

Recommended Readings

Bhatti, Saqib, and Bree Carlson. "What Does It Mean to Dismantle Racial Capitalism Anyway." (2023). <https://nonprofitquarterly.org/what-does-it-mean-to-dismantle-racial-capitalism-anyway/>.

Collins, Chuck, "Disrupting Narratives That Justify Inequality and Poverty." *Institute for Policy Studies*, 2019, <https://inequality.org/great-divide/disrupting-narratives-inequality-poverty/>.

Commission on Reimagining Our Economy. *Advancing a People-First Economy*. (American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 2023). https://www.amacad.org/sites/default/files/publication/downloads/2023_CORE_People-First-Economy.pdf.

Heller, Jonathan C., Marjory L. Givens, Sheri P. Johnson, and David A. Kindig. "Keeping It Political and Powerful: Defining the Structural Determinants of Health." *The Milbank* <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/1468-0009.12695>.

Kelly, Marjory, "Wealth Supremacy: How the Extractive Economy and the Biased Rules of Capitalism Drive Today's Crises." Next Big Idea Club, 2023, <https://nextbigideaclub.com/magazine/wealth-supremacy-extractive-economy-biased-rules-capitalism-drive-todays-crises-bookbite/45699/#:~:text=Wealth%20supremacy%20is%20the%20idea%20that%20wealthy%20people,more%20income%20for%20the%20wealthy%20and%20Big%20Capital>.

Krieger N. *Epidemiology and The People's Health: Theory and Context*, 2nd edition. New York: Oxford University Press, 2024. (EXCERPT BELOW, WITH THANKS TO PROFESSOR KRIEGER)

Lierse, Hanna, Patrick Sachweh, and Nora Waitkus. "Introduction: Wealth, Inequality and Redistribution in Capitalist Societies." *Social Justice Research* 35, no. 4 (2022/12/01 2022): 367-78. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11211-022-00402-6>.

WHO Council on the Economics of Health for All. *Health for All - Transforming Economies to Deliver What Matters* (World Health Organization, May 23, 2023). <https://iris.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665/373122/9789240080973-eng.pdf?sequence=1>

EXCERPT FROM: Krieger N. *Epidemiology and The People's Health: Theory and Context*, 2nd edition. New York: Oxford University Press, 2024. pp. 219-220 (on the history, mentioned by Professor Krieger during her remarks, of the terms “social determinants of health” and “the structural determinants of health”

Among these subsidiary conceptual approaches, the two most widely referred to are:

1. the *social determinants of health*, a term apparently used as early as the mid-1970s (National Conference on Preventive Medicine, 1976) but not popularized— as a phrase or perspective— until the late 1990s, following the WHO’s adoption of the phrase (Wilkinson & Marmot, 1998; Marmot & Wilkinson, 1999), with use then surging after the WHO’s landmark 2008 global conference and report on: *Closing the Gap in a Generation: Health Equity Through Action on the Social Determinants of Health*, issued by the first- ever WHO CSDH (WHO CSDH, 2008); and
2. *population health*, a term and perspective introduced in 1989 by the Canadian Institute for Advanced Research (CIFAR) (Evans & Stoddart, 1990) to guide resource allocation and policy development “to maximize overall health outcomes and minimize health inequities at the population level” (Kindig, 2007, p. 158) and which, by the late 1990s, had gained considerable traction (Evans et al., 1994; Frank, 1995; Kindig, 1997a; Kindig, 1997b; Young, 1998; Kawachi et al., 1999; Etches et al., 2006); from the start, still ongoing controversies concern whether “population health” differs— or not— from “public health” (Frank, 1995; Labonte, 1995; Kindig & Stoddart, 2003; Szreter, 2003; Diez Roux, 2016).

Indicative of the rising, albeit differential, popularity of both the “social determinants of health” and “population health” frameworks, a PubMed search readily reveals that whereas the search term “social determinants of health” identified only 1 article for the years 1980– 1989 and 18 for 1990– 1999, for 2010– 2019 the number jumped to 9,227, and for 2020– 2022 alone equaled 11,035 articles (PubMed, 2023). The corresponding tallies for “population health” for 1980– 1989, 1990– 1999, 2010–2019, and 2020– 2022 are: 78,963; 48,805; and 43,696 articles (PubMed, 2023).

Notably, usage of the “social determinants of health” framework has been explicitly embraced by numerous influential health agencies, including WHO (WHO, 2023b), the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO, 2023), WHO Europe (2023), the US Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS, 2023), and the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC, 2023). Bridging public health practice and academia, the phrase also appears in the title of several recent textbooks (Davidson, 2019; Braveman, 2023). The “population health” framework, by contrast, has been overwhelmingly adopted

by academic researchers, promulgated via numerous articles (in part driving the higher number identified by PubMed, as compared to “social determinants of health”) and, as a term, appears in the title of myriad scholarly books and textbooks, the latter of which primarily focus on “population health science” and methods for analyzing “population health data” (Keyes & Galea, 2016; Nash et al., 2016; El- Sayed & Galea, 2017; National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine [NASEM], 2017; Shostak, 2017; Galea, 2018; Valles, 2018; Hummer & Hamilton, 2019; Apostolopoulos et al., 2020; Mackenbach, 2020; NASEM, 2022).”