



SAMHSA-HRSA Center for Integrated Health Solutions

THE TRADITIONAL TEN TIPS FOR BETTER HEALTH

- 1. Don't smoke. If you can, stop. If you can't, cut down.
- 2. Follow a balanced diet with plenty of fruit and vegetables.
- 3. Keep physically active.
- 4. Manage stress by, for example, talking things through and making time to relax.
- 5. If you drink alcohol, do so in moderation.
- 6. Cover up in the sun, and protect children from sunburn.
- 7. Practice safer sex.
- 8. Take up cancer screening opportunities.
- 9. Be safe on the roads: follow the Highway Code.
- 10. Learn the First Aid ABCs: airways, breathing, circulation.

Donaldson, L., Ten Tips for Better Health., London UK: Stationary Office, 1999. Available at http://www.archive.official-documents.co.uk/document/cm43/4386/4386-tp.htm

NATI NAL COUNCIL FOR BEHAVIORAL HEALTH



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THE SOCIAL DETERMINANTS TEN TIPS FOR BETTER HEALTH

- 1. Don't be poor. If you can, stop. If you can't, try not to be poor for long.
- 2. Don't have poor parents or grandparents.
- 3. Own a car.
- 4. Don't work in a stressful, low paid manual job.
- 5. Don't live in damp, low quality housing in high crime neighborhood.
- 6. Have a college degree, at least be fully literate
- 7. Practice not losing your job and don't become unemployed.
- 8. Access community resources needed when you are unemployed, retired or sick or disabled.
- 9. Don't live next to a busy major road or near a polluting factory.
- 10. Learn how to fill in the complex housing and health benefits application forms before you become homeless and destitute.

Gordon, D., Posting (April, 1999) Spirit of 1848 listserv.

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Today's Purpose

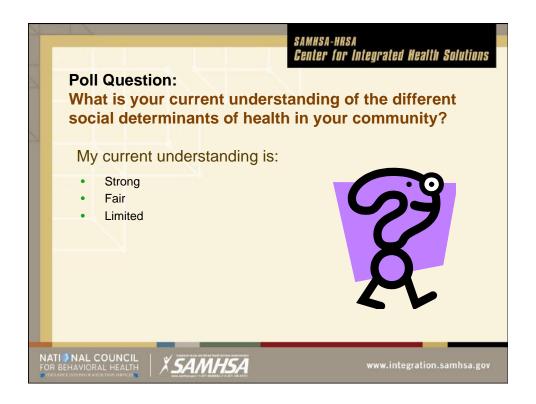
- Define and illustrate the social determinants of health
- Describe how social and economic inequities impact health status
- Identify how health disparities are manifested in racial, ethnic, and culturally diverse populations
- Create a shared definition and language for addressing health disparities systemically

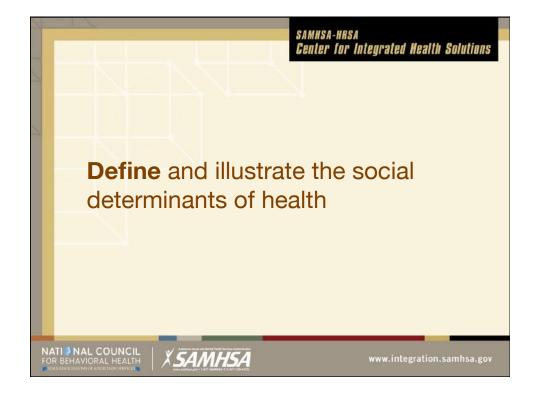
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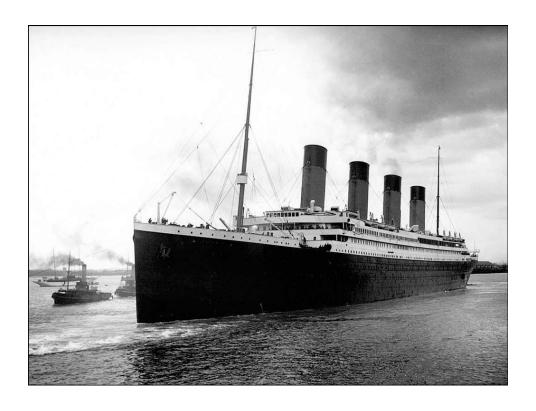
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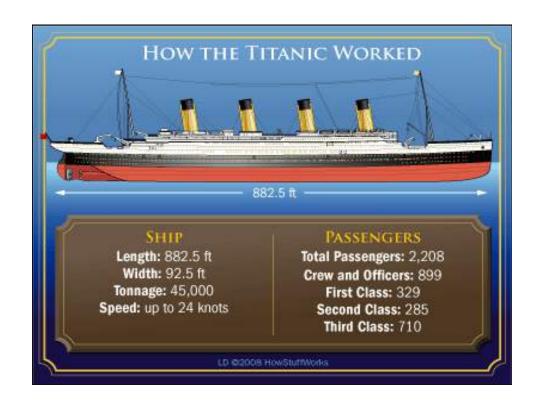






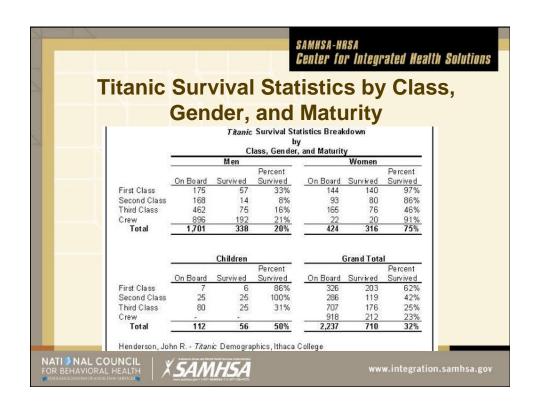




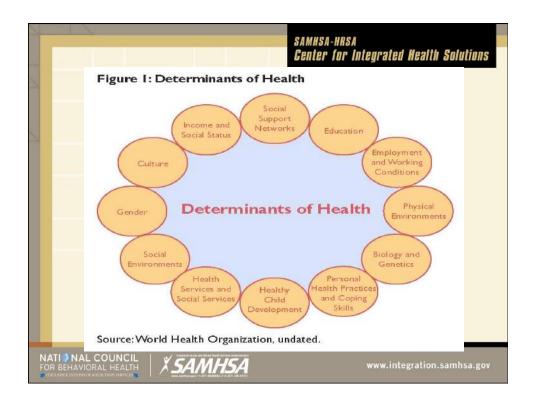






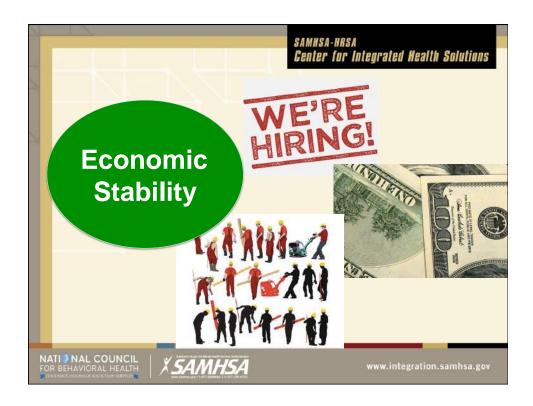






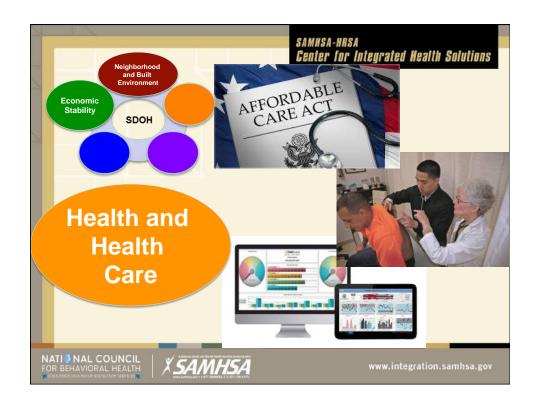








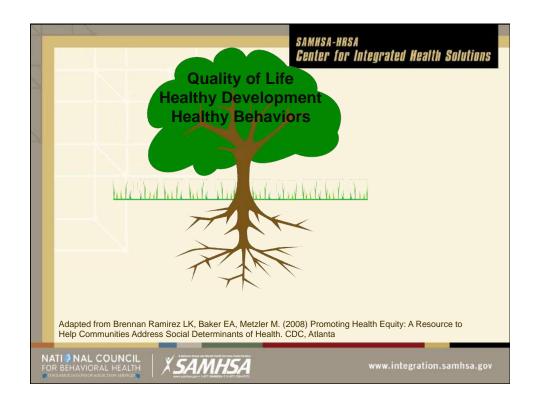




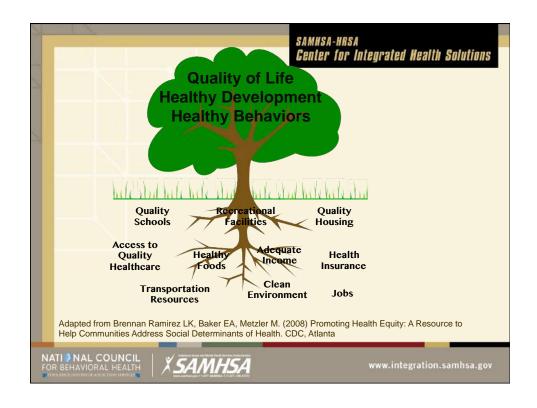


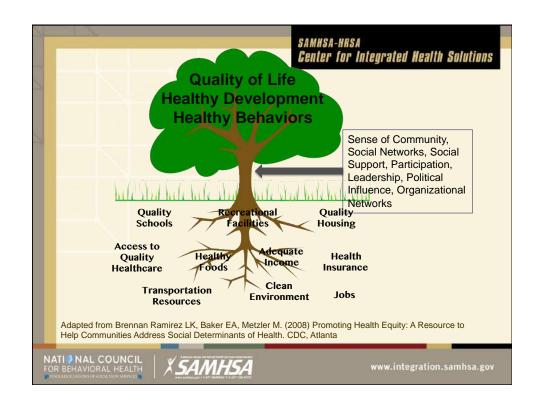




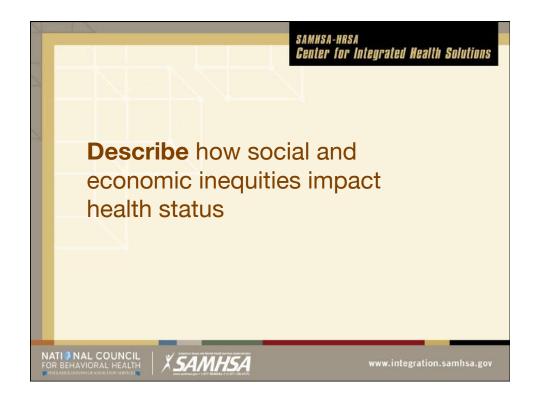






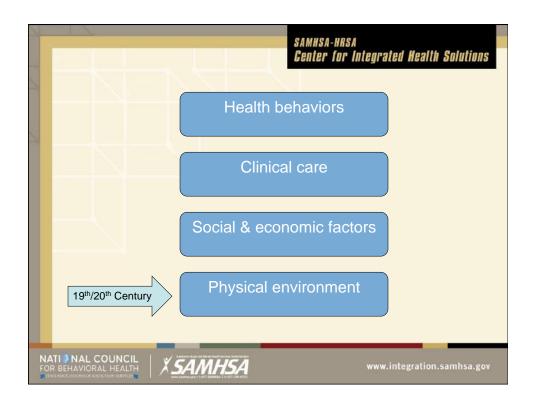


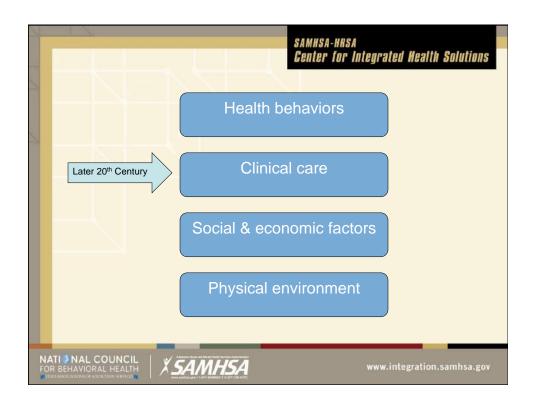






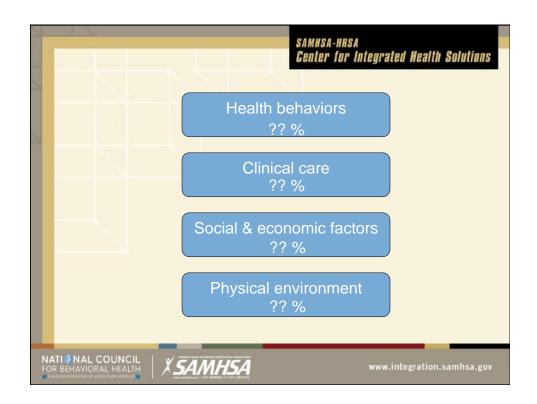




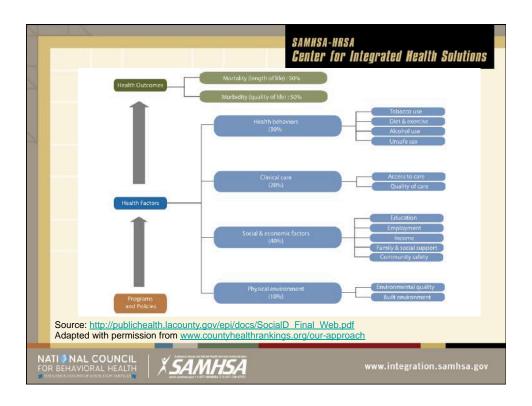


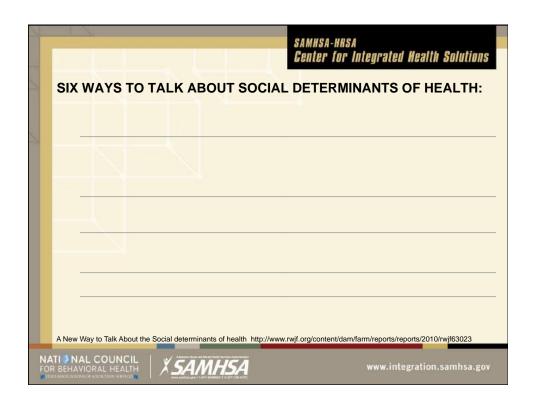




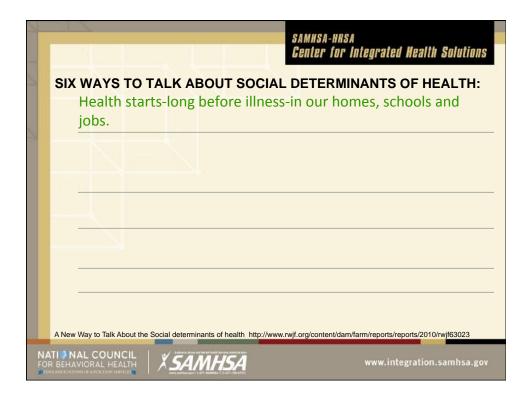


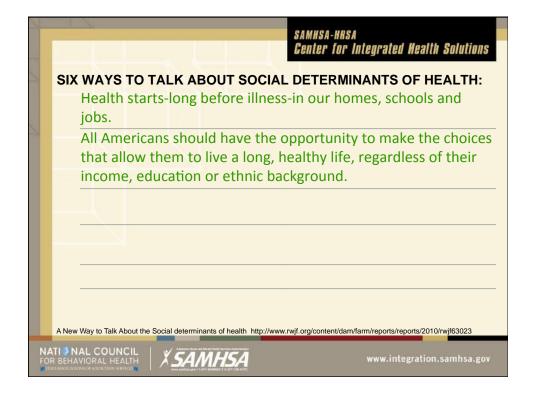




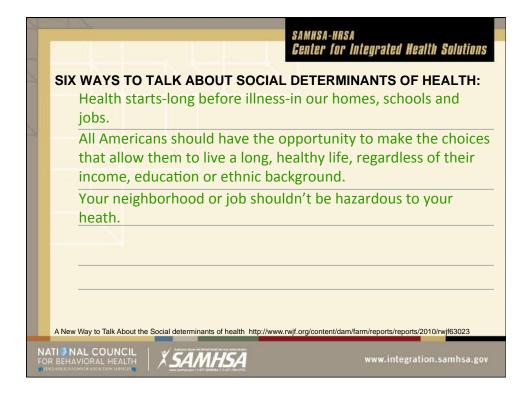


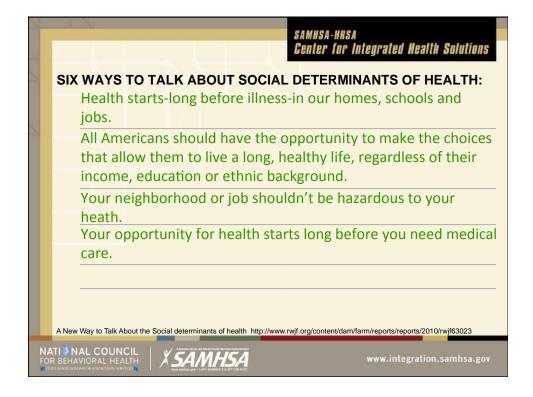




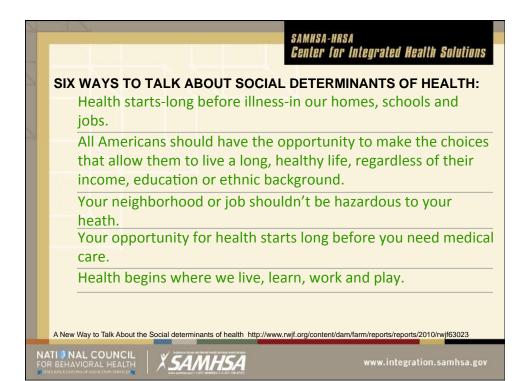


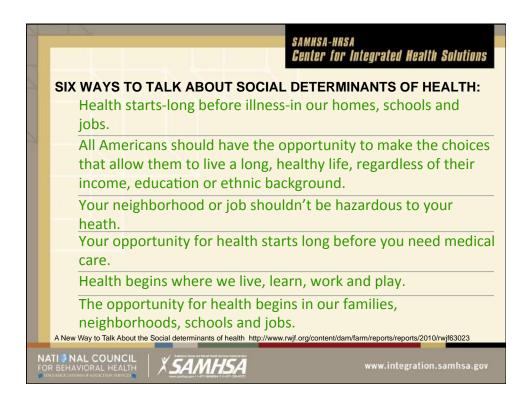




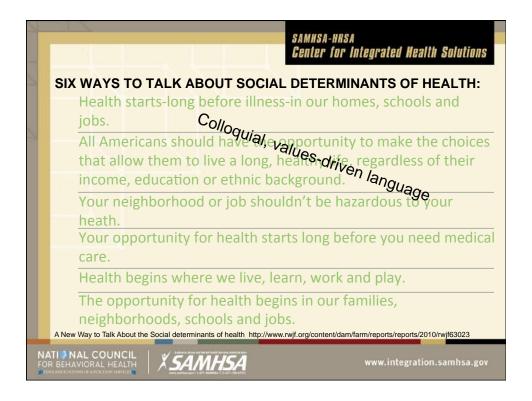


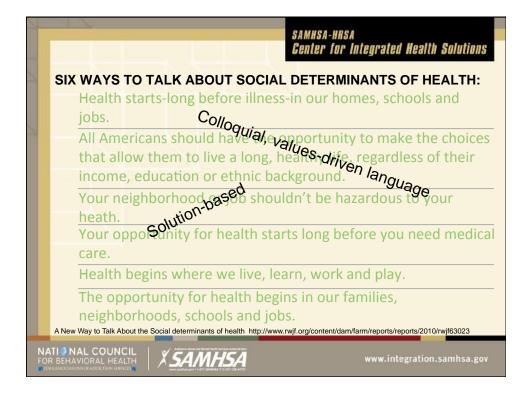






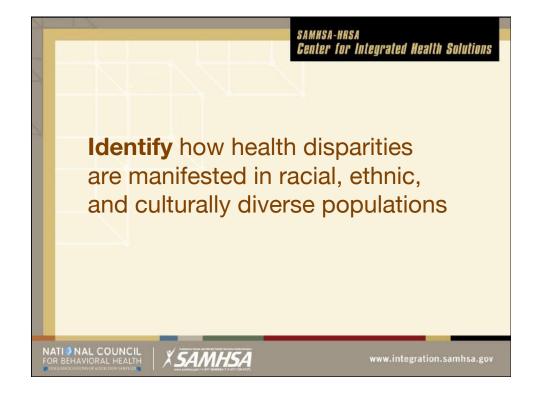














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BEHAVIORAL HEALTH DISPARITIES

- → Al/AN communities elevated levels of SUDs and higher suicide rates than general population
- → Latina youth highest rates of suicide attempts
- → Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander youth among highest rates of illicit drug use and underage drinking
- → African Americans among highest unmet needs for treatment of depression and other MH disorders
 - Only ~ 13 percent U.S. population; yet ~ half (49) percent) of people who get HIV and AIDS
- → LGBT population elevated rates of tobacco use, certain cancers, obesity, and depression

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SAMHSA-HRSA Center for Integrated Health Solutions AHRQ: DISPARITIES IN QUALITY OF AND ACCESS TO CARE ARE COMMON Compared to Whites

- Blacks received worse care for 41 percent of quality measures; worse access to care for 32 percent of access measures
- Asians received worse care for 30 percent of quality measures; worse access to care for 17 percent of access measures
- Al/ANs received worse care for 30 percent of quality measures; worse access to care for 62 percent of access measures
- Hispanics received worse care than non-Hispanic Whites for 39 percent of quality measures; worse access to care for 63 percent of access measures
- Compared to High-Income People, Low-Income People:
 - Received worse care for 47 percent of quality measures
 - Had worse access to care for 89 percent of measures





