

CHAPTER 39

On January 27, 2017, data reported for SDOH-4.1.2 and SDOH-4.2.2 were corrected due to a programming error. The data for IVP-29 in Table 39–3 were revised to the midcourse data year (2013 for this objective). Corrected data and text are highlighted in yellow and can be found on pages 39–4, 39–13, 39–17, and 39–20.

Social Determinants of Health (SDOH)

Lead Agencies

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
 Health Resources and Services Administration
 Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health, Office of the Secretary

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Background

Healthy People 2020 defines *social determinants of health* as “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.”¹ This definition is the basis for the conceptual framework of the Social Determinants of Health objectives, which encompasses five key domains (Figure 39–1):

The **economic stability domain** reflects the connection between a person’s financial resources (e.g., income, cost of living, and socioeconomic status) and their health. This domain includes key issues such as poverty, employment, food security, and housing stability.

The **education domain** reflects the connection between aspects of a person’s education and their health and well-being. This domain includes key issues such as high school graduation, enrollment in higher education, language and literacy, and early childhood education and development.

The **health and health care domain** reflects the connection between a person’s access to and understanding of health services and their health. This domain includes key issues such as access to health care, access to primary care, and health literacy.

The **neighborhood and built environment domain** reflects the connection between where a person lives (e.g., housing, neighborhood, and environment) and their health and well-being. This domain includes key issues such as access to healthy food, quality of housing, crime and violence, and environmental conditions.

The **social and community context domain** reflects the connection between aspects of a person’s social environment (e.g., social support, family circumstances, and community engagement) and their health and well-being. This domain includes key issues such as social cohesion, civic participation, incarceration, and discrimination.

Readers interested in learning more about the Healthy People 2020 approach to Social Determinants of Health are invited to review the resources listed in the “More Information” section of this chapter.

Figure 39–1. Five-domain Model of Social Determinants of Health

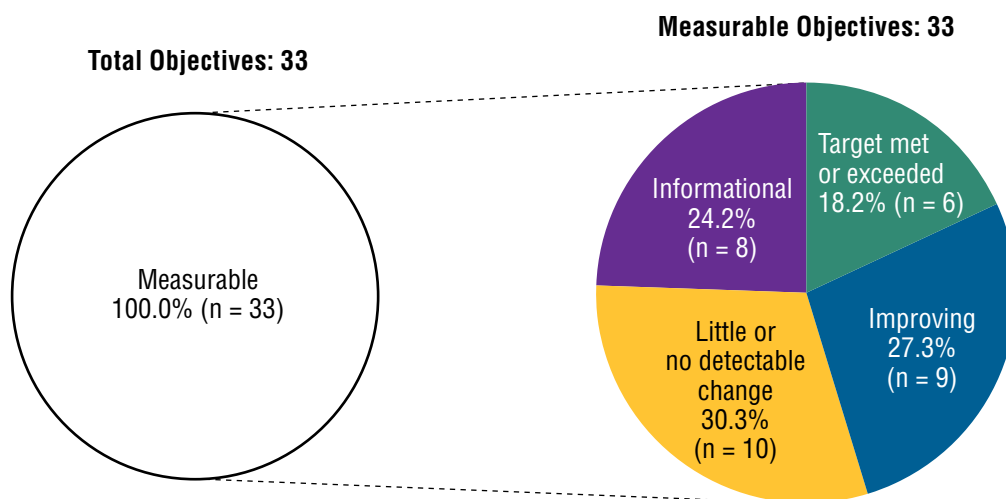


Goal: Create social and physical environments that promote good health for all.

This chapter includes objectives that monitor economic stability, education, health and health care, neighborhood and the built environment, and social and community context. The *Reader's Guide* provides a step-by-step explanation of the content of this chapter, including criteria for highlighting objectives in the Selected Findings.²

Status of Objectives

Figure 39–2. Midcourse Status of the Social Determinants of Health Objectives



All of the 33 objectives in the Social Determinants of Health Topic Area were measurable³ (Figure 39–2, Table 39–1). Included were 8 primary objectives from the Social Determinants of Health Topic Area, and 25 related objectives that were drawn from other Healthy People 2020 topic areas. The midcourse status of all 33 objectives (Table 39–2) was as follows:

- 6 objectives had met or exceeded their 2020 targets,⁴
- 9 objectives were improving,⁵
- 10 objectives had demonstrated little or no detectable change,⁶ and
- 8 objectives were informational.⁷

Selected Findings

Economic Stability

- From 2010 to 2014, the proportion of **children aged 17 years and under living with at least one parent employed year round, full time** (SDOH-1) increased from 71.5% to 73.8% (Table 39–2). This objective was informational only and no 2020 target was set.

- » In 2014, there were statistically significant disparities by race and ethnicity, disability status, and geographic location in the proportion of children aged 17 years and under living with at least one parent employed year round, full time (Table 39–3, SDOH-1). The disparity by sex was not statistically significant.

- From 2010 to 2014, the proportion of **persons of all ages living in poverty** (SDOH-3.1) increased from 14.3% to 14.5% (Table 39–2). This objective was informational only and no 2020 target was set.

- » In 2014, there were statistically significant disparities by sex, race and ethnicity, education, disability status, and geographic location in the proportion of persons of all ages living in poverty (Table 39–3, SDOH-3.1).

- From 2010 to 2014, the proportion of **children aged 17 years and under living in poverty** (SDOH-3.2) decreased from 20.7% to 19.9% (Table 39–2). This objective was informational only and no 2020 target was set.

- » In 2014, there were statistically significant disparities by race and ethnicity, disability status, and geographic location in the proportion of children aged 17 years and under living in poverty (Table 39-3, SDOH-3.2). The disparity by sex was not statistically significant.
 - From 2007 to 2011, the proportion of **households that spent more than 30% of income on housing** (SDOH-4.1.1) increased from 34.6% to 38.4% (Table 39-2). This objective was informational only and no 2020 target was set.
 - » In 2011, there were statistically significant disparities by the race and ethnicity, education, and disability status of the household's reference person, as well as the household's income and geographic location, in the proportion of households that spent more than 30% of income on housing (Table 39-3, SDOH-4.1.1).
 - From 2007 to 2011, the proportion of **households earning less than 200% of the poverty threshold that spent more than 30% of income on housing** (SDOH-4.1.2) increased from 65.1% to 69.5% (Table 39-2). This objective was informational only and no 2020 target was set.
 - » In 2011, there were statistically significant disparities by the race and ethnicity, education, and disability status of the household's reference person, as well as the household's geographic location, in the proportion of households earning less than 200% of the poverty threshold that spent more than 30% of income on housing (Table 39-3, SDOH-4.1.2).
 - From 2007 to 2011, the proportion of **households that spent more than 50% of income on housing** (SDOH-4.2.1) increased from 15.5% to 18.3% (Table 39-2). This objective was informational only and no 2020 target was set.
 - » In 2011, there were statistically significant disparities by the race and ethnicity, education, and disability status of the household's reference person, as well as the household's income and geographic location, in the proportion of households that spent more than 50% of income on housing (Table 39-3, SDOH-4.2.1).
 - From 2007 to 2011, the proportion of **renter households that spent more than 50% of income on housing** (SDOH-4.2.2) increased from 22.2% to 26.8% (Table 39-2). This objective was informational only and no 2020 target was set.
 - » In 2011, there were statistically significant disparities by the education and disability status of the household's reference person, as well as the household's income and geographic location, in the proportion of renter households that spent more than 50% of income on housing (Table 39-3, SDOH-4.2.2). **The disparity by race and ethnicity was not statistically significant.**
 - From 2008 to 2013, the proportion of **U.S. households with very low food security among children in the past 12 months** (NWS-12) decreased from 1.3% to 0.9%, moving toward the 2020 target (Table 39-2).
 - » In 2013, there were statistically significant disparities by the race and ethnicity of the household reference person, education of the most highly educated adult, and family income in the proportion of U.S. households with very low food security among children in the past 12 months (Table 39-3, NWS-12). The disparity by geographic location was not statistically significant.
 - There was little or no detectable change in the proportion of **households with food insecurity in the past 12 months** (NWS-13) between 2008 and 2013 (14.6% and 14.3%, respectively) (Table 39-2).
 - » In 2013, there were statistically significant disparities by the race and ethnicity of the household reference person, education of the most highly educated adult, and family income in the proportion of households with food insecurity in the past 12 months (Table 39-3, NWS-13). The disparity by geographic location was not statistically significant.
- ## Education
- From 2010 to 2013, the proportion of **high school completers aged 16-24 who were enrolled in college the October following high school completion** (SDOH-2) decreased from 68.1% to 65.9% (Table 39-2). This objective was informational only and no 2020 target was set.
 - » In 2013, there was a statistically significant disparity by family income in the proportion of high school completers aged 16-24 who were enrolled in college the October following high school completion (Table 39-3, SDOH-2). The disparities by sex, race and ethnicity, and geographic location were not statistically significant.
 - From 2010-2011 to 2012-2013, the proportion of **students who graduated from high school 4 years after starting the 9th grade** (AH-5.1) increased from 79.0% to 81.0%, moving toward the 2020 target (Table 39-2).

- » In 2012–2013, the disparity by race and ethnicity in the proportion of **students who graduated from high school 4 years after starting the 9th grade** (AH-5.1) was not tested for statistical significance (Table 39–3).
- From 2009 to 2013, the proportion of **4th graders with reading skills at or above grade level** (AH-5.3.1) increased from 33.0% to 35.2%, moving toward the 2020 target (Table 39–2).
 - » In 2013, there were statistically significant disparities by sex, race and ethnicity, disability status,⁸ and the school’s geographic location in the proportion of 4th graders with reading skills at or above grade level (Table 39–3, AH-5.3.1).
- From 2007 to 2013, the proportion of **children aged 0–2 years with disabilities who received early intervention services** (DH-20) increased from 91.0% to 95.6%, exceeding the 2020 target (Table 39–2).
- There was little or no detectable change in the proportion of **children aged 0–5 years whose family read to them every day** (EMC-2.3) from 2007 to 2011–2012 (47.8% and 47.9%, respectively) (Table 39–2).
 - » In 2011–2012, there were statistically significant disparities by race and ethnicity and family income in the proportion of children aged 0–5 years whose family read to them every day (Table 39–3, EMC-2.3). The disparities by sex and geographic location were not statistically significant.
- Between 2008 and 2014, the proportion of **persons of all ages with a source of ongoing care** (AHS-5.1) increased from 86.4% to 87.9%, moving toward the 2020 target (Table 39–2).
 - » In 2014, there were statistically significant disparities by sex, education, family income, disability status, and geographic location in the proportion of persons of all ages with a source of ongoing care (Table 39–3, AHS-5.1). The disparity by race and ethnicity was not statistically significant.
- Between 2007 and 2012, there was little or no detectable change in the proportion of **persons who were unable to obtain or who delayed needed medical care, dental care, or prescription medicines** (AHS-6.1: 10.0% and 10.5%, respectively) (Table 39–2).
 - » In 2012, there were statistically significant disparities by sex, race and ethnicity, education, and family income in the proportion of persons who were unable to obtain or who delayed needed medical care, dental care, or prescription medicines (Table 39–3, AHS-6.1). The disparity by geographic location was not statistically significant.
- The proportion of **persons aged 18 and over who reported that their health care provider’s instructions were easy to understand** (HC/HIT-1.1) increased from 64.1% in 2011 to 65.8% in 2012, moving toward the 2020 target (Table 39–2).
 - » In 2012, there were statistically significant disparities by education and family income in the proportion of persons aged 18 and over who reported that their health care provider’s instructions were easy to understand (Table 39–3, HC/HIT-1.1). Disparities by sex, race and ethnicity, and geographic location were not statistically significant.

Health and Health Care

- The proportion of **persons under age 65 with medical insurance** (AHS-1.1) increased from 83.2% in 2008 to 86.7% in 2014, moving toward the 2020 target (Table 39–2).
 - » In 2014, there were statistically significant disparities by sex, race and ethnicity, education, family income, disability status, and geographic location in the proportion of persons under age 65 with medical insurance (Table 39–3, AHS-1.1).
- There was little or no detectable change in the proportion of **persons with a usual primary care provider** (AHS-3) from 2007 to 2012 (76.3% and 76.5%, respectively) (Table 39–2).
 - » In 2012, there were statistically significant disparities by sex, race and ethnicity, education, and family income in the proportion of persons with a usual primary care provider (Table 39–3, AHS-3). The disparity by geographic location was not statistically significant.
- The proportion of **persons aged 18 and over who reported that their health care provider always asked how instructions would be followed** (HC/HIT-1.2) demonstrated little or no detectable change between 2011 and 2012 (24.4% and 25.4%, respectively) (Table 39–2).
 - » In 2012, there were statistically significant disparities by education and family income in the proportion of persons aged 18 and over who reported that their health care provider always asked how instructions would be followed (Table 39–3, HC/HIT-1.2). Disparities by sex, race and ethnicity, and geographic location were not statistically significant.

Neighborhood and Built Environment

- Between 2008 and 2012, the rate of **arrests of minors and young adults aged 10–24 for serious violent crimes** (AH-11.1) decreased from 444.0 to 323.5 per 100,000 population, exceeding the 2020 target (Table 39–2).
 - » In 2012, the disparity by sex in the rate of arrests of minors and young adults aged 10–24 for serious violent crimes (AH-11.1) was not tested for statistical significance (Table 39–3).
- Between 2008 and 2012, the rate of **arrests of minors and young adults aged 10–24 for serious property crimes** (AH-11.2) decreased from 1,526.7 to 1,222.7 per 100,000 population, exceeding the 2020 target (Table 39–2).
 - » In 2012, the disparity by sex in the rate of arrests of minors and young adults aged 10–24 for serious property crimes (AH-11.2) was not tested for statistical significance (Table 39–3).
- The number of **days the Air Quality Index (AQI) exceeded 100** (weighted by population and AQI) (EH-1) decreased from 2,200,000,000 in 2006–2008 to 982,186,972 in 2012–2014, exceeding the 2020 target (Table 39–2).
- The **concentration level of lead in blood samples at which 97.5% of children aged 1–5 years were below the measured level** (EH-8.1) decreased from 5.8 µg/dL in 2005–2008 to 4.3 µg/dL in 2009–2012, exceeding the 2020 target (Table 39–2).
 - » In 2009–2012, the disparities by sex, race and ethnicity, and family income in the concentration of blood lead level among children aged 1–5 years (EH-8.1) were not statistically significant (Table 39–3).
- The number of **hazardous sites on the National Priorities List (Superfund sites)** (EH-9) decreased from 1,279 in 2010 to 1,240 in 2014, moving toward the 2020 target (Table 39–2).
- The age-adjusted rate of **homicides** (IVP-29) per 100,000 population declined from 6.1 in 2007 to 5.2 in 2013, exceeding the 2020 target (Table 39–2).
 - » In 2013, there were statistically significant disparities by sex, race and ethnicity, and geographic location in the age-adjusted rate of homicides (IVP-29, Table 39–3).
- The rate of **physical assaults among persons aged 12 years and over** (IVP-33) per 1,000 population demonstrated little or no detectable change between 2008 and 2013 (21.3 and 19.6, respectively) (Table 39–2).

- » In 2013, there were statistically significant disparities by race and ethnicity, education, and family income in physical assaults among persons aged 12 years and over (IVP-33, Table 39–3). The disparity by sex was not statistically significant.
- There was little or no detectable change in the proportion of **children aged 17 years and under who were exposed to violence** (IVP-42) from 2008 to 2013–2014 (58.9% and 56.6%, respectively) (Table 39–2).
 - » In 2013–2014, there was a statistically significant disparity by disability status in the proportion of children aged 17 years and under who were exposed to violence (IVP-42, Table 39–3). The disparities by sex, race and ethnicity, and family income were not statistically significant.
- The number of **states that had state-level policies to incentivize food retail outlets to provide foods encouraged by the Dietary Guidelines for Americans** (NWS-3) increased from 8 states in 2009 to 10 states in 2011, moving toward the 2020 target (Table 39–2).

Social and Community Context

- The proportion of **adolescents aged 12–17 who had an adult in their lives with whom they could discuss serious problems** (AH-3.1) increased from 75.6% in 2008 to 78.2% in 2013, moving toward the 2020 target (Table 39–2).
 - » In 2013, there was a statistically significant disparity by family income in the proportion of adolescents aged 12–17 who had an adult in their lives with whom they could discuss serious problems (Table 39–3, AH-3.1). The disparities by sex, race and ethnicity, and geographic location were not statistically significant.
- There was little or no detectable change in the age-adjusted proportion of **adults aged 18 and over with disabilities who received sufficient social and emotional support** (DH-17) between 2008 and 2010 (69.5% and 70.0%, respectively) (Table 39–2).
 - » In 2010, there were statistically significant disparities by race and ethnicity, education, and geographic location in the age-adjusted proportion of adults aged 18 and over with disabilities who received sufficient social and emotional support (Table 39–3, DH-17). The disparity by sex was not statistically significant.

- There was little or no detectable change in the proportion of **children aged 6–17 who could share ideas with their parents and talk with them about things that mattered** (EMC-2.2) between 2007 and 2011–2012 (69.8% and 70.4%, respectively) (Table 39–2).
 - » In 2011–2012, there were statistically significant disparities by sex and family income in the proportion of children aged 6–17 who could share ideas with their parents and talk with them about things that mattered (Table 39–3, EMC-2.2). Disparities by race and ethnicity and geographic location were not statistically significant.

More Information

Readers interested in more detailed information about the objectives in this topic area are invited to visit the [HealthyPeople.gov](http://www.healthypeople.gov) website, where extensive substantive and technical information is available:

- For the background and importance of the topic area, see: <https://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topics-objectives/topic/social-determinants-of-health>
- For data details for each objective, including definitions, numerators, denominators, calculations, and data limitations, see: <http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topics-objectives/topic/social-determinants-of-health/objectives>
Select an objective, then click on the “Data Details” icon.
- For objective data by population group (e.g., sex, race and ethnicity, or family income), including rates, percentages, or counts for multiple years, see: <http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topics-objectives/topic/social-determinants-of-health/objectives>
Select an objective, then click on the “Data2020” icon.

Data for the measurable objectives in this chapter were from the following data sources:

- Air Quality System: <http://www.epa.gov/aqs>
- American Housing Survey: <http://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/ahs.html>
- Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System: <http://www.cdc.gov/brfss/>
- Common Core of Data: <http://nces.ed.gov/ccd/>
- Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System: <https://www.epa.gov/enviro/cerclis-overview>
- Current Population Survey: <http://www.census.gov/cps/>
- Current Population Survey—Food Security Supplement: <http://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/food-security-in-the-united-states.aspx>
- Individuals with Disabilities Education Act: <https://ideadata.org/>
- Medical Expenditure Panel Survey: <http://meps.ahrq.gov/mepsweb/>
- National Assessment of Educational Progress: <http://nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard/>
- National Crime Victimization Survey: <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=dcdetail&iid=245>
- National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhanes.htm>
- National Health Interview Survey: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis/>
- National Survey of Children’s Exposure to Violence: <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/ojdp/227744.pdf>
- National Survey of Children’s Health: <http://childhealthdata.org/learn/NSCH>
- National Survey of Drug Use and Health: <http://www.drugabuse.gov/national-survey-drug-use-health>
- National Vital Statistics System—Mortality: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/deaths.htm>
- State Indicator Report on Fruits and Vegetables, 2013: <http://www.cdc.gov/nutrition/downloads/State-Indicator-Report-Fruits-Vegetables-2013.pdf>
- Uniform Crime Reporting Program: <https://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/ucr>

Footnotes

¹Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion. Healthy People 2020. Social determinants of health. Available from: <https://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topics-objectives/topic/social-determinants-of-health>.

²The **Technical Notes** provide more information on Healthy People 2020 statistical methods and issues.

³**Measurable** objectives had a national baseline value.

⁴**Target met or exceeded**—One of the following, as specified in the Midcourse Progress Table:

- » At baseline the target was not met or exceeded and the midcourse value was equal to or exceeded the target. (The percentage of targeted change achieved was equal to or greater than 100%.)
- » The baseline and midcourse values were equal to or exceeded the target. (The percentage of targeted change achieved was not assessed.)

⁵**Improving**—One of the following, as specified in the Midcourse Progress Table:

- » Movement was toward the target, standard errors were available, and the percentage of targeted change achieved was statistically significant.
- » Movement was toward the target, standard errors were not available, and the objective had achieved 10% or more of the targeted change.

⁶**Little or no detectable change**—One of the following, as specified in the Midcourse Progress Table:

- » Movement was toward the target, standard errors were available, and the percentage of targeted change achieved was not statistically significant.
- » Movement was toward the target, standard errors were not available, and the objective had achieved less than 10% of the targeted change.
- » Movement was away from the baseline and target, standard errors were available, and the percentage change relative to the baseline was not statistically significant.
- » Movement was away from the baseline and target, standard errors were not available, and the objective had moved less than 10% relative to the baseline.
- » There was no change between the baseline and the midcourse data point.

⁷**Informational**—A target was not set for this objective, so progress toward target attainment could not be assessed.


⁸Children with disabilities are defined as those with an Individualized Educational Program as required by the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, or a 504 plan as mandated in the Americans with Disabilities Act. Academic assessment test data for students with disabilities cannot be generalized to the total population of disabled students because some students are unable to take the test.


Suggested Citation


National Center for Health Statistics. Chapter 39: Social Determinants of Health. Healthy People 2020 Midcourse Review. Hyattsville, MD. 2016.

Table 39–1. Social Determinants of Health Objectives

LEGEND

 Data for this objective are available in this chapter’s Midcourse Progress Table.

 Disparities data for this objective are available, and this chapter includes a Midcourse Health Disparities Table.

 A state or county level map for this objective is available at the end of the chapter.

Not Applicable Midcourse data availability is not applicable for developmental and archived objectives. **Developmental** objectives did not have a national baseline value. **Archived** objectives are no longer being monitored due to lack of data source, changes in science, or replacement with other objectives.


























Objective Number	Objective Statement	Data Sources	Midcourse Data Availability
Economic Stability			
SDOH-1	Proportion of children aged 0–17 years living with at least one parent employed year round, full time	Current Population Survey (CPS), Census and DOL/BLS	 
SDOH-3.1	Proportion of persons living in poverty	Current Population Survey (CPS), Census and DOL/BLS	 
SDOH-3.2	Proportion of children aged 0–17 years living in poverty	Current Population Survey (CPS), Census and DOL/BLS	 
SDOH-4.1.1	Proportion of all households that spend more than 30% of income on housing	American Housing Survey (AHS), HUD and Census	 
SDOH-4.1.2	Proportion of households earning less than 200% of the poverty threshold that spend more than 30% of income on housing	American Housing Survey (AHS), HUD and Census	 
SDOH-4.2.1	Proportion of all households that spend more than 50% of income on housing	American Housing Survey (AHS), HUD and Census	 
SDOH-4.2.2	Proportion of renter households that spend more than 50% of income on housing	American Housing Survey (AHS), HUD and Census	 
NWS-12	Eliminate very low food security among children	Current Population Survey-Food Security Supplement (CPS-FSS), U.S. Census Bureau and Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service (Census and USDA/ERS)	 
NWS-13	Reduce household food insecurity and in doing so reduce hunger	Current Population Survey-Food Security Supplement (CPS-FSS), U.S. Census Bureau and Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service (Census and USDA/ERS)	 
Education			
SDOH-2	Proportion of high school completers who were enrolled in college the October immediately after completing high school	Current Population Survey (CPS), Census and DOL/BLS	 
AH-5.1	Increase the proportion of students who graduate with a regular diploma 4 years after starting 9th grade	Common Core of Data (CCD), ED/NCES	 

Table 39–1. Social Determinants of Health Objectives—Continued

LEGEND

	Data for this objective are available in this chapter's Midcourse Progress Table.		Disparities data for this objective are available, and this chapter includes a Midcourse Health Disparities Table.		A state or county level map for this objective is available at the end of the chapter.
Not Applicable	Midcourse data availability is not applicable for developmental and archived objectives. Developmental objectives did not have a national baseline value. Archived objectives are no longer being monitored due to lack of data source, changes in science, or replacement with other objectives.				





















Objective Number	Objective Statement	Data Sources	Midcourse Data Availability
Education—Continued			
AH-5.3.1	Increase the proportion of 4th-grade students whose reading skills are at or above the proficient achievement level for their grade	National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), ED/NCES	 
DH-20	Increase the proportion of children with disabilities, birth through age 2 years, who receive early intervention services in home or community-based settings	Individuals with Disabilities Education Act data (IDEA data), ED/OSERS	
EMC-2.3	Increase the proportion of parents who read to their young child	National Survey of Children's Health (NSCH), HRSA/MCHB and CDC/NCHS	 
Health and Health Care			
AHS-1.1	Increase the proportion of persons with medical insurance	National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), CDC/NCHS	 
AHS-3	Increase the proportion of persons with a usual primary care provider	Medical Expenditure Panel Survey (MEPS), AHRQ	 
AHS-5.1	Increase the proportion of persons of all ages who have a specific source of ongoing care	National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), CDC/NCHS	 
AHS-6.1	Reduce the proportion of persons who are unable to obtain or delay in obtaining necessary medical care, dental care, or prescription medicines	Medical Expenditure Panel Survey (MEPS), AHRQ	 
HC/HIT-1.1	Increase the proportion of persons who report their health care provider always gave them easy-to-understand instructions about what to do to take care of their illness or health condition	Medical Expenditure Panel Survey (MEPS), AHRQ	 
HC/HIT-1.2	Increase the proportion of persons who report their health care provider always asked them to describe how they will follow the instructions	Medical Expenditure Panel Survey (MEPS), AHRQ	 

Table 39–1. Social Determinants of Health Objectives—Continued

LEGEND

-  Data for this objective are available in this chapter’s Midcourse Progress Table.
-  Disparities data for this objective are available, and this chapter includes a Midcourse Health Disparities Table.
-  A state or county level map for this objective is available at the end of the chapter.

Not Applicable Midcourse data availability is not applicable for developmental and archived objectives. **Developmental** objectives did not have a national baseline value. **Archived** objectives are no longer being monitored due to lack of data source, changes in science, or replacement with other objectives.

















Objective Number	Objective Statement	Data Sources	Midcourse Data Availability
Neighborhood and Built Environment			
AH-11.1	Reduce the rate of minor and young adult perpetration of violent crimes	Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR), DOJ/FBI	 
AH-11.2	Reduce the rate of minor and young adult perpetration of serious property crimes	Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR), DOJ/FBI	 
EH-1	Reduce the number of days the Air Quality Index (AQI) exceeds 100, weighted by population and AQI	Air Quality System (AQS), EPA	
EH-8.1	Reduce blood lead level in children aged 1–5 years	National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), CDC/NCHS	 
EH-9	Minimize the risks to human health and the environment posed by hazardous sites	Comprehensive Environmental Response and Cleanup Information System (CERCLIS), EPA/OSWER	
EH-19	Reduce the proportion of occupied housing units that have moderate or severe physical problems	American Housing Survey (AHS), HUD and Census	
IVP-29	Reduce homicides	National Vital Statistics System–Mortality (NVSS-M), CDC/NCHS; Bridged–race Population Estimates, CDC/NCHS and Census	 
IVP-33	Reduce physical assaults	National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), DOJ/BJA	 
IVP-42	Reduce children’s exposure to violence	National Survey of Children’s Exposure to Violence (NatSCEV), DOJ/OJJDP	 
NWS-3	Increase the number of states that have state-level policies that incentivize food retail outlets to provide foods that are encouraged by the Dietary Guidelines for Americans	State Indicator Report on Fruits and Vegetables, CDC	

Table 39–1. Social Determinants of Health Objectives—Continued

LEGEND



Data for this objective are available in this chapter's Midcourse Progress Table.



Disparities data for this objective are available, and this chapter includes a Midcourse Health Disparities Table.



A state or county level map for this objective is available at the end of the chapter.

Not Applicable

Midcourse data availability is not applicable for developmental and archived objectives. **Developmental** objectives did not have a national baseline value. **Archived** objectives are no longer being monitored due to lack of data source, changes in science, or replacement with other objectives.

Objective Number	Objective Statement	Data Sources	Midcourse Data Availability
Social and Community Context			
AH-3.1	Increase the proportion of adolescents who have an adult in their lives with whom they can talk about serious problems	National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), SAMHSA	
DH-17	Increase the proportion of adults with disabilities who report sufficient social and emotional support	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), CDC/NCCDPHP	
EMC-2.2	Increase the proportion of parents who use positive communication with their child	National Survey of Children's Health (NSCH), HRSA/MCHB and CDC/NCHS	

Table 39–2. Midcourse Progress for Measurable¹ Social Determinants of Health Objectives

LEGEND

 Target met or exceeded ^{2,3}	 Improving ^{4,5}	 Little or no detectable change ^{6–10}	 Getting worse ^{11,12}	 Baseline only ¹³	 Informational ¹⁴
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Objective Description	Baseline Value (Year)	Midcourse Value (Year)	Target	Movement Toward Target ¹⁵	Movement Away From Baseline ¹⁶	Movement Statistically Significant ¹⁷
Economic Stability						
 ¹⁴ SDOH-1 Children living with at least one parent employed year round, full time (percent, ≤17 years)	71.5% (2010)	73.8% (2014)				
 ¹⁴ SDOH-3.1 Persons living in poverty (percent, all ages)	14.3% (2010)	14.5% (2014)				
 ¹⁴ SDOH-3.2 Children living in poverty (percent, ≤17 years)	20.7% (2010)	19.9% (2014)				
 ¹⁴ SDOH-4.1.1 Households that spend more than 30% of income on housing (percent)	34.6% (2007)	38.4% (2011)				
 ¹⁴ SDOH-4.1.2 Households earning less than 200% of the poverty threshold that spend more than 30% of income on housing (percent)	65.1% (2007)	69.5% (2011)				
 ¹⁴ SDOH-4.2.1 Households that spend more than 50% of income on housing (percent)	15.5% (2007)	18.3% (2011)				
 ¹⁴ SDOH-4.2.2 Renter households that spend more than 50% of income on housing (percent)	22.2% (2007)	26.8% (2011)				
 ⁴ NWS-12 Very low food security among children in the past 12 months (percent of households)	1.3% (2008)	0.9% (2013)	0.2%	36.4%		Yes
 ⁶ NWS-13 Households with food insecurity in the past 12 months (percent)	14.6% (2008)	14.3% (2013)	6.0%	3.5%		No
Education						
 ¹⁴ SDOH-2 High school completers enrolled in college the October following high school completion (percent, 16–24 years)	68.1% (2010)	65.9% (2013)				
 ⁵ AH-5.1 Students graduating from high school 4 years after starting 9th grade (percent)	79.0% (2010–2011)	81.0% (2012–2013)	87.0%	25.0%		
 ⁴ AH-5.3.1 Fourth graders whose reading skills are at or above grade level (percent)	33.0% (2009)	35.2% (2013)	36.3%	66.7%		Yes
 ² DH-20 Children with disabilities receiving early intervention services (percent, 0–2 years)	91.0% (2007)	95.6% (2013)	95.0%	115.0%		
 ⁶ EMC-2.3 Children whose family read to them every day (percent, 0–5 years)	47.8% (2007)	47.9% (2011–2012)	52.6%	2.1%		No

Table 39–2. Midcourse Progress for Measurable¹ Social Determinants of Health Objectives—Continued





















LEGEND											
	Target met or exceeded ^{2,3}		Improving ^{4,5}		Little or no detectable change ^{6–10}		Getting worse ^{11,12}		Baseline only ¹³		Informational ¹⁴
Objective Description	Baseline Value (Year)	Midcourse Value (Year)	Target	Movement Toward Target ¹⁵	Movement Away From Baseline ¹⁶	Movement Statistically Significant ¹⁷					
Health and Health Care											
 ⁴ AHS-1.1 Persons with medical insurance (percent, <65 years)	83.2% (2008)	86.7% (2014)	100.0%	20.8%		Yes					
 ⁶ AHS-3 Persons with a usual primary care provider (percent)	76.3% (2007)	76.5% (2012)	83.9%	2.6%		No					
 ⁴ AHS-5.1 Persons with a source of ongoing care (percent, all ages)	86.4% (2008)	87.9% (2014)	95.0%	17.4%		Yes					
 ⁸ AHS-6.1 Persons unable to obtain or delaying needed medical care, dental care, or prescription medications (percent)	10.0% (2007)	10.5% (2012)	9.0%		5.0%	No					
 ⁴ HC/HIT-1.1 Persons whose health care provider gives easy-to-understand instructions (percent, 18+ years)	64.1% (2011)	65.8% (2012)	70.5%	26.6%		Yes					
 ⁶ HC/HIT-1.2 Persons whose health care provider asks how instructions will be followed (percent, 18+ years)	24.4% (2011)	25.4% (2012)	26.9%	40.0%		No					
Neighborhood and Built Environment											
 ² AH-11.1 Arrests of minors and young adults for serious violent crimes (per 100,000 population, 10–24 years)	444.0 (2008)	323.5 (2012)	399.6	271.4%							
 ² AH-11.2 Arrests of minors and young adults for serious property crimes (per 100,000 population, 10–24 years)	1,526.7 (2008)	1,222.7 (2012)	1,374.0	199.1%							
 ² EH-1 Air Quality Index greater than 100 (number of days, weighted by population and Air Quality Index value)	2,200,000,000 (2006–2008)	982,186,972 (2012–2014)	1,980,000,000	553.6%							
 ² EH-8.1 Concentration of blood lead among children in the 97.5 percentile (µg/dL, 1–5 years)	5.8 (2005–2008)	4.3 (2009–2012)	5.2	250.0%		No					
 ⁵ EH-9 Hazardous sites on the National Priority List–Superfund sites (number)	1,279 (2010)	1,240 (2014)	1,151	30.5%							
 ⁹ EH-19 Occupied housing units with moderate or severe physical problems (percent)	5.2% (2007)	5.5% (2011)	4.2%		5.8%						
 ² IVP-29 Homicides (age-adjusted, per 100,000 population)	6.1 (2007)	5.2 (2013)	5.5	150.0%		Yes					
 ⁶ IVP-33 Physical assaults (per 1,000 population, 12+ years)	21.3 (2008)	19.6 (2013)	19.2	81.0%		No					

Table 39–2. Midcourse Progress for Measurable¹ Social Determinants of Health Objectives—Continued












LEGEND											
	Target met or exceeded ^{2,3}		Improving ^{4,5}		Little or no detectable change ^{6–10}		Getting worse ^{11,12}		Baseline only ¹³		Informational ¹⁴
Objective Description				Baseline Value (Year)	Midcourse Value (Year)	Target	Movement Toward Target ¹⁵	Movement Away From Baseline ¹⁶	Movement Statistically Significant ¹⁷		
Neighborhood and Built Environment—Continued											
	⁶ IVP-42 Children exposed to violence (percent, ≤17 years)	58.9% (2008)	56.6% (2013–2014)	53.0%	39.0%	No					
	⁵ NWS-3 States with policies to incentivize food retail outlets to provide foods encouraged by the Dietary Guidelines for Americans (number)	8 (2009)	10 (2011)	18	20.0%	No					
Social and Community Context											
	⁴ AH-3.1 Adolescents having an adult in their lives with whom they can discuss serious problems (percent, 12–17 years)	75.6% (2008)	78.2% (2013)	83.2%	34.2%	Yes					
	⁶ DH-17 Adults with disabilities receiving sufficient social and emotional support (age-adjusted, percent, 18+ years)	69.5% (2008)	70.0% (2010)	76.5%	7.1%	No					
	⁶ EMC-2.2 Children who talk and share ideas with parents (percent, 6–17 years)	69.8% (2007)	70.4% (2011–2012)	76.8%	8.6%	No					

Table 39–2. Midcourse Progress for Measurable¹ Social Determinants of Health Objectives—Continued

NOTES

See [HealthyPeople.gov](https://www.healthypeople.gov) for all Healthy People 2020 data. The [Technical Notes](#) provide more information on the measures of progress.

FOOTNOTES

¹**Measurable** objectives had a national baseline value.

Target met or exceeded:

²At baseline the target was not met or exceeded and the midcourse value was equal to or exceeded the target. (The percentage of targeted change achieved was equal to or greater than 100%.)

³The baseline and midcourse values were equal to or exceeded the target. (The percentage of targeted change achieved was not assessed.)

Improving:

⁴Movement was toward the target, standard errors were available, and the percentage of targeted change achieved was statistically significant.

⁵Movement was toward the target, standard errors were not available, and the objective had achieved 10% or more of the targeted change.

Little or no detectable change:

⁶Movement was toward the target, standard errors were available, and the percentage of targeted change achieved was not statistically significant.

⁷Movement was toward the target, standard errors were not available, and the objective had achieved less than 10% of the targeted change.

⁸Movement was away from the baseline and target, standard errors were available, and the percentage change relative to the baseline was not statistically significant.

⁹Movement was away from the baseline and target, standard errors were not available, and the objective had moved less than 10% relative to the baseline.

¹⁰There was no change between the baseline and the midcourse data point.

Getting worse:

¹¹Movement was away from the baseline and target, standard errors were available, and the percentage change relative to the baseline was statistically significant.

¹²Movement was away from the baseline and target, standard errors were not available, and the objective had moved 10% or more relative to the baseline.

¹³**Baseline only:** The objective only had one data point, so progress toward target attainment could not be assessed.

¹⁴**Informational:** A target was not set for this objective, so progress toward target attainment could not be assessed.

¹⁵For objectives that **moved toward** their targets, movement toward the target was measured as the percentage of targeted change achieved (unless the target was already met or exceeded at baseline):

$$\text{Percentage of targeted change achieved} = \frac{\text{Midcourse value} - \text{Baseline value}}{\text{HP2020 target} - \text{Baseline value}} \times 100$$

¹⁶For objectives that **moved away** from their baselines and targets, movement away from the baseline was measured as the magnitude of the percentage change from baseline:

$$\text{Magnitude of percentage change from baseline} = \frac{|\text{Midcourse value} - \text{Baseline value}|}{\text{Baseline value}} \times 100$$

¹⁷Statistical significance was tested when the objective had a target and at least two data points, standard errors of the data were available, and a normal distribution could be assumed. Statistical significance of the percentage of targeted change achieved or the magnitude of the percentage change from baseline was assessed at the 0.05 level using a normal one-sided test.

DATA SOURCES

Economic Stability

SDOH-1	Current Population Survey (CPS), Census and DOL/BLS
SDOH-3.1	Current Population Survey (CPS), Census and DOL/BLS
SDOH-3.2	Current Population Survey (CPS), Census and DOL/BLS
SDOH-4.1.1	American Housing Survey (AHS), HUD and Census
SDOH-4.1.2	American Housing Survey (AHS), HUD and Census
SDOH-4.2.1	American Housing Survey (AHS), HUD and Census
SDOH-4.2.2	American Housing Survey (AHS), HUD and Census
NWS-12	Current Population Survey-Food Security Supplement (CPS-FSS), U.S. Census Bureau and Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service (Census and USDA/ERS)
NWS-13	Current Population Survey-Food Security Supplement (CPS-FSS), U.S. Census Bureau and Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service (Census and USDA/ERS)

Education

SDOH-2	Current Population Survey (CPS), Census and DOL/BLS
AH-5.1	Common Core of Data (CCD), ED/NCES
AH-5.3.1	National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), ED/NCES
DH-20	Individuals with Disabilities Education Act data (IDEA data), ED/OSERS
EMC-2.3	National Survey of Children’s Health (NSCH), HRSA/MCHB and CDC/NCHS

Health and Health Care

AHS-1.1	National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), CDC/NCHS
AHS-3	Medical Expenditure Panel Survey (MEPS), AHRQ
AHS-5.1	National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), CDC/NCHS
AHS-6.1	Medical Expenditure Panel Survey (MEPS), AHRQ
HC/HIT-1.1	Medical Expenditure Panel Survey (MEPS), AHRQ
HC/HIT-1.2	Medical Expenditure Panel Survey (MEPS), AHRQ

Neighborhood and Built Environment

AH-11.1	Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR), DOJ/FBI
AH-11.2	Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR), DOJ/FBI
EH-1	Air Quality System (AQS), EPA
EH-8.1	National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), CDC/NCHS
EH-9	Comprehensive Environmental Response and Cleanup Information System (CERCLIS), EPA/OSWER
EH-19	American Housing Survey (AHS), HUD and Census
IVP-29	National Vital Statistics System–Mortality (NVSS–M), CDC/NCHS; Bridged-race Population Estimates, CDC/NCHS and Census
IVP-33	National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), DOJ/BJA
IVP-42	National Survey of Children’s Exposure to Violence (NatSCEV), DOJ/OJJDP
NWS-3	State Indicator Report on Fruits and Vegetables, CDC

Social and Community Context

AH-3.1	National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), SAMHSA
DH-17	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), CDC/NCCDPHP
EMC-2.2	National Survey of Children’s Health (NSCH), HRSA/MCHB and CDC/NCHS

Table 39–3. Midcourse Health Disparities¹ for Population-based Social Determinants of Health Objectives

Most favorable (least adverse) and least favorable (most adverse) group rates and summary disparity ratios^{2,3} for selected characteristics at the midcourse data point

Population-based Objectives		Characteristics and Groups																										
		Sex Male Female Summary Disparity Ratio ²	Race and Ethnicity American Indian or Alaska Native Asian Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander Two or more races Hispanic or Latino Black, not Hispanic White, not Hispanic Summary Disparity Ratio ³						Education ⁴ Less than high school High school graduate At least some college Associate's degree 4-year college degree Advanced degree Summary Disparity Ratio ³					Family Income ⁵ Poor Near-poor Middle Near-high High Summary Disparity Ratio ³			Disability Persons with disabilities Persons without disabilities Summary Disparity Ratio ²		Location Metropolitan Nonmetropolitan Summary Disparity Ratio ²									
Economic Stability																												
SDOH-1 Children living with at least one parent employed year round, full time (percent, ≤17 years) (2014)		1.001							1.295*												a	b	1.216*			1.057*		
SDOH-3.1 Persons living in poverty (percent, all ages) (2014)		1.203*					c		2.690*		d		e			3.474*					a	b	1.802*			1.144*		
SDOH-3.2 Children living in poverty (percent, ≤17 years) (2014)		1.013					c		3.328*											a	b	1.816*			1.206*			
SDOH-4.1.1 Households that spend more than 30% of income on housing (percent) (2011)			f	g	f	g	f	f	f	1.459*	h	h	h	h	h	h	1.560*					6.022*	i	i	1.269*			1.420*
SDOH-4.1.2 Households earning less than 200% of the poverty threshold that spend more than 30% of income on housing (percent) (2011)			f	g	f	g	f	f	f	1.518*	h	h	h	h	h	h	1.088*						i	i	1.018*			1.294*
SDOH-4.2.1 Households that spend more than 50% of income on housing (percent) (2011)			f	g	f	g	f	f	f	1.447*	h	h	h	h	h	h	2.009*					25.549*	i	i	1.561*			1.502*
SDOH-4.2.2 Renter households that spend more than 50% of income on housing (percent) (2011)			f	g	f	g	f	f	f	1.195	h	h	h	h	h	h	1.893*					19.156*	i	i	1.726*			1.186*
NWS-12 Very low food security among children in the past 12 months (percent of households) (2013)								f	f	f	2.808*	j	j	j	j	j	4.027*					2.086*						1.193

Table 39–3. Midcourse Health Disparities¹ for Population-based Social Determinants of Health Objectives—Continued

Most favorable (least adverse) and least favorable (most adverse) group rates and summary disparity ratios^{2,3} for selected characteristics at the midcourse data point

LEGEND		Characteristics and Groups																																
At the midcourse data point		Group with the most favorable (least adverse) rate			Group with the least favorable (most adverse) rate			Data are available, but this group did not have the highest or lowest rate.			Data are not available for this group because the data were statistically unreliable, not collected, or not appropriate for analysis.																							
Population-based Objectives		Sex		Race and Ethnicity						Education ⁴					Family Income ⁵			Disability		Location														
		Male	Female	Summary Disparity Ratio ²	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	Two or more races	Hispanic or Latino	Black, not Hispanic	White, not Hispanic	Summary Disparity Ratio ³	Less than high school	High school graduate	At least some college	Associate's degree	4-year college degree	Advanced degree	Summary Disparity Ratio ³	Poor	Near-poor	Middle	Near-high	High	Summary Disparity Ratio ³	Persons with disabilities	Persons without disabilities	Summary Disparity Ratio ²	Metropolitan	Nonmetropolitan	Summary Disparity Ratio ²			
Economic Stability—Continued																																		
NWS-13 Households with food insecurity in the past 12 months (percent) (2013)					f	f			f	f	f	2.912*	j	j	j	j	j	j	4.935*							20.906*								1.065
Education																																		
SDOH-2 High school completers enrolled in college the October following high school completion (percent, 16–24 years) (2013)				1.076								1.181									k	l	m	n	o	1.361*								1.101
AH-5.1 Students graduating from high school 4 years after starting 9th grade (percent) (2012–2013)					g	g	g					1.175†																						
AH-5.3.1 Fourth graders whose reading skills are at or above grade level (percent) (2013)				1.196*	g	g	g	g				1.777*																	3.429*	s	s			1.194*
EMC-2.3 Children whose family read to them every day (percent, 0–5 years) (2011–2012)				1.009	g	g	g	g				1.321*												t		1.357*								1.008
Health and Health Care																																		
AHS-1.1 Persons with medical insurance (percent, <65 years) (2014)				1.032*								1.084*								1.186*						1.160*	u	u	1.022*					1.026*
AHS-3 Persons with a usual primary care provider (percent) (2012)				1.103*								1.140*								1.087*						1.088*								1.000

Table 39–3. Midcourse Health Disparities¹ for Population-based Social Determinants of Health Objectives—Continued

Most favorable (least adverse) and least favorable (most adverse) group rates and summary disparity ratios^{2,3} for selected characteristics at the midcourse data point

LEGEND

At the midcourse data point

- Group with the most favorable (least adverse) rate
- Group with the least favorable (most adverse) rate
- Data are available, but this group did not have the highest or lowest rate.
- Data are not available for this group because the data were statistically unreliable, not collected, or not appropriate for analysis.

Population-based Objectives	Characteristics and Groups																											
	Sex		Race and Ethnicity						Education ⁴					Family Income ⁵				Disability		Location								
	Male	Female	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	Two or more races	Hispanic or Latino	Black, not Hispanic	White, not Hispanic	Less than high school	High school graduate	At least some college	Associate's degree	4-year college degree	Advanced degree	Poor	Near-poor	Middle	Near-high	High	Persons with disabilities	Persons without disabilities	Metropolitan	Nonmetropolitan				
Summary Disparity Ratio ²		Summary Disparity Ratio ³						Summary Disparity Ratio ³					Summary Disparity Ratio ³				Summary Disparity Ratio ²		Summary Disparity Ratio ²									
Health and Health Care—Continued																												
AHS-5.1 Persons with a source of ongoing care (percent, all ages) (2014)																												
				1.077*							1.054						1.066*					1.087*			1.080*			1.016*
AHS-6.1 Persons unable to obtain or delaying needed medical care, dental care, or prescription medications (percent) (2012)																												
				1.237*							1.608*						1.363*					1.882*						1.026
HC/HIT-1.1 Persons whose health care provider gives easy-to-understand instructions (percent, 18+ years) (2012)																												
				1.006							1.083						1.090*					1.086*						1.036
HC/HIT-1.2 Persons whose health care provider asks how instructions will be followed (percent, 18+ years) (2012)																												
				1.061							1.255						1.454*					1.201*						1.000
Neighborhood and Built Environment																												
AH-11.1 Arrests of minors and young adults for serious violent crimes (per 100,000 population, 10–24 years) (2012)																												
				4.076†																								
AH-11.2 Arrests of minors and young adults for serious property crimes (per 100,000 population, 10–24 years) (2012)																												
				1.686†																								
EH-8.1 Concentration of blood lead among children in the 97.5 percentile (µg/dL, 1–5 years) (2009–2012)																												
				1.233							1.459											2.381						

Table 39–3. Midcourse Health Disparities¹ for Population-based Social Determinants of Health Objectives—Continued

Most favorable (least adverse) and least favorable (most adverse) group rates and summary disparity ratios^{2,3} for selected characteristics at the midcourse data point

LEGEND		At the midcourse data point		Group with the most favorable (least adverse) rate		Group with the least favorable (most adverse) rate		Data are available, but this group did not have the highest or lowest rate.		Data are not available for this group because the data were statistically unreliable, not collected, or not appropriate for analysis.																					
Characteristics and Groups																															
Population-based Objectives																															
		Sex		Race and Ethnicity						Education ⁴			Family Income ⁵			Disability		Location													
		Male	Female	Summary Disparity Ratio ²	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	Two or more races	Hispanic or Latino	Black, not Hispanic	White, not Hispanic	Summary Disparity Ratio ³	Less than high school	High school graduate	At least some college	Associate's degree	4-year college degree	Advanced degree	Summary Disparity Ratio ³	Poor	Near-poor	Middle	Near-high	High	Summary Disparity Ratio ³	Persons with disabilities	Persons without disabilities	Summary Disparity Ratio ²	Metropolitan	Nonmetropolitan	Summary Disparity Ratio ²
Neighborhood and Built Environment—Continued																															
IVP-29 Homicides (age-adjusted, per 100,000 population) (2013)				3.840*							5.052*								1.736*						1.873*						1.189*
IVP-33 Physical assaults (per 1,000 population, 12+ years) (2013)				1.115							5.618*								1.736*						1.873*						
IVP-42 Children exposed to violence (percent, ≤17 years) (2013–2014)				1.038							1.032								1.736*					1.181			1.217*				
Social and Community Context																															
AH-3.1 Adolescents having an adult with whom they can discuss serious problems (percent, 12–17 years) (2013)				1.015							1.052								1.736*					1.048*						1.009	
DH-17 Adults with disabilities receiving sufficient social and emotional support (age-adjusted, percent, 18+ years) (2010)				1.004							1.159*								1.243*					1.035*						1.023*	
EMC-2.2 Children who talk and share ideas with parents (percent, 6–17 years) (2011–2012)				1.035*							1.120								1.736*					1.035*						1.012	

Table 39–3. Midcourse Health Disparities¹ for Population-based Social Determinants of Health Objectives—Continued

NOTES

See HealthyPeople.gov for all Healthy People 2020 data. The **Technical Notes** provide more information on the measures of disparities.

FOOTNOTES

¹**Health disparities** were assessed among population groups within specified demographic characteristics (sex, race and ethnicity, educational attainment, etc.). This assessment did not include objectives that were not population-based, such as those based on states, worksites, or those monitoring the number of events.

²When there were only two groups (e.g., male and female), the **summary disparity ratio** was the ratio of the higher to the lower rate.

³When there were three or more groups (e.g., white non-Hispanic, black non-Hispanic, Hispanic) and the most favorable rate (R_b) was the highest rate, the **summary disparity ratio** was calculated as R_b/R_a , where R_a = the average of the rates for all other groups. When there were three or more groups and the most favorable rate was the lowest rate, the summary disparity ratio was calculated as R_a/R_b .

⁴Unless otherwise footnoted, data do not include persons under age 25 years.

⁵Unless otherwise footnoted, the poor, near-poor, middle, near-high, and high income groups are for persons whose family incomes were less than 100%, 100%–199%, 200%–399%, 400%–599%, and at or above 600% of the poverty threshold, respectively.

*The summary disparity ratio was significantly greater than 1.000. Statistical significance was assessed at the 0.05 level using a normal one-sided test on the natural logarithm scale.

[†]The summary disparity ratio was not tested for statistical significance because standard errors of the data were not available or normality on the natural logarithm scale could not be assumed.

^aData are for persons with activity limitations.

^bData are for persons without activity limitations.

^cData are for Mexican-American persons.

^dData are for persons who completed some college or received an associate's degree.

^eData are for persons who graduated from college or above.

^fRace/ethnicity of the reference person of the household.

^gData do not include persons of Hispanic origin.

^hEducation level of the reference person of the household.

ⁱDisability status of the reference person of the household.

^jEducation level of the most highly educated adult in the household.

^kData are for persons whose families earned less than \$20,000.

^lData are for persons whose families earned \$20,000 to \$34,999.

^mData are for persons whose families earned \$35,000 to \$49,999.

ⁿData are for persons whose families earned \$50,000 to \$74,999.

^oData are for persons whose families earned \$75,000 or more.

^pData are for Asian or Pacific Islander persons.

^qData are for urban locations.

^rData are for rural locations.

^sLocation of the school.

^tData are for persons whose family income was 400% or more of the poverty threshold.

^uData do not include persons under age 18 years.

FOOTNOTES—Continued

^vDisability data for this objective are not reported in this chapter due to incompatible data formats. Disparities data by disability status can be found in Chapter 18: Health Communication and Health Information Technology.

^wData are for persons whose family income was at or below 130% of the poverty threshold.

^xData are for persons whose family income was 131% to 350% of the poverty threshold.

^yData are for persons whose family income was 350% or more of the poverty threshold.

^zData are for persons who completed some college or technical school.

^{aa}Data are for persons who completed a 4-year college degree or above.

DATA SOURCES

AHS-1.1	National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), CDC/NCHS
AHS-3	Medical Expenditure Panel Survey (MEPS), AHRQ
AHS-5.1	National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), CDC/NCHS
AHS-6.1	Medical Expenditure Panel Survey (MEPS), AHRQ
AH-3.1	National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), SAMHSA
AH-5.1	Common Core of Data (CCD), ED/NCES
AH-5.3.1	National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), ED/NCES
AH-11.1	Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR), DOJ/FBI
AH-11.2	Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR), DOJ/FBI
DH-17	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), CDC/NCCDPHP
EMC-2.2	National Survey of Children's Health (NSCH), HRSA/MCHB and CDC/NCHS
EMC-2.3	National Survey of Children's Health (NSCH), HRSA/MCHB and CDC/NCHS
EH-8.1	National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), CDC/NCHS
HC/HIT-1.1	Medical Expenditure Panel Survey (MEPS), AHRQ
HC/HIT-1.2	Medical Expenditure Panel Survey (MEPS), AHRQ
IVP-29	National Vital Statistics System–Mortality (NVSS–M), CDC/NCHS; Bridged-race Population Estimates, CDC/NCHS and Census
IVP-33	National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), DOJ/BJIS
IVP-42	National Survey of Children's Exposure to Violence (NatSCEV), DOJ/OJJDP
NWS-12	Current Population Survey–Food Security Supplement (CPS–FSS), U.S. Census Bureau and Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service (Census and USDA/ERS)
NWS-13	Current Population Survey–Food Security Supplement (CPS–FSS), U.S. Census Bureau and Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service (Census and USDA/ERS)
SDOH-1	Current Population Survey (CPS), Census and DOL/BLS
SDOH-2	Current Population Survey (CPS), Census and DOL/BLS
SDOH-3.1	Current Population Survey (CPS), Census and DOL/BLS
SDOH-3.2	Current Population Survey (CPS), Census and DOL/BLS
SDOH-4.1.1	American Housing Survey (AHS), HUD and Census
SDOH-4.1.2	American Housing Survey (AHS), HUD and Census
SDOH-4.2.1	American Housing Survey (AHS), HUD and Census
SDOH-4.2.2	American Housing Survey (AHS), HUD and Census