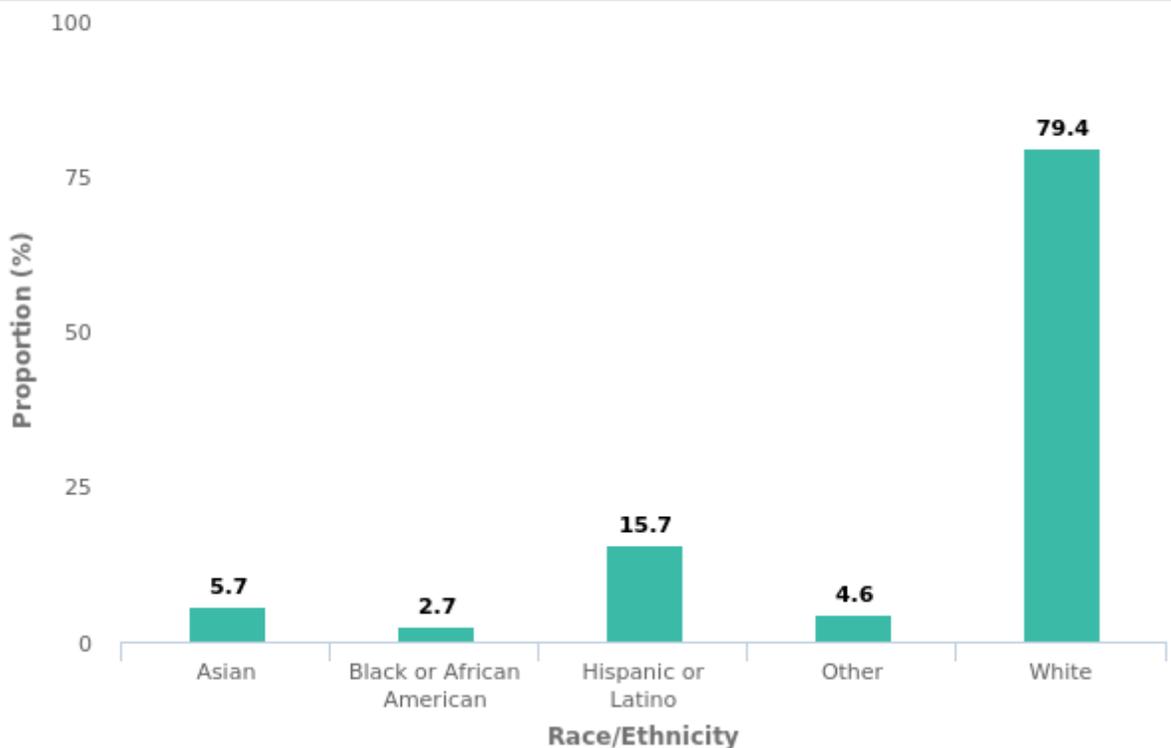


Racial/Ethnic Inequities in Marin County

Since the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation began ranking US counties 6 years ago based on measures of health outcomes and determinants (e.g., health behaviors, access to clinical care, social and environmental factors, and the physical environment), Marin County has been ranked the healthiest county in California and one of the healthiest counties in the US. However, examining many of these same indicators across different racial and ethnic groups suggests that not all residents in Marin County experience this high level of health and well-being.

Marin County Population by Race/Ethnicity, 2014

Source: ACS 2010-2014, U.S. Census 2010



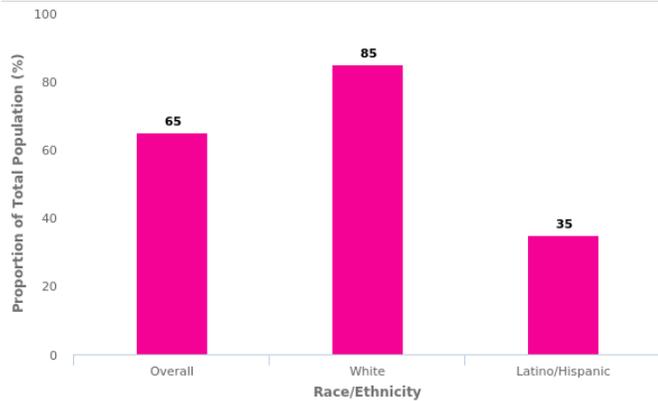
While the majority of Marin County's population is white (80%), Marin is becoming an increasingly diverse community. Today, Latinos represent 16% of Marin's population, along with 6% Asians, 3% African Americans, and 5% other ethnicities.

EDUCATION

Low education levels are linked with poor health, more stress, and lower self-confidence.

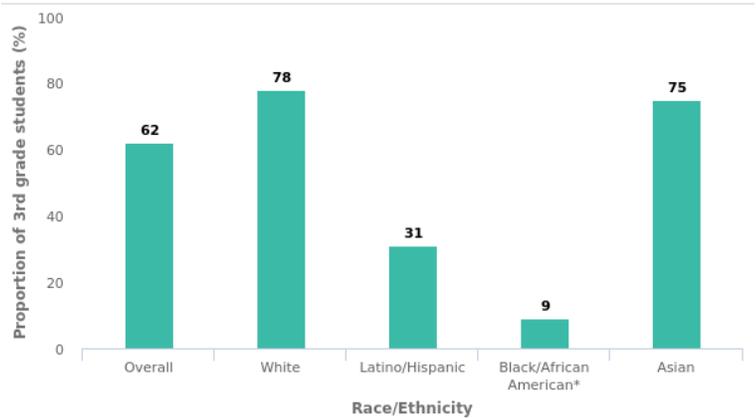
Percentage of 3 and 4 year Olds Attending Preschool - Marin County, 2012

Source: Children Now, County Report Card, 2014-15 (American Community Survey)



3rd Graders Who Met or Exceeded English Language Arts/Literacy Proficiency Standards by Race/Ethnicity - Marin County, 2016

Source: California Department of Education, California Assessment of Student Performance and Progress, 2016

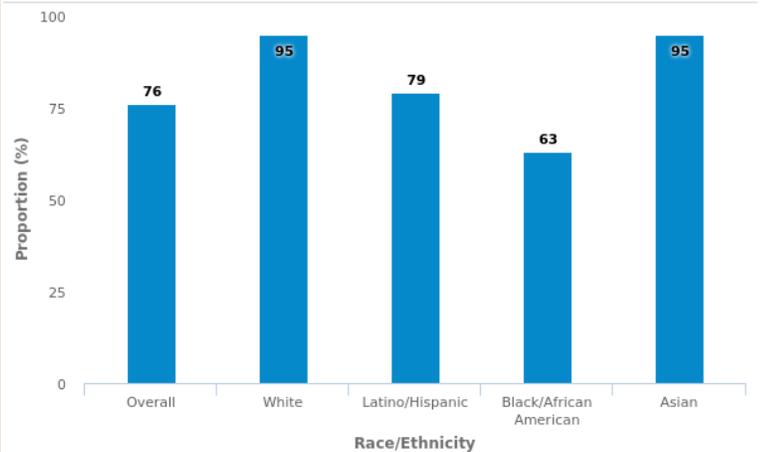


Educational attainment varies by race/ethnicity in Marin County.



High School Graduation within 4 Years by Race/Ethnicity - Marin County

Source: Healthy Marin Partnership Pathways to Progress 2016

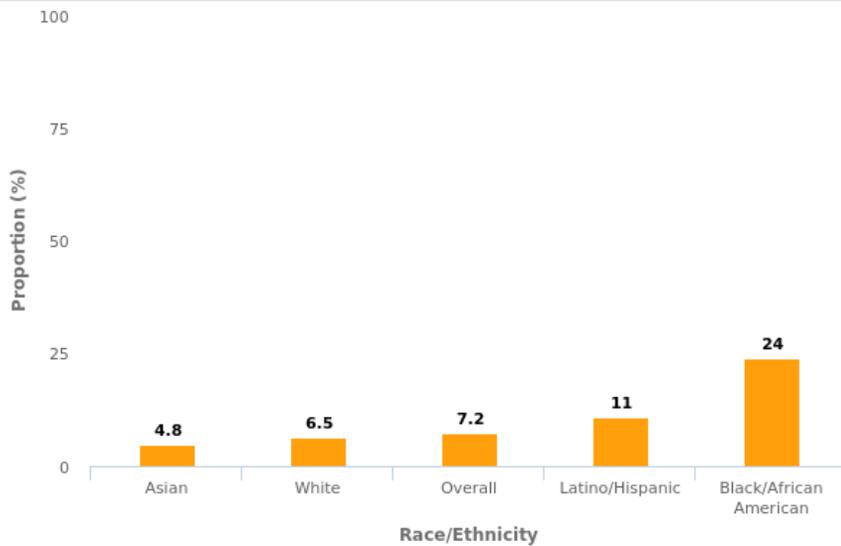


INCOME

Income has considerable impact on health and is one of the social determinants of health. Higher income is linked to better health. The greater the gap between the richest and poorest people, the greater the differences in health. (Source: WHO)

Unemployment by Race/Ethnicity in Marin County, 2014

Source: American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, 2010-2014



Unemployment is associated with higher rates of self-reported poor health, long-term illnesses, higher incidence of risky health behaviors (e.g., alcoholism, smoking), and increased mortality.

Marin County residents who are African American and Latino/Hispanic face disproportionate unemployment rates.



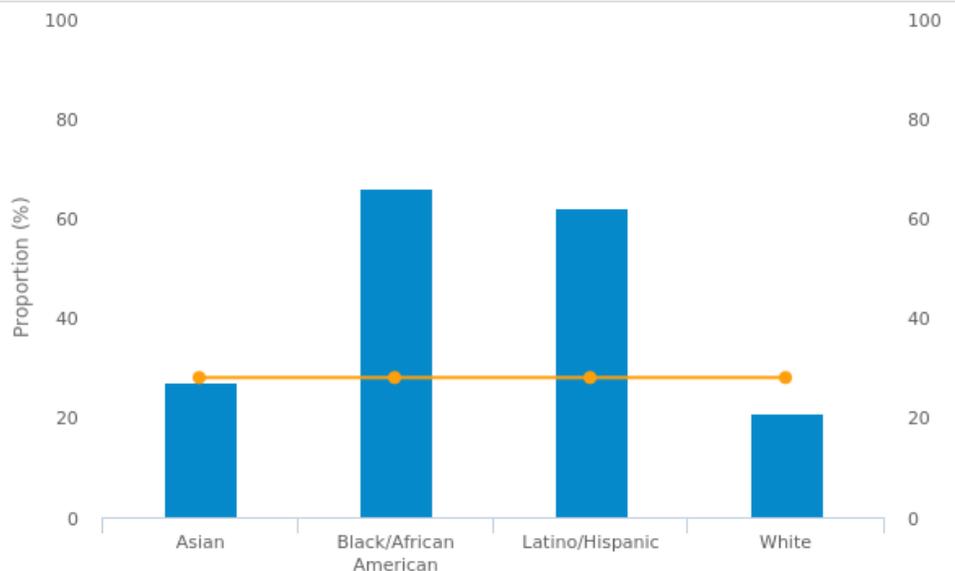
Proportion living below 250% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) by Race/Ethnicity - Marin County, 2014

Source: American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, 2010-2014

Because of Marin County's high cost of living, those at and below 250% of the Federal poverty level likely do not have enough funds to make ends meet.

Living Below 250% FPL in Marin County would be:

\$59,625 for a family of 4
\$39,325 for a family of 2

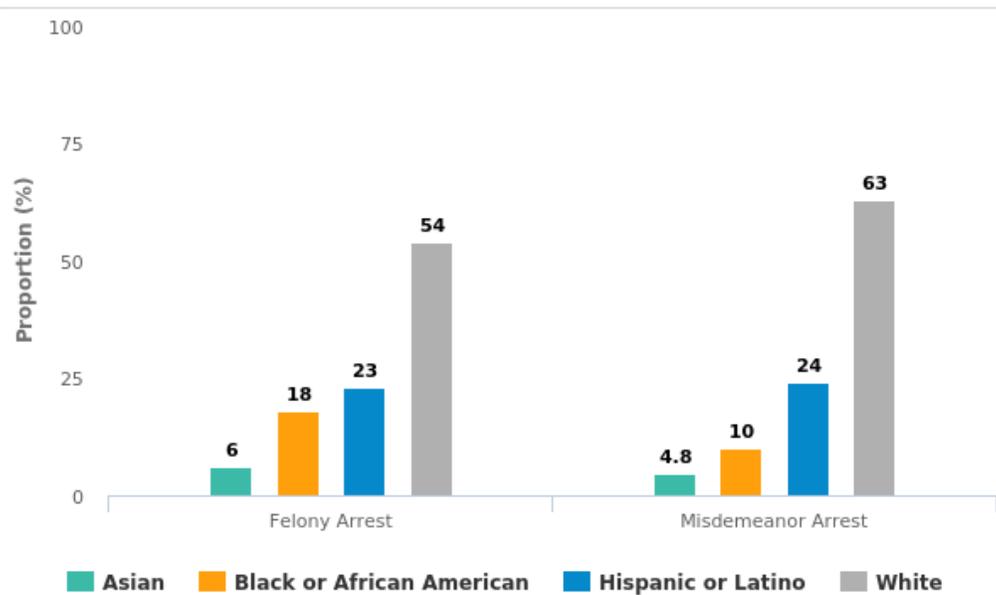


CRIMINAL JUSTICE

There were
1,626 total adult felony arrests
 and
4,519 total adult misdemeanor arrests
 in Marin County in 2014 that were disproportionately distributed by
 race/ethnicity.

Misdemeanor and Felony arrest by Race/Ethnicity - Marin County, 2014

Source: CJSC 2014



Despite making up less than 3% of the total population in Marin, arrests of African American/Black adults make up 18% of all arrests due to felony offenses and 10% of all arrests due to misdemeanors. The same pattern also exists for Hispanic/Latino adults in Marin County.

This unequal distribution of arrest rates is seen in both adults and juveniles.

Table 1. Juvenile Arrest Rate per 1,000 Population by Race/Ethnicity—Marin County, 2014

Race/Ethnicity				
White	Latino/Hispanic	Black/African American	Asian	Overall
3 per 1,000	10 per 1,000	43 per 1,000	U*	5 per 1,000

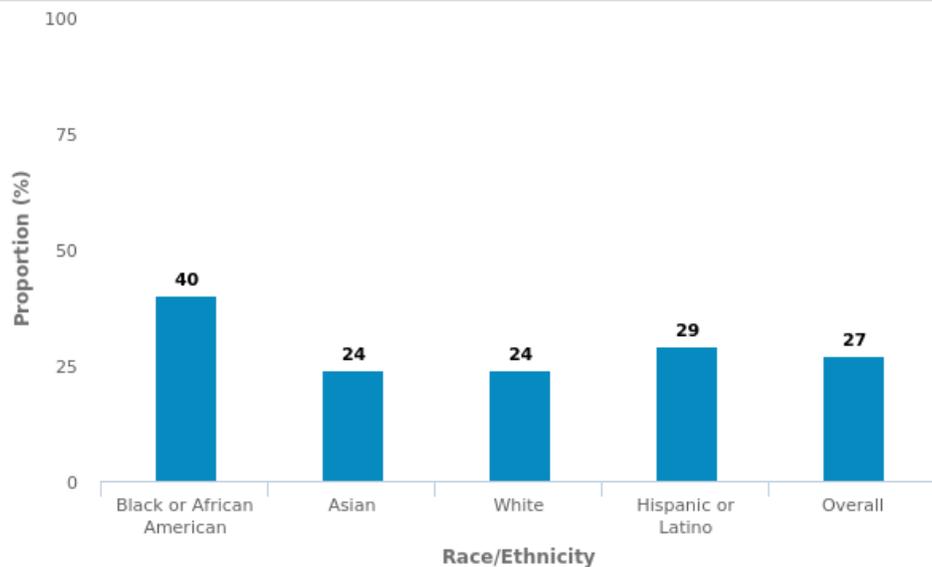
*Unstable rate estimate as there were fewer than 20 arrests

HEALTH

Not all residents in Marin County experience the same level of physical and mental health and well-being.

Proportion of 7th, 9th, and 11th Graders Feeling Sad or Hopeless by Race/Ethnicity, Marin County, 2011-2013

Source: California Healthy Kids Survey (CHKS) 2011-2013

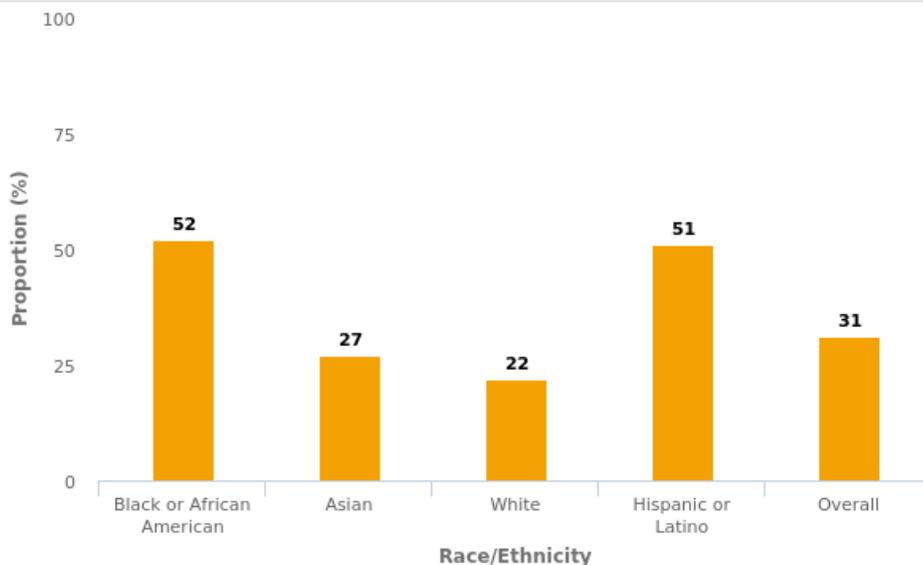


40% of African American 7th, 9th, and 11th graders in Marin reported feeling so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more that they stopped doing some usual activities. The state average for this measure among African Americans of this age is 28%. The prevalence for White and Hispanic/Latino populations are 24% and 29%, respectively in Marin, in comparison to 28% and 32%, respectively, in California.

Obesity can cause a series of chronic health conditions, including heart disease and diabetes, and is influenced by access to healthcare and nutritious, affordable food. The proportion of 5th graders who are overweight and obese varies markedly by race/ethnicity.

Proportion of 5th Graders Who are Overweight or Obese by Race/Ethnicity, Marin County, 2015

Source: California Department of Education, Physical Fitness Testing Research Files (Dec. 2015)

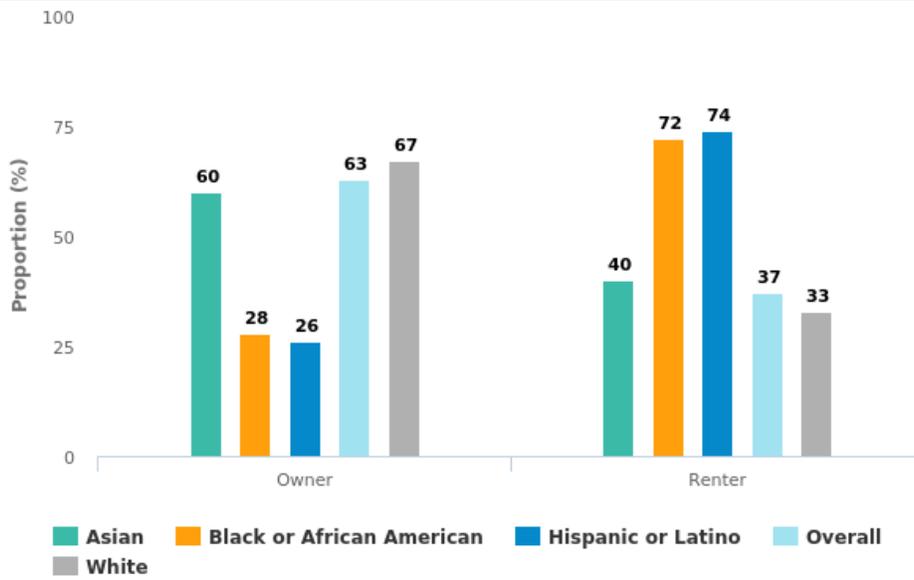


HOUSING

Access to adequate housing can be a precondition for the enjoyment of the rights to work, health, social security, vote, privacy, or education. Health risks are a direct consequence of poor housing conditions.

Owner vs. Renter by Race/Ethnicity - Marin County

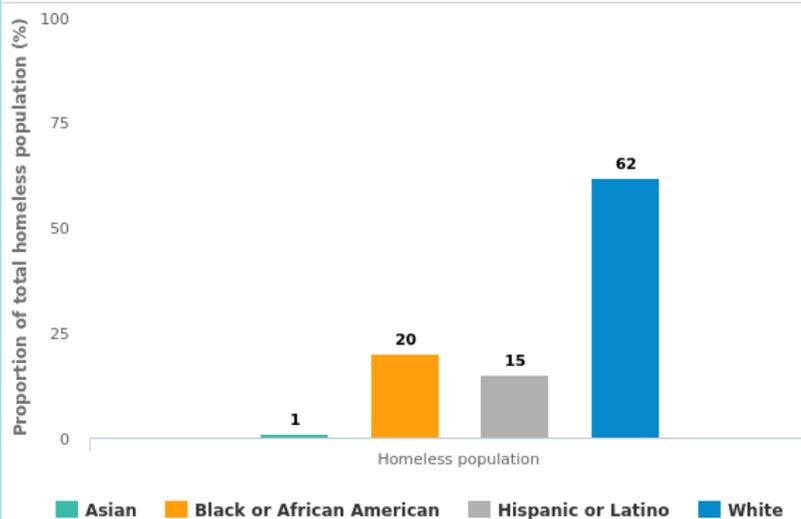
Source: American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, 2010-2014



Marin County residents who are African American and Latino/Hispanic face disproportionate homeownership rates.

Percent Homeless by Race/Ethnicity - Marin County, 2015

Source: Marin County Homeless Census and Survey, Jan 29, 2015



It is estimated that around 1,300 homeless live in Marin.