

Exploring the Data in the Public Health Theme

Public Health Theme Score = 43.78/100 Explore the data, equality scores and information on public health in Tulsa: csctulsa.org/equality-indicators-publichealth/

Visit our website for the full report



Featured Blogs

Delivering Compassionate Personalized Care To All By Monica Barczak, PhD

Established in 1926, <u>Ascension St. John (ASJ)</u> is a fully integrated healthcare delivery system encompassing six hospitals and more than 90 clinics and facilities in eastern Oklahoma and southeastern Kansas. In our latest blog post, Monica Barczak, PhD, of Ascension St. John shares the specific strategies the health system is implementing to reduce racial disparities in public health and reduce unconscious bias in healthcare. <u>Read more ></u>

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Confronting Community Challenges and Promoting Solutions By Su Phipps, PhD, R.N.

For 80 years the Community Service Council (CSC) has empowered communities to ignite opportunities and eliminate disparities. In last month's blog, Dr. Su Phipps, Director of CSC's Healthy Women, Healthy Futures program, shares how the Community Service Council initiates and advances effective community-based solutions to address health disparities in the Tulsa area. Read more >

Visit our Blog Series webpage

Public Health Session Recap

In May more than 60 community members joined our fifth community engagement session of the Equality Indicators Learning Series. During the session we discussed the health disparities that impact Tulsans today with Reggie Ivey of <u>Tulsa Health Department</u>, LaBrisa Williams of <u>Tulsa Birth Equity Initiative</u>, Chris Bernard of <u>Hunger Free Oklahoma</u>, and Zack Stoycoff of <u>Healthy Minds Policy Initiative</u>.

Key Takeaways

- The <u>Tulsa Health Department (THD)</u> has named racism as a public health threat, recognizing it as a root cause of disparity and inequity in health and health care, and is strategically focusing on health equity to best serve residents of Tulsa and Tulsa County. THD recommends multi-level structural and policy interventions to adequately address and reduce health disparities, including those focused on economic instability, limited educational and employment opportunities, societal racism, and lack of resources.
- <u>Tulsa Birth Equity Initiative's</u> recommendations to address disparities in infant mortality include expanding Medicaid coverage to birthing women up to a year postpartum, and diversifying physician workforce to better reflect the communities they serve.
- Hunger Free Oklahoma identified large scale and community-based initiatives that can help
 eliminate food deserts and reduce food insecurity including: incentivizing stores to have fresh
 produce; removing barriers to access WIC and SNAP; building community and encouraging healthy
 lifestyles; encouraging urban agriculture through local zoning; enacting regulations to enable people
 to sell produce grown in local community gardens or farms; and offering tax incentives and subsidies
 for full-service grocery stores through combinations of private, public and philanthropic capital.
- <u>Healthy Minds Policy Initiative (HMPI)</u> recommended several policy and structural changes to create an ideal system of care for those with mental illness including: workforce development and job creation enabling self-sufficient wages; individualized levels of care based on need; better connection between physical and mental health care systems to encourage earlier detection of mental illness and fewer disruptions in care; increase in number of and value placed on behavioral

health providers; and culturally and linguistically appropriate provider workforce to better reflect patient demographics.

Watch the event recording

Language Access Notice: Following are the steps to add auto-translated subtitles to the event recording:

1. Click CC; 2. Click Settings; 3. Click Subtitles/CC; 4. Click Autotranslate; 5. Choose your language

Public Health Resources & Links

Resources shared by panelists and participants:

- The <u>Tulsa Health Department</u> has implemented several programs and efforts to address disparities in health and health care including the <u>Healthy Living Program</u>, <u>The Center for Community Health</u> Improvement, and Know Your Numbers.
- <u>Tulsa Birth Equity Initiative</u> (TBEI) offers a free community-based doula program, a collective impact model to improve maternal health outcome, and a preconception program to encourage healthy lifestyle prior to becoming pregnant.
- Hunger Free Oklahoma (HFO) works to eliminate food insecurity among Oklahoma residents.
- Persons suffering a mental health crisis can now be admitted to the 24/7 Urgent Recovery Center at the Crisis Care Center operated by <u>Family and Children's Services</u>.
- The <u>Healthy Minds Policy Initiative</u> (HMPI) collaborates with state and local leaders to develop and advance innovative, data-informed policies and capacity-building approaches in the prevention and treatment of mental illness and substance use disorders for Oklahomans. HMPI has compiled a <u>mental health resource webpage</u> with links that provide guidance on how to help children, where to seek help online or from mental health and substance abuse providers, tools for connecting with real people for help virtually, and general information.
- The City of Tulsa recently launched the <u>Tulsa Commission on Youth Mental Health and Family</u> <u>Resilience.</u>

Public Health Data Indicators

Click on the below infographics to further explore the data.

White Tulsans are
25% more likely
to have health
insurance than
Hispanic/Latinx
Tulsans

North Tulsa residents use the ER at **twice the rate** of South Tulsa residents

Veterans using
Tulsa's VA clinics are
slightly more likely
to wait more than 30
days for appointments
than national
average

Black families are

2.5X more likely
to experience death
of an infant than
White families

South Tulsa residents live 200% longer past retirement age than North Tulsa residents

Black Tulsans are

1.5X more likely
to die from major
cardiovascular disease
than Hispanic/Latinx
Tulsans

No South Tulsa residents live in a food desert compared to 3/4 of North Tulsa residents Lower income
Tulsans are
75% more likely
to experience 14+
days of poor mental
health per month
than higher income
Tulsans

Smoking prevalence is **75% higher** in North Tulsa than in South Tulsa

Our next newsletter issue will feature a recap of our June 30 Data for Action event on Services in Tulsa. WATCH THE RECORDING HERE >

Feedback Survey

Do you have feedback about the session? How do you use or plan to use the Tulsa Equality Indicators Report? Let us know here!

Take our survey

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