



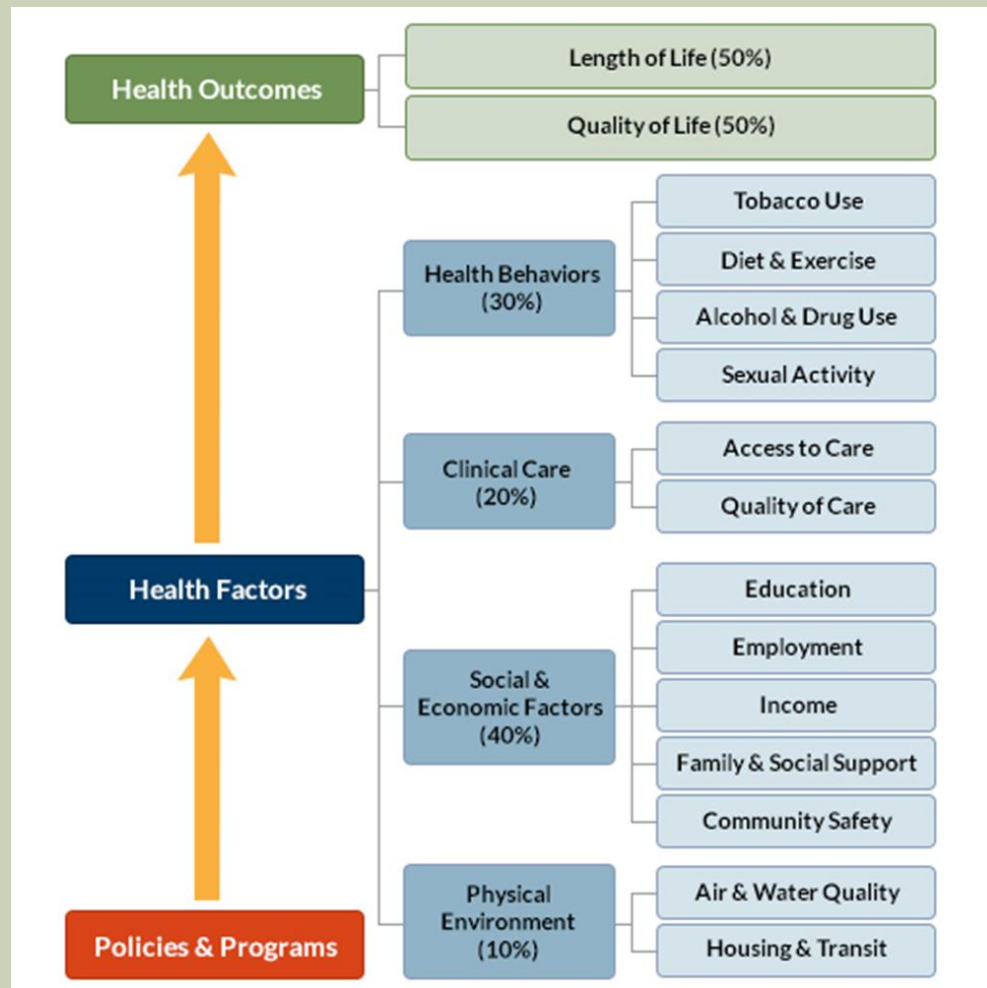
nexus

COMMUNITY PARTNERS

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH'S DEFINITION OF HEALTH EQUITY

- **Health equity:** When every person has the opportunity to realize their health potential — the highest level of health possible for that person — without limits imposed by structural inequities. Health equity means achieving the conditions in which all people have the opportunity to attain their highest possible level of health.

POLICIES IMPACT HEALTH OUTCOMES



LEGACY OF REDLINING

- Redlining took place from the 30's – 70's
- Communities redlined declined socially and economically
- Areas disinvested in match areas with high infant mortality now (MDH)

Source:

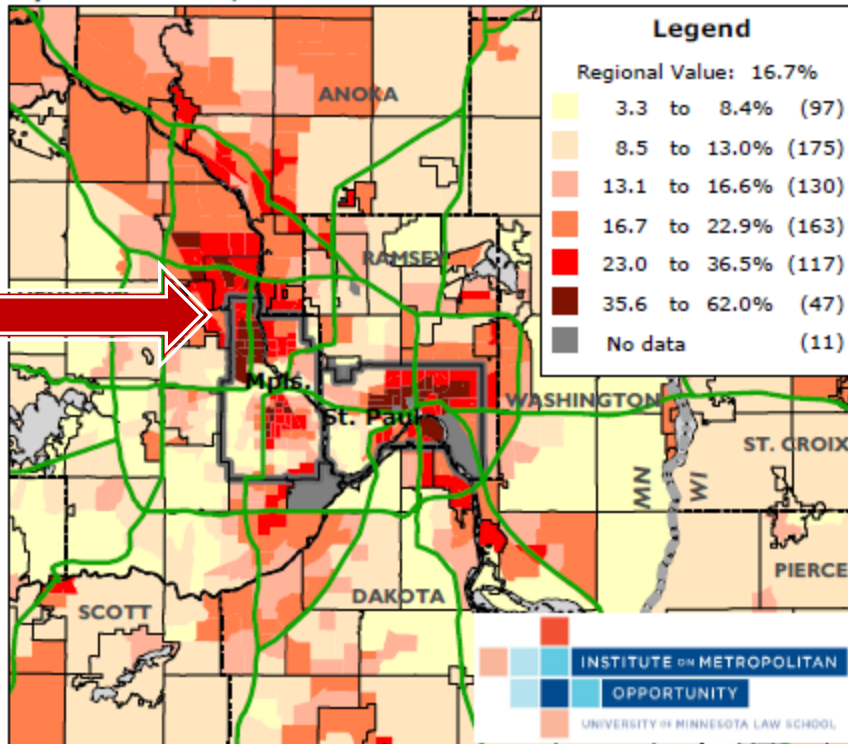
http://www.health.state.mn.us/divs/chs/healthequity/ahe_leg_report_020414.pdf



CONTINUED REDLINING

Map 1:

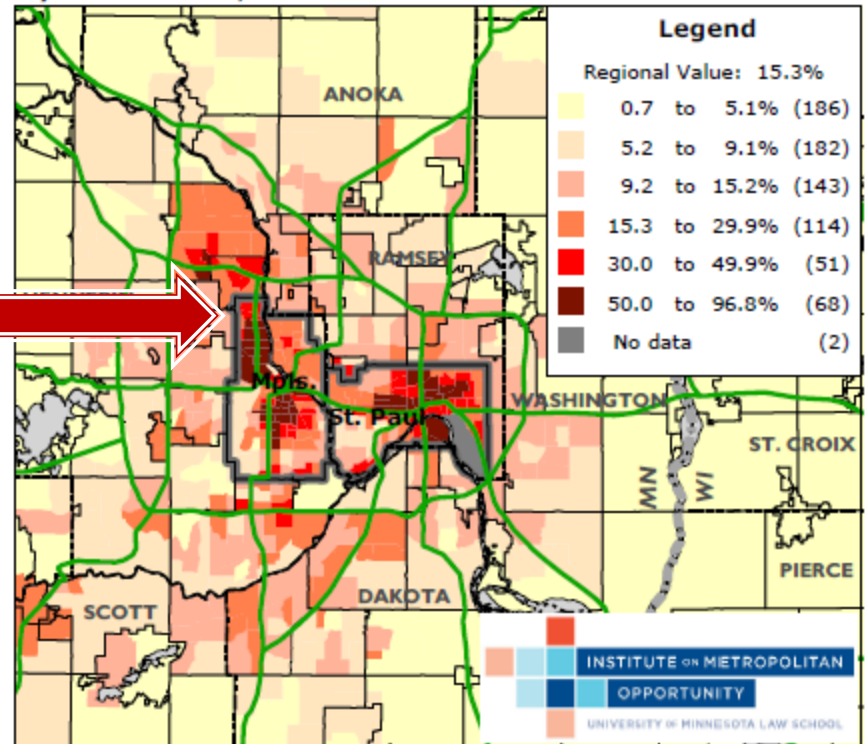
**MINNEAPOLIS-SAINT PAUL CENTRAL REGION:
Percentage of Home Mortgage Loans that are Subprime
by Census Tract, 2004 - 2006**



Data Source: Home Mortgage Disclosure Act.

Map 2:

**MINNEAPOLIS-SAINT PAUL CENTRAL REGION:
Percentage of Population that are People of Color
by Census Tract, 2000**



Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, SF1.

HEALTH IMPACT ASSESSMENTS (HIAS)

- Are intended to inform deliberations on a specific proposal—legislation, proposed rulemaking, and project permitting, for example.
- Systematically assess the multiple influences on health that can occur as a result of social, economic, and environmental changes.
- Use a broad definition of health that includes physical and psychological health and general well-being.

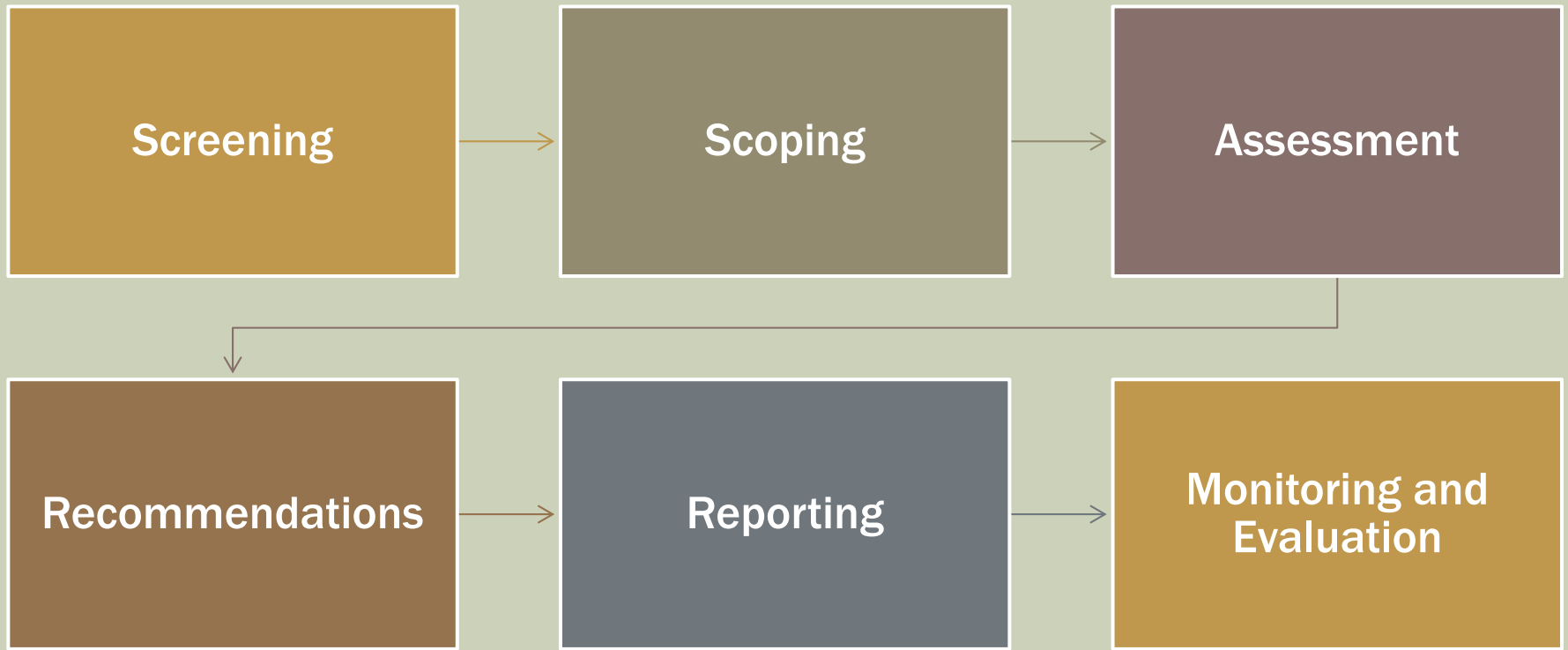
HEALTH IMPACT ASSESSMENT (HIA) DEFINITION

National Research Council defines HIA as “a systematic process that uses an array of data sources and analytic methods, and considers input from stakeholders to determine the potential effects of a proposed policy, plan, program, or project on the health of a population and the distribution of those effects within the population. HIA provides recommendations on monitoring and managing those effects.”

Source: <http://www.cdc.gov/healthyplaces/hia.htm>

HIA PROCESS

“The HIA process encourages public input at each step.”



COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Inform

- One-way, education, awareness building, etc.

Consult

- Input gathering, surveys, focus groups, feedback, etc.

Involve

- Community is involved throughout process, concerns and hopes considered throughout

Collaborate

- Community is included in decision-making, developing solutions, etc.

Empower

- Final decisions rest with community

DEFINITION: RACIAL EQUITY

1. Racial equity is the condition that would be achieved if one's racial identity no longer predicted, in a statistical sense, how one fares. When we use the term, we are thinking about racial equity as one part of racial justice, and thus we also include work to address root causes of inequities not just their manifestation. This includes elimination of policies, practices, attitudes and cultural messages that reinforce differential outcomes by race or fail to eliminate them.
2. Racial Justice [is defined] as the proactive reinforcement of policies, practices, attitudes and actions that produce equitable power, access, opportunities, treatment, impacts and outcomes for all.

Sources: <http://racialequitytools.org/glossary#racial-equity>, :

Center for Assessment and Policy Development; Catalytic Change: Lessons Learned from the Racial Justice Grantmaking Assessment Report, Philanthropic Initiative for Racial Equity and Applied Research Center, 2009.