

SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

Data Source: DOH Florida CHARTS, Florida Department of Education, and U.S. Census Bureau

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Introduction

- The Social Determinants of Health were introduced to the public through the Healthy People 2020 initiative.
- Healthy People 2020 Goal: Create social and physical environments that promote good health for all.
- Healthy People 2020 Social Determinants of Health definition, “Conditions in the environments in which people are born, live, learn, work, play, worship, and age that affect a wide range of health, functioning, and quality-of-life outcomes and risks.”

Introduction

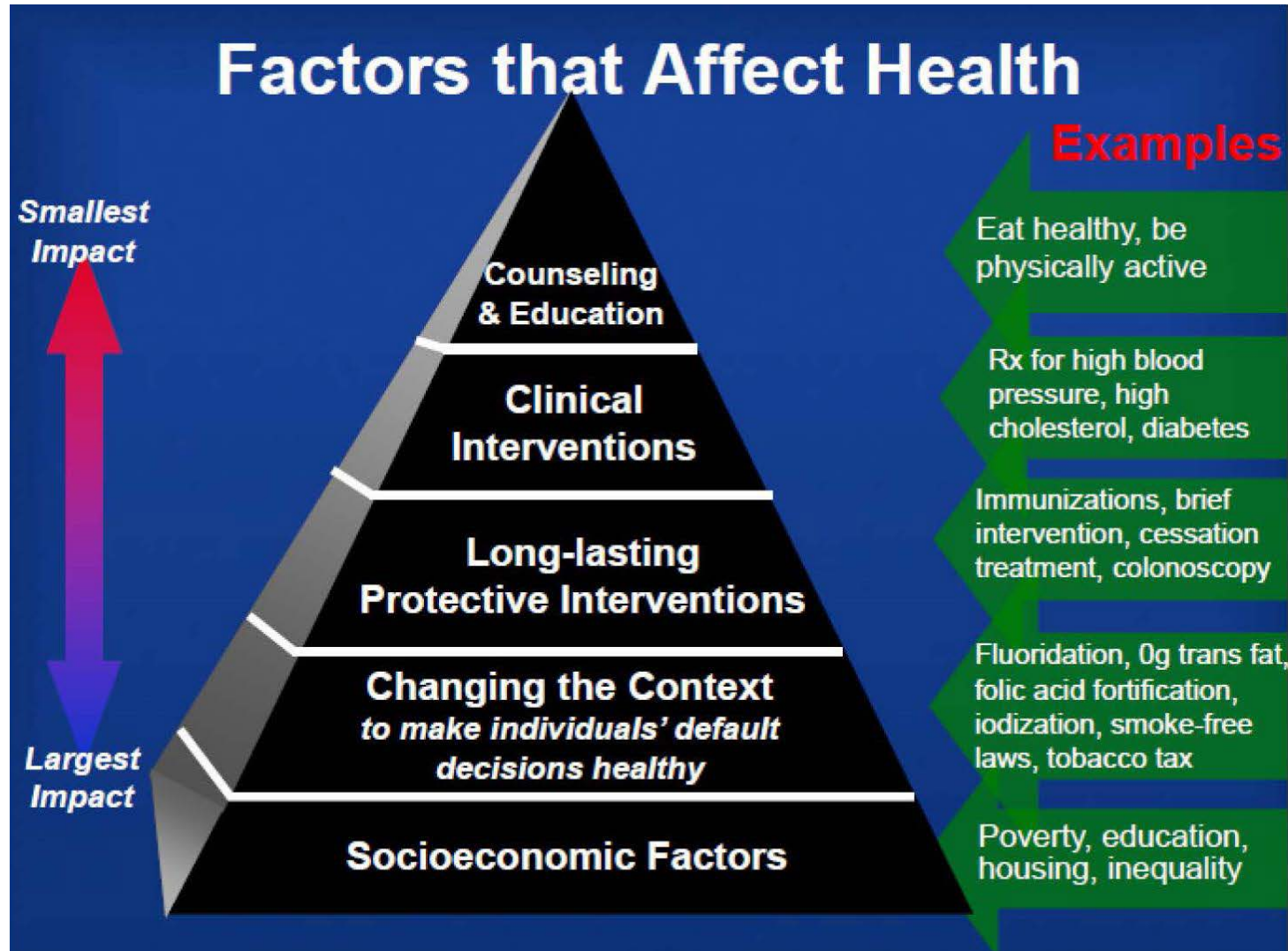
- According to the World Health Organization, “The social determinants of health are mostly responsible for health inequities –the unfair and avoidable differences in health states within and between countries.”
- National Academies of Sciences, Engineering and Medicine, “Many people face barriers that prevent or limit access to needed health care services, which may increase the risk of poor health outcomes and health disparities.”

SDOH Categories

- Healthy People 2020 social determinants can be condensed into the following categories:
 - Education
 - Economic Stability
 - Social and Community Context
 - Health & Health Care
 - Neighborhood and Built Environment
- The theory is that in order to fix health care, you have to fix these items first



Why is SDOH important?



ECONOMIC STABILITY

Data Source: DOH Florida CHARTS, Suburban Stats, University of Florida and U.S. Census Bureau

Economic Stability

- Included in this category are:
 - Employment
 - Poverty
 - Food Insecurity
 - Housing Instability
- Employment barriers to consider
 - Persons who are unemployed or underemployed will most likely not have access to health insurance
 - Persons who are unemployed or underemployed may also have issues with food insecurity, inadequate housing, access to medical services and transportation
- Poverty barriers to consider
 - Poverty can lead to issues with health insurance, food insecurity, inadequate housing, access to medical services and transportation

Economic Stability

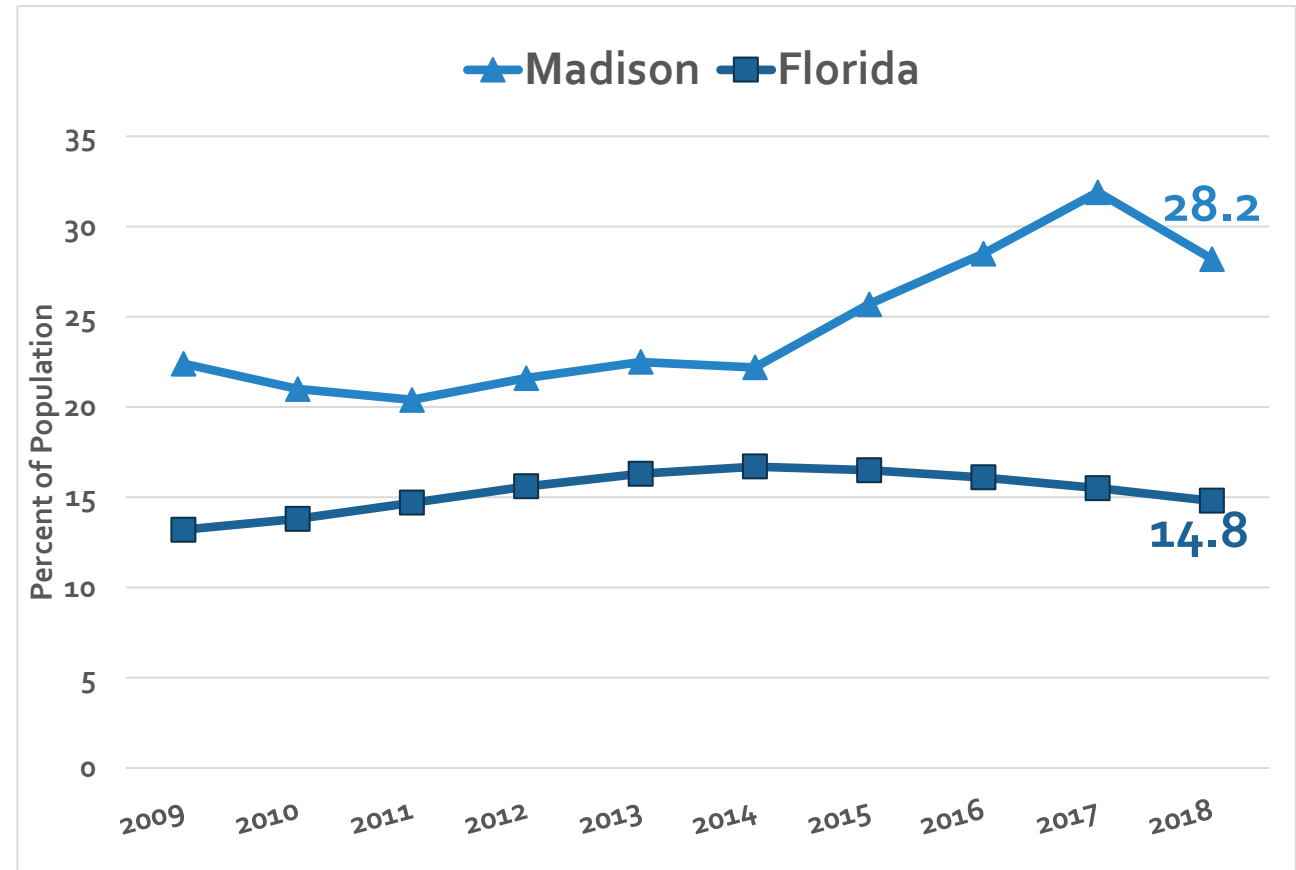
- Food insecurity barriers to consider
 - Adults who are food insecure are more likely to be obese and suffer from chronic diseases
 - Children who do not eat regularly or do not eat a variety of healthy foods are at risk for developmental and mental health issues, as well as obesity
- Housing instability barriers to consider
 - Families that pay too much for housing have less money for necessary expenses and health insurance
 - Pregnant women who are homeless are more likely to have low birth-weight and preterm births.
 - Home foreclosures and evictions can lead to suicides
 - Children who are moved frequently have more chronic conditions

Economic and Poverty Data (2018)

Madison County

- Madison County ranked 65th of 67 counties for median household income in 2018. Only two counties had a lower median household income. Madison County's median income was \$35,509, compared to \$53,267 for the state as a whole.
- The individual poverty rate for Madison County was the third highest in the state (28.2%) in 2018. The Madison rate was twice that of Florida as a whole (14.8%).
- The percent of related children under the age of 18 in families in poverty for Madison County in 2018 was 37%, compared to 17.3% for Florida.

Individual Poverty

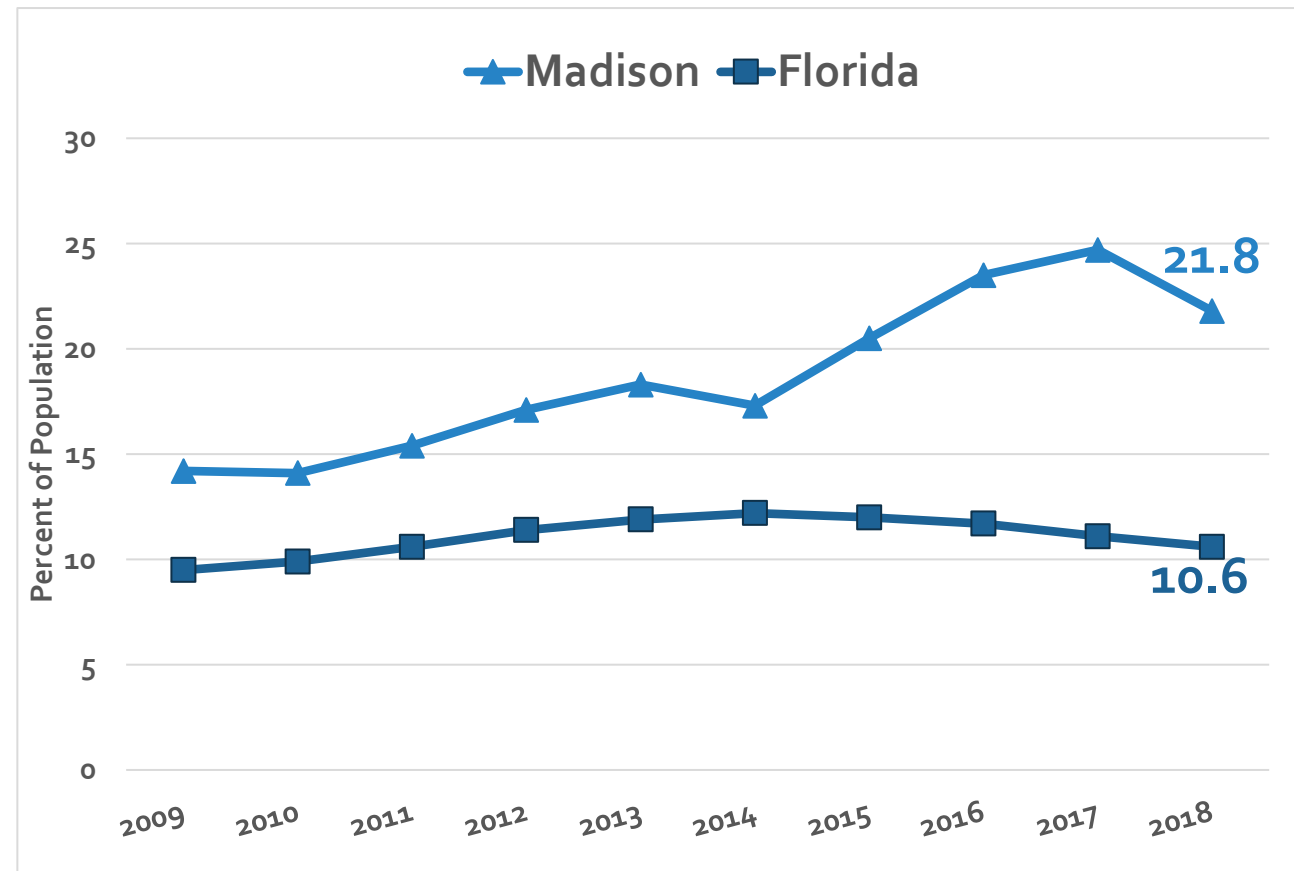


Economic and Poverty Data (2018)

Madison County

- 51.9% of individuals in Madison County were living below 200% poverty level, compared to 35.4% for Florida.
- Approximately 35.8% of persons ages 65+ in Madison County were living below 150% poverty level, compared to 20.6% of the state as a whole.
- 43.3% of Madison County individuals under age 18 were living below poverty level in 2018, compared to 21.3% for Florida

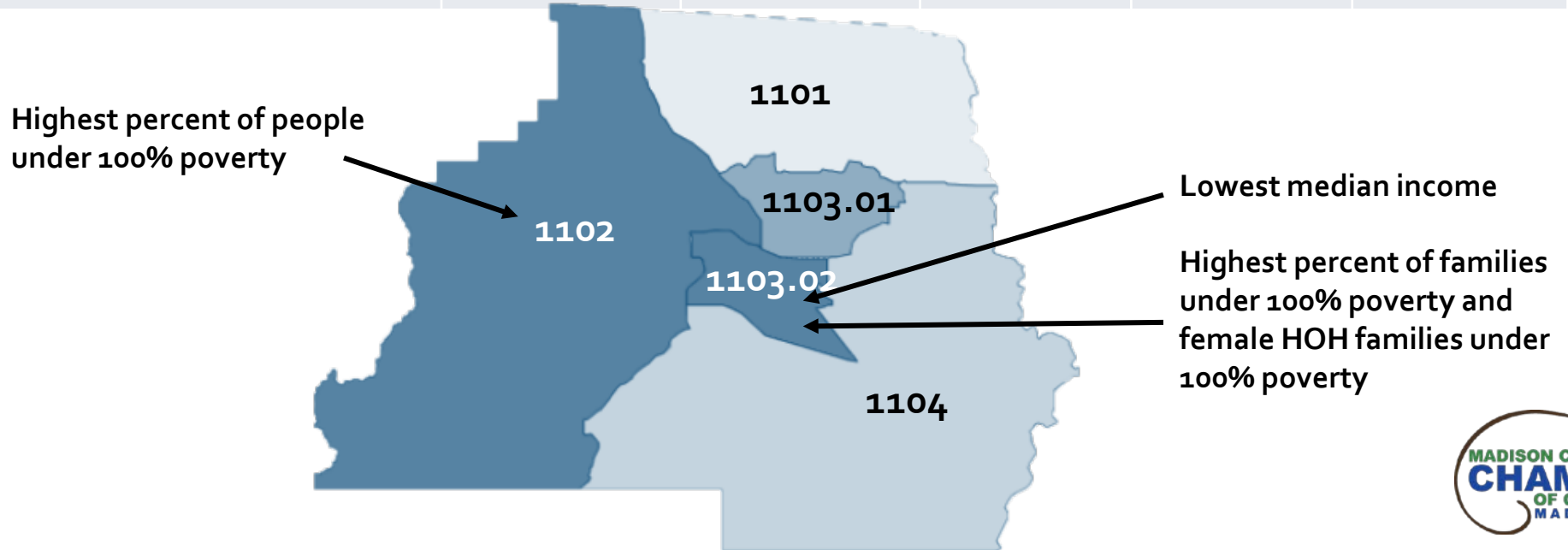
Families in Poverty



Poverty Data by Census Tract (2014-2018)

Madison County

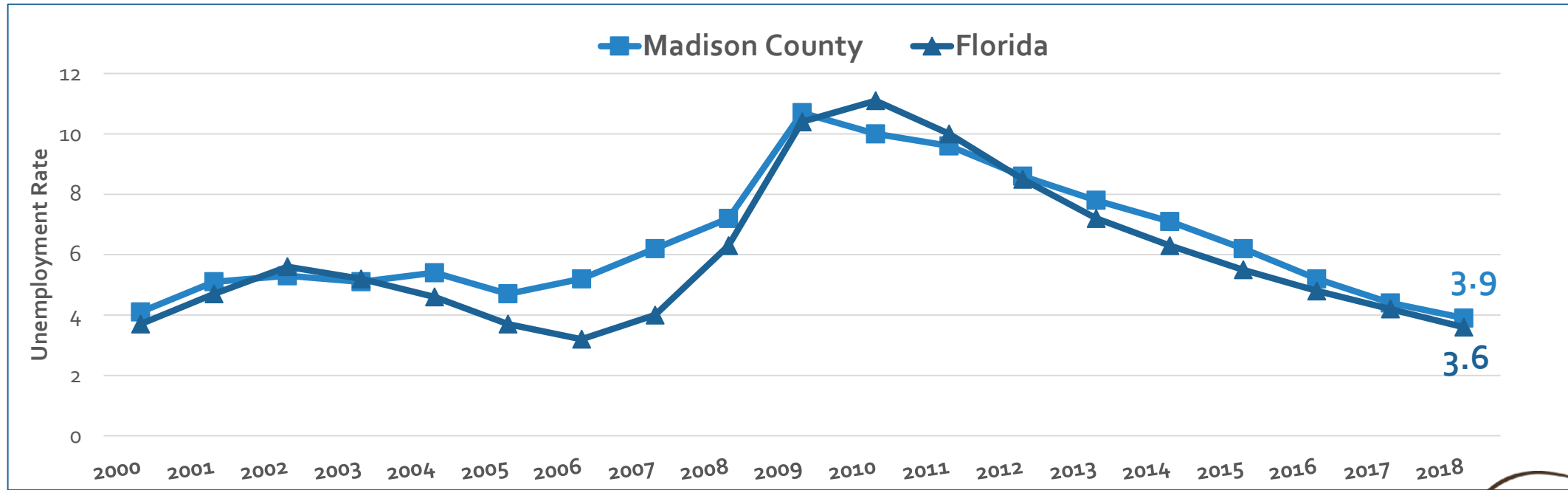
	1104	1102	1101	1103.01	1103.02
Median income (\$)	41,181	33,191	41,579	40,313	29,886
People under 100% of poverty (%)	20.3	36.3	16.4	28.8	35.8
Families under 100% poverty (%)	19.6	24.8	15.9	21.5	26.5
Female HOH families under 100% poverty (%)	60.3	42.5	21.1	38.5	62.7



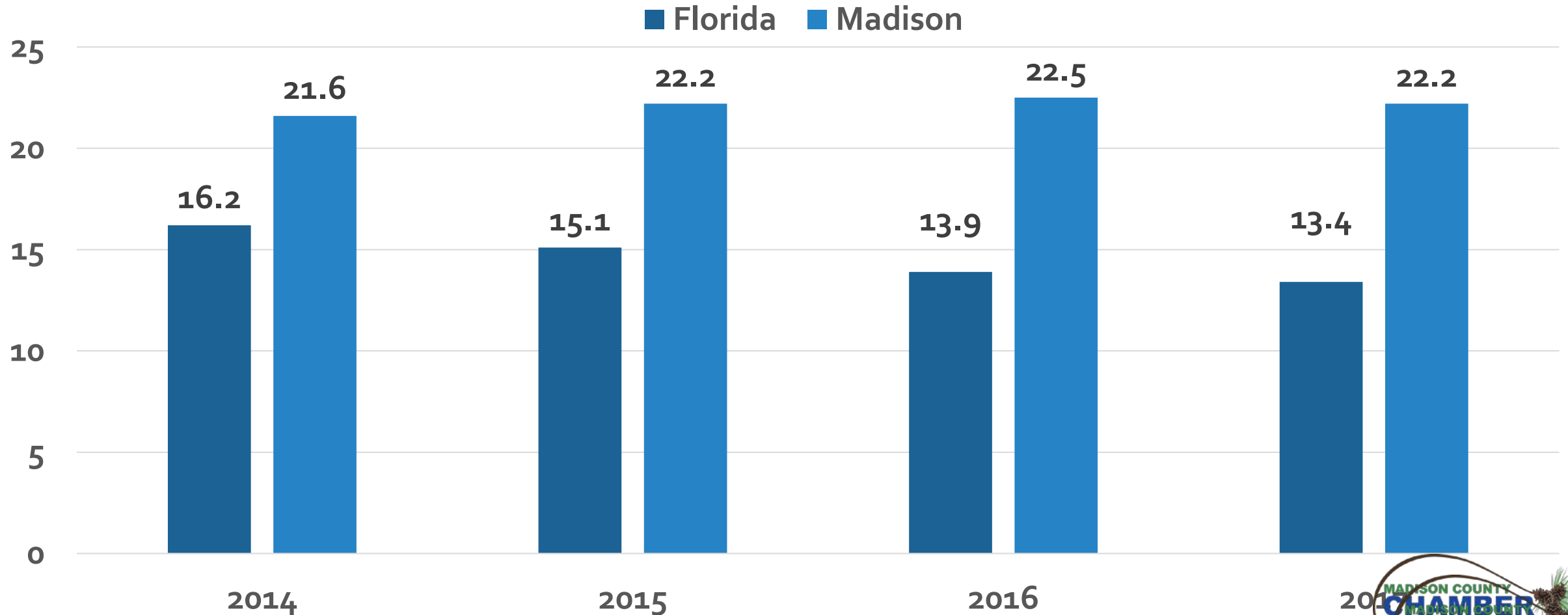
Unemployment Rates, 2000-2018

Madison County and Florida

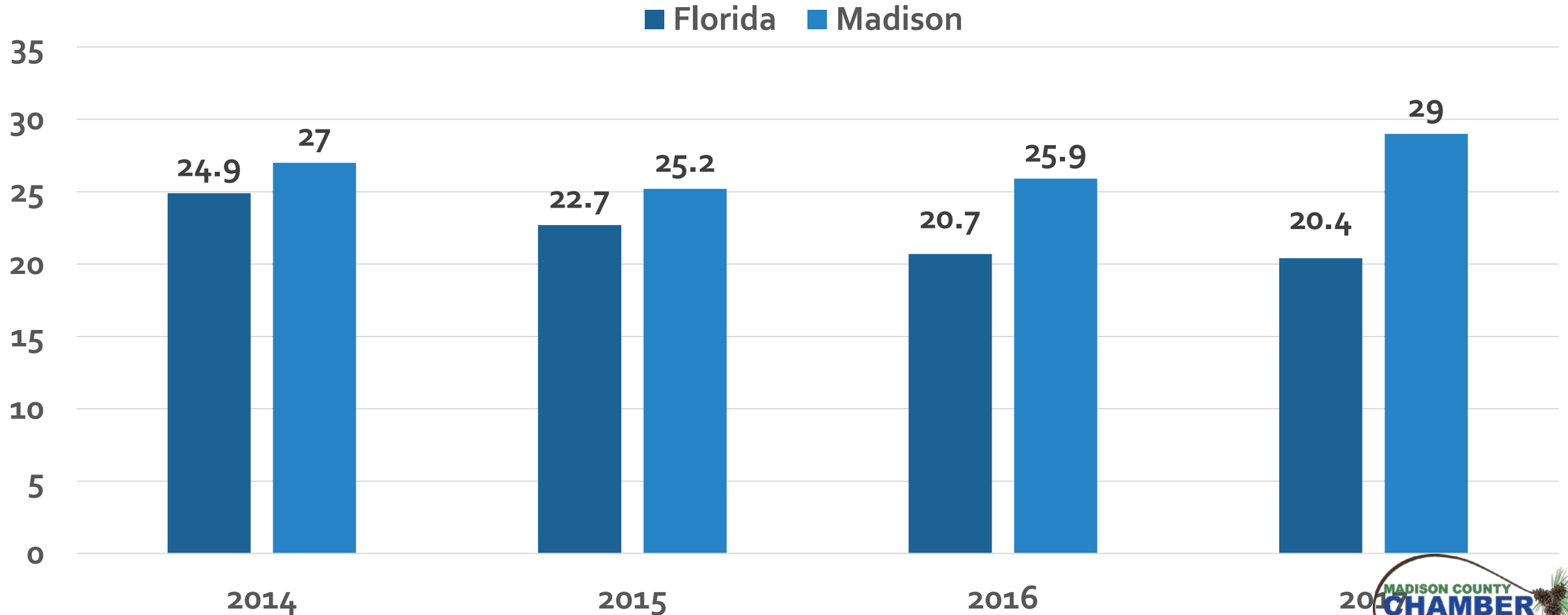
- The 2018 unemployment rate for Madison County was 3.9%, compared to 3.6% for the state as a whole



Food Insecurity Rate, 2014-2017 (Percent of Population), Madison County and Florida

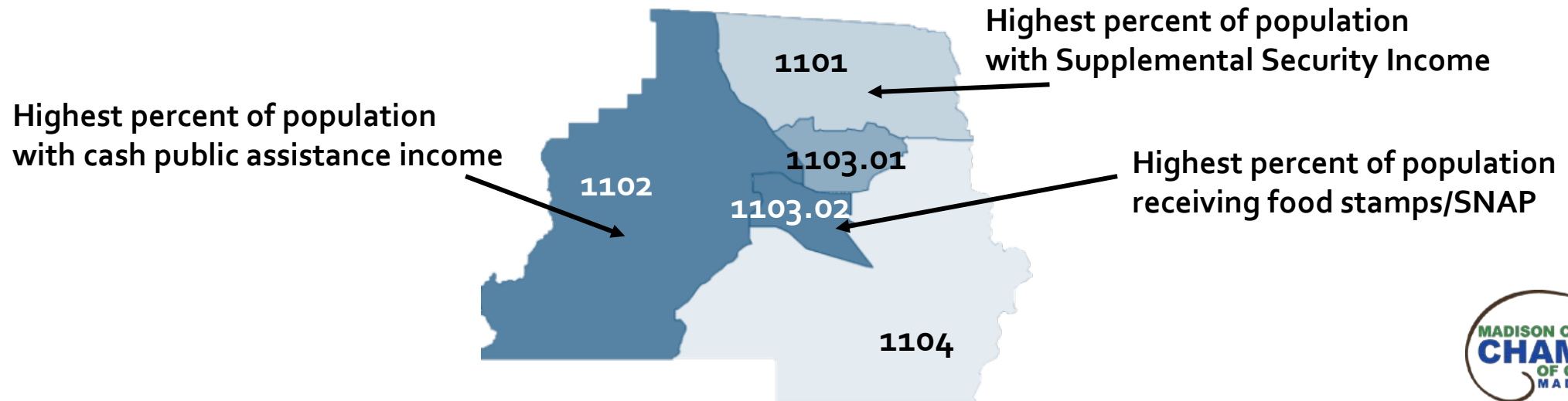


Child Food Insecurity Rate, 2014-2017 (Percent of Population), Madison County and Florida



Cash and Food Assistance, 2014-2018 by Census Tract, Madison County

	1104	1102	1101	1103.01	1103.02
% Population with Supplemental Security Income	3.4	7.9	13.0	12.4	10.0
% Population with Cash Public Assistance Income	2.0	2.1	0.8	0.0	1.4
% Population with Food Stamp/SNAP Benefits	10.4	21.4	12.7	13.2	36.2

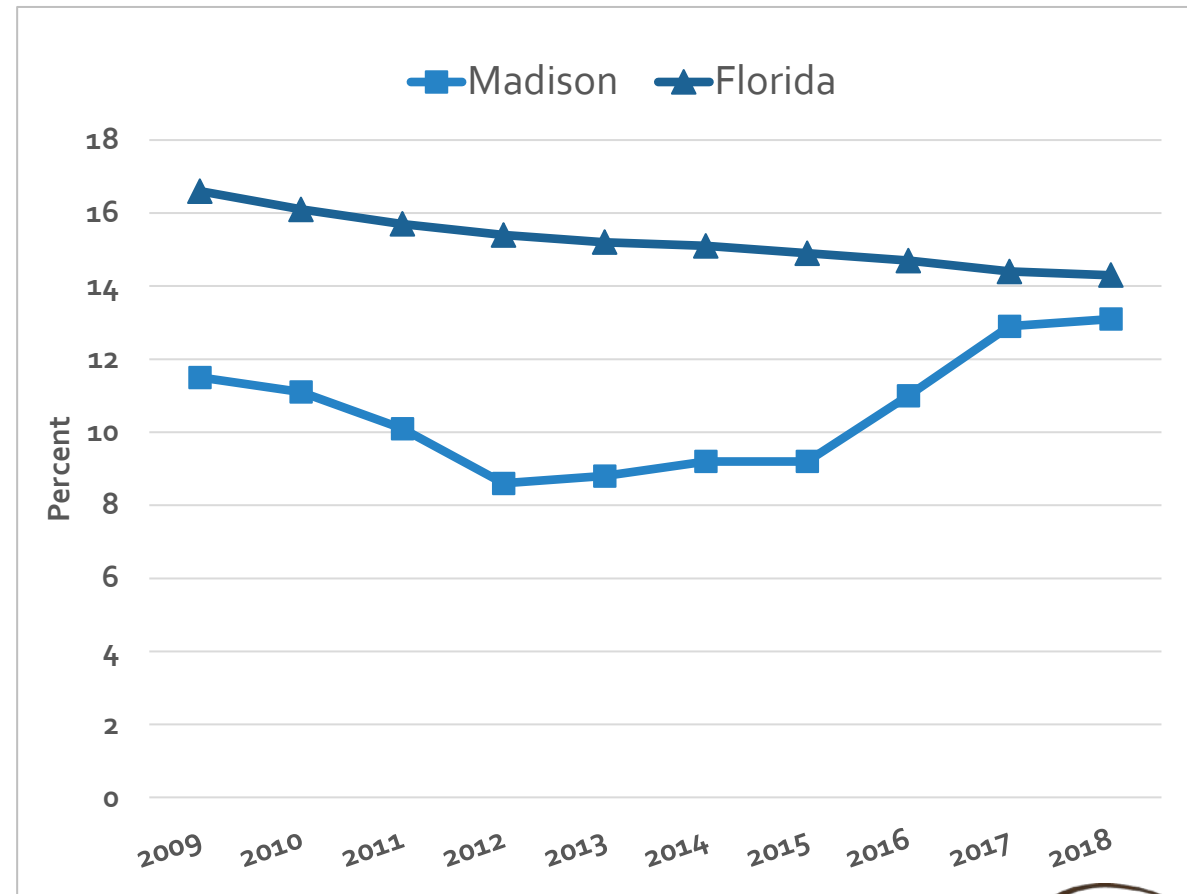


Homeless Estimates, Madison County

- Department of Education homeless record count as of 12/27/2018 was 169 children.
- Data not yet available from the Point-in-time count on 1/28/2020

Individuals that Lived in a Different House 1 Year Earlier, 2009-2018, Madison County and Florida

- The percent of persons living in a different house the year prior increased from 12.9% in 2017 to 13.1% in 2018 in Madison County.
- This is slightly below the state of Florida at 14.4% and 14.3% respectively.
- 2018 by race/ethnicity
 - Hispanics represented 16.4% in Madison and 13.7% in Florida
 - White NH accounted for 8.0% in Madison and 13.5% in Florida
 - Black NH represented 19.4% in Madison and 16.4% in Florida



EDUCATION DATA

Data Source: DOH Florida CHARTS, DOE Education Information and Accountability Services

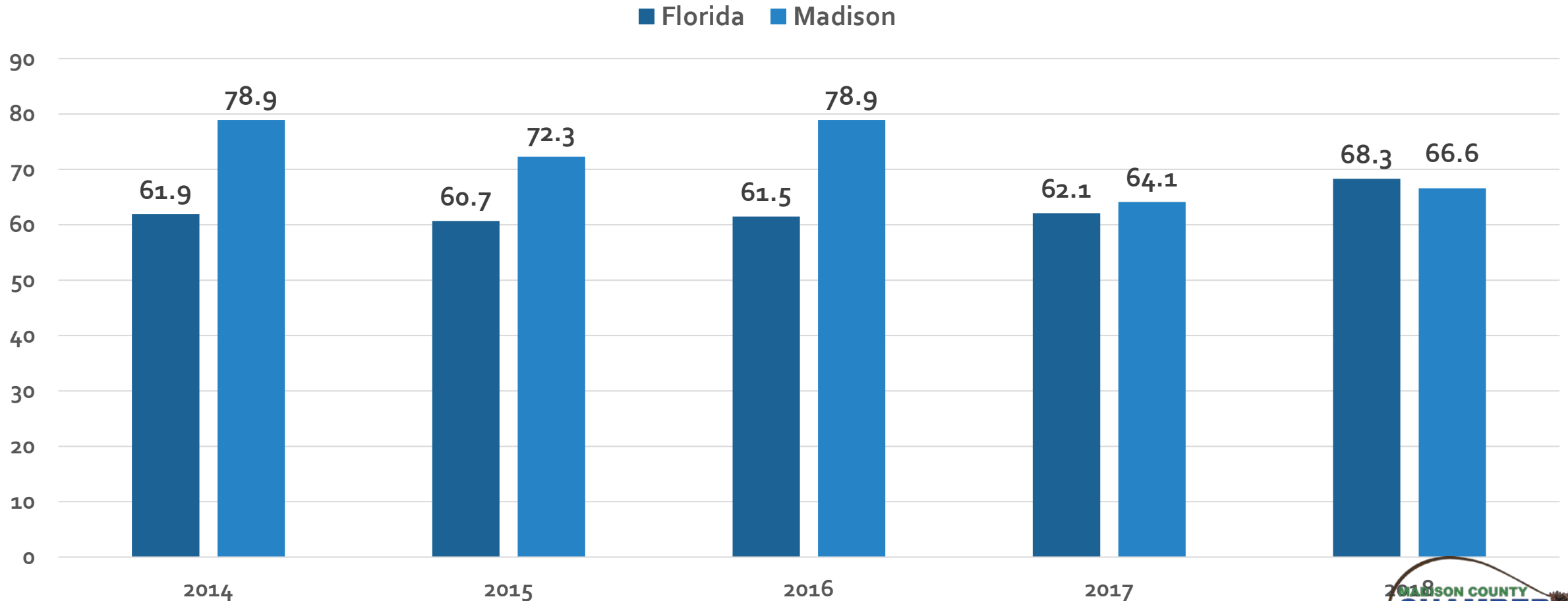
Education

- Included in this category are:
 - Early Childhood Education and Development
 - Enrollment in Higher Education
 - High School Graduation
 - Language and Literacy
- Early childhood education and development barriers to consider
 - Children who do not receive early childhood education are less likely to read at grade level. This can lead to literacy and health literacy issues later in life.
- Enrollment in higher education barriers to consider
 - Lack of higher education can mean lesser-paying jobs with more safety hazards
 - Lack of higher education can result in lower quality housing
 - If literacy level is low, knowledge about health is also low
 - If parents did not attend college, it is less likely that the child will

Education

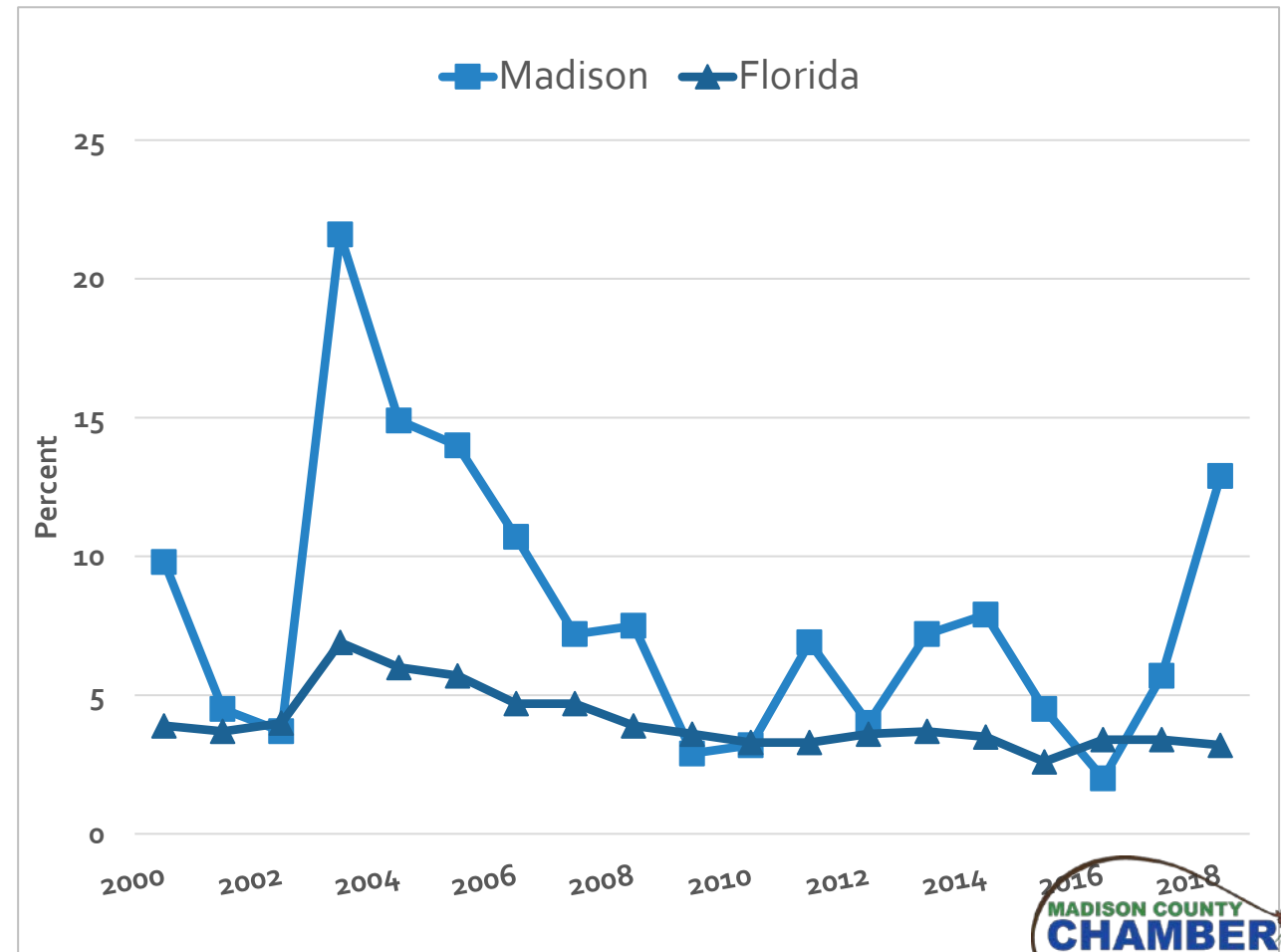
- High school graduation barriers to consider
 - Persons who do not graduate from high school are less likely to obtain employment that will support them and/or their families.
 - High schools with less funding rarely provide advanced or honors classes
- Language and literacy barriers to consider
 - Health literacy is linked to overall literacy

Percent of Children <3 Served by Early Steps, Madison County and Florida



Percent of Elementary School Students Not Promoted, 2000-2018, Madison County and Florida

- The percent of Madison County elementary school students not promoted increased to 12.9% in 2018 from 5.7% in 2017
- Florida's percent of elementary school students not promoted was 3.4% for 2017 and 3.2% in 2018
- Data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity



3rd Grade FSA Passing Scores for English and Mathematics, Madison County and Florida

English/
Language Arts

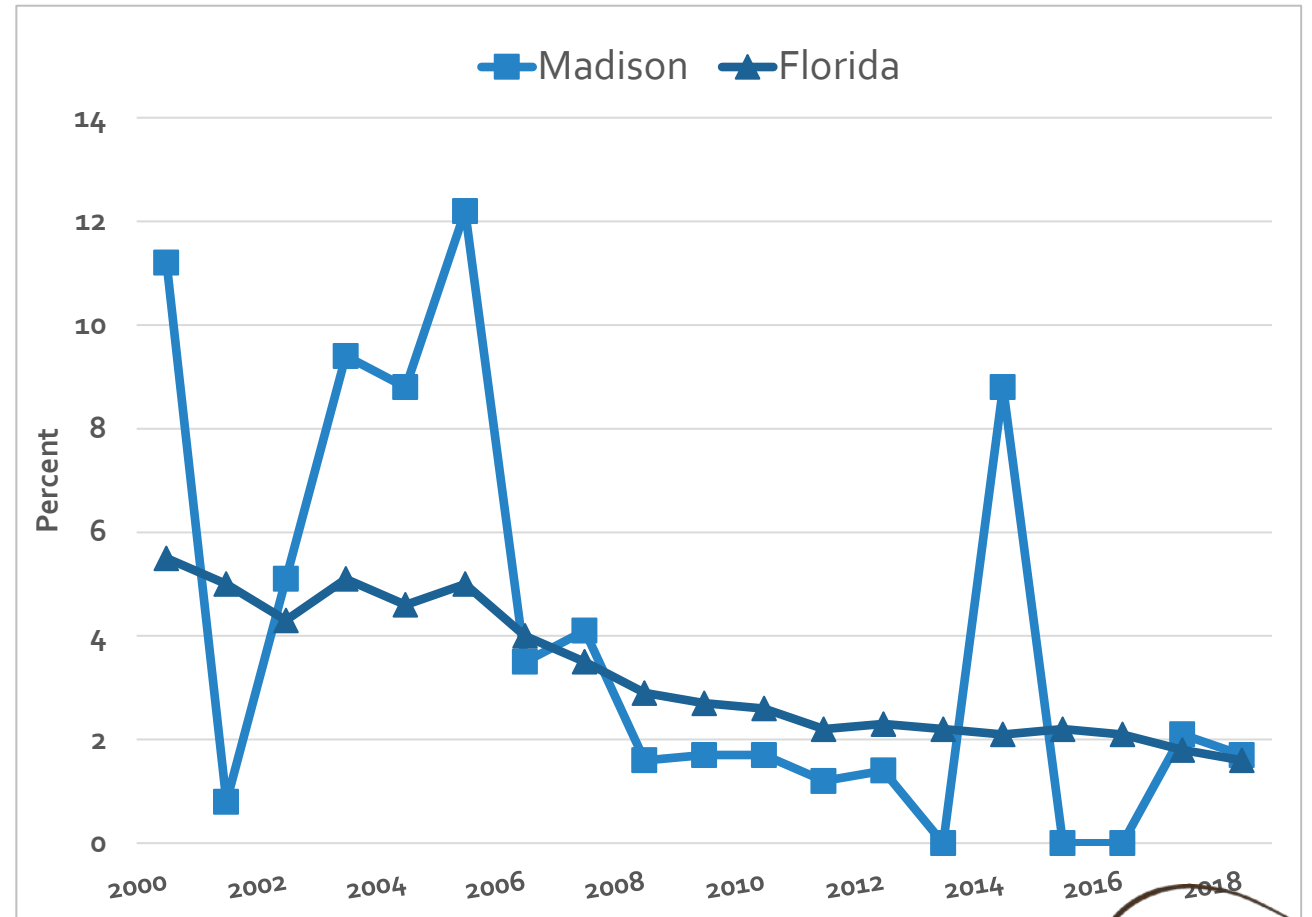
School Year	Madison County (%)	Florida (%)
2014-15	43	54
2015-16	47	54
2016-17	55	58
2017-18	55	57
2018-19	40	58

Mathematics

School Year	Madison County (%)	Florida (%)
2014-15	40	59
2015-16	63	61
2016-17	66	62
2017-18	60	62
2018-19	45	62

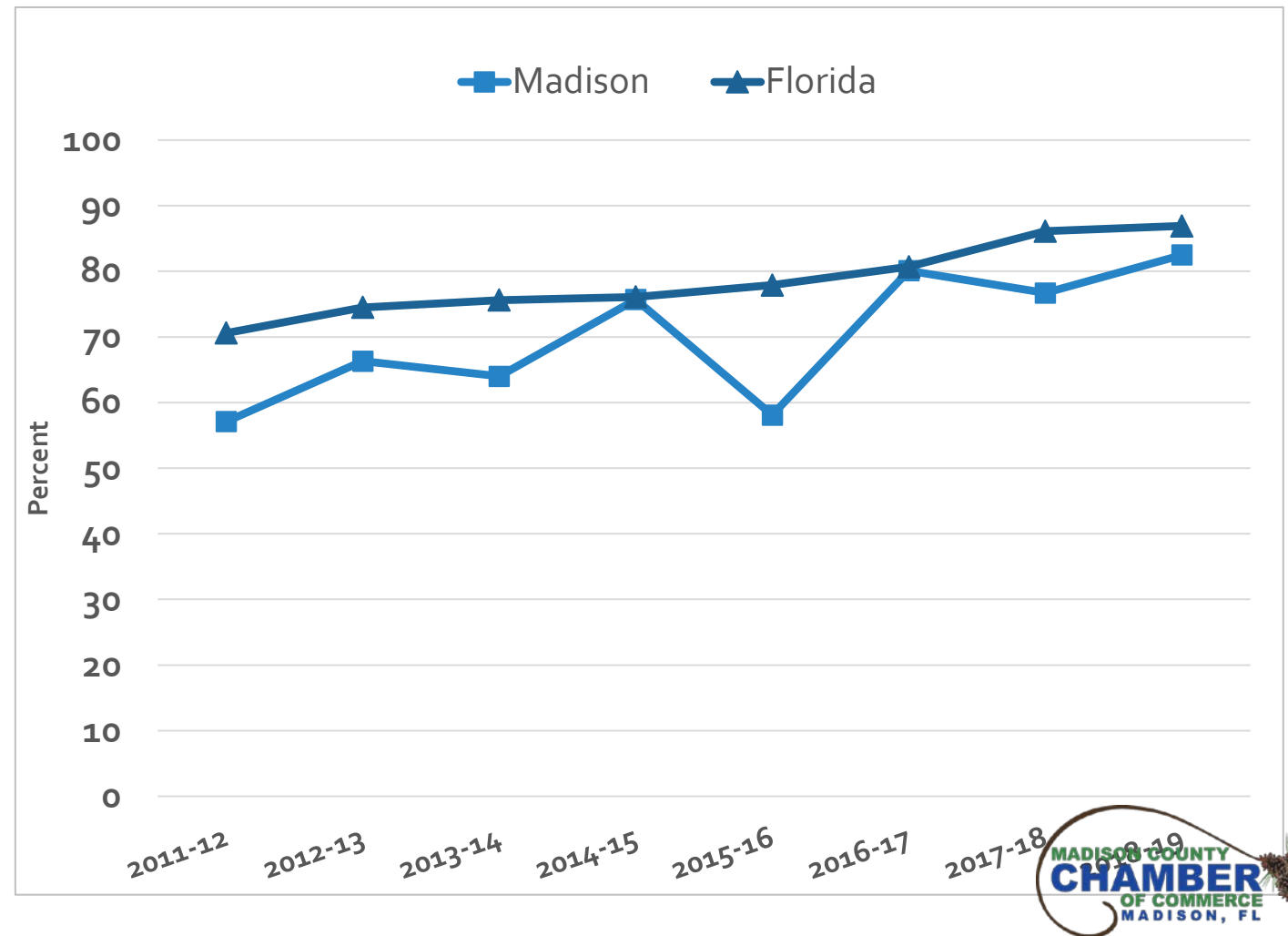
Percent of Middle School Students Not Promoted 2000-2018, Madison County and Florida

- The percent of Madison County middle school students not promoted decreased from 2.1% in 2017 to 1.7% in 2018
- Florida's percent of middle school students not promoted decreased from 1.8% in 2017 to 1.6% in 2018
- Data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity



High School Graduation Rates 2011-2018, Madison County and Florida

- Madison County's graduation rate increased from 76.7% in 2017-18 from 82.5% in 2018-19
- Florida's graduation rate increased slightly from 86.1 % in 2017-18 to 86.9% in 2018-19



Graduation Rates by Demographics, 2018-2019 Madison County and Florida

Gender	Madison County (%)	Florida (%)
Male	81.9	83.9
Female	83.2	90.0

Race/Ethnicity	Madison County (%)	Florida (%)
Black, non-Hispanic	75.2	81.5
White, non-Hispanic	89.1	90.2

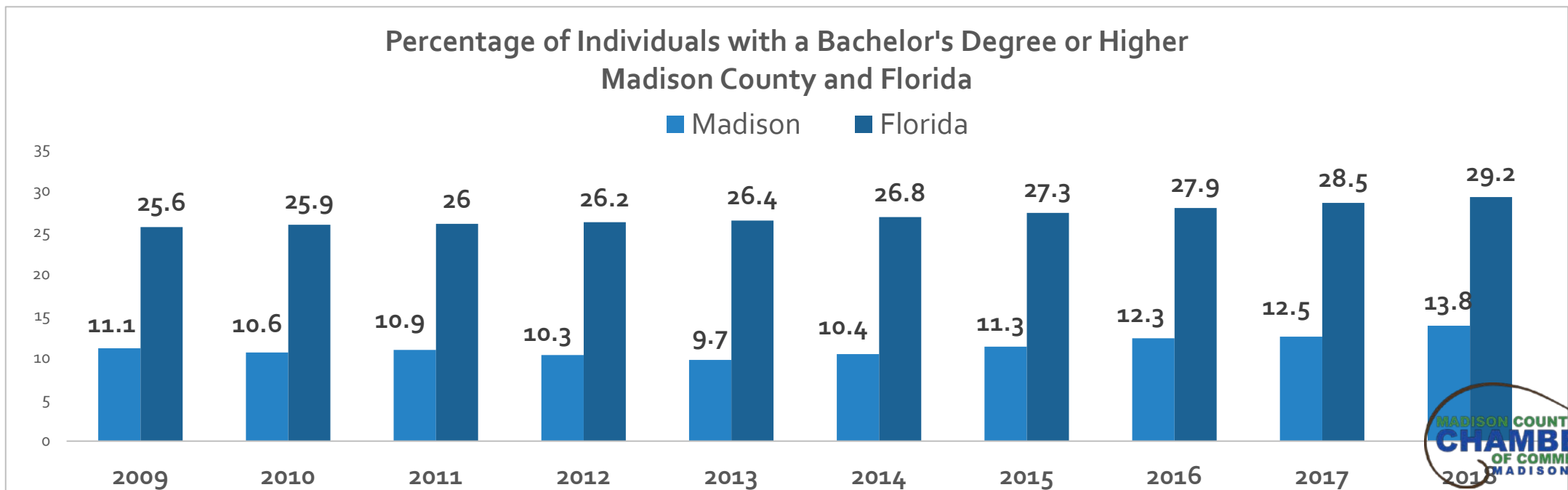
Hispanics not recorded for Madison County

Disability Status	Madison County (%)	Florida (%)
Disabled	73.3	80.6
Not Disabled	84.1	87.7

Disadvantaged Status	Madison County (%)	Florida (%)
Disadvantaged	74.8	82.9
Not Disadvantaged	90.5	91.7

Madison County Education Data, 2018

- 38.1% of county residents over age 25 had a high school diploma in 2017, compared to 28.8% for the state
- Madison County residents are less likely to pursue college degrees (13.8% in 2018) compared to the state (29.2%)
- In Madison County, 18.1% of White residents had a bachelor's degree or higher in 2018, followed by 7.4% of Black residents and 10.5% of Hispanic residents



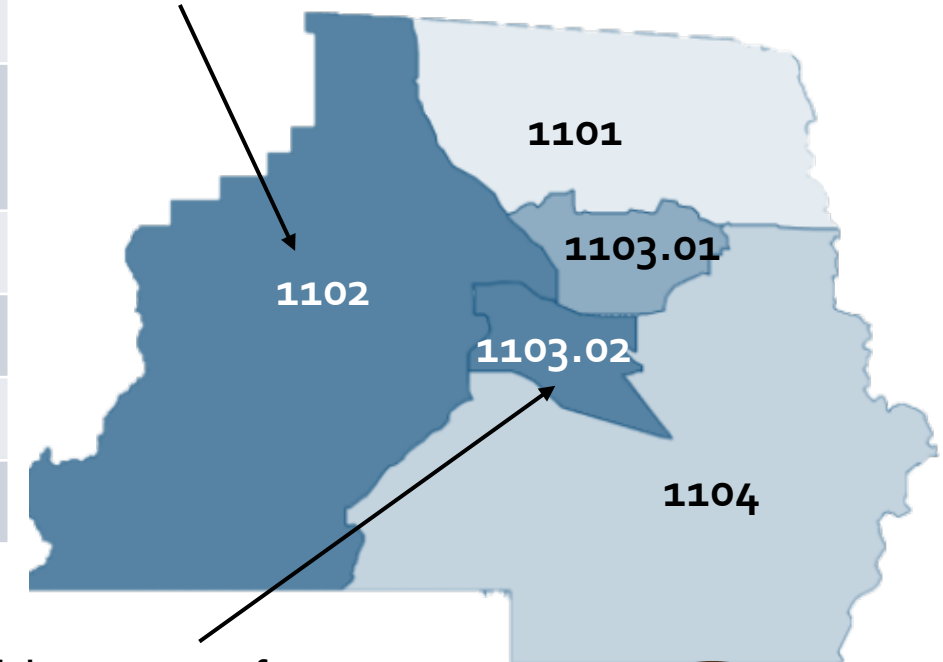
Education Data by Census Tract, 2014-2018

Percent of Population, Madison County

	1103.02	1104	1101	1102	1103.01
Less than 9 th grade	6.0	3.8	4.2	7.2	4.9
Some high school	20.6	11.5	7.6	13.3	10.1
High school graduate	39.7	39.6	35.3	38.9	34.1
Some college	16.0	23.8	18.3	11.5	21.6
Associates degree	5.5	13.3	17.3	16.0	19.3
Bachelor's degree	3.6	7.5	14.5	10.7	12.2
Graduate degree	8.6	0.6	2.8	5.3	7.0

Persons ages 25 and older

Highest percent of persons with less than 9th grade education



Highest percent of persons with graduate degrees

Social & Community Context

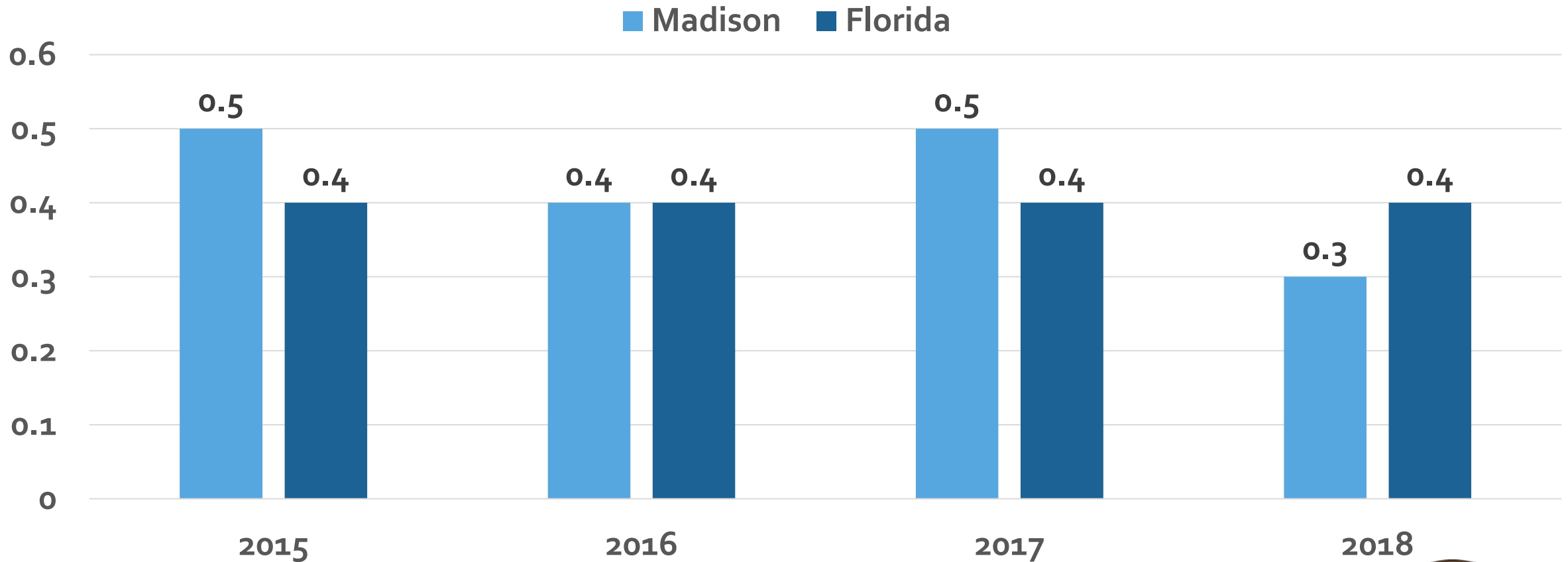
Social and Community Context

- Included in this category are:
 - Discrimination
 - Incarceration
 - Social Cohesion
- Discrimination barriers to consider
 - Discrimination can affect employment opportunities, access to care and access to adequate housing
 - Discrimination can result in toxic stress which leads to negative infant outcomes and cardiovascular issues

Social and Community Context

- Incarceration barriers to consider
 - Persons who were incarcerated have less chance of obtaining gainful employment
 - Persons who were incarcerated and have addictions issues may have health issues related to the addiction
 - Continuity of care for health conditions when incarcerated and released
- Social cohesion barriers to consider
 - Social networks can spread health behaviors, also known as social contagion. Examples are smoking, drinking and eating behaviors
 - Lack of social cohesion can lead to isolation, insomnia and emotional stress

Racial Residential Segregation, 2015-2018 Madison County and Florida



When the Racial Segregation Index is less than 0.3 the county's population is "well integrated."
 Values between 0.3 and 0.6 indicate the county's population is "moderately segregated."
 Values above 0.6 indicate the county's population is "very segregated."

Health & Healthcare

Data Source: DOH Florida CHARTS, CMS

Health and Health Care

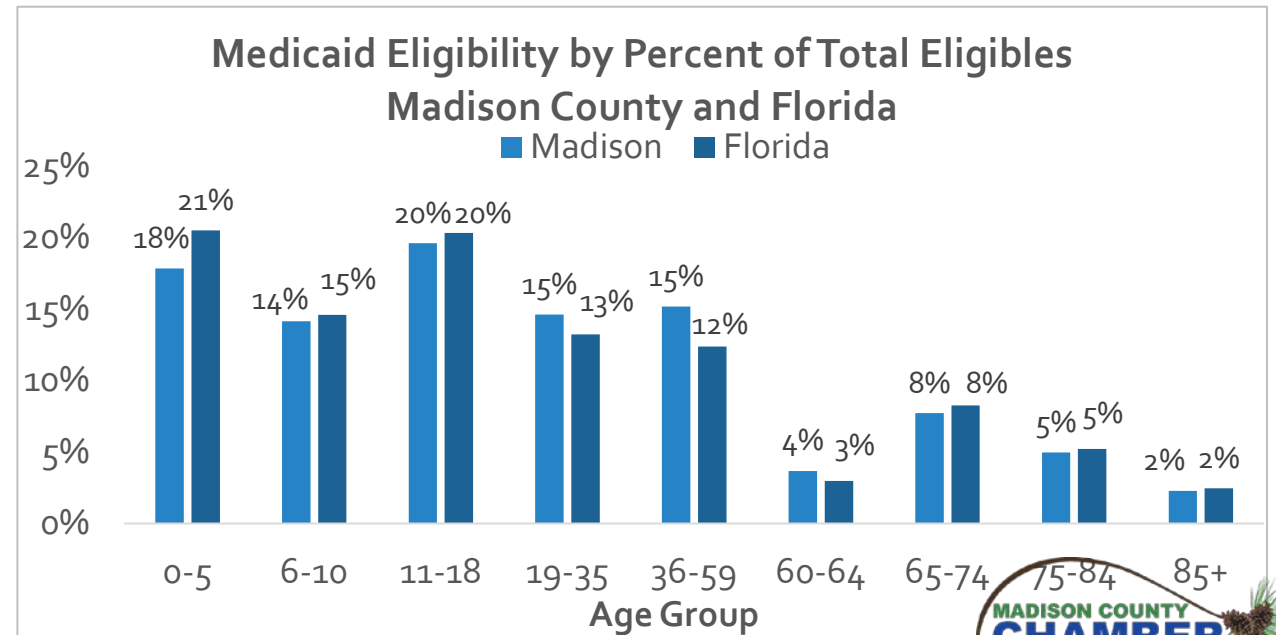
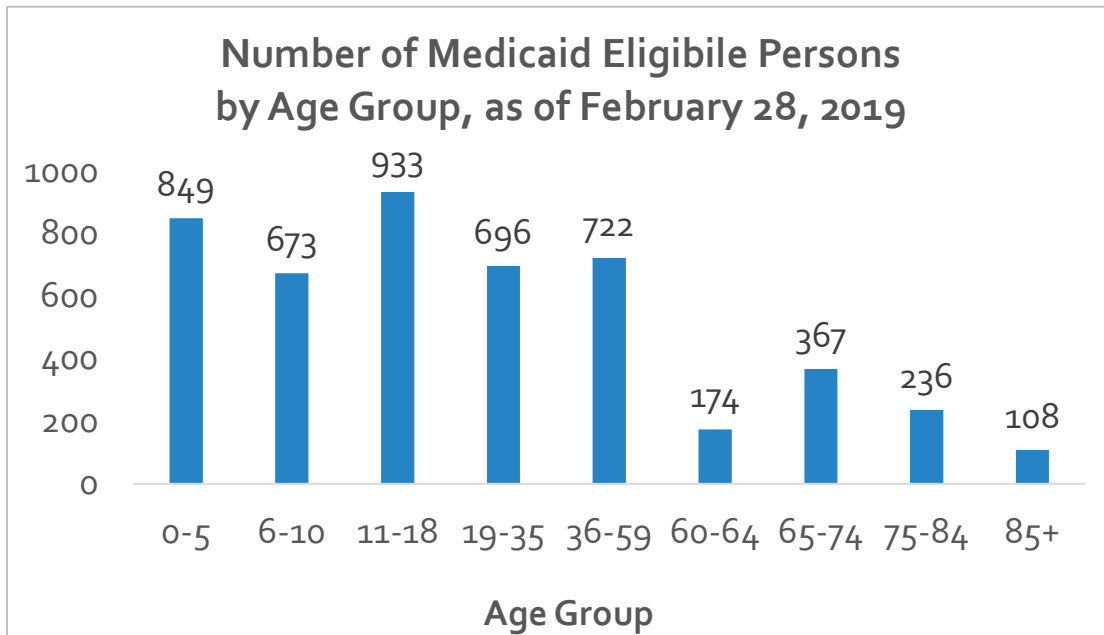
- Included in this category are:
 - Access to Health Care
 - Access to Primary Care
 - Health Literacy
- Access to health care barriers to consider
 - Inadequate health insurance can result in lack of health care
 - Lack of insurance and/or high out-of-pocket costs means less preventive care
 - Lack of transportation means emergency only care
 - Physician shortages can mean longer wait times and delayed care

Health and Health Care

- Access to primary care barriers to consider
 - Limited or no access to primary care means less preventive health services and no early detection of health care issues
- Health literacy barriers to consider
 - Persons who do not speak English are less likely to receive health care services and preventive screenings

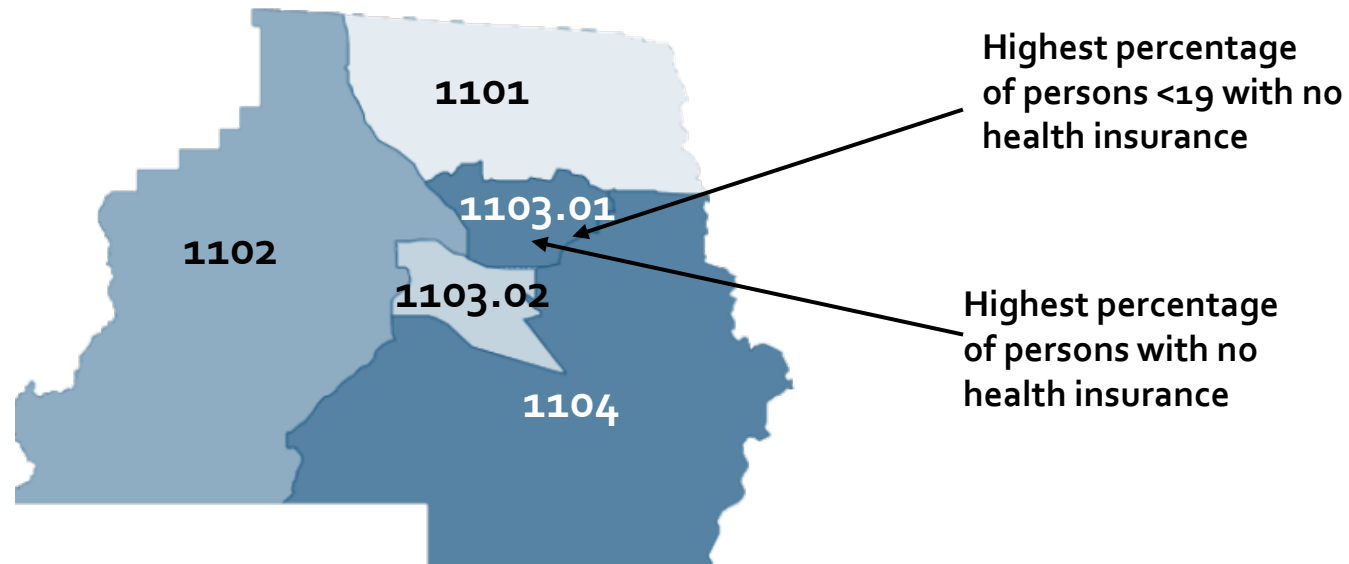
Medicaid Eligibility and Insurance Information, Madison County

- 17% of adults are uninsured in Madison County
- 6% of children are uninsured in Madison County
- Percentage of Medicaid-eligible persons similar to the state



Health Care Coverage by Census Tract Madison County, 2014-2018 (% of Population)

	1103.02	1104	1101	1102	1103.01
With private health insurance	47.8	57.7	64.4	48.5	57.7
With public health insurance	52.8	44.1	43.3	51.9	44.2
No health insurance coverage	11.0	14.1	10.9	12.6	19.5
<19 years of age no health insurance	4.0	5.4	5.1	6.2	19.2



BUILT ENVIRONMENT & HOUSING DATA

Data Source: DOH Florida CHARTS, US Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey

Neighborhood and Built Environment

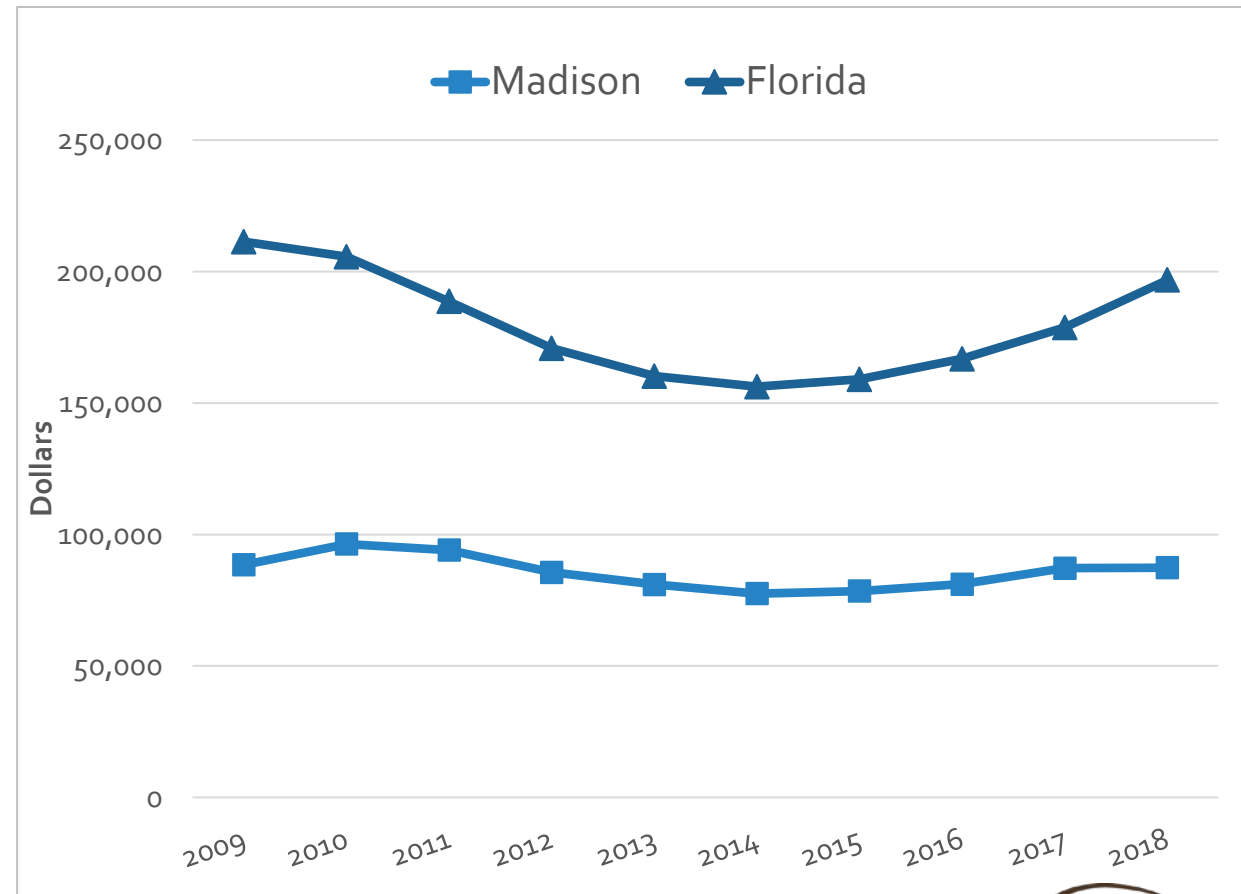
- Included in this category is:
 - Crime and Violence
 - Environmental Conditions
 - Quality of Housing
- Crime and violence barriers to consider
 - Violence can lead to premature death, physical pain, mental distress and reduced quality of life
 - People who fear crime may not go out to exercise
 - Child and adolescent exposure to violence can result in greater risk for substance abuse, risky sexual behavior
 - Sexual partner violence can lead to physical injuries and mental health issues such as eating disorders, depression and suicide

Neighborhood and Built Environment

- Environmental conditions barriers to consider
 - Poor water quality can lead to illnesses such as Giardia
 - Poor air quality can lead to cardiovascular issues
 - Poor air quality can lead to issues with fetal and child development
 - Lack of air conditioning can lead to heat-related disease and death
- Quality of housing barriers to consider
 - Substandard housing may have health risks like vermin, water leaks, mold, heat and AC issues

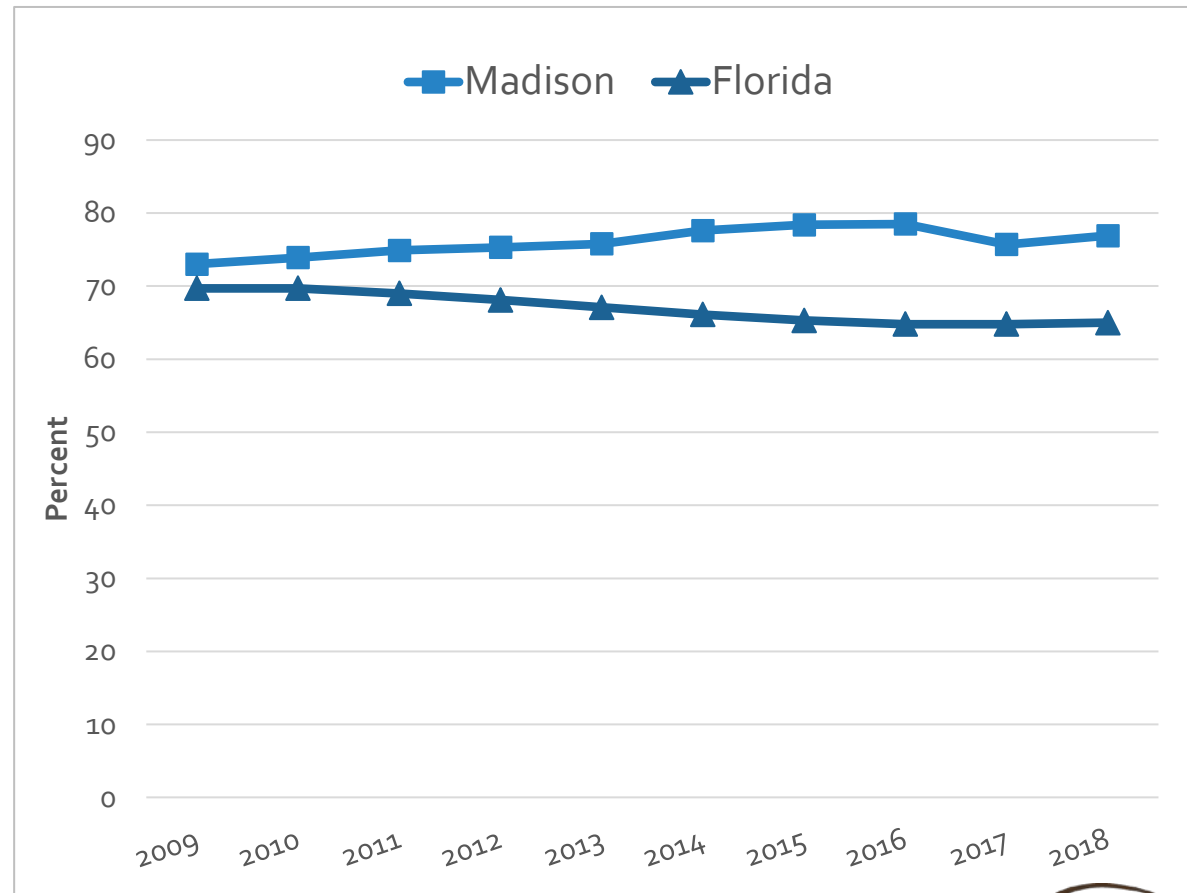
Median Owner-Occupied Unit Values, 2009-2018, Madison County and Florida

- Madison County's owner-occupied home values are well below the state.
- There was a slight increase from \$87,200 in 2017 to \$87,400 in 2018 in Madison County.
- The median value of owner-occupied homes in Florida in 2018 was \$196,800.



Owner-Occupied Housing Units, Percent of Occupied Housing Units, 2009-2018, Madison County and Florida

- Madison County has consistently had higher percentages of owner-occupied housing units than the state.
- 2018 percentages by race/ethnicity
 - Hispanics - 78.6% in Madison compared to 51.0% Florida
 - White NH - 84.2% in Madison and 69.3% in Florida
 - Black NH - 66.9% in Madison and 44.5% in Florida



Housing Quality

	1103.02	1104	1101	1102	1103.01
Percent of homes lacking complete plumbing facilities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4
Percent of homes lacking kitchen facilities	2.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.4
Percent of homes heated with electricity	71.2	82.4	82.6	86.3	80.6
Percent of homes heated with utility gas	20.4	0.5	0.0	2.4	4.4
Percent of homes heated with bottled, tank or LP gas	7.7	12.7	10.6	7.2	11.6
Percent of homes heated with fuel oil, kerosene	0.0	0.5	2.4	0.0	2.2
Percent of homes heated with wood	0.0	3.4	3.6	3.6	1.3
Percent of homes not heated	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.5	