Bull City Strong – Community Health Promoters Program
Text for September 7th Session
Intro to Health Equity & How Place Shapes Our Health

Slide 1: Title Slide - Intro to Health Equity & How Place Shapes Our Health

Slide 2: 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

Slide 3: Discussion – What is Health?

Slide 4: What Shapes Health?
- Health behaviors have 30% impact on shaping our health
- Clinical care has 20% impact on shaping our health
- Physical environment has 10% impact on shaping our health
- Social and economic factors have 40% on shaping our health

Slide 5: Social Determinants/Drivers of Health
- Economic stability
- Neighborhood and physical environment
- Education
- Food
- Community safety and social context
- Health care system

Slide 6: How do you define?
- Health Disparities
- Health Inequities
- Health Equity

Slide 7: 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"

Slide 8: 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

Slide 9: 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

Slide 10: Community Health Workers (CHWs) – 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"

Slide 11: Health & Place
- 2 pie charts from Kaiser Family Foundation showing that rural residents were more likely to have public coverage and less likely to have employer-sponsored health insurance than metropolitan residents

Slide 12: Discussion
- Compared to people living in metro areas, why do you think that people living in rural areas are:
  - More likely to be covered by Medicaid, Medicare and other public insurance
  - Less likely to be covered by employer-sponsored insurance (ESI)

Slide 13: Health, Place & Policy
- Map of the United States of America showing the status of state Medicaid expansion in 2021
- Source of this information is the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities – CBPP.org

Slide 14: Health, Place & Policy
- Map of the United States showing the number and location of rural hospitals that closed from 2010-2017
- Source of this information is https://fivethirtyeight.com/features/the-health-care-system-is-leaving-the-southern-black-belt-behind/

Slide 15: Political Determinants of Health:

- 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

Slide 16:
- Map of the eastern United States and Texas that shows the distribution of the people enslaved in southern states of the United States by county
- The U.S. Coast Survey published the map in September of 1861 published by the U.S. Coast
- The geographic area that starts north at the Chesapeake Bay area of Virginia, that swings down into eastern North Carolina through South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana is called the Historical Black Belt

Slide 17: 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

Slide 18: COVID-19 – Data from Summer 2020
- A graph showing the top 20 counties with the highest death rates from COVID-19
- 7 of the top 10 counties have majority Black populations
- 2 of the top 10 counties have majority white populations
- 1 of the 10 counties is a majority Native American/American Indian population

Slide 19: COVID-19 – Data from February 2022
- 2 graphs side by side
- The first graph shows the top 20 counties with the highest COVID-19 death rates
- The second graph shows the top 20 counties with the highest COVID-19 infection rates
- The first graph shows that 8 out of the top 10 counties with the highest COVID-19 death rates are majority white
- The second graph shows that 8 the top 10 counties with the highest COVID-19 deaths are also majority white

Slide 20: Discussion
- Reviewing the data from February 2022, what could be reasons for:
- Why 8 out of the top 10 counties with the highest COVID-19 death rates are majority white?
- Why 8 the top 10 counties with the highest COVID-19 deaths are majority white?

Slide 21: 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
- Slide includes a map of the redlined areas in Durham, NC

Slide 22: Durham, NC- Life Expectancy
- Slide shows uses a map of Durham to show the average life expectancy of different areas in the county
- The map also shows that the average life expectancy of Durham overall was 69.6 in 2014

Slide 23: 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?

Slide 24: Additional Thoughts about Health Equity