

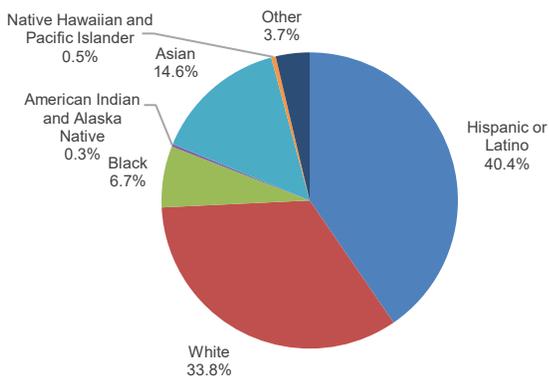
Mental health and substance use are critical public health concerns. CPEHN, in partnership with local organizations, compiled this overview of the state of mental health and substance use issues and access to care in the county, as well as key recommendations for advancing equity.



County Demographics

Race / Ethnicity

U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016



Primary Language Spoken

U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016

Spanish	26.6%
Asian-Pacific Islander (including Tagalog, Chinese, & Vietnamese)	8.9%

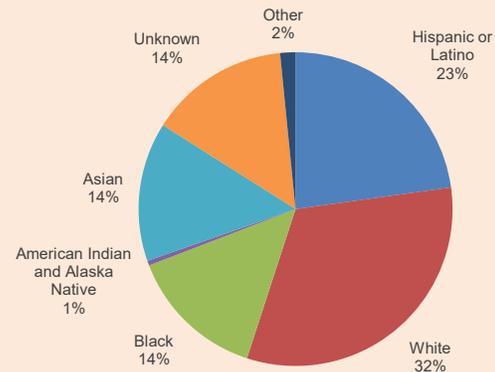
Poverty

California Health Interview Survey, 2017

	San Joaquin	California
Below 100% FPL	19.9%	16.8%
100-200% FPL	22.9%	18.1%
200-300% FPL	14.2% ¹	12.9%
Above 300% FPL	43.1%	52.3%

Specialty Mental Health Utilization

California Department of Health Care Services, 2018



Utilization data indicates that communities of color have disproportional specialty mental health use rates. Hispanics and Latinos utilize care at a lower rate, whereas Blacks use care at a much higher rate. These disproportional use rates may indicate other access issues.

Health Facts²

- As of October 2018, 216,073 (30%) of San Joaquin County residents are enrolled in Medi-Cal, 73,982 of whom are eligible due to the Medi-Cal Expansion under the ACA.
- 6.4% in San Joaquin County suffer from psychological distress; in 2016, there were only 90 mental health providers per 100,000 residents vs. 157 per 100,000 statewide.

Socioeconomic Outcomes and Community Safety³

- The City of Stockton experiences violent crime at a rate of 1414.6 per 100,000 people vs. 449.3 per 100,000 statewide.
- In 2012, the median earnings in Stockton City South were \$19,698 vs. \$27,600 and \$30,502 in Stockton City North and Statewide respectively.

¹ This data point is statistically unstable due to small survey sample size.

² Sources: California Department of Health Care Services (2018), California Health Interview Survey (2017); San Joaquin County Community Health Needs Assessment (2016).

³ Sources: Federal Bureau of Investigation Uniform Crime Reporting Program (2017); San Joaquin County Community Health Needs Assessment (2016).



Delivery of Services

Medi-Cal enrollees receive mental health and substance use services primarily through Medi-Cal Managed Care plans (MCPs) and the County Mental Health Plan (MHP). San Joaquin's two MCPs and the county MHP provide Medi-Cal services through a coordinated system of care in which enrollees may receive a portion of their care from the MCP and other portions from the MHP depending upon their mental health and substance use care needs.

Medi-Cal Managed Care Plans (MCPs)	Service Coordination & Referral	County Mental Health Plan (MHP) [§]
<p>MCPs and, in some cases, their subcontractors primarily deliver outpatient mental health services including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Outpatient individual or group therapy ▪ Medication management ▪ Psychological testing ▪ Outpatient supplies, labs, & medications ▪ Psychiatric consultation <p>MCPs in San Joaquin:</p> <p>(1) Health Plan of San Joaquin (216,073 enrollees, publicly operated)</p> <p>(2) Health Net (20,815 enrollees, commercial plan)</p>	<p>MCP & MHP</p> 	<p>The MHP provides a range of specialty services for adults and children meeting medical necessity criteria including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rehabilitative mental health services ▪ Targeted case management ▪ Psychiatric inpatient hospitalization ▪ EPSDT, including supplemental services <p>[§] Access services 24/7 by calling (888) 468-9370.</p>

In the Works:

- Drug Medi-Cal Organized Delivery System pilot that creates a managed care system for substance use disorder treatment services available to all Medi-Cal enrollees.
- Whole Person Care Pilot Program providing approximately 2,225 Medi-Cal enrollees with additional care coordination services.
- South Stockton Promise Zone collaborative that coordinates public and private efforts to align resources, build long-term strategy, and empower local communities to address root causes of poverty



Community Recommendations to Advance Equity

San Joaquin County underperforms on key health and socioeconomic indicators compared to the state as a whole. Additionally, metropolitan areas like the City of Stockton score even lower on these measures, and disparities exist within the city itself, with Stockton City South underperforming compared to Stockton City North. As local leaders come together to coordinate public and private investments into the well-being of local communities in historically underserved communities, there is an opportunity to combat poverty, improve the health of residents, and advance equity.

In May 2018, CPEHN partnered with Fathers & Families of San Joaquin and the Little Manilla Foundation from Stockton to develop policy recommendations for San Joaquin County Behavioral Health Services. CPEHN also facilitated a Central Valley listening session in August 2018 to identify recommendations to advance health equity.

Policy & Practice	Education
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Use county discretionary funds to provide mental health services to patients that are currently ineligible for Medi-Cal ■ Further expand Medi-Cal to provide coverage to all residents regardless of immigration status. ■ Continue to work towards achieving universal coverage for all residents regardless of income or employment status. ■ Develop and refine referral pathways between county programs and agencies, as well as community partners such as legal aid and local service providers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Advance cultural competence in mental health and normalize the use of mental health services ■ Provide know-your-rights trainings to the community to address fears about deportation and health care use

Connect with CPEHN (info@cpehn.org) to learn about advocacy days or provide stories about successes and challenges from community members who have accessed healthcare services.