Overview of Health Disparities

Healthy People 2020 Goals

- Attain high-quality, longer lives free of preventable disease, disability, injury, and premature death.

- Achieve health equity, eliminate disparities, and improve the health of all groups.

- Create social and physical environments that promote good health for all.

- Promote quality of life, healthy development, and healthy behaviors across all life stages.

Source: http://www.healthypeople.gov/
Multiple Causes of Racial/Ethnic Disparities

- Poverty
- Cultural and social norms
- Lack of education and employment
- Racism
- Residential segregation
- Gender inequality
- HIV testing
- Incarceration
- Sexual networks
- Unstable housing
- Healthcare access and discrimination

Health Disparities

Individual knowledge

Individual risk behaviors

Source: CDC Health Disparities & Inequalities Report - United States, 2011

National Partnership for Action

- The mission of the NPA is to increase the effectiveness of programs that target the elimination of health disparities through the coordination of partners, leaders, and stakeholders committed to action.

Source: http://minorityhealth.hhs.gov/npa/templates/browse.aspx?lvl=1&lvlid=11#goal
National Partnership for Action

- The goals of the NPA and its National Stakeholder Strategy for Achieving Health Equity are:

  - **Awareness** - Increase awareness of the significance of health disparities, their impact on the nation, and the actions necessary to improve health outcomes for racial, ethnic, and underserved populations.
  - **Leadership** - Strengthen and broaden leadership for addressing health disparities at all levels.
  - **Health System and Life Experience** - Improve health and healthcare outcomes for racial, ethnic, and underserved populations.
  - **Cultural and Linguistic Competency** - Improve cultural and linguistic competency and the diversity of the health-related workforce.
  - **Data, Research, and Evaluation** - Improve data availability and coordination, utilization, and diffusion of research and evaluation outcomes.


5 goals: (FY) 2010-2015

I. Transform health care;

II. Strengthen the nation’s Health and Human Services infrastructure and workforce;

III. Advance the health, safety, and well-being of the American people;

IV. Advance scientific knowledge and innovation; and

V. Increase the efficiency, transparency, and accountability of HHS programs.

“Athe HHS Disparities Action Plan complements the 2011 National Stakeholder Strategy for Achieving Health Equity, a product of the NPA”

Source: http://minorityhealth.hhs.gov/npa/templates/content.aspx?lvl=1&lvlid=33&ID=285
Vision for Change

NCHHSTP aims to improve people’s lives through a more holistic approach to health by maximizing the health impact of public health services, reducing disease prevalence, and ensuring healthier choices and opportunities for every community.

We will actively promote awareness, engagement, and action on SDH, striving toward fairness in policies, services, access, and environmental conditions.

Source: http://www.cdc.gov/socialdeterminants/

Establishing a Holistic Framework to Reduce Inequities in HIV, Viral Hepatitis, STDs, and Tuberculosis in the United States

An NCHHSTP White Paper on Social Determinants of Health, 2010

“Social determinants of health refers to the complex, integrated, and overlapping social structures and economic systems that include social and physical environments and health services.”

Source: http://www.cdc.gov/socialdeterminants/

CDC Health Disparities and Inequalities Report — United States, 2011

Source: http://www.cdc.gov/minorityhealth/CHDIREport.html
STD Disease Surveillance Data & Statistics

Chlamydia—Rates by County, United States, 2009

Source: http://www.cdc.gov/std/health-disparities/default.htm

Source: http://www.cdc.gov/std/stats09/slides.htm
Chlamydia Test Volume by Facility Type, 2005-2010

Source: Region II Infertility Prevention Project Prevalence Monitoring Data, (CY) 2005-2010

Chlamydia Test Volume by Project Area, CY2010

Source: Region II Infertility Prevention Project Prevalence Monitoring Data
# Chlamydia—Rates by Age and Sex, United States, 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Range</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10–14</td>
<td>13.8</td>
<td>127.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>15–19</td>
<td>735.5</td>
<td>3,399.3</td>
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<td>20–24</td>
<td>1,120.6</td>
<td>3,273.9</td>
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<td>25–29</td>
<td>573.3</td>
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<td>30–34</td>
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<td>35–39</td>
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<td>40–44</td>
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<td>55–64</td>
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<tr>
<td>65+</td>
<td>2.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>219.8</td>
<td>593.4</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Source: [http://www.cdc.gov/std/stats09/slides.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/std/stats09/slides.htm)

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# Female Chlamydia Positivity by Age Group, CY2005–CY2010

Source: Region II Infertility Prevention Project Prevalence Monitoring Data
Male Chlamydia Positivity by Age Group, CY2005-CY2010

Source: Region II Infertility Prevention Project Prevalence Monitoring Data

Chlamydia—Rates by Race/Ethnicity, United States, 2000–2009

Source: http://www.cdc.gov/std/stats09/slides.htm
Female Chlamydia Positivity by Race/Ethnicity, CY2005-CY2010

Note: Data for multiracial, "other" race, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander not shown due to small sample size.

Source: Region II Infertility Prevention Project Prevalence Monitoring Data

Male Chlamydia Positivity by Race/Ethnicity, CY2005-CY2010

Note: Data for multiracial, "other" race, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander not shown due to small sample size.

Source: Region II Infertility Prevention Project Prevalence Monitoring Data
Gonorrhea—Rates by County, United States, 2009

Source: http://www.cdc.gov/std/stats09/slides.htm

Gonorrhea—Rates by Age and Sex, United States, 2009

Source: http://www.cdc.gov/std/stats09/slides.htm
Female Gonorrhea Positivity by Age Group, CY2005-CY2010

Source: Region II Infertility Prevention Project Prevalence Monitoring Data

Male Gonorrhea Positivity by Age Group, CY2005-CY2010

Source: Region II Infertility Prevention Project Prevalence Monitoring Data
Gonorrhea—Rates by Race/Ethnicity, United States, 2000–2009

Rate (per 100,000 population)

Year

2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009

Whites
Hispanics
Blacks
Asians/Pacific Islanders
American Indians/Alaska Natives

Source: http://www.cdc.gov/std/stats09/slides.htm

Female Gonorrhea Positivity by Race/Ethnicity, CY2005–CY2010


2.5%
2.0%
1.5%
1.0%
0.5%
0.0%

American Indian/Alaskan Native
Asian
Black/African American (non-Hispanic)
White (non-Hispanic)
Hispanic/Latino(a) (All Races)

Note: Data for multiracial, "other" race, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander not shown due to small sample size.

Source: Region II Infertility Prevention Project Prevalence Monitoring Data
Male Gonorrhea Positivity by Race/Ethnicity, CY2005-CY2010

Source: Region II Infertility Prevention Project Prevalence Monitoring Data

Note: Data for multiracial, "other" race, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander not shown due to small sample size.

Trends in CT Specimen Source Among Males, CY2005-CY2010

Source: Region II Infertility Prevention Project Prevalence Monitoring Data
Trends in CT Specimen Source Among Females, CY2005-CY2010

Source: Region II Infertility Prevention Project Prevalence Monitoring Data

Female Chlamydia Screening Coverage in FP, CY2005-CY2010

Source: OPA Family Planning Annual Report (Tables 1 & 11), Region II