Residential Segregation and Health | JANUARY 31, 2018
Segregated Spaces are Risky Places

Thomas LaVeist
George Washington University
Districts of Paris, France 1817
Documented Health Affects of Segregation

WE SERVE WHITE'S only
NO SPANISH or MEXICANS
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)
- 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)
A Short Distance to Large Disparities in Health
SEGREGATED SPACES, RISKY PLACES:
The Effects of Racial Segregation on Health Inequalities

SEPTEMBER 2011
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

Mean Seg 2000 = 0.61
Mean Seg 2010 = 0.57

Source: Census data 2000 and 2010
Mean Seg 2000 = 0.52
Mean Seg 2010 = 0.48

Figure 2. Segregation Hispanic/White 2000 and 2010

Source: Census data 2000 and 2010
Figure 7. Changes in Segregation B/W 2000-2010

Source: Census data 2000 and 2010
Figure 8. Changes in Segregation H/W 2000-2010

Source: Census data 2000 and 2010
86,000 People
1.2 Square Miles
Prison Expenditure and Million Dollar Blocks
Brooklyn, NY

Data Source: Justice Mapping Center (JMC) analysis of NYS DOCCS Prison Admissions 2009 data. DOCCS not responsible for JMC findings. Please note that Community District-level data represent only records with mappable addresses. Therefore, projected prison expenditures may be under-represented.
We Accept E.B.T.
Call Ahead To Order
(718)342-8965

Buy a Sandwich You get free can of soda
(Pepsi product)
L & M LIQUORS
BEER • WINE • MEDICINE
Per Capita Liquor Stores by Race and Income

Low Income

High Income

Seg White
Integrated
Seg Black
Seg White
Integrated
Seg Black
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

51% Black
44% White
5% Other
Median Income

Source: US Census 2000
Percent Living Below Official Poverty Level

Source: US Censes 2000
Educational Status

Source: US Censes 2000
Sex

Source: US Censes 2000
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

- **Black**
  - Census: N=841
  - EHDIC: N=572

- **White**
  - Census: N=841
  - EHDIC: N=572
Median Income By Race

T = -1.942 df=1284 95%CI(-.464,.002)
Educational Status by Race

\[ X^2 = 45.96 \text{ df}=4 \text{ } p<.0001 \]
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>NHANES 99-04</th>
<th>EHDIC</th>
<th>Percent difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Model 1</td>
<td>2.25 (1.95-2.59)</td>
<td>1.48 (1.16-1.89)</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Model 2</td>
<td>2.07 (1.79-2.40)</td>
<td>1.45 (1.12-1.88)</td>
<td>29</td>
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<tr>
<td>Model 3</td>
<td>2.08 (1.80-2.42)</td>
<td>1.43 (1.11-1.85)</td>
<td>31</td>
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<tr>
<td>Model 4</td>
<td>2.01 (1.63-2.48)</td>
<td>1.42 (1.09-1.86)</td>
<td>29</td>
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<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>National Data (Segregated)</td>
<td>EHDIC (Integrated)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Diabetes</strong>¹</td>
<td>1.61 (1.26-2.04)</td>
<td>1.07 (0.71-1.58)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Obesity</strong>²</td>
<td>1.87 (1.48-2.36)</td>
<td>1.25 (0.90-1.75)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hypertension</strong>³</td>
<td>2.01 (1.63-2.48)</td>
<td>1.42 (1.09-1.86)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Use of Health Services</strong>⁴</td>
<td>0.74 (0.51-1.07)</td>
<td>1.44 (1.00-1.87)</td>
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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*
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<td>Diabetes</td>
<td>AA 61% greater</td>
<td>No race difference</td>
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<tr>
<td>Obesity</td>
<td>AA 87% greater</td>
<td>No race difference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension</td>
<td>AA 101% greater</td>
<td>AA 42% greater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of Health Services</td>
<td>No race difference</td>
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The 4 Great Race Disparities

- Health
- Wealth
- Education
- Criminal Justice
Segregated Spaces are Risky Places

Thomas LaVeist
George Washington University
DRINKING FOUNTAIN
WHITE
COLORED
MONTGOMERY, ALA.
14 JULY 311
Women’s Community Revitalization Project

Proyecto de Mujeres para la Revitalizacion 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

CONVERTING SITES LIKE THESE... INTO HOMES LIKE THESE
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
Our Neighborhood: Too Much Vacant Land

1 in 4 pieces of land in our community is vacant

- Vacant Building
- Vacant Land
- Park
- Garden
Our Neighborhood: Market Pressure on All Sides

S: Northern Liberties (2006) 

(2011)

W: Infill Student Housing near Temple U

E: Fishtown
The cumulative impact, verified
TAKE BACK VACANT LAND:
47 community, faith & labor groups
working for a Land Bank
we can trust
<table>
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<tr>
<th>VALUE</th>
<th>WHAT THIS MEANS TO US</th>
<th>PART OF BILL #130156 introduced in March 2013</th>
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<tr>
<td>FAIR</td>
<td>public land for equitable development</td>
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<td>community representation on land bank board</td>
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<td>TRANSPARENT</td>
<td>public access to information:</td>
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<td>1: each sale/transfer of land</td>
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<td>2: annual impact statement on progress toward goals</td>
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How we built public pressure:

Traditional ways to engage with our representatives -
community meetings & presence at City Council
How we built public pressure:
Community clean ups
Organizing to Win

Calling attention to the danger of blight

DANGER

This property is DANGEROUS and a MENACE to your neighborhood.

It should be reclaimed by a community-controlled Land Bank so it can be your COMMUNITY GARDEN, or rehabbed for HOUSING.

Call Councilwoman Jannie Blackwell and ask for a hearing on bill # 73756 the Land Bank bill.

215-686-3419

And join Take Back Vacant Land, working for a Land Bank we can trust.

TakeBackVacantLand.org (207) 746-1373

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Challenges:
- Obtaining new funding to expand and protect affordability in neighborhoods undergoing gentrification.
PROBLEM: INCOMES ARE STAGNANT OR SHRINKING WHILE HOUSING COSTS ARE SKYROCKETING

... ESPECIALLY IN GENTRYIFYING NEIGHBORHOODS

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

- SOUTH PHILLY: +6%
- NORTH PHILLY: +22%
- WEST PHILLY: +76%

DECLINE IN PERCENT OF POPULATION AFRICAN-AMERICAN, 2000-2012

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

www.phillyaffordablecommunities.org
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 www.njcitizenaction.org
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 billions of reinvestment dollars for underserved communities.
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

Developed by NJCA & NJCAEF 2017
HELP:MLP and Nursing-Legal Partnership: Who we are

Health, Education & Legal assistance Project
A Medical-Legal Partnership
Widener University 
Delaware Law School

IN PARTNERSHIP
WITH

Nurse-Family Partnership
Helping First-Time Parents Succeed

MABEL MORRIS FAMILY HOME VISIT PROGRAM
a PHMC affiliate program

NATIONAL NURSE-LED CARE CONSORTIUM
a PHMC affiliate
WHY CREATE AN NLP?

Figure 1
Impact of Different Factors on Risk of Premature Death

Social Determinants of Health

- Physical Environment: 10%
  - Environmental quality
  - Built environment

- Socio-Economic Factors: 40%
  - Education
  - Employment
  - Income
  - Family/social support
  - Community safety

- Health Behaviors: 30%
  - Tobacco use
  - Diet & exercise
  - Alcohol use
  - Unsafe sex

- Health Care: 20%
  - Access to care
  - Quality of care

Health and Well Being
- Genetics: 30%
- Individual Behavior: 40%
- Health Care: 10%
- Social and Environmental Factors: 20%


What Determines Health?

- Genetics: 20%
- Health Care: 20%
- Social, Environmental, Behavioral Factors: 60%

Source: McGinnis et al., 2002
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.
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
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
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- Leveraging the power of culturally connecting platforms
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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.
More about the project:

www. ADreamDeferredPHL.org