POLK 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.

Education Access and Quality

Health Care Access and Quality

Neighborhood and Built Environment

Social and Community Context

Economic Stability

Polk County, Department of Health
Health Equity Plan

Health Equity Vision:
- Data, resources & Health Equity priorities
- Guidance from Health Equity Regional Coordinator and Minority Health Liaison
- Health Equity Task force

Identified Health priorities in 2020: Behavioral Health, Access to Care, Exercise, Nutrition and Weight, and Infant Mortality

For more information, visit <u>Polk County's Equity Plan</u>

Neighborhood Conditions

Food insecurity is a social determinant of health.

Food Insecurity Rate

13%

Polk 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

14%
Population Living Within ½ Mile of a Healthy Food Source

23%
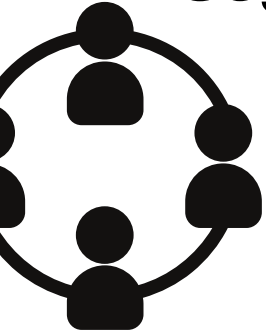**Population living within 1/2 mile of a park**

16.7%

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

Residential Racial Segregation Index:

0.4
Moderately Segregated

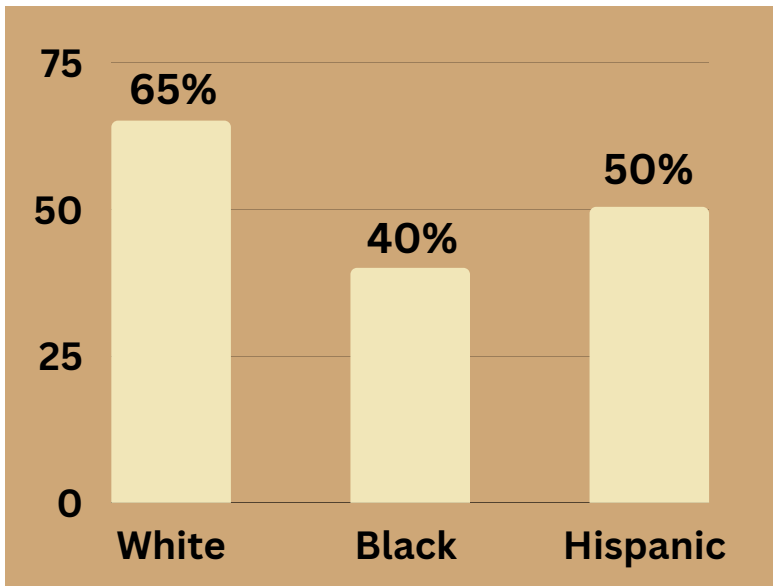### Health impacts of residentially segregated neighborhoods:
- unequal access to health care
- poorer quality of care
- substandard housing conditions
- higher exposure to toxic pollutants

Owner–occupied housing, 2020.

Measure of well–being that assesses neighborhood stability.

75		
65%		
50		50%
	40%	
25		
0		
White	Black	Hispanic

Benefits to becoming a Homeowner:

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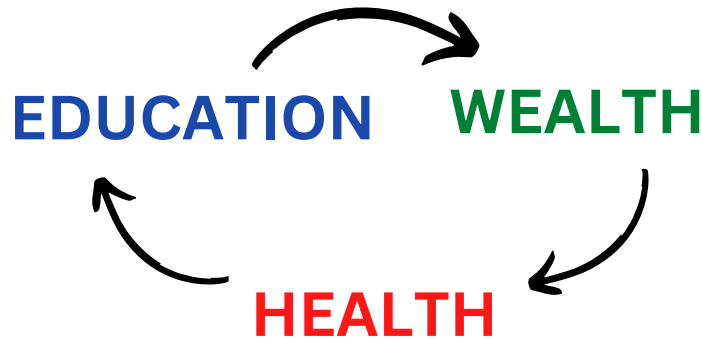- Better child performance in schools

Socioeconomic Status

Education, Income & Occupation

15%

of individuals 25 years and over with no high school diploma

EDUCATION **WEALTH**

HEALTH

- 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

13% **23%** **19%**

White **Black** **Hispanic**

Socioeconomic Status

Median Household Income– Racial Differences, 2019

$53,962

White residents

$39,255

Black residents

$45,703

Hispanic residents

Median Household Income in Florida:

$57,703

Unemployment Rate

10.8%

2020

3.5%

2022

COVID-19 Impact:

- Feburary–April 2020: Florida lost 1.28 million jobs.
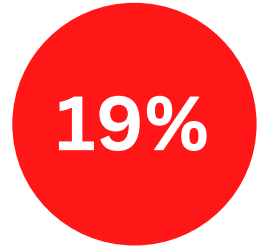- Estimated the state has regained those lost jobs and added 1.65 million more.
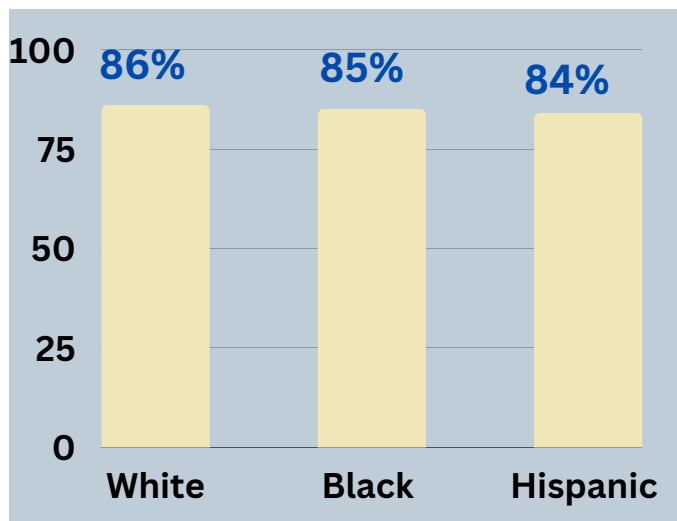
Children's Health

Graduation rate, 2019

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

82%
Disadvantaged

90%
Not Disadvantaged

19%

Child Food Insecurity Rate, 2020

High School Graduation Rate, 2020-2021

86%	**85%**	**84%**
White	Black	Hispanic

Y-axis: 0, 25, 50, 75, 100

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**

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

18%
Middle School Students

21%
High School Students
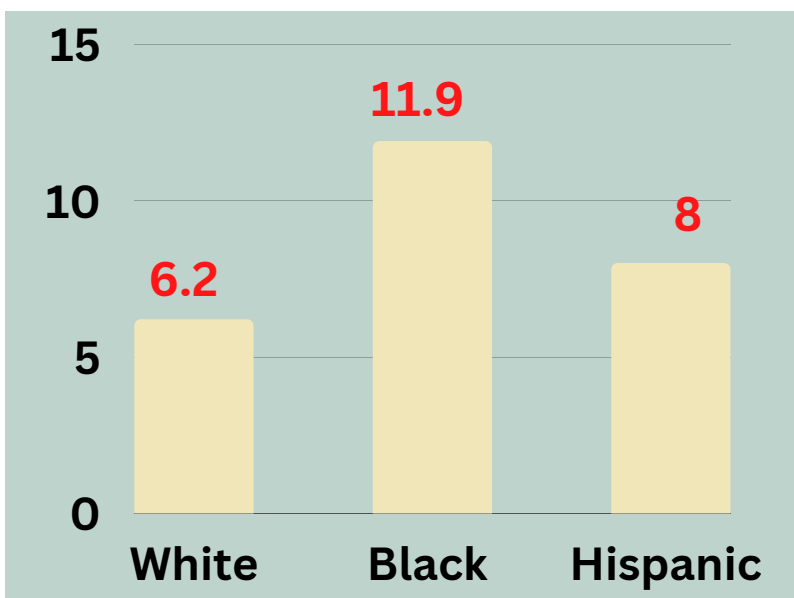
Children's Health

419.2 per 100,000
Preventable Hospitalizations from Asthma (ages 0–4)

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.

Infant deaths (0–364 days old) per 1,000 live births. By Race, 2020

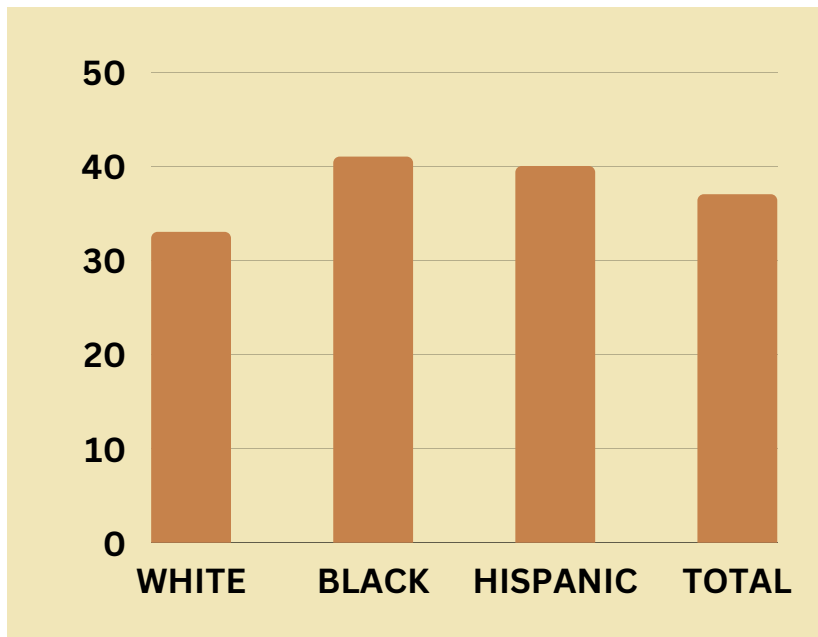| | 15 | |
11.9		
	10	8
6.2		
	5	
	0	
White	Black	Hispanic

POLK HEALTH EQUITY PLAN:
Improve Infant mortality:
- Safe sleep
- Breast feeding
- Community advocacy & cohesion
- Access to health care services

Healthcare Access

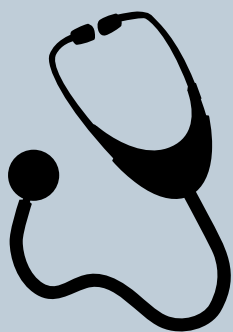**Had an unmet (medical, dental or mental) health need during the past 12 months.
By race, 2020**

20%

Adults who could not see a Doctor in the past year due to cost

72%

Adults who have a personal Doctor

Florida: 72%

Some benefits of having a primary care provider:

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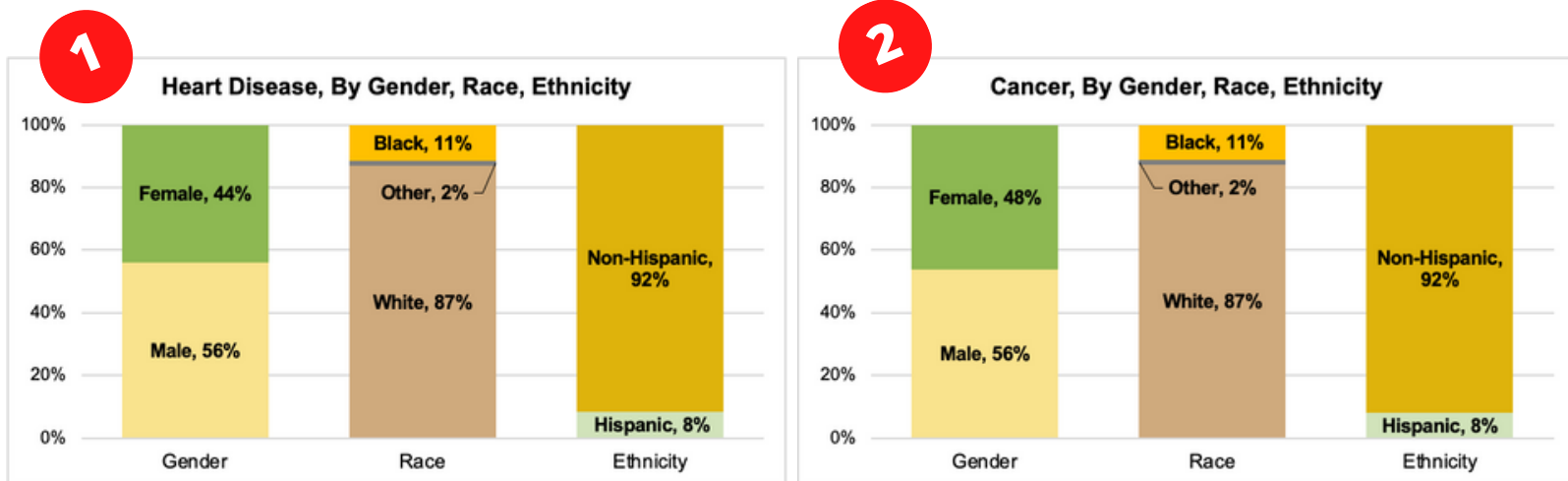- Timely care

Healthcare Access

Healthcare Providers & Resources (per 100,000)	County	Florida
Total licensed Providers (Fiscal year 21-22)	155.7	314
Family practice physicians	10.9	19.2
Dentists	24.9	56.7
Pediatricians	9.6	21.9
Internists/Internal Medicine	29.4	47.3
OB/GYN's	4.4	9.2
Licensed Mental Health Counselors	41	57.3
FACILITIES	**County**	**Florida**
Total hospital beds	255.4	307.6
Total Acute care beds	225.3	248.9
Specialty Beds	30.1	58.6
Nursing Home beds	457.9	386.5

16.7% Uninsured Population

(under 65 years)
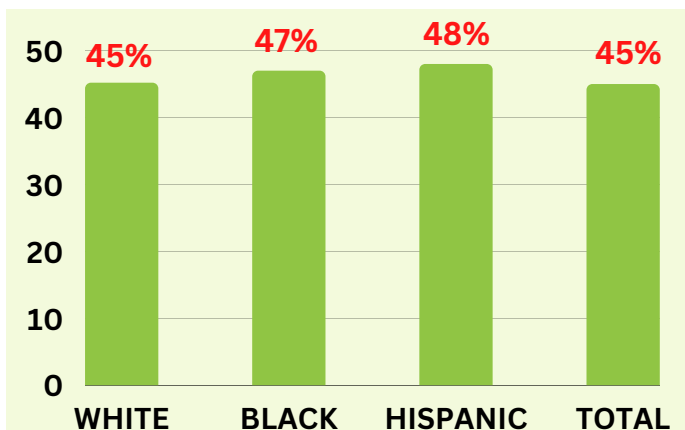
Leading Causes of Death, 2020

1. **Heart Disease**
2. **Cancer**
3. **COVID-19**
4. **Stroke**
5. **Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease**

Top 2 Leading Causes of Death, 2020

1

Heart Disease, By Gender, Race, Ethnicity

Gender: Female, 44%; Male, 56%	
Race: Black, 11%; Other, 2%; White, 87%	
Ethnicity: Non-Hispanic, 92%; Hispanic, 8%	

2

Cancer, By Gender, Race, Ethnicity

Gender: Female, 48%; Male, 56%	
Race: Black, 11%; Other, 2%; White, 87%	
Ethnicity: Non-Hispanic, 92%; Hispanic, 8%	

EQUITY CONSIDERATIONS

Cancer Diagnosed at Advanced Stage, Incidence per 100,000

WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC	TOTAL
45%	47%	48%	45%

Individuals that are: **low income, low health literacy, lack health insurance and have to travel long distances** to receive screening sites are less likely to receive timely cancer screenings.
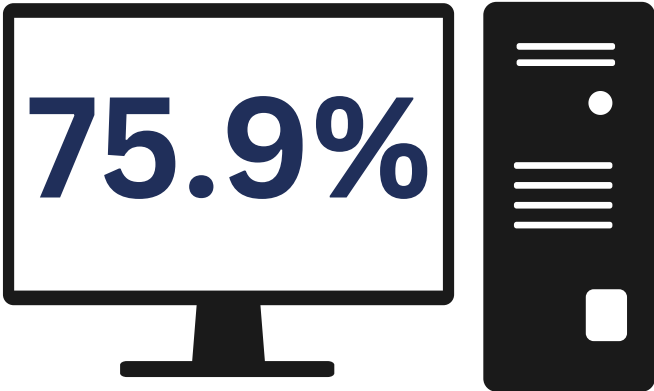
EQUITY CONSIDERATIONS, continued.

Expected Population Growth

Polk county's population is expected to jump from 700,000 to one million by 2045.

- Implications for economic development, housing, health services, schools, etc.

75.9%

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