

Ventura County Community
Health Improvement
Collaborative

Women's Health Workgroup

July X, 2025

Women's Health Findings from Ventura County Community Health Improvement Collaborative (VCCHIC) 2025 CHNA

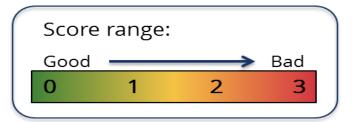


Ventura County Data Scoring Results

	2025	2022
Health Topic	Score	Score
1 Women's Health	1.74	1.41
Older Adults	1.71	1.59
Alcohol & Drug Use	1.70	1.71
Adolescent Health	1.56	1.55*
Other Conditions*	1.50	1.48
Cancer	1.48	1.33
Mental Health & Mental Disorders	1.48	1.26
Heart Disease & Stroke	1.44	1.45
Wellness & Lifestyle	1.38	1.20
Prevention & Safety	1.35	1.68
Diabetes	1.34	1.23
Weight Status	1.34	1.48
Children's Health	1.33	1.32
Health Care Access & Quality	1.31	1.43
Physical Activity	1.30	1.46
Nutrition & Healthy Eating	1.25	1.52
Mortality Data	1.24	1.35
Maternal, Fetal & Infant Health	1.17	1.09
Sexually Transmitted Infections	1.16	1.22
Immunizations & Infectious Diseases	1.13	1.16
Tobacco Use	0.98	1.36
Respiratory Diseases	0.97	1.11
Oral Health	0.96	1.12
Health Information Technology	0.82	N/A

	2025	2022
Quality of Life Topic	Score	Score
Education	1.57	1.21
Community	1.30	1.24
Economy	1.29	0.96
Environmental Health	1.28	1.31

*Other conditions include osteoporosis, chronic kid disease, arthritis, dehydration, urinary tract infections.



Reviewed "Indicators of Concern" with scores of **1.45** or higher.

Scores range from 0 (Good) to 3 (Worse) based on comparisons to state and national values, trends over time, and HP2030 (when applicable).

Conduent HCl Data Scoring Tool Results for Ventura County, March 28, 2025

Women's Health – Key indicators

	VALUE	COMPARED 1	го:				
Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Breast Cancer	20.2 Deaths per 100,000 females (2020-2022)	CA Counties	CA Value (17.6)	US Value (19.3 in 2018- 2022)	Prior Value (19.8)	Trend	HP 2030 Target (15.3)
Breast Cancer Incidence Rate	139.0 Cases per 100,000 females (2017-2021)	CA Counties	U.S. Counties	CA Value (124.0)	US Value (129.8)	Prior Value (130.7)	Trend
Cervical Cancer Incidence Rate	7.5 Cases per 100,000 females (2017-2021)	CA Counties	U.S. Counties	CA Value (7.3)	US Value (7.5)	Prior Value (7.6)	Z Trend
Cervical Cancer Screening: 21-65	82.2%	CA Counties	U.S. Counties	US Value (82.8%)			



	Rank	Ventura County	Male	Female
	1	Diseases of the Heart	Diseases of the Heart	Diseases of the Heart
	2	All Cancers	All Cancers	All Cancers
	3	Alzheimer's Disease	COVID-19	Alzheimer's Disease
er,	4	Chronic Respiratory Disease	Chronic Respiratory Disease	Cerebrovascular Disease (Stroke)
of S.	5	COVID-19	Drug-Induced Deaths	Chronic Liver Disease
	6	Cerebrovascular Disease (Stroke)	Accidental (Unintentional Injuries)	COVID-19
	7	Diabetes	Cerebrovascular Disease (Stroke)	Breast Cancer
	8	Accidental (Unintentional Injuries)	Alzheimer's Disease	Accidental (Unintentional Injuries)
	9	Drug-Induced Deaths	Diabetes	Dementia
	10	Chronic Liver Disease	Prostate Cancer	Diabetes

Heart disease, cancer, and Alzheimer's
Disease are the top three leading causes of death among females.

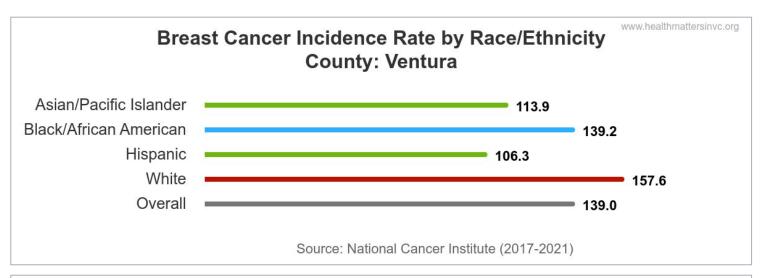
Source: Vital Records Business Intelligence System (deaths 2021-2023) and Claritas Pop-Facts (2023), analysis by Ventura County Public Health, March 2025

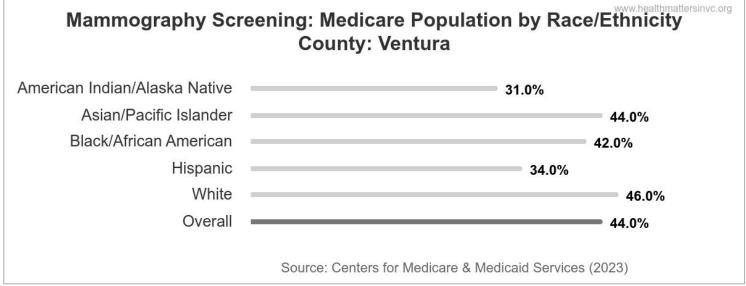


Breast Cancer incidence is highest among White women.

Mammography screenings among the Medicare population are lower for among the following:

- Hispanic women
- American Indian/
 Alaska Native women

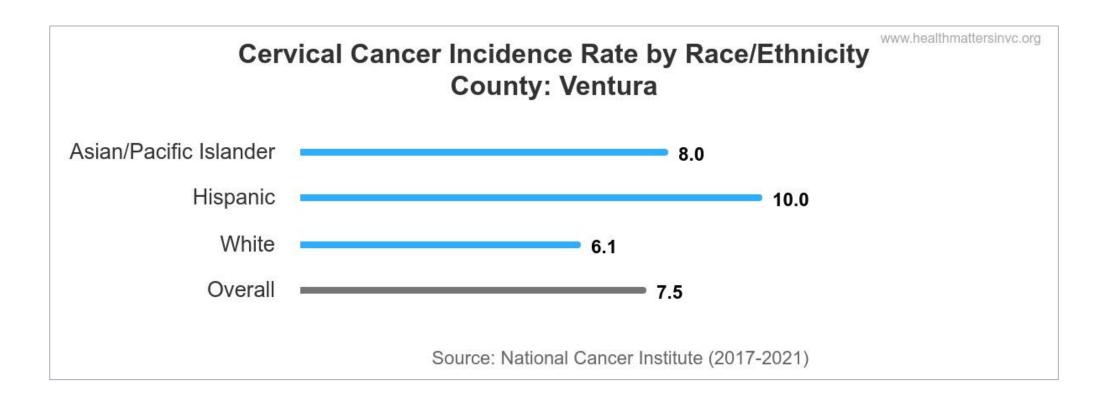




Available on www.healthmattersinvc.org



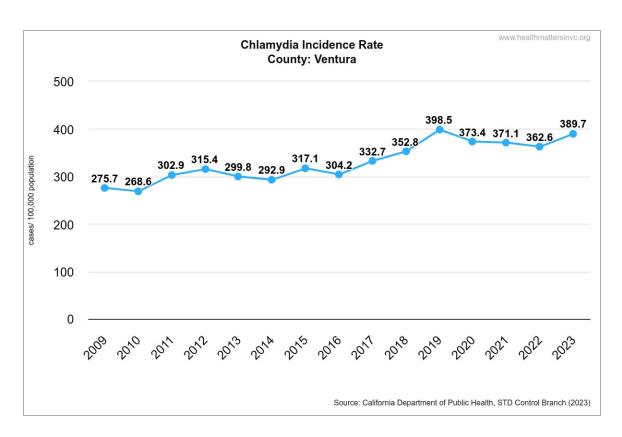
Cervical Cancer incidence is highest among **Hispanic** women.

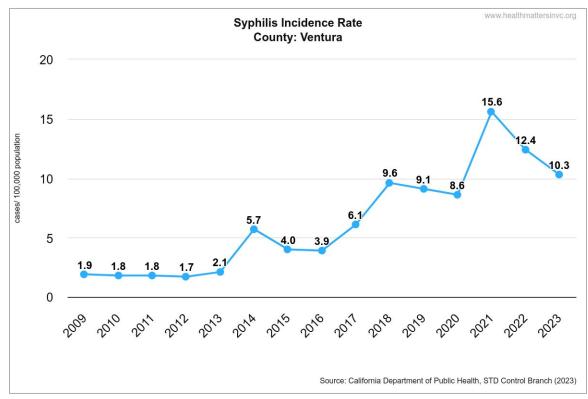


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Incidence rates of sexually transmitted infections including **chlamydia**, **gonorrhea**, **and syphilis** have increased over the past 10 years. **Rates of chlamydia rates** are higher in females compared to males.

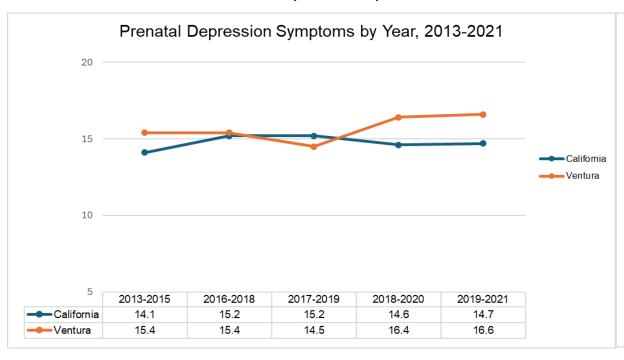


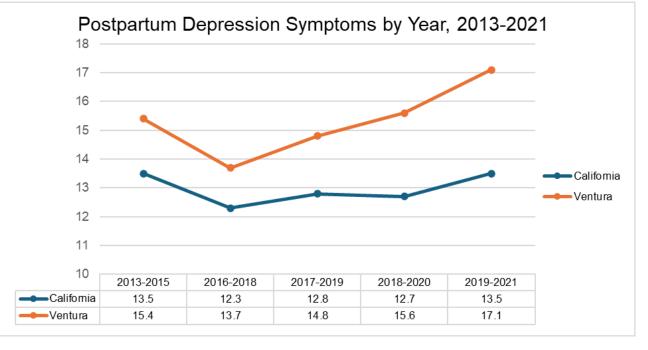


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In Ventura County, rates for Prenatal and Postpartum Depression Symptoms are higher than the state average.

- Prenatal depression increases the risk of preterm birth, low birthweight, and preeclampsia. It can also negatively impact breastfeeding and the mother's ability to bond with her baby.
- Perinatal depression increases a women's risk of chronic depression and suicide, as well as the child's risk of developmental problems.





Source: California Department of Public Health, Center for Family Health, Maternal, Child and Adolescent Health Division, Maternal Mental Health Dashboard, Last Modified November 2023. go.cdph.ca.gov/Maternal-Mental-Health-Dashboard

Women have worse rates compared to men for the following mental health indicators:

Indicator	Ventura County	Women	Men	Women/Men Ratio
Adults with Likely Serious Psychological Distress ¹	15.2%	17.5%	13.8%	1.3
Depression: Medicare Population ²	17.0%	21.0%	12.0%	1.8
Age-Adjusted ER Rate due to Pediatric Mental Health ³	24.9 per 10,000	31.7 per 10,000	18.2 per 10,000	1.7
Age-Adjusted Hospitalization Rate due to Pediatric Mental Health ³	25.0 per 10,000	36.8 per 10,000	13.5 per 10,000	2.7
Age-Adjusted ER Rate due to Adolescent Suicide and Intentional Self-inflicted Injury ³	82.1 per 10,000	123.9 per 10,000	41.3 per 10,000	3.0
Age-Adjusted Hospitalization Rate due to Adolescent Suicide and Intentional Self-inflicted Injury ³	16.1 per 10,000	26.0 per 10,000	6.4 per 10,000	4.1

Sources: 1) California Health Interview Survey; 2) Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services; 3) California Department of Health Care Access and Information. Available on www.healthmattersinvc.org

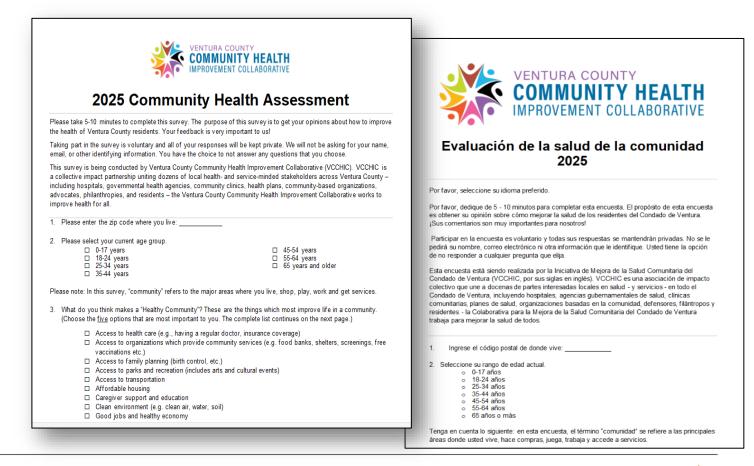


VCCHIC 2025 Community Survey

42 questions about attitudes and experiences related to healthcare, mental health, substance use, housing services, discrimination, and demographics.

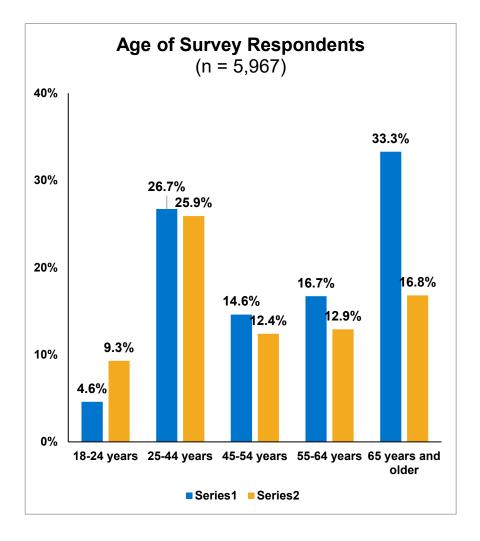
6,681 completed surveys

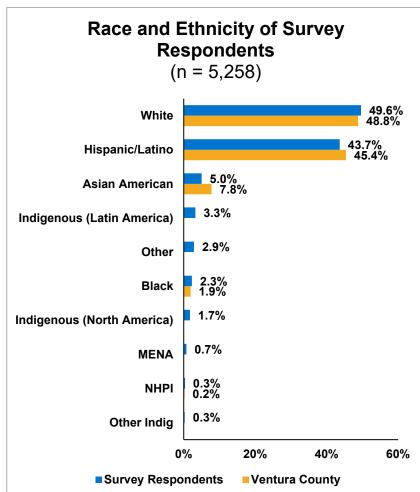
- 6,041 (78.6%) in English
- 1,640 (21.4%) in Spanish
- 6,801 (88.5%) online surveys
- 880 (11.5%) paper surveys

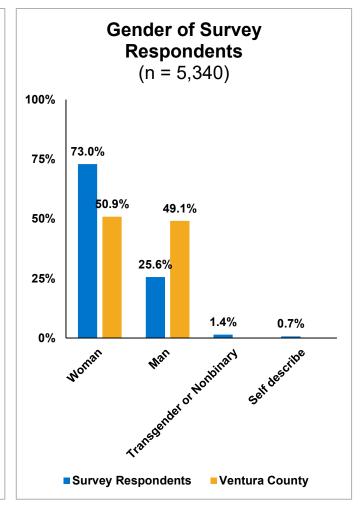




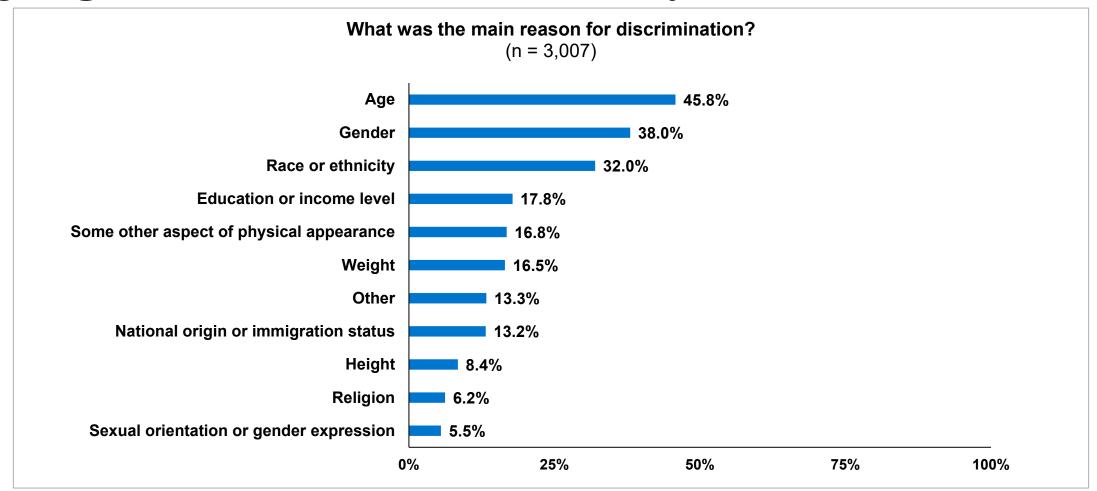
Survey respondents' demographics



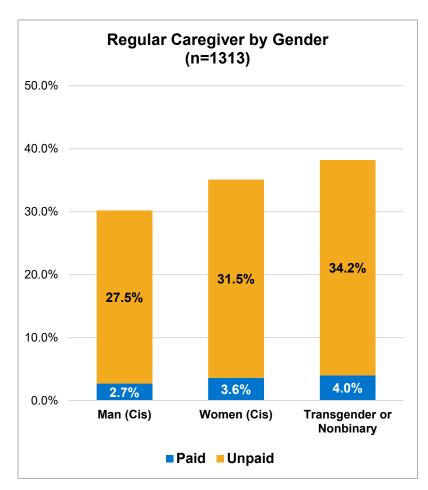


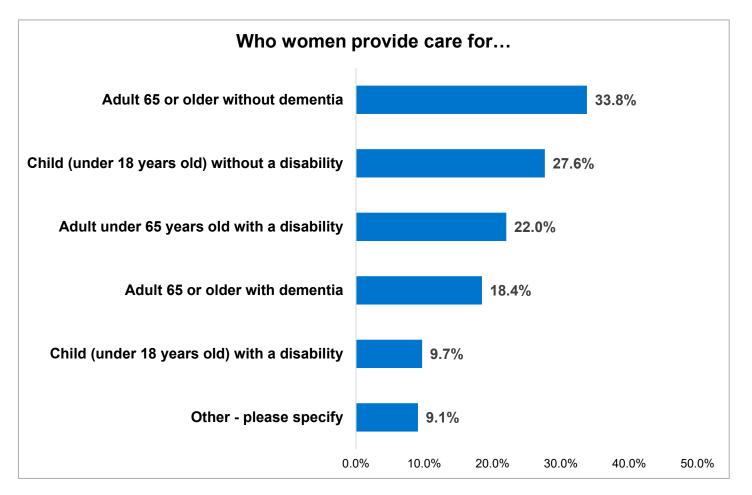


Main reasons indicated for discrimination were age, **gender**, and race or ethnicity.

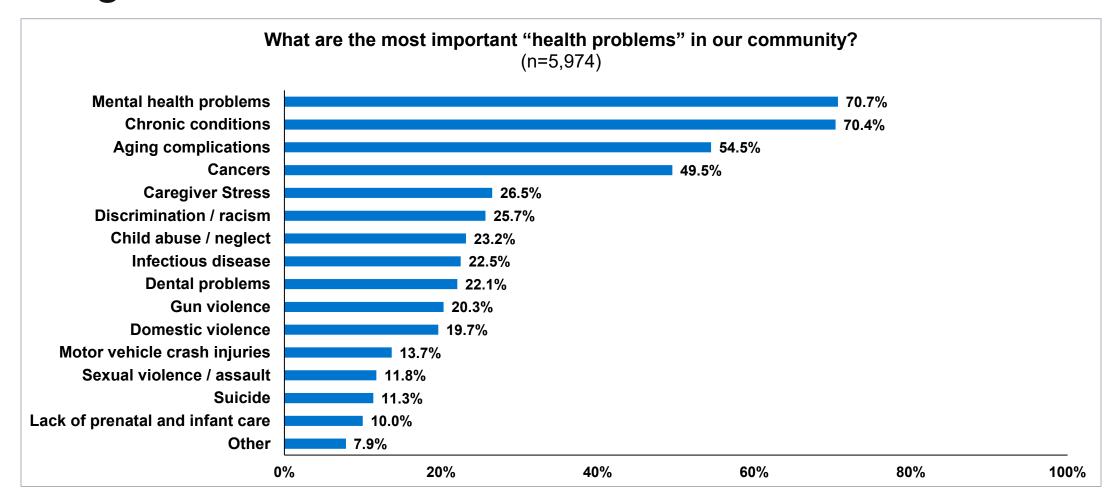


More than 1 in 3 women provide regular care or assistance for a friend or family member.

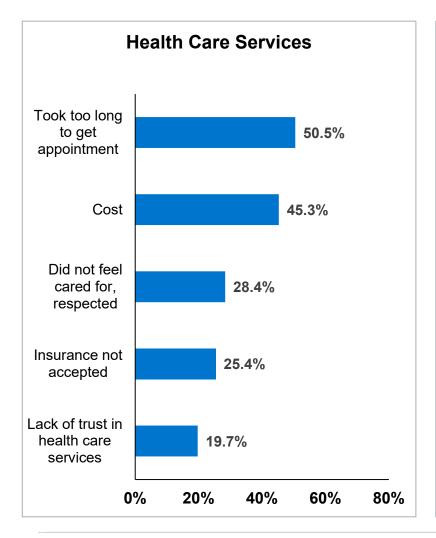


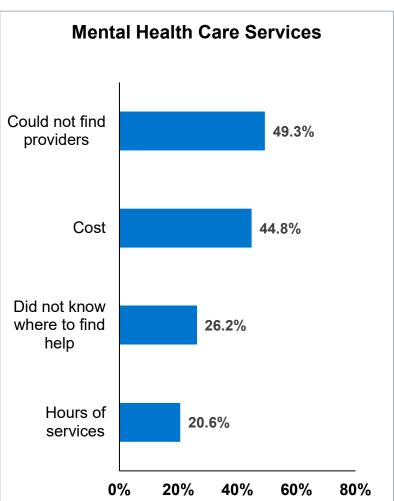


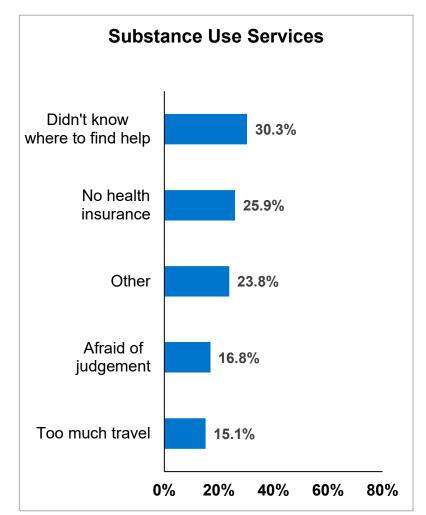
The fifth most important health problem was "Caregiver Stress."



The most common reasons women did not get the following services were...







Community and Partner Input

- Focus group participants noted that young people, including those who identify as female, often feel uncomfortable, ashamed, and scared about the changes they are experiencing during puberty due to the lack of education.
- Community partners highlighted housing insecurity and mental health as top health needs, with a focus on the impact of housing costs, availability, and the specific mental health challenges faced by pregnant women and children.



Lack of sexual health education leads to people ignoring a lot of things. It leads to poor health outcomes in the long run. It contributes to teen pregnancy. I mean, there's just so many health disparities that it ends up contributing to overall. And if we just had some basic education. It would really take us further in being healthy and taking care of ourselves. — LGBTQIA+ Focus Group



CHIS Priority Area Workgroup Sessions

Session #1:

CHNA Insights and Strategic Context

2 hours

Share findings from CHNA relevant to each priority area

Group discussion about:

- Community-level indicators
- Goals
- Current activities
- Challenges and common causes
- Potential actions

Session #2:

Strategy Development

90 minutes

Group consensus workshop to identify 2 broad strategies for each priority area

Session #3:

Implementation Planning

2 hours

Discuss current activities

Develop implementation plan:

- Objectives
- Measurements
- Activities
- Resources and collaborators



