Inequities are: systematic, unjust and avoidable

Not all health differences are inequities, Examples: worse health in elders (biology)

Examples of inequities:

One that would be: less vaccinated children in a lower marginalized community. Why? Education, timing, but maybe just a decision?… therefore, create an evidence based decision on how to improve

Higher rates of teen pregnancy, lung cancer. Less education, poor living conditions

What is the difference between the social determinates of health and an inequity:

Inequity is the result of (the unequal distribution of) the social determinant of health (can improve or not improve health).

* In ways that are unfair, avoidable, systemic

The social gradient

* Like a slope, a ladder on a slope

\*\*Draw a ladder

“Better status” on top,

Has to do with income, which goes with other things (social relationships).

* Wealthiest have a longer life expectancy, step wise gradient

Fewer recourses are less healthy IN GENERAL. Systemic patterns remain the same. Does not have as much to do with personal choices as we think. \*Don’t always have a choice

Game:

Head, head, head, head, head

* Top of the ladder

Tails, heads, tails, heads, tails

* Not exposed to prenatal smoking

Heads, heads, heads, tails, heads

* Ready to go to school

(probabilistic not deterministic)

Tails, tails, heads, tails, tails

* Not maltreated. DOESN’T FOLLOW “CLASS LINES”

Heads, heads, tails, heads, heads

* Not dead

Tails, tails, heads, tails, heads

* Not a smoker

What’s the point?

* Basic assumptions we all have equal opportunities… when we do not

Unfair, systemic and avoidable

* Vitim blaming is biomedical model.
* Could blame people for smoking, but more “practical” to blame the society/system that set them up for the