



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

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

November 14, 2013, Cincinnati, OH

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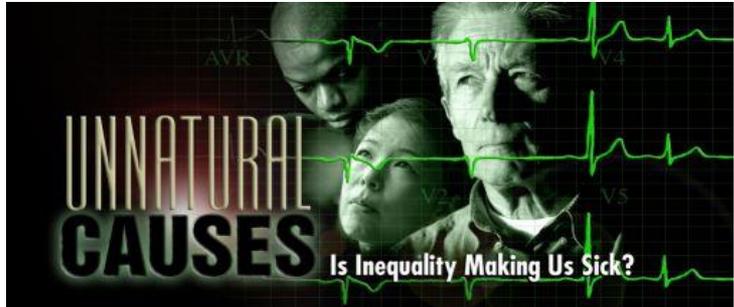
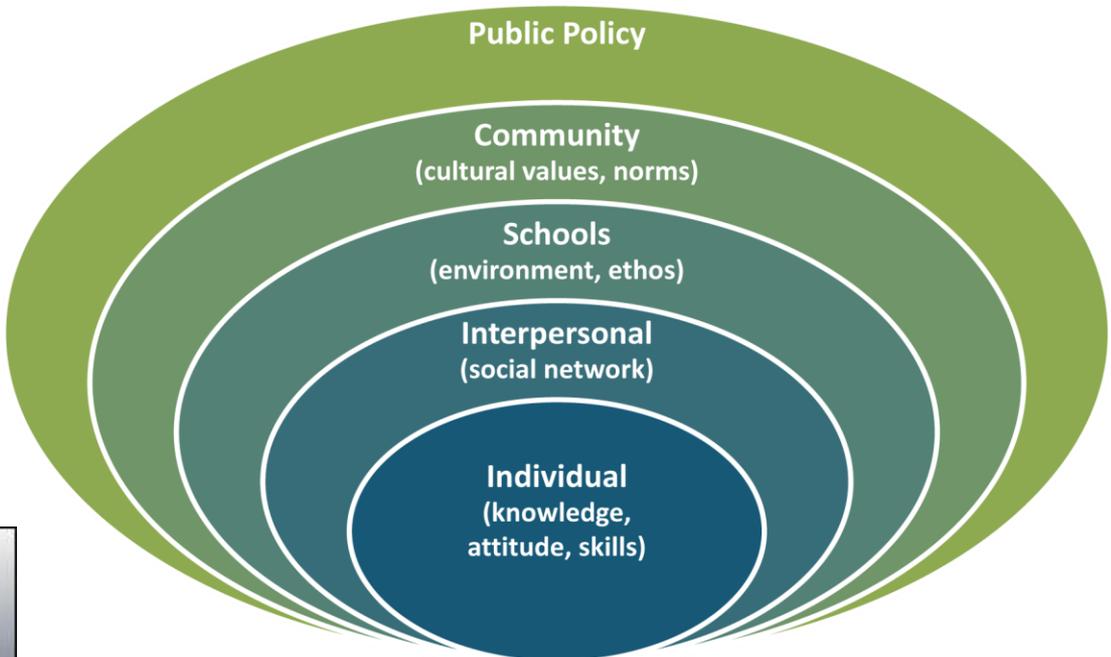
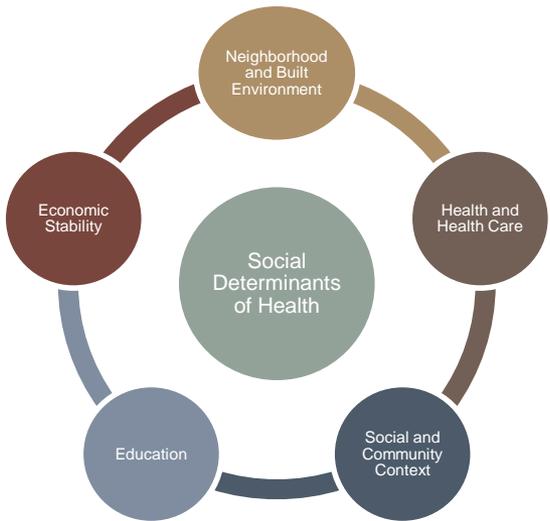
Director of Health Equity, The Ohio Department of Health

Infant Mortality Rates: Hamilton County

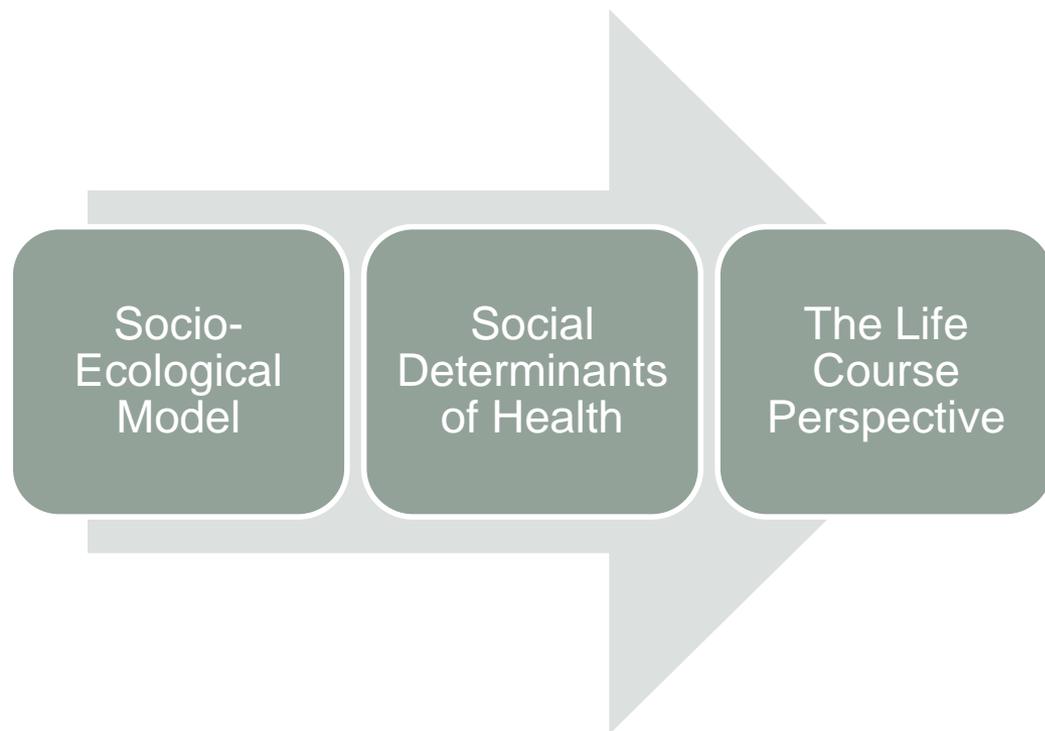
2008-2010 INFANT MORTALITY RATES (Source: ODH & CityMATCH)

Region	Overall IMR (CI 95%)	Non-Hispanic White IMR (95% CI)	Non-Hispanic Black IMR (95%CI)	Black:White Rate Ratio (inequity)
Ohio	7.5	6.2	14.1	2.3
Hamilton County	9.9 (8.8, 11.0)	6.1 (5.3, 6.8)	17.0 (14.8, 19.2)	2.0
Cincinnati	12.3 (11.1, 13.4)	6.3 (4.2, 8.4)	17.7 (15.6, 19.8)	2.8

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.”**



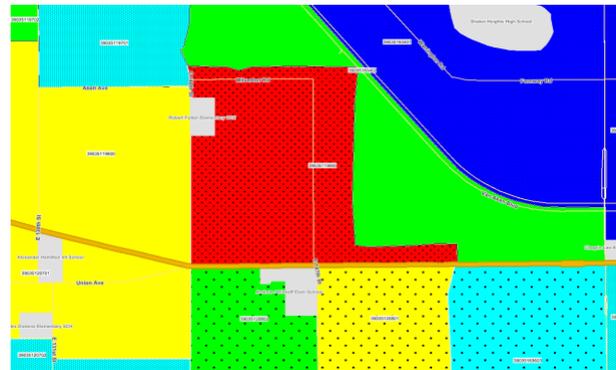
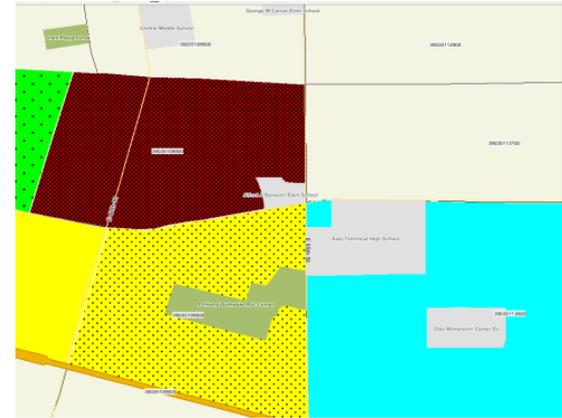
There's A Map For That



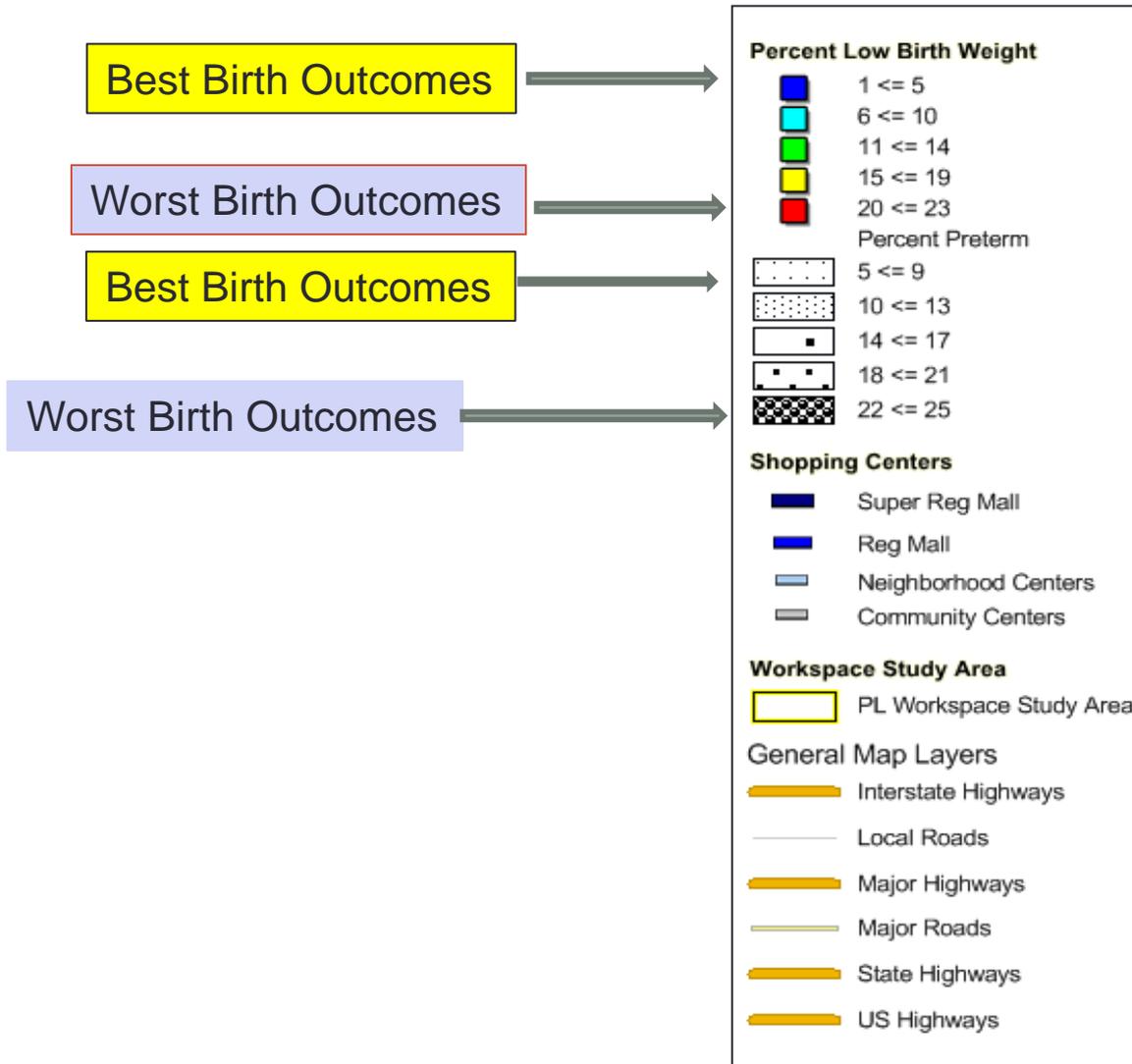
Mapping can provide a detailed view of community conditions, enhances analysis, the targeting of resources and can help engage the community.



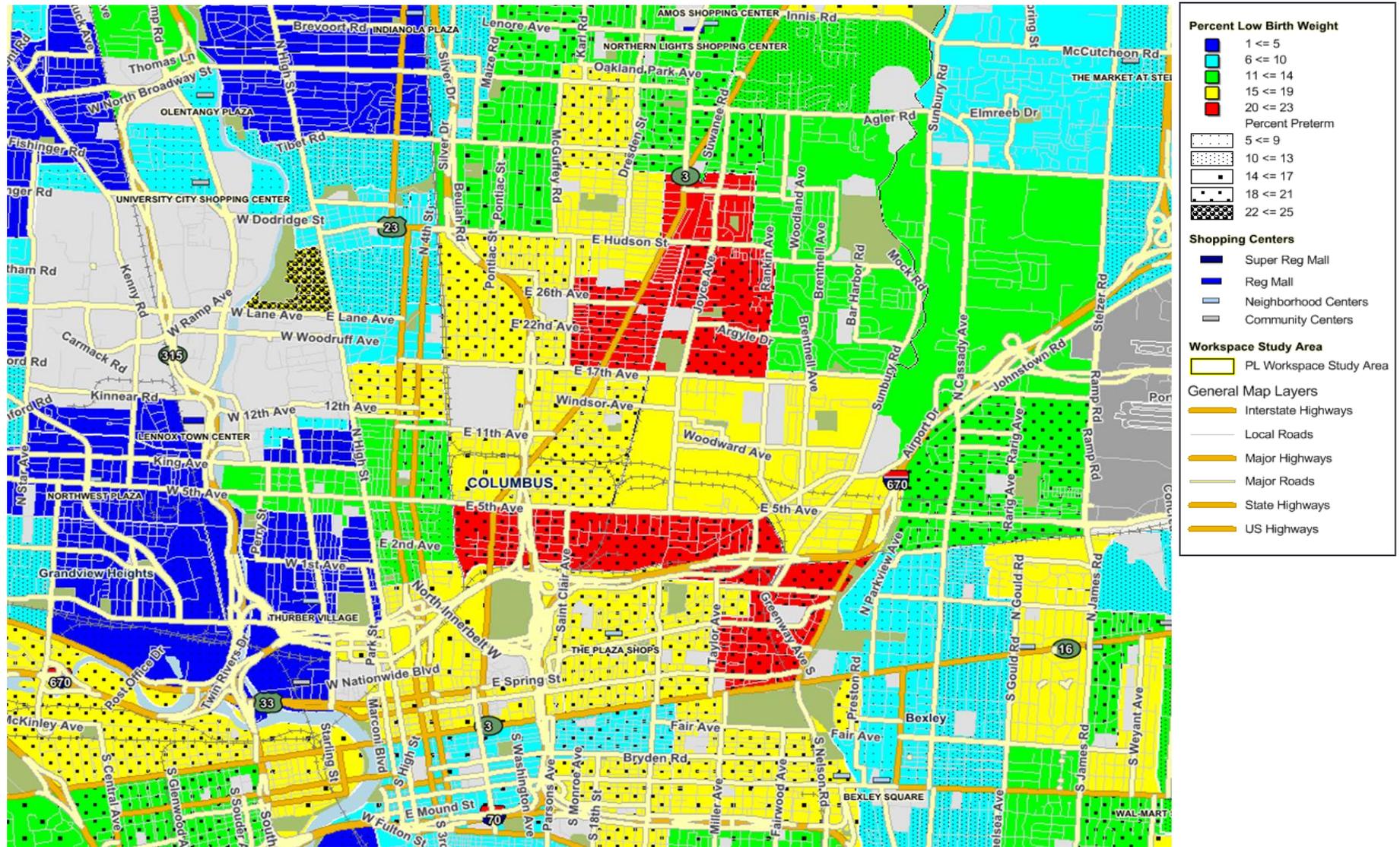
LBW & Prematurity Hot Spots



Understanding the Data



Franklin, Ohio. Bivariate Thematic Map. 2006-2010 Low Birth Weight and Preterm Births by Census Tract. "Hot Spots"



Understanding the Connection: Birth Outcomes and Social Determinants of Health

Enhanced Demographic Snapshot

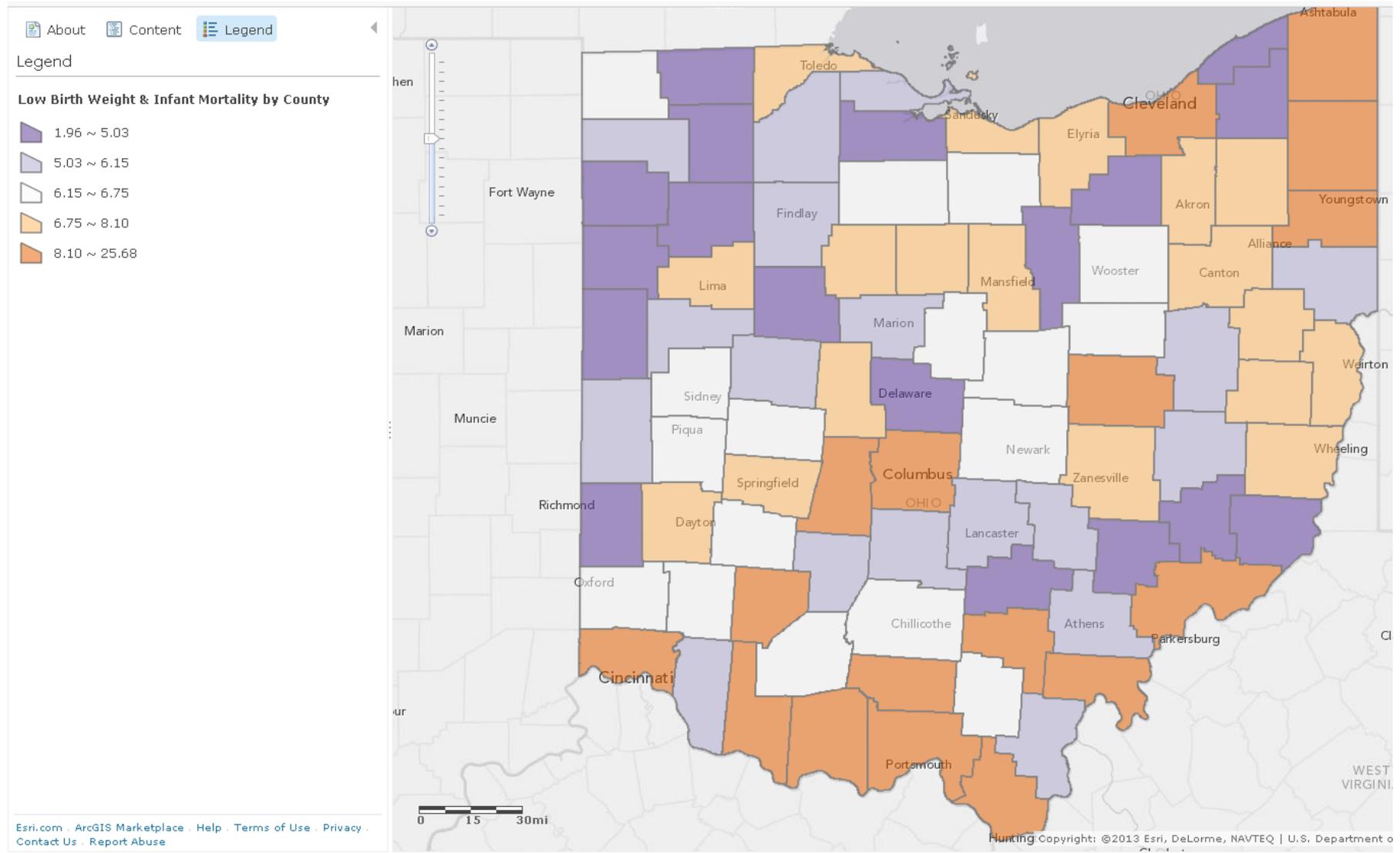
Description	Franklin County Infant Mortality Hot Spots	%	Franklin County Infant Mortality Cool Spots	%	Franklin County [CTY, 39049]	%
Median Household Income by Single Race Classification or Ethnicity						
White Alone	\$29,382		\$56,463		\$53,953	
Black or African American Alone	\$25,647		\$47,463		\$34,359	
American Indian and Alaska Native Alone	\$40,357		\$35,714		\$36,414	
Asian Alone	\$17,500		\$34,342		\$51,586	
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone	\$0		\$38,750		\$42,788	
Some Other Race Alone	\$36,875		\$33,188		\$38,992	
Two or More Races	\$30,606		\$40,496		\$35,581	
Hispanic or Latino	\$41,346		\$34,236		\$39,442	
Not Hispanic or Latino	\$26,290		\$55,209		\$48,628	
Males Divorced	387	4.72%	2,969	3.81%	43,359	4.63%
Females Divorced	790	9.64%	4,458	5.72%	68,657	7.33%
American Indian and Alaska Native Alone	43	0.40%	174	0.19%	2,839	0.24%
Asian Alone	54	0.50%	4,362	4.79%	46,996	4.00%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone	4	0.04%	25	0.03%	798	0.07%
Some Other Race Alone	84	0.78%	1,006	1.10%	29,733	2.53%
Two or More Races	420	3.89%	2,005	2.20%	36,587	3.11%

Understanding the Connection: Birth Outcomes and Social Determinants of Health

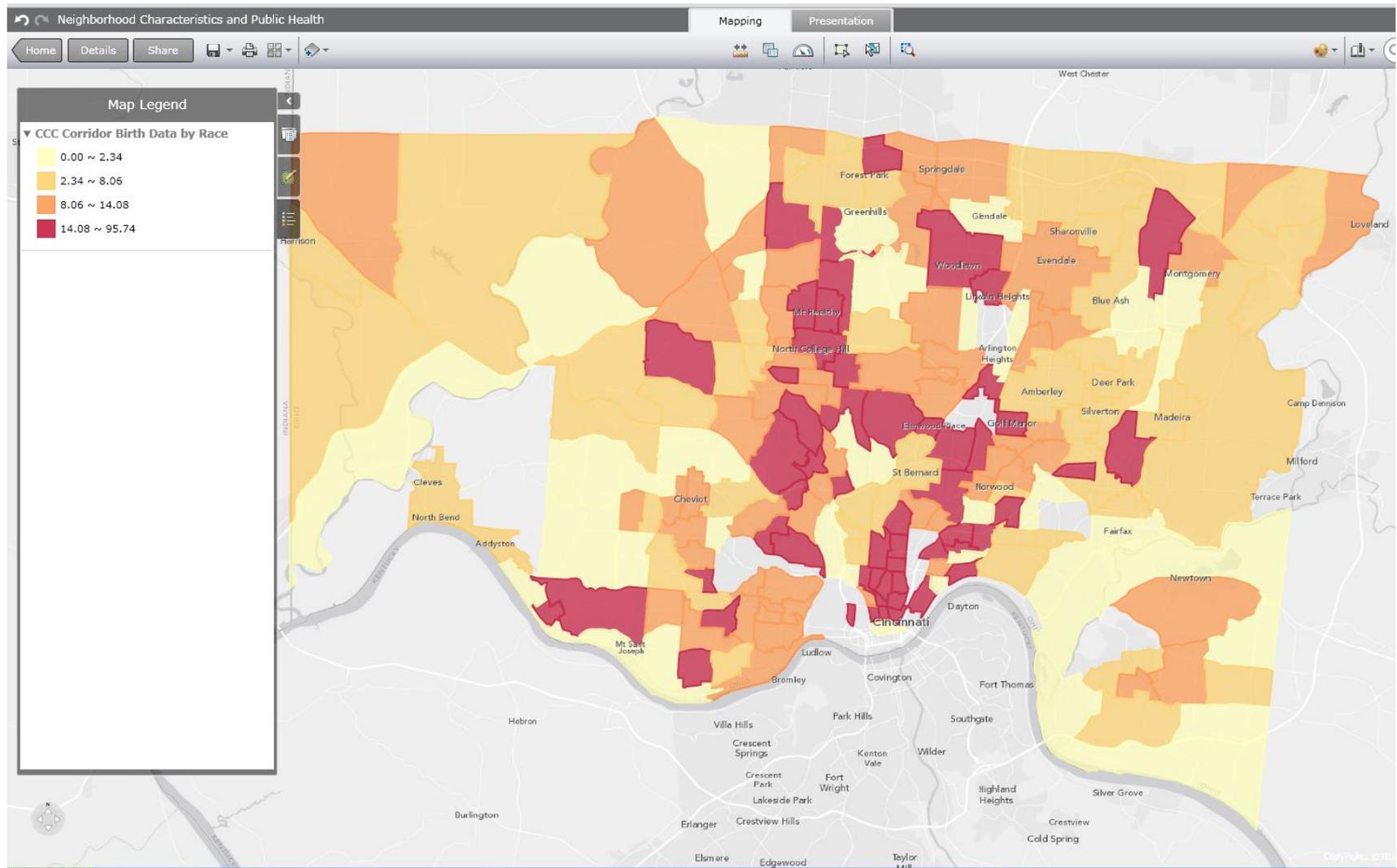
Enhanced Demographic Snapshot

Description	Franklin County Infant Mortality Hot Spots	%	Franklin County Infant Mortality Cool Spots	%	Franklin County [CTY, 39049]	%
Average Household Size		2.40		2.14		2.39
 Housing						
Tenure of Occupied Housing Units	4,458		41,243		481,382	
Owner Occupied	2,026	45.45%	22,954	55.66%	274,425	57.01%
Renter Occupied	2,432	54.55%	18,289	44.34%	206,957	42.99%
Not in Labor Force	3,518	43.88%	20,870	27.12%	277,844	30.14%

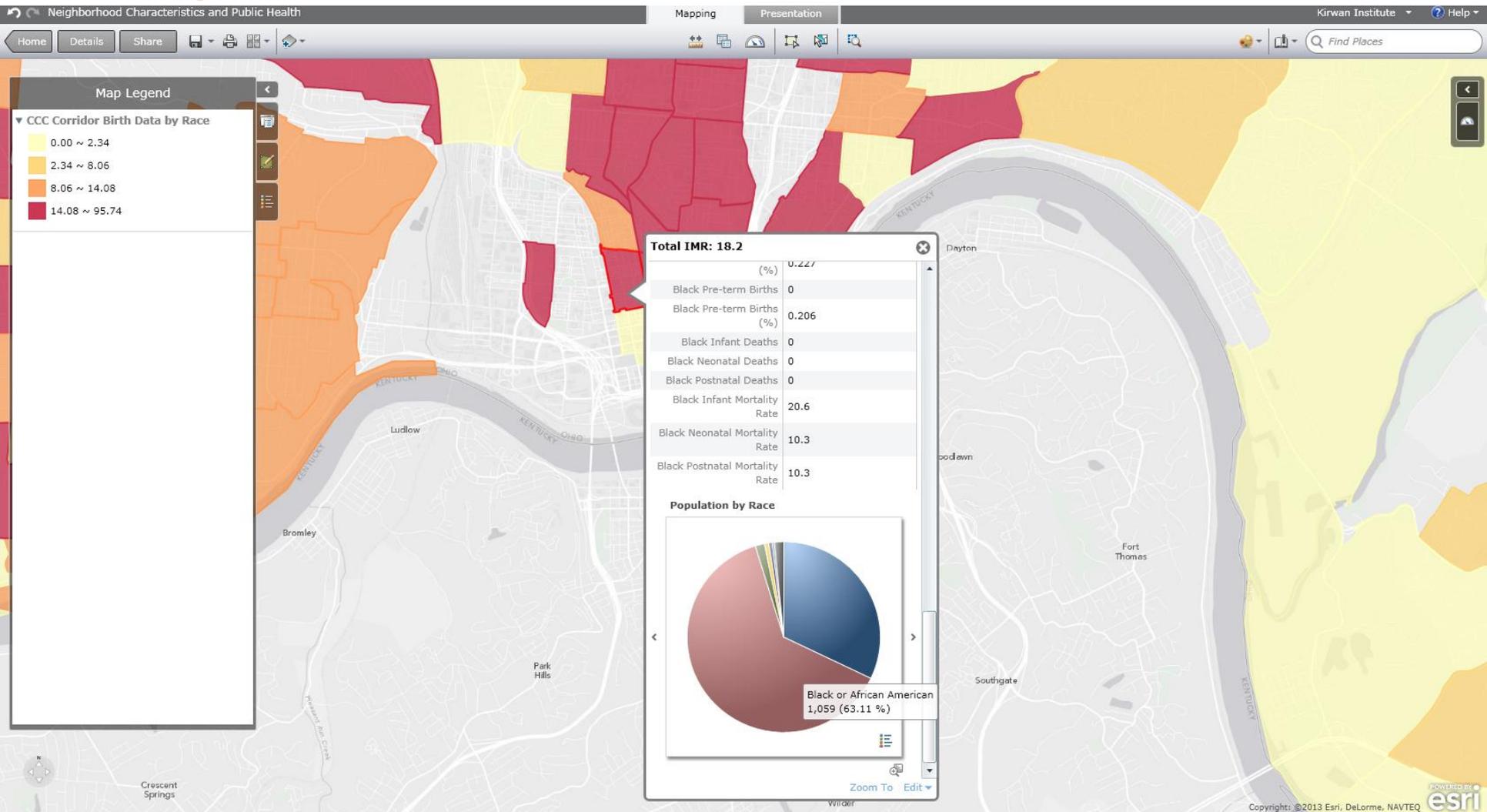
Infant Mortality Rate by County: OH



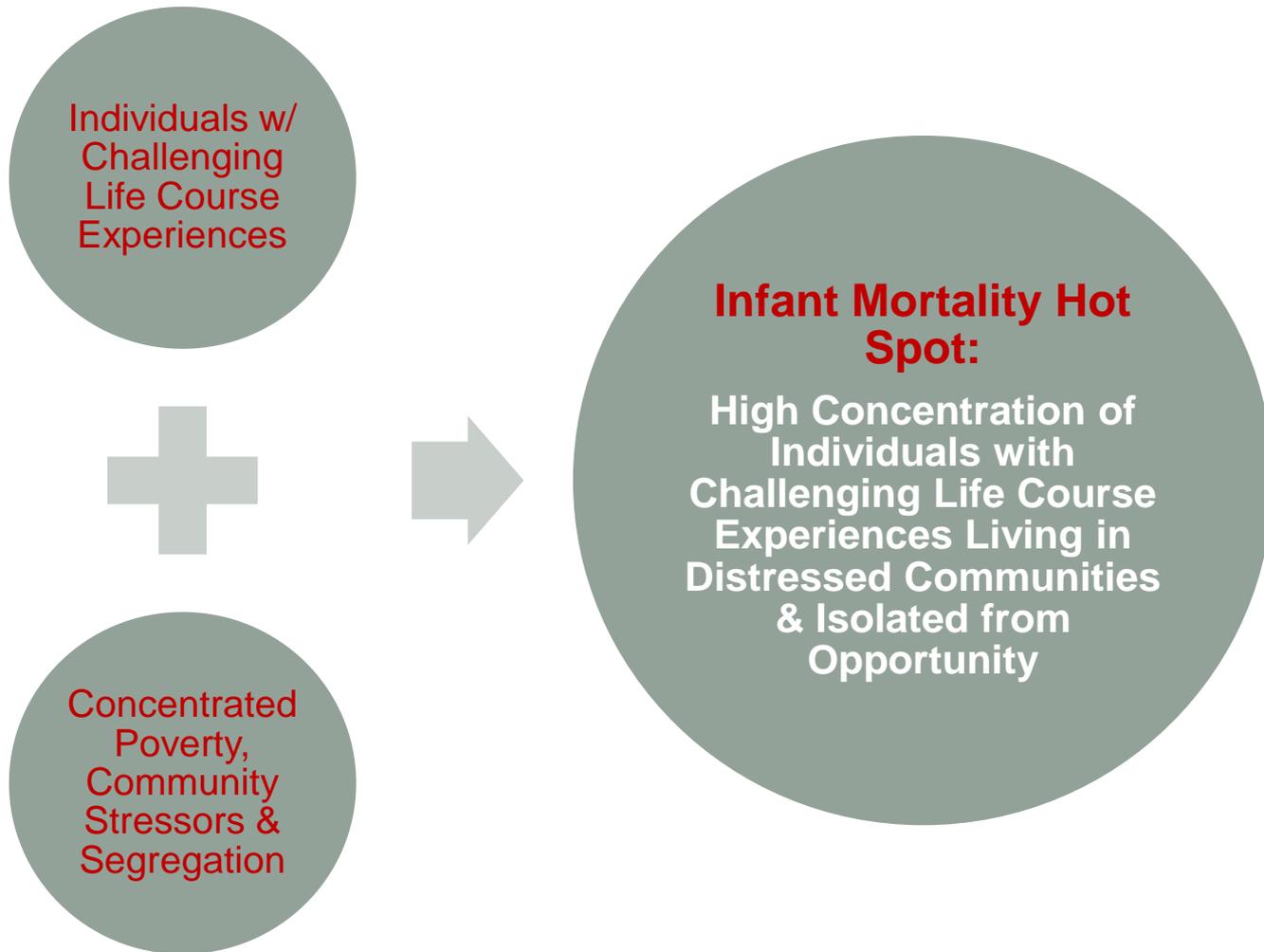
The Geography of Infant Mortality: Hamilton County, OH (Infant Mortality Rate by Tract)



Infant Mortality Rate by Census Tract: Neighborhood View



The Life Course Perspective: Where Does Place Fit?



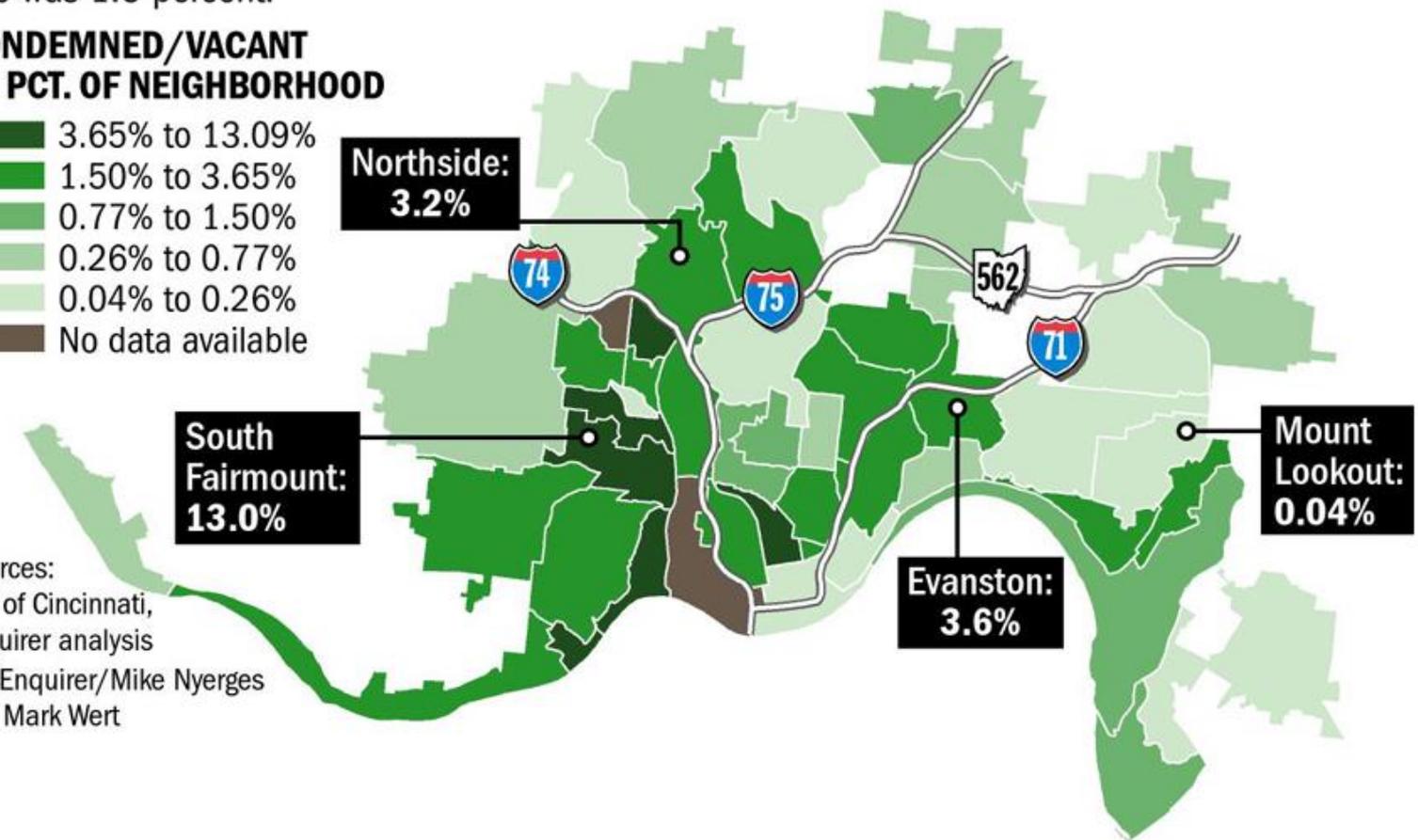
Community Stressors: Foreclosure/Vacant Housing

Impact of vacancies

Cincinnati's West Side neighborhoods have the highest percentage of their housing condemned and vacant. South Fairmount has the highest rate; Mount Lookout has the lowest. The citywide rate was 1.5 percent.

CONDEMNED/VACANT AS PCT. OF NEIGHBORHOOD

- 3.65% to 13.09%
- 1.50% to 3.65%
- 0.77% to 1.50%
- 0.26% to 0.77%
- 0.04% to 0.26%
- No data available



Sources:
City of Cincinnati,
Enquirer analysis
The Enquirer/Mike Nyerges
and Mark Wert

Community Stressors: Crime

trulia crime maps beta

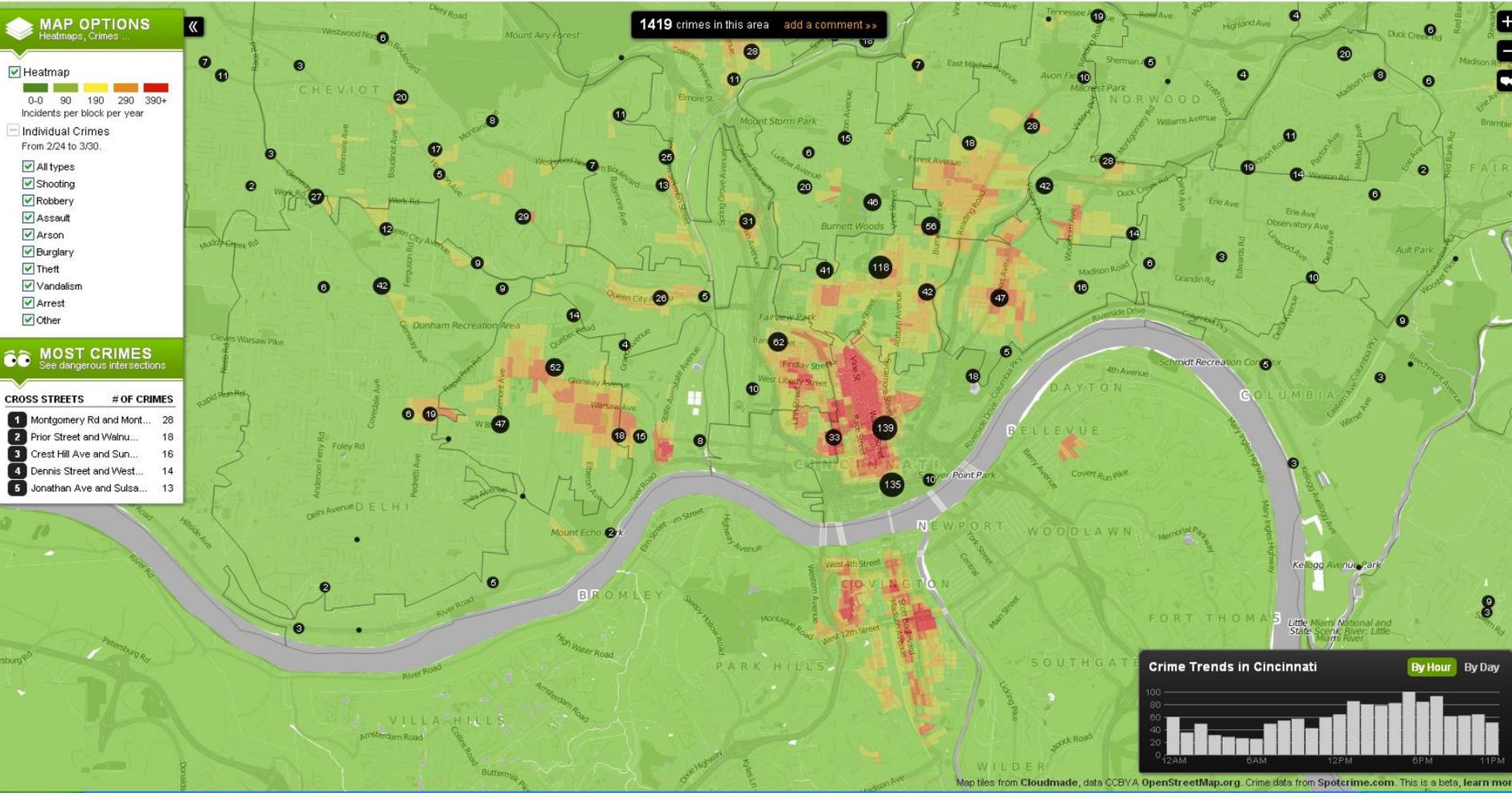
Cincinnati Like 6.2k Tweet 1,596 918K

MAP OPTIONS
Heatmaps, Crimes ...

- Heatmap
- 0-0 90 180 290 390+
Incidents per block per year
- Individual Crimes
From 2/24 to 3/30.
- All types
- Shooting
- Robbery
- Assault
- Arson
- Burglary
- Theft
- Vandalism
- Arrest
- Other

MOST CRIMES
See dangerous intersections

CROSS STREETS	# OF CRIMES
1 Montgomery Rd and Mont...	28
2 Prior Street and Walnu...	18
3 Crest Hill Ave and Sun...	16
4 Dennis Street and West...	14
5 Jonathan Ave and Sulsa...	13

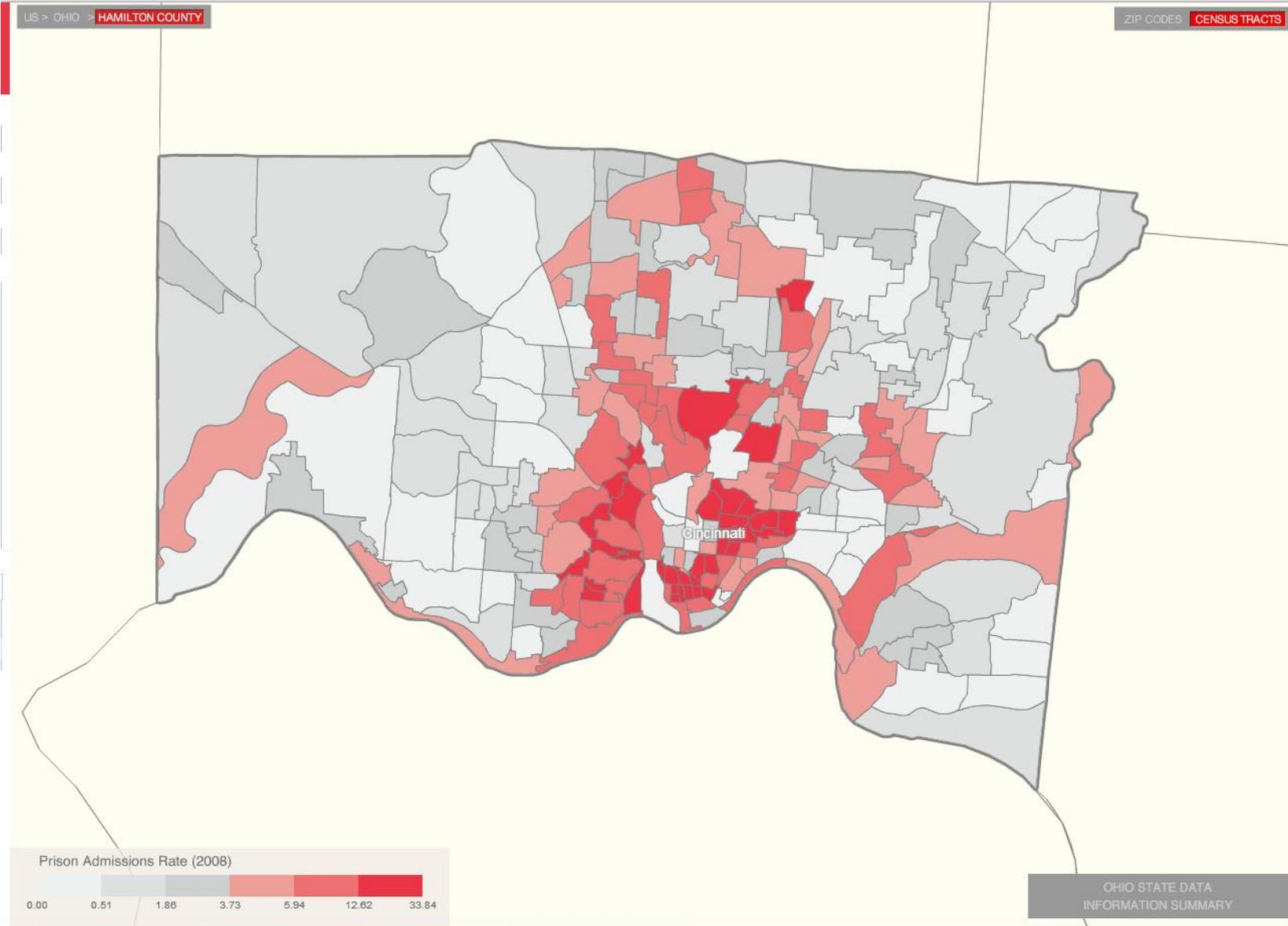


1419 crimes in this area [add a comment >>](#)

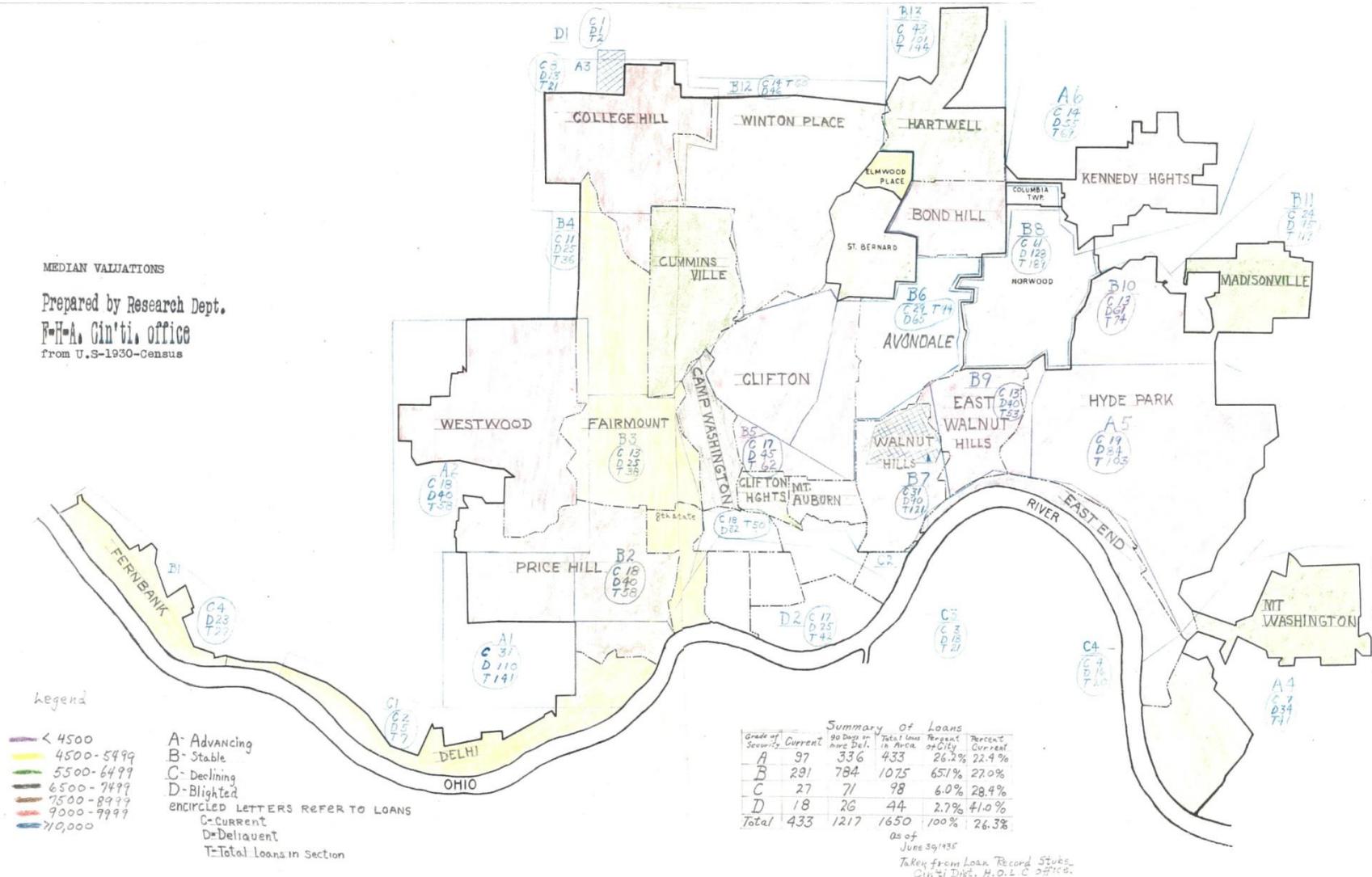


Map tiles from Cloudmade, data CC BY A OpenStreetMap.org. Crime data from Spotcrime.com. This is a beta, [learn more](#).

Community Stressors: Incarceration Rates



Understanding Place Based Challenges: History Matters (Hamilton County Redlining Map)



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

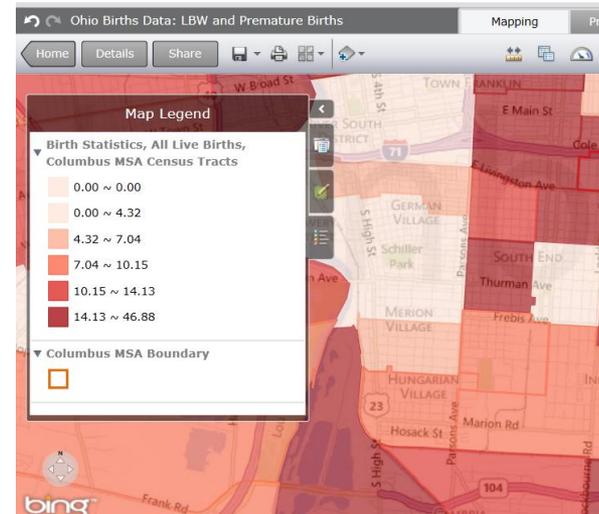
Strategies for Success

- 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.