



**North Carolina Institute of Medicine
Healthy NC 2020: Social Determinants of Health Subcommittee Meeting
Thursday, May 13, 2010**

Subcommittee Members and Interested Persons Present: Betty Alexander, Missy Brayboy, Annette DuBard, Laura Edwards, Jessica Gavett, Rebekah King, Debbie Mason, Debi Nelson, J. Nelson-Weaver, Tammy Norville, Lloyd Novick, Louisa Warren, Alexander White

NCIOM Staff: Jennifer Hastings, Kimberly Alexander-Bratcher, Berkeley Yorkery, Catherine Liao

Proposed Final Objectives and Targets

Objective 1: Reduce the percentage of individuals living in poverty.*

Current: 14.3% (2007)

2020 Target: 13.1%

Data source: US Census Bureau's American Community Survey

Rationale for selection: Poverty plays a critical role in a person's health. People living in poverty are more likely to have fewer years of education and to live in substandard housing. This objective aims to reduce the percentage of individuals living in poverty. (100% of the federal poverty guidelines is \$22,050/year for a family of four in 2009.)

Rationale for target: Based on North Carolina's rate in 2000.

Objective 2: Increase the four-year high school graduation rate.

Current: 71.8% (2008-09)

2020 Target: 88.6%

Data source: NC Department of Public Instruction and the National Center for Education Statistics

Rationale for selection: The four-year cohort graduation rate of 71.8% shows how many students who began high school in the 2003-2004 academic year graduated four years later. While this statistic is disappointingly low, the numbers are even lower for minority and disadvantaged students. This objective aims to increase the number of students who graduate from high school and, in turn, ensure they are healthier.

Rationale for target: Based on the best state, which was Vermont (2006-07).

Objective 3: Reduce the percentage of renter-occupied units spending more than 30% of their income on housing.

Current: 41.8% (2008)

2020 Target: 37.4%

Data source: US Census Bureau's American Community Survey

Rationale for selection: Housing is considered to be unaffordable (high cost burden) if the individual or family has to spend more than 30% of their income on housing. Individuals and families, especially ones with low incomes, who spend a large amount of their income on rent and utilities have less disposable income to spend medical care and other basic needs. This objective aims to reduce the percentage of renter-occupied units spending 30 percent or more of household income on rent and utilities.

Rationale for target: Based on the best gains achieved by another state, which was New Mexico (2005-2008).

*Key performance indicator