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Working Toward Health Equity: Understanding How Today's Landscape of Health Inequity Emerged (Race, Place & History)

Delta Omega Gamma Alpha Lecture
Wright State University, Kettering Ohio

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KIRWAN INSTITUTE
for the Study of Race and Ethnicity



Business As Usual Will Not Work: Our Changing Economic Landscape



Health Disparities (Health Inequities): Require more than just healthcare solutions.



Focusing on prenatal care as the cause of infant mortality disparities:

-- ignores the socioeconomic context in which women live,

--'medicalizes' a problem that is socially and historically complex,

--and thus contributes to the illusion that there is a 'medical policy bullet' that can provide a comprehensive and efficacious solution"

K.D. Frick & P.M. Lantz 1999

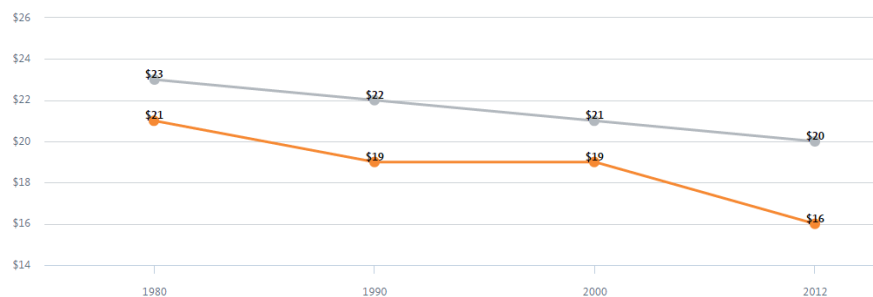
Wage Trends: How Many People Are Earning wages greater than \$15 per hour (Source: PolicyLink Equity Atlas)

Wages: Median • Dayton, OH Metro Area

Breakdown:

Median hourly wage by race/ethnicity: Dayton, OH Metro Area, 1980-2012

People of color
White





Our Growing Knowledge of the Relationship Between Community Conditions and Health

WIRED SCIENCE

NEWS FOR YOUR NEURONS

Better Neighborhoods Rival Medication in Obesity Battle

By ScienceNow | October 20, 2011 | 11:00 am | Categories: Culture, Health



By John Behan, ScienceNow

If you've begun to pack on the pounds, your doctor may recommend that you get up and move around. But a new study suggests that it's not just your body you should be moving. Researchers have found that relocating people out of poor neighborhoods can be as effective as drugs in reducing their chances of becoming overweight and developing diabetes.

Seattle Post-Intelligencer

Overweight? Blame your ZIP code

Property value beats income and education as obesity predictor

Wednesday, September 12, 2007

Move to better area tied to less diabetes

Recommend 17 people recommend this. Be the first of your friends.

By Gene Emery
NEW YORK (VNS Oct 19, 2011 5:22pm EDT)

(Reuters Health) - They say "You are what you eat." Maybe it should also be, "You are where you live."

A new study has found that the affluence of your neighborhood is linked to your risk of obesity and diabetes. People living in a high-poverty area were more likely to be obese and more likely to have diabetes than those in a low-poverty census tract.

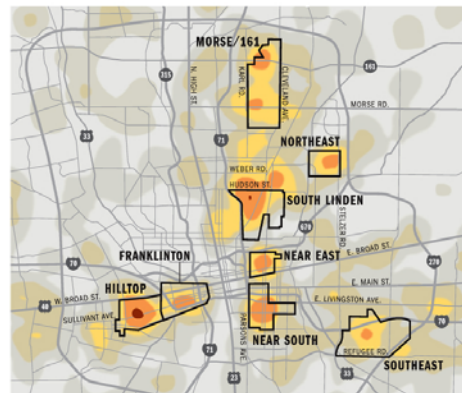
Health Disparities: From Birth to Death Franklin County, OH

Targeting at-risk neighborhoods

The Greater Columbus Infant Mortality Task Force has identified neighborhoods with the greatest concentration of deaths of babies younger than 1 year old and plans to focus its initial efforts on at least two of those areas. They've looked both at deaths per square mile and rates per 1,000 live births in neighborhoods throughout the city.

Infant deaths per square mile, 2007-11

1.0 to 2.6 2.6 to 5.7 5.7 to 8.8 8.8 to 12.0 12.0 to 15.1

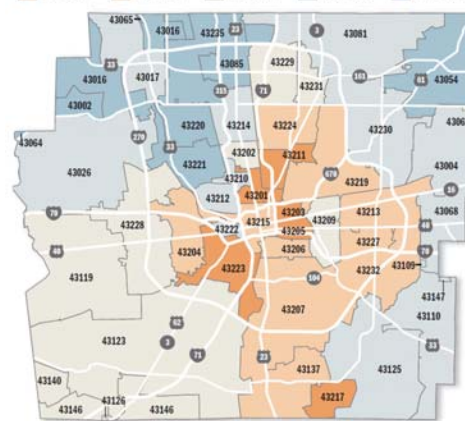


Source: Ohio State University's Kirwan Institute for the Study of Race and Ethnicity

Life expectancy by ZIP code

There's a 20-year difference in life expectancy across ZIP codes in Franklin County, according to a new report by the Kirwan Institute for the Study of Race and Ethnicity at Ohio State University. Race, ethnicity and poverty likely play a role, as do neighborhood environment, genetic factors and societal experiences. Data suggests that the current structure for giving benefits to seniors based on age — most notably around the age of 65 — might simply be too late for many people.

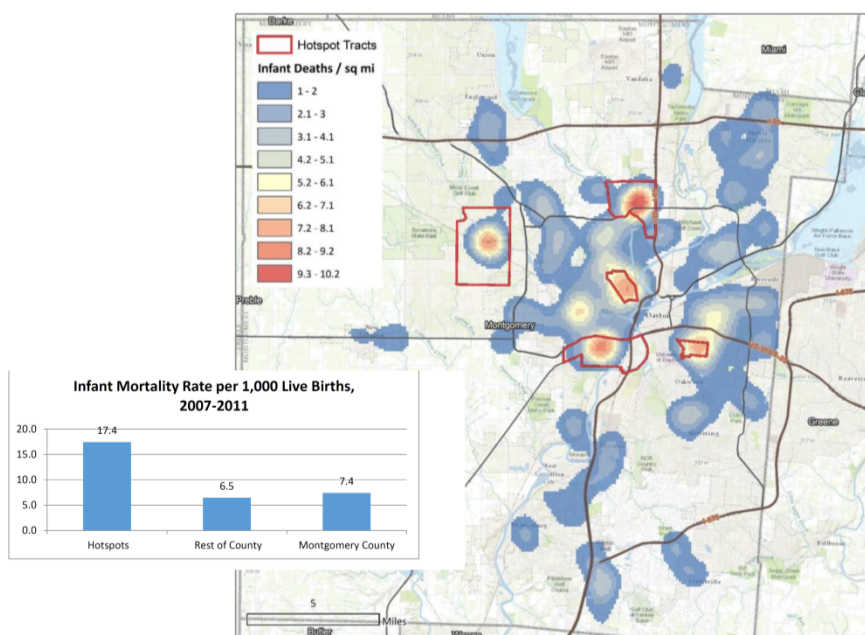
63.8-71.1 71.2-76.1 76.2-79.2 79.3-81.6 81.7-84.2



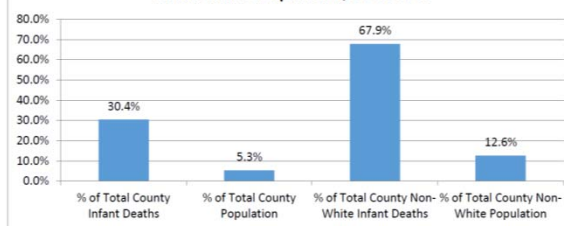
Source: Kirwan Institute for the Study of Race and Ethnicity at Ohio State University

THE COLUMBUS DISPATCH

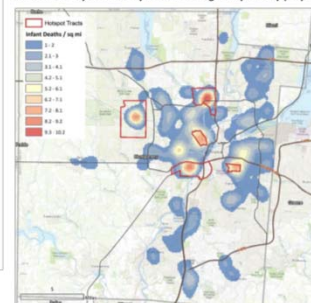
Infant Mortality Community Profile: Montgomery County (Dayton)



Proportion of Montgomery County Hotspot Infant Deaths in Relation to Population, 2007-2011

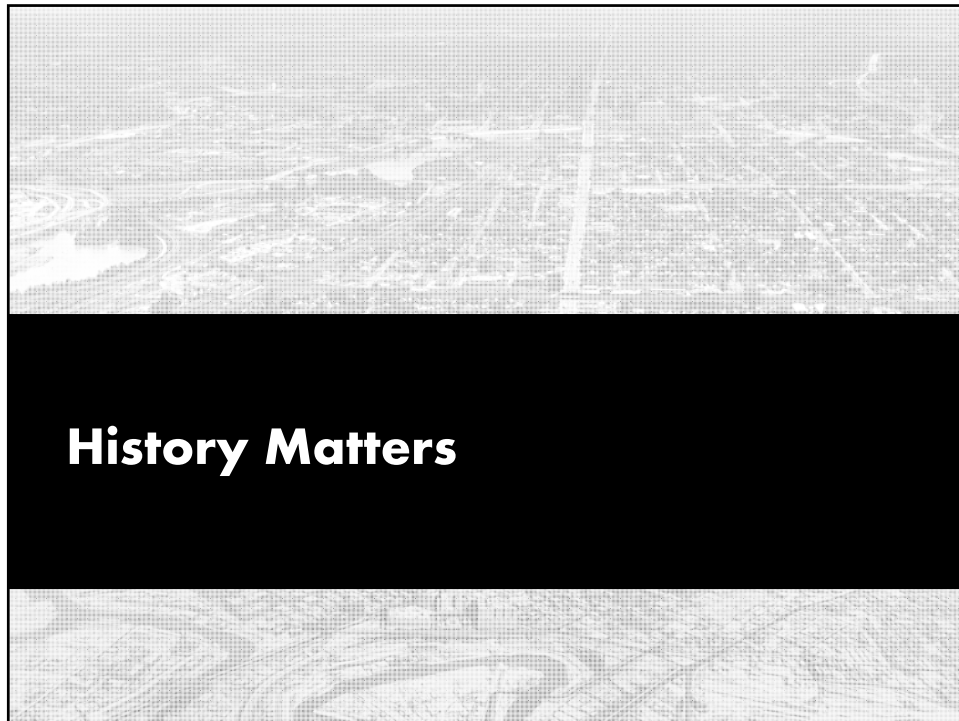


Infant Mortality Community Profile: Montgomery County (Dayton)



Selected Social Determinants	Hotspot Tracts	Montgomery County
% Non-White	61.95%	27.33%
% of Household Receiving SSI	7.99%	5.24%
% Vacant Properties	24.24%	12.47%
% of Population in Poverty	36.18%	16.83%
% of Population Foreign Born	1.64%	3.72%
% of Households without Vehicle Rate	8.50%	3.28%
% of Households with Housing Cost Burden	41.81%	35.13%
Unemployment Rate	19.05%	11.11%
Median Household Income	\$29,129	\$45,159

Sources: Infant mortality (infant deaths and live births), Ohio Department of Health, Vital Statistics, birth and death certificate records, 2007-2011. Calculations and hotspot mapping by The Kirwan Institute.
Selected social determinants, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 2008-2012.



Place Matters: The Importance of Urban Development History



- Understanding today's environmental landscape and built environment requires historical context
- There were a number of development practices and policies which have shaped our current built environment and human settlement patterns
- Today's built environment is not a "natural landscape" but is influenced deeply by these development practices

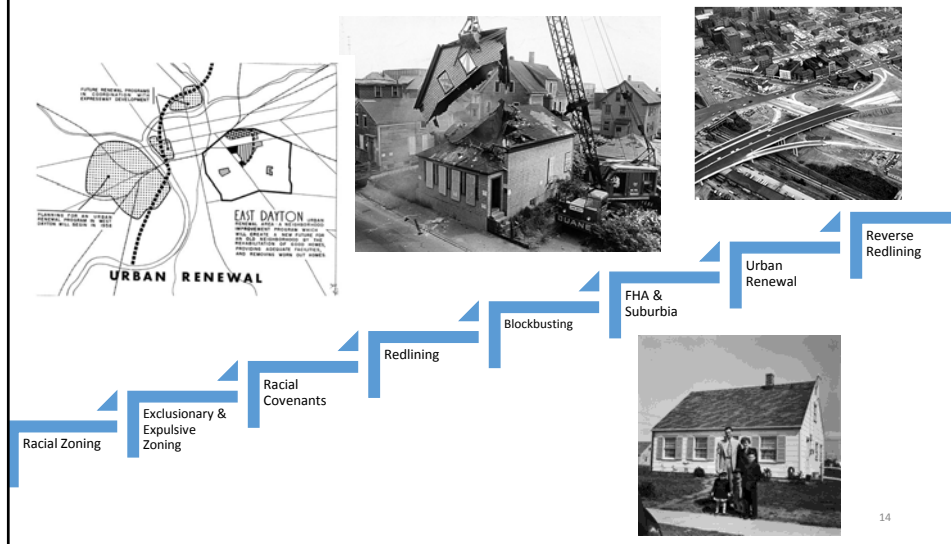
Race matters: Understanding Our Conflicted History of Race, Class & Real Estate



- Racial and social exclusion, and exploitation were primary driving forces in 20th century urban development
- When we look at today's landscape of inequality, we must understand the historical drivers which created this landscape
- These factors have strongly influenced current conditions and have direct policy implications for today

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20th Century Drivers of Racial Segregation and Opportunity Isolation for Marginalized Communities & Communities of Color



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Baltimore: Passes First Racial Zoning Ordinance in 1911 (Used Public Health Language as Justification)

- "Blacks should be quarantined in isolated slums in order to reduce the incidents of civil disturbance, to prevent the spread of communicable disease into the nearby White neighborhoods, and to protect property values among the White majority."

• Baltimore Mayor Bary Mahool, 1910



LOOK At These Homes NOW!
An entire block ruined by negro invasion. Every house marked "X" now occupied by negroes. ACTUAL PHOTOGRAPH OF 4300 WEST BELLE PLACE.
SAVE YOUR HOME! VOTE FOR SEGREGATION!



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Covenants in Ohio

- Covenants were prolific throughout Ohio's major urban areas
 - A study of Columbus developments from 1921 to 1935 found 67 of 101 (or 67% of all) subdivisions platted & developed during this time to included restrictive covenants
- In Cleveland, According to an NAACP branch report:
 - By 1914 Cleveland housing exhibited "a noticeable tendency toward inserting clauses in real estate deeds restricting the transfer of the property to **colored people, Jews, and foreigners generally.**"
 - Source: African Americans and the Color Line in Ohio, 1915-1930.

14. RACIAL RESTRICTIONS...No property in said addition shall at any time be sold, conveyed, rented or leased in whole or in part to any person or persons not of the White or Caucasian race. No person other than one of the White or Caucasian race shall be permitted to occupy any property in said addition or portion thereof or building thereon except a domestic servant actually employed by a person of the White or Caucasian race where the latter is an occupant of such property.

None of the said lands, interests therein or improvements thereon shall be sold, resold, conveyed, leased, rented to or in any way used, occupied or acquired by any person of Negro blood or to any person of the Semitic race, blood, or origin which racial description shall be deemed to include Armenians, Jews, Hebrews, Persians or Syrians.

JEWISH
HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF
GREATER WASHINGTON

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Redlining: 1930's to 1970

- The FHA explicitly practiced a policy of "redlining" when determining which neighborhoods to approve mortgages in. Redlining is the practice of denying or limiting financial services to certain neighborhoods based on racial or ethnic composition without regard to the residents' qualifications or creditworthiness.
- The term "redlining" refers to the practice of using a red line on a map to delineate the area where financial institutions would not invest.



NO FORM-6
8-25-37

AREA DESCRIPTION

1. NAME OF CITY Cabot SECURITY GRADE A AREA NO. 1

2. DESCRIPTION OF TERRAIN: Level - high

3. FAVORABLE INFLUENCES: Restricted - very high class residential - exceptionally good schools - parks - playgrounds - homogeneous as to development and character of property - transportation good - good fire and police protection.

4. DETRIMENTAL INFLUENCES: None.

5. INHABITANTS: Middle class, Junior execu-
a. Type live, skilled mechanics; b. Estimated annual family income \$ 2,500
c. Foreign-born None; d. Negro No; (Yes or No)
e. Infiltration of None; f. Relief families None
g. Population is increasing Fast; decreasing static.

6. BUILDINGS:
a. Type or types Single family detached; b. Type of construction Frame and brick
c. Average age 10 years; d. Repair good to excellent

7. HISTORY:

YEAR	SALE VALUES		RENTAL VALUES	
	RANGE	PERCENT- INATING	RANGE	PERCENT- INATING
1920 level	7,000-9,000	7,500	60-75	60
low	4,500-6,000	6,000	30-45	35
current	5,000-7,500	6,000	30-45	35

Peak sale values occurred in 1925 and were \$ of the 1920 level.
Peak rental values occurred in 1925 and were \$ of the 1920 level.

8. OCCUPANCY: a. Land 80%; b. Dwelling units 100%; c. Home owners 90%

9. SALES DEMAND: a. Good; b. \$7,000 single; c. Activity is good

10. RENTAL DEMAND: a. Good; b. \$55-65; c. Activity is good - up available

11. NEW CONSTRUCTION: a. Types Brick-detached-8,000 b. Amount last year 10 to 15 houses

12. AVAILABILITY OF MORTGAGE FUNDS: a. Home purchase Good; b. Home building Good

13. TREND OF DESIRABILITY NEXT 10-15 YEARS Upward

14. CLIPPING REMARKS: All business centered in one section.

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Examples of HOLC Neighborhood Assessments: The Role of Race, Class & Ethnicity

and B areas. The Fourth grade or D areas represent those neighborhoods in which the things that are now taking place in the C neighborhoods have already happened. They are characterized by detrimental influences in a pronounced degree, undesirable population or an infiltration of it. Low percentage of

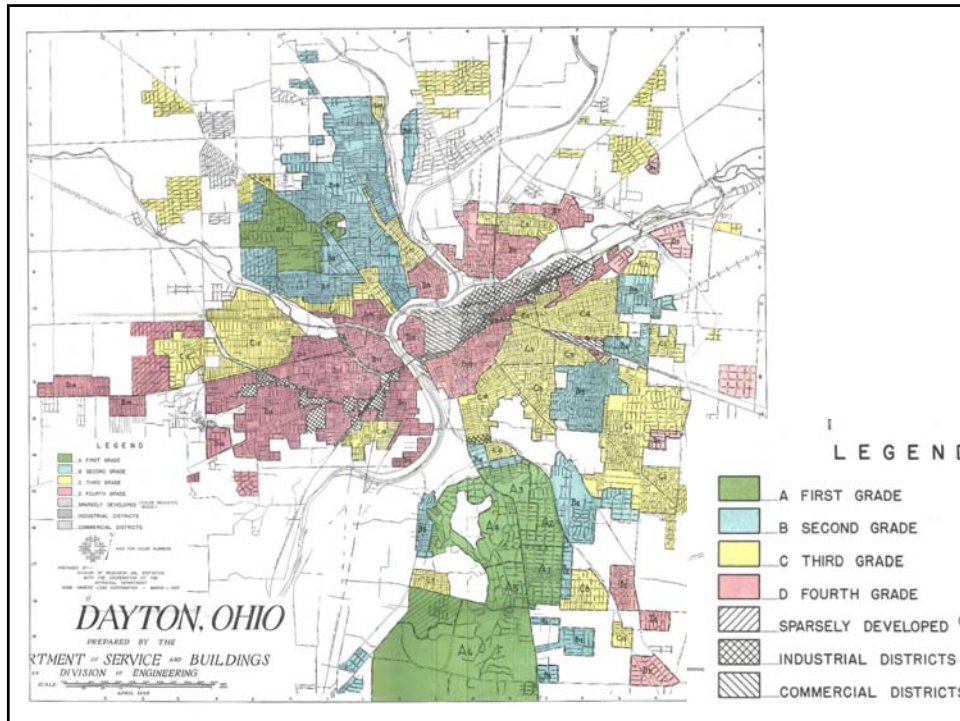
5. INHABITANTS:

a. Type Clerks-laborers; b. Estimated annual family income \$ 900

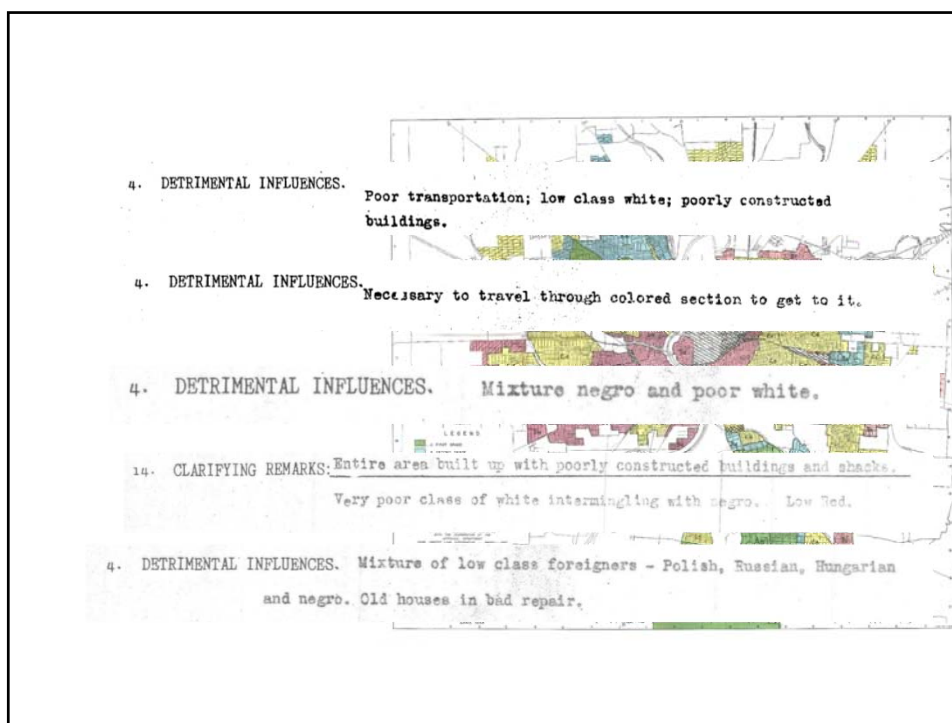
c. Foreign-born Italian Hungarian 20%; d. Negro Yes; 10 %;
(Nationality) (Yes or No)

e. Infiltration of Foreigners; f. Relief families 75%

g. Population is increasing; decreasing static.



3. FAVORABLE INFLUENCES. Restricted - very high class residential - exceptionally good schools - parks - playgrounds - homogeneous as to development and character of property - transportation good - good fire and police protection.
3. FAVORABLE INFLUENCES. Highly restricted-very high class residential - exceptionally good schools - parks - playgrounds - homogeneous as to development and character of property - transportation good - good fire and police protection.
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3. FAVORABLE INFLUENCES. Highly restricted - good schools - good transportation -
3. FAVORABLE INFLUENCES. Highly restricted - partly wooded - high class residential - good schools - playgrounds - library - good transportation - city fire and police protection.
14. CLARIFYING REMARKS: An older residential section retaining good character and desirable inhabitants. Medium blue.

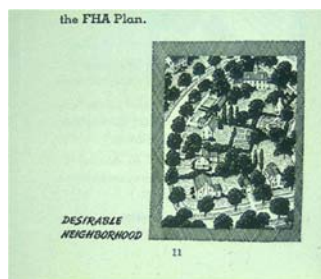


What About Those New Suburbs? Suburban Growth & Race

- New developments restricted to communities of color & African American communities redlined
- In the prime suburb-shaping years (1930-1960)
 - Less than one-percent of all African Americans were able to obtain a mortgage
- Formation of "White" America
 - Suburbia becomes the first space in which White ethnic identities dissolve

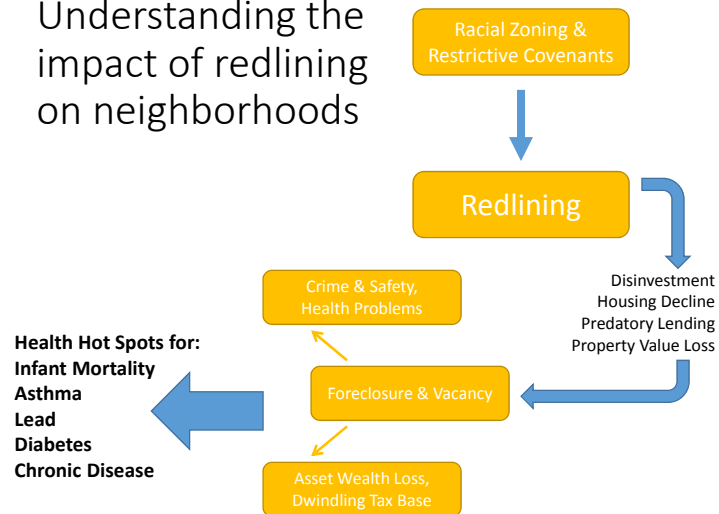
"If a neighborhood is to retain stability, it is necessary that properties shall continue to be occupied by the same social and racial classes. A change in social or racial occupancy generally contributes to instability and a decline in values."

—Excerpt from the 1947 FHA underwriting manual



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Understanding the impact of redlining on neighborhoods

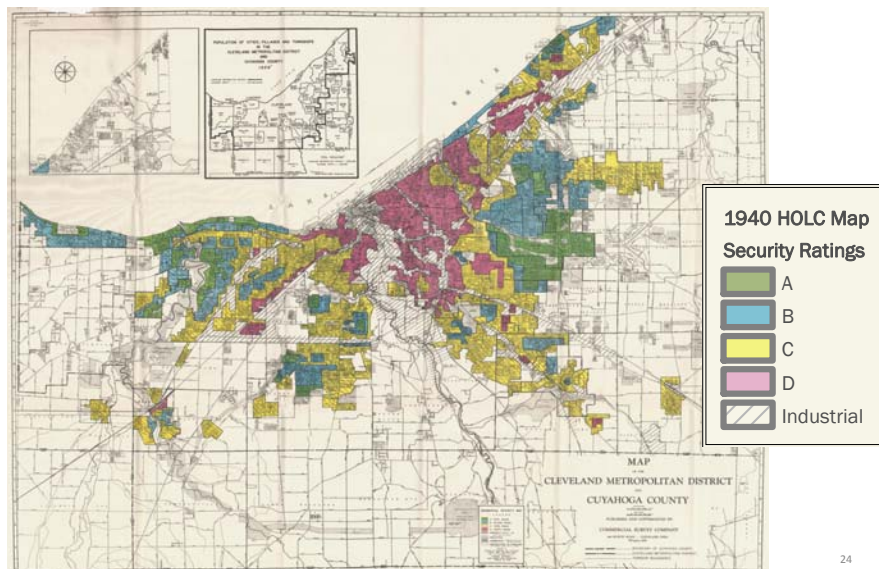


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Redlining Impacts in Cleveland:

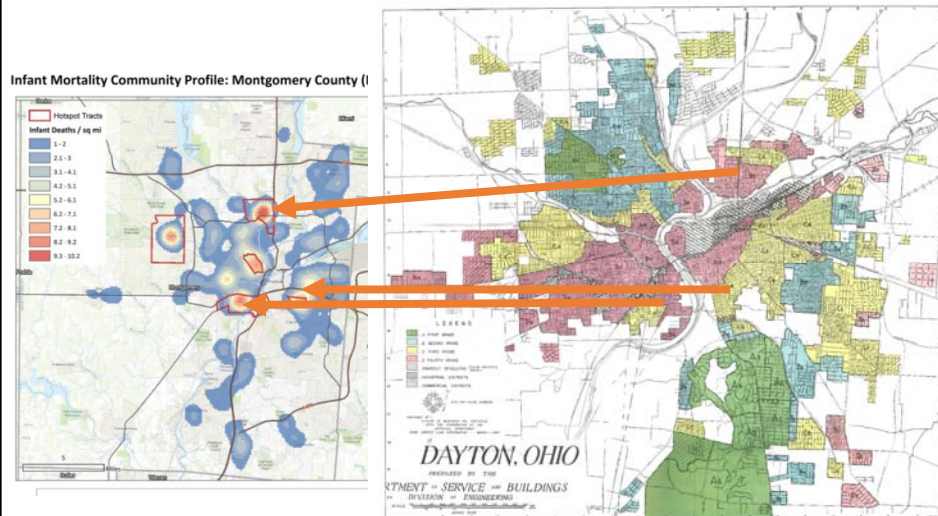
Formerly redlined neighborhoods have infant mortality rates 8X higher, life expectancy 15 years lower, highest rates of lead poisoning, asthma and blight.

<http://kirwaninstitute.osu.edu/researchandstrategicinitiatives/legacy-of-redlining-in-cuyahoga-county/>



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Historic Redlining & Infant Mortality Hot Spots



**Transformative Intervention:
Beyond Business as Usual**

A Different Model for A New Era



Restorative Investment & Development

Short term

- Improving the built environment (blight removal & investments to promote healthy places)
- Expanding access to quality care
- Crime reduction & public safety enhancement
- Improving/targeting service delivery & programming
- Stabilizing housing
- Asset building
- Improving social capital
- Providing access to fresh food
- Public awareness & targeting educational programming

Long term

- Transforming the built environment & attraction of private investment
 - Large scale change, infrastructure development
- Building a civic community (rich in social capital)
 - Strong organizational capital and programming
- Providing for sustainable employment & poverty reduction
- Changing perceptions of crime
- Addressing mass incarceration
- Improving educational structures & systems

**Focused & Holistic Place Based Efforts:
Example South Side of Columbus**

