

Social Determinants of Health Licking County

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Disclosure

I have no actual or potential
conflicts of interest in relation
to this presentation.

Objectives

1. Define social determinants of health (SDOH)
2. Understand the importance of zip codes on health.
3. Gain awareness of how SDOH affect mental health care in Licking County.
4. Define underinsurance.

Overview

- Key definitions- determinants vs social determinants of health.
- Social determinants of health.
- Inequity, inequality and racism.
- Licking County: Demographics, community health assessment and mental health needs.
- Example of pediatric psychiatric access barriers, health disparities and how social determinants of health affect this medically fragile population.

Determinants of health

Medical care responsible for only
10%–15% of preventable mortality in the U.S.

(McGinnis, Williams-Russo, & Knickman, 2002)

What are the
determinants of
health?

Genetics

Behavior

Environmental influences

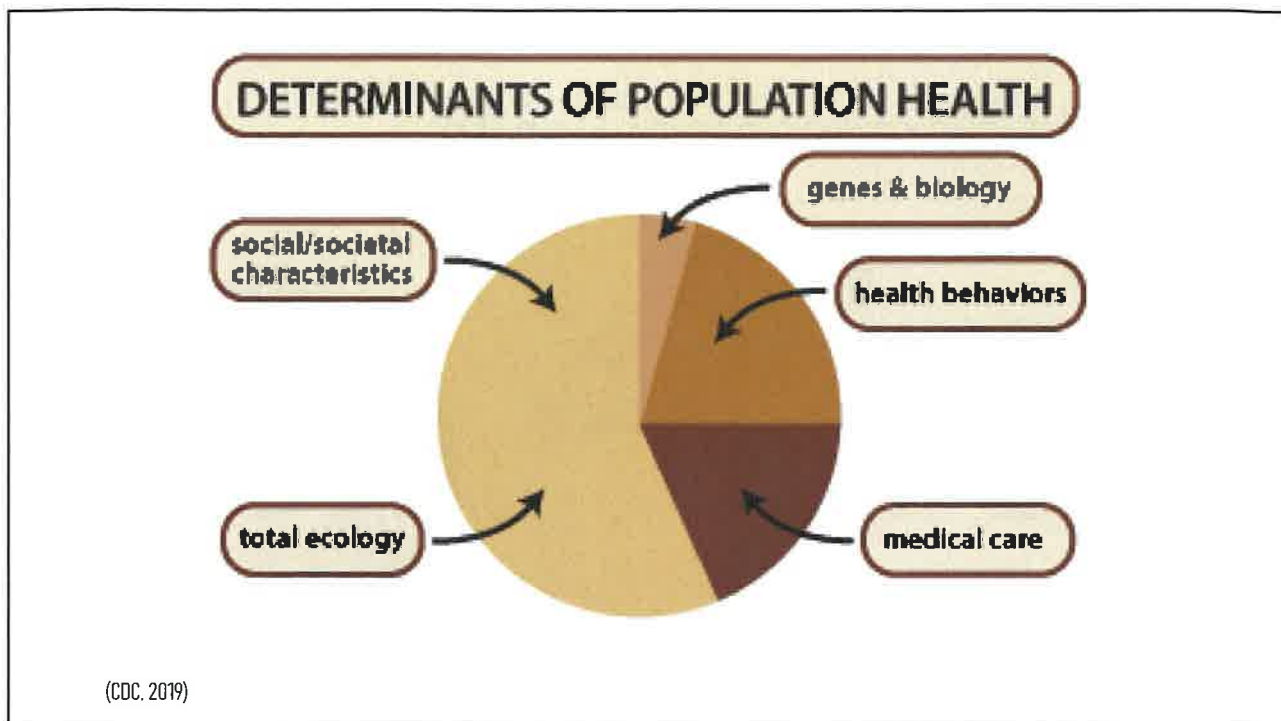
Medical care

Social determinants of health

Determinants of health



(Eikemo, Bambra, Huijts, & Fitzgerald, 2016)



What are social determinants of health?

The conditions in the environments where people are born, live, learn, work, play, worship, and age that affect a wide range of health, functioning, and quality-of-life outcomes and risks.

(Healthy People 2030, 2021)

Social Determinants of Health



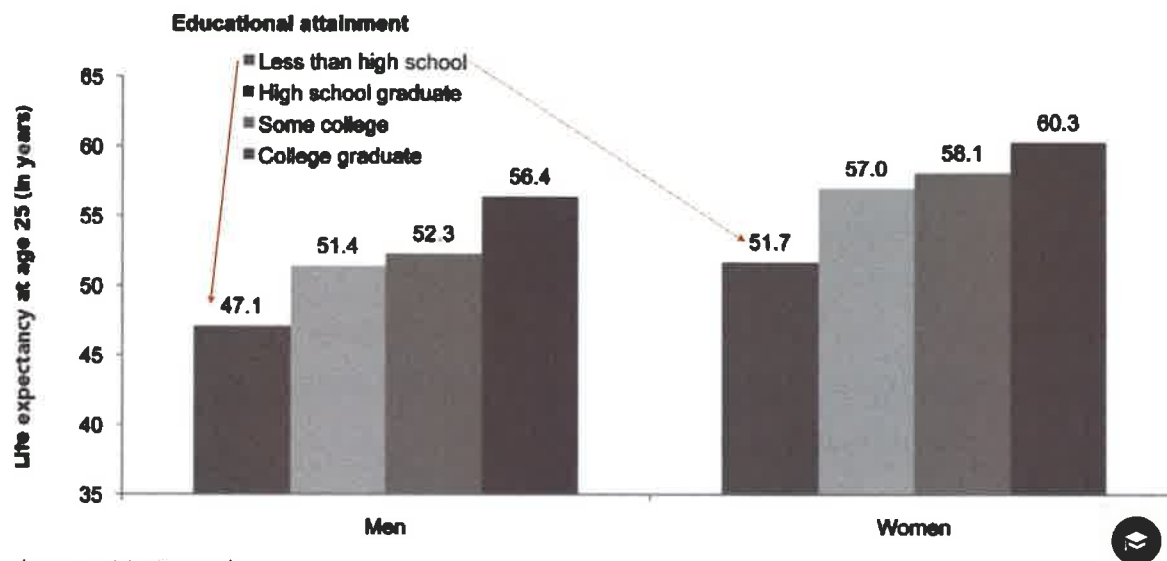
(Healthy People 2030, 2021)

Education

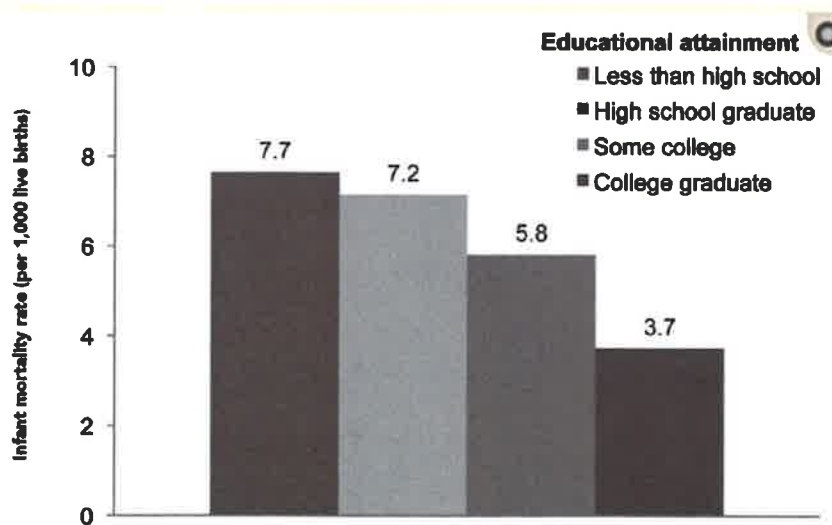
- The years of education that a person has can predict how long and how well they will live.
- Disease rates are linked to education. Americans who do not stay in school are disproportionately more likely to have obesity, heart conditions, and other diseases. The differences in life expectancy by education affects everyone.



Life expectancy in the U.S. at age 25, by education and gender, 2006



Infant mortality rate in the U.S., by mother's education, 2009



(Braveman & Gottlieb, 2014)

Economic stability

- The top 1% of the population in the U.S. holds 38% of all personal wealth and nearly one-third of all corporate stock.
- The lowest third have a difficult time paying for food.
- The middle to low-income people have an incredibly difficult time paying for medical bills.
 - Underinsured of middleclass not being able to afford medications.
- The top third do not face problems paying for things.
- Taxation

(Horowitz, Igielnik, & Kochhar, 2020)



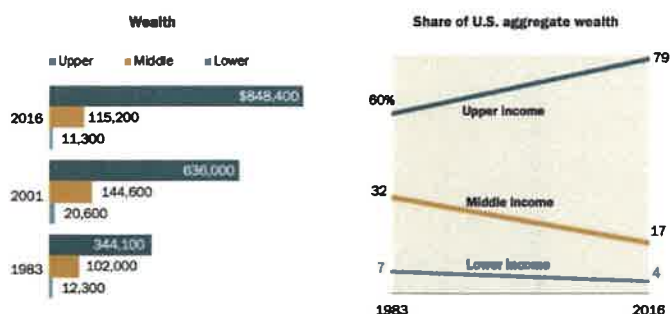
Income inequality

Income inequality is the uneven distribution in income in the American population and is at its highest level in years, according to the United States' Census Bureau.

(Horowitz, Igielnik, & Kochhar, 2020)

The gaps in wealth between upper-income and middle- and lower-income families are rising, and the share held by middle-income families is falling

Median family wealth, in 2018 dollars, and share of U.S. aggregate family wealth, by income tier



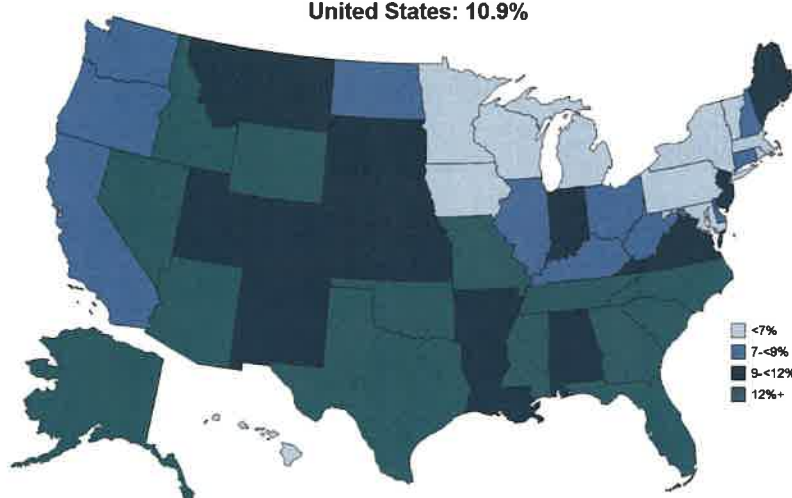
Note: Families are assigned to income tiers based on their size-adjusted income.
Source: Pew Research Center analysis of the Survey of Consumer Finances.
Most Americans Say There is Too Much Economic Inequality in the U.S., but Fewer Than Half Call It a Top Priority

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Health care access & quality

Uninsured Rates among the Nonelderly by State, 2019

United States: 10.9%

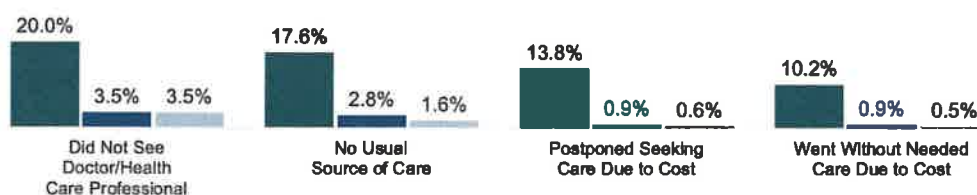


(Tolbert, Orgera, & Damico, 2020)

Health care access & quality

Barriers to Health Care among Children by Insurance Status, 2019

■ Uninsured ■ Medicaid/Other Public ■ Employer/Other Private



NOTE: Includes children ages 0 to 17. Includes barriers experienced in the past 12 months. Respondents who said usual source of care was the emergency room were included among those not having a usual source of care. All Medicaid/Other Public and Employer/Other Private are statistically different from Uninsured at the p<0.05 level.
SOURCE: KFF analysis of 2019 National Health Interview Survey.

(Tolbert, Orgera, & Damico, 2020)

Neighborhood & built environment

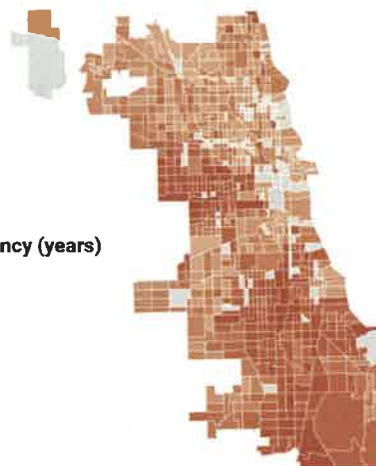
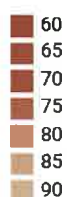
Zip code is more significant than genetic code as a determinant of life expectancy

(Ducharme & Wolfson, 2019)

Life expectancy differs dramatically between neighborhoods of Chicago

Hover over (or click on) the map for more detail

Life expectancy (years)



Map: Elijah Wolfson for TIME • Source: NYU Langone Health • Created with Datawrappi



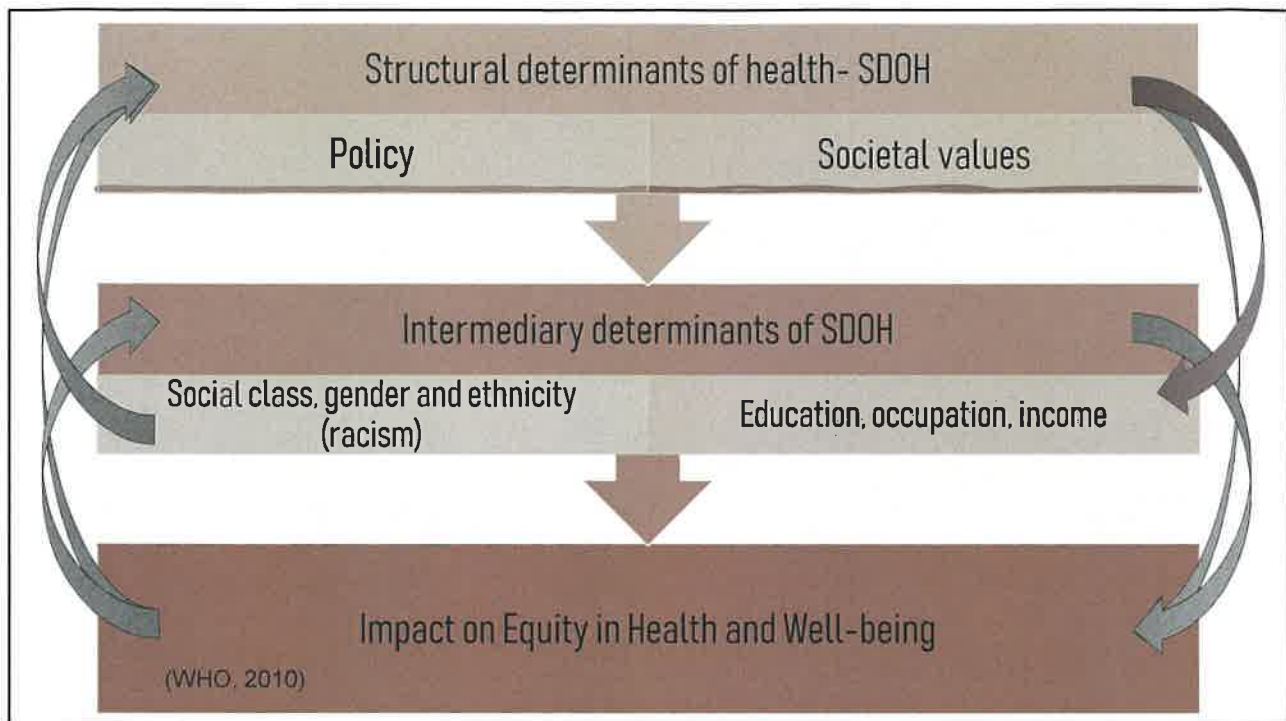
Neighborhood & built environment

Target preventing disease in the environment. Workspaces, safe houses, community spaces.



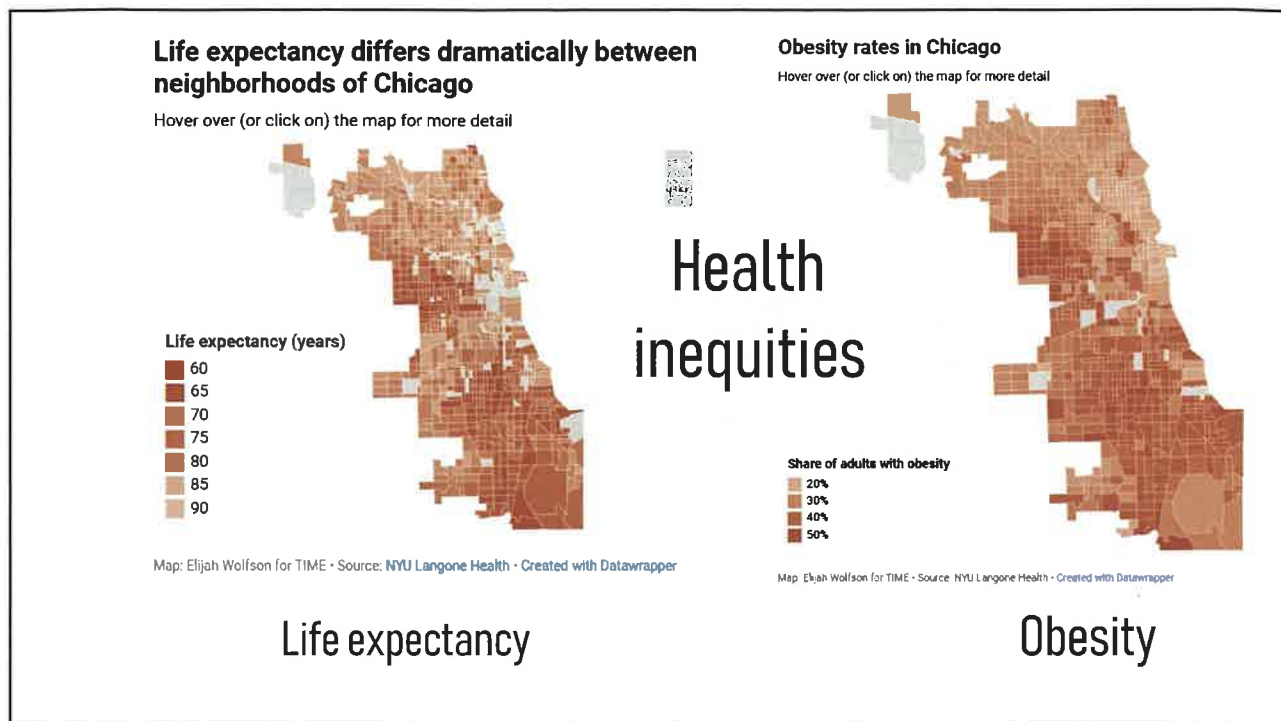


Inequity, inequality & racism



What are Health inequities?

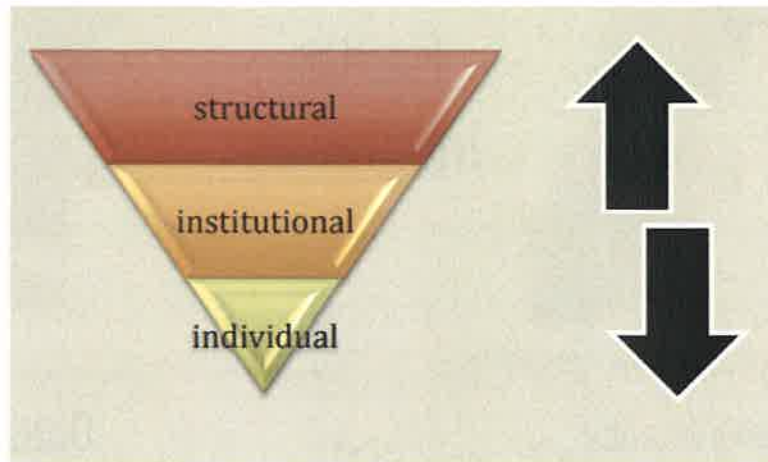
Health inequities are reflected in differences in length of life; quality of life; rates of disease, disability, and death; severity of disease; and access to treatment.



Gender inequality

- Gender inequality-
 - High-income countries women have poorer health than men, in spite of the fact that women live longer.
 - In Belgium, 2/3 of those with “problematic drinkers” are men. And 2/3 of those who successfully commit suicide are men.
- Gender socialization & Gender gap (Stockhard, 2006).

Racial inequity



(Race & Social Justice Initiative, 2020)

Structural racism

- Structural Racism lies underneath, all around and across society. It encompasses (1) history (2) culture (3) interconnected institutions and policies.
- Examples include racist history, dominant cultural representations, popular myths, and compounded and chronic inequities, etc.
- Providing the normalization and replication of racism

(Lawrence & Keleher, 2004)

Institutional racism

- Occurs within and between institutions.
- Discriminatory treatment, unfair policies and inequitable opportunities and impacts, based on race, produced and perpetuated by institutions (schools, mass media, etc.).
- Individuals within institutions take on the power of the institution when they act in ways that advantage and disadvantage people, based on race.

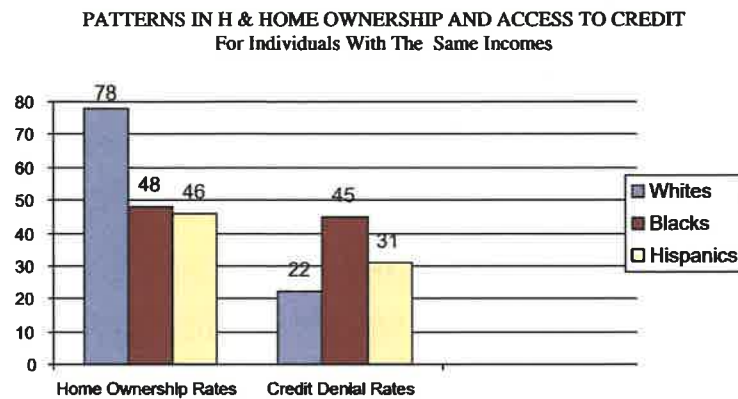
(Lawrence & Keleher, 2004)

Individual racism

- Private manifestations of racism that reside inside the individual.
- Examples include prejudice, xenophobia, internalized oppression and privilege, and beliefs about race influenced by the dominant culture.

(Lawrence & Keleher, 2004)

Example: institutional racism



(Lawrence & Keleher, 2004)

Structural racism in the news

Controversial JAMA Podcast & tweet by two white doctors on structural racism.

JAMA tweeted a promotion of the podcast episode saying, "No physician is racist, so how can there be structural racism in health care?"

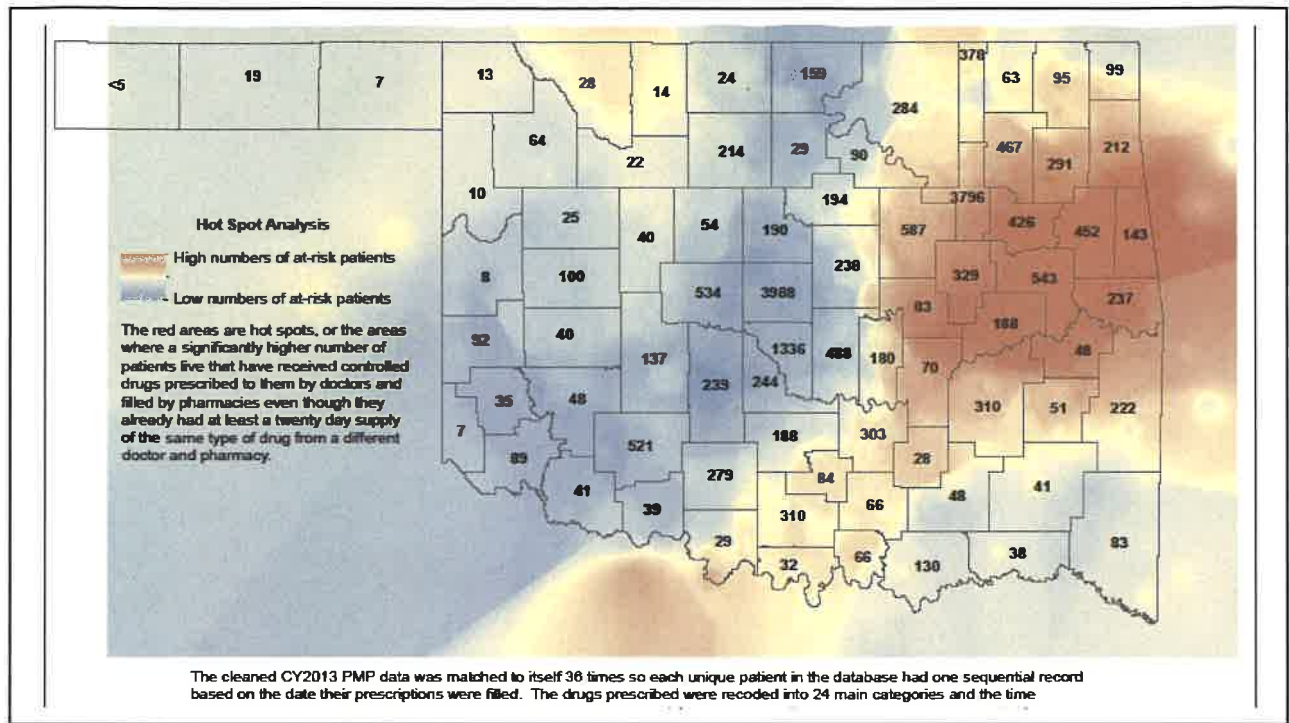
9,000 signatures asking Dr. Howard Bauchner, editor-in-chief, to step down.



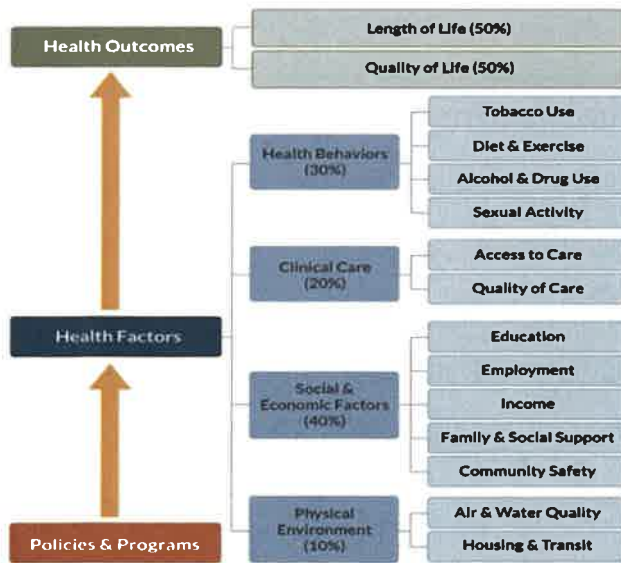
Using SDOH for Health Predictions

GIS Mapping

- Geography is the study of how the world differs from place to place.
- GIS are computer-based tools used to store, visualize, analyze, and interpret geographic data. - Anything that can be mapped.
- GIS offers the opportunity to use spatial data to answer questions. For example: where are disease rates higher or lower? how far is it to the nearest healthcare facility? and where can we best locate a new syringe exchange location?



County Health Rankings Model



- Can use these SDOH to rank counties of every state in the nation, tells you how long you will live.
- Demonstrates how one factor can influence how long you will live.
- Drive conversations on how to address gaps in these findings.



Licking County, Ohio

Demographics

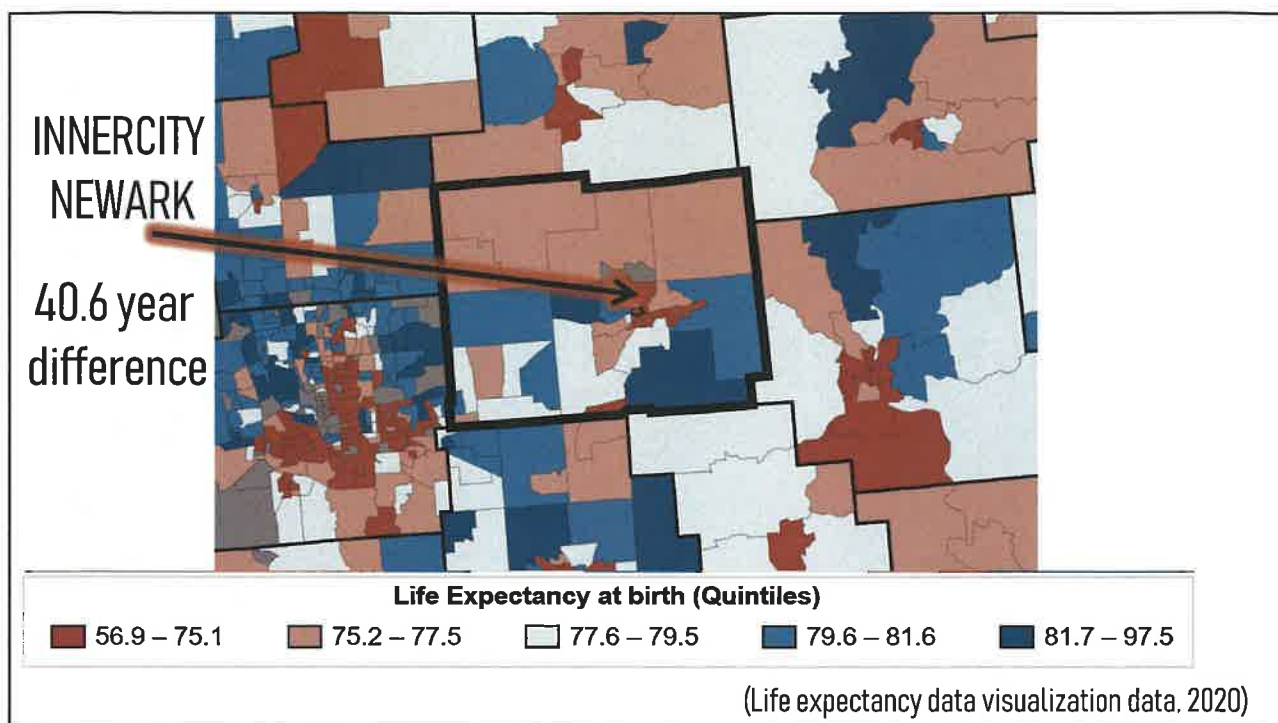
Population: 172,000

51% Women, average age 39

Most common demographic: female,
high school graduate, employed full
time, single mother

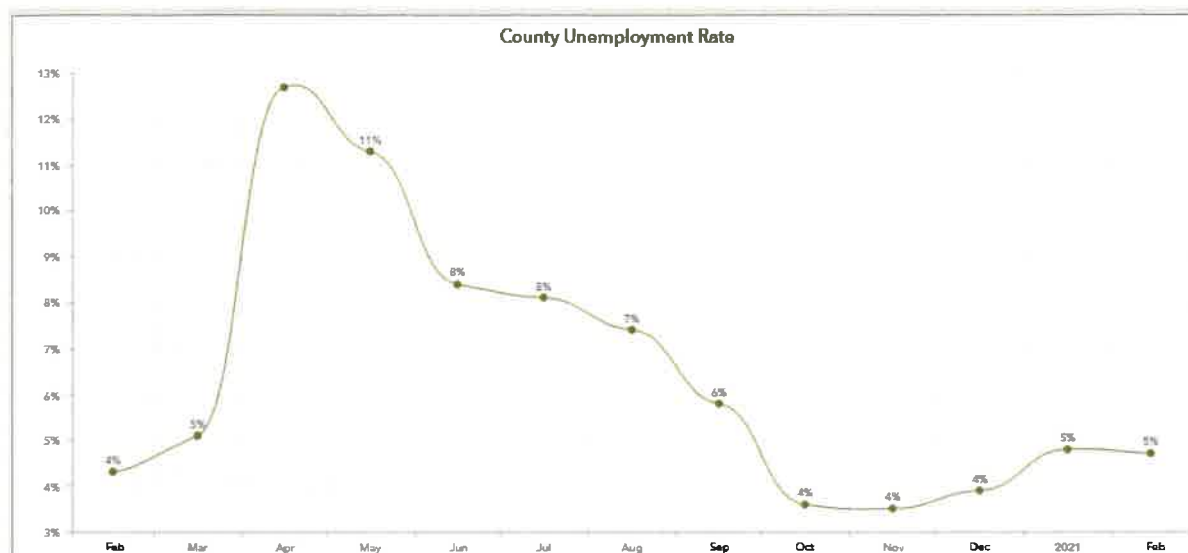
(United States Census Bureau, 2020)





Employment

- Household median income \$62,715
- 3,000 Businesses
- Most women work (61%)



Licking County Unemployment



Families and living arrangements

- 64,016 households, 65.5% live in the city
- 30% of children are in single-parent households.
- Poor social connectivity when compared to best performer in Ohio

(County health rankings & roadmaps, 2020)

Poverty

Overall: 11.4%

Children under 18: 17.2%

Black children: 15%

Hispanic children: 18%

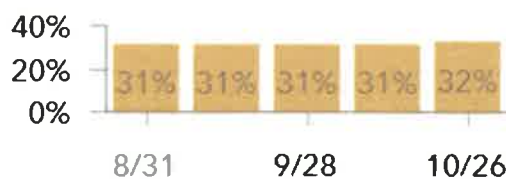
White children: 17%.

Largest demographic living in poverty females 35-44

(Data USA: Licking County, OH, 2017)



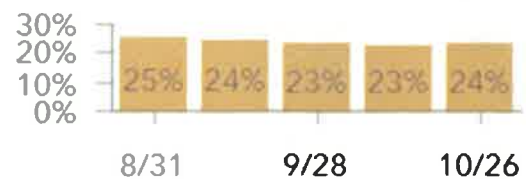
State Difficulty Paying for Usual Household



somewhat or very difficult to pay for usual household expenses during the coronavirus pandemic.

(Enterprise Community Partners, Inc., 2021)

State Expected Loss in Employment Income



someone in their household to have a loss in employment income in the next 4 weeks.

Education



- Some children had to do remote learning this past year because of COVID-19.
- 14% of households in Licking County are without Internet Access
- 11% of households are without Computer Access.

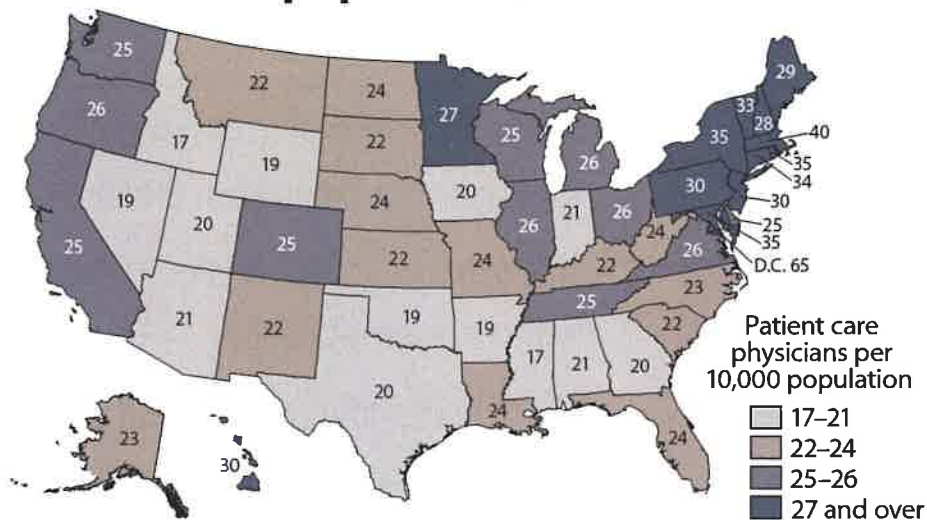
(Enterprise Community Partners, Inc., 2021)

Education



- 92% Graduate high school
 - 66% Go onto some college
 - 3 Colleges in Licking County
- (County health rankings & roadmaps, 2020)

Patient care physicians per 10,000 population, 2009



NOTE: U.S. average is 25 per 10,000 population.
 SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, *Health, United States, 2011*, Figure 19. Data from the American Medical Association and the American Osteopathic Association.

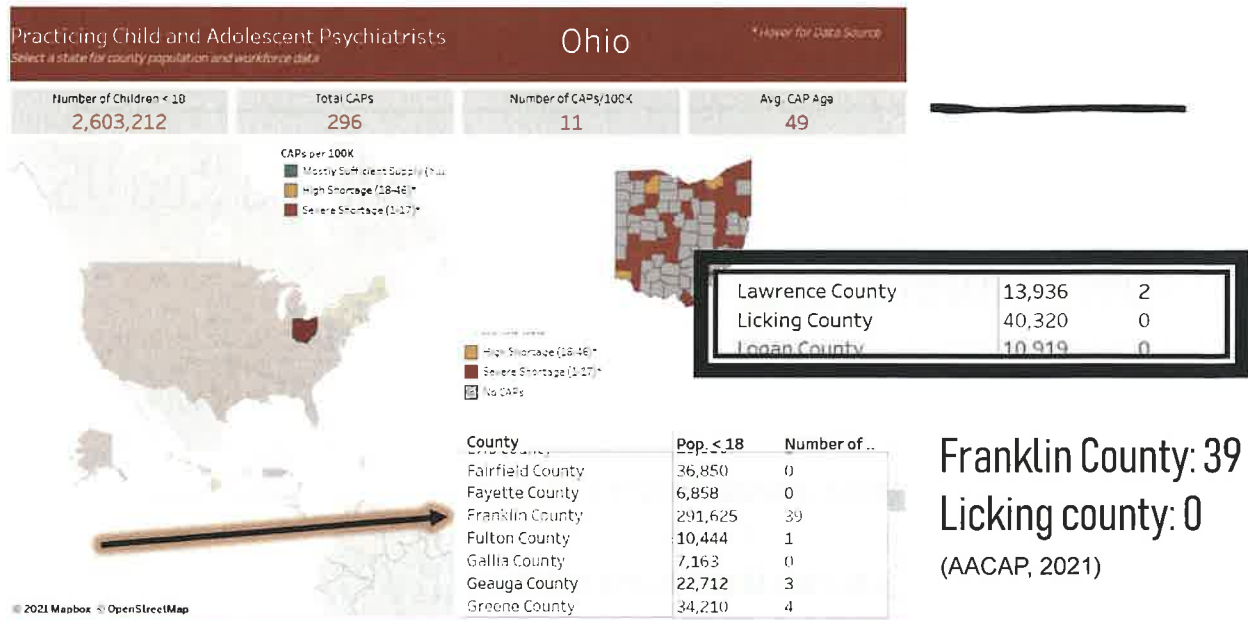


Health care

- 7% Uninsured, 4% uninsured children.
- 2,280:1 Primary Care Physicians
- 1,030:1 Average Ohio

Mental health care

Workforce Maps by State



Mental health care access in Ohio

- “For every 100,000 Ohio children, there are just 11 psychiatrists.”
- The association labels Ohio as one of the states with a “severe shortage.”
- David Axelson, the Nationwide Children's Chief of Psychiatry.

(Fil, 2020)

Mental health care access in Licking County

- 790:1 Adult mental health providers (top US performers 290:1)
- There are 4 adult psychiatrists and NO child & adolescent psychiatrists (E. Yoder, personal communication, July 8, 2020).



Mental health access

- Average wait for developmental pediatrics in Ohio 18.7 weeks
- Average wait for child & adolescent psychiatry in Ohio 9.9 weeks (Office of Policy, 2020)

Health Issues



(Licking County, Ohio. Community health improvement plan, 2019).

2019 Community health needs assessment

Behavioral health

Chronic disease

Access to care

(Licking County, Ohio. Community health improvement plan, 2019).

Atypical Social
Interaction and
Communication



Restrictive/
Repetitive
Behaviors/
Interests

Autism
Spectrum
Disorder



Insurance and care

- ERISA (private self-funded) insurance plan and is not qualified for State Autism coverage laws, allowed to have “Autism Exclusion” (Durkin, 2014).
- Diagnosis alone can cost over \$2,000 & \$50,000/year for services
- Healthcare costs are three times higher (overall) for children with autism
- Lifetime cost for a child with autism is over \$3.2 million dollars (Ganz, 2007)



School

- Measurable annual goals
- Services such as specially designed instruction, occupational therapy, speech therapy, physical therapy, supportive services in the classroom
- Accommodations



SDOH and barriers in Licking?

SDOH

- ACCESS TO CARE
- UNINSURED AND UNDERINSURED
- INCOME

BARRIERS

- MENTAL HEALTH
- CO-OCCURRING DISORDERS INCLUDING ADHD, ETC. (Publications and Presentations, 2020)
- UNDERDIAGNOSED. (Flowers, 2007)

“The biggest threat to society from income inequality is that people who have come to view inequality as being a deserved, natural, and inevitable. When that level of apathy begins to take over, I think that's the erosion of social cohesion.”

(Williams, 2020).

Response



(Ramirez, Baker, & Metzler, 2008; Mental health services for children policy brief, 2018)

COMMUNITY RESOURCES

Community resources: 211

Kristin McCloud, BSW, M.Ed.

211 Crisis Hotline & Information Center

2-1-1 is the number to dial when you want to be connected to a wide variety of social, human and governmental services. Here is a list of some of the things 2-1-1 can help you with:

we helped more than 32,000 of our neighbors navigate a complex web of resources and systems and get the help they needed quickly.

The Recovery Line works in conjunction with mental health professionals

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