

Health Disparities Profile

Child and Adolescent Health

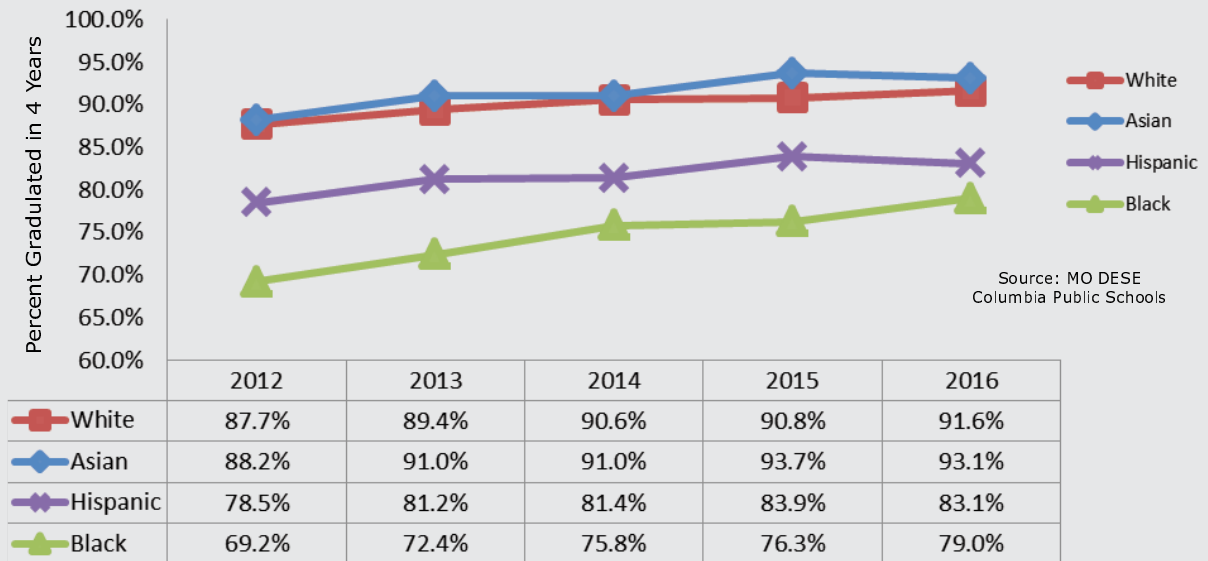
From the moment a child is born, and progresses through childhood, some children are already at a disadvantage. Why?

Education Matters

Educational attainment is one of the strongest predictors of health. The more education you have, the better your health is likely to be. "It is not possible to eliminate health disparities without simultaneously reducing disparities in educational achievement. The populations that are most severely affected by the epidemics that have threatened this nation's health in the last several decades are the populations most at risk of dropping out of school."¹

Although the four-year graduation rate for black youth at Columbia Public Schools has improved since 2012, increasing from 69.2% to 79.0%, it remains lower than whites, Asians, and Hispanics.

**Four-Year High School Graduation Rate by Race
Columbia Public Schools 2012-2016**



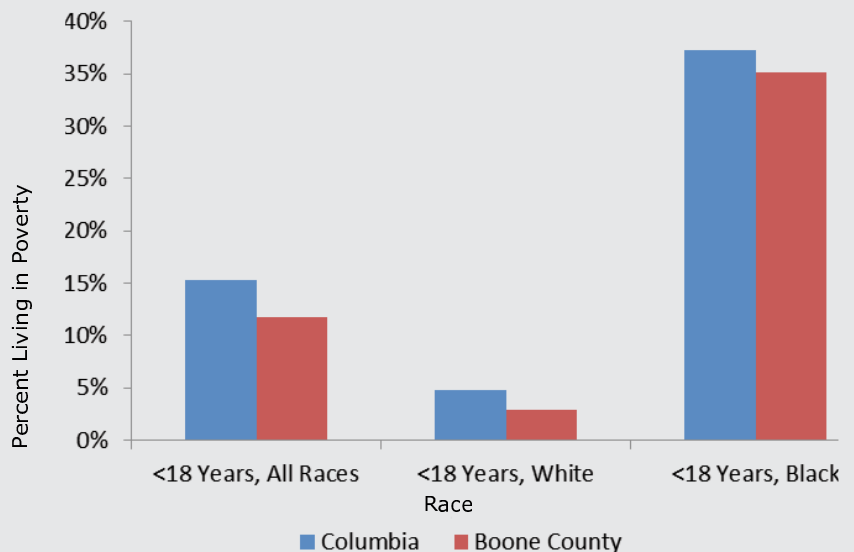
Social Equity Matters

Decades of research on childhood poverty have highlighted its long-term impacts on health. As researchers Maholmes and King noted in 2012, the human costs of early childhood poverty are immense, ranging from dramatic achievement gaps and elevated psychological distress, to greater morbidity for every major chronic physical disease, eventually resulting in premature mortality.²

Close to 35 percent of black children in Boone County live in poverty, compared to less than five percent of white children.

Source: C17001 POVERTY STATUS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS BY SEX BY AGE
2015 American Community Survey 1-yr Estimates

**Child Poverty by Race
Boone County Children <18 Years of Age**

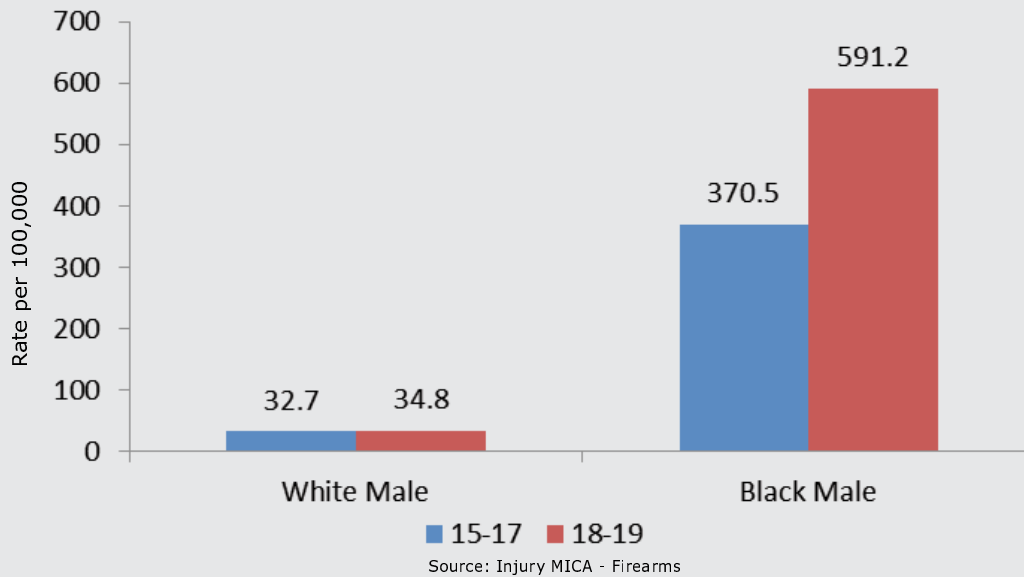


Environment Matters

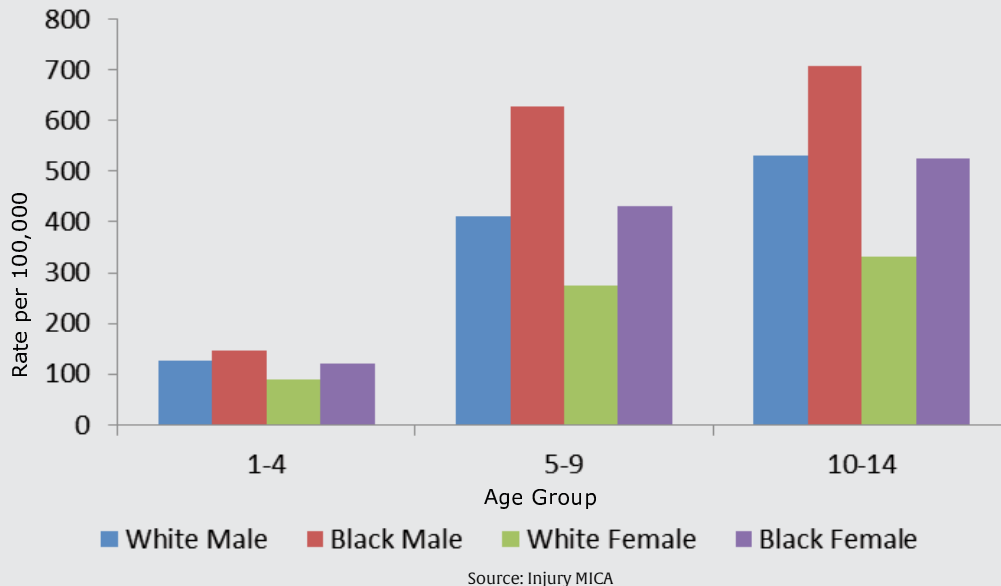
In 2015, unintentional injuries were the leading cause of death in the United States for youth ages one to 24. Within that category, drowning was the leading cause for children ages 1-4 and motor vehicle accidents were the leading cause for ages 5-24.⁴ Firearm related deaths were the second highest cause of death for youth ages 15-24.

In Boone County, a disproportionate number of black youth experience injuries from fights, firearms, bicycle accidents, and motor vehicle accidents, as shown below, and on the next page.

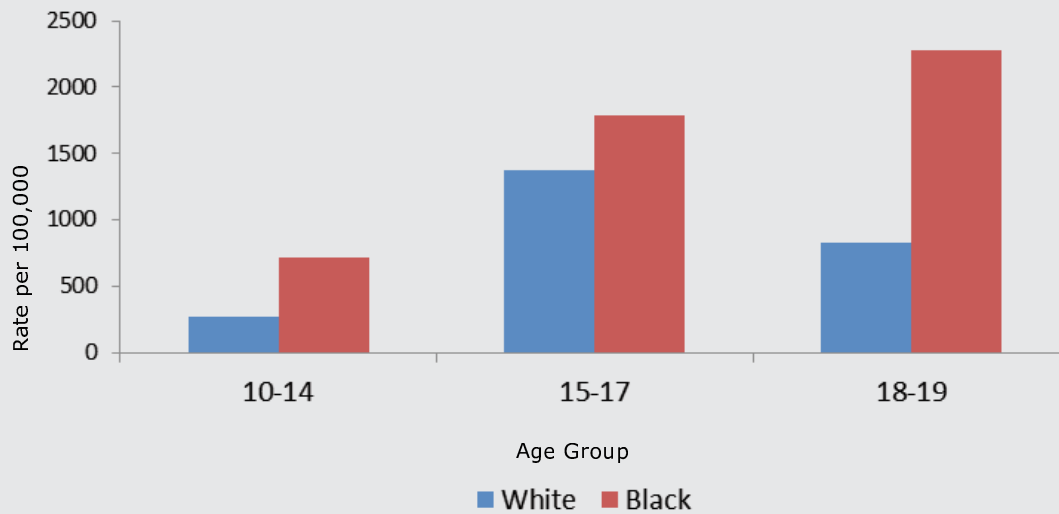
**Males Injured Due to Firearms by Race
Boone County 2001-2014**



**Bicycle Accidents (non-traffic) by Race
Boone County 2005-2014**

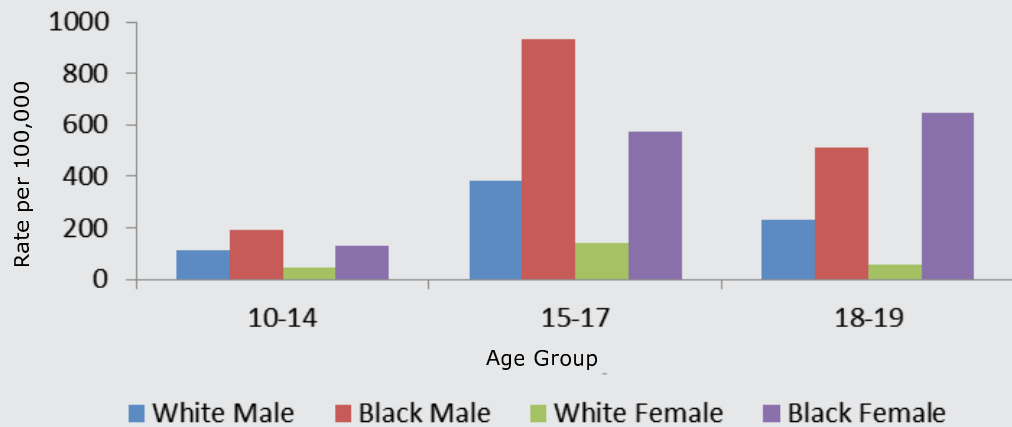


Injuries to a Passenger in a Motor Vehicle Accident by Race and Age Group Boone County 2005-2014



Source: Injury MICA - Motor Vehicle Accidents

Injuries Due to Fights by Race and Age Group Boone County 2005-2014



Source: Injury MICA - Struck By - Fight

Sources Matter:

¹ Freudenberg N, Ruglis J. Reframing school dropout as a public health issue. *Prev Chronic Dis* 2007;4(4). http://www.cdc.gov/pcd/issues/2007/oct/07_0063.htm. Accessed 5/15/17.

² As cited in Evans G, Cassells R, Childhood Poverty, Cumulative Risk Exposure, and Mental Health in Emerging Adults. *Clin Psychol Sci*. 2014 May; 2(3):287-296.

³ <http://health.mo.gov/data/mica/PreventableMICA/Documentation.html>. Accessed 5/16/17.

⁴ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Ten Leading Causes of Death and Injury. https://www.cdc.gov/injury/images/lc-charts/leading_causes_of_death_age_group_2015_1050w740h.gif. Accessed 5/17/17.

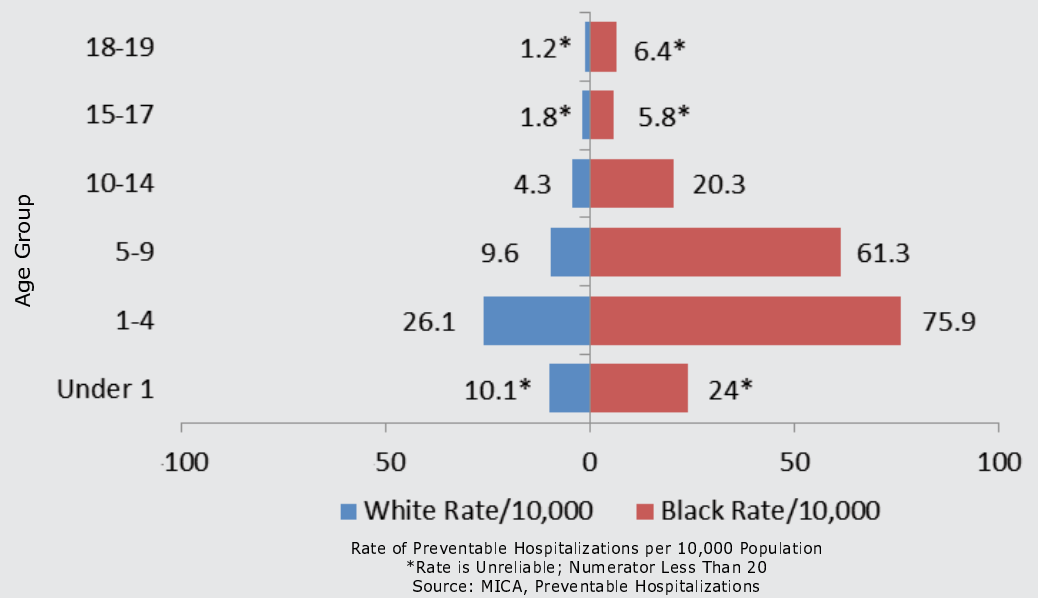
⁵ STD Health Equity, <https://www.cdc.gov/std/health-disparities/default.htm>

Race Matters

A preventable hospitalization is a hospitalization for a chronic condition that can be prevented by early diagnosis and management, according to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services.³

Over a 10-year period in Boone County, 2005-2014, the rate of black children who were hospitalized for asthma was significantly higher than the rate for white children. The largest disparity is among children ages 5-9, where the black rate (61.3) is six times higher than the white rate (9.6).

Rate of Preventable Hospitalizations for Asthma by Race and Age Group Boone County 2005-2014



Sexual Health Matters

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention notes that there are higher rates of STDs among some racial or ethnic minority groups compared to whites. These higher rates are not caused by ethnicity or heritage, but by social conditions that more often affect minority groups. Factors such as poverty, differing cultural beliefs and lower levels of educational attainment make it more difficult to stay sexually healthy.⁵

In 2015, the chlamydia rate for black females in Boone County was nearly five times the rate for white females. For black males in Boone County, it was seven times the rate for white males.

2015 Chlamydia Rates per 100,000 Boone County Ages 15-19

