

- identifying priority health issues

Priority population groups

P

Prevalence of condition

P

Potential for prevention

P

Costs to the community

C

Costs to the individual

C

Social Justice Principles

S

• groups experiencing health inequities

**A**boriginal and Torres Strait Islanders (ATSI) **A**

**D**isabled people **D**

**O**verseas born people **O**

**R**ural and remote people **R**

**E**lderly people **E**

**S**ocioeconomically disadvantaged people **S**

- high levels of preventable chronic disease

*Cardiovascular Disease (CVD)*

*Cancer (skin, lung, breast)*

*Injury*

We will study the first 3 in depth:

- nature of problem
- extent of problem
- risk factors
- sociocultural, socioeconomic and environmental determinants
- groups at risk

Diabetes

Respiratory Disease

Mental health problems and illnesses

- the role of individuals, communities and governments in addressing the health inequities

### Role of Governments

**L**iasise with community groups

**I**nfrasturcture

**M**oney

**P**rograms

**L**

**I**

**M**

**P**

### Role of Communities

**L**iasise with Government

**P**rovide Services

### Role of Individuals

**Education** and **Access** to health services have the greatest impact on the health of individuals

- sociocultural, socioeconomic and environmental determinants

The SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

HEREDITY

EDUCATION

ETHNICITY

LIFESTYLE

EMPLOYMENT

AGE

GENDER

LOCATION

ENVIRONMENT

SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS

The Social Determinants are factors that will affect both the groups experiencing health inequities and the high levels of preventable chronic disease (CVD, Cancer and Injury)

- the five action areas of the Ottawa Charter

Develop Personal Skills

Reorient Health Services

Strengthen Community Action

Build Healthy Public Policy

Create Supportive Environments

**D R S B C**