

Public Health Frameworks: Social Determinants of Health *and* Socio-Ecological Model



CLARK COUNTY BOARD OF HEALTH

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 2019

Overview



- Mortality data – what they tell us
- What determines health
- Socio-Ecologic model for public health

Leading Causes of Death in the United States

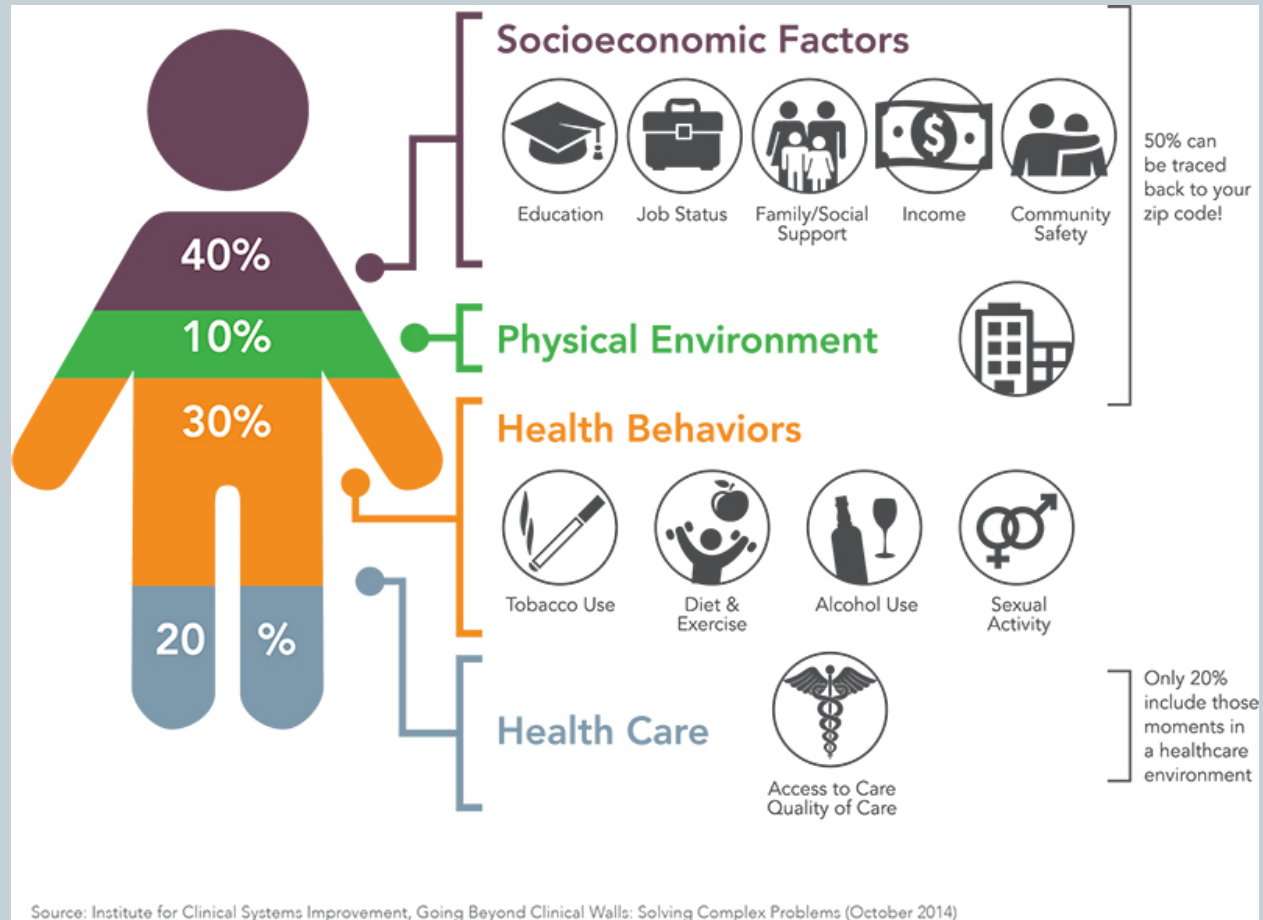
2000

Cause of Death	Number of Deaths	Death Rate/100,000 population
Heart disease	710,760	258.2
Malignant neoplasm	553,091	200.9
Cerebrovascular disease	167,661	60.9
Chronic lower respiratory tract disease	122,009	44.3
Unintentional injuries	97,900	35.6
Diabetes mellitus	69,301	25.2
Influenza and pneumonia	65,313	23.7
Alzheimer disease	49,558	18.0
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	37,251	13.5
Septicemia	31,224	11.3
Other	499,283	181.4
Total	2,403,351	873.1

Actual Causes of Death in the United States 1990 & 2000

Actual Cause of death	Number of deaths (%) 1990	Number of deaths (%) 2000
Tobacco	400,000 (19)	435,000 (18.1)
Poor diet and physical inactivity	300,000 (14)	400,000 (16.6)
Alcohol consumption	100,000 (5)	85,000 (3.5)
Microbial agents	90,000 (4)	75,000 (3.1)
Toxic agents	60,000 (3)	55,000 (2.3)
Motor vehicles	25,000 (1)	43,000 (1.8)
Firearms	35,000 (2)	29,000 (1.2)
Sexual behavior	30,000 (1)	20,000 (0.8)
Illicit drug use	20,000 (<1)	17,000 (0.7)
Total	1,060,000 (50)	1,159,000 (48.2)

Determinants of Health



Social Determinants of Health

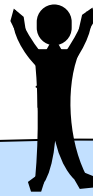


- The conditions in the environment in which people are born, grow, live, work, and age that may impact their health.
- Often a strong predictor for health inequities—the unfair and avoidable differences in health status seen within and between communities.
- Includes factors like socioeconomic status, education, the physical environment, employment, and social support networks, as well as access to health care.

Socio-Ecological Model



- Can be used to identify and implement strategies for prevention.
- Addresses the complex interplay between individual, interpersonal, organizational, community, and societal factors .
- Allows us to address the factors that put people at risk.
- Approach is more likely to sustain prevention efforts over time than any single intervention.



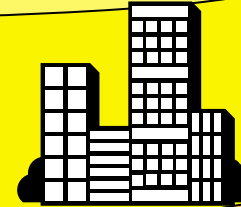
Individual

Enhancing skills, knowledge, attitudes and motivation



Interpersonal

Increasing support from friends, family and peers



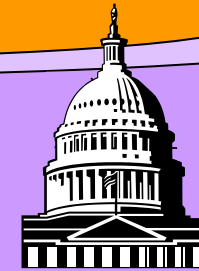
Organizational

Changing policies and practices of organizations



Community

Collaborating and creating partnerships to effect change in the community



Public Policy

Developing, influencing, and enforcing local, state and national laws

Questions

