



Pathways to Reduce Disparities:

Healthy People 2020 Report - www.healthypeople.gov/hp2020/advistory/PhaseI/PhaseI.pdf

Promoting Health Equity A Resource to Help Communities Address Social Determinants of Health
<https://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dch/programs/healthycommunitiesprogram/tools/pdf/sdoh-workbook.pdf>

Prevention Tactics - <http://www.cars-rg.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Prevention-Tactics-Vol9-No13-2015.pdf>

The National Partnership for Action to End Health Disparities A Strategic Framework for Improving Racial/Ethnic Minority Health and Eliminating Racial/Ethnic Health Disparities: V. Conclusions - <http://minorityhealth.hhs.gov/templates/content.aspx?l=1&lvid=44&id=8847>)

Self-awareness and organizational surveys - <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK248429/> ; <https://nccc.georgetown.edu/assessments/>

Harvard University's Project Implicit survey - <https://implicit.harvard.edu/implicit/takeatest.html>

CULTURAL COMPETENCE AND HEALTH DISPARITIES IN SUBSTANCE MISUSE (HANDOUT)

Definitions:

Health Equity - Health equity is achieved when every person has the opportunity to "attain his or her full health potential" and no one is "disadvantaged from achieving this potential because of social position or other socially determined circumstances (Center for Disease Control and Prevention).

<https://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dch/programs/healthycommunitiesprogram/overview/healthequity.htm>

Health Disparities - Health disparities are preventable differences in the burden of disease, injury, violence, or opportunities to achieve optimal health that are experienced by socially disadvantaged populations. (Center for Disease Control and Prevention).

<https://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/disparities/index.htm>

Behavioral Health Disparities - refer to differences in outcomes and access to services related to mental health and substance misuse which are experienced by groups based on their social, ethnic, and economic status. (Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration) <https://www.samhsa.gov/behavioral-health-equity>

Social Determinants of Health - 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. (Healthy People 2020) <https://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topics-objectives/topic/social-determinants-of-health?topicid=39>

Cultural Competence – having the capacity to function effectively – individually and as an organization – within the context of the cultural beliefs, behaviors, and needs of a community or population group. (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Minority Health)

Cultural Humility – Cultural humility is a lifelong process of self-reflection and self-critique whereby the individual not only learns about another’s culture, but one starts with an examination of her/his own beliefs and cultural identities. This critical consciousness is more than just self-awareness, but requires one to step back to understand one’s own assumptions, biases and values. (Tervalon M, Murray-Garcia J. Cultural humility versus cultural competence: A critical distinction in defining physician training outcomes in multicultural education. *Journal of Health Care for the Poor and Underserved*. 1998;9(2):117–125.)

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1353/hpu.2010.0233>