

# City of San Antonio and Bexar County Health Disparities

2007 Hispanic Chamber of Commerce  
Healthcare Summit



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<http://www.sanantonio.gov/health>

# Points to Ponder !

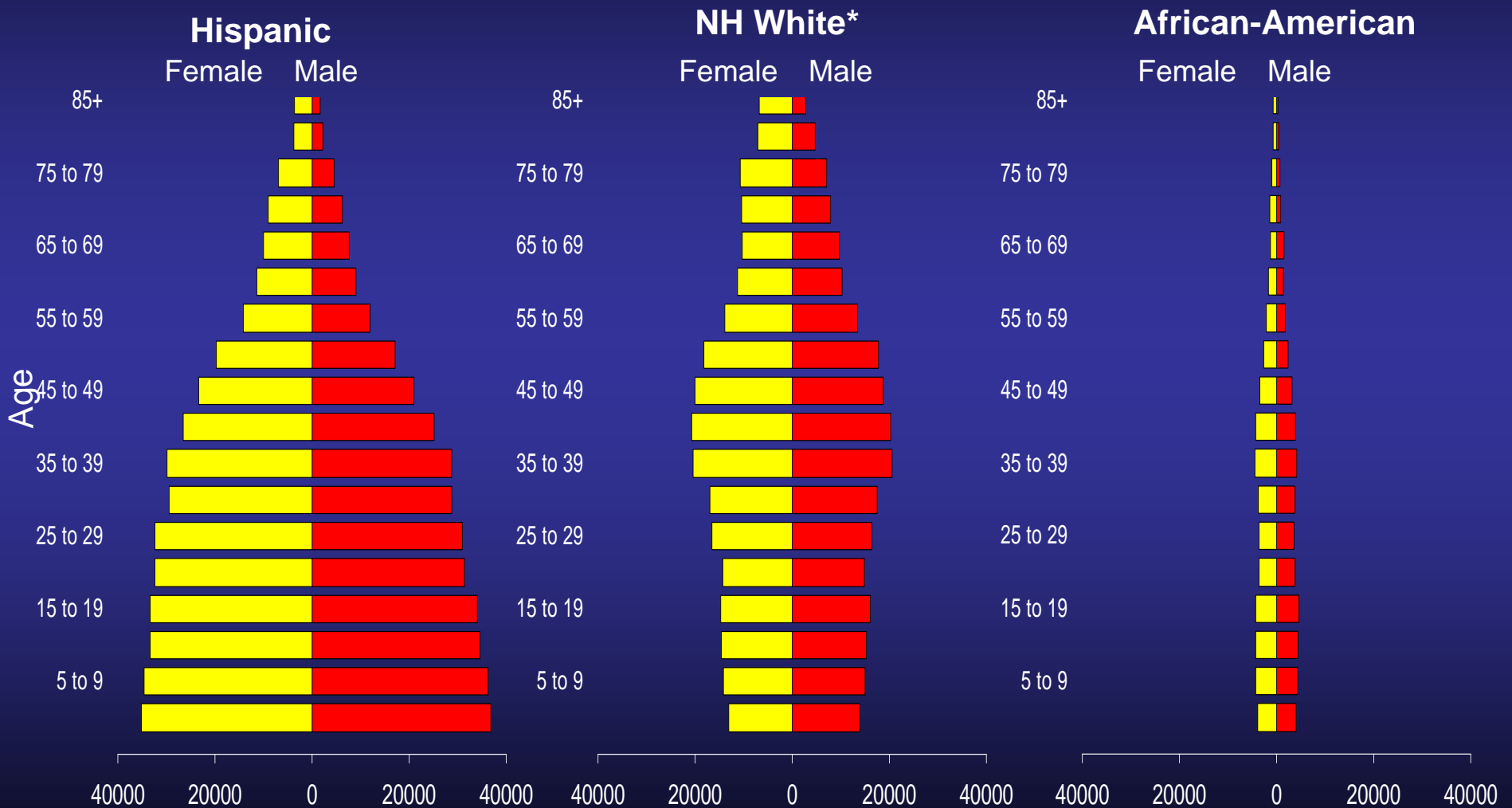
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- Health disparities are about people suffering unnecessarily from illness, disability or early death.\*
- To reduce health disparities - consider the determinants of health, i.e. genetic factors, behavioral factors, environmental factors, values, and access to health care.\*
- **Public health approach:** define the problem, collect and analyze the data, determine the causes of the problem, take necessary action.\*
- Educational attainment is critical for reducing disparities. It assures financial security, health literacy, good health, and global competitiveness.

\* Partnerships to Achieve Health Equity, 11/1/2007, Alexandria, Va. - David Satcher, M.D., Ph.D.

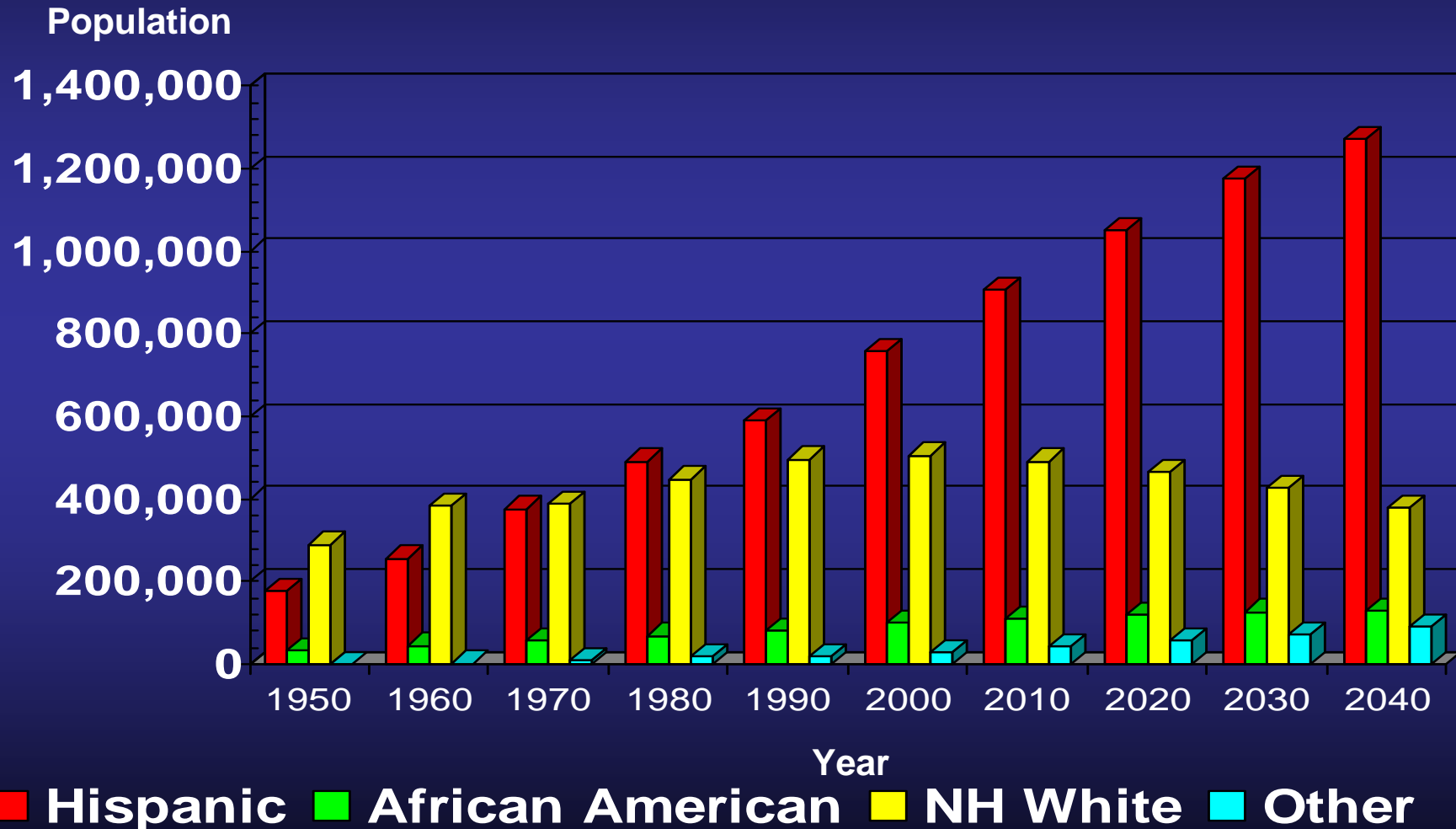
# Bexar County Age Distribution

## (Hispanic, NH White\*, and African-American)



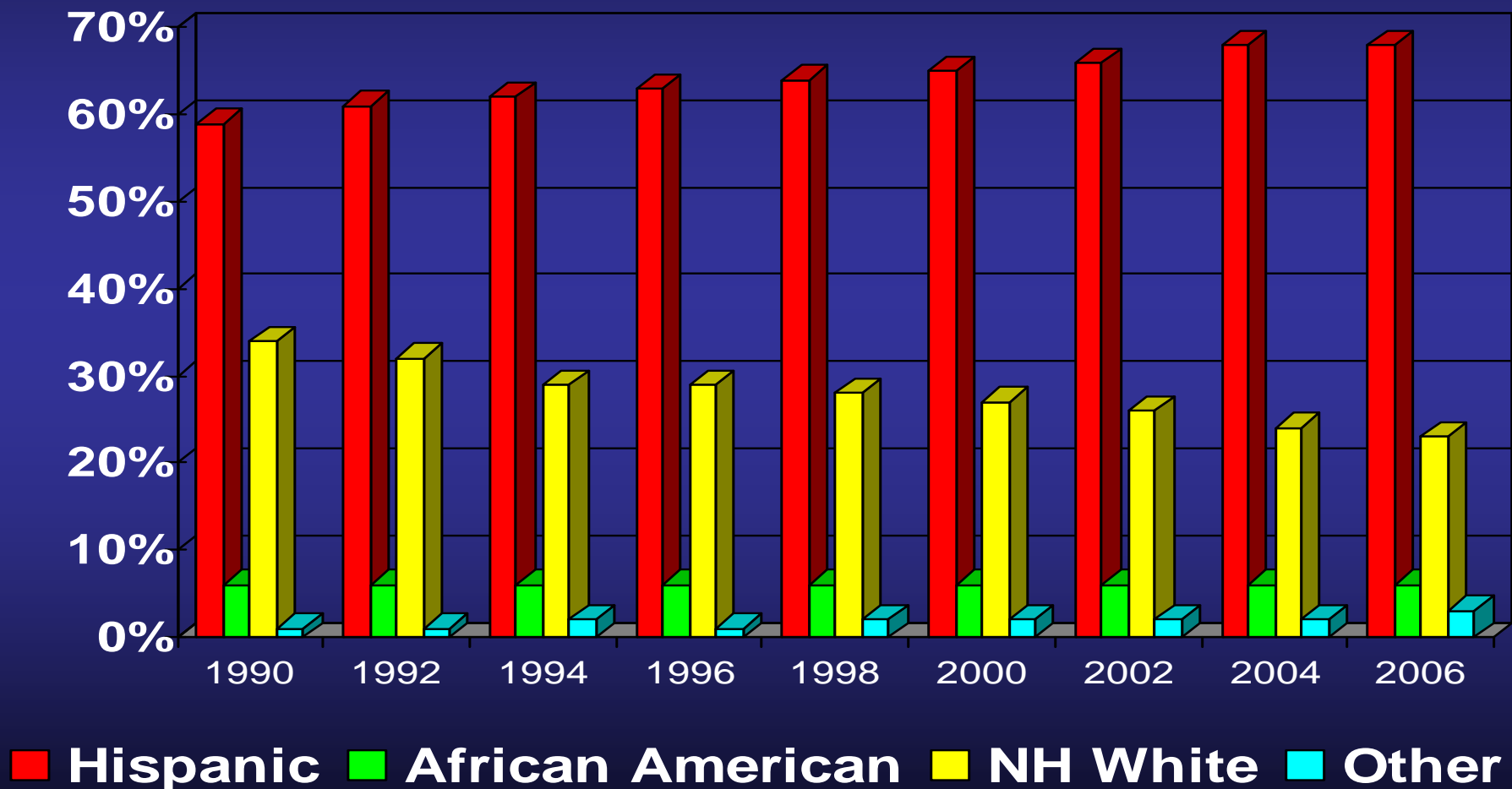
Source: 2000 Census \*Non-Hispanic White

# Projected Population of Bexar County by Race and Ethnicity, 1950-2040



Source: U.S. Census and Texas State Data Center  
(Average rate of growth: approximately 2%)

# Bexar County Births by Race and Ethnicity



# Education

- In Texas high schools, approximately 20% of Hispanic and African-American students in 9<sup>th</sup> grade did not advance to 10<sup>th</sup> grade.
- Math is the "gatekeeper" course for students seeking higher education and/or for those seeking employment.
  - A high school graduate must take a math placement exam at any college/university.
- According to the 2000 census, only 7% of Bexar County Hispanics have earned at least a 4-year college degree.



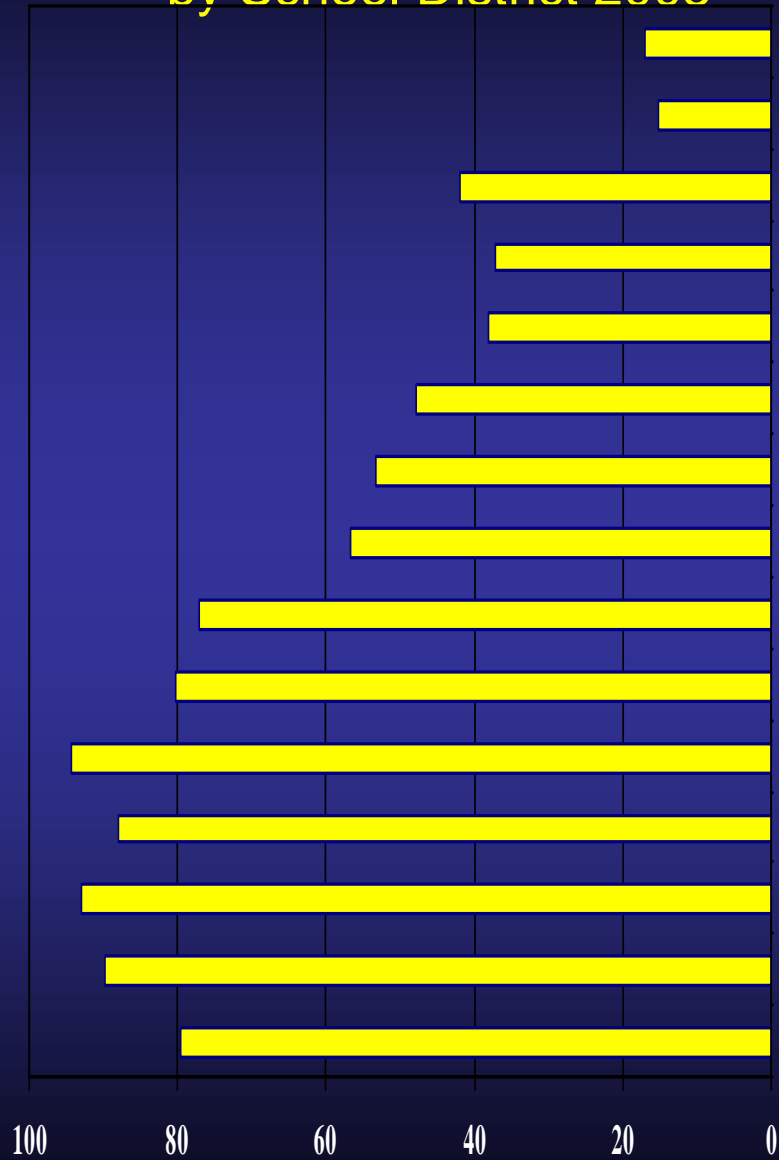
# TAKS Grade 9 Math

## % Who Met Standard by District

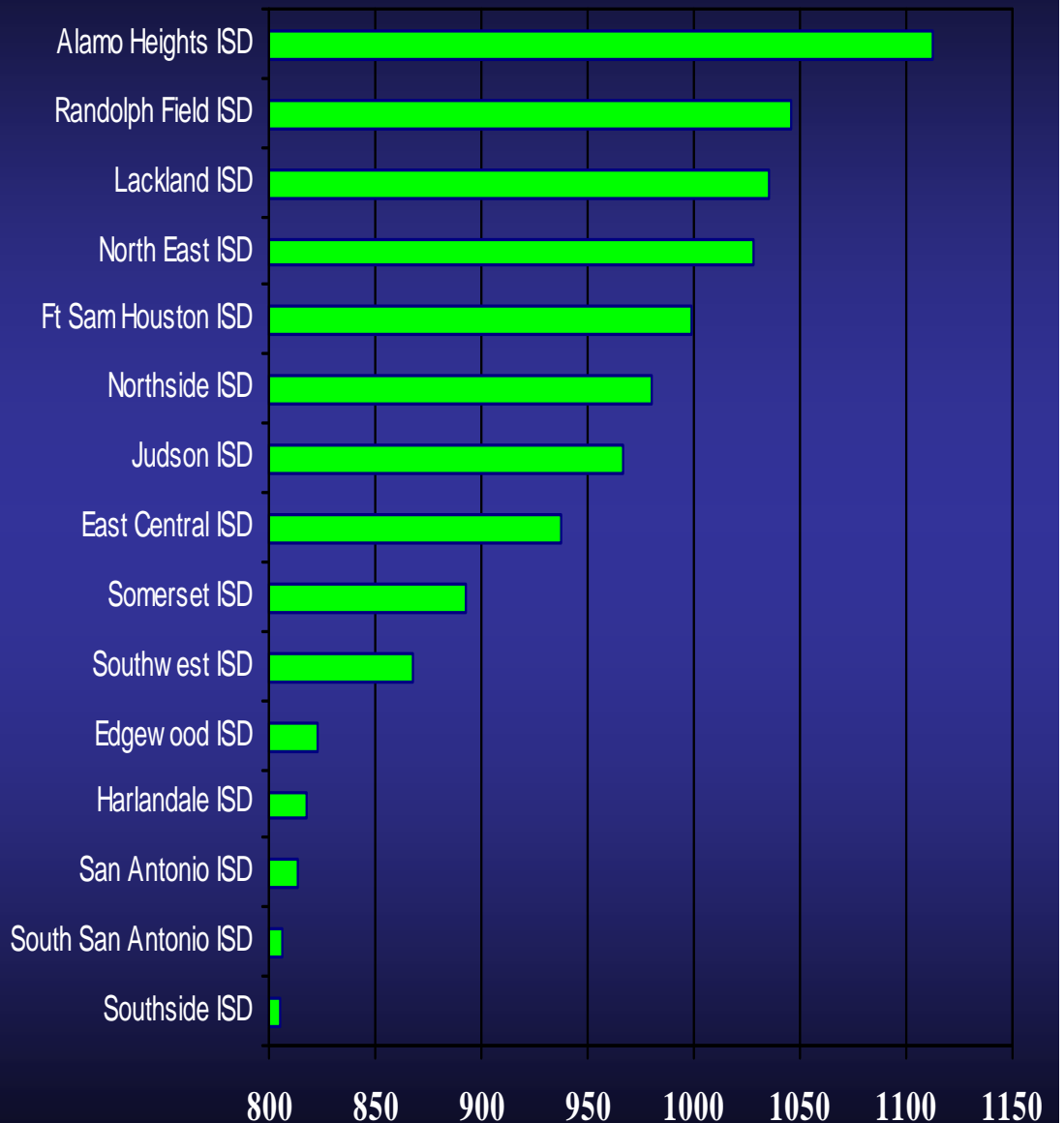
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	Total Students	% Hispanic	% Economically Disadvantaged	TAKS Grade 9 Math, % Met Standard
Somerset ISD	3,481	83%	79%	26%
Harlandale ISD	14,390	95%	91%	34%
S San Antonio ISD	9,667	96%	90%	35%
Edgewood ISD	12,075	97%	92%	37%
San Antonio ISD	56,422	88%	92%	39%
East Central ISD	8,143	55%	56%	39%
Southside ISD	4,853	83%	81%	42%
Southwest ISD	9,950	88%	81%	47%
Judson ISD	19,250	45%	54%	49%
Northeast ISD	59,817	44%	38%	64%
Northside ISD	78,711	61%	49%	70%
Alamo Heights ISD	4,531	30%	18%	83%

**% Economically Disadvantaged Children by School District 2005**



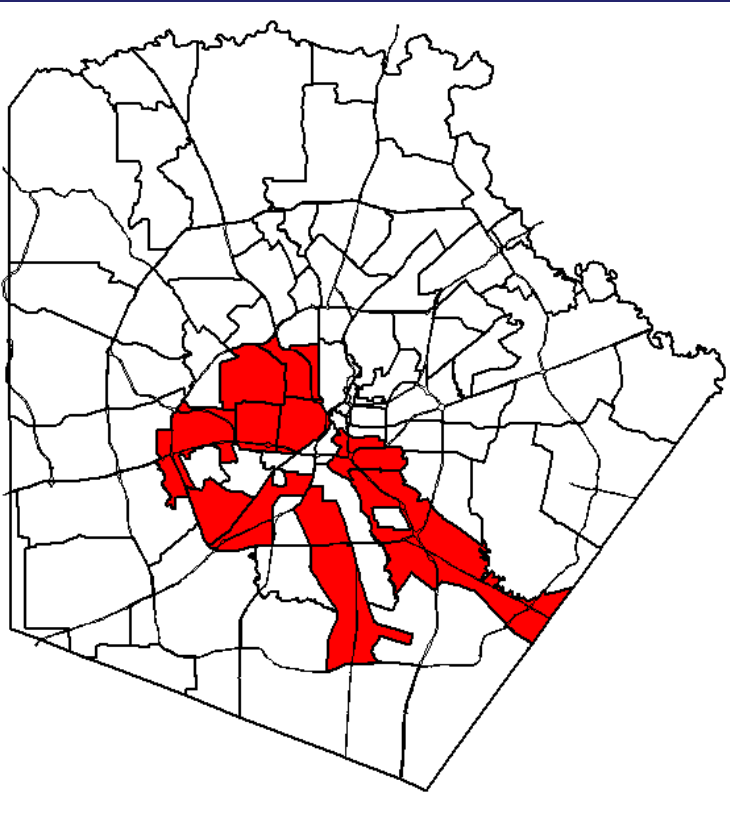
**SAT Mean Total Score by School District 2005**



Generally, SAT scores are lower for the largely Hispanic inner city schools

# Concentration of Poverty

10 Zip Codes of 72 (area in Red), account for 30% of population, % of Bexar County Totals



Zip Codes selected for high numbers of single and teen mothers

\*2000 Census, \*\* 2005 Deaths

Births to Moms Age <22  
with 2+ Children 54%

Births To Moms Age <18 51%

High School Dropouts\* 51%

Medicaid Births 43%

Single Mother Births 43%

Diabetes Deaths\*\* 43%

Liver Cancer Deaths\*\* 43%

Child Abuse Cases 42%

Juvenile Probation 41%

Late Prenatal Care Births 39%

82% Hispanic, 3% African American  
Median Household Income \$26,824

# 2005 Bexar County Deaths by Cause

## Age Specific Rate 45-64 per 100k

	Hispanic Rate		NH White Rate	
Diabetes mellitus	82	52.4	35	25.4
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	56	35.8	21	15.3
Acute myocardial infarction	52	33.2	30	21.8
Cerebrovascular diseases	47	30.0	16	11.6
Malignant neoplasms of liver	41	26.2	13	9.4
Alcoholic liver disease	33	21.1	10	7.3
Chronic ischemic heart disease	32	20.5	22	16.0
Malignant neoplasms of colon, rectum and anus	30	19.2	19	13.8
Renal failure	19	12.1	9	6.5
Septicemia	18	11.5	8	5.8
Motor vehicle accidents	15	9.6	12	8.7
Malignant neoplasm of stomach	15	9.6	4	2.9
Malignant neoplasms of kidney and renal pelvis	14	8.9	11	8.0
Hypertensive heart disease	13	8.3	7	5.1
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease	12	7.7	5	3.6
Viral hepatitis	11	7.0	8	5.8

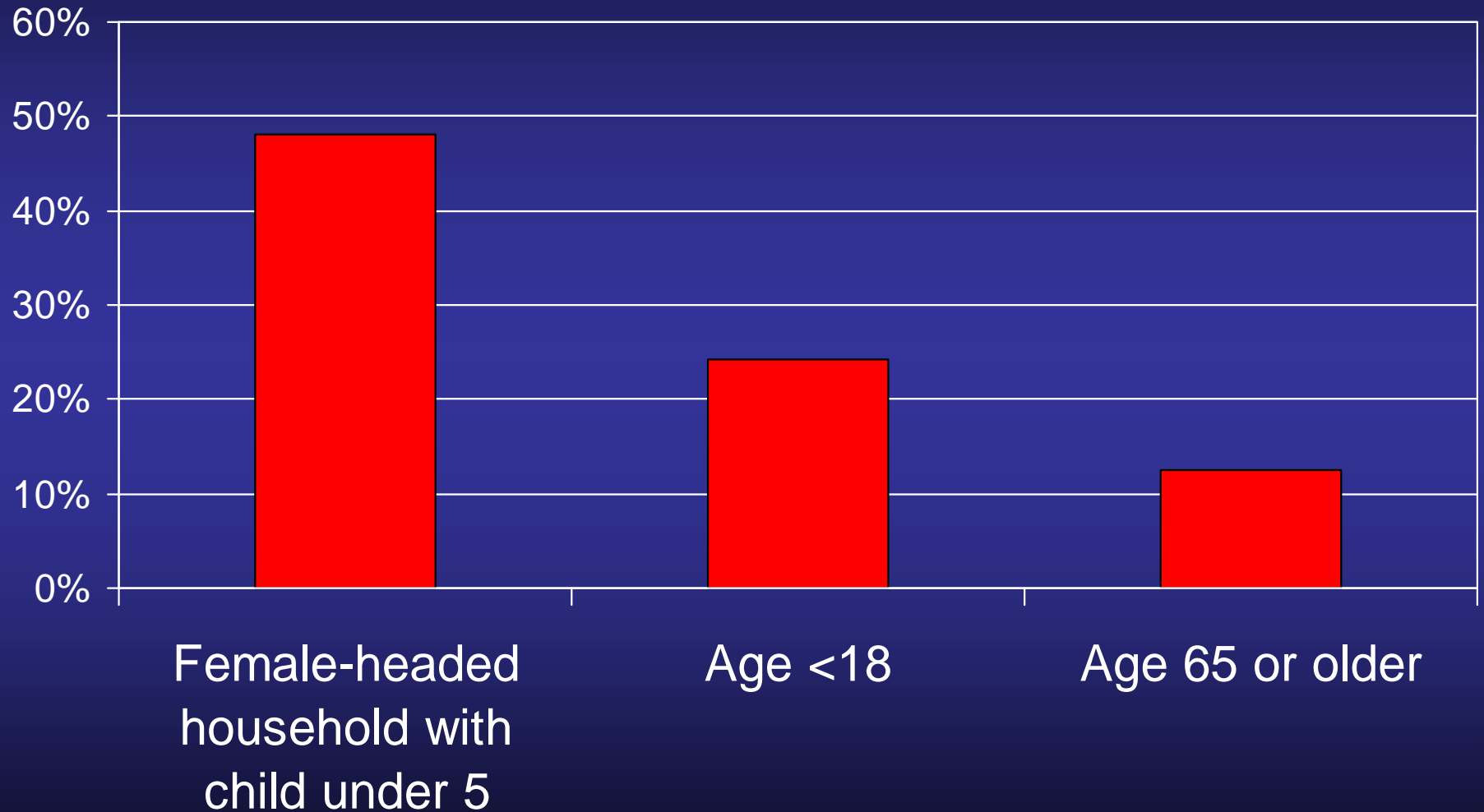
2005 Bexar County Population Estimate

156,428

137,597



# Poverty Rates in San Antonio 2006

Single mothers and their children are among the poorest in our community



Source: American Community Survey, 2006

# Bexar County Scorecard – Maternal Health

Maternal Indicators	YR 2006		HP 2010	Status
Total Births	26,194			
Mother's Age <18	1,350	5%	5%	
Low Birth Weight <2500g	2,543	10%	< 5%	
Late Prenatal Care > 1st Trimester	7,365	28%	<10%	
Births to Single Mothers	10,977	42%		
Premature <37 Weeks	3,622	13.8%	7.6%	
Medicaid Births	13,152	50%		
Births to mothers BMI 30 & above before pregnancy	6,429	25%		
Births occurring < 24 mos previous birth	4,392	17%		
Infant Deaths*	177	6.76	4.5	

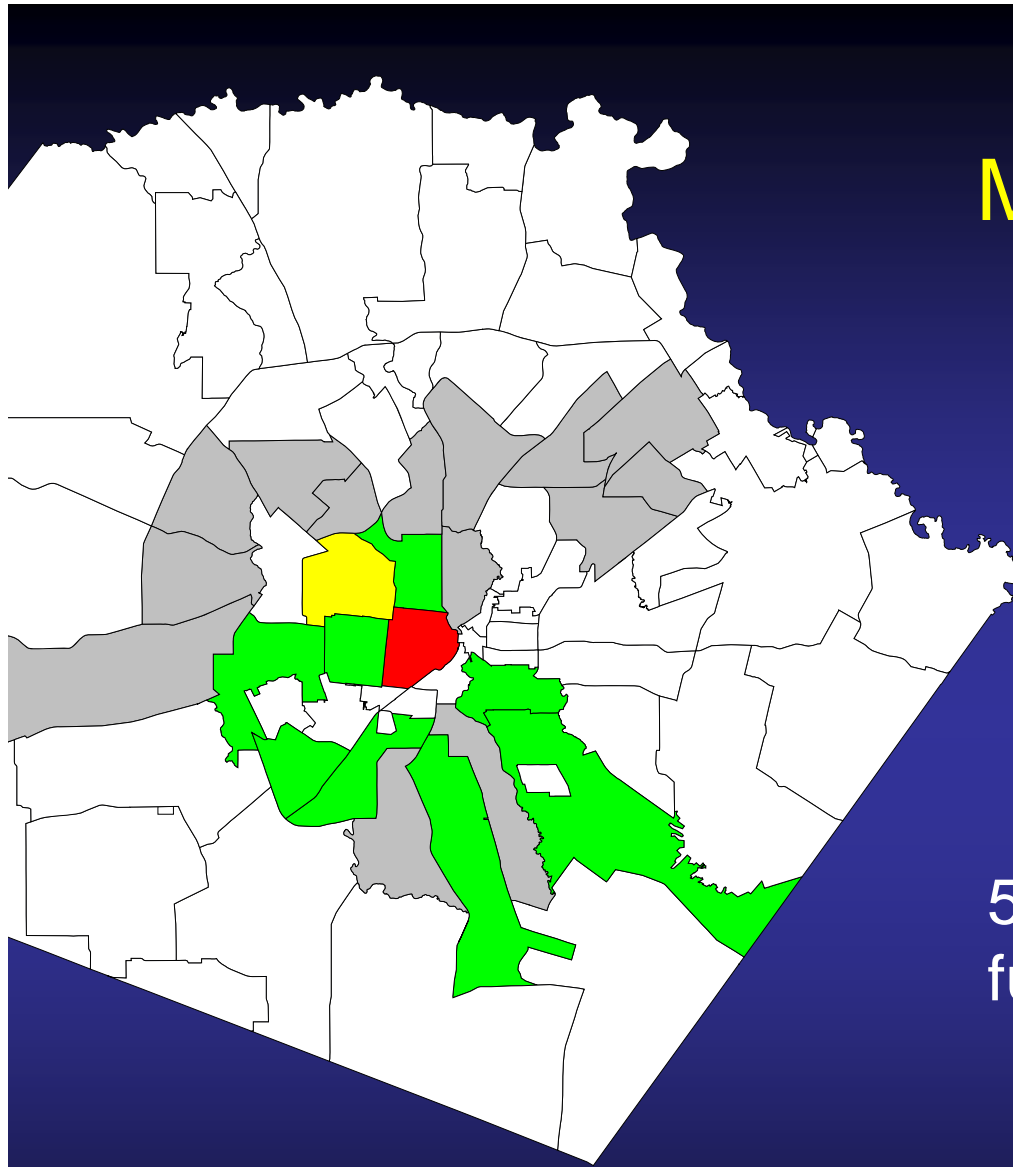
\* Preliminary data subject to change.

# Bexar County 2006 Births to Hispanic Mothers <22 Yrs (by Birth Order and Age)

Birth Order	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
Age of Mother							
12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	8	-	-	-	-	-	8
14	34	2	-	-	-	-	36
15	157	15	-	-	-	-	172
16	306	34	5	-	-	-	345
17	484	101	15	-	-	-	600
18	584	211	35	4	-	-	834
19	686	305	80	15	2	-	1,088
20	623	382	142	31	3	-	1,181
21	463	365	191	60	12	5	1,096
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,345</b>	<b>1,415</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5,360*</b>

\* 30% of Total Hispanic Births

# Bexar County 2006 Medicaid Funded Births by Zip Code



Number of births

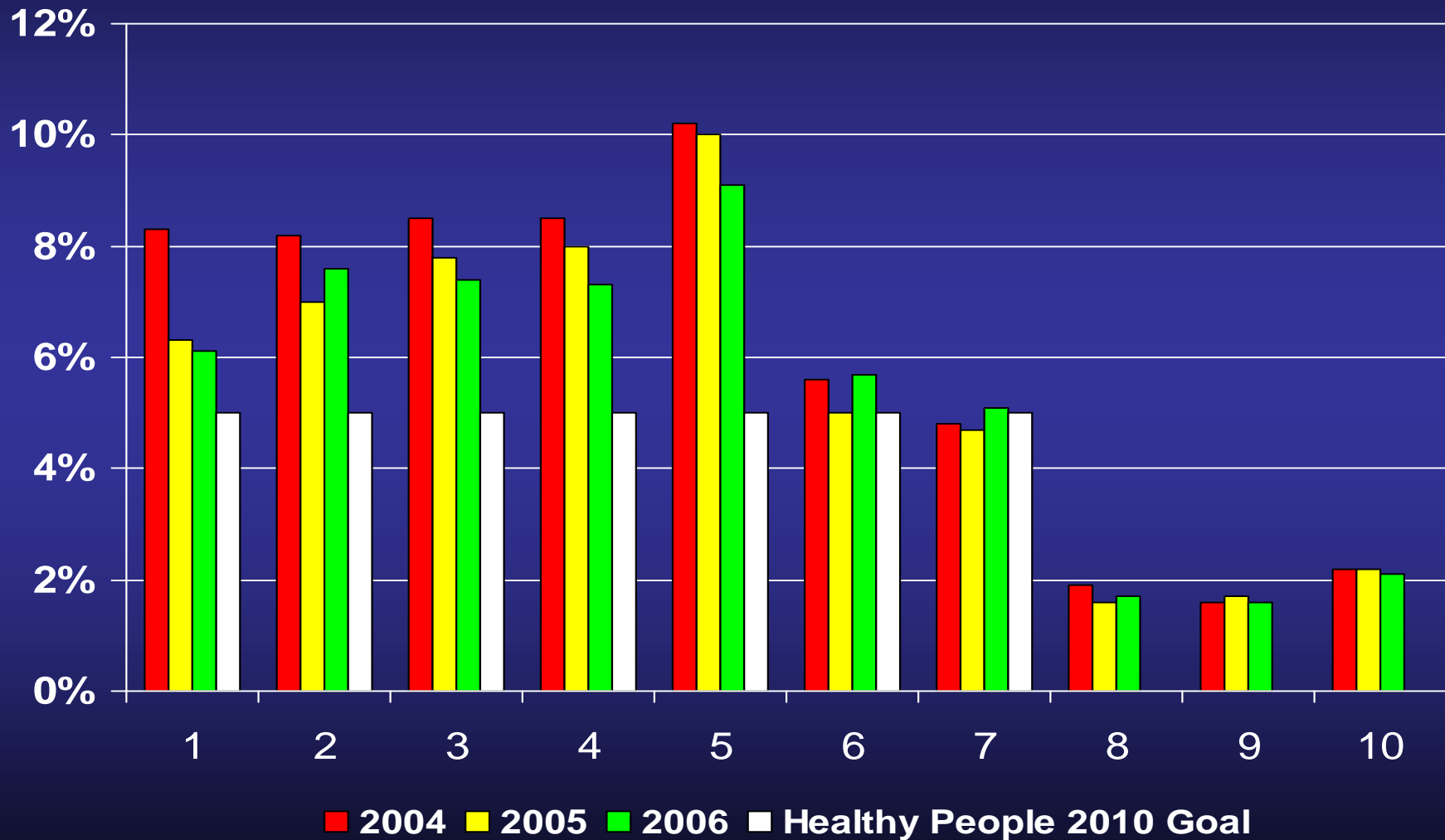
800 to 843
600 to 799
400 to 599
200 to 399
0 to 199

50% of San Antonio births are funded by Medicaid.

- 77% of births to mothers age < 22 were funded by Medicaid.
- Medicaid provides access to temporary healthcare for the uninsured mother and her infant.

# Maternal Health Indicators by San Antonio City Council District

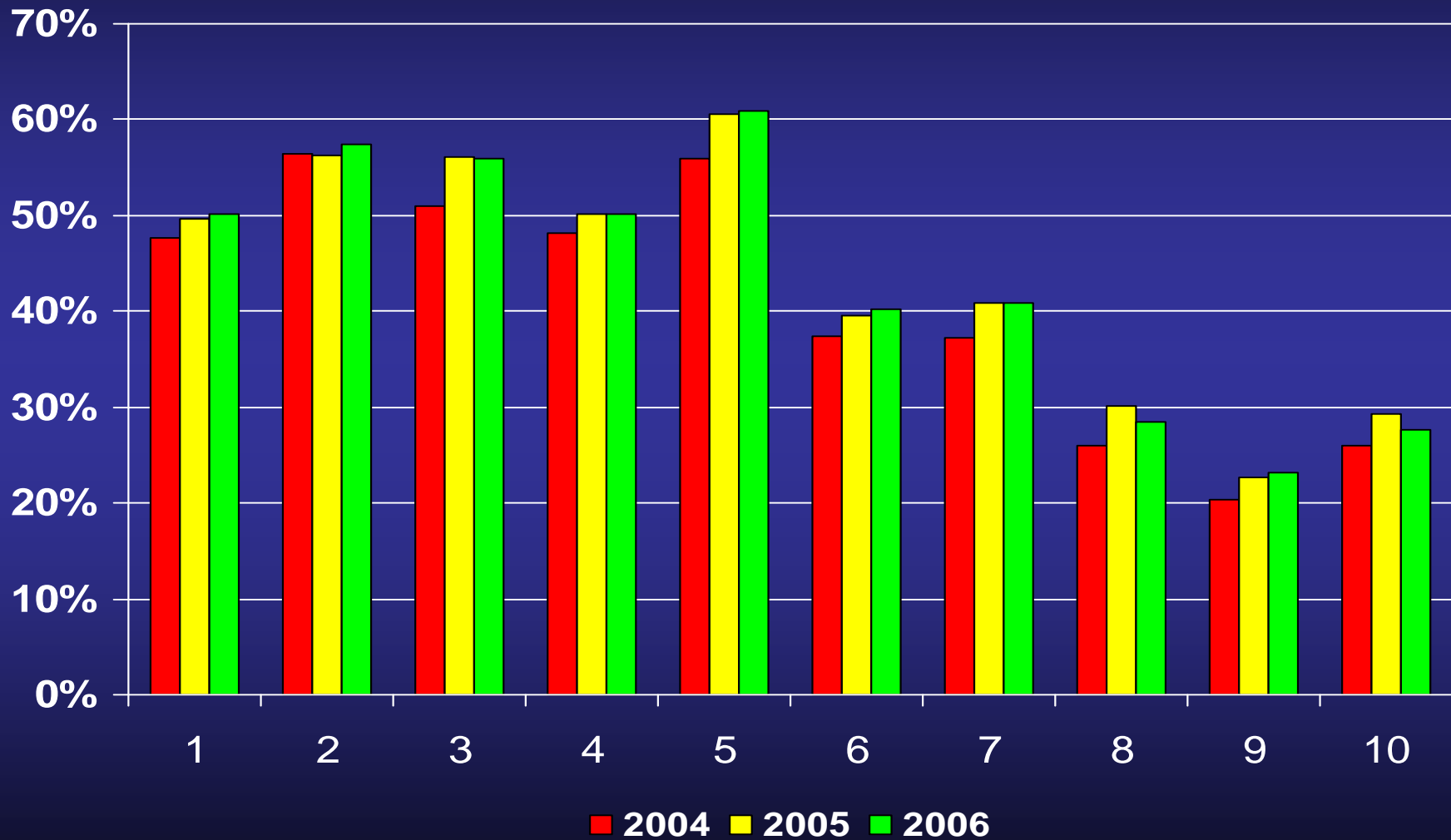
## Maternal Age < 18 (as a Percentage of All Births)



Healthy People 2010 Goal: no more than 5% of all births should be to mothers under 18

# Maternal Health Indicators by San Antonio City Council District

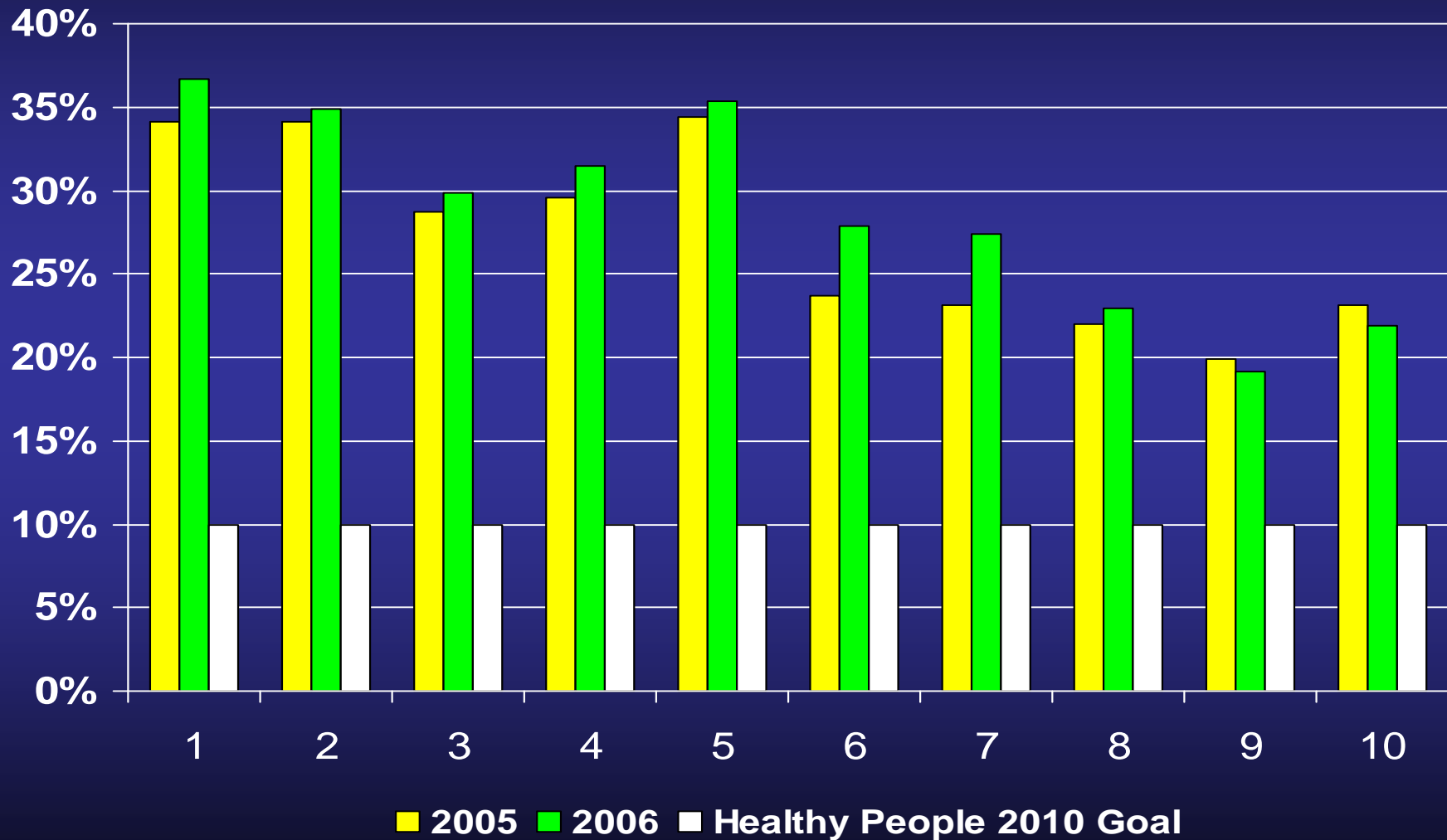
## Births to Single Mothers (as a Percentage of All Births)



No Healthy People 2010 Goal for Single Mother Births

# Maternal Health Indicators by San Antonio City Council District

## Late or No Prenatal Care (as a Percentage of All Births)



Healthy People 2010 Goal: at least 90% receive care within the 1st trimester.

# Does Maternal Health Impact Baby's Health?

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- Stressors which may contribute to a mother producing a low birth weight baby include unplanned pregnancy, financial challenges, depression, substance abuse, and domestic violence.\*
- Low birth weight babies (< 2500g or 5.5 pounds) are at greater risk for lifelong health problems in their first few years of life.
- From 1990-2006, San Antonio births to single mothers increased from 17%-42%.
- Pilot tests of 40 San Antonio mothers (2007) revealed that 72% stated they did not plan to become pregnant.

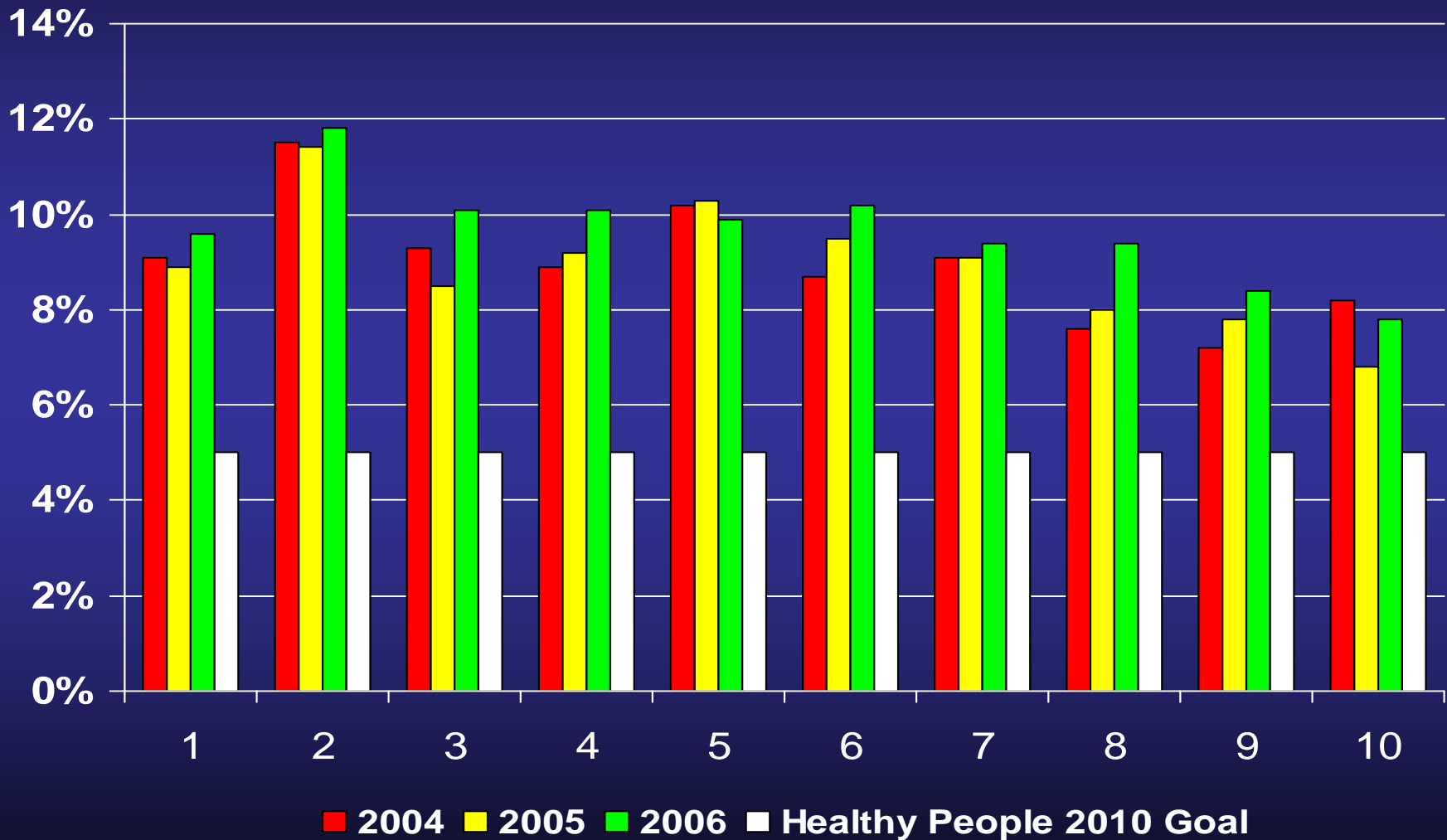
# The Cost of Unhealthy Births

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- For many employers, childbirth-related costs comprise the largest component of healthcare costs.
- The **average cost of a** healthy, infant delivery in the U.S. **is about \$6,400**. An **unhealthy birth** can cost anywhere from **\$20,000 to \$1 million**.
- In 2006, **Bexar County had 411 very low birth weight births**.
- **Indirect costs**, i.e. increased absenteeism, increased disability, and lowered productivity add substantially to the overall cost.

# Maternal Health Indicators by San Antonio City Council District

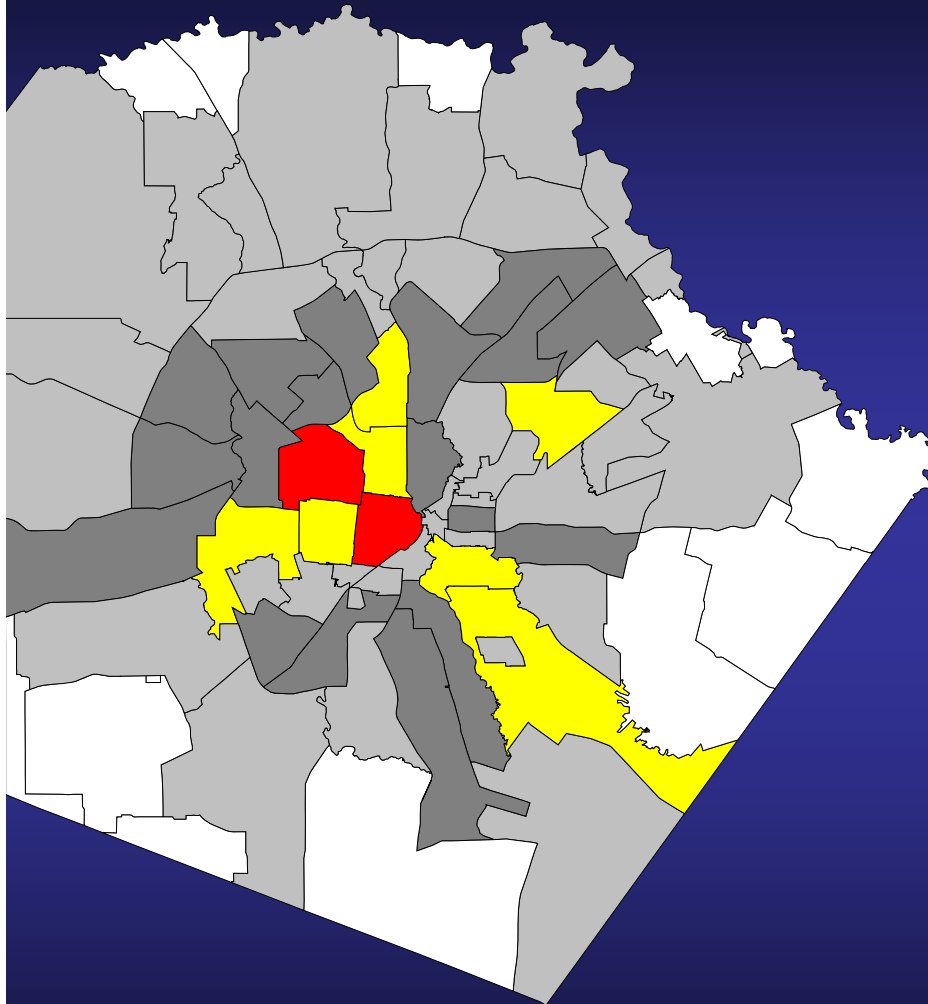
## Low Birth Weight (<2500 Grams) as a Percentage of All Births



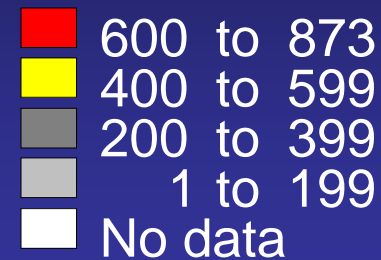
Healthy People 2010 Goal: at least 95% of live-born infants weighing > 2,500 grams at birth.

# Other Social Costs and Effects

## 2006 SAPD Domestic Violence by Zip Code



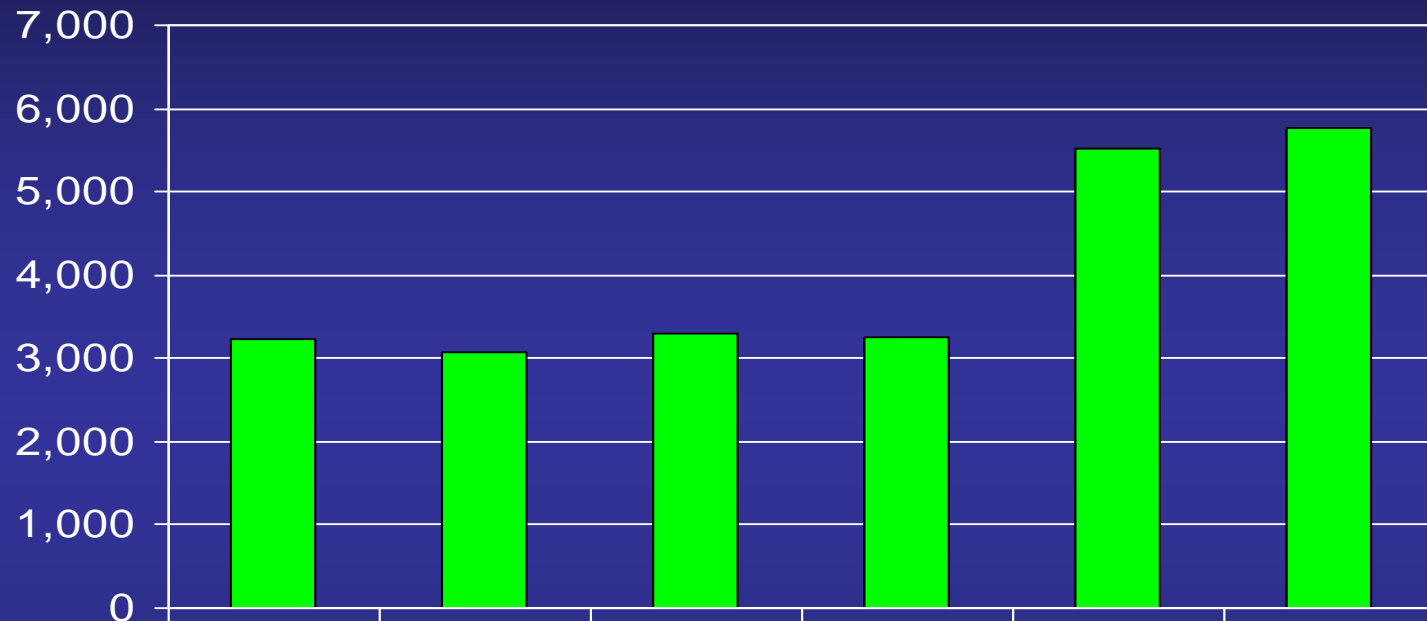
Number of cases



Council	Population	Number of Cases	*Rate
1	121,760	1,436	1179.4
<b>2</b>	<b>119,350</b>	<b>1,668</b>	<b>1397.6</b>
3	120,330	1,423	1182.6
4	122,490	1,383	1129.1
<b>5</b>	<b>115,010</b>	<b>1,424</b>	<b>1238.2</b>
6	138,890	1,252	901.4
7	134,310	1,162	865.2
8	149,540	850	568.4
9	155,630	792	508.9
10	129,590	990	763.9
missing information		38	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,306,900</b>	<b>12,418</b>	<b>950.2</b>

\*Rate per 100,000 population

# Bexar County Victims of Child Abuse/Neglect



	Year 2001	Year 2002	Year 2003	Year 2004	Year 2005	Year 2006
■ Unduplicated Confirmed Victims	3,226	3,066	3,305	3,249	5,511	5,755

Note: 67% of Victims were Hispanic

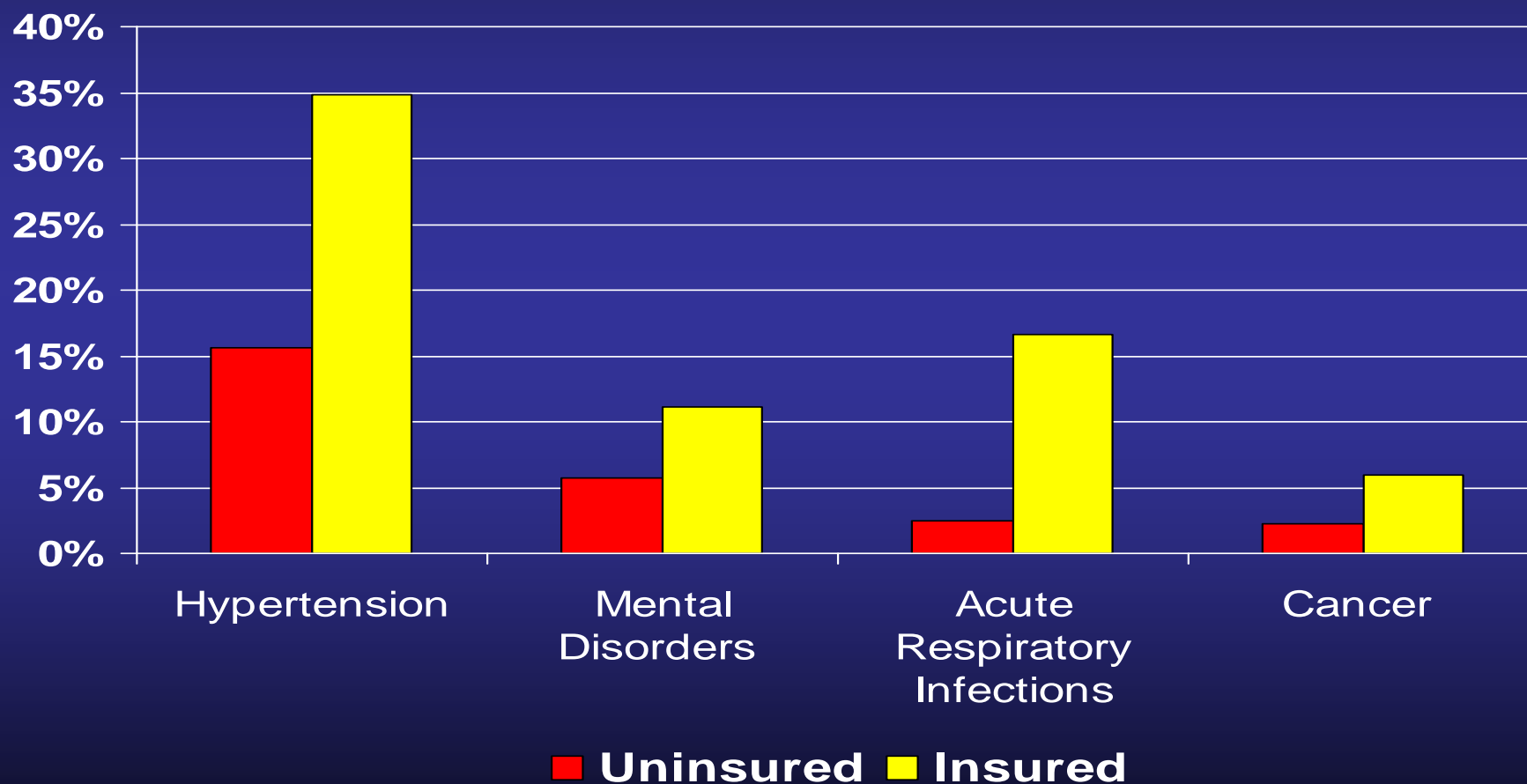
# Texas Leads the Nation in Uninsured Rates

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- Bexar County Uninsured ~ 372,000 (24.3%).
- How many others move on and off insurance? Or are underinsured
- Studies reveal **uninsured patients do not receive primary/preventive treatment for life-threatening/chronic conditions (hypertension, diabetes, heart disease).**
- Even if everyone were covered, inner cities and rural areas lack **personnel/facilities to provide care for all residents.**
- The lack of coverage for one member can **threaten** the well-being of the entire family. Children in uninsured families receive **fewer** medical, dental, and preventive services.
- **Among the working uninsured, medical bills are a factor in half of all personal bankruptcy filings.**

## Rates of Medical Treatment for Uninsured Patients vs. Insured Patients

(For example, an uninsured patient may be limited to the ER)



2004 Uninsured/ Insured San Antonio Patients (Aged 45-64) Receiving Treatment - 2004 CareLink and Self Pay/Community First Health Plans

# Health Care Disconnect: Gaps in Coverage and Care for Minority Adults

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- During 2005, 62% of working-age Hispanics were uninsured at some point during the year, compared with 20% of working-age Whites.
- Hispanics tend to be **disconnected** from the health care system and are less likely than Whites to see a regular doctor or to have visited a doctor in the past year.
- The authors conclude that "insurance plays an important role in reducing racial and ethnic disparities in access to care. However, expanding insurance coverage among Hispanics alone, will not ensure equal access and equal care."

. M. Doty and A. L. Holmgren, Health Care Disconnect: Gaps in Coverage and Care for Minority Adults, The Commonwealth Fund, August 2006

# Prevalence of ESRD (patients receiving dialysis)

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- National Rate 352,868 (122.3 Rate per 100k\*)
- Texas Rate 35,710 (160.3 Rate per 100k\*)
- Bexar Co. Rate 3,717 (250.7 Rate per 100k\*\*)
- Note: the rate of ESRD in Bexar County is more than twice the national rate.
- Poor medical management of diabetes may lead to renal failure (ESRD). In Bexar County, 60% of victims of ESRD suffer from diabetes, indicating a lack of medical intervention (2006).\*

The Kidney Health Care Program Fiscal Year 2006 Annual Report

\*2004/\*\*2006

End Stage Renal Disease Network of Texas, Inc.\*

# What Follows “Code Red” ?

## Growth Without Prosperity

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- Large investments into the health care system have **not proportionally improved health outcomes.**
- The current health system is characterized by **fragmentation, inequitable distribution of resources, and innumerable inefficiencies, all of which contribute to the high cost and low quality of health care.**
- Changing the health system to reduce health disparities begins with **assessment, health service planning areas, and community priorities.**
- Plans should include ways to overcome barriers to care, meet quality standards, and fill gaps in service availability.
- We need to broaden our approach for improving the health of mothers, providing **access to preventive care, family planning, mental health services, dental care, and substance abuse treatment before/between pregnancies.**

# Recommendations

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- Leverage Hispanic Chamber's influence to prevent our most vulnerable communities from falling further behind (10 zip codes, 85% Hispanic –" pay some now or a lot more later")
- Support interventions which improve children's health, brain development, readiness for school, and educational outcomes.
- Recognize the importance of assuring the health of women.
- Reduce health disparities with assessment, health service planning areas, and community priorities.

Data included in this presentation is from Health Profiles. For more information, contact John Berlanga, MPA at [jberlanga@sanantonio.gov](mailto:jberlanga@sanantonio.gov).

# Questions????

## 2007 Hispanic Chamber of Commerce Healthcare Summit



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