

An aerial photograph of a suburban neighborhood, showing a mix of residential houses, streets, and green spaces. The image is overlaid with a semi-transparent rectangular box containing white text. The text reads "INTRO TO HEALTH EQUITY" on the top line and "& HOW PLACE SHAPES OUR HEALTH" on the bottom line. The background shows a dense residential area with a prominent road running diagonally from the top left towards the bottom right. In the distance, there are mountains under a clear sky.

# INTRO TO HEALTH EQUITY & HOW PLACE SHAPES OUR HEALTH



## Preparing for Health Equity

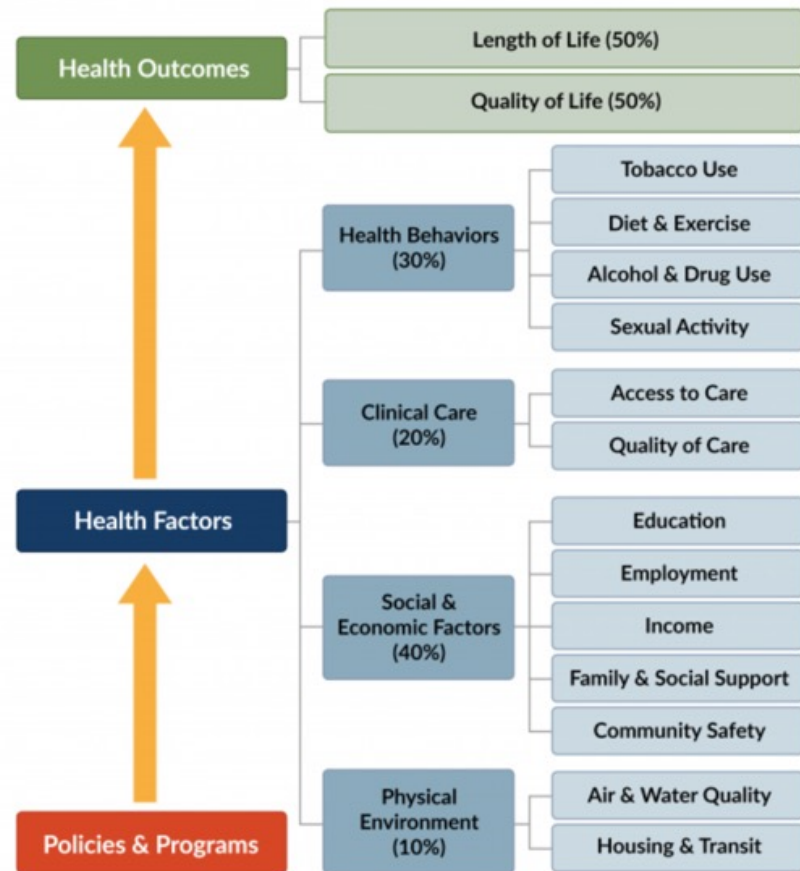
- Get ready to talk about race, gender, ability, class, place and history
- Expect discomfort, disagreements & possibly disappointments
- Take care of yourself and each other





WHAT IS HEALTH?

# WHAT SHAPES HEALTH?



County Health Rankings model © 2014 UWPHI

Figure 1

## Social Determinants of Health

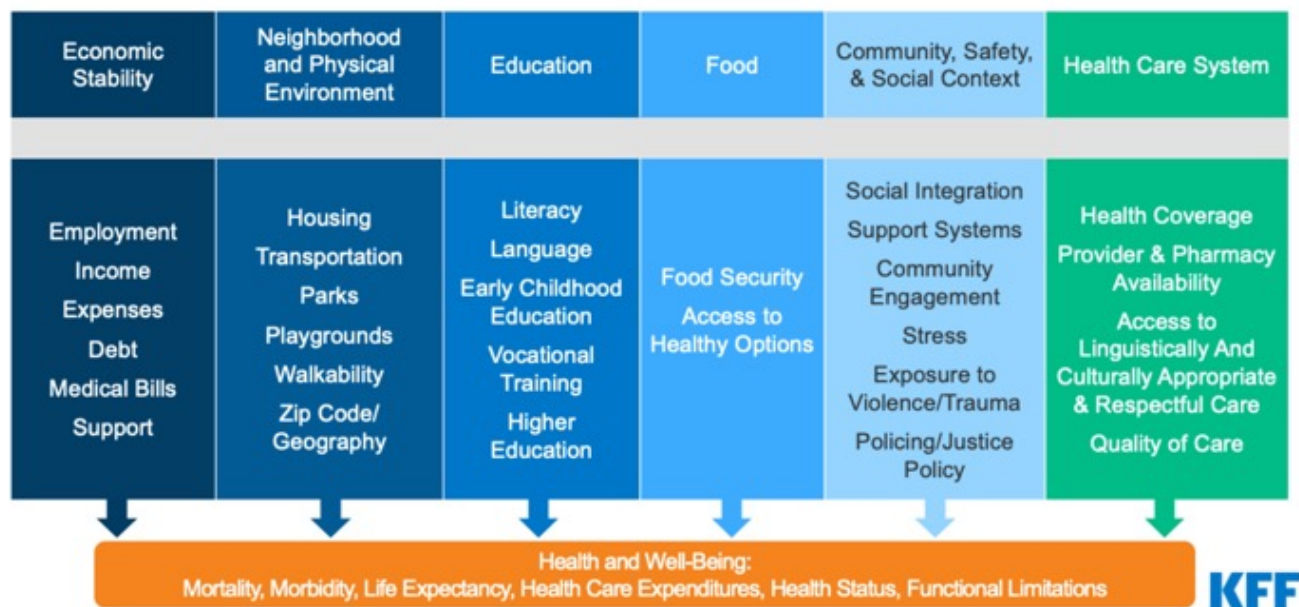


Figure 1: Social Determinants of Health



# How Do You Define

- Health Disparities?
- Health Inequities?
- Health Equity?



## Definitions –

### Health Disparities and Health Inequities

*Health disparities* are “a particular type of health difference that is closely linked with social, economic, and/or environmental disadvantage”

*Health inequities* are “the differences in the distribution of disease, illness, and death that are systematic, unjust, actionable, and associated with imbalances in political power”

## Definition – Health Equity

“Health equity is the assurance of the conditions for optimal health for all people. Achieving health equity requires valuing all individuals and populations equally, recognizing and rectifying historical injustices, and providing resources according to need.”

*Camara Jones, MD, MPH, PhD, Senior Fellow at the Satcher Health Leadership Institute and Cardiovascular Research Institute – Morehouse School of Medicine*



# Community Health Workers (CHWs) – Role in Health Equity



- National Association of Community Health Workers' (NACHW) Vision - "Community health workers united nationally to support communities in achieving health, equity, and social justice"
- NACHW Social Justice & Equity Value - Ensuring fair treatment, access, opportunity advancement and outcomes for individuals and communities

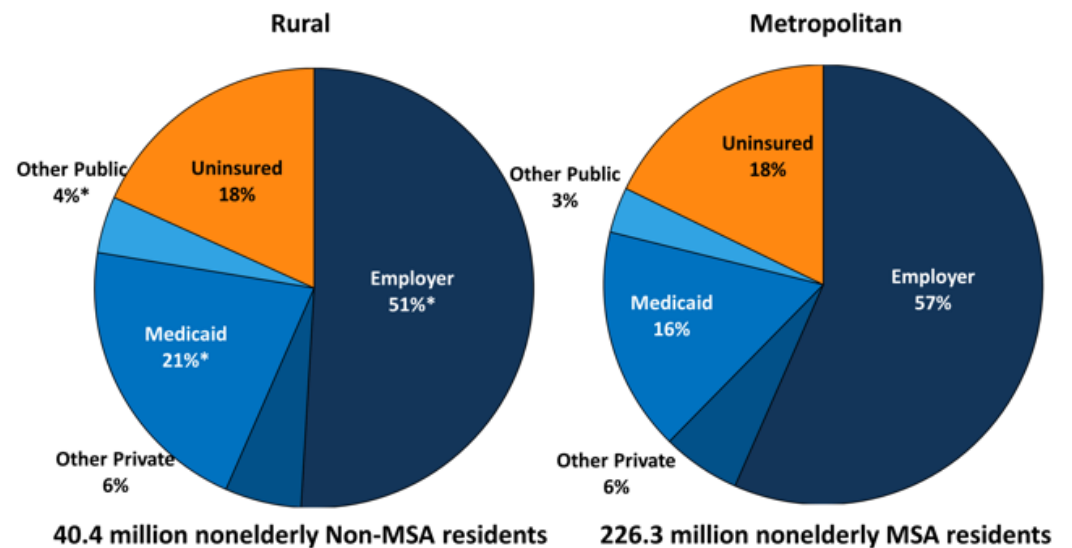
# Community Health Workers – Role in Health Equity

- North Carolina's recommended 12 core competencies for CHWs includes advocacy
- “CHWs must be able to advocate for their clients and communities among agencies, service providers, and to support changes to public policies.”
- “They must speak up to create change that would improve the health and well-being of their clients and communities”

# Health & Place

Figure 2

**Rural residents were more likely to have public coverage and less likely to have ESI than metropolitan residents**



SOURCE: Kaiser Family Foundation analysis based on 2014 Medicaid eligibility levels and 2012-2013 Current Population Survey. See Methods for more details.

\*-the difference between rural and metropolitan groups is significant at the 0.05 level for this coverage category

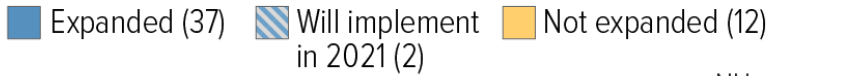
## Discussion

Compared to people living in metro areas, why do you think that people living in rural areas are:

1. More likely to be covered by Medicaid, Medicare and other public insurance
2. Less likely to be covered by Employer-Sponsored Insurance (ESI)

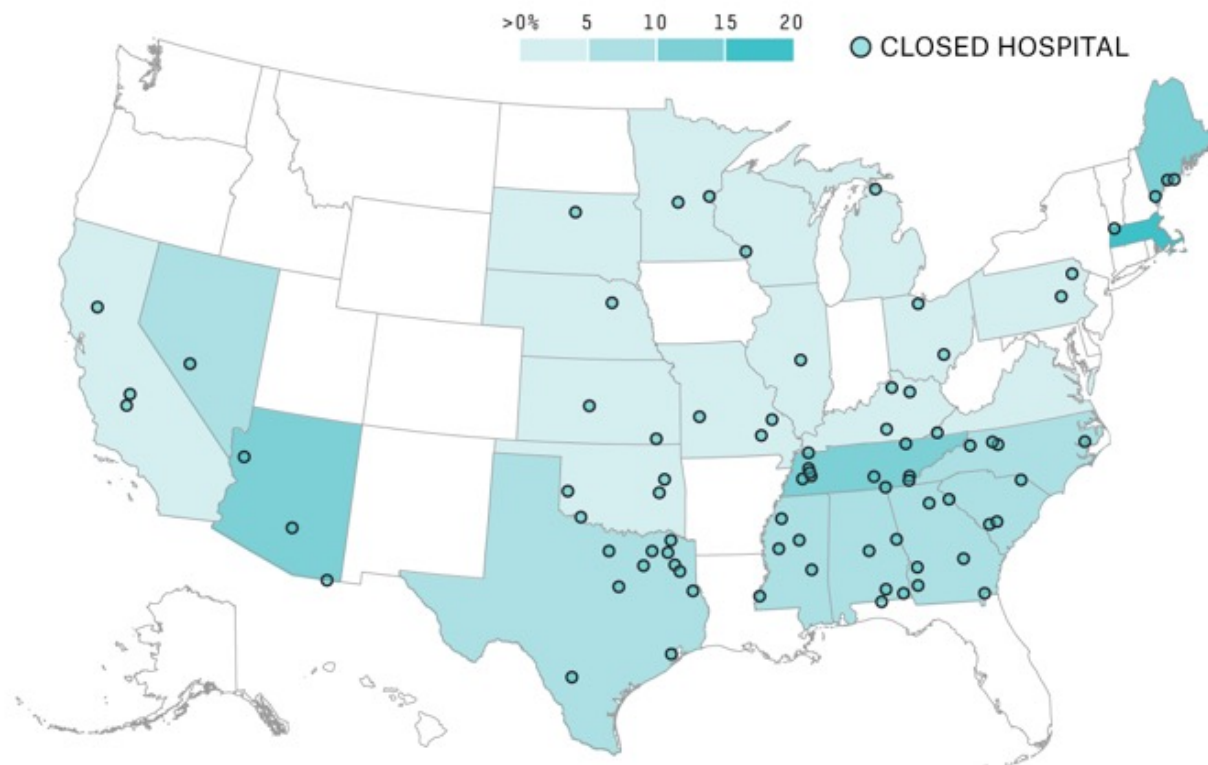


## Status of State Medicaid Expansion in 2021



# Health, Place & Policy

CENTER ON BUDGET AND POLICY PRIORITIES | CBPP.ORG



Rural Hospitals Closing 2010-2017

# Political Determinants of Health

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- Political Determinants of Health “create the social determinants/drivers that affect all other dynamics of health”
- Political Determinants of Health video by the Satcher Health Leadership Institute - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tYDf3fSdefk>

MAP  
SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION  
OF THE  
SLAVE POPULATION  
OF THE  
SOUTHERN STATES  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES

Compiled from the  
CENSUS OF  
1860.

Washington, September 1861.

Sick and Wounded  
of the

U.S. ARMY.

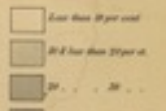
# Health, Place & Race

NOTE.

It should be observed that several counties appear comparatively light. This arises from the preponderance of whites and few slaves in the larger tracts in those counties such as —  
Barnes Co. Ia., Franklin Co. Mo., Shelby Co. Tenn., Buchanan Co. Mo.,  
St. Louis Co. Mo., Orleans Co. La., Charleston Co. S.C., &c.

The figures in each county represent the percentage of slave population in 1860. They are shown in every 100 inhabitants.

Scale of Shade.





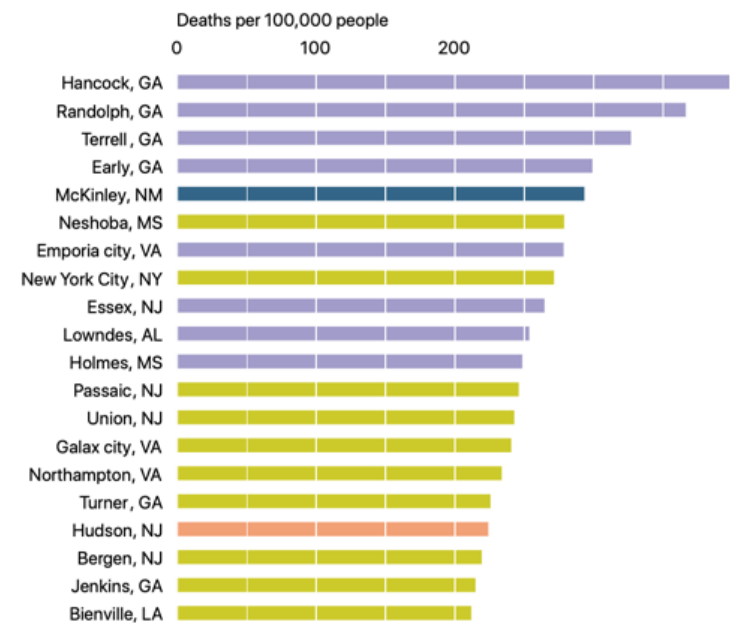
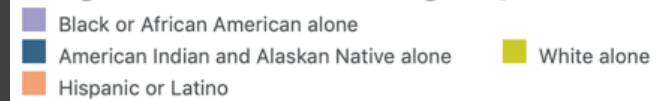
# Historical Black Belt

- During the Great Migration of 1917-1970, 6 million Black people left the south to move the north, mid-west and west
- Since the mid 1980's, North Carolina, Georgia, and Texas have experienced a net return of Black people
- Today, half of Black people in the US live in the south & 80% of African Americans who live in a rural county are doing so in a Black Belt state

# COVID-19 – Data from Summer 2020

## Counties with the 20 highest death rates

### Largest racial or ethnic group

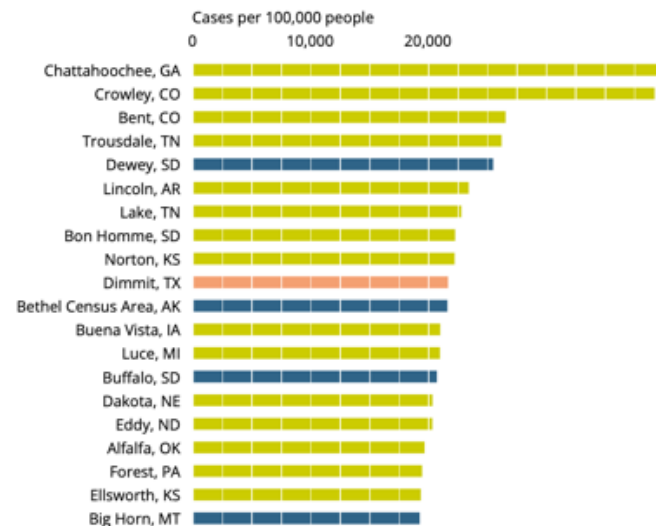


# COVID-19 – Data from February 2022

## Counties with the 20 highest infection rates

### Largest racial or ethnic group

■ White alone
 ■ American Indian and Alaskan Native alone
 ■ Hispanic or Latino



## Counties with the 20 highest death rates

### Largest racial or ethnic group

■ White alone
 ■ Black or African American alone
 ■ Hispanic or Latino
 ■ American Indian and Alaskan Native alone



# Discussion

Reviewing the data from February 2022,  
what could be reasons for:

1. Why 8 of the top 10 counties with  
the highest COVID-19 death rates are  
majority white?
2. Why of 8 the top 10 counties with  
the highest COVID-19 deaths are  
majority white?

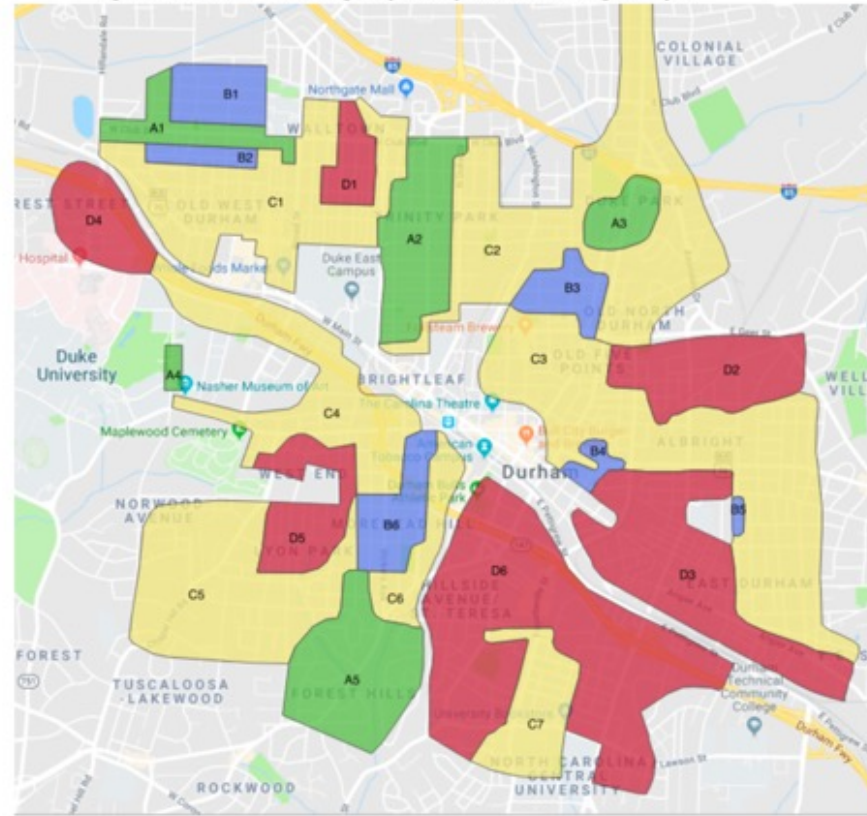




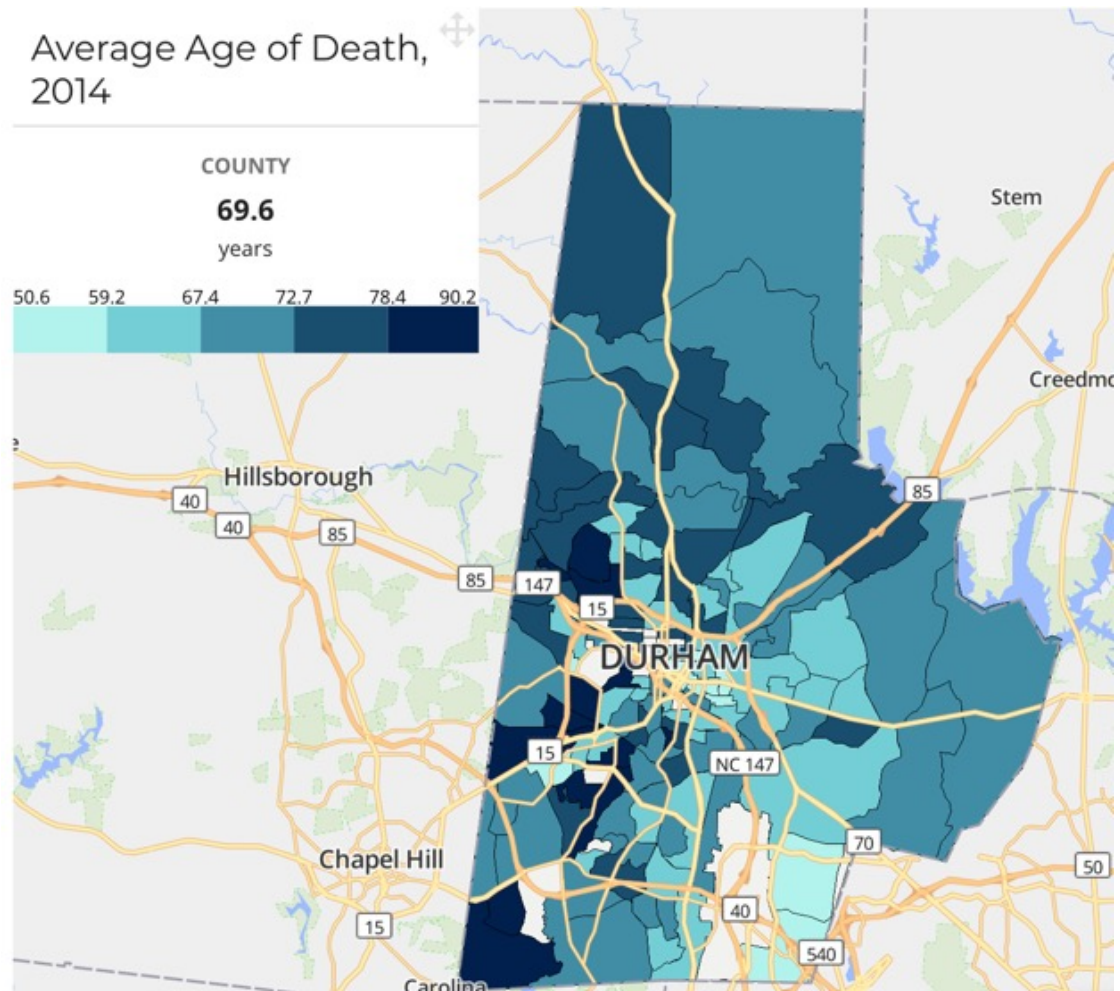
# Redlining

- A practice created by the National Housing Act of 1934
- Banks and real estate appraisers designed the maps to show the desirability of areas for mortgage capital
- Areas shown in red were usually located near the centers of cities & the majority of residents were Black

*Figure 8. Durham Redlining Map Transposed Over Google Maps*



# Durham, NC – Life Expectancy



# Discussion

Durham's county average for life expectancy is 69.6 years

Why do you think:

- People living in communities that were redlined in have an average life expectancy that is less than 70?
- People living in non-redlined areas have an average life expectancy that is more than 70?





Additional Thoughts