

# HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY Health Equity Profile

## Equality



## Equity



2022

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# HEALTH EQUITY

is the availability of health care while taking in to account the other factors that influence health.

- employment, housing, transportation, education, socioeconomic status, food access, etc.

# EQUALITY

is equal treatment and availability of health care services for all people.

## Social Determinants of Health

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.



## Office of Health Equity, Hillsborough County Department of Health

Provides programs to reduce the differences in health status between groups of people.

- Health impact assessments
- Health in All Policies
- Community Health Improvement Plan, etc.

For more information, contact [HillsboroughHealthEquity@flhealth.gov](mailto:HillsboroughHealthEquity@flhealth.gov).

# Neighborhood Conditions

Food insecurity is a social determinant of health.

## Food Insecurity Rate

**18%**

Hillsborough County, 2019

FL Food Insecurity Rate: **12%**



Food insecure households typically are low-income and may experience issues like **social isolation, lack of affordable housing, low wages and high medical costs.**

## Public Spaces



**28.6%**

Population Living  
Within ½ Mile of a  
Healthy Food Source



**39.4%**

Population living  
within 1/2 mile of  
a park



Population living in severe  
housing problems, 2020

- lack of kitchen facilities & plumbing facilities
- more than 1.5 persons per room
- severe cost burden (monthly housing costs including utilities exceed 50% of monthly income)

# Neighborhood Conditions

**34%**

**Residents spending 30%+ of Household Income on Gross Rent 2015-2019**

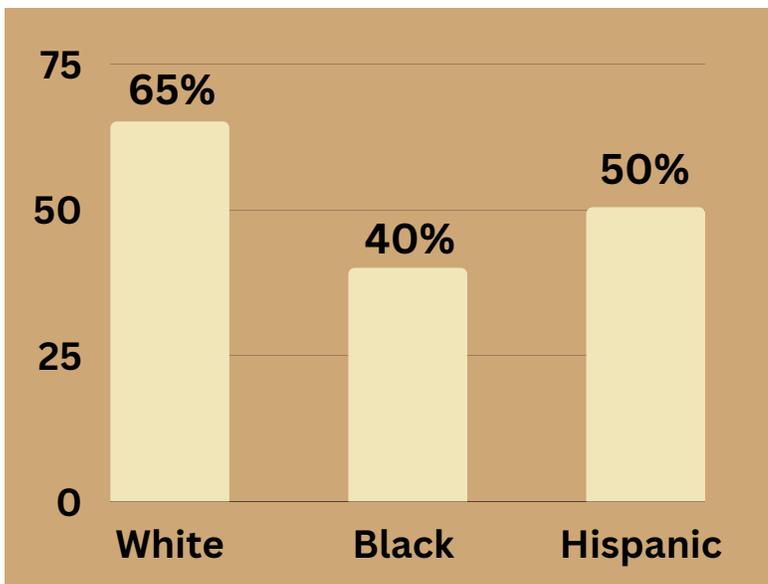
Gross rent=  
Utilities + Rent

## Owner-occupied housing, 2020.

Measure of well-being that assesses neighborhood stability.

### Benefits to becoming a Homeowner:

- More opportunities to save money
- Increase of Social Ties
- Higher Self-Esteem
- Increase in perceived control over your life
- Better child performance in schools

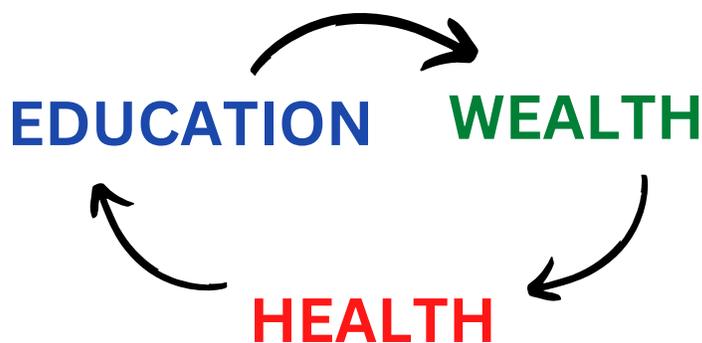


# Socioeconomic Status

## Education, Income & Occupation

**12.4%**

of individuals 25 years and over with no high school diploma



- Education creates opportunities for better health (income/resources, better neighborhoods, etc.)
- Poor health can effect educational attainment
- Conditions throughout life course can affect health and education (stress, access to care, discrimination, etc).

## Population Living Below the Federal Poverty Line, by Race. 2020

<b>12%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>18%</b>
<b>White</b>	<b>Black</b>	<b>Hispanic</b>

# Socioeconomic Status

## Median Household Income– Racial Differences, 2020



\$65,753

White residents

\$44,157

Black residents

\$46,723

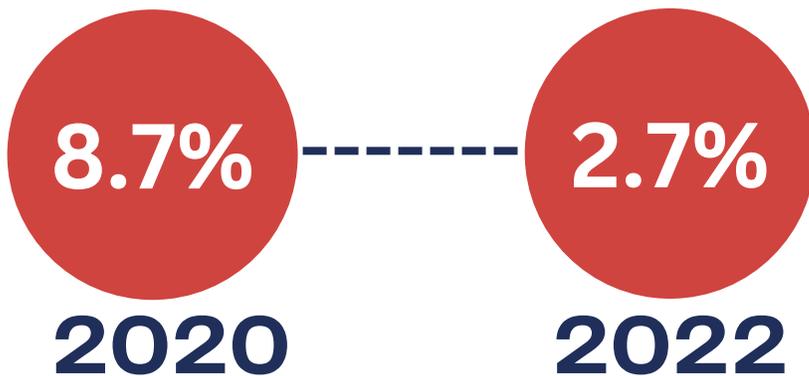
Hispanic residents

## Median Household Income in Florida:



\$57,703

## Unemployment Rate



### COVID-19 Impact:

- February–April 2020: Florida lost 1.28 million jobs.
- 2022: Estimated the state has regained those lost jobs and added 1.65 million more.

# Adolescent Health

25%

**Child Food**

**Insecurity Rate, 2020**



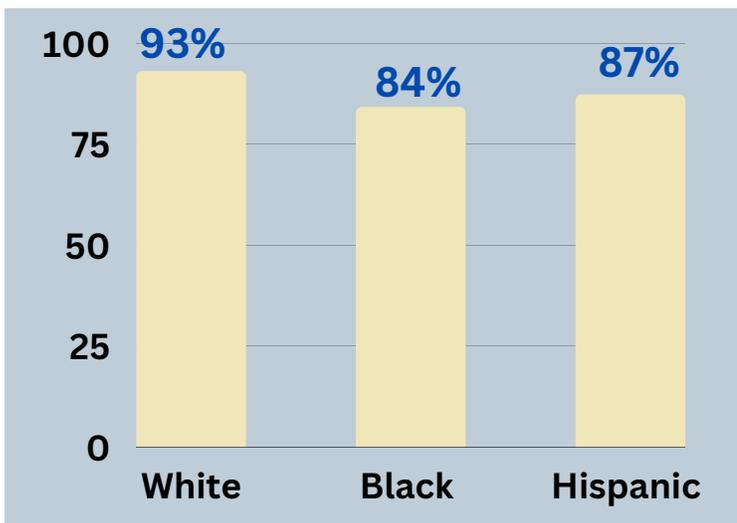
## Graduation rate, 2019

Disadvantaged students are defined as those who are determined to qualify for free or reduced lunch.

**84.5%**  
Disadvantaged

**95.5%**  
Not Disadvantaged

## High School Graduation Rate, 2020–2021



Students who do not graduate high school are more likely to work low wage jobs, live in poverty and report worse health.

For more information, visit [Healthy People, 2030](#)



## Hillsborough County Public Schools

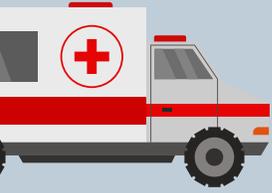
Protocols and policies to decrease mental health stigma and violent, aggressive and disruptive behavior in Hillsborough County Schools.

**24.5 per 1,000**  
**K-12 Students**  
**School Environmental**  
**Safety Incidents, 2021**

(crime, violence, and disruptive behaviors)

For more information, visit <https://www.hillsboroughschools.org/mentalhealth>

# Adolescent Health



**419 per 100,000**

**Preventable Asthma Hospitalizations  
(ages 0–4 years), 2020**

**2019:** 770 per 100,000.

Indicates a failure of prevention efforts, a primary care resource shortage, poor performance of primary health care delivery, or other factors that create barriers to timely and effective care.

**Percent of students who were physically active  
for at least 60 minutes on all 7 of the past 7 days**

**21%**

**Middle School Students**

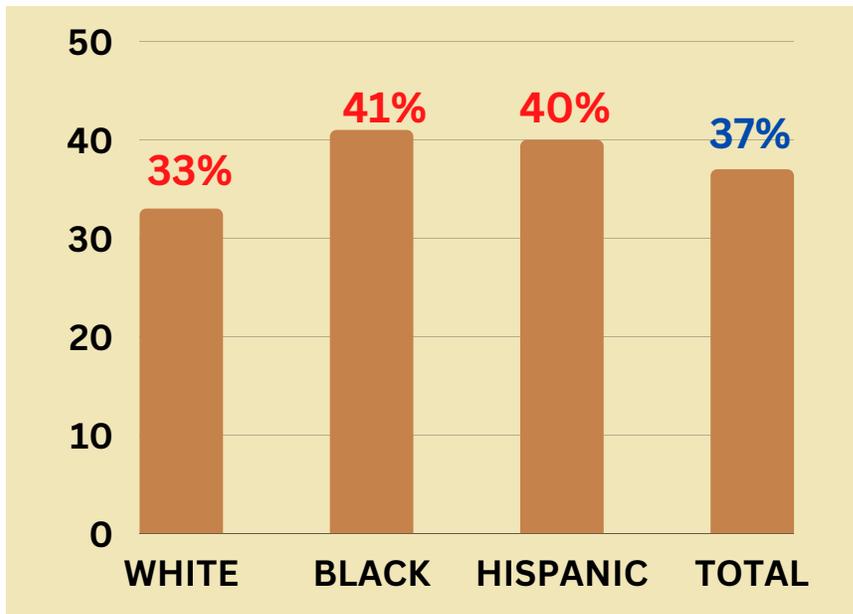
**17%**

**High School Students**



# Healthcare Access

Had an unmet (medical, dental or mental) health need during the past 12 months. By race, 2020



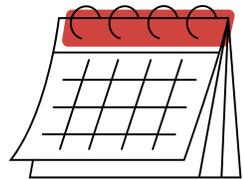
Barriers for those who can't get healthcare:



**63.2%**  
**Cost**

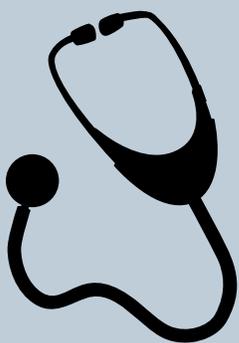
**8.5%**

**Getting an appointment**



**Benefits of having a primary care provider:**

- Saves costs
- Keep you up-to-date with vaccines and screenings
- Timely care



**69.7%**

**Adults who have a personal Doctor**

Florida: **72%**

# Healthcare Access

Healthcare Providers & Resources (per 100,000)	County	Florida
Total licensed Providers (Fiscal year 21-22)	402.4	314
Family practice physicians	18.2	19.2
Dentists	62.9	56.7
Pediatricians	27.3	21.9
Internists/Internal Medicine	55.4	47.3
OB/GYN's	13.2	9.2
Licensed Mental Health Counselors	55.7	57.3
<b>FACILITIES</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Florida</b>
Total hospital beds	306.4	307.6
Total Acute care beds	260.9	248.9
Specialty Beds	45.5	58.6
Nursing Home beds	252.3	386.5

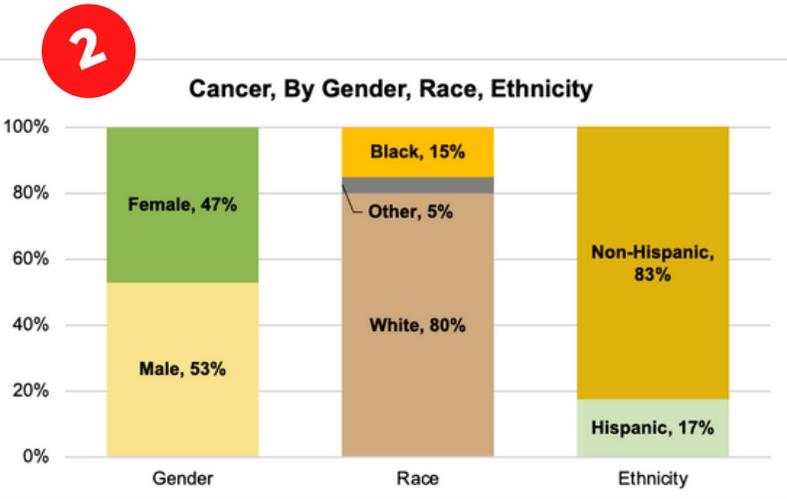
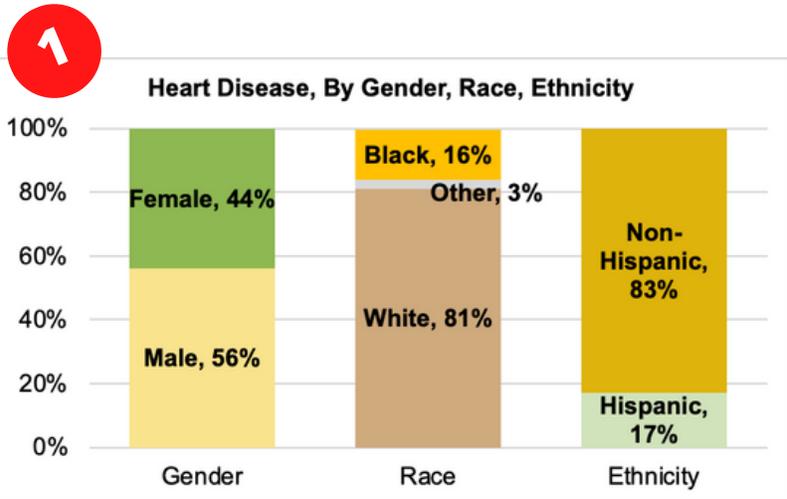


**Uninsured  
Population**

**(under 65 years)**

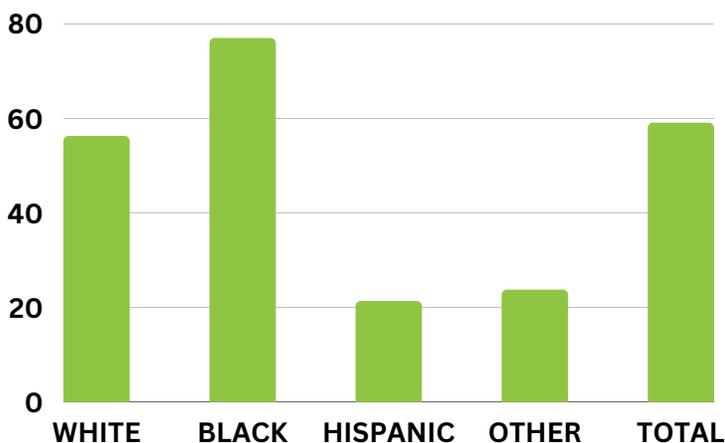
# Leading Causes of Death, 2020

1. Heart Disease
2. Cancer
3. COVID-19
4. Unintentional Injuries
5. Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease



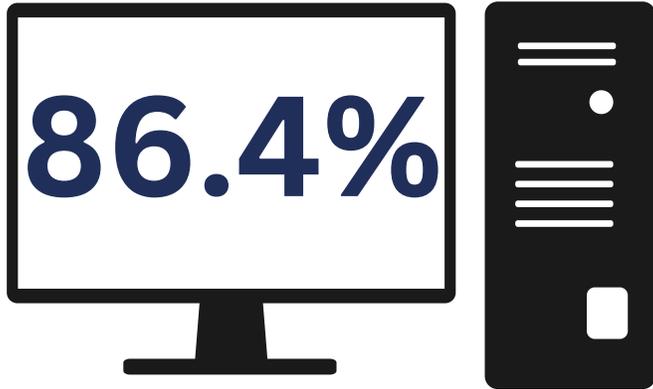
## EQUITY CONSIDERATIONS

### Lung-cancer age-adjusted Incidence rate, by race 2020



Racial and Ethnic minority groups are less likely to receive timely cancer screenings, leading to a delay in care, late diagnoses and continued disparities in cancer rates.

# EQUITY CONSIDERATIONS



**Households with Broadband  
Internet Subscription,  
2016–2020**

**Digital Divide:** growing gap between the underprivileged members of society who do not have access to computers or the internet and those that do.

**low-income, elderly,  
handicapped, those  
who live in rural areas.**

# REFERENCES

1. Florida Environmental Public Health Tracking, 2019 (public spaces)
2. Feeding America, Map the Meal Gap., 2019 (food insecurity rates)
3. United States Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, Table B19013. 2020 (Median. Income)
4. United States Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, Table B25003., 2020 (living below FPL)
5. United States Department of Housing and Urban Development 2018. (severe housing problems)
6. Florida Department of Education, Education Information and Accountability Services (EIAS), 2019 (graduation rate by disadvantage)
7. Health Benefits of Home Ownership, Habitat for Humanity 2019. <http://www.rchfh.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/Healthy-Homes.pdf>
8. Florida Department of Health, Division of Community Health Promotion, Florida Youth Tobacco Survey (FYTS)., 2022 (Active students last 30 days)
9. Avoidable Asthma Hospitalizations, FL Health Charts. Florida Agency for Health Care Administration, 2020.
10. Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System telephone survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Florida Department of Health Division of Community Health Promotion. 2019 (adults w a personal doctor/ couldn't see a doctor due to cost)
11. United States Bureau of the. Census, 2020 (broadband internet)
12. Digital Divide, Stanford University. <https://cs.stanford.edu/people/eroberts/cs181/projects/digital-divide/start.html>