

DEFINING THE SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

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<http://youtube/16K6m3Ua2nw>

Let's set the record straight

*Neither is the US the healthiest
nation in the world.....*

U.S. HEALTH
IN
INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVE



NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL AND
INSTITUTE OF MEDICINE
OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMIES

“The United States is among the wealthiest nations in the world, but it is far from the healthiest.Americans live shorter lives and experience more injuries and illnesses than people in other high-income countries.”

Panel on Understanding Cross-National Health Differences Among High-Income Countries; Institute of Medicine (2013)

Summary of Findings

The US poverty and population health profiles compare very poorly with other developed nations.

Neither is
New York State...

*The healthiest State in
the country*

STATE HEALTH RANKINGS

Alabama (AL)	48	Iowa (IA)	15	Nevada (NV)	45
Alaska (AK)	34	Kansas (KS)	24	New Hampshire (NH)	5
Arizona (AZ)	27	Kentucky (KY)	41	Rhode Island (RI)	10
Arkansas (AR)	40	Louisiana (LA)	47	New Jersey (NJ)	18
California (CA)	23	Maine (ME)	9	New Mexico (NM)	31
Colorado (CO)	8	Maryland (MD)	21	New York (NY)	25
Connecticut (CT)	7	Massachusetts (MA)	3	North Carolina (NC)	37
Delaware (DE)	32	Michigan (MI)	30	North Dakota (ND)	17
Florida (FL)	36	Minnesota (MN)	6	Ohio (OH)	33
Georgia (GA)	43	Mississippi (MS)	50	Oklahoma (OK)	49
Hawaii (HI)	4	Missouri (MO)	38	Oregon (OR)	13
Idaho (ID)	14	Montana (MT)	26		
Illinois (IL)	29	Nebraska (NE)	16		
Indiana (IN)	35				

County Health Rankings & Roadmaps

Robert Wood Johnson Foundation

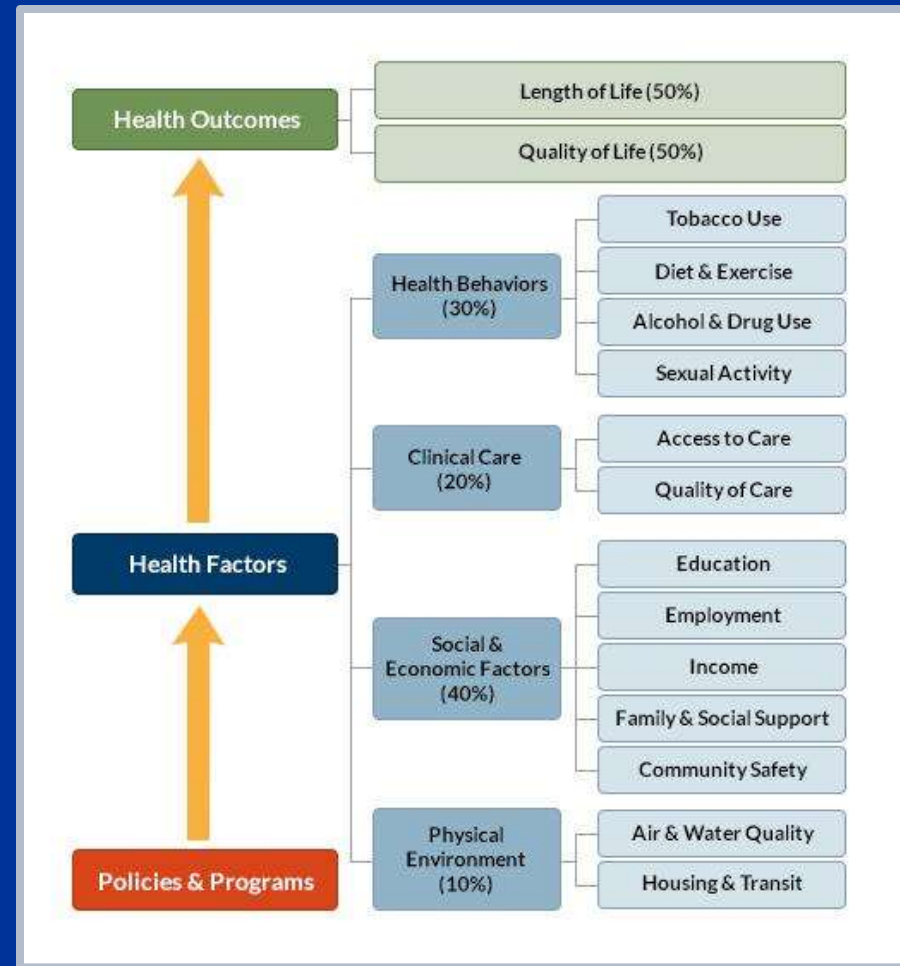
University of Wisconsin Population Health Institutes

Health Outcomes

Length of life
Quality of life

Health Factors

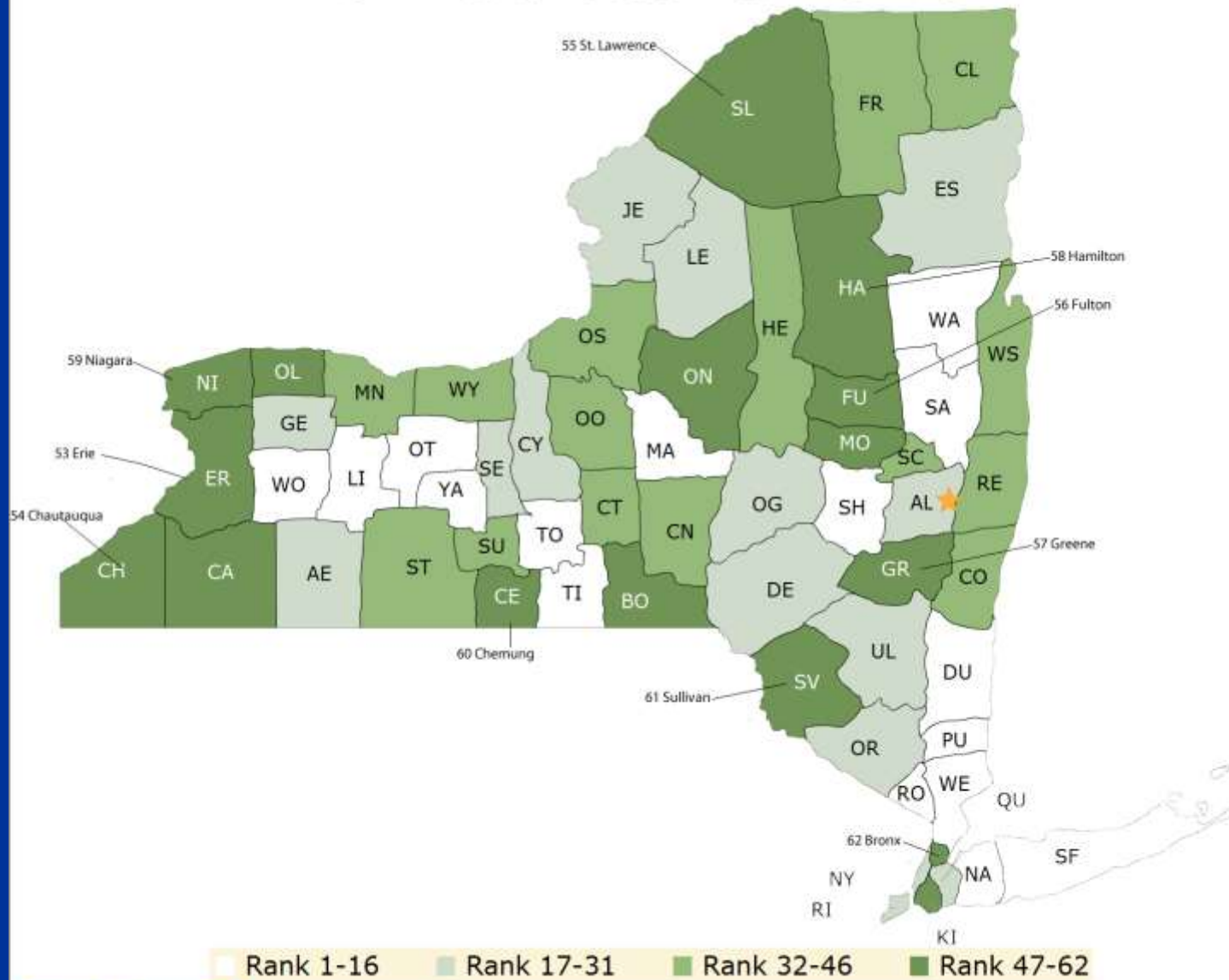
Health behaviors
Clinical care
Social and economic factors
Physical environment



New York Counties with the Lowest Health Ranking – 10 Bottom

<u>RANK</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>Erie</u>
Total of 62 counties NY State	<u>54</u>	<u>Chautauqua</u>
	<u>55</u>	<u>St. Lawrence</u>
	<u>56</u>	<u>Fulton</u>
	<u>57</u>	<u>Greene</u>
	<u>58</u>	<u>Hamilton</u>
	<u>59</u>	<u>Niagara</u>
	<u>60</u>	<u>Chemung</u>
	<u>61</u>	<u>Sullivan</u>
	<u>62</u>	<u>Bronx</u>

2014 Health Outcomes - New York



Livingston County

.....is the healthiest county in
New York State

What are the social determinants of health that explain these conditions?

What are Social Determinants of Health? (SDOH)

- ✓ **Economic, social and policy conditions, policies** in a society that influence the health of individuals, communities and nations
- ✓ **They are determined by equity** – i.e., fairness and the quality of resources that a society makes available to its members

....they influence whether individuals stay healthy or become ill

Social Determinants of Health

- Early life/childhood
- Schools/Education
- Employment
- Income
- Housing
- Community Safety
- Transportation Options
- Food Security
- Sanitation
- Built Environment
- Recreation Spaces



Rafael (2004)

Critical Predictor of Health and Wellbeing....

An individual's chances of getting sick are largely unrelated to the receipt of medical care

- ✓ Where we live, learn, work and play determine opportunities and chances for being healthy
- ✓ Social Policies make it easier or harder to make healthy choices

Examples of Social Determinants of Health

⌘ **Employment & Working Conditions:**

meaningful employment, worker safety, living wage and security

⌘ **Income & its Equitable Distribution:**

adequate annual income, and equitable access to resources for families to meet basic needs

⌘ **Food Security:**

family's capacity to consistently provide sufficient, nutritious and fresh foods

Continued....

⌘ **Housing:**

consistent, stable, safe shelter and green space for play

⌘ **Early Childhood Development, Education & Care:**

nurturing and abuse free environments, access to appropriate child-care supports and early childhood education

⌘ **Education:**

opportunity for quality education that leads to employment and self-sufficiency

In Summary: Powerful Determinants of Health

& POVERTY

& POLICY

& RACE & RACISM

Poverty:

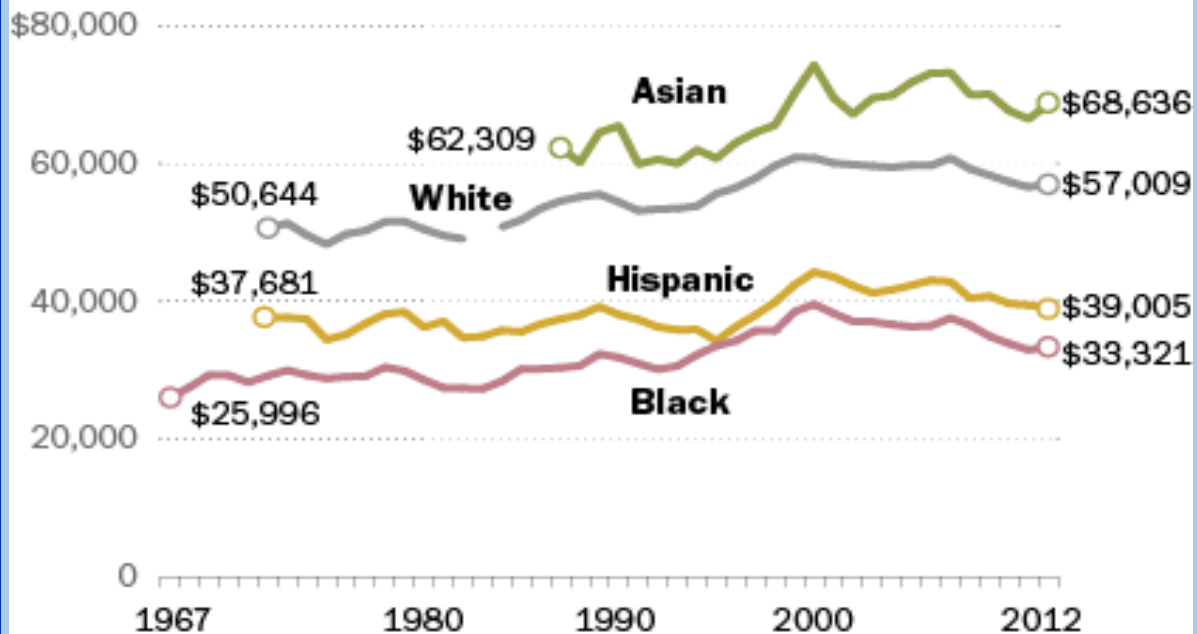
Socioeconomic Status (SES) (measured by income, education, or occupation) influences health (and all else) in every society

It's a powerful predictor of health:

- more than genetics,
- exposure to carcinogens, and
- smoking

Median Household Income by Race/ethnicity of Householder, 1967-2012

In 2012 dollars



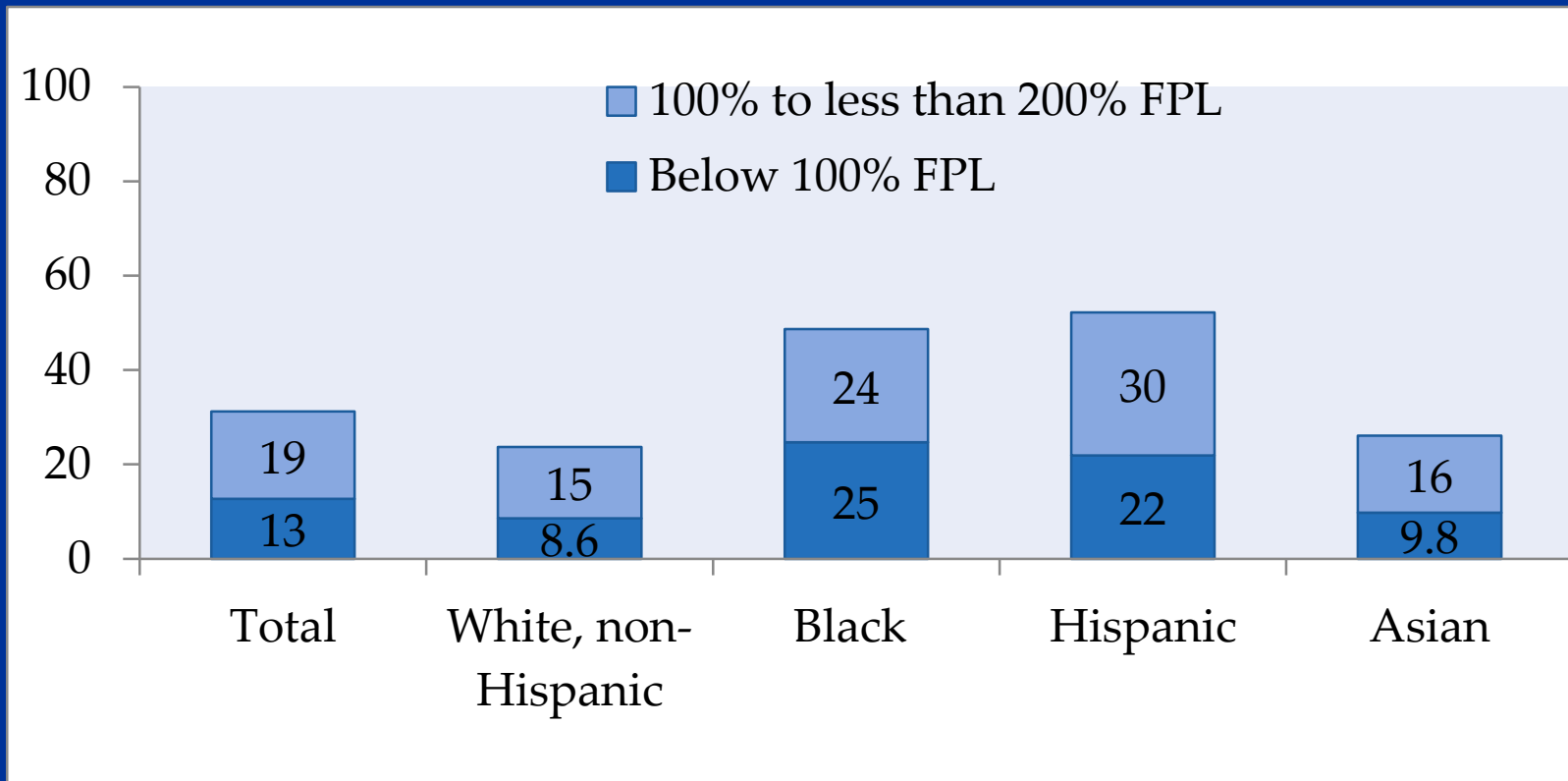
Notes: White households refers to households headed by a nonHispanic white. Data for Hispanics not available prior to 1972. Data for Asians not available prior to 1987. White median household income not available for 1983.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of U.S. Census Bureau historical income tables

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

African Americans & Latinos twice as likely to live in poverty as Whites and Asians

Percentage of population by Federal Poverty Level, 2004



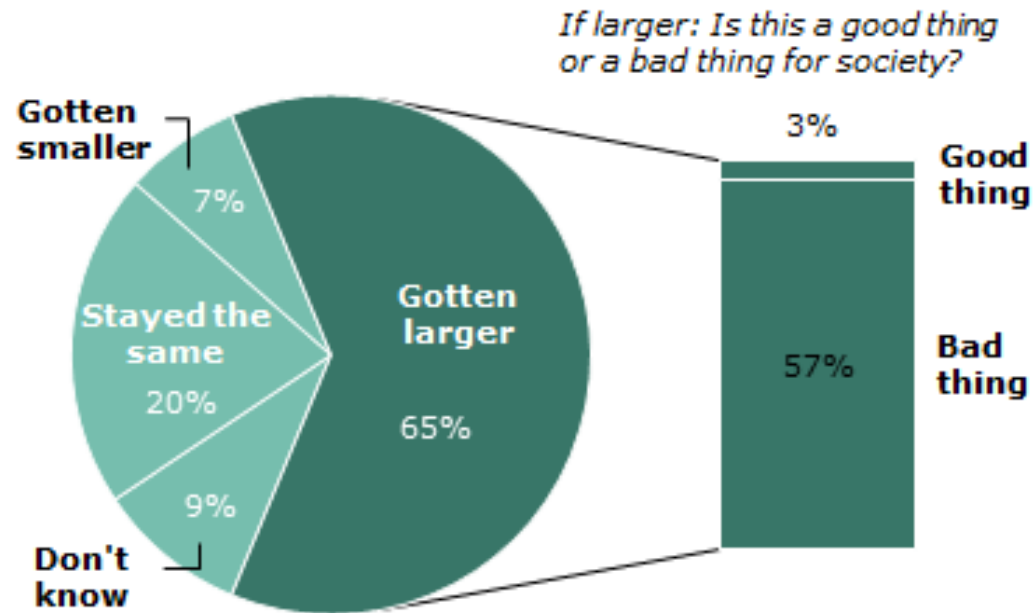
Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is based on family income and family size and composition. In 2004, FPL was \$18,850 for a family of four.

Source: Federal Register. 2004;69(30):7336-38.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. *Health, United States, 2006: With Chartbook on Trends in the Health of Americans*. 2006.

The Growing Gap Between Rich and Poor

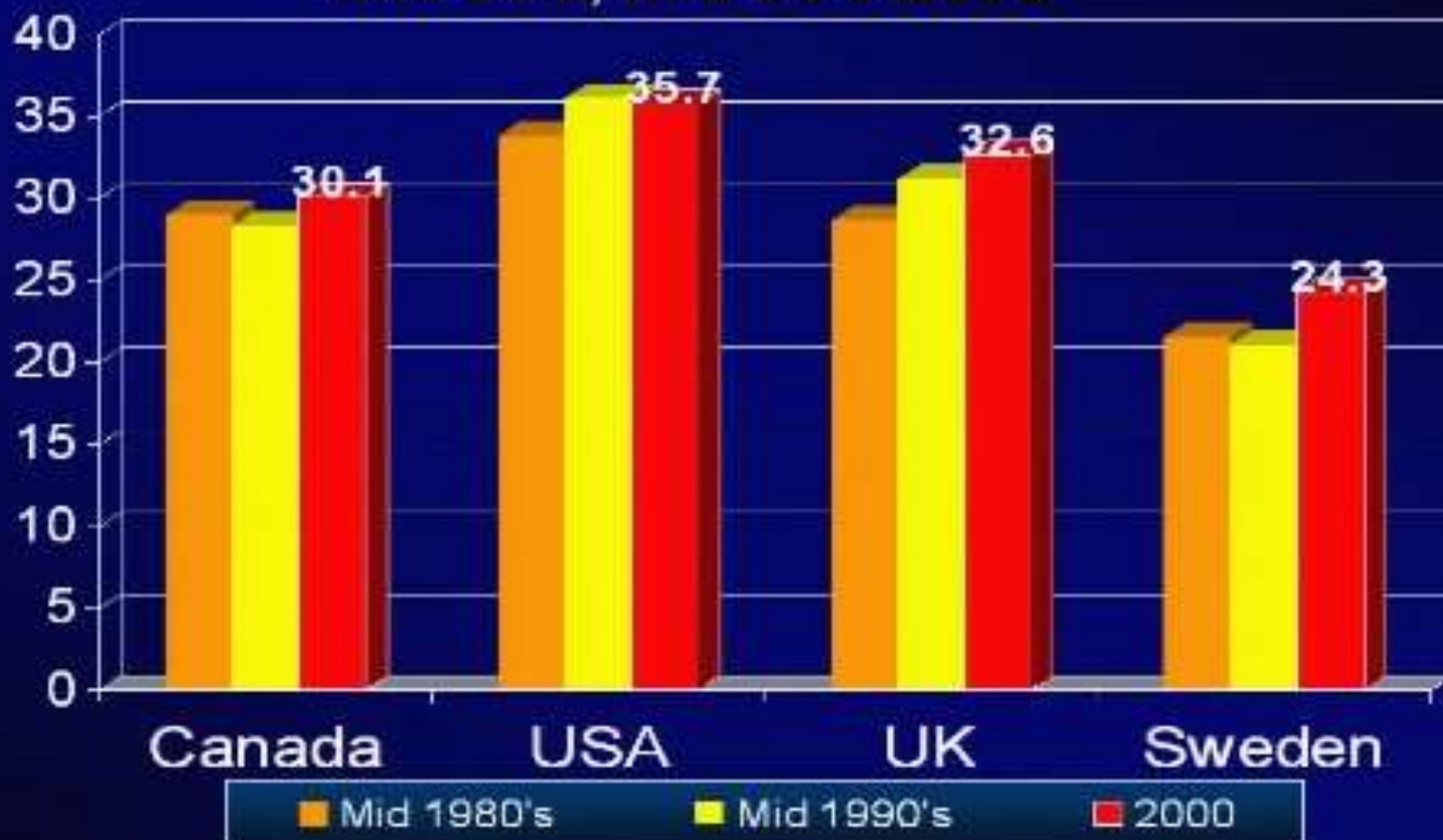
% saying the income gap between rich and poor has ... in the past 10 years



Notes: Based on all adults, N=2,508. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding. For Q13b (good thing/bad thing), voluntary responses of "Mixed/Neither" and "Don't know/Refused" not shown.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q13, 13b

Income Inequality – Gini Coefficient Canada, USA, UK, and Sweden, Mid 80's, mid 90's 2000



Source: OCED (2005). *Society at a Glance 2005*. Paris: OECD.

Investment in Public Policy for the Public Good

Reflected in how much a
country spends on
Public Social Expenditure

Public Policies ARE Determinants of Health

- ⌘ Early Life - child support services, family leave policy, family income support
- ⌘ Education – spending on education, support for literacy
- ⌘ Employment & working conditions – minimum wage, worker safety

Public Policies - continued

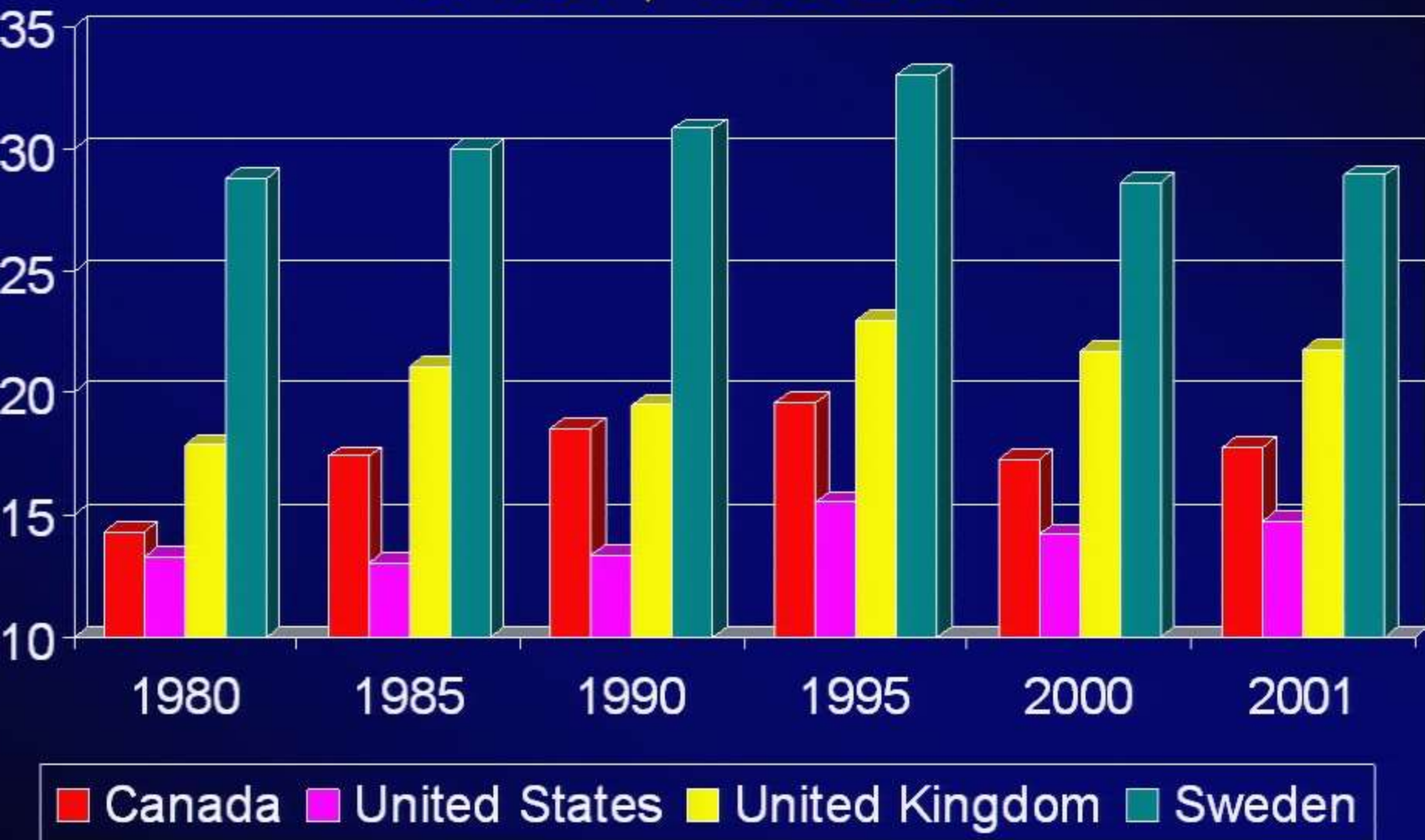
Food Security – food assurance policy (e.g., food stamps, income policy (living wage))

Build Environment – urban planning, recreation facilities

Housing – affordable housing, safe & maintained, injury risk free

Sanitation – codes and enforcement

Public Social Expenditure as Percentage of GDP, 1980-2001



Policies can also contribute
to social **inequity**....

The New Jim Crow

Countries with most prisoners

2008*, m

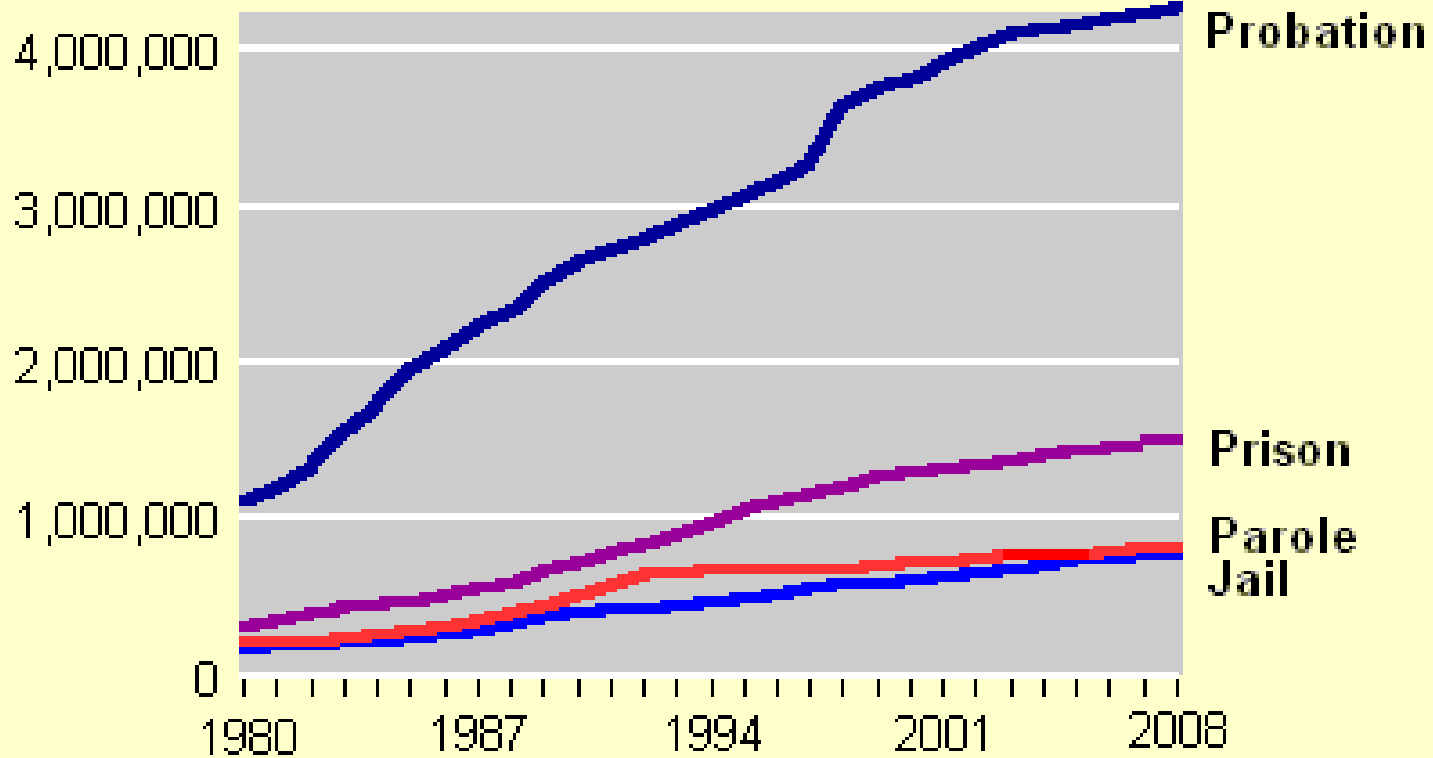
Per 100,000
population



Source: International Centre for Prison Studies * Or latest available



Adult correctional populations, 1980-2008



Racism and discrimination

Are social determinants of health

The Burden of Race & Ethnicity Beyond SES

- **Race-ethnicity still matters and predicts health outcomes:**
 - Poor blacks are still doing worse than poor whites
 - Even high-income blacks and Latinos are doing worse than high-income whites

Institutional Racism

Institutional racism :

- ↳ biased racial outcomes associated with public policies and institutional practices*
- ↳ some may be intentional/ may appear to be race neutral*

Examples of Institutional Racism

- seniority systems (last hired, first fired)
- income differentials
- inferior municipal services
- differential administration of law enforcement
- differential education based on preconceived potential or ability
- mono-cultural school curricula

RACISM: A Determinant of Health

“...personal experiences of discrimination and institutional racism are added pathogenic factors that affect health outside of SES....”

Racism can lead to increased exposure to traditional stressors (e.g. unemployment).”

David Williams, PhD

Harvard School of Public Health

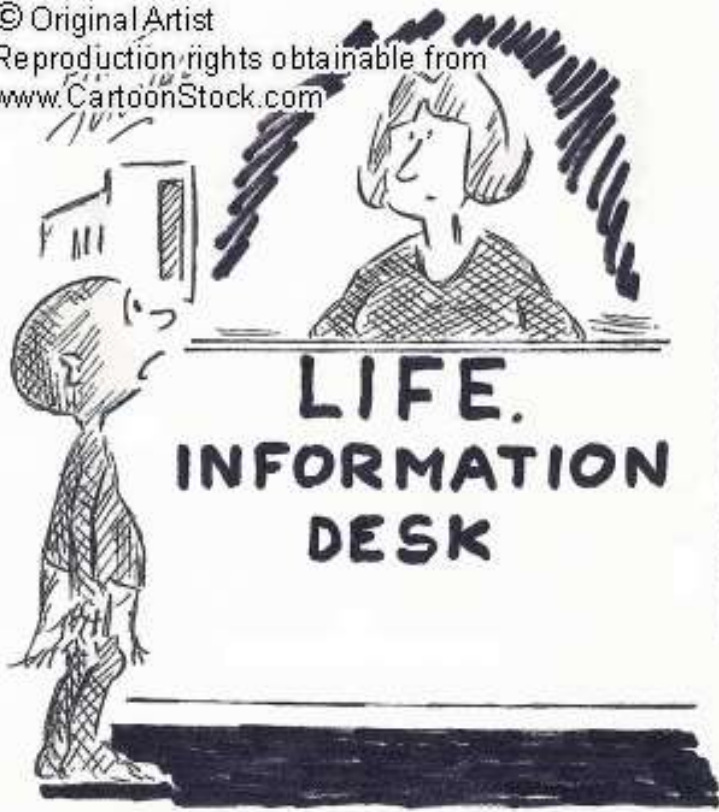
Moving Upstream

Effective Policies to reduce inequalities in health must address fundamental non-medical determinants.

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“Could you please tell me where the nearest level playing field is?”

How does the playing field get leveled?

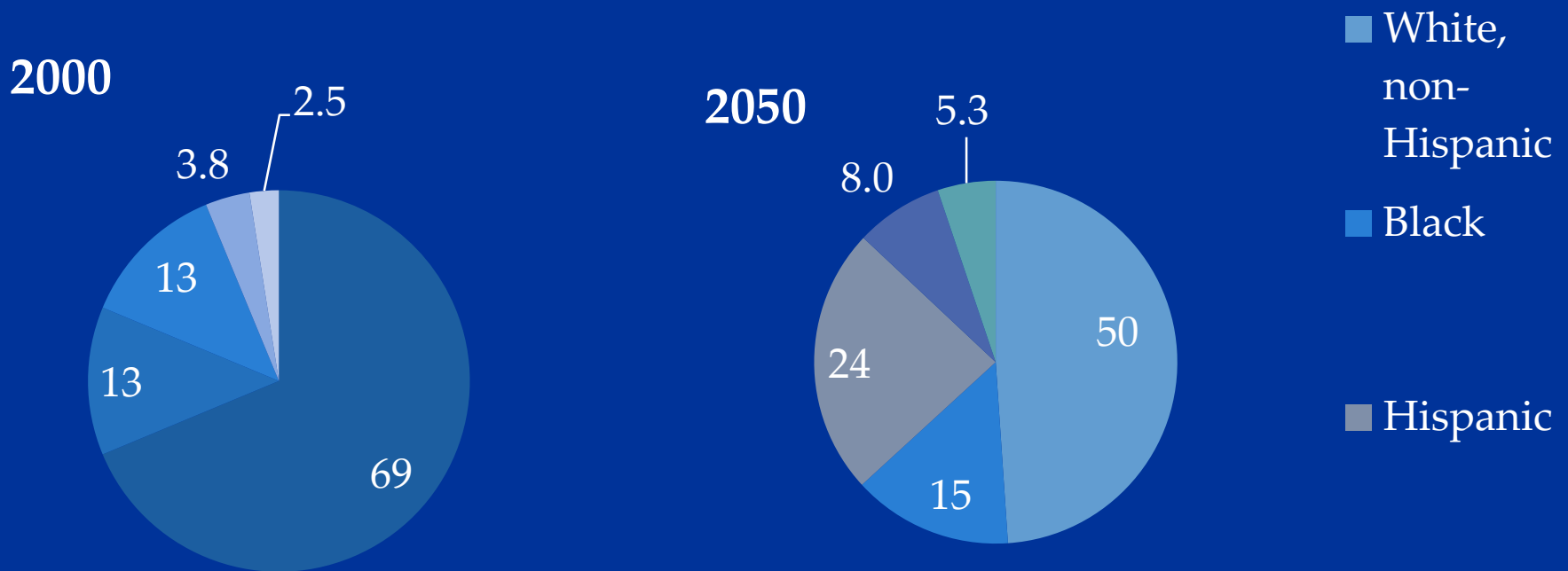
By effective policies to reduce inequalities in health must address fundamental non-medical determinants.

Health Equity vs. Health Disparity

Equity in health implies that ideally everyone should have a fair opportunity to attain their full health potential and, more pragmatically, that no one should be disadvantaged from achieving this potential...

World Health Organization, 1986

Projected percentage change in racial/ethnic composition of the United States population 2000 to 2050



“Other” includes: American Indian/Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander, and two or more races.

Source: United States Census Bureau. U.S. Interim Projections by Age, Sex, Race and Hispanic Origin. 2004.