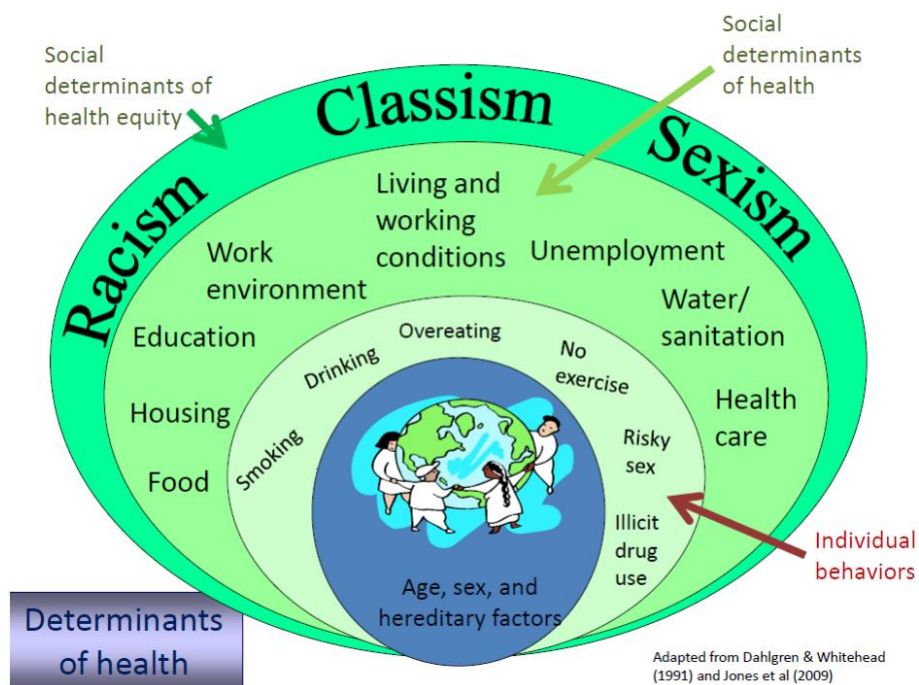


Using a health equity frame when updating SomerVision 2040 goals.

The Center for Disease Control and Prevention describe Social Determinants (Drivers) of health (SDOH) as “conditions in the places where people live, learn, work, and play which affect a wide range of health risks and outcomes”. They are the many different factors in our daily lives that impact our health but are outside of our usual biomedical understanding of health. For example, housing is a social determinant of health: affordable housing improves our health by giving us stability and not taking too large of a portion of our income that we can still afford healthcare and healthy food. Other examples include education, socioeconomic status, public safety, transportation, and the environment



Picture taken from: <http://justthealthaction.org/wp-content/uploads/2010/11/Gould-Perez-Bridging-the-sdoh-to-medical-care-at-SM.pdf>

1. How does the planned program, service, initiative or policy directly or indirectly impact health (positive or negative) for some populations or communities?
 - Specifically think about children, seniors, people w/ disabilities, female headed households or other non-traditional caregivers, low income or people on fixed incomes, communities of color, limited English speakers and others.
2. Will this “intervention” advantage the health of some populations over others?
3. What might be some unintended consequences of this goal?
4. If yes to #2 or #3, what can be done to minimize this, or is there a different goal to consider?

Questions inspired by GARE, Simcoe Muskokahealth and Change Lab Solutions