

Role of Social Determinants in Prevention, Trauma, Crisis, and Recovery

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The Situation Today

- How are you?

Who am I?

- “From the bench to the trench.”

Fundamental Model

Social Determinants → Life Chances

Life Chances → Health and Illness


Life Chances → Access to Health Care

Life Chances → Life in the Community



- What are “Social Determinants”?



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- **“Social Determinants” are the cultural, social, economic, health, and environmental conditions at the national, regional, community, and family levels that influence one’s life chances, including one’s future physical and behavioral health.**

Examples of Negative Social Determinants

Poverty

Racial, Sexual, and Social Discrimination

Social Exclusion

Poor Quality Education

Lack of Access to Quality Health Care

Little or No Access to Quality Foods

**Abundant Access to Fructose, Fatty Foods,
etc.**

Examples of Positive Social Determinants

Social Support and Inclusion

A Nurturing Family for Children

Good Health Education

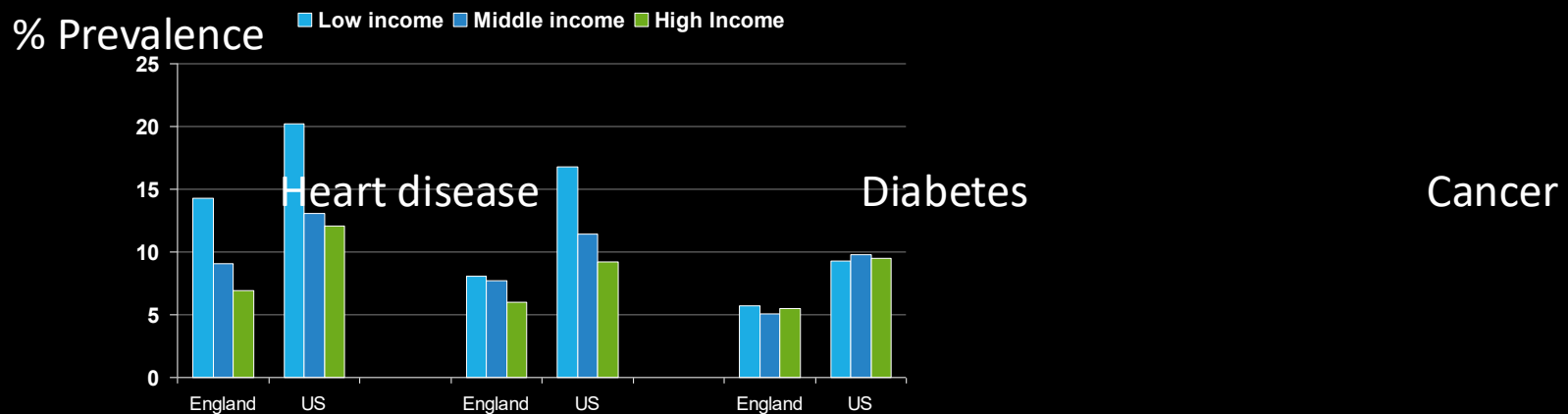
Positive Role Models

**Opportunities for Engagement in the
Community**

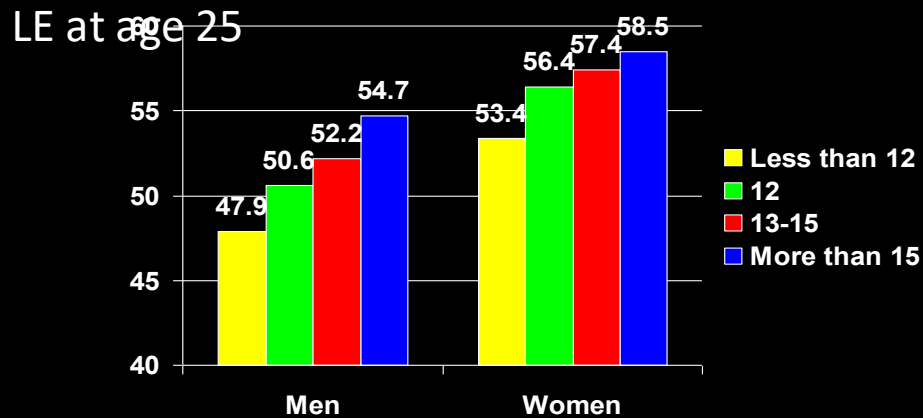
Strong Social Communities

**The obverse of negative social
determinants!**

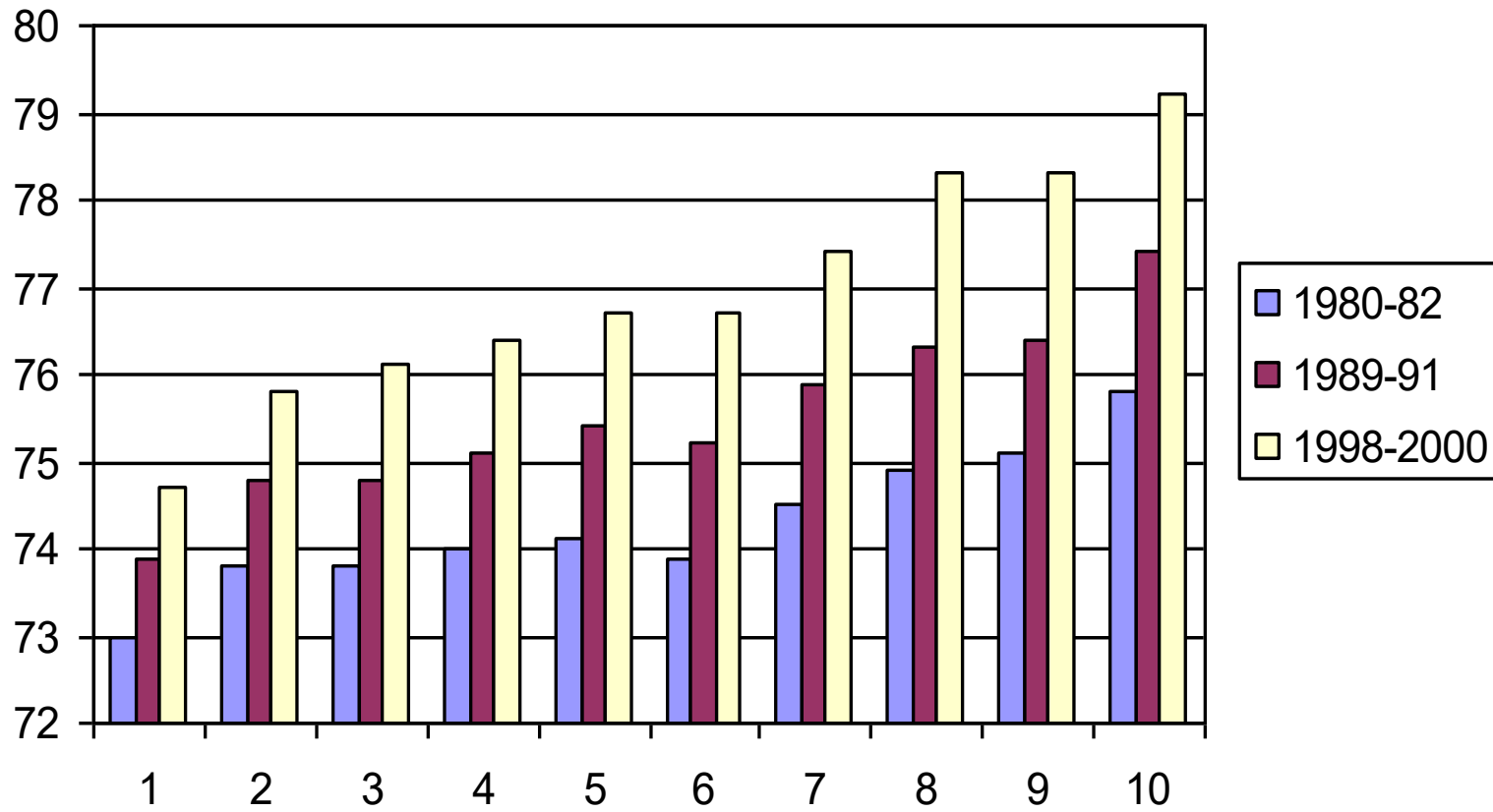
Health Differences Between UK and the US for 55-64 Year Olds



US life expectancy at age 25 by education



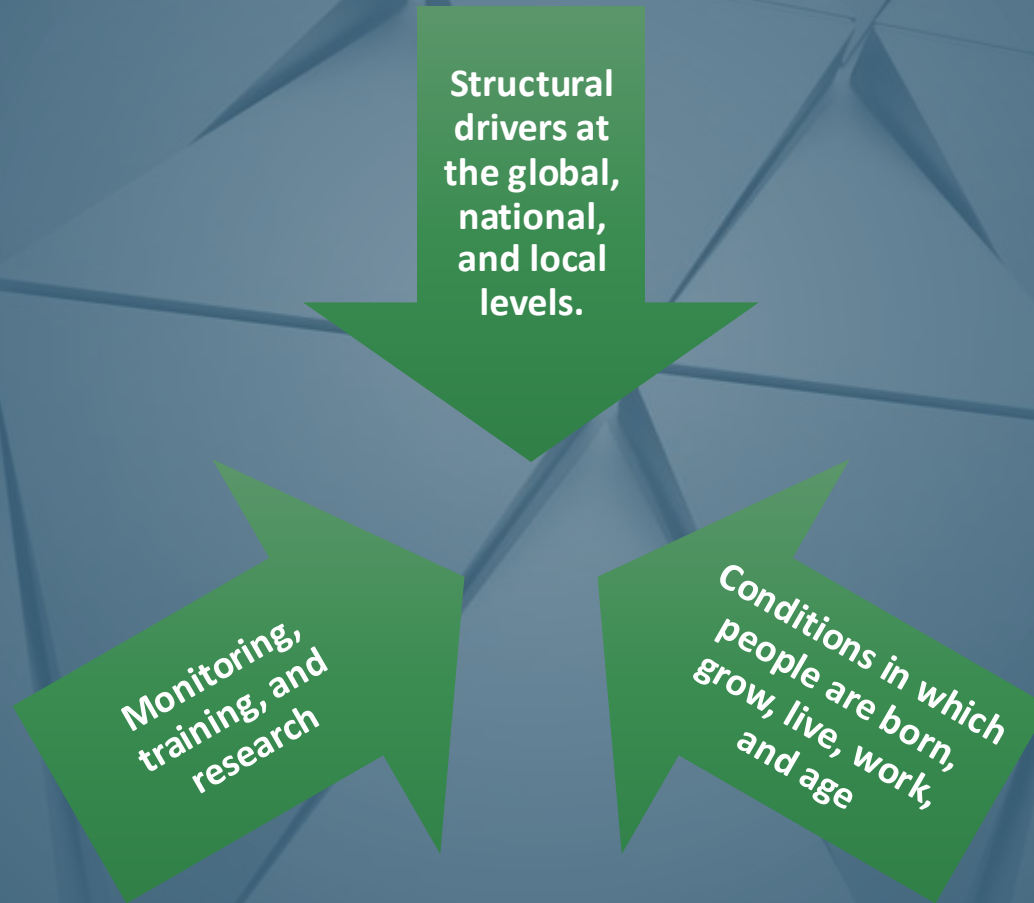
US life expectancy at birth by socioeconomic deprivation



Low Income
Income

High

Three Levels for Action



Goals of Action

Social justice

**Empowerment as a means –
material, psychosocial, political**

**Creating the conditions for people
to take control of their lives**

Social Justice

Good health is a human right

All people are valued equally

**Must address disparities and
promote equity**

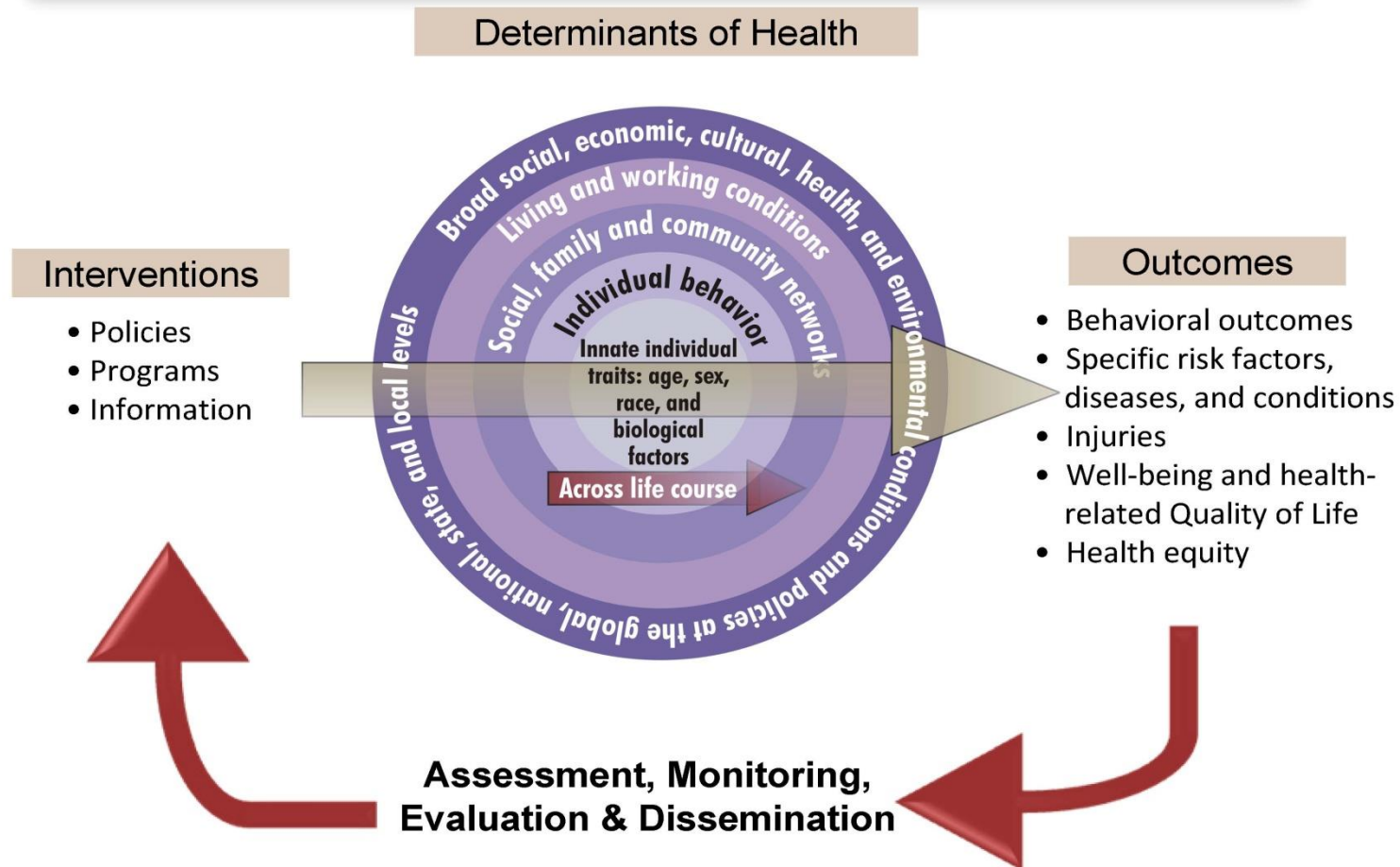
Disparities and Equity

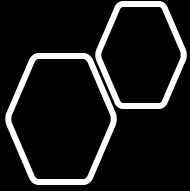
Disparity: A difference between two groups, irrespective of its source

Equity intends to address disparities that are due to social disadvantage

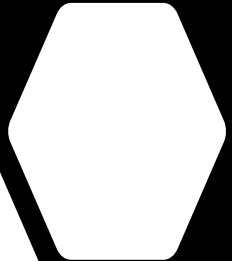
Equity intends to distribute resources based on need

Action Model to Achieve Healthy People 2020 Overarching Goals





- Prevention of Substance Abuse and Mental Illness, Reduction of Trauma and Crisis, and Promotion of Recovery Support



**Reduce health inequalities and
improve health and well-being for all.**

Policy Goals

**Create an enabling society that
maximises individual and community
potential.**

**Ensure social justice, health
and sustainability are at heart of
policies.**

Policy objectives

**1) Give
every
child the
best start
in life.**

**2) Enable all
children, young
people & adults
to maximise their
capabilities &
control their lives.**

**3) Create fair
employment
& decent
work for all.**

**4) Ensure
healthy
standard of
living for all.**

**5) Create and
develop
healthy and
environmentally
sustainable places
& communities.**

**6) Strengthen
the role and
impact of ill-
health
prevention.**

Policy mechanisms

Equality & health equity in all policies.

Effective evidence-based delivery systems.

Prevention of Substance Use and Mental Conditions

Person, community, and population interventions are very important to implement, e.g., Drug Free Communities

AND

Community structure and operation are equally important, e.g., no pill mills

AND

National, state, and local policies must work in concert

Reducing Trauma and Crisis

Person, community, and population interventions are very important to implement, e.g., ACES

AND

Community structure and operation are equally important, e.g., healthy development for all children

AND

National, state, and local policies must work in concert

Recovery Support

- Person, community, and population interventions are very important to implement, e.g., social inclusion
- AND
- Community structure and operation are equally important, e.g., job and housing supports
- AND
- National, state, and local policies must work in concert

Contact Information

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