The Case For Place-Based Public Health Practice and Working To Create Health Equity

Part 3

Marin County Meeting
10-4-10

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Alameda County Poverty

Poverty Rate
- >=30%
- 20 - 29.99%
- 10 - 19.99%
- <10%

[Map depicting poverty rates in Alameda County with color coding for different rate ranges]
Tract Poverty vs. Life Expectancy

Alameda County

San Francisco County

Contra Costa County
Marin County

Life Expectancy vs. Neighborhood Poverty Group

- <5%
- 5-9.9%
- 10-19.9%
- ≥20%

Marin County
Life Expectancy
Bay Area Poverty vs. Life Expectancy

BARHII Life Expectancy and Poverty by Tract

Life Expectancy (Years) vs. Poverty Rate

- Life Expectancy decreases as poverty rate increases.
California Poverty vs. Life Expectancy

Life Expectancy v. Percentage Poverty

\[ y = -13.539x + 81.084 \]

\[ R^2 = 0.1183 \]
Cost of Poverty in San Francisco Bay Area

- Every additional $12,500 in household income buys one year of life expectancy

- (Benefit appears to plateau at household incomes above $150,000)

- Similar gradients in Baltimore, NYC, Philadelphia, Hennepin County (Minneapolis-St. Paul), Colorado, California, AND Cuyahoga County ($6304/year of life)
Social Gradients Various Jurisdictions

Age-Adjusted Mortality Rate

Neighborhood Poverty Group

Philadelphia
Cuyahoga County
Hennepin County
Alameda County
Bay Area
Colorado
California
Los Angeles County
Insured vs. Whole Population

Alameda County - Whole Population
Kaiser Permanente Enrollees in Alameda County

Neighborhood Poverty Group

Age-Adjusted Mortality Rate

% of AC pop’n

32.3%  29.9%  26.0%  22.0%
Comparing mortality rates in Alameda County

Source: “Life & Death from Artificial Causes in Alameda County” published by the Alameda County Public Health Department.

In West Baltimore's impoverished Hopkins-Miller neighborhood, black men are more likely to die at a younger age than are their counterparts in the white community. The mortality rate for white men in the 1960s was 1,820 per 100,000, while the rate for African American men was 2,800 per 100,000. These disparities have persisted over time, with the rate for African American men in the 2000s being 2,400 per 100,000, while the rate for white men is 1,600 per 100,000.

In San Francisco, the mortality rate for white men in the 1960s was 1,200 per 100,000, while the rate for African American men was 1,800 per 100,000. These disparities have persisted over time, with the rate for African American men in the 2000s being 1,500 per 100,000, while the rate for white men is 1,200 per 100,000.
Bohan and Kleffman won the Poe Award for their four-part entitled, "Shortened Lives: Where You Live Matters."

"In the midst of the national health care debate, these exceptionally well-reported stories offer unique and valuable lessons for public health policy," said the Poe award judges said.

"Through extensive use of county health records, Bohan and Kleffman stand conventional wisdom on its head, providing powerful evidence that variations in disease rates and life expectancies between neighborhoods in Alameda County, Calif., are not—as widely assumed—the result of poor people making bad choices about diet and exercise. Rather the discrepancies stem from multiple forces that deny those living in poor communities access to the basic resources necessary to engage in a healthy lifestyle, however great their desire to do so. These powerful and poignant stories provide an important new lens that snaps the health care debate into sharp focus. While looking closely at these issues at the county level, the stories in this series have profound national and regional implications, providing strong evidence that blaming the victims is not a substitute for dealing seriously with the underlying causes of the health care crisis." - WHCA press release 4-13-2010
"It is necessary that properties shall continue to be occupied by the same social and racial groups" - Federal Housing Administration Underwriting Manual 1938 in recommending racially restrictive covenants.

"(5) no person or persons of the Mexican race, or other than the CAUCASIAN race shall use or occupy any building or any lot, except that this covenant shall not prevent occupancy by domesticservants of a different race domiciled with an owner, tenant or occupant thereof. at which time said covenants and restrictions shall terminate.

"(10) If the parties hereto, or any of them, or their heirs, successors or devisees, executors or administrators or assigns, shall violate, or attempt to violate, any of the covenants or restrictions herein contained before January 1, 1961, any owner or owners of the remainder of the premises herein described, or of
African Americans in 1950 and Racially Restrictive Covenants

Source: CAPE, with data from Census 1950 and Alameda County Recorder.
Housing Segregation

RESIDENTIAL SECURITY MAP

LEGEND

- A - FIRST GRADE
- B - SECOND GRADE
- C - THIRD GRADE
- D - FOURTH GRADE
- SPARSELY SETTLED (Color Indicates Grade)
- INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL

PREPARED BY
DIVISION OF RESEARCH & STATISTICS
WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE APPRAISAL DEPARTMENT
HOME OWNERS' LOAN CORPORATION JUNE 15, 1937
African Americans in 1940

RESIDENTIAL SECURITY MAP

A - FIRST GRADE
B - SECOND GRADE
C - THIRD GRADE
D - FOURTH GRADE
REMAINDER INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL OR NO HOMES

PREPARED BY
DIVISION OF RESEARCH & STATISTICS
WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE APPRAISAL DEPARTMENT
HOME OWNERS' LOAN CORPORATION
JUNE 15, 1937

1 Dot = 200 African Americans

Source: CAPE, with data from Census 1940.
The Neighborhood Context
The Neighborhood Context
Social Inequities

Health Inequities

Segregation
Income & Employment
Education
Housing
Transportation
Air Quality
Food Access & Liquor Stores
Physical Activity & Neighborhood Conditions
Criminal Justice
Access to Healthcare
Social Relationships & Community Capacity

Social Inequities
Figure 45: Liquor Store Density by Neighborhood Poverty, Alameda County
Payday Lending by the Numbers
Fees Drained Annually from Los Angeles: $56,557,300

Concentration of African-Americans and Latinos
- One Payday Shop
  - 0% - 13.1%
  - 13.2% - 29.5%
  - 29.6% - 54.9%
  - 55.0% - 83.4%
  - 83.5% - 100%

Number of Payday Shops in City (as of Oct 2007):
313 Locations
Predatory Profiling: Key Findings: Location Factors

Race and ethnicity play a far less prominent role in the location of mainstream financial institutions, such as bank branches.

Out of all the neighborhood variables included in our study, more than half of the variation in payday lender location can be explained by race and ethnicity. In contrast, race and ethnicity is a weak predictor of bank branch location.
CST 4th Grade Reading
Oakland Unified, by Ethnicity

CST 8th Grade Reading
Oakland Unified, by Ethnicity

CST 11th Grade Reading
Oakland Unified, by Ethnicity

In Oakland, African American and Latino 7th graders read below the level of White 3rd graders.

Equal Postsecondary Attendance Rates for Low-Income, High Achievers and High-Income Low Achievers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Achievement Level (in quartiles)</th>
<th>Low-Income</th>
<th>High-Income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First (Low)</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>77%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Second</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth (High)</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>97%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: NELS: 88, Second (1992) and Third Follow up (1994); in, USDOE, NCES, NCES Condition of Education 1997 p. 64