

Social determinants of health and stress:

How different life stressors can create disparities in RETAIN program participation

Jessica Fernandez, PhD University of Maryland, College Park

Workers' concerns following illness or injury

Can I stay at work?
Can I go back to work?
Should I go back to work?

How much work is waiting for me?
How can I catch up?

Will I be able to do my job?
Can I change my schedule?
What will I need to do my job?
Should I stay at work if I'm not
supported?

Will working make my injury worse?
Will I reinjure myself?
How will I make it through the
workday feeling like this?

Can I drive?
How will I get to work?

Will my medical providers understand my work duties? Wil my supervisor trust my medical providers?

How am I going to attend all of my medical appointments?

What will my coworkers say? Will my boss be understanding?

Do I want to continue working?

Am I ready to start a new job?

Workers' concerns following illness or injury

Can I stay at work?

I don't fully understand the information about my injury or illness – what does this all mean?

I already felt discrimination at work.

Now, how are people going to treat me?

Snould I stay at war mind

I don't trust doctors and I don't trust research studies.

oviders

I cannot fit any additional stressors in my life.

How will I make it the workday feeling like this?

Can I drive?

I am in so much pain at work and I don't know how long I can keep this up.

Now that I'm a full-time caregiver, can I return to work?

I'm worried I won't be able to meet the requirements. I don't have a safe place to rehab.

Am I ready to start a

will my coworkers say? boss be understanding?

I can't drive to work and my only option is the bus, which is often unreliable.

Key questions

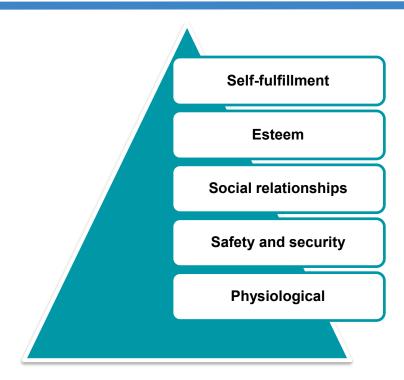
- What are unmet needs and how do unmet needs impact health?
- How do social determinants of health create unmet needs?
- How can life stressors due to unmet needs impact participation in **RETAIN** programs?

programs

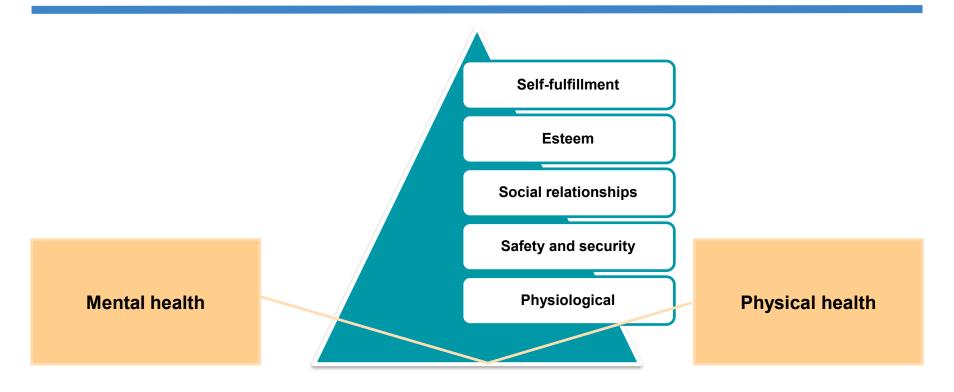
Key questions

- What are unmet needs and how do unmet needs impact health?
- How do social determinants of health create unmet needs?
- How can life stressors due to unmet needs impact participation in RETAIN programs?

Motivational needs¹

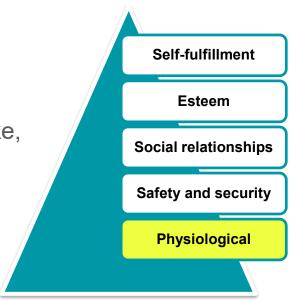


Motivational needs



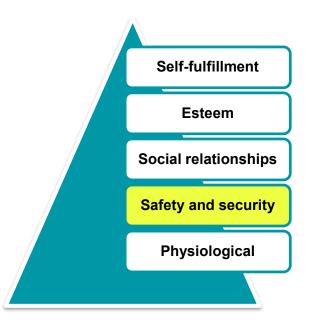
Consequences of unmet physiological needs

- Food insecurity → higher risk of anxiety, depression², hypertension, and diabetes³
- Sleep deficiency → higher risk of heart disease, kidney disease, high blood pressure, diabetes, stroke, obesity and depression⁴
- Lack of housing → higher risks of illness, hospitalization, and earlier mortality⁵



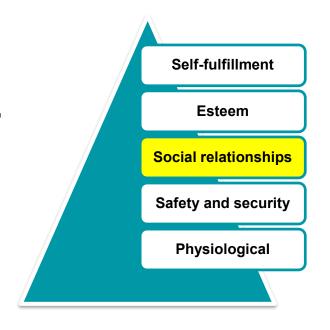
Consequences of unmet safety and security needs

- Financial difficulties → chronic pain, chronic medical conditions, poorer self-rated health, sick days, and depressive symptoms⁶
- Job loss → higher risk of developing stroke, heart attack, heart disease, or arthritis and depression⁷
- Lack of neighborhood safety → poorer daily wellbeing, increased sensitivity to daily stressors⁸ and higher risk of cardiovascular disease⁹



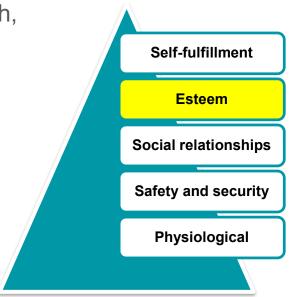
Consequences of unmet social relationships needs

- Poor social relationships → higher risk of heart disease, risk of stroke¹⁰
- Loneliness → higher rates of depression, anxiety, and suicide¹⁰
- Social isolation → poorer cognitive function at 4year follow-up¹¹



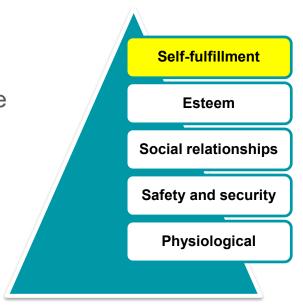
Consequences of unmet esteem needs

- Everyday discrimination → poorer-self-rated health, higher risk of chronic disease, greater depressive symptoms and stress¹²
- Low perceived social status → higher prevalence of angina, diabetes, respiratory illness, poor selfrated-health, and depression¹³



Consequences of unmet self-fulfillment needs

- Lower sense of purpose → higher risk of cardiovascular disease¹⁴ and dementia¹⁵
- Lower sense of purpose → higher risk of all-cause mortality at 8-year follow-up¹⁶



Unmet needs and stress





Images: https://centerforparentingeducation.org/library-of-articles/focus-parents/parents-needs/; https://www.physiology.org/publications/news/the-physiologist-magazine/2019/november/stressed-out?SSO=Y

Key questions

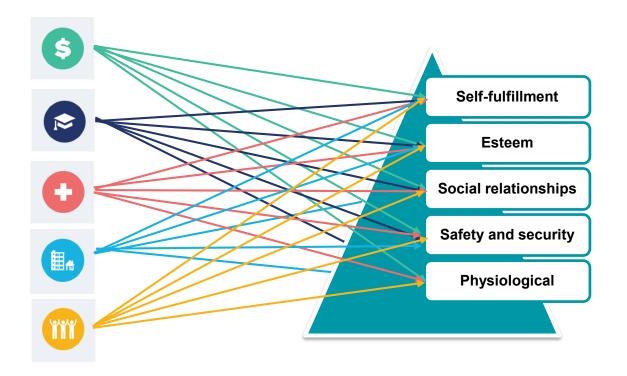
- What are unmet needs and how do unmet needs impact health?
- How do social determinants of health create unmet needs?
- How can life stressors due to unmet needs impact participation in RETAIN programs?

Social determinants of health

- Economic stability
- Education Access and Quality
- Health Care Access and Quality
- Neighborhood and Built Environment
- Social and Community Context



How social determinants of health create unmet needs



Key questions

- What are unmet needs and how do unmet needs impact health?
- How do social determinants of health create unmet needs?
- How can life stressors due to unmet needs impact participation in RETAIN programs?

Financial hardship

- Stress and decision-making
- Risking long-term injury for fear of losing income
- Balancing priorities to afford living expenses



Financial hardship and the RETAIN program

- What are some examples in which financial hardship impacts RETAIN program participation?
- What are some strategies that can address the impact of financial hardship on RETAIN program participation?



Where workers live

- Accessing transportation to work
- Accessing transportation to healthcare
- Access to rehabilitation services or safe spaces to exercise



Where workers live and the RETAIN program

- What are some examples in which workers' living conditions impact RETAIN program participation?
- What are some strategies that can address the impact of workers' living conditions on RETAIN program participation?



Unsafe working conditions

- Lack of psychological safety
 - Fear of losing job
 - Workplace discrimination
 - Healthcare discrimination
 - Lack of trust in employer
 - Lack of trust in the organization, healthcare system
- Lack of physical safety
- Lack of support in seeking help for workplace problems



Unsafe working conditions and the RETAIN program

- What are some examples in which workers' working conditions impact RETAIN program participation?
- What are some strategies that can address the impact of workers' working conditions on RETAIN program participation?



Aging populations

- Age-related health conditions
- Lack of social support at work
- Sense of purpose from work



Aging populations and the RETAIN program

- What are some examples in which workers' age impacts RETAIN program participation?
- What are some strategies that can address the impact of workers' age on RETAIN program participation?



References

- 1. Maslow, A. H. (1943). A theory of human motivation. Psychological Review, 50(4), 370–396.
- 2. Fang, D., Thomsen, M.R. & Nayga, R.M. The association between food insecurity and mental health during the COVID-19 pandemic. (2021). BMC Public Health 21, 607;
- 3. Gundersen, C., & Ziliak, J. P. (2015). Food insecurity and health outcomes. Health Affairs, 34(11), 1830-1839.
- 4. National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute. (2022). What Are Sleep Deprivation and Deficiency? Retrieved: https://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/health/sleep-deprivation
- 1. see Maness, D. L., & Khan, M. (2014). Care of the homeless: An overview. American Family Physician, 89(8), 634-640
- 2. Evans, M. C., Bazargan, M., Cobb, S., & Assari, S. (2020). Mental and Physical Health Correlates of Financial Difficulties Among African-American Older Adults in Low-Income Areas of Los Angeles. Frontiers in Public Health, 8, 21;
- 3. Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. How Does Employment, or Unemployment, Affect Health? Retrieved: https://www.rwjf.org/en/insights/our-research/2012/12/how-does-employment--or-unemployment--affect-health-.html
- 4. Robinette, J. W., Piazza, J. R., & Stawski, R. S. (2021). Neighborhood safety concerns and daily well-being: A national diary study. Wellbeing, Space and Society, 2, 100047.
- 5. Eberly, L. A., Julien, H., South, E. C., Venkataraman, A., Nathan, A. S., Anyawu, E. C., ... & Khatana, S. A. M. (2022). Association Between Community-Level Violent Crime and Cardiovascular Mortality in Chicago: A Longitudinal Analysis. Journal of the American Heart Association, 11(14), e025168.
- 6. National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine. 2020. Social Isolation and Loneliness in Older Adults: Opportunities for the Health Care System. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press.
- 7. Cacioppo, J. T., & Cacioppo, S. (2014). Older adults reporting social isolation or loneliness show poorer cognitive function 4 years later. Evidence-based Nursing, 17(2), 59-60.

References

- 12. Earnshaw, V. A., Rosenthal, L., Carroll-Scott, A., Santilli, A., Gilstad-Hayden, K., & Ickovics, J. R. (2016). Everyday discrimination and physical health: Exploring mental health processes. Journal of Health Psychology, 21(10), 2218-2228.
- 13. Singh-Manoux, A., Adler, N. E., & Marmot, M. G. (2003). Subjective social status: Its determinants and its association with measures of ill-health in the Whitehall II study. Social Science & Medicine, 56(6), 1321-1333.
- 14. Kim, E. S., Delaney, S. W., & Kubzansky, L. D. (2019). Sense of purpose in life and cardiovascular disease: Underlying mechanisms and future directions. Current Cardiology Reports, 21, 1-11.
- 15. Sutin, A. R., Luchetti, M., & Terracciano, A. (2021). Sense of purpose in life and healthier cognitive aging. Trends in Cognitive Sciences, 25(11), 917-919.
- 16. Shiba, K., Kubzansky, L. D., Williams, D. R., VanderWeele, T. J., & Kim, E. S. (2022). Purpose in life and 8-year mortality by gender and race/ethnicity among older adults in the US. Preventive Medicine, 164, 107310.

Thank you!

Contact information:
 <u>irfern14@terpmail.umd.edu</u>



Questions?

