

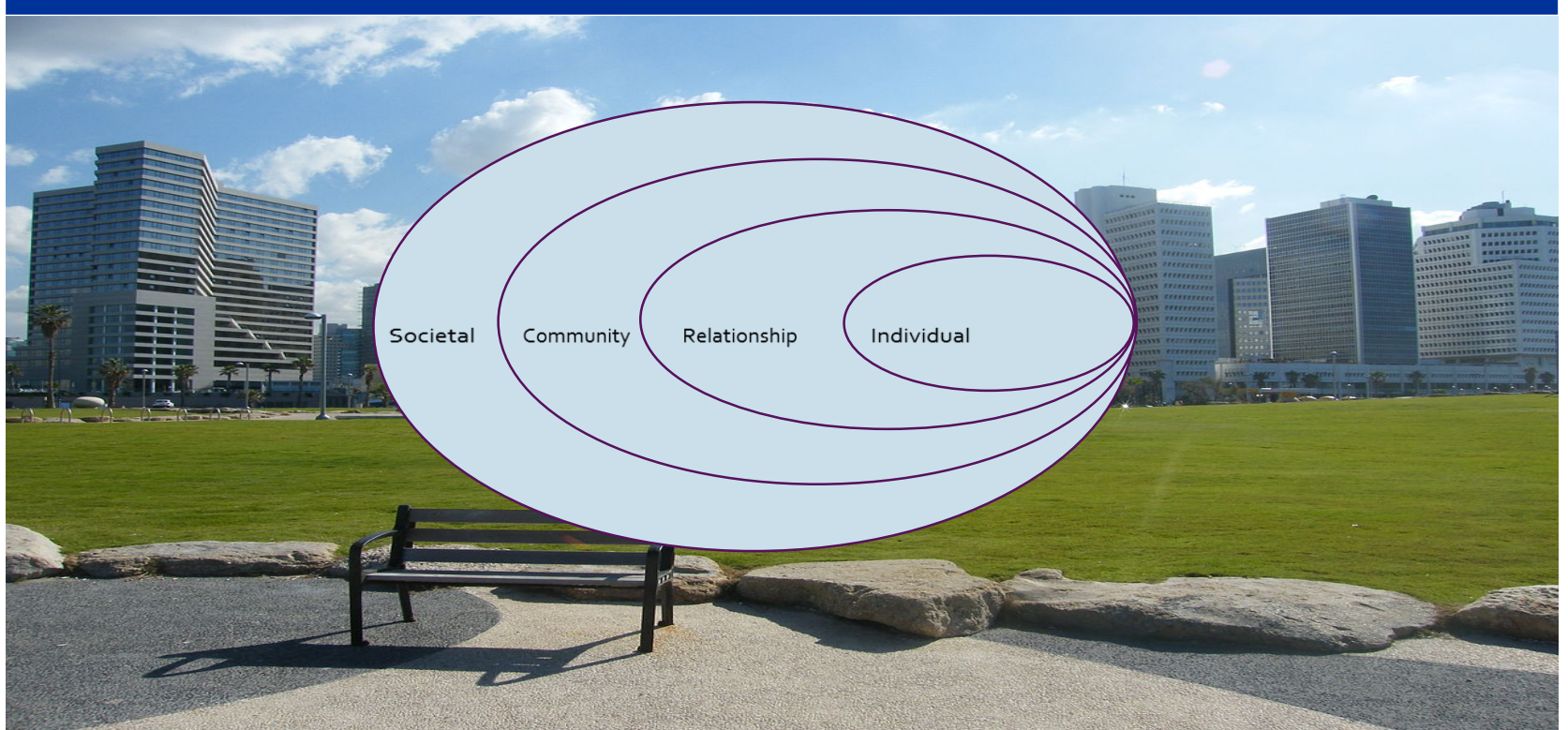


The Importance of Contextual Factors in Addressing Health Inequities

NCIPC Board of Scientific Counselors Meeting
December 5, 2019

Linda L. Dahlberg, PhD
Senior Advisor to the Director
Division of Violence Prevention
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



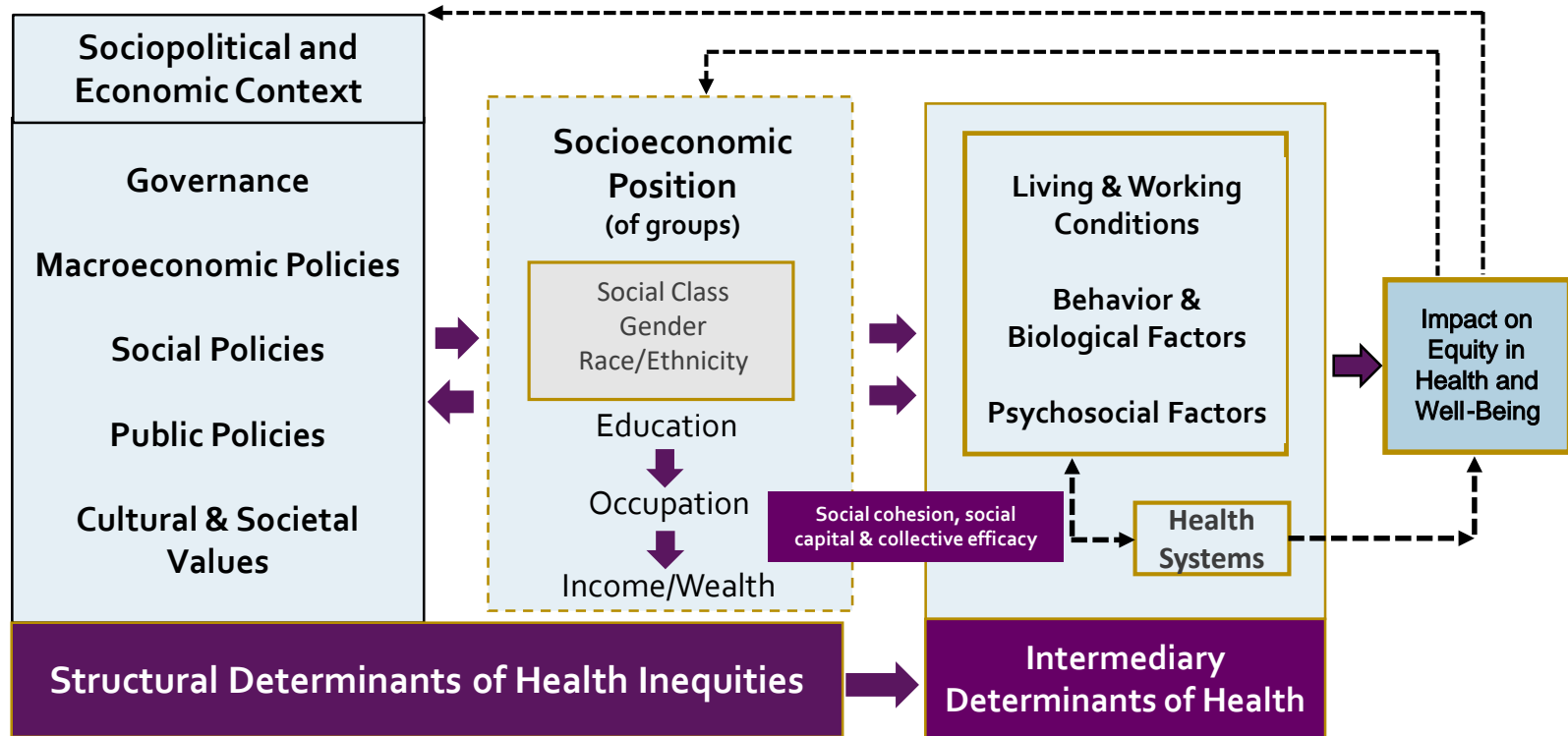
SOCIETAL Modify risk by addressing social determinants and other larger cultural and social factors

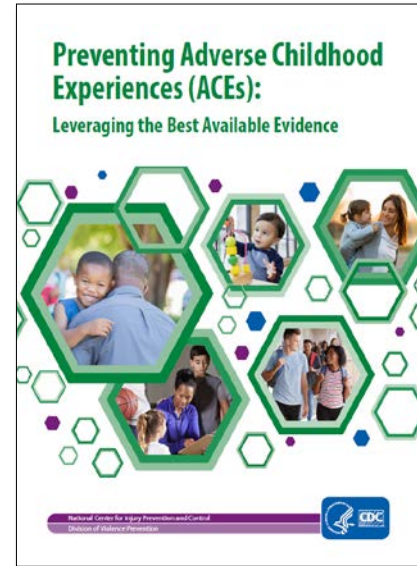
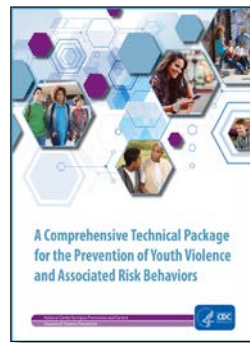
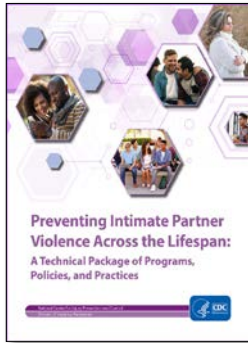
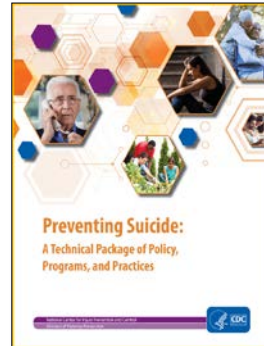
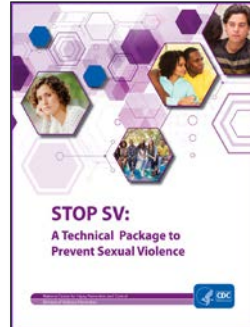
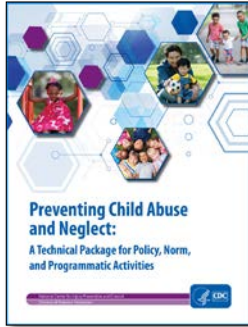
COMMUNITY Modify risk factors by influencing the characteristics of settings people move through

RELATIONSHIP Modify risk factors by influencing close proximal relationships

INDIVIDUAL Modify individual risk factors directly

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



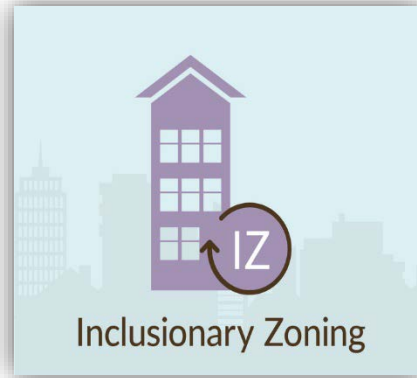


Modify the physical
and social
environment

Reduce Community-level Risks



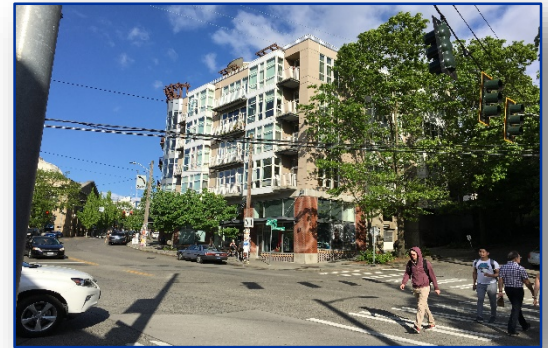
Concentrated poverty
Residential instability
Lack of safe and affordable housing



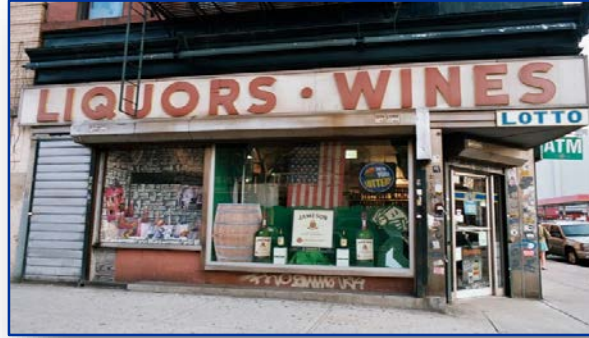
Inclusionary Zoning




Low Income
Housing Credits



Reduce Community-level Risks



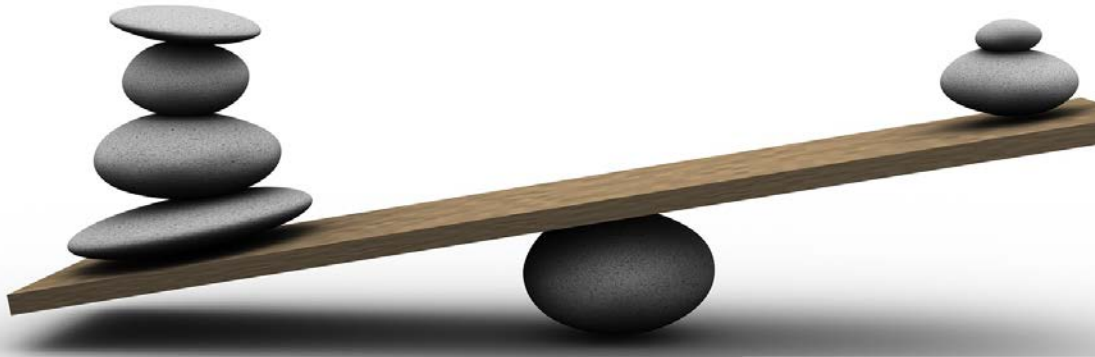
Beverage size and pricing
Hours and days of sale
Location and density of outlets



Societal-level Prevention

- Macroeconomic policies
- Education and labor policies
- Social protection policies
- Other reforms





Powerf
because strong gir



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

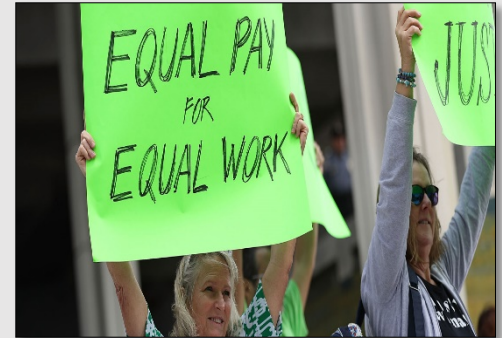


Child Care Subsidies



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

Family-Friendly Policies

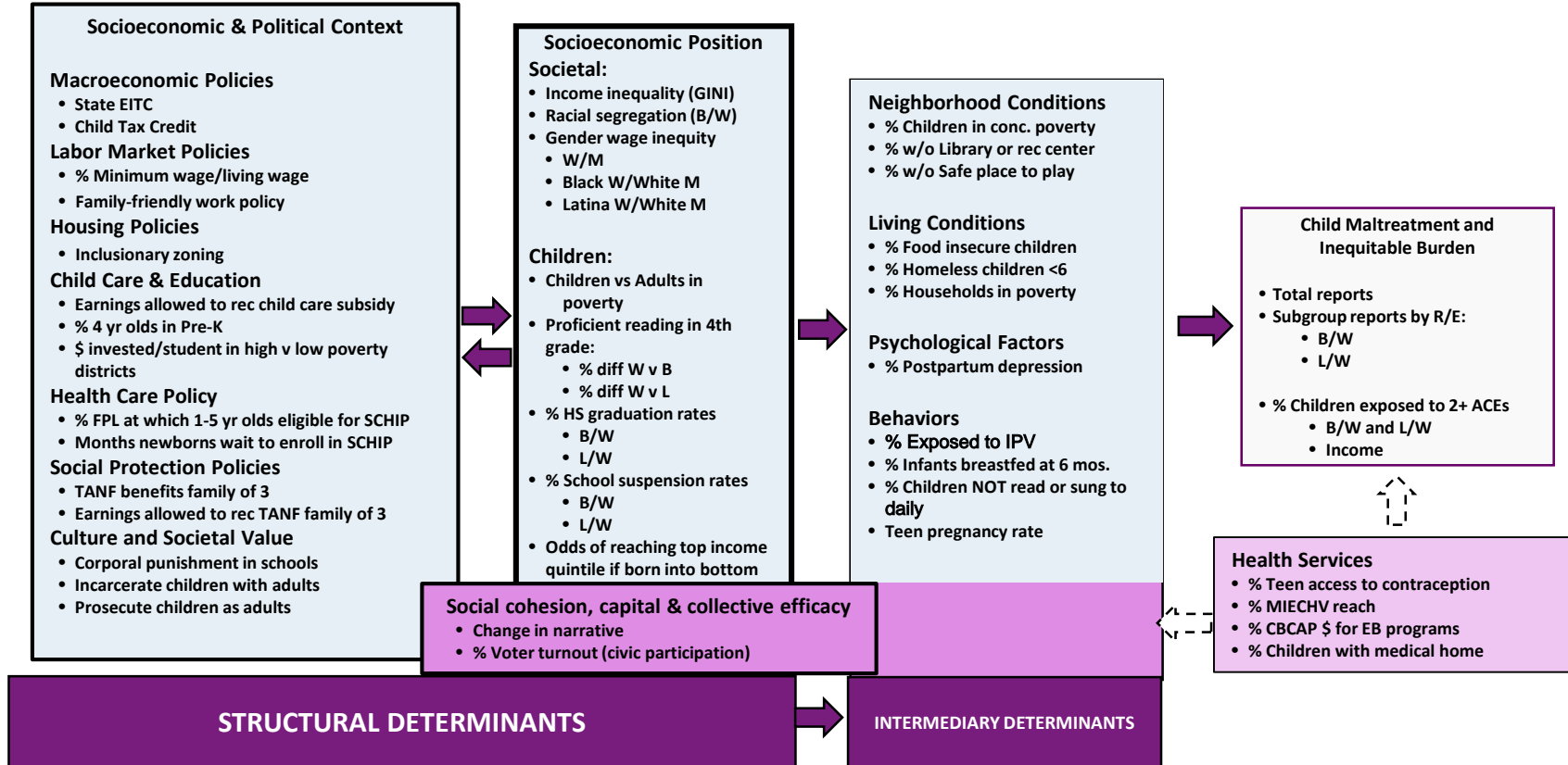


Comparable Worth Policies

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*



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.

