

Racial and Health Disparities: **What's Data Got to Do With It?**



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**AFRICAN AMERICAN SYMPOSIUM--MOVING BEYOND HEALTH
DISPARITIES & ACHIEVING HEALTH EQUITY**

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Analyze Information—Use Evidence

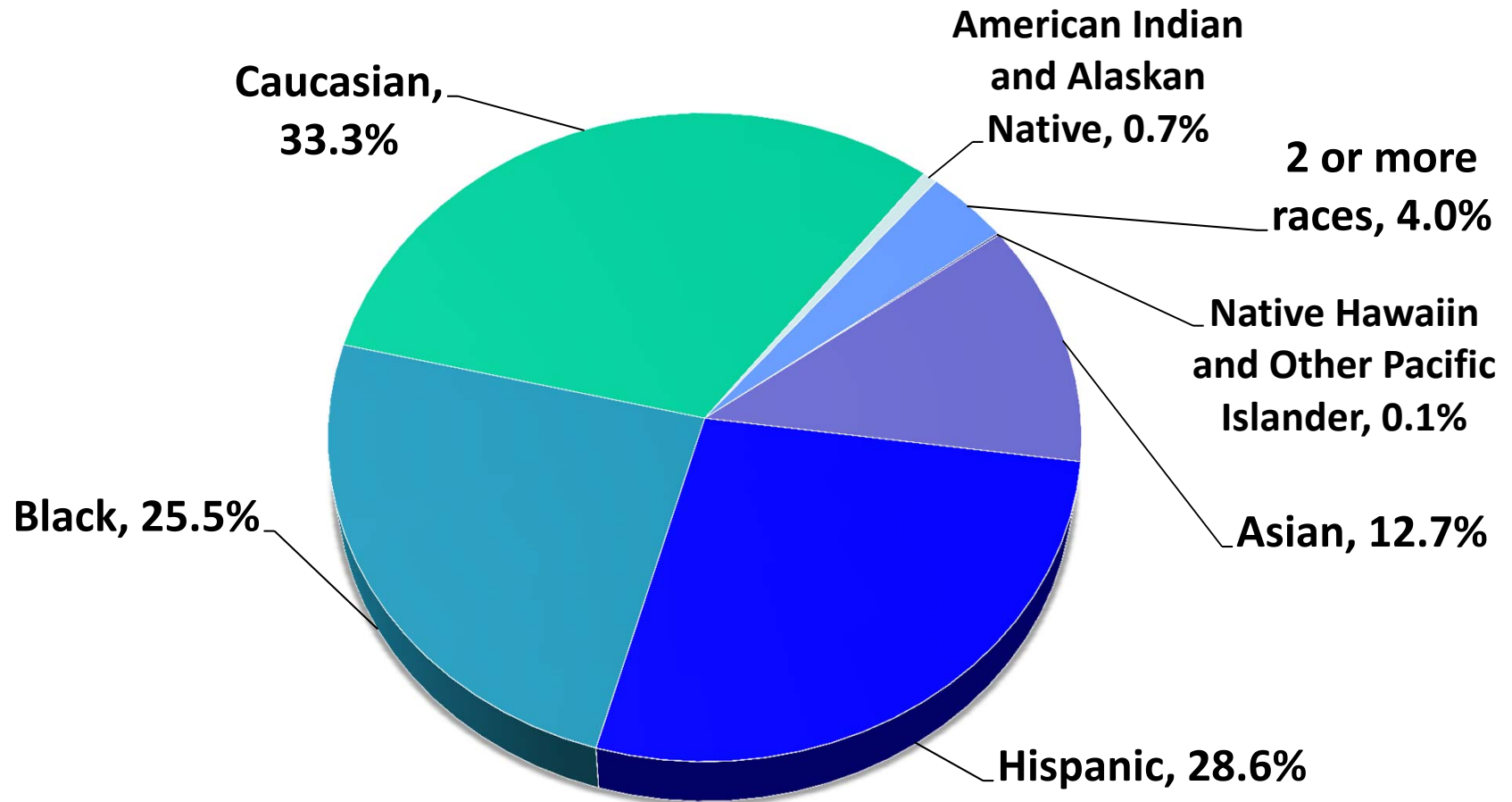


THE IMPORTANCE OF ACCURACY IN DATA COLLECTION

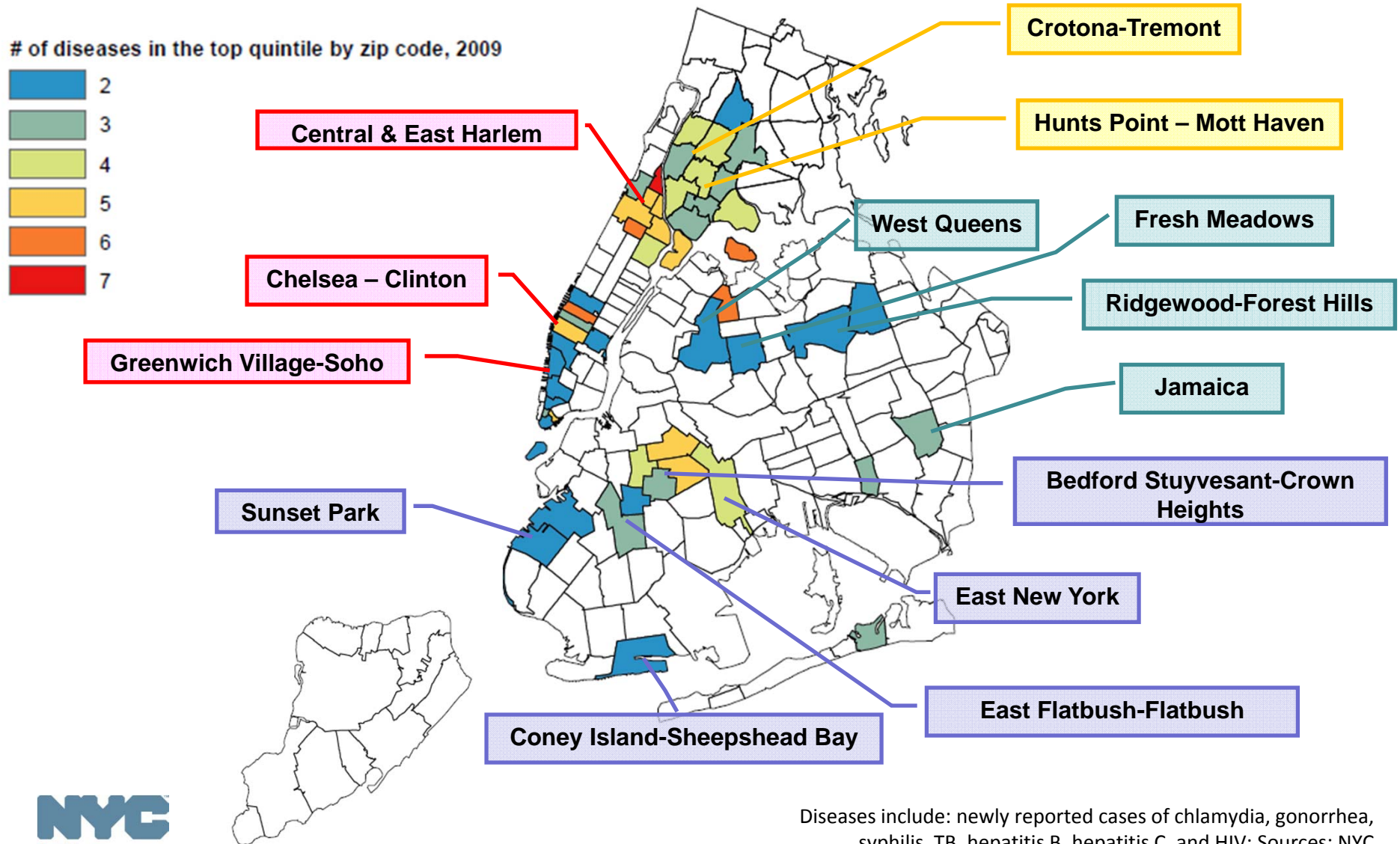
The Willie Sutton Rule

**GO WHERE THE MONEY IS...AND
GO THERE OFTEN.**

New York City is Racially & Ethnically Diverse



Zip Codes in NYC with >1 PCSI Disease in the Top Quintile, 2009



Condom Distribution & 2008 Recent HIV Infection

STARHS Results by UHF Neighborhood

% Recently Infected

15 - 20%

21 - 23%

24 - 28%

29 - 36%

Non-residential zones

Condom Distribution Sites (n=3024)

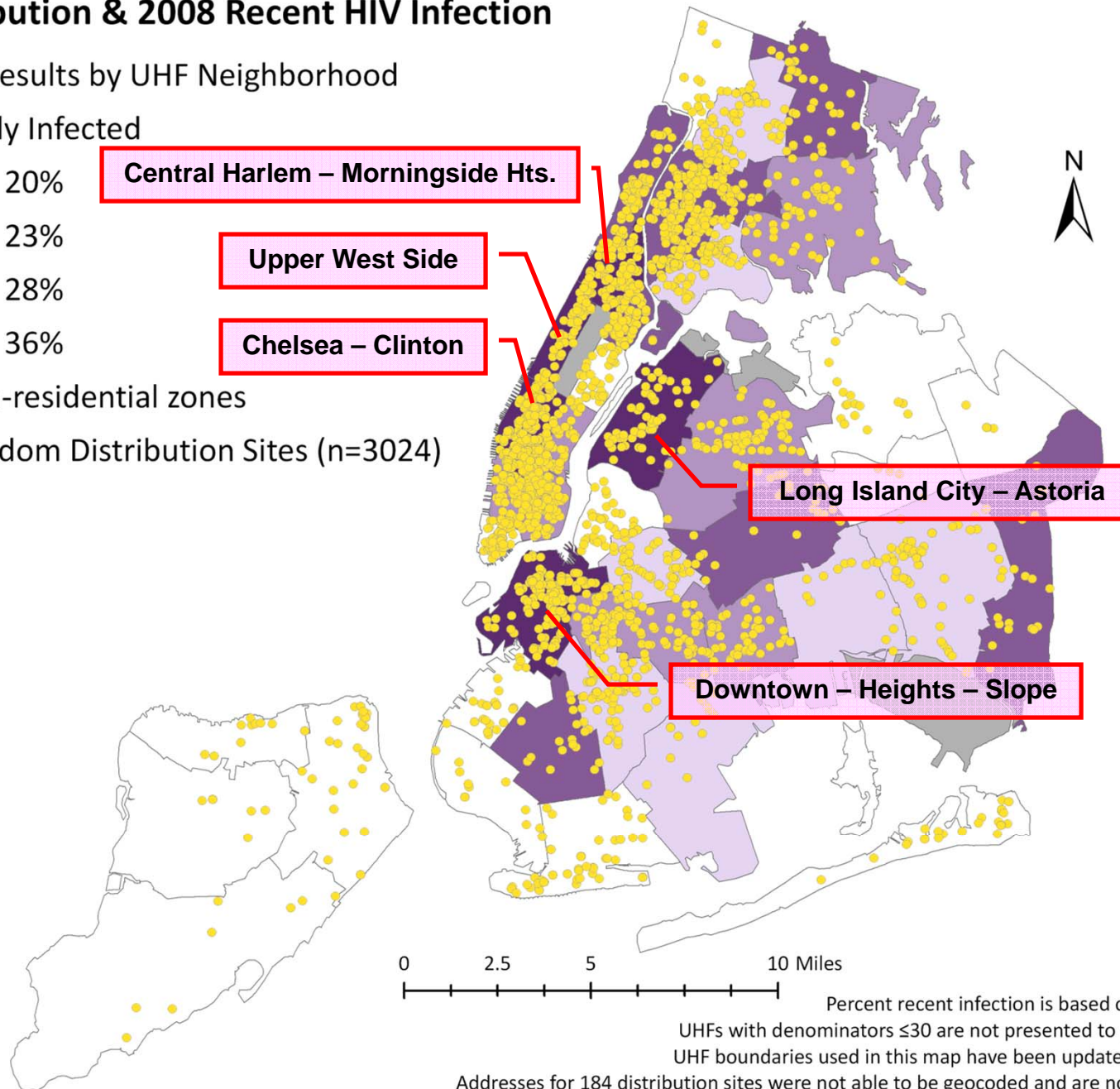
Central Harlem – Morningside Hts.

Upper West Side

Chelsea – Clinton

Long Island City – Astoria

Downtown – Heights – Slope



Percent recent infection is based on STARHS BED testing.

UHFs with denominators ≤ 30 are not presented to protect confidentiality.

UHF boundaries used in this map have been updated from previous maps.

Addresses for 184 distribution sites were not able to be geocoded and are not included in the map.

As reported to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene by September 30, 2009.

SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

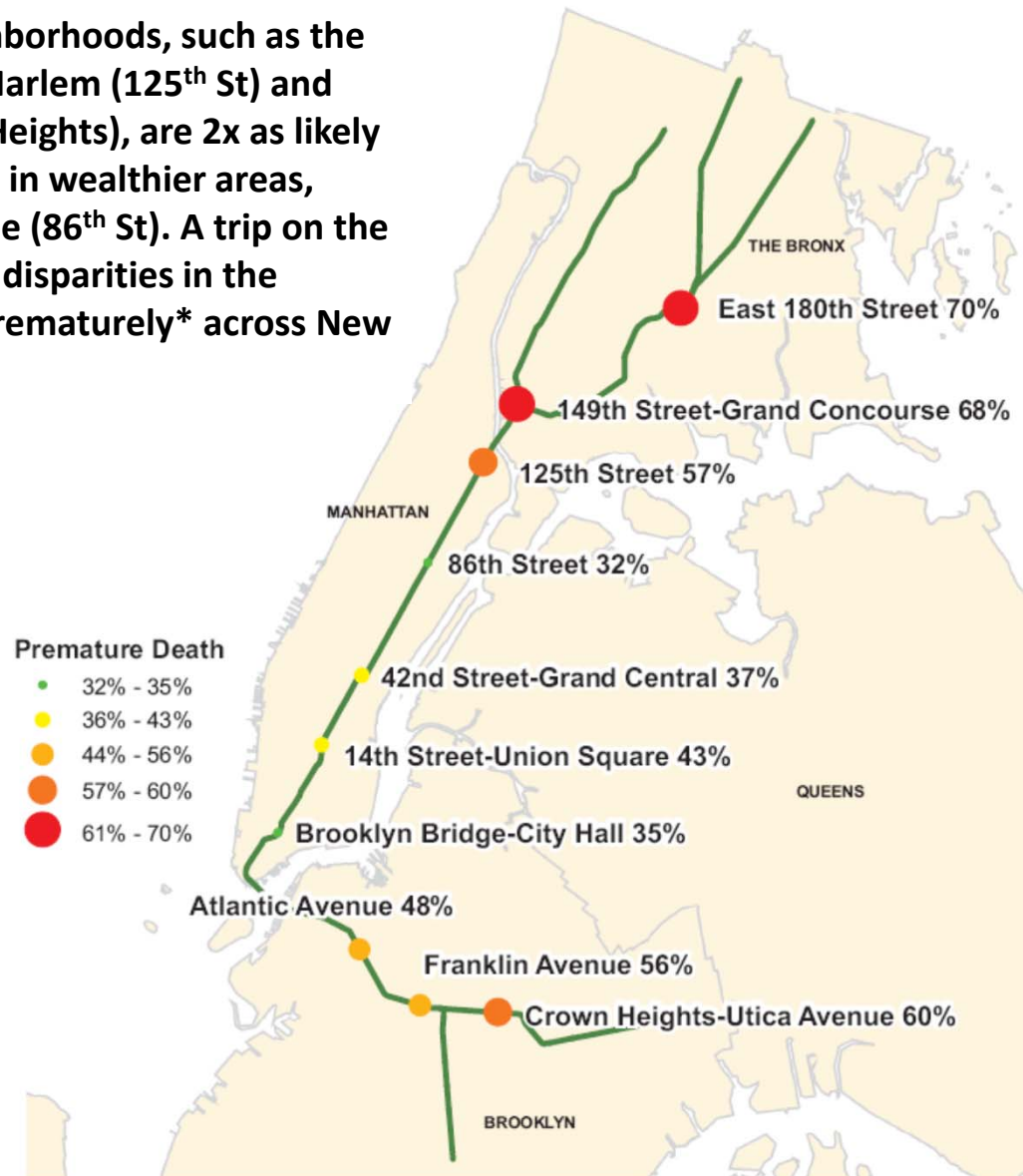
Top 10 Causes of Death in NYC in Blacks and Whites, 2010

Rank	Cause of Death	White*	Cause of Death	Black*
1	Heart Disease	38.2%	Heart Disease	31.5%
2	Malignant Neoplasms	26.5%	Malignant Neoplasms	24.3%
3	Influenza & Pneumonia	5.1%	Diabetes Mellitus	4.9%
4	Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	3.5%	Influenza & Pneumonia	3.5%
5	Cerebrovascular Diseases	2.6%	HIV	3.3%
6	Diabetes Mellitus	2.0%	Cerebrovascular Diseases	3.2%
7	Accidents (except poisoning by psychoactive substances)	1.7%	Essential hypertension and hypertensive renal disease	3.2%
8	Essential hypertension and hypertensive renal disease	1.4%	Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	3.0%
9	Alzheimer's disease	1.3%	Assault (homicide)	2.6%
10	Use of or poisoning by psychoactive substance	1.1%	Accidents (except poisoning by psychoactive substances)	1.5%

Health Disparities Along the 4/5 Subway:

Residents of the poorest NYC neighborhoods die earlier than other New Yorkers

New Yorkers in poor neighborhoods, such as the South Bronx (E 180th St), Harlem (125th St) and Central Brooklyn (Crown Heights), are 2x as likely to die than those who live in wealthier areas, such as the Upper East Side (86th St). A trip on the number 4 train shows the disparities in the percent of people dying prematurely* across New York City.

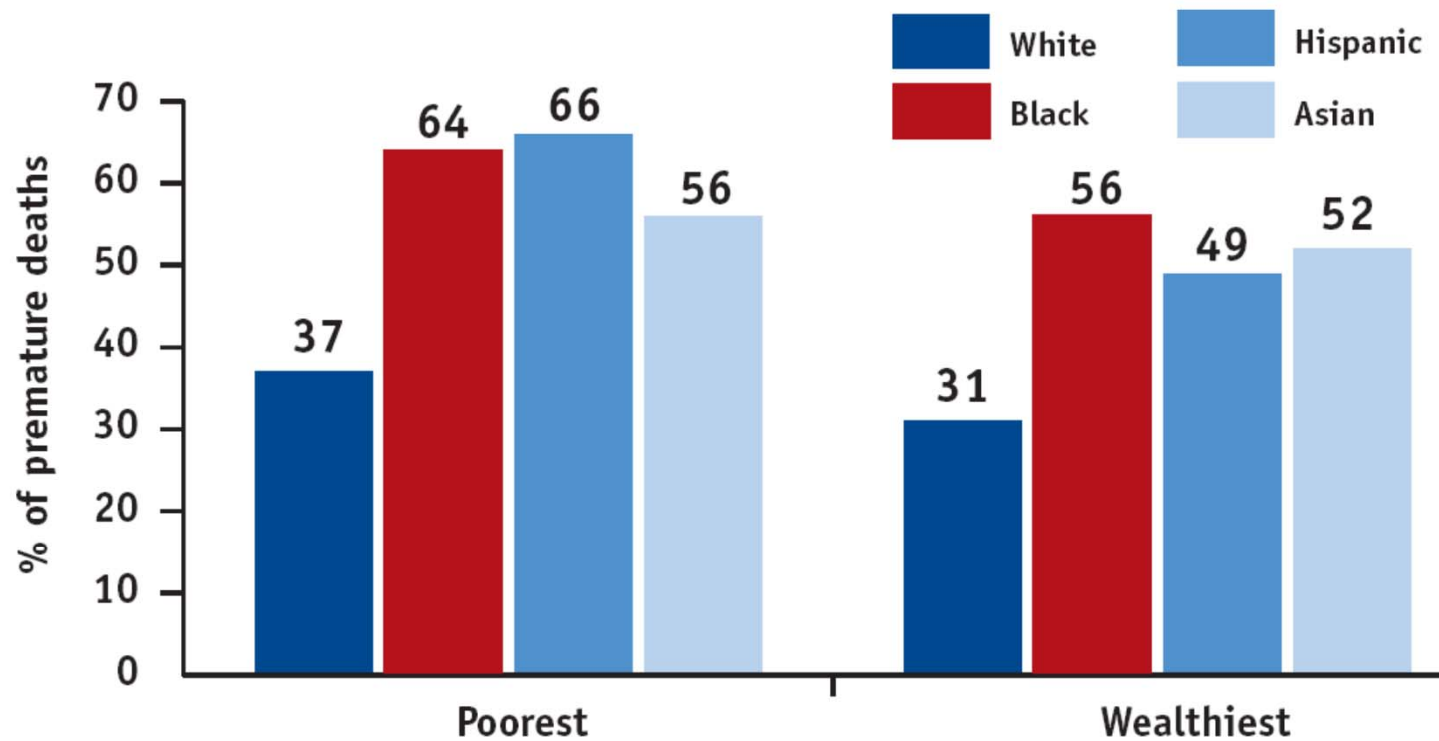


*Premature death is defined as dying before 75 years of age.

Source: Bureau of Vital Statistics, NYC DOHMH, 2004-2006 combined

Black, Hispanic and Asian New Yorkers are more likely to die prematurely than whites, regardless of neighborhood income

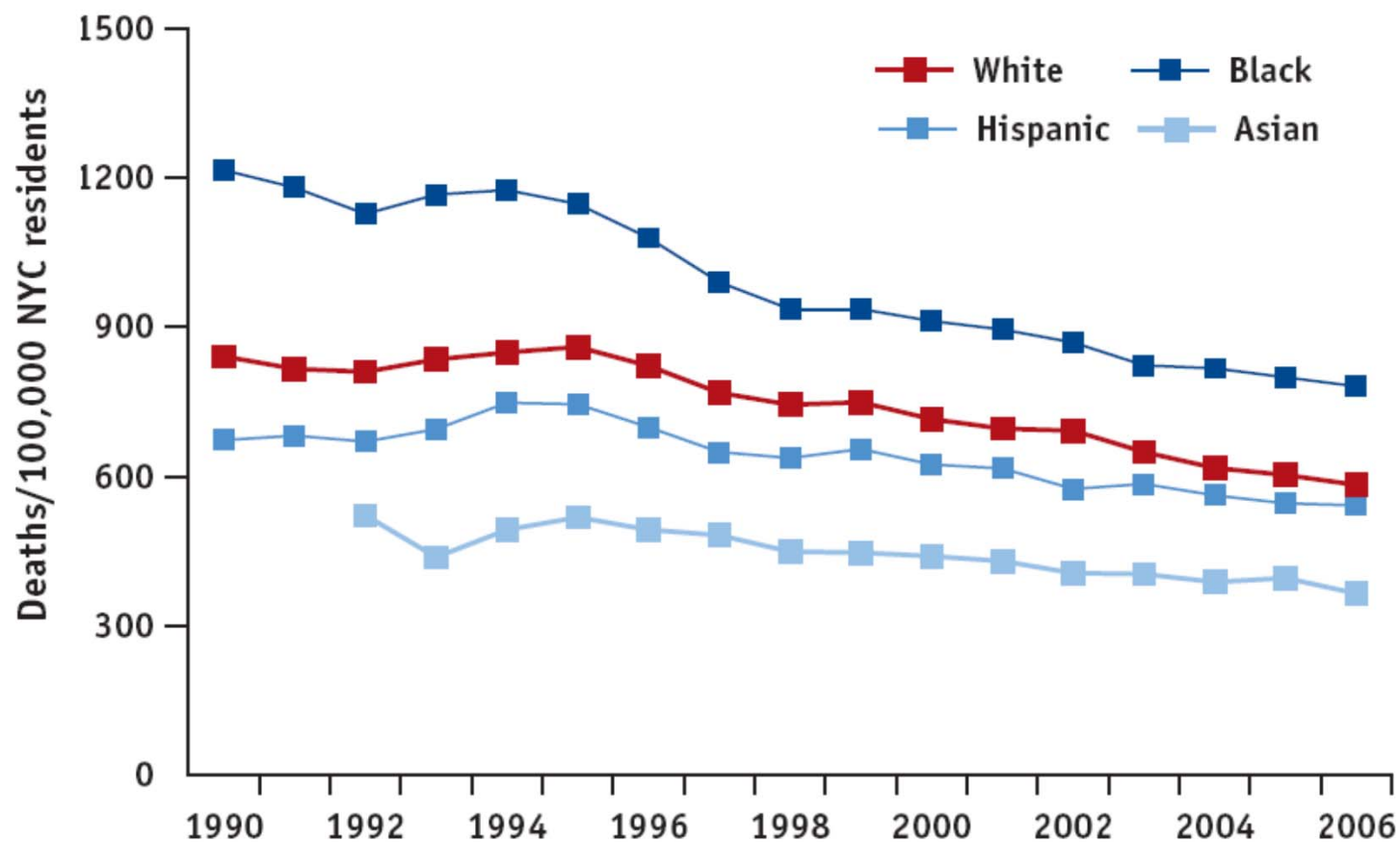
Percent premature deaths by race/ethnicity, 2004-2006



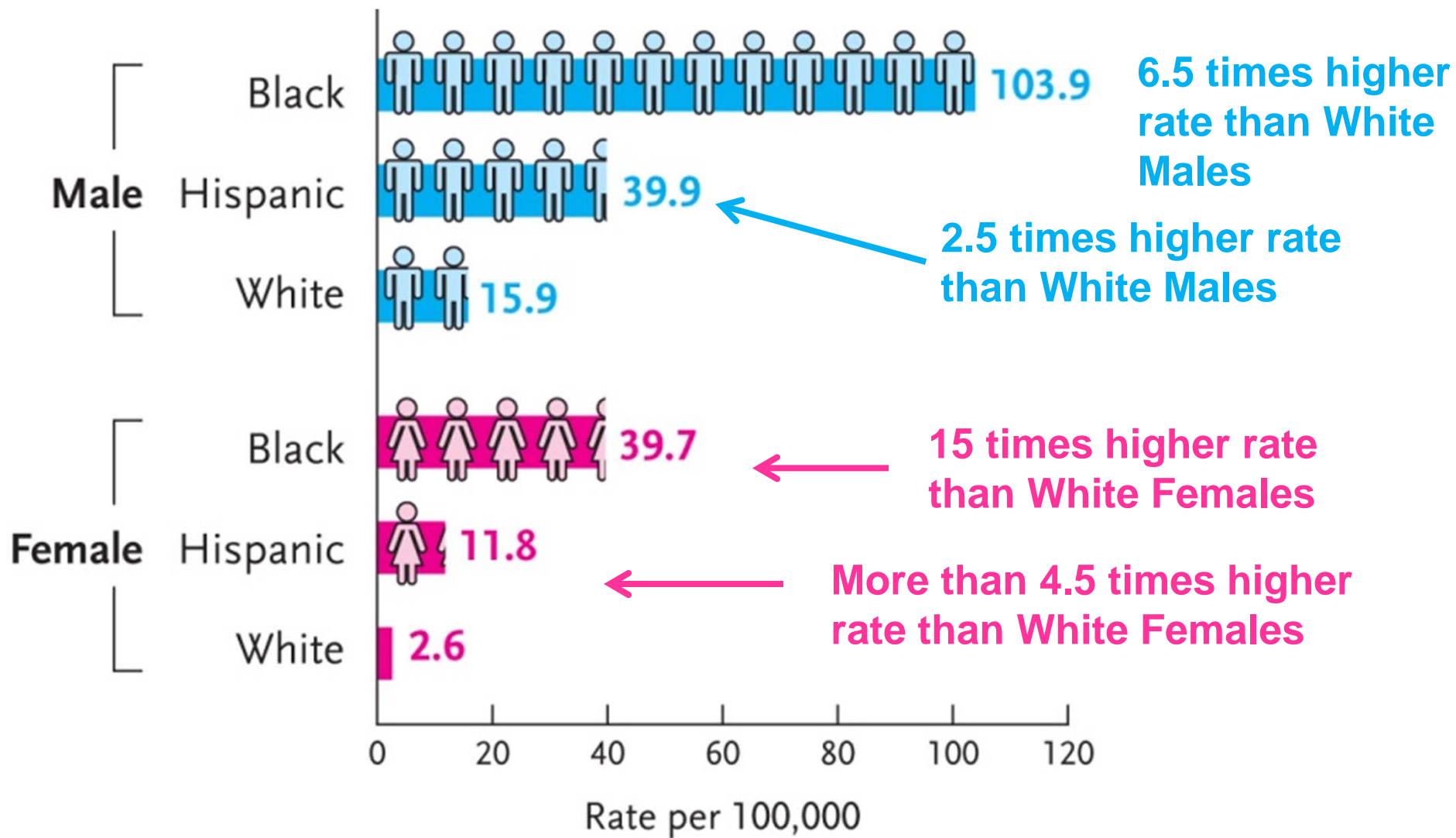
Sources: Bureau of Vital Statistics, NYC DOHMH, 2004-2006 combined.

While death rates have fallen for all racial/ethnic groups, disparities persist

Overall mortality varies by race/ethnicity



Estimated Rate of New HIV Infections by Gender and Race/Ethnicity, United States, 2009

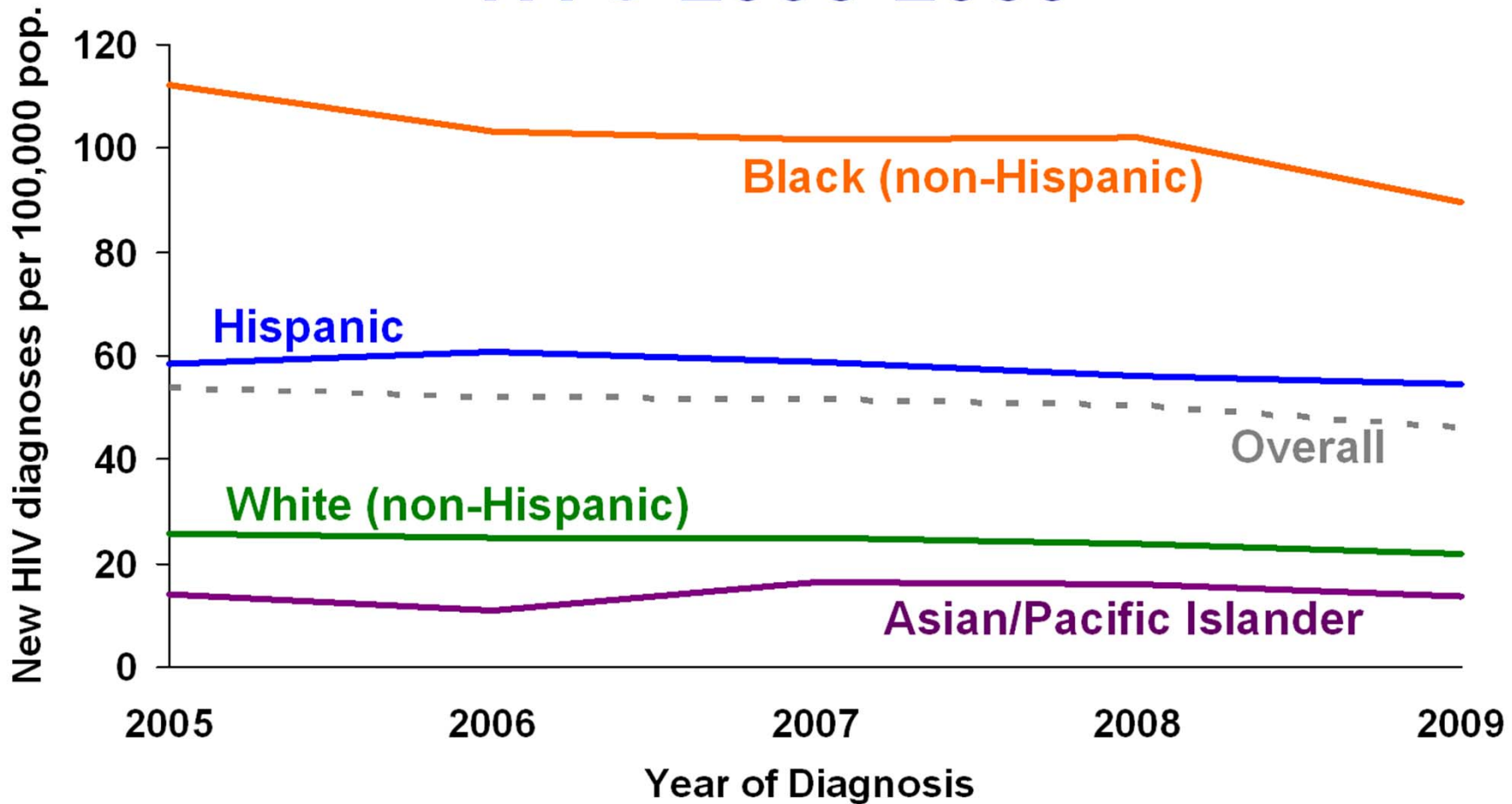


New HIV Diagnoses in NYC, 2009

Race/Ethnicity

- **80%** of new HIV diagnoses were among blacks and Hispanics
 - The HIV diagnosis rate has declined more in blacks/African Americans than in other racial/ethnic groups over the past 6 years
 - Blacks/African Americans have a **higher rate of new HIV diagnoses**, persons living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA), and death

HIV Diagnosis Rates by Race/Ethnicity, NYC 2005-2009



In the past 5 years, the HIV diagnosis rate among blacks was over four times higher than the rate among whites.

Why the disparity?

Factors that can influence risk

Socioeconomic Factors

- Poverty/disproportionate access to healthcare
- Incarceration rates
- Drug Use
- Education opportunities

Differences in sexual networks

- Concurrent partnerships
- On average, younger age at sexual debut

Higher rates of STIs

- Increased risk of HIV acquisition

Stigma

- Social stigma to offer HIV test even among black physicians
- Silence associated with the stigma

Misperception of personal risk

- ↑Incarceration rates = ↑exposure to partners on the DL

Psychological Correlates

HIV/AIDS Conspiracy Belief	Black MSM (n=239) %	Latino MSM (n=152) %	White MSM (n=111) %
Pharmaceutical companies hiding cure for HIV/AIDS because of profits	58*	50*	42
HIV/AIDS drugs harm you more than help you	56*	48*	41
HIV does not cause AIDS	54*	48*	27
HIV is a man-made virus	50*	41*	35

*P<.05 versus White MSM

Socioeconomic Status (SES)

Educational Attainment

- **Higher levels of education are associated with better economic & psychological outcomes**
- Education also plays a role in income attainment
- Median earnings increase with each level of education.

Income (Poverty)

- In the U.S., **women still earn only 77 cents for every \$1 men earn**, according to the latest census statistics. That number drops to **68 cents for Black women** and 58 cents for Latinas.¹
- The highest poverty rates were experienced among Latinas (40.5%) and **by older Black women (37.5%) who lived alone.**

Occupation

- Systematic differences in income (see above)
- Health insurance coverage
- Job characteristics and relative prestige of position

Root Cause Analysis*

Other non-medical determinants:

- Gender
- Healthy child development
- Employment/working conditions
- Physical and social environments
 - Housing
 - Violence
 - Culture
 - racial/ethnic discrimination
- Food availability
- Availability of social support networks and health services
- Personal health practices and coping skills

Effect of an Additional 4 Years of Education on Health Behaviors

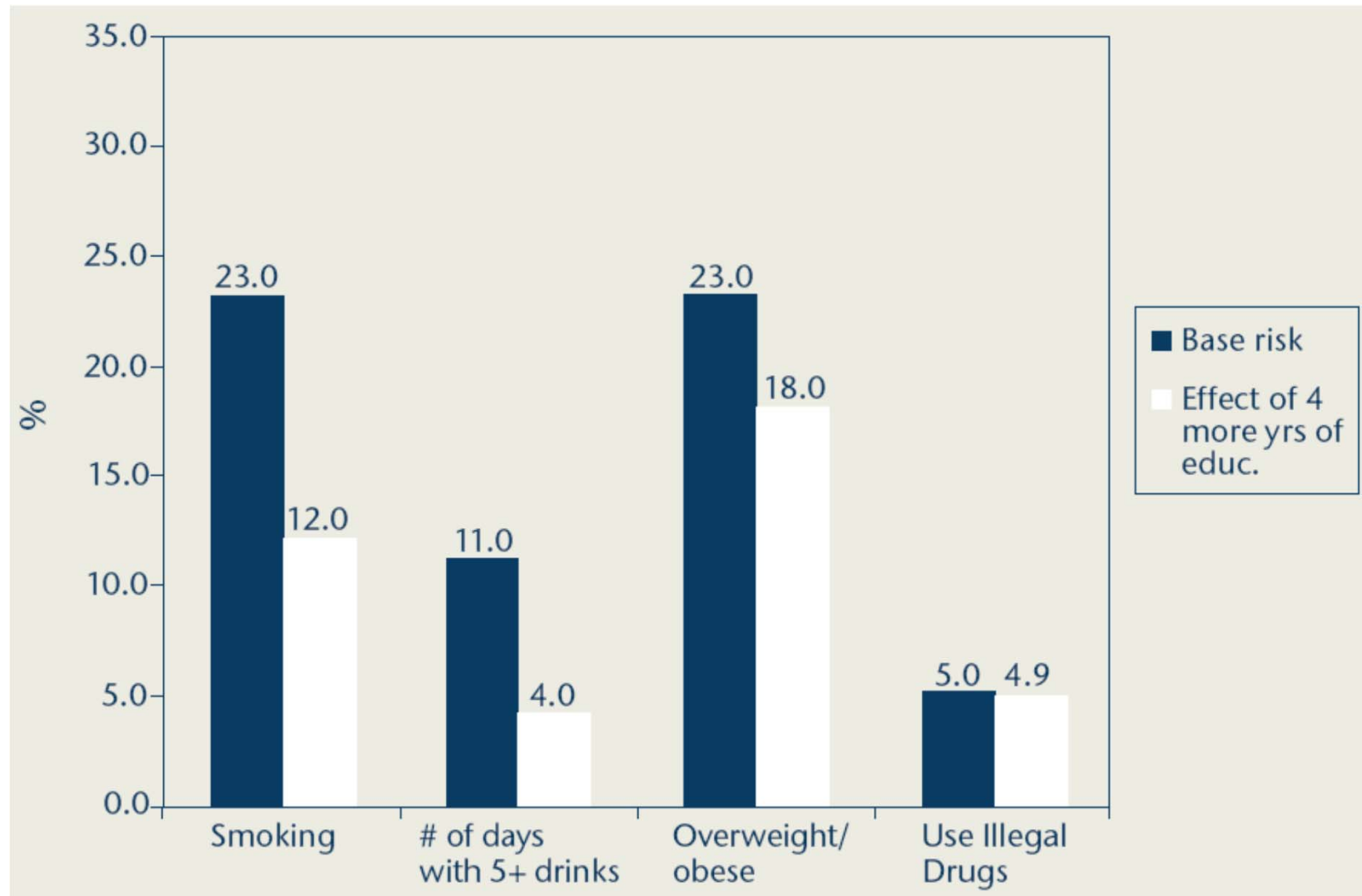
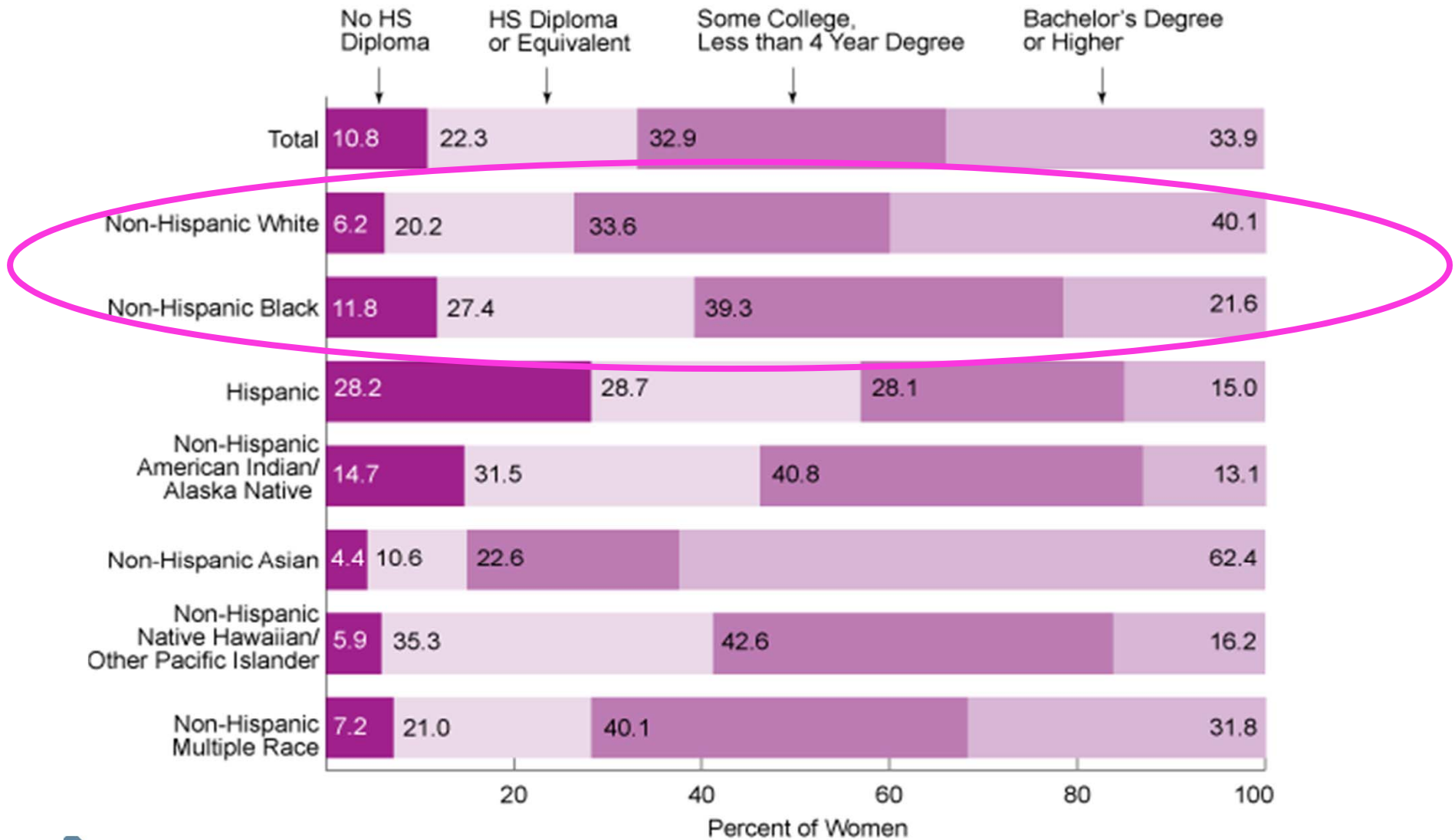


Figure 2: Cutler, DM. National Poverty Center. Policy Brief: Education and Health. #9, March 2007. http://www.npc.umich.edu/publications/policy_briefs/brief9/policy_brief9.pdf

Educational Attainment Among Women 25-29 by Race/Ethnicity, 2007-2009

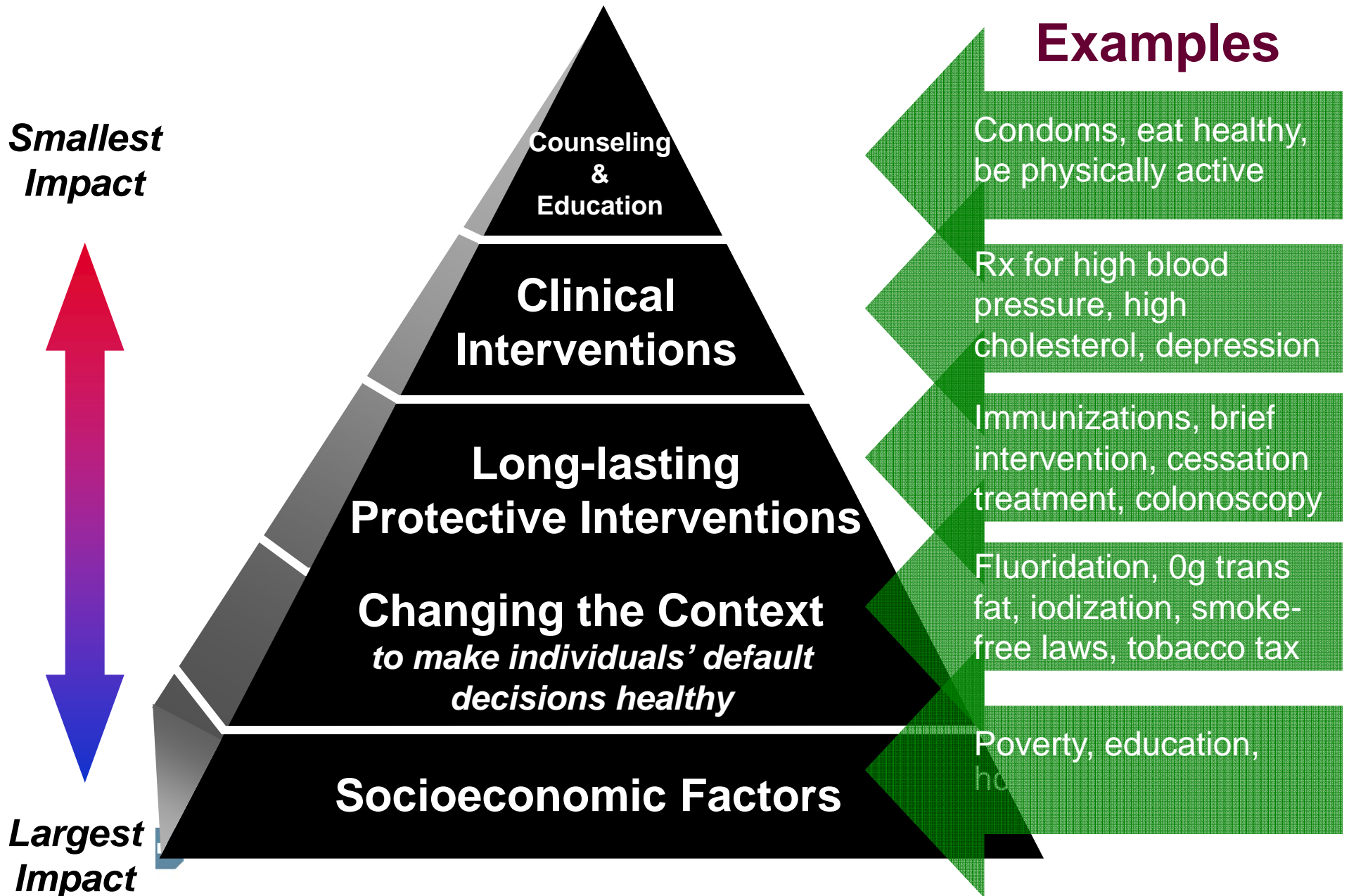


What We Need To Do

3-legged stool

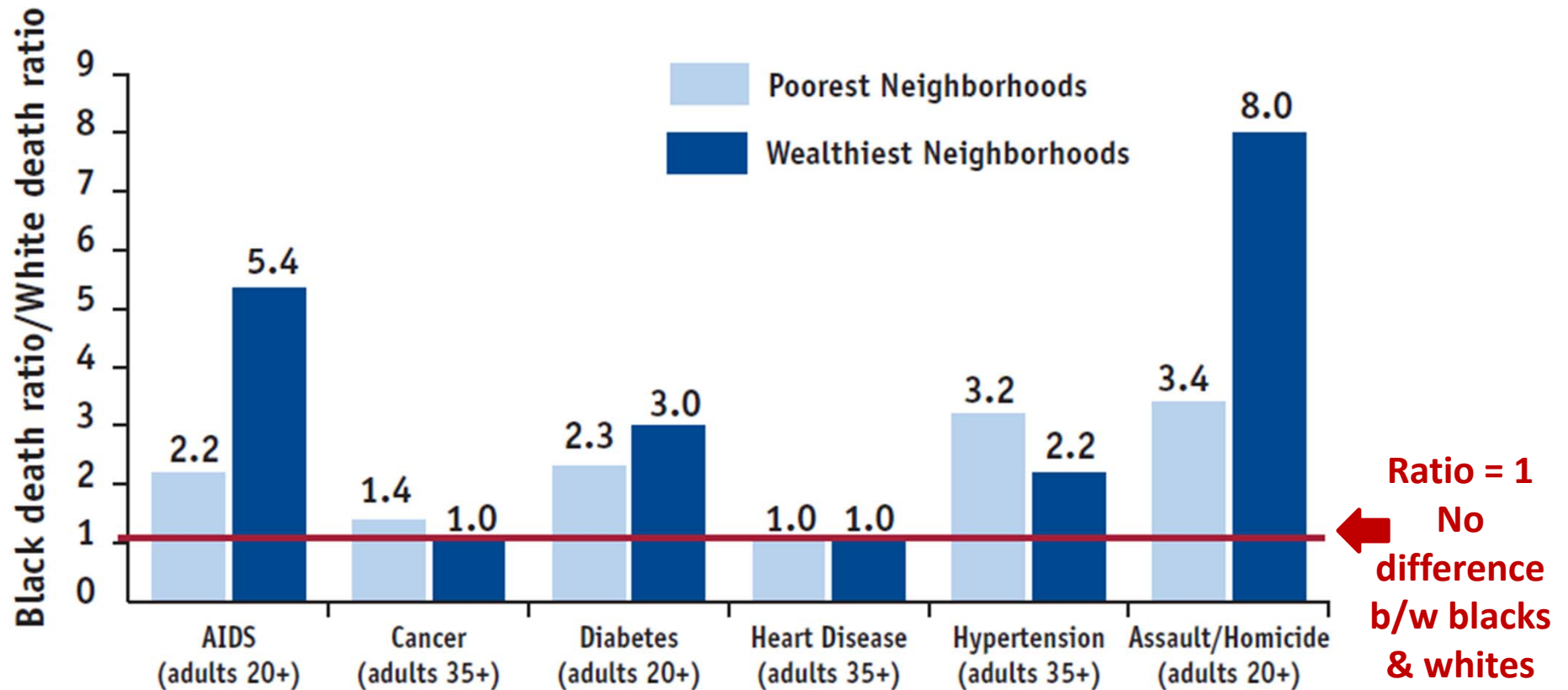
1. Government—legislative power
2. Community—power to change social norms
3. Role of the individual...

Factors that Affect Health



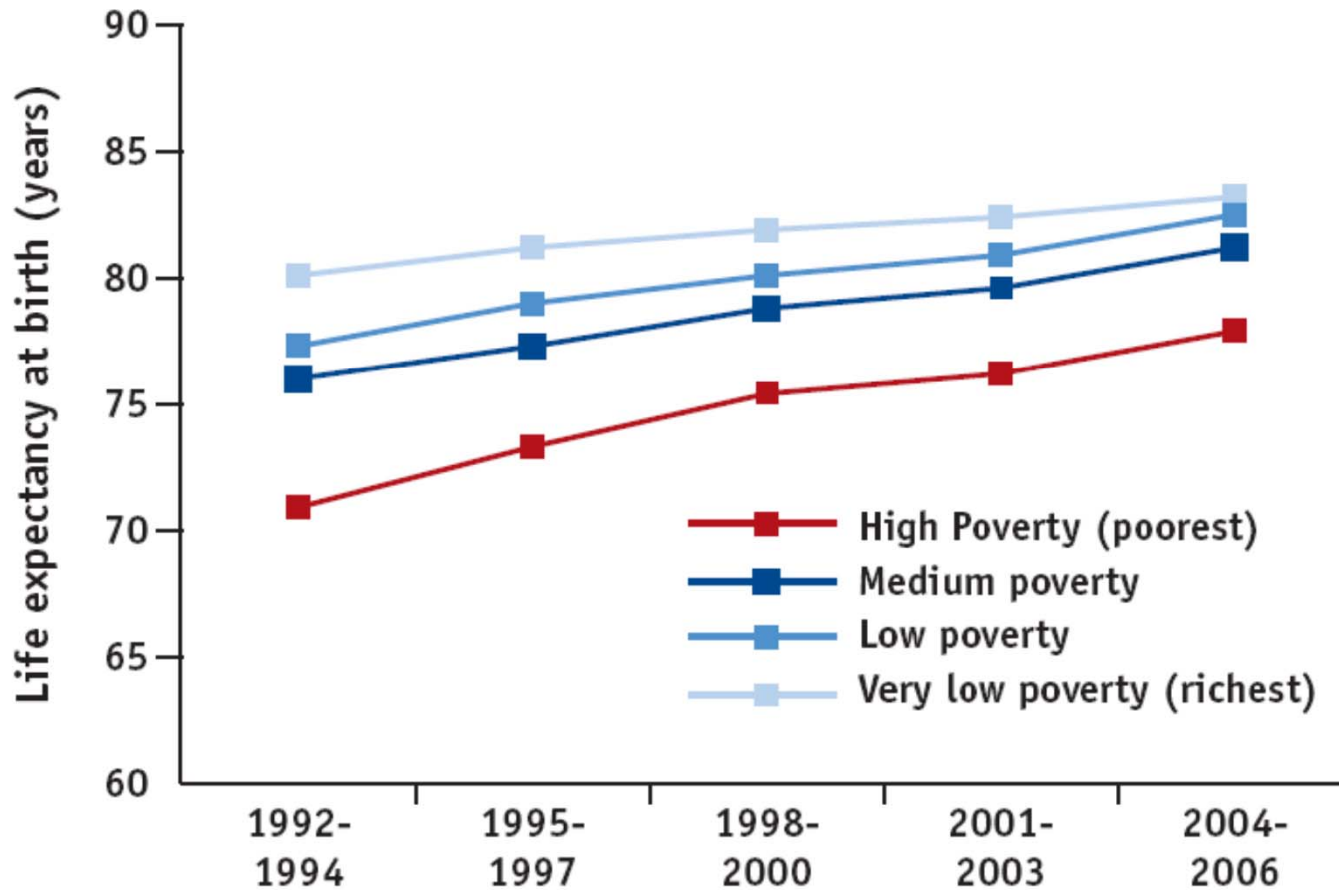
THANK YOU!

Ratio of Black/White Death Rates by Neighborhood Poverty

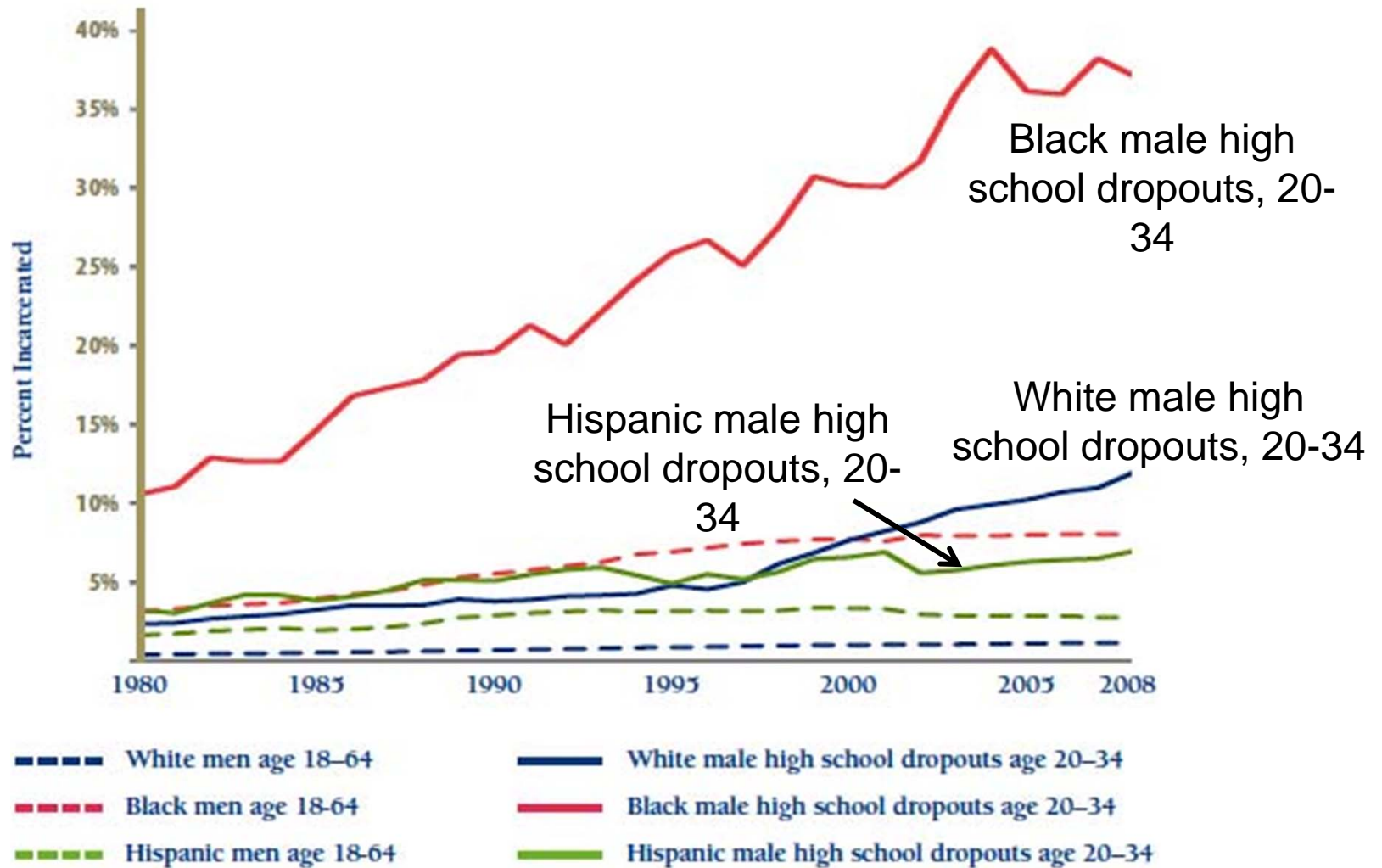


New Yorkers living in the poorest neighborhoods live four fewer years than those living in wealthier neighborhoods

Life expectancy varies by neighborhood poverty in NYC



More than 1 in 3 young, black men without a high school diploma is currently behind bars



Effect of an Additional 4 Years of Education on Health Outcomes

