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Unnatural causes place matters video

Now available for a week long digital rental for individuals on Vimeo. (\$1.99 per episode, \$4.99 for the full series). As seen in the TV show * Alfred I. duPont Columbia Award * Best Film/Radio/TV Program of the Year, The National Academy of Sciences and Institute of Medicine * Henry Hampton Award, Board on The Foundations * Congressional Black Caucus / National Leadership Minority Quality Forum in Journalism * Television and Radio Journalism Award, Natl Inst Health Care Administration (NEA Sim) * Remarkable Video 2009, Libary American Society for Reduced Prices on Wholesale Orders From 50 or older, please contact our applications department at 1-877-811-7495 (operation hours 9:00-5:00 pm EST) for discussion, guides, work tool kits, background, flyers and more visits: www.unnaturalcauses.org abnormal causes sound the alarm about the extent of stark social, economic and ethnic differences in health and the search for their root causes. But these reasons are not what we might expect. While we're pouring more and more money into new medicines, supplements and medical technologies, unnatural causes intersect the country investigating results that shake the traditional understanding of what makes us really healthy or sick. This is a story that we all get involved: we spend \$2 trillion a year on health care, more than double the average of an industrialized country. However, life expectancy in the United States ranks 29th in the world, after Costa Rica. Infant mortality? Cypress, Slovenia and Malta do better. One third of Americans are obese. Chronic diseases now cost U.S. companies more than \$1 trillion a year in lost productivity. It turns out that there is much more to our health than bad habits, health care or unlucky genes. The social conditions in which we are born, live and work have a profound impact on our well-being and longevity. The four-hour series, broadcast by a television programme, was designed as part of an ambitious public outreach and engagement campaign with leading public health, policy and community organizations. Groups across the country are using unnatural causes and accompanying tools (available in www.unnaturalcauses.org) in the classroom, community dialogue boxes, training, political forums and open meeting to help reshape the national debate on health and what we can and should do to address our health inequalities. THE STRUCTUREUNNATURAL CAUSES SERIES IS A MEDICAL DETECTIVE STORY IN ORDER TO SOLVE THE MYSTERY OF WHAT IS STALKING AND KILLING US BEFORE OUR TIME, ESPECIALLY THOSE OF US WHO ARE LESS AFFLUENT AND DARKER SKIN. But its investigators continue to peel onions, expanding their investigation beyond the direct physical causes of death to the deep underlying causes of our neighborhoods, jobs and even history. The perpetrators, of course, are not individuals but community and institutional forces. And for them. Not reckless crimes of passion. These are the slow deaths of lifelong wear and tear, frustrated ambition, apartheid and neglect. But this is also a story of hope and possibility, of societies that are organized to control their destinies and health. The good news is that if bad health comes from the political decisions we have made as a society, then we can make other decisions. Some countries, living longer lives, have already become more complete as

a result. Episode 1: In Sickness and In Wealth (56 minutes). The hour-long opening episode paints the big picture. Set in Louisville, Kentucky, it's a story about health, but it's not about doctors or medicines. It's about why some of us get sick more and die sooner in the first place. How do social policies and the way we organize work and society affect health? Solutions, it appears, lie not in more pills but in more equality. In disease and in wealth, the main themes of the series are determined: that health and longevity are linked to socio-economic status, that people of color face an additional health burden, and that our health and well-being are linked to policies that promote economic and social justice. Watch excerpts from episode 1Six additional 28-minute episodes, each group in a different ethnic/ethnic community, and explore different healthy paths (these slides were grouped together from two to an hour to broadcast a TV show): When the benogue breaks (28 minutes.) Infant mortality rates among African Americans remain twice as high as among whites. African-American women with higher degrees still have a higher risk of giving birth to premature babies, with lower birth weight than white women who have not finished high school. In this medical police story, researchers revolve around the additional burden of racism through the course of life as a long-term risk factor. Watching excerpts from Episode 2 become American (28 minutes.) Mexican immigrants become modern, though generally poorer, tend to be healthier than the average American citizen. But the longer they stay here, the worse their relative health becomes. This is known as the Spanish paradox. Is there anything about life in America that is harmful to health? On the contrary, what is the protection from the new immigrant communities from which we can all learn? Can the community and the organization of the work reverse the downward trend? Watch excerpts from Episode 3 Bad Sugar (28 minutes) This episode travels to The Indian Reservations of Odham of Southern Arizona, which was marked with questionable distinction perhaps the highest rates of type 2 diabetes in the world. There he explores the reimagining of chronic diseases as the body's response to the future of a condition arising from decades of repression and historical trauma. It is considering the prospects for a new approach Society puts control of its destiny as essential to restoring health. Watch excerpts from episode 4 Place Matters (28 minutes.) Southeast Asian immigrants, along with Latinos, are increasingly moving into what black urban neighborhoods have been neglected and now their health is being eroded as well. What investment policies and decisions promote or promote neighbourhood environments that harm or promote population health? What local actions can make a difference? Place Matters - Asian Languages Edition is also available as a standalone DVD featuring Mandarin, Cantonese, Hmong, Loi and Vietnamese subtitlesWatch excerpts from Episode 5 Collateral Damage (28 minutes). The unequal patterns of development are spreading to the Pacific islands, and diabetes, cardiovascular disease, kidney disease and even tuberculosis are taking increasing tolls on pacific islanders. In the Unlikely Springdale, Arkansas, spot of Springdale, we see how american occupation, military policy, and globalization affect people's health -- in often unexpected ways. Watch excerpts from Episode 6 not only pay (28 minutes.) How does employment policy and job insecurity affect our health? Residents of Western Michigan struggle against depression, domestic violence and a rise in heart disease and diabetes when they close the nation's largest refrigerator factory. Ironically, the factory is owned by a Swedish company, where closures, far from life-destroying lives, are relatively benign events for some and are even an opportunity because of the policies of the Swedish Government rooted in a spirit of shared responsibility. Watch excerpts from the episode 7 _____THE web sitefor companion discussion guides, work toolkit, policy guides, backgrounds, flyers and visit much more: www.unnaturalcauses.orgPlace Issues (Asian Language Edition) is available on separate DVDs. An online facilitator's guide is available for this address. A seven-part series bundled in four-hour televisionepisode opening 56 minutes, in sickness and in wealth, presents the overall themes of the series. Each half-hour episode, taking place in a different racial/racial community, provides a deeper exploration of how social conditions affect the health of the population and how some communities extend their lives by improving them. Episode 5, 29 minutes Why is your street address such a good prediction for your health? Hispanic and Southeast Asian immigrants such as Gawai Bonkot have moved to long-neglected urban neighborhoods such as those in Richmond, California, a predominantly black city in the San Francisco Bay Area. The separation of population and lack of access to jobs, nutritious food, safe and affordable housing has long been detrimental to the health of African-American residents, and new arrivals are also suffering. In the Guay environment, petrochemical companies release tons of Every year. But other environmental factors may pose a greater threat to his health. Richmond has higher than average rates of asthma hospitalization, higher rates of diabetes, and lower life expectancy. It is no coincidence that poverty rates in the Guay region are also rising, and low income rates and educational attainment rates are lower. Tobacco, liquor and fast food are everywhere, but fresh produce is not. It is difficult to find high quality accommodation at affordable prices, as well as safe places to play and exercise. 65 years ago, Richmond was a thriving city. During World War II, the Kaiser Dock was 24 hours a day. The war effort has attracted workers of all races. But when the war ended and the shipyards were closed, thousands of jobs left. Many white families have taken advantage of federally subsidized housing loans to start over in new areas, but discriminatory policies and practices have excluded people of color from those same opportunities. Between 1934 and 1962, less than 2% of the \$120 billion in government-subsidized housing loans went to non-white families. In Northern California in about the same time period, out of 350,000 new federally guaranteed housing loans, less than 100 went to black families. Across America, in cities like Richmond, African Americans have been left in increasingly neglected neighborhoods. As social conditions deteriorate, health worsens. Studies have shown, for example, that living in a deprived neighborhood leads to a 50% to 80% increase in the risk of leading to the first fatal heart disease in America. One of the causes is chronic stress. Concern about violence, poor schools and unpaid bills; living in substandard housing or a polluted environment; lack of good access to fresh food, reliable transportation, or safe public spaces — all of these factors have a negative, even toxic, impact on health. In the Pacific Northwest, a neighborhood that was much like Richmond, High Point in west Seattle, is emerging as a promising alternative. Community members, local government and developers have taken a radical approach to rebuilding this neighborhood – using federal funding to create a mixed-income community with a focus on health. Here, community gardeners cultivate and sell organic products to other residents. Socially neighbors along clean, safe streets; Although HighPoint is not ideal, it is an example of what can happen when residents, government agencies, local officials, businesses and private businesses work together and take health into account. As Harvard's David Williams reminds us, housing policy is health policy. Neighborhood improvement policies are health policies. All we can do to improve the quality of life of individuals in our society has an impact on their health and is a health policy. Place issues are now available in several Asian on a separate DVD. The DVD lets you choose from English, Cantonese, Mandarin, Hmong, Lausi and Vietnamese sound with English and/or Mandarin subtitles. Please click here for more information and buy Asian languages DVD edition. « Back | Next » »

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