



Social Determinants: Implications for Service Delivery

PRESENTERS NAME, TITLE

DATE

Introductions

Introduce yourself – name, role, agency

What is one thing that you would like to get as a result of participating in this discussion session?

Objectives

At the end of this discussion session participants will be able to:

Define what are the social determinants of health, health disparities and health equity

Give examples of the impact of social determinants on the populations served

Define strategies to improve social determinants for individuals representing racially, ethnically and culturally diverse populations.

Social Determinants of Health

Life-enhancing resources

- Food supply
- Housing
- Economic stability/employment
- Social relationships
- Education
- Health care
- Transportation

Effectively determine length and quality of life.

Are responsible for most national and global health disparities and inequities

Source: <https://www.cdc.gov/socialdeterminants/index.htm>

Group Discussion

1. Can you give an example when one or more of these life enhancing resources has led to positive or negative outcomes for the children, youth and families and you serve?
2. What groups do you think are more negatively impacted?
3. What examples do you see in your own work?

Health Disparities

Differences in the incidence and prevalence of health conditions and health status between groups, such as diabetes or heart disease.

Most health disparities affect groups marginalized because of socioeconomic status, race/ethnicity, sexual orientation, gender, disability status, geographic location, or some combination of these.

Health disparities are also referred to as health inequities when they are the result of the systematic and unjust distribution of these critical conditions.

Health Equity

Health equity is when everyone has the opportunity to “attain their full health potential” and no one is “disadvantaged from achieving this potential because of their social position or other socially determined circumstance.”¹⁰ (Whitehead)

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

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

Violence
Substance Abuse
Smoking
HIV/AIDS
Infant Mortality
Malnutrition
Obesity
Depression
Stress
Heart Disease

Fragmented Systems
Restricted Power
Disinvestment
Disconnected Members

Poverty
Adverse Living Conditions
Segregation
Marketing for Tobacco and Alcohol
Environmental Toxins
Poor Quality Schools
Occupational Hazards
Institutional Racism
Unemployment
Discrimination

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

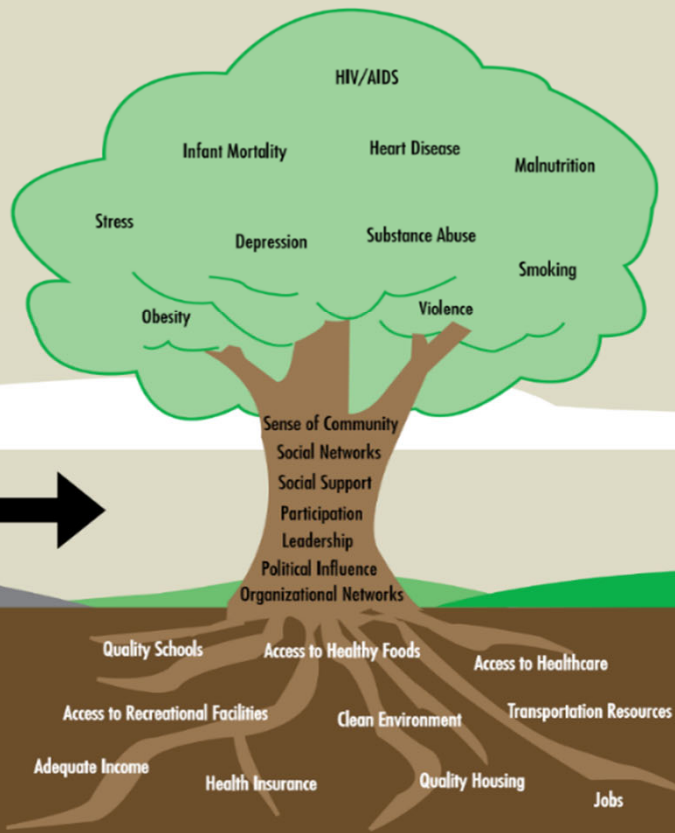


Figure adapted from Anderson et al., 2003; Marmoeal, 1999; and Wilkinson et al., 2003.³⁹⁻⁴¹ From: Brennan Ramirez LK, Baker EA, Metzler M. [Promoting Health Equity: A Resource to Help Communities Address Social Determinants of Health](#). Atlanta: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; 2008. (PDF under Social Determinants of Health)

Community Determinants of Health

A comprehensive approach to social determinants of health for community members requires identification of the determinants of health and well-being that are also culturally based.

These include:

- Physical and structural environment
- Health policies
- Evidence-based health programs and resources
- Workforce
- Availability and access to services and supports to meet specific needs.

Can you think of others?



Group Discussion

1. What is it like in your community?
2. Do you see both healthy and unhealthy social determinants of health that contribute to the health or lack of health in the community?
3. Give some examples of what contributes positively and what contributes in a negative way.

Reflections

Write down two (2) actions you will take to address social determinants of health as it applies to your work.

Wrap-up and Summary

POST SURVEY – HANDOUT 2



Thank you!