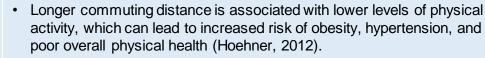


Placing Social Determinants of Health in Context: Obesity

Physical Environment

Commute <25 Min





Longer commute time increase purchasing out-of-home foods, which can have negative cardiovascular health consequences (e.g., high sodium, high calorie fast food, hypertension and obesity) (Osstenbach, 2022).

Affordable Housing/ **Year Structure** Built/ **Owner Occupied** Housing

 Not having a stable place to live is bad for heart health and can lead to overweight and/or obesity (Gu, 2023).

The availability of safe public housing was identified as an important

factor for parents to help reduce rates of childhood obesity (Davison,





2013).



Losing a home can lead to negative health effects, including being overweight and/or obesity (Jones, 2020).

Economic & Work Environment

Graduated High School



- Those with lower education levels (high school graduates or no high school) were found to have a higher rate of obesity than other groups (Ogden, 2017)
- A review of studies found an association between lower education levels and obesity as measured by BMI (Witkam, 2021)

Employed

· Working adults who become unemployed gain more weight than those who either stay employed or retire (Monsivais, 2015)



Persistent unemployment has been associated with poor general health, including obesity (Herber, 2019)

Economic & Work Environment (continued)

The CDC found that the prevalence of obesity among US youths was **Household Income** higher for low to middle income groups (Ogden, 2018) Consistent exposure to neighborhood poverty was found to be **Above Poverty** associated with significant obesity risks in emerging adulthood (Huang, Level 2023) · There is a strong link between living in a poverty-dense region, food desserts, and a lack of physical activity with poor health outcomes, including obesity (Levine, 2011) There are strong associations between poverty before the age of 2 and **Children Above** adolescent obesity by the age of 15 (Lee, 2014) **Poverty Level** A review of multiple studies found that Black and Hispanic children living in poorer neighborhoods and with increased access to corner and convenience stores had higher BMIs (Johnson, 2019)

Service Environment	
Health Insurance/ Employer-Based Health Insurance	 The need for increased coverage and reimbursement of obesity treatment and care by insurance is identified by physicians as a key barrier to providing services to their patients (Nederveld, 2021)
	Insurance coverage is a barrier for working age adults with low income to receive care and treatment for obesity (Rajbhandari-Thapa, 2020)
Internet Coverage	 Internet-based interventions were found to have a significant and promising effect on waist circumference reduction among participants (Seo, 2015) Nutrition related interventions for adolescents or young adults with a social media component were found to have overall positive outcomes (Chau, 2018)

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Physical Environment

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Economic & Work Environment

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Service Environment

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