

## Completed Metadata

# San Joaquin Health Preventable Childhood Illness Report

Reducing rates of childhood illness is a key public health objective, given that many of the conditions developed in childhood will negatively impact the individual well into adulthood. This report uses data on emergency department (ED) visits, hospitalizations and pediatric mortality to examine how families and communities in California's San Joaquin Valley (SVJ) are impacted by child morbidity and mortality. The relatively rare and costly health events explored here are associated with more negative self-reported health: they are indicative of the burden of disease faced by children and their families in the region.

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<b>Program</b>	Central California Center for Health and Human Services
<b>Homepage URL</b>	<a href="http://www.fresnostate.edu/chhs/cvhipi/programs/sjvphc.html">http://www.fresnostate.edu/chhs/cvhipi/programs/sjvphc.html</a>
<b>Temporal Coverage</b>	<p>The report has a primary focus on <i>preventable</i> and <i>non-preventable</i> emergency department (ED) and in-patient hospital admissions. Admissions characterized as preventable are for ambulatory care—sensitive conditions (ACSC), diagnoses for which timely and effective community health services reduce the likelihood of hospitalizations. Asthma and pneumonia are the two health conditions for which children most often have preventable hospitalization. Non-preventable conditions are also examined because a growing literature indicates that families and communities with higher rates of preventable pediatric acute events also face greater risk for non-preventable admissions.</p> <p>Health and appropriate development of children are shaped by multiple factors including family, home, peer group, and neighborhood influence. Communities shaped by segregation and poverty often lack key resources for child health. In the San Joaquin Valley, land use</p>

	<p>patterns and neighborhood formation were shaped by explicit segregation policies and as a result the Valley’s relatively small African American populations are most concentrated in specific older urban core and isolated rural communities with few amenities and multiple environmental challenges. These same locales also serve as the first places of residence for immigrants from Latin America and Southeast Asia. More affluent, resource and amenity dense communities have typically been developed more recently and have higher proportions of whites and lower proportions of low income persons. By describing how rates of adverse childhood health events are linked to racial/ethnic and poverty rate composition provide a lens for describing how children are influenced by a broader set of social and environmental factors.</p>
<b>Spatial/Geographic Coverage</b>	All residents in the San Joaquin Valley.
<b>Language</b>	English
<b>Frequency</b>	Annually
<b>Data Collection Tool</b>	CVHPI is actively working with the Consortium to provide research and policy expertise.
<b>License</b>	<a href="#">Terms of Use</a>
<b>Limitations</b>	
<b>Additional Information</b>	This Consortium is facilitated by the Central California Center for Health and Human Services and funded by The California Endowment.
<b>Citation</b>	San Joaquin Valley Public Health Consortium

