

Social Determinants of Health

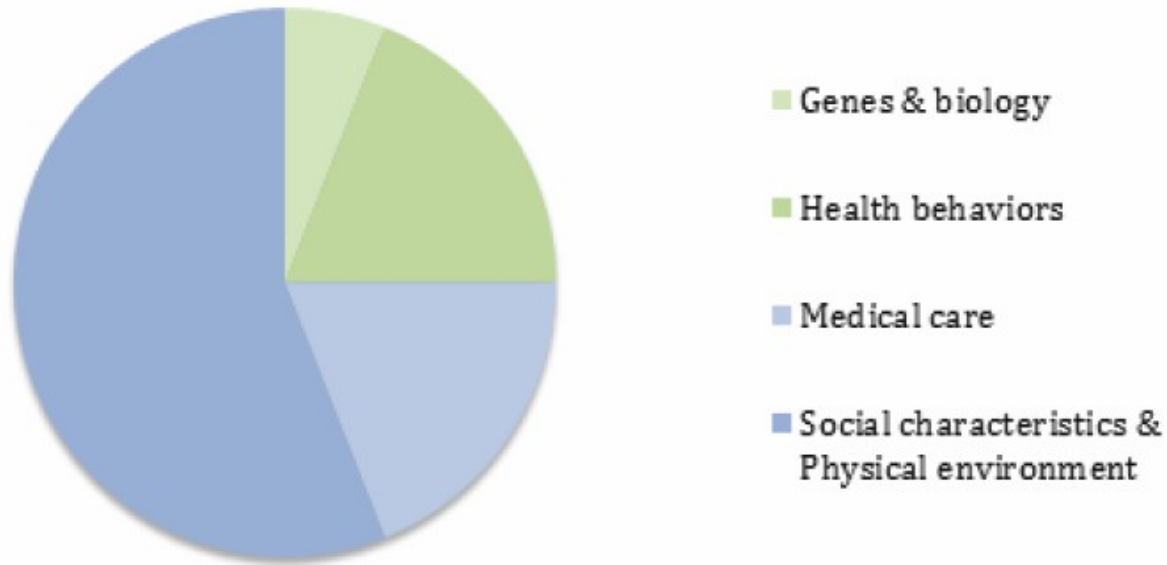
Moving Prevention Upstream

Why Discuss the Social Determinants of Health

- Burgeoning number of research findings
- Momentum among several key sectors
- Upstream approach to Substance Use Prevention
- Opportunity for a public health approach
- Greater possibilities for collaboration with a wider range of constituencies
- Increased ability to leverage prevention dollars

The Five Determinants of Health

Determinants of Health
Blue portions are *social* determinants



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Preventionⁱⁱ

Conditions people are born, grow, live, work and age

Social Determinants of Health

1. Economic Stability

- Poverty
- Employment
- Food Security
- Housing Stability

2. Education

- High School Graduation
- Enrollment in Higher Education
- Language & Literacy
- Early Childhood Education & Development

3. Social & Community Context

- Social Cohesion
- Civic Participation
- Perceptions of Discrimination & Equity
- Incarceration/ Institutionalization

4. Health & Health Care

- Access to Health Care
- Access to Primary Care
- Health Literacy

5. Neighborhood & Build Environment

- Access to Healthy Foods
- Quality of Housing
- Crime & Violence
- Environmental Conditions

The Social Determinants of Health

Put simply, social determinants of health are the “causes behind the causes”. The upstream social and economic factors that largely but insidiously dictate the health - and disease - of individuals and populations. The notion recognizes that the conditions in which we live, work, learn and play all heavily influence the health we can achieve.

CAUSE

- They are shaped by distribution of money, power resources
- They are conditions of daily life and the structural influences upon them
- They determine which person has the right physical, social and personal resources to achieve goals and meet needs
- They tend to cluster
- They influence the health of individuals and populations

EFFECT



The Causes of the Causes

There is a clear link between the social determinants of health and health inequalities, defined by the World Health Organization as “the unfair and avoidable differences in health status seen within and between countries.

These unfair and avoidable differences in health status are also seen within Federal, State and local communities.

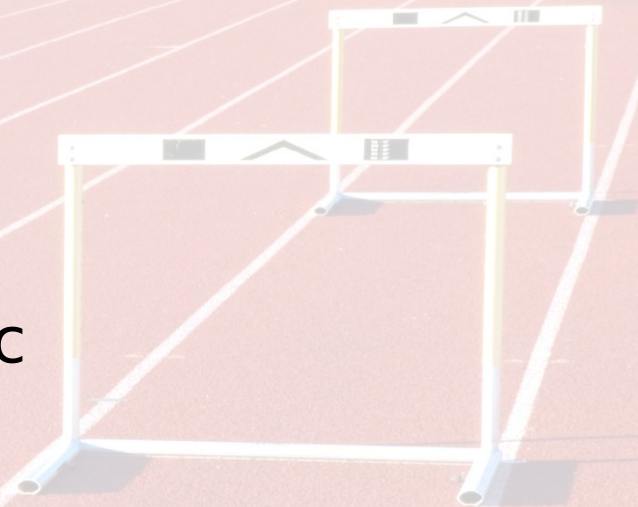


The Future of Prevention: Moving Further Upstream to Impact Substance Use and Abuse



Health Disparities

Health disparities adversely affect groups of people who have systematically experienced greater social or economic obstacles to health based on their racial or ethnic group, religion, socioeconomic status, gender, age, or mental health; cognitive, sensory, or physical disability; sexual orientation or gender identity; geographic location; or other characteristics historically linked to discrimination or exclusion.



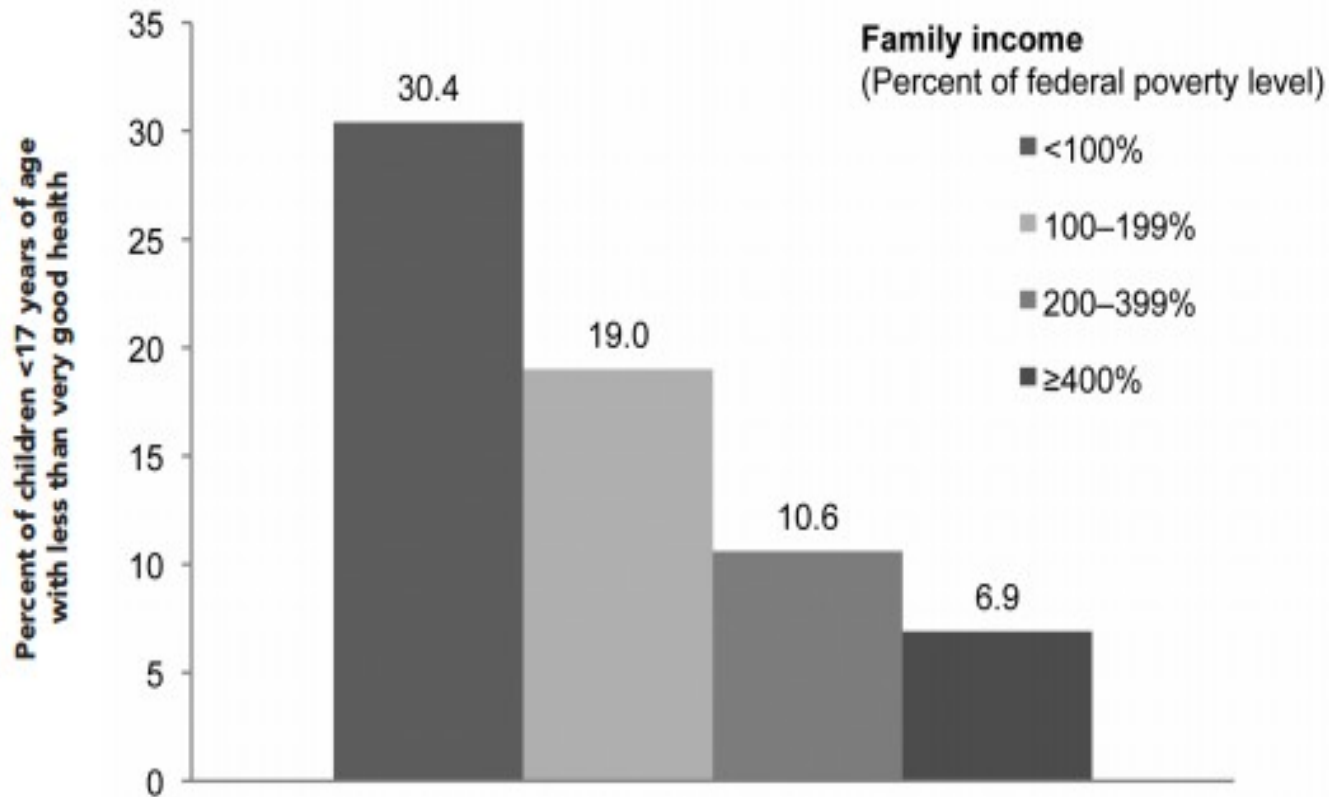
Socioeconomic Status & The Impact on Health

**Income/
Wealth**

Education

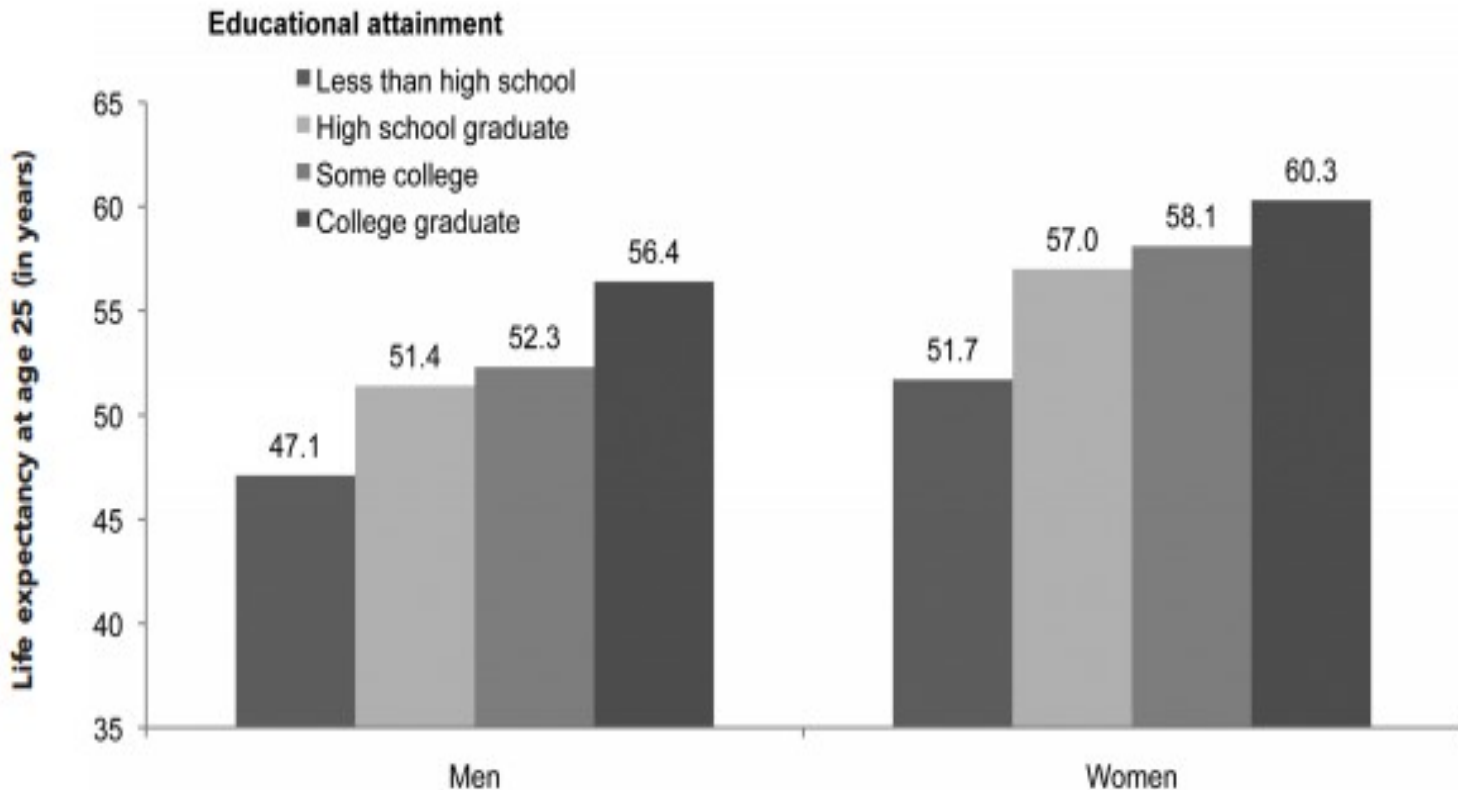
**Occupatio
n**

U.S. children aged <17 years with less than very good health, by family income, 2011-2012



*Source: National Survey of Children's Health. NSCH 2011/2012. Data query from the Child and Adolescent Health Measurement Initiative, Data Resource Center for Child and Adolescent Health [cited 2013 May 10]. Available from: URL: <http://www.childhealthdata.org/browse/survey/results?q=2456&r=1&g=458>. Reported in: Braveman P, Egerter S. Overcoming obstacles to health in 2013 and beyond: report for the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Commission to Build a Healthier America. Princeton (NJ): Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 2013.

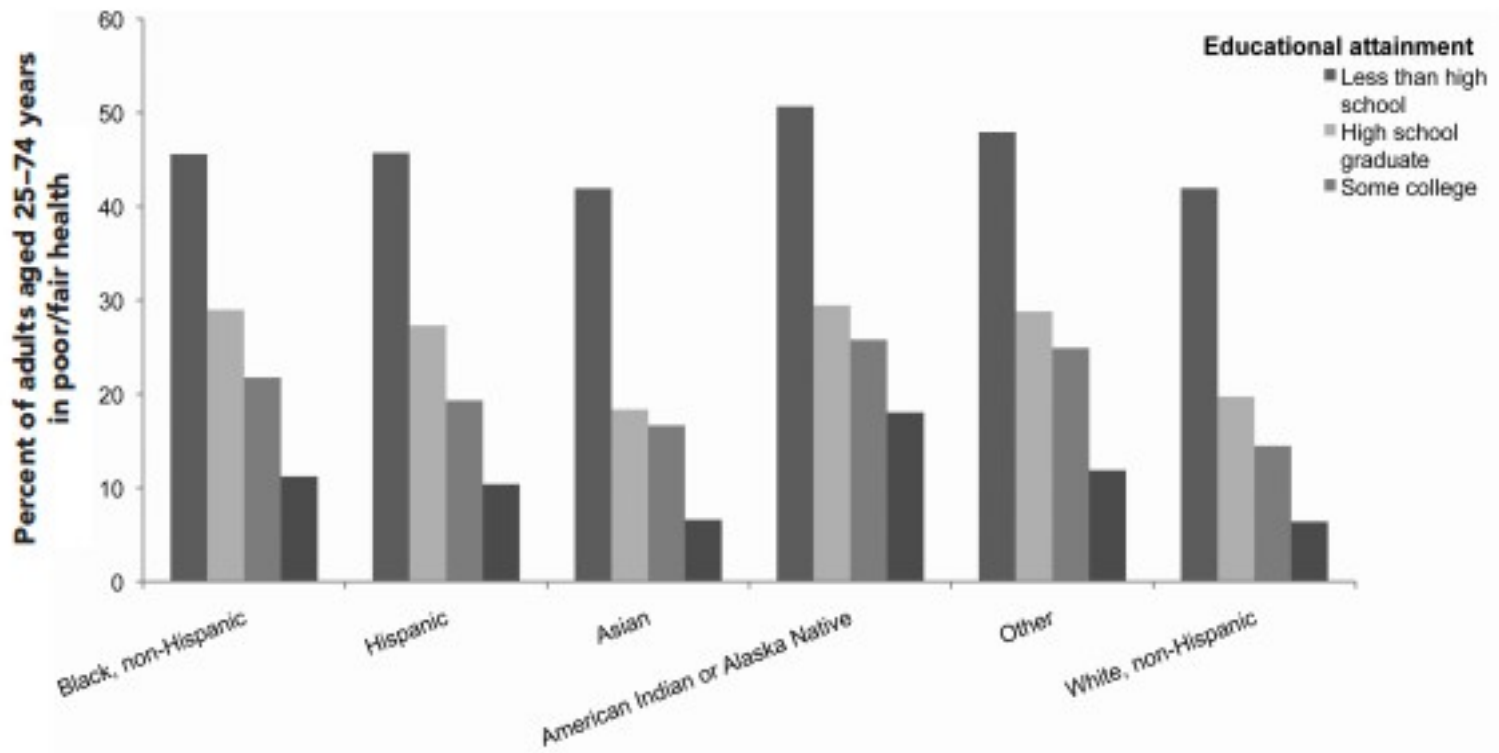
Life Expectancy in the U.S. at age 25, by Education and Gender, 2006



*Source: Department of Health and Human Services (US), National Center for Health Statistics. Health, United States 2011: with special feature on socioeconomic status and health. Life expectancy at age 25, by sex and education level [cited 2012 Nov 29]. Available from: URL: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/hus/2011/fig32.pdf>. Reported in: Braveman P, Egerter S. Overcoming obstacles to health in 2013 and beyond: report for the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Commission to Build a Healthier America. Princeton (NJ): Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 2013.

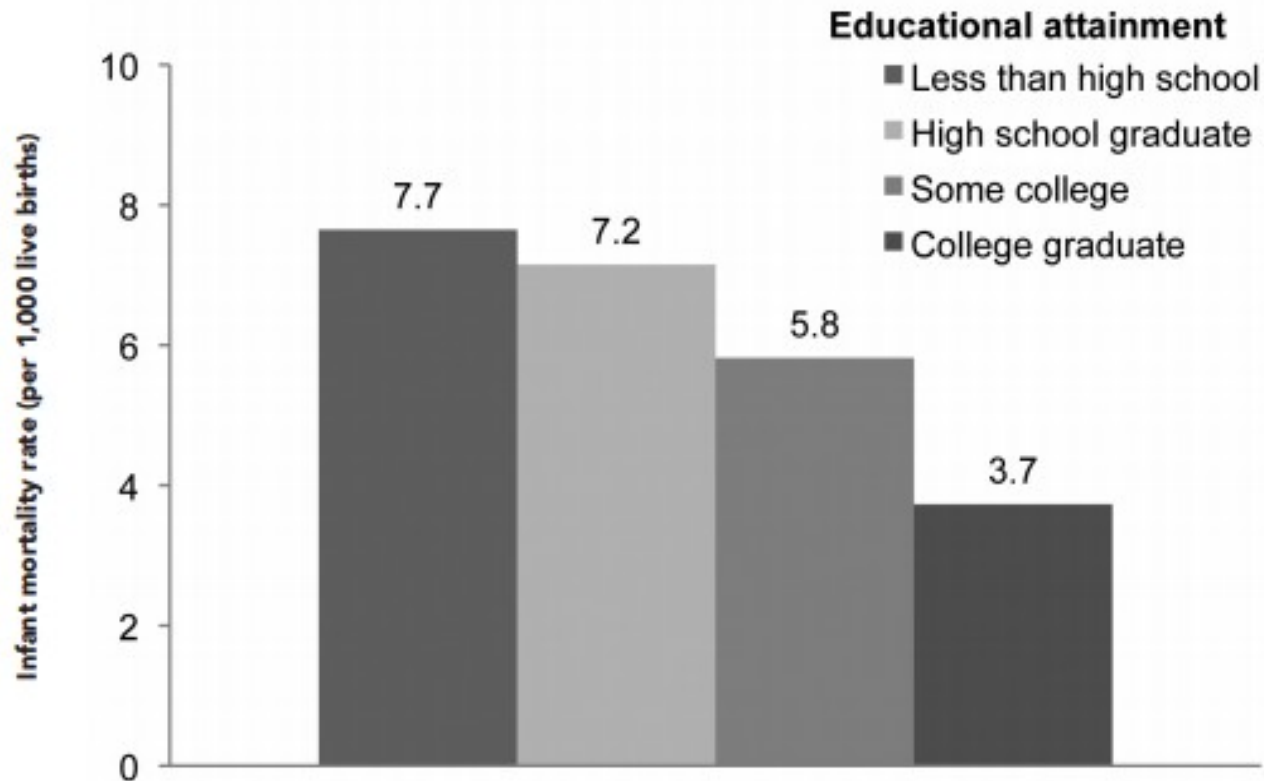
Socioeconomic gradients in poor/fair health among adults aged 25-74 years within racial/ethnic groups in the U.S., 2008-2010

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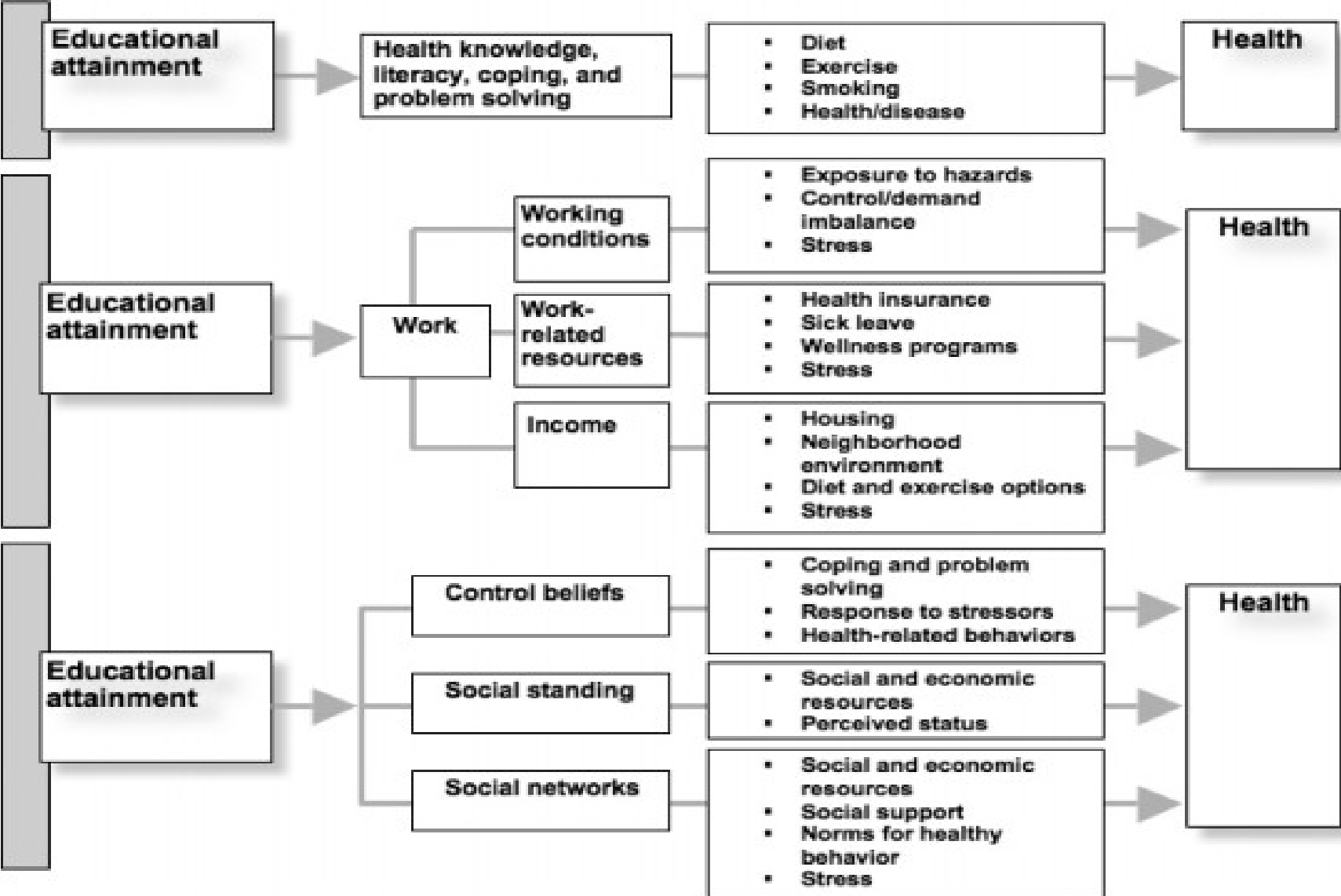
*Source: Analyses by Cubbin of Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System survey data, 2008-2010, reported in: Braveman P, Egerter S. Overcoming obstacles to health in 2013 and beyond: report for the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Commission to Build a Healthier America. Princeton (NJ): Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 2013.

Infant mortality rate in the U.S., by mother's education, 2009



*Source: Mathews TJ, MacDorman MF. Infant mortality statistics from the 2009 period linked birth/infant death dataset. Natl Vital Stat Rep 2013;61:1-28. Also available from: URL: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr61/nvsr61_08.pdf [cited 2013 Feb 14]. Reported in: Braveman P, Egerter S. Overcoming obstacles to health in 2013 and beyond: report for the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Commission to Build a Healthier America. Princeton (NJ): Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 2013.

Pathways through which education can affect health



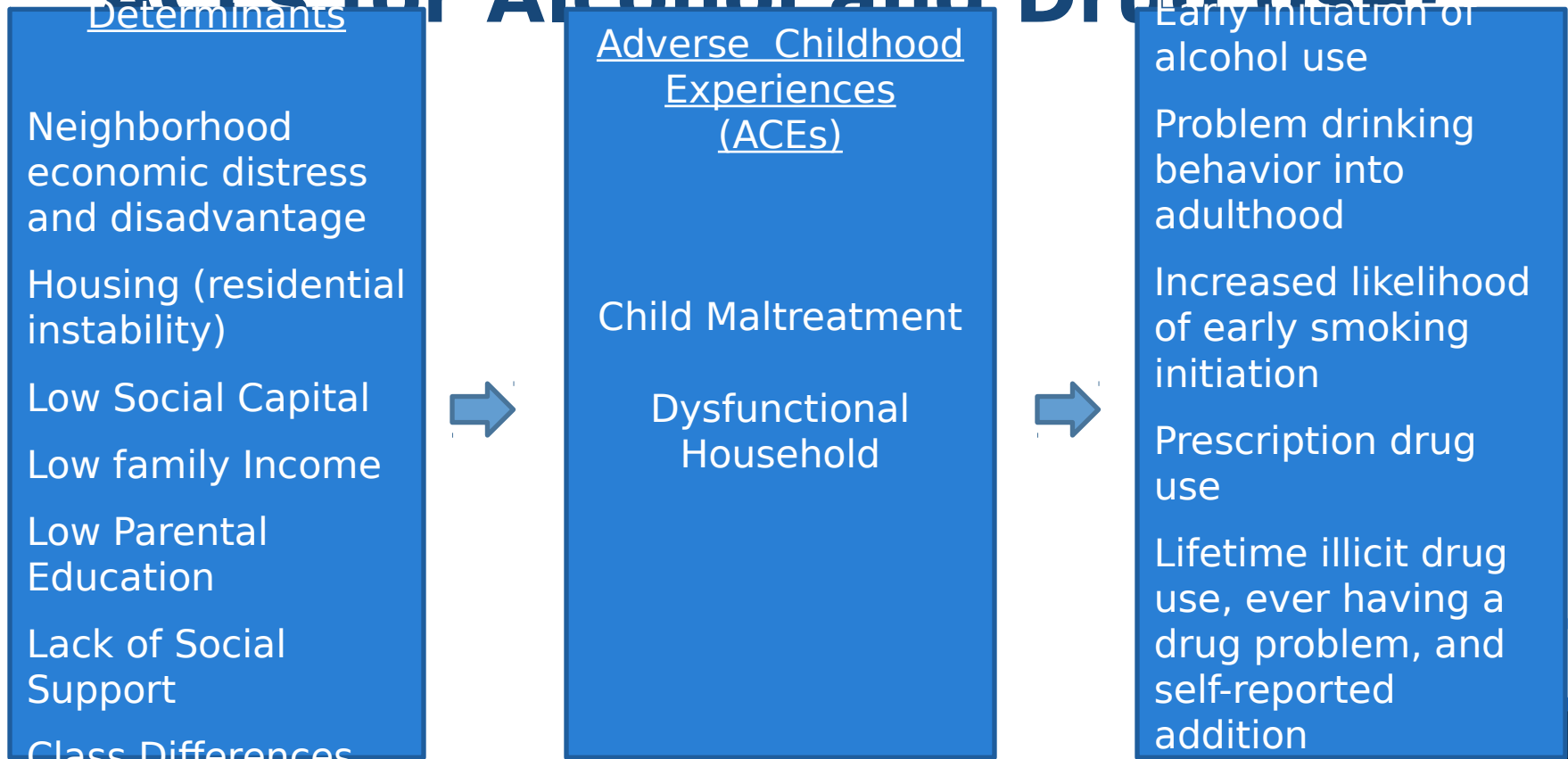
Source: Egerter S, Braveman P, Sadegh-Nobari T, Grossman-Kahn R, Dekker M. Education matters for health. Exploring the social determinants of health: issue brief no. 6. Princeton (NJ): Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 2011.



How are alcohol and drug use impacted by the social determinants?

How do Social Determinants Impact

ACEs for Alcohol and Drug Use?

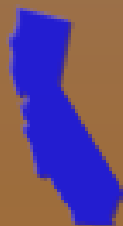
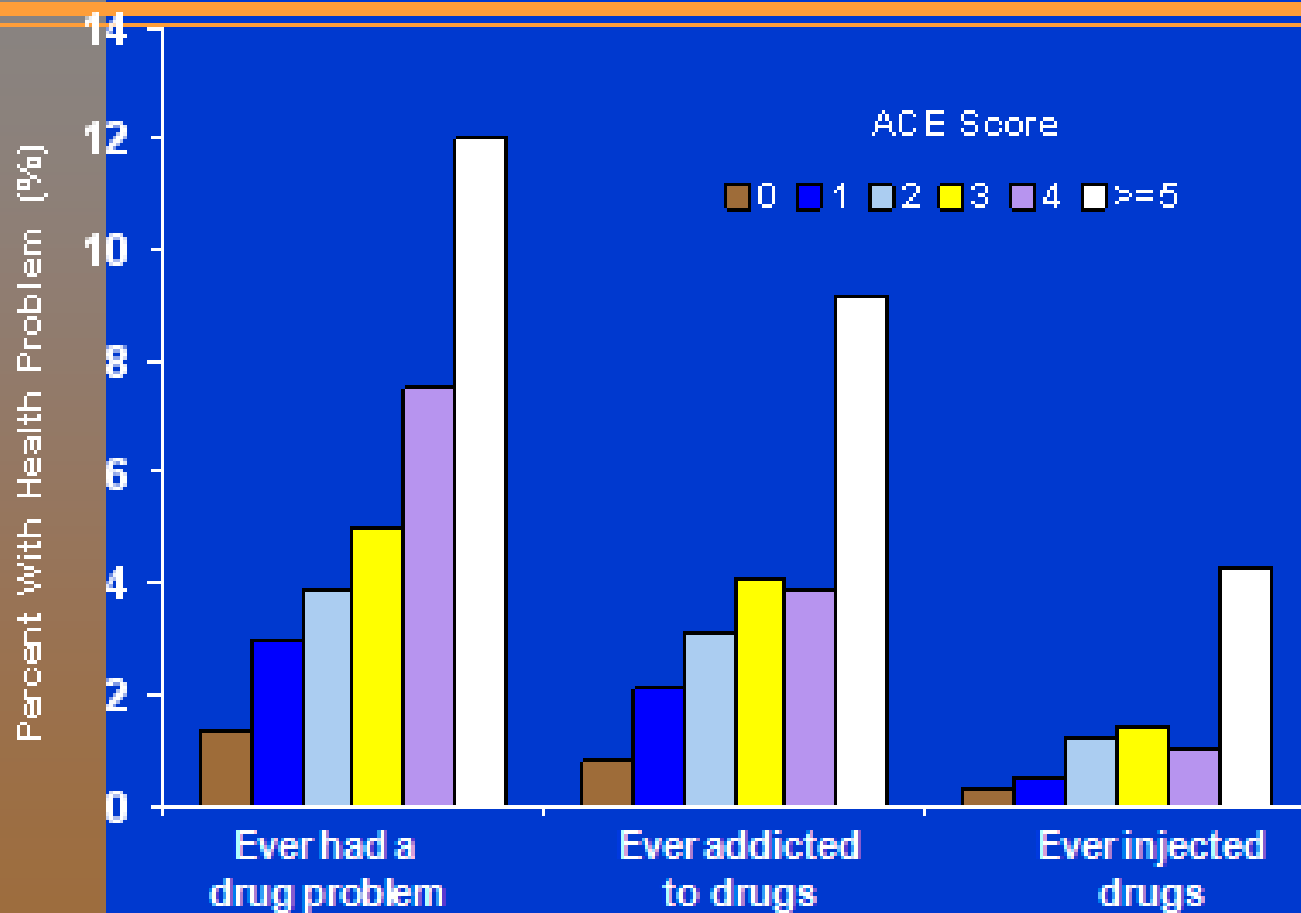


ACE's Impact on Risk Behaviors for Alcohol and other Drugs

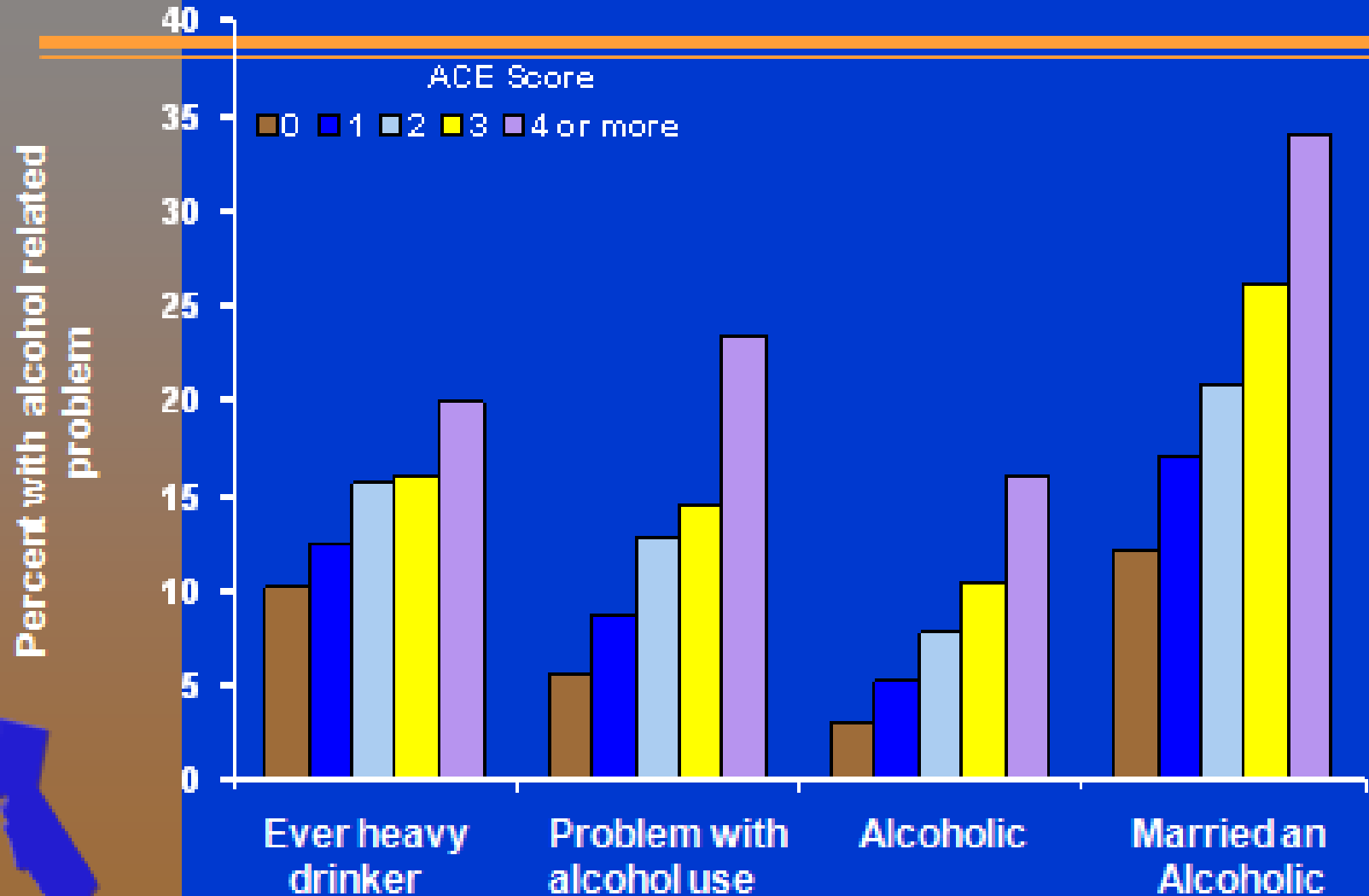
Research has demonstrated a strong graded relationship between ACE's and a variety of substance use behaviors

1. Early initiation of alcohol use
2. Problem drinking behavior into adulthood
3. Increased likelihood of early smoking initiation
4. Prescription drug use
5. Lifetime illicit drug use, ever having a drug problem, and self-reported addiction

ACE Score and Illicit Drug Abuse



The ACE Score... Alcohol Use and Abuse

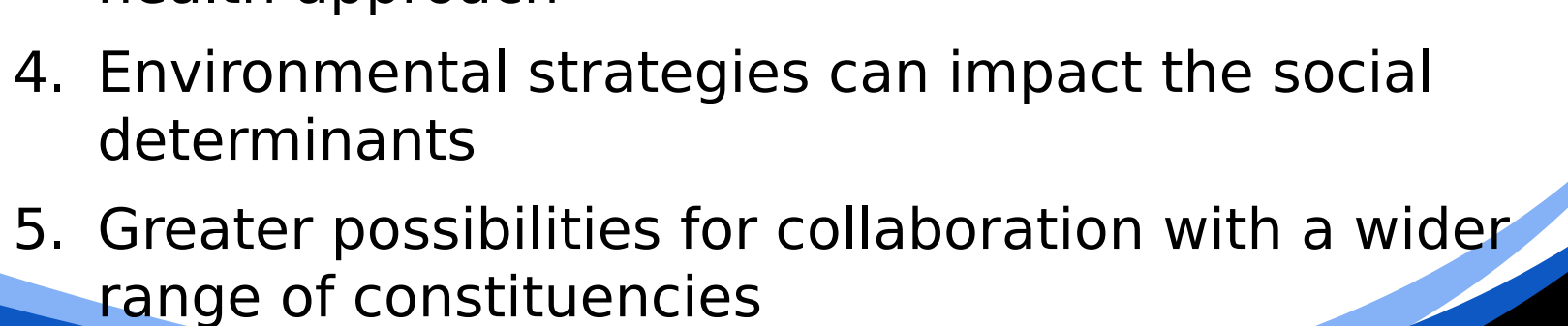


Health In All Policies

1. Assures the conditions for everyone to reach the highest level of health
2. Targets policies and practices in a multitude of sectors such as government, finance, education, housing, employment, transport, and health
3. Addresses the structural and systemic conditions that create disadvantage
4. Targets those communities experiencing the greatest disparities
5. Incorporates health equity measures and metrics into policies and programs to ensure the intended impact on the population(s) of interest



Implications of a Social Determinants Approach to Prevention of Alcohol and Other Substances

1. Prevention efforts can move further “upstream”, therefore it can take decades to measure results on substance use
 2. Place matters
 3. Upstream efforts are more conducive to a public health approach
 4. Environmental strategies can impact the social determinants
 5. Greater possibilities for collaboration with a wider range of constituencies
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