

your very own Health Equity Report Card for

San Joaquin County, CA

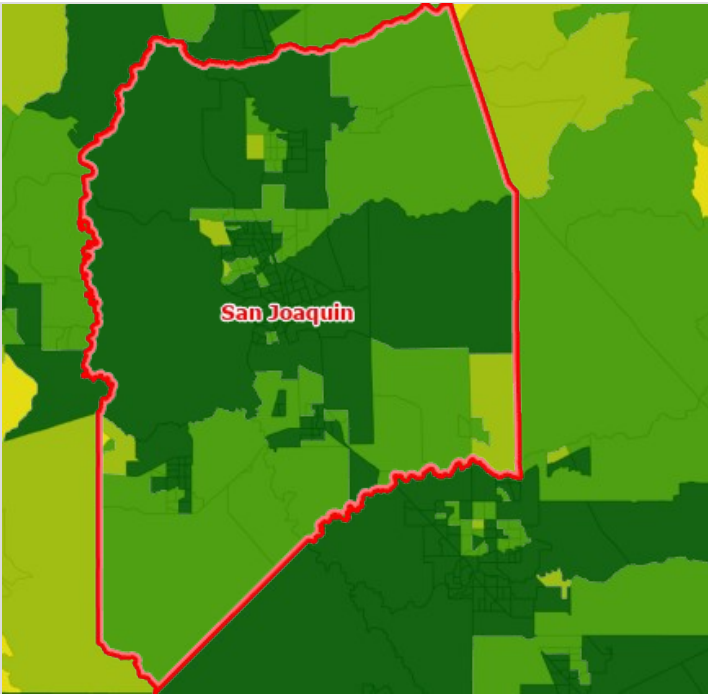


In San Joaquin County, 1 in 2 kids and 1 in 2 adults are Latino.

Latino communities vary in their access to quality child care and education, affordable housing, transportation options, green space, healthy food options, and healthcare - all of which are necessary to stay healthy and thrive. These differences in opportunity result in health disparities that are evident between different populations and geographic areas.



Latinos in your county face more socio-economic barriers and poor health outcomes than non-Latino Whites.



	Latino	Non-Latino White
Children in Poverty	18.98%	11.94%
Median Household Income	\$77,870	\$96,013
No High School Diploma	33.48%	12.20%
Uninsured Population	9.60%	3.68%
Teen Birth Rates (per 1,000 pop.)	59.10	23.40
Asthma Prevalence (state)	11.3%	15.6%
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 birth)	5.2	4.5
Mortality - Cancer (per 100,000 pop.)	70.1	279.7
Motor Vehicle Crash Death Rate (per 100,000 pop.)	17.3	18.1
Youth Obesity (state)	14%	6%



You can use this *Salud America! Health Equity Report Card* to find socioeconomic and health issues in your county, then help drive community change in your area!



Take Action for Healthy Families & Schools



Take Action for Healthy Neighborhoods



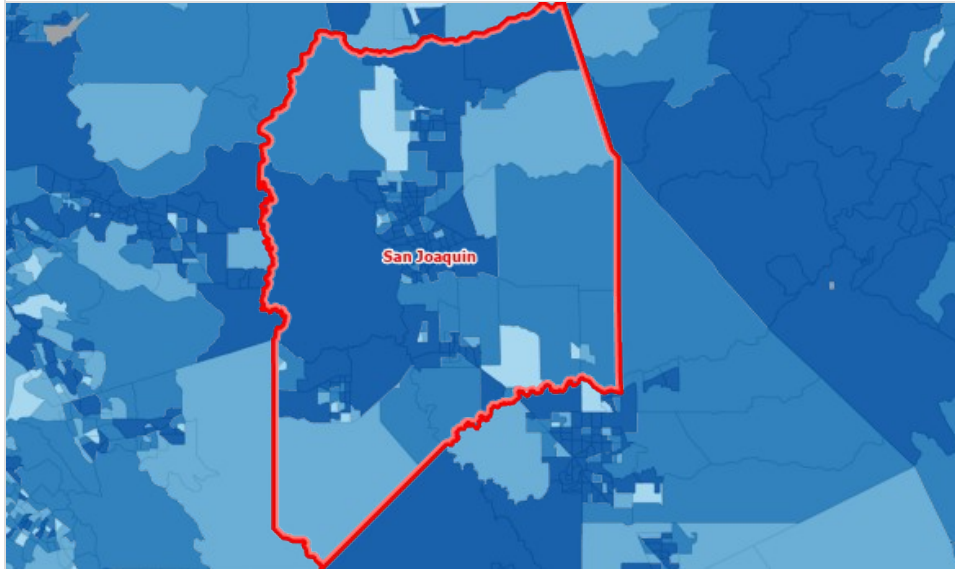
Take Action for Healthy & Cohesive Cultures

Housing

A history of discriminatory housing policies and inequitable distribution of resources and services contribute to a widening socioeconomic gap, downward mobility, and poor mental and physical health among Latinos. [LEARN MORE](#)

Cost-Burdened Households

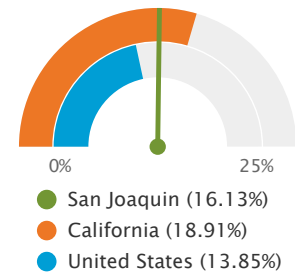
In San Joaquin County, 35.06% of households are disproportionately burdened by higher housing costs (greater than 30% of household income). In your county, 38.47% of housing is renter-occupied. Of households spending more than 30% of household income on housing costs, 49.56% are rental households.



Severely Cost-Burdened Housing

In San Joaquin County, 16.13% of people are severely cost-burdened, meaning they pay more than 50% of their annual income on housing. These families have less expendable income for healthy food, transportation, preventative healthcare, childcare, tutoring, higher education, museums, professional development, investing in small business, etc.

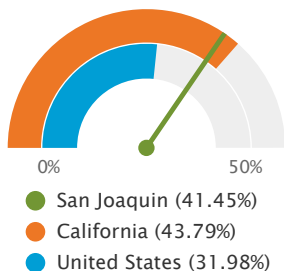
Percentage of Households where Housing Costs Exceed 50% of Income



Substandard Housing

In San Joaquin County, 41.45% of housing units have one or more substandard conditions (lacking complete plumbing facilities, lacking complete kitchen facilities, with more than 1 occupant per room, and housing cost burden among renters and owners).

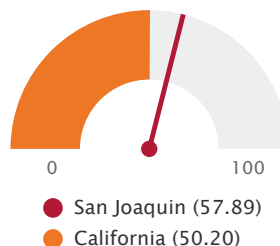
Occupied Housing Units with One or More Substandard Conditions, Percent



Hours per Week at Average Wage to Afford 2-Bedroom

In order to afford the average-priced 2-bedroom home in San Joaquin County, a person would have to work 57.89 hours per week at average wage.

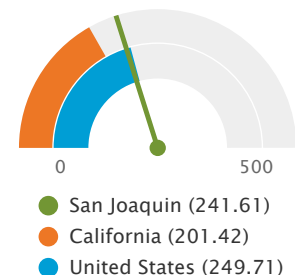
Hours per Week at Average Wage to Afford 2-Bedroom



Mortgage Lending

In San Joaquin County, there are 48.99% home purchase loan originations per 100,000 population. Of the total number of home purchase loan originations, 2,156 were for Latinos compared to 1,261 for non-Latino Whites, and 5.47% were for under \$120,000 compared to 91.57% for over \$200,000.

Loan Origination Rate per 10,000 Pop.



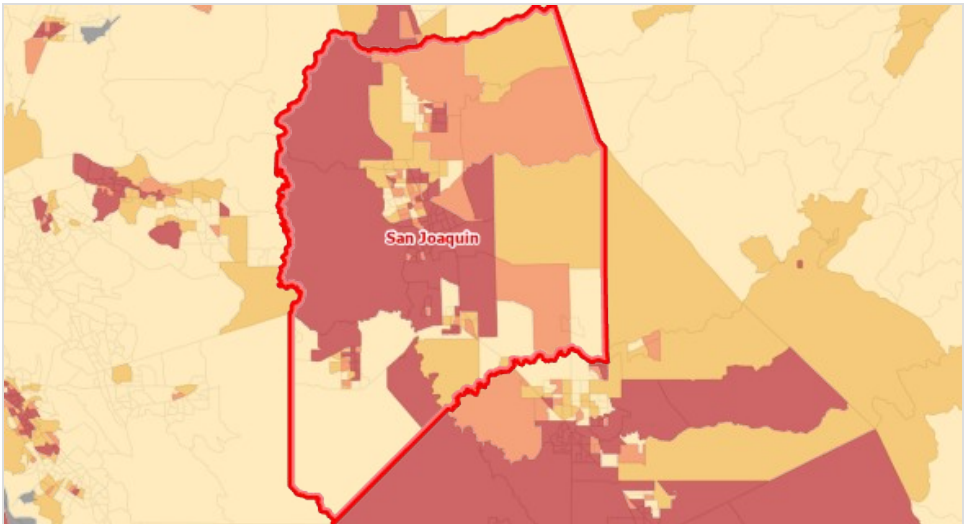
- [Read about how a healthcare organization helping cure unstable housing.](#)
- [Read about how housing costs impact health care.](#)

Schools

Latinos in underserved communities lack access to quality early education and education, thus are robbed of the crucial foundation required to avoid poverty, unemployment, and other social and economic barriers throughout the lifespan. [LEARN MORE](#)

No High School Diploma

In San Joaquin County, 19.57% of persons aged 25 and older do not have a high school diploma (or equivalency). There are disparities by census tract, which is a good indicator there are other disparities in health, social, and economic outcomes. Interventions to improve high school graduation rates need to begin in the early years.

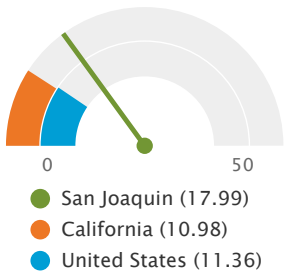


Head Start Centers & Preschool Enrollment

In San Joaquin County, there are 17.99 Head Start program facilities per 10,000 children under age 5.

Of preschool age children, 36.33% are enrolled in public or private nursery / preschool. Enrollment varies by census tract, ranging from 0.00% to 100.00%.

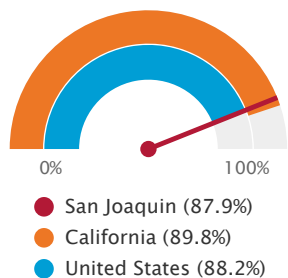
Head Start Programs Rate (Per 10,000 Children Under Age 5)



High School Graduation & Dropouts

In San Joaquin County, the high school graduation rate is 87.9%. 4,236 of the population ages 16-19 are not in school and not employed.

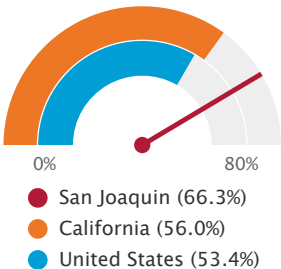
Adjusted Cohort Graduation Rate



4th-Graders Scored "Not Proficient" in Reading

In San Joaquin County, 66.3% of children in grade 4 are scoring "not proficient" or worse in reading.

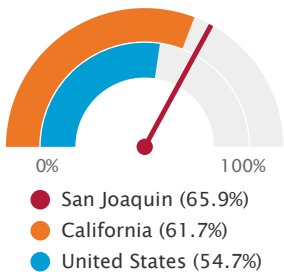
Students Scoring 'Not Proficient' or Worse, Percent



Free & Reduced Price Lunch

In San Joaquin County, 65.9% of public school students are eligible for Free/Reduced Price lunch. This assesses vulnerable populations which are more likely to have multiple health access, health status, and social support needs.

Percentage of Students Eligible for Free or Reduced Price School Lunch



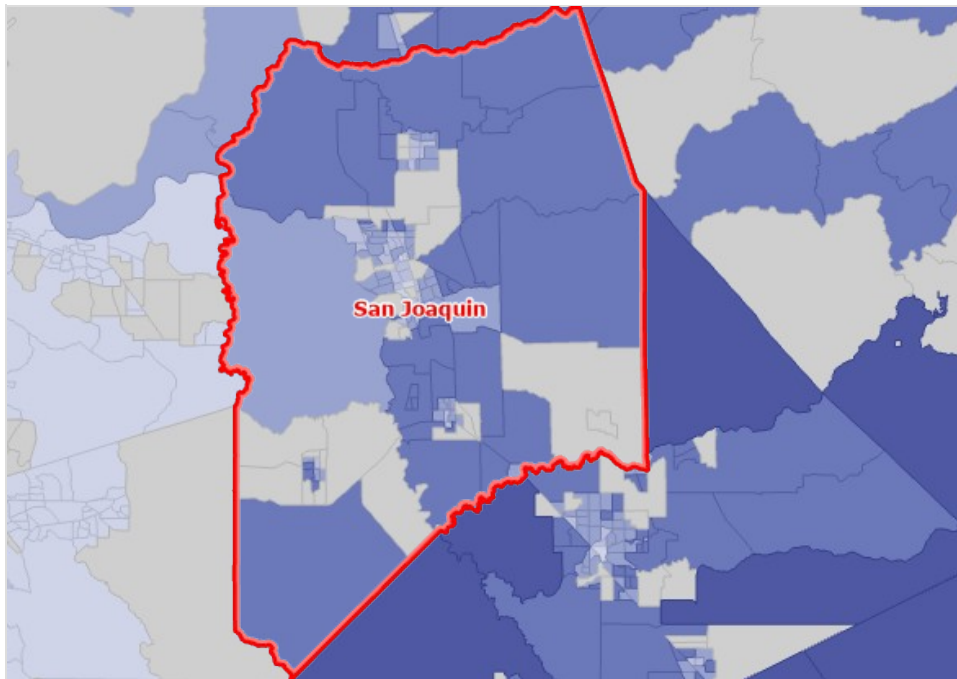
- [Read about how San Antonio is funding an all-day preschool program for low-income kids.](#)
- [Watch a video about how one school district is working to become trauma-sensitive.](#)

Transportation

Latino communities are burdened by auto-dependent transportation networks; lack of safe streets, sidewalks, and bike lanes; and lack of frequent and reliable transit. [LEARN MORE](#)

Transportation Cost Burden

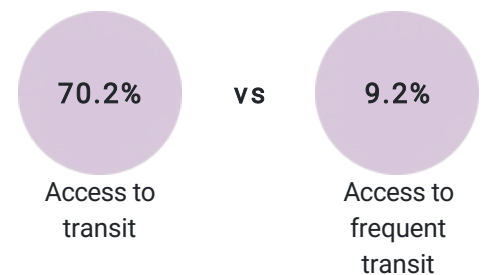
In San Joaquin County, the average household is spending 23% of their annual income on transportation costs. In some areas, residents are spending up to 28%. When families spend more on transportation, they have less at the end of the month for groceries, medications, housing, and professional development.



AllTransit

In San Joaquin County, 70.2% of households are within ½ mile of transit, but only 9.2% are near high frequency transit during rush hour, and only 0.0% of household are near high frequency transit full day (7am to 10pm).

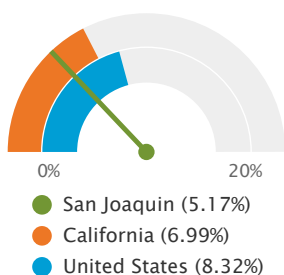
Access to frequent transit throughout the day is important for people to get to the places they need to go outside of traditional 8-5 hours.



Households with No Motor Vehicle

In San Joaquin County, 5.17% of households do not have a motor vehicle. In your county, 1.43% of workers travel to work by walking or biking, and 1.13% commute by public transit.

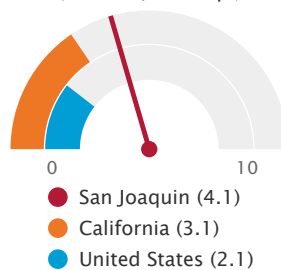
Percentage of Households with No Motor Vehicle



Pedestrian-Motor-Vehicle Crash Mortality

In San Joaquin County, pedestrians are killed by people driving at a rate of 4.1 per 100,000 population.

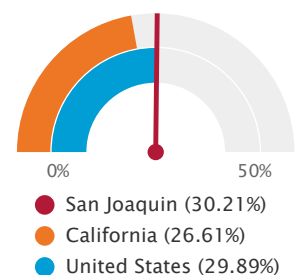
Pedestrian Motor Vehicle Mortality, Crude Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)



Automobile Debt in Collections and Delinquency Rate

In San Joaquin County, 30.21% of population have automobile debt in collections, and the automobile or retail debt delinquency rate is 5.00% compared to 3.99% for the nation.

Population with Automobile Debt in Collections



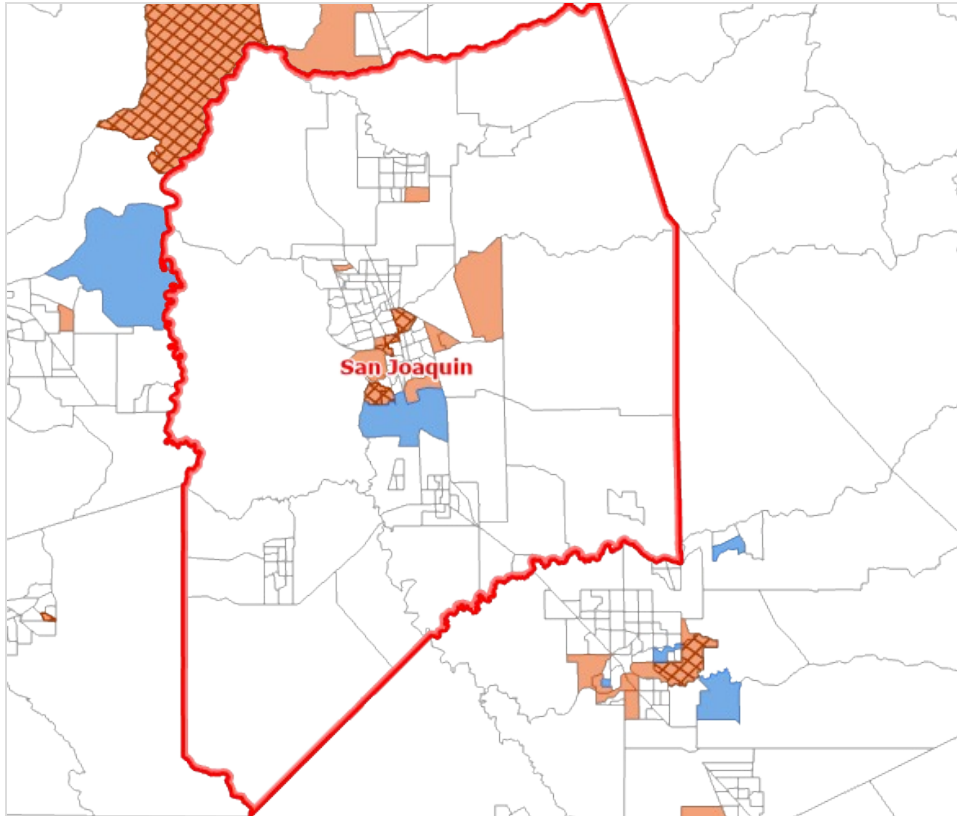
- [Watch a video about how a city official pushed for more funding for buses.](#)
- [Read about a mobility advocacy group that conducted a transit equity analysis.](#)

Food

U.S Latino kids face unhealthy neighborhood food environments with fewer grocery stores and more fast food. [LEARN MORE](#)

Food Desert

In San Joaquin County, 14 of census tracts are food deserts, meaning 77,691 people are living in food deserts.

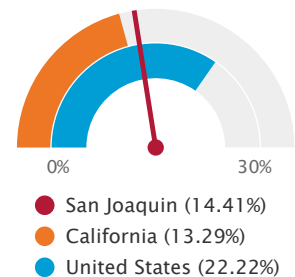


Low Food Access & Food Insecure Population & Children

In San Joaquin County, 14.41% of the population has low food access, defined as living more than 1/2 mile from the nearest supermarket, supercenter, or large grocery store.

In your county, 14% of households are food insecure (unable to meet food needs during at least 7 months of the year). Among children, 19.30% are food insecure. These indicators provide measures of healthy food access and environmental influences on dietary behaviors.

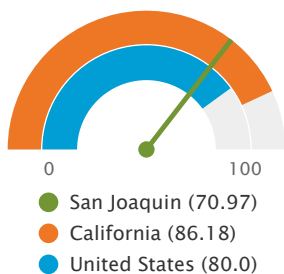
Percent Population with Low Food Access



Fast Food Restaurant Rate

In San Joaquin County, there are 70.97 fast food establishments per 100,000 people.

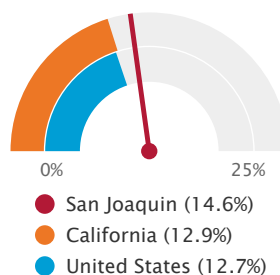
Fast Food Restaurants, Rate per 100,000 Population



Population Receiving SNAP Benefits

In San Joaquin County, 14.6% of the population is receiving Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits.

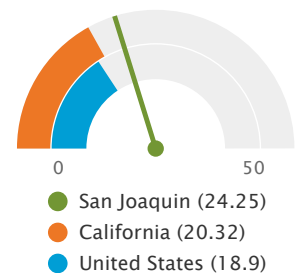
Percentage of Total Population Receiving SNAP Benefits



Grocery Store Rate

In San Joaquin County, there are 24.25 grocery stores per 100,000 population.

Grocery Stores, Rate per 100,000 Population



- [Watch a video how a nutrition leader pushed for school food pantries!](#)
- [Watch a video about a filmmaker who helps bodegas improve healthy food and drink options.](#)

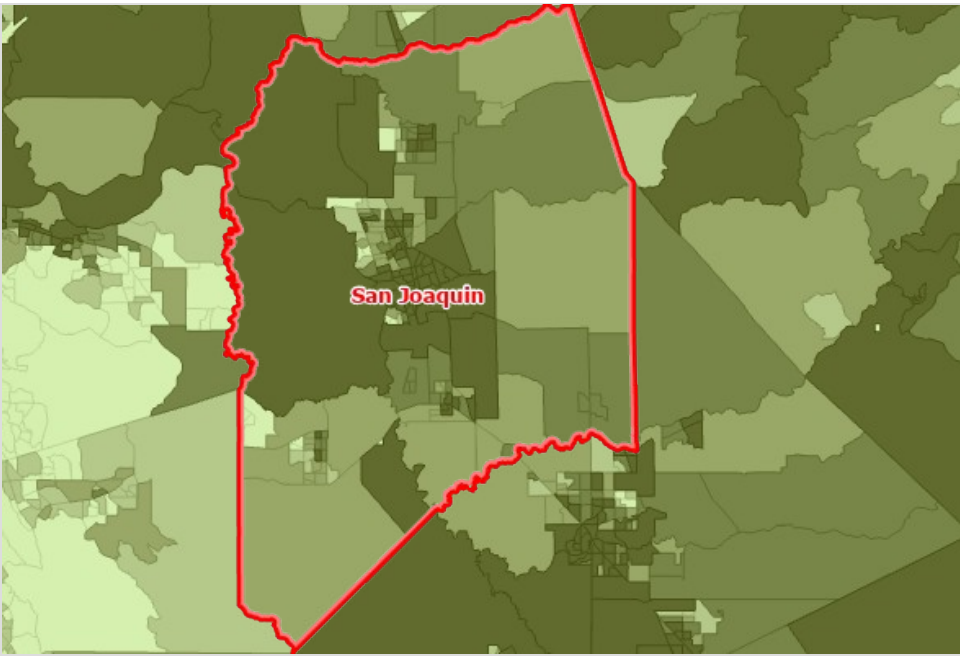
Environment

Latino communities often face the cumulative impacts of environmental burden. [LEARN MORE](#)

Environmental Justice Index

The Environmental Justice Index (EJI) ranks census tracts on environmental, social, and health factors. A higher score means the community experiences more severe cumulative burdens across these factors, such as air pollution, water pollution, and high-volume roads. In San Joaquin County, the EJI score varies from 0.02 to 1.00.

Additionally, the Social Vulnerability Index Score is 0.89. Your area's score shows a HIGH level of vulnerability to hazardous events, such as natural disasters or disease outbreaks.



Air Toxics Exposure Cancer Risk Rate & Respiratory Hazard Index

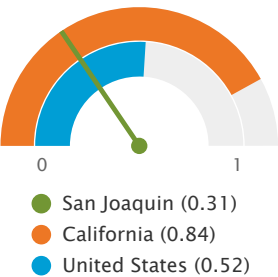
In San Joaquin County, the cancer risk associated with air toxics exposure is 25.62 per 1 million population. The rate varies from 2,561.60 in one census tract to 2,561.60 in another census tract.

The Respiratory Hazard Index Score for San Joaquin County is 0.33. Scores over 1.0 indicate a potential for adverse health effects.

Expected Annual Fatalities

In San Joaquin County, the annual fatality rate resulting from natural hazards is expected to be 0.31 per 100,000 people.

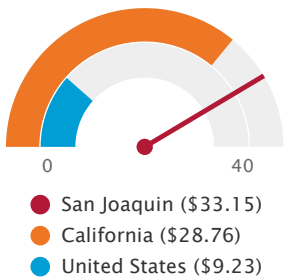
Fatalities Per 100,000 Pop.



Expected Annual Loss in Agriculture

In San Joaquin County, the expected annual loss per capita in agriculture values due to natural hazards, such as thunderstorms, hurricanes, floods, wildfires, and tornadoes, is \$33.15. The total expected annual loss per capita is \$210.56 compared to \$229.20 for the nation.

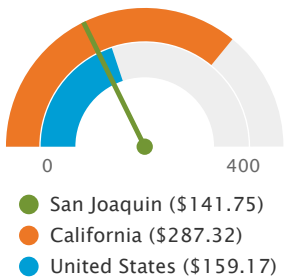
Crop Damage Per Capita



Expected Annual Building Damage Per Capita

In San Joaquin County, the annual per capita damage to buildings from natural hazards is expected to be \$141.75.

Property Damage Per Capita



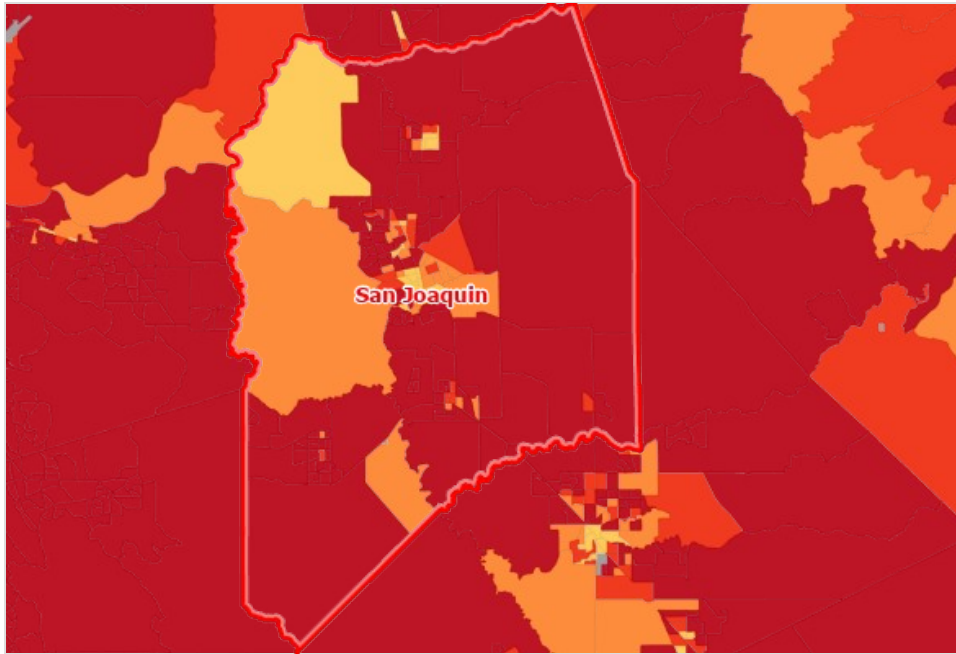
- Watch a video about a Latino park ranger changing the system to attract more Latinos to parks.
- Watch a video about a bike advocacy group that fought to protect their trail.

Social Economic Status

A history of multi-level racism, discrimination, and segregation contributes to an inequitable distribution of resources and services, like affordable housing and childcare, a widening socioeconomic gap, and disparities in mental and physical health outcomes among Latinos. [LEARN MORE](#)

Median Household Income

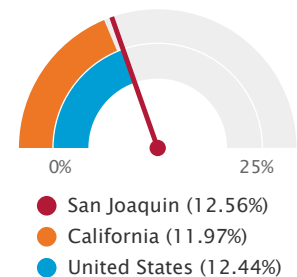
In San Joaquin County, the median household income is \$88,531.



Population Below Poverty Level

In San Joaquin County, 12.56% of individuals are living in households with income below the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). Poverty creates barriers to access including health services, healthy food, and other necessities that contribute to poor health status.

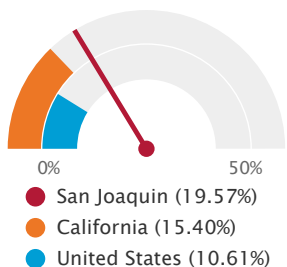
Population in Poverty, Percent



No High School Diploma

In San Joaquin County, there are 19.57% of persons aged 25 and older do not have a high school diploma (or equivalency). Higher educational attainment is linked to positive health, social, and economic outcomes.

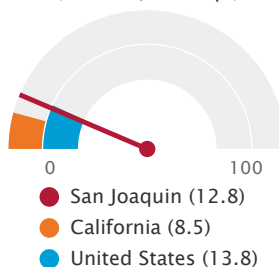
Population Age 25+ with No High School Diploma, Percent



Firearm Death Rate

In San Joaquin County, the firearm death rate during 2018-2022 was 12.8 per 100,000 population, compared to 12.9 during 2010-2014.

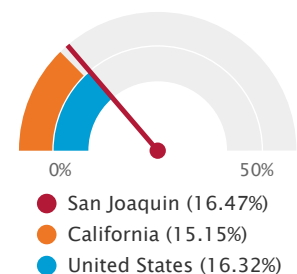
Firearm Mortality, Crude Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)



Children Below Poverty Level

In San Joaquin County, 16.47% of children aged 0-17 are living in households with income below the Federal Poverty Level. Poverty, unemployment, and lack of educational achievement affect access to care and a family's and community's ability to engage in healthy behaviors.

Population < Age 18 in Poverty, Percent



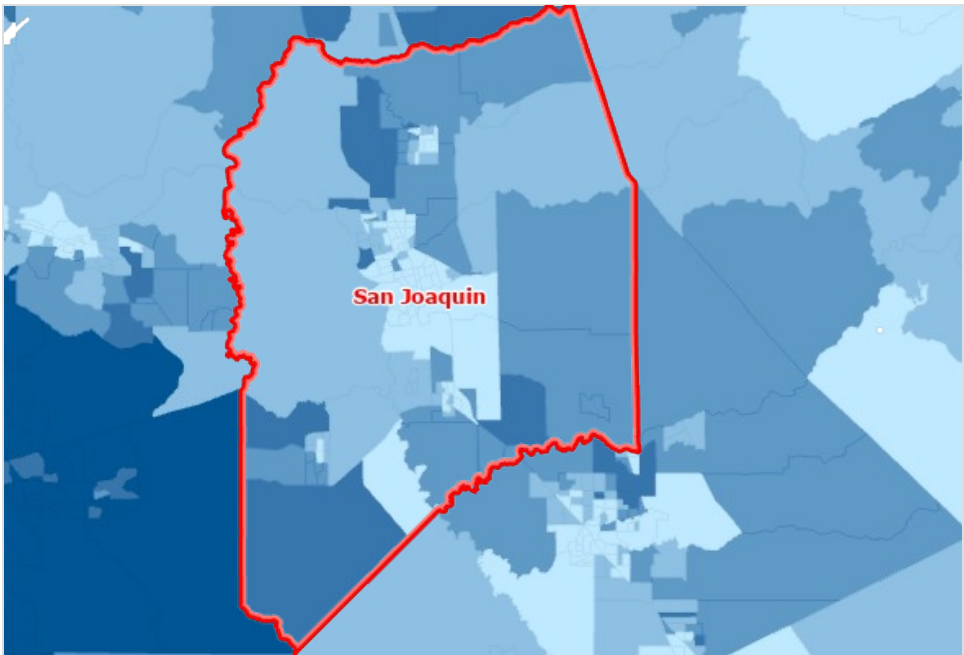
- [Read about how past discriminatory mortgage lending practices impact health and wealth today.](#)
- [Read about the violent child death problem in America and how to prevent it.](#)

Opportunity

Many Latinos live in neighborhoods that lack access to opportunity, such as quality schools, affordable housing and transportation, and internet, which threatens their ability to stay healthy and thrive. [LEARN MORE](#)

Child Opportunity Index

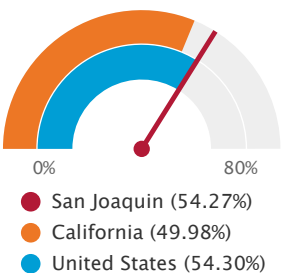
In San Joaquin County, the Child Opportunity Index Score is 40, where 1 is the lowest and 100 is the highest. The index combines data from 29 neighborhood-level indicators to determine how far apart neighborhoods are in terms of opportunity for children. The score in your county varies by census tract, ranging from low opportunity (1) to opportunity hoarding (82).



Location Affordability

In your county, the average median-income household is spending 54.27% of their annual income on transportation and housing combined, and the average household below the poverty level is spending 113.04% of their annual income on transportation and housing combined.

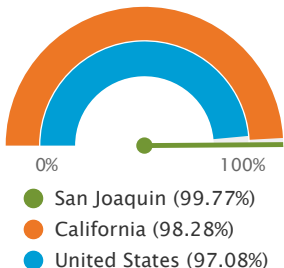
Percentage of Income Spent on Housing and Transportation



Broadband Access

In San Joaquin County, 99.77% of population have access to broadband internet (download speed \geq 25 Mbps) and 99.32% have access to high speed internet of 100 Mbps or higher download speed.

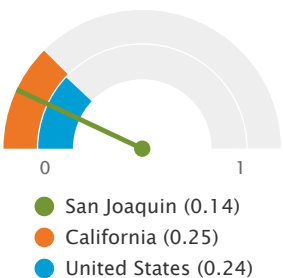
Percentage of Population with Access to Broadband Internet (DL Speeds $>$ 25MBPS)



School Segregation Index and School Funding Adequacy

In San Joaquin County, the School Segregation Index is 0.14. Higher values represent more segregation. The School Funding Adequacy Gap is \$-1,746.

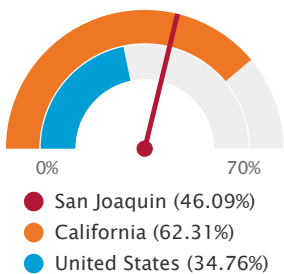
School Segregation Index



Jobs Reachable by Transit

In San Joaquin County, 46.09% of population are living within 1/2 mile of a transit stop, but only 20.1% jobs are reachable within a 45-minute transit and walking commute.

Percentage of Population within Half Mile of Public Transit



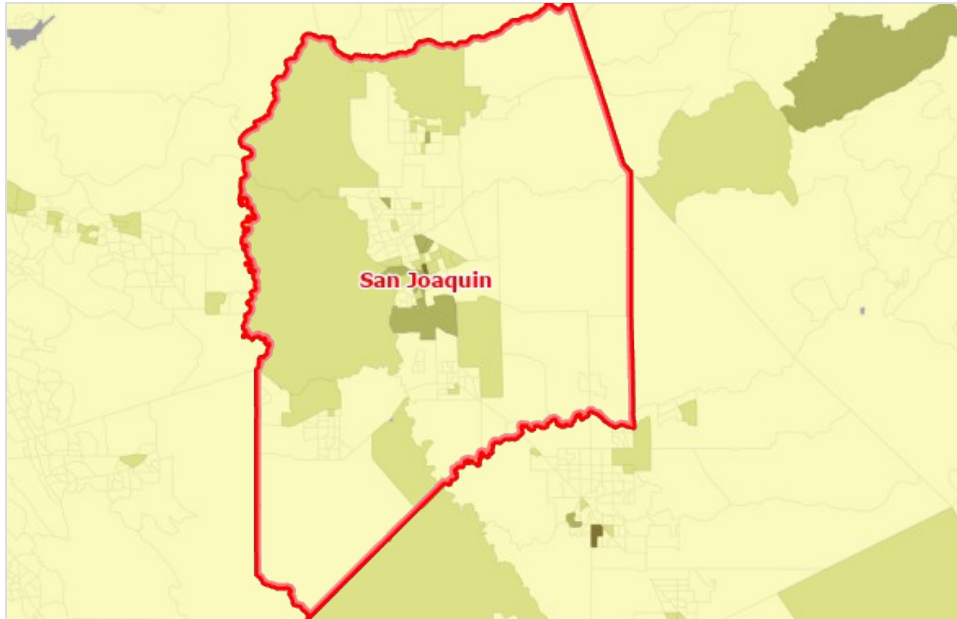
- [Read about how the Child Opportunity Index highlights inequities for Latino kids.](#)
- [Read about symptoms of inadequate transportation, such as cost burden.](#)

Healthcare

Latino families face inequities in access to mental and physical health care across all stages of the healthcare spectrum—prevention, diagnosis, treatment, and hospice. [LEARN MORE](#)

Uninsured Population

In San Joaquin County, 6.44% of population are uninsured.

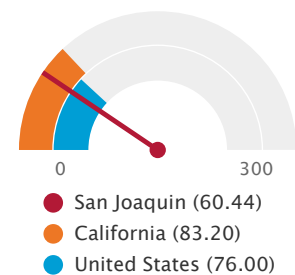


Access to Primary Care and Prenatal Care

In San Joaquin County, there are 60.44 primary care physicians per 100,000 population.

In your county, 4.88% of women do not obtain prenatal care during their first trimester of pregnancy.

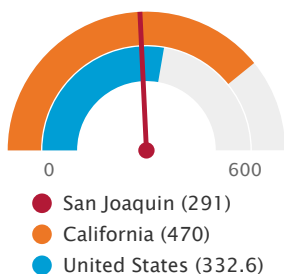
Primary Care Providers, Rate per 100,000 Population



Access to Mental Health Providers

In San Joaquin County, there are 291 mental health care providers per 100,000 population.

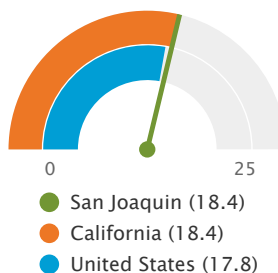
Mental Health Care Provider Rate Per 100,000 Population



30-Day Hospital Readmissions

In San Joaquin County, 18.4% of Medicare fee-for-service beneficiaries are readmitted to a hospital within 30 days of an initial hospitalization discharge.

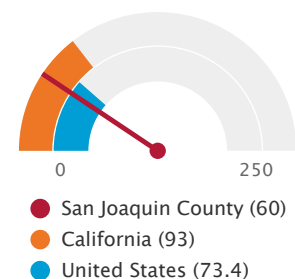
Rate of 30-Day Hospital Readmissions among Medicare Beneficiaries (%)



Access to Dentists Rate

In San Joaquin County, there are 60 dentists per 100,000 population.

Dentists Rate Per 100,000 Population



Medical Debt in Collections

In San Joaquin County, 3.21% of the population have medical debt in collections. There are disparities by race/ethnicity with 2.68% of the white population having medical debt in collections and 3.27% of the non-white population.

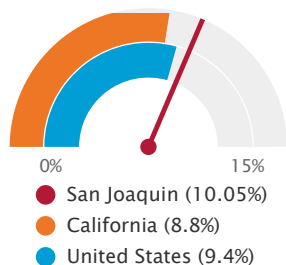
- [Read about a pediatrician who created a trauma-informed, school-based intervention.](#)
- [Read about 9 strategies to improve intersection of transportation and dialysis.](#)

Physical and Mental Health

Latinos face disparities in numerous chronic and infectious diseases. [LEARN MORE](#)

Diabetes

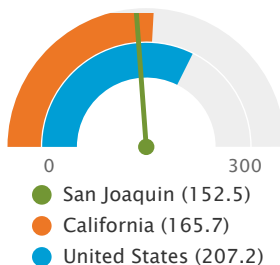
Percentage of Adults Age 20+ with Diagnosed Diabetes (Age-Adjusted), 2023



In San Joaquin County, 10.05% of adults aged 20 and older have been diagnosed with diabetes.

Heart Disease

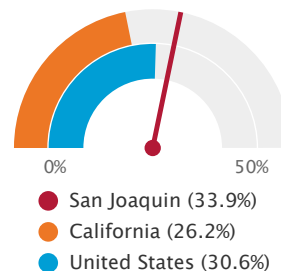
Heart Disease Mortality, Crude Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)



In San Joaquin County, the crude death rate due to heart disease is 152.5 per 100,000 population.

Obesity

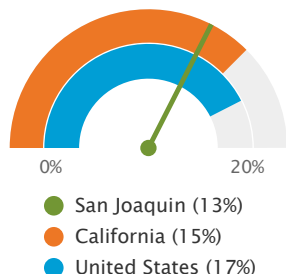
Percentage of Adults Who Have Obesity (BMI > 30.0), 2017



In San Joaquin County, 33.9% of adults aged 20 and older self-report that they have a Body Mass Index (BMI) greater than 30 (the medical definition of having obesity).

Depression-Medicare

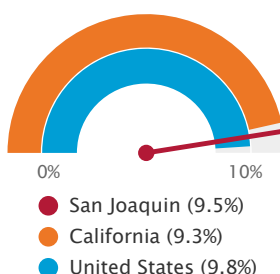
Depressive Disorders Prevalence, Percent



In San Joaquin County, 13% of Medicare fee-for-service population have been diagnosed with depression.

Asthma Prevalence

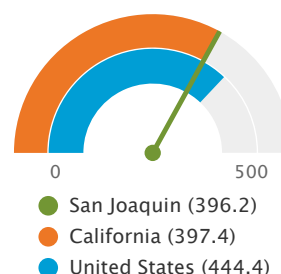
Percentage of Adults Age 18+ with Current Asthma



In San Joaquin County, 9.5% of adults aged 18 and older have been diagnosed with asthma.

Cancer Incidence

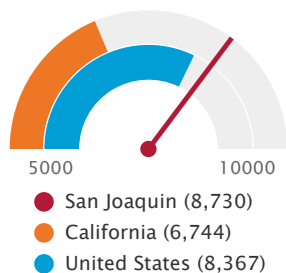
Cancer Incidence Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)



In San Joaquin County, the cancer incidence rate is 396.2 cases per 100,000 population per year.

Premature Death Mortality

Years of Potential Life Lost Rate Per 100,000 Population



In San Joaquin County, 8,730 years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population for all causes of death.

Medicare Beneficiaries with Alzheimer's

In San Joaquin County, 8.9% of the Medicare fee-for-service population have been diagnosed with Alzheimer's disease.

Coronary Heart Disease Mortality

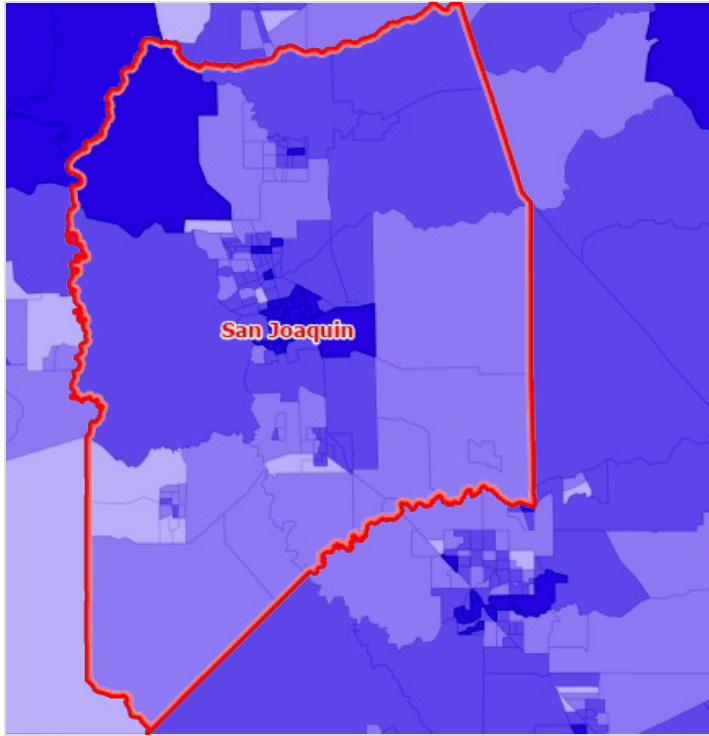
In San Joaquin County, the rate of death due to coronary heart disease is 78.2 per 100,000 population.

Inadequate Social and Emotional Support

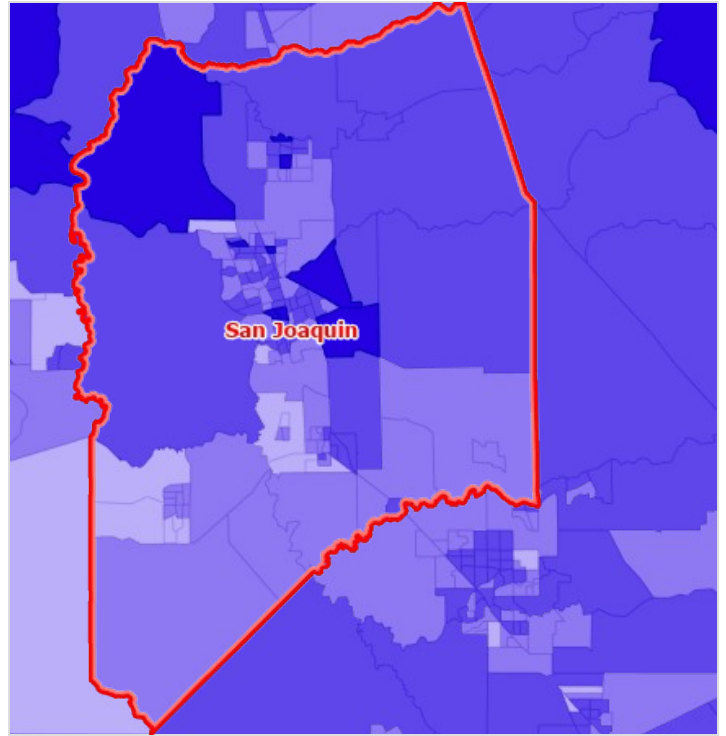
In San Joaquin County, 29.50% of adults aged 18 and older report that they receive insufficient social and emotional support.

PLACES: Local Health Measures

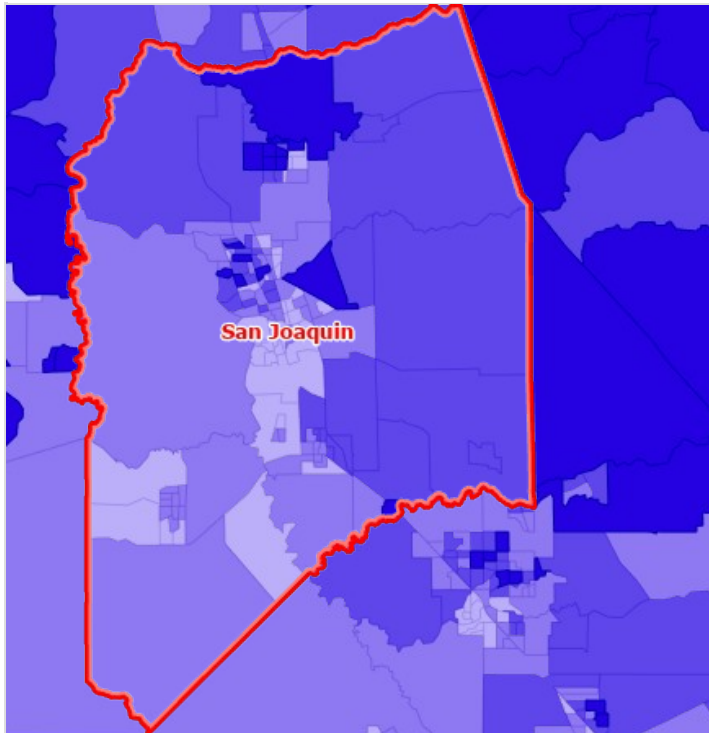
Diabetes



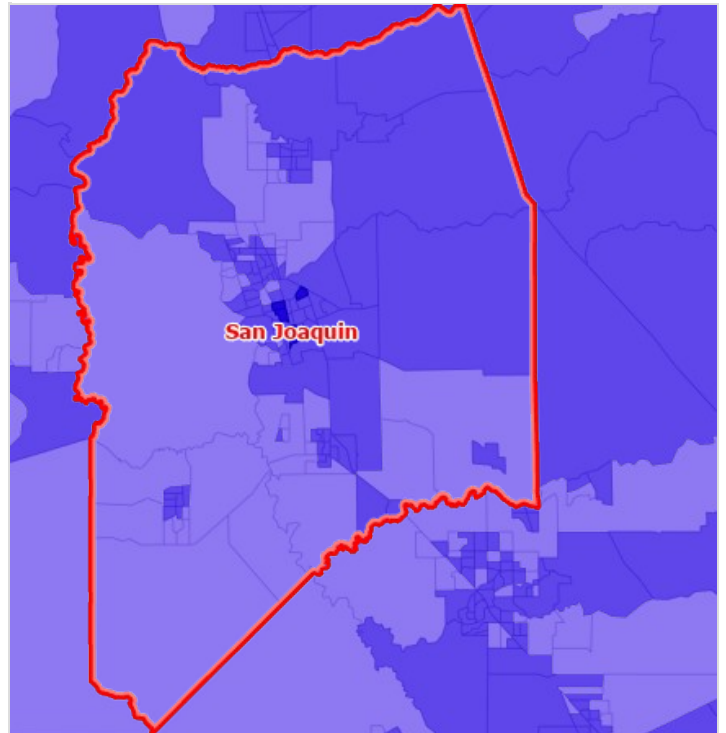
Coronary Heart Disease



Cancer Prevalence



Asthma



Need More Data?

You can supplement this report with more local data and/or advocate for better data collection.

SUPPLEMENT WITH LOCAL DATA

Community Needs Assessments

Community groups that get Community Development Block Grant program funds have to do a community needs assessment every few years to identify lower-income people's needs. This can give local context for social and economic barriers that impact self-sufficiency and health.

Community Health Needs Assessments

Per the Affordable Care Act, tax-exempt hospitals have to do a community health needs assessment every three years and adopt an implementation strategy to meet the needs identified. These reports can provide an important local context into inequities in health outcomes.

Equity Reports

Some communities do studies to assess racial and/or economic inequities in education, housing, transportation, economic opportunity, safety, justice, and health. This can give local context into inequities in living conditions.

ADVOCATE FOR BETTER DATA COLLECTION

Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)

ACEs, like abuse and neglect, are a root cause of many of today's critical public health challenges.

We need leaders to screen for ACEs, recognize toxic stress as a biological health condition, and push for a robust toxic stress research agenda to identify biomarkers and develop confirmatory diagnostic criteria to screen patients for toxic stress.

Learn more on ACEs [here](#).

Learn more on toxic stress [here](#).



Transportation Insecurity/Precarity

There is little data on the symptoms and social, economic, and health consequences of inadequate transportation.

Similar to the National Nutrition Monitoring and Related Research Act of 1990, which led to measures to capture and monitor food insecurity, we need a national act to support the development a measure to collect data on and monitor transportation insecurity/precarity.

Learn more [here](#).



Violent Child Death

Guns and traffic crashes are the leading causes of death for American youth ages 1-19.

To address these issues, we need comprehensive and multi-layered public health approaches to define and monitor the problems and identify risk and protective factors, which means we need better data collection for violent child death.

Learn more [here](#).



You can push federal, state, and local leaders for more equitable data collection on:

- Diversity in clinical trials
- Clinical trial access
- Cancer health disparities
- Maternal and pregnancy health
- Mental health access
- ACEs and toxic stress
- Gun violence
- Traffic violence
- Transportation insecurity
- SDOH screening
- Infection control
- Access to federal aid programs
- Anti-racism policies
- Childcare deserts
- Climate change

You can also push federal, state, and local leaders to better collect and disaggregate data by race/ethnicity, income, education, gender, and age. Learn more at salud.to/betterdata.

You Know the Issues. Now What?

Share This Report!

Email this report to colleagues and community leaders; share it on social media; and bring printed copies to school or community meetings.

Email This Report!

Explore **case studies and stories** of successful change-makers.

Explore **research and resources** to help you build your case.

Email Salud America! at saludamerica@uthscsa.edu.



Sources

Page	Indicator	Source
1	Population	US Census Bureau, American Community Survey . 2019-23.
1	Children in Poverty	US Census Bureau, American Community Survey . 2019-23.
1	Median Household Income	US Census Bureau, American Community Survey . 2019-23.
1	No High School Diploma	US Census Bureau, American Community Survey . 2019-23.
1	Uninsured Population	US Census Bureau, American Community Survey . 2019-23.
1	Teen Birth Rate	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC - National Center for Health Statistics . 2019-23.
1	Asthma Prevalence	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System . Additional data analysis by CARES . 2011-12.
1	Infant Mortality	University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings . 2016-2022.
1	Mortality - Cancer	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC - National Vital Statistics System . Accessed via CDC WONDER . 2019-2023.
1	Motor Vehicle Crash Death Rate	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC - National Vital Statistics System . Accessed via CDC WONDER . 2019-2023.
1	Youth Obesity (state)	U.S. Census Bureau, National Survey of Children's Health . 2023.
2	Cost-Burdened Households	US Census Bureau, American Community Survey . 2019-23.
2	Renter-Occupied Housing	US Census Bureau, American Community Survey . 2019-23.
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2	Substandard Housing	US Census Bureau, American Community Survey . 2019-23.
2	Hours per Week at Average Wage to Afford 2-Bedroom	National Low Income Housing Coalition . 2023.
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Page	Indicator	Source
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Page	Indicator	Source
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3	Free & Reduced Price Lunch	National Center for Education Statistics, NCES - Common Core of Data . 2023-24.
4	Transportation Cost Burden	Center for Neighborhood Technology . 2022.
4	AllTransit	Center for Neighborhood Technology . 2020.
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5	Low Food Access	Feeding America . 2023.
5	Fast Food Restaurant Rate	US Census Bureau, County Business Patterns . Additional data analysis by CARES . 2022.
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6	Social Vulnerability Index	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the National Center for Health Statistics, CDC - GRASP . 2020.
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6	Air Toxics Exposure Cancer Risk Rate	EPA - AirToxScreen . 2019.
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Page	Indicator	Source
	Index	

Page	Indicator	Source
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Page	Indicator	Source
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