

# Social Determinants of Child Health

The Urban Child Institute  
Memphis, TN

September 13, 2006



**SSRC**  
Social Science Research Center  
Mississippi State University



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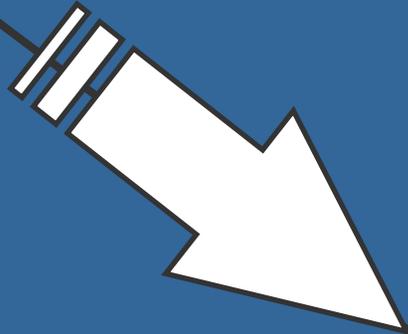
# Goals



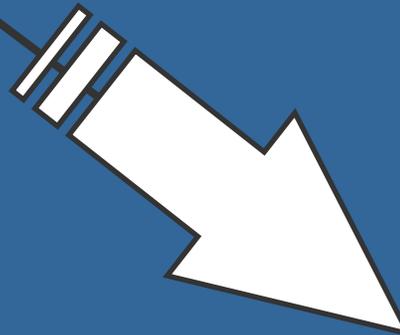
1. **What do we know we did not know before?**
2. **What do we think, feel, believe about what we now know? (for our community / our children)**
3. **What do we still want/need to learn (action steps)?**

Adapted from Maureen Murdock's  
Memoir Writing Class, UCLA, 2004

**Awareness**



**Informed Debate**



**Action**

# Social Determinants

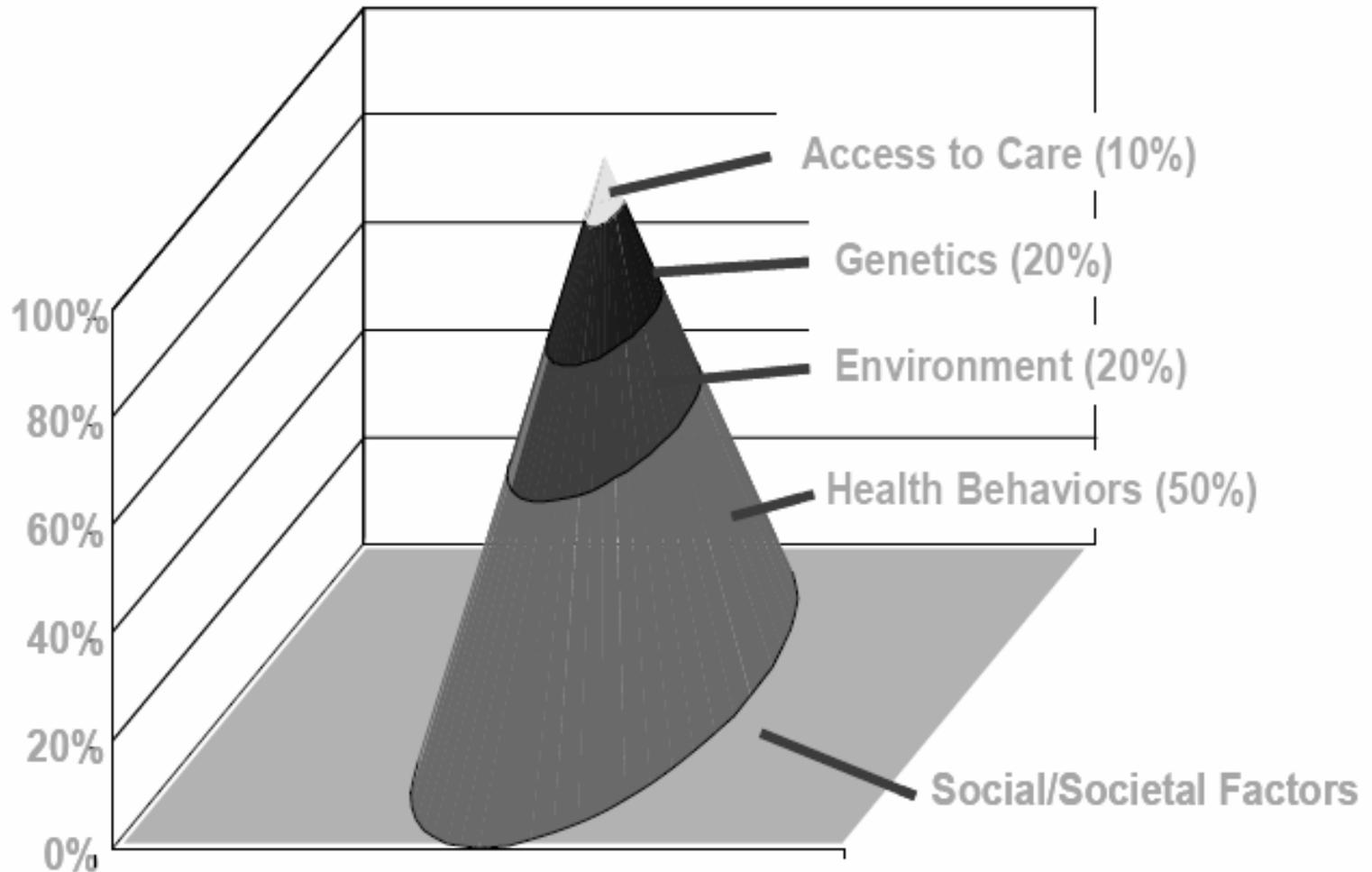
“The need and demand for clear scientific evidence to inform and support the health policy-making process are greater than ever. The field of the **social determinants of health** is perhaps *the most complex and challenging* of all. It is concerned with **key aspects of people’s living and working circumstances** and with **their lifestyles**. It is concerned with the **health implications of economic and social policies**, as well as with the **benefits that investing** in health policies can bring.”

Agis D. Tsouros

Head, Centre for Urban Health

World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe (2003)

# Factors Influencing Personal Health



**What are these key aspects of people's living and working circumstances, lifestyles?**

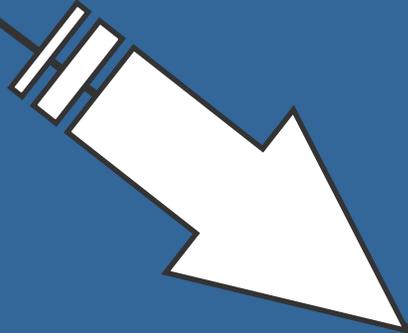


# Child Health

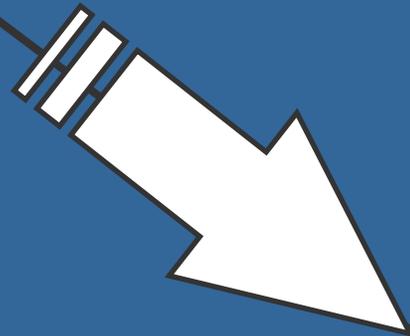
“The health of children **always reflects** the nature of the society in which they grow up. ... Child health will increasingly reflect the advances in preventive therapeutic interventions.”

Paul Wise  
Department of Pediatrics  
Stanford Medical Center

**Awareness**



**Informed Debate**



**Action**

# Poverty

# Racial and Ethnic Differences

- Rates of childhood poverty in 2001:
  - 30% of African American children
  - 27% of Hispanic children
  - 11% of Asian children
  - 10% of White Non-Hispanic children
- However, reductions in poverty in the 1990s were largest for those with the highest levels of poverty – African American and Hispanic children.

# Poverty and Urbanization

- In 2001, 24% of children in central cities lived in poor families.
- 20% of children living outside metropolitan areas were in poverty.
- Only 11% of children in suburbs were poor.



# Regional Differences

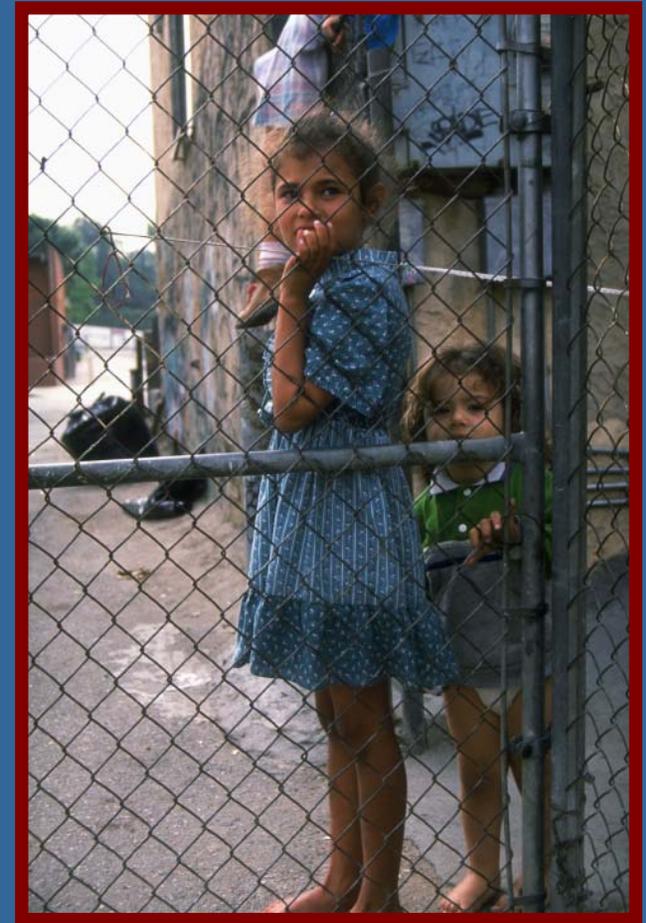
- Highest concentration of poverty in south central states—18% of families with children in poverty in 2001
- Lower rates in the New England states (9%)
- Lower rates in west north central states (10%)

# Education Differences

- 31% of families with children were poor when the head of the household had <12 years of education.
- Only 3% of families with children were poor when the head of the household had a 4-year degree or more.

# Household Differences

- In 2001, children in families headed by a single mother comprised one of the largest identifiable groups of children living in poverty.
- 39% of these children were poor vs. 8% of children living in married-couple families.



# Parental Work Time Differences

- Children's risk of poverty goes up as the number of hours their parents work goes down and vice versa.
- Only 8% of children whose single parent worked  $\geq 20$  hours/week or two parents worked  $\geq 35$  hours/week were in poverty.

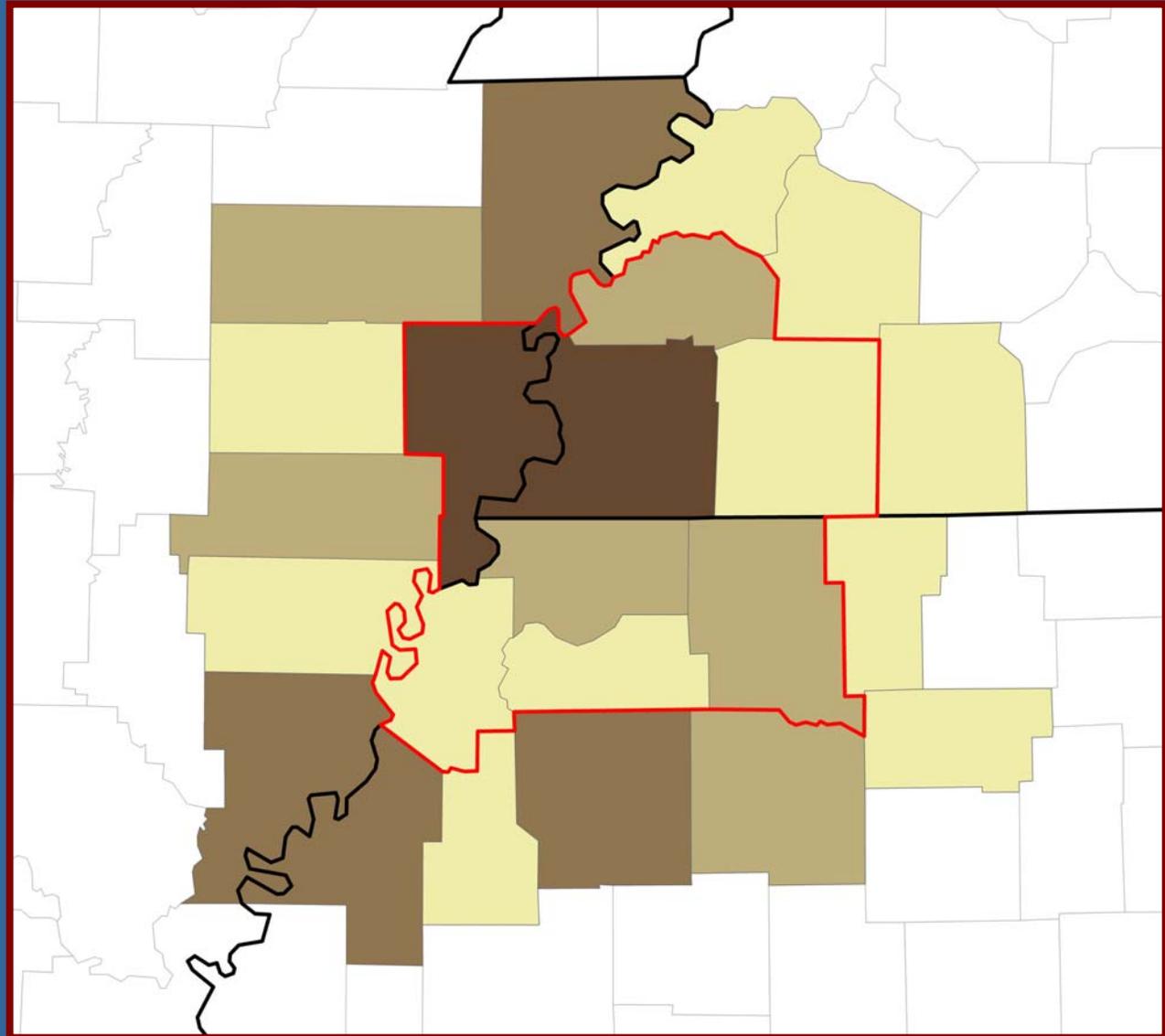
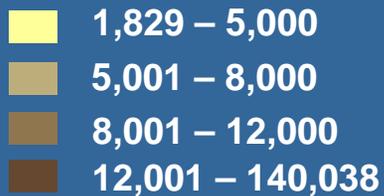


# Poverty by County

## Greater Memphis Area



Income in  
1999 Below  
Poverty Level



Source: United State Census Bureau ([www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov))

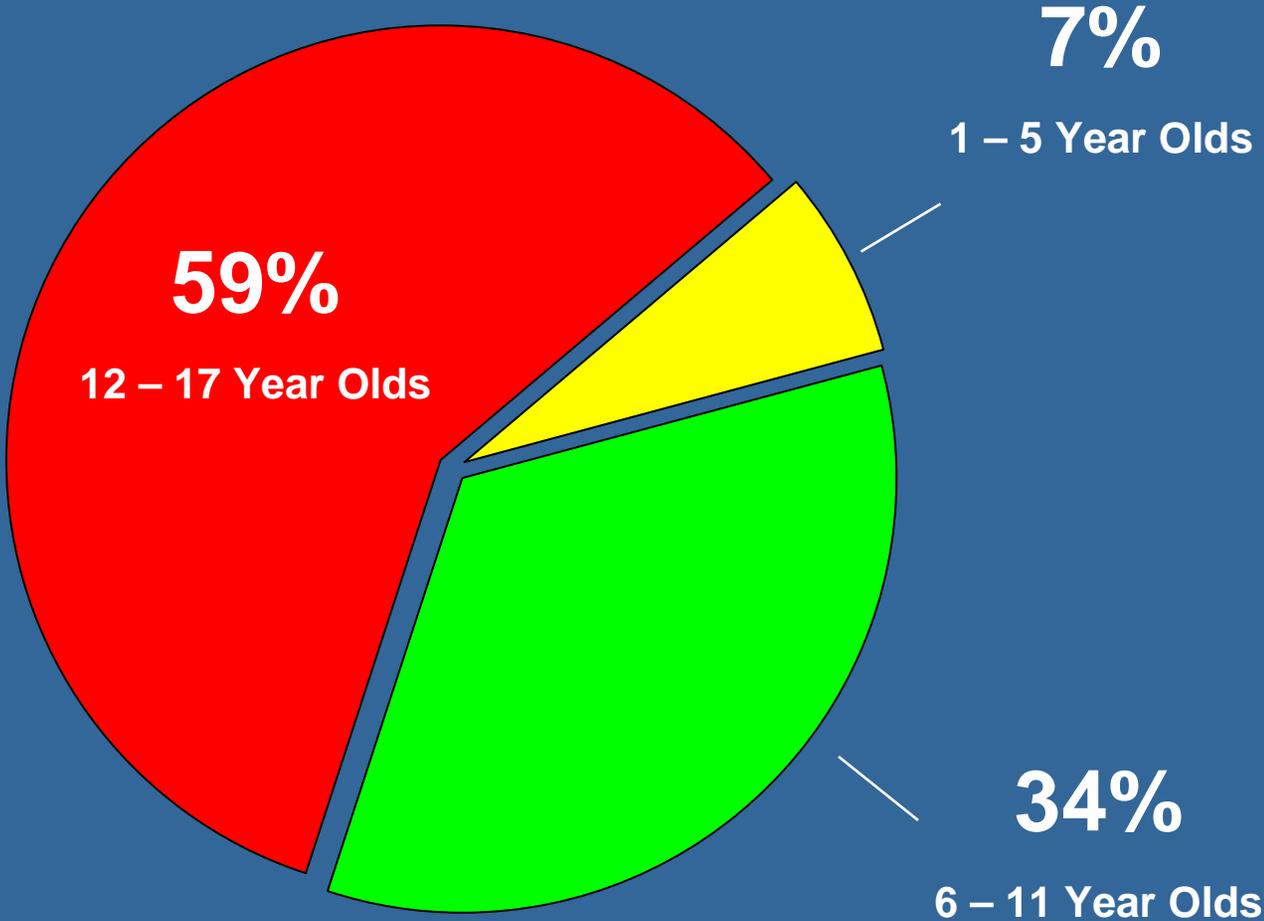
# Mental Health

# Mental Health Problems



- Affect 1-in-5 U.S. children
- Higher rates among youth in special education, medical facilities, child welfare services, and juvenile justice facilities
- Rates have not declined alongside many infectious diseases and other medical problems in the past century.
- Despite this, public mental health institutions and services have decreased in the past four decades.

# Mental Health Costs by Age Group 1998

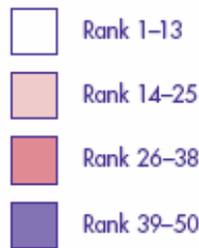
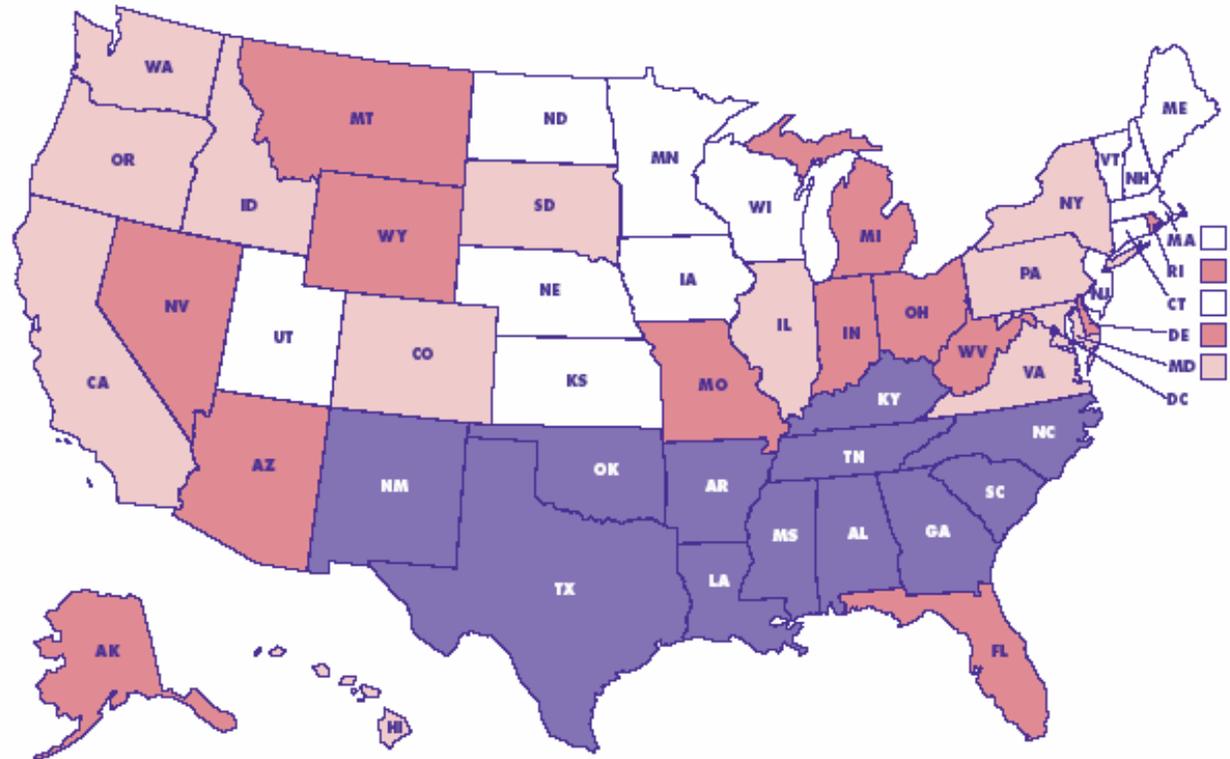


Source: National Advisory Mental Health Council, 2001

# Changes in Practice

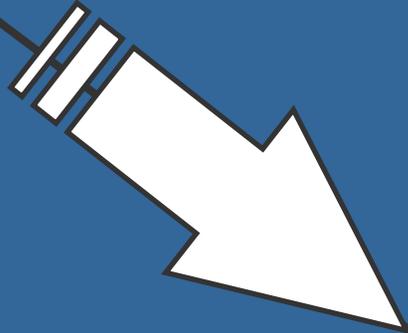
<b>Acute Problems</b>	<b>Chronic Problems</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Provider-centered</li><li>• Visit-based</li><li>• Patient Initiated</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Patient-centered</li><li>• Long-term</li><li>• Clinician or System Initiated</li></ul>

# 2006 Kids Count Overall Ranking

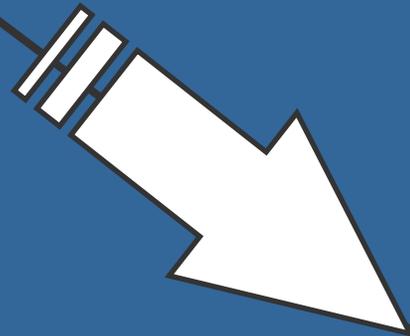


■ A state's Overall Rank is determined by the sum of the state's standing on each of 10 measures of the condition of children arranged in sequential order from highest/best (1) to lowest/worst (50). See Definitions and Data Sources on page 174 for a detailed description of the methodology used to construct the composite index and rank states.

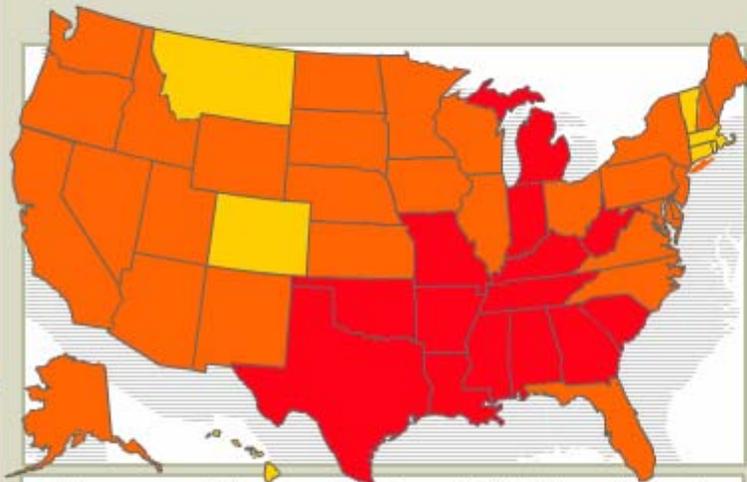
**Awareness**



**Informed Debate**



**Action**



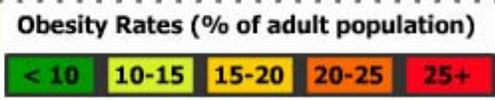
Alabama	Idaho	Minnesota	North Dakota	Vermont
Alaska	Illinois	Mississippi	Ohio	Virginia
Arizona	Indiana	Missouri	Oklahoma	Washington
Arkansas	Iowa	Montana	Oregon	West Virginia
California	Kansas	Nebraska	Pennsylvania	Wisconsin
Colorado	Kentucky	Nevada	Rhode Island	Wyoming
Connecticut	Louisiana	New Hampshire	South Carolina	Dist. of Columbia
Delaware	Maine	New Jersey	South Dakota	
Florida	Maryland	New Mexico	Tennessee	
Georgia	Massachusetts	New York	Texas	
Hawaii	Michigan	North Carolina	Utah	

## Welcome

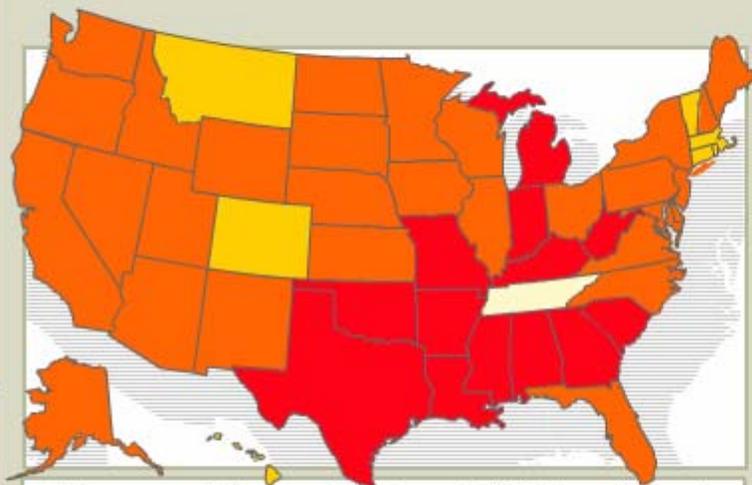
Almost two-thirds of all U.S. adults are overweight or obese, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. All of that excess weight is a serious health problem, placing individuals at increased risk for developing 35 major diseases — including type 2 diabetes. In a new report, *F as in Fat: How Obesity Policies Are Failing in America*, Trust for America's Health examines each state's obesity rates and related health statistics.

Click on a state to learn about its prevalence of obesity among adults, along with information about related health issues.

For an explanation of "obesity," "overweight," and other terms used in this feature, visit [www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dnpa/obesity/faq.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dnpa/obesity/faq.htm).



The information in this application is adapted from "F as in Fat: How Obesity Policies Are Failing in America - 2006," released in August 2006 by Trust for America's Health and funded by RWJF. Interactive application © Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, 2006.



Alabama	Idaho	Minnesota	North Dakota	Vermont
Alaska	Illinois	Mississippi	Ohio	Virginia
Arizona	Indiana	Missouri	Oklahoma	Washington
Arkansas	Iowa	Montana	Oregon	West Virginia
California	Kansas	Nebraska	Pennsylvania	Wisconsin
Colorado	Kentucky	Nevada	Rhode Island	Wyoming
Connecticut	Louisiana	New Hampshire	South Carolina	Dist. of Columbia
Delaware	Maine	New Jersey	South Dakota	
Florida	Maryland	New Mexico	<b>Tennessee</b>	
Georgia	Massachusetts	New York	Texas	
Hawaii	Michigan	North Carolina	Utah	

## Tennessee

Back to Introduction

Obesity: 26.6% (6th)  
 Obesity & Overweight: 62.3% (10th)  
 Diabetes: 9% (4th)  
 Hypertension: 29.9% (4th)

Mouseover item to see which states have complied. Click for details.

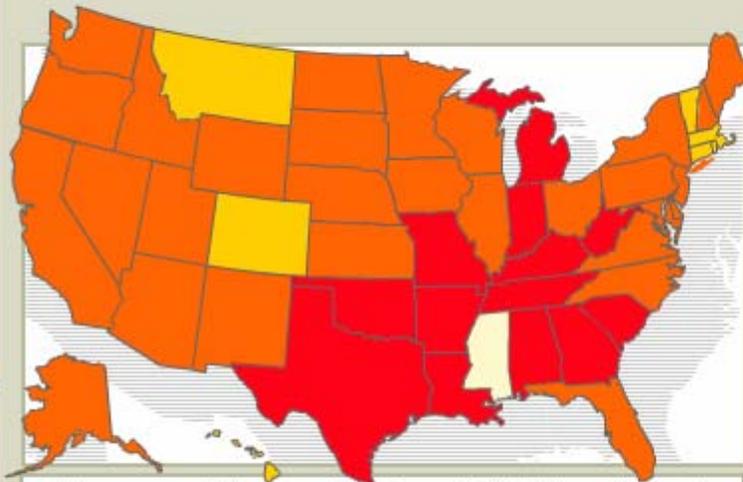
### SCHOOL STANDARDS:

- Nutritional Standards for School Meals
- Nutritional Standards for Competitive Foods
- Limited Access to Competitive Foods
- Physical Education Requirements
- BMI Information Collected
- Non-Invasive Screening for Diabetes
- Health Education Requirements
- Receives CDC School Health Program Grants

### Obesity Rates (% of adult population)



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Arizona	Indiana	Missouri	Oklahoma	Washington
Arkansas	Iowa	Montana	Oregon	West Virginia
California	Kansas	Nebraska	Pennsylvania	Wisconsin
Colorado	Kentucky	Nevada	Rhode Island	Wyoming
Connecticut	Louisiana	New Hampshire	South Carolina	Dist. of Columbia
Delaware	Maine	New Jersey	South Dakota	
Florida	Maryland	New Mexico	Tennessee	
Georgia	Massachusetts	New York	Texas	
Hawaii	Michigan	North Carolina	Utah	

## Mississippi

Back to Introduction

- Obesity: **29.5%** (1st)
- Obesity & Overweight: **65.9%** (1st)
- Diabetes: **10.1%** (2nd)
- Hypertension: **32.7%** (1st)

Mouseover item to see which states have complied. Click for details.

### SCHOOL STANDARDS:

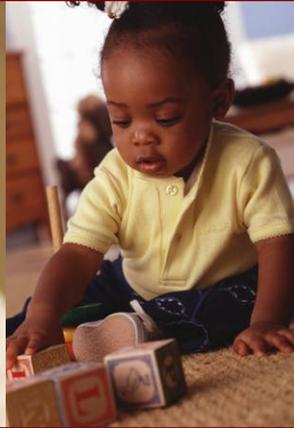
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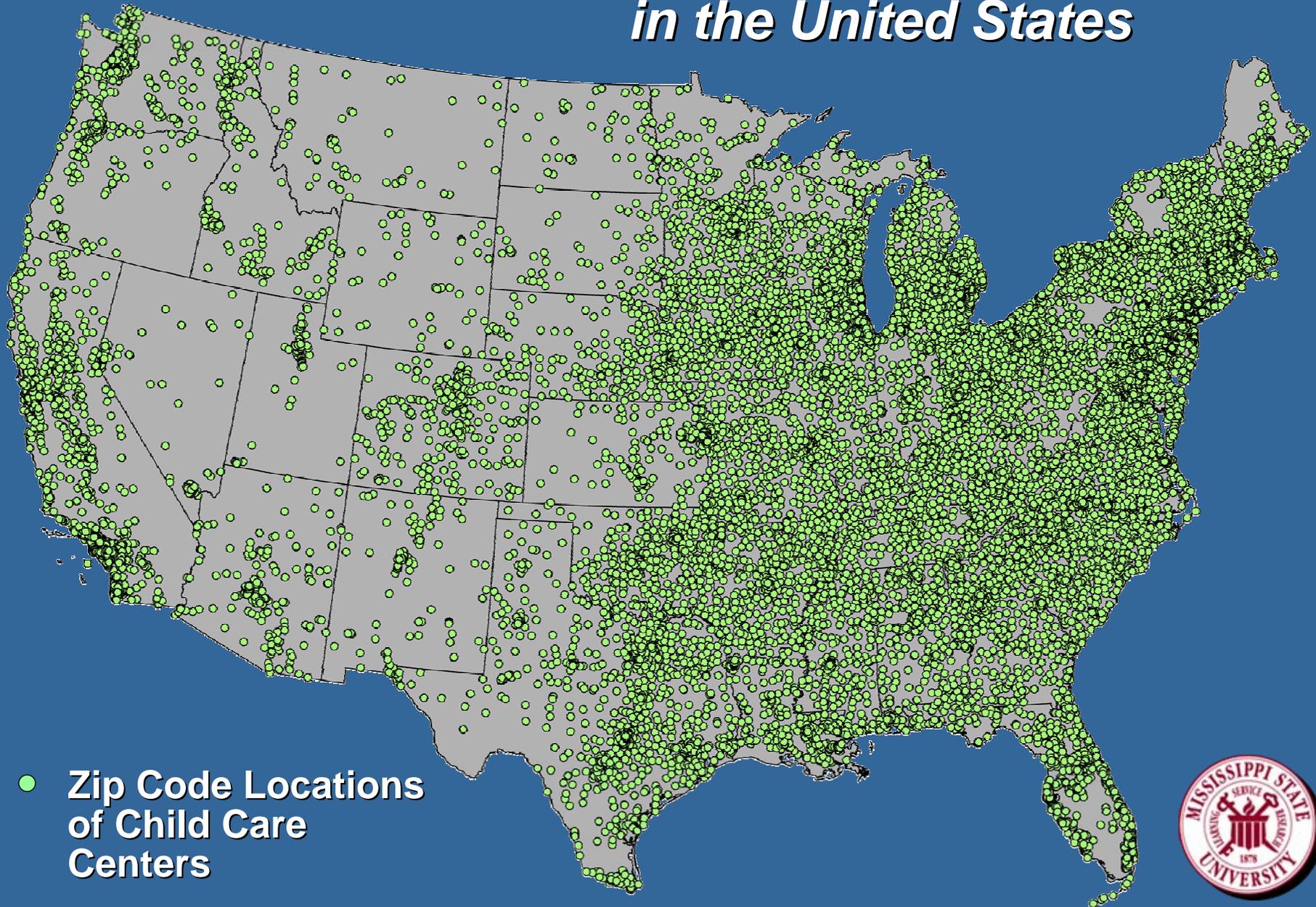
# How do we reach children?



**An estimated  
66% – 75%  
of all children  
in the U.S.  
spend at  
least part of  
the day outside  
their home in child care ...**



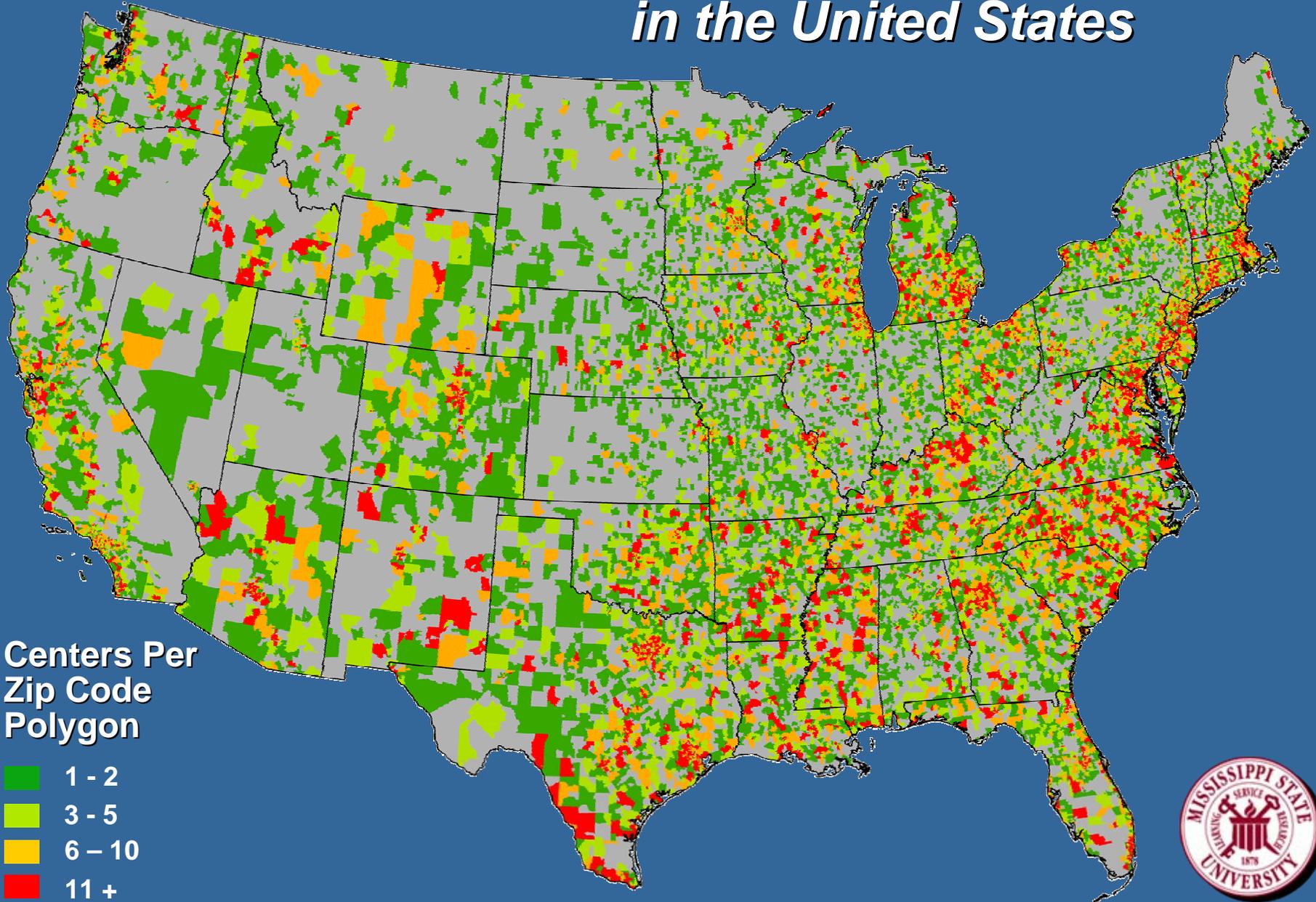
# *Center Based Child Care Centers in the United States*



● Zip Code Locations  
of Child Care  
Centers



# Center Based Child Care Centers in the United States



# Examples of Research in Child Care Centers

**Building Research  
Infrastructure Capacity (BRIC)**



**Clean Air, Rewarding  
Environments (CARE)**



**National Survey of  
Childcare Center Directors**



# Thank You



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