Health Equity and Cancer Control in the U.S.

October 2, 2019
Disclosure

This presentation is supported through a cooperative agreement (#NU58DP006461-01) from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

The GW Cancer Center would also like to thank the CDC for their collaboration.
Overview

• Social Determinants of Health
• Health Disparities & Contributing Factors
• A shift to health equity
• Q&A
Social Determinants of Health

- Environment
- Access
- Gender
- Control of resources
- Culture
- Jobs
- Racism
- Colonization
- Language
- Justice
- Self-determination
- Early childhood education
- School
- Abc
- Justice
- Self-determination
- Languages
- Away from home
- and much more

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Factors “beyond individual genes and individual behaviors”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economic Stability</th>
<th>Neighborhood and Physical Environment</th>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Food</th>
<th>Community and Social Context</th>
<th>Health Care System</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employment</td>
<td>Housing</td>
<td>Literacy</td>
<td>Hunger</td>
<td>Social integration</td>
<td>Health coverage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income</td>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>Language</td>
<td>Access to healthy options</td>
<td>Support systems</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses</td>
<td>Safety</td>
<td>Early childhood education</td>
<td>Health integration</td>
<td>Community engagement</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debt</td>
<td>Parks</td>
<td>Vocational training</td>
<td>Support systems</td>
<td>Discrimination</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Medical bills</td>
<td>Playgrounds</td>
<td>Higher education</td>
<td>Community engagement</td>
<td>Quality of care</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support</td>
<td>Walkability</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Health Outcomes
Mortality, Morbidity, Life Expectancy, Health Care Expenditures, Health Status, Functional Limitations

Social Determinants of Health

- Abdominal pain → Hunger
- Depression → Long-term unemployment
- Adherence → Factors of poverty
- Dementia → Inability to read

Norwegian Ministry of Health and Care Services, 2007.
How do you define yourself?

Which aspects of identity are most important to you?
In what ways do you experience vulnerability to others in more powerful positions?

In what ways do you exert power over others formally or casually?
How do systems of power favor or disfavor you and your daily experiences? Your health status? Your access to healthy options and health care?
Health Inequities

“Disparities in health care exist in the broader historical and contemporary context of social and economic inequality, prejudice, and systematic bias.”

Historical Trauma

“complex and collective trauma experienced over time and across generations by a group of people who share an identity, affiliation, or circumstance.”

Levels of Oppression

- Institutionalized
- Personally-mediated
- Internalized

Jones, 2000; Jones, 2014.
### Table 1:
**Workplace Discrimination is Most Frequently Reported Experience of Institutional Discrimination Across All Groups (With Significant Variation in Frequency Across Groups), But Third Ranked Issue Illustrates How Discrimination Manifests Differently Across Groups**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Whites</th>
<th>Black Americans</th>
<th>Latinos</th>
<th>Native Americans</th>
<th>Asian Americans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>#1</td>
<td>Applying for jobs</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>Equal pay or promotion</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>Applying for jobs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#2</td>
<td>Equal pay or promotion</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>Applying for jobs</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>Equal pay or promotion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#3</td>
<td>Applying to or while at college</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>Interacting with police</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>Seeking housing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>LGBTQ people</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>#1</td>
<td>Equal pay or promotion</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>Equal pay or promotion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#2</td>
<td>Applying for jobs</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>Applying for jobs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#3</td>
<td>Interacting with police</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>Applying to or while at college</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: percentages shown reflect the percent of each group saying they have personally been discriminated against in each situation because of their race or ethnicity (for racial or ethnic groups); because of their gender (for men and women); or because of their LGBTQ identity (for LGBTQ people). In some cases within a group, there are ties in frequency of reporting. NPR/Robert Wood Johnson Foundation/Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, Discrimination in America, January 26 – April 9, 2017. S5/Q13, S6/Q15, Q17, Q19, Q21, S7/Q23, S8/Q25; S5/Q27, S6/Q29, Q31, Q33, Q35, S7/Q37, S8/Q39; S5/Q42a/b, S6/Q45a/b, Q48a/b, Q51a/b, Q54a/b, S7/Q57a/b, S8/Q60a/b. Questions asked of half-samples. Total N=3453 U.S. adults.
Neighborhood Effects

Fraction of households below FPL, 2012-16

Fraction of residents who self-identify as non-white, 2010

Source: The Opportunity Atlas
Built Environment

- Differences in production and consumption of poor quality air (particulate matter, NOx, etc.) by race/ethnicity

- Jones et al. found that air pollution exposures was lower in majority White neighborhoods than majority Hispanic neighborhoods

- Tessum et al. found that non-Hispanic whites experience a “pollution advantage” while Blacks and Hispanics bear a “pollution burden”

Source: National Park Service, 2013
Food Deserts

Population, low access to store (2015)

Source: USDA Food Environment Atlas, 2019
Figure 8:
Percent of Each Group Saying They Have Been Personally Discriminated Against When Going to A Doctor Or Health Clinic Because of their Race or Ethnicity, Gender, or LGBTQ Identity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Whites</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Americans</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latinos</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native Americans</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian Americans</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LGBTQ people</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: percentages shown reflect the percent of each group saying they have been personally discriminated against when going to a doctor or health clinic because of their race or ethnicity (for racial or ethnic groups); because of their gender (for men and women); or because of their LGBTQ identity (for LGBTQ people). NPR/Robert Wood Johnson Foundation/Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, Discrimination in America, January 26 – April 9, 2017. Q21, Q35, Q54a/b. Questions asked of half-sample. Total N=3453 U.S. adults.
A fundamental cause of disease is stigma, perpetuated by implicit bias.
Implicit Bias

Assumptions or stereotypes that influence our thoughts towards or interactions with people without us even knowing

Implicit Bias
Learned Behaviors

For the love of all that is good and holy in this world...

We had dinner. It was good.

Stop doing this!
Although it may seem impossible to believe, the squares marked 'A' and 'B' are actually exactly the same shade of grey.

Edward H. Adelson
Equal ≠ Equitable

“Assurance of the conditions for optimal health for all people.”

• Value all individuals and populations

• Recognize and rectify historical injustices

• Provide resources according to need
Examples of cancer control health equity initiatives
NW Portland Area Indian Health Board

• Tribal Health Surveys administered among 5 tribes
• Questionnaires developed independently by tribes and adapted from BRFSS
• Assess risk factors for heart disease, diabetes, and cancer; assess extent of health behaviors
• Tribal community engagement
• Used data for funding proposals and implementation of health prevention programs
Comprehensive Cancer Control Plans

CDC, n.d.
Kansas Cancer Partnership

- Health Equity Workgroup
- Reduce disparities in income, education, insurance, population density, race/ethnicity, gender
- Reviewed existing data to identify target populations
- Assessed future needs to address health equity
- Collaborations with other workgroups and external organizations
Fond du Lac Smoke Free Policy

CDC, 2018a.
Louisiana Complete Streets Initiative

CDC, 2018b; CDC, 2019; Steele et al., 2017.
Comprehensive Cancer Control

Moving Forward

• Standardized performance measures for health equity

• Resources
  – Healthy People 2020
  – NIH HD Pulse data portal
  – Office of Minority Health Disparities tool

• Community Guide for evidence-based strategies

• Policy, Systems and Environmental (PSE) change
Thank you!

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