

Promoting Health Equity
A Resource to Help Communities Address
Social Determinants of Health



Social Determinants of Health: The Basics

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Achieving a Common Agenda

1. Using Social Determinants of Health as the foundation for action.
2. Collaborative Community Change
3. Leadership consider how to effectively monitor, and demonstrate their progress on the journey towards population-level change

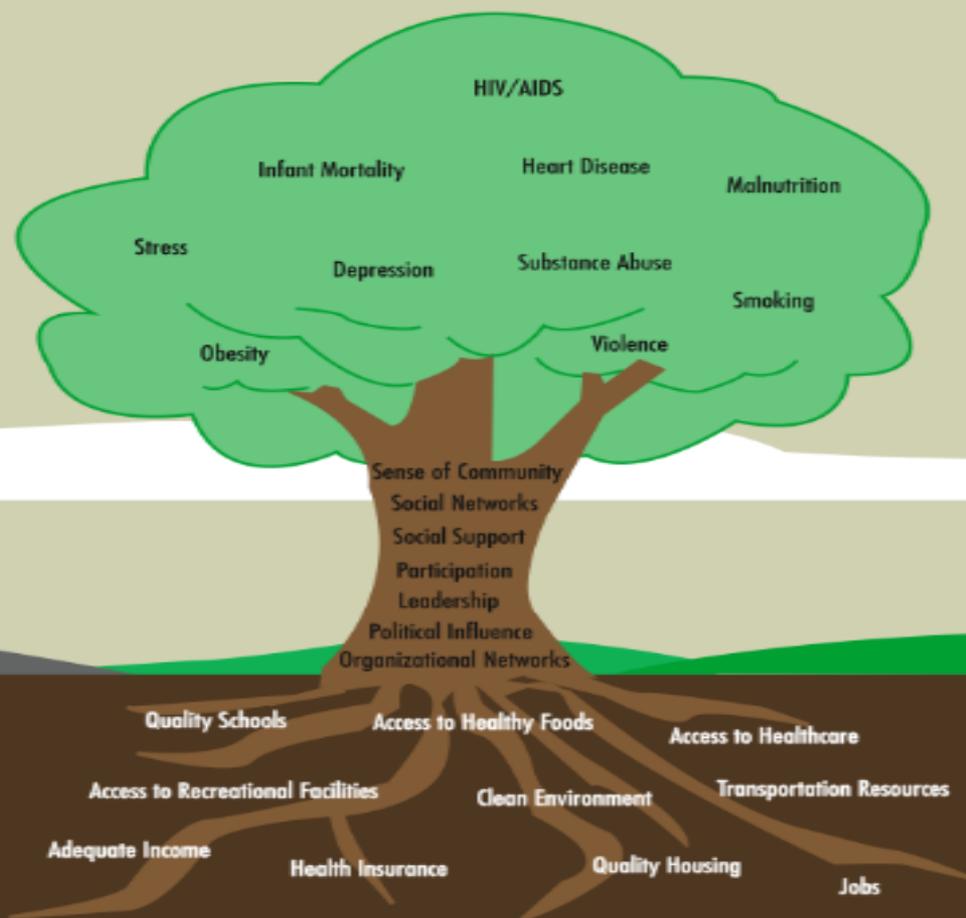
Teach Partners about Social Determinants of Health

- WHO Commission on SDOH
www.who.int/social_determinants/thecommission/en/index.html
- *Unnatural Causes* documentary
www.unnaturalcauses.org/
- NACCHO Health Equity and Social Justice Committee
www.naccho.org/topics/justice/mission.cfm
- RWJ Commission on SDOH
www.rwjf.org/pr/product.jsp?id=41008
- CDC Expert Panel on SDOH
www.healthyohioprogram.org/ASSETS/AF886060E94E4823A9338F7E68139947/hepanel.pdf
- IOM Committee in SDOH
www.iom.edu/Activities/SelectPops/HealthDisparities.aspx
- IOM Local Government Actions to Prevent Childhood Obesity Report
www.iom.edu/Reports/2009/ChildhoodObesityPreventionLocalGovernments.aspx
- Healthy People 2020 Report
www.healthypeople.gov/hp2020/advisory/Phase1/Phase1.pdf
- PolicyLink
http://www.policylink.org/site/c.lkIXLbMNJrE/b.6728307/k.58F8/Why_Place_Race_Matter.htm#

Our environments cultivate our communities and our communities nurture our health.

When inequities are low and community assets are high, health outcomes are best.

When inequities are high and community assets are low, health outcomes are worst.



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Terminology: Learning a Common Language



- Community
- Health disparities
- Health inequities
- Health equity
- Social determinants of health (SDOH)

Photo provided by the CDC REACH program



Social Determinants of Health

Life-enhancing resources, such as food supply, housing, economic and social relationships, transportation, education and health care, *whose distribution across populations effectively determines length and quality of life.*

Community

- A group of people with a shared identity, including: living in a particular geographic area, having some level of social interaction, sharing a sense of belonging or having common political or social responsibilities

Health Inequities

- Systematic and unjust distribution of social, economic, and environmental conditions needed for health
 - Unequal access to quality education, healthcare, housing, transportation, other resources (e.g., grocery stores, car seats)
 - Unequal employment opportunities and pay/income
 - Discrimination based upon social status/other factors

Comparison of Definitions

Health Disparities	Health Inequities
<p>Differences in the incidence and prevalence of health conditions and health status between groups based on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">•Race/ethnicity•Socioeconomic status•Sexual orientation•Gender•Disability status•Geographic location•Combination of these	<p>Systematic and unjust distribution of social, economic, and environmental conditions needed for health.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">•Unequal access to quality education, healthcare, housing, transportation, other resources (e.g., grocery stores, car seats)•Unequal employment opportunities and pay/income•Discrimination based upon social status/other factors

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Discussion: Community

- Who does your community include? Who does it not include?
- What are the geographic boundaries?
- What are the cultural and psychosocial experiences of people in the community (e.g., traditions, social networks, history, representation in the local government)?
- Does your community have multiple communities within it? How would you describe these communities? What are the relationships between these communities?

Discussion: Health Inequities

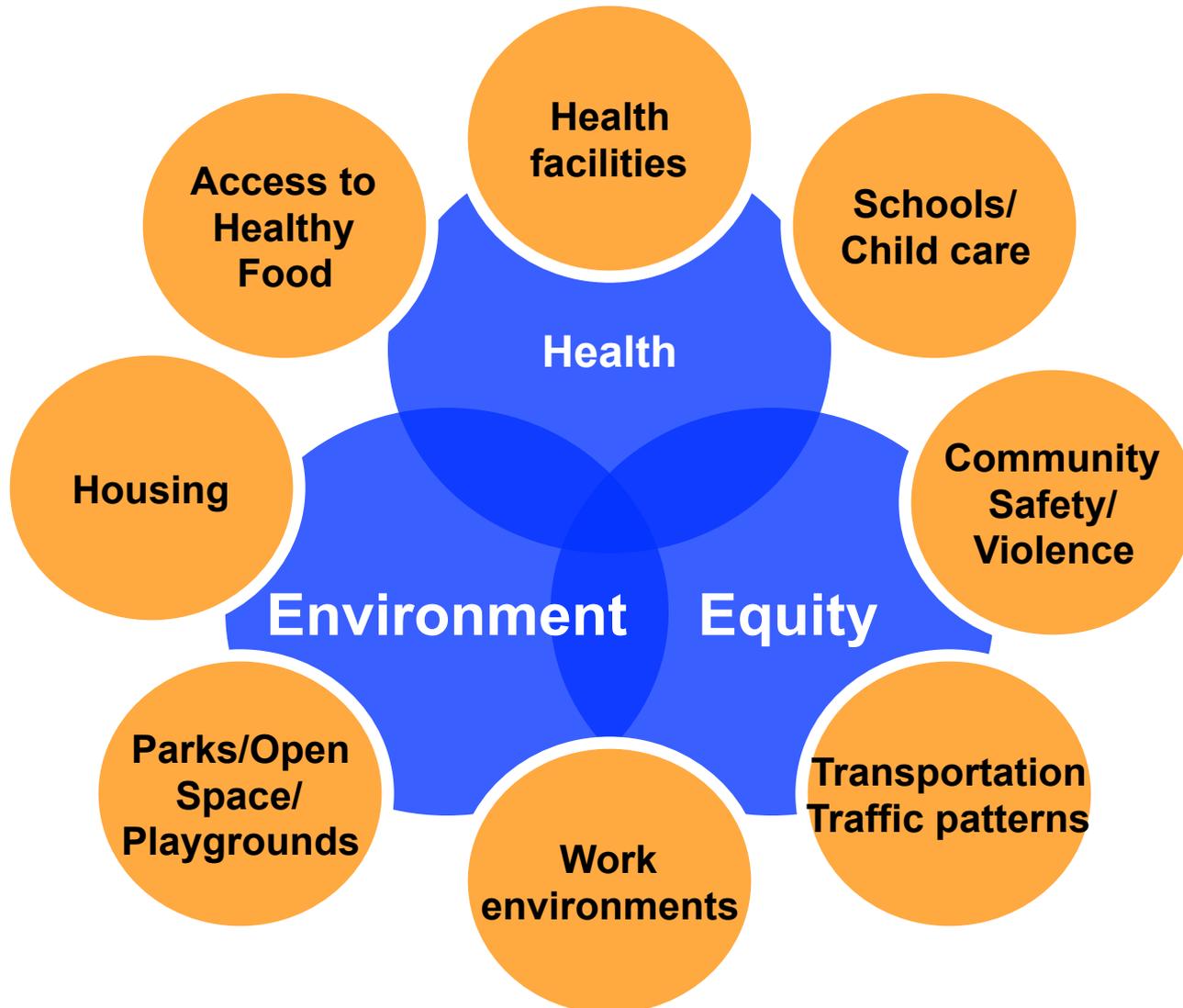
- What social, economic, or environmental conditions affect your whole community (e.g., air pollution, high concentration of fast food restaurants, inadequate public transportation system)?
- What conditions differentially affect subgroups in your community?
- Why are these conditions experienced differentially for subgroups in your community?



Six Ways to Talk about Social Determinants of Health

- Health starts – long before illness – in our homes, schools, and jobs.
- All Americans should have the opportunity to make the choices that allow them to live a long, healthy life, regardless of their income, education or ethnic background.
- Your neighborhood or job shouldn't be hazardous to your health.
- Your opportunity for health starts long before you need medical care.
- The opportunity for health begins in our families, neighborhoods, schools, and jobs.

Intersection of Health, Place & Equity



Place Matters

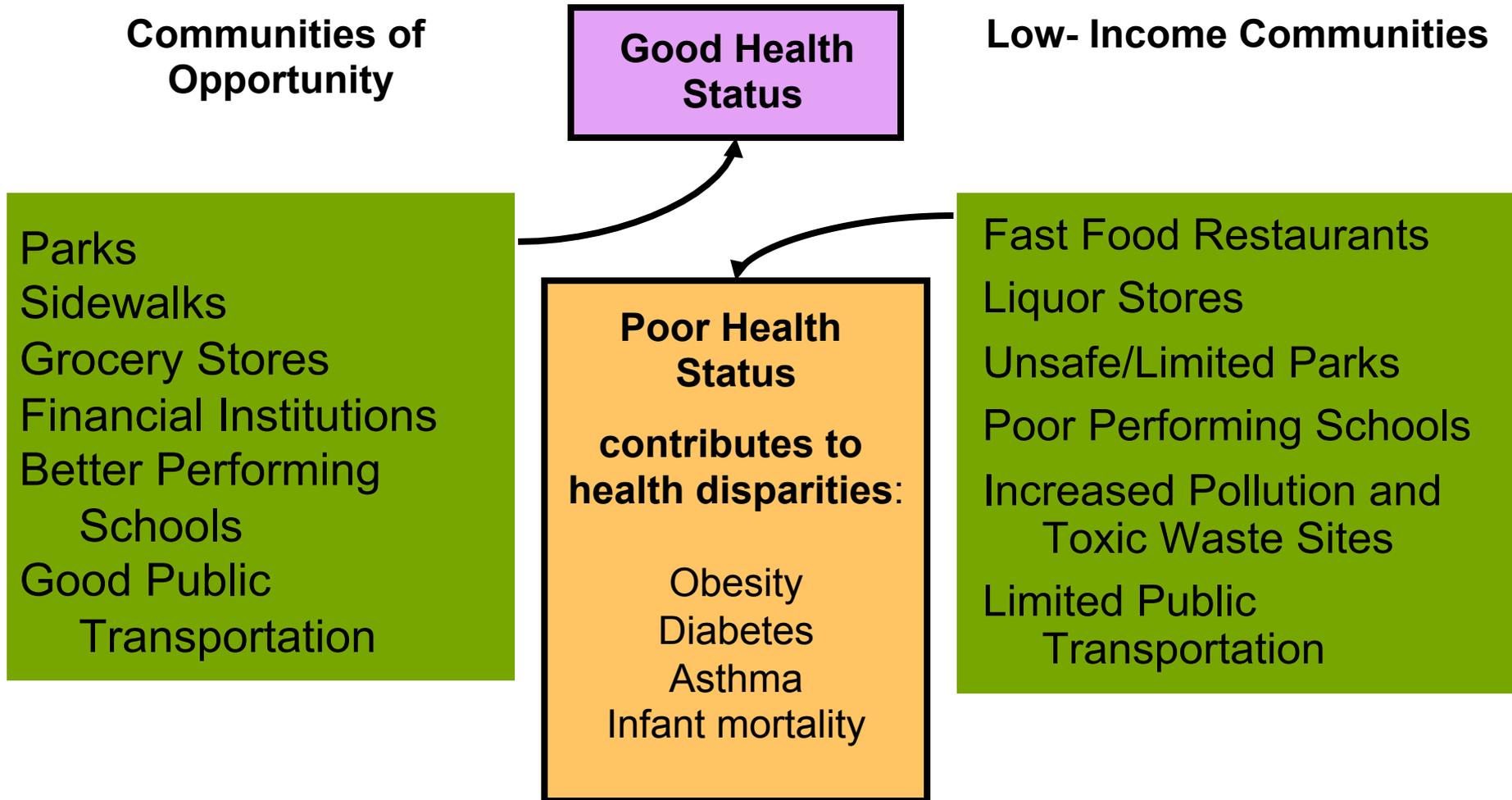
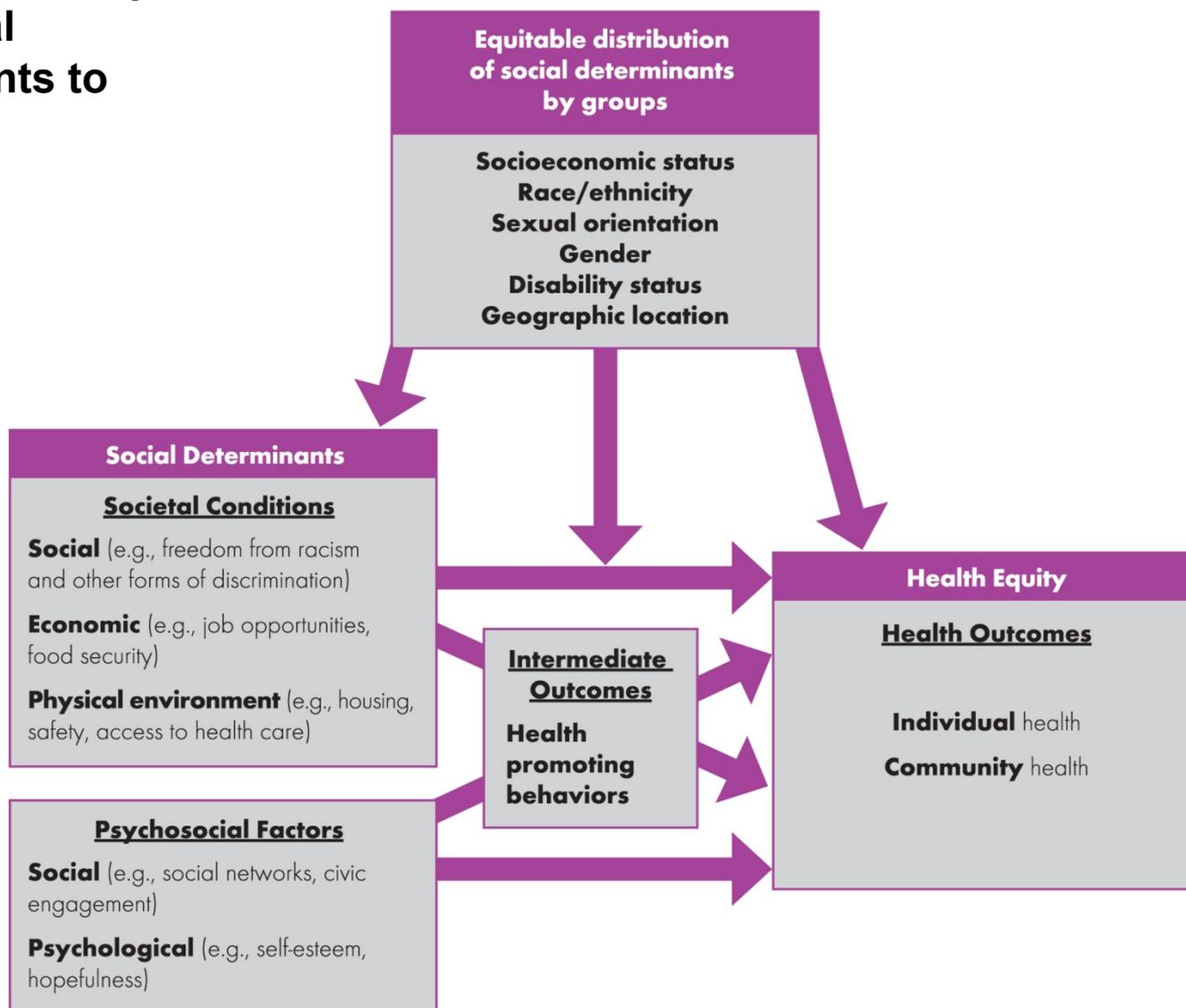


Figure 5: Pathways from social determinants to health



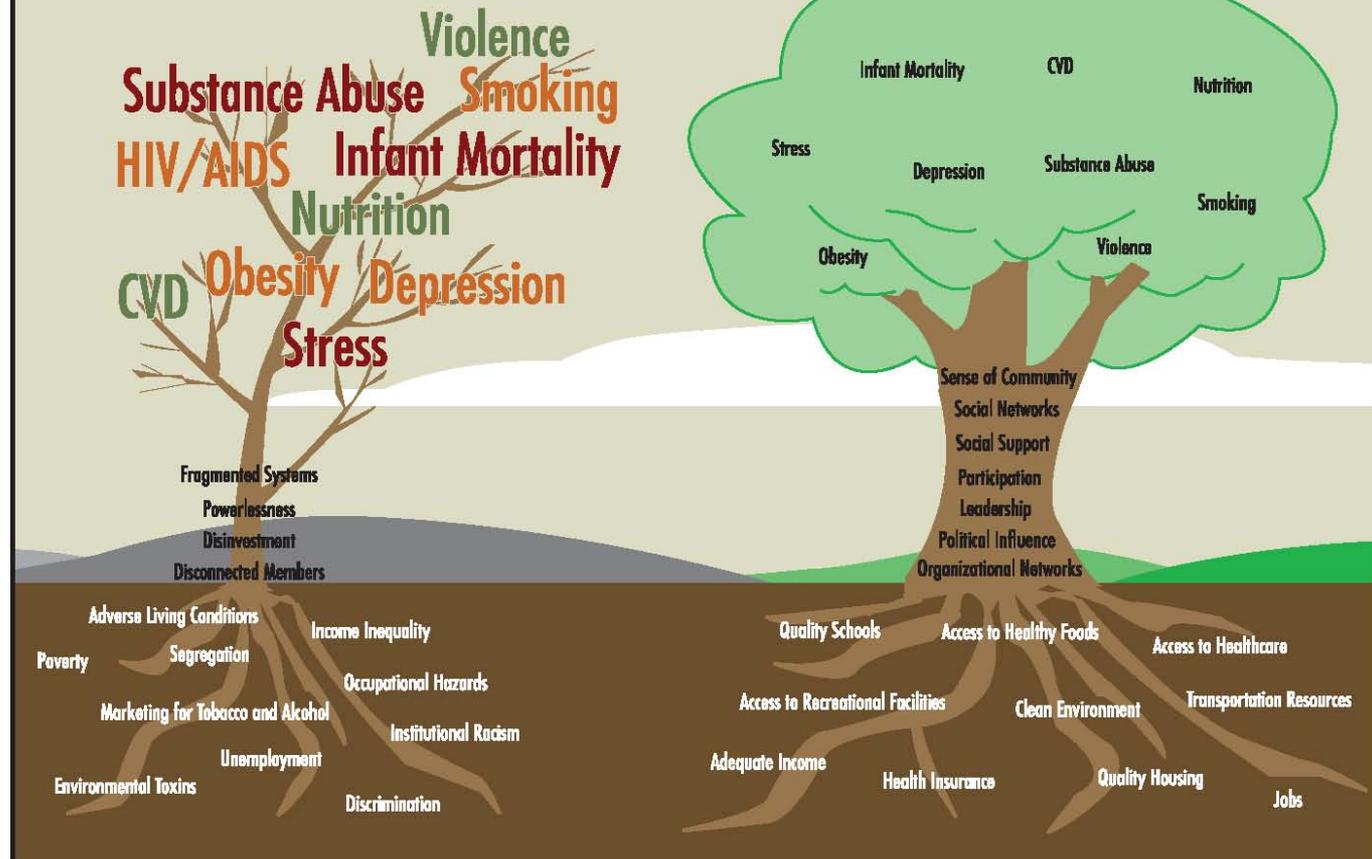
Growing Communities: Social Determinants, Behavior and Health

Our environments cultivate our communities and our communities nurture our health.

When inequities are low and community assets are high, health outcomes are better.

When inequities are high and community assets are low, health outcomes are worst.

Figure 4:
Social Determinants of Health





Types of Initiatives

- Address the needs of pregnant women and their families caused by the social determinants of health.
- Address quality of care for pregnant women and their families by building community capacity, identifying resources to address those needs, and linking pregnant women to support health promotion activities.
- Improving community health by addressing social factors that have been linked to high infant death rates. These include violence, substance abuse, crime, poor nutrition, food insecurity, and lack of community unity and leadership.



CAN Discussion:

Social Determinants of Health

- How are resources (e.g., food, housing, local businesses, transportation, health care services) distributed within your community?
- How does this compare to surrounding communities?
- What are the relationships among social determinants, cultural and psychological?

Shared Measurement Mapping

- Purpose is to keep the CAN Members Engaged
- Process Measures identified to move the group along
- Program Measures to keep the Healthy Start Project moving forward.
- Policy Changes needed to eliminate the barriers to quality care for pregnant women and their families.
- Population Indicators we are striving to improve.

- Use the Collaboration Spectrum to assess where they think the collaboration is moving
 1. Compete
 2. Co-Exist
 3. Communication
 4. Cooperative
 5. Coordinate
 6. Collaborate
 7. Integrate

References

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