IMPACT OF THE SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH
In Building a Sustainable Healthy Community

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NMQF / CBC HBT 2019

April 8, 2019
Health Equity Report 2017

• “Although substantial Progress has been made in improving the health and well-being of all Americans, health inequities between population groups and geographic areas have persisted and remain marked” (HRSA)
• The WHO Commission on social determinants of health uses the following three principles to guide its work in eliminating health inequities for local communities and nations and throughout the world:

  • Improve the conditions of daily life—the circumstances in which people are born, grow, live, work, and age.

  • Tackle the inequitable distribution of power, money, and resources—the structural drivers of those conditions of daily life—globally, nationally, and locally.

  • Measure the problem, evaluate action, expand the knowledge base, develop a workforce that is trained in the social determinants of health, and raise public awareness about the social determinants of health.
# Social Determinants of Health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economic Stability</th>
<th>Neighborhood and Physical Environment</th>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Food</th>
<th>Community and Social Context</th>
<th>Health Care System</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employment Income</td>
<td>Housing Transportation Safety Parks</td>
<td>Literacy</td>
<td>Hunger Access to healthy options</td>
<td>Social integration Support systems</td>
<td>Health coverage Provider availability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses Debt</td>
<td>Playgrounds Walkability Zip code / geography</td>
<td>Language Early childhood education Vocational training Higher education</td>
<td></td>
<td>Community engagement Discrimination Stress</td>
<td>Provider linguistic and cultural competency Quality of care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical bills</td>
<td>Support</td>
<td></td>
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**Health Outcomes**
Mortality, Morbidity, Life Expectancy, Health Care Expenditures, Health Status, Functional Limitations
Black Unemployment Is at an All-Time Low

Unemployment rate, civilian population 16 and older, seasonally adjusted

- Black or African American
- Overall

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
In 2016, median household income varied considerably by race and ethnicity.

<table>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All races/ethnicities</td>
<td>$57,230</td>
<td>$59,039</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>78,141</td>
<td>81,431</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White, not Hispanic</td>
<td>63,745</td>
<td>65,041</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic (any race)</td>
<td>45,719</td>
<td>47,675</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>37,364</td>
<td>39,490</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Blacks, Hispanics, Amer. Indians over-concentrated in high-poverty tracts

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Censuses of Population and Housing and American Communities Survey five-year estimates, based on authors’ calculations.
Almost half of D.C. food deserts are in Ward 8

Source: D.C. Policy Center
Environmental racism has left black Americans three times more likely to die from pollution

By Bartees Cox • March 13, 2018

Communities of color aren't suffering by chance, according to statistics.
Intense Segregation Is Returning to Boston's Public Schools, Report Finds

Anne Branigin
8/06/18 3:47pm • Filed to: EDUCATION
15 years later, MN schools are more segregated, and achievement gap has barely budged

By CHRISTOPHER MAGAN | cmagan@pioneerpress.com | Pioneer Press
PUBLISHED: August 18, 2017 at 7:00 am | UPDATED: August 21, 2017 at 10:46 am

Fifteen years into a nationwide push to provide every student with an equal education, Minnesota schools have grown more segregated and the state’s nation-leading academic achievement gap refuses to close.

Minnesota now has more than 200 schools where students of color make up 90 percent or more of the enrollment, state data shows. That’s more than double what the state had in 2002, when the federal No Child Left Behind Act reinvigorated the national campaign for school equity.
Average rate of incarceration by race and ethnicity, per 100,000 population.

Bureau of Justice Statistics.
FIGURE 1.
Underrepresented Racial and Ethnic Minorities (URMs) in the US Health Professions

Note. Underrepresented racial and ethnic minorities include Hispanics (15.5% of the general population), blacks (13.6% of the general population), Native Americans (0.7% of the general population), and Native Hawaiians (0.2% of the general population). Asians represent 6% of the general population and are not classified as underrepresented.
68.2% of Physicians & surgeons are White, making that the most common race or ethnicity in the occupation. Representing 22.6% of Physicians & surgeons, Asian is the second most common race or ethnicity in this occupation. This chart shows the racial and ethnic breakdown of Physicians & surgeons.

Dataset: ACS PUMS 1-year Estimate
Source: Census Bureau
2015 Medical School Graduates

6% Black or African American

5% Hispanic or Latino
Black or African American applicants have lower medical school acceptance rates than peer applicants.
“Weathering” and Age Patterns of Allostatic Load Scores Among Blacks and Whites in the United States
Arline T. Geronimus, ScD, Margaret Hicken, MPH, and John Bound, PhD

In sum, racial differences in allostatic load scores are small in the late teens and early 20s, but they quickly widen beginning in young adulthood through middle age and are largest between the ages of 35 and 64 years. These findings provide evidence that the impact of chronic stress on health has important implications not only for individuals but also for the population as a whole and suggest ways that dynamic social relationships between racial and ethnic groups may shape health in a race-conscious society.
What Exactly Are Slavery Reparations? 2020 Democrats Are Trying Figure That Out
One of our jobs this week is to begin to help them “figure it out”

THANK YOU!