

Understanding Social Determinants of Health in Minority Populations

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Session Objectives

- List the six health disparities that impact citizens in Alabama
- Identify minority and special population groups
- Provide a description and characteristics of social and minority cultures
- List social determinants that impact health care access
- Explain strategies for addressing social determinants in minority populations

What are Social Determinants?

 Underlying risk factors that contribute to health disparities that are the result of where we live, learn, work and play, all of which impact and interact with health and health care outcomes.

Minority Population Groups in Alabama

- American Indian
- Hispanic/Latino
- Cambodian
- Laotian
- Vietnamese
- Korean
- African American
- Asian
- Others????

Evolving "Minority Cultures" inAlabama

Special populations
Vulnerable populations
Hard to reach populations
At risk groups
Underserved communities
Functional and access needs

People with Functional and Access Needs (FAN)

Evolving Definition.....

- Persons whose needs cannot be met by traditional service providers
- People who cannot comfortably and safely access resources
- Reflects the capabilities of the individual, not a label or medical diagnosis
- Whole-community inclusion including the person and the provider when planning

Economically Disadvantaged –

- includes people who live at or below the federal poverty level
- not able to access due to a lack of tangible or financial resources
- not able to receive preventative health information and guidance

Limited English Proficiency and Limited Literacy

- People who have a limited ability to speak, write or understand English (or their native language)
- Low literacy skills (reading, math, writing, comprehension)
- Cannot read at all in English or their native language

People with Chronic Health Conditions

- Cardiovascular Disease
- Respiratory Issues
- Kidney Disease/Renal Failure
- Diabetes and Cardiovascular Disease
- Terminal Cancer Radiation and Chemotherapy
- Others??????

Youth and Adolescents

- Teen Pregnancy
- Bullying
- Social Media (Sexting)
- Peer pressure
- Alcohol and drug misuse
- Cutting
- Eating Disorders

People with Disabilities

- Mobility and movement
- Sensory barriers (blind, deaf, and mute)
- Cognitive challenges
 - ID, DD, ADHD, ASD
 - Others??

People With Diagnosed Mental Health Issues

- Obsessive Compulsive Disorders
- Trauma Disorders
- Adjustment and Anxiety Disorders
- Dementia and Alzheimer's Disease

People With Diagnosed Mental Health Issues

- Bipolar Illness
- Schizophrenia
- Depression
- Somatoform Disorders
- Others????????

People With Diagnosed Mental Health Issues

- Obsessive Compulsive Disorders
- Trauma Disorders
- Adjustment and Anxiety Disorders
- Dementia and Alzheimer's Disease

Individuals Affected by Substance Abuse and Addiction

- Crystal Methamphetamines
- Opioids
- Heroin
- Prescription Drugs

Individuals Affected by Substance Abuse and Addiction

- Alcohol
- Crack Cocaine
- Marijuana
- Hoarding

People who are ISOLATED from mainstream society due to their culture, beliefs or geographic location.

- Urban communities
- Rural communities
- Undocumented citizens
- Single parents and caregivers
- Farmers

Temporary Residents

- Military Service Workers
- College Students
- Tourists
- Seasonal workers (FEMA, Disaster Relief, Contractors)
- Out of town caregivers

People who are isolated due to religious and cultural practices

- Amish community
- Polygamists
- Limited to no use of TV and/or radio

Older Adults/Seniors

- Fear
- Limited physical mobility
- Social isolation
- Reduced income
- Disability due to chronic health condition (Ex. paralysis)
- Homebound

Homeless People

- No regular and consistent night time residence
- Utilizes a private or public place that is not intended to provide sleeping accommodations for human beings
- 3 stages of homelessness
 - 1. episodic homeless from time to time
 - 2. temporary homeless people who continue to identify with mainstream society
 - 3. chronic people for whom homelessness has become a norm

Incarcerated/Ex-Offenders

- Detention centers, jails and prisons
- Misdemeanors and felony crimes
- Stigmatization issues (murderers and convicted sex offenders)
- Institutionalization
- Criminal and addictive thinking
- Monitoring and supervision

Individuals who are GLBTQ (Gay Lesbian Bisexual Transgendered Queer)

Male/Male

Female/Female

Transgendered

Hermophrodite

- Cross Dressers
- Traditional vs. Non traditional Family

People with Communicable Diseases

- HIV and STI's
- Hepatitis
- Tuberculosis
- Influenza
- Serious Infectious Diseases

Social Determinants of Care

- Education
- Poverty
- Transportation
- Lack of financial resources

Social Determinants of Care

- Communication skills
- Lack of social services
- Gender norms
- Availability of information
- Others????????????

Barriers to Service Delivery

.....from Service Providers

- Cultural incompetence
- Personal prejudices and beliefs
- Continuing education and professional development
- Emerging trends and best practices

Barriers to Service Delivery

.....from Service Providers

- Funding restrictions
- Collaborative partnerships
- Stakeholder diversity and inclusivity
- Others.....

- Developed by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
- NPA aims to increase the effectiveness of programs that target the elimination of health disparities through the coordination of partners, leaders, and stakeholders committed to action

www.minorityhealth.hhs.gov/npa

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

Person Centered Practices – Day to Day

- Ask how can you be of assistance ... don't just assume a person needs your help.
- Look for signs of realistic stress and confusion.
- Observe for an ID bracelet or some type of momentum.
- Don't assume people don't understand just because they don't communicate the same as you do.

Person Centered Practices – Day to Day (cont.)

- Don't assume a person is on drugs just because they exhibit "out of the norm" behavior.
- Don't touch individuals without asking first.
- Assist with mobility issues only by request of the individual.
- If a person has a service animal, treat them as they are claimed and not as a pet.



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