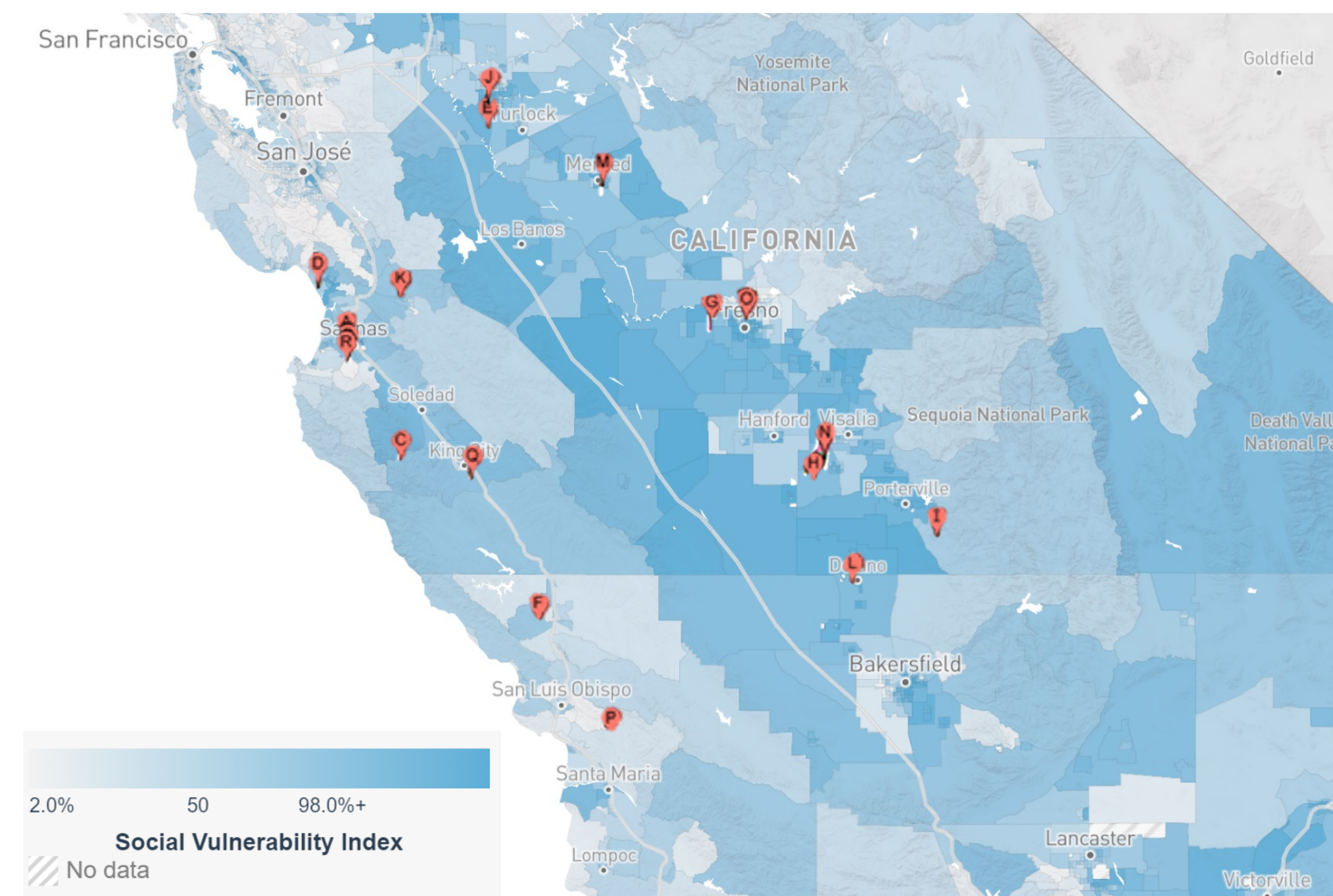


Critical Analysis

Analysis of the Family Registry Data over the past 5 years revealed that over one fifth of the families utilizing RMHC services come from 19 zip codes in the Central Valley and Salinas. All the zip codes are determined to be in medically underserved areas by the HRSA and are among the most polluted zip codes in the state (80% or greater of the pollution burden). The most common reasons for admission among children at the RMHC include cardiovascular disorders (30%), oncology/neuro-oncology (17%), "not specified" (14%) and neurosurgery (8%). The risk or odds of a multitude of pathologies in these categories, namely certain congenital heart disorders (atrial septal defect, AOR: 1.70 [1.34, 2.14], PDA AOR: 1.50 [1.22, 1.85]), pediatric leukemias (AOR: 2.09- 3.62) and central nervous system tumors (RR: 2.36 [1.27-4.39]) have been found to be elevated in agricultural workers exposed to high levels of pesticides, insecticides and/or herbicides. Recommendations include program planning that integrates a strong referral system for families that utilize RMHC services. This referral system should link families returning to their home communities to resources like stable housing, safer occupations, pesticide-free foods, and educational programs for children.

The assessment found that the Latinx, immigrant families utilizing RMHC services face significant economic burden from poverty, leading to housing and food insecurity. Moreover, the report revealed disproportionately elevated levels of pollution in the areas where Latinx families live. The report also found decreased access to healthcare services and educational attainment in this population. These poor socioeconomic indicators were associated with increased risk of pediatric asthma, diabetes mellitus, delayed child development, congenital birth malformations, elevated infant mortality rate, depression, and certain pediatric and adult cancers

Social Vulnerability Index



UCSF Health Atlas
Percent ranking (0 to 100, with higher values indicating greater vulnerability) based on 15 variables of socioeconomic status, household composition and disability, minority status and language, housing type and transportation (CDC Social Vulnerability Index, 2020, American Community Survey 5-Year estimates, 2014-2018)