

Social Drivers of Health & Health Outcomes

Results Summary

This is a summary of the detailed results from the 2025 RHEA [Report](#) and [Dashboard](#). The categories are grouped based on the CDC WHO Framework to show how systematic, individual, neighborhood, environment, and health systems play a role in shaping health outcomes. Click on each domain to go to the dashboard, highlighting results for that section.

Social Determinants of Health

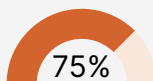
Structural Determinants

Public Policy

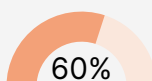
These indicators were not marked as “better” or “worse:” and should not be interpreted as such. These measures capture both the presence of structural challenges and the policy responses aimed at addressing them.

Socioeconomic Status

Education



Income



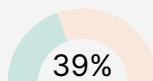
Occupation



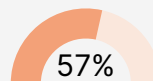
Intermediary Determinants

Material Circumstances

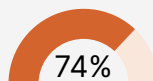
Home



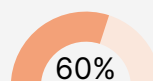
Environment



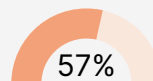
Health System



Psychosocial Factors



Behaviors & Biological Circumstances



Social Cohesion



Health Outcomes

Chronic Disease



ED Visits



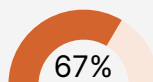
Environmentally-Linked Disease



Length of Life



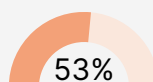
MCAH



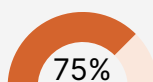
Mental Health



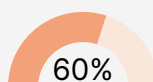
Mortality



Quality of Life



STD/STI

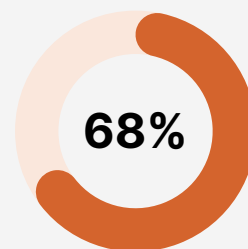


Traffic-Related



Overall Results

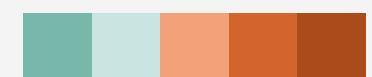
Central California fares worse on



of the indicators for Social Determinants of Health & Health Outcomes

Central California only fares better in home material circumstances. This is in comparison to other California counties.

Color Scale Interpretation



Better → **Worse**

The lower the percentage, the better Central California fares for that domain.

Calculation Methods

The overall percentage (68%) was calculated by:

Total # of Indicators CC Fared Worse

Total number of Indicators Analyzed

Total Indicators CC Fared Worse In: **85**
Total Indicators Analyzed: **125**