

Reducing Race Based Disparities in the United States

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Housing and Education: Access, Quality & Desegregation



Consortium of Universities for Global Health

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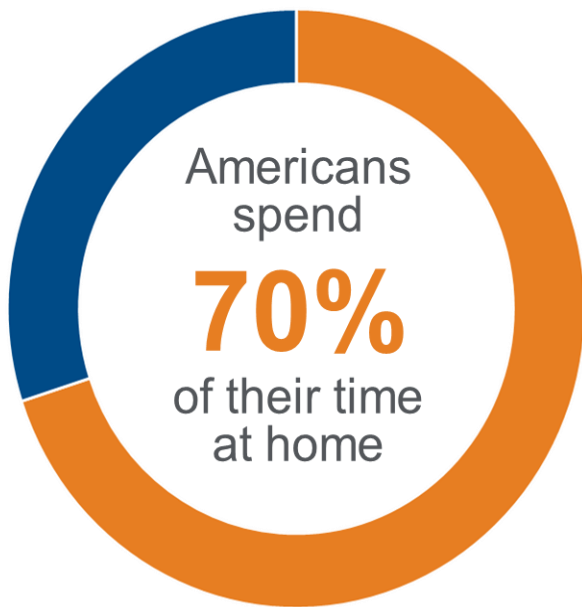




Health and Housing

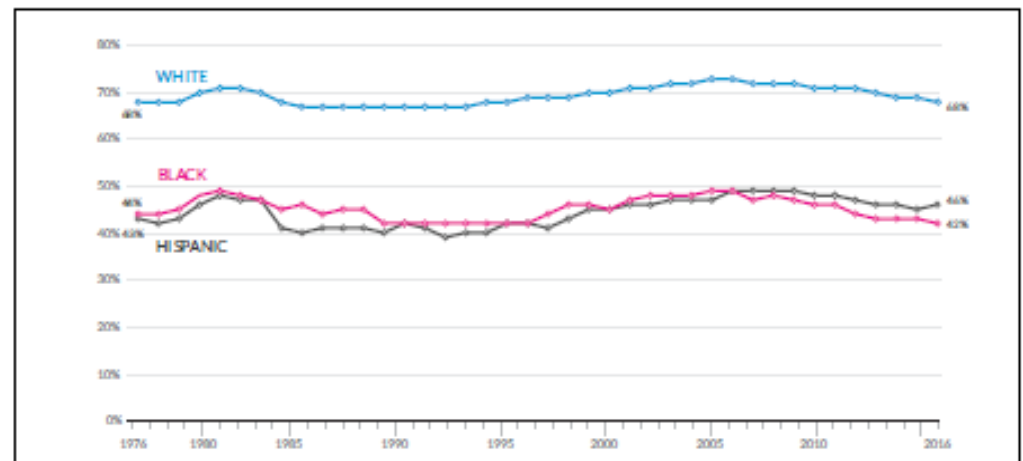


Home Environments have Significant Potential to Influence Health



National Human Activity Pattern Survey

FIGURE 2. HOMEOWNERSHIP RATE BY RACE/ETHNICITY, 1976–2016



Source: Urban Institute calculations from Current Population Survey 1976–2017. 1976–2014 values from Census Historical Household Surveys, Table HH-5. 2015–16 values from Census Annual Statistics 2016, Table 22. Notes: White homeownership rate includes Hispanic whites. The 2016 homeownership rate for non-Hispanic whites is 72 percent.

Housing Affects Health in Multiple Ways

Neighborhood Context	Affordability	Homeownership	Quality
Physical neighborhood attributes affect health by facilitating (or impairing) walkability/bikability, <u>proximity to traffic</u> , <u>outdoor air quality</u> , and <u>access to public transportation, parks</u> , and <u>fresh fruits and vegetables</u> .	Unaffordable housing costs affect health by <u>reducing the income</u> that a household has available for <u>nutritious food</u> and necessary <u>health care expenses</u> , as well as by causing <u>stress, residential instability, and crowding</u> .	Affordable homeownership can positively impact health, but unaffordable homeownership can negatively impact both physical and <u>mental well-being</u> , especially for adults.	Housing quality can impact <u>physiological health</u> (e.g., asthma, lead radon, mold, extreme temperatures), <u>psychological health</u> (e.g., noise, inadequate light), and <u>safety</u> (e.g., falls, fires).

Source: National Center for Healthy Housing

Structural Racism and Housing Inequities

- **Redlining**

- Denying or limiting private, public and government services to certain neighborhoods based on racial and ethnic composition, with neighborhoods of color being within the “red lines”.

- **Exclusionary Zoning**

- Applying local zoning ordinances to prevent affordable, multi-unit housing from being developed.

- **Restrictive Covenants**

- Property deeds for existing housing or undeveloped lots with binding legal obligations that seller must adhere to when selling the property.

- **Gentrification**

- Historically underinvested neighborhoods become renovated, leading to a rise in property values and taxes that result in displacement of lower-income residents.

- **Discriminatory Lending Practices**

- High rates of loan denial, higher than average interest rates on mortgages, and low numbers of conventional mortgages.

Sources: Kahlenberg, R.D. and Quick, K. (2019). Attacking the Black–White Opportunity Gap That Comes from Residential Segregation. The Century Foundation;; Dannenberg, A. L., Frumkin, H., & Jackson, R. (2011). *Making healthy places: Designing and building for health, well-being, and sustainability*. Washington, D.C: Island Press; Center for Responsible Lending. September 2017. Despite Growing Market, African-Americans and Latinos Remain Underserved.

Evidence-based Strategies to Address the Issue

- **Prevent Structural Racism**
 - Eliminate Racist Restrictive Covenants
 - Utilize a Health in All Policies (HiAP) approach or Health Impact Assessment (HIA) to engage broad coalitions focused on social change
 - Establish Community Land Trusts
- **Increase Affordability and Economic Choice**
 - Public-private partnerships to expand affordable housing and the construction of new, health-promoting affordable housing
 - Enact and enforce land use and zoning policies that promote fair and safe housing options
 - Create equal access to credit, lending, and homeownership
 - Improve landlord-tenant laws and tenant protections
 - Partnerships with the healthcare sector (e.g. Medicaid waivers or state plan amendments, quality improvement initiatives to require or encourage investment, hospital benefits programs, pay for success initiatives, partnerships with individual managed care organizations or accountable health communities)
 - Leverage private initiatives (e.g. Habitat for Humanity)

Source: American Public Health Association; National Center for Healthy Housing

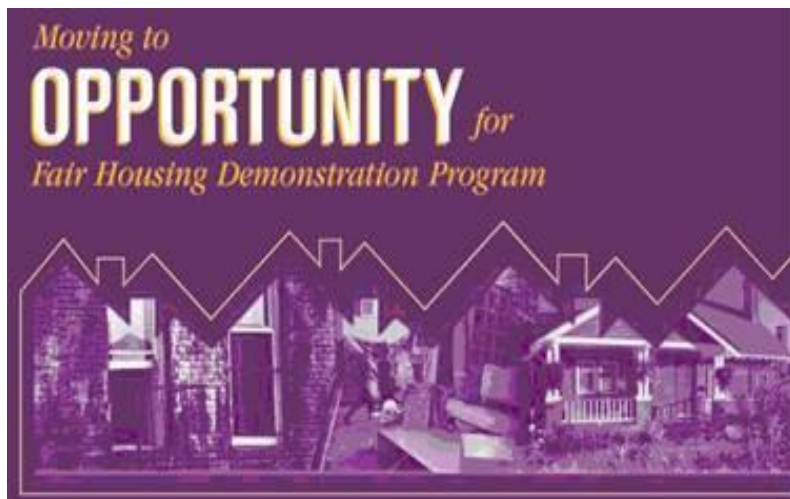
Evidence-based Strategies to Address the Issue

- Continued -

- **Improve Housing Quality**
 - Improve housing codes and enforcement and implement proactive rental inspections
 - Support smoke-free housing
 - Invest in lead hazard control, remove lead service lines, and enforce EPA's RRP Rule
 - Expand and improve disclosure policies
 - Low and no-interest loan programs to finance repairs
 - Enhance workforce training and credentialing
 - Improve data collection and integration

Source: American Public Health Association; National Center for Healthy Housing

Moving to Opportunity program



- **Key findings for adults:**
 - Lower prevalence of severe obesity and diabetes compared to controls.
 - Fewer physical limitations
 - Improved mental health in areas such as depression and psychological distress.
 - Little to no effect on economic self-sufficiency.
- **Key findings for youth:**
 - Improved mental health for females (e.g. psychological distress, mood disorders, panic attacks, oppositional defiant disorder and fewer serious emotional or behavioral difficulties) but not for males.
 - Differential impacts by gender for problem behavior but little impact on arrests.
 - Little to no measured effect on physical health.

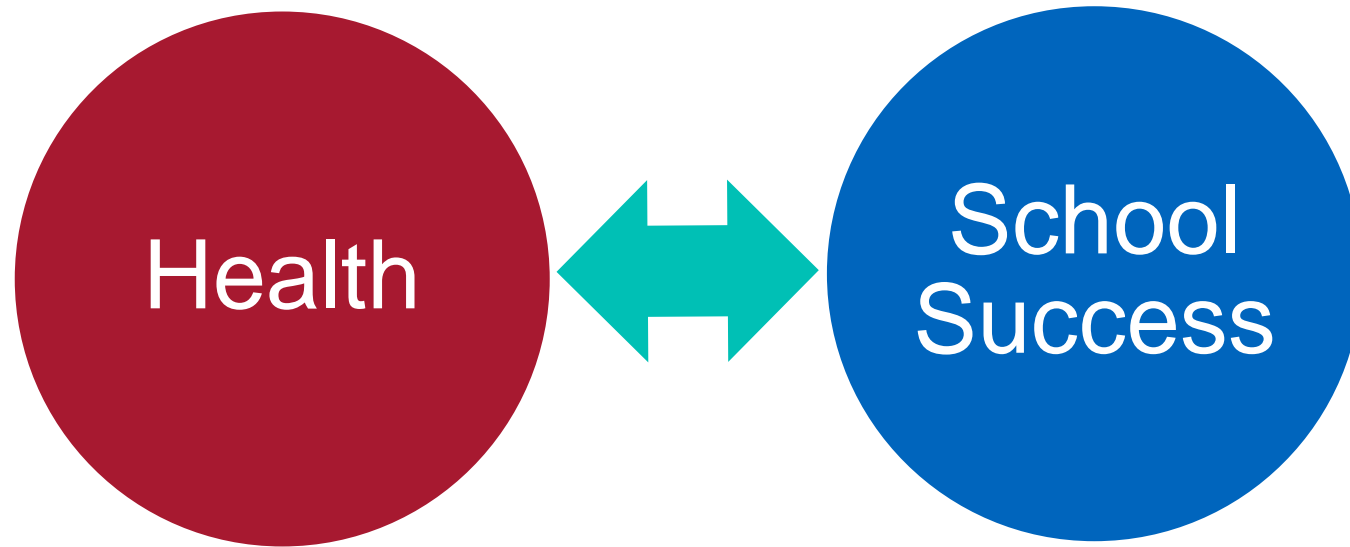
Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Technical Report



Health and Education Equity

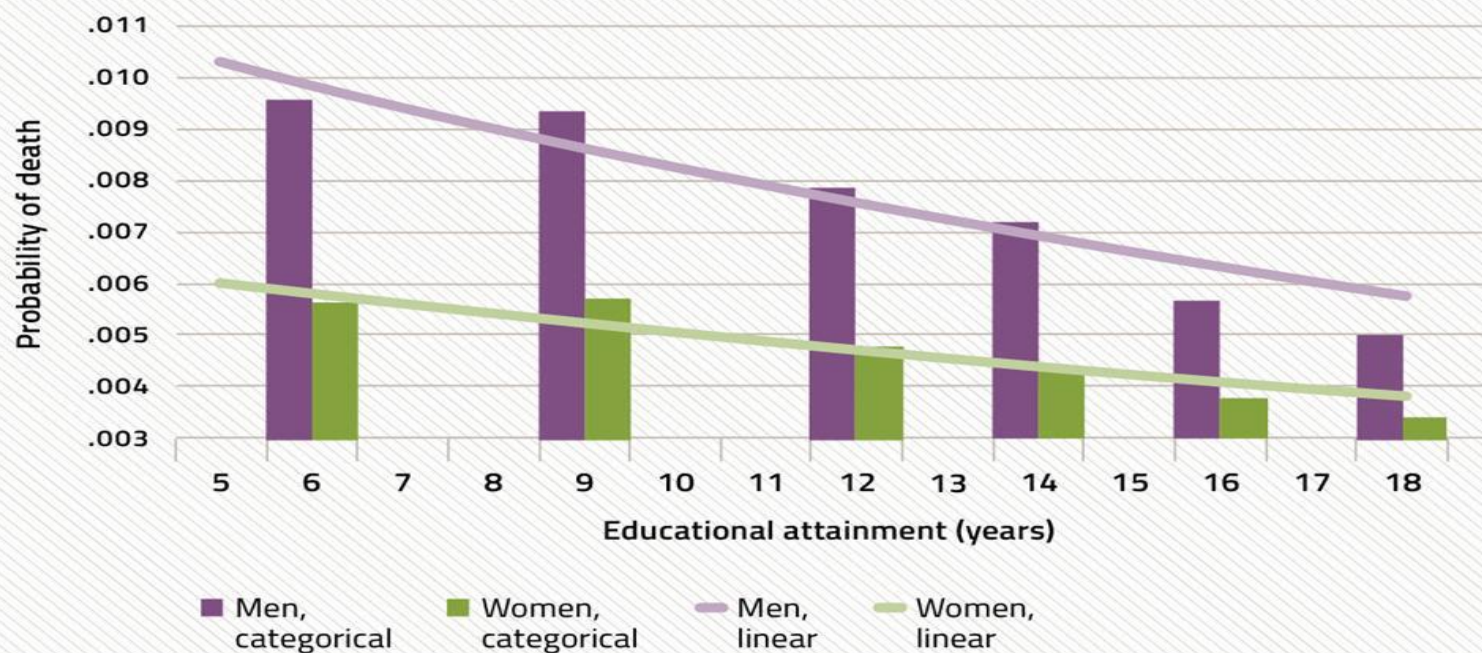


Health and Education: Two Sides of the Same Coin



The Health Consequences of Dropout

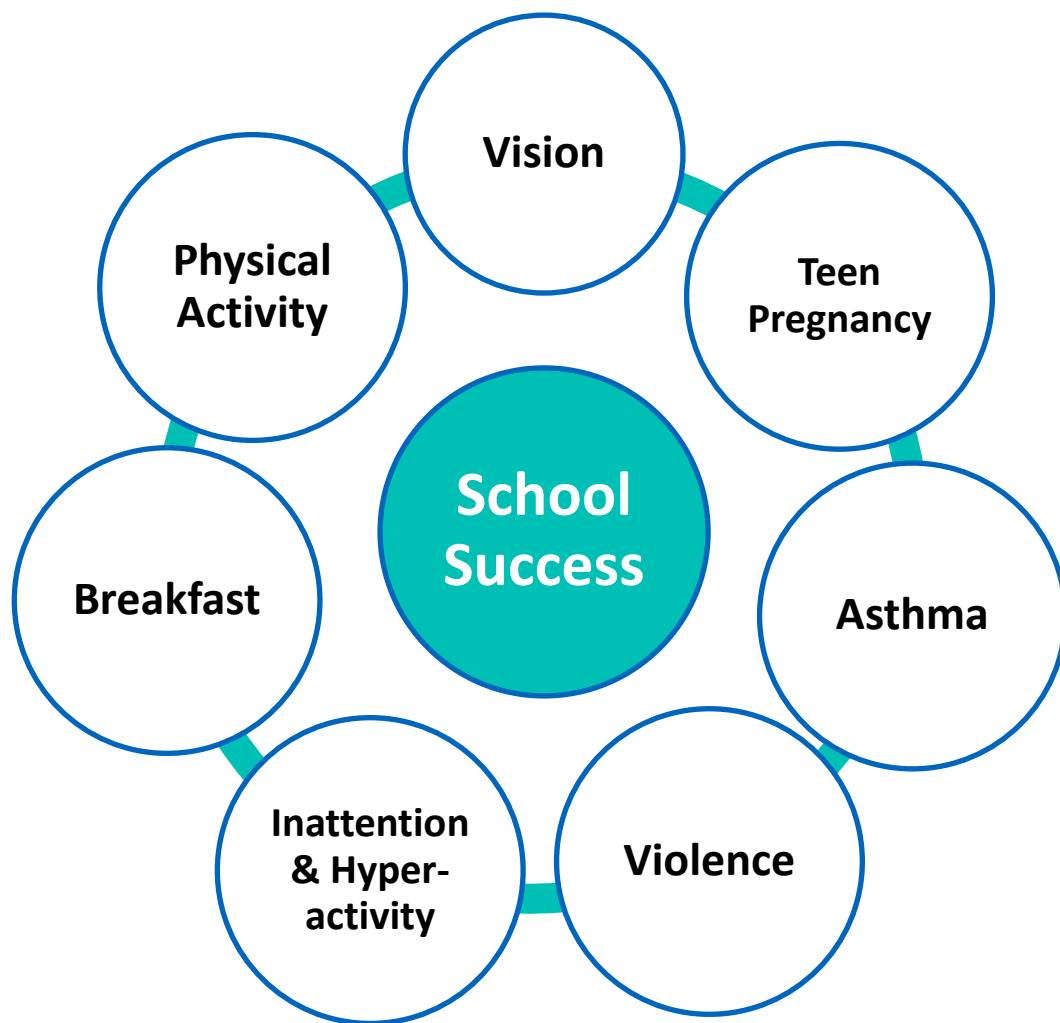
All-cause mortality risk for men and women by years of education



Data derived from regression modeling. Reprinted from Ross et al. *Demography*. 2012;49:1157-83.

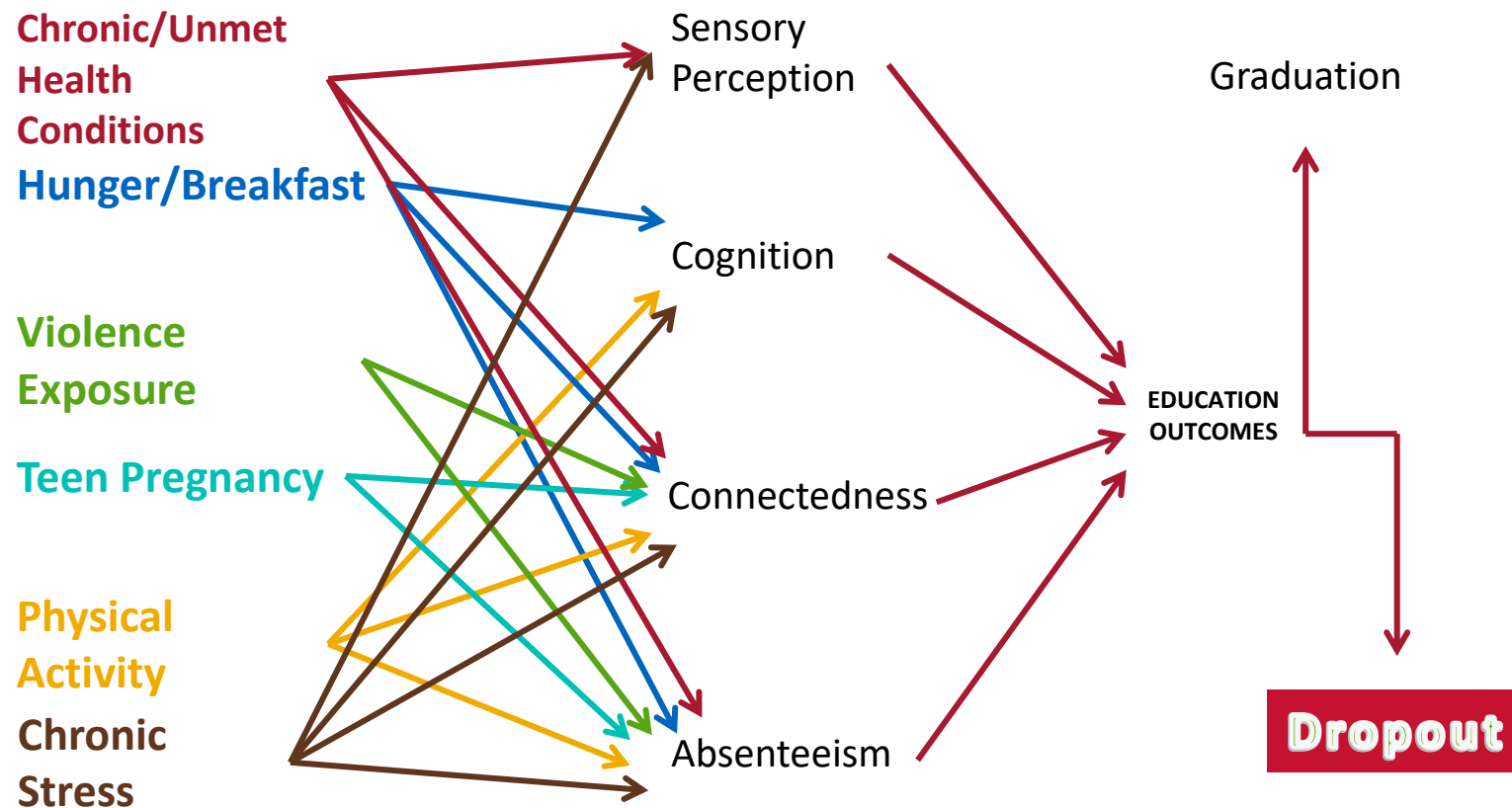
Source: Center on Society and Health

The Achievement Gap



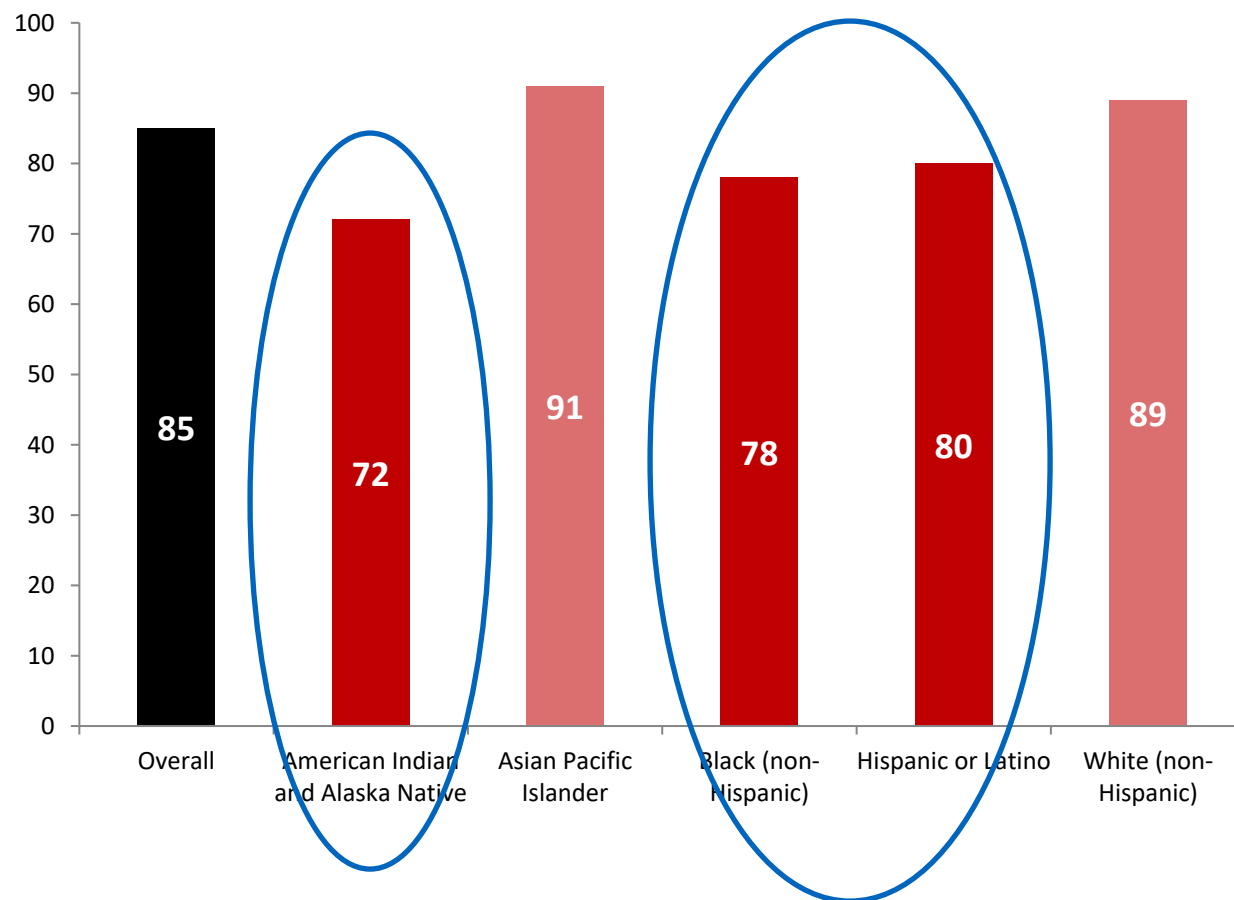
Adapted from Charles Basch

The Causal Pathways to Dropout



Adapted from Charles Basch

Adjusted cohort graduation rate for public high school students, by race/ethnicity: 2016–17



Other Disparities

In several states and Washington, D.C., white students were graduating at a **20%** higher rate than their black and Hispanic peers.

Other groups experiencing graduation lags:

- Students with disabilities (**66%**)
- English Language Learners (**67%**)
- Low-income students (**78%**)



Promise of School-Based Health Care

- Attract harder-to-reach populations
 - Racial minorities
 - Males
- Co-located services
 - Mental health care
 - Social conditions
- Risk assessments
 - Early intervention



A Program to Improve Graduation

Program Goals

- Increased attendance
- Decreased disciplinary actions
- Improved housing and food security
- Improved school climate
- GRADUATION!!!

Action Plan Strategy

1. Clinical interventions

Approaches with individuals and groups, inside and outside of the clinic

2. Primary Prevention*

Approaches with the school-wide population

3. Systems interventions*

Policies and practices with the clinic, school, school district or community

**key emphasis of program*

Website: www.schoolbasedhealthcare.org

Twitter: @StopDropout



CENTER FOR SCHOOL,
HEALTH AND EDUCATION

2013

APHA pilots the program

2014

Cohort 1 completes the program

2016

TA complement added to program

2017

Data-driven evaluation ongoing

2018

Cohort 9 enters the program

KEY APPROACHES

Family and Community Engagement

- Cooking demonstrations
- Healthy eating & active living education
- Catalog of local community relief services

Social and Emotional Climate

- De-escalation & cool down room
- Social & coping skills curriculum
- Peer juries & mentoring
- Movement breaks
- Staff self-care & well-being

Life Skills Development

- Mock interviewing
- Internships
- Career shadowing
- Experiential learning credits
- Advocacy & leadership

Unmet Needs and Social Services

- Food pantry
- Clothing pantry
- School garden
- Free & reduced lunch
- Health education
- On-site showers & laundry facilities



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Urge your members of Congress to support health equity legislation

In the United States, health disparities and inequities disproportionately affect racial and ethnic minorities. Much of this inequity is rooted in social determinants of health such as housing, education and nutrition. Two pieces of legislation, the Health Equity and Accountability Act of 2020 and the Improving Social Determinants of Health Act of 2020, would seek to eliminate these disparities while correcting the conditions that cause and perpetuate them. These bills are particularly important during the COVID-19 pandemic, as minority communities bear a disproportionate burden of COVID-19 morbidity and mortality.

Contact your members of Congress and urge them to co-sponsor these two pieces of legislation to address the impact that social determinants have on individual and community health and to remove barriers that prohibit communities of color and other individuals from obtaining quality care and achieving equitable health outcomes.

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Thank You!



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Q&A



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