

SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH AND THEIR DISPARITIES

SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH ARE THE CONDITIONS IN WHICH PEOPLE ARE BORN, GROW, LIVE, WORK AND AGE. THEY INCLUDE FACTORS LIKE SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS, EDUCATION, NEIGHBORHOOD AND PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT, EMPLOYMENT, AND SOCIAL SUPPORT NETWORKS, AS WELL AS ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE.

HOUSING / ENVIRONMENT



The connection between where a person lives (housing, neighborhood, and environment) and their health and well-being. This includes topics like quality of housing, access to transportation, availability of healthy foods, air and water quality, and neighborhood crime and violence.

REDLINING

Redlining is an illegal discriminatory practice in which a mortgage lender denies loans or an insurance provider restricts services to certain areas of a community. The term came about in reference to the use of red marks on maps that loan corporations would use to outline mixed-race or Black neighborhoods. Although the practice is now illegal, the effects are still present in dominantly Black or mixed-raced areas.



Only 2 in 5 Hispanic or Black individuals have home ownership versus nearly 4 in 5 of White individuals



ECONOMIC STABILITY

The connection between people's access to and understanding of health services and their own health. This domain includes key issues such as income, employment, access to healthcare and primary care, health insurance coverage, and health literacy.

MEDIAN ANNUAL EARNINGS FOR WORKERS WITH BACHELOR'S DEGREES



6.2%

Of Black women are in the U.S. workforce

BUT 10%

Of Black women are low-wage workers

Among workers in high-wage occupations (lawyers, engineers and physicians), Black women who work full time, year-round were typically paid about \$70,000, compared to the \$110,000 typically paid to White, non-Hispanic men in the same jobs. This amounts to an annual loss of \$40,000 each year, or \$1.6 million over a 40-year career.

EDUCATION



The connection of education to health and well-being. This domain includes key issues such as graduating from high school, enrollment in higher education, educational attainment in general, language and literacy, and early childhood education and development.

SCHOOL-TO-PRISON PIPELINE

The "school-to-prison pipeline" is a disturbing national trend wherein children are funneled out of public schools and into the juvenile and criminal justice systems. Many of these children have learning disabilities or histories of poverty, abuse, or neglect, and would benefit from additional educational and counseling services. Instead, they are isolated, punished, and pushed out.

"ZERO-TOLERANCE"

These policies criminalize minor infractions of school rules, while cops in schools lead to students being criminalized for behavior that should be handled inside the school. Students of color are especially vulnerable to push-out trends and the discriminatory application of discipline.



HEALTH CARE

The connection between the financial resources people have - income, cost of living, and socioeconomic status - and their health. This area includes key issues such as poverty, employment, food security, access to care, and quality of care.

3X

Hispanic individuals and American Indian / Alaskan Native individuals are 3x more likely to be uninsured than their non-Hispanic White counterparts.

77%

Black individuals are 77% percent more likely than non-Hispanic White individuals to develop diabetes. This is in part due to "food deserts" that exist within communities of color.

"FOOD DESERTS"

Areas where people have poor access to fresh and healthy food are sometimes known as "food deserts." People who live in food deserts are aware of their lack of accessibility to fresh fruits and vegetables and indicate in surveys a desire to have good access to fresh produce. Thus, unhealthy eating is often the result of structural inadequacies in accessing healthy foods and not necessarily limited to personal dietary choices.

SOCIAL & COMMUNITY CONTEXT

The connection between characteristics of the contexts within which people live, learn, work, and play, and their health and well-being. This includes topics like cohesion within a community, civic participation, discrimination, conditions in the workplace, and incarceration.



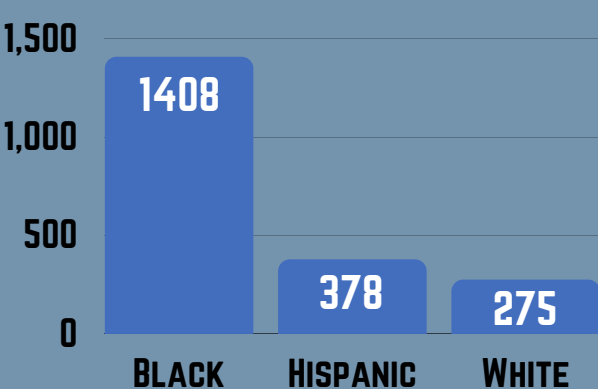
One out of every six Black male adults have been in jail or prison, most on charges related to substance use.

50%

Black individuals and Latinos comprised over 50% of the prison population in 2008 even though they accounted for only 25% of the U.S. population.

These disparities in incarceration rates are likely related to racial profiling, institutionalized bias in the criminal justice system, and unfair sentencing guidelines for substances such as crack cocaine or due to "three strikes" laws.

AVERAGE RATE OF INCARCERATION BY RACE, PER 100,000 POPULATION



VISIT UWP.EDU/PHE FOR ADDITIONAL RESOURCES, INFOGRAPHICS, AND EVENTS!



Peer Health Educators

REFERENCES

HOUSING / ENVIRONMENT

<https://www.britannica.com/topic/redlining>.

<https://www.americanprogress.org/issues/race/reports/2019/08/07/472617/systemic-inequality-displacement-exclusion-segregation/>

ECONOMIC STABILITY

<https://www.shrm.org/resourcesandtools/hr-topics/compensation/pages/racial-wage-gaps-persistence-poses-challenge.aspx>

EDUCATION

<https://www.aclu.org/issues/juvenile-justice/school-prison-pipeline>

HEALTH CARE

<https://medicareadvocacy.org/medicare-info/health-care-disparities/>

<https://www.americanprogress.org/issues/race/reports/2020/05/07/484742/health-disparities-race-ethnicity/>

SOCIAL & COMMUNITY CONTEXT

<https://www.sentencingproject.org/publications/color-of-justice-racial-and-ethnic-disparity-in-state-prisons/>

<http://www.pcb3designs.com/portfolios/apa-health-disparities-in-boys-and-men-of-color-factsheet-infographic/>

OVERALL

<https://www.cdc.gov/socialdeterminants/about.html>

<https://www.kff.org/disparities-policy/issue-brief/beyond-health-care-the-role-of-social-determinants-in-promoting-health-and-health-equity/>