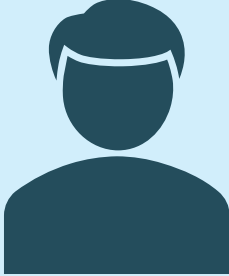


## Equity Cross Cutting

A total of 11% of survey respondents selected *Racism* as one of the three largest health concerns in Kenosha County. Not everyone experiences the same kind of health issue or experiences the issue to the same degree, so each person should be approached in a way appropriate to their unique situation. This is the concept at the heart of health equity, which is all about meeting people where they are, addressing people's specific health needs, and not using a one-size-fits-all approach for every person or group of people. Factors that may affect people's health are often largely beyond their control, such as where they live, their age, their race, or their income bracket. When there is a significant difference in health between different groups across one of these demographic dimensions, this is called a health disparity. This section illustrates different health disparities across different demographic groups, to illustrate the concept of health equity and convey the urgency of addressing these concerns. This visual below from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation show how when it comes to expanding opportunities for health, thinking the same approach will work universally is like expecting everyone to be able to ride the same bike.


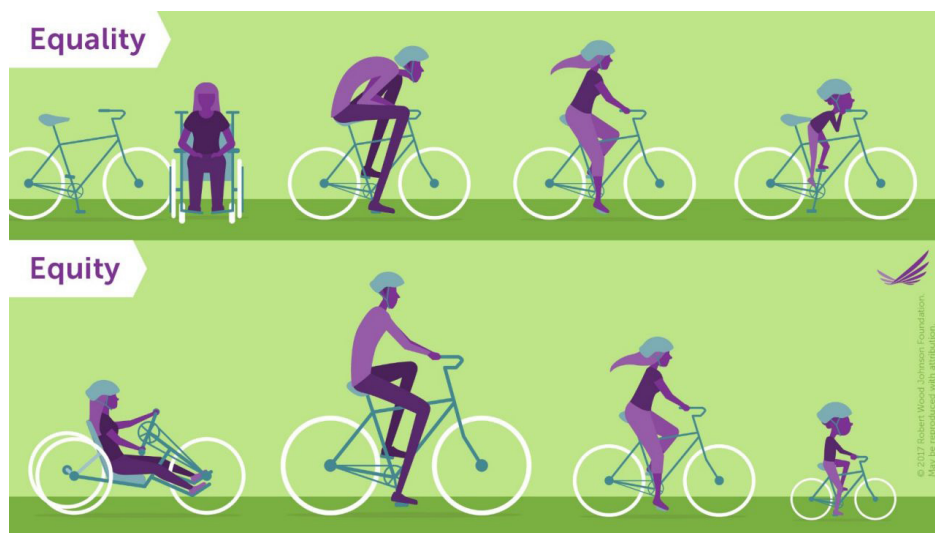
"We need to decrease ethnic barriers, create more unity (you\*me); this changes during riots, but hasn't been maintained."



### How Does Kenosha Compare?

Kenosha County has a **lower Residential Segregation Index (less segregation)** than Wisconsin

Location	Residential Segregation Index
Kenosha County	55
Wisconsin	77

### Equality:

Everyone gets the same—regardless if it's needed or right for them.

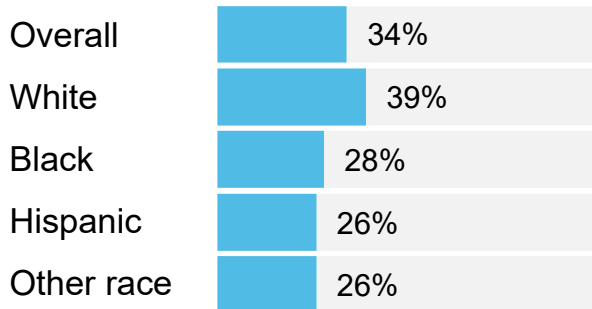
### Equity:

Everyone gets what they need—understanding the barriers, circumstances, and conditions.

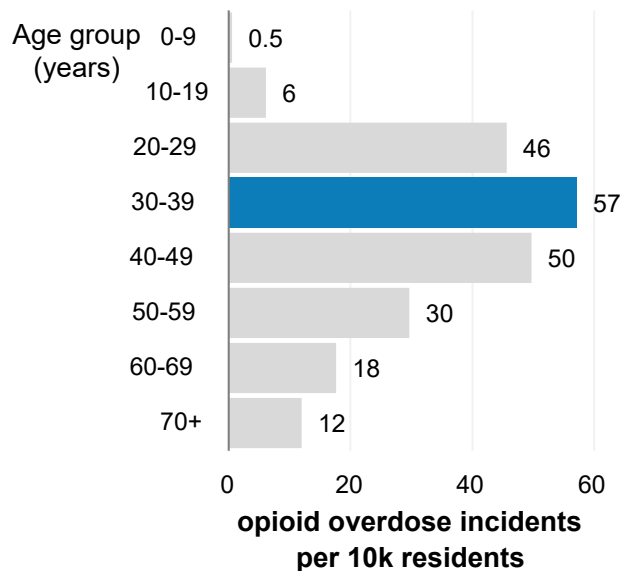
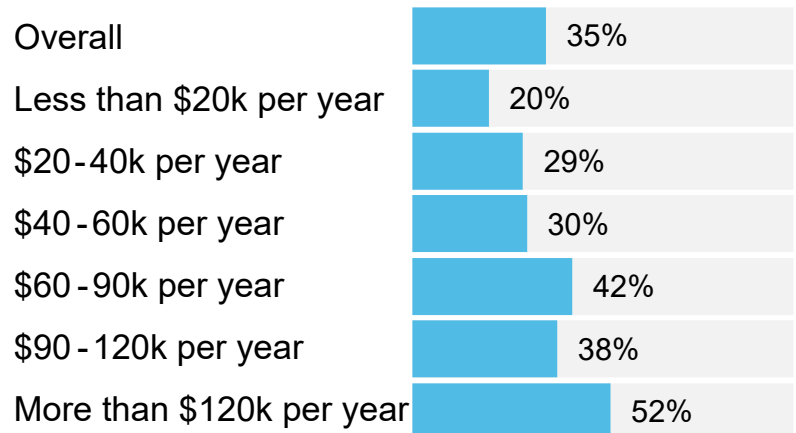


## Alcohol & Drug Use Disparities

**White respondents** were most likely to include alcohol and other drug use and abuse among their top three health concerns.



**Respondents making above \$120k per year** were most likely to include alcohol and other drug use and abuse among their top three health concerns.



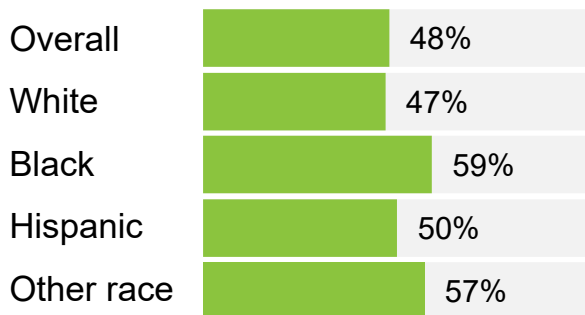
Data from 2021-22. Source: WARDS

The rate of suspected opioid overdoses is highest among **30-39 year-olds**.

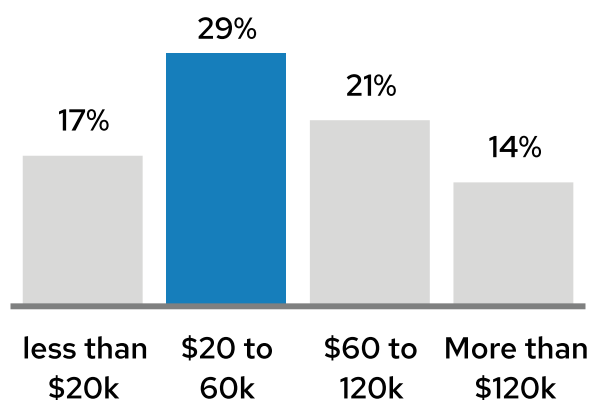
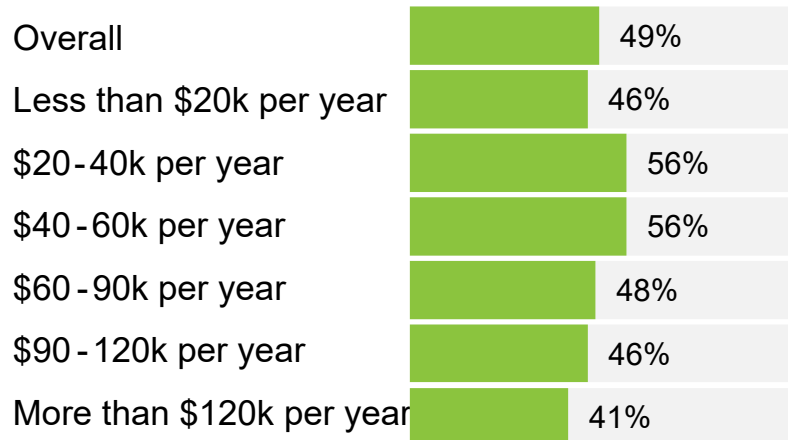


## Access to Affordable Health Care Disparities

**Black respondents**, followed closely by respondents of other races, were most likely to include accessible and affordable healthcare among their top three health concerns.



**Respondents making \$20-60k per year** were most likely to include alcohol and other drug use and abuse among their top three health concerns.

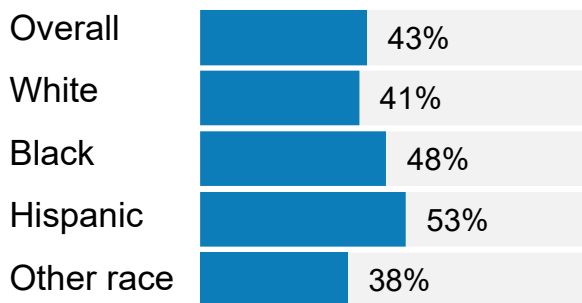


Respondents making **between \$20k and \$60k** in annual salary were the most likely to delay healthcare due to cost.

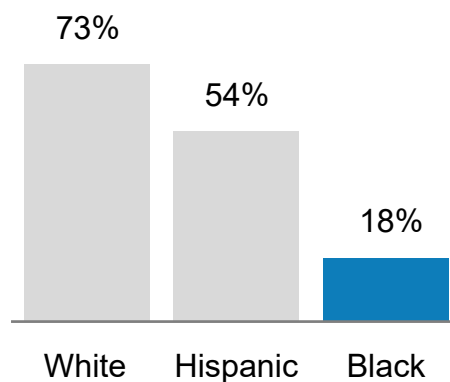
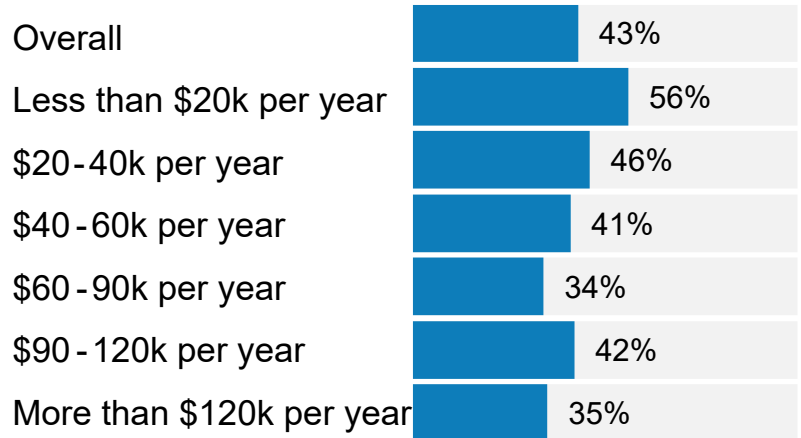


## Affordable Housing Disparities

**Hispanic respondents**, followed not far behind by Black respondents, were most likely to include affordable housing among their top three health concerns were.



**Respondents making less than \$20k per year** were most likely to include affordable housing among their top three health concerns were.



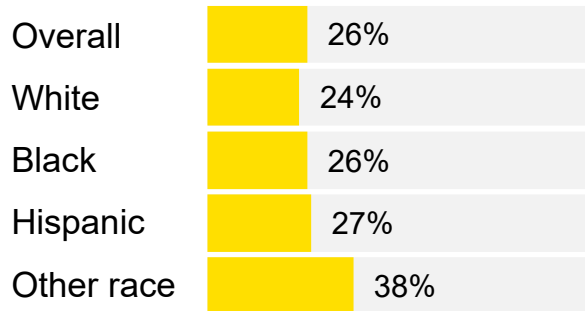
Data from 2021. Source: Building Our Future

Homeownership is much lower among Kenosha County's **Black residents** compared to White and Hispanic residents.

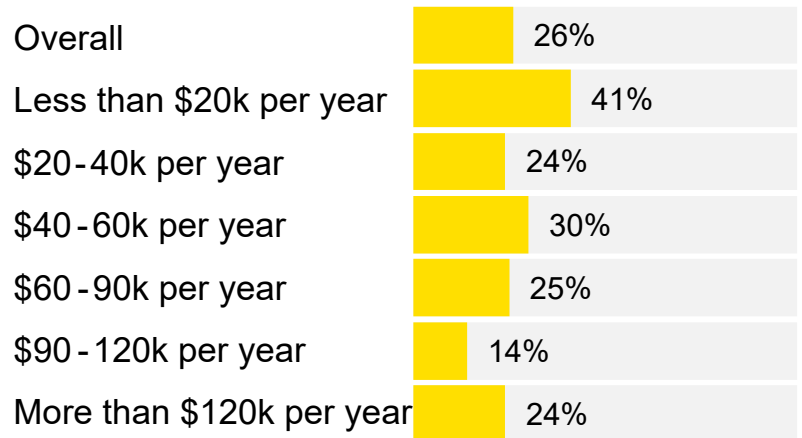


## Access to Affordable & Healthy Food Disparities

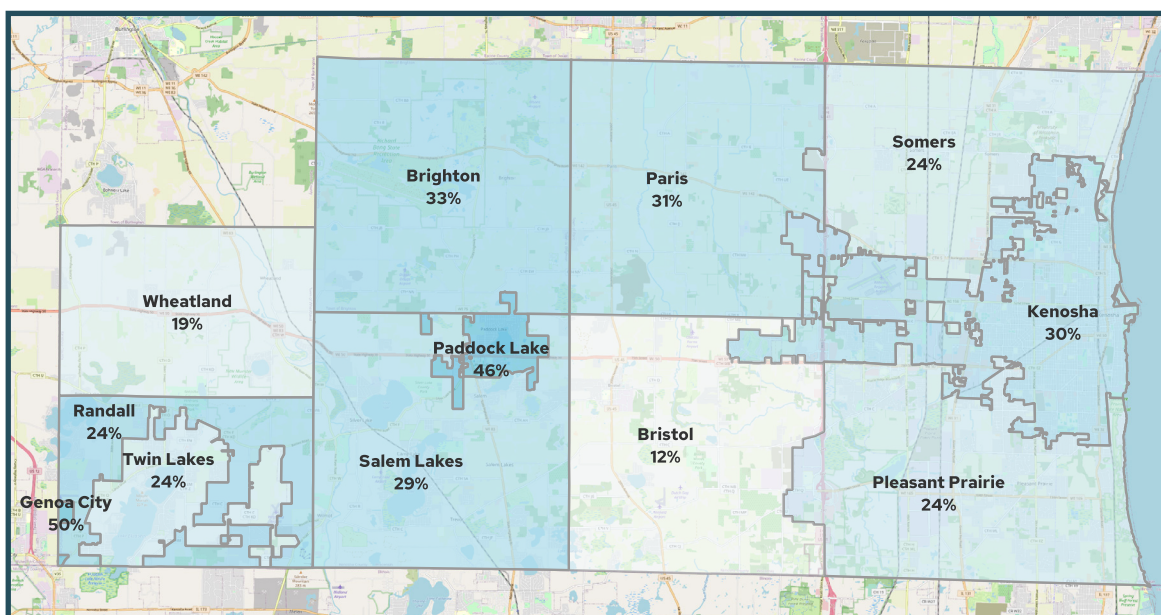
Those of a **race other than the county's three largest racial categories** were most likely to include access to affordable and healthy food among their top three health concerns were.



**Respondents making less than \$20k per year** were most likely to include access to affordable and healthy food among their top three health concerns.



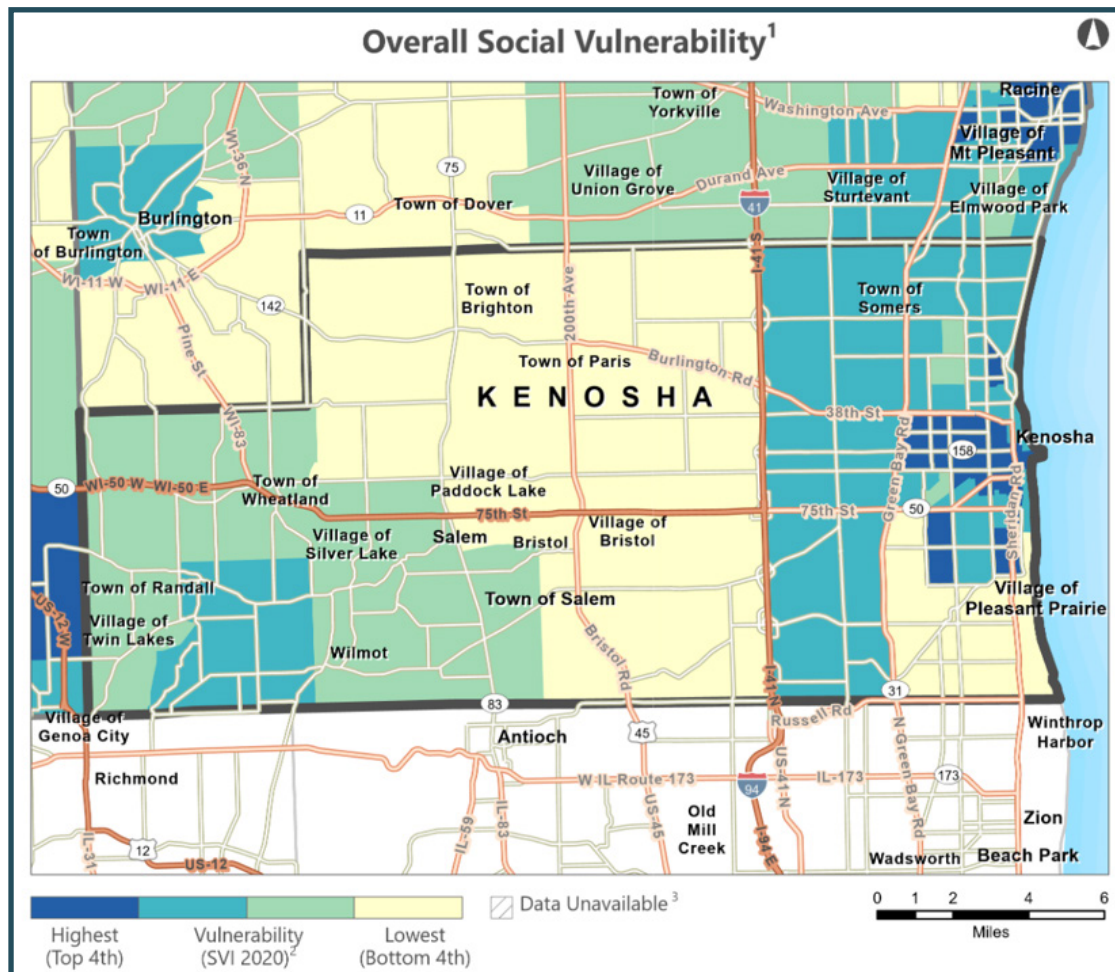
Access to healthy food can vary from location to location, due to factors such as living in a food desert or living in a rural area. The map below shows what percentage of respondents in each municipality placed access to healthy food among their top three health priorities for the county. The range of percent of respondents who prioritized healthy food access - from 12% in Bristol to 46% in Paddock Lake and 50% in Genoa City - suggests that healthy food access is not evenly distributed across the county.



## Social Vulnerability

A community's degree of social vulnerability can be thought of as its capacity to withstand the shocks of life, especially those caused by major disasters such as floods or pandemics. The CDC's social vulnerability index (SVI) measures this capacity by examining 16 social factors across socioeconomic status, household characteristics, racial and ethnic minority status, and housing type + transportation, to determine social vulnerability at the community level.

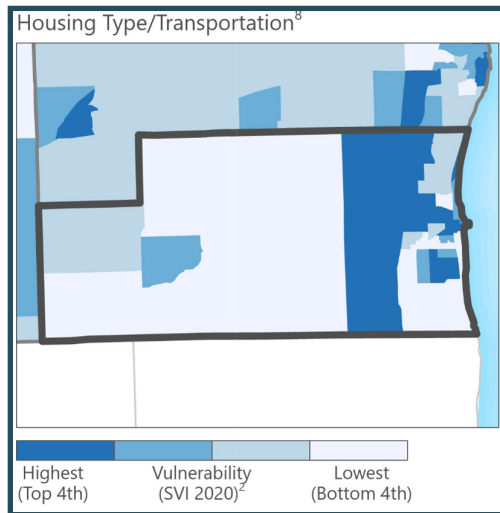
The map below shows overall social vulnerability across Kenosha County, by quartiles. Social vulnerability is highest in downtown Kenosha, and only somewhat lower in the region between Twin Lakes and Wilmot.



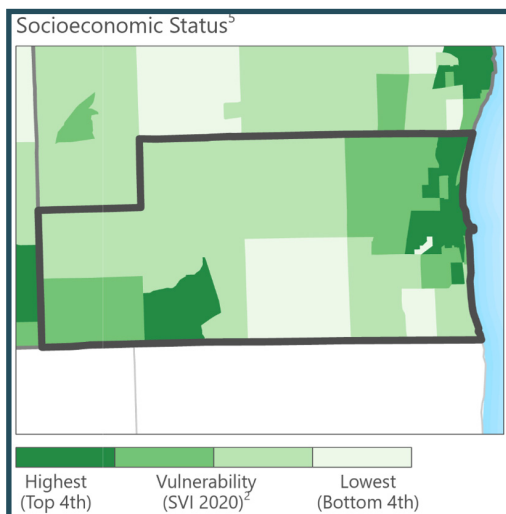
Source: CDC/ATSDR Social Vulnerability Index 2020



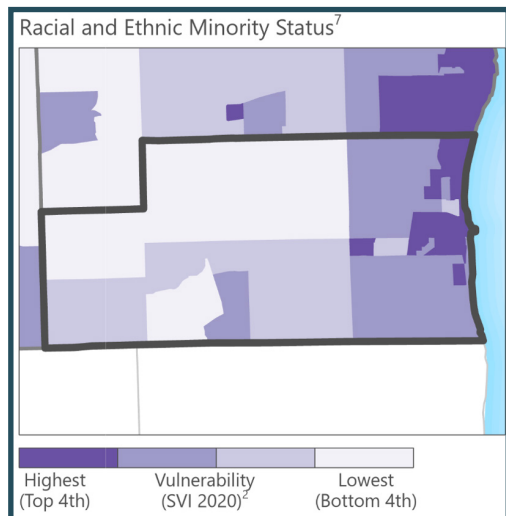




This map shows social vulnerability in terms of housing type and transportation. By this measure the area of highest social vulnerability in the county is the region between the I and Green Bay Road.



This map shows social vulnerability in terms of socioeconomic status. By this measure the areas of highest social vulnerability in the county are south of Silver Lake and west of Salem, downtown Kenosha, and east Somers.



This map shows social vulnerability in terms of racial and ethnic minority status. By this measure the areas of highest social vulnerability in the county are downtown Kenosha and east Somers, and to a lesser degree, most of the rest of the area east of the I and the Town of Salem area.

