Confronting Health Disparities in African American Communities
February 19, 2015

Featured Speaker
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Disclosure Statements
The planners do not have any financial arrangements or affiliations with any commercial entities whose products, research or services may be discussed in these materials. Faculty-member, Thomas LaVeist, PhD, is the Executive Producer of the documentary project, 'The Skin You’re In' (forthcoming), portions of which are being used in this program (with permission). Dr. LaVeist has financial ties to this product, which is intended as a non-profit research-based venture. No commercial funding has been accepted for this activity.

Objectives
At the end of this program participants will be able to:
- Identify the impact of environment, income and other determinants of health on the incidence of obesity and preventable diseases within African American communities
- Describe community approaches for addressing health disparities in African American communities
- Illustrate an example of the application of community engagement in practice

Evaluations
Nursing Contact Hours, CME and CHES credits are available
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- University at Albany School of Public Health
- New York State Department of Health

Age-adjusted Mortality Rates by Race/Ethnicity And Gender, 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Am Indian</th>
<th>API</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>878.5</td>
<td>330.8</td>
<td>1104</td>
<td>732.5</td>
<td>730.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>752.5</td>
<td>541.7</td>
<td>359</td>
<td>677.7</td>
<td>634.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

New York State Obesity Prevalence by Sex

- **Females**
  - 41.1% Black women
  - 31.5% Hispanic women
  - 22.3% white women
- **Males**
  - 24.7% Black men
  - 28.5% Hispanic men
  - 25.7% white men

New York State Diabetes Prevalence by Sex

- **Females**
  - 16.8% Black women
  - 14.1% Hispanic women
  - 7.6% white women
- **Males**
  - 15.4% Black men
  - 10.5% Hispanic men
  - 8.1% white men

New York State Daily Sugar-Sweetened Beverage Consumption

- **Females**
  - 30.8% Black women
  - 23.3% Hispanic women
  - 13.8% white women
- **Males**
  - 34.9% Black men
  - 40.3% Hispanic men
  - 22.3% white men
Female Passenger Survival On the Titanic, by Ticket Class

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ticket Class</th>
<th>Died</th>
<th>Lived</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>% Died</th>
<th>% Lived</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st class</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
<td>97.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd class</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>16.1%</td>
<td>83.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd class</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>45.3%</td>
<td>54.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>318</td>
<td>415</td>
<td>24.1%</td>
<td>76.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

US Airways Hudson River Landing

January 15, 2009

Economic Impact

- Direct Medical Care Costs
- Indirect Costs
- Cost of Premature Death
- $1.24 Trillion over 4 years

Popular Explanations for Race Disparities

- Equal access to healthcare will solve the health disparities problem
- Disparities are caused by biological or genetic differences between groups
- Race disparities are caused by race differences in Socio-Economic Status (SES) or poverty

Healthcare Disparity Coronary Angiography

Percent obtained a referral

- Black: 58.7%
- White: 82.4%

Healthcare Disparity Coronary Revascularization

Percent of patients

- Black: 27%
- White: 50%
Barack Obama
Colin Powell
Tiger Woods

Education and Diabetes Disparities, Age-Adjusted

Education and Hypertension Disparities, Age-Adjusted

Education and Obesity Disparities, Age-Adjusted

Rate of Decline in Infant Mortality, 2009

Income and Obesity
Income and Hypertension Diagnosis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>White</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt; $50K</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$50K - $175K</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; $175K</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

U.S. Population by Race

New York City Population

Segregation or Integration?

Racial Distribution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Median Income
**Percent Living Below Official Poverty Level**

- **Percent**
  - 0%
  - 20%
  - 40%
  - 60%

- **Black**
- **White**

**Educational Status**

- **Percent**
  - 0%
  - 20%
  - 40%
  - 60%

- **Black**
- **White**

**National Studies vs Exploring Health Disparities in Integrated Communities (EHDIC)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>National Data (Segregated)</th>
<th>EHDIC (Integrated)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes</td>
<td>AA 61% greater</td>
<td>No race difference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obesity</td>
<td>AA 87% greater</td>
<td>No race difference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension</td>
<td>AA 101% greater</td>
<td>AA 42% greater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Services Use</td>
<td>No race difference</td>
<td>No race difference</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Race, SES and CPR**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Neighborhood Characteristics</th>
<th>Relative Odds of No Bystander CPR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low income predominately African American neighborhood</td>
<td>2.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low income predominately White neighborhood</td>
<td>1.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High income predominately African American neighborhood</td>
<td>1.30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**THESKINYOUREINMOVIE.ORG**

A documentary exposing the astonishing inequities between black and white health

**Community Engagement**
Community Approaches

Evaluations

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Thank you!

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