

Health Equity and its Impact on Maternal and Infant Health

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Group Agreements

Speak Respectfully ■

*Without shaming,
blaming or fixing*

Take the lessons ■

*What's said here
stays here*

Use "I" statements ■

Speak your truth

Practice the platinum rule ■

*Treat others the way they
want to be treated*

Take space, make space ■

Be here now and engage


Lean into discomfort ■

Take breaks as needed

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<h1>01</h1> <h2>Defining Health Equity</h2> <p>Clear definitions of health equity, health disparities and social determinants of health</p>	<h1>02</h1> <h2>Examining the Issues</h2> <p>Data review and video screening</p>
<h1>03</h1> <h2>Small Group Discussion</h2> <p>Think, pair and share in small groups</p>	<h1>04</h1> <h2>Applying tools to your practice – Q&A</h2> <p>Time to reflect and apply concepts from today's session</p>

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	<h1>Common Language</h1> <p>Setting the stage with a common language allows us to set SMART health equity goals and establish a meaningful common ground.</p>
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HEALTH DISPARITIES

defined

Preventable health differences among various population groups resulting from unequal treatment and unequal health outcomes.

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HEALTH EQUITY

is achieved

when every person can attain "full health potential" and no one is "disadvantaged from achieving this potential because of social position or other socially determined circumstances."
(CDC)

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SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

reflect

reflect a broad range of economic and social conditions and are downstream from structural discrimination (racism, sexism, ableism, classism) and are reflected in the following domains: economic stability, education access & quality, health care access & quality, neighborhood & built environment, and social & community context.

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Health Equity Strategy



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Focusing on Maternal and Infant Health

Severe Maternal Morbidity

Maternal Mortality

Infant Mortality

Pre-Term Birth Weight

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National Data: Infant Mortality

- Non-Hispanic Black/African Americans have 2.3 times the infant mortality rate as non-Hispanic Whites.
- Non-Hispanic Black/African American infants are four times as likely to die from complications related to low birthweight as compared to non-Hispanic White infants.
- Non-Hispanic Black/African American infants had twice the sudden infant death syndrome mortality rate as non-Hispanic Whites, in 2018.
- In 2018, Non-Hispanic Black/African American mothers were twice as likely to receive late or no prenatal care as compared to non-Hispanic White mothers.

Source: [Office of Minority Health](#)



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Nebraska Data: Infant Mortality

- Infant Mortality Rate: 5.5
- Infant Mortality Rate, Non-Hispanic White: 3.7
- Infant Mortality Rate, Non-Hispanic Black: 12.7
- Infant Mortality Rate, Hispanic: 6.2

Source: [KFF](#); 2019



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Weathering

defined

Premature decline in health due to social,
economic and political factors

“Erosion by constant stress”

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Think, Pair, Share:

- The following slides will include questions for you to consider.
- For the first minute, please take time to reflect personally on the question.
- After personal reflection, I will prompt you all to discuss in smaller groups.

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What do you believe is at the heart of the matter regarding access to health care services and quality healthcare?

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What do you believe are some of the sources of chronic stress in the lives of African Americans, particularly as it relates to infant mortality?

What role does toxic stress play in black women's lives?

How does that stress affect their babies?

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How might some risks be minimized, or deaths prevented?

17

Can you recall examples of other adverse racial experiences from the movie?

18

How has this movie influenced your thinking about the “face” of infant mortality?

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