A Social Determinants of Health Approach to Achieve Health Equity

Aligning for Impact Conference | January 30, 2020

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ABOUT THE KIRWAN INSTITUTE

HOW KIRWAN APPROACHES OUR WORK

RACE AND COGNITION
The role of individual-level thoughts and actions in maintaining discrimination.

STRUCTURAL RACIALIZATION
The influence of our country’s racial history on policies, practices and values that perpetuate racial inequity.

@KirwanInstitute  /KirwanInstitute
OUR SOCIETY’S OPPORTUNITY NARRATIVE...

“Biologists often talk about the “ecology” of an organism: the tallest oak in the forest is the tallest not just because it grew from the hardiest acorn; it is the tallest also because no other trees blocked its sunlight, the soil around it was deep and rich, no rabbit chewed through its bark as a sapling, and no lumberjack cut it down before it matured.

We all know that successful people come from hardy seeds. But do we know enough about the sunlight that warmed them, the soil in which they put down roots, and the rabbits and lumberjacks they were lucky enough to avoid?”

– Malcolm Gladwell “Outliers”
Work hard, and you can have it all!
Not everyone who works hard achieves the dream...
OVERVIEW

• Social Determinants
  – What are they and where do we see disparities?
  – How they relate to historical policy?

• Health Equity
SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

SDOH

- Neighborhood and Built Environment
- Economic Stability
- Health and Health Care
- Education
- Social and Community Context
Why Is This Topic Important?

Source: Authors’ analysis and adaptation from the University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute’s County Health Rankings model ©2010, http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/about-project/background
THE DISTRIBUTION OF SDoH
IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY
Education: Percent of Population with Less than High School
ECONOMIC STABILITY: MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME
Economic Stability: Poverty
HEALTH CARE: PERCENT OF POPULATION WITH HEALTH INSURANCE
TRANSPORTATION: PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH A VEHICLE

Occupied Housing Units: No Vehicle Available
ACS 2018 (5-Year Estimates)

© Social Explorer Inc
Child Opportunity Index 2.0

Education
• Early childhood through postsecondary education
• Educational and social resources

Health and Environment
• Healthy environments (i.e. access to healthy foods and green spaces, walkability, housing vacancy rates)
• Toxic exposures (i.e. hazardous waste dump sites, industrial pollutants, ozone concentrations, extreme heat exposure)
• Health insurance coverage

Social and Economic
• Economic opportunities (i.e. employment rate, commute time)
• Economic and social resources (i.e. poverty rate, public assistance rate, homeownership, household income, single headed households)
Child Opportunity Index 2.0

[Map showing neighborhood opportunity levels]

Neighborhood opportunity levels:
- Very low
- Low
- Moderate
- High
- Very high

The Ohio State University
Kirwan Institute for the Study of Race and Ethnicity

Diversity Data Kids
NOTICE THE PATTERN OF DISPARITY
NOTICE THE PATTERN OF DISPARITY
WHO is IMPACTED by THOSE DISPARITIES?
WHO IS IMPACTED BY THOSE DISPARITIES?

Percent of children at each neighborhood opportunity level, by race/ethnicity

SELECT METRO
Dayton, OH

SELECT RACE/ETHNICITY
Multiple values

RACE/ETHNICITY
All  White (non-Hispanic)  Hispanic  Black

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>All</th>
<th>White (non-Hispanic)</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Black</th>
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<td>28</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>65</td>
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<tr>
<td>Low</td>
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<td>Moderate</td>
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<td>24</td>
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<td>18</td>
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<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very High</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

diversitydatakids.org
WHERE DO THESE DISPARITIES ORIGinate?
Root Causes

Institutional Racism

Class Oppression

Gender Discrimination and Exploitation

Power and Wealth Imbalance

LABOR MARKETS

GLOBALIZATION & DEREGULATION

SOCIAL SAFETY NET

SOCIAL NETWORKS

TAX POLICY

Social Determinants of Health

Safe Affordable Housing

Living Wage

Quality Education

Transportation

Availability of Food

Social Connection & Safety

Job Security

Psychosocial Stress / Unhealthy Behaviors

Disparity in the Distribution of Disease, Illness, and Wellbeing

Renee Branch Canady, PhD, MPA and Joia Crear-Perry, MD
WE CAN’T UNDERSTAND OUR PRESENT WITHOUT FIRST UNDERSTANDING OUR PAST!

• In order to make sustainable change, we have to look at policies.

• Historical policies have shaped our present-day communities. Examples include:
  – Zoning
  – Construction of highways
  – Redlining
ZONING

Why were land use restrictions developed?

• Separating industrial uses from residential ones to improve public health
• Promoting order and the preservation of property values

What effects has zoning had on development?

• Minimum lot size and building material standards have furthered economic and racial segregation in housing
• Expulsive zoning has often resulted in health-threatening injustices among low-income communities of color
Highways & Urban Renewal

- Highway construction and Renewal projects predominately impacted low income and minority communities
- Massive displacement
  - E.g. Atlanta (1 in 9 people in the city displaced)
  - Financial and psychological impacts from relocation
- People of color relocated into already overcrowded areas and new areas of high density public housing
- More homes destroyed than those rebuilt
  - 90% of housing destroyed was not replaced
Redlining and the Home Owners Loan Corporation (HOLC)

- Federal Mortgage Insurance
- Creation of Modern Mortgage
- Process to assess neighborhood risk
- Banks continued the practice in nearly every American city
Redlining and Highways
70+ YEARS LATER...

WHY DOES THIS HISTORY MATTER?
THE SEGREGATION PERSISTS

Fig. 3. Percentage of areas with HOLC grades that are currently low-to-moderate or middle-to-upper income nationally. (Source: Original 1935-1940 HOLC maps and 2016 FFIEC Census- and ACS-derived data on income)
THE SEGREGATION PERSISTS

Fig. 4. Percentage of areas with HOLC grades that are currently majority non-Hispanic white, or majority-minority nationally. (Source: Original 1935-1940 HOLC maps and 2016 FFIEC Census data)

Let’s Look at Ohio: Dayton

Let's Look at Ohio: Columbus

![Map of Columbus area]

<table>
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<th>A</th>
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<td>91%</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>53%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Minority</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>47%</td>
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<tr>
<td>MUI</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>18%</td>
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<tr>
<td>LMI</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>82%</td>
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Let’s Look at Ohio: Cleveland

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<th>B</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-Minority</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minority</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MUI</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LMI</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>93%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

How Does this Impacts Health Equity?
Equality vs. Equity
**Child Opportunity Index 2.0**
LEAD POISONING IN CHILDREN


High blood lead levels are levels greater than 5 micrograms per deciliter (µg/dL).

Houses Built Prior to 1970 Percent
- 38.1% - 64.6%
- 64.7% - 74.9%
- 75.0% - 83.3%
- 83.4% - 91.9%
- 92.0% - 96.5%

High Blood Lead Levels Rate (per 1,000)
- 0.0 - 2.7
- 2.8 - 9.5
- 9.6 - 23.8
- 23.9 - 44.2
- 44.3 - 66.4

Source: Ohio Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program & U.S. Census Bureau

Public Health Dayton & Montgomery County. Community Health Assessment 2019
**Food Desserts**

Food Deserts and Available Food Options, Montgomery County, 2018

*Food deserts* are low income census tracts where a significant number of residents are more than 1 mile in urban areas or 10 miles in rural areas from the nearest supermarket.

- **Food Desert**
- **Food Location Types**
  - **Grocery**: Small chain retail shop that primarily sells food
  - **Local Market**: Small neighborhood market that offers food options
  - **Supercenter**: Combined supermarket and department store (i.e., Walmart)
  - **Supermarket**: Large grocery store that also sells non-grocery items (i.e., Kroger)

Sources: Office of Health Promotion, PHMC & Food Access Research Atlas, USDA
Density of Alcohol Retail locations and Tobacco Vendors

Density of Alcohol Retail Carry-Out Locations
Montgomery County, 2019

Density of Tobacco Vendors
Montgomery County, 2018

Source: Division of Liquor Control, Ohio Department of Commerce
Source: Environmental Health, PHMC

Public Health Dayton & Montgomery County. Community Health Assessment 2019
Biologists often talk about the “ecology” of an organism: the tallest oak in the forest is the tallest not just because it grew from the hardiest acorn; it is the tallest also because no other trees blocked its sunlight, the soil around it was deep and rich, no rabbit chewed through its bark as a sapling, and no lumberjack cut it down before it matured.

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How Do We Achieve Equity?
Using SDoH Approach in Health Care

• In 2014, the Institute of Medicine’s (IOM) recommended that at minimum, 10 patient-reported social and behavioral domains and one neighborhood/community-level domain should be documented in EHRs.

• The American College of Physicians recommends SDoH be integrated into medical education at all levels.

• 19 states required Medicaid managed care plans to screen for and/or provide referrals for social needs in 2017.
SDoH and Implicit Bias in Health Care

• Think beyond the individual!
  – Unconscious and automatic
  – Pervasive
  – Do not always align with explicit beliefs
  – Have real-world effects on behavior
  – Are malleable

• When faced with incomplete information we rely on associative memory to quickly fill in the gaps
What Can We Do?

• Think beyond the individual!
  – The problem is not people... it’s the systems and environments
WHAT CAN WE DO?

- Understand the histories of your communities that have created current conditions
  - Call attention to past injustices.
- Assess present day racial disparities in your area
  - What are the gaps?
  - What are the drivers?
- Collaborate with other agencies and community members to addresses those gaps and their causes (i.e. present and past policies) using a multi-level approach
EXAMPLE OF FIGHTING FOR EQUITY IN DAYTON

http://kirwaninstitute.osu.edu/watchfreetoride/
Example of Fighting for Equity in Dayton

Free To Ride
A Kirwan Institute Documentary Film

http://kirwaninstitute.osu.edu/watchfreetoride/
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THANK YOU!

QUESTIONS/COMMENTS

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
KIRWAN INSTITUTE FOR THE
STUDY OF RACE AND ETHNICITY