The Importance of Contextual Factors in Addressing Health Inequities

NCIPC Board of Scientific Counselors Meeting
December 5, 2019

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## Prevention Across the Social Ecology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>SOCIETAL</strong></th>
<th><strong>COMMUNITY</strong></th>
<th><strong>RELATIONSHIP</strong></th>
<th><strong>INDIVIDUAL</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>Modify risk by addressing social determinants and other larger cultural and social factors</td>
<td>Modify risk factors by influencing the characteristics of settings people move through</td>
<td>Modify risk factors by influencing close proximal relationships</td>
<td>Modify individual risk factors directly</td>
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World Health Organization
Conceptual Framework on the Social Determinants of Health

Sociopolitical and Economic Context
- Governance
- Macroeconomic Policies
- Social Policies
- Public Policies
- Cultural & Societal Values

Socioeconomic Position (of groups)
- Social Class
- Gender
- Race/Ethnicity

Living & Working Conditions
- Behavior & Biological Factors
- Psychosocial Factors

Health Systems

Impact on Equity in Health and Well-Being

Structural Determinants of Health Inequities

Behavior & Biological Factors

Psychosocial Factors

Health Systems

Social cohesion, social capital & collective efficacy

Education
Occupation
Income/Wealth
http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pub/technical-packages.html
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
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 vs 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
  - 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 daily
- 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

### Structural Determinants

- Social cohesion, capital & collective efficacy
  - Change in narrative
  - % Voter turnout (civic participation)

### Intermediary Determinants
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.