Closing the Health and Wealth Gap: Working At the Crossroads of Health and Economic Equity

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MY JOURNEY

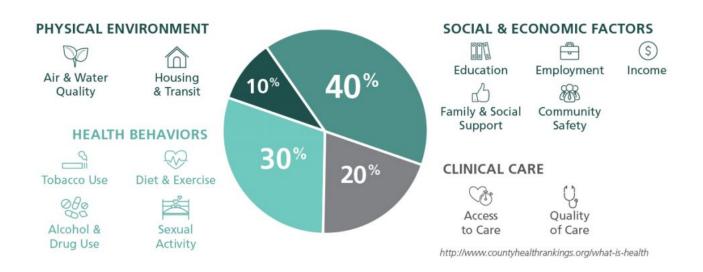




EQUITY & SOCIAL JUSTICE

BIOETHICS IN THE SHADOW OF COVID | 05.05.21

Social Determinants of Health



NATIONAL ACADEMY OF MEDICINE

How Chicago Ranks

- Black unemployment is 3 times higher than the national average.
- Our 30-year life expectancy gap is largest in the nation.
- Greatest population loss of 10 largest metro areas.
- Regional growth ranks 67th among the 100 largest U.S. metropolitan economies.

Chicago wealth statistics

Median household income: \$66,020

- o \$79,865 white
- \$52,730 Hispanic or Latino
- \$37,285 African American or Black

Assets

- o 13.7% white mortgage applications denied
- 22.2% of Hispanic or Latino mortgage applications denied
- 27.1% African American or Black mortgage applications denied

Communities

- 12 of 13 most economically stressed communities are >50% Black or Latino
- Majority-white communities receive 4.6x more private investment than Black
- Chicago lenders have invested more in single majority-white community area than all majority-Black community areas combined

How did we get here?





OUR INTEGRATED STRATEGY | IMPLEMENTATION PLAN



Growing Household Wealth



Catalyzing Neighborhood Investment



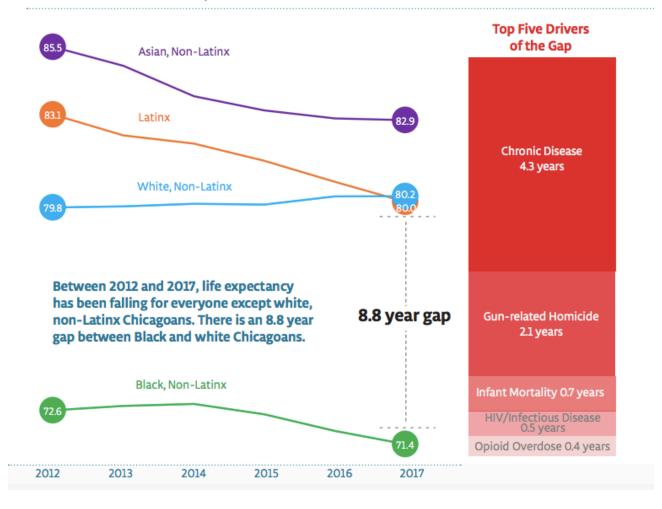
Building Collective Power



"The neighborhoods that we're talking about are the way they are largely because of social and public policies that really so destroyed many cities, and particularly Black and brown neighborhoods"

- Chicago life expectancy gap: 30.1 years across neighborhoods
 - o 1 in 363 people in Englewood (south side, majority-Black) have died due to COVID
 - 14.2% of residents fully vaccinated
 - 60% of residents have high school diploma or less
 - 57% of households earn less than \$25,000/yr
 - o 1 in 2162 people in Streeterville (north side, majority-White) have died due to COVID
 - 42.6% of residents fully vaccinated
 - 44% have master's degree or higher
 - Median income \$125,000

CHICAGO'S LIFE EXPECTANCY GAP, 2017





CLOSING THE LIFE EXPECTANCY GAP, THE HEALTHY CHICAGO 2025 WAY

Here's how we – the local public health system, including government, community organizations, academic institutions, businesses and others who support a Healthy Chicago – will make change, together, over the next five years and for generations to come.

Assessment themes	To close the racial life expectancy gap, we will		 Improve systems of care for populations most affected by inequities Further the health and vibrancy of neighborhoods Strengthen community capacity and youth leadership Transform policies and processes to foster anti-racist, multicultural systems 					
Assessment priority areas	Address inequities in	HOUSING	FOOD ACCESS	ENVIRONMENT	PUBLIC SAFETY	NEIGHBORHOOD PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT	HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES	PUBLICHEALTH SYSTEMS ORGANIZATIONS
Populations experiencing inequities	With a focus on	Black, Latinx and low-income Chicagoans	Black, Latinx and Iow-income Chicagoans	Communities disproportionately burdened by pollution	Black Communities	Disinvested and gentrifying communities	Black, Latinx and low-income Chicagoans	Black and Latinx Chicagoans
Ideal states	So within one generation, all Chicagoans	Have a healthy, affordable home	Have enough nutritious food and local food businesses thrive	Breathe clean air free of harmful pollutants	Are safe across the city and have trusting relationships with law enforcement	Live in vibrant neighborhoods that reflect their identities	Benefit from a full range of health and human services	Have voice and power in the public health system
Healthy Chicago 2025 vision	In a city where		ccess to resour			ppression and a unities that pro		

WEST SIDE UNITED

Health care institutions, residents, educators, nonprofits, businesses, government agencies and faithbased institutions that work, live and congregate on Chicago's West Side have come together as West Side United to make their neighborhoods stronger, healthier and more vibrant places to live.

 Economic Vitality, Education, Health & Healthcare and Neighborhood & Physical Environment are the keys to reduce the life expectancy gap.



Unequal impact of COVID-19

- The covid-19 pandemic has affected groups that face discrimination and historical injustices hardest
- Poor and exploitative working and living conditions have increased health risks and enabled inequitable economic impact
- Support systems that should have been geared to respond to this crisis proved inadequate
- A post-covid world must ensure equity, social justice, solidarity, and a shift in the balance of power and resources to people living in poverty and otherwise marginalized

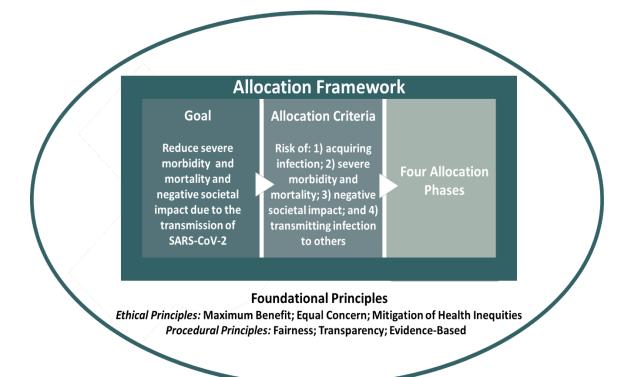
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF MEDICINE



Charge to the Committee

- Develop an overarching framework for vaccine allocation to assist policy makers in the domestic and global health communities in planning for equitable allocation of COVID-19 vaccine.
- Will inform the decisions by national health authorities and decision-making bodies, including the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP), as they create and implement national and/or local guidelines for COVID-19 vaccine allocation.

Elements of the Framework



NATIONAL ACADEMY OF MEDICINE

Phase 1 Phase 2 Phase 3 Phase 4

Phase 1a "Jumpstart Phase"

- High-risk health workers
- First responders

Phase 1b

- People of all ages with comorbid and underlying conditions that put them at significantly higher risk
- Older adults living in congregate or overcrowded settings

- K-12 teachers and school staff and child care workers
- Critical workers in high-risk settings—workers who are in industries essential to the functioning of society and at substantially higher risk of exposure
- People of all ages with comorbid and underlying conditions that put them at moderately higher risk
- People in homeless shelters or group homes for individuals with disabilities, including serious mental illness, developmental and intellectual disabilities, and physical disabilities or in recovery, and staff who work in such settings
- People in prisons, jails, detention centers, and similar facilities, and staff who work in such settings
- All older adults not included in Phase 1

- Young adults
- Children
- Workers in industries and occupations important to the functioning of society and at increased risk of exposure not included in Phase 1 or 2
- Everyone residing in the United States who did not have access to the vaccine in previous phases

Equity is a crosscutting consideration: In each population group, vaccine access should be prioritized for geographic areas identified through CDC's Social Vulnerability Index or another more specific index.

INIE

Chicago and Cook County COVID statistics

- 28.25% of Chicago population fully vaccinated (764,000)
 - o 41% white
 - 22% Hispanic or Latino
 - 19% African American or Black
- 10,303 COVID-19 related deaths since March 2020 (Chicago)
 - 22% white (32% of population)
 - 34% Hispanic or Latino (29% of population)
 - o 39% African American or Black (31% of population)

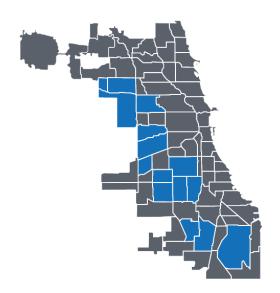
Vaccine Corps Partnership

Vaccine Corps Partnership (VCP) is a collaboration of multiple stakeholders from across the Chicagoland community dedicated to coordinating resources and learnings to ensure all Chicagoans can access the COVID-19 vaccine

- Amplify hyper-local, community-led, culturally competent strategies for equitable distribution of the COVID19 vaccines:
 - Define, identify and mobilize trusted messengers in communities prioritized by rates of COVID-19 spread and mortality.
 - Engage community members in building a communication and education campaign, developed to align with the concerns and values of specific communities.
 - Design a long-term model for community-led development of a sustainable public health workforce
 - o Coordinate logistics and access to the vaccine across institutions and align messaging



- Chicago's vaccine distribution plan to ensure vaccine reaches individuals and communities most impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, especially Black and Latinx residents.
 - Targets 15 high-need communities based on the City's COVID vulnerability index, to ensure that a significant part of the City's vaccine supply goes to these communities.
 - Push vaccine and City resources directly to these communities, partnering with community stakeholders to develop tailored engagement strategies, and touch those who may be disconnected from more traditional vaccine administration channels.
 - Work with community stakeholders to identify settings and groups where vaccine access will most quickly decrease COVID transmission risk and removes barriers to vaccination



Of all of the forms of inequality, injustice in health is the most shocking and inhumane.

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Chicago March 1966