

Questions for Health Equity Study

1. With which statement do you agree:

- a. **Poverty, racism and other forms of discrimination negatively impact health, leading to disparities in the health and well-being of wealthy people compared to people living in poverty, white people compared to underrepresented minority populations (African American, Hispanic, Native, etc.), men versus women, heterosexual versus LGBTQ community, etc.**
- b. **Health inequities often stem from systemic and structural racism or the historical disenfranchisement and discrimination of particular marginalized groups, including racial and ethnic minorities, low-income populations, and members of the LGBTQ community.**
- c. **Health inequities are differences in health status or in the distribution of health resources between different population groups that arise from social conditions where people are born, grow, live, work and age.**
- d. **Inequities are not as broad as racism and discrimination of marginalized groups, but I do acknowledge disparities exist based on factors such as economic stability, education, social and community context, access to healthcare and neighborhood environment.**
- e. **Inequities often stem from personal behavior - people not taking care of their health and well-being as they should.**
- f. **Inequities probably occur, but we don't know what causes them.**

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2. Aside from access to health care, numerous factors have been reported to contribute to the health of an individual. Some of the factors that have been considered are listed below. Please rank them in order of impact, rating them zero if having no impact.

_____ **Income, poverty and financial stress of household (IN)**

_____ **Education (including early childhood) (ED)**

_____ **Neighborhood / ZIP Code (areas of concentrated poverty, neighborhood safety, food deserts, community resources, green space and recreation facilities, substandard housing, pollution levels, heavy traffic) (NE)**

_____ **Transportation (access to employment and training, health care, healthy food sources, social services, etc.) (TR)**

_____ **Family health history (FA)**

_____ **Adverse Childhood Experiences (AD)**

_____ **Employment and job quality (EM)**

_____ **Personal behavior and life choices (smoking, obesity, alcohol and/or drug abuse) (PE)**

Order these in the chat box with most important first: example ED, NE, EM, PE, IN, AD, TR, FA

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3. These factors are important for a healthy community.

Safe, affordable transportation options	Yes	No	No Consensus
Not an area of concentrated poverty	Yes	No	No Consensus
Access to affordable, healthy foods	Yes	No	No Consensus
Safe, affordable options for physical activity	Yes	No	No Consensus
Green and open spaces	Yes	No	No Consensus
Quality, affordable housing free of mold, lead, etc.	Yes	No	No Consensus
Minimal level of pollution	Yes	No	No Consensus
Safe neighborhoods free of violence and crime	Yes	No	No Consensus
Support for healthy development of children	Yes	No	No Consensus
Socially cohesive and supportive relationships	Yes	No	No Consensus

Questions for Health Equity Study

4. For state government, with which statement do you most agree?

- Government policies and laws can help reduce health inequities by promoting income stability, reducing income inequality, breaking the cycle of poverty, targeting state investments into areas of concentrated poverty, and assessing the health and equity impact of proposed laws and rules during the policy-making process, prior to their adoption.**
- Government must take the lead in bringing public, non-profit and private sectors together (creating partnerships, offering incentives to invest in poorer areas).**
- Government must take the lead in expanding programs that already exist in poor areas.**
- Government is only one player among equals. It is a good source of information and is already doing what it should.**
- Government has no role in reducing health inequities.**

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5. With which statement do you most agree:

_____ **There is no role for local government and/or county boards of health. Policy must be handled at the state level along with necessary budgets.**

_____ **There is no role for local government, but there is for county boards of health. County boards of health see what is happening and can reach out to other government entities or form necessary partnerships.**

_____ **There is a role for both local government and county boards of health since they are closest to the problem and are most in control of conditions in their counties. These local government entities can best form the needed partnerships and/or alert others to conditions that need to be addressed.**

_____ **There is a role for both local government and county boards of health, but they need resources, technical assistance and other forms of support from the State government.**

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6a. Nonprofit/community/faith-based organizations should move ahead in some areas no matter what is happening with government policy.

Yes

No

No Consensus

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6b. Areas where nonprofits and faith-based organizations can take the lead are:

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|----|--------------|
| ● Food banks/farmer’s markets | Yes | No | No Consensus |
| ● Community gardens | Yes | No | No Consensus |
| ● Health clinics/screening | Yes | No | No Consensus |
| ● Transportation services | Yes | No | No Consensus |
| ● Dental care | Yes | No | No Consensus |
| ● Educational and preventative care services
(American Heart Association, etc) | Yes | No | No Consensus |
| ● There is a role for non-profits and faith-based organizations in this work,
but they need resources from the state and local governments | Yes | No | No Consensus |

Questions for Health Equity Study

7a. Which of the following can help ensure the health of a community?:

- **Expand Medicaid** Yes No No Consensus
- **Get rid of the newly instituted work requirements for Medicaid** Yes No No Consensus
- **Incentivize full-service grocery stores to locate in low-income neighborhoods** Yes No No Consensus
- **Fund school nurses and full-service clinics in schools** Yes No No Consensus
- **Consider the health impacts of proposed rules and laws as a standard part of Ohio’s policy making process, at all levels of government** Yes No No Consensus
- **Help break the cycle of poverty (universal pre-kindergarten, full day kindergarten, boost eligibility for childcare assistance)** Yes No No Consensus
- **Promote income security for Ohio families (raise minimum wage, expand cash assistance program from 50 to 100 percent of poverty, expand earned income tax credit, protect supplemental nutrition assistance programs)** Yes No No Consensus

Questions for Health Equity Study

7a. (Continued) Which of the following can help ensure the health of a community?:

- **Invest in areas of concentrated poverty (i.e. green space, public transit, restore local government funding)**
Yes No No Consensus
- **Affordable housing in well connected areas (transportation, food, etc)**
Yes No No Consensus
- **Conduct lead screening – (water and paint)**
Yes No No Consensus
- **Invest in addiction prevention, treatment, and recovery**
Yes No No Consensus
- **Health and nutrition education**
Yes No No Consensus

7b. From the list in 7a, what would be your two top priorities?

- **Expand Medicaid (EM)**
- **Get rid of the newly instituted work requirements for Medicaid (GE)**
- **Incentivize full-service grocery stores to locate in low-income neighborhoods (IN)**
- **Fund school nurses and full-service clinics in schools (FU)**
- **Consider the health impacts of proposed rules and laws as a standard part of Ohio's policy making process, at all levels of government (CO)**
- **Help break the cycle of poverty (universal pre-kindergarten, full day kindergarten, boost eligibility for childcare assistance) (HE)**
- **Promote income security for Ohio families (raise minimum wage, expand cash assistance program from 50 to 100 percent of poverty, expand earned income tax credit, protect supplemental nutrition assistance programs) (PR)**
- **Invest in areas of concentrated poverty (i.e. green space, public transit, restore local government funding) (INV)**
- **Affordable housing in well connected areas (transportation, food, etc) (AF)**
- **Conduct lead screening – (water and paint) (CON)**
- **Invest in addiction prevention, treatment, and recovery (IA)**
- **Health and nutrition education (HEA)**