

A large red square graphic is centered on a white background. Inside the red square, there is a white rectangular border. The text "Health Equity and Social Determinants of Health" is written in white, bold, sans-serif font, centered within the white border.

**Health Equity  
and Social  
Determinants  
of Health**

# Land Acknowledgement



# Health Equity Definition

As per the OHA

“Oregon will have established a health system that creates health equity when all people can reach their full health potential and well-being and are not disadvantaged by their race, ethnicity, language, disability, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, social class, intersections among these communities or identities, or other socially determined circumstances”

“Achieving health equity requires the ongoing collaboration of all regions and sectors of the state, including tribal governments to address:

- The equitable distribution or redistributing of resources and power:

And

- Recognizing, reconciling and rectifying historical and contemporary injustices”

# Health Disparities vs Health Inequities

## Health Disparities

- Health disparities mean the same thing as health inequalities. They are simply differences in the presence of disease, health outcomes, or access to health care between population groups.

## Health Inequities

- Health inequities are differences in health that are not only unnecessary and avoidable but, in addition, are considered unfair and unjust. Health inequities are rooted in social injustices that make some population groups more vulnerable to poor health than other groups.

# For Example

- Male babies are generally born at a heavier birth weight than female babies. This is a health disparity.
- We expect to see this difference in birth weight because it is rooted in genetics. Because this difference is unavoidable, it is considered a **health disparity**.
- Babies born to Black women are more likely to die in their first year of life than babies born to White women.
- A higher percentage of Black mothers are poor and face hardships associated with poverty that can affect their health.
- However, we find differences in the health of Black and White mothers and babies comparing Blacks and Whites with the same income.
- Research has shown links between the stress from racism experienced by Black women and negative health outcomes. **This is a health inequity** because the difference between the populations is unfair, avoidable and rooted in social injustice.

# Why do this work?

A year ago the OHA put out the goal of eliminating all health inequities in Oregon in the next ten years.

This is an incredibly ambitious goal - we have a legacy of oppression that's lasted 528 years.

It's not enough to be neutral - we must all be proactive in this.

We're seeing the necessity of this work more and more everyday.



# COVID-19 pandemic highlights longstanding health inequities in U.S.

Preliminary data has shown that African Americans are dying from [COVID-19](#) at higher rates than whites, even though they make up a smaller percentage of the population. [Nancy Krieger](#) says that the pandemic is highlighting [health inequities](#) for many years.

## Native Americans feel 'trapped in a house on fire' as coronavirus surges in South Dakota

The Cheyenne River Sioux Indian Reservation has reported 1,166 cases and 12 deaths since the pandemic began.

CALIFORNIA

## In alarming shift, Latinos getting coronavirus at more than double rate of whites in L.A. County

## COVID-19 strikes 77 workers at Oregon coast seafood plant

Updated Sep 24, 2020; Posted Sep 24, 2020

# Under this definition



Health is broadly defined as a positive state of physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease.



Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for health, including nutrition, education, housing, medical care, and necessary social services.



Rural racial/ethnic minority populations have substantial health, access to care, and social determinants of health challenges that can be overlooked when considering aggregated population data .



Inequities in population health outcomes are primarily the result of social and political injustice, not lifestyles, behaviors, or genes



Addressing health inequities means addressing differences that are not only unnecessary and avoidable but also, unjust and unfair.



Equity must be intentionally pursued as a strategy; it will not necessarily happen as a byproduct of other development efforts.

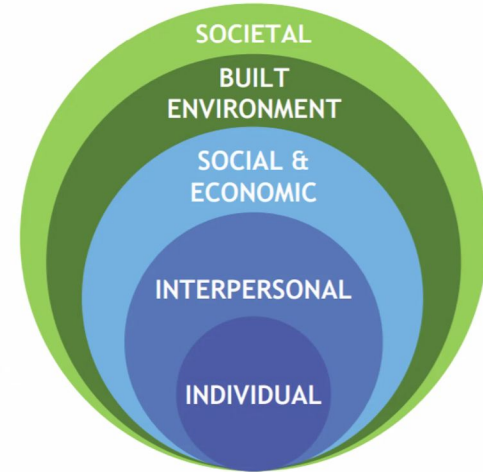


# Social Determinants of Health

No one way to define social determinants of health

Very broad, yet need to be specific to the place and community you're working in

Individual behaviors are always shaped by larger contexts that go beyond the individual



# Drivers of Health Outcomes



## Neighborhood & Physical Environment

Transportation  
Walkability  
Safety  
Housing  
Parks  
Access to healthy foods



## Community & Social Context

Community engagement  
Social integration & support  
Available resources  
Historical treatment



## Education

Vocational training  
Literacy  
Language  
Early childhood education  
Higher education



## Economic Stability

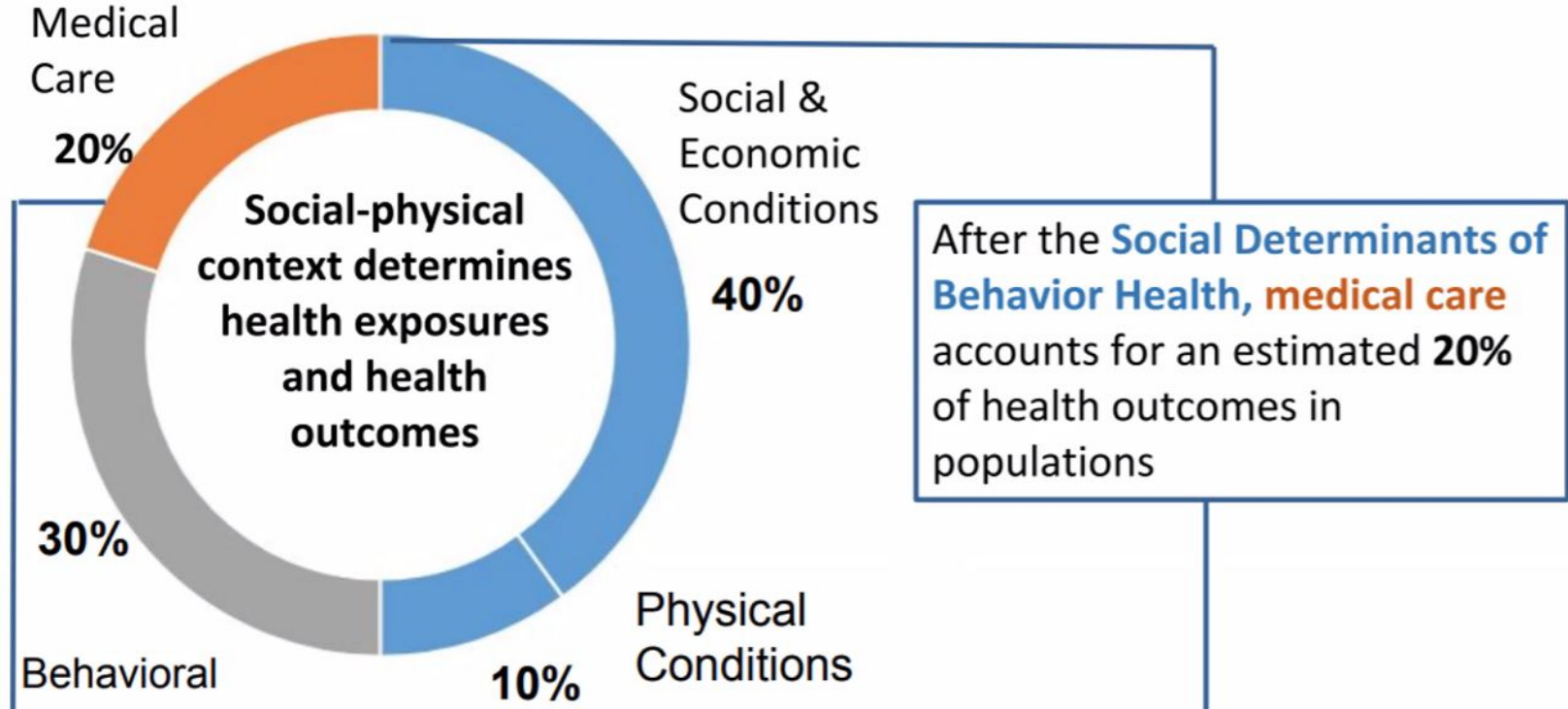
Employment  
Income  
Housing stability  
Food security  
Medical bills



## Health Care System

Access to health care  
Provider availability  
Provider linguistic & cultural responsive

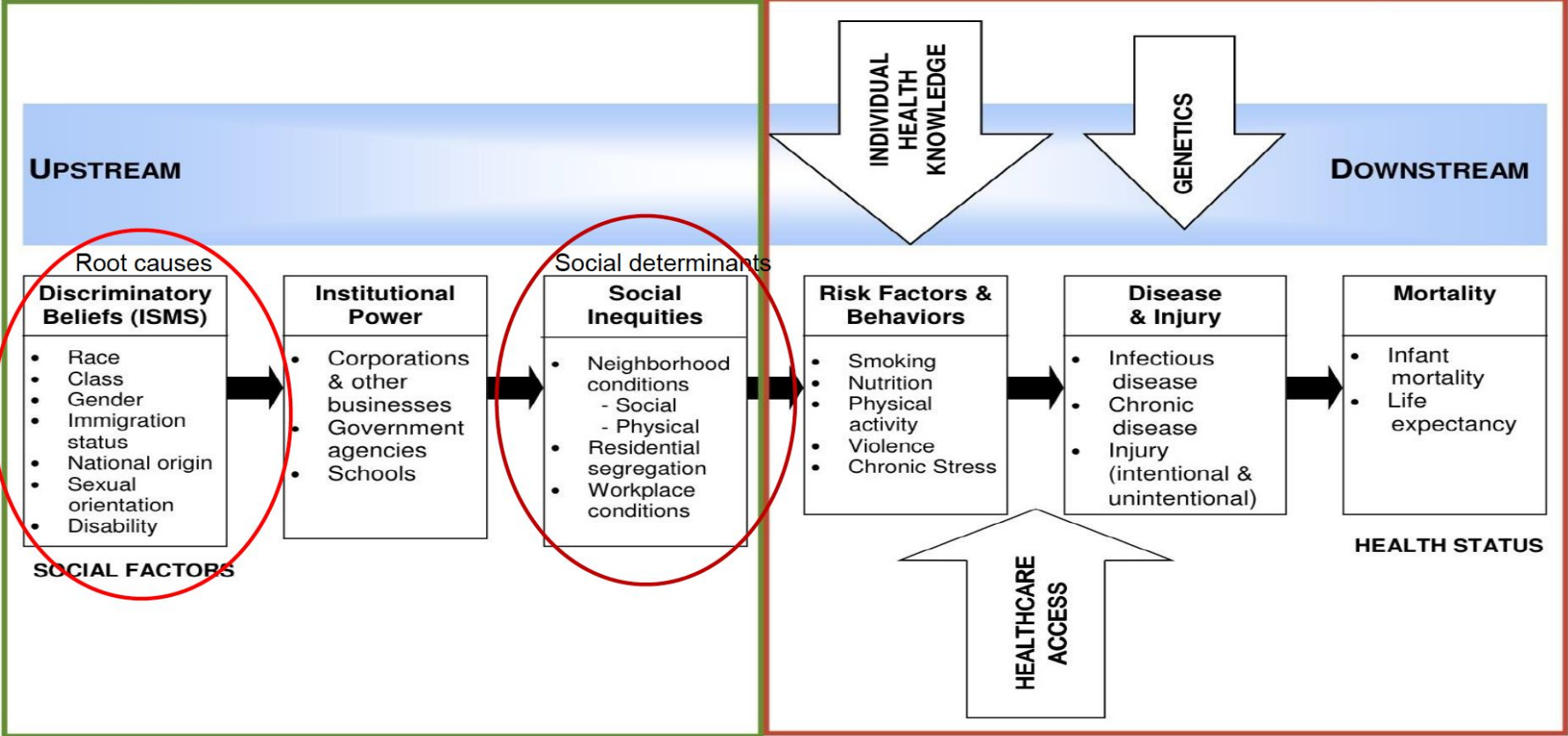
# Social Determinants of Behavior and Health



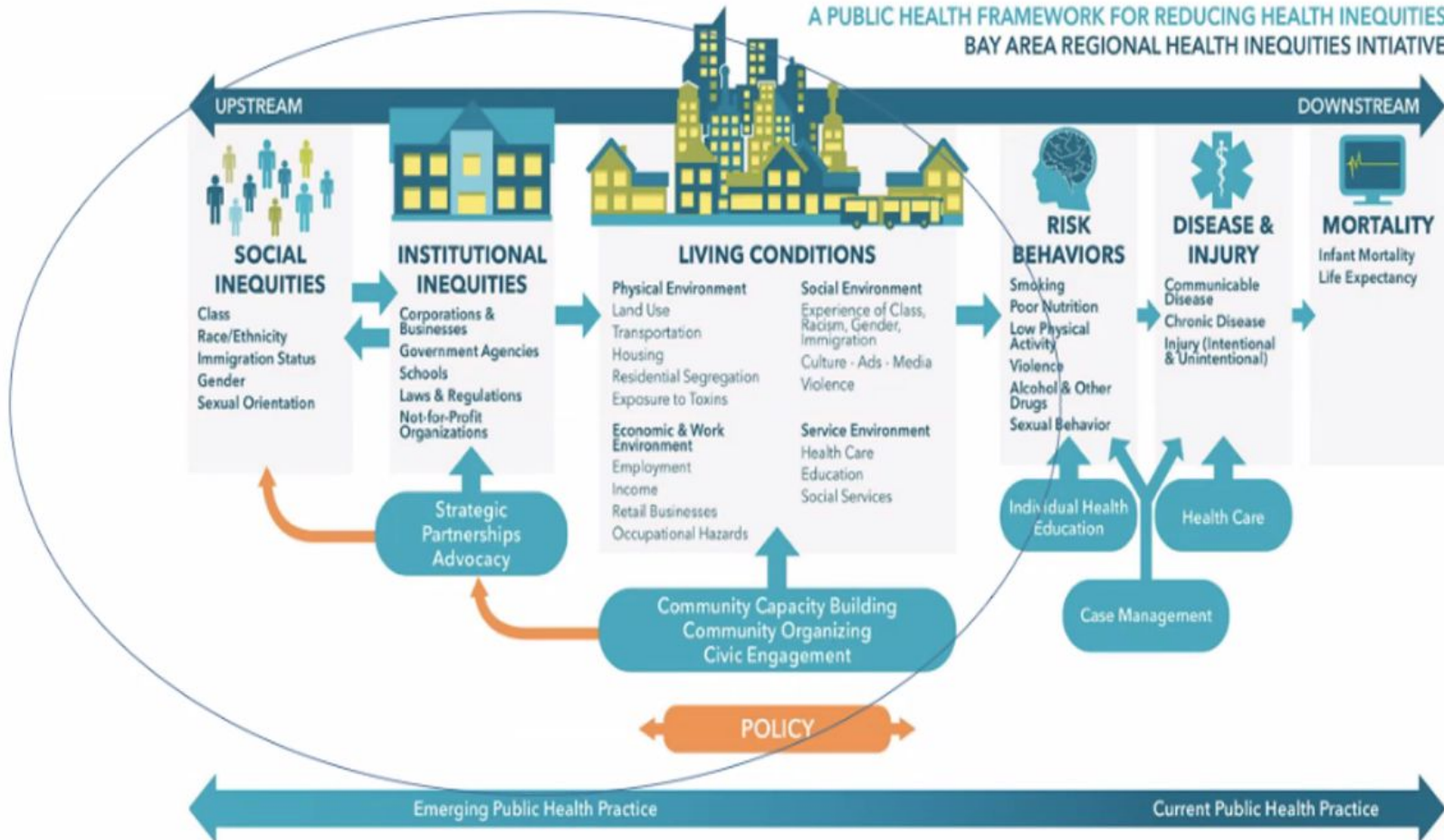
# A Framework for Health Equity

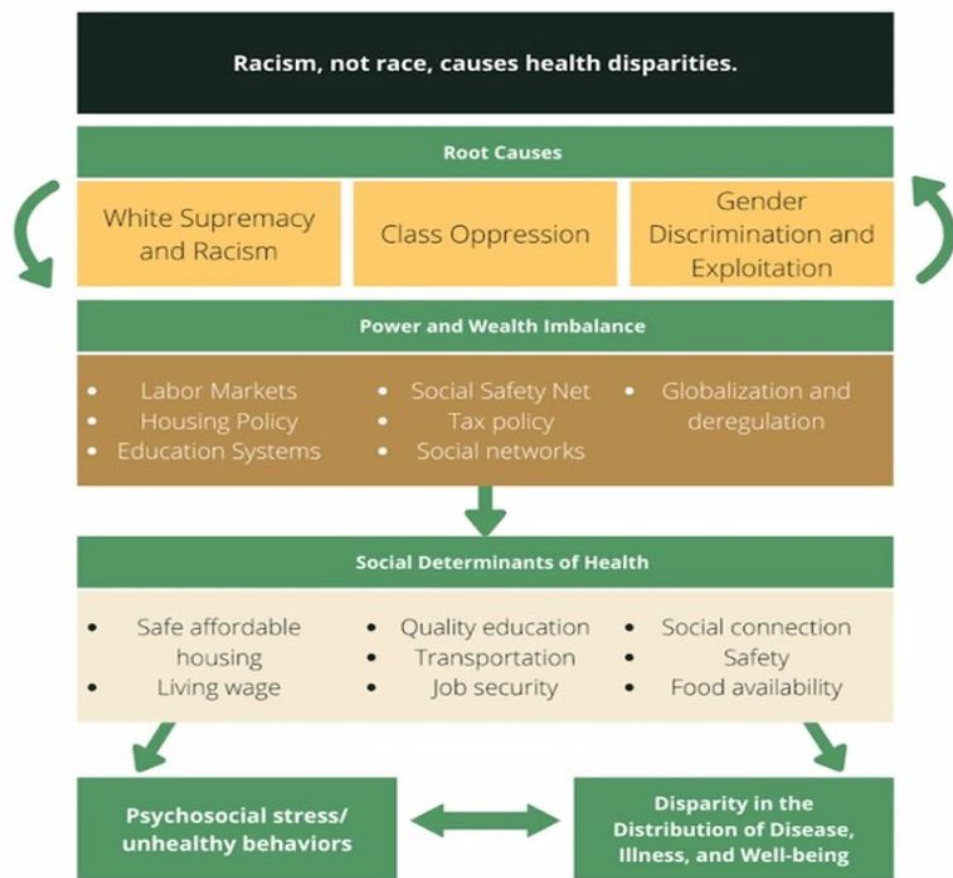
Socio-Ecological

Medical Model



A PUBLIC HEALTH FRAMEWORK FOR REDUCING HEALTH INEQUITIES  
 BAY AREA REGIONAL HEALTH INEQUITIES INITIATIVE







# The Bayanihan Model

