

The Importance of Contextual Factors in Addressing Health Inequities

NCIPC Board of Scientific Counselors Meeting December 5, 2019

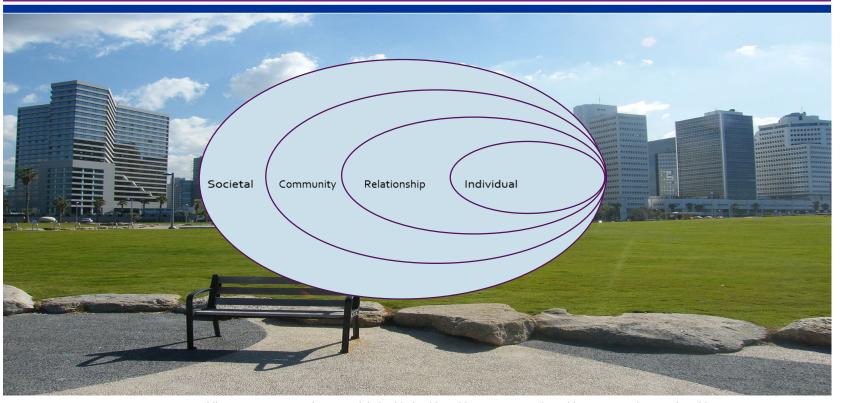
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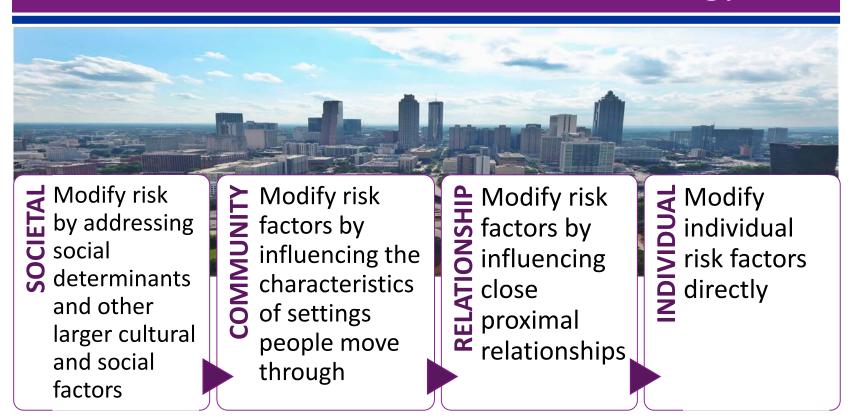
National Center for Injury Prevention and Control

Social Ecological Model

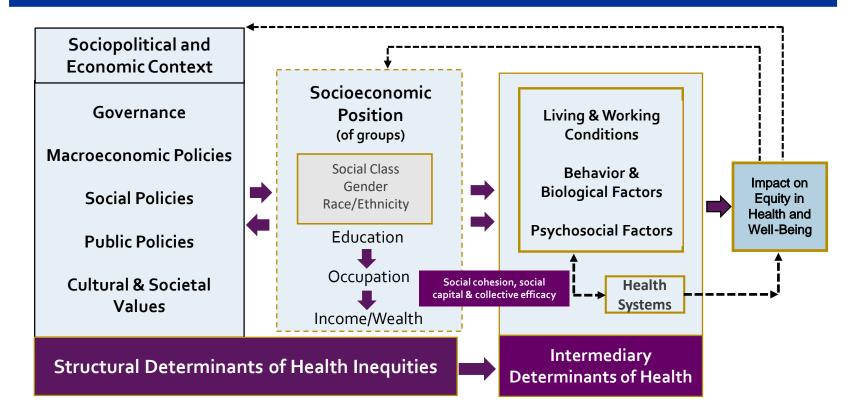


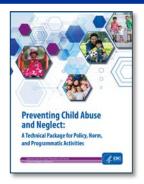
Dahlberg LL, Krug EG. Violence – a global public health problem. In: Krug et al World Report on Violence and Health, Geneva, WHO, 2002; 1–21.

Prevention Across the Social Ecology

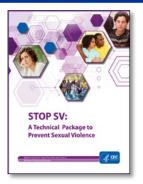


World Health Organization Conceptual Framework on the Social Determinants of Health

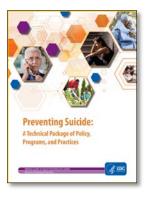


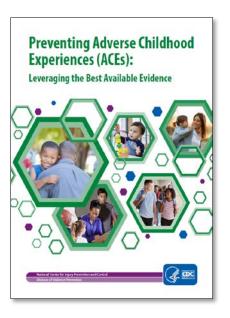












http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pub/technical-packages.html

Community-Level Prevention

Modify characteristics of settings that increase the risk for or protect people from violence











Modify the physical and social environment

Reduce Community-level Risks



Concentrated poverty Residential instability Lack of safe and affordable housing











Reduce Community-level Risks









Beverage size and pricing Hours and days of sale Location and density of outlets



Societal-level Prevention

- Macroeconomic policies
- Education and labor policies

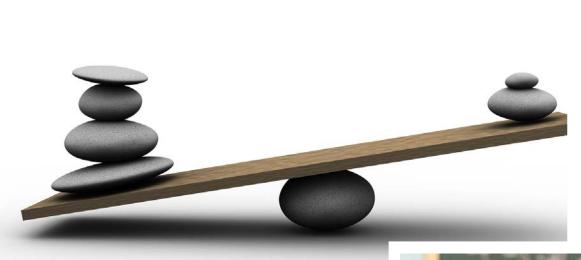
- Social protection policies
- Other reforms

















Early Childhood Education



Benefits:

- better math, language, and social skills
- less likely to be held back a grade in school
- more likely to graduate and attend college
- more likely to be employed and have higher earnings as adults
- lower rates of depression
- lower rates of substance use
- lower rates of substantiated child abuse & neglect
- fewer out-of-home placements
- lower rates of arrests for violent and nonviolent offenses
- lower rates of convictions and incarceration well into adulthood

^{*}Evidence from rigorous evaluations of Early Head Start and Child Parent Centers



Child Care Subsidies





Earned Income Tax Credits (EITC)
Child Tax Credits (CTC)

Family-Friendly Policies





Comparable Worth Policies

Extramural research studies underway

- Evaluation of family economic policies (e.g., TANF, minimum wage, EITC) to prevent family and youth violence
- Evaluating the impact of Low-Income Housing Credits on child abuse & neglect, IPV, and opioid overdose
- National evaluation of Medicaid expansion on child abuse & neglect, youth violence, and IPV
- Evaluation of state earned income tax credits to prevent multiple forms of violence
- Longitudinal evaluation of the efficacy and implementation of Anti-Bullying Laws on youth violence in the United States

Relevant Indicators for Essentials for Childhood

Socioeconomic & Political Context

Macroeconomic Policies

- State EITC
- Child Tax Credit

Labor Market Policies

- % Minimum wage/living wage
- · Family-friendly work policy

Housing Policies

· Inclusionary zoning

Child Care & Education

- · Earnings allowed to rec child care subsidy
- % 4 yr olds in Pre-K
- \$ invested/student in high v low poverty districts

Health Care Policy

- % FPL at which 1-5 yr olds eligible for SCHIP
- . Months newborns wait to enroll in SCHIP

Social Protection Policies

- TANF benefits family of 3
- . Earnings allowed to rec TANF family of 3

Culture and Societal Value

- Corporal punishment in schools
- Incarcerate children with adults
- · Prosecute children as adults

Socioeconomic Position Societal:

- Income inequality (GINI)
- Racial segregation (B/W)
- Gender wage inequity
- W/M
- Black W/White M
- Latina W/White M

Children:

- Children vs Adults in poverty
- Proficient reading in 4th grade:
 - % diff W v B
 - % diff W v L
- % HS graduation rates
 - B/W
 - L/W
- % School suspension rates
 - School B/W
 - L/W
- Odds of reaching top income quintile if born into bottom

Neighborhood Conditions

- % Children in conc. poverty
- % w/o Library or rec center
- % w/o Safe place to play

Living Conditions

- % Food insecure children
- % Homeless children <6
- % Households in poverty

Psychological Factors

• % Postpartum depression

Behaviors

- · % Exposed to IPV
- % Infants breastfed at 6 mos.
- % Children NOT read or sung to dailv
- Teen pregnancy rate

Child Maltreatment and Inequitable Burden

- Total reports
- Subgroup reports by R/E:
 - B/W
 - L/W
- % Children exposed to 2+ ACEs
 - B/W and L/W
 - Income



Health Services

- % Teen access to contraception
- % MIECHV reach
- % CBCAP \$ for EB programs
- % Children with medical home

Social cohesion, capital & collective efficacy

- . Change in narrative
- % Voter turnout (civic participation)





Division of Violence Prevention National Center for Injury Prevention and Control Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Visit CDC: 1-800-CDC-INFO

www.cdc/gov/violenceprevention

The findings and conclusions in this presentation are those of the author and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

