Social Determinants of Health- Looking closer at racial, economic and geographical disparities in health outcomes.

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Social Determinants of Health - Agenda
Definitions & Maps
SDH and HIV
Mapping your community
SDH and Environmental Crisis
SDH, health and Black men in the South
SDH, health and Transgender People
Resources
Meet Jason
SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH
“the causes behind the causes”

• The overlapping social structures and economic systems --- social environment, physical environment, health services, and structural & societal factors ---- that are responsible for most health inequities
Everyone has the opportunity to attain their **HIGHEST** level of health.

**HEALTH EQUITY**

**Definitions**

**Statistics**

**Models**

**Examples**

**References**
Life Expectancy of Females by County, 2012

Poverty Rates by County, 2014

Source: US Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) Program, Dec. 2014. The data provided are indirect estimates produced by statistical model-based methods using sample survey, decennial census, and administrative data sources (e.g., federal tax info and SNAP recipients). http://www.census.gov/did/www/saipe/index.html (no data for US territories). In 2014, for a family of four, the poverty guideline is $23,850.

Color ramp from: http://www.colorbrewer2.org/ Inset maps not to scale. With a natural breaks classification scheme, class breaks occur where there are gaps in the distribution (i.e., few or no observations).
Median Household Income, by County, 2014

Source: ACS 5-year estimates, 2010-2014, Table B19013.
(No data for US territories, other than Puerto Rico.)
Color ramp from: http://www.colorbrewer2.org/; inset maps not to scale.
With a natural breaks classification scheme, class breaks occur where there are gaps in the distribution (i.e., few or no observations).

Median household income
- $10,550 - $33,264
- $33,265 - $43,871
- $43,872 - $54,732
- $54,733 - $71,656
- $71,657 - $123,966

Data classed using natural breaks
Revisiting HIV Prevalence, 2013

Rates of Persons Living with Diagnosed HIV, 2013

Click to view Alaska | Hawaii | Puerto Rico | Contiguous US | Data Methods | Data Sets
Rates displayed are the number of cases per 100,000 people.
*Data not shown to protect privacy because of a small number of cases and/or a small population.
*State health department, per its HIV data release agreement with CDC, requested not to release data to AIDSvu. See Data Methods for more information.
NOTE: There are no county-level maps for Alaska, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico because there are no counties in these states.
Social Determinants of Health- Discussion

Predominant SDH or structural factor that affect HIV health outcomes
Social Determinants of Health - Discussion

Mapping Your Community:

Interactive Display via WIFI
Global Change & Human Vulnerability Triangle

- Host
- Pathogen
- Environment
- Disease (HIV)

Definitions
Statistics
Models
Examples
References
5 Determinants of Population Health

- **BIOLOGY AND GENETICS**
  - Sex

- **INDIVIDUAL BEHAVIOR**
  - Alcohol/Injection drug use, Unprotected Sex, Smoking, etc.

- **SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT**
  - Discrimination/Income/Education Level/Martial Status

- **PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT**
  - Place of residence/Crowding Conditions/Built environment – buildings, spaces, transportation systems--/Products modified by people.

- **HEALTH SERVICES**
  - Access to care/Quality of Care/Insurance Status
SDH Model with Global Change

Acceptance of particular behaviors or practices

Social Norms

Geography

Living Conditions

Politics

Cultural Factors

Racial/Ethnic Bias

Education

Social Inclusion

Economic Factors

Disease (HIV)

Pathogen

Environment

SDH Model with Global Change

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Difference in the Models

- Historically, many public health efforts have focused on **INDIVIDUAL BEHAVIORS** rather than **THE SYSTEMS** that cause/perpetuate the spread of the infectious agent.

- Interventions to address SDH consider the **SOCIAL AND PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENTS** of the vulnerable population, *rather than the environmental conditions as related to the survival of the infectious agent.*
Health Impact Pyramid

- Socioeconomic Factors
- Changing the Context to Make Individuals’ Default Decisions Healthy
- Long-Lasting Protection Interventions
- Clinical Interventions
- Counseling and Education

Increasing Population Impact → Increasing Individual Effort Needed

Frieden T. American Journal of Public Health | April 2010, Vol 100, No. 4
SPECIFIC Social Determinants of Health

- **SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY CONTEXT**: Social Cohesion, Civic Participation, Discrimination and Incarceration

- **HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE**: Access to health care, Access to primary care and health literacy

- **EDUCATION**: High school graduation, Enrollment in Higher Ed, Language and literacy and Early childhood education and development (including Adverse childhood events “ACES”)

- **NEIGHBORHOOD AND BUILT ENVIRONMENT**: Quality of housing, Crime and violence and Environmental conditions.

- **ECONOMIC STABILITY**: Poverty, Employment, Food insecurity, Housing instability
Social Determinants of Health - Discussion

What’s not on the previous slide?
What needs more attention?
It turns out that just as the AIDS virus seems almost designed to perfectly exploit the weakness of the human immune system, treating it seems designed to exploit the weaknesses of our national health care system.

HOBBES, 2014
Ultimately, it comes down to.....

- ECONOMIC INEQUALITY
- SOCIAL CONNECTEDNESS
- A SENSE OF EFFICACY
Social Determinants of Health - Discussion

Examine some recent environmental events and the impact of SDH

Katrina
Harvey
America’s Hidden HIV Epidemic: Why do America’s black gay and bisexual men have a higher HIV rate than any country in the world?
Ecological model for HIV Risk in MSM

HIV Epidemic Stage
- Exclusion from National Surveillance, Criminalization, Human Rights Contexts, Sexual Health Education
- Access to preventive services, Stigma, VCT Access, ARV Access
- STI Prevalence, Condom knowledge, IDUs, MSW, Transgenders
- Unprotected Receptive Anal Intercourse, GUD, Lack of circumcision, frequency of male partners, high lifetime partners, IDU, NIDU

Level of Risks
- Stage of Epidemic
- Public Policy
- Community
- Network
- Individual

Source: Baral and Beyrer, 2008

Definitions  Statistics  Models  Examples  References
High rates of HIV infection for Black MSM were partly attributable to:

- High prevalence of sexually transmitted diseases that facilitate HIV transmission
- Undetected or late diagnosis of HIV infection

They **WERE NOT ATTRIBUTABLE** to:

- Higher frequency of risky sexual behavior OR
- Nongay identity OR
- Sexual nondisclosure OR
- Reported use of alcohol or illicit substances.
Contextual Factors Contributing to At-Risk Health Among Transgender Persons

- Misperception of HIV/AIDS Risk
- Mental Health Issues
- Immigration Status
- Social Isolation
- Economic Marginalization
- Commercial Sex Work
- Physical Abuse during Adulthood
- Unmet Healthcare Needs
- Incarceration History

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Barriers to Engagement and Retention in Care

The majority of barriers to care are related to:

- Stigma
- Discrimination
- Violence/Victimization experienced

### Examples

- **Being refused healthcare**: 31% of transgender people report being refused medical care due to their transgender or gender-nonconforming status.
- **Harassment and violence in medical care settings**: 28% of transgender people report harassment and 2% report being victims of violence in medical settings.
- **Lack of healthcare provider knowledge of and sensitivity to transgender issues**: 50% of transgender people report having to teach their medical providers about transgender care.
Barriers to Engagement and Retention in Care CONT’D...

- Unemployment, poverty, and homelessness
- Substance Abuse
- Trauma-induced mental health issues
- Incarceration History
- Lack of health insurance and coverage
WHAT ABOUT SOCIAL PROTECTION?

- Policies and programs designed to reduce poverty and vulnerability by promoting efficient labor markets, diminishing people’s exposure to risks, and enhancing their capacity to manage economic and social risks – like unemployment, exclusion, sickness, disability, and old age.
Social protection floors

—refers to a minimum set of nationally defined and guaranteed basic goods and services aimed at preventing or alleviating poverty and social exclusion.
Ultimately, it comes down to.....

- ECONOMIC INEQUALITY
- SOCIAL CONNECTEDNESS
- A SENSE OF EFFICACY
Social Determinants of Health - Discussion

How to foster and enhance

○ Economic Equality

○ Social Connectedness

○ A Sense of Efficacy
REFERENCES

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RETRIEVED AT: WWW.CDC.GOV/SOCIALDETERMINANTS


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