



RACE, PLACE & INFANT HEALTH: UNDERSTANDING THE ROLE OF RACE AND PLACE ON HEALTH OUTCOMES AND INFANT MORTALITY

Presentation at the March of Dimes Columbus Regional Convening “Saving Ohio’s Babies: Preventing Premature Birth and Other Causes of Our Infant Mortality Crisis”

November 19th 2013, Cleveland, OH

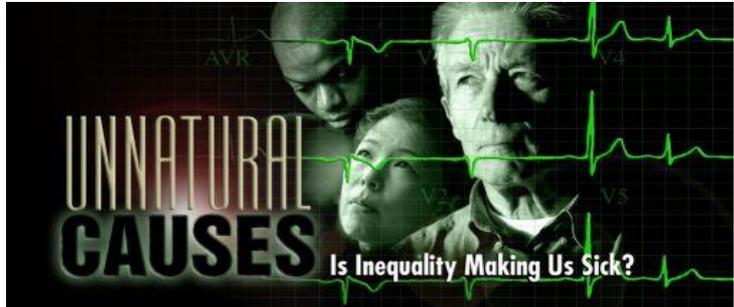
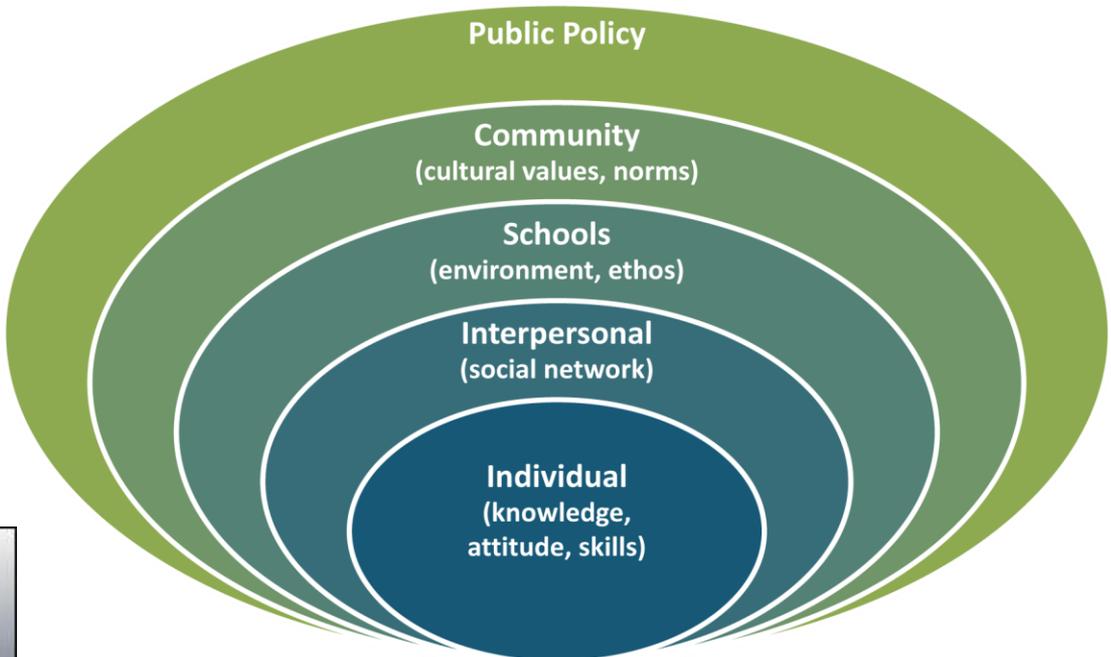
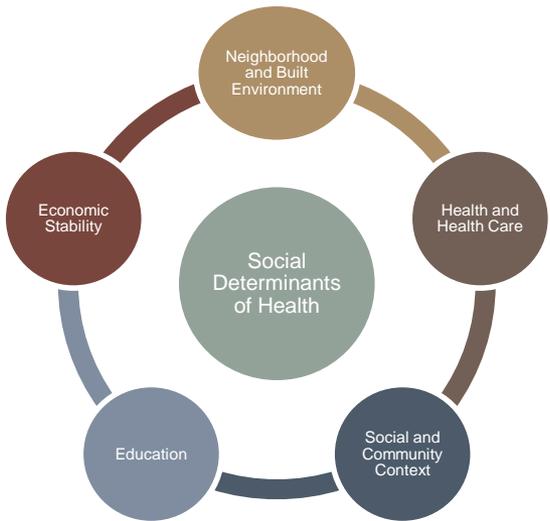
Jason Reece

Director of Research, The Kirwan Institute for the Study of Race & Ethnicity, The Ohio State University

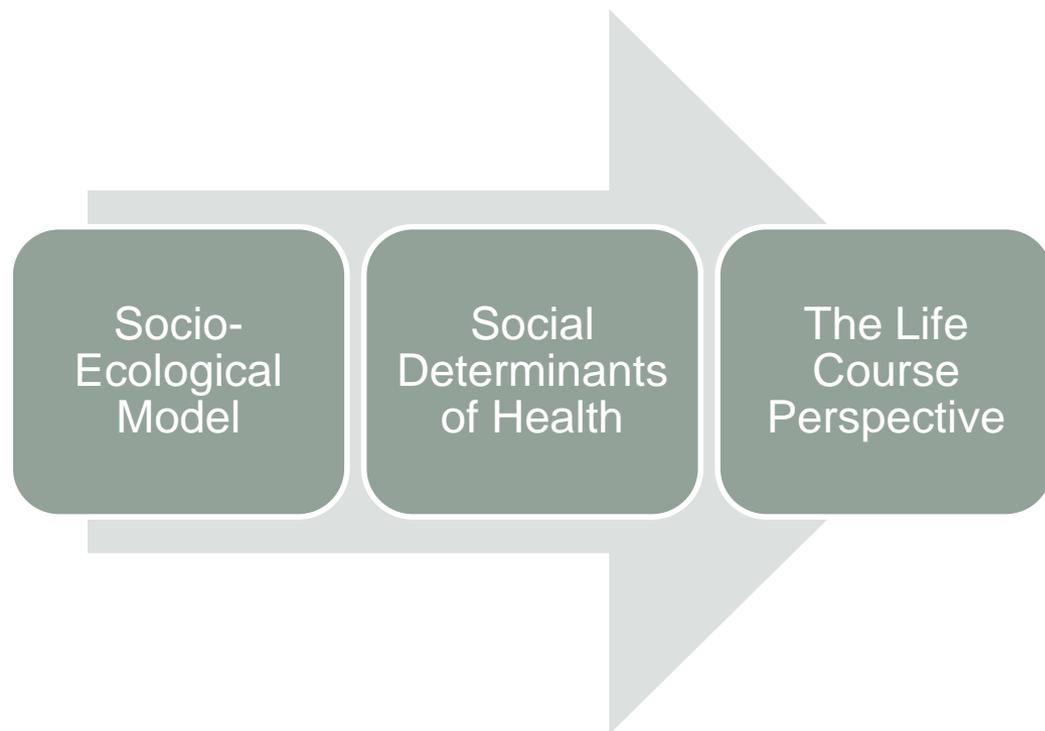
Johnnie (Chip) Allen

Director of Health Equity, The Ohio Department of Health

Approaches to Understanding Health Inequity



Expanding Our Understanding of Factors Driving Maternal and Infant Health



Other than improving our understanding, what interventions and strategies do these concepts suggest?

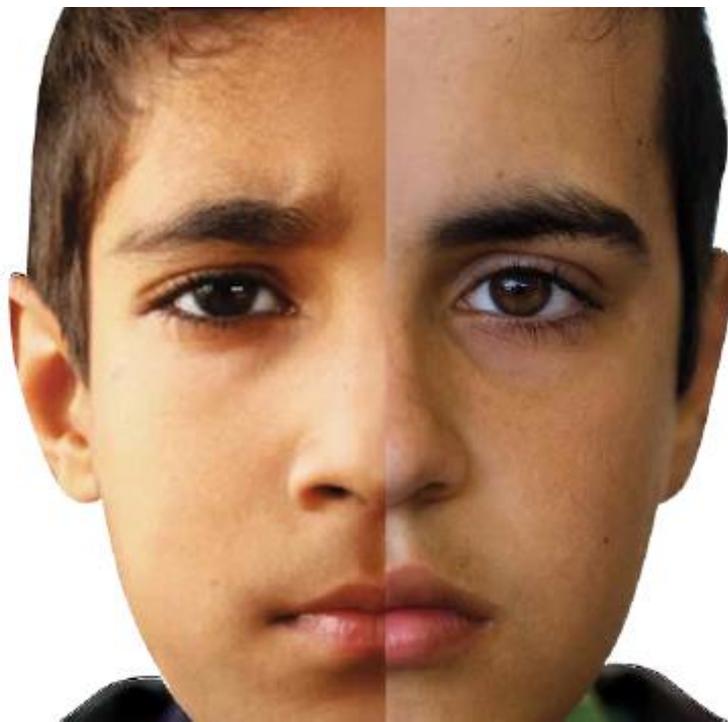
What is a healthy community? A community where your zip code isn't the biggest impediment to success in your life.

“Point to a group of toddlers in a low-income neighborhood, and — especially if they're boys — they're much more likely to end up dropping out of school, struggling in dead-end jobs and having trouble with the law.

Something is profoundly wrong when we can point to 2-year-olds in this country and make a plausible bet about their long-term outcomes — not based on their brains and capabilities, but on their ZIP codes.”

Nick Kristof, “For Obama’s Second Term, Mr. President Start Here”. New York Times. January 23rd 2013

STOCKTON
95202
Life Expectancy
73



IRVINE
92606
Life Expectancy
88

Your **ZIP Code** shouldn't predict **how long you'll live**, but it does.



www.calendow.org



Place & the Intersection with Race & Poverty

- The intersection of poverty, place and structure can be profound (radically impacting life experience and stress)
 - The wicked triangle
 - What about the intersection of poverty, place & race?



**"A month ago,
13 people
lived in this
2 bedroom,
1 bath home."**



There's A Map For That



Mapping can provide a detailed view of community conditions, enhances analysis, the targeting of resources and can help engage the community.



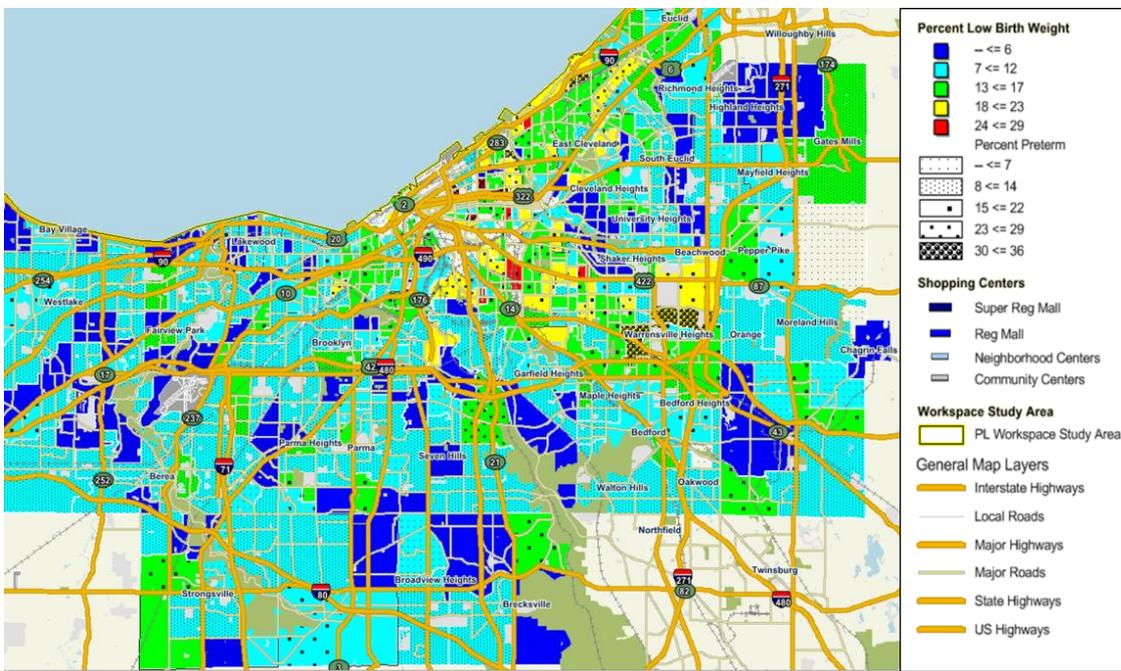
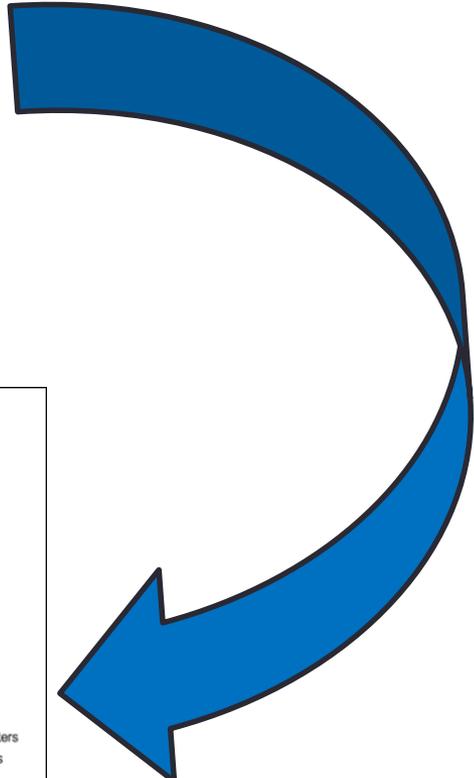
Methodology

Vital Statistics Data

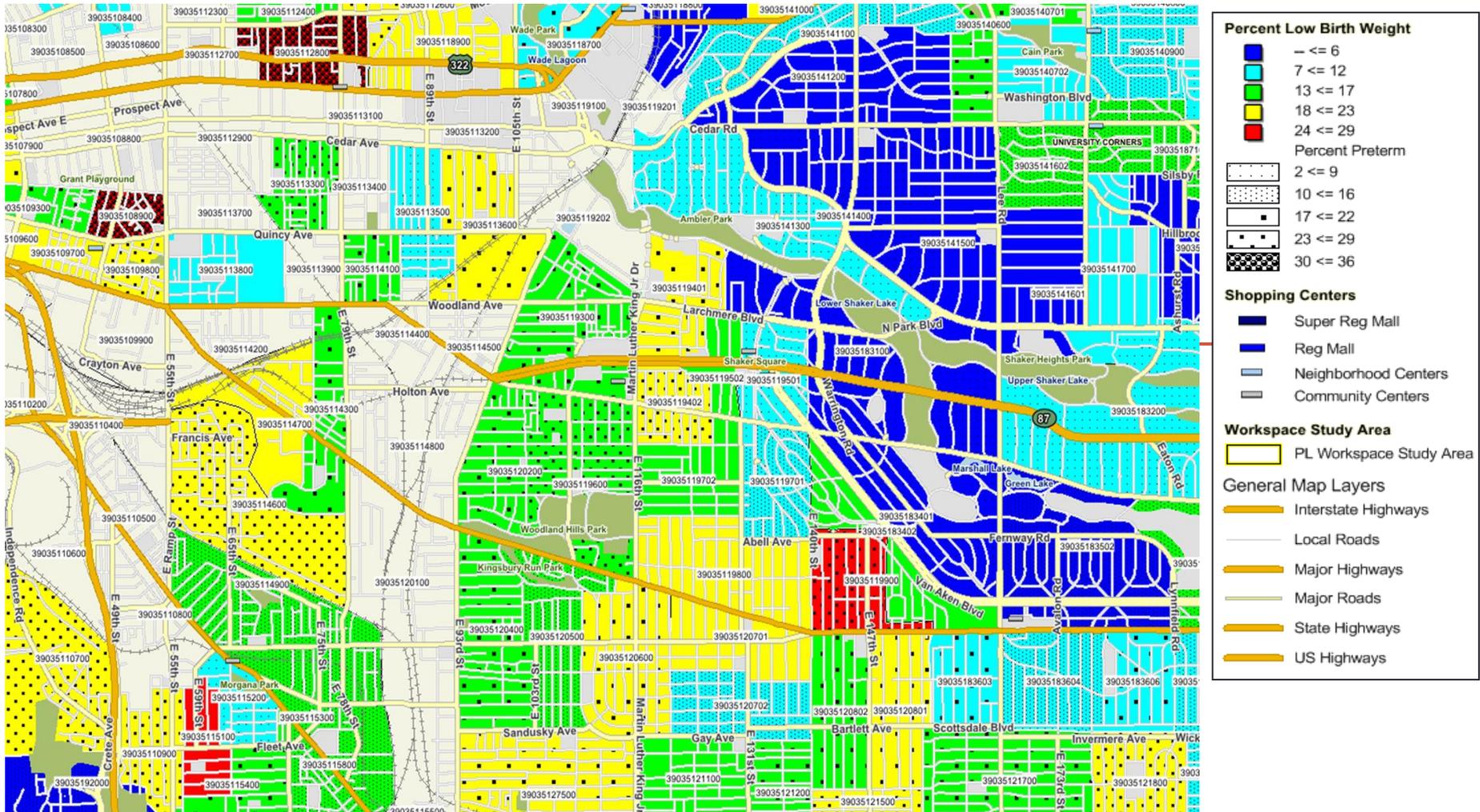
ODE	Number of births	Low weight births <2500 g	Preterm births <37 weeks	Percent LBW	Percent preterm
'00	1494	150	174	10	11.6
'04	388	25	47	6.4	12.1
'00	313	26	43	8.3	13.7
'02	302	22	31	7.3	10.3
'06	250	22	22	8.8	8.8
'00	243	32	49	13.2	20.2
'00	220	32	43	14.5	19.5
'02	211	14	12	6.6	5.7
'03	209	13	18	6.2	8.6
'03	204	24	28	11.8	13.7
'00	201	8	15	4	7.5
'02	196	17	26	8.7	13.3
'02	188	18	28	9.6	14.9
'00	186	21	34	11.3	18.3



GIS & Market Research Data

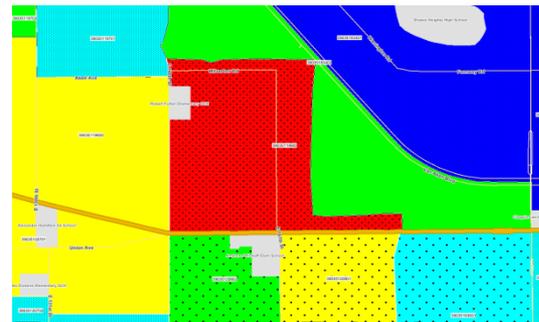
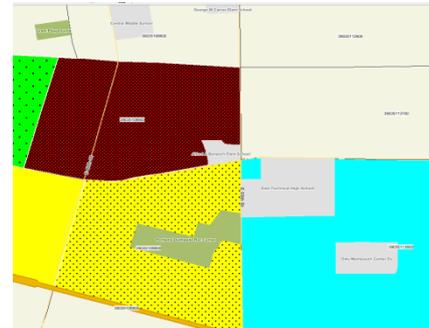


CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO. BIVARIATE THEMATIC MAP. 2009-2011 LOW BIRTH WEIGHT AND PRETERM BIRTHS BY CENSUS TRACT WITH GREATER THAN TWENTY-NINE (29) LIVE BIRTHS.



CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO. BIVARIATE THEMATIC MAP. 2009-2011 LOW BIRTH WEIGHT AND PRETERM BIRTHS BY CENSUS TRACT WITH GREATER THAN TWENTY-NINE (29) LIVE BIRTHS.

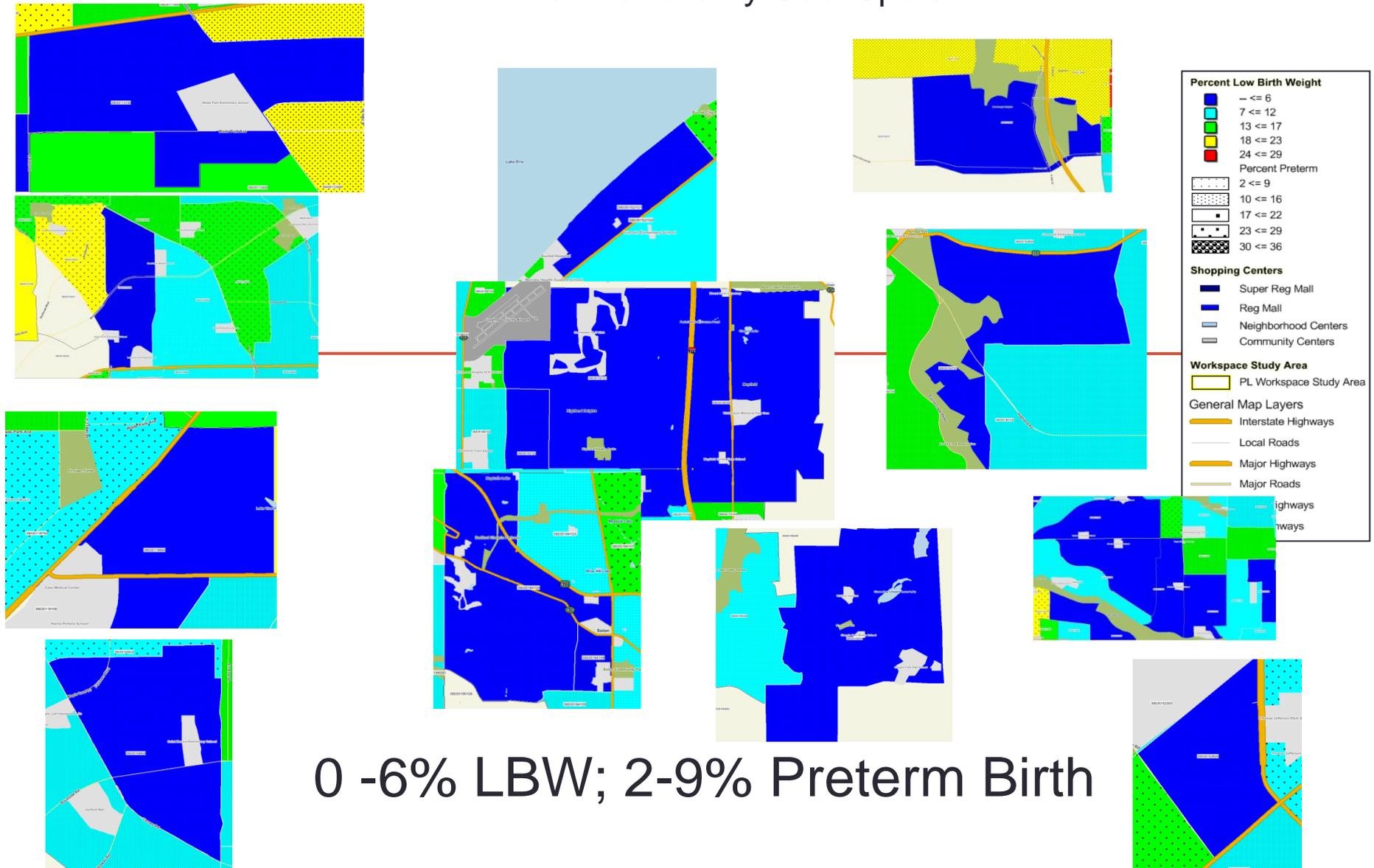
LBW & Prematurity Hot Spots



24 -29% LBW; 30-36% Preterm Births

CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO. BIVARIATE THEMATIC MAP. 2009-2011 LOW BIRTH WEIGHT AND
PRETERM BIRTHS BY CENSUS TRACT WITH GREATER THAN TWENTY-NINE (29) LIVE BIRTHS.

LBW & Prematurity Cool Spots



0 -6% LBW; 2-9% Preterm Birth

Why Place Really Does Matter

Description	Cuyahoga Infant Mortality HotSpots	%	Cuyahoga County Infant Mortality Cool Spots	%	Cuyahoga County [CTY, 39035]	%
Population Age 15+ by Marital Status	6,894		38,879		1,025,620	
Total, Never Married	3,664	53.15%	12,946	33.30%	374,265	36.49%
Males, Never Married	1,751	25.40%	6,378	16.40%	188,772	18.41%
Females, Never Married	1,913	27.75%	6,568	16.89%	185,493	18.09%
Married, Spouse Present	1,201	17.42%	17,730	45.60%	402,653	39.26%
Married, Spouse Absent	455	6.60%	1,236	3.18%	39,309	3.83%
Widowed	571	8.28%	2,758	7.09%	80,697	7.87%
Males Widowed	118	1.71%	521	1.34%	15,587	1.52%
Females Widowed	453	6.57%	2,237	5.75%	65,110	6.35%
Divorced	1,003	14.55%	4,209	10.83%	128,696	12.55%
Males Divorced	421	6.11%	1,700	4.37%	53,851	5.25%
Females Divorced	582	8.44%	2,509	6.45%	74,845	7.30%
Age 45 - 54	1,201	15.45%	1,343	15.12%	190,334	15.36%
Age 55 - 64	888	9.46%	6,033	12.91%	152,938	12.13%
Age 65 - 74	519	5.53%	3,563	7.63%	92,298	7.32%
Age 75 - 84	315	3.36%	2,885	6.17%	68,941	5.47%
Age 85 and over	145	1.54%	1,234	2.64%	31,377	2.49%
Age 16 and over	6,736	71.77%	38,195	81.75%	1,006,890	79.84%
Age 18 and over	6,425	68.45%	36,818	78.80%	969,499	76.88%
Age 21 and over	6,013	64.06%	35,030	74.97%	920,578	73.00%
Age 65 and over	979	10.43%	7,682	16.44%	192,616	15.27%
Median Age	32.20		40.90		39.60	
Average Age	34.10		40.70		39.60	

Why Place Really Does Matter



Housing

Description	Cuyahoga Infant Mortality HotSpots	%	Cuyahoga County Infant Mortality Cool Spots	%	Cuyahoga County [CTY, 39035]	%
Tenure of Occupied Housing Units	3,915		20,131		539,064	
Owner Occupied	1,291	32.98%	13,648	67.80%	327,889	60.83%
Renter Occupied	2,624	67.02%	6,483	32.20%	211,175	39.17%
Current Year Owner Occ. Housing Units: Average Length of Residence	25		21		21	
Current Year Renter Occ. Housing Units: Average Length of Residence	8		7		8	

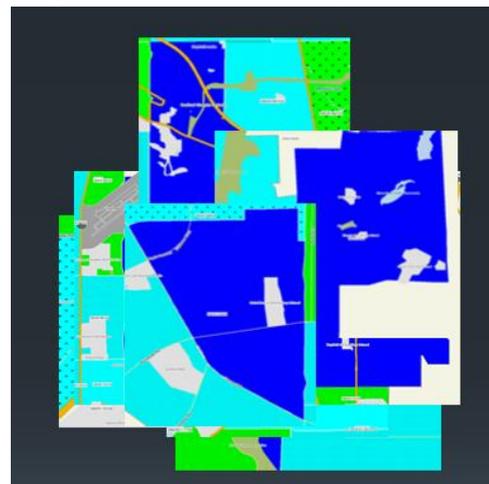
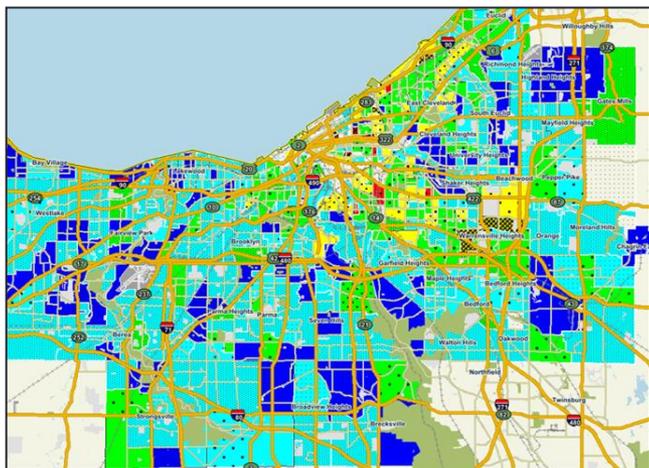


Employment

Population Age 16+ by Employment Status	6,736		38,195		1,006,890	
In Armed Forces	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	697	0.07%
Civilian - Employed	2,623	38.94%	21,892	57.32%	565,267	56.14%
Civilian - Unemployed	1,494	22.18%	2,818	7.38%	80,565	8.00%
Not in Labor Force	2,619	38.88%	13,485	35.31%	360,361	35.79%
Doctorate Degree	36	0.65%	664	2.03%	9,551	1.11%

Cuyahoga County, Ohio. Bivariate Thematic Map. 2009-2011 Low Birth Weight and Preterm Births by Census Tract.

Life Course Perspective—A Comparative Analysis



0 -6% LBW; 2-9% Preterm Birth



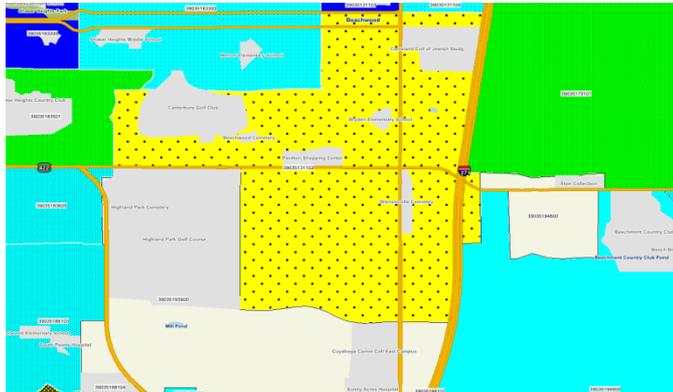
15 -19% LBW; 18-21% Preterm Birth

Life Course Perspective—A Comparative Analysis in Cuyahoga County, Ohio

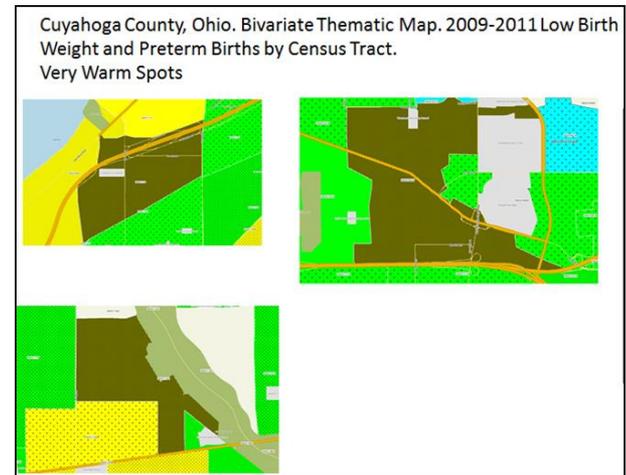
Description	Census Tract 1311.02 (39035131102) [TRA, 39035131102]	%	Cuyahoga County Infant Mortality Cool Spots	%	Cuyahoga County [CTY, 39035]	%
Average Household Income	\$112,425		\$72,913		\$58,775	
Median Household Income	\$74,245		\$53,599		\$42,958	
Per Capita Income	\$42,806		\$31,595		\$25,525	
Population Age 16+ by Employment Status	2,866		38,195		1,006,890	
In Armed Forces	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	697	0.07%
Civilian - Employed	1,448	50.52%	21,892	57.32%	565,267	56.14%
Civilian - Unemployed	124	4.33%	2,818	7.38%	80,565	8.00%
Not in Labor Force	1,294	45.15%	13,485	35.31%	360,361	35.79%
American Indian and Alaska Native Alone	\$0		\$42,000		\$50,250	
Asian Alone	\$50,403		\$30,000		\$54,585	
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone	\$0		\$38,750		\$42,734	
Some Other Race Alone	\$30,000		\$43,000		\$31,497	
Two or More Races	\$127,500		\$43,400		\$36,981	
Hispanic or Latino	\$62,500		\$44,798		\$34,133	62.96%
Not Hispanic or Latino	\$74,441		\$53,801		\$43,396	30.06%
Asian Alone	248	7.52%	2,167	4.64%	33,985	0.20%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone	0	0.00%	16	0.03%	282	2.69%
Some Other Race Alone	12	0.36%	231	0.49%	24,045	0.02%
Two or More Races	39	1.18%	795	1.70%	27,132	1.91%

Cuyahoga County, Ohio. Bivariate Thematic Map. 2009-2011 Low Birth Weight and Preterm Births by Census Tract.

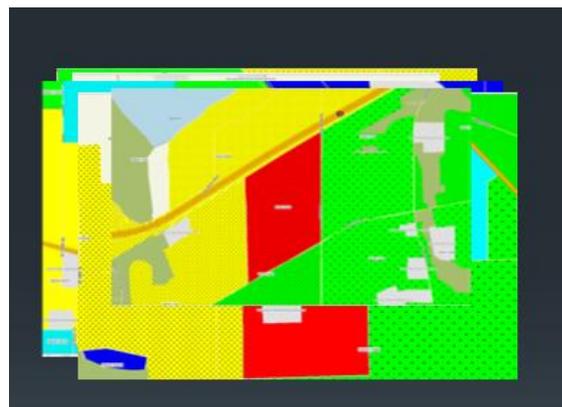
Census Tract 39035131102, Very Warm Spots, Hot Spot Comparison



15 -19% LBW; 18-21% Preterm Birth



15 -19% LBW; 22-25% Preterm Birth

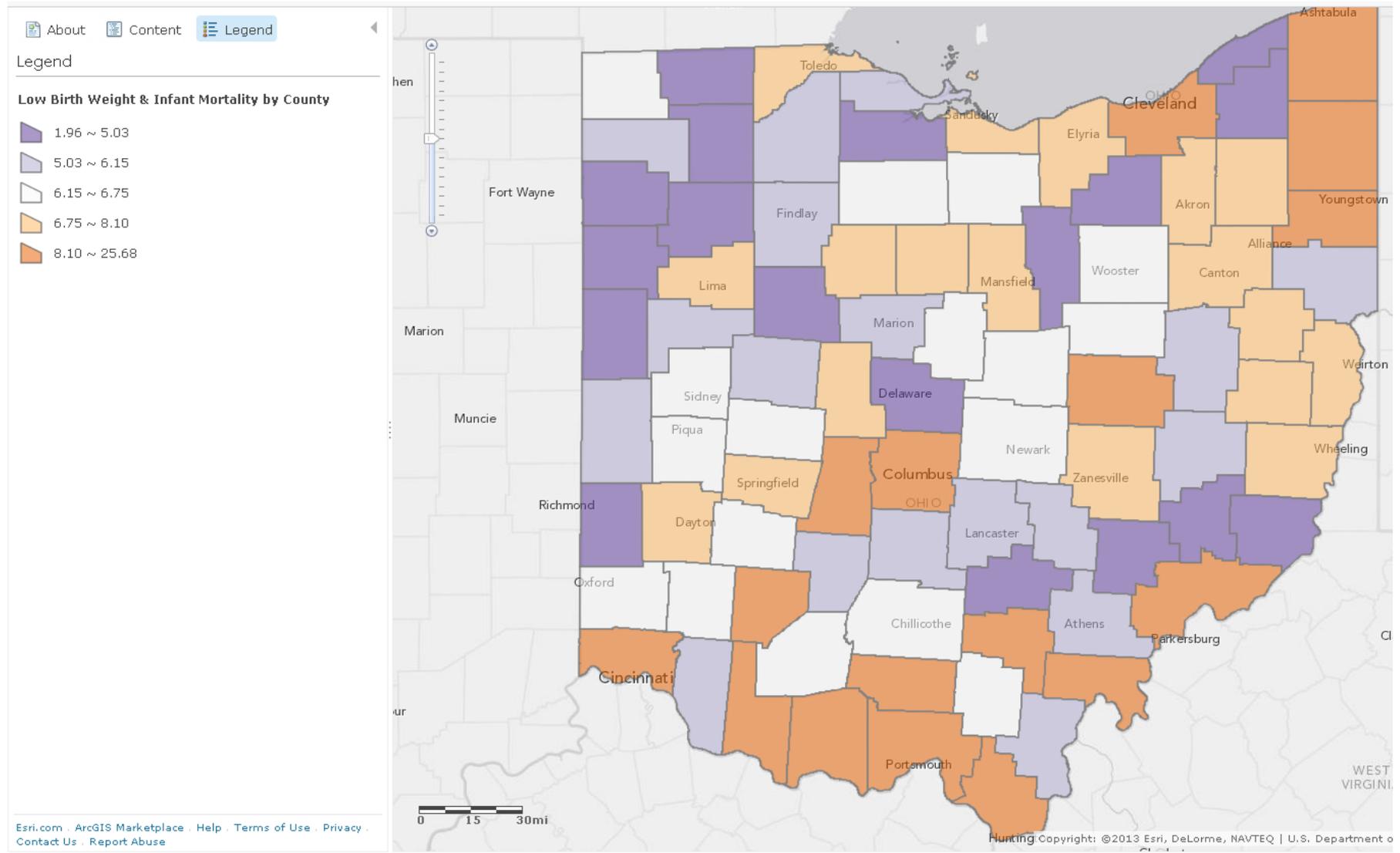


Cuyahoga County, Ohio. Bivariate Thematic Map. 2009-2011 Low Birth Weight and Preterm Births by Census Tract.

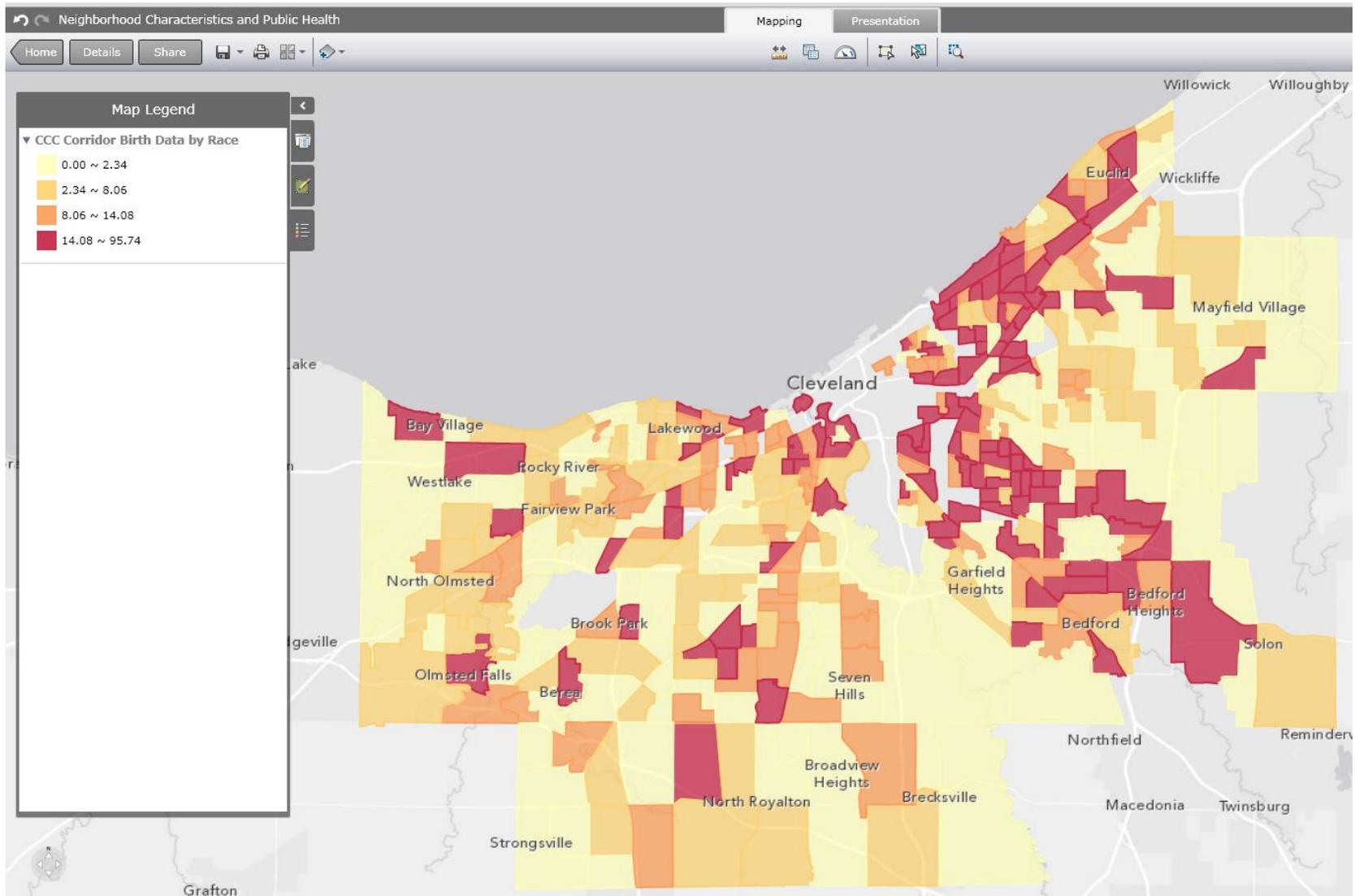
Census Tract 39035131102, Very Warm Spots, Hot Spot Comparison

Description	Census Tract 1311.02 (39035131102) [TRA, 39035131102]	%	Cuyahoga County Infant Mortality Very Warm Spots	%	Cuyahoga Infant Mortality HotSpots	%	
All Owner-Occupied Housing Values		919		809		1,291	
Value Less than \$20,000		0	0.00%	26	3.21%	52	4.03%
Value \$20,000 - \$39,999		2	0.22%	35	4.33%	157	12.16%
Value \$40,000 - \$59,999		7	0.76%	192	23.73%	350	27.11%
Value \$60,000 - \$79,999		2	0.22%	293	36.22%	376	29.12%
Value \$80,000 - \$99,999		26	2.83%	189	23.36%	172	13.32%
Value \$100,000 - \$149,999		128	13.93%	69	8.53%	75	5.81%
Value \$150,000 - \$199,999		163	17.74%	3	0.37%	45	3.49%
Value \$200,000 - \$299,999		311	33.84%	0	0.00%	60	4.65%
Value \$300,000 - \$399,999		163	17.74%	0	0.00%	4	0.31%
Value \$400,000 - \$499,999		70	7.62%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Value \$500,000 - \$749,999		26	2.83%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Value \$750,000 - \$999,999		12	1.31%	2	0.25%	0	0.00%
Value \$1,000,000 or more		9	0.98%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Two or More Races		\$127,500		\$27,500		\$36,000	
Hispanic or Latino		\$62,500		\$41,429		\$20,714	
Not Hispanic or Latino		\$74,441		\$32,394		\$20,106	
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone		0	0.00%	1	0.03%	0	0.00%
Some Other Race Alone		12	0.36%	8	0.21%	97	1.03%
Two or More Races		39	1.18%	50	1.33%	237	2.53%

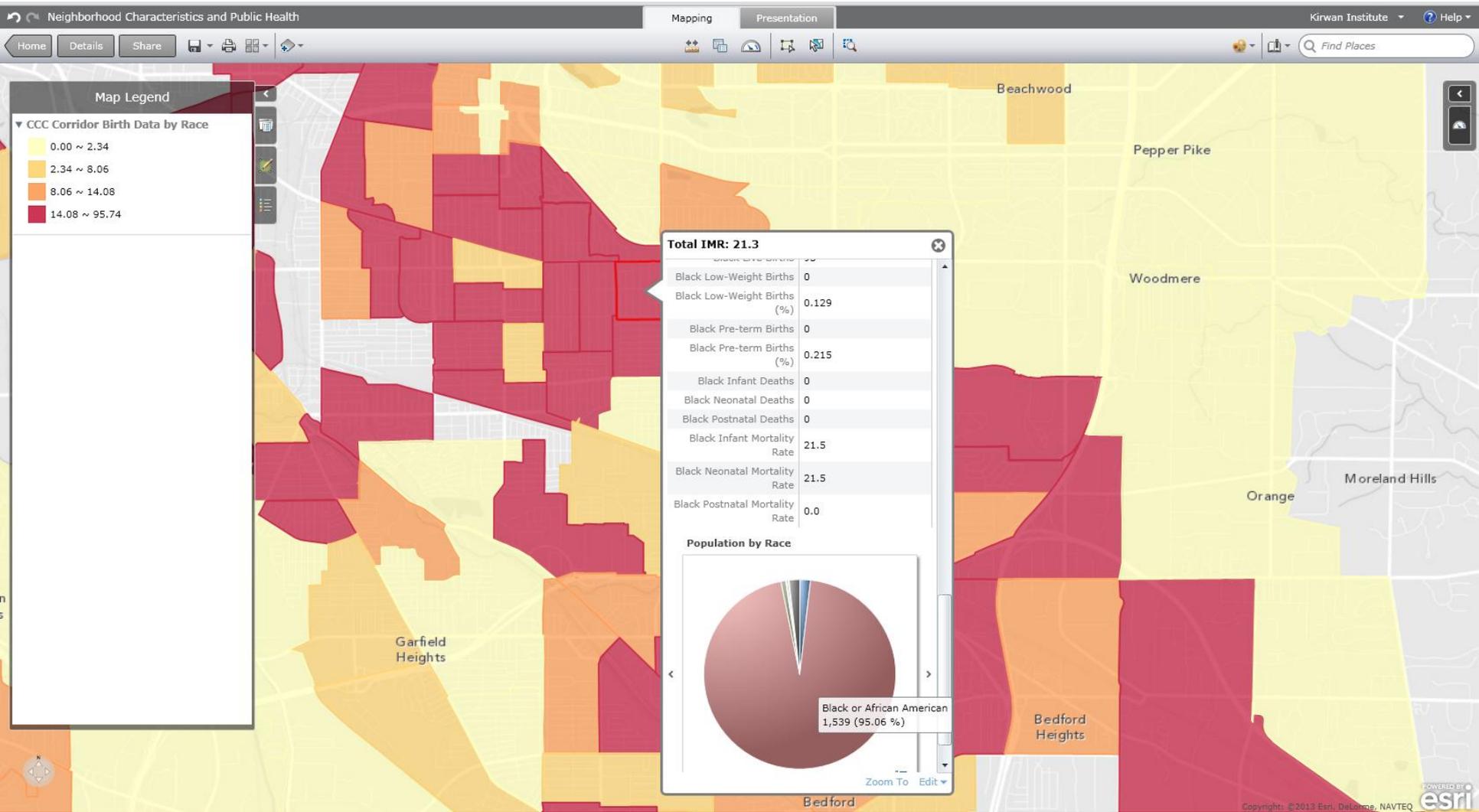
Infant Mortality Rate by County: OH



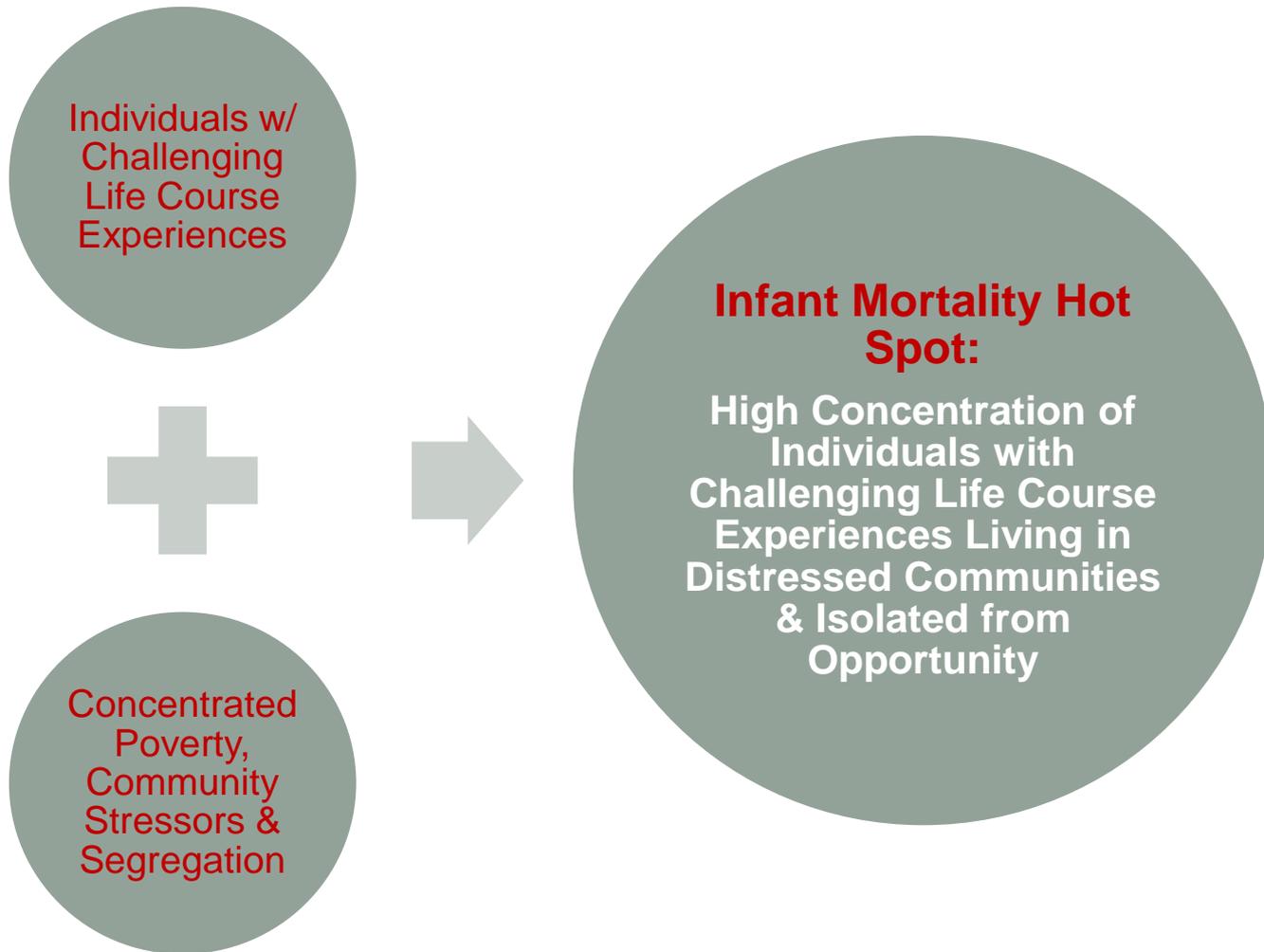
The Geography of Infant Mortality: Cuyahoga County, OH (Infant Mortality Rate by Tract)



Infant Mortality Rate by Census Tract: Neighborhood View



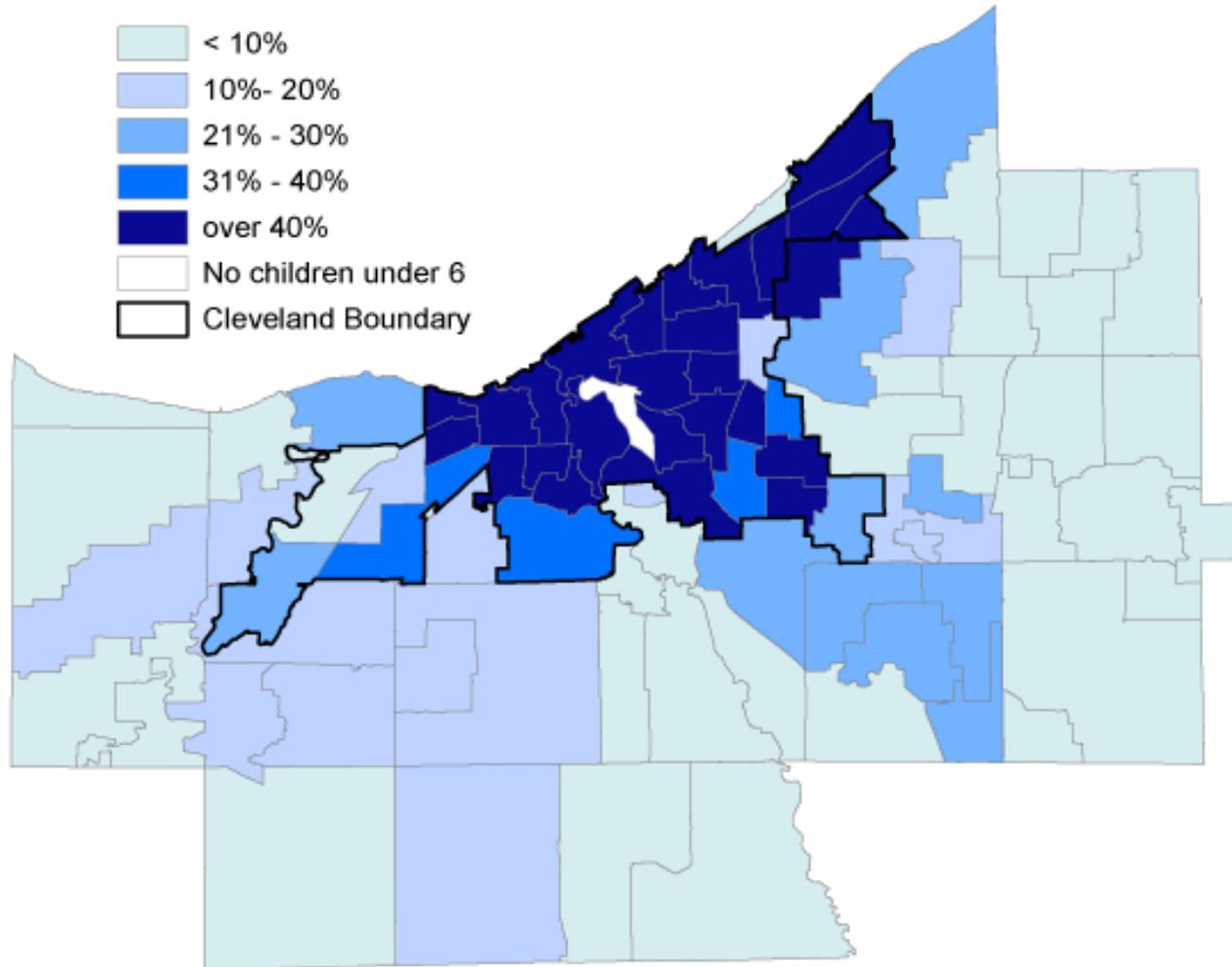
The Life Course Perspective: Where Does Place Fit?



Community Stressors: Poverty

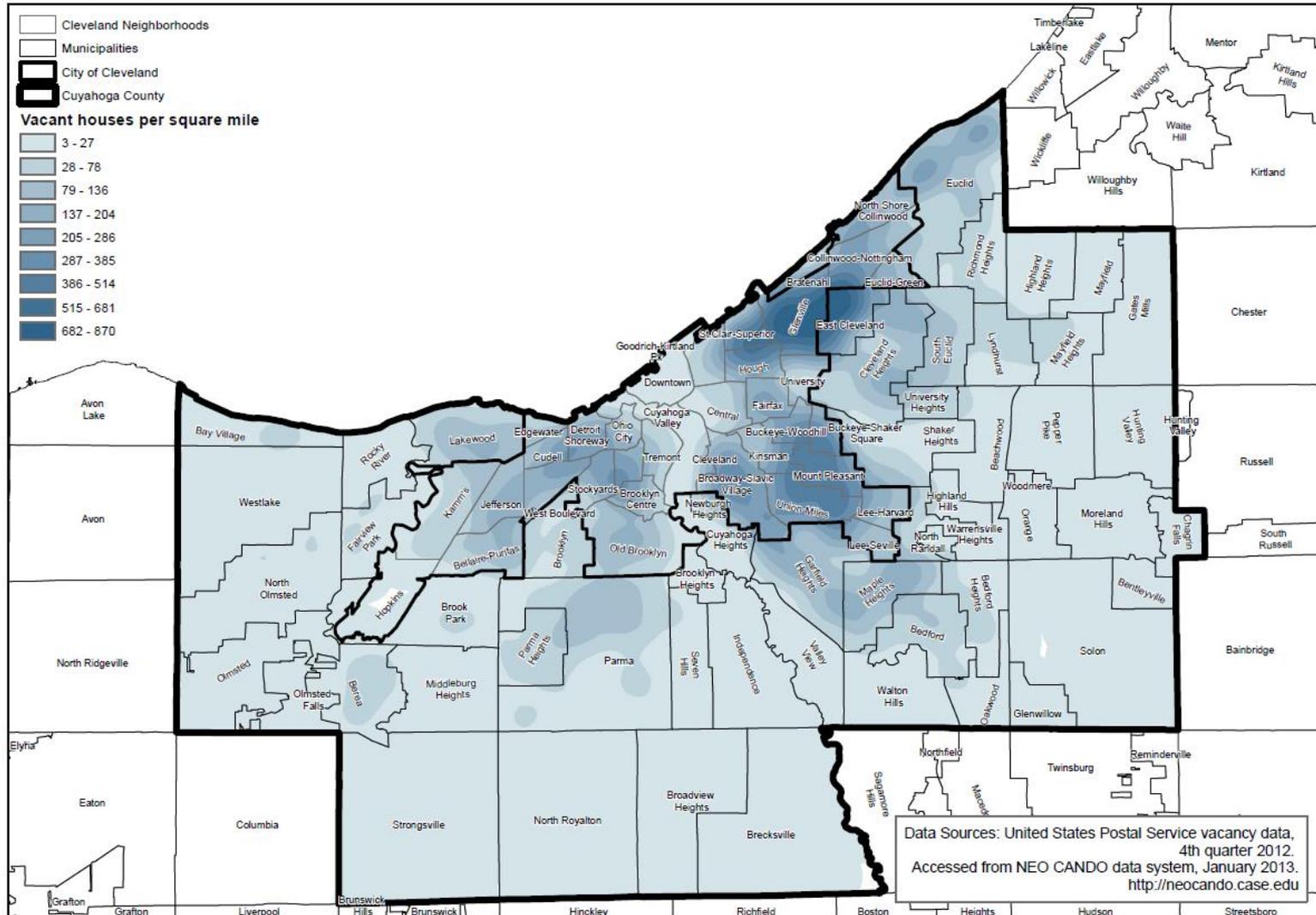
Child Poverty in Cuyahoga County

Percentage of Children under 6 years old living below the poverty level, 2005-2009

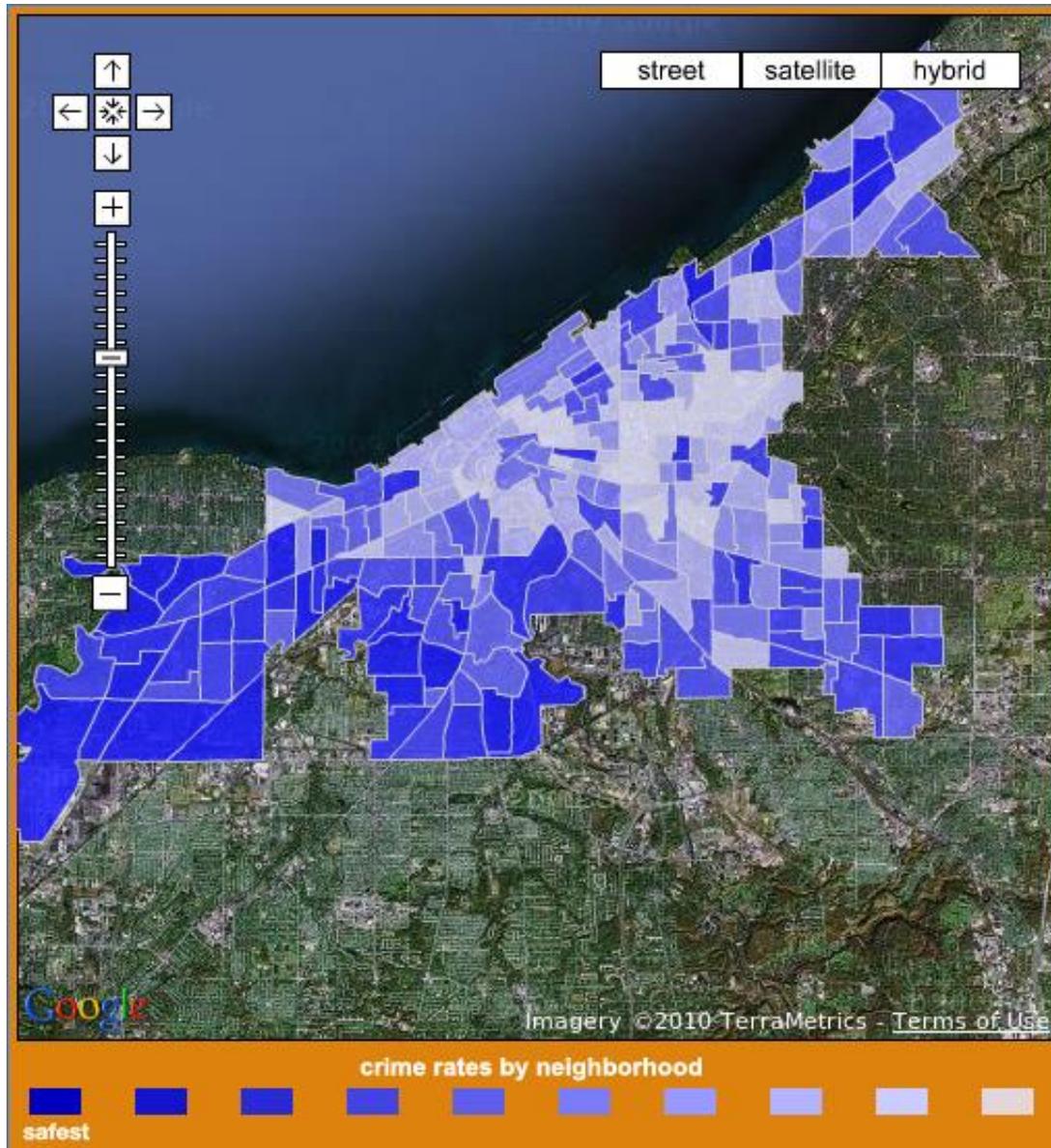


Source: American Community Survey data, 2005-2009
Prepared by: Center on Urban Poverty and Community Development, MSASS, Case Western Reserve University

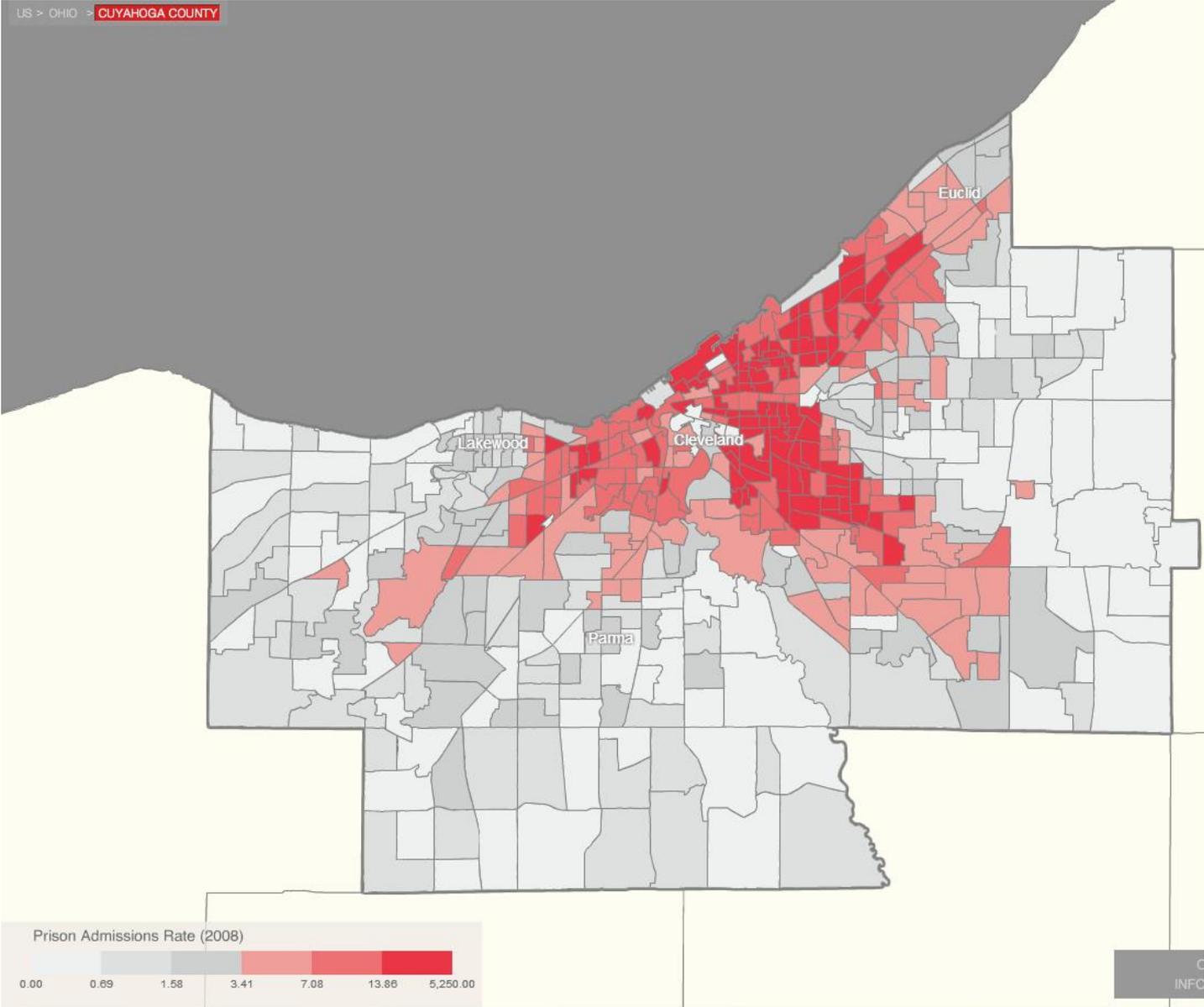
Community Stressors: Housing Vacancy & Foreclosure



Community Stressors: Crime



Community Stressors: Incarceration Rates



Contemporary Community Development Challenges

- Vacant property & disinvestment
- Housing instability
- Concentrated poverty & social/community impacts from concentrated poverty
- Economic isolation & weak tax base
- Weak civic engagement/community organization
- Poor educational opportunities
- Food insecurity
- Crime, safety and health risks
- Impediments to employment for residents
- Limited public resources/funds to spur redevelopment
- Complexity (challenges are often systemic & interactive)



Investing in People



Investing in Places



Supporting Linkages

Addressing Community Stressors: An Opportunity Oriented Model of Community Development

Asset & Wealth Building

K 12 School Reform

Magnet Schools

Civic & Youth Engagement

Mentoring & Leadership Training

Job Training & Labor Force Development

Reentry Programs for Ex Offenders

Early Childhood Care & Education Services

Family Supportive Services

Vacant Land Redevelopment, Land Banking & Blight Removal

Community Land Trusts & Housing Stabilization

Community Development & Infrastructure Investments

Coordinated Service Delivery for Service Providers & Organizations

Foreclosure Prevention

Small Business Development & Business Incubation

Community Health Investments & Fresh Food Initiatives

Improving Infrastructure and Open Space

Community Crime Prevention & Supporting Safescapes

Assuring Housing Mobility Through Regional Housing Strategies

Supporting Fair Housing Enforcement

Supporting Inclusionary Housing Development

Developing Transit Infrastructure

Pedestrian & Bicycle Infrastructure Investments

Supporting Strong Professional & Business Networks

Transit Oriented Development

Bus Rapid Transit Systems

Developing Regional Greenways & Non Motorized Paths

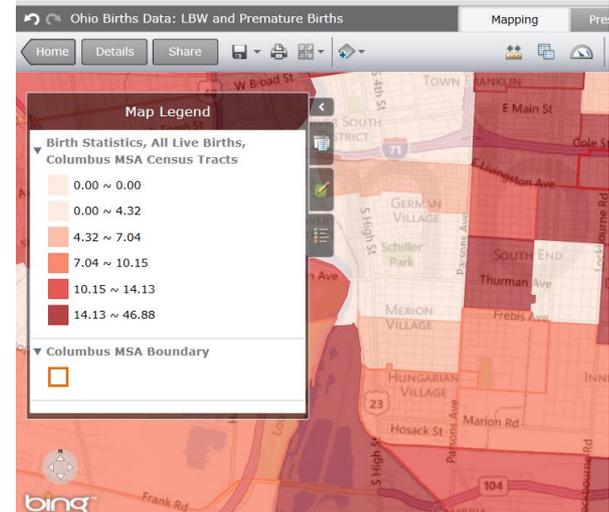
Strategies for Success

- The need to think in a long term and comprehensive manner were summarized by Jonathan Fanton, former President of the MacArthur Foundation:
 - *“...sustainable neighborhood improvement requires long-term, simultaneous investment in all the issues-schools, housing, health, jobs, economic development, safety, community cohesion, and more-that must improve together in a reinforcing virtuous circle.*
 - *...Practically speaking, this may mean applying a comprehensive lens and working first on the few interventions with the greatest potential to stimulate further change.”*
- Quote taken from remarks made by Jonathan Fanton at the Local Initiatives Support Corporation (LISC) National Leadership Conference, October 3rd 2007, full remarks available on-line at: <http://www.macfound.org/site/apps/nl/content2.asp?c=IkLXJ8MQKrH&b=1137397&ct=4498087>

Using Data to Inform Our Actions: Mixing Quantitative w/ Qualitative Data

Utilize Data to Better Target Interventions Into Places

How can we move infant mortality rates or other targeted metrics? What do we need to do: collective action, targeted interventions, collaborative & holistic approaches



Ground data with narrative, human experience

Be creative, not all data is quantitative
Respect the power of participatory data
and local knowledge

“

***My daughter got sick,
and I knew it was from
pesticides, but the
doctor I took her to
owned the fields.***

Conclusion or the Beginning? Parting Thoughts

- Disparities in infant mortality will continue unless we begin to think and act differently to address this problem.
- In order to prevent infant mortality we must think beyond poor birth outcomes.
- Acquire the courage to move beyond your professional and programmatic silos. This means working with other partners to address infant mortality in a comprehensive manner. Otherwise we will be attending infant mortality conferences for the next twenty-five (25) years!
- We must focus on increasing opportunity in low resource neighborhoods. Understanding where the problem exist is not enough! This means changing policy.
- Do not be afraid of data and technology. If you will embrace it you will be able to make decisions that will lead to better outcomes.