

ALASKA
MUNICIPAL
LEAGUE

December
2023

Social Determinants of Health & Cities of Opportunity

(And why Should Municipalities
Care?)

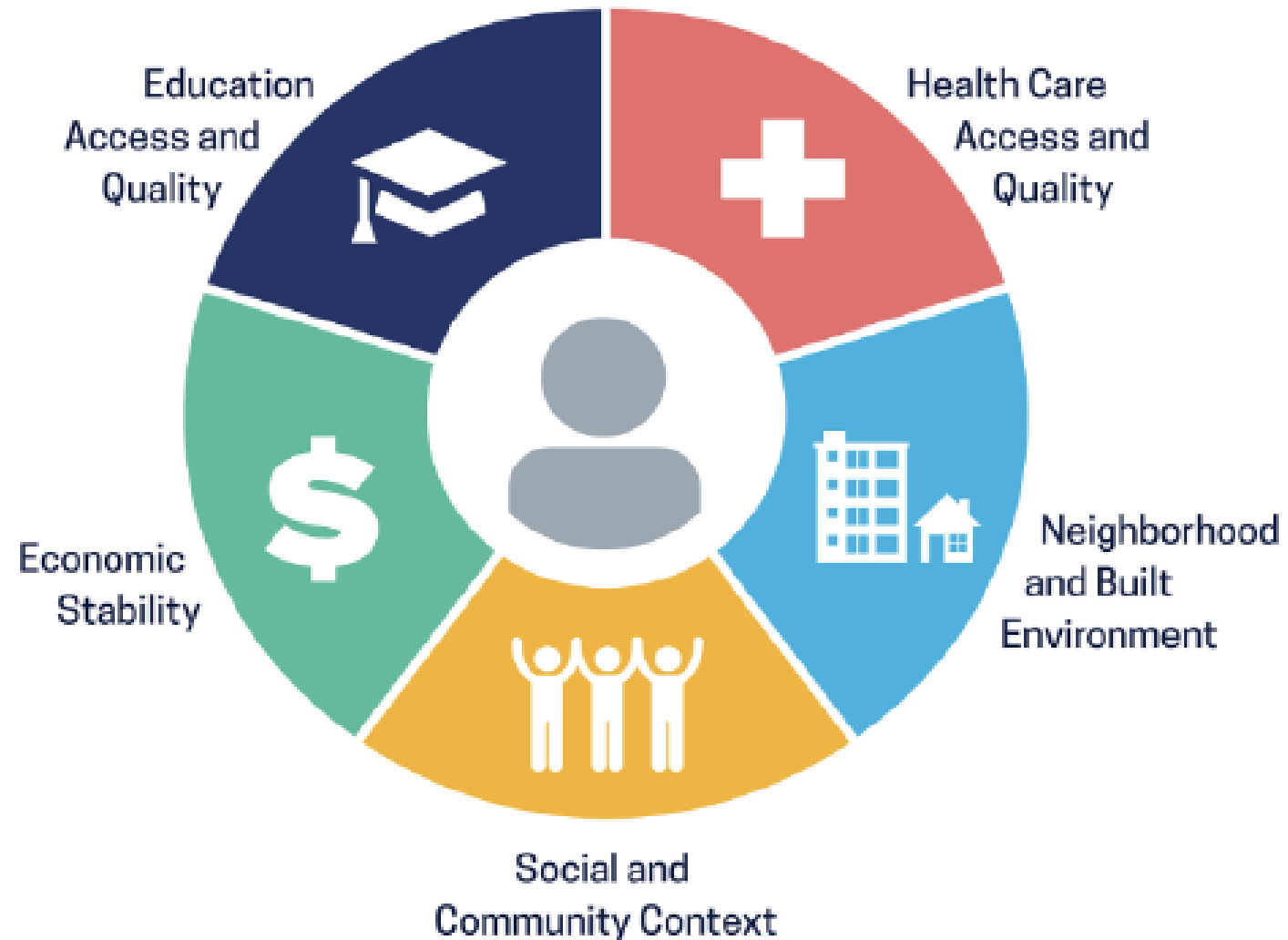
AML Annual
Conference

Alicia Hughes-Skandijs,
Director of Programs

Social determinants of health (SDOH) are 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.

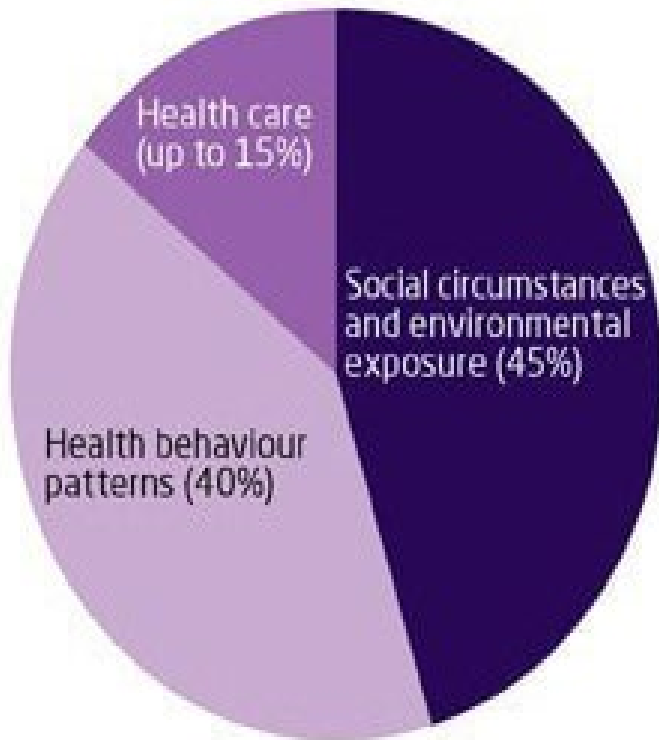
- Stable Tax Base and Predictable/Positive Economy.
- Good Schools for workforce and to attract families.
- Attractive Built Environment.
- Positive Quality of Life.
- Healthy Demographics.

Social Determinants of Health

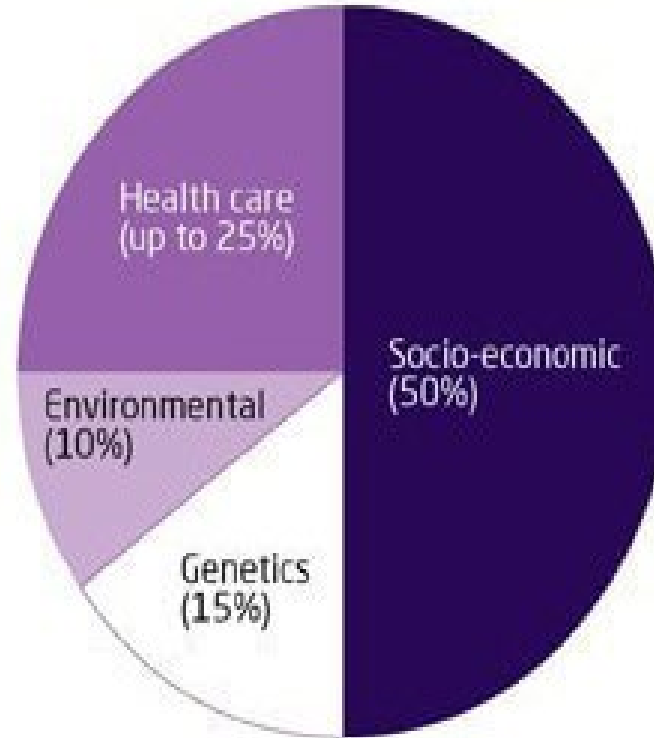


“It’s not your genetic code, it’s your zip code.”

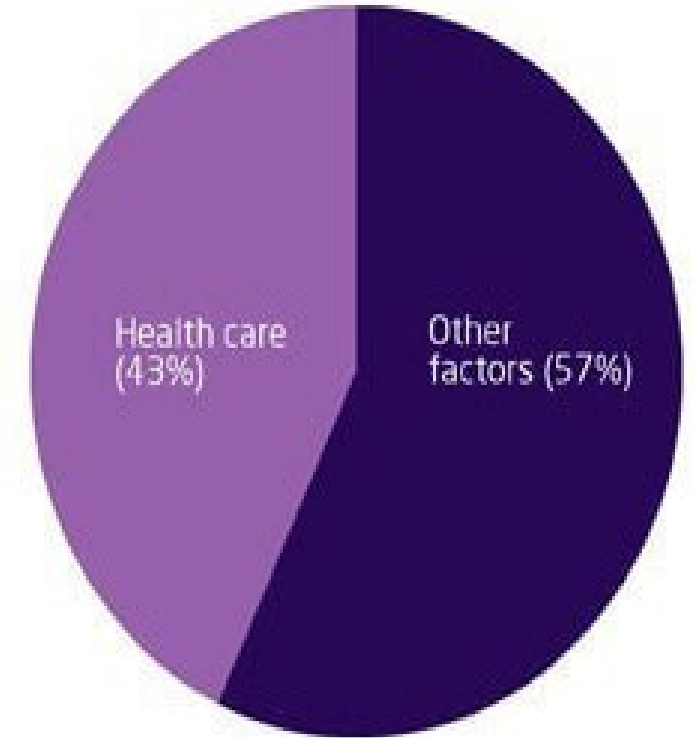
Mc Giniss et al (2002)



Canadian Institute of Advanced Research (2012)



Bunker et al (1995)



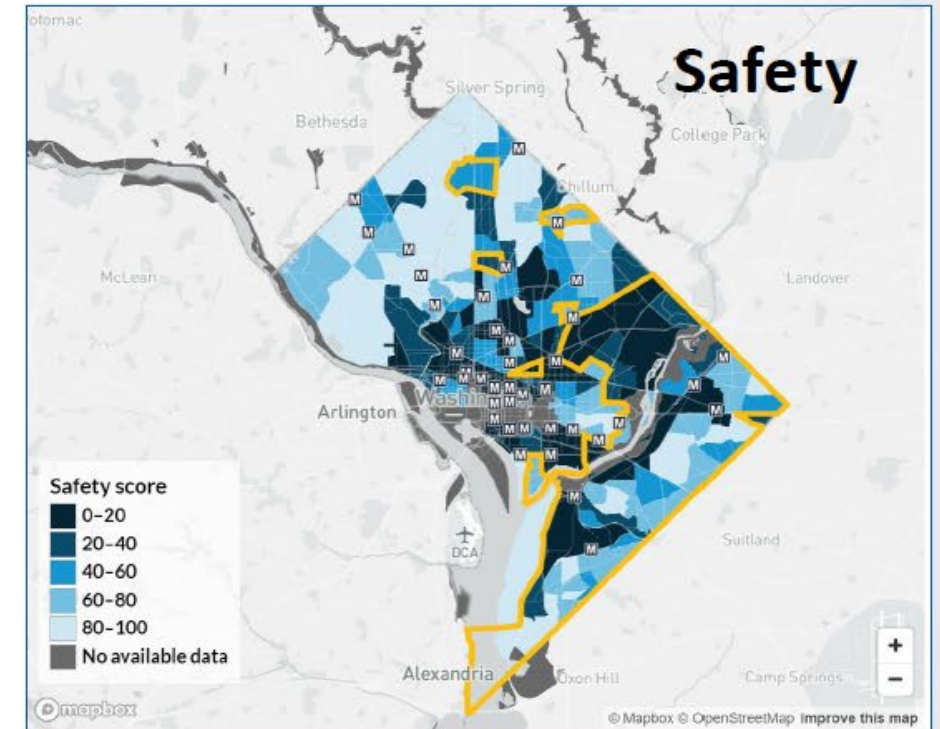
Addressing Pedestrian Fatalities

In Washington DC in 2015, a pedestrian or cyclist had been dying on the city's streets every 21 days.

The problem is...

The solution is...

| | Individual | Social Determinant | Equity-lens |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <i>The problem is...</i> | Unsafe pedestrian behaviors | Unsafe community conditions | Historical injustices in investment |
| <i>The solution is...</i> | Increased pedestrian education | Address community conditions | Identify priority neighborhoods |



Addressing High Asthma Hospitalization

Cityopolis has noticed increasing asthma hospitalization among young children at the city's main hospital.

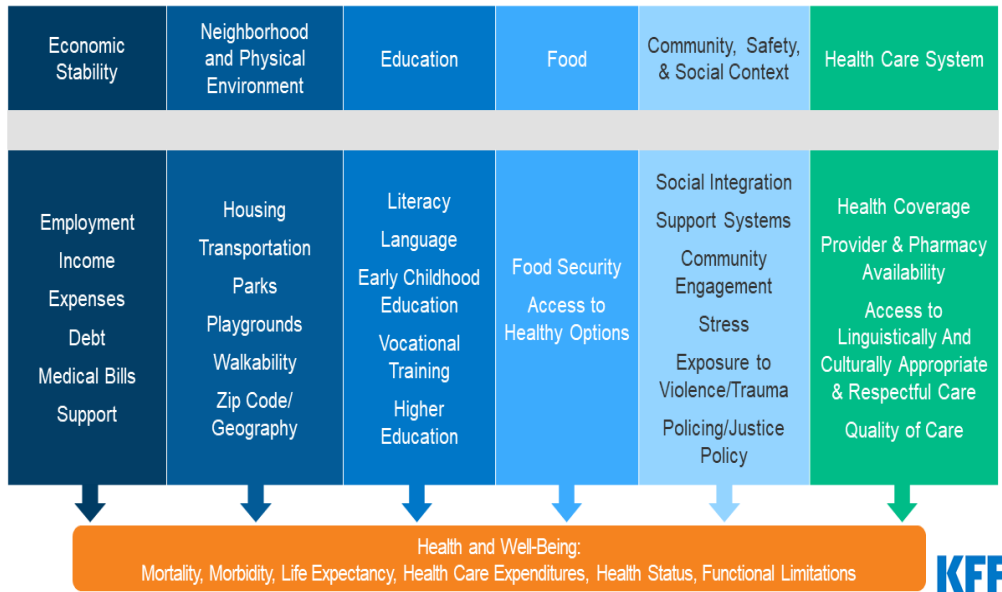
| | Individual | Social Determinant: <i>Consider Physical, Social, Economic & Service Environments</i> | Equity-lens: <i>Consider WHO and WHY disproportionally impacted.</i> |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|---|--|
| <i>The problem is...</i> | | | |
| <i>The solution is...</i> | | | |

Social Determinants of Health



- 11% of Alaskans living in Poverty.
- 77% graduation rate
- # of families unable to afford childcare
- 4% drop out rate
- 12.6% uninsured

Social Determinants of Health



Cities of Opportunity Inaugural Cohort



Cordova



White Mountain



Soldotna



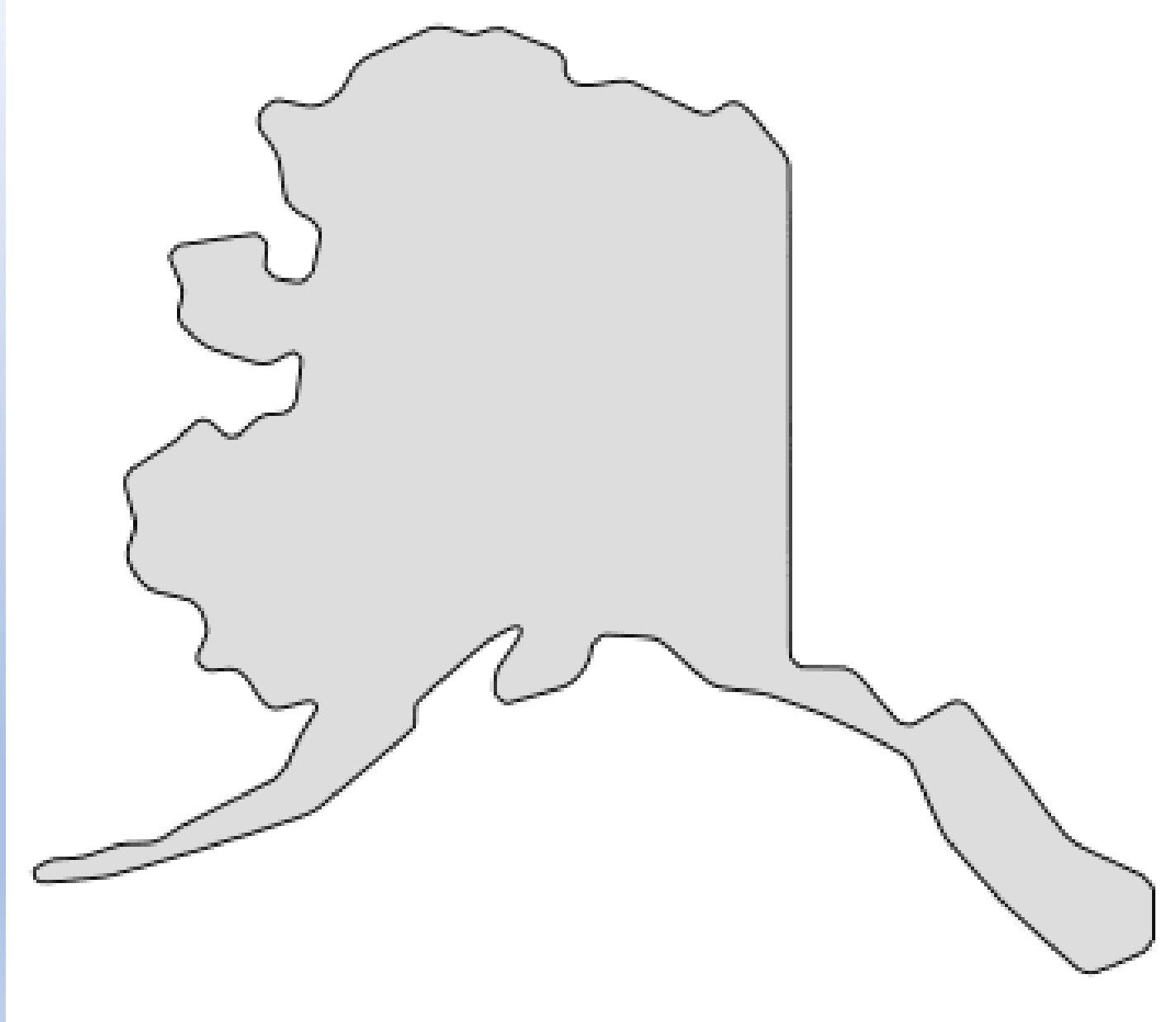
Homer



Ketchikan



Denali Borough



Collect Data

Identify policy and
system improvements

Develop action plans to
address inequities

Participate in peer-to-
peer convenings

Implement policies,
practices, systems and
structures to improve
health, well-being and
life expectancy

PHASE ONE: ASSESSMENT AND COMPETENCIES

We need technical training
We need childcare nearby
We need mentorship and trust from construction partners



BIPOC WOMEN

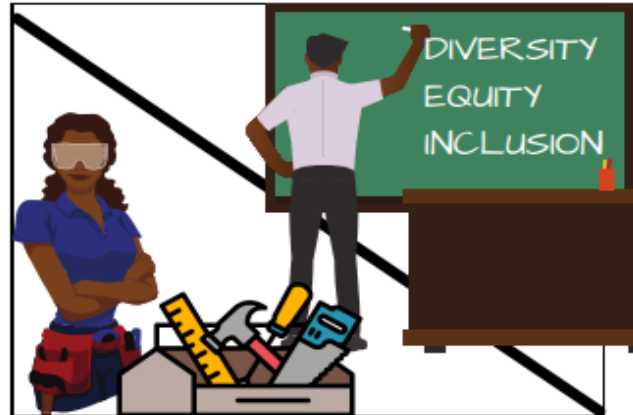
Assess for needed wrap-around services, needed technical skills



CONSTRUCTION PARTNERS

Assess for diversity, equity, and inclusion, and project site readiness

We need DEI training and mentorship
We need another bathroom on site
We need to know expectations from BIPOC women



TRAINING

People get the appropriate training based on the assessment



READINESS

Mentors for BIPOC women and Construction Partners



SO

both sides are ready and excited to work together

WORKSITE EXPERIENCE



CONSTRUCTION SITE TEAM AND BIPOC WOMEN

The construction partners, BIPOC women, mentors, and an evaluator work on site.

DAILY DEBRIEFS WITH MENTORS

What went well, what needs to be addressed



WEEKLY GROUP EVALUATION

Both come together to discuss what is working and what needs to be addressed for a successful build

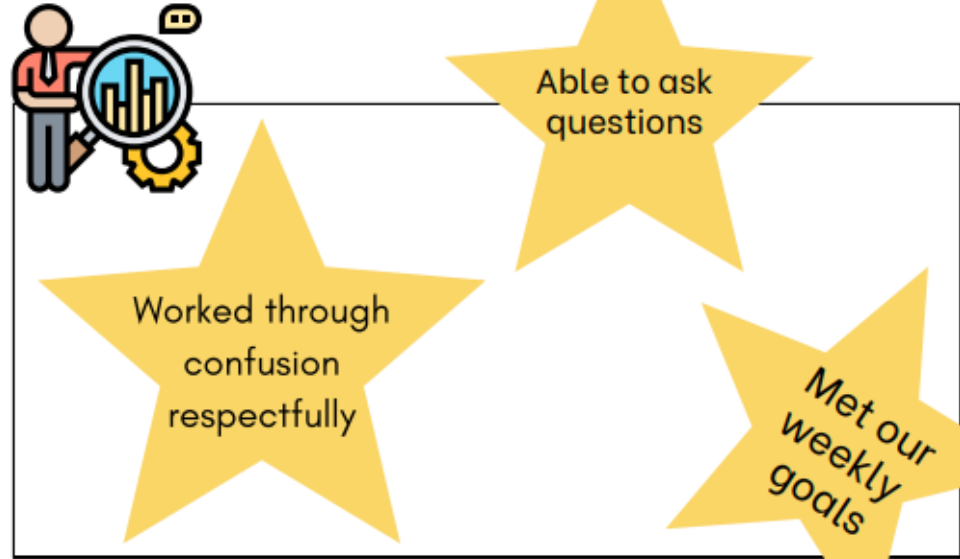
BACK TO THE SITE/REPEAT

GROUP EVALUATION



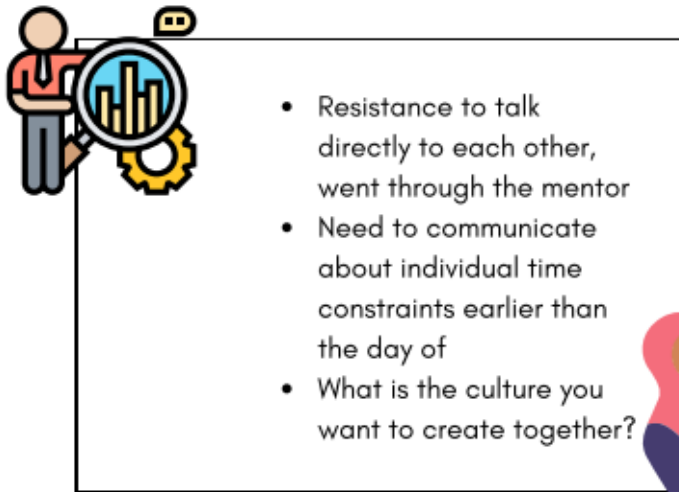
WORKSITE GROUP WEEKLY MEETING

Facilitated by mentors and informed by evaluator



IDENTIFY WHAT IS WORKING

Group identify places that are working well



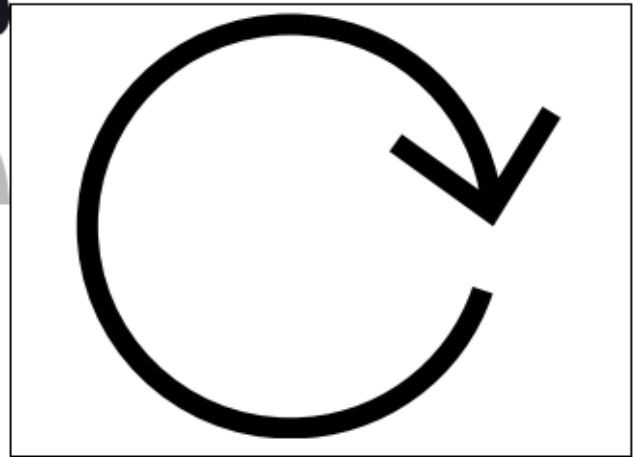
WORK THROUGH PROBLEMS

Both sides work through what isn't working



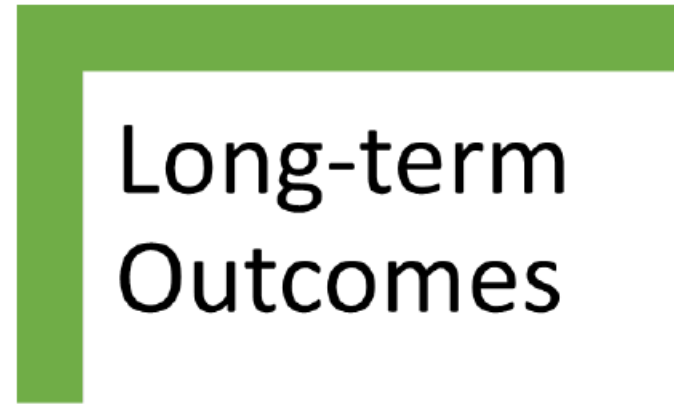
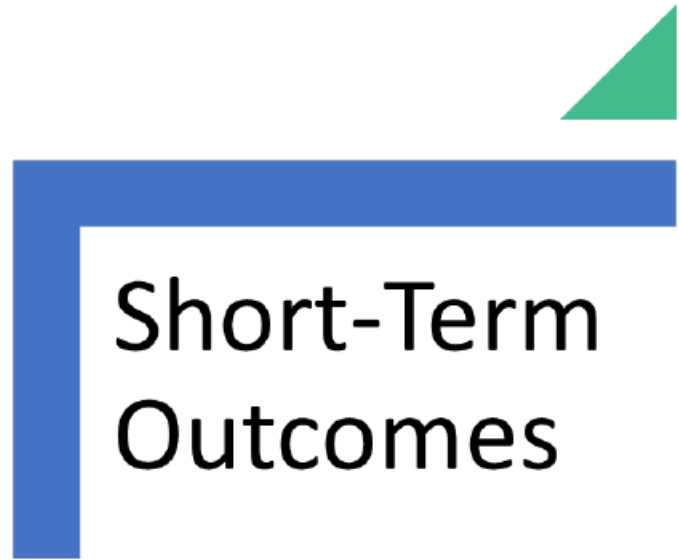
GO APPLY SOLUTIONS

Apply solutions when back on site



REPEAT

How will the Community Benefit?



1. 68 BIPOC Women employed, enrolled in training, or open business within 1 year
2. 5-6 Industry Employers are retaining BIPOC women employees and double their women employees within 3 years
3. Enrollment of BIPOC women in training programs have doubled within 3 years
4. ~30 co-creators remain engaged in project past their cohort

1. BIPOC women represent 13% of labor participation
2. Employers recognized for inclusive hiring practices triples
3. BIPOC women enrollment in post-secondary training is tripled
4. Co-creation and co-design is adopted across City departments
5. Co-creation processes involve 100+ Rochester residents per year