



Healthy People 2030: Increasing Voter Participation to Improve Health and Well-being

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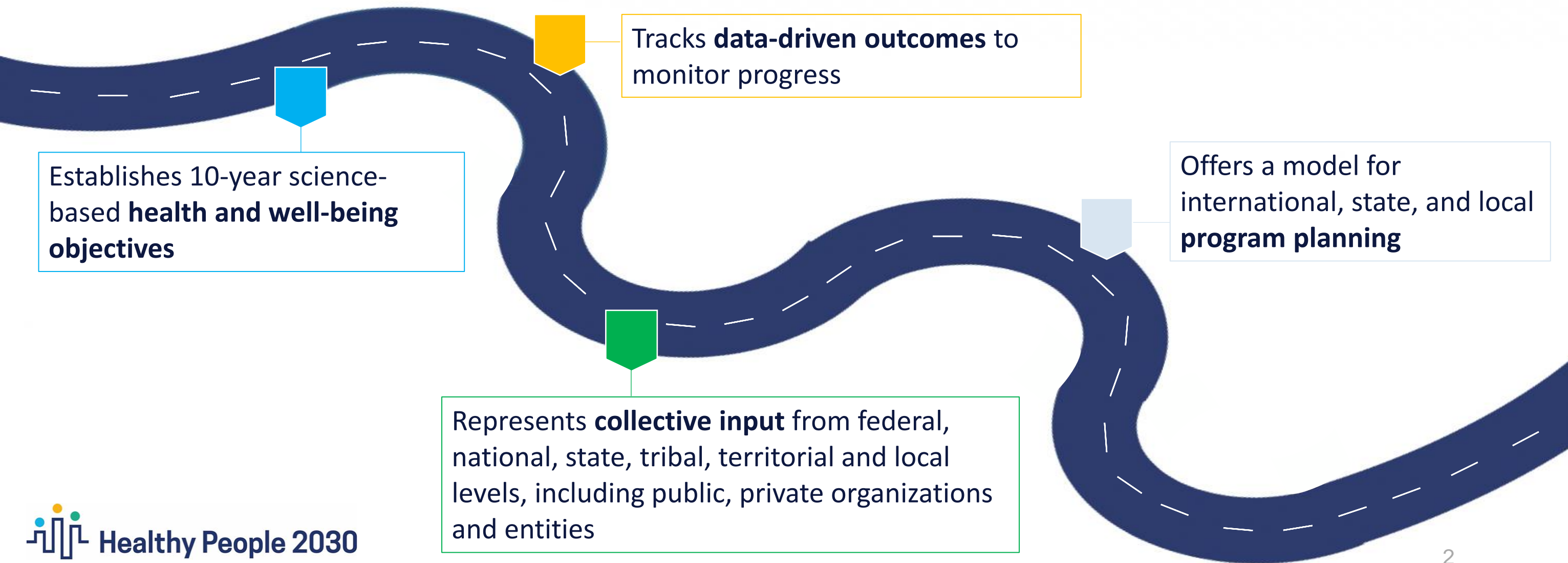
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Healthy People 2030

What is Healthy People?

Roadmap to improve **health**, eliminate **disparities** and achieve health **equity**

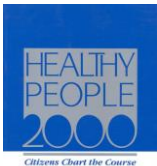


Evolution of Healthy People—Overarching Goals



1990*

- Decrease mortality: infants—adults
- Increase independence among older adults



2000*

- Increase span of healthy life
- Reduce health disparities
- Achieve access to preventive services for all



2010*

- Increase quality and years of healthy life
- Eliminate health disparities



2020*

- Attain high-quality, longer lives free of preventable disease
- Achieve health equity; eliminate disparities
- Create **social and physical environments that promote good health**
- Promote quality of life, healthy development, healthy behaviors across life stages



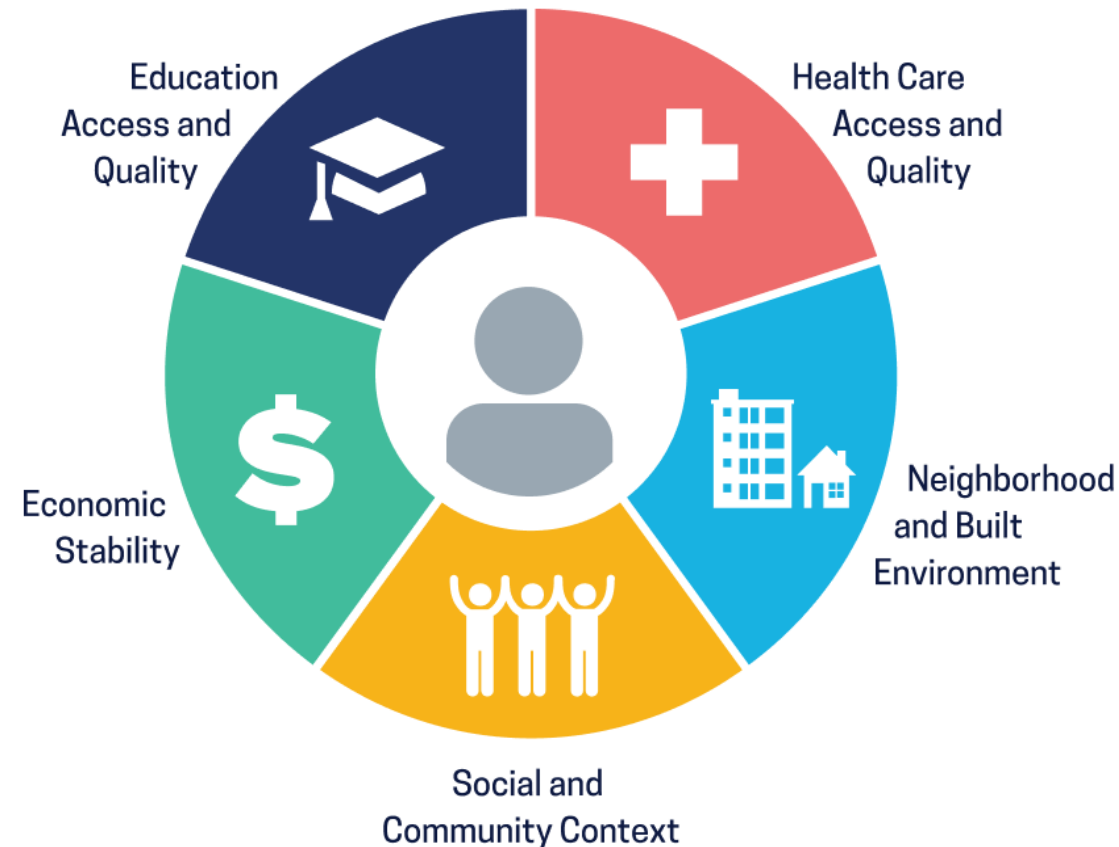
2030*

- Attain healthy, thriving lives and well-being free of preventable disease, disability, injury, and premature death
- Eliminate health disparities, achieve health equity, and attain health literacy to improve the health and well-being of all
- Create **social, physical, and economic environments that promote attaining the full potential for health and well-being for all**
- Promote healthy development, healthy behaviors, and well-being across all life stages
- Engage leadership, key constituents, and the public across multiple sectors to take action and design policies that improve the health and well-being of all

*Target year

Healthy People 2030 Social Determinants of Health Framework

Social determinants of health (SDOH) are the conditions in the environments where 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.



Healthy People 2030 SDOH Framework: <https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/social-determinants-health>














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 **Healthy People 2030**



Healthy People 2030 SDOH Workgroup Objectives

<u>Reduce the proportion of children with a parent or guardian who has served time in jail — SDOH-05</u>	 Improving
<u>Reduce the proportion of people living in poverty — SDOH-01</u>	 Little or no detectable change
<u>Increase employment in working-age people — SDOH-02</u>	<div> LHI</div> <div> Little or no detectable change</div>
<u>Increase the proportion of children living with at least 1 parent who works full time — SDOH-03</u>	 Little or no detectable change
<u>Reduce the proportion of families that spend more than 30 percent of income on housing — SDOH-04</u>	 Little or no detectable change
<u>Increase the proportion of high school graduates in college the October after graduating — SDOH-06</u>	 Getting worse
<u>Increase the proportion of the voting-age citizens who vote — SDOH-07</u>	<div> Recategorized</div> <div> Baseline only</div>
<u>Increase the proportion of federal data sources that include country of birth — SDOH-R01</u>	<div> Research</div> <div></div>

Note: These objectives fill identified gaps in SDOH in the set of overall Healthy People 2030 objectives. Many other objectives across Healthy People 2030 also address SDOH.

Social and Community Context: Civic Participation

New Healthy People 2030 CORE Objective

Increase the proportion of the voting-age citizens who vote —
SDOH-07

 Recategorized

What are core objectives?



Measurable objectives that are associated with targets for the decade.



Reflect high-priority public health issues and are associated with evidence-based interventions.



Have valid, reliable, nationally representative data, including baseline data from no earlier than 2015.



Data will be provided for core objectives for at least 3 time periods throughout the decade.



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Increase the proportion of voting-age citizens who vote – SDOH 07

Previously SDOH-R02. [See the revision history for details.](#)

Status: Baseline only 

[Learn more about our data release schedule](#)



Most Recent Data:
53.4 percent (2018)



Target:
58.4 percent



Desired Direction:
Increase desired



Baseline:
53.4 percent of US citizens 18 years and older reported voting in the federal, state, and/or local November election in 2018

[See detailed data for this objective](#)

SDOH-07 Objective: <https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/browse-objectives/social-and-community-context/increase-proportion-voting-age-citizens-who-vote-sdoh-07>



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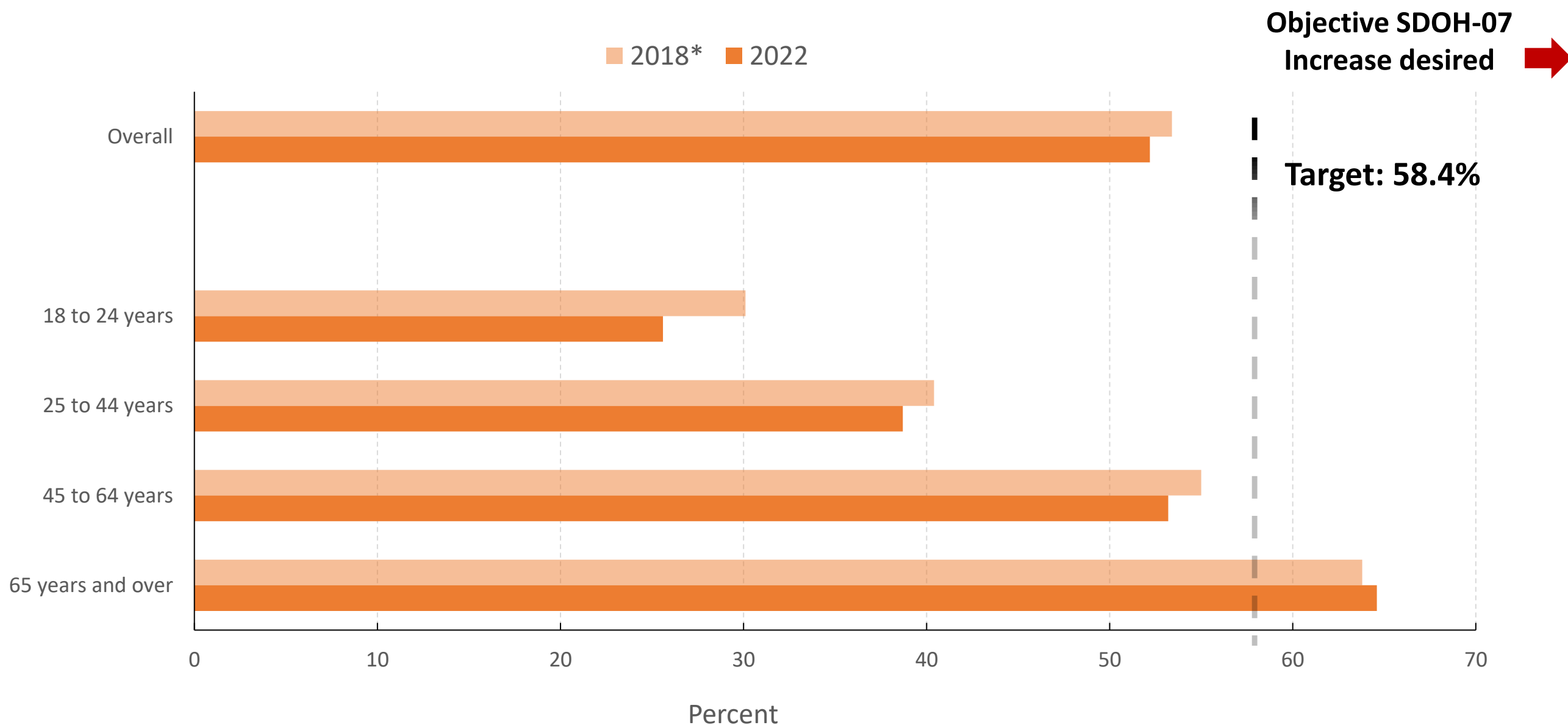
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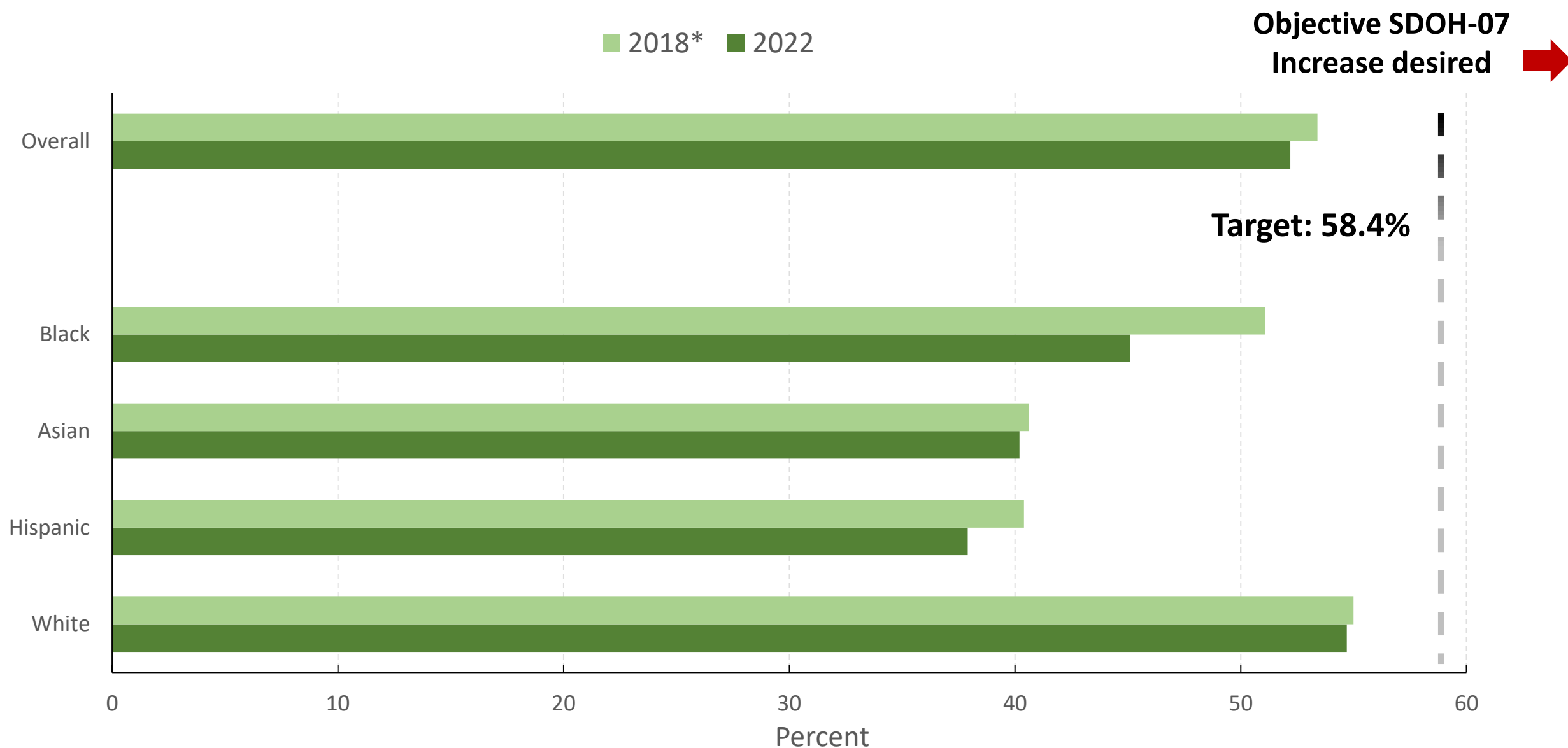
Voting by Age Group, 2018 and 2022



NOTES: Data are for the percent of US citizens 18 years and older (except where noted otherwise) reporting voting in the federal, state, and/or local November election. Confidence Interval (CI) and Standard Error (SE) are not available. Target is calculated based on the total population covered by the objective. *2018 is the Healthy People 2030 baseline year.

SOURCE: Current Population Survey (CPS), Census and DOL/BLS.

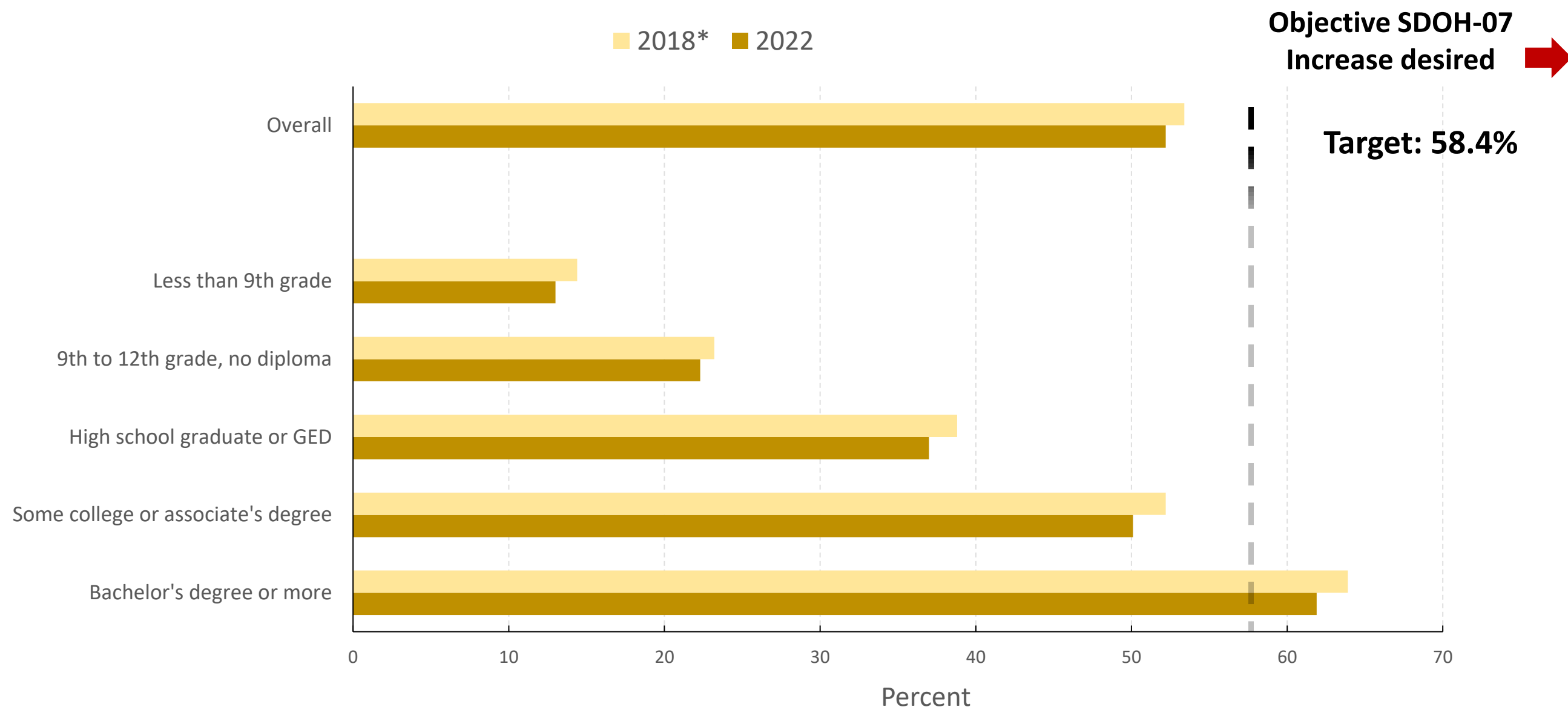
Voting by Race/Ethnicity, 2018 and 2022



NOTES: Data are for the percent of US citizens 18 years and older reporting voting in the federal, state, and/or local November election. Race groups are single race and non-Hispanic. Confidence Interval (CI) and Standard Error (SE) are not available. Target is calculated based on the total population covered by the objective. *2018 is the Healthy People 2030 baseline year.

SOURCE: Current Population Survey (CPS), Census and DOL/BLS.

Voting by Educational Attainment, 2018 and 2022



NOTES: Data are for the percent of US citizens 18 years and older (except where noted otherwise) reporting voting in the federal, state, and/or local November election. Confidence Interval (CI) and Standard Error (SE) are not available. Target is calculated based on the total population covered by the objective. *2018 is the Healthy People 2030 baseline year.

SOURCE: Current Population Survey (CPS), Census and DOL/BLS.

Healthy People 2030 SDOH Resources

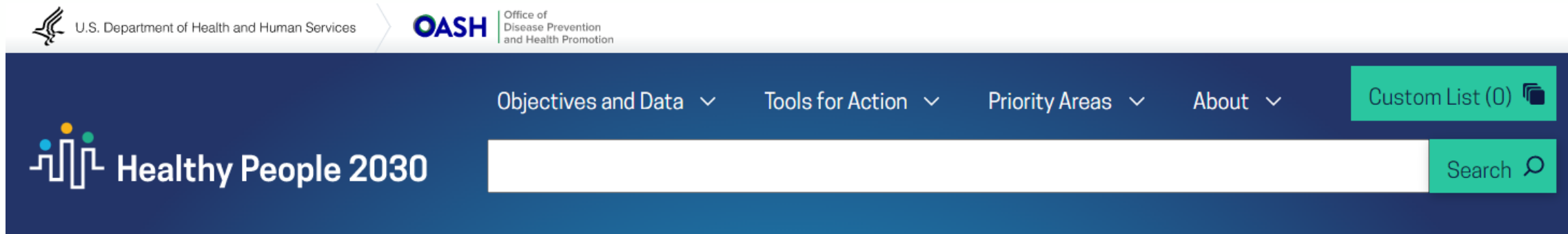


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Healthy People 2030 SDOH Literature Summaries



[Home](#) » [Priority Areas](#) » [Social Determinants of Health](#) » **Social Determinants of Health Literature Summaries**

Social Determinants of Health Literature Summaries

The Social Determinants of Health (SDOH) Literature Summaries provide a snapshot of the latest research related to specific social determinants of health. Pick a determinant you're interested in and learn how it can affect health outcomes and health disparities.

On this page: [Economic Stability](#) | [Education Access and Quality](#) | [Health Care Access and Quality](#) | [Neighborhood and Built Environment](#) | [Social and Community Context](#)

Healthy People 2030 SDOH Literature Summaries: <https://health.gov/healthypeople/priority-areas/social-determinants-health/literature-summaries>



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*Subject to change, pending final feedback



Healthy People 2030 SDOH Literature Summaries

[Home](#) » [Priority Areas](#) » [Social Determinants of Health](#) » [Social Determinants of Health Literature Summaries](#) » **Civic Participation**

Civic Participation

Social and Community Context 

About This Literature Summary

This summary of the literature on Civic Participation as a social determinant of health is a narrowly defined examination that is not intended to be exhaustive and may not address all dimensions of the issue. Please note: The terminology used in each summary is consistent with the respective references. For additional information on cross-cutting topics, please see the [Social Cohesion](#) literature summary.

Related Objectives (1)



Here's a snapshot of the objectives related to topics covered in this literature summary.
[Browse all objectives.](#)

- [Increase the proportion of the voting-age citizens who vote — SDOH-07](#)

Literature Summary

Civic participation encompasses a wide range of formal and informal activities, such as voting, volunteering, participating in group activities, and community gardening.¹ Some are individual activities that benefit society (e.g., voting) or group activities that benefit either the group members (e.g., recreational soccer teams) or society (e.g., volunteer organizations).¹ In addition to the direct benefit that civic participation provides to the community, it also produces secondary health benefits for participants.^{2,3} This summary focuses on the relationship between civic participation, health, and well-being.¹

One way civic participation improves health is by building social capital, which is defined as “features of social organization such as networks, norms, and social trust that facilitate

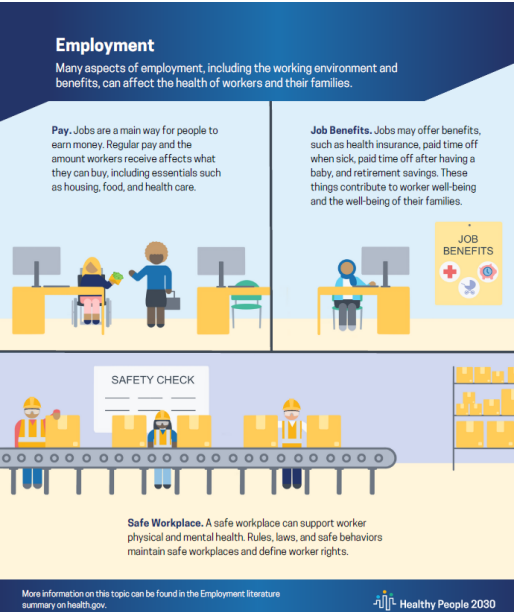


Healthy People 2030 organizes the social determinants of health into 5 domains:

1. [Economic Stability](#)
2. [Education Access and Quality](#)
3. [Health Care Access and Quality](#)
4. [Neighborhood and Built Environment](#)
5. [Social and Community Context](#)

Healthy People 2030 SDOH Literature Summary Infographics

Employment



Early Childhood Development and Education



Access to Foods that Support Healthy Dietary Patterns



Access to Health Services



Civic Participation



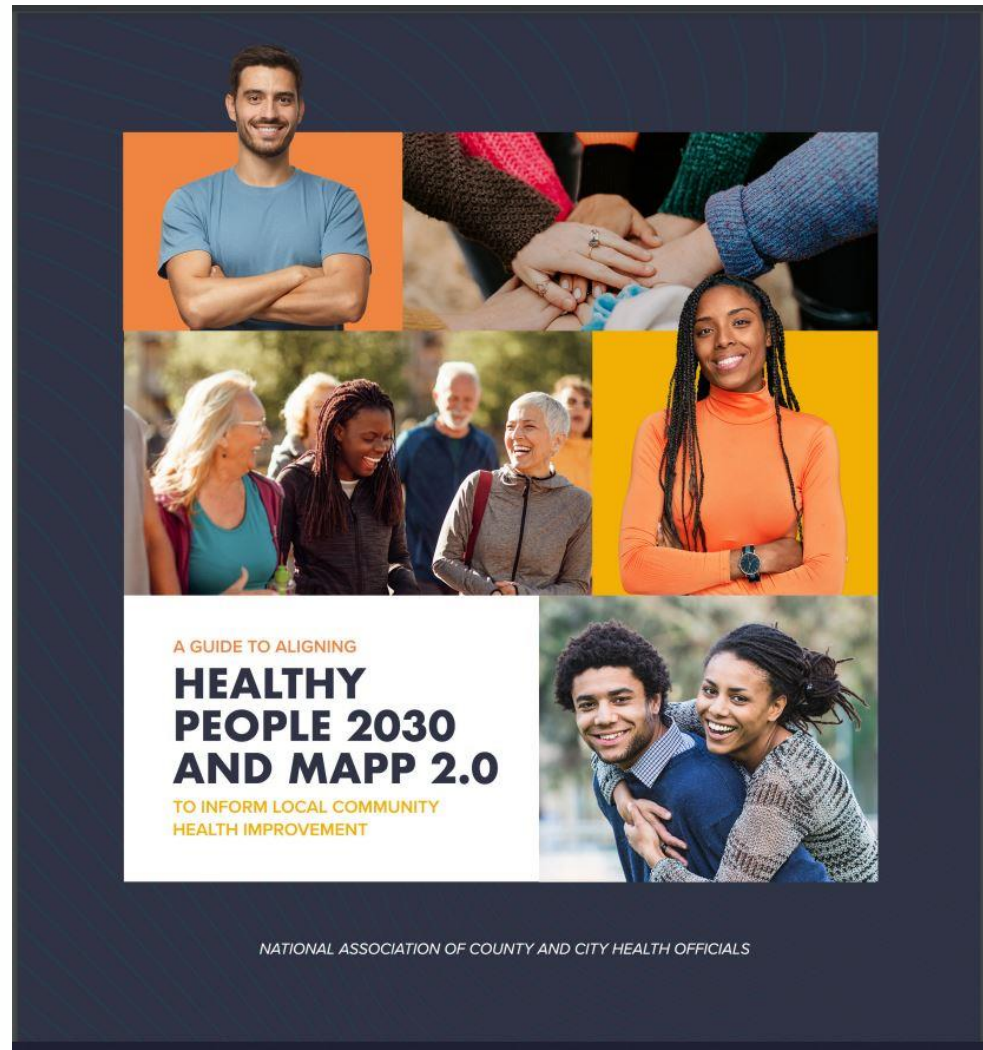
Healthy People 2030 SDOH Literature Summary Infographics: <https://health.gov/healthypeople/priority-areas/social-determinants-health/literature-summaries#block-sdohinfographics>



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Healthy People 2030: Resource for Local Action



New Resource: A Guide to Aligning Healthy People 2030 and MAPP 2.0 to Inform Local Community Health Improvement -- NACCHO

<https://www.naccho.org/blog/articles/new-resource-a-guide-to-aligning-healthy-people-2030-and-mapp-2-0-to-inform-local-community-health-improvement>



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Stay Informed and Engaged

- Visit the Healthy People 2030 website at <https://health.gov/healthypeople>
- Join our webinars (quarterly Healthy People Webinar Series and Spotlight on Health webinars)
- Participate in annual public comment period
- Become a [Healthy People 2030 Champion](https://health.gov/healthypeople/about/healthy-people-2030-champion-program)
<https://health.gov/healthypeople/about/healthy-people-2030-champion-program>



THANK YOU!

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