How Much Do You Know About Health Equity?

Exploring Publicly Available Health Outcomes Data to Address Social Determinants of Health

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Objectives

- 1. Describe health equity and rural health disparities
- 2. Identify multiple definitions of rurality
- 3. Learn how to access health data for your county
- 4. Identify evidence-based tools that can be used to improve health equity in your local community

Health Equity

 Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (RWJF) provides the following definition:

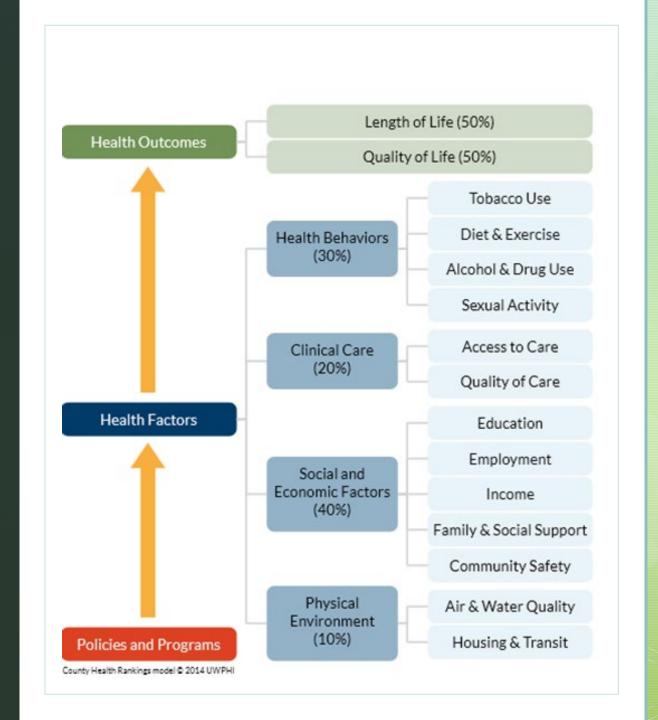
"Health equity means that everyone has a fair and just opportunity to be as healthy as possible. This requires removing obstacles to health such as poverty, discrimination, and their consequences, including powerlessness and lack of access to good jobs with fair pay, quality education and housing, safe environments, and health care."

Health Disparity

- "...a particular type of **health difference** that is closely linked with social, economic, and/or environmental disadvantage.
- Health disparities adversely affect groups of people who have systematically experienced greater obstacles to health based on their racial or ethnic group; religion; socioeconomic status; gender; age; mental health; cognitive, sensory, or physical disability; sexual orientation or gender identity; geographic location; or other characteristics historically linked to discrimination or exclusion."

https://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/about/foundation-health-measures/Disparities

Drivers of Health



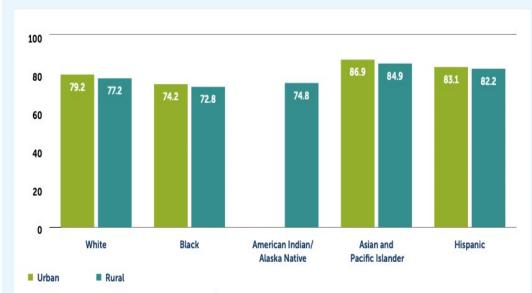
Rural Health Disparities

- Rural residents generally fair worse on most health indicators
 - Life expectancy
 - Preventable cancers
 - Severe maternal morbidly
 - Obesity
 - Opioid misuse
 - Dementia
 - Cognitive impairment

Inequities *within* rural areas

- Socioeconomic
- Race
- Disability
- Gender
- Sexual orientation

Life Expectancy Disparities by Race/Ethnicity Among Rural Residents Are at Least as Striking as Disparities by Urban/Rural Residence (2005-2009



Note: The life expectancy rate for urban American Indians/Alaska Natives is not displayed due to concerns about data reliability for that subgroup, which includes relatively small numbers. The absence of reliable data on small subgroups is a frequently encountered problem that results in lack of information on urban Indigenous people and other particularly disadvantaged population subgroups, rendering them and their needs invisble.

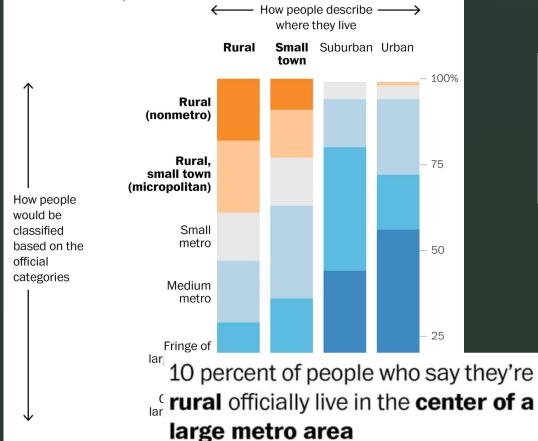
Source: The figure is adapted from Singh GK, Siahpush M. Widening rural—urban disparities in life expectancy, U.S., 1969–2009. American Journal of Preventive Medicine. 2014;46(2):e19-e29.

But wait...what is rural?

- 1. More than 75 definitions across all federal agencies
- More than 20 federal definitions used in the area of rural health
- 3. The most common in use in rural health:
 - Metro and Non-metro (CBSA and Non-CBSA) –
 Not urban
 - FORHP (Federal Office of Rural Health Policy)
 - RUCA (Rural-Urban Commuting Area codes)
 - FAR (Frontier and Remote codes)

Official classifications vs. people's perceptions

Where people who describe themselves as "rural" or "suburban" in a poll actually live, according to official statistics. (Percentages are based on columns)



rural officially live in the center of a large metro area

Note: Percentages may not total to 100 due to rounding. Official categories are based on classifications from the National Center for Health Statistics

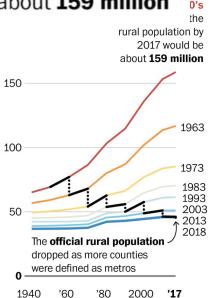
Source: Washington Post-Kaiser Family Foundation poll conducted in 2017 THE WASHINGTON POST

Where rural America would be under prior definitions

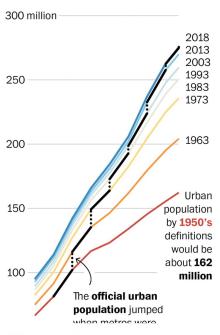
When we break the United States down by older county classifications, we see the entire population shift from rural to urban comes from fast-growing counties being redefined as metropolitan statistical areas.

Rural (nonmetropolitan)

If we used **1950's**definitions, the rural population by 2017 would be about **159 million**



Urban (metropolitan areas)

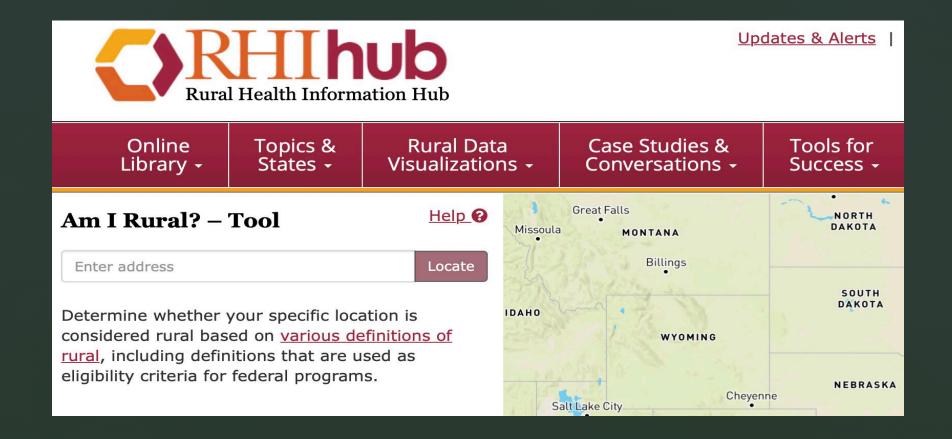


The official urban population jumped when metros were redefined

Note: This is an update of a chart published in 'Department's Economic Research Service.

Sources: Office of Management and Budget; Census Bureau via NHGIS THE WASHINGTON POST

Am I rural?



https://www.ruralhealthinfo.org/am-i-rural

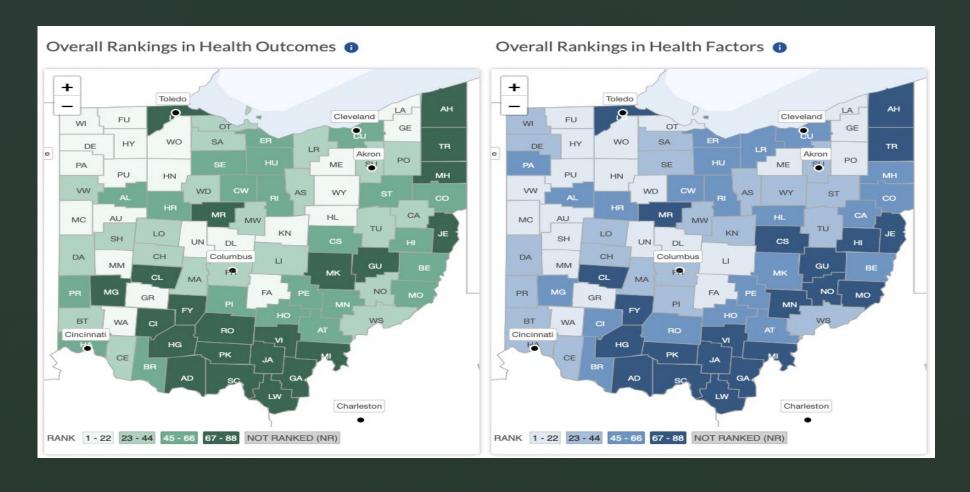
Why does it matter?

- 1. When it comes to variations of population density and geographic relationships in training and in practice, the **context** matters
- 2. Rules and regulations, and policies around health and healthcare, are based upon rural definitions

National Data Sources

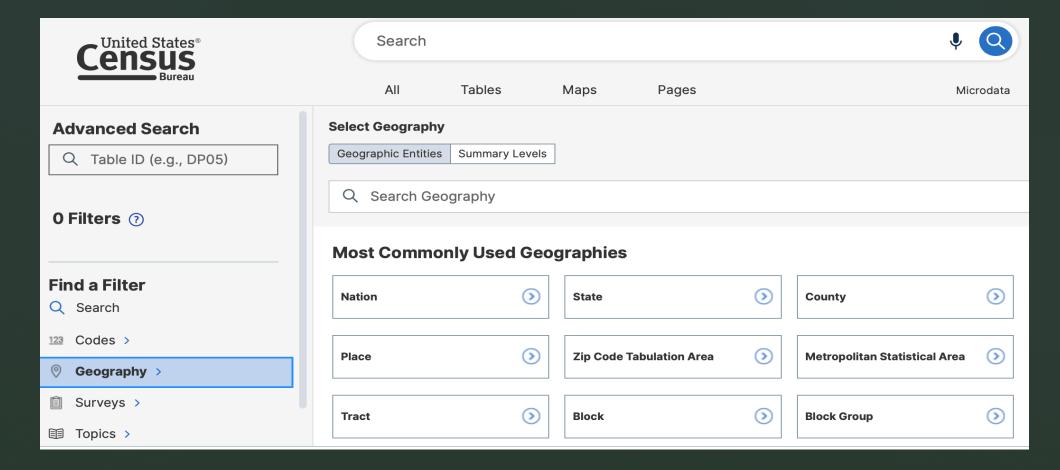


County Health Rankings and Roadmaps



https://www.countyhealthrankings.org

American Community Survey

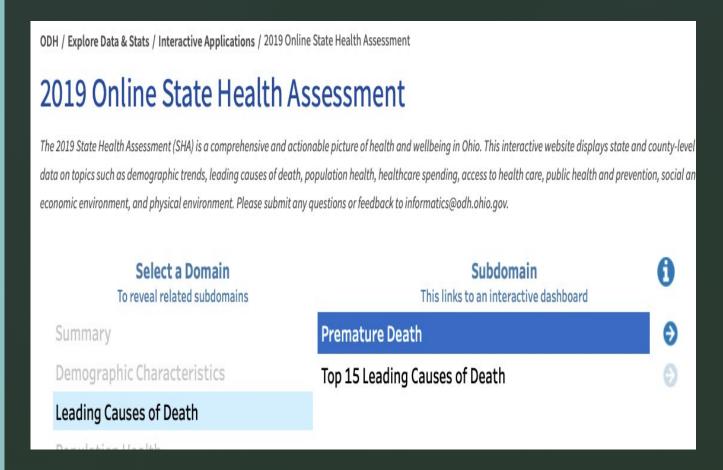


https://data.census.gov

State Data Sources



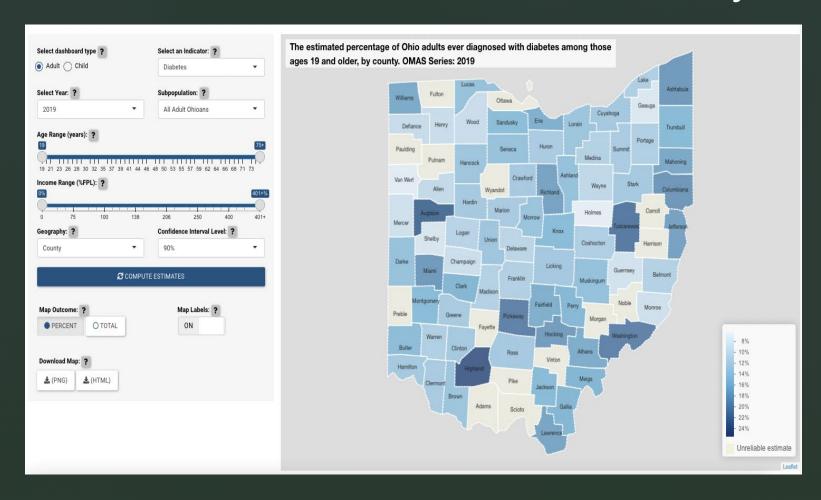
State Health Assessment





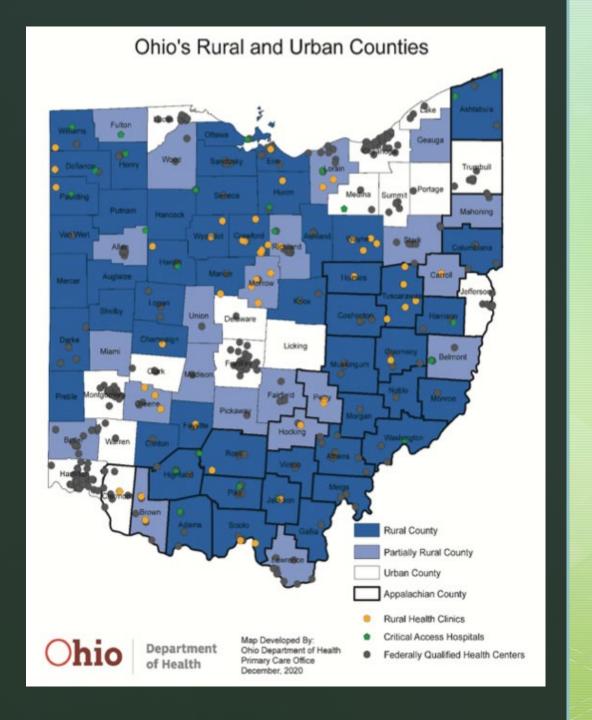
https://odh.ohio.gov/about-us/State-Health-Assessment

Ohio Medicaid Assessment Survey

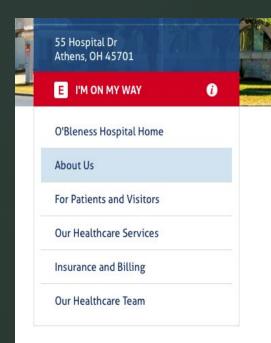


https://grc.osu.edu/OMAS

County Data Sources



Community Health Needs Assessments



Community Health Needs Assessment for OhioHealth O'Bleness Hospital

Assessment of Athens County's Health Needs

OhioHealth O'Bleness Hospital is pleased to present its Community Health Needs Assessments for Athens County. We are confident these assessments present an excellent summary of the health needs of this community.

Links to O'Bleness Hospital's Community Health Needs Assessments are provided below. The hospital's passion for meeting local community needs is directly tied to our mission to improve the health of those we serve.

- 2022 O'BLENESS HOSPITAL COMMUNITY HEALTH NEEDS ASSESSMENT (PDF)
- 2019 O'BLENESS HOSPITAL COMMUNITY HEALTH NEEDS ASSESSMENT (PDF)
- 月 2016 O'BLENESS HOSPITAL COMMUNITY HEALTH NEEDS ASSESSMENT (PDF)
- 2013 O'BLENESS HOSPITAL COMMUNITY HEALTH NEEDS ASSESSMENT (PDF)

Community Health Assessment

Belmont County Community Health Needs Assessment

Prepared by: Jaclyn Yahn and Linda Mehl

2014-15

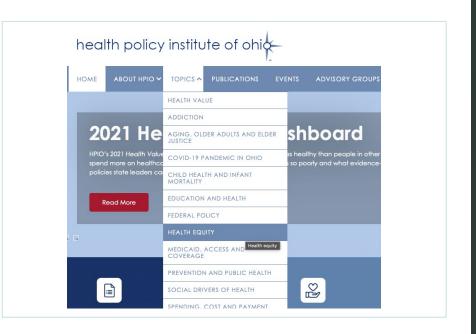
Belmont County Health Department



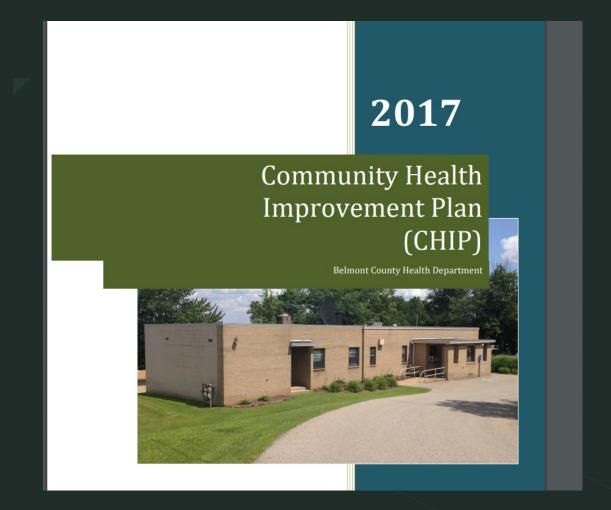
What other sources do you use?

Resources for ' Improving Health Equity in Ohio





State Health Improvement Plan HPIO Publications



Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP)

Resources for ' Improving Rural Health and Health Equity

OHIO RURAL HEALTH IMPROVEMENT PLAN

June 2021



NORC Walsh Center for Rural Health Analysis

FINAL REPORT

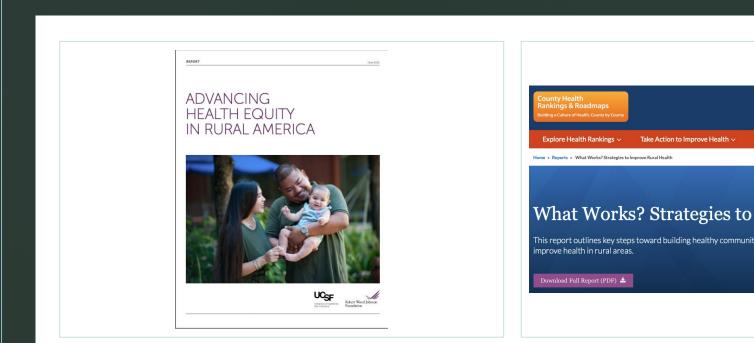
Exploring Strategies to Improve Health and

Equity in Rural Communities

FEBRUARY 2018

PREPARED BY:

NORC Walsh Center for Rural Health Analysis





Robert Wood Johnson Foundation & County Health Rankings

■ What efforts, programs and/or resources are you aware of that aim to improve health equity in rural communities?

Thank you!

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