

Social Determinants of Health:



How Social & Economic Conditions Affect Health

National Health Care for the Homeless Conference
& Policy Symposium

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Darlene M. Jenkins, DrPH, MPH, CHES

Director of Research and Evaluation

National Health Care for the Homeless Council

NATIONAL
HEALTH CARE
for the
HOMELESS
COUNCIL

Presentation Outline



Definitions



Overview of Social
Determinants of Health



Social Determinants
and Health Equity



Health Equity and
Human Rights

Definitions



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graph TD; A[Health Disparities] --> B[Health Inequalities]; B --> C[Health Equity]; C --> D[Social Determinants of Health];
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Health Disparities

Health Inequalities

Health Equity

Social Determinants of Health

“Of all the forms of inequality,
injustice in health is the most
shocking and most inhumane.”



Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.
Second National Convention of the
Medical Committee for Human Rights
1966

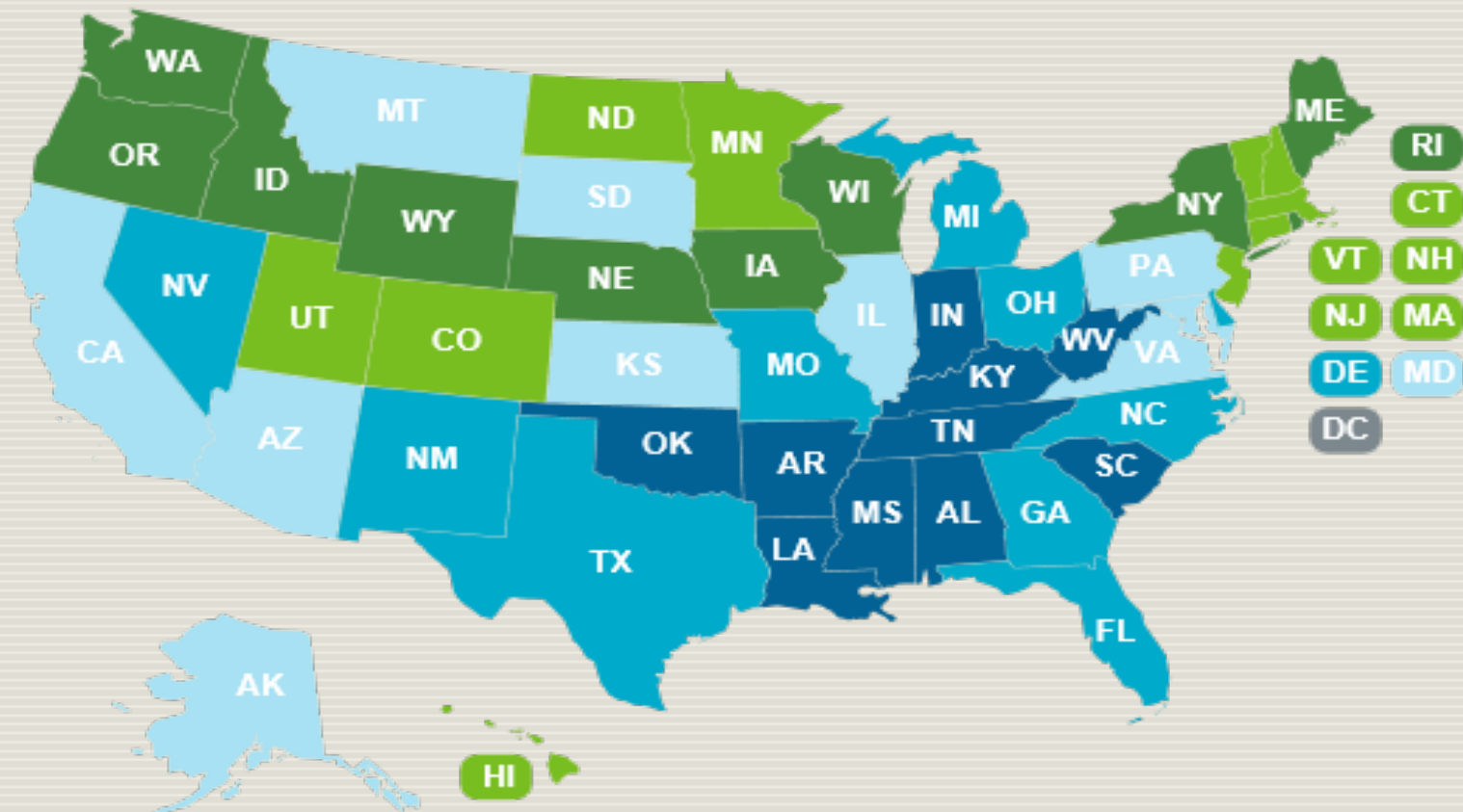
What are Health Disparities?



A particular type of health difference that is closely linked with social, economic, and/or environmental disadvantage. Health disparities adversely affect groups of people who have systematically experience greater obstacles to health based on different demographics

Source: Healthy People 2020

America's Health Rankings, 2013



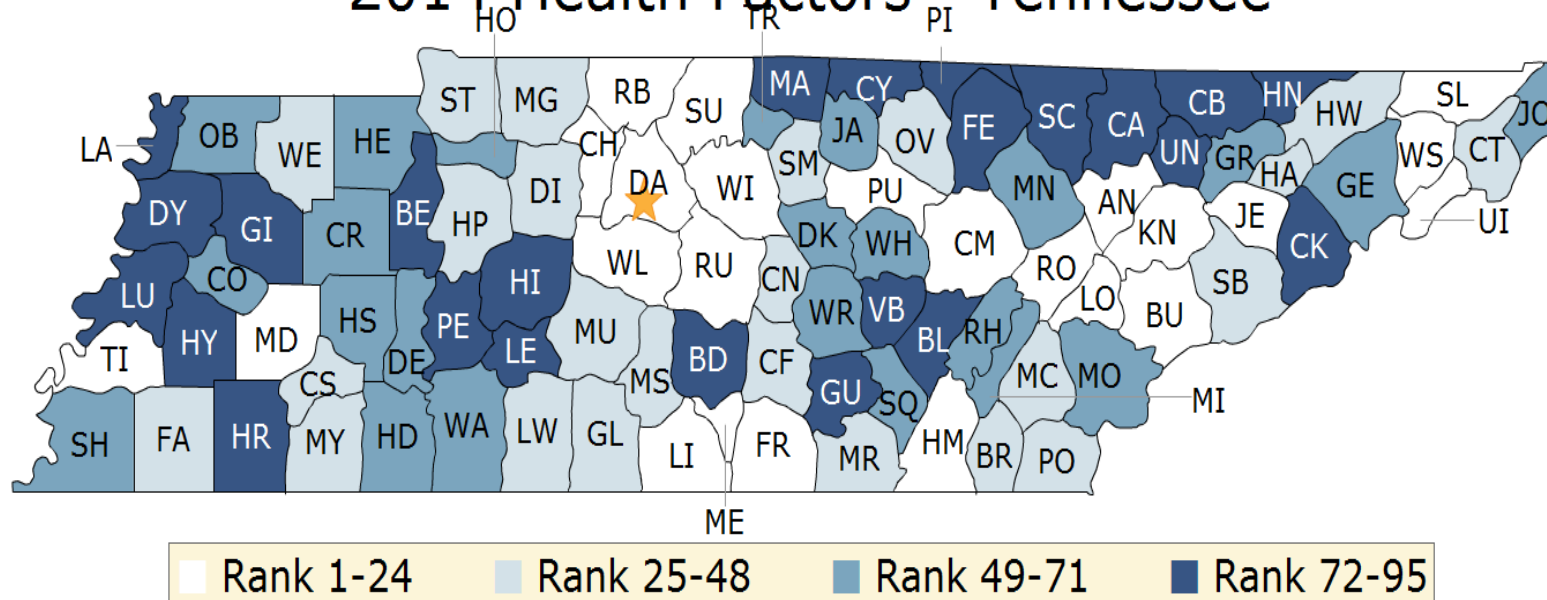
<http://www.americashealthrankings.org/states>

Source: United Health Foundation, 2013

County Health Rankings, 2014



2014 Health Factors - Tennessee



County Health Rankings & Roadmaps

Building a Culture of Health, County by County

A Robert Wood Johnson Foundation program

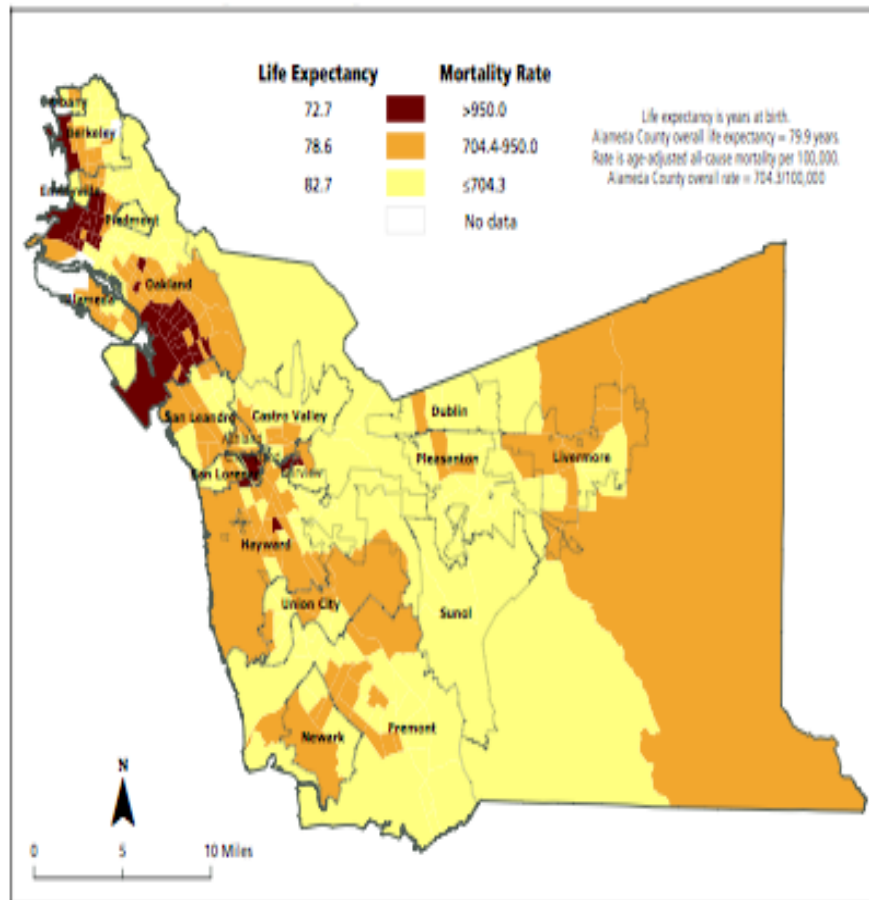
<http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/>

Source: Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, 2014

Census Tract Health Disparities Data

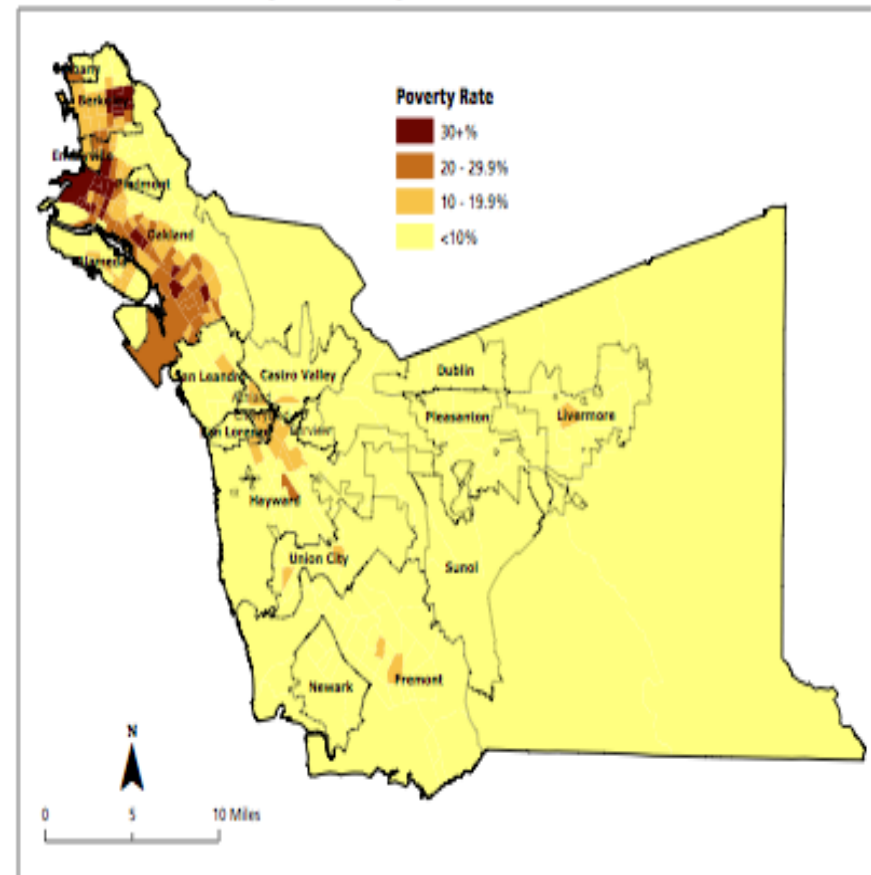


Map 1: Mortality Rate by Census Tract, Alameda County



Source: Alameda County vital statistics files, 2001-2005.

Map 2: Neighborhood Poverty Rate, Alameda County



Source: Census 2000.

What are Health Inequalities?



The differences in health status or in the distribution of health determinants between different population groups.



Source: World Health Organization, 2008

What are Health Inequities?



Differences in population health status and mortality rates that are unnatural, systemic, patterned, unfair, unjust, and actionable, as opposed to random or caused by those who become ill.

Source: Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, 2008

Are All Differences Unjust or Unfair?

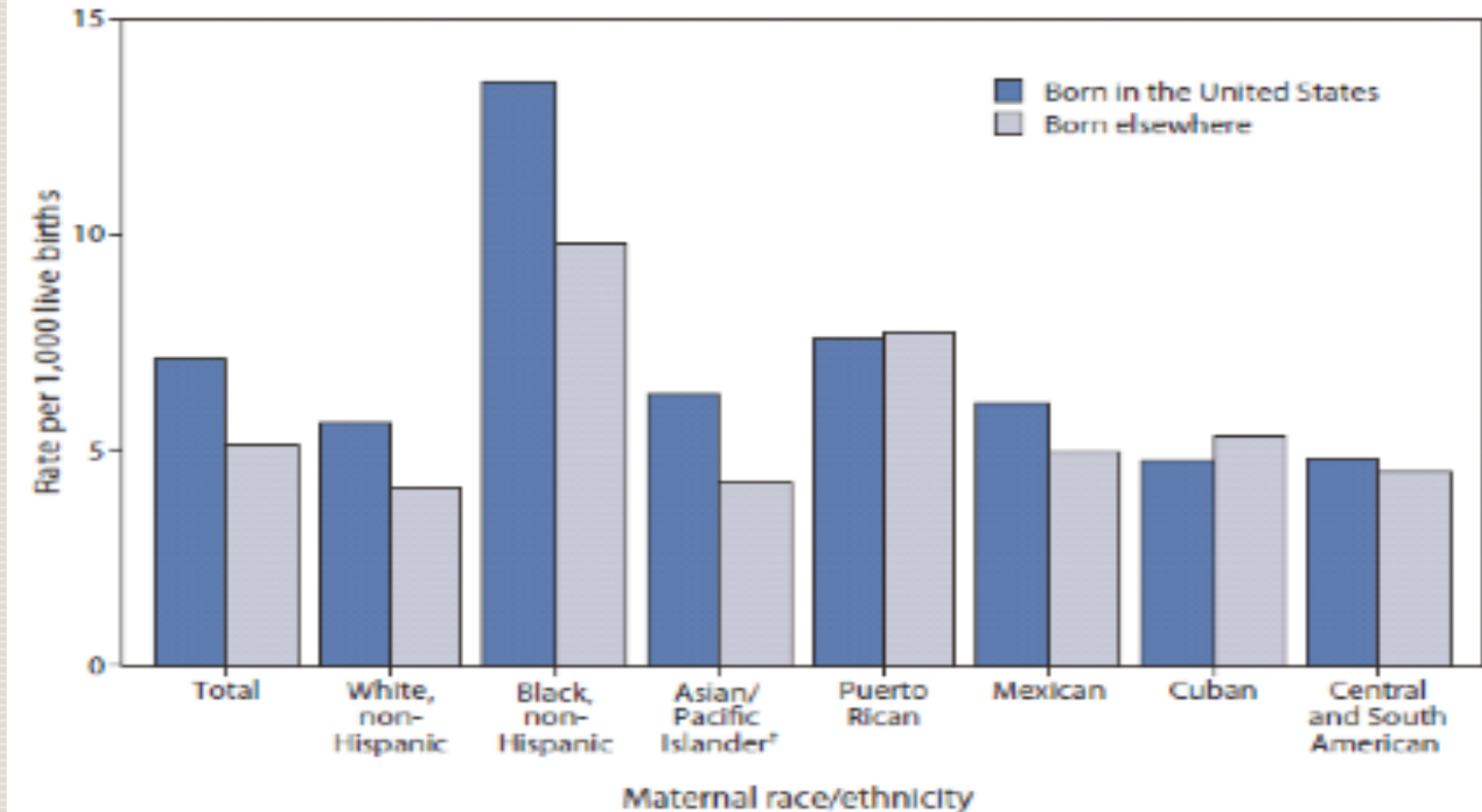
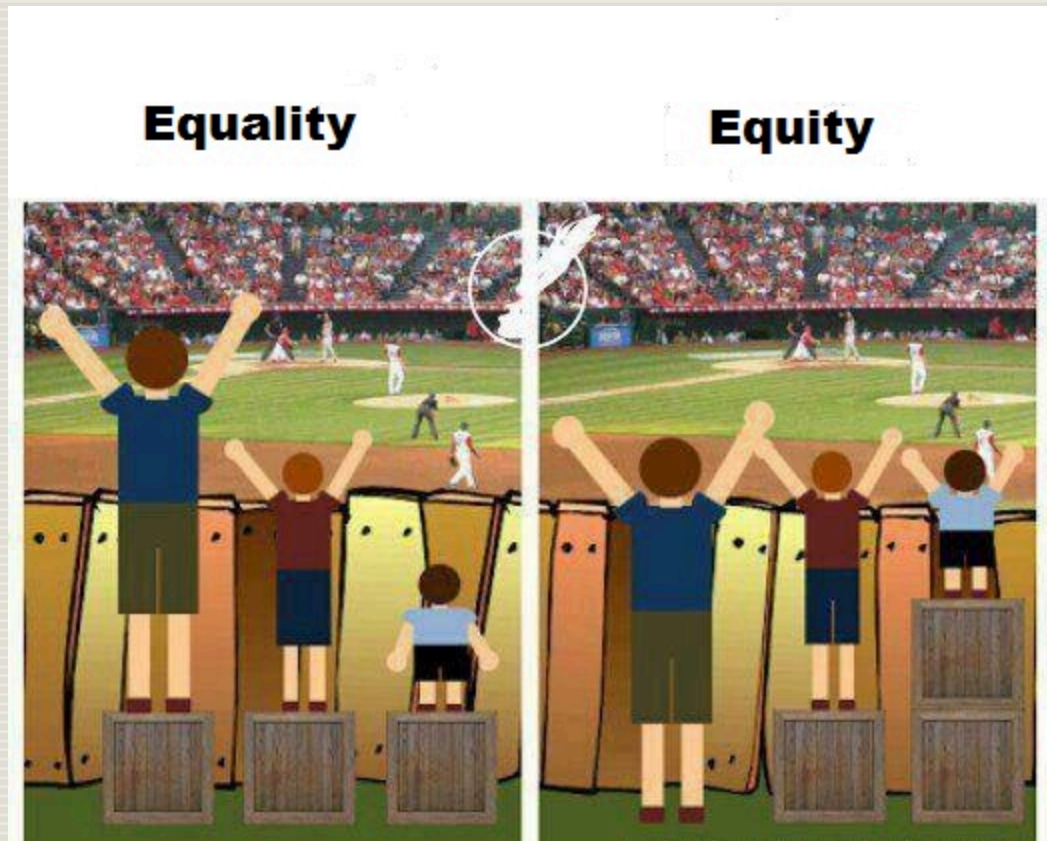


Figure 1. Infant Mortality Statistics From the 2009 Period. National Vital Statistics Reports; Vol. 61, No. 8. National Centers for Health Statistics, 2013.

Example of Equality vs. Equity



Example of Equality vs. Equity



Health Equity



The attainment of the highest level of health for all people.



Source: Healthy People 2020

Health Equity is the Goal



Why treat people...without
changing what makes them sick?



What are Social Determinants of Health ?

Conditions that impact upon health and well-being: the circumstances into which we are born, grow up, live, work and age.

Source: WHO, 2008

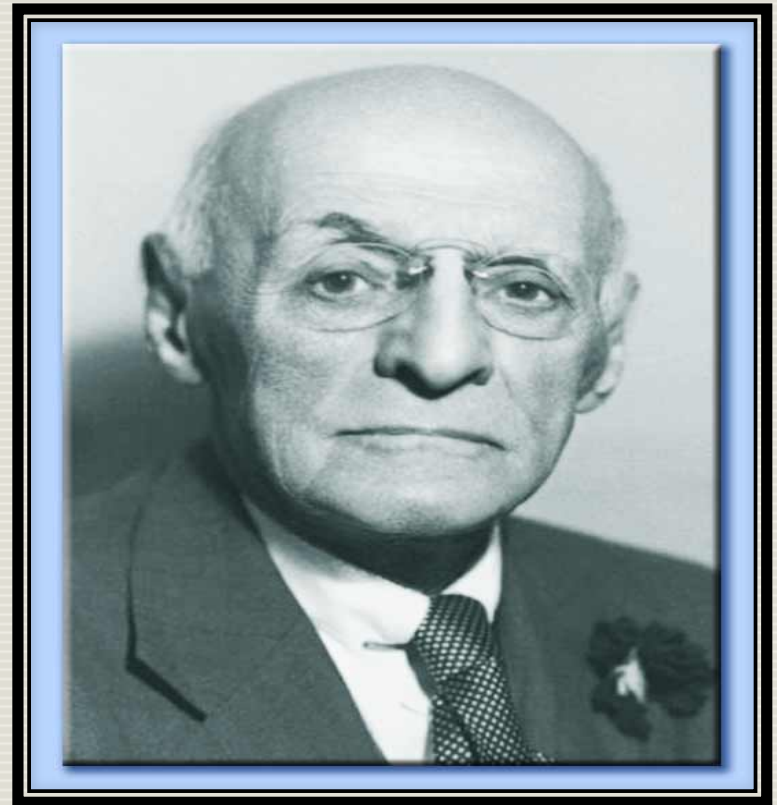
4th Century BC

Early 20th Century

Hippocrates



Abraham Flexner

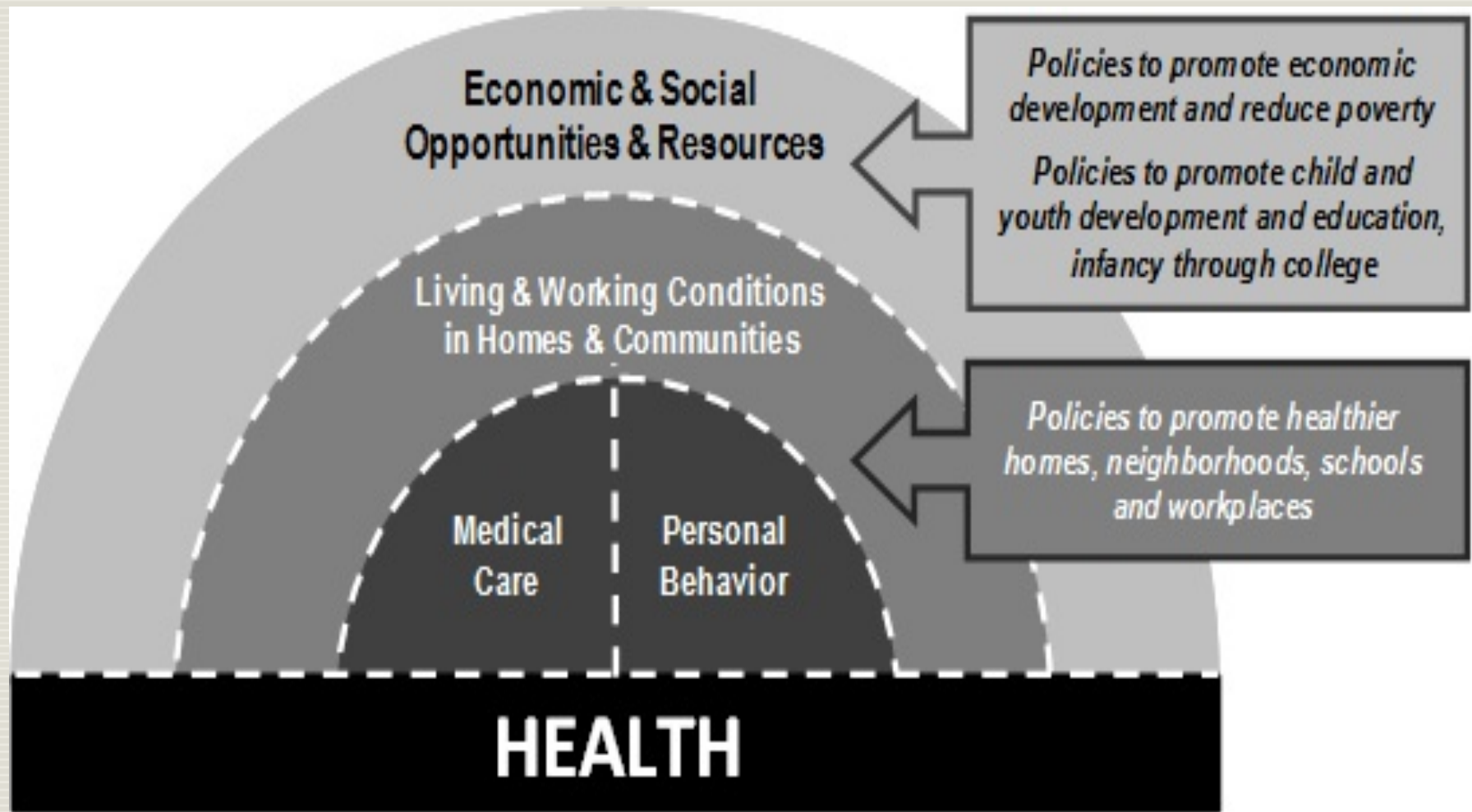


The Determinants of Health

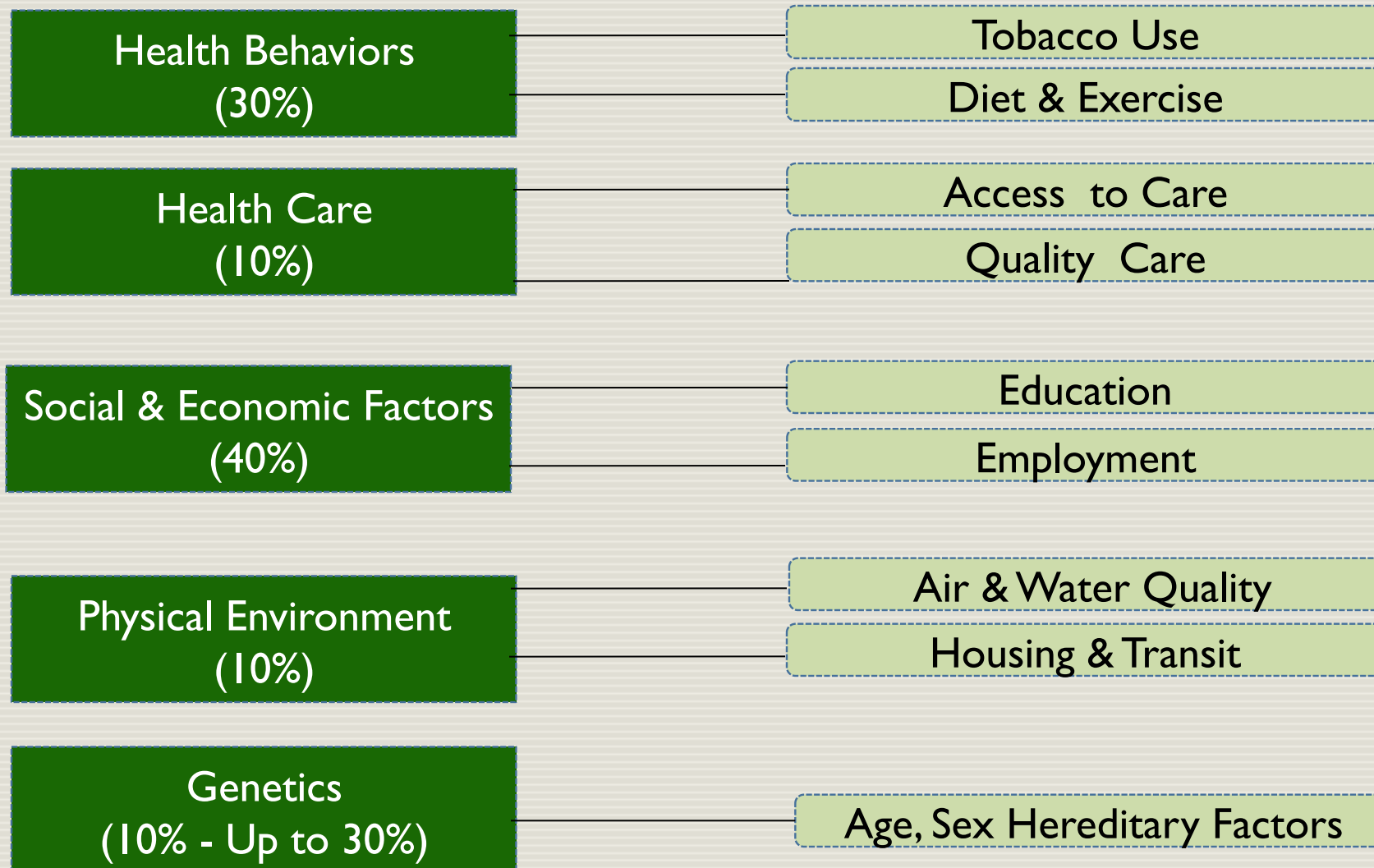


The Determinants of Health (1992) Dahlgren and Whitehead

The Determinants of Health

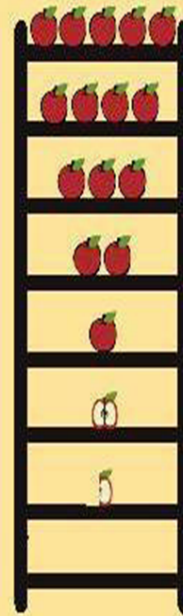


Factors Contributing to Health



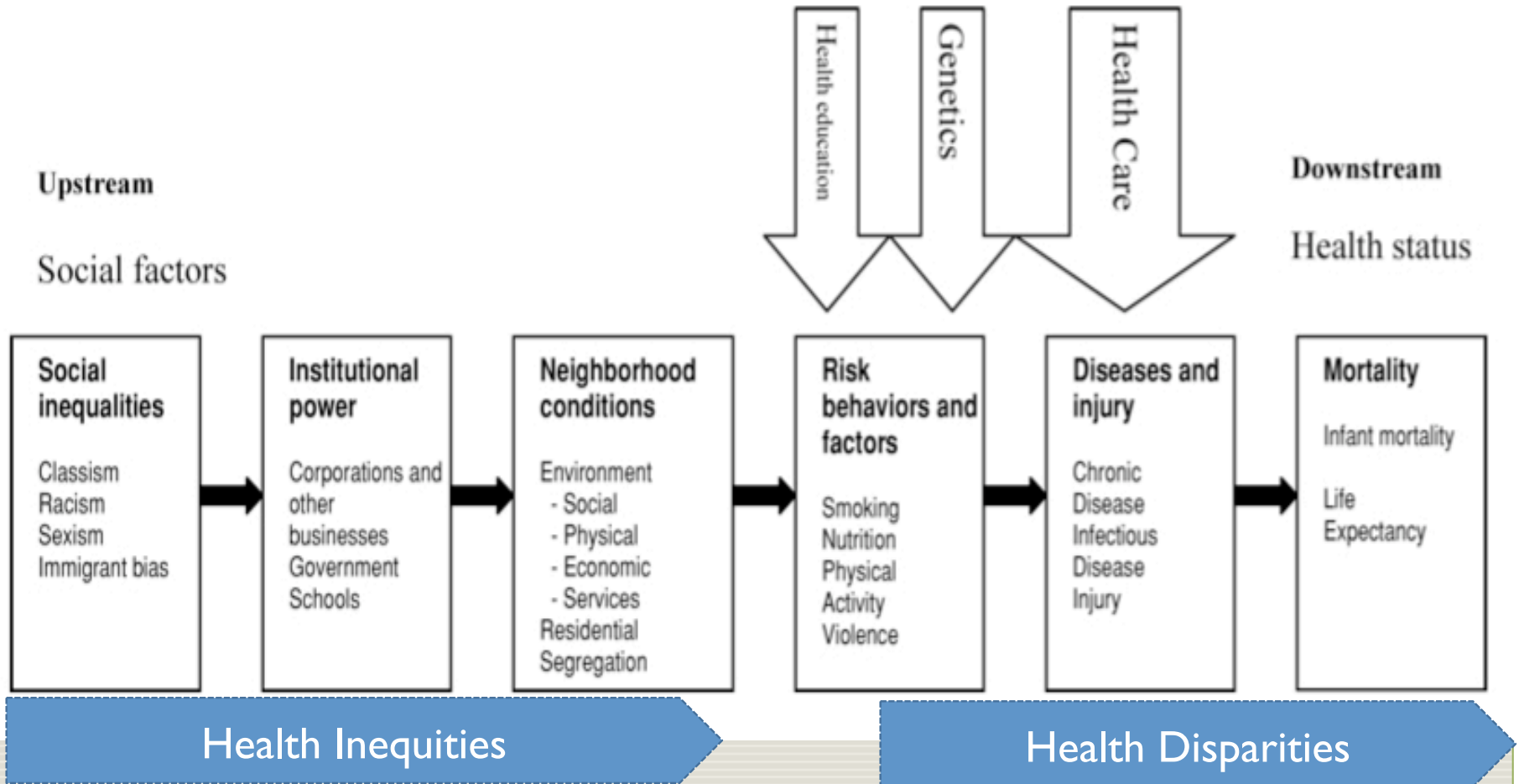
Where are You on the Ladder of Life?

Society is
Structured
Like a
Ladder



Source: Reaching for a Healthier Life: Facts on Socioeconomic Status and Health in
The US- MacArthur Foundation Research Network on Socioeconomic Status on Health

Social Determinants & Health Equity



What Social Determinants may Possibly have the Greatest Impact on People who are Homeless?

Housing/
Housing
Conditions

Transportation

Classism
Social
Standing

Social
Isolation

Safety

Food
Security

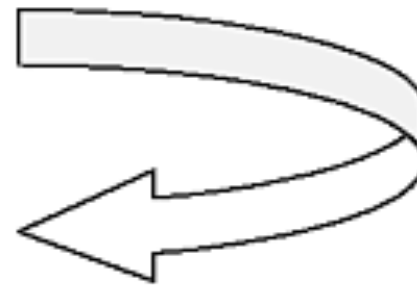
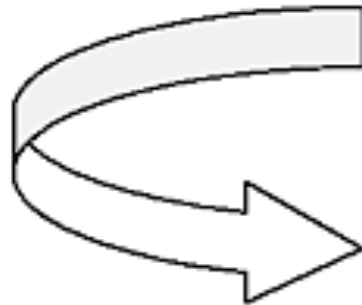
Poverty
Employment
Income

Health Equity

Achieving equity in health is ultimately a political process based on a commitment to social justice rather than survival



“The right to health”



Underlying determinants

water, sanitation, food, nutrition, housing, healthy occupational and environmental conditions, education, information, etc.

Health-care

AAAQ
Availability, Accessibility, Acceptability, Quality

(General Comment No. 14 of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights)

The Structural Roots of Health Inequities

Taxation

Education

Health Care Systems

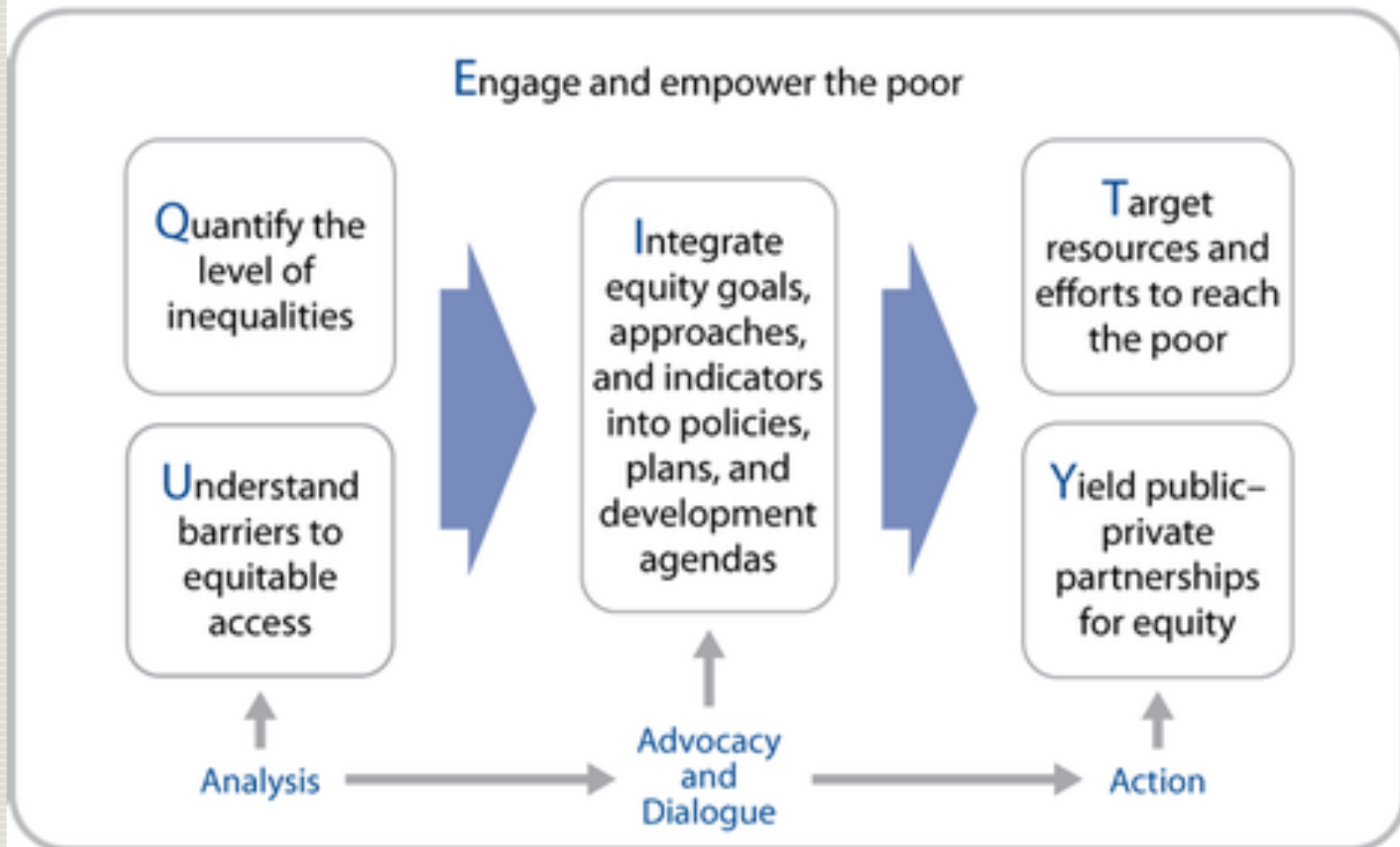
Government Regulation



Labor and Housing Markets

Urban Planning

The EQUITY Framework for Health



Source: USAID, Policy Initiative

Summary



Health is more than health care, and health does not start at the doctor's office.

Health is tied to the distribution of resources and starts in the conditions in which we live, work, and play.

The choices we make are shaped by the choices we have.

The primary determinants of disease are mainly economic and social, and therefore its remedies must also be economic and social.

Health is a
human necessity;
health is a
human right.

James Lenhart

Contact Information



Darlene M. Jenkins

Director of Research and Evaluation

National HCH Council

djenkins@nhchc.org

(615) 226-2292

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