The 2015 Minority Health Month theme is:

30 Years of Advancing Health Equity, The Heckler Report: A force for ending health disparities in America
In 1985, the Heckler Report identified the following six areas of health concern:

- Cancer
- Cardiovascular disease and stroke
- Chemical dependency related to cirrhosis of the liver
- Diabetes
- Homicides and accidents
- Infant mortality
Definition of Health Equity

The “attainment of the highest level of health for all people.

Achieving health equity requires valuing everyone equally with focused and ongoing societal efforts to address avoidable inequities, historical and contemporary injustices, and the elimination of health and health care disparities.”
EQUALITY  EQUITY
Health Equity Impact Assessment

- Step 1: Scoping
- Step 2: Impacts
- Step 3: Mitigation
- Step 4: Monitoring
- Step 5: Dissemination
Definition of Health Disparities

A particular type of health difference that is closely linked with social, economic, and/or environmental disadvantage.
Definition of Health Disparities

Health disparities adversely affect groups of people who have systemically experienced greater obstacles to health, based on their racial or ethnic group, religion, socioeconomic status, gender, age, mental health, cognitive, sensory, or physical disability, geographic location, or other characteristics historically linked to discrimination or exclusion.
APRIL is NATIONAL MINORITY HEALTH MONTH

An inclusive initiative that addresses the health needs of African Americans, Hispanics, Asians, Native Americans, and other minorities. Its goal is to strengthen the capacity of local communities to eliminate the disproportionate burden of premature death and preventable illness in minority populations through prevention, early detection, and control of disease complications.
“A population is a health disparity population if there is a significant (difference) in the overall rate of disease incidence, prevalence, morbidity, mortality or survival rates in the population as compared to the health status of the general population.”

HEALTH EQUITY
Determinants of Population Health

- Genes & Biology
- Health Behaviors
- Total Ecology
- Social/Societal Characteristics
- Medical Care
Social Determinants of Health

Source: Dahlgren and Whitehead, 1991
SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

- Income
- Education
- Race & Ethnicity
- Transportation
- Housing
- Insurance
- Food Access
- Complex Health Needs
Why Emphasize Social Determinants?

- Social determinants of health have a direct impact on health
- Social determinants structure other causes of health:
  - Environment
  - Behaviour
  - Services
- The ‘causes of the causes’
Education

employment

Workplace Conditions

Job Stability

Income
HERE YOU LIVE
AFFECTS YOUR HEALTH

CODE RED
WHERE YOU LIVE
AFFECTS YOUR HEALTH
NATIONAL PARTNERSHIP FOR ACTION to End Health Disparities
Obesity, hypertension and diabetes are just three diseases that disproportionately affect communities of color.

Dr. Adewale Troutman
You don't have to let your life be destroyed by diabetes. You can reclaim your life.

Della Reese
IMAGINE a nation free of disparities in health and health care
Minority Health Month
April is National Minority Health Month

Learn More
IMAGINE
a nation free
of disparities
in health
and health care
diabetes
case study
control the level of sugar in the blood
Diabetes

high blood sugar levels in
insulin is the hormone that
regulates glucose in the
chronic conditions that
Get Educated

HIV AIDS Is A Silent Killer
Turning up the Volume on Infant Mortality
Every Baby Matters!