

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL

Regular Meeting

NOVEMBER 10, 2020

SUBMITTED AT THE REQUEST OF

MAYOR DALE V.C. HOLNESS

Race Equity in Broward County: A Systemic Approach

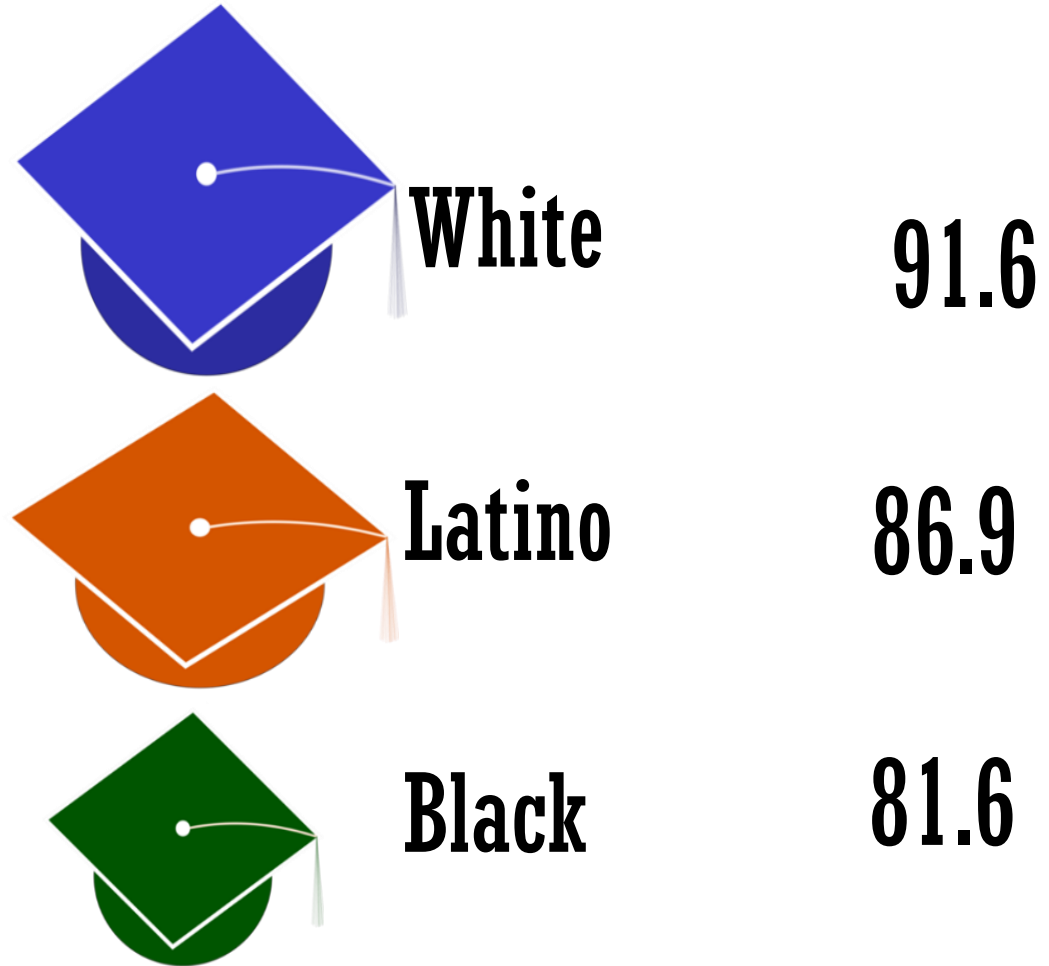
the Dismantling Racism Initiative

Broward County Human Services Department
Co-funded with
Children's Services Council



White Graduation Rate 10 Percentage Points Higher than Black in SY 2018/19

Broward Graduation Rates



Source: Broward County Public Schools School Year 2018/19

Birth to Teens
Per 1,000
females 15 – 19
in Broward



Black

27.2



Hispanic

15.4

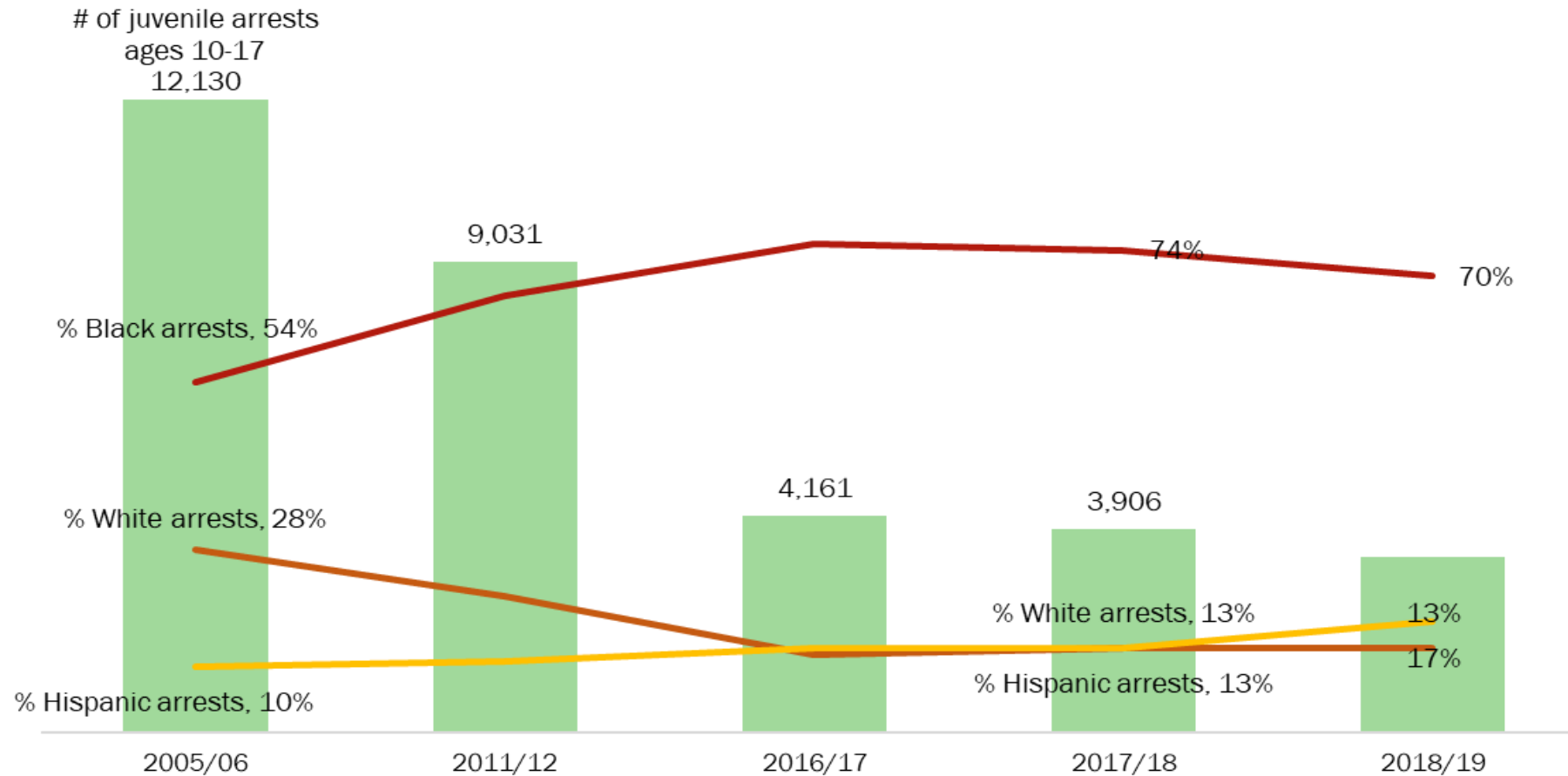


White

10.2

70% of Arrests are Black Youth 2019

While the **# of juvenile arrests** has decreased significantly for Black, White, & Hispanic youth, the disproportionality between Blacks & Whites increased since SFY 2005/06. The disparity has started to decrease slightly in SFY 17/18 & 18/19 but is still higher than in previous years . (FDJJ)



Child Poverty

1 in 5 children live in poverty

Racial Disparities

Indicators for Black youth systemically lower than for White youth

Broward County

Top 3%

of US Counties



Income Inequality

Children in Broward Living Below the Poverty Line

38%

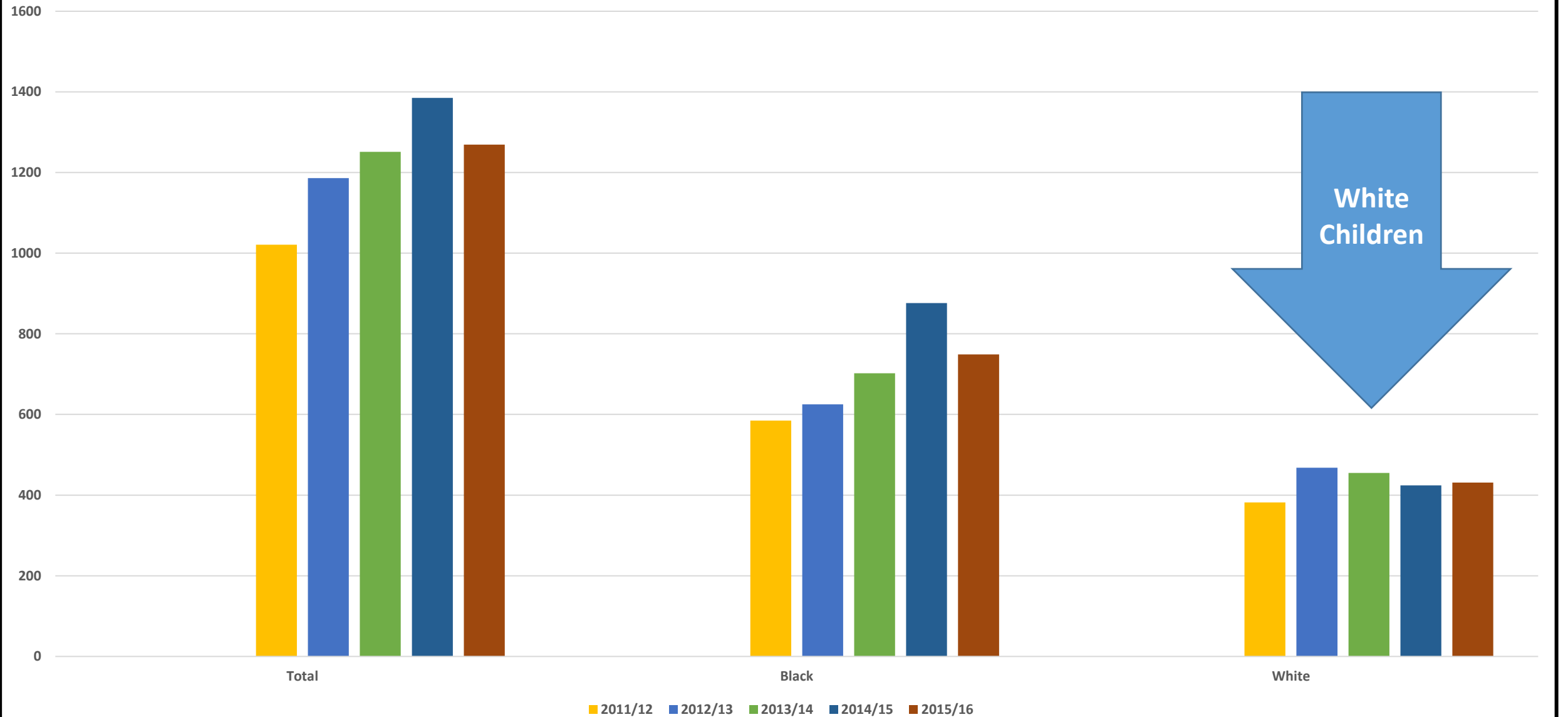
Black

13%

White

Broward Children Removed from Home

Broward Child Removals by Race



Data on Aging Populations

Racial and ethnic disparities in the outcomes of elderly home care recipients:

Outcome and Assessment Information Set (OASIS) data for a nationally representative sample of home health care episodes for patients aged 65 and older. Risk-adjusted regression analyses examined the association between race/ethnicity and functional outcomes.

Fourteen outcome measures reflected improvement in specific functional areas (e.g., ambulation) and two reflected overall functional change.

Non-Hispanic Whites (Whites) experienced substantially better functional outcomes than did home health care recipients of other racial/ethnic backgrounds.

The disparity in outcomes was most pronounced between Whites and African Americans.

Assisted living, continuing care retirement communities and private-home health care are expensive and inaccessible to seniors with lower incomes and fewer assets.

This may be why there are more non-White residents in nursing homes, both as a percent of the nursing home population and in relation to overall non-White population.

White elders have more access to alternatives to nursing home care than do non-White seniors, highlighting another disparity in access to care.

Home health care quality: several studies have found racial health disparities.

Patients of Color receiving home health care services have been found to have more adverse events, less functional improvement and worse patient experience.

Black and Hispanic patients receiving home care are more likely to go to the emergency department or be readmitted to the hospital. As with nursing homes, indications are that home health agencies with a high number of Black clients have lower quality of care scores.

Racial disparities exist in relation to end-of-life care and pain management.

African-Americans in hospice care are more likely to use the emergency department or to be hospitalized.

African-Americans and Hispanics are less likely to be assessed and treated for pain, and they find it harder to fill prescriptions for opioids due to lack of insurance coverage and because pharmacies in poorer or minority neighborhoods are less likely to carry opioids.⁸

Current efforts to stem opioid abuse and addiction are warranted, but they could create an additional obstacle for non-White patients who need those drugs for pain relief.

The legacy of racism in employment and housing ownership has contributed to income and wealth disparities, which in turn limit the long-term care options of minority elders. Patterns of housing segregation contribute to the patient demographics of nursing homes and home health care agencies. A health care provider's unconscious bias can affect whether a patient's pain is assessed and treated.