

LCHC

LATINO COALITION FOR A HEALTHY CALIFORNIA



Health Equity in the Latino Community

Engaging the Latino Community in Obesity Prevention
Mexican Consulate

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December 16, 2014



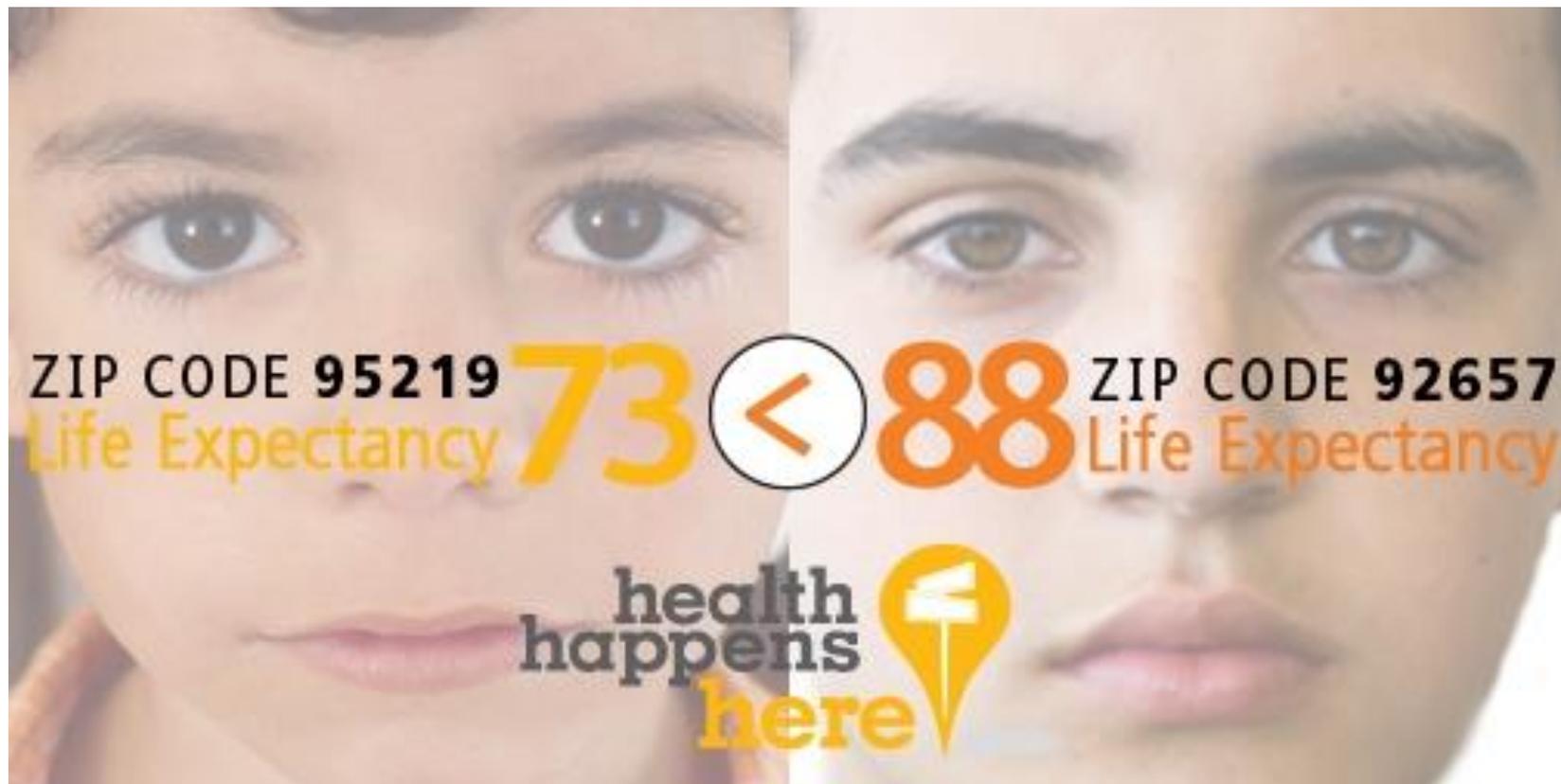
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Latino Coalition for a Healthy California

- Founded in 1992
- 9 Regional Networks
- Leading voice for Latino health in California
- Collaborate across California
- Connecting Sacramento & the rest of California



Priority #1: Reducing Health Disparities



Priority #2: Appropriate and Accessible Healthcare for All Californians



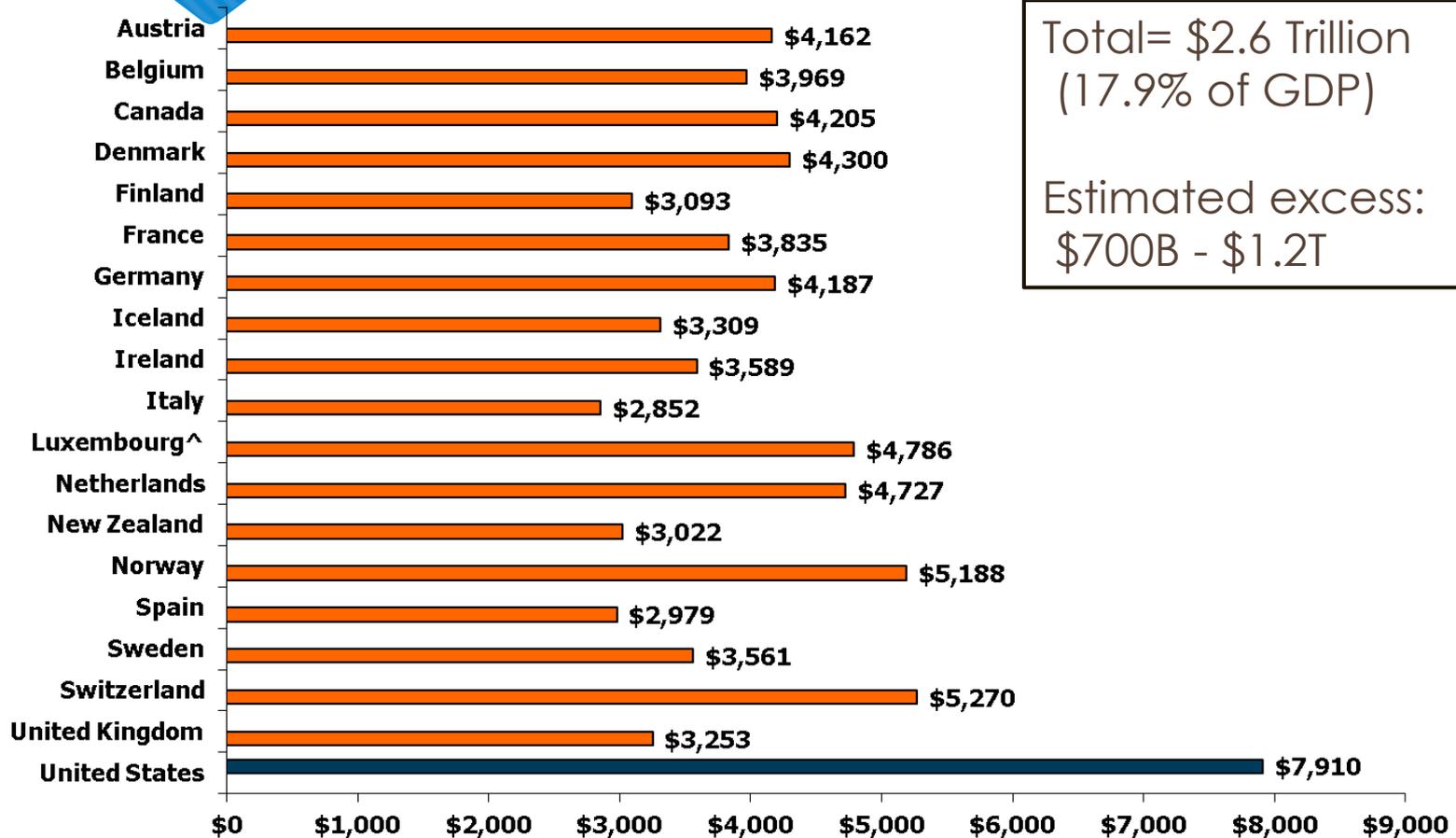
How can we achieve Health Equity?



Obamacare will help close the health gap.



Medical Care gets us part way to Health Equity



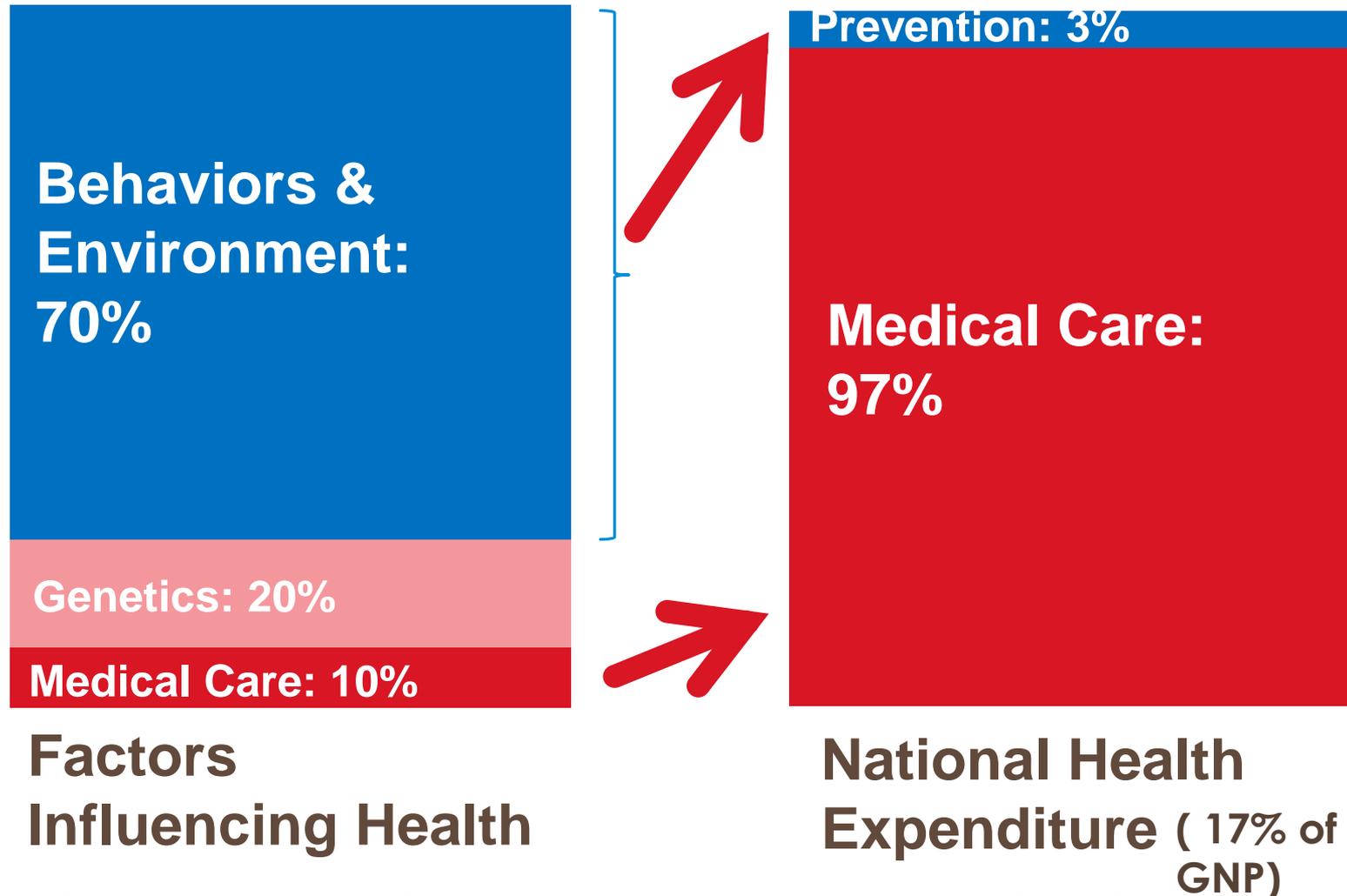
[^] 2009 data

Notes: Amounts in U.S. \$ Purchasing Power Parity, see www.oecd.org/std/ppp; includes only countries over \$2,500. OECD defines Total Current Expenditures on Health as the sum of expenditures on personal health care, preventive and public health services, and health administration and health insurance; it excludes investment.

Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. "OECD Health Data: Health Expenditures and Financing", OECD Health Statistics Data from internet subscription database. <http://www.oecd-library.org>, data accessed on 08/23/12.



Less is spent on Prevention



References: Bipartisan Policy Center. "Lots to Lose: How America's Health and Obesity Crisis Threatens our Economic Future." June 2012

Upstream vs. Downstream Approaches to Health



Leading Causes of Death

Among California Latinos, heart disease, cancer, stroke and diabetes account for over 54% of all deaths.

Consequences of Obesity

- Coronary heart disease
- Type 2 diabetes
- Cancers (endometrial, breast, colon)
- Hypertension
- Dyslipidemia (high cholesterol)
- Stroke
- Liver and gallbladder disease
- Sleep apnea and respiratory problems
- Osteoarthritis
- Gynecological problems (infertility)

Leading Causes of Death vs Consequences of Obesity

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The Roots of Health and Wellness

- Food Security
- Parks & Recreational Space
- The Natural Environment
- Neighborhood Safety
- Hope & Efficacy
- Social Connectedness
- Cultural Identity
- Active Transportation Options
- Justice System Equity
- Affordable & Safe Housing
- Aggressive Marketing of Unhealthy Products and Services
- Community Infrastructure
- Economic Justice
- Educational Equity
- Immigration Justice
- Equitable Health Care Access

Health Disparities

- Health disparities are health differences that adversely affect socially disadvantaged groups. They are systematic, plausibly avoidable health differences according to race/ethnicity, skin color, religion, or nationality; socio economic resources or position (e.g. income, wealth, education, or occupation); gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, age, geography, disability, illness, political or other affiliation; or other characteristics associated with discrimination or marginalization. These categories reflect social advantage or disadvantage when they determine an individual's or group's position in a social hierarchy.

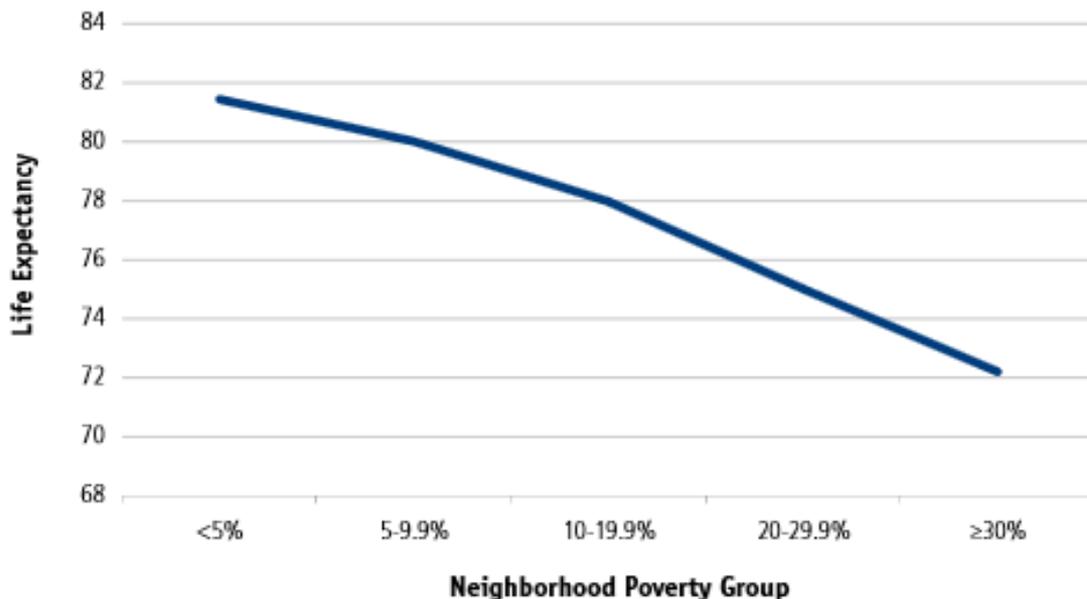
Source: Braverman, et.al. (2011) Health Disparities and Health Equity: The Issue is Justice. *Am J Public Health*. 2011 December; 101 (Suppl 1): S149-S155

Health Equity

- Disparities in health and its determinants are the metric for assessing health equity, the principle underlying a commitment to reducing disparities in health and its determinants; health equity is social justice in health.

Source: Braverman, et.al. (2011) Health Disparities and Health Equity: The Issue is Justice. *Am J Public Health*. 2011 December; 101 (Suppl 1): S149-S155

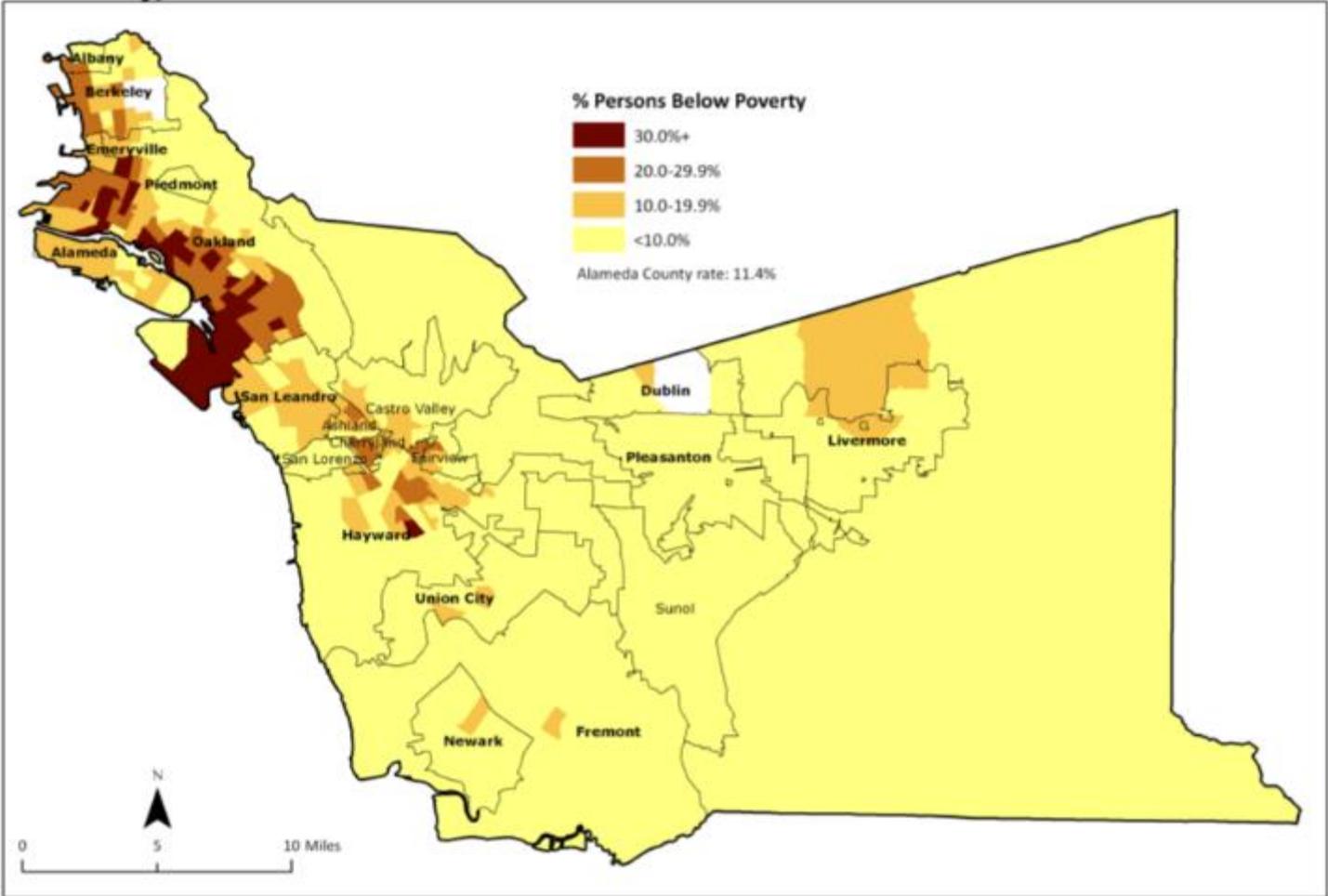
The more income and wealth people have,
the more likely they are to live longer.



Bay Area
Life Expectancy
For All Nine
Counties

Data from 1999-2001

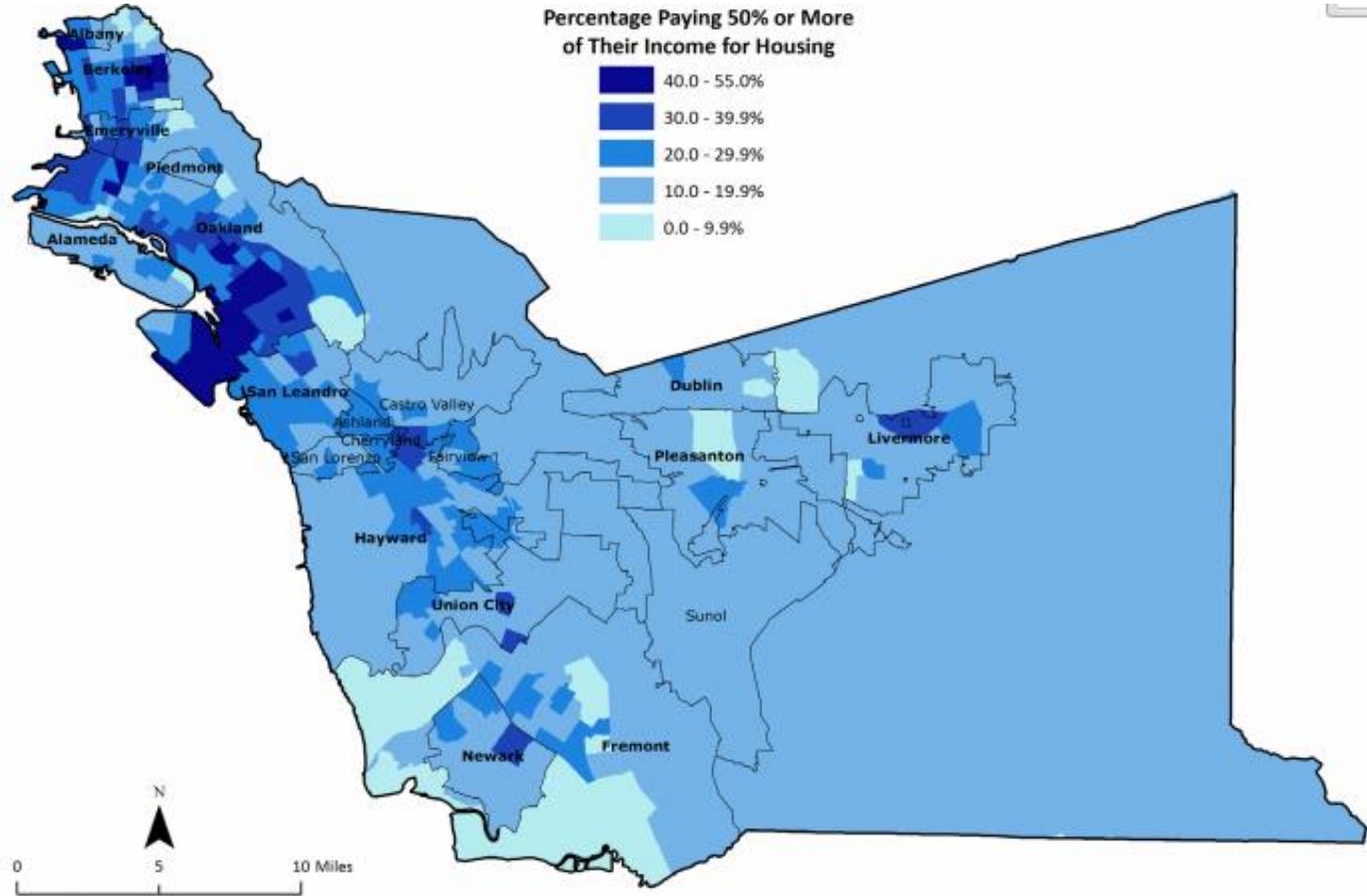
Alameda County: Poverty Level



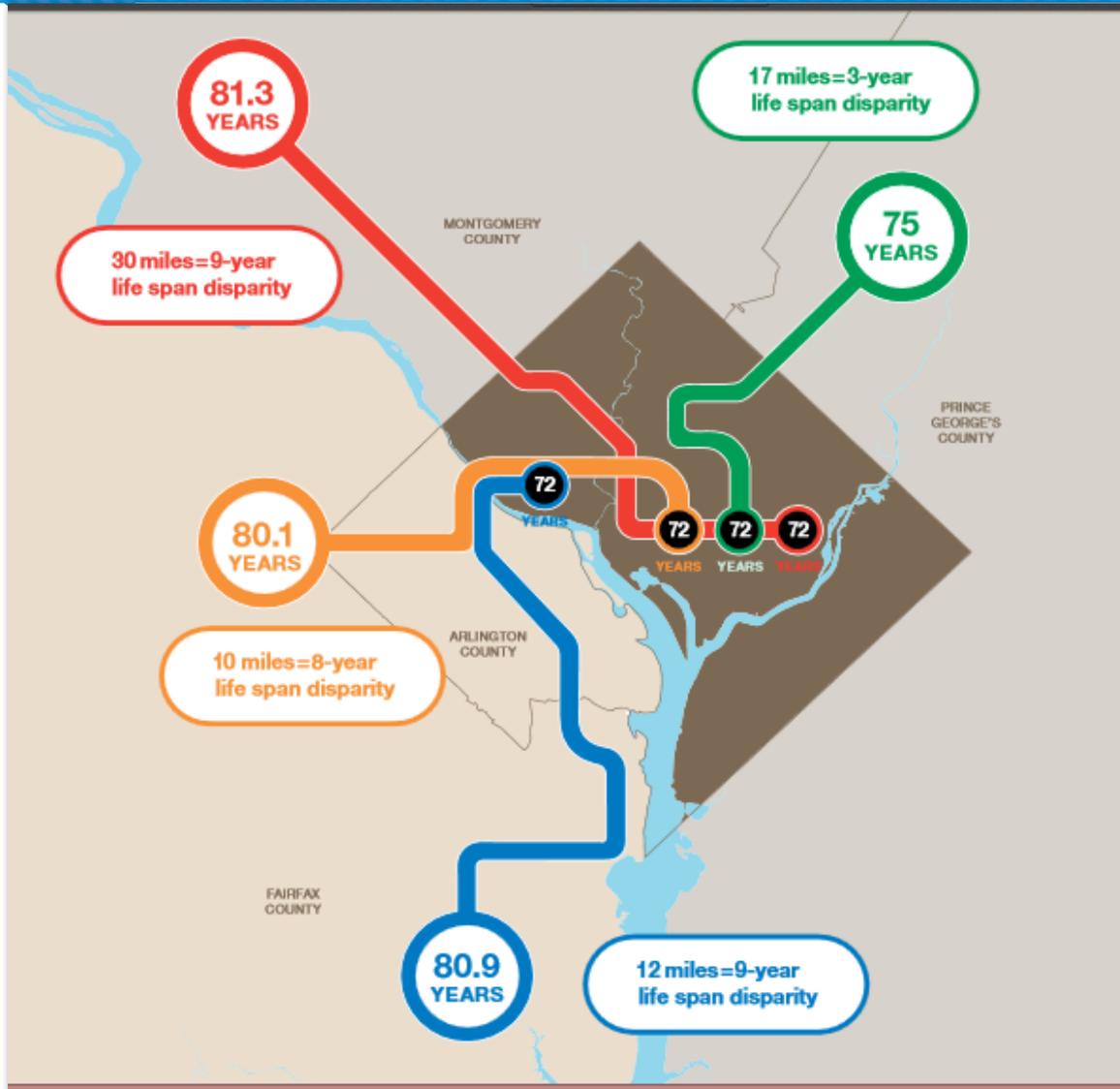
Source: CAPE, with data from ACS 2007-2011.



Alameda County: Housing Burden



Washington, D.C.



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Type 2 Diabetes Disparities

- 1 out of every 2 Latino and African American children born since the year 2000 will get diabetes
- Nearly 43% of all Latinos who are hospitalized in California have diabetes.
- People with diabetes who are poor, have 10x more probability of having an amputation
- Latino children get 10% more exposure to advertising for unhealthy products, and 10% less exposure to advertising for healthy products
- \$27.5 billion dollars in California

What Health For All Looks Like



Thank you!



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**Latino Coalition for
a Healthy California**

Learn more: www.lchc.org