Drug use is also linked to educational failure, family and social problems. Unfortunately, drug use is cyclical as children of drug users are more likely to use substances themselves. 

From 2004 to 2007, over one-fourth of high school students reported drinking alcohol in the past 30 days. Older students reported drinking at higher percentages (34–35%) than younger students (24–26%). Smoking was less prevalent but still a concern. Between 8% and 14% of high school students reported using tobacco in the past 30 days.

Summary
San Joaquin County children under age 18 had a high rate of health insurance coverage in 2005 (92%). However, only about 86% of adults had health insurance coverage in 2005 (92%). Some chronic diseases such as diabetes and asthma impacted by foreclosures and high housing costs. Additionally, obesity for both children and adults is a chronic disease for people of all ages. However, tobacco use by young people is particularly problematic as earlier use is correlated with higher use later in life. Similarly, the National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse indicates that teens who experiment with alcohol are "virtually certain" to continue using alcohol in the future. Tobacco use is also correlated with risky sexual activity, school dropouts, overdose deaths and suicide. 

Endnotes
2. California's Children, Adults and the Elderly: A Geographic Look by California’s Children, Adults, and Elderly.
8.首先要了解到教育失敗，家庭和社会問題。不幸地，使用毒品的人也是當局者，因為他們的父母是吸毒者。 
12. California’s Children, Adults and the Elderly: A Geographic Look by California’s Children, Adults, and Elderly.
15. Healthier Community Coalition - First 5 San Joaquin.
16. Smoking is less prevalent but still a concern. Between 8% and 14% of high school students reported using tobacco in the past 30 days.
17. Disease, Alcohol & Drugs, 2005-06.
18. Drug use is also linked to educational failure, family and social problems. Unfortunately, drug use is cyclical as children of drug users are more likely to use substances themselves. 
19. From 2004 to 2007, over one-fourth and 37% of San Joaquin County youth in 9th and 11th grades reported having used marijuana at some point in their lives. 
20. Drug use is also linked to educational failure, family and social problems. Unfortunately, drug use is cyclical as children of drug users are more likely to use substances themselves. 
23. Students who had friends who used drugs were more likely to use drugs themselves.
25. Parents often reported being surprised to hear their kids were using drugs. 
26. Drug use is also linked to educational failure, family and social problems. Unfortunately, drug use is cyclical as children of drug users are more likely to use substances themselves. 
27. From 2004 to 2007, over one-fourth and 37% of San Joaquin County youth in 9th and 11th grades reported having used marijuana at some point in their lives. 
28. Drug use is also linked to educational failure, family and social problems. Unfortunately, drug use is cyclical as children of drug users are more likely to use substances themselves.
Most adult residents (83 - 85%) in both San Joaquin County and California reported having health insurance coverage from 2001 to 2005. For children and youth (0 - 17 years), the percentage of coverage was 92% in 2005. Additionally, 95% of residents had health insurance coverage from the survey and 32% of face-to-face survey respondents indicated that their children had health insurance coverage at the time of the survey.

Emergency Department Use
Residents without health insurance often use the emergency department (ED) for their primary care as well as for emergencies. Using the ED in this way is costly and does not provide patients with the best possible care. In 2007, 12% of San Joaquin County telephone survey respondents and 38% of face-to-face respondents reported using the emergency department as their main source of care. The percentage of telephone respondents reporting ED use did not decrease since the 2004 assessment; however, the percentage of face-to-face respondents decreased slightly from 26% to 24%

Prenatal Care
Prenatal care is comprehensive medical care provided for the mother and fetus that includes screening and treatment for medical conditions as well as immunizations and interventions for risky behavior during pregnancy such as tobacco, alcohol, and drug use. Women who receive adequate prenatal care are more likely to have full-term and weight babies.

Percentage of Women Receiving Prenatal Care In the First Trimester, All Ages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>San Joaquin County</th>
<th>California</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>71.3%</td>
<td>80.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>78.2%</td>
<td>82.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>82.8%</td>
<td>84.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>85.8%</td>
<td>85.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>85.1%</td>
<td>85.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Due in part to an interruption in services, the percentage of women receiving first trimester prenatal care was consistently lower than in the state of California. In 2006, 98% of San Joaquin County mothers received prenatal care compared to 85% of California mothers.

Teen Births
Teenage girls face a greater risk of delivering low birth weight babies than older mothers and their babies have a higher risk of premature birth. San Joaquin County residents who were overweight.

Asthma
Asthma is a chronic respiratory condition characterized by bronchial inflammation, which causes chest tightness and breathlessness. Asthma is on the rise in the U.S. over the past 20 years. Asthma is the leading cause of activity restriction among children and is the second most common chronic childhood condition.

Residents Who Have Been Diagnosed with Asthma, by Age, 2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>San Joaquin County</th>
<th>California</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 - 11</td>
<td>16.3%</td>
<td>15.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 - 17</td>
<td>21.9%</td>
<td>25.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 and Older</td>
<td>11.6%</td>
<td>12.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 2005, the same percentage of youth aged 1 - 17 in San Joaquin County and California had been diagnosed with asthma (16%). However, youth aged 18 - 21 years had higher rates of asthma diagnosis (16%). In San Joaquin County youth were more likely to live in poverty (16% compared to the state (15%)).

Diabetes
Diabetes is the leading cause of kidney failure, adult blindness, amputation, and sexual dysfunction. Diabetes is also responsible for 10% of the nation’s health care spending, and it is the leading contributor to strokes and heart attacks. An estimated 20.8 million people, or 7% of the population in the United States, had diabetes in 2005. The vast majority of U.S. residents who were diagnosed with diabetes had type II diabetes, previously called adult onset diabetes. The remaining 5 - 10% of U.S. residents have type 1 diabetes. People with type 1 diabetes must take daily insulin to survive but good self-management and care help control the disease and prevent complications.

Adult Residents Who Have Been Diagnosed with Diabetes, 2003 and 2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>San Joaquin County</th>
<th>California</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 2007, over 39% of San Joaquin County 5 - 11 year olds consumed alcohol at least once a month. Fruit and vegetable consumption decreased as youth got older; 11th graders reported the highest (57% each year). In 2007, over 39% of adult telephone survey respondents reported being overweight while 26% reported being obese. Consuming five or more servings of fruits and vegetables each day helps maintain good health and reduces the risk of heart disease.

Obesity and Nutrition
Obesity is a growing public health concern in the United States. It is associated with diabetes, high cholesterol, elevated blood pressure, and heart disease. In 2005, 22% of adults and over 21% of the California adult population were obese. Also in 2005, 22% of children and teens (5 - 19 years) were obese. In 2005, over 39% of adult telephone survey respondents reported being overweight while 26% reported being obese.

In 2007, over 39% of San Joaquin County 5 - 11 year olds consumed alcohol at least once a month. Fruit and vegetable consumption decreased as youth got older; 11th graders reported the highest (57% each year). In 2007, over 39% of adult telephone survey respondents reported being overweight while 26% reported being obese. Consuming five or more servings of fruits and vegetables each day helps maintain good health and reduces the risk of heart disease.
### Health Insurance Coverage

Health insurance is a crucial component of health care that ensures people with medical insurance can have a usual source of care and to receive adequate prenatal care compared to those without insurance. Prevention and early detection of illnesses lead to better Health outcomes for residents and monetary savings for the government, businesses and patients.

#### Adults Who Currently Have Health Insurance Coverage, 2001-2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Covered Adults (18-64 yrs)</th>
<th>Percentage (95% CI)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>395,000</td>
<td>74% (72%, 75%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>422,000</td>
<td>74% (72%, 75%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>447,000</td>
<td>74% (72%, 75%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: California Health Interview Survey.

### Diabetes

Diabetes is the leading cause of kidney failure, blindness, amputations and heart disease. The leading contributor to strokes and heart attacks. An estimated 20.8 million people, or 7.1% of the population in the United States, had diabetes in 2005. The vast majority of U.S. residents who have diabetes are type II diabetes, previously called adult onset diabetes. The remaining 5 -15% of U.S. residents have type I diabetes. People with type I diabetes must take insulin daily to survive but good self-management and care help control the disease and prevent complications.

#### Diabetes, 2003 and 2005

- **2003**
  - California: 6.6% of adults (ages 18 and older) had diabetes.
  - San Joaquin County: 6.2% of adults (ages 18 and older) had diabetes.

- **2005**
  - California: 7.1% of adults (ages 18 and older) had diabetes.
  - San Joaquin County: 6.8% of adults (ages 18 and older) had diabetes.

Source: 2003 and 2005 California Health Interview Survey.

### Asthma

Asthma is a chronic respiratory condition characterized by breathlessness, wheezing, and chest tightness and has been on the rise in the U.S. over the past 20 years. Asthma is the leading cause of activity restriction among children and is the second most common chronic childhood condition.

#### Asthma, 2005

- **San Joaquin County**: 7.9% of children (ages 1-17 years) had asthma.
- **California**: 6.7% of children (ages 1-17 years) had asthma.

Source: 2005 California Health Interview Survey.

### Obesity and Nutrition

Obesity is a growing public health concern in the United States. It is associated with diabetes, high blood pressure, heart disease, high cholesterol, and other chronic illnesses. The Healthy People 2010 Initiative is that no more than 15% of the population will be obese. However, 23% of adult residents in San Joaquin County over 18 are overweight while 26% reported being obese.

#### Obesity and Nutrition, 2005

- **San Joaquin County**: 20.7% of adults (ages 18 and older) were overweight, 25.9% were obese.
- **California**: 20% of adults (ages 18 and older) were overweight, 24% were obese.

Source: 2005 California Health Interview Survey.

### Teen Births

Teenage girls face a greater risk of delivering low birth weight babies than older mothers and their babies have a higher risk of early mortality. Teen pregnancy is also linked to low birth weight babies and low weight was associated with poor outcomes for children who delay childbearing. This is due in part to an interruption in the full-term and normal weight baby. Babies born at the lowest weight are more likely to live in poverty. Between 1998 and 2006, 44% of San Joaquin County teenagers born to teens was a higher percentage than that of the state of California (34%). During the same year, only 90% of teen mothers (15 - 19 years) received adequate prenatal care in the County.

Source: 2007 California Health Interview Survey.

### Community Assessment Project Overview

The 2008 Healthier San Joaquin County Community Assessment presented is based on the health of San Joaquin County residents. The goal of this report is to inform community members and partners of the collective efforts to improve the health of local residents. The project was a collaborative effort between the San Joaquin County Community Health Assessment Collaborative and was mandated by the state of California (SB 697) which requires non-profit hospitals to document how they are serving their communities.

### The Data

- Over 3,900 face-to-face surveys were completed by adult County residents at 37 different sites and agencies throughout San Joaquin County in December of 2007.
- In November 2007, Applied Survey Research conducted a telephone survey of English and Spanish, of 430 randomly selected adult residents.

### Project Overview

The Community Assessment project was commissioned by the San Joaquin County Health and Human Services Agency and was managed by the Community Health Assessment Collaborative and was mandated by the state of California (SB697) which requires non-profit hospitals to document how they are serving their communities.

### Community Health Assessment Collaborative

The Community Health Assessment Collaborative was an umbrella group that included all the agencies throughout San Joaquin County in the effort to make the County a healthier place to live for a growing elderly population and for the community in regards to health care access and delivery for a growing elderly population and for residents facing linguistic and cultural barriers to services.
Most adult residents (83% - 85%) in both San Joaquin County and California reported having health insurance coverage from 2003 to 2005. For children and youth (0-17 years), the percentage of coverage was 92% in 2005. Additionally, 95% of 2000 to 2002 face-to-face survey respondents indicated that their children had health care coverage at the time of the 2002 survey.

Emergency Department Use
Residents without health insurance often use the emergency department (ED) for their primary care as well as for emergencies. Using the ED in this way is costly and does not provide patients with optimal care. In 2007, 12% of San Joaquin County telephone survey respondents and 5% of face-to-face respondents reported using the emergency department as their main source of care. The percentage of telephone respondents reporting ED use did not decrease since the 2004 assessment; however, the percentage of face-to-face respondents decreased slightly from 20% to 2006.

Prenatal Care
Prenatal care is comprehensive medical care provided for the mother and fetus that includes screening and treatment for medical conditions as well as education and interventions for risky behaviors during pregnancy such as substance abuse and smoking. Women who receive adequate prenatal care are more likely to have full-term and normal weight babies.

Percentage of Women Receiving Prenatal Care in the First Trimester, All Ages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percentage of Women Receiving Prenatal Care</th>
<th>San Joaquin County</th>
<th>California</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>81.1%</td>
<td>92.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>79.4%</td>
<td>93.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>75.8%</td>
<td>91.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>72.6%</td>
<td>91.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>71.3%</td>
<td>90.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>72.0%</td>
<td>90.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>74.2%</td>
<td>90.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>73.6%</td>
<td>90.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Asthma
Asthma is a chronic respiratory condition characterized by breathing difficulty, wheezing, and chest tightness and has been on the rise in the U.S. over the past 30 years. Asthma is the leading cause of activity restriction among children and is the second most common chronic childhood condition.

Residents Who Have Been Diagnosed with Asthma, by Age, 2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Percentage of Residents with Asthma</th>
<th>San Joaquin County</th>
<th>California</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-17</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>84.0%</td>
<td>85.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 and Older</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>50.0%</td>
<td>54.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Teen Births
Teenage girls face a greater risk of delivering low birth weight babies than older mothers and their babies have a higher risk of premature birth. San Joaquin County has one of the lowest birth rates among California counties for teens who delay childbirth. In part due to an intervention in the San Joaquin County, babies born to teen mothers are more likely to live in poverty. Between 1998 and 2006, 15% of children were born to teen mothers. In 2001, 13% of County births were to teens; this was a higher percentage than that of the State of California (7%). During the same year, only 95% of teen mothers (15 - 19 years) received adequate prenatal care in the County.

Teenage pregnancies and births are an important issue in San Joaquin County. In 2005, the same percentage of youth, ages 17 - 21 in San Joaquin County and California had been diagnosed with asthma (16%). However, youth (8 – 17 years), in San Joaquin County were more likely to be diagnosed with asthma (16%) compared to the state (15%).

Diabetes
Diabetes is the leading cause of kidney failure, adult blindness, amputated limbs, and is the leading contributor to strokes and heart attacks. An estimated 20.8 million people, or 7% of the population in the United States, had diabetes in 2005. The vast majority of U.S. residents who are diagnosed with diabetes have type II diabetes, previously called adult onset diabetes. The remaining 5 - 10% of U.S. residents have type I diabetes. People with type I diabetes must take insulin daily to survive but good self-management and care help control the disease and prevent complications.

Adult Residents Who Have Been Diagnosed with Diabetes, 2003 and 2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percentage of Adults with Diabetes</th>
<th>San Joaquin County</th>
<th>California</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Obesity and Nutrition
Obesity is a growing public health concern in the United States.15 It is associated with diabetes, high cholesterol, high blood pressure, heart disease, stroke and other chronic health conditions. The Healthy People 2010 Objective is to no more than 15% of the population will be obese. However, in all age groups in both San Joaquin County and California 33% of adults and over 21% of the California adult population were obese.15 Also in 2005, 22% of children and teens (5 - 19 years) were overweight.15 In 2007, over 30% of adult telephone survey respondents reported being overweight while 26% reported being obese.

Consuming five to nine servings of fruits and vegetables each day helps maintain good health and reduces the risk of cancer and heart disease. In San Joaquin County, from 2003 to 2007, about half of “7+, 9,” and 11th graders reported eating five or more servings of vegetables in the past 24 hours. Fruit and vegetable consumption decreased as youth got older.15,16 In 2007, 7th graders reported the lowest percentage (41 - 44%) while 11th graders reported the highest (57%, each year). In 2007, 45% of adults and over 21% of the California adult population were obese.15

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percentage of Adults Who Are Obese</th>
<th>San Joaquin County</th>
<th>California</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>33.0%</td>
<td>15.7%</td>
<td>14.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>33.0%</td>
<td>15.7%</td>
<td>14.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Smoking and secondary smoke have serious health consequences for people of all ages. However, tobacco use by young people is particularly problematic as earlier use is correlated with higher use later in life. Similarly, the National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse indicates that teens who experiment with alcohol are “virtually certain” to continue using alcohol in the future. Youth alcohol consumption is also connected to risky sexual activity, school dropouts, overdose deaths and suicides.

From 2004 to 2007, over one-fourth of high school students reported drinking alcohol in the past 30 days. Older students reported drinking at higher percentages. From 2004 to 2007, between 24% and 37% of San Joaquin County youth in 9th, 10th and 11th grade reported using alcohol. Students who have used alcohol are “virtually certain” to continue using alcohol later in life. Students were asked about the use of any substances (alcohol, marijuana, tobacco, and other illegal substances). The results are presented in the table below.

### Table: Substance Use in San Joaquin County, 2005-2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Alcohol</th>
<th>Marijuana</th>
<th>Tobacco</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9th</td>
<td>25.2%</td>
<td>15.6%</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10th</td>
<td>34.0%</td>
<td>11.0%</td>
<td>7.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11th</td>
<td>37.0%</td>
<td>14.6%</td>
<td>7.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Drug use is also linked to educational failure, family and social problems. Unfortunately, drug use is cyclical as children of drug users are more likely to use substances themselves.

From 2004 to 2007, between 24% and 37% of San Joaquin County youth in 9th and 11th grade reported having used marijuana at some point in their lives. Inhalants had been used by 9 – 14% of high school students while cocaine and methamphetamine had been used by 4 – 8% of 9th and 11th graders. Overall, drug use increased as the youth became older, except in the case of inhalants.

### Summary
San Joaquin County children under age 18 had a high rate of health insurance coverages in 2005 (92%). However, only about 80% of the adults in the County had health insurance coverage, which is similar to the state.

In 2007, 11% of adults answering the telephone survey had no health insurance coverage, which is similar to the state. In 2005 (92%).

### Endnotes
3. U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Characteristics of
4. California Department of Finance, Race/Ethnic Population with Age and
6. U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Characteristics of
8. U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Characteristics of
10. U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Characteristics of

### Executive Summary
For a copy of the comprehensive report, please visit www.healthiersanjoaquin.org
Youth Tobacco, Alcohol and Drug Usage

Smoking and secondary smoke have serious health consequences for people of all ages. However, tobacco use by young people is particularly problematic as earlier use is correlated with higher use later on.10 Similarly, the National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse indicates that teens who experiment with alcohol are “virtually certain” to continue using alcohol in the future. Youth alcohol consumption is also connected to risky social activity, school dropouts, overdose deaths and suicides.10

From 2004 to 2007, over one-fourth of high school students reported drinking alcohol in the past 30 days. Older students reported drinking at higher percentages (24—35%) than younger students (24—35%). Smoking was less prevalent but still a concern. Between 8% and 14% of high school students reported using tobacco in the past 30 days.

Inhalants had been used by 9—14% of high school students while cocaine and methamphetamine had been used by 4—8% of 9th graders reported using drugs, alcohol and tobacco in the past 30 days.

Drug use is also linked to educational failure, family and social problems. Unfortunately, drug use is often associated with children of drug users, thus making them more likely to use substances themselves.14

From 2004 to 2007, between 24% and 37% of San Joaquin County youth in 9th and 11th grades reported having used marijuana at some point in their lives. Inhalants had been used by 9—14% of high school students while cocaine and methamphetamine had been used by 4—8% of 9th and 11th graders. Overall, drug use increased as the youth became older, except in the case of inhalants.

Summary

San Joaquin County children under age 18 had a high rate of health insurance coverage in 2005 (92%). However, only about 86% of adults in the County had health insurance coverage, which is similar to the state. In 2007, 11% of adults answering the telephone survey and 24% of the face-to-face respondents indicated they used the emergency department as their primary source of health care. From 1997 to 2006, the percentage of San Joaquin County women receiving prenatal care during the first trimester was consistently lower than the state of California. Meanwhile, in 2006, teen births in the County were higher than the state. Some chronic diseases are more prevalent in San Joaquin County than in the state of California, such as diabetes and asthma. Additionally, obesity for both children and adults is a particular problem for the County. Moreover, these health conditions are emerging in a county where residents have increasingly fewer resources to devote to health care. From 2004 to 2007, over one-fourth of high school students reported drinking alcohol in the past 30 days. Older students reported drinking at higher percentages (24—35%) than younger students (24—35%). Smoking was less prevalent but still a concern. Between 8% and 14% of high school students reported using tobacco in the past 30 days.