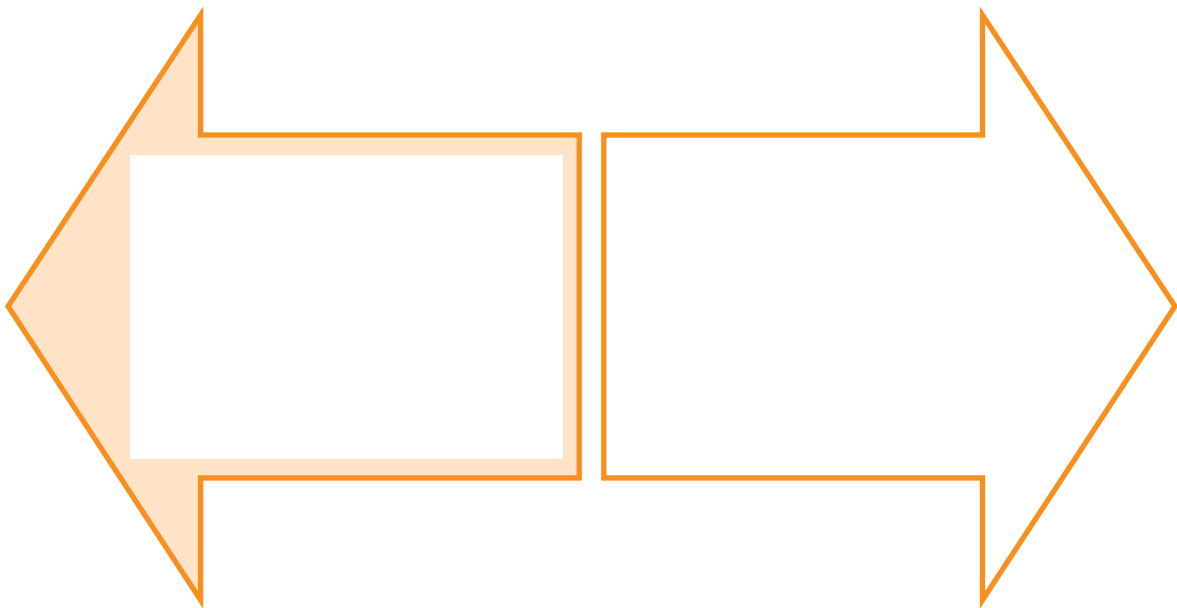


Health Equity

1. Define health equity in your own words.

Health equity:

2. Compare and contrast health equity with health equality.



3. Identify three ways we can contribute to health equity.

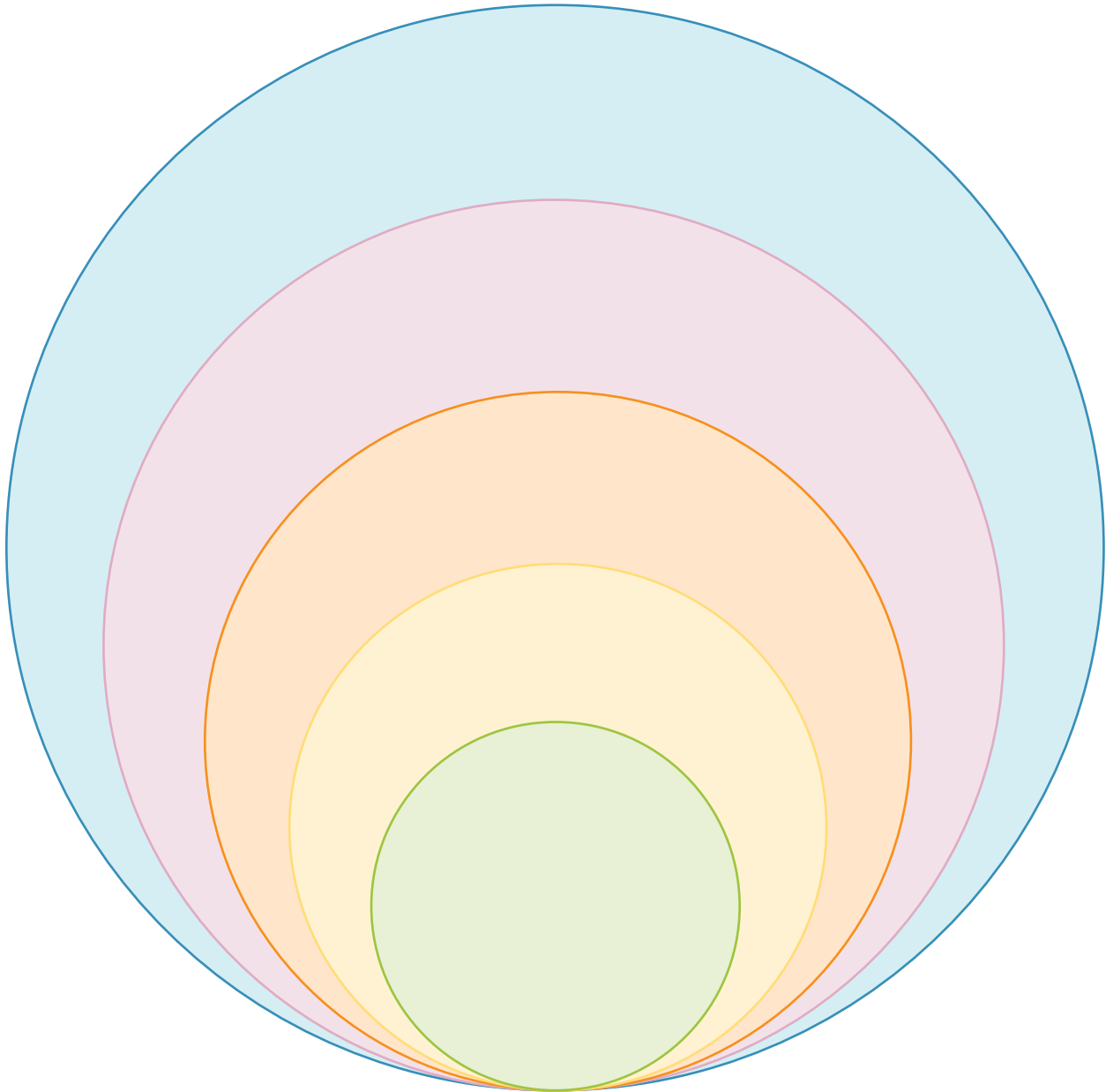
1.

2.

3.

Socioecological Model of Health

4. Label the diagram of the socioecological model of health and provide an example for each factor.



Health Disparities

5. Define health disparity in your own words.

Health disparity:

6. Fill in the boxes with examples of health disparities in the United States.

Black babies have higher
infant mortality.

Young white men are more
likely to binge drink.

Eliminating Health Disparities

7. Addressing disparities in health and health care is important to improving the nation's overall health, _____, and _____ prosperity.

LESSON 3.2 Disability and Inclusion Note-Taking Guide

Disability

1. A _____ is a physical or mental condition that _____.
2. An _____ is a loss of function.

Disability and Health

3. Identify factors that influence the health and well-being of people with disabilities.

	Severity of the underlying impairment	
	Accessibility of the built and natural environment	

Disability Inclusion

4. The key to disability inclusion is ensuring that everybody is _____

_____.
5. The law that ensures that the civil rights of all Americans with a mental or physical disability is called the _____.
6. _____ accommodations are changes, exceptions, or adjustments made to a rule, policy, practice, or _____ that provide equal access and opportunity for people who have a disability.

Universal Design for Inclusion

7. Explain what universal design is and provide one example.

Universal design is: 	A common example of universal design is:
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CHAPTER 3 Health Equity and Public Health

Lesson 3.2

8. The seven principles of universal design are:



What Are Public and Community Health?

1. Fill in the boxes by defining public health and community health.

Public health is...	Community health is...

Public Health Resources

2. Provide three examples of government and nongovernment public health organizations.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Global Issues and Public Health

3. Many global health efforts are focused on the poorest and most _____ populations and countries.
4. The worldwide spread of a disease is called a global _____.

Public Health and You

5. How your family, _____, _____ and society affect your health will be different than how these same factors influence others.

Health Promotion and Prevention

6. Describe the three levels of prevention below:

Primary prevention is....	Secondary prevention is...	Tertiary prevention is...

7. An _____ is a public health worker who tracks and studies both the incidence and prevalence of disease, disability, and health behaviors.

Careers in Public and Community Health

8. Explain which public health career interests you the most and why.