



Missouri's population of more than 6 million people reflects an increase of 1.6 percent from April 2010 to July 2015.<sup>i</sup> The population identifies as follows.

- 2% — TWO OR MORE RACES
- 2% — ASIAN
- 4% — HISPANIC OR LATINO
- 12% — BLACK OR AFRICAN-AMERICAN
- 84% — WHITE



## MISSOURI HEALTH DISPARITIES

Missouri ranked **28 out of the 50 states for equity** based on income, race and ethnicity according to a 2015 Commonwealth Fund report on state health-system performance.<sup>ii</sup>

Black men with cancer are **30 percent more likely to die** than women, and 22 percent more likely than white men.<sup>iii</sup>

Black children account for **53 percent of pediatric hospitalizations** and are **55 percent more likely to be readmitted** to the hospital within 90 days, as compared to white children.<sup>iv</sup>

Two St. Louis communities separated by a distance of only 10 miles have an **18-year difference in life expectancy**. In Clayton, the life expectancy is 85 years, while life expectancy in a north St. Louis City community is 67 years.<sup>v</sup>

<sup>i</sup> United States Census (n.d.) *QuickFacts United States and Missouri*. Retrieved January 14, 2016 from [http://www.census.gov/quickfacts/table/PST045215/00\\_29](http://www.census.gov/quickfacts/table/PST045215/00_29)

<sup>ii</sup> McCarthy, D., Radley, D., & Hayes S. (2015). *Aiming higher: Results from a scorecard on state health system performance*. Commonwealth Fund. Retrieved January 14, 2016 from <http://www.commonwealthfund.org/publications/fund-reports/2015/dec/aiming-higher-2015>

<sup>iii</sup> Reidhead, M. (2014). Men's Health. *HIDI HealthStats* Retrieved January 14, 2016 from [http://web.mhanet.com/Mens\\_Health\\_0614.pdf](http://web.mhanet.com/Mens_Health_0614.pdf)

<sup>iv</sup> Reidhead, M. (2015). Hospital Utilization for Pediatric Asthma in Missouri. *HIDI HealthStats* Retrieved January 14, 2016 from [http://www.mhanet.com/mhaimages/hidi-healthstats/Asthma\\_HealthStats\\_0615.pdf](http://www.mhanet.com/mhaimages/hidi-healthstats/Asthma_HealthStats_0615.pdf)

<sup>v</sup> Purnell, Camberos, & Fields as reported in the Forward through Ferguson: A path toward racial equity, p. 54. (2015) Retrieved January 14, 2016 from <http://3680r2kxhmk3bzpk33juiea1.wpengine.netdna-cdn.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/101415-FergusonCommissionReport.pdf>

Join the Missouri Hospital Association and hospitals across Missouri in the American Hospital Association pledge to eliminate health disparities.

## PARTICIPATION IS EASY

1. Take the AHA pledge at [www.equityofcare.org/pledge/index.shtml](http://www.equityofcare.org/pledge/index.shtml).
2. Promote and participate in MHA's webinar series.
3. Review future MHA reports and analysis of race, ethnicity and language data with appropriate committees in your organization.
4. Consider improvements within your hospital to improve collection of race, ethnicity and language data.
5. Consider diabetes as the topic for improvement to align with MHA and other state initiatives.
6. Incorporate strategies to address and eliminate disparities for patients.
7. Review your current cultural competence training, and identify and implement methods to improve your current program.
8. Continue the conversation.

## MHA HEALTH EQUITY WEBINAR SERIES

### WEBINAR #1

**The Case for Health Equity**

2-3 p.m. Tuesday, April 5

11 a.m.-Noon, Monday, April 11

### WEBINAR #2

**Disparity in Diabetes**

2-3 p.m. Friday, May 6

11 a.m.-Noon, Wednesday, May 11

*Webinars will be recorded.*

### WEBINAR #3

**Improving Health Equity Through**

**REaL Data Collection and Analysis**

2-3 p.m. Tuesday, June 7

11 a.m.-Noon, Monday, June 13

### WEBINAR #4

**Strategies for Cultural Competence**

2-3 p.m. Wednesday, July 6

11 a.m.-Noon, Thursday, July 7