

SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH PRIORITY CLUSTER

Summary:

The access to care priority cluster addresses the societal factors that impact health and includes poverty, low educational attainment, stress and lack of support, and lack of housing. The GA 2013-2016 plan did not directly address these areas. Stress and lack of support appeared to be a high priority to session 1 attendees. Survey respondents most often noted the following underlying factors: lack of resources, lack of awareness, limited care coordination, rural access issues (transportation, location of services, etc.), lack of education/poor education opportunities, culture/tradition/generational cycles, stigma, and apathy. The HMHB directory lists resources to address the social determinants listed here, though it is unclear to what extent these services are accessible to mothers.

Session #1 Outcomes:

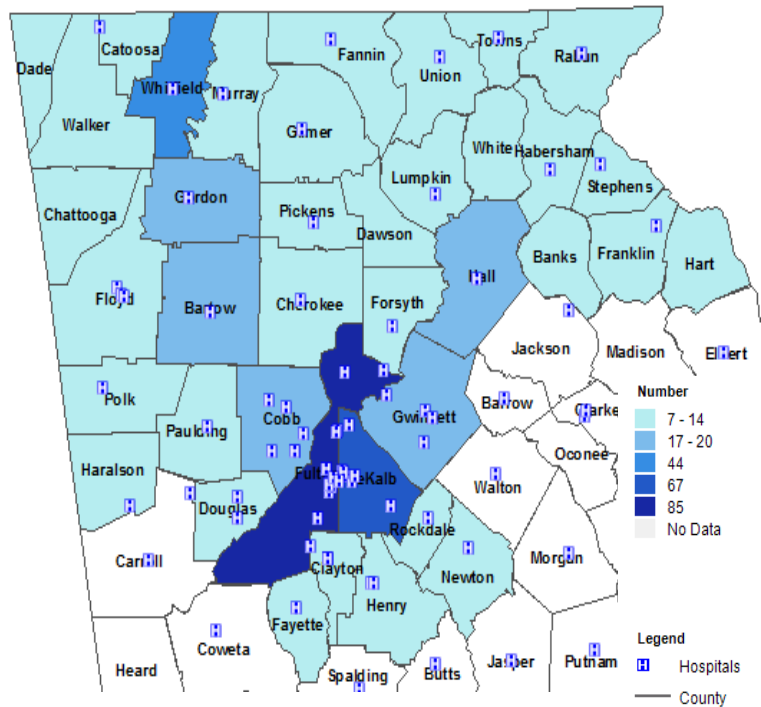
Facilitating Factor	# Groups Included	Placement in Top 10 of Individual Groups
Stress and Lack of Support	4 (out of 4)	6 th , 8 th , 9 th , and 10 th – In the bottom 5 for all four groups
Poverty	2 (out of 4)	1 st , 8 th , and 9 th
Low Educational Attainment	2 (out of 4)	4 th and 10 th
Lack of housing	1 (out of 4)	10 th

HMHB Directory Map: Social Determinants of Health*

All counties have at least one resources to address poverty and on family resource center listed.

There were 3 counties (Fayette, Union, and Walker) that did not have a social service information and referral resource listed (e.g., United Way, Family Connections, etc.).

More than two-thirds of the counties in the region do not have housing services listed in the HMHB directory (Banks, Catoosa, Chattooga, Cherokee, Clayton, Dade, Dawson, Douglas, Fannin, Floyd, Forsyth, Franklin, Gilmer, Haralson, Hart, Henry, Lumpkin, Murray, Newton, Paulding, Pickens, Polk, Rockdale, Towns, Union, Walker, and White Counties).



*See Types of Services Included in the HMHB Directory Maps by Priority Cluster for a list of services included in the Social Determinants of Health Map

Table: Planned Service Expansion of Survey Respondents by Type of Provider and Counties Served

Planned Service Expansion	Geographic Area
Social services to mothers (including expecting mothers)	Fulton
Seeking funding for housing, and job support for pregnant women	DeKalb

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Poverty:

- According to KidsCount Data Center, the percent of children in families that receive public support has increase between 2010 and 2015 in GA (from 29% to 31%) and the nation (from 27% to 28%). Between 2004 and 2011, PRAMS data shows an increase in the percent of respondents with an income less than \$10,000/yr. in the state (from 22.7% to 24.5%) and a slight decrease nationally (from 20.2% to 19.7%).
- Every county has at least one resource to address poverty listed in the HMHB directory, though it is not clear what financial resources are actually available to families in every county.

What is needed:	What is driving the need:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment opportunities • Safety • Financial support • Nutritional support (mother and baby) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of resources • Low awareness of what is available • Systemic oppression • Lack of buy-in from legislators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of programs/options • Limited accountability for disparities • No human rights framework

Low Educational Attainment:

- According to OASIS, between 2005 and 2015, the percent of births to mothers with less than a H.S. diploma has decreased in the region (from 22.9% to 14.3%), the state (from 23.7% to 15.1%), and the nation (from 24% to 15%).

What is needed:	What is driving the need:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job training /Educational opportunities for mothers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of resources • Lack of programs/options

Stress and Lack of Support:

- According to the PRAMS data, the percent of mothers reporting 3 or more stressors in the state has decreased from 30.3% in 2006 to 17.6% in 2011. There was a national decrease from 2006 to 2011 from 28.7% to 25.2%.
- All counties have some family resource center listed in the HMHB directory. Most counties have some type of parenting education resource (e.g., Parents as Teachers, Grandparents raising Grandchildren, etc.) listed except for Chattooga, Dade, Fannin, Haralson, Murray, and Polk Counties. There were 3 counties (Fayette, Union, and Walker) that did not have a social service information and referral resource listed (e.g., United Way, Family Connections, etc.).

What is needed:	What is driving the need:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affordable doula services • Appropriate spacing of pregnancies • Postpartum check-ups at home • Safe sleep training • Care coordination for mother and baby • Financial assistance for PPBTL for uninsured mothers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of resources/reimbursement • Home visitors are not always trained • Programs are not aware of a systemic way to coordinate care

Lack of housing:

- Affordable housing is a known emerging issue within the Metro Atlanta area. According to KidsCount Data Center, the percent of children living in households with a high housing cost burden decreased between 2010 and 2015 in GA (from 41.0% to 33.0%) and the nation (from 41.0% to 33.0%).
- More than two-thirds of the counties in the region do not have housing services listed in the HMHB directory (Banks, Catoosa, Chattooga, Cherokee, Clayton, Dade, Dawson, Douglas, Fannin, Floyd, Forsyth, Franklin, Gilmer, Haralson, Hart, Henry, Lumpkin, Murray, Newton, Paulding, Pickens, Polk, Rockdale, Towns, Union, Walker, and White Counties).

What is needed:	What is driving the need:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing (stable, affordable, safe) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of resources • Lack of programs/options • Low awareness of what is available