Addressing Health Disparities

Webinar Objectives

- Learn about the health disparities that affect Texas' rural communities
- Learn the risk factors for health disparities
- Share solutions, strategies, and best practices
Rural Facilities Survey Results (102)

Select the term that best describes differences in access, treatment, and outcomes between individuals and across populations that are systemic, avoidable, predictable, and unjust.

- Equality: 15%
- Equity: 28%
- Disparity: 57%
Equality versus Equity
Rural Facilities Survey Results (102)

Select the correct example of Equity

- All facilities give patients the option to set up meetings with a social worker. All patients have the instructions needed to schedule said meetings. The instructions are provided in English.
- All facilities give patients the option to set up meetings with a social worker. All patients have the instructions needed to schedule said meetings. Facilities with non-English speaking patients also have instructions in non-English languages.

93.62% 6.38%
Addressing Health Disparities

In your own words, define Health Disparities:

- Barriers that the patient is met with that prevent him/her from adequate/fair treatment.
- Circumstances that prevent an individual from necessary care.
- Differences in opportunities.
- Differences among different populations that effect their overall health and ability to attain or maintain a certain level of health.
- My clinics are rural, our Health Disparities are truly due to their remote location which are very medically underserved.
- Lack of knowledge to access health care and the ability to advocate for one’s self.
- Wide spread and avoidable differences.
**Rural Facilities Survey Results (102)**

Do you think that your facility serves patients from a vulnerable population?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vulnerable Population</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Those living in a rural or other medically underserved areas</td>
<td>96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economically disadvantaged/Low income/Poverty</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Racial or ethnic minorities</td>
<td>91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unfunded/Uninsured/Underinsured</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individuals with a disability</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75 years of age or older</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than high school education</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing issues/Homeless</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual and gender minorities (LGBT)</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (please specify)</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Do you think that your facility serves patients with health disparities in regards to the following issues?

- Access to care: 87%
- Non utilization of preventative services: 74%
- Avoidable hospitalizations and readmissions: 74%
- Ineligibility for other modalities such as home therapy or transplant: 72%
- Disease prevalence: 55%
- Other (please specify): 6%
Rural Facilities Survey Results (102)

What Participants Would Like to Learn

- Mental health resources for dialysis patients in Texas*
- Anything that can improve how we see and care for our population.
- Disparities of our patient population in relation to other patient populations
- Health Disparities and it's Impact to Patients on Hemodialysis
- How to assure that all patients have equal availability to treatment and that they are all treated the same.
- How to encourage patients when to seek alternative care. How could we go about getting another transportation company in our area.
- How to get care for patients to decrease hospitalizations, increase possibility of transplant...
- How to narrow the gap; what can we do to support
- How to reduce disparities and what resources are available in the rural communities.
- Resources available to patients with very limited financial resources for preventative and routine care.
- Ways to reduce the inequities and disparities that result for the populations that I serve.
- Would like to find out what other services and options are available for our patients
Rural Facilities in Network QIAs (102)

- 1 QIA: 46%
- 2 QIAs: 31%
- 3 QIAs: 20%
- 4 QIAs: 3%
BSI QIA Facilities – 60 out of 264

Do you think that your facility serves patients from a vulnerable population?

- Those living in a rural or other medically underserved areas: 72%
- Individuals with a disability: 58%
- Racial or ethnic minorities: 55%
- Sexual and gender minorities (LGBT): 10%
Do you think that your facility serves patients with health disparities?

- Access to care: 67%
- Chronic disease management: 63%
- Emergency department visits for potentially avoidable utilization or readmission: 38%
- Utilization of preventive services: 38%
- Disease prevalence: 37%
- Health status: 37%
- Quality and safety: 22%
- Mortality rates: 20%
Transplant QIA Facilities – 30 out of 185

Do you think that your facility serves patients from a vulnerable population?

- Individuals with a disability: 88%
- Racial or ethnic minorities: 85%
- Sexual and gender minorities: 33%
- Those living in a rural area or other: 48%
- Unfunded/Uninsured/Underserved: 74%
- Economically disadvantaged/Low income: 88%
- Housing issues/Homeless: 51%
- 75 years of age or older: 86%
- Less than high school education: 75%
- Other (please specify): 13%
Transplant QIA Facilities – 30 out of 185

Do you think that your facility serves patients with health disparities?

- Access to care: 61%
- Absolute medical contraindications for other modalities such as home therapy or transplant: 65%
- Disease prevalence: 55%
- Emergency department visits for potentially avoidable utilization or readmission: 52%
- Utilization of preventive services: 43%
- N/A: 15%
Do you think that your facility serves patients from a vulnerable population?

- Those living in a rural...: 100%
- Individuals with a...: 92%
- Racial or ethnic...: 92%
- Unfunded/Uninsured/...: 96%
- Economically...: 96%
- 75 years of age or older: 84%
- Less than high school...: 80%
- Housing...: 52%
- Sexual and gender...: 28%
Do you think that your facility serves patients with health disparities in regards to the following issues?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Access to care</td>
<td>96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avoidable hospitalizations and readmissions</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ineligibility for other modalities such as home therapy or transplant</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non utilization of preventative services</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disease prevalence</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Do you think that your facility serves patients from a vulnerable population?

- Individuals with a disability: 100%
- 75 years of age or older: 92%
- Unfunded/Uninsured/Underv...: 92%
- Less than high school education: 85%
- Housing issues/Homeless: 85%
- Racial or ethnic minorities: 77%
- Those living in a rural or other...: 69%
- Sexual and gender minorities...: 31%
PHFPQ QIA Facilities – 15 out of 69

Do you think that your facility serves patients with health disparities in regards to the following issues?

- Avoidable hospitalizations and readmissions: 77%
- Non utilization of preventative services: 69%
- Access to care: 62%
- Disease prevalence: 62%
Healthcare Disparities in Rural Texas

Julie St. John, DrPH, MA, CHWI
Rural Health Disparities Webinar
ESRD Network of Texas, Inc.
August 22, 2018
Activity: Life expectancy by zip code

- Try a few zip codes you have lived in
- Thoughts? Surprised?

"Your zip code shouldn't determine how long you live, but it does."
(The California Endowment, https://avanzastrategies.com/10-insightful-quotes-on-health-disparities/)
Objectives & Topics

- Key definitions
- Texas snapshot
- Key health disparities in rural areas
- Risk factors for health disparities
- Challenges
- Solutions, strategies, best practices
DEFINITIONS

HEALTH EQUITY

PREDICTORS
PREMATURE DEATH
HOMOPHOBIA
HUMAN CAPITAL
Racial patient
HOSPITALIZATIONS
QUALITY
HEART DISEASE
CANCER GROUP
MINORITY
RELATED MORTALITY
LIVE INEQUALITY
ETHNIC
POPULATION
SEGREGATION
MEDICAL CONDITION
POOR
PUBLIC
DIET
DIABETES
OBESITY
SEPARATE
COMPARABLE
INDIVIDUAL
COMMUNITY
CONDITION
PRIVATEIZED
NEIGHBORHOOD
POOR
PHYSICIAN
COVERAGE
MALE
COMMUNICATION
PHYSICIAN
COVERAGE
MALE
Health disparities (health inequities) ...

can be avoided by reasonable means.

cannot be avoided by reasonable means.
Health equity is ...

When poll is active, respond at PollEv.com/juliestjohn590

Text JULIESTJOHN590 to 37607 once to join
Definitions

- **Determinants of health:** environmental, biological, social

- **Social determinants of health:** conditions people are born, grow, live, work & age

- **Health disparities:** differences that exist where certain population groups do not benefit from the same health status as other groups

### Modifiable factors impacting health

- **Social & Economic Factors:** 40%
- **Health Behaviors:** 30%
- **Clinical Care:** 20%
- **Environment:** 10%
Definitions

- **Health inequality**: differences in the health of individuals or groups

- **Health inequity**: specific type of health inequality that denotes an unjust difference in health

- **Health equity**: assurance of conditions for optimal health for all people
Texas

Demographics

- 261,797 square miles
- 2017 population: 28,304,596 (3,061,090 rural residents, 11%)
- 254 counties; 172 non-metropolitan (68%); 82 metropolitan (32%); 32 border

Ethnicity:
- 42.6% White
- 39.1% Hispanic
- 12.6% Black
- 4.8% Asian
- 1% American Indian/Alaskan Natives
Texas

Top Texas Commodities

- Cattle: 49%
- Cotton: 10%
- Milk: 9%
- Broilers: 8%
- Greenhouse & nursery: 6%
- Grain sorghum: 3%
- Corn: 6%
- Forestry: 2%
- Vegetables: 2%
- Eggs: 2%

Industry

- Leads U.S. in cattle, cotton, hay, sheep, goats & mohair production
- Leads U.S. in # of farms & ranches
- Leads U.S. in # women & minority farm operations
- 84% of total land area = rural
- 1 in 7 working Texans (14%) has agriculture-related job
- Average age of Texas farmers/ranchers = 58 years
- Economic impact of food & fiber sector = > $100 billion/yr
- Agricultural cash receipts average $20 billion/yr

Cattle
Broilers
Grain sorghum
Vegetables
Cotton
Greenhouse & nursery
Wheat
Eggs
Milk
Corn
Forestry

YOUR LIFE our purpose
Healthcare

- 404 hospitals (84 federally-designated critical access hospitals)
- 75% of rural hospitals are governmental facilities
- 70% of inpatients in rural hospitals are Medicare (55%), Medicaid, or uninsured
- 305 rural health clinics (CMS 2017)
- 73 FQHCs, 466 sites (NACHA, 2016)
- 15 counties **have never had** a primary care physician at any point in time
- 132 whole-county Primary Care HPSAs; 48 partial county HPSAs
Texas

Social Determinants

- No health insurance: 15% (Kaiser, 2016)
- Average per-capita income: $46,274
- Rural per-capita income: $37,629
- Urban poverty rate: 15.3%
- Rural poverty rate: 18.1%
- < High school education, urban: 17.1%
- < High school education, rural: 21.5%
- Unemployment, urban: 4.5%
- Unemployment, rural: 5.6%
- Food insecure households: 14.3%
RURAL HEALTH DISPARITIES
Have you ever experienced a health disparity?

- yes
- no
Are you currently experiencing a health disparity?

- yes
- no
# Rural health disparities

## Socioeconomic indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Non-metropolitan</th>
<th>Texas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per capita income</td>
<td>$38,083</td>
<td>$43,862</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Without health insurance (0-17 yrs)</td>
<td>15.1%</td>
<td>12.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Without health insurance (0-64 yrs)</td>
<td>26.6%</td>
<td>24.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons living in poverty (0-17 yrs)</td>
<td>29.9%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons living in poverty (0-64 yrs)</td>
<td>20.1%</td>
<td>17.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Rural health disparities

### Births (Natality)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Non-metropolitan</th>
<th>Texas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total live births</td>
<td>39,500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent mothers (&lt;18)</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unmarried mothers</td>
<td>47.2%</td>
<td>42.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low birth weight</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prenatal care in 1\text{st} trimester</td>
<td>59.8%</td>
<td>62.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fertility</td>
<td>75.4%</td>
<td>69.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Rural health disparities

### Communicable diseases (reported cases)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Non-metropolitan</th>
<th>Texas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AIDS</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlamydia</td>
<td>361.4</td>
<td>473.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gonorrhea</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>125.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pertussis</td>
<td>22.9</td>
<td>15.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary &amp; Secondary Syphilis</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuberculosis</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Varicella (Chickenpox)</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Rural health disparities

### Deaths (mortality)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Non-metropolitan</th>
<th>Texas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deaths from all causes</td>
<td>841.0</td>
<td>749.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accidents</td>
<td>51.5</td>
<td>36.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor vehicle accidents</td>
<td>24.7</td>
<td>13.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alzheimer’s</td>
<td>30.1</td>
<td>24.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assault (homicide)</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cerebrovascular Disease (stroke)</td>
<td>45.8</td>
<td>40.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic lower respiratory disease</td>
<td>49.5</td>
<td>42.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes</td>
<td>24.8</td>
<td>21.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heart disease</td>
<td>199.9</td>
<td>170.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Rural health disparities

### Deaths (mortality)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Non-metropolitan</th>
<th>Texas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Influenza &amp; Pneumonia</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>14.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kidney disease</td>
<td>17.5</td>
<td>15.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liver disease</td>
<td>14.7</td>
<td>12.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Septicemia</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>16.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suicide</td>
<td>14.7</td>
<td>11.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fetal deaths</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant deaths</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Rural health disparities

### Deaths (mortality)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Non-metropolitan</th>
<th>Texas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cancer (all)</td>
<td>166.7</td>
<td>156.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breast cancer</td>
<td>19.9</td>
<td>20.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon cancer</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>14.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lung cancer</td>
<td>44.4</td>
<td>38.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prostate cancer</td>
<td>18.1</td>
<td>18.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Rural health disparities

### Health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Non-metropolitan</th>
<th>Texas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Have personal doctor</td>
<td>67.7%</td>
<td>63.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Routine checkup in last year</td>
<td>66.6%</td>
<td>68.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delayed seeing doctor due to cost</td>
<td>18.1%</td>
<td>17.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health status (fair to poor health)</td>
<td>24.9%</td>
<td>18.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health related QOL (5+ days poor health interfered with usual activities)</td>
<td>13.2%</td>
<td>11.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health related QOL (5+ days poor health)</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>18.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health related QOL (5+ days poor mental hlth)</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>18.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dental visit in past year</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>59.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Rural health disparities

### Behaviors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Non-metropolitan</th>
<th>Texas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes (saw doctor with last year)</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>85.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-diabetes (tested diabetes/blood sugar)</td>
<td>54.2%</td>
<td>55.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ever had prostate-specific antigen test</td>
<td>45.4%</td>
<td>50.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ever had a mammogram</td>
<td>71.2%</td>
<td>62.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ever had a pap smear</td>
<td>91.4%</td>
<td>87.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Had Hysterectomy</td>
<td>32.5%</td>
<td>22.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Had sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy (50+)</td>
<td>48.8%</td>
<td>56.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy alcohol consumption</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
<td>6.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drinking &amp; Driving (within past 30 days)</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Rural health disparities

### Behaviors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Non-metropolitan</th>
<th>Texas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exercise (leisure time physical activity)</td>
<td>68.1%</td>
<td>74.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Had a fall in the past year, age 45+</td>
<td>30.5%</td>
<td>28.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ever had HIV test</td>
<td>30.3%</td>
<td>39.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engaged in high risk behaviors (HIV/STDs)</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
<td>6.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insufficient sleep (&lt;7 hrs/day)</td>
<td>29.1%</td>
<td>32.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet (used in past 30 days)</td>
<td>75.2%</td>
<td>83.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seatbelt use (always wear)</td>
<td>88.1%</td>
<td>90.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current smoker (every day)</td>
<td>10.4%</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Former smoker</td>
<td>25.2%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Rural health disparities

### Conditions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Non-metropolitan</th>
<th>Texas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Any cancer</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
<td>9.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skin cancer</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asthma</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardiovascular disease</td>
<td>10.2%</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)</td>
<td>6.1%</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depressive disorders</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes</td>
<td>17.4%</td>
<td>11.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disability</td>
<td>32.6%</td>
<td>24.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Rural health disparities

### Conditions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Non-metropolitan</th>
<th>Texas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High blood pressure</td>
<td>41.2%</td>
<td>35.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taking blood pressures medications</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>76.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limitations</td>
<td>27.6%</td>
<td>22.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overweight or obese</td>
<td>73.8%</td>
<td>68.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veteran</td>
<td>11.5%</td>
<td>11.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What is the most notable health disparity in the rural community you work and/or live in?
Rural health disparities

- Rural Americans are more likely to die from heart disease, cancer, unintentional injury, chronic lower respiratory disease, stroke.
- Unintentional injury deaths are 50% higher (motor vehicle crashes & opioid overdoses).
- Rural residents are older & sicker.
- Rural children with mental, behavioral, & developmental disorders face more community & family challenges.
- **Lower life expectancy** (Singh & Siahpush 2014)
RISK FACTORS
Health disparities risk factors

- Geographic/social isolation
- Travel long distances
- Transportation difficulties
- Environmental hazards
- Limited job opportunities
- Lower socio-economic status (higher poverty rates)
- Lower task bases
Health disparities risk factors

- Lack of quality healthcare
- Fewer healthcare providers (recruitment/retention)
- Higher rates of health risk behaviors (smoking, obesity, high blood pressure, less physical activity; lower seatbelt use)
- Limited access (exercise, nutrition, insurance)
CHALLENGES
Challenges

- Workforce shortages (primary care, obstetric services, mental health, oral health, substance abuse services)
- Health insurance coverage
- Distance & transportation
- Social stigma & privacy issues
- Poor health literacy
RECOMMENDATIONS

https://www.ruralhealthinfo.org/new-approaches/frontier-extended-stay-clinics
Strategies & Solutions

- Screen for & control high blood pressure
- Increase cancer prevention & early detection
- Encourage physical activity & healthy eating to reduce obesity
- Promote smoking cessation
- Identify support for families with children with mental, behavioral, or developmental disorders
- Promote motor vehicle safety
- Engage in safer prescribing of opioids for pain
Strategies & Solutions

- Fund research in rural areas examining behavioral health & primary care integration
- Research & develop policies addressing opioid crisis
- Increase funding for training primary care providers
- Support trauma system training
- Delivery models (frontier extended stay clinics & frontier community health integration program)
- Affiliation with larger healthcare systems & networks
- Telehealth
Thank you!

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How can we address disparities in our rural clients?

Share your ideas!

https://padlet.com/juliestjohn78/uqzjz01bkb2t
Discussion

- Of the clients you serve, who is impacted the most by rural health disparities?
- What are the implications of health disparities in your clients & in your profession?
- Who has the responsibility to reduce disparities?
- Where & when do we start?
- How do we grow our resources?

http://www.44billionlater.com/good-health-insurance-quotes/
Questions?
Resources

- Post Webinar Survey
- CMS Tool
- IHI Tool
- CDC Rural Health Website
- POLARIS Rural Health Website
- National Organization of State Offices of Rural Health
- National Rural Health Day: November 15, 2018