COMPREHENSIVE CANCER CONTROL COALITIONS NATIONAL PARTNERS ADVANCING HEALTH EQUITY

SESSION ONE-SETTING THE STAGE

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Patient Advocate Foundation
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Terminology

HEALTH

Not merely the absence of disease but the presence of physical, psychological, social economic and spiritual well being

World Health Organization

RACISM

An ideology of inferiority that is used to justify the unequal treatment of members of groups defined as inferior, by both individuals and social institutions”

Book: Mindfulness-Based Treatment Approaches: Clinician's Guide to Evidence Base and Applications (Ruth Baer)

Levels of Racism:

- Personally mediated
- Internalized
- Institutionalized

JUSTICE

- The quality of fairness
- The principle of moral rightness; equity
- Conformity to moral rightness in action or attitude

SOCIAL JUSTICE

- *Social justice is the view that everyone deserves equal rights and opportunities —this includes the right to good health*

American Public Health Association

- The application of principles of justice to the broadest definition of society

- Implies
  - Equity
  - Equal access to societal power, goods and services

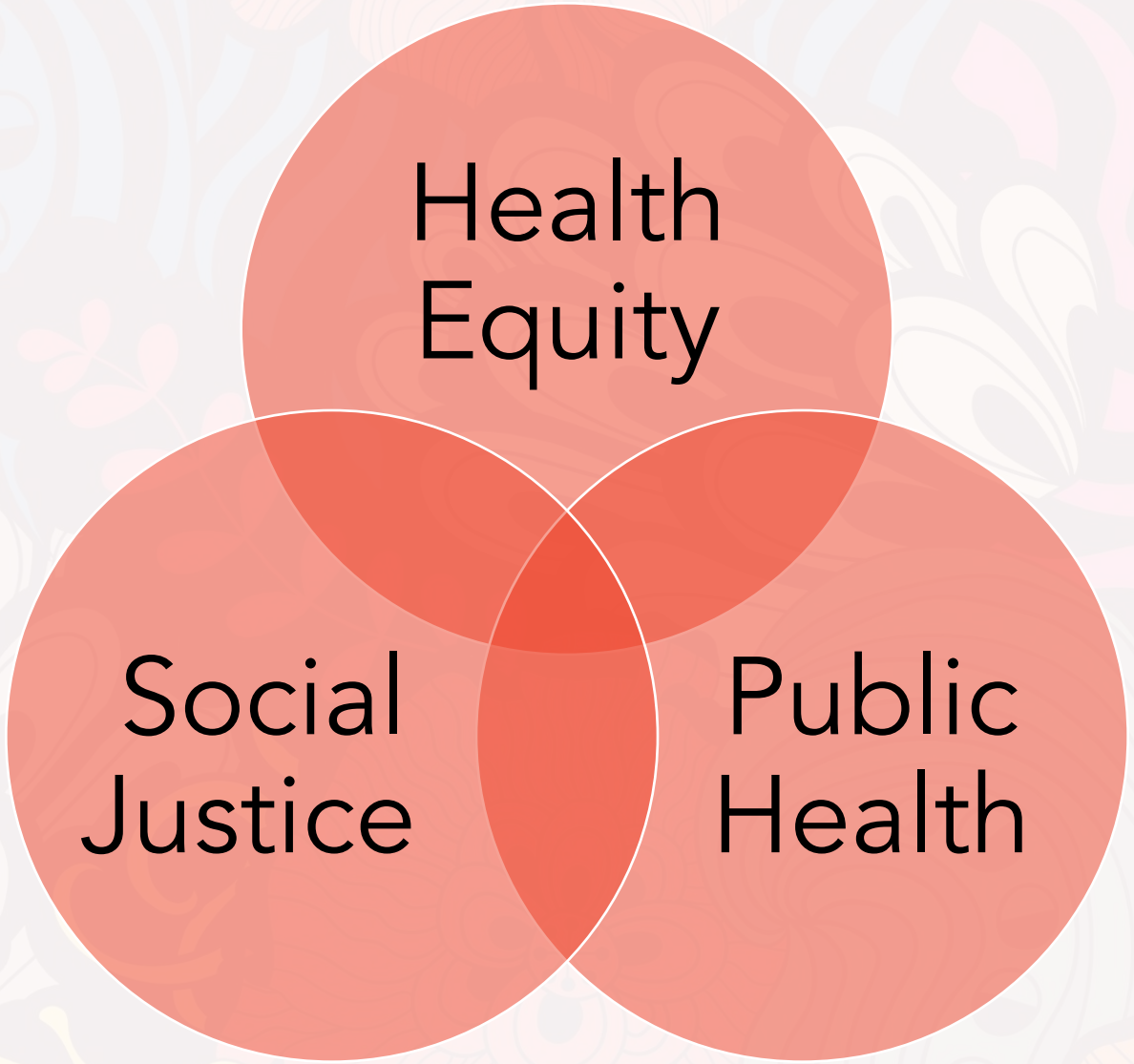
- Universal respect for human and civil rights

Health Equity

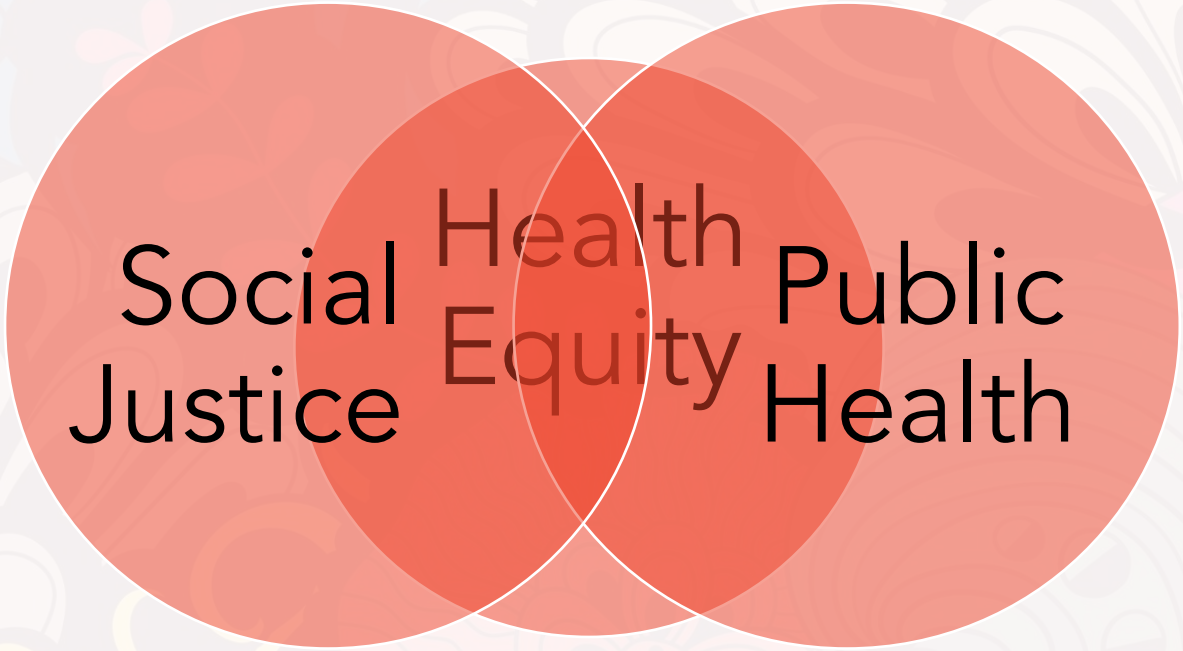
is achieved when <u>all</u> people have the opportunity to attain their full potential and no one is disadvantaged from achieving this potential because of their social position or other socially determined circumstances.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

*Social justice framed definition


Health Equity
Social Justice
Public Health

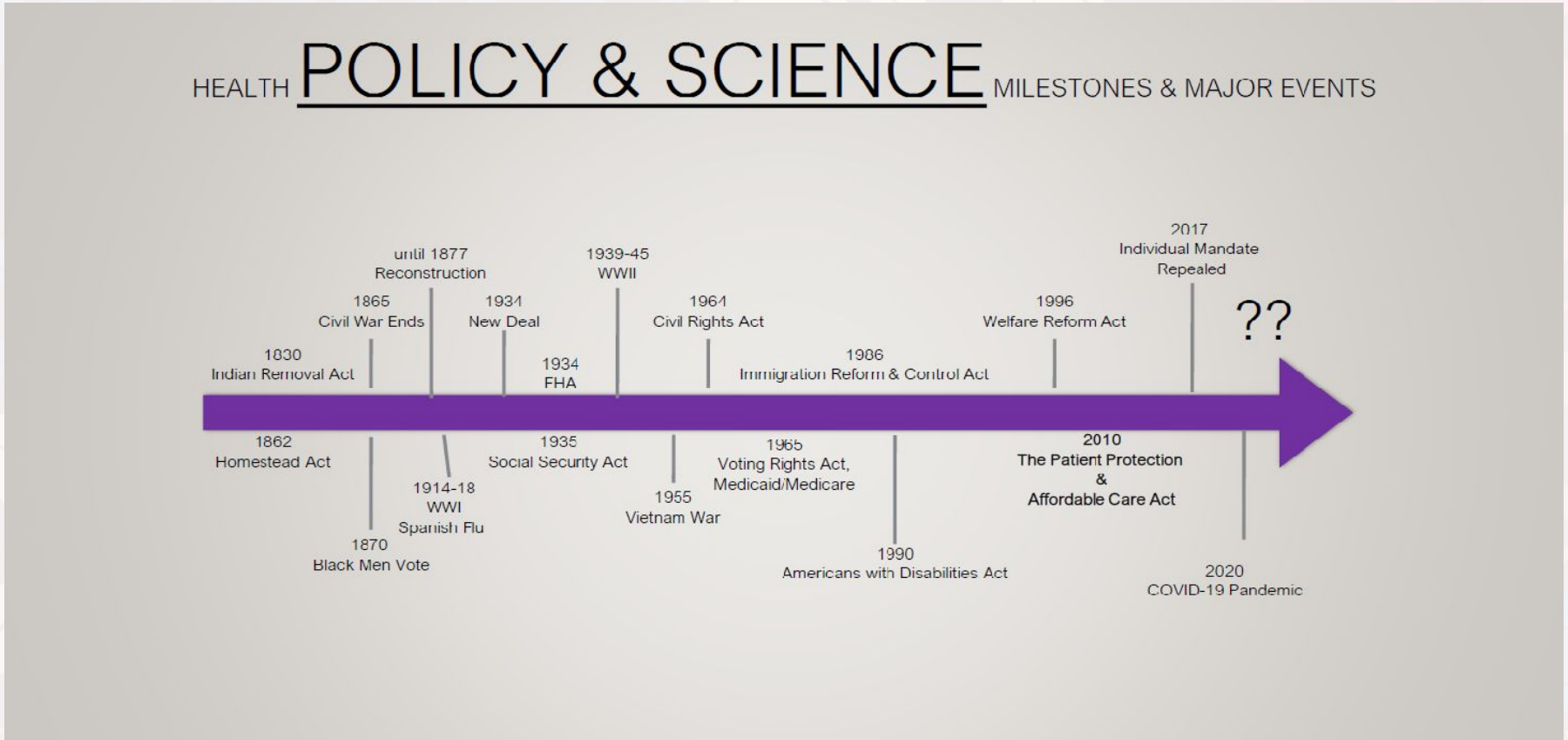
Public health, social justice and health equity are inseparable. Justice is central to the mission of public health and has been described as the field's core value.



TWO CRITICAL ASPECTS OF JUSTICE: HEALTH IMPROVEMENT FOR THE POPULATION *(PUBLIC HEALTH LEN)*

FAIR/EQUITABLE TREATMENT OF THE DISADVANTAGED *(SOCIAL JUSTICE LEN)*

How did we get here?????



Adopted from: Mia Keeys, Dir. Of Health Equity Policy & Advocacy, Center for Health Equity-American Medical Association

Figure 1

Social Determinants of Health

Economic Stability	Neighborhood and Physical Environment	Education	Food	Community and Social Context	Health Care System
Employment	Housing	Literacy	Hunger	Social integration	Health coverage
Income	Transportation	Language	Access to healthy options	Support systems	Provider availability
Expenses	Safety	Early childhood education		Community engagement	Provider linguistic and cultural competency
Debt	Parks	Vocational training		Discrimination	
Medical bills	Playgrounds	Higher education		Stress	Quality of care
Support	Walkability				
	Zip code / geography				

Health Outcomes

Mortality, Morbidity, Life Expectancy, Health Care Expenditures, Health Status, Functional Limitations

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Health Equity

Upstream Strategies to consider:

- Improve data inclusion and on racial minority and ethnic groups, LGBT, and other unrepresented populations
- Identify and ameliorate patterns of systemic disadvantage(including institutional policies)
- Improve public health systems
- Reduce socio-economic disparities
- Address health determinants

Resources

Networking2Save: CDC's National Networks Approach to Preventing and Controlling Tobacco-related Cancers in Special Populations supports a consortium of eight national organizations to advance the prevention of commercial tobacco use and cancer in populations experiencing tobacco- and cancer-related health disparities.

https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/ncccp/related-programs/Networking2Save.htm

Racism/Health Equity Tools Resource list is now on the CCCNP website:
https://www.cccnationalpartners.org/zoom-series-ccc-coalitions-advancing-health-equity

“What we are willing to turn our backs on, ignore or deny, is the measure of our willingness to live as hypocrites and deny the core value of ethics in our daily practice of public health and more importantly in our very lives.”

Adewale Troutman, MD, MPH