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

Panelist: Erin Athey, DNP, FNP-BC, RN

W. David Hardy, MD

Mitchell Wharton, PhD, RN, FNP-BC, CNS

Moderator: Carole Treston, RN MPH ACRN FAAN

USCA September 9, 2017



## 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

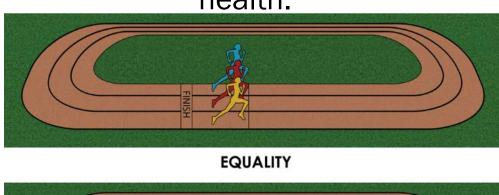
"the causes behind the causes"

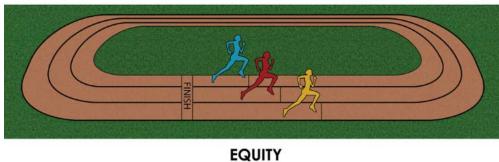
The overlapping social structures and economic systems — social environment, physical environment, health services, and structural & societal factors — that are responsible for most health inequities



# **HEALTH EQUITY**

Everyone has the opportunity to attain their **HIGHEST** level of health.



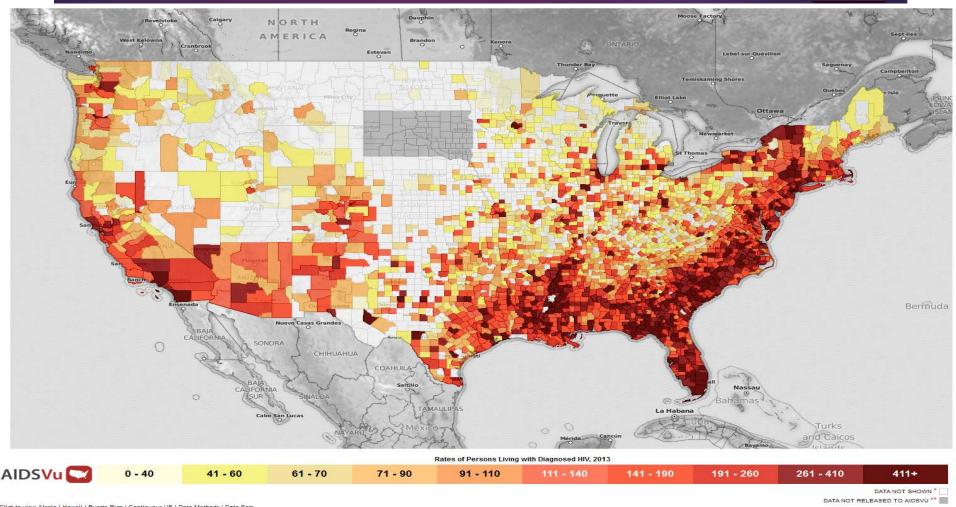


**Statistics** Models Examples

**Definitions** 

References

# HIV Prevalence, 2013



Click to view Alaska | Hawaii | Puerto Rico | Contiguous US | Data Methods | Data Sets

-Data not shown to protect privacy because or a small number of cases and/or a small population.

\*\*State health department, per its HIV data re-release agreement with CDC, requested not to release data to AIDSVu. See Data Methods for more information

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.

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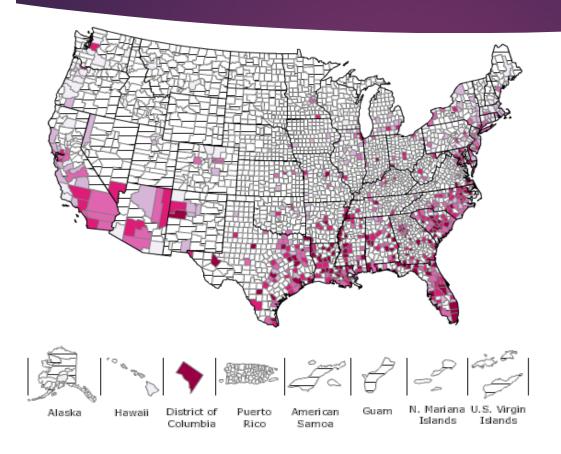
Definitions Statistics

Models

Examples

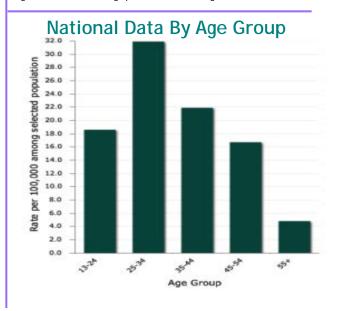
References

# HIV Diagnoses, 2014

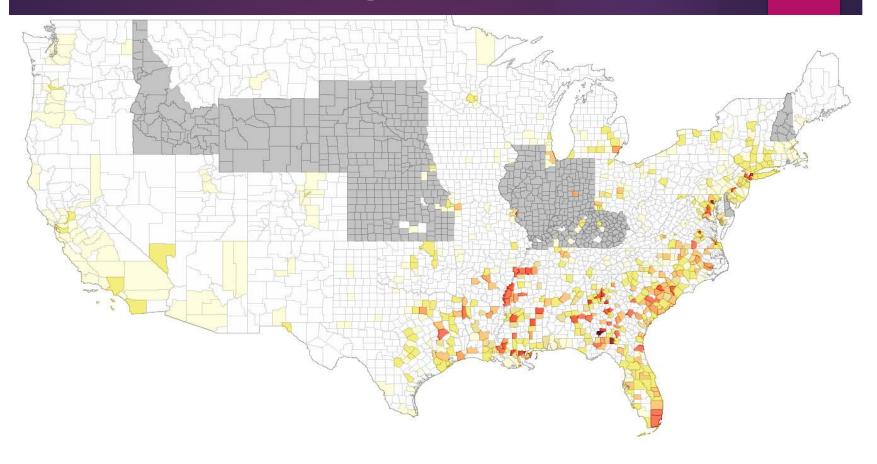




Legend classified using quantiles according to 2014 data.



# HIV prevalence among 13 to 24 year olds, 2013





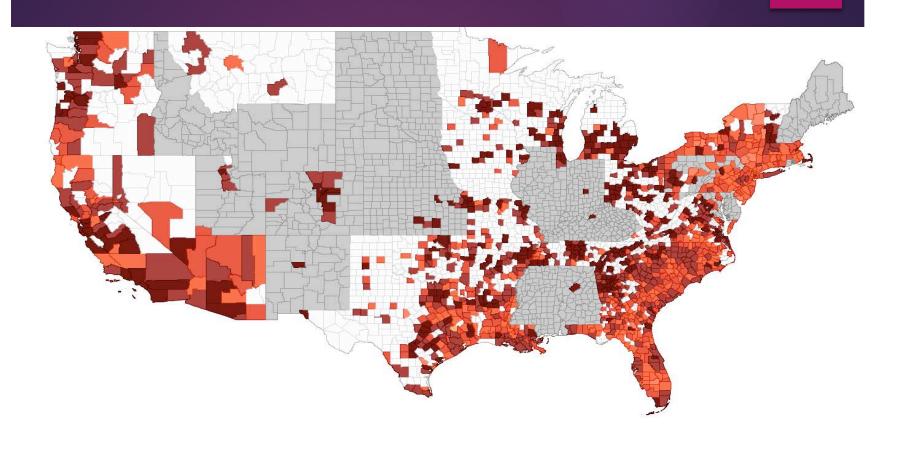
Definitions Statistics Models Examples References

AIDSVu 🗬

0 - 50

51 - 100

# HIV in MSM Prevalence, 2013

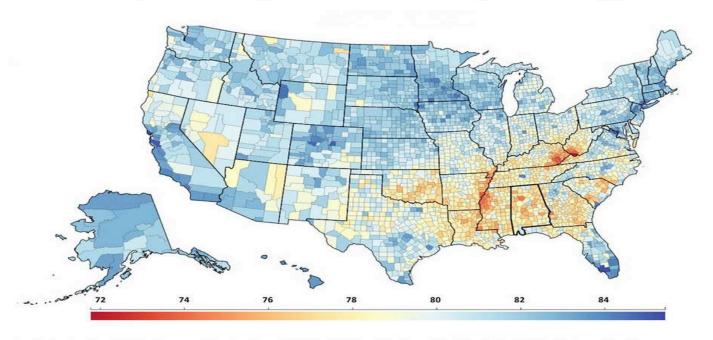


Percent of Males Living with Diagnosed HIV Attributed to Male-to-Male Sexual Contact, 2013

AIDSVu 0-6.0 6.1-8.0 8.1-10.0 10.1-12.0 12.1-18.0 18.1-30.0 30.1-56.0 56.1-66.0 66.1-76.0 76.1+

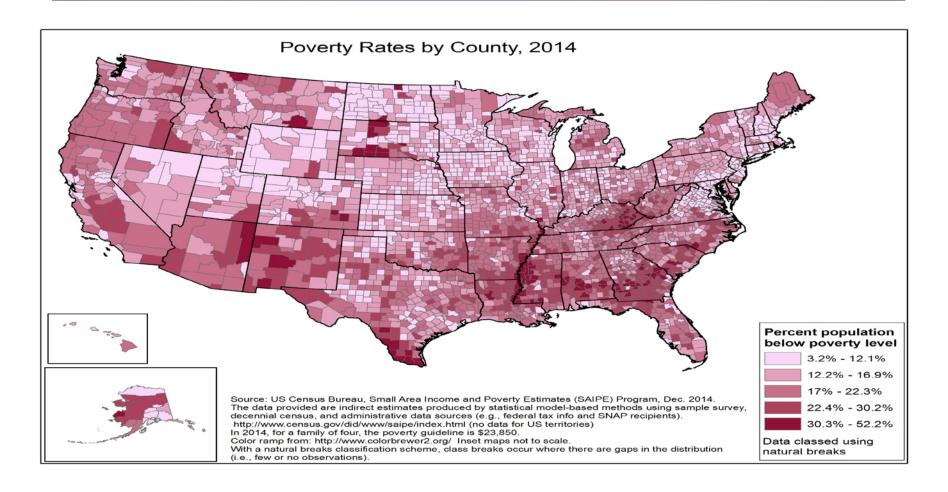
## **HEALTH DIVISIONS: North VS. South**

### Life Expectancy of Females by County, 2012

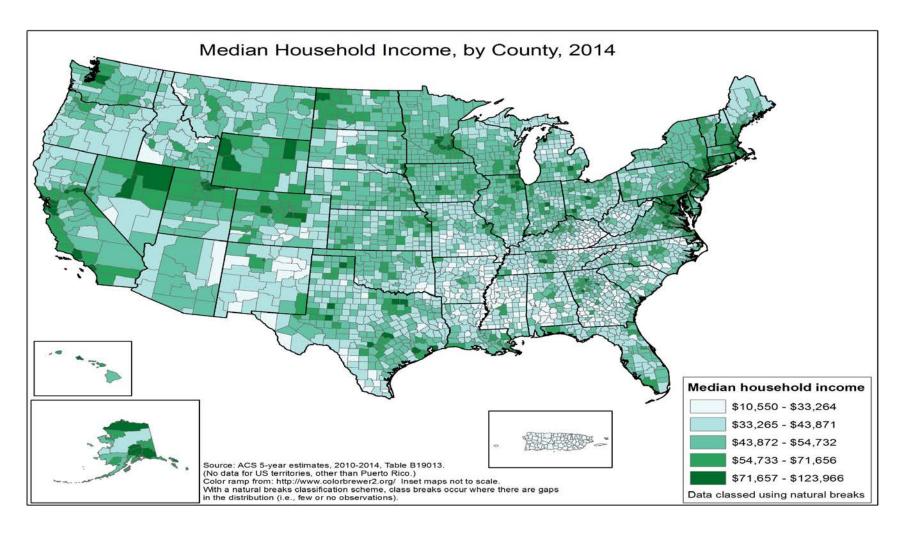


Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME). US Health Map. Seattle, WA: IHME, University of Washington, 2015. Available from <a href="http://vizhub.healthdata.org/us-health-map">http://vizhub.healthdata.org/us-health-map</a>. (Accessed March 31, 2016.)

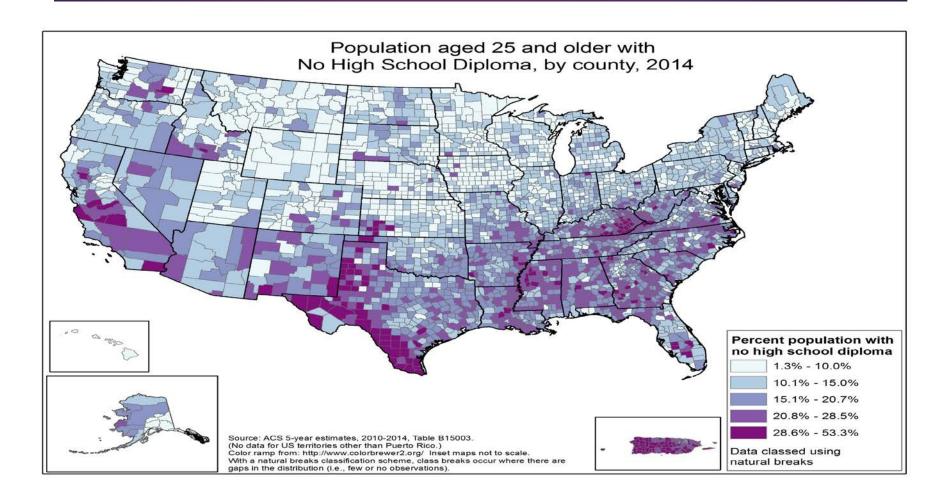
## Poverty Rates by County, 2014



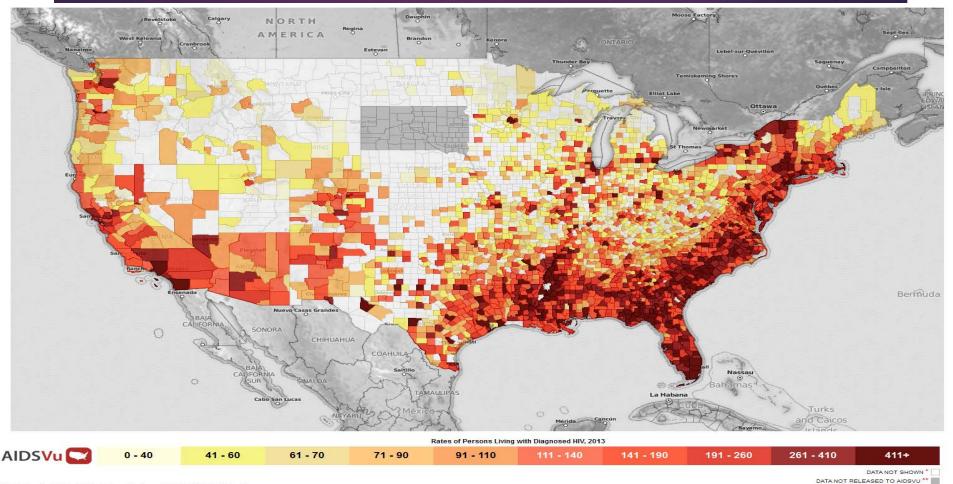
## Median Household Income, by County, 2014



## Population 25+ with NO High School Diploma, 2014



# Revisiting HIV Prevalence, 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 re-release agreement with CDC, requested not to release data to AIDSVu. See Data Methods for more information.

**Definitions** 

**Statistics** 

Models

Examples

References

## Social Determinants of Health- Discussion

Predominant SDH or structural factor that affect HIV health outcomes





### Social Determinants of Health- Discussion

**Mapping Your Community:** 

https://nccd.cdc.gov/DHDSPAtlas/Default.as

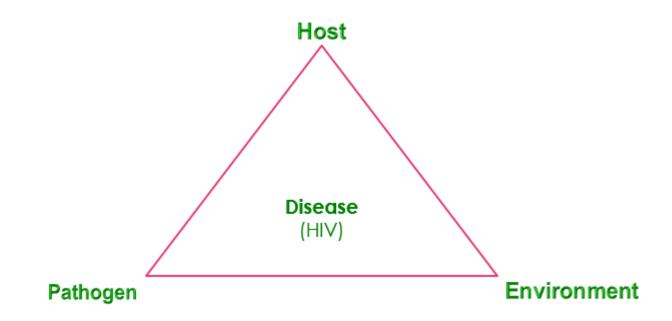
px

Interactive Display via WIFI





## Global Change & Human Vulnerability Triangle



# 5 Determinants of Population Health

#### BIOLOGY AND GENETICS

Sex

#### INDIVIDUAL BEHAVIOR

 Alcohol/Injection drug use, Unprotected Sex, Smoking, etc.

#### SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT

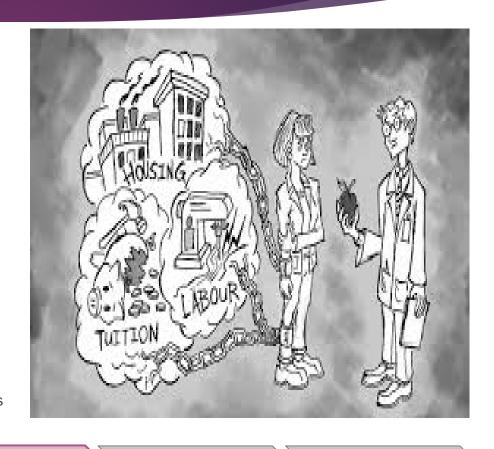
 Discrimination/Income/Education Level/Martial Status

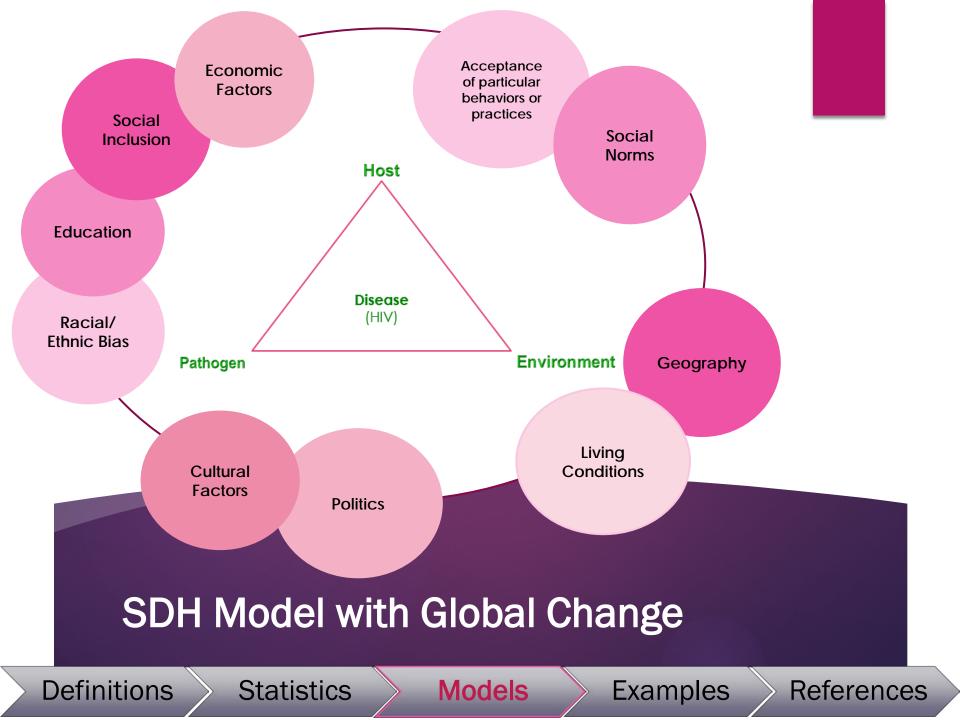
#### PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

 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





## 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**



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

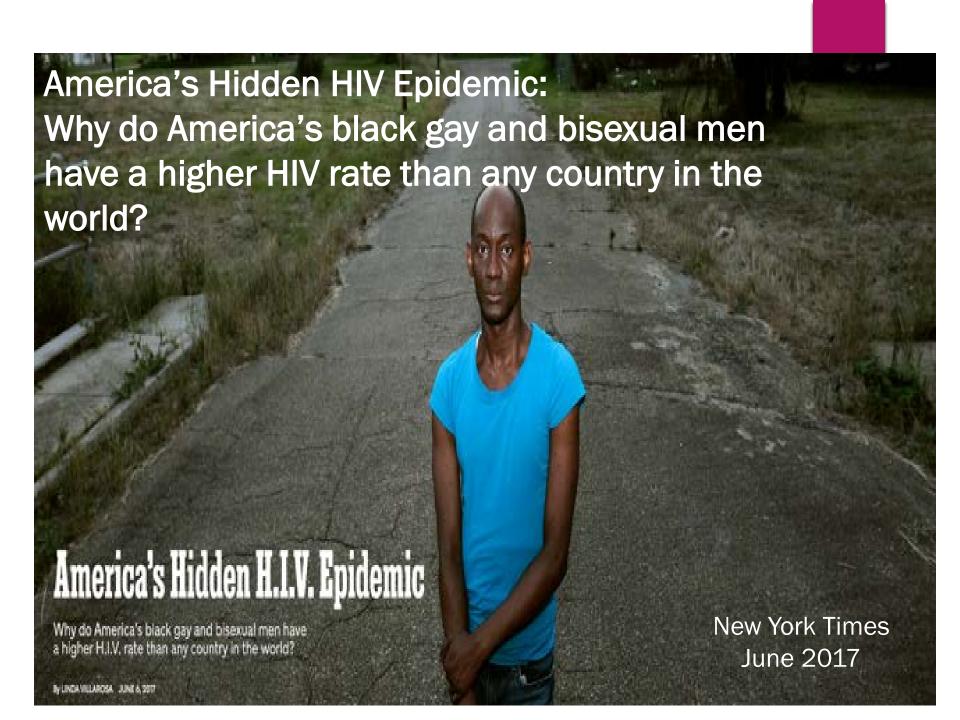
Examine some recent environmental events and the impact of SDH

Katrina

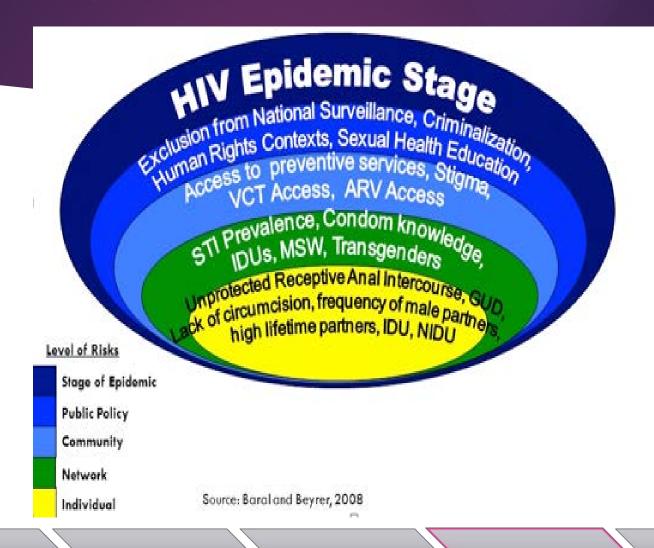
Harvey







# Ecological model for HIV Risk in MSM



#### A Critical Literature Review:

# Greater Risk for HIV Infection of Black Men Who Have Sex With Men

Millett, et. Al, 2006

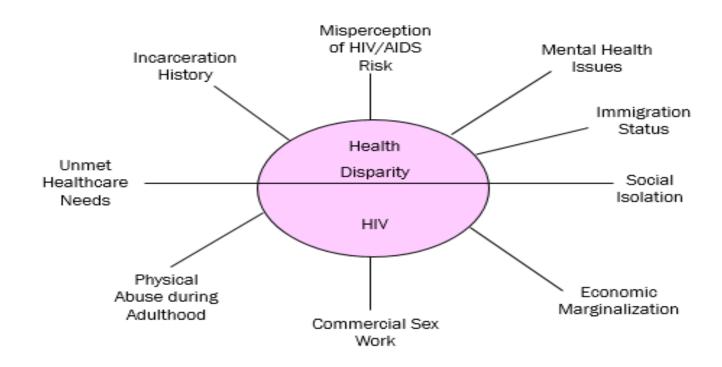
High rates of HIV infection for Black MSM were partly attributable to:

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

#### They <u>WERE NOT ATTRIBUTABLE</u> 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



# Barriers to Engagement and Retention in Care

- The majority of barriers to care are related to:
  - Stigma
  - Discrimination
  - Violence/ Victimization experienced

Being refused healthcare

31% of transgender people report being refused medical care due to their transgender or gendernonconforming status

Harassment and violence in medical care settings

28% of transgender people report harassment and 2% report being victims of violence in medical settings

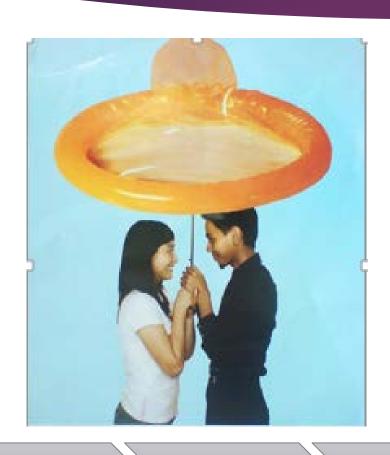
Lack of healthcare provider knowledge of and sensitivity to transgender issues

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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