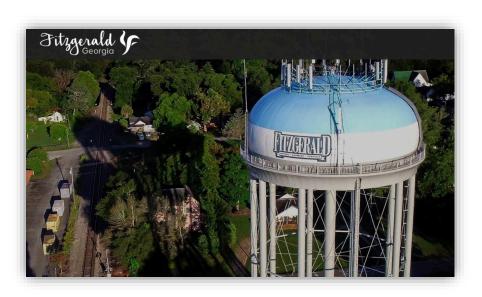
Kenya Murray, MPH, CPH Doctoral Student Epidemiology and Biostatistics 2021 Health Equity Fellow



PURSUE **UNDERSTANDING**. TAKE **ACTION**.

Exploring community and provider perspectives on barriers to the adoption of a free medical clinic model in Fitzgerald, Georgia:

A path to equitable access to preventive care



Partner City: Fitzgerald, GA

Overview

- Define health equity
- Describe life in Fitzgerald, GA
- Review demographic profile
- Describe research study
- Discuss next steps

Health Equity Definition

Health equity means that everyone has a fair and just opportunity to be as healthy as possible. To achieve this, we must remove obstacles to health — such as poverty, discrimination, and deep power imbalances — and their consequences, including lack of access to good jobs with fair pay, quality education and housing, safe environments, and health care¹

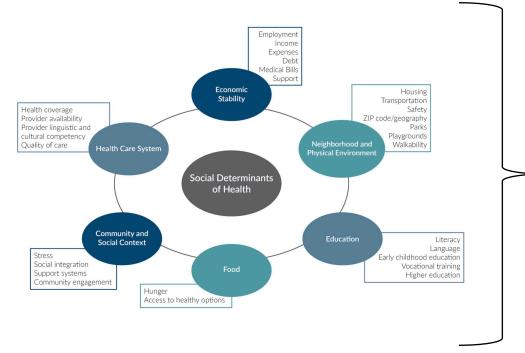
¹Braveman P, Arkin E, Orleans T, Proctor D, and Plough A. What Is Health Equity? And What Difference Does a Definition Make? Princeton, NJ: Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, 2017



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Social Determinants of Health and Equity

Social Determinants of Health



Social Determinants of Equity²

Wider set of forces and systems shaping the conditions of daily life preventing marginalized communities from experiencing healthy lives

- Racism
- Sexism
- Ageism
- Classism
- Heterosexism
- Ableism

Achieve improvement in health outcomes



Achieve social justice and eliminate health disparities

²Jones CP, Jones CY, Perry GS, Barclay G, Jones CA. Addressing the social determinants of children's health: a cliff analogy. Journal of Health Care for the Poor and Underserved. 2009

Life in Fitzgerald

- Located in south central region of Georgia
- Only incorporated city in Ben Hill County
- Mayor: Jim Puckett
- Rich in community resources and social cohesion



Harmony Jubilee



Homecoming

Wild Burmese Chicken Festival



Demographic Profile Comparison³

| | Fitzgerald | Ben Hill County | Georgia |
|----------------------------|------------|--------------------|------------|
| Total Population | 8,662 | 16,700 | 10,403,847 |
| Median Household Income | \$24,885 | \$32,229 | \$58,700 |
| Individuals in Poverty (%) | 35.7% | 22.8% | 13.5% |
| Children in Poverty (%) | 54% | 49% | 22% |
| Race/ethnicity | | | |
| Black | 57% | 37% | 32% |
| White | 39% | 60% | 60% |
| Hispanic | 1% | 6% | 10% |

 ${\tt 3} \ US \ Census \ Bureau \ Quick \ Facts. \ \underline{https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/GA,benhillcountygeorgia,fitzgeraldcitygeorgia/AGE295219}$



Life in Fitzgerald – The Other Story*

Community and Social Context

Limited social support due to effects of COVID-19 pandemic

Health

Diabetes, Stroke



\$23,000/ year salary

Neighborhood & Built Environment

Nearest medical specialist is over an hour away in Macon, GA $^{\sim}106$ miles

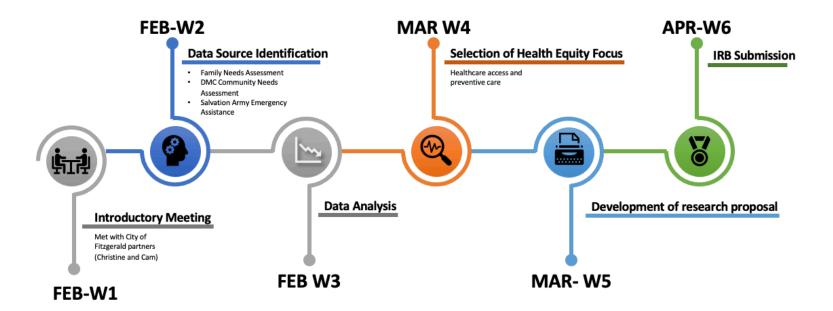
Health Care

Georgia failed Medicaid expansion; No coverage

*Fictitious Story



Our Approach – Fellowship Timeline



Data Analysis

- Number of respondents: 33
- Three major areas of healthcare needs:
 - Primary/Preventive Care
 - Obesity/Nutrition assistance
 - Chronic disease education
- Perceived barriers to care
 - Cost
 - Insurance coverage
 - Education



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Health Equity Area of Focus Preventive Care Access





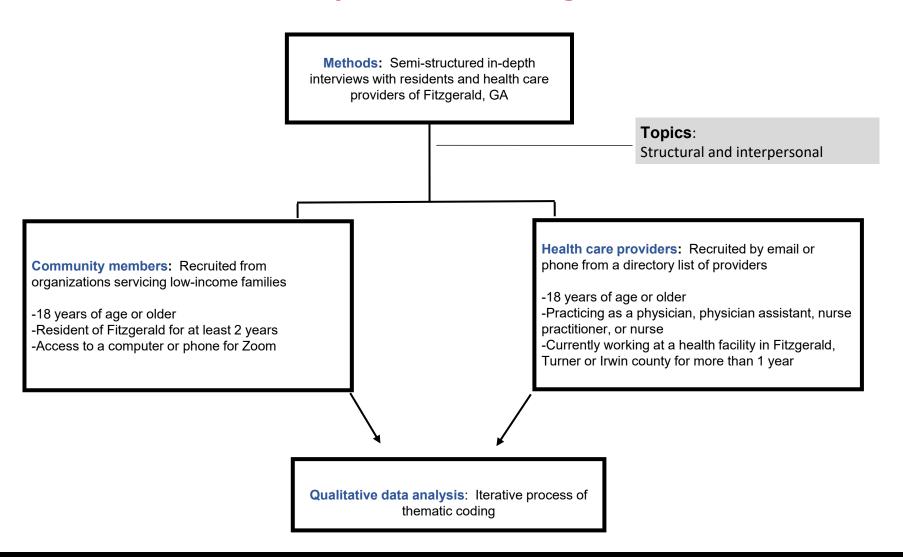
Research Question and Aims

What are the barriers and facilitators to the adoption of a free medical clinic model in Fitzgerald, Georgia: provider and community perspectives?

- **Aim 1**: To conduct and analyze qualitative in-depth interviews to understand perceived barriers that influence community members engagement with preventive care.
- **Aim 2**: To determine the feasibility of adopting a free medical clinic within Fitzgerald from the health providers' perspective.



Study Flow Diagram



Now What?

- Public health requires effective knowledge translation to turn research into action
- Goal is to facilitate research, promote education, and inform policy about health and healthcare
- Realized through research synthesis and focused dissemination of research findings
- Continuing collaboration with the city of Fitzgerald
 - Data collection begins summer



Acknowledgements

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- Cam Jordan

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- Michelle Bardgett
- Dean Marsha Davis, Ph.D.

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Thank you!

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