



The Impact of Racism on the Health and Well-Being of the Nation

A four-part webinar series
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#APHAwebinar



Naming and Addressing Racism: A Primer

July 21, 2015



#APHAwebinar



Webinar Series

Naming and Addressing Racism: A Primer

July 21, 2015 | 2 p.m. ET

No Safety, No Health: A Conversation about Race, Place and Preventing Violence

August 4, 2015 | 2 p.m. ET

Unequal Treatment: Disparities in Access, Quality and Care

August 18, 2015 | 2 p.m. ET

Racism: The Silent Partner in High School Dropout and Health Disparities

September 1, 2015 | 2 p.m. ET



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All webinars will be recorded and available on the APHA Racism and Health web page within 48 hours

Welcome



Georges C. Benjamin, MD, MACP, FACEP(E)
APHA Executive Director



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Race and Disparities in Life and Death



Shiriki Kumanyika, PhD, MPH
APHA President



#APHAwebinar

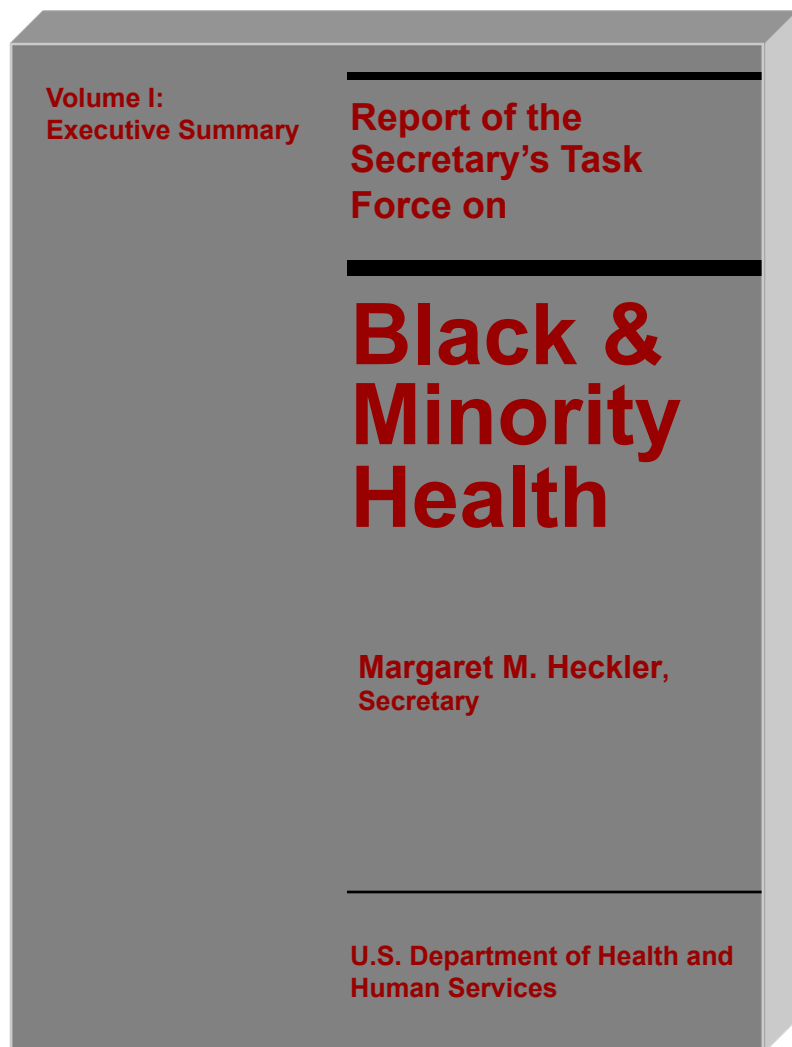


Overview

- Explain what racism is and why it is so challenging for making progress on our public health goals
- De-sensitize to the term in order to be able to address it
- **Background on current status of race and health, e.g., black Americans**
- Stories to facilitate deeper understanding and enable conversations

“The Heckler Report”

Released October 16, 1985



- I. Executive Summary
- II. Crosscutting Issues in Minority Health
- III. Cancer
- IV. Cardiovascular and Cerebrovascular Disease
- V. Homicide, Suicide, and Unintentional Injuries
- VI. Infant Mortality and Low Birthweight
- VII. Chemical Dependency and Diabetes
- VIII. Hispanic Health Issues; Inventory of DHHS Programs; Survey of Non-Federal Community

60,000 “Excess Deaths”

- Difference between the number of deaths observed in the minority populations and the number that would have been expected if the minority population had the same age- and sex- specific death rates as the non-minority population

Leading Cause of Death

CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE

CANCERS

HOMICIDE, SUICIDE, AND UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES

DIABETES

INFANT MORTALITY

CIRRHOSIS OF LIVER

Modifiable Risk Factors

- Smoking
 - High blood pressure
 - High serum cholesterol
 - Obesity
-

- Smoking
 - Alcohol
 - Diet
 - Environmental hazards
-

- Alcohol and drug misuse
 - Handgun availability
-

- **Obesity**
-

- Low birth weight
 - Maternal smoking
 - Nutrition
 - Trimester of first care
 - Marital status, age
-

- Alcohol

Science Blog

Date: Saturday, February 21, 1998
WHITE HOUSE FACT SHEET
Contact: HHS Press Office (202) 690-6343

PRESIDENT CLINTON ANNOUNCES NEW RACIAL AND ETHNIC HEALTH DISPARITIES INITIATIVE

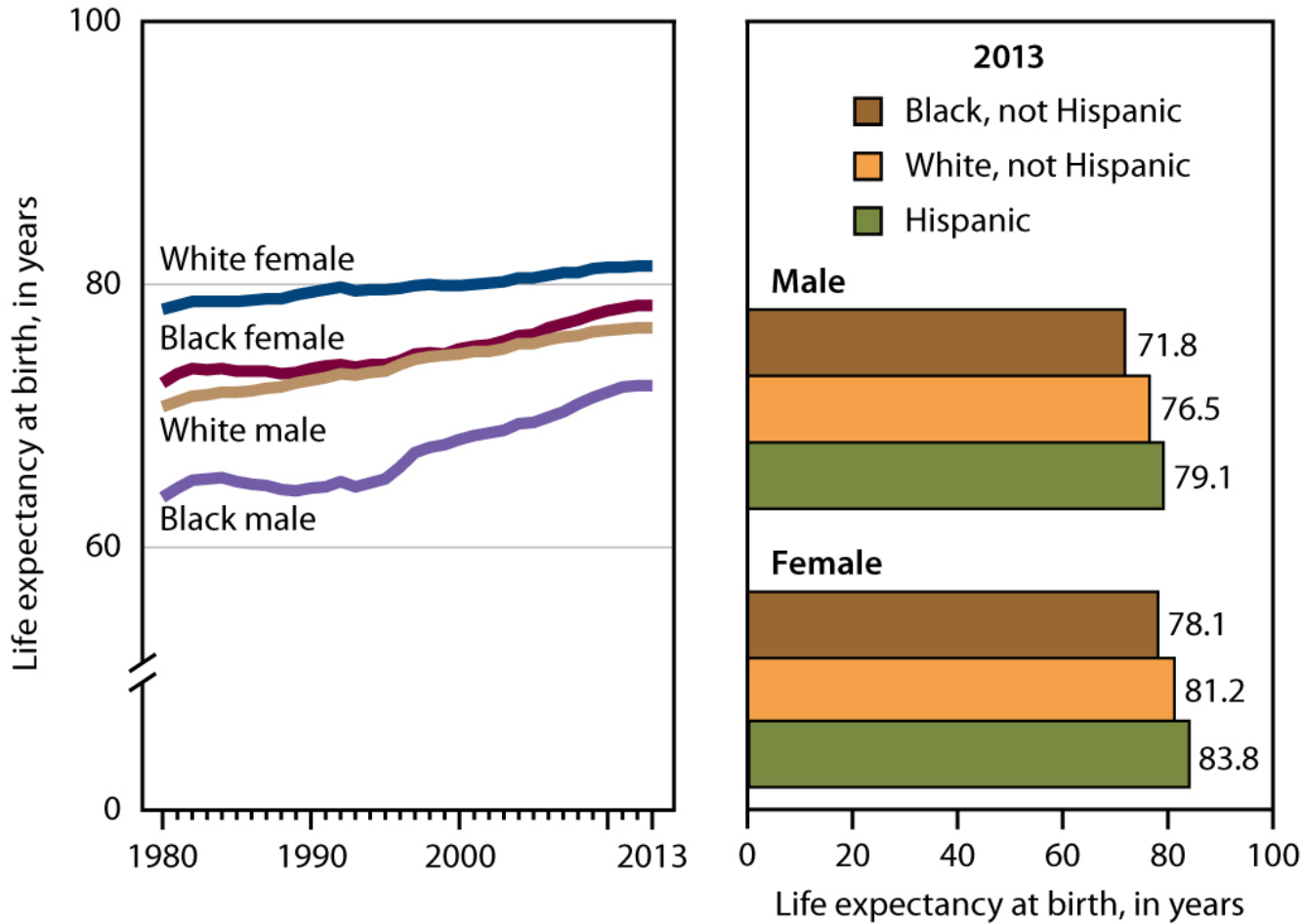
Today, President Clinton announced a new initiative that sets a national goal of eliminating by the year 2010, longstanding disparities in health status that affect racial and ethnic minority groups. The president announced that the Federal government will, for the first time, set high national health goals for all Americans, ending a practice of separate, lower goals for racial and ethnic minorities. To help reach these ambitious targets, the president also announced a five-step plan to mobilize the resources and expertise of the Federal government, the private sector, and local communities to eliminate disparities that for too long have been treated as intractable.

1998

A five-step plan that sets a national goal of **eliminating health disparities in six areas by the year 2010:**

- infant mortality
- cancer screening/management;
- cardiovascular disease;
- diabetes;
- HIV/AIDS rates;
- child and adult immunization levels

Life Expectancy at Birth

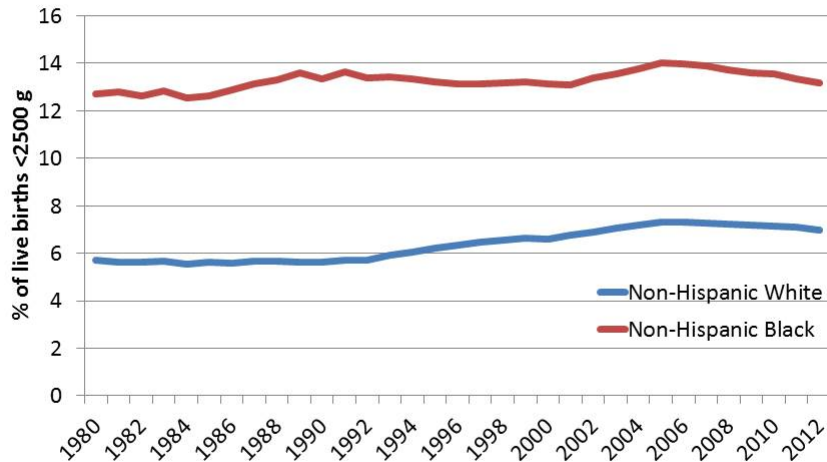


NOTE: Life expectancy data by Hispanic origin were available starting in 2006.

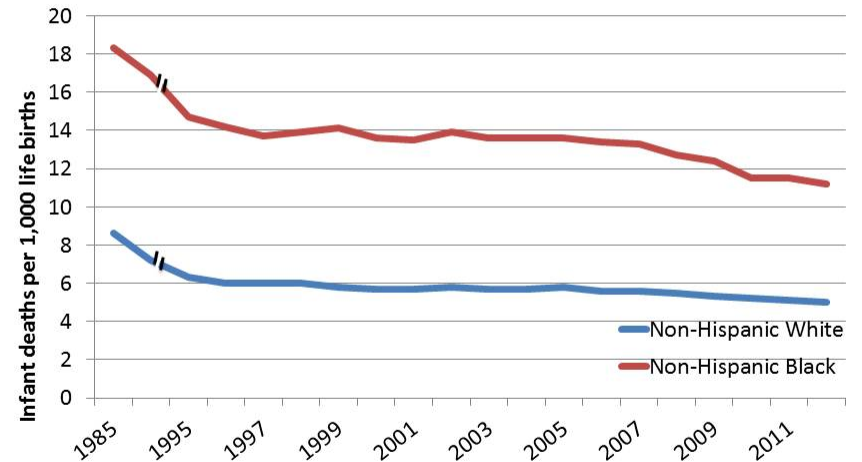
SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, *Health, United States, 2014*, Figure 1 and Table 16. Data from the National Vital Statistics System (NVSS).

Early Life Disparities

Low Birth Weight



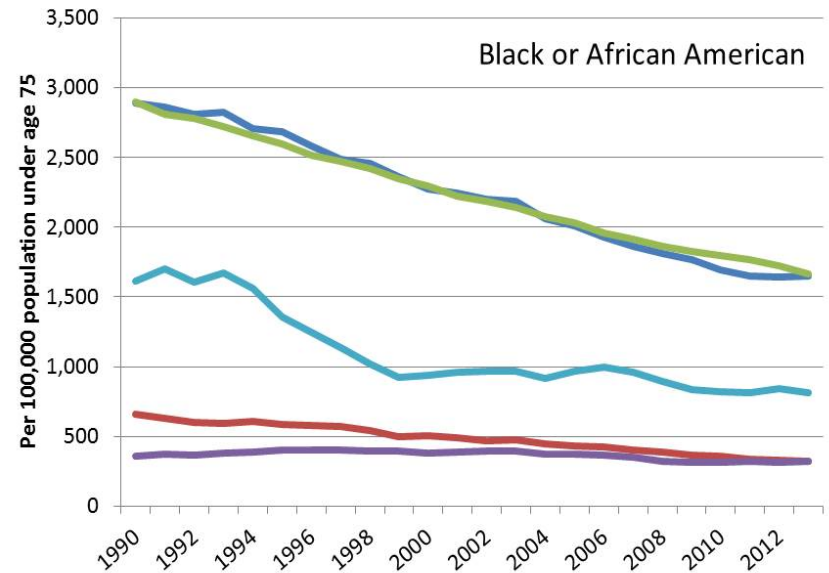
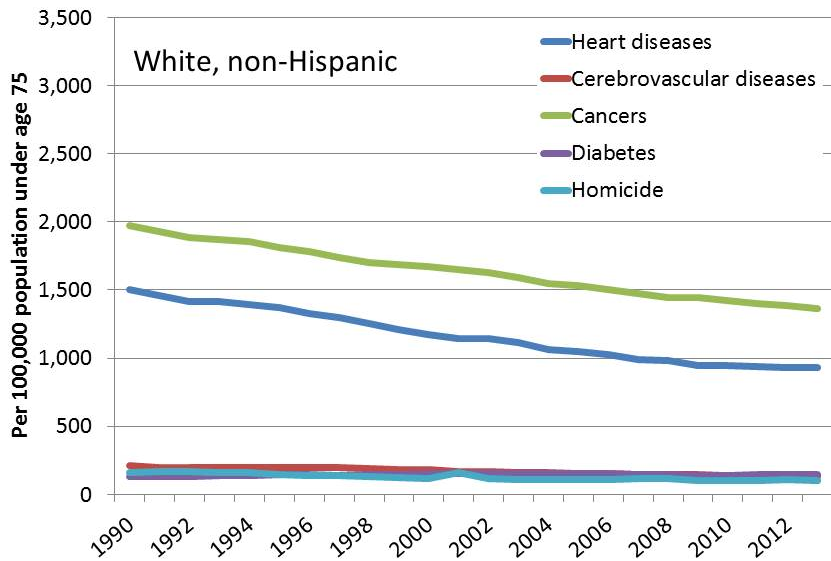
Infant Mortality



SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, *Health, United States, 2014*, Tables 6 and 11

Major Causes of Death

Years of potential life lost before age 75



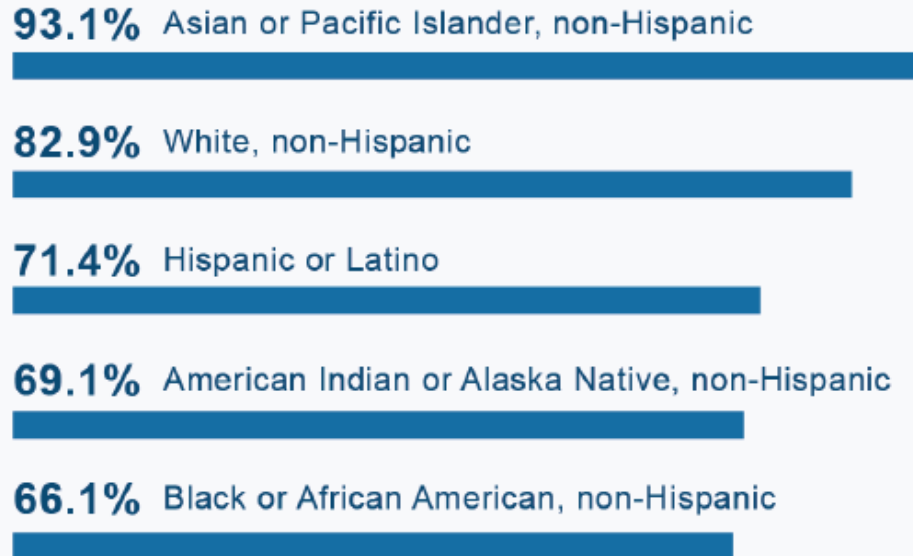
SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, *Health, United States, 2014*, Table 19, age-adjusted

***Healthy People 2020* Leading Health Indicators: Social Determinants**

- “Health starts in our homes, schools, workplaces, neighborhoods, and communities.”
- “Social determinants of health are conditions in the environments in which people are born, live, learn, work, play, worship, and age that affect a wide range of health, functioning, and quality of life outcomes and risks.”
- “A key social determinant of health is education”

On-time High School Graduation Rates by Race/Ethnicity, 2009–10

On-time graduation rates varied among racial and ethnic groups in the 2009–10 school year.



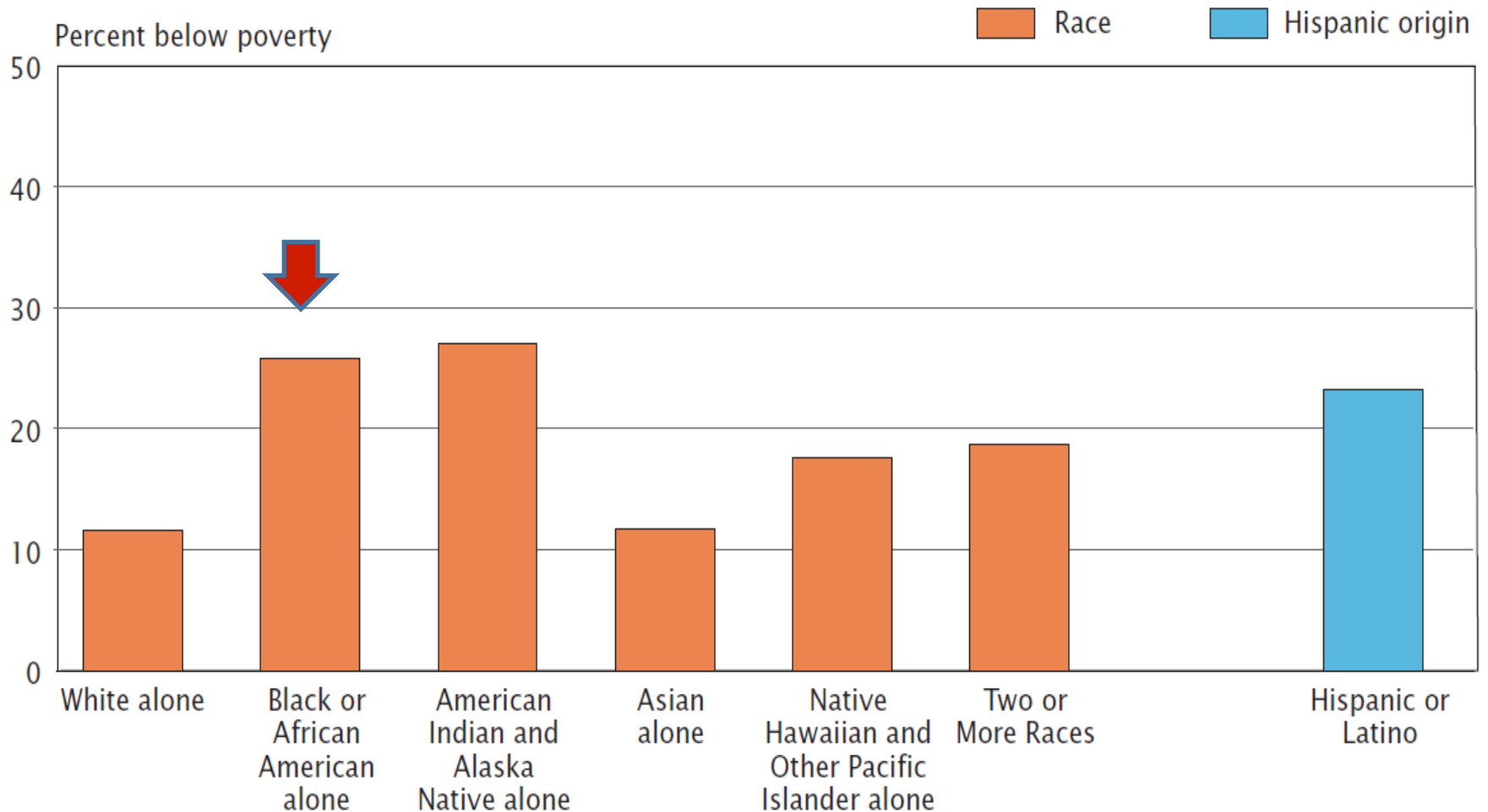
Data source: Common Core of Data (CCD), ED/NCES.

SOURCE: <http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/leading-health-indicators/Healthy-People-2020-Leading-Health-Indicators%3A-Progress-Update>

Figure 1.

U.S. Poverty Rates by Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin: 2007–2011

(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/acs/www/)



Note: Persons who report only one race among the six defined categories are referred to as the race-alone population, while persons who report more than one race category are referred to as the Two or More Races population. This figure shows data using the race-alone approach. Use of the single-race population does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches. Because Hispanics may be of any race, data in this figure for Hispanics overlap with data for race groups.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007–2011 American Community Survey.

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