Group 1, 5: Pages 13-15: What are diversity’s benefits? What are diversity’s challenges?

Group 1: Andy, Mujie, Dongzhu, Yulin

Diversity’s benefits:

● Stimulates the state’s economy

●     Enhances cultural life in schools and communities

●     Foreigners make up 38.3% of all STEM graduates

●     56.5% of the state’s engineering PhDs are minorities

●     Minorities will be more prominent over the years as the baby boomer generation will age into retirement

Diversity’s challenges:

●     May had to face discrimination along the way resulting to low pay wages

●     The environment of a child can impact their lifespan as there is a glaring gap between if a white child was raised in SF versus a child in Riverside or Oakland

●     While certain ethnic groups have healthy recipes and eating habits, there are groups such as African-Americans and Pacific Islanders that may have to resort to less healthier options and coupled with lack of better income and health care access, they tend to have more health issues resulting to lower life expectancy rates.

**Group 5: Runchen Tao, Vy Nguyen, HeeJae Lee, Maolin Wang**

**1. What are diversity’s benefits?**

a)  The diversity of California has been one of the positive determinants for the

     development of the state.

b)  In the aspect of economy growth, the state’s economy development will rely on the

     people who are younger and more diverse.

c)  Almost one-third of the small business are owned by the people of color.

**2. What are diversity’s challenges?**

a)  Unjustifiable inequities in social, economic and environment conditions.

b)  Disparities of health status.

Group 2, 6: Pages 16-18: What are social determinants of health? Where do they appear on the graphic on page 18?

Group 2: Nga nguyen, Christine Lam, Yinjie Liu, Steven Leong

The social determinant of health are the social and economic factors that influence people's health. The social determinants of health are mostly responsible for health inequities. It is complex interplay of environmental conditions and a whole host of socioeconomic factors. In other words, people who have money, power, high position in the society, most likely have a better access  to the health care. The graph shows that health people have access to health community, environment, and society. Socioeconomic factors are neighborhood safety/ collective efficacy, discrimination/ minority stressors, and culturally/ linguistically appropriate and competent services, prevention. The environmental conditions are child development, food security, income security, built environments, environmental quality.

Group 6: Dongwook Kim, Aaron Li, Quynh, Ali

1. There were two answers

 1) Medical care to maintain health or treat an illness or injury are viewed as the immediate, or "downstream," determinants of healthoutcomes.

 2) In order to make people more healthy, public things, such as transportation, economic development, chambers of commerce, city planning, and others, should be changed.

2. Answer

In group 6 opinion, Graphic on page 18 appears healthy environment.

Group 3, 7: Pages 19-20: What are wealth gaps? What caused them?

Group 3: YanPing Nian, Tiffany Liao, Andy Lee, Danny Ahn

1. What are wealth gaps?

-The most wealth gap is African American families because of unemployment, education, household income.

-Gap is always between the different social classes in the world.

-Despite of the rich and the poor, moreover, people’s social achievement may change their social position which will directly affect their health risk.

-The higher social position you are on, the less health risk you might reach.

-Through the Figure 5 in P19, we can be easy to find out the Percentage of CA’s household, household wealth by race or ethnicity.

2. What caused them?

P20.

Through both public policies and private practices factor that affect impoverished populations such as education, gender and income inequality, and the inequality workplace issues represent the strongest and most consistent predictors of health and mortality. Due to the different classes which cause the wealth gap, the poverty are getting vulnerable health protection; on the other hand, the rich are easy to get benefits from health care.

Group 7: Hue Ma, Calvin Ng, Hanjun Lai, Ziyue Zhang

1:what are wealth gaps?

The difference between richest few percent of the population and the low-income population .

2:What caused them?

years of homeownership, household income, unemployment, education and inheritance,all of those create the wealth and health gap between wealth and poor.

Group 4, 8: Pages 22-23: What are the costs associated with inequity?

Group 4: Chihchuan Chen (Jason), Joanne Hong, Anqi Pan, Yaorong Tang

The cost which associated with inequity is that more than $230 billion over a three-year period, and indirect costs of one trillion in lower workplace productivity. It is close to the half of U.S. health care spending in 2012.

Group 8: Madison Dewing, Summer Dong, Fanchao Kong [?]

Answer: The state has to pay for savings that were yielded in health care costs because of the reduction in health inequalities. In order to reduce health inequalities, the government has to devote over a hundred billion dollars which is equivalent to 17.7 percent on the GDP into medical care, and the input is almost triple the OECD spending on health care.