



Social Determinants and Health Equity: Widening the Lens In HIV Prevention

**Shaping a Blueprint for High Impact
HIV Prevention**

August, 21, 2012

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Perspectives



Relevant Definitions

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— ORIGIN OF HEALTH

health care •

and well-being •

health care •

Social Determinants of Health

- Conditions and circumstances into which people are born, grow, live, work, socialize, and form relationships and the systems that are in place to deal with health and wellness.

World Health Organization, 2008.

Health Equity

- ..occurs when everyone has the opportunity to “attain their full health potential” and no one is “disadvantaged from achieving this potential because of their social position other socially determined circumstance”

● *

Health Inequity

- “Health inequity refers to those inequalities in health that are deemed to be unfair or stemming from some form of injustice”

Kawachi,I., Subramanian, S., & Almeida-Filho (2002). A glossary for health inequalities. *Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health*: 56

Health Disparity

- Health disparity is the term used in epidemiology to describe differences, variations and disproportions in the health status of individuals or groups.
- It is a descriptive term. No value judgment is necessarily implied.

Adapted from:

- 1) Kawachi, I., Subramanian, S., & Almeida-Filho (2002). A glossary for health inequalities. *Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health*: 56: 647 -652
- 2) Carter-Pokras, O., & Baquet, C. (2002). What is a health disparity? *Public Health Reports*, 17: 426 - 434

Health Equity

- **“Health equity (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services [DHHS] definition) is attainment of the highest level of health for all people. Achieving health equity requires valuing everyone equally with focused and ongoing societal efforts to address avoidable inequalities, historical and contemporary injustices, and the elimination of health and health care disparities.”**

SDH and Health Inequity

- The social determinants of health are mostly responsible for health inequities - the unfair and avoidable differences in health status seen within and between countries

World Health Organization

Resiliency

- The ability to withstand, recover or adapt in difficult conditions; or recover quickly from illness, trauma, change or tragedy

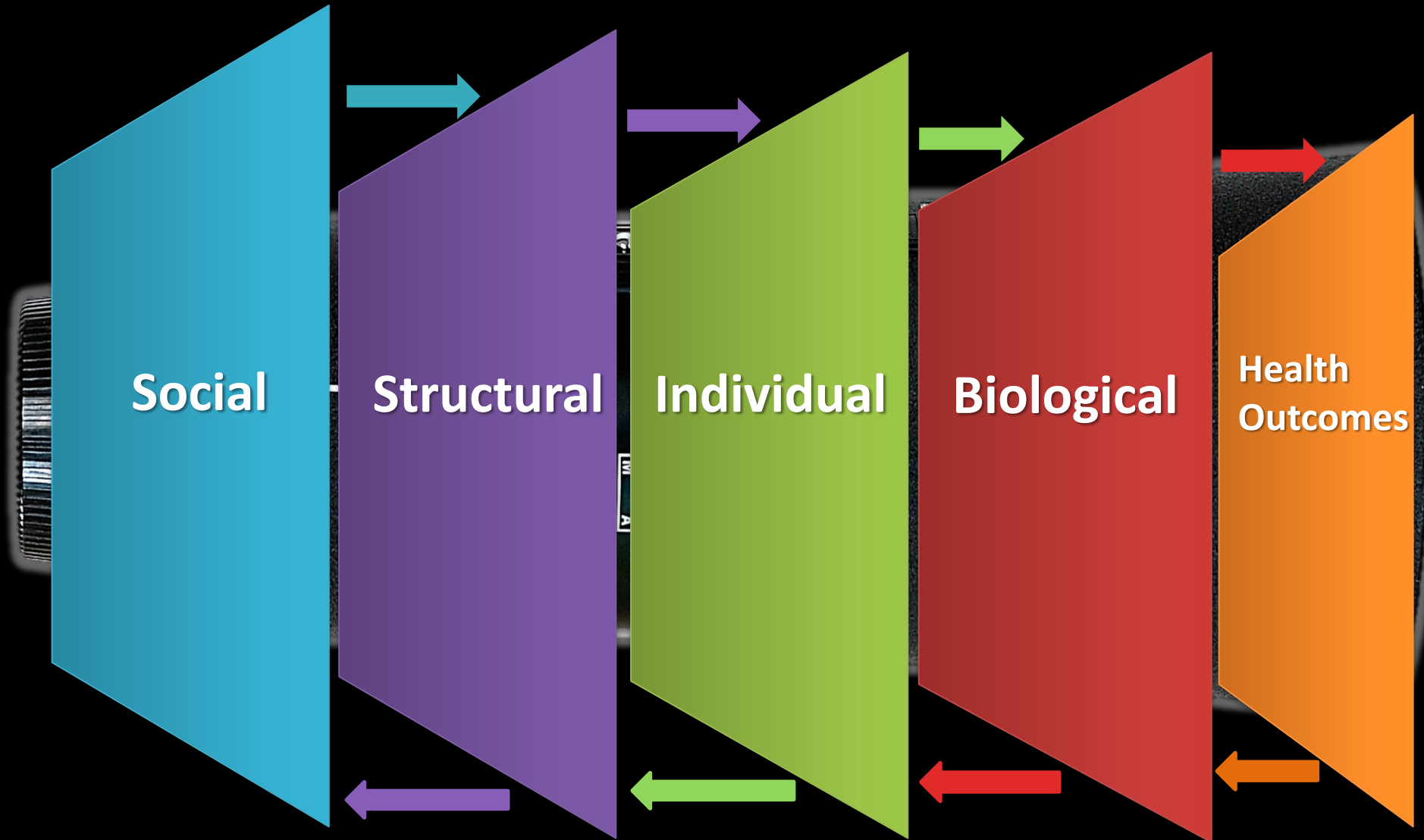
Video

- What do you see as the main challenges?
- What is/can be your organization's role in responding to the challenges the participants described?

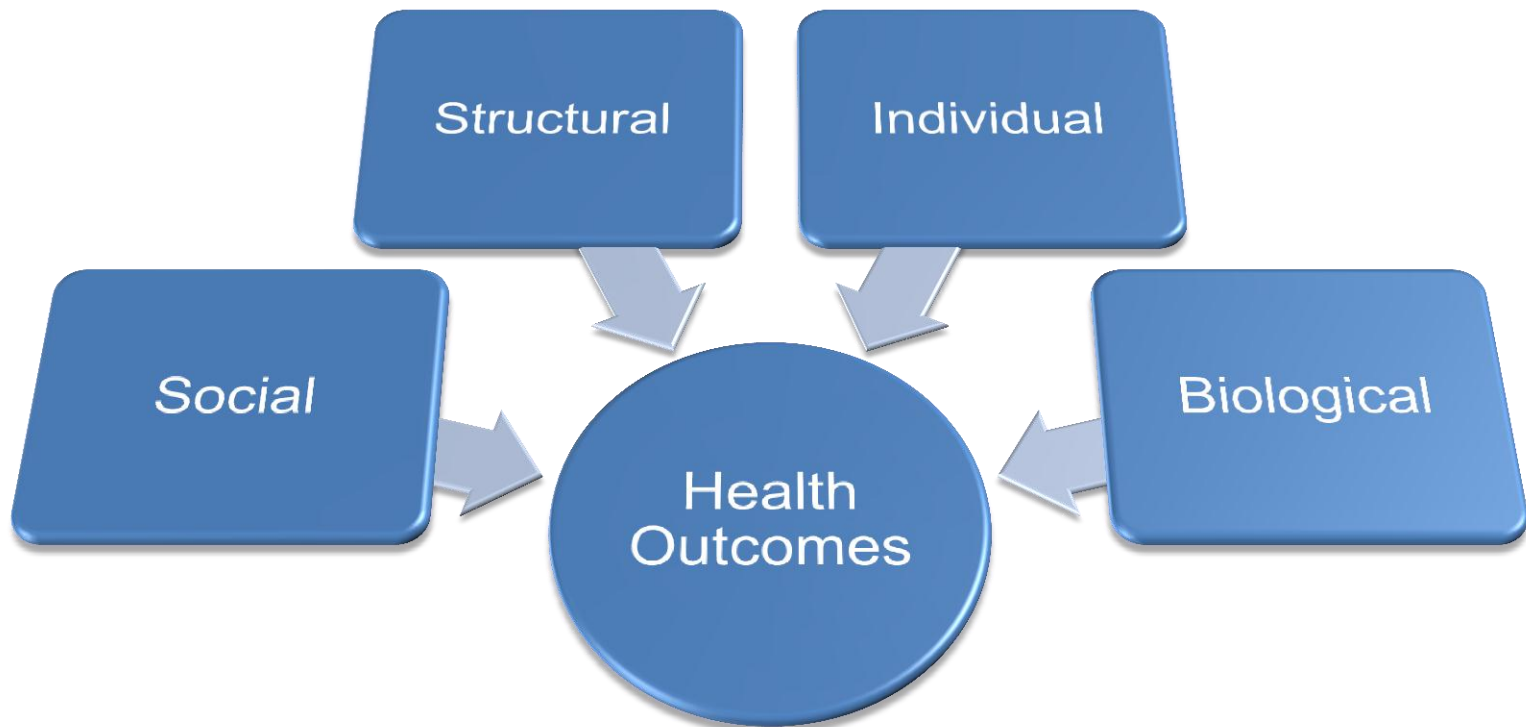
Understanding Engagement

- <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zq8fyns6JvY&context=C4ee3a0fADvjVQa1PpcFNNuIDN2tvdhX8SZoH-9io26rI56b1XU2A=>

The Social Determinants of Health Framework



Another Perspective



Land of controversy: the upstream territory

- Distant from perceived immediate causes
- Perceived as minimizing individual responsibility
- Addresses issues of social or public policy
- Often confronts well financed corporate interests
- Few short term indicators of success

From: Dorfman, L., Sorenson, S., & Wallack, L., (2009). Working Upstream: skills for social change

Figure 1.2: Growing Communities: Social Determinants, Behavior, and Health

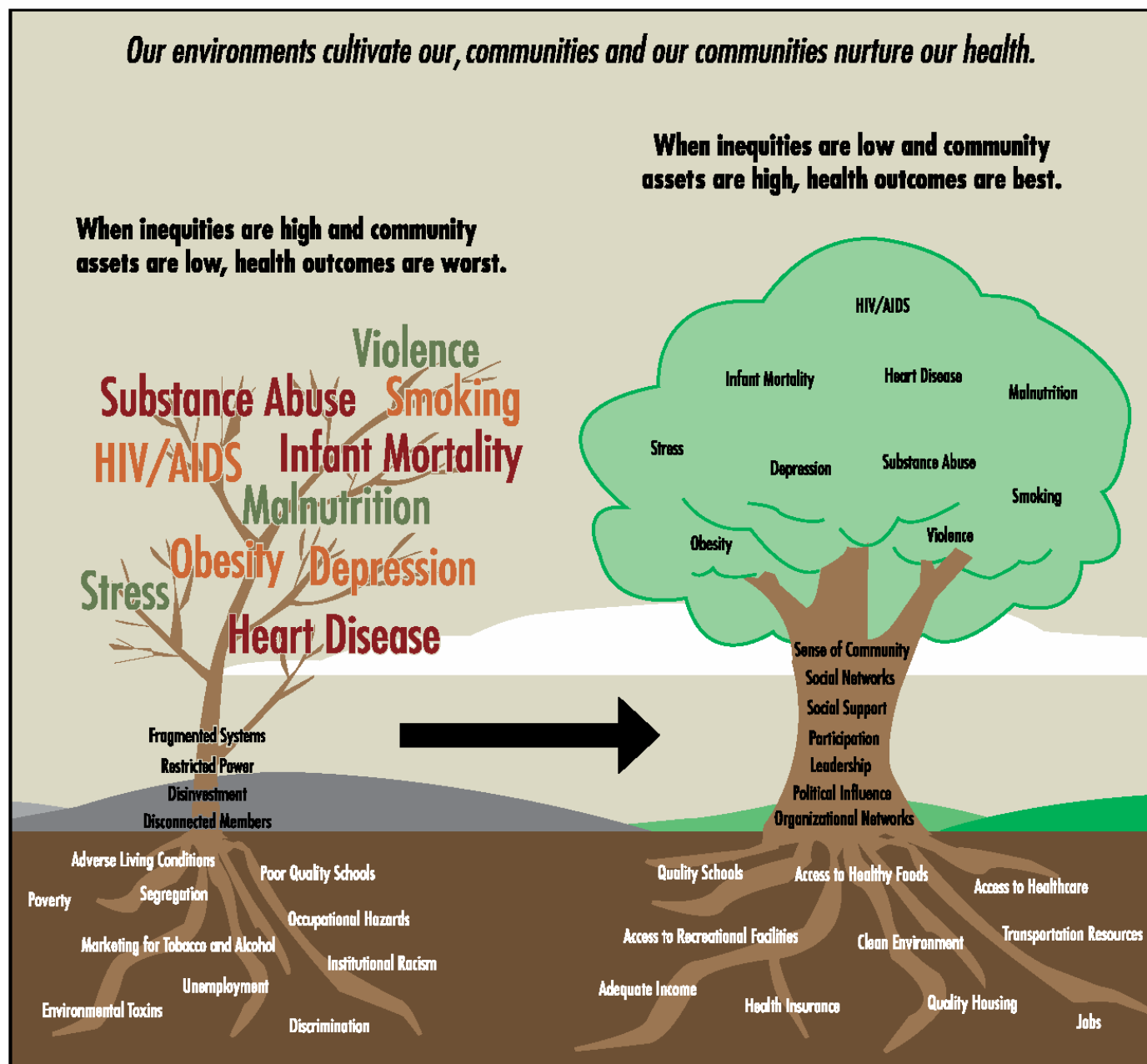


Figure adapted from Anderson et al, 2003; Marmoeetal, 1999; and Wilkinson et al, 2003.³⁹⁻⁴¹

- What determinants may distinguish HIV from other diseases?

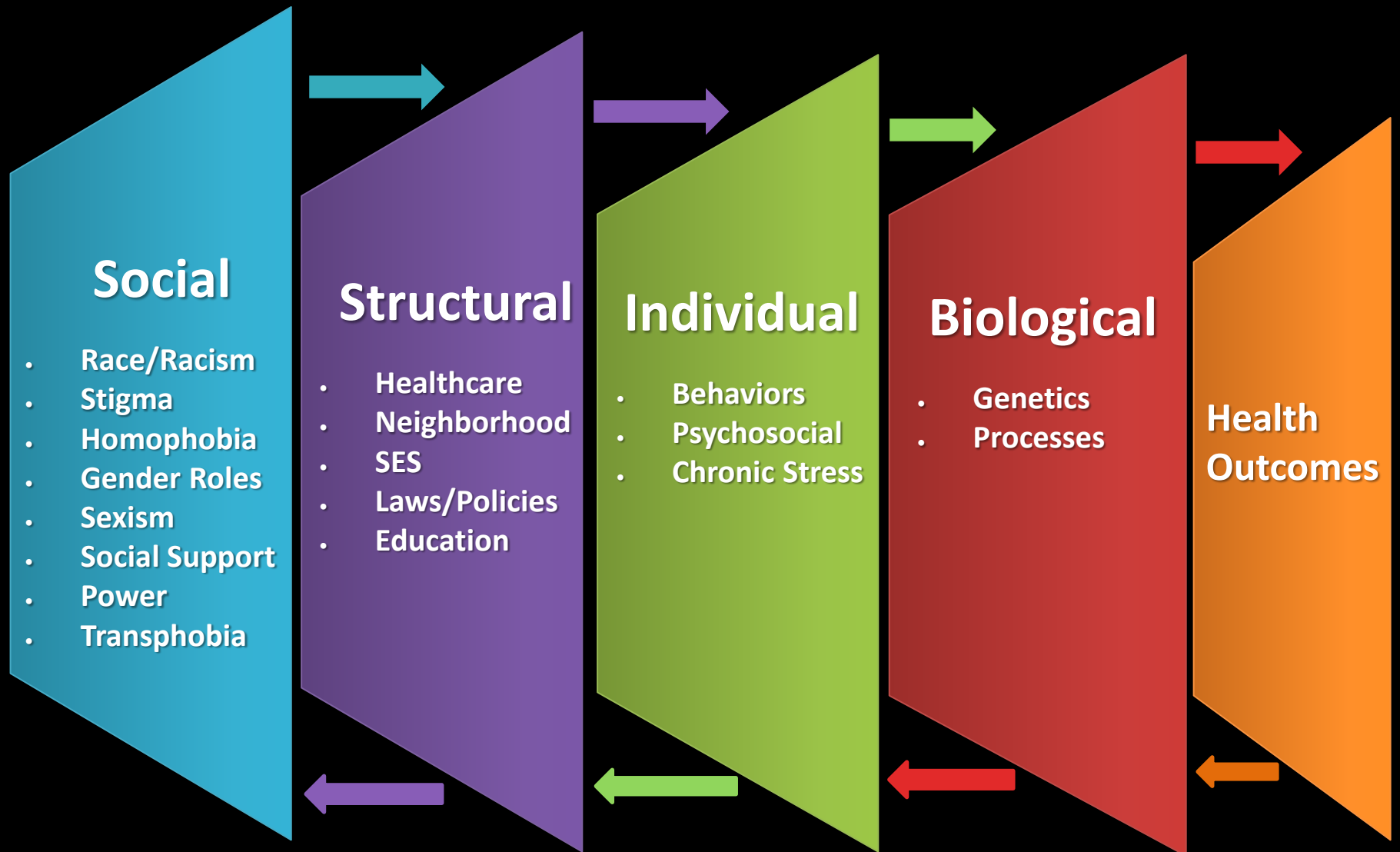
Values Clarification

- 1) I would feel more responsible for a diagnosis of HIV
- 2) I am confident that if I had HIV I would be treated fairly
- 3) Having more money and better health care can make a difference with whether or not you get HIV
- 4) When a well informed person gets HIV in 2012, I wonder what happened?
- 5) I believe HIV positive clients with greater "risk" history than I do for MSM.
- 6) get treated differently than those who acquired HIV with Homophobia is a main cause of HIV
- 7) I have shared as base the only advice for becoming infected with HIV in 2012
- 8) I have shared as base the only advice for becoming infected with HIV in 2012
- 9) Communities that are hardest hit by HIV need to take responsibility for their high rates of infection.
- 10) I have shared as base the only advice for becoming infected with HIV in 2012

STIGMA

- I believe stigma is a main cause of the gaps in the engagement in care cascade

Social Determinants of Health and HIV



SDH and HIV

- Risk
- Prevalence
- Access/Engagement

Social Determinants and HIV

- Access and Engagement

- Ability to respond to and continue to access services for people living with HIV or to find out your status.

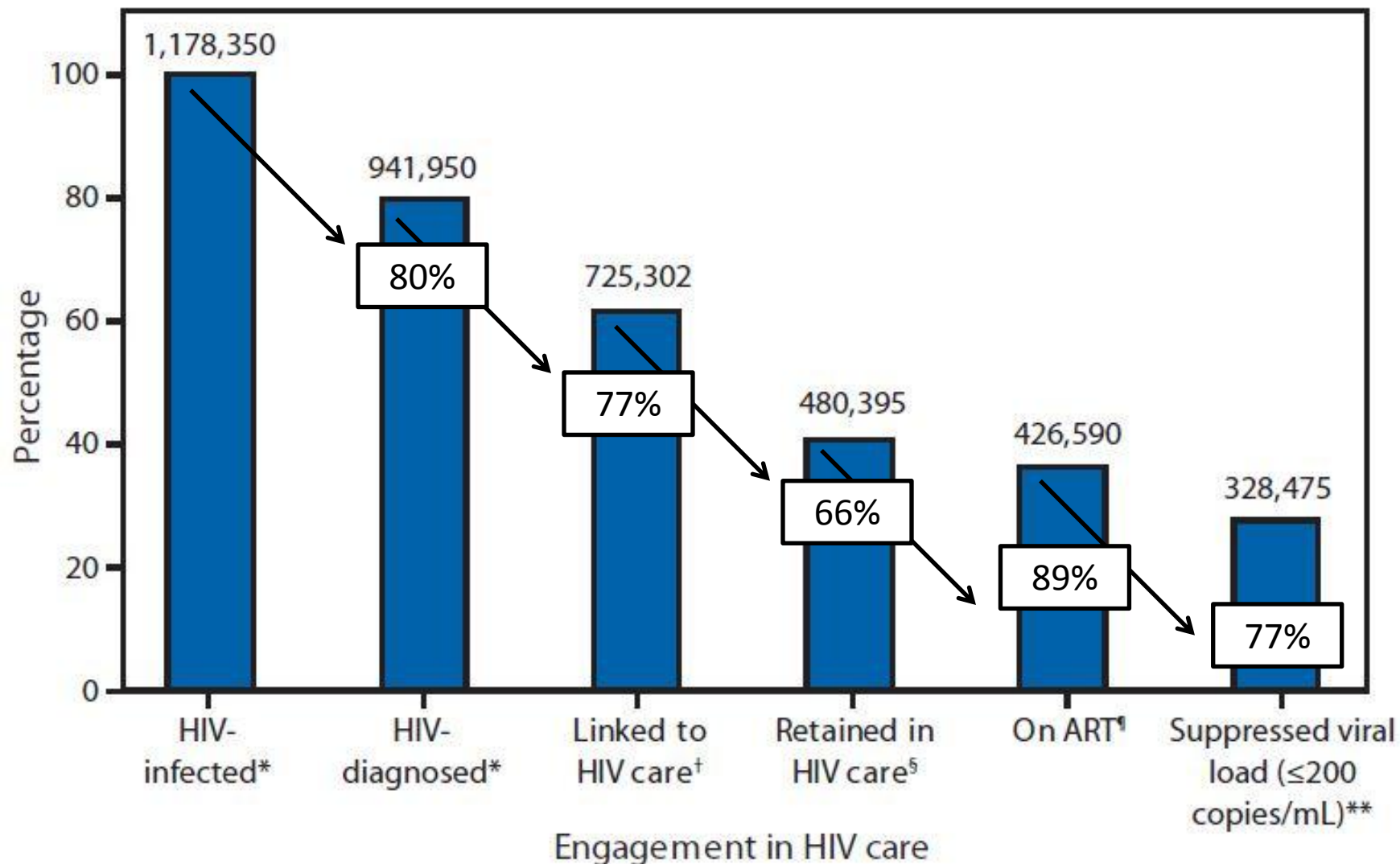
Goals of the NHAS

- **Goal 1:** Reducing new HIV Infections
- **Goal 2:** Increasing access to care and improving health outcomes for PLWH
- **Goal 3:** Reducing HIV-related health disparities
- **Goal 4:** Achieving a More Coordinated National Response to the HIV Epidemic

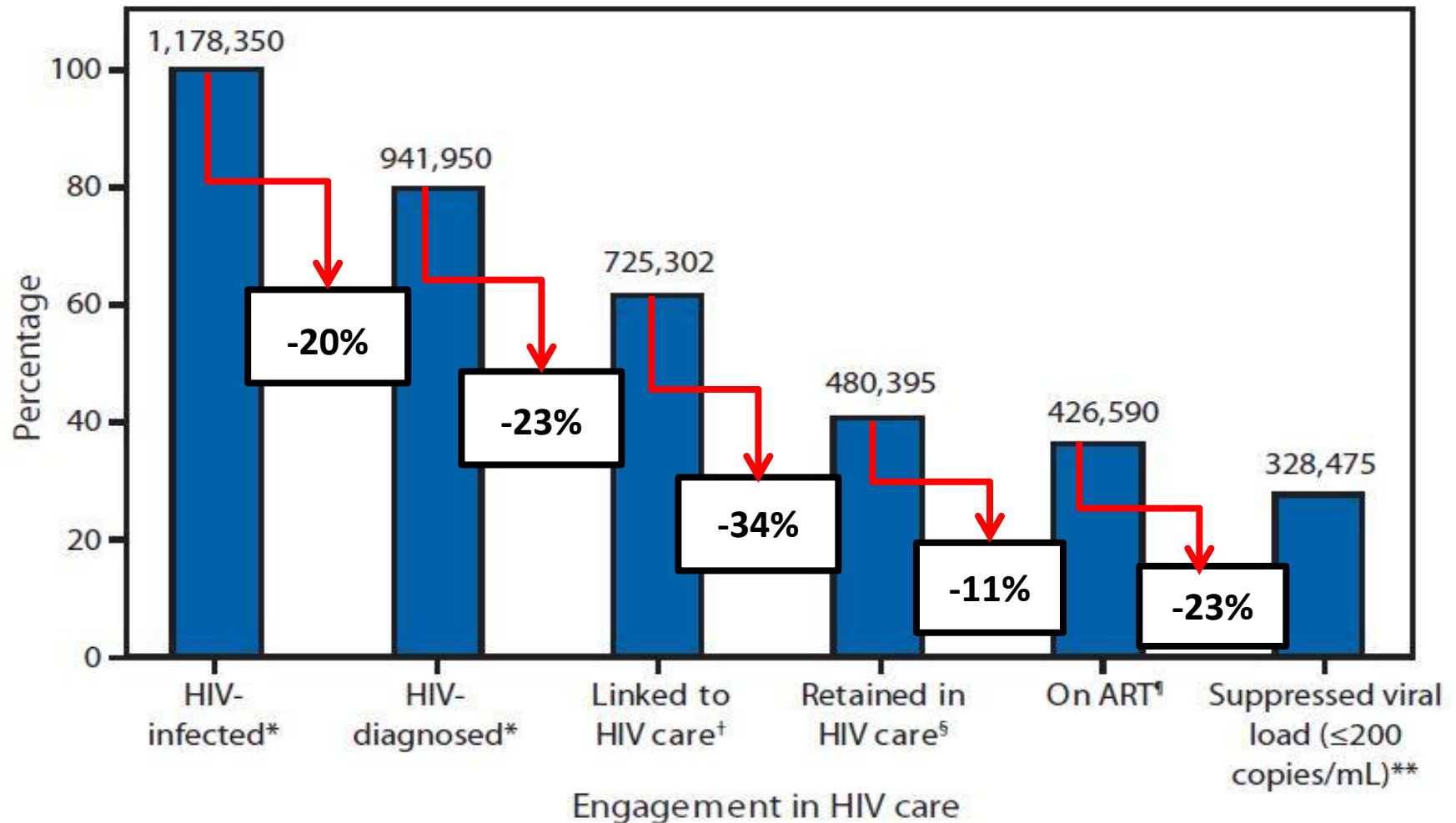
Example of Adherence

- Economics
- Structural Factors
- Stigma
- Cultural Values

Stages of Engagement in HIV care



Gaps in Engagement



Clearing the path





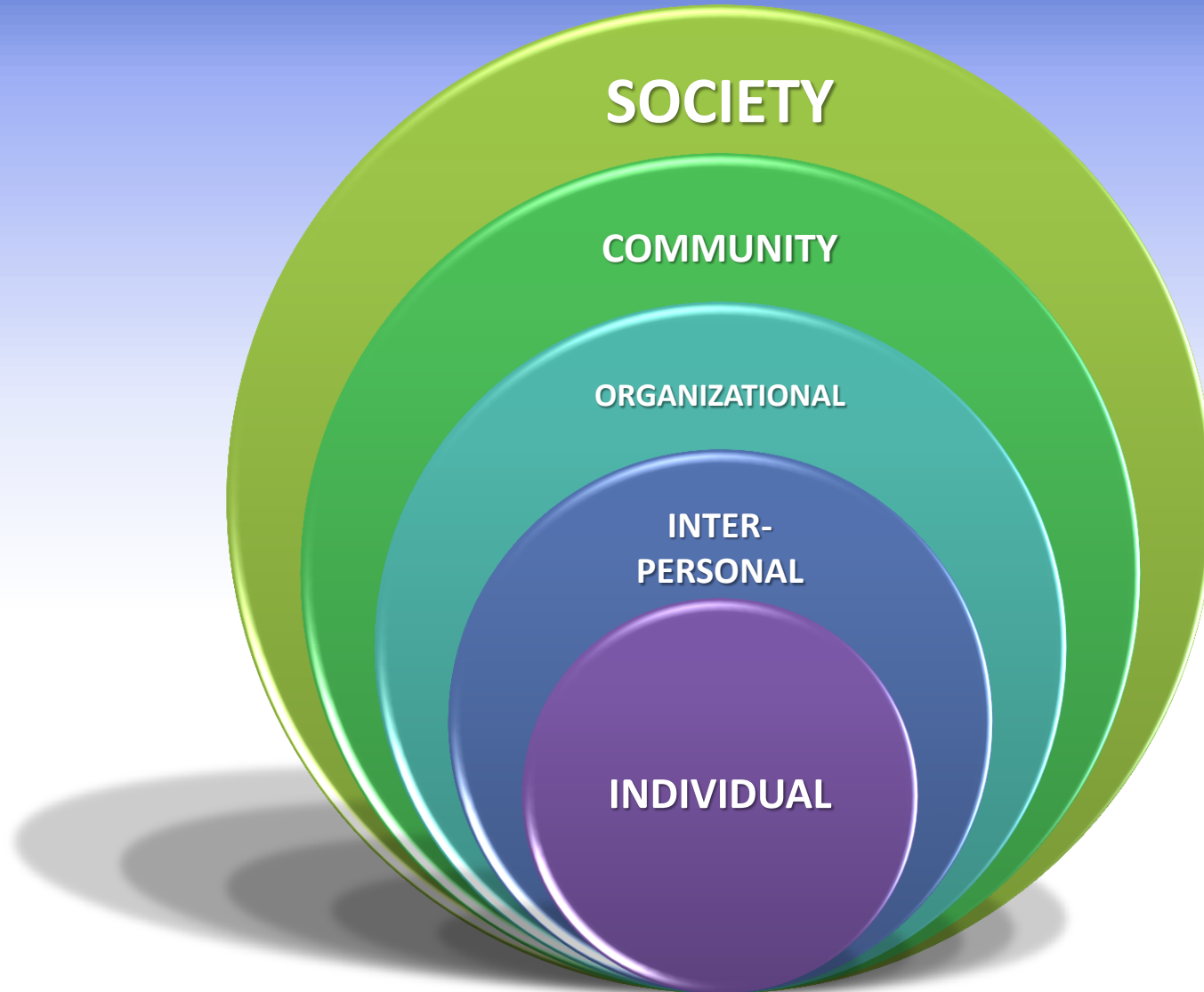
Upstream focus

Larger social, economic, political and environmental conditions determine one's access to healthier choices

People are individually responsible for their health behaviors. Education is crucial for individuals to make healthier choices

Downstream focus

Places to Intervene



Summary

- Using a social determinants of health perspective can help to change the focus of the intervention from the client/patient to the surrounding people in the environment.
- There are a range of potential interventions to consider in addressing the impact of social determinants on HIV.
- A comprehensive approach balancing both personal responsibility and social responsibility is needed to successfully promote health equity related to HIV.

Sharon Discusses Resiliency

- http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jhtztNNi_kE&context=C482517aADvjVQa1PpcFNNuIDN2tvdhdxUfnUDhaAVTDZE5fhgUp8=



Changing the Focus

