

HEALTHY COMMUNITIES TASK FORCE

Residential Segregation and Health | JANUARY 31, 2018



Healthy Communities Task Force

KEYNOTE PRESENTATION





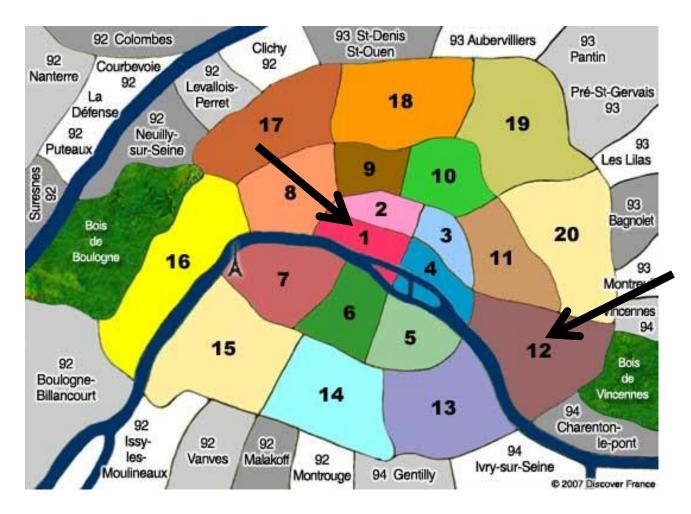


Segregated Spaces are Risky Places

Thomas LaVeist George Washington University



Districts of Paris, France 1817





Documented Health Affects of Segregation





Documented Health Affects of Segregation

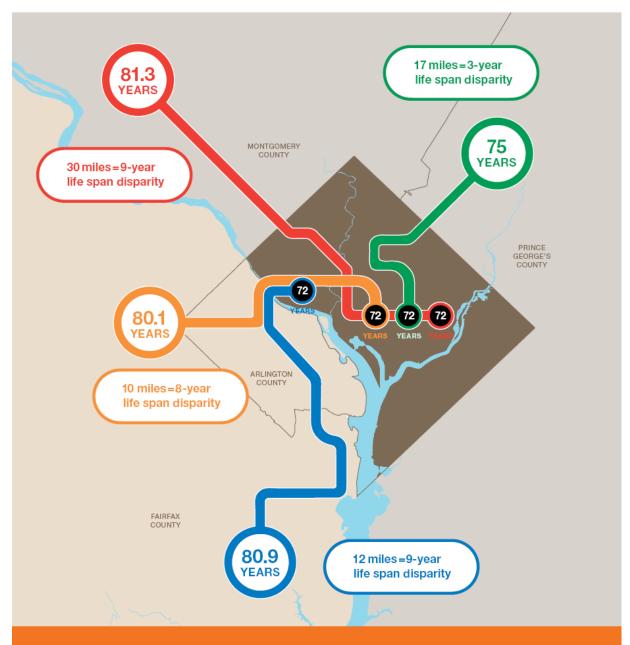
- •Risk Exposure Segregation creates differences in the "health risk profiles" of communities in which people live.
- •Resource Deprivation Segregation creates differential access to health-supporting resources.



Studies have found an association between segregation and the following:

- Infant mortality (LaVeist 1989, 1993; Yankauer 1950)
- Adult mortality (Collins & Williams 1999, Poladnak 1991, Fang et al. 1998, Jackson et al. 2000)
- Tuberculosis (Acevedo-Garcia 2000, 2001)
- Hospital admissions (Hart 1997)
- Location of food stores (Morland et al. 2002)
- Availability of pharmaceuticals (Morrison et al. 2002)
- Liquor stores (LaVeist & Wallace 2000)







SEGREGATED SPACES, RISKY PLACES:

The Effects of Racial Segregation on Health Inequalities







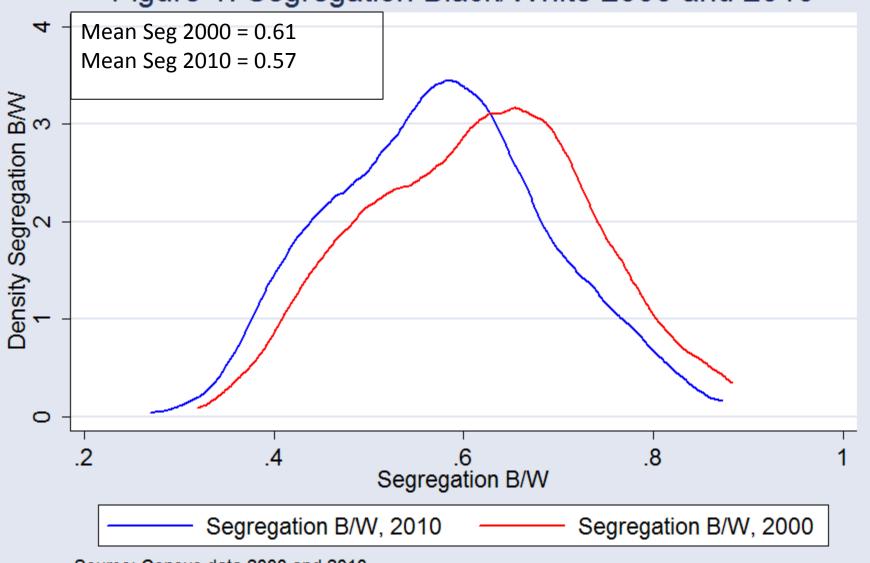
Measuring Segregation

Index of Dissimilarity

- Ranges from 0-100
- Can compare only two groups
- Percent of one group need to move for full integration

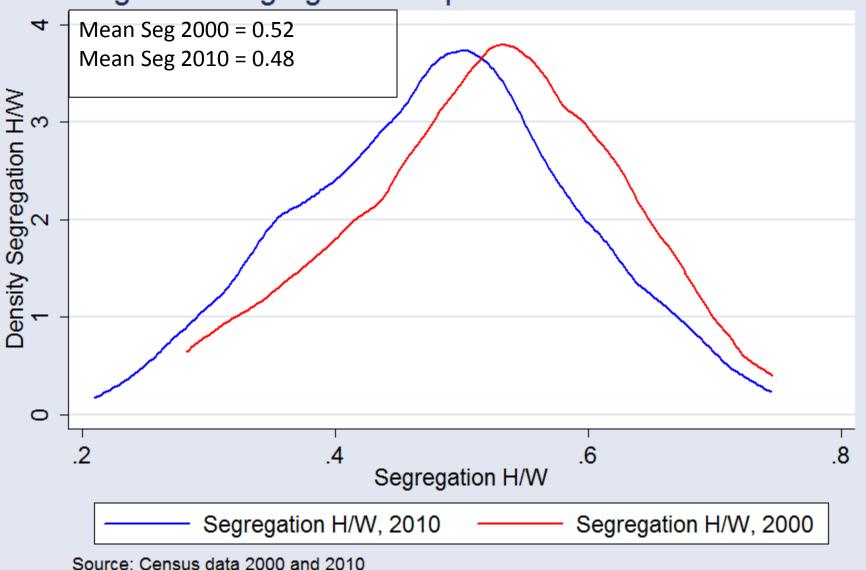


Figure 1. Segregation Black/White 2000 and 2010



Source: Census data 2000 and 2010





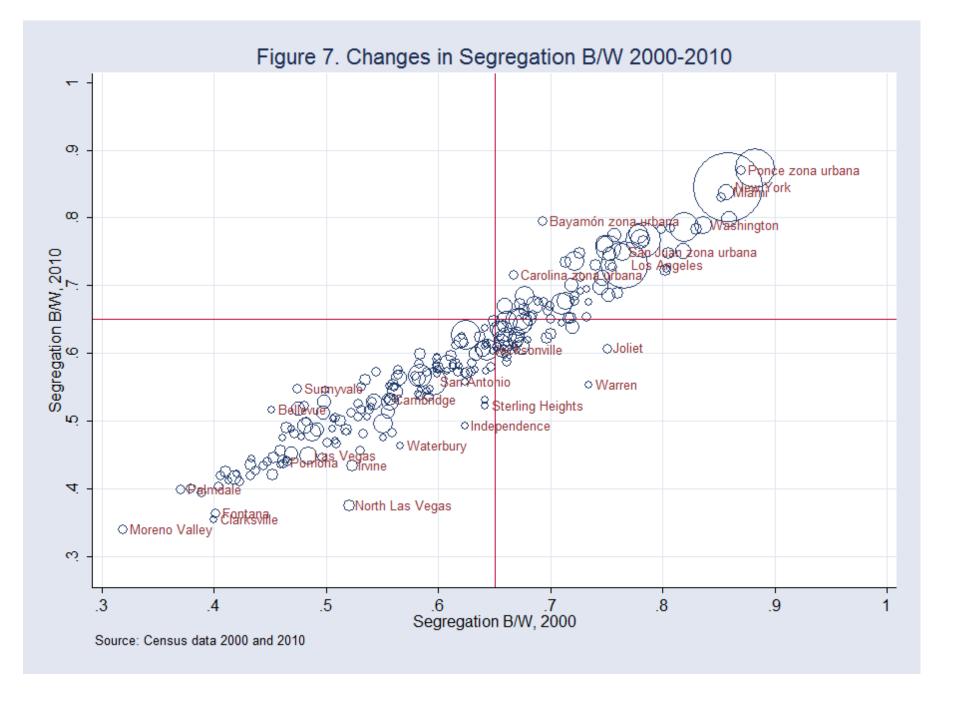
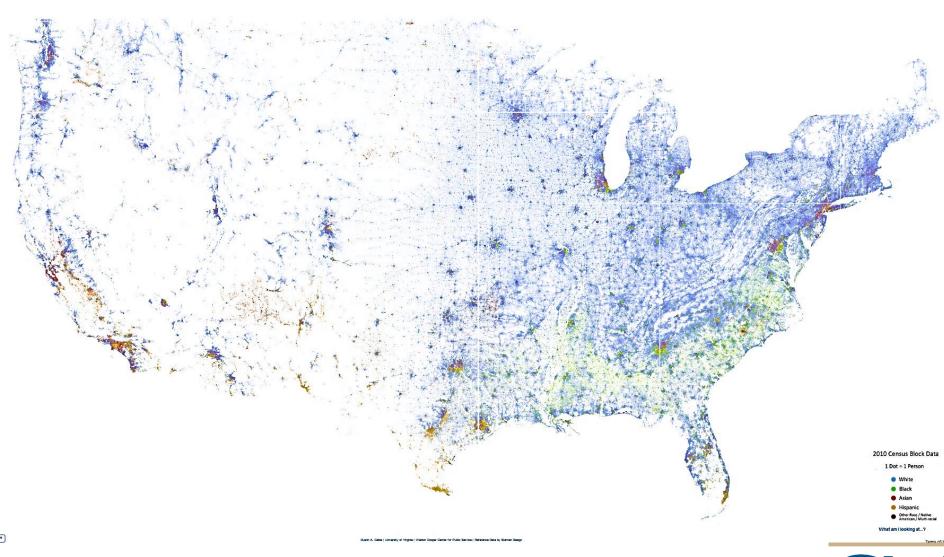
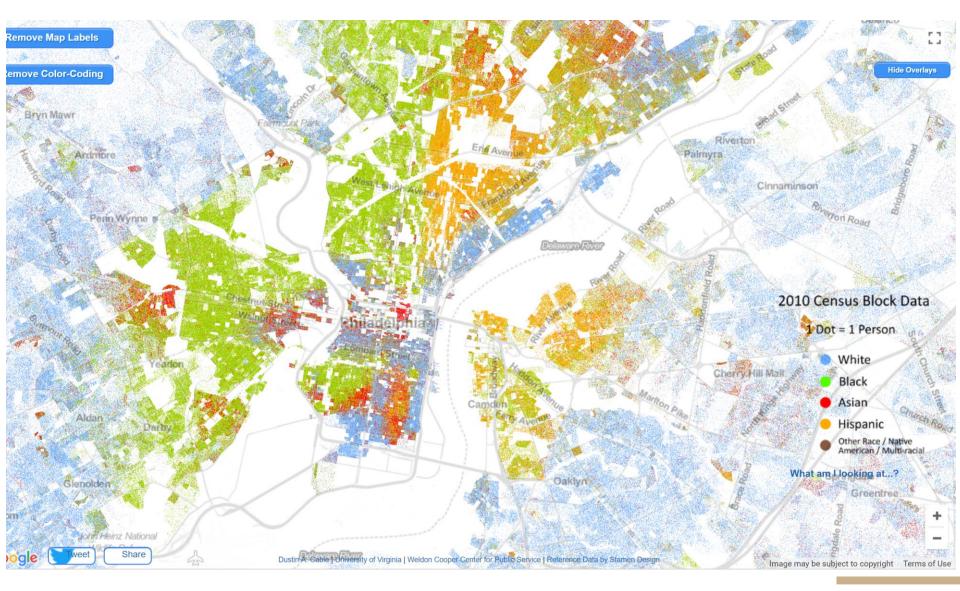


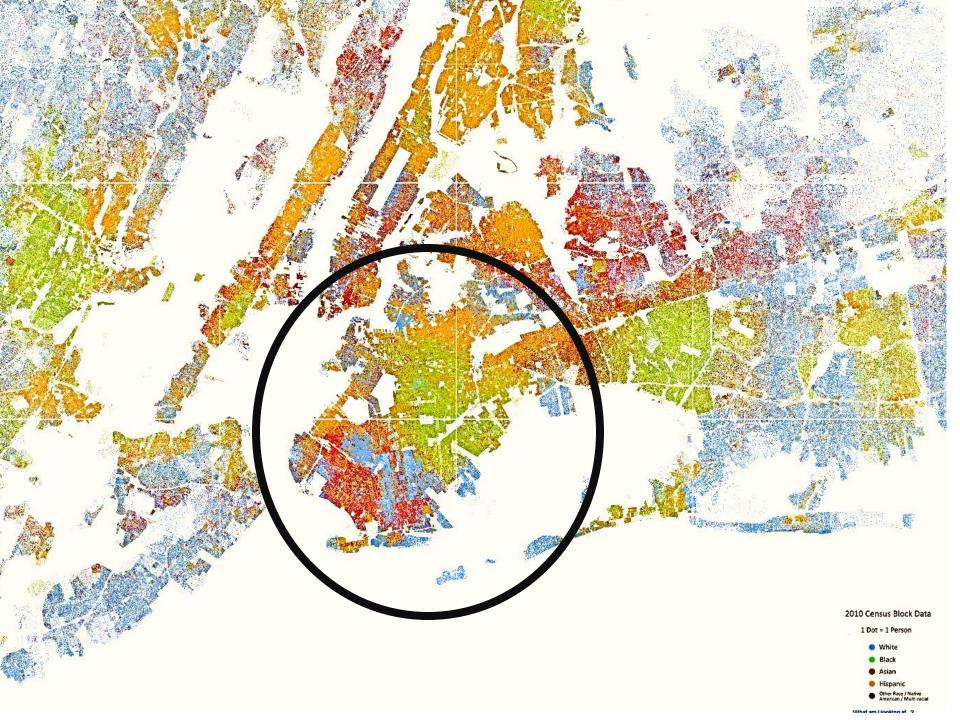
Figure 8. Changes in Segregation H/W 2000-2010 œ ଫ**ଞ୍ଚନ୍ୟ**ନ୍ଧନ୍ତ Oakland <u>⊳</u> ○ Montgomery OWinston-Salem ○Huntsville Charlotte Segregation H/W, 2010 .5 Atlanta Washington o Cedar Rapids Joliet ONorth Las Vegas 4 an Buenaventura (Ventura) ் ஓGlend∯€ayetteville ○ Clarksville ○Fontana? Ann Arbor ന West Covina ○Rancho Cucamonga .6 Segregation H/W, 2000 Source: Census data 2000 and 2010

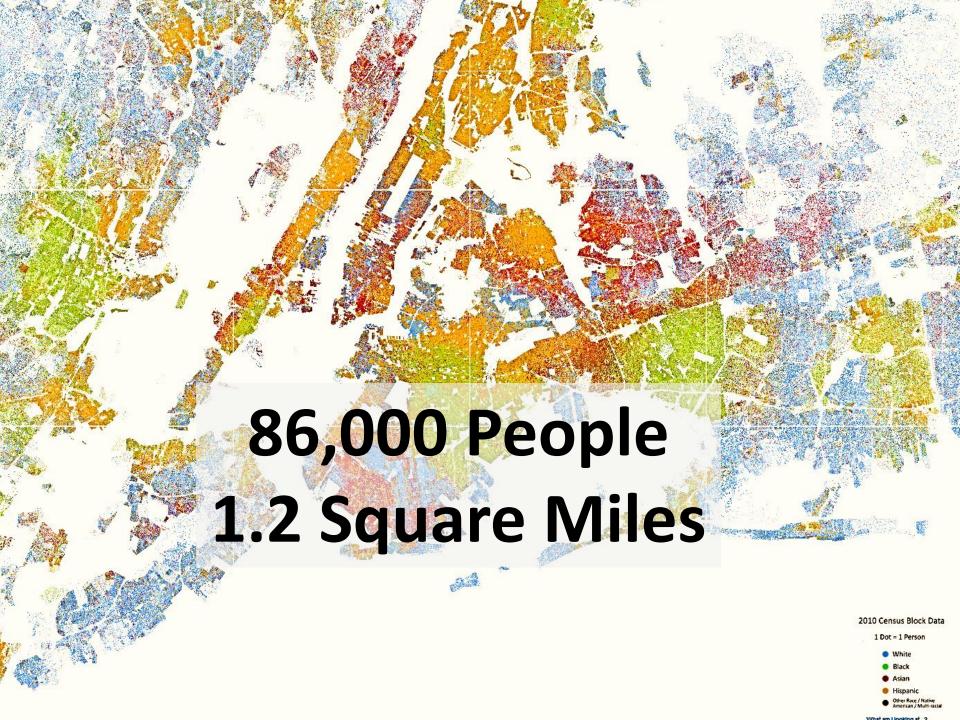


GW







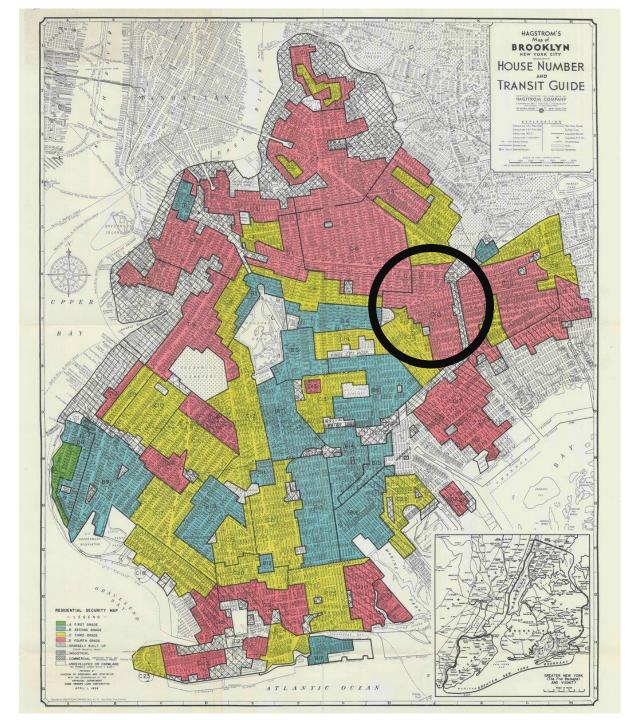






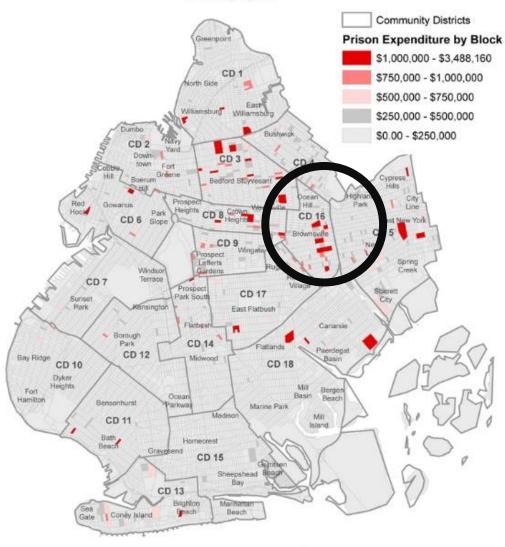


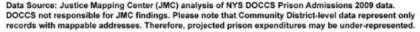






Prison Expenditure and Million Dollar Blocks Brooklyn, NY



















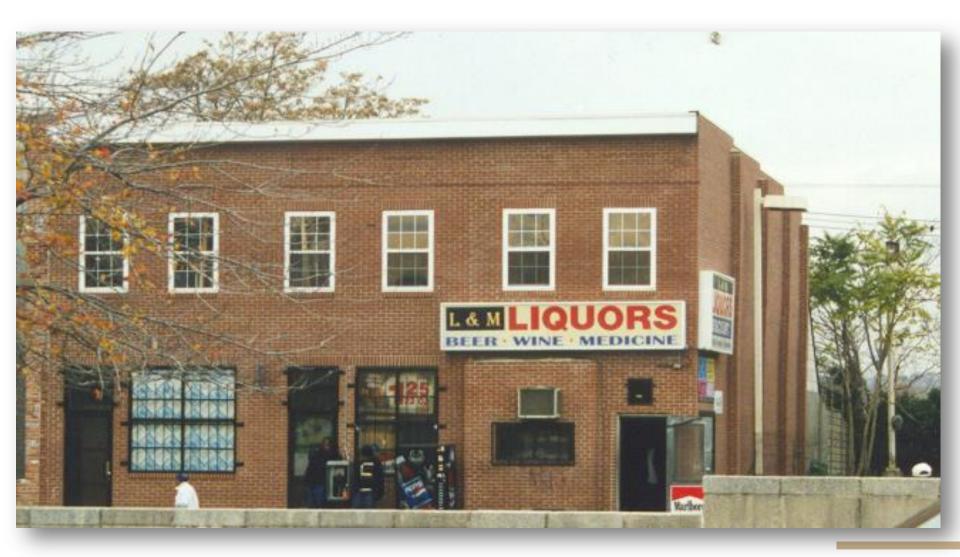














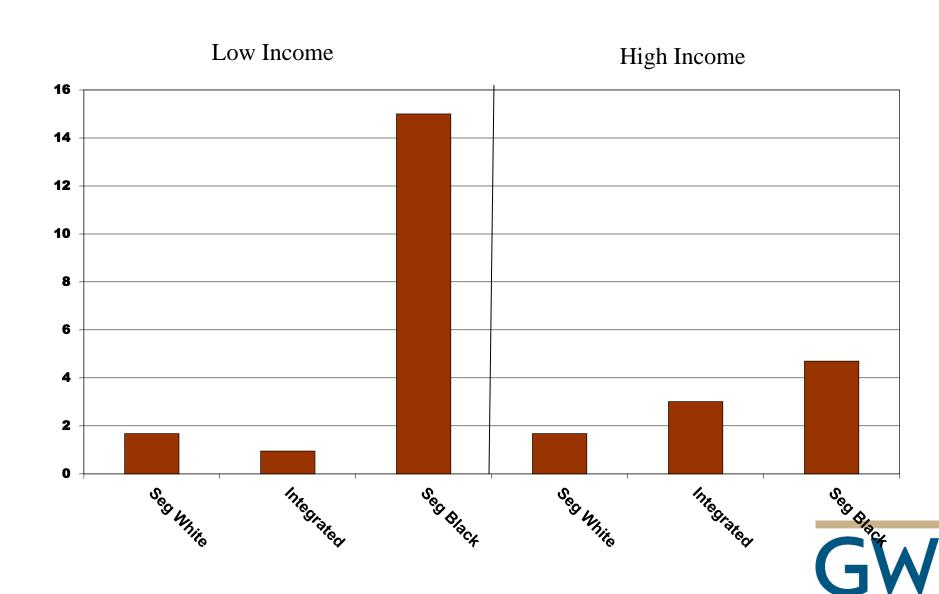






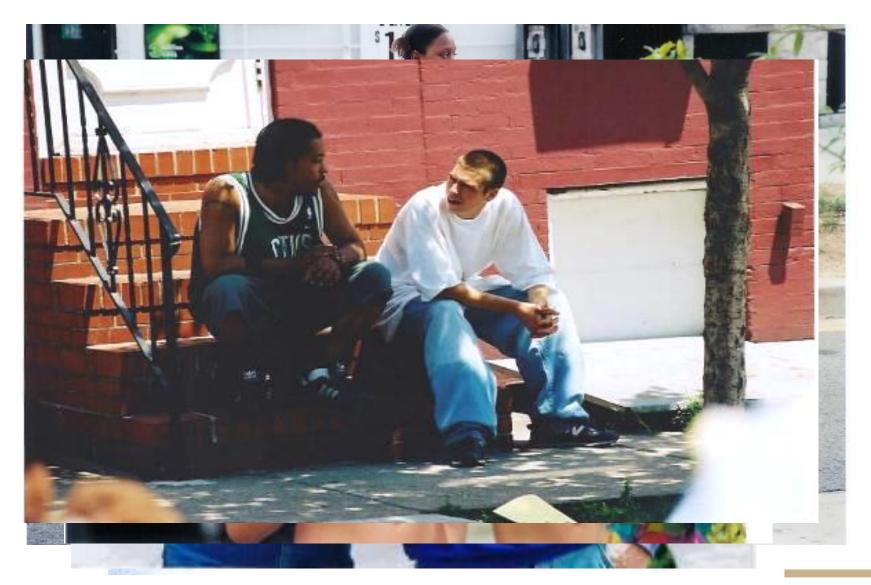


Per Capita Liquor Stores by Race and Income











Exploring Health Disparities in Integrated Communities (EHDIC)

- Census tracts
 - 35% African Americans AND 35% white
 - b/w median income ratio 0.85-1.15
 - b/w percent high school grad 0.85-1.15

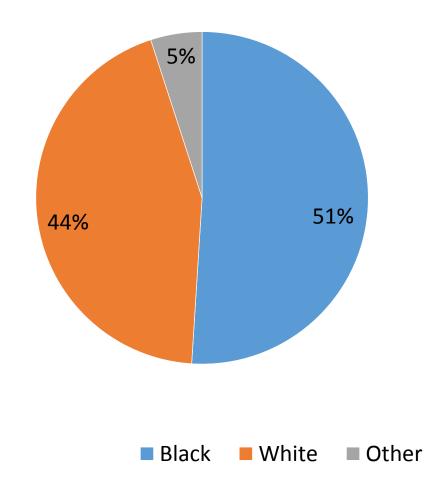


Profile of the Community



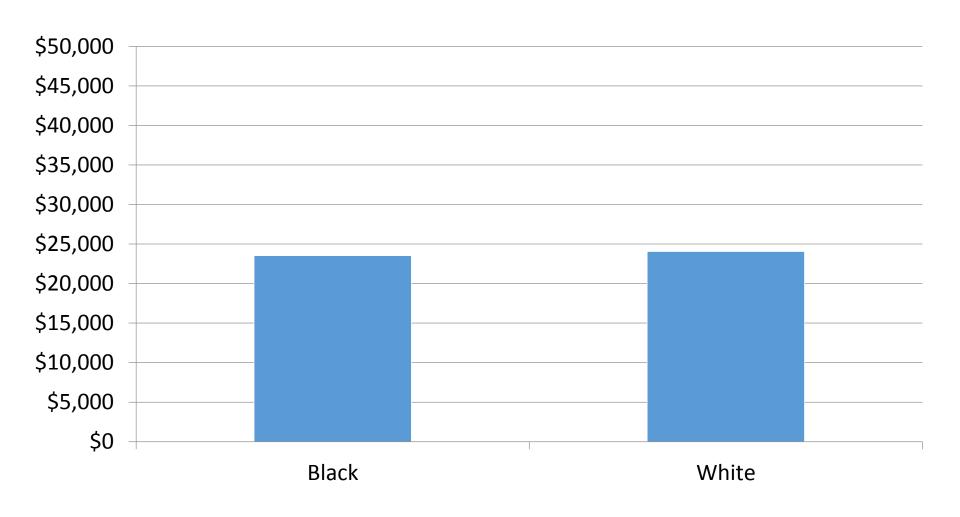


Racial Distribution



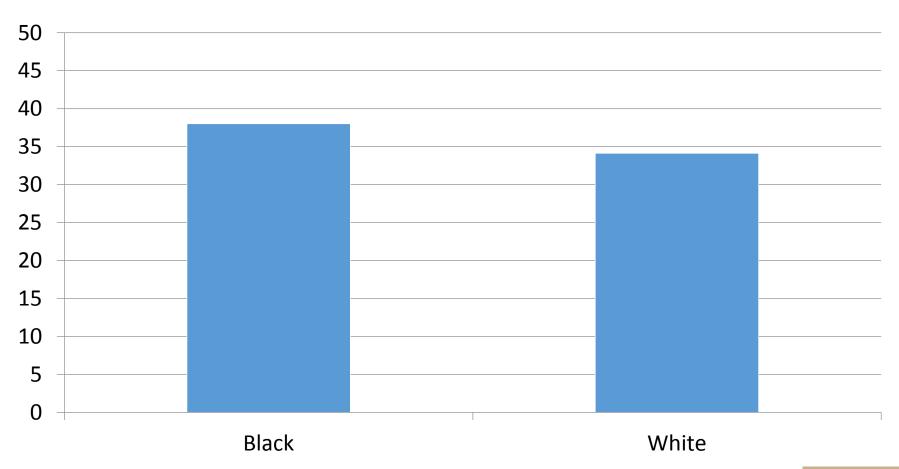


Median Income



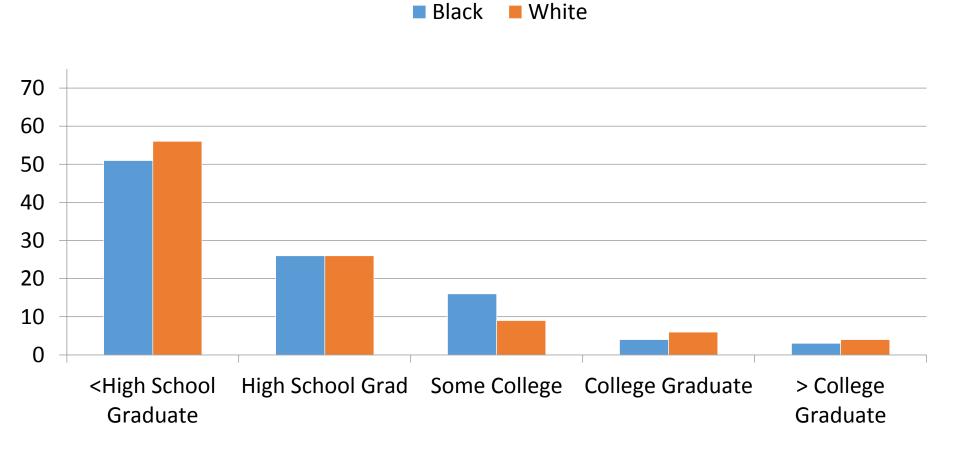


Percent Living Below Official Poverty Level



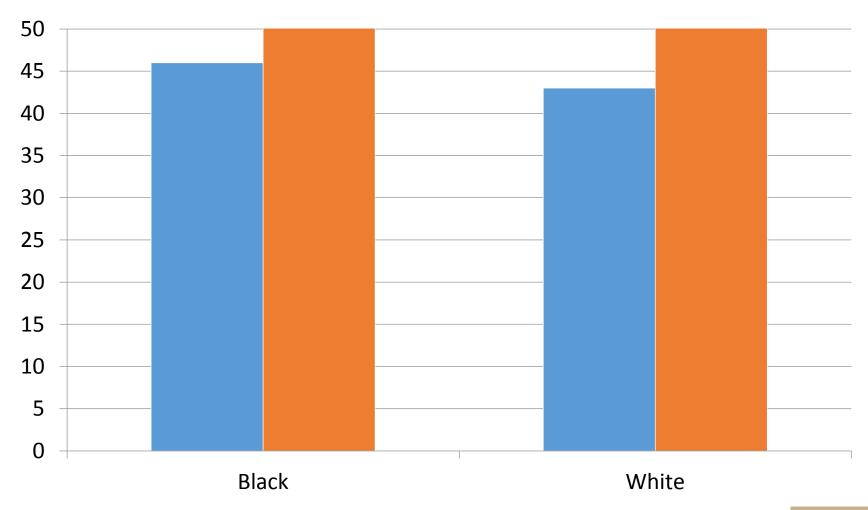


Educational Status





Sex





The Study

- Adult Residents of the 2 census tracts
- 40 Minute Interview
- Interviews In-person at home or at health fair
- 3 Blood pressure measurements
- Cuffs calibrated at Johns Hopkins Hospital
- 35 Interviewers
- Interviewer Incentives
- Respondent Incentives
- Interviewed N=1498 (42.14%)

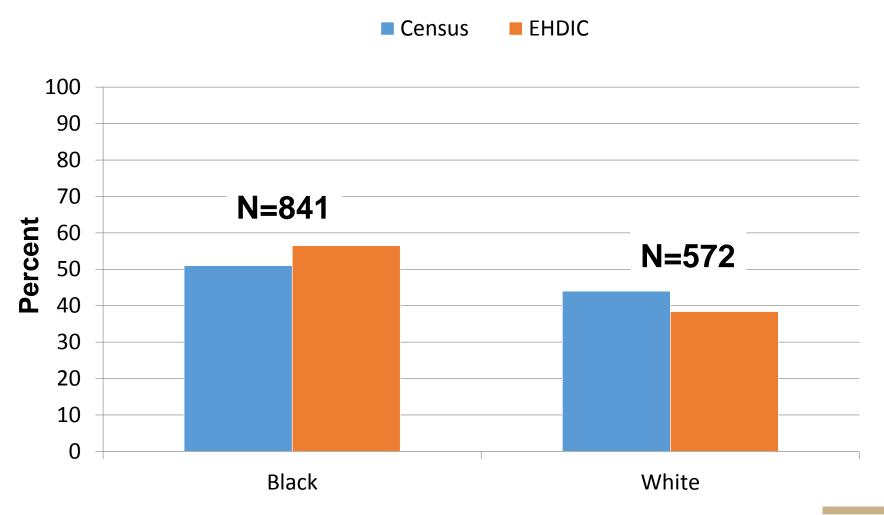


Representativeness of the Sample and Race Differences in the Sample



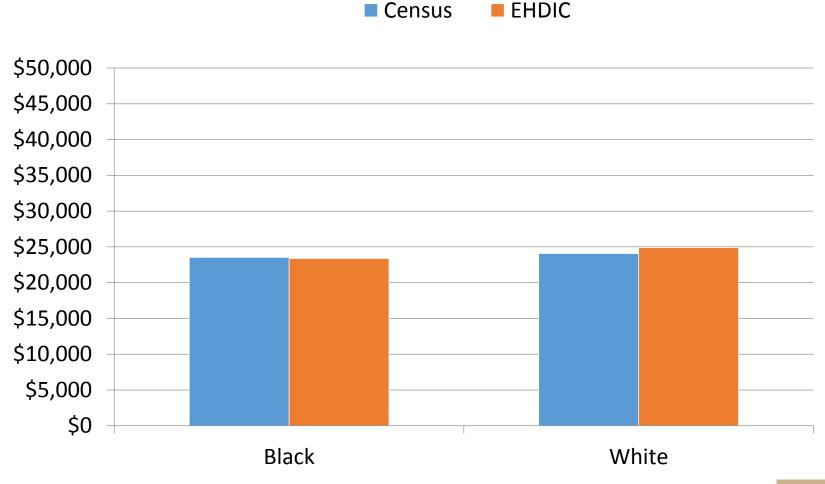


Racial Distribution of EHDIC Sample





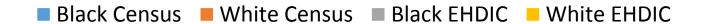
Median Income By Race

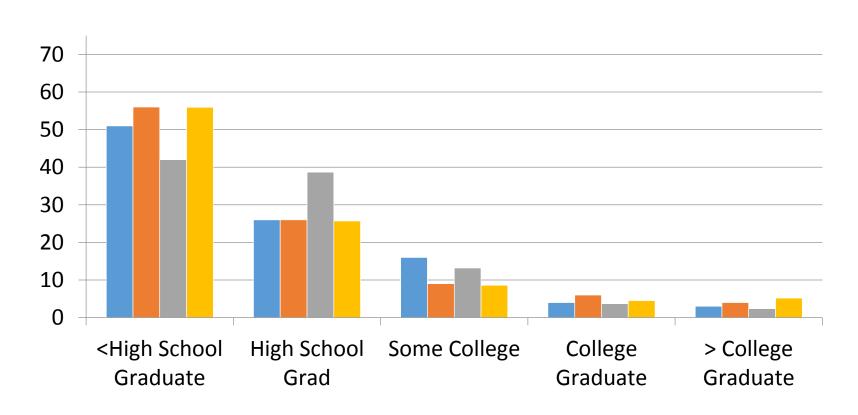






Educational Status by Race

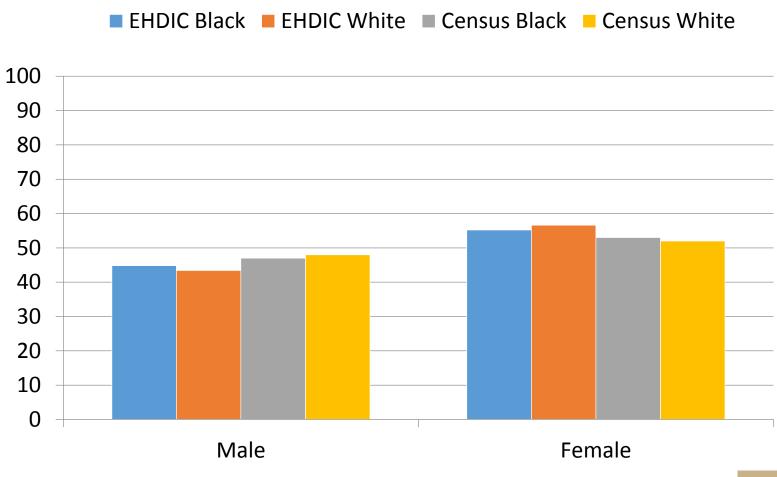




$$X^2 = 45.96 df = 4 p < .0001$$



Sex



 $X^2 = .22 df 1 p=.312$



Odds Ratios and 95% Confidence Intervals for the Association between Race and Blood Pressure Status in the EDHIC Study

	NHANES 99-04	EHDIC	Percent difference
	O.R. (95% CI)	O.R. (95% CI)	
Model 1	2.25(1.95-2.59)	1.48 (1.16-1.89)	34
Model 2	2.07(1.79-2.40)	1.45 (1.12-1.88)	29
Model 3	2.08(1.80-2.42)	1.43 (1.11-1.85)	31
Model 4	2.01(1.63-2.48)	1.42 (1.09-1.86)	29



Odds Ratios and 95% Confidence Intervals for National Data vs. EHDIC

Condition	National Data (Segregated)	EHDIC (Integrated)
Diabetes ¹	1.61 (1.26-2.04)	1.07 (0.71-1.58)
Obesity ²	1.87 (1.48-2.36)	1.25 (0.90-1.75)
Hypertension ³	2.01 (1.63-2.48)	1.42 (1.09-1.86)
Use of Health Services ⁴	0.74 (0.51-1.07)	1.44 (1.00-1.87)

¹ LaVeist, et al. (2009) Journal of General Internal Medicine



² Bleich, et al. (2010) Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health

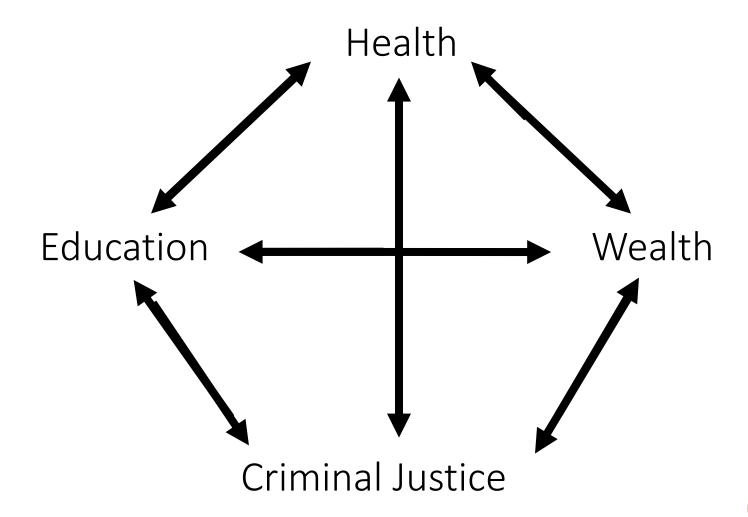
³ Thorpe, et al. (2008) Social Science and Medicine

⁴ Gaskin, et al. (2009) Medical Care Research and Review

Health Disparities: National Studies vs. EHDIC

	National Data	EHDIC
Condition	(Segregated)	(Integrated)
Diabetes	AA 61% greater	No race difference
Obesity	AA 87% greater	No race difference
Hypertension	AA 101% greater	AA 42% greater
Use of Health Services	No race difference	No race difference

The 4 Great Race Disparities









Segregated Spaces are Risky Places

Thomas LaVeist George Washington University







Healthy Communities Task Force

PANEL DISCUSSION



Community Revitalization Revitalizacion Project

Women's Proyecto de Mujeres para la Comunal

WCRP

social and economic justice for women and our families

building homes building community building leadership







RENTAL HOUSING DEVELOPMENT



287 units developed

Best practices and innovations in:

- energy conservation
- accessibility
- design that supports families
- affordability





SUPPORTIVE SERVICES FOR STABILITY & WELL-BEING



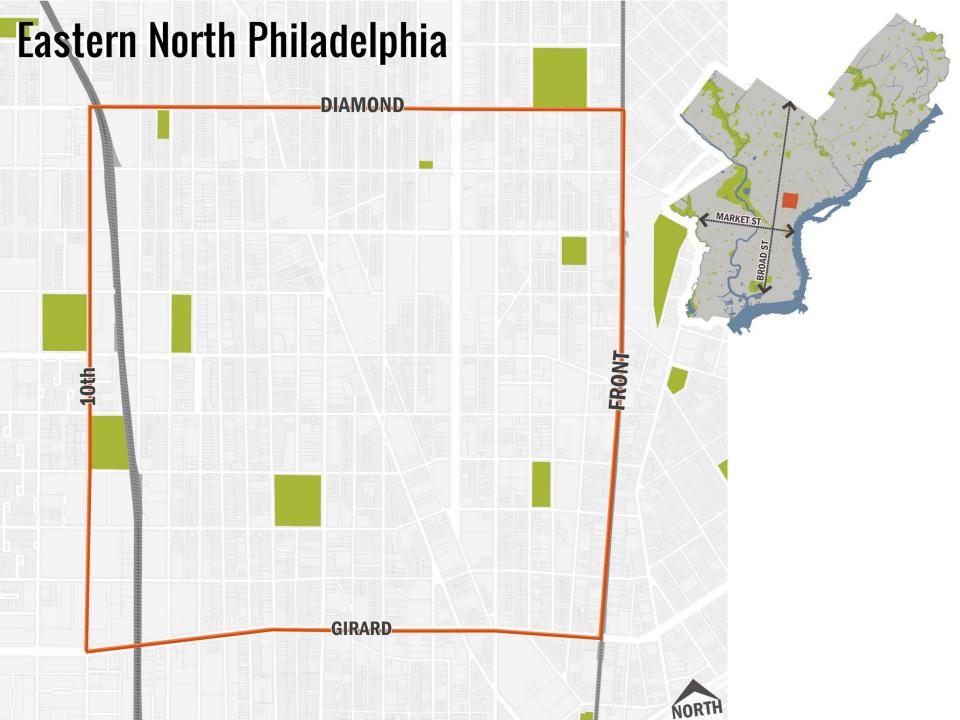
House 287 families (925 family members)

Income at lease-up: \$8,000-\$13,000 After 4 years, average income \$20,000+

More than 20% of tenants have one or more family members receiving Social Security Disability



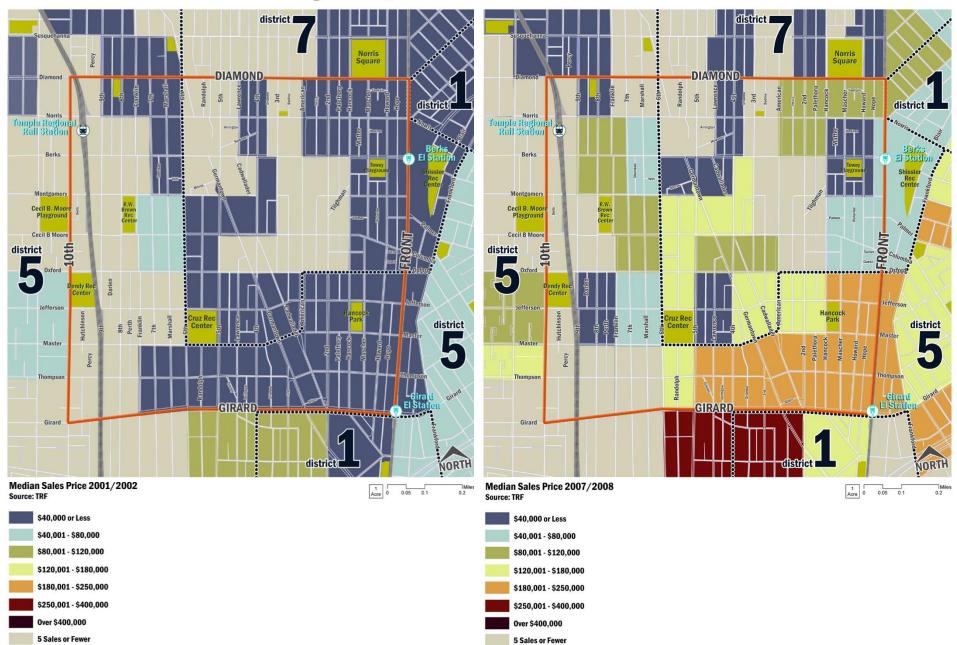


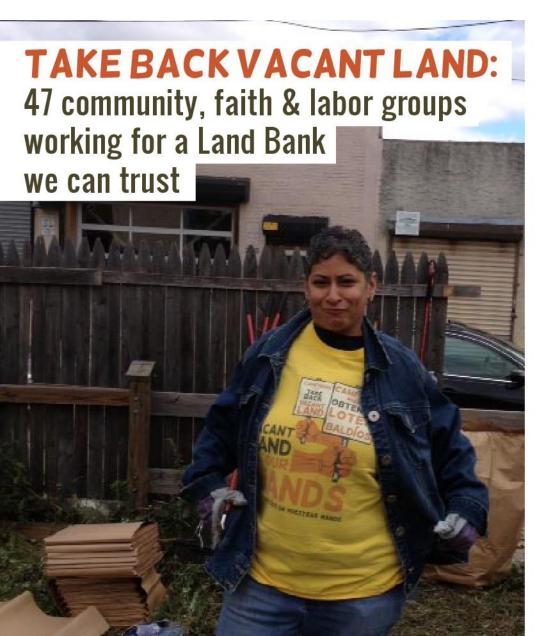






The cumulative impact, verified







TAKE BACK VACANT LAND:

WORKING FOR A LAND BANK WE CAN TRUST

VALUE

WHAT THIS MEANS TO US

PART OF BILL #130156 introduced in March 2013

FAIR

public land for equitable development

ACCOUNTABLE

community representation on land bank board

TRANSPARENT

public access to information:

: each sale/transfer of land

2: annual impact statement on progress toward goals

How we built public pressure:

Traditional ways to engage with our representatives -

community meetings & presence at City Council







TAKE BACK VACANT LAND:

WON A LAND BANK WE CAN TRUST!

VALUE

WHAT THIS MEANS TO US

PART OF BILL #130156 signed into law, Dec 2013

FAIR

public land for equitable development



ACCOUNTABLE

community representation on land bank board



TRANSPARENT

public access to information:

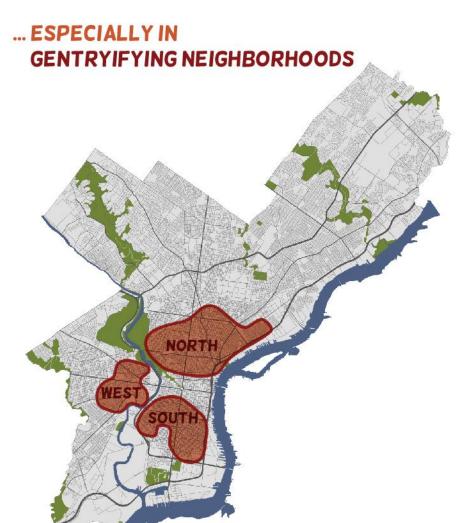
: each sale/transfer of land

2: annual impact statement on progress toward goals

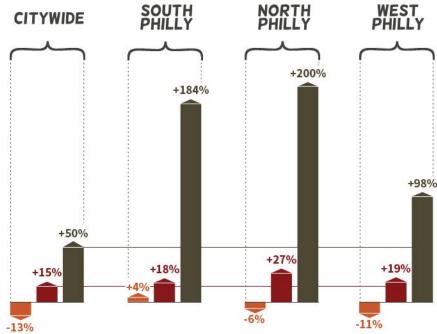




PROBLEM: INCOMES ARE STAGNANT OR SHRINKING WHILE HOUSING COSTS ARE SKYROCKETING



CHANGE IN INCOME VERSUS HOUSING COSTS

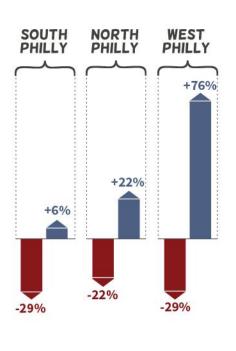


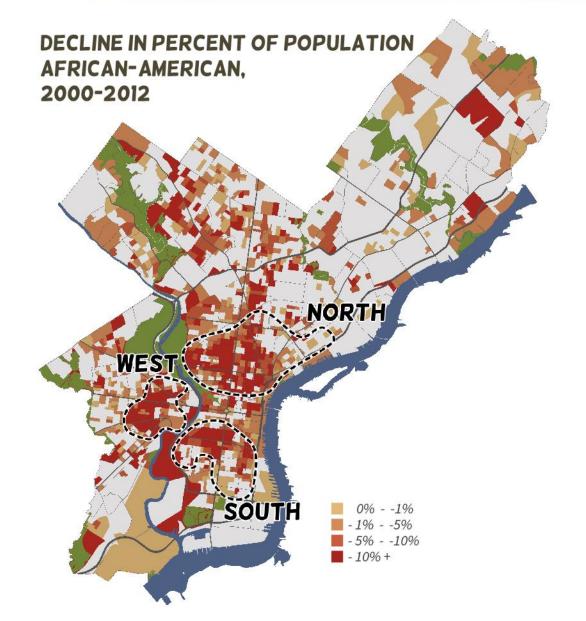
- Change in Median Household Income, 2000 2012*
- Change in Median Gross Rent, 2000 2012*
- Change in Median Home Sale Price, 2000/2002 2012/2014*
 *adjusted to 2012 dollars

Sources: 2000 U.S. Census and 2008-2012 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, City of Philadelphia Office of Property Assessment

COST: IN GENTRIFYING NEIGHBORHOODS. PEOPLE OF COLOR ARE BEING DISPLACED

CHANGE IN POPULATION BY RACE, 2000-2012





Sources: 2000 U.S. Census and 2008-2012 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

■ Black ■ White

PHILADELPHIA COALITION FOR AFFORDABLE COMMUNITIES



A growing coalition of 40 community, disability, faith, labor & urban agriculture organizations that have joined together to pass a series of laws that will expand and protect affordability in neighborhoods undergoing gentrification.

Who is New Jersey Citizen Action?

- NJCA is a statewide grassroots organization that fights for social, racial and economic justice for all.
- We fight for quality & affordable healthcare for all, fair & affordable housing and banking, community reinvestment, consumer financial protection, workers' rights, work & family balance (like equal pay for equal work, paid sick days, expanded paid family leave, and raising the minimum wage), fair & affordable utility rates, and clean energy/climate change.
- We are unique in our ability to combine our issue advocacy, policy work, and organizing with the provision of free direct services that empower NJ workers, families and seniors.
- Our *free services* include tax preparation, HUD-certified housing & foreclosure counseling, financial education and financial coaching, healthcare enrollment assistance, and fair housing education, outreach and testing to more than 13,000 individuals and families each year.
- Visit us on the web at <u>www.njcitizenaction.org</u>



The Community Reinvestment Act

The law was passed in 1977 to reverse redlining patterns, and promote neighborhood revitalization. CRA makes wealth building more accessible by creating access to responsible home ownership opportunities, basic banking services, and capital for small businesses.

The CRA requires banks to serve the credit needs of communities where they take deposits, including low- and moderate-income communities. The CRA also calls on banks to support affordable housing, small business development, social services and neighborhood stabilization in low- and moderate-income communities. Since its inception, advocates have used the CRA to secure billons of reinvestment dollars for underserved communities.

NJCA & CRA

Over the past 30 plus years NJCA has:

- Negotiated agreements in total value upwards of \$40 Billion
- Counseled more than 30,000 first time home buyers and people facing foreclosure
- Helped 14,500 LMI New Jerseyans buy their first homes

CRA and Public Health

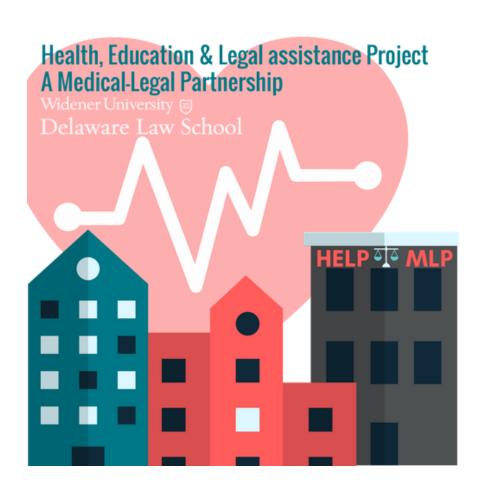
Indirect

- Affordable Housing Development
- LMI Home Ownership
- Neighborhood Revitalization
- Foreclosure Prevention
- Access to Banking Services

Direct

- Financing for home repairs or special needs renovations
- Grants to non profit health organizations

HELP:MLP and Nursing-Legal Partnership: Who we are



IN PARTNERSHIP WITH

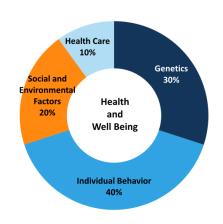




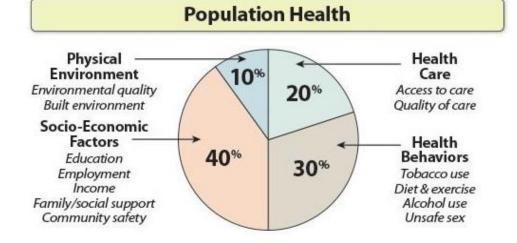


WHY CREATE AN NLP?

Figure 1
Impact of Different Factors on Risk of Premature Death



Social Determinants of Health



SOURCE: Schroeder, SA. (2007). We Can Do Better — Improving the Health of the American People. NEJM. 357:1221-8.



What Determines Health?



Social, Environmental, Behavioral Factors

60%

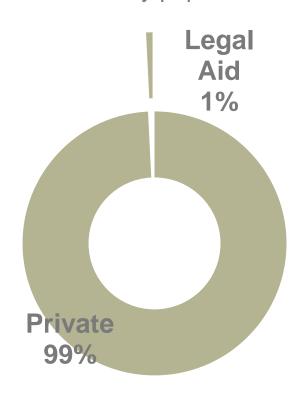
Source: McGinnis et al, 2002

JUSTICE GAP

Many health-harming legal needs can be addressed or mitigated. However:

- The ratio of people at or below 200% poverty to legal aid attorneys is
 14,229:1
- More than 80% of the legal needs of low-income individuals go unmet.
- Most low-income individuals face between 1-3 unmet legal needs per year.

Attorney population



NLP CLIENTS' LEGAL NEEDS

459 individual legal issues have been addressed since 2016:

- I: income and insurance: 43%
- H: housing and utilities: 27%
- E: education and employment: 8%
- L: legal status: 6%
- P: personal and family stability: 16%

Nurses and lawyers also collaborate on systemic advocacy projects and cross-disciplinary trainings



WHO WE ARE

TAYYIB SMITH

Co-Founder

MEEGAN DENENBERG

Co-Founder



WHAT WE DO

As a **full-service marketing and creative agency**, we believe in the power of storytelling to affect change.

Little Giant Creative is consistently approached by clients seeking not only creative marketing solutions, but the ability to drive authentic connections with multicultural audiences, which to us is the general market.

Since our start 10 years ago with the launch of Little Giant Creative, we have worked to sharpen the cultural lens to a more inclusive and equitable point of view.

SMALL TEAM BIG THINGS













Using art + technology + media to tell the story of how race and policy shape the landscape of Philadelphia

Goal: Establish a shared understanding and invite honest conversations to build empathy

Public Exhibit:

Interactive Touchscreens

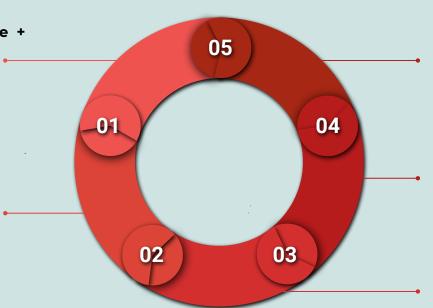
GIS data map + digital timeline + glossary of terms

Historians: Frauke Schnell, Danae Mobley, Brian Peterson

GIS Map: Azavea Touch Tech: IB5K

Documentary

20-minute documentary *Partner*: Kuyamba Media



Panel Discussion

4-part panel
"A Series of Uncomfortable
Conversations: Breaking the
Myths of Meritocracy"

Confessional Booth

Private safe space to capture real-time reactions & responses

Art Installation

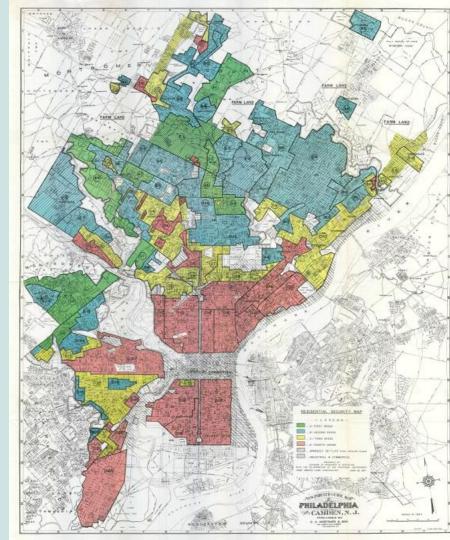
Creative reimagining of equitable resource

Partner: Artist (s) TBD



Unique Aspects:

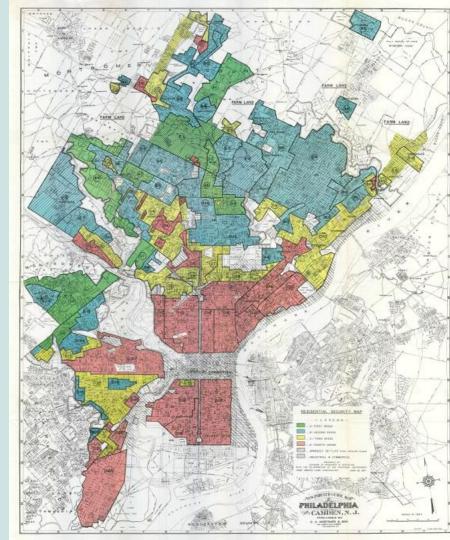
- Leveraging the power of culturally connecting platforms
- Combining multidisciplinary practices + multi-experiential engagement
- Using accessible language that is inclusive





Unique Aspects:

- Leveraging the power of culturally connecting platforms
- Combining multidisciplinary practices + multi-experiential engagement
- Using accessible language that is inclusive



Urban Share Junkets

- WHAT: Series of curated and guided "field trips" designed to showcase the innovation work cities are doing around equitable development
- WHO: Multidisciplinary conversation include urban planners, development professionals and students working in Philadelphia and Chicago to visit each other's hometown. The program launches in April 2018, and over a weekend-long experience, there will be opportunities to attend in-depth tours of repurposed sites and build relationships across these two Civic Common cities to share resources and best practices in equitable development.

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More about the project:

www. ADreamDeferredPHL.org