

November 2020 Clinical Update: Asthma in Home and in School



SHIELD

School Health Institute for Education and Leadership Development



Session 1 of 4

November 3, 2020

OPENING AND RACIAL EQUITY

Session 1 Objectives

- Recognize racial equity issues in students diagnosed with asthma
- Identify inequities in environmental asthma triggers among students of color
- Discuss social and financial barriers in asthma medication and case management

Welcome and Introductions

Karen Robitaille, MBA, MSN, RN, NCSN

Director, School Health Unit

Caitlin Pettengill, DNP, RN

Assistant Director, School Health Unit

Erica Marshall, MPH

Deputy Director, Division of Health Protection and Promotion

Shazie Senen, MPH

Program Coordinator, Asthma Prevention and Control Program

Session 1 Introductions:

Racial Equity:

Craig Andrade, RN, DrPH

Associate Dean for Practice, BU School of Public Health

Groundwater Approach:

Meenakshi Verma-Agrawal, MPH

Associate Professor of Practice and Assistant MPH Program Director,
Simmons University

Antiracist School Health Services

The Time is Now

Clinical Update
November 3, 2020

Craig S. Andrade, RN, DrPH
Associate Dean of Practice, Activist Lab Director
Boston University School of Public Health

AGENDA

- **Introductions**
- **Setting Our Meeting Container**
- **Definitions & Context**
- **DPH Racial Equity Initiative**
- **Discussion**

Acknowledgement

Content, Data and Framing is drawn directly from trainings and other materials developed by the:

- **Racial Equity Institute, NC**
- **Human Resources In Action, MA**
- **Bay Love, Abigail Ortiz, Nashira Baril, Meenakshi Verma Agrawal**

Meeting Container: Brave Space

- **Assume good intent**
- **Watch your inner judge**
- **Step up, Step Back**
- **Take care of your self**

Racial Justice

Racial Justice \neq Diversity
(Diversity = Variety)

Racial Justice \neq Equality
(Equality = Sameness)

Racial Justice = Equity
(Equity = Fairness, Justice)

Racism

A system of advantage based on race.

~ David Wellman, Portraits of White Racism

Levels of Racism*

MICRO LEVEL

INTERNALIZED



INTERPERSONAL

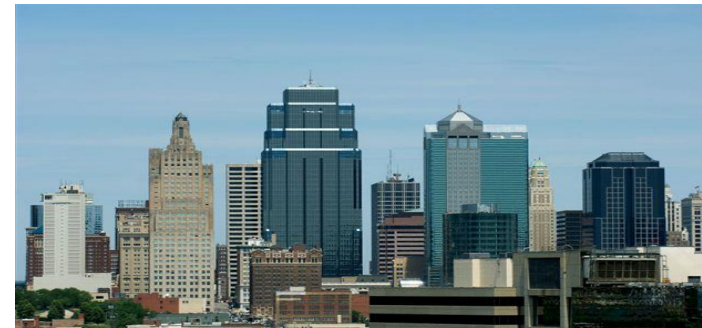


MACRO LEVEL

INSTITUTIONAL

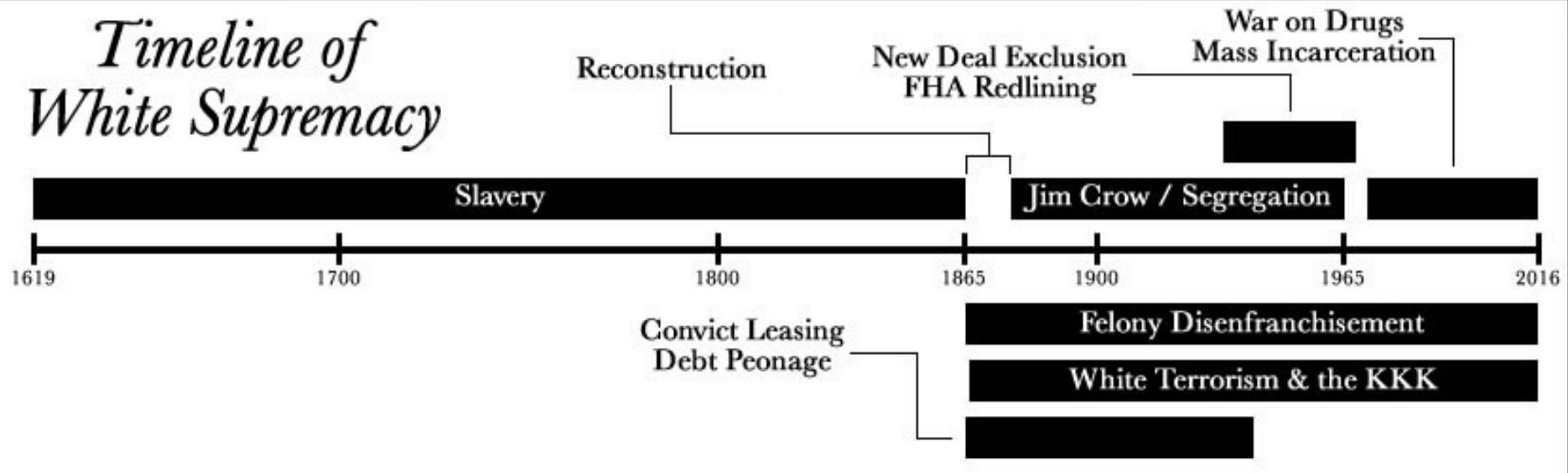


STRUCTURAL



*Adopted from the Applied Research Center

Timeline of White Supremacy



Allegory of The Groundwater*



**We are really
good at fixing
fish.**

*Written by Baynard Love and Deena Hayes-Green of the Racial Equity Institute, N.C.

Metaphor is based on 3 observations*

- **Racial inequity looks the same across systems,**
- **Socio- economic difference does not explain the racial inequity;**
- **Inequities are caused by systems, regardless of people's culture or behavior.**

*Written by Baynard Love and Deena Hayes-Green of the Racial Equity Institute, N.C.

Racial Inequity: Problem of Bad Policy, Not Bad People

“The history of racist ideas is the history of powerful policymakers erecting racist policies out of self-interest, then producing racist ideas to defend and rationalize the inequitable effects of their policies, while everyday people consume those racist ideas, which in turn sparks ignorance and hate.”

~ Ibram X. Kendi, How To Be An Antiracist.

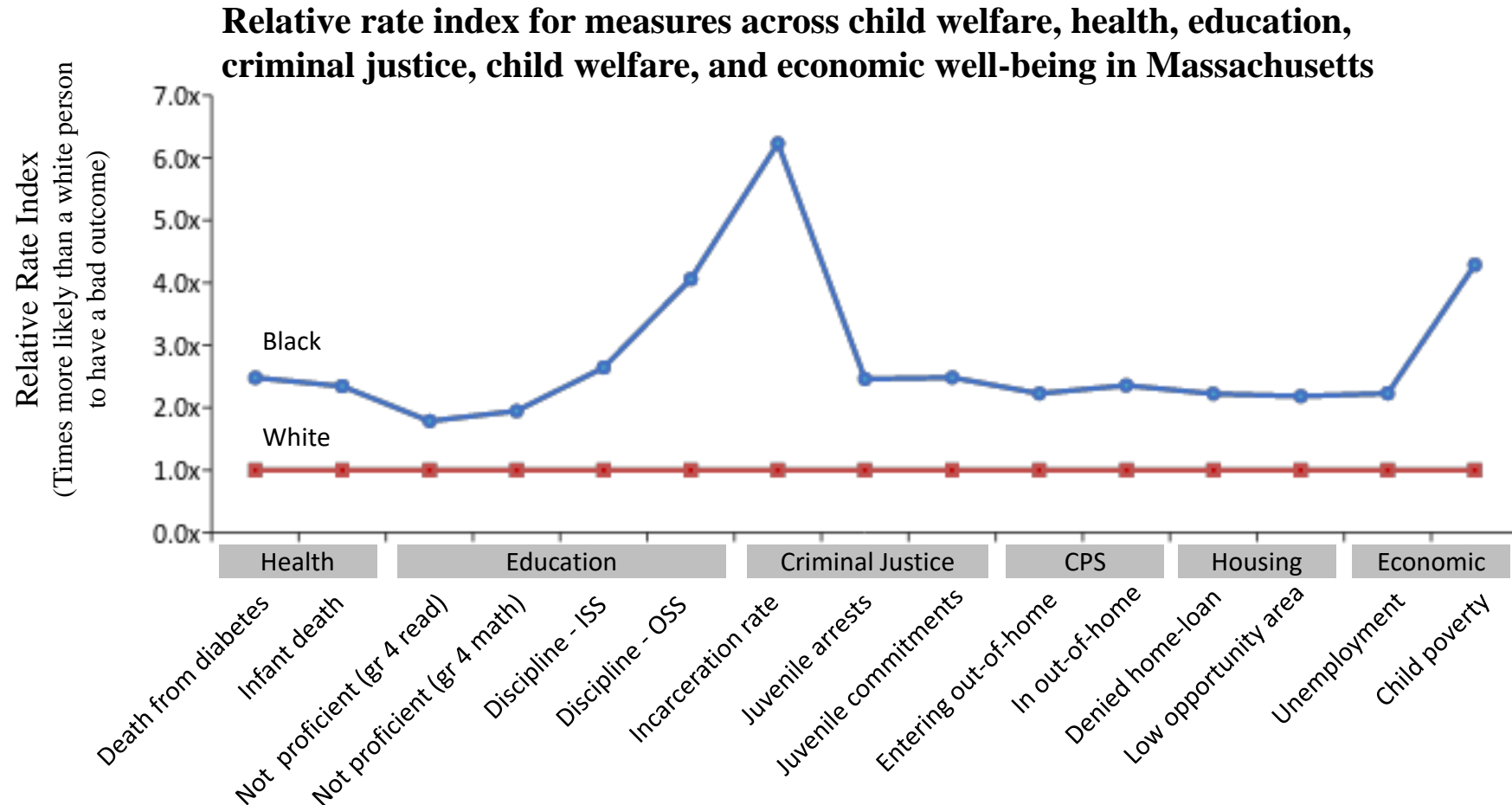
Racial inequity persists in every system across the country, without exception

System	Term	Definition
Child welfare	Disproportionality	Refers to the proportion of ethnic or racial groups of children in child welfare compared to those groups in the general population. ¹
Health	Health disparity	Healthcare disparities refer to differences in access to or availability of facilities and services. Health status disparities refer to the variation in rates of disease occurrence and disabilities between socioeconomic and/or geographically defined population groups. ²
Juvenile justice	Disproportionate minority contact (“DMC”)	Refers to the disproportionate number of minority youth who come into contact with the juvenile justice system ³
Education	Achievement gap	When one group of students (such as, students grouped by race/ethnicity, gender) outperforms another group and the difference in average scores for the two groups is statistically significant. ⁴
Housing	Housing discrimination	Housing discrimination is discrimination in which an individual or family is treated unequally when trying to buy, rent, lease, sell or finance a home based on certain characteristics, such as race, class, sex, religion, national origin, and familial status. ⁵
Economic Development	Historically underutilized businesses	Businesses that are disadvantaged and are deemed in need of assistance to compete successfully in the marketplace. ⁶

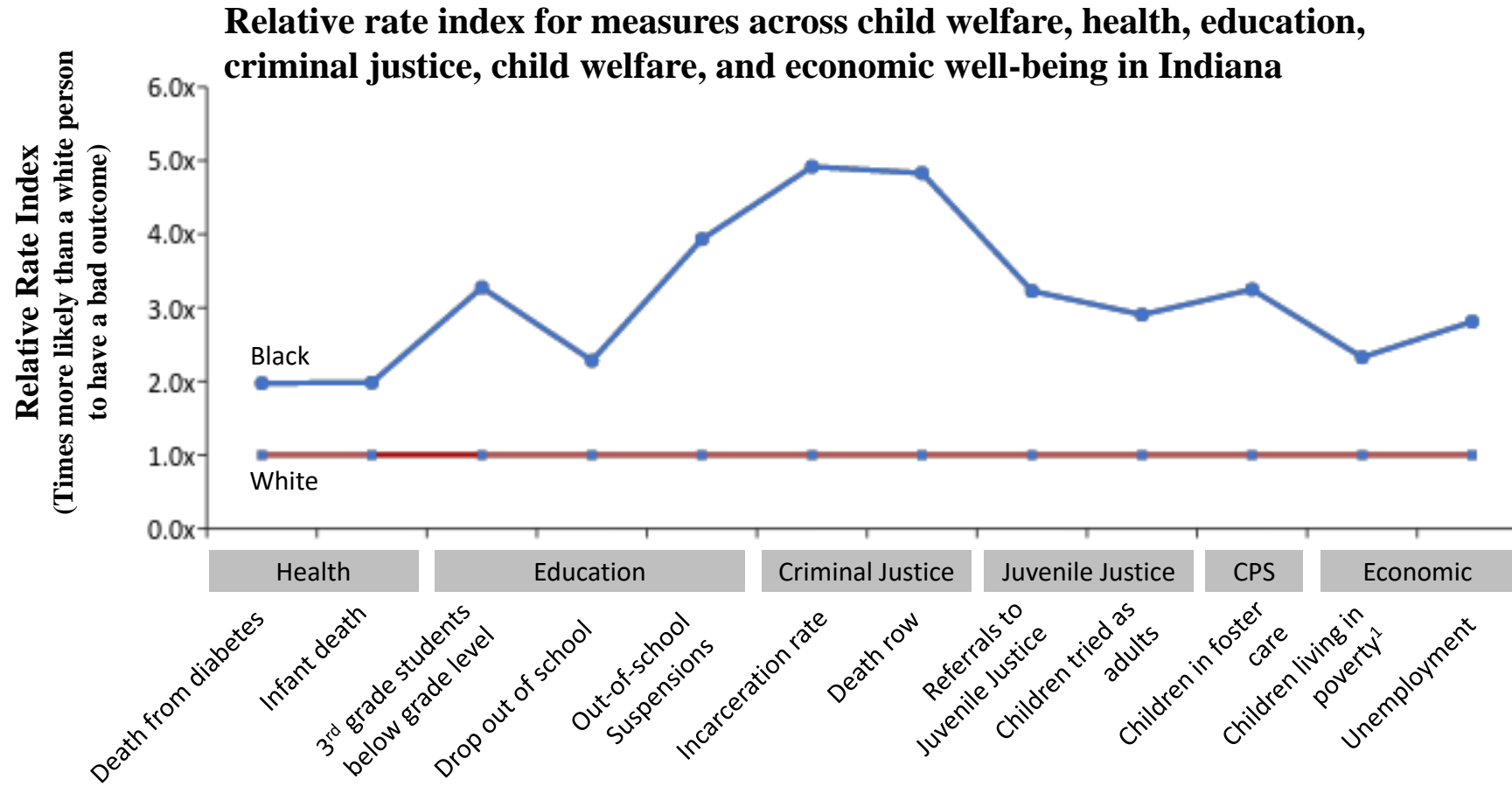
Sources: 1) U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, available at www.childwelfare.gov/pubPDFs/racial_disproportionality.pdf; 2) U.S. National Library of Medicine, available at www.nlm.nih.gov/hsrinfo/disparities.html; 3) US DOJ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, available at www.ojjdp.gov/programs/ProgSummary.asp?pi=18&ti;

4. Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, available at nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard/studies/gaps/; 5) The People’s Law Library of Maryland, www.peoples-law.org; 6) Paraphrased from NC Department of Administration, see ncadmin.nc.gov/businesses/hub.

Blacks are two to seven times more likely to have bad outcomes across systems in MA

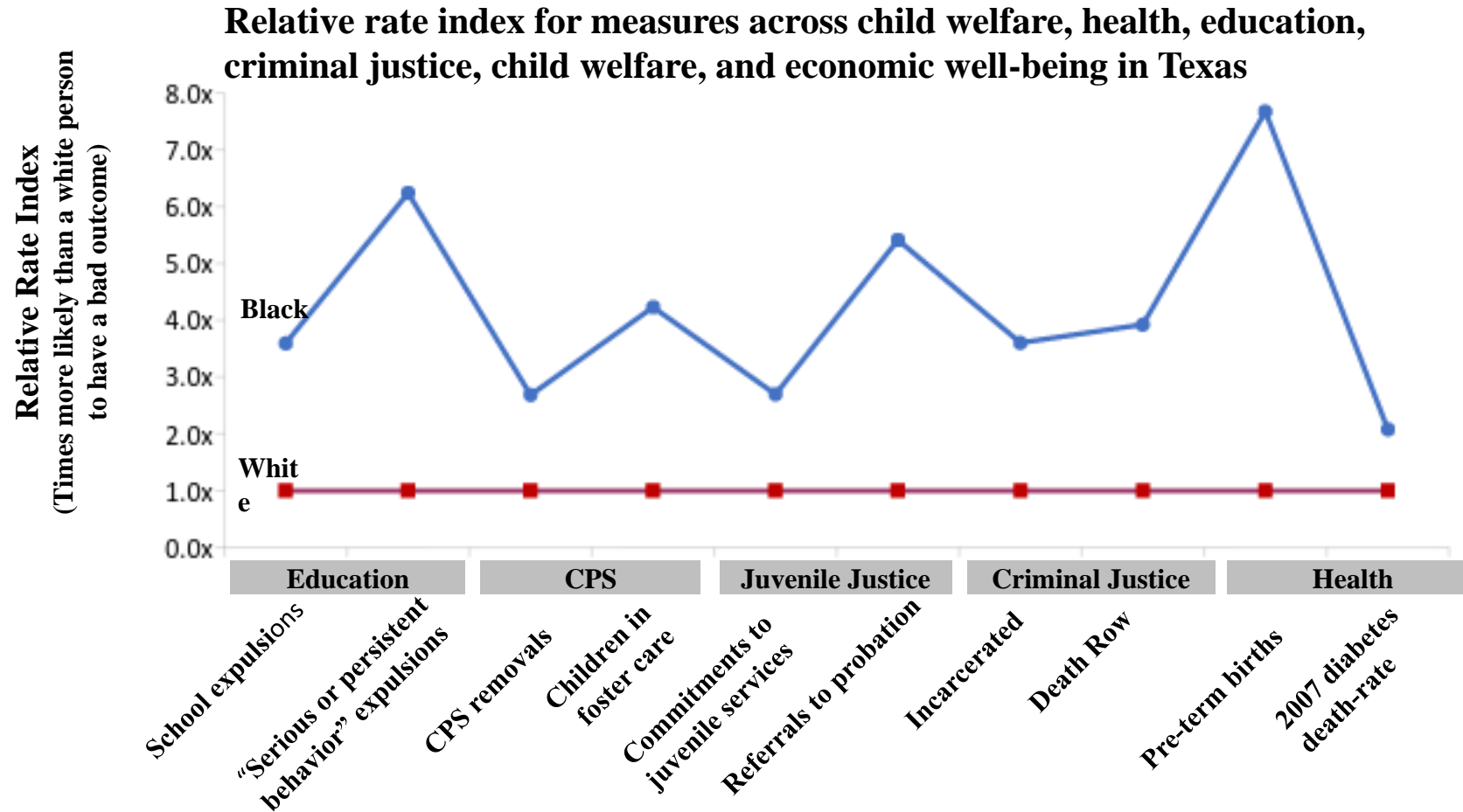


...in Indiana...



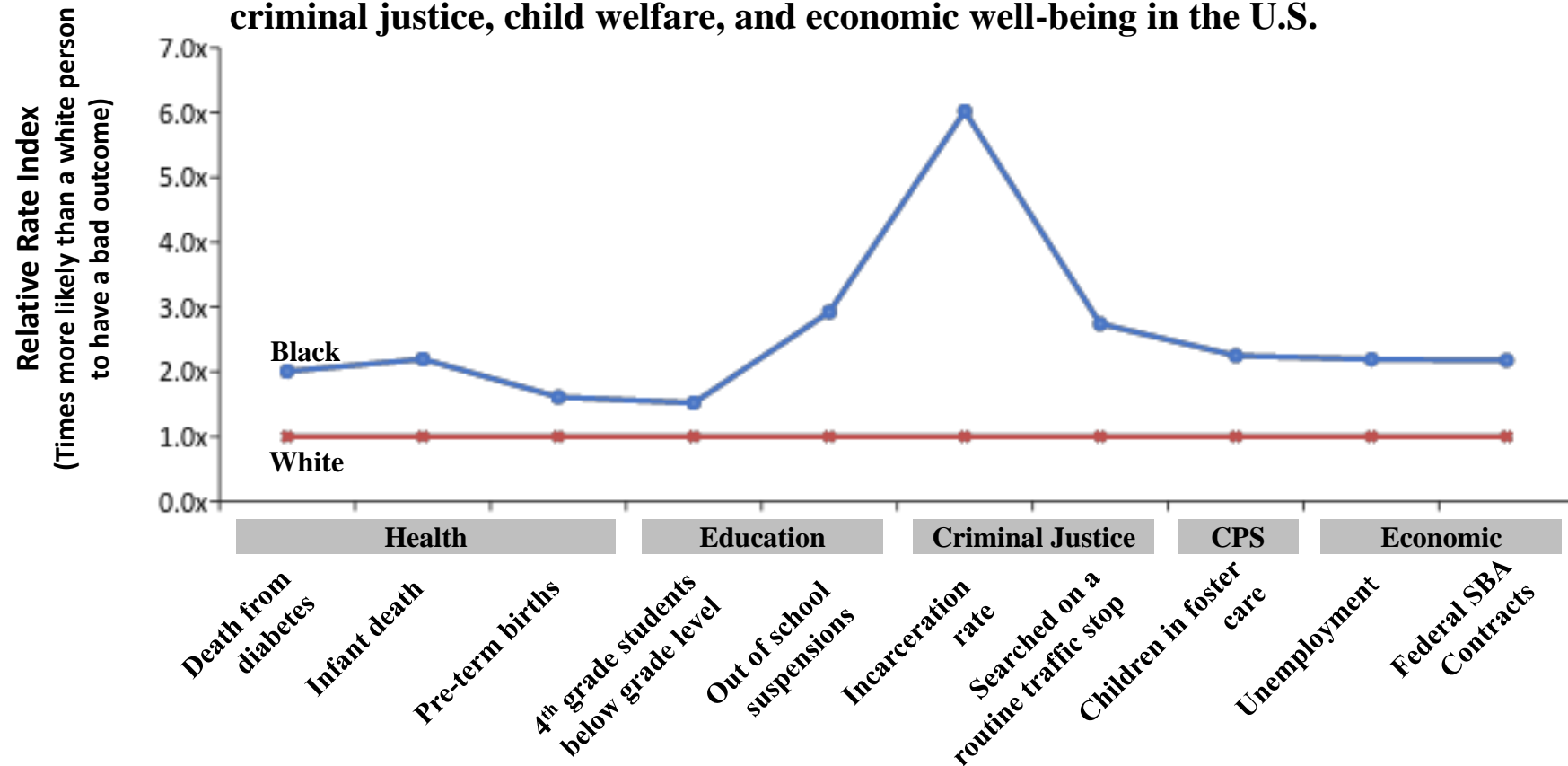
Sources: 1) Kaiser Family Foundation, State Health Facts, available at kff.org/other/state-indicator/diabetes-death-rate-by-raceethnicity/#notes; 2) IN Department of Education School and Corporation Reports, available at www.doe.in.gov/accountability/find-school-and-corporation-data-reports; US Department of Education Civil Rights Data Collection, available at ocrdata.ed.gov/StateNationalEstimations/Estimations_2011_12; The Sentencing Project State by State Data, available at www.sentencingproject.org/the-facts/#detail?state1Option=Indiana&state2Option=0; Clark County Prosecuting Attorney Indiana Death Row Statistics, available at www.clarkprosecutor.org/html/death/rowstats.htm; "Identifying Disproportionate Minority Contact in Indiana," Center for Criminal Justice Research at Purdue University Indianapolis, 2012, available at www.in.gov/cji/files/Y_DMC_Study_Phase_I.pdf; "Disproportionality Rates for Children in Foster Care," National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, 2011, available at www.ncjfcj.org/sites/default/files/Disproportionality%20TAB1_0.pdf; Annie E. Casey Foundation Kids Count Data Center, available at datacenter.kidscount.org/; Bureau of Labor Statistics

...in Texas...



...and nationally

Relative rate index for measures across child welfare, health, education, criminal justice, child welfare, and economic well-being in the U.S.



Note: All data is national population data between 2011 – 2015, except police stop and search data, which was a nationally representative survey conducted by BJS.

Sources: 1) National Center for Health Statistics. Health, United States, 2015: With Special Feature on Racial and Ethnic Health Disparities. Hyattsville, MD. 2016 2) Nat'l Assessment of Ed. Progress 3) US DOE Office for Civil Rights 4) Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Prisoners in 2013." 5) Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, Police-Public Contact Survey, 2011 6) National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, "Disproportionality Rates for Children of Color in Foster Care." 7) Bureau of Labor Statistics 8) Bloomberg.com

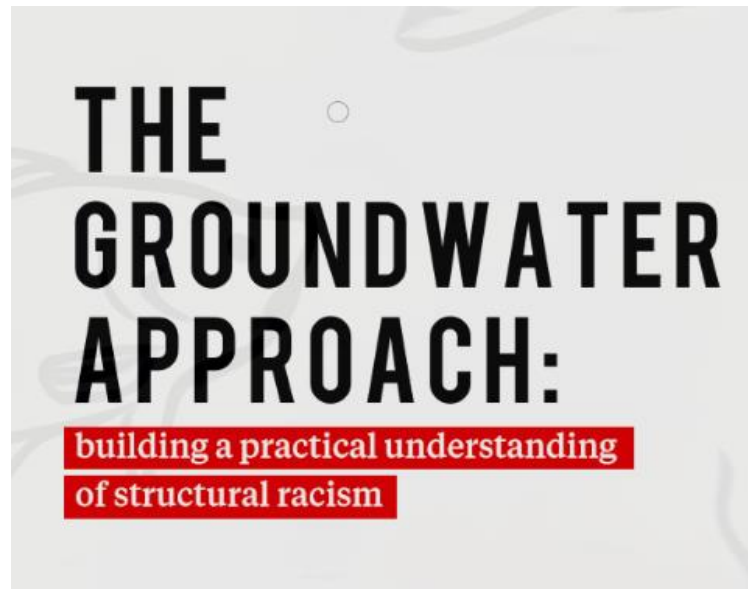
QUESTION:
**Is a Color Blind School
Nursing Practice the
Solution?**

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pronouns: he/him/his

QUESTION?

A look beyond the health
data...a groundwater approach.



*Special thanks to the Racial Equity Institute for
sharing these slides.*



We are really good
at fixing fish.

A “Groundwater Approach” is based on several key observations about racial inequity

1. **Racial inequity looks the same across systems**
2. Socio-economic difference does not explain the racial inequity
3. Systems cause the inequity

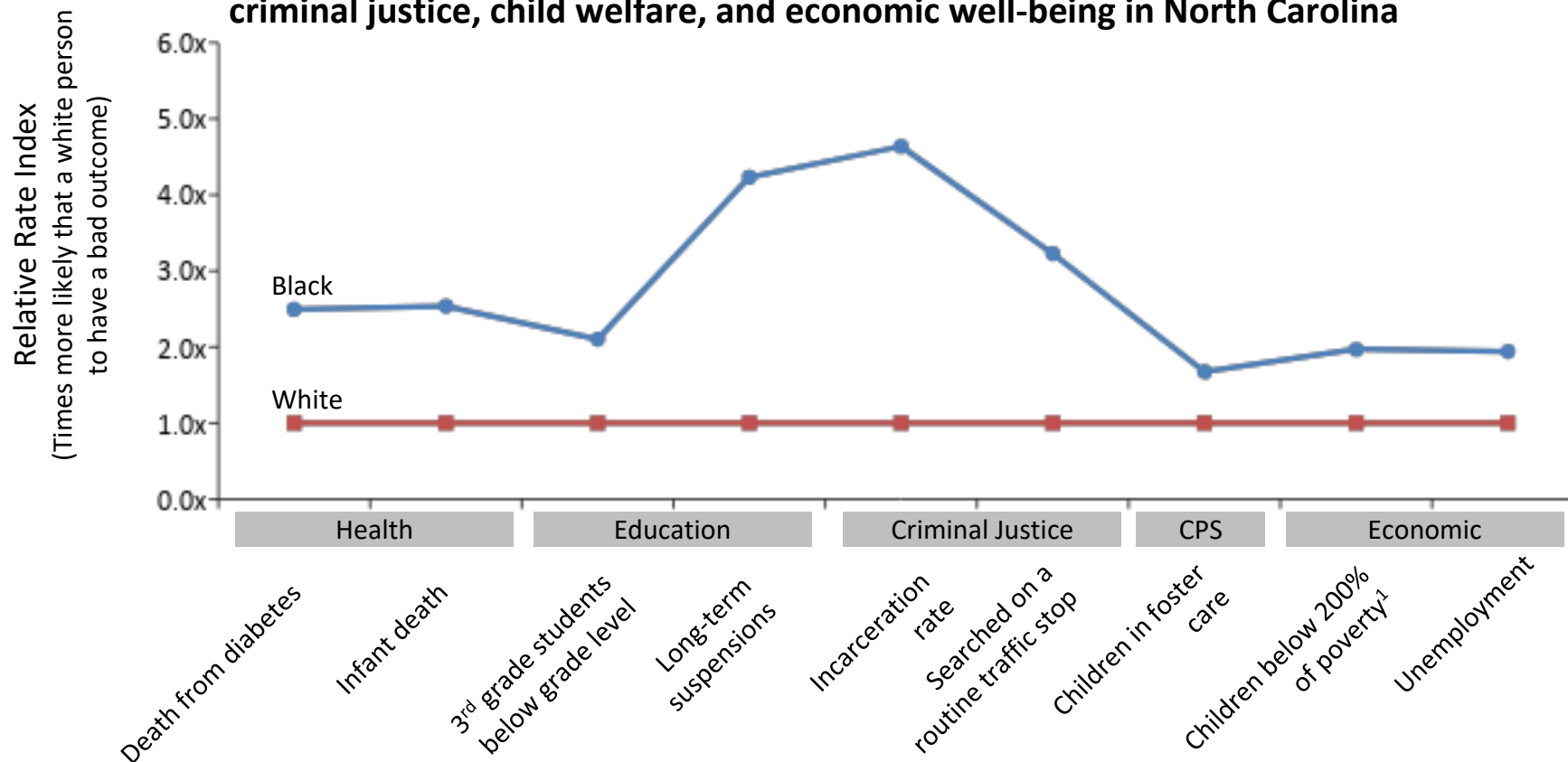
In fact, racial inequity persists in every system across the country, without exception

System	Term	Definition / Example
Health	Health Disparity	Healthcare disparities refer to differences in access to or availability of facilities and services. Health status disparities refer to the variation in rates of disease occurrence and disabilities between socioeconomic and/or geographically defined population groups. ¹
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Juvenile justice	Disproportionate minority contact (“DMC”)	Refers to the disproportionate number of minority youth who come into contact with the juvenile justice system. ⁴
Economic development	Minority Business Enterprises (“MBEs”)	Businesses that are disadvantaged and are deemed in need of assistance to compete successfully in the marketplace. ⁶
Entrepreneurship	Inclusive Innovation	In response to this undeniable need to increase access to capital among MBEs, MBDA created a comprehensive initiative, Inclusive Innovation Initiative (I3)... to help MBEs better engage in emerging markets, i.e., Technology Transfer. The I3 will use data to access research and development markets; expose minority businesses to federal labs; assist minority businesses in licensing their R&D... ⁷

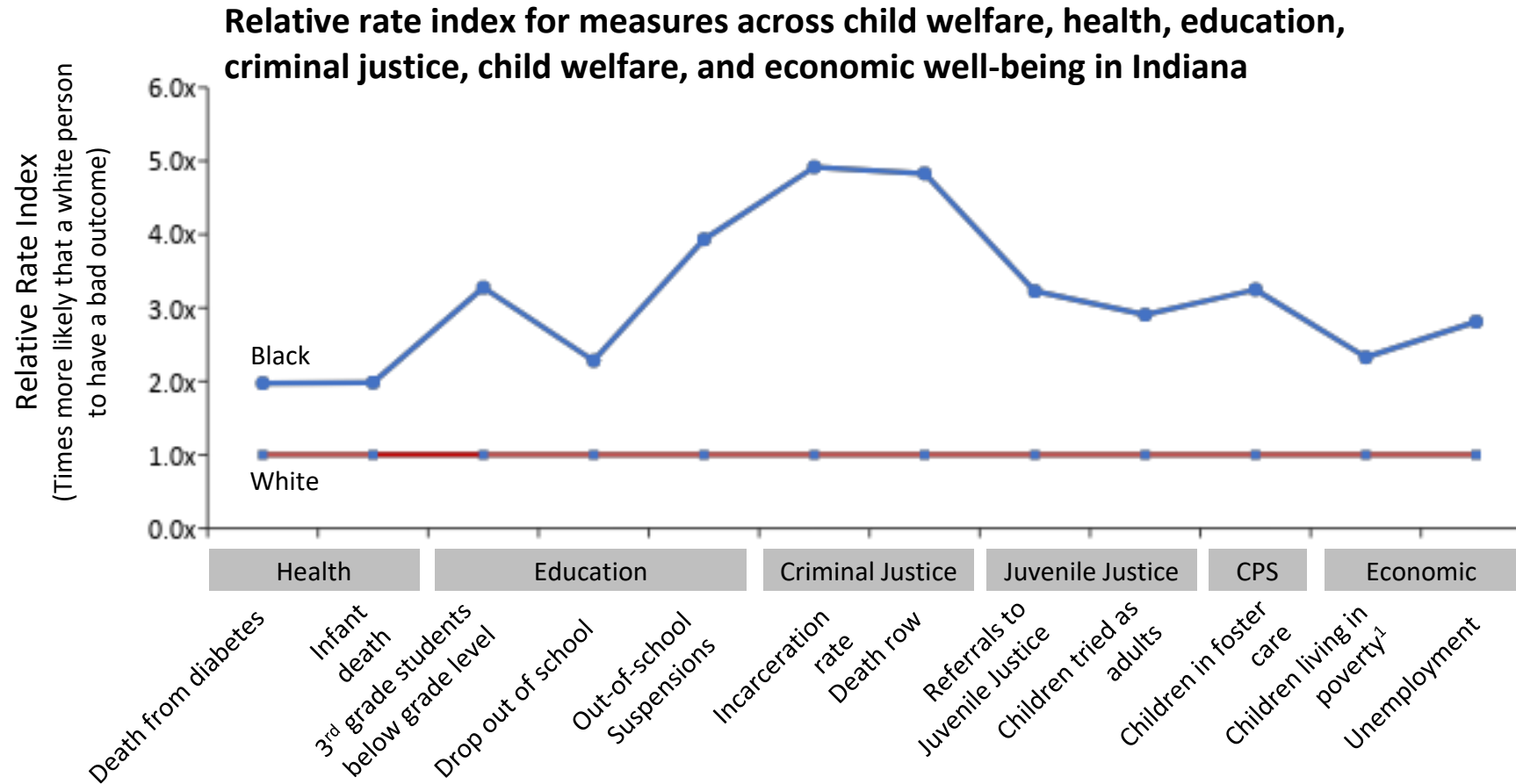
Sources: 1) U.S. National Library of Medicine, available at www.nlm.nih.gov/hsrinfo/disparities.html; 2) Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, available at nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard/studies/gaps/; 3) U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, available at www.childwelfare.gov/pubPDFs/racial_disproportionality.pdf; 4) US DOJ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, available at www.ojjdp.gov/programs/ProgSummary.asp?pi=18&ti; 5) National Education Association, “Disproportionality: Inappropriate Identification of Culturally and Linguistically Diverse Children,” 2008, available at http://www.nea.org/assets/docs/HE/mf_PB02_Disproportionality.pdf 6) Paraphrased from NC Department of Administration, see ncadmin.nc.gov/businesses/hub. 7) US Dept of Commerce, available at www.mbda.gov/news/blog/2016/05/case-inclusive-innovation-minority-entrepreneurship-and-americas-economic-future

Blacks are two to five times more likely to have bad outcomes across systems in NC

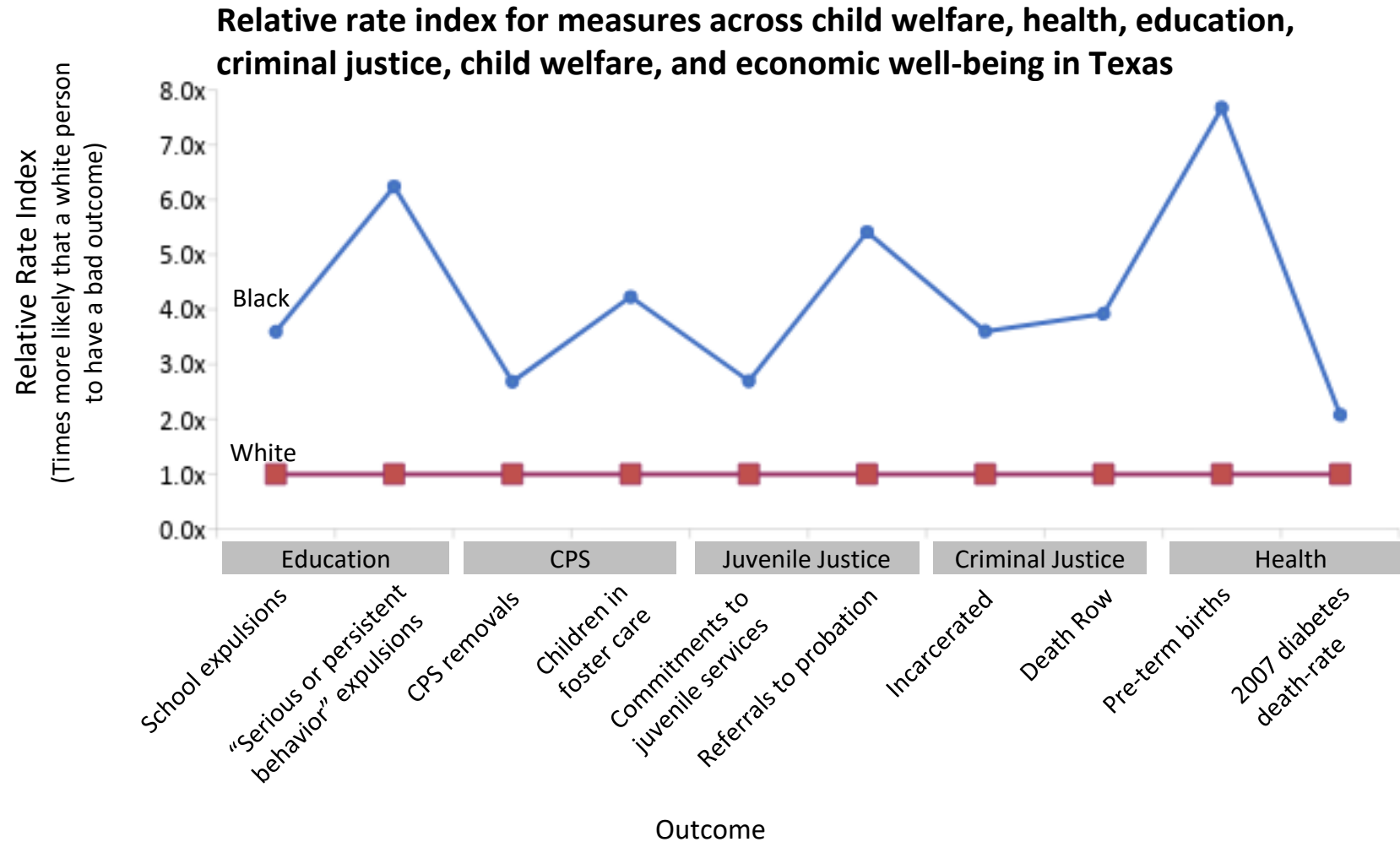
Relative rate index for measures across child welfare, health, education, criminal justice, child welfare, and economic well-being in North Carolina



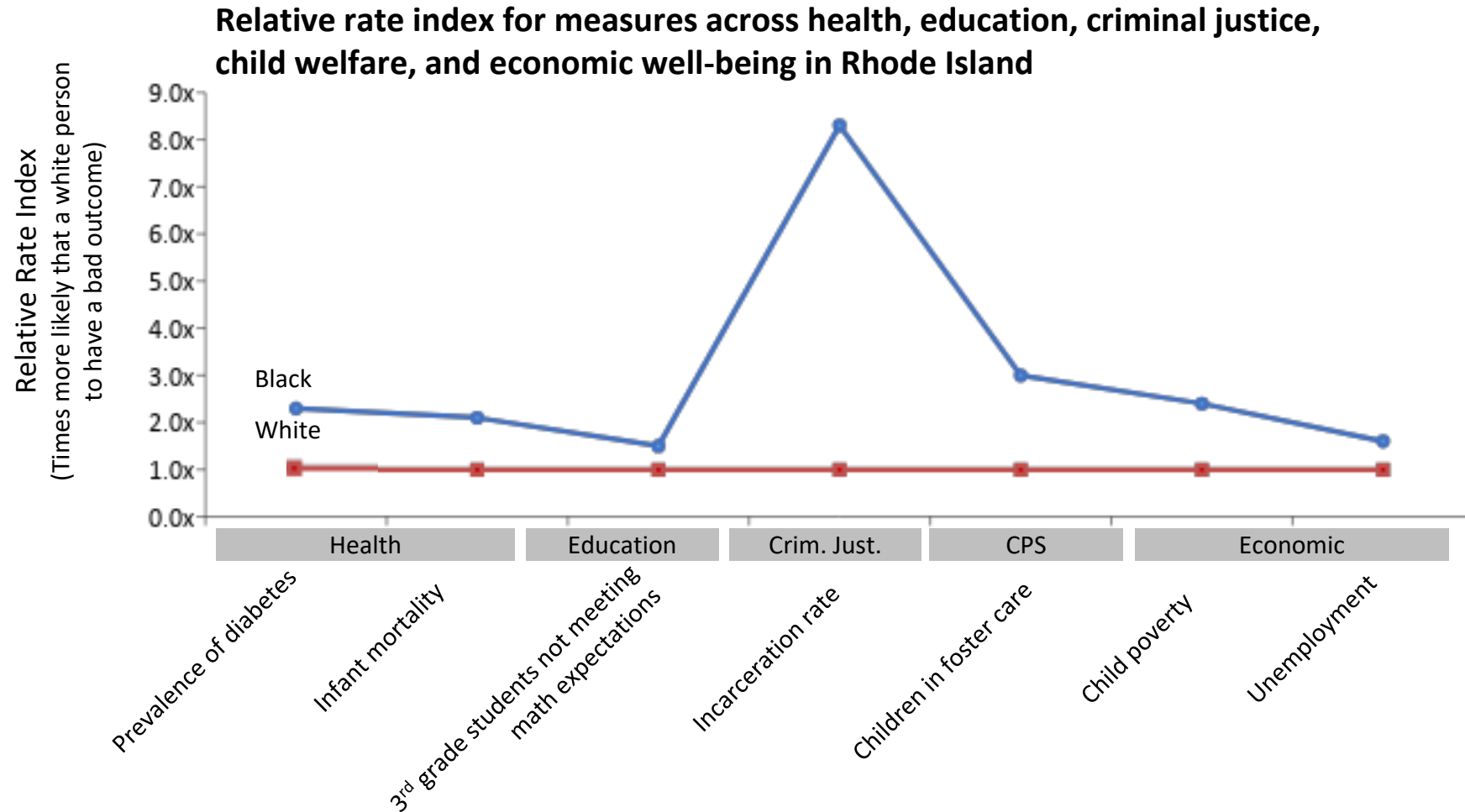
...The same holds true in Indiana...



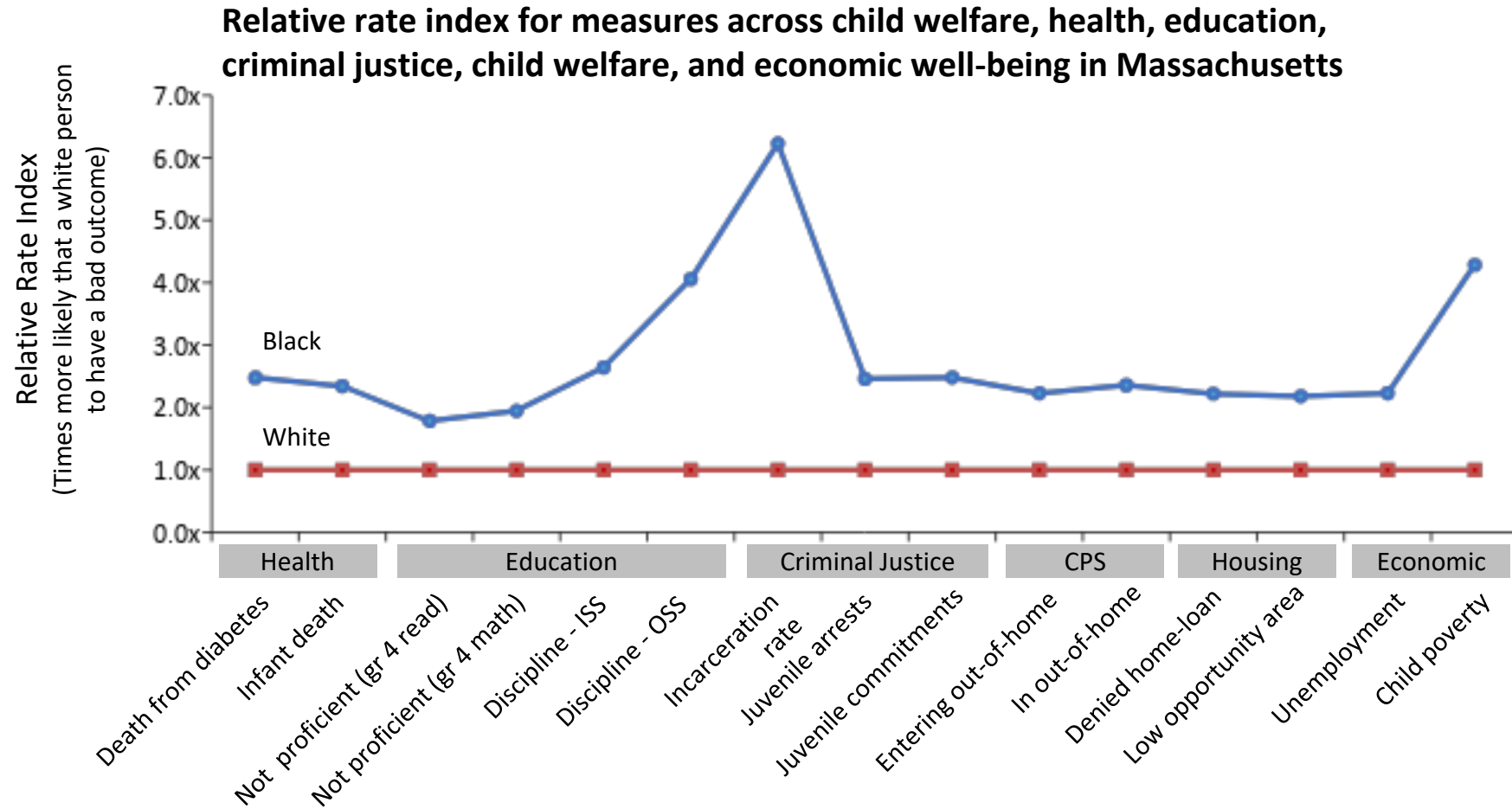
...in Texas...



...in Rhode Island...

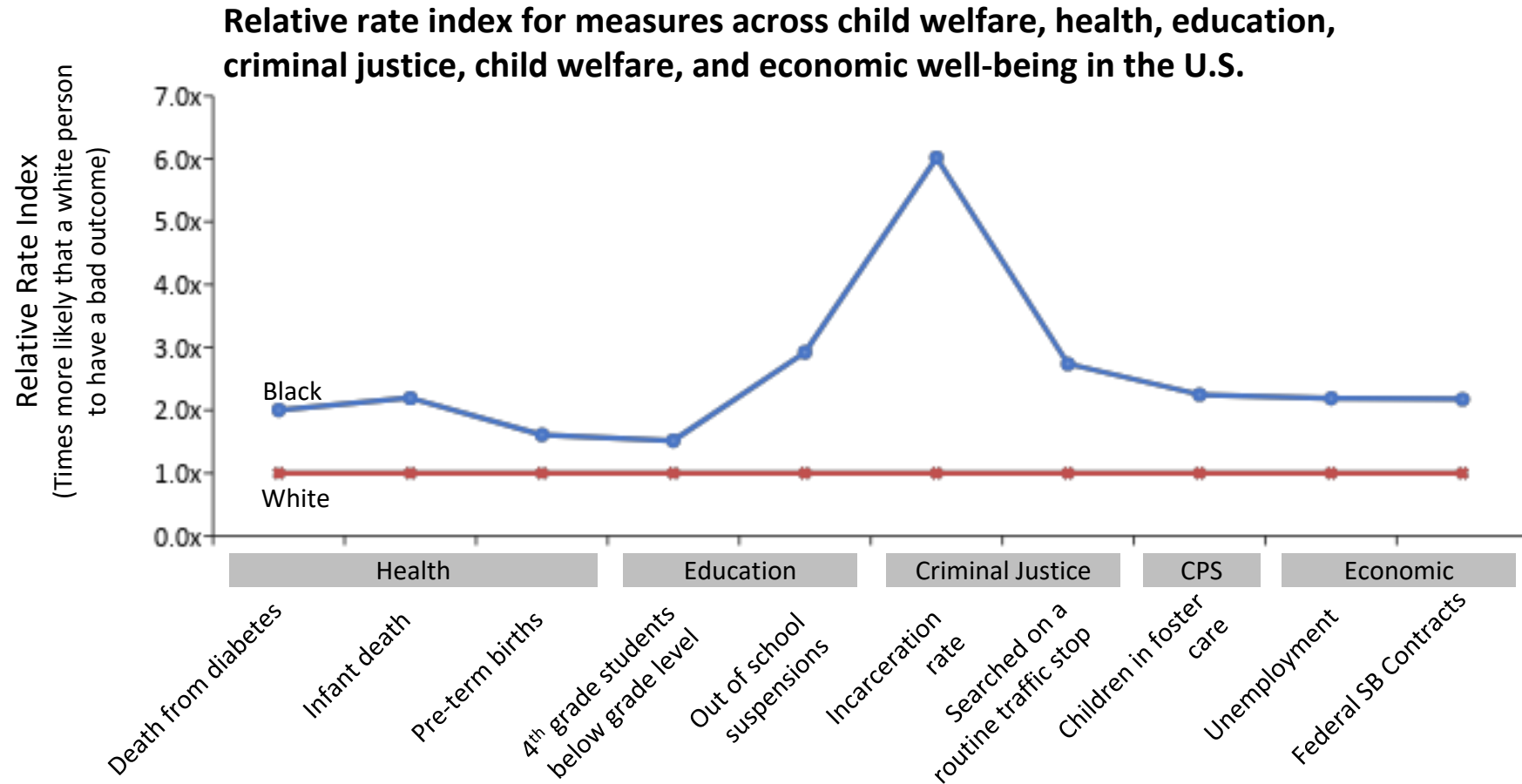


...Massachusetts...



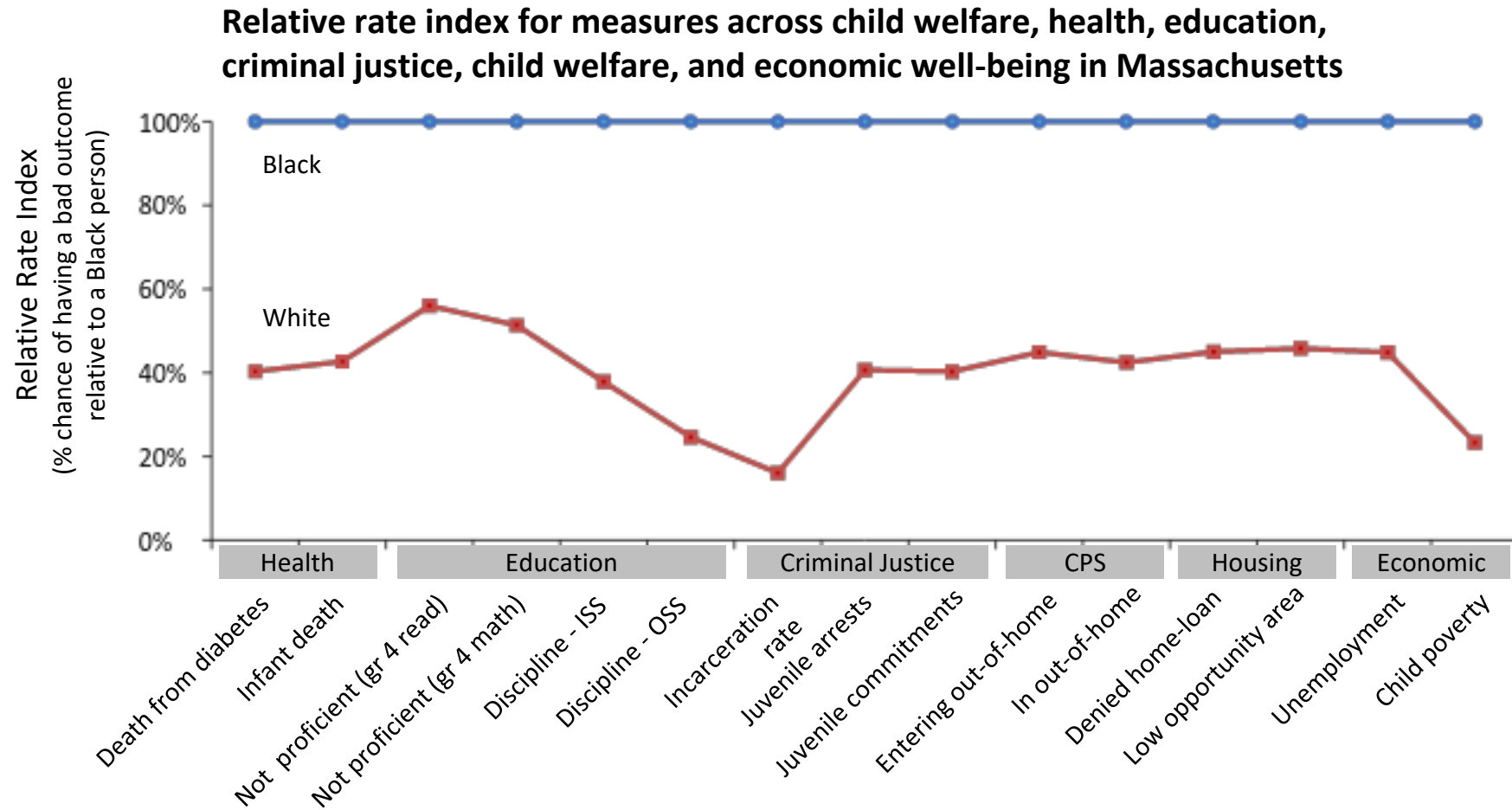
Sources: MA DPH, MA DOE, Prison Policy Initiative, MA JDAI (Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative), Nat. Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, MA Community and Banking Council, Kirwan Institute, Economic Policy Institute, Annie E. Casey Foundation

...and nationally...

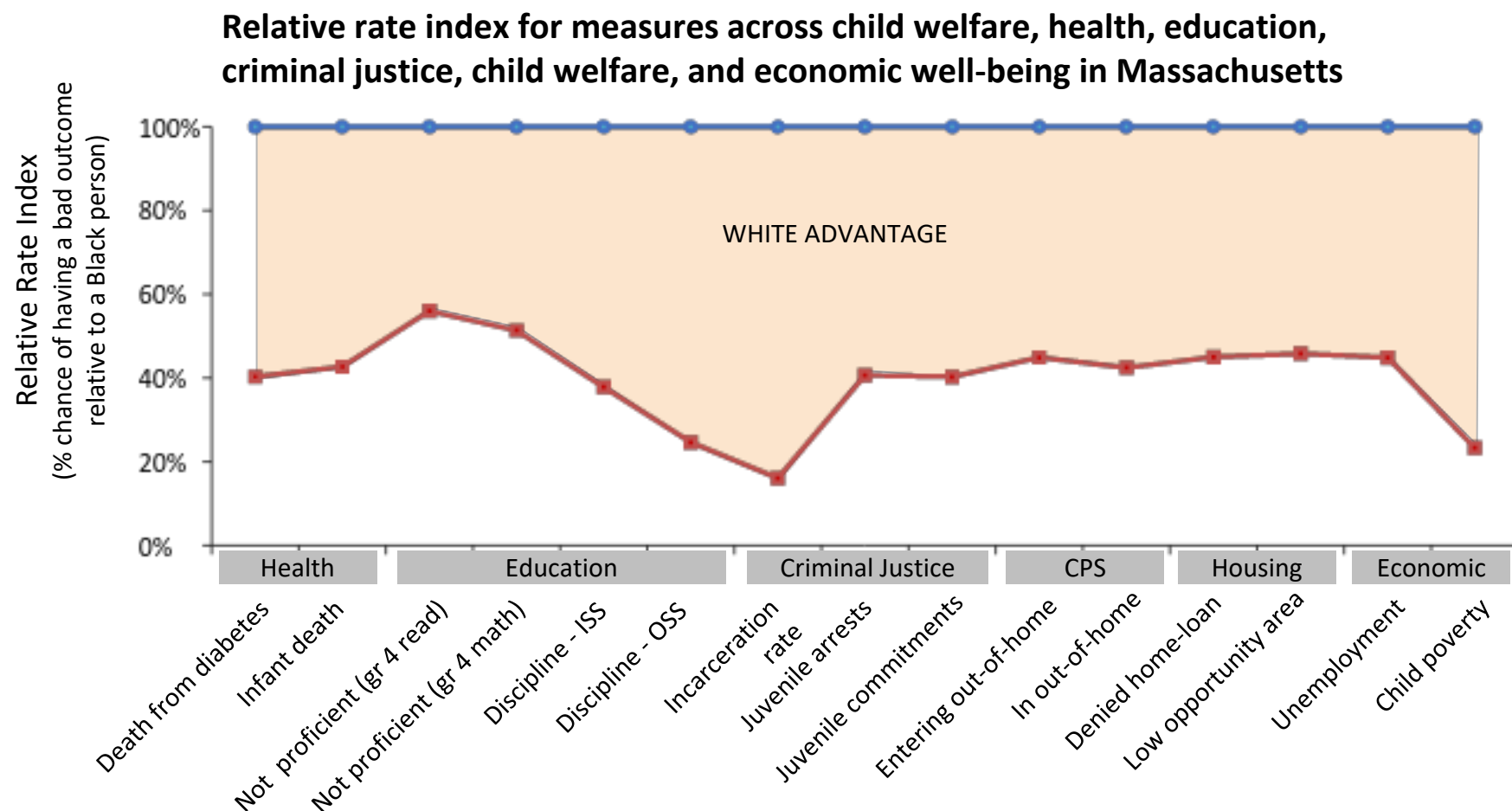


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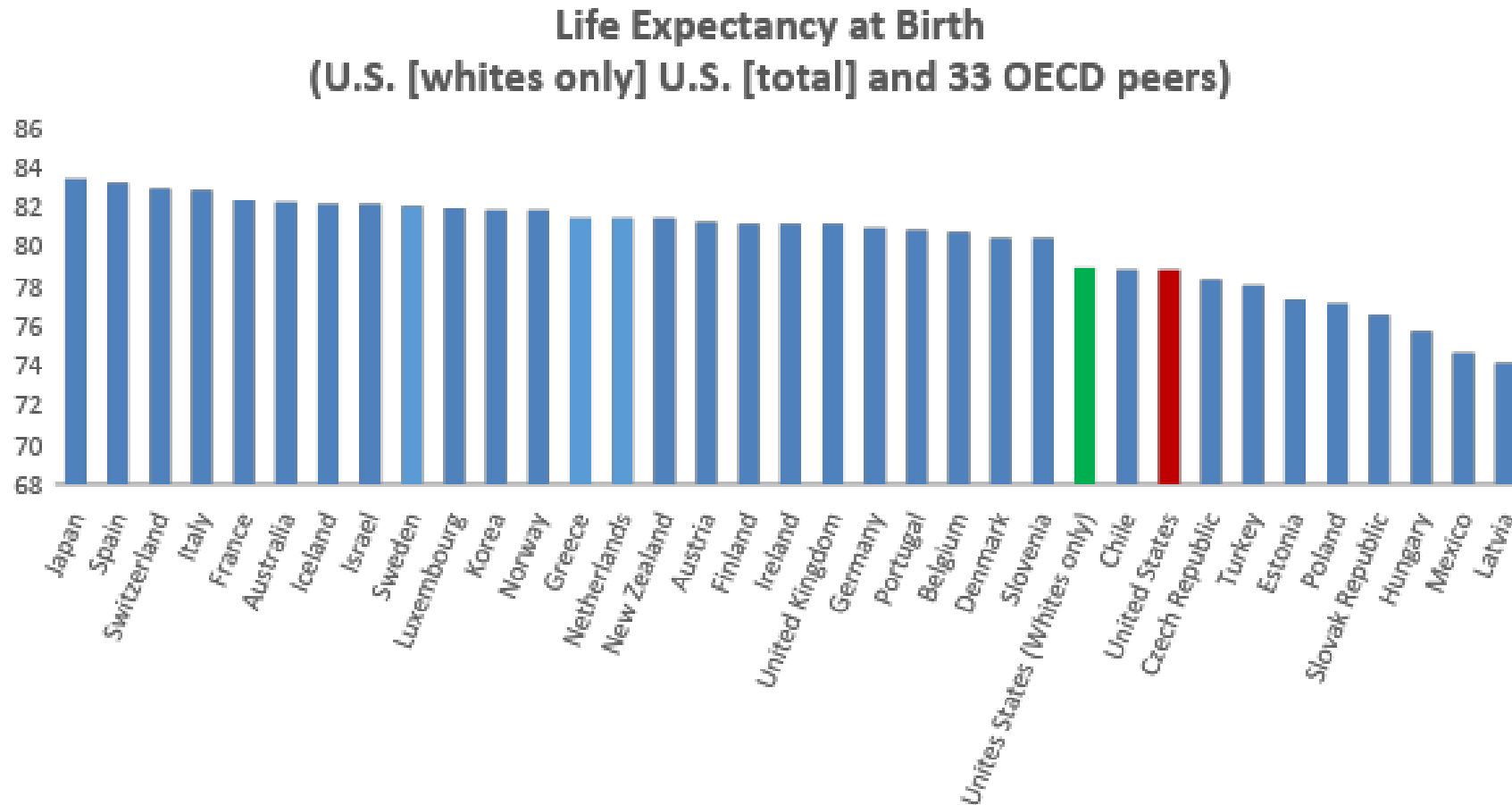
Said another way, Whites have only 15% - 55% as much of a chance of having a bad outcome



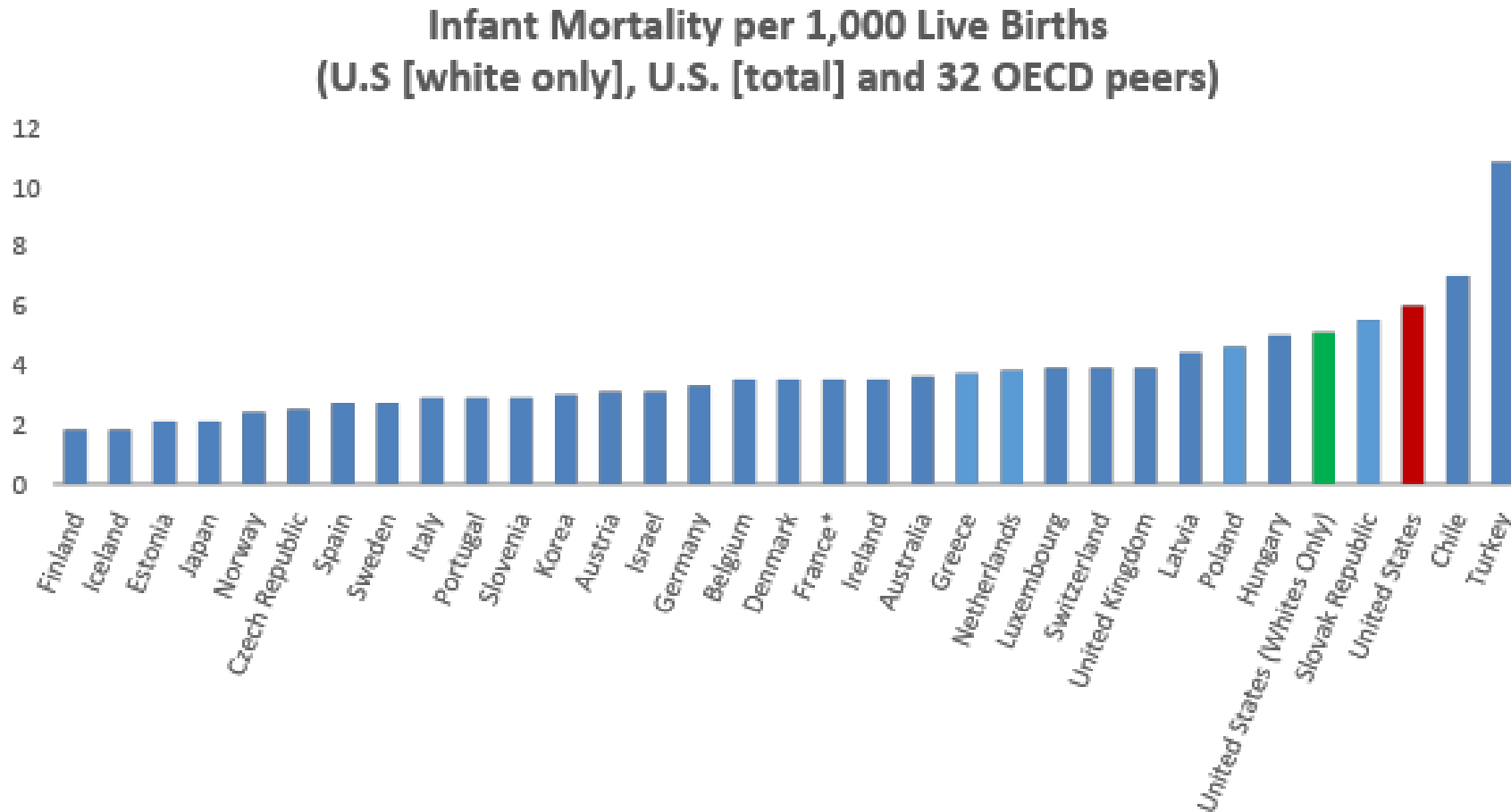
Accumulated across systems, the inequity adds up to significant white advantage



While whites seem to be doing well, white Americans fare poorly compared internationally



While whites seem to be doing well, white Americans fare poorly compared internationally





Movement and Reflections

A “Groundwater Approach” is based on several key observations about racial inequity

1. Racial inequity looks the same across systems
2. **Socio-economic difference does not explain the racial inequity**
3. Systems contribute significantly to disparities

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Health data shows SES difference does not explain racial inequities



**U.S. Department of
Health and Human Services**
Centers for Disease
Control and Prevention

CDC WONDER: Wide-ranging OnLine Data for Epidemiologic Research (WONDER) was developed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), is an integrated information and communication system for public health.

CDC WONDER furthers CDC's mission of health promotion and disease prevention by speeding and simplifying access to public health information for state and local health departments, the Public Health Service, and the academic public health community. CDC WONDER is valuable in public health research, decision making, priority setting, program evaluation, and resource allocation.

Study from NBER, Harvard, and UChicago shows that race actually, in part, *determines* income

"Are Emily and Greg More Employable than Lakisha and Jamal? A Field Experiment on Labor Market Discrimination" (2004)



Responded to ~1,300 employment ads

- Employment opportunities in sales, administrative support, clerical, and customer services job categories



Submitted ~5,000 resumes

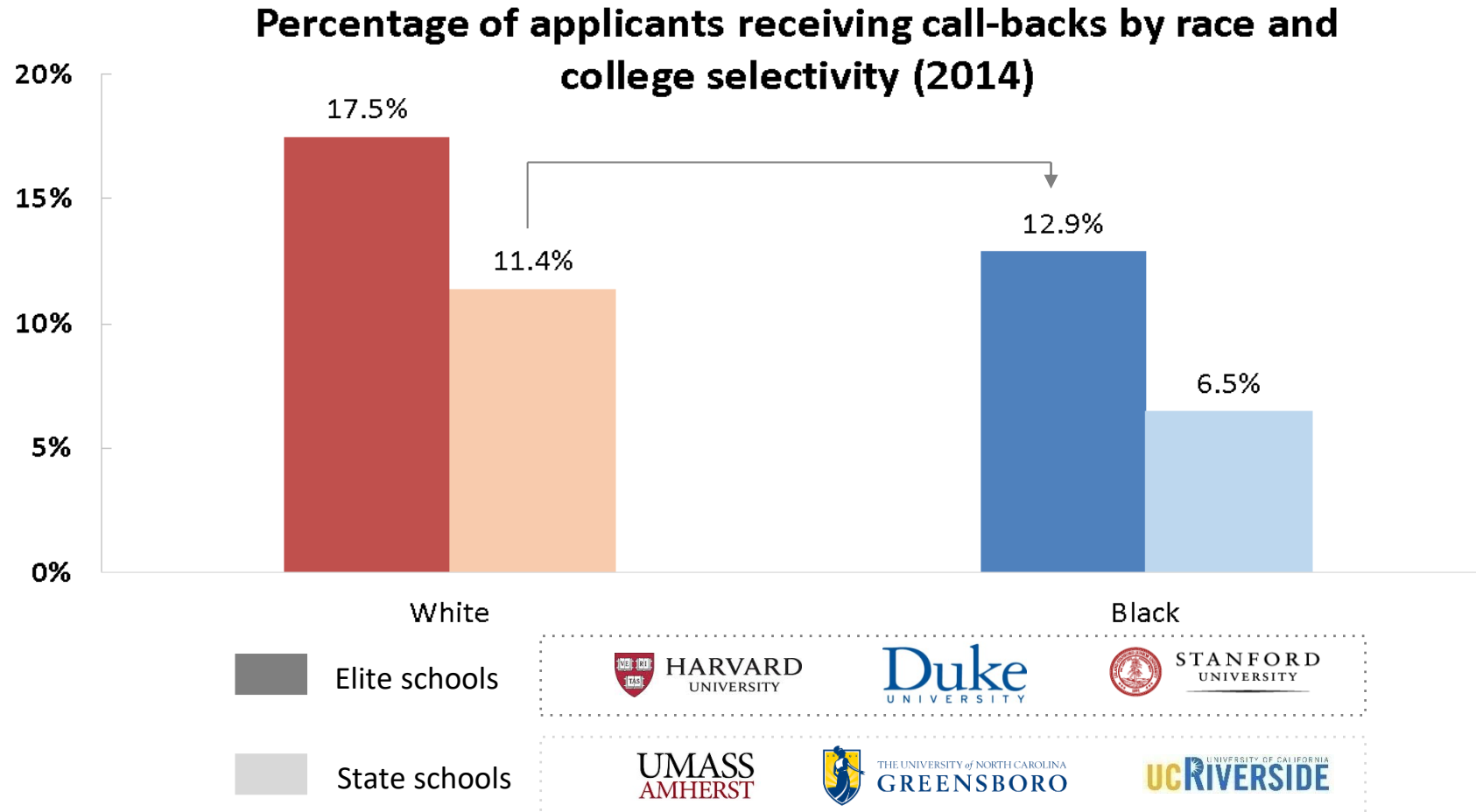
- Variation in experience and job history



Randomly assigned very White-sounding names and very Black-sounding names

- Used frequency data from MA birth certificates between 1974 and 1979
- White examples: Emily Walsh or Greg Baker
- African-American examples: Lakisha Washington or Jamal Jones

"Blacks" at elite schools slightly more likely to get called back than "whites" at state schools



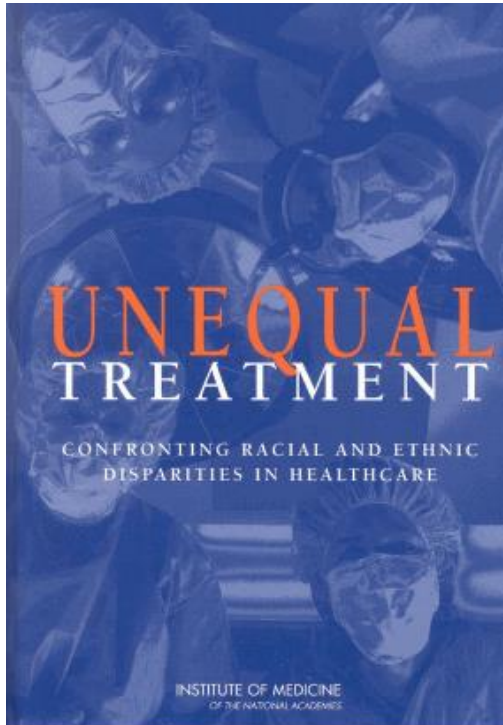


Movement and Reflections

A “Groundwater Approach” is based on several key observations about racial inequity

1. Racial inequity looks the same across systems
2. Socio-economic difference does not explain the racial inequity
3. **Systems contribute significantly to inequities**

Ample research reports that systems contribute significantly to health disparities



Excerpts from Institute of Medicine's "Unequal Treatment"






"...research indicates that minorities are less likely than whites to receive needed services, including clinically necessary procedures, **even after correcting for access-related factors, such as insurance status.**"

"Aspects of health systems—such as the ways in which systems are organized and financed, and the availability of services—may exert different effects on patient care, particularly for racial and ethnic minorities."

"... research to date has demonstrated that health care providers' diagnostic and treatment **decisions, as well as their feelings about patients, are influenced by patients' race or ethnicity** and stereotypes associated with them..."

...[stereotypes] are held **even by people who truly believe that they do not judge others** based on social categories."

Data from banking and finance shows pervasive advantage given to whites

Company	Year	Dataset	Finding	Settlement
 Countrywide	2011	2.5M mortgages, 2004 – 2008	Whites have 2 – 8x lower odds of getting subprime mortgage	\$335M
	2012	Analysis of nationwide lending 2004 – 2009	Whites more than 4x less likely to get subprime mortgage than Blacks and more than 3x less likely than Hispanics	\$175M
	2012	Analysis of 850,000 loans 2005 – 2009	Whites charged 1.9% – 2.6% less for APR than Blacks	\$21M
	2013	Analysis of 850,000 Nat'l City Bank loans 2002 – 2008	Whites charged \$228 less than Blacks in annual fees and \$125 less than Hispanics	\$35M
 HUDSON CITY BANK <i>Bank on Better Values</i>	2015	Analysis of 2004 – 2010 lending in NYC, Northern NJ, and Philadelphia	New Hudson opened 92-95% of new branches and broker relationships in white communities	\$33M

Note: According to the Am. Bankers Association in 2016, a high-cost mortgage refers to a mortgage APR exceeds the average prime offer rate by more than 6.5%.

Sources: 1) www.nytimes.com/2011/12/22/business/us-settlement-reported-on-countrywide-lending.html?_r=0; 2) www.bricker.com/documents/attachments/dojcountrywidecomplaint.pdf; 3) www.justice.gov/iso/opa/resources/9512012712113719995136.pdf; 4) www.reuters.com/article/2012/07/12/us-wells-lending-settlement-idUSBRE86B0V220120712; 5) www.justice.gov/crt/about/hce/documents/suntrustcomp.pdf 6) www.cleveland.com/business/index.ssf/2013/12/Justice_dept_reaches_35_millio.html 7) http://files.consumerfinance.gov/f/201509_cfpb_hudson-city-joint-complaint.pdf

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3. Systems contribute significantly to disparities



[Image-7]

Movement and Reflections

Thank You & Wrap Up

- Sessions recorded – will post on SHIELD website in December
- CNE awarded at the end of the four (live or recorded) sessions (fee applies)
- Questions Email shieldbu@bu.edu



Thank You!

Questions: Email shieldbu@bu.edu or your Regional consultant.