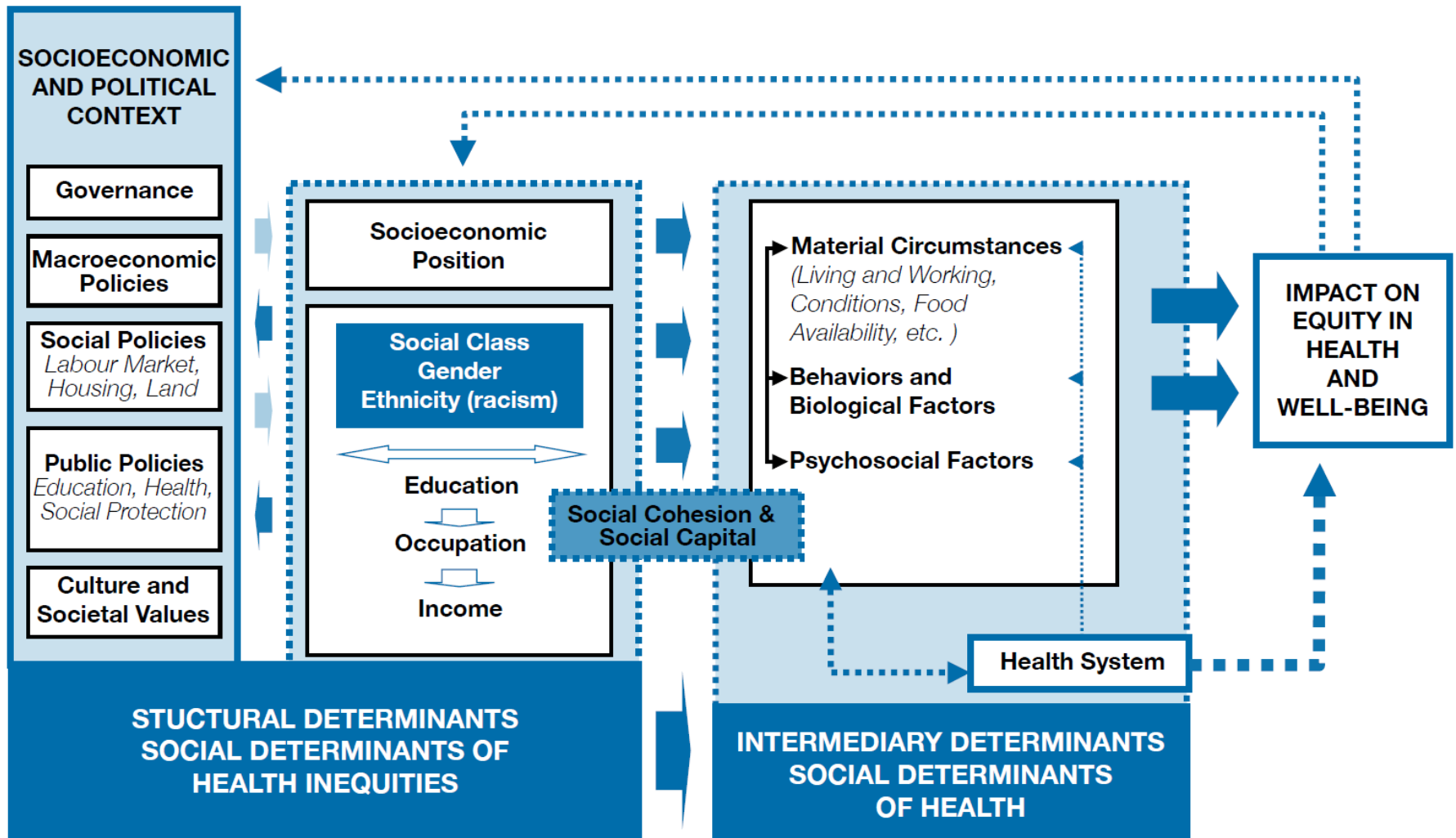


What Shapes Health and Wellbeing?

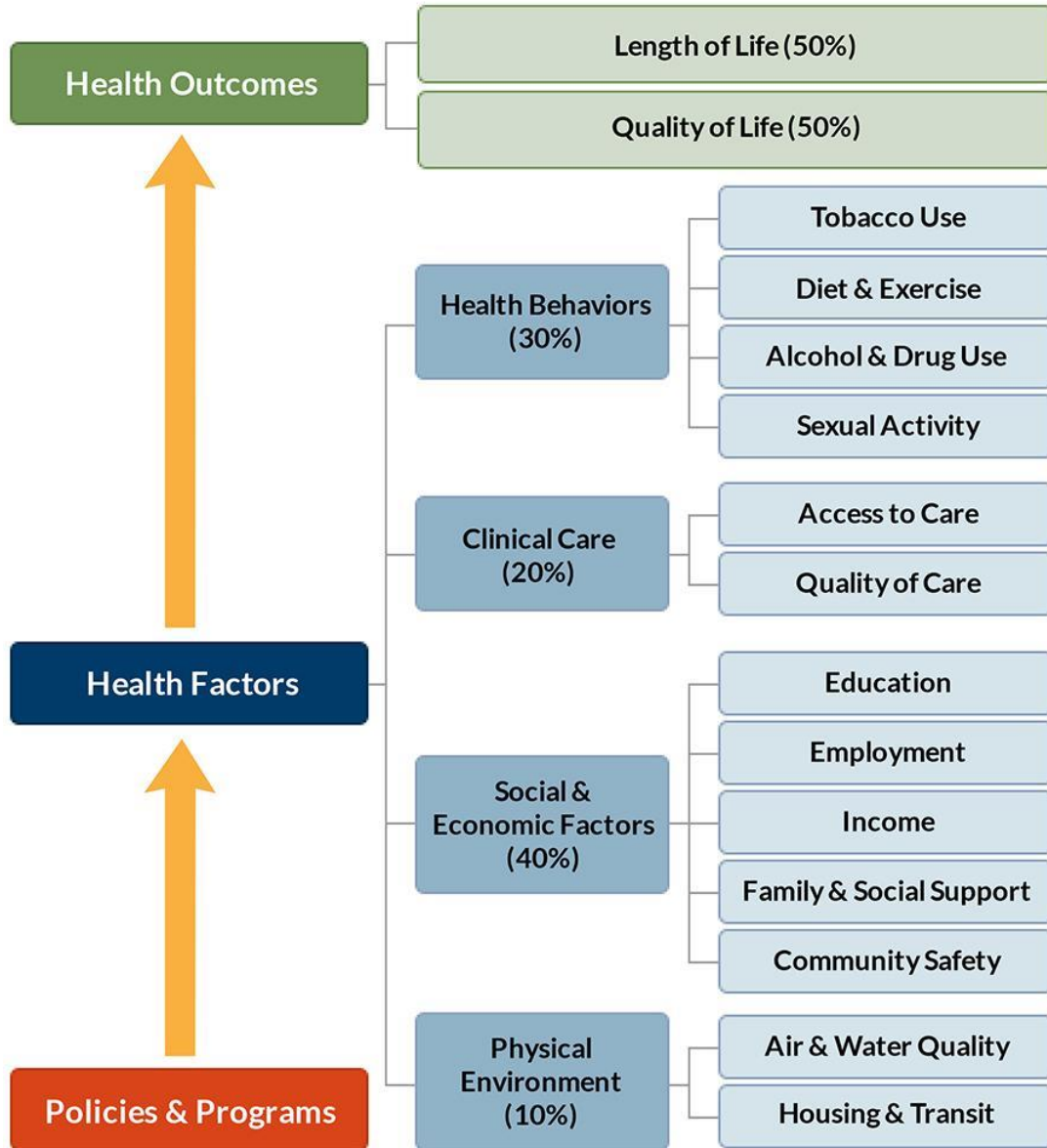
Recommendations for Region Forward

Derek A. Chapman, PhD
Center on Society and Health
Virginia Commonwealth University

WHO Conceptual Model

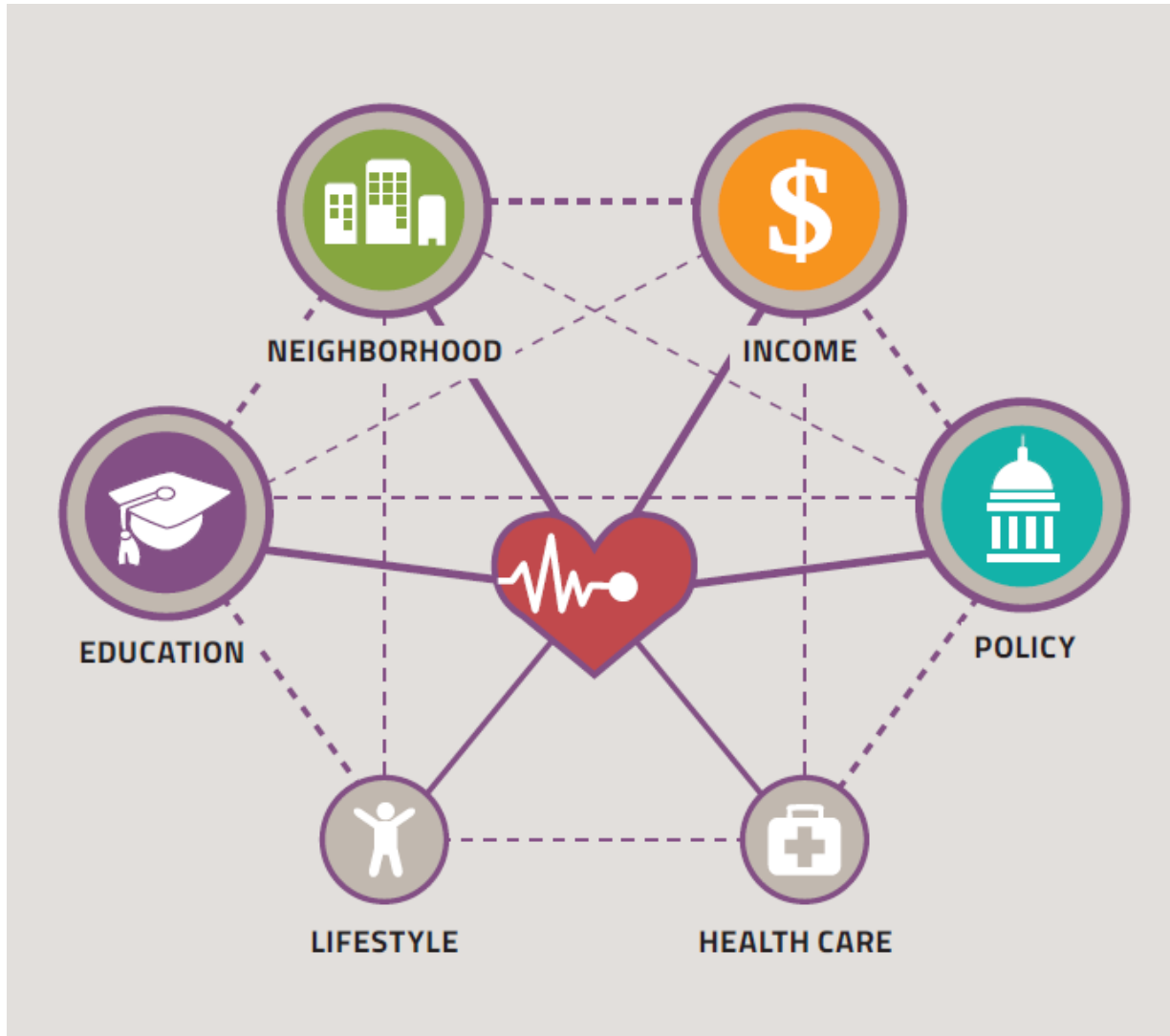


Source: *A Conceptual Model for Taking Action on the Social Determinants of Health*. Geneva: World Health Organization (WHO), 2010

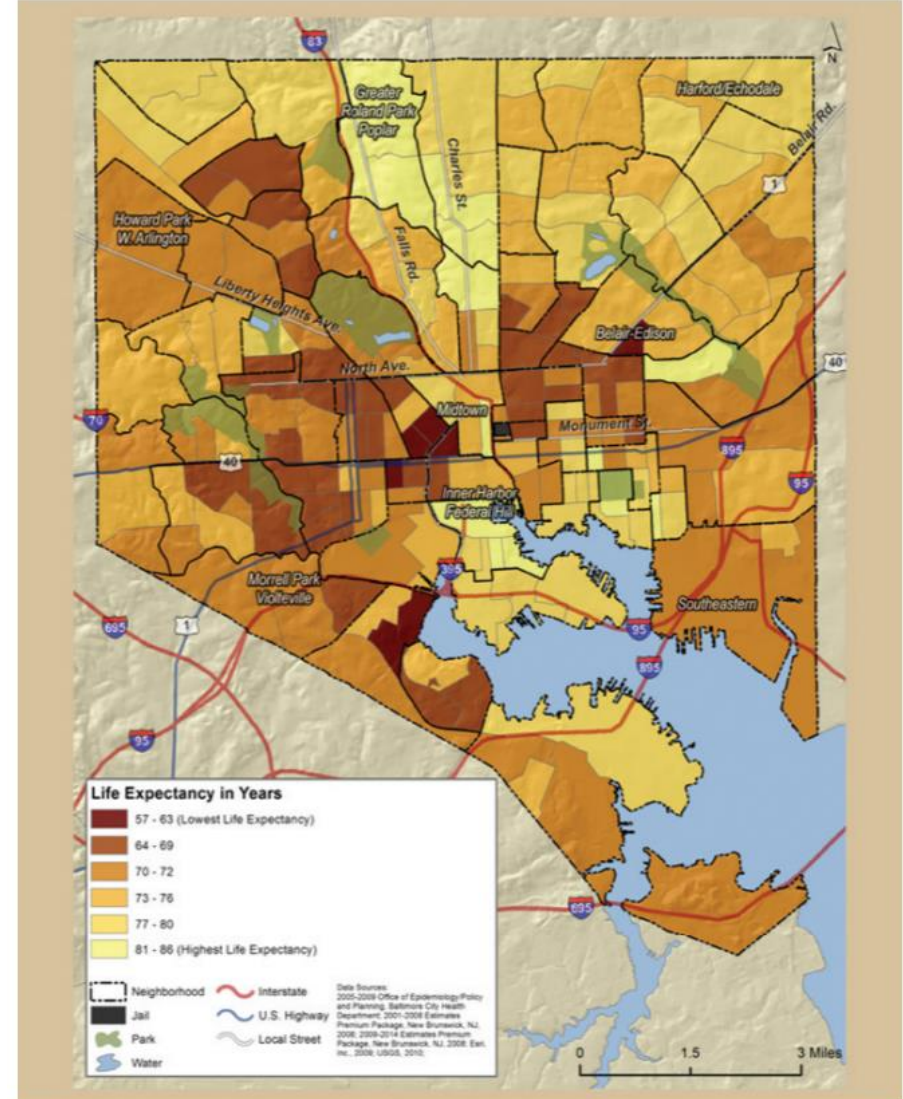
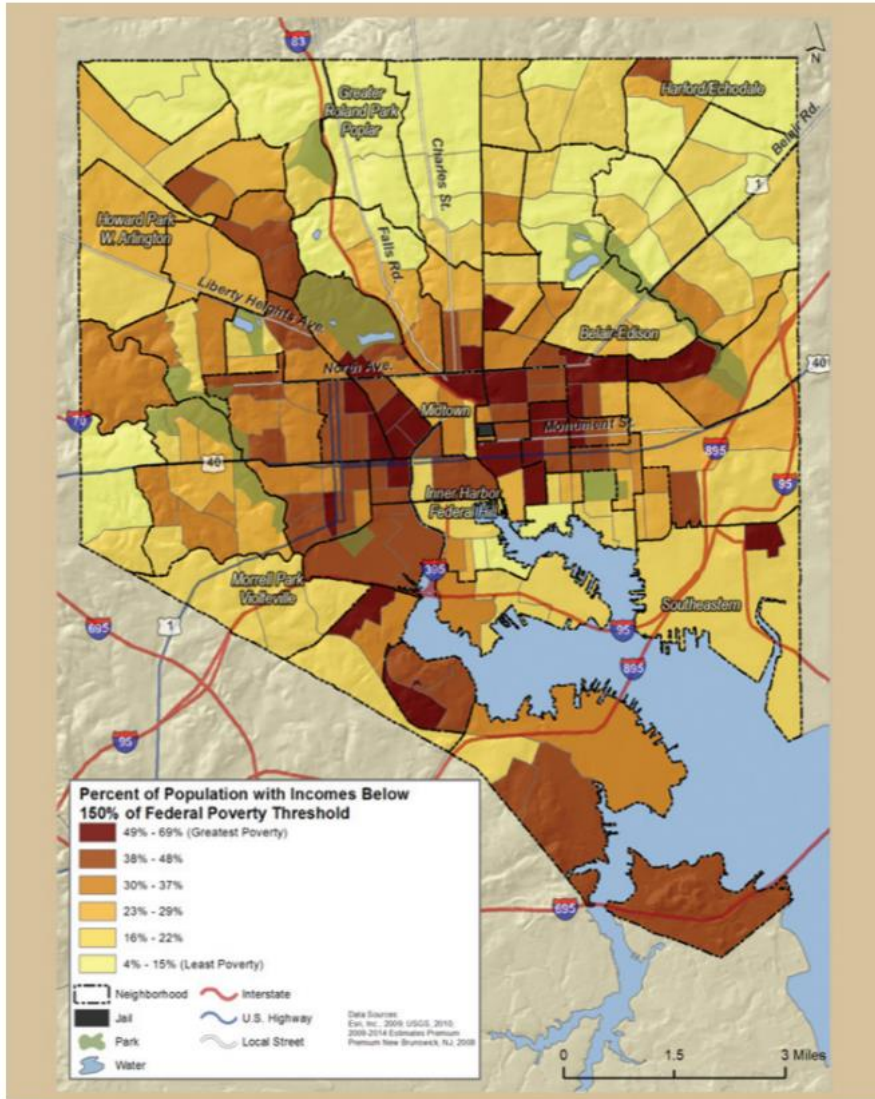


County Health Rankings model © 2014 UWPHI

Connecting the Dots



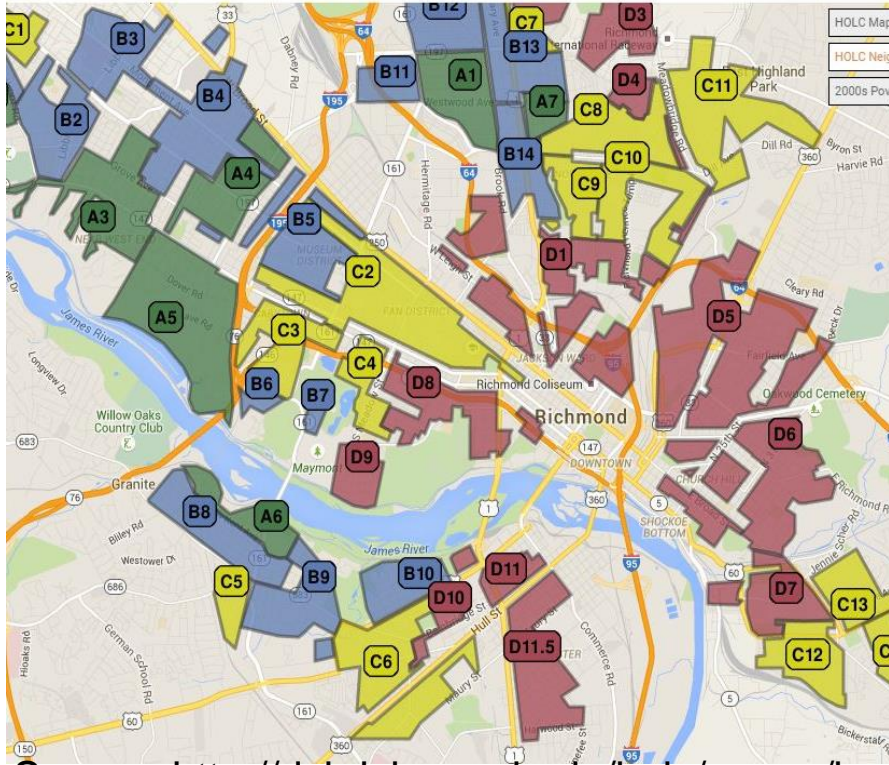
Mapping health outcomes



http://www.societyhealth.vcu.edu/media/society-health/pdf/PMReport_Baltimore.pdf

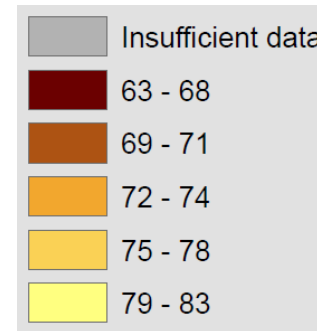
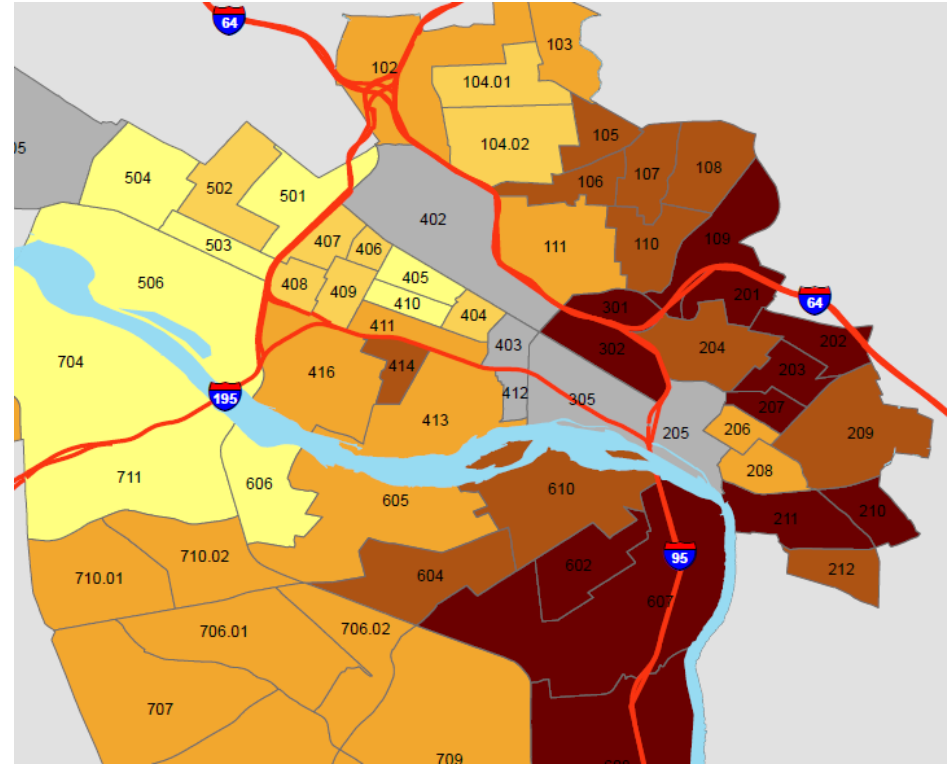
Life Expectancy at Birth, 2002-11

HOLC map, 1937



Source: <http://dsl.richmond.edu/holc/pages/home>

- A** High demand areas with room for new residential growth. Lenders were "willing to make their maximum loans" in these "hot spots during good times or bad.
- B** Completely developed neighborhoods. Not as desirable as the hot spots, but still good.
- C** Older neighborhoods with poorly maintained homes. In a transitional period and becoming obsolete. Expiring or missing deed restrictions meant "lower grade populations" such as African Americans could infiltrate the neighborhood and disrupt the homogeneity.
- D** Fully declined areas—poor property conditions, low homeownership rates, undesirable population. Denied investment by lenders—seen as extremely high risk. Applied to ALL African American areas in Richmond.



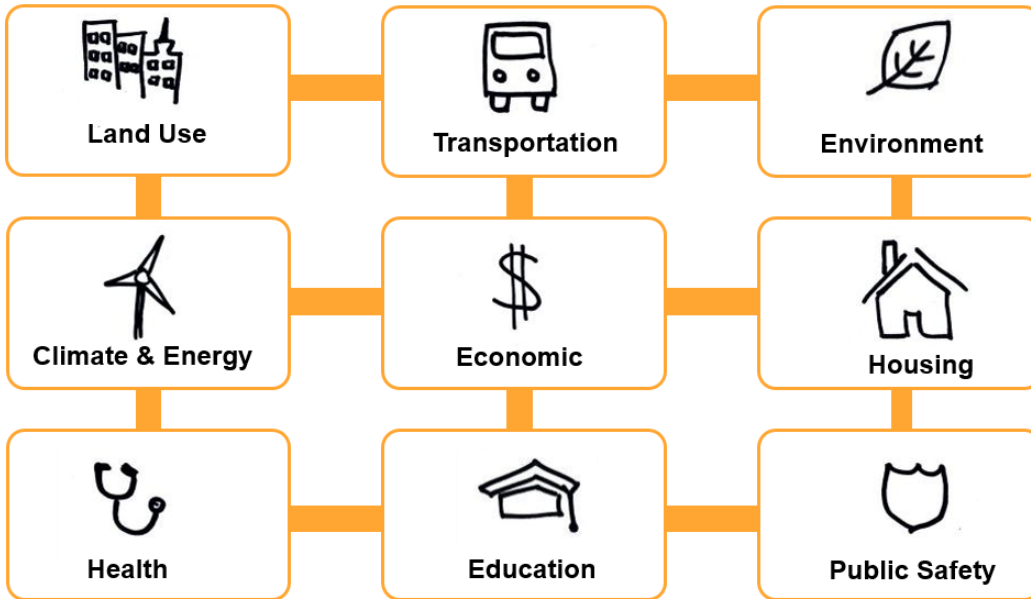
Region Forward Health Goal

Health Goal	
We seek communities in which every person enjoys health and well-	
Proposed Target #1	Proposed Target #2
Human health, including the health of subgroups, is increasingly considered as a component in the development and evaluation of all policies, plans, and projects.	All residents, including subgroups, enjoy continuous improvement in the quality and duration of their lives.
Proposed Indicator for #1	Proposed Indicators for #2
Number of jurisdictions adopting a model, example of, or framework to consider health in all policy-making decisions	Life Expectancy
	<u>Quality of Life</u>

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Number of jurisdictions adopting a model, example of, or framework to consider health in all policy-making decisions	Life Expectancy Measures
	Number of Poor Physical Health Days
	Number of Poor Mental Health Days

Quality of Life



Region Forward Goal areas characterize:

- Quality of life
- Wellbeing
- “Social determinants of health”

Food Access

50% of census tracts in Richmond City qualify as food deserts.



Income Gaps

Within Richmond City, median household income is more than 17 times greater in the poorest census tract than in the wealthiest.



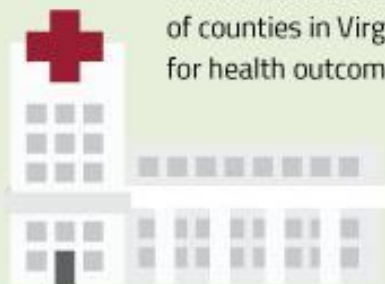
Poverty

More than one in four (26%) city residents live in poverty.



Health Outcomes

In 2014 Richmond City ranked in the bottom 10% of counties in Virginia for health outcomes.



Race

Highway construction and public housing isolated neighborhoods by race, while socioeconomic conditions often stemming from discriminatory policies and practices prevented relocation



Persistent segregation resulted, and African Americans in Richmond City are far more likely to live in poverty, suffer from preventable diseases, and die younger than Whites.



Education

More than 25% of the city's African American adults, and 59% of Hispanic adults, have less than a high school education, in contrast with only 7% of White adults.



Physical Activity

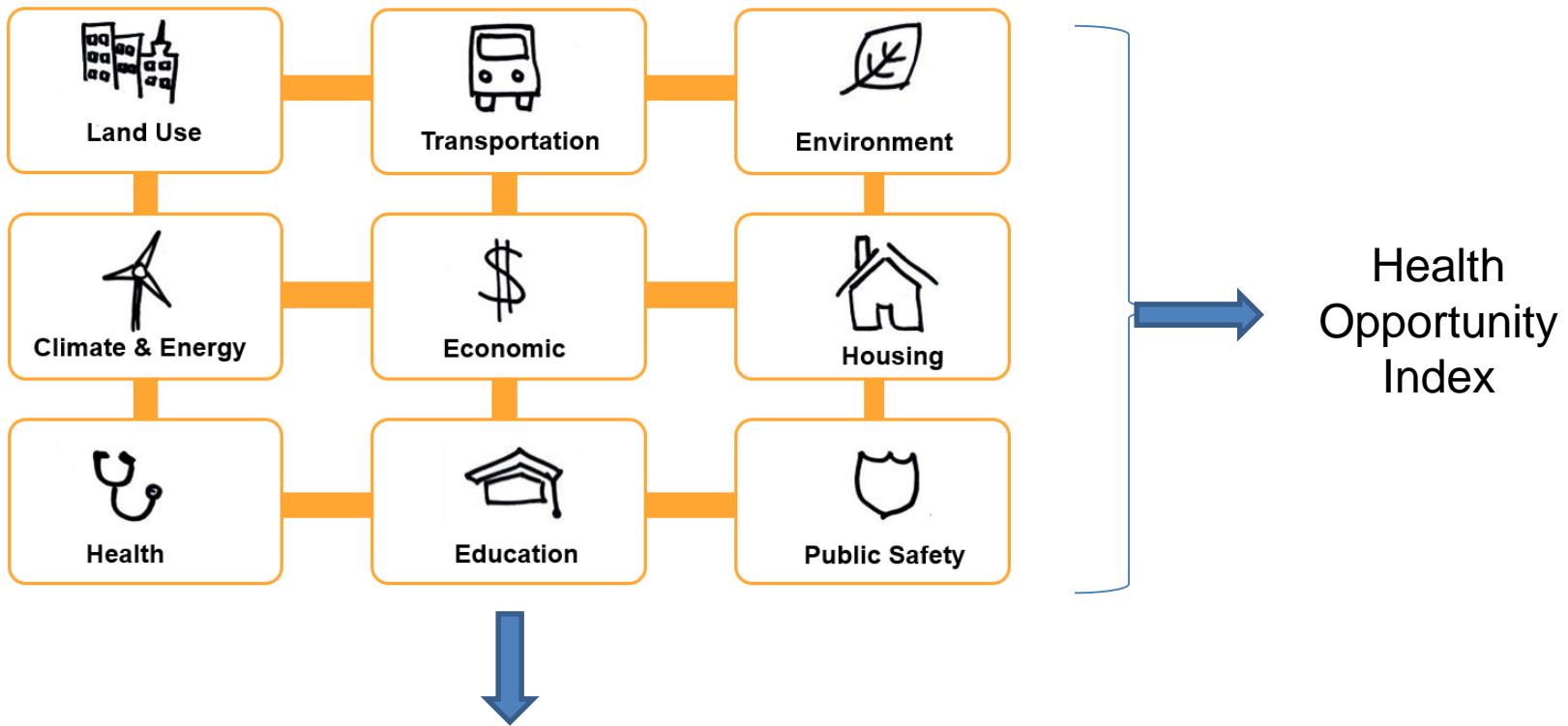
Lack of green spaces and unsafe streets stifle physical activity, further increasing the health disparities between neighborhoods of different socioeconomic classes.



Life Expectancy

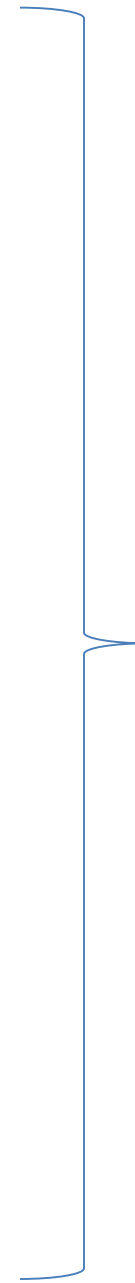
There is a 20-year gap in life expectancy among census tracts in Richmond City.

Quality of Life



Data analysis and mapping of (1) Region Forward Indicators and (2) HOI to characterize quality of life in metropolitan Washington and **identify geographic areas of need**

Region Forward Goal Area	Examples of indicator	Values
Transportation	Means of transportation to work by age	Car, truck, or van- drove alone Car, truck or van - carpooled Public transportation (not taxi) Taxi, motorcycle, bicycle Walked Worked at home
	Average travel time to work	
	Distance to closest public rail stop	
Climate & Energy	Home heating fuel type	Utility gas LP or tank gas Electric Oil and kerosene Other (coal, wood, solar)
	Air pollution	Cancer risk Respiratory risk Neurological risk
Environmental	Age of housing	
	Tobacco use	
Public Safety	Crime rate	Violent crimes (murder, rape, robbery) Nonviolent crimes (burglary, vehicle theft)
Education	Educational attainment	<9th grade Some high school GED High school diploma Some college Bachelor's degree Postgraduate degree
	Young adults in school, employed or the military	
Housing	Median home value	
	Median rent	
	Affordability of housing	
	Housing vacancies	
	Occupants per room	
	Severe housing problems	Lack of plumbing or kitchen facilities



Health & Wellbeing

Region Forward Goal Area	Examples of indicators	Values
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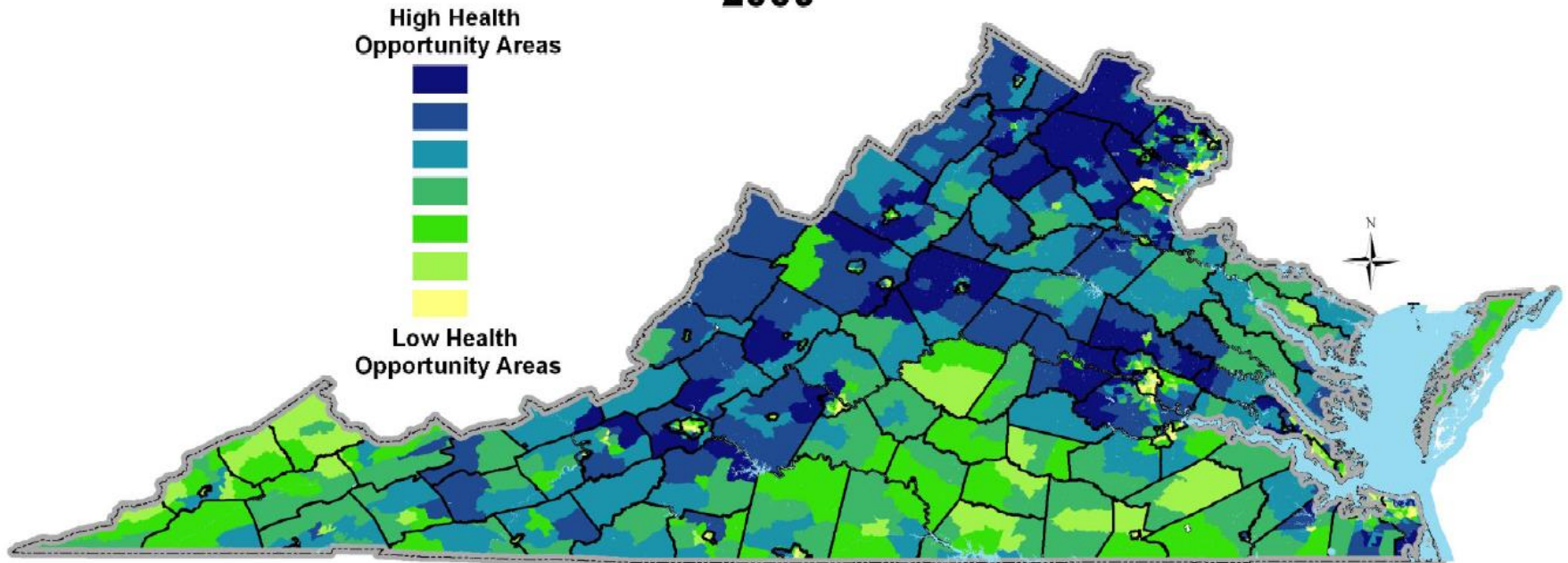
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Health & Human Services	Insurance status	Uninsured Private insurance Public insurance
	Disability status	Hearing difficulty Vision difficulty Cognitive difficulty Ambulatory difficulty Self-care difficulty Independent living difficulty

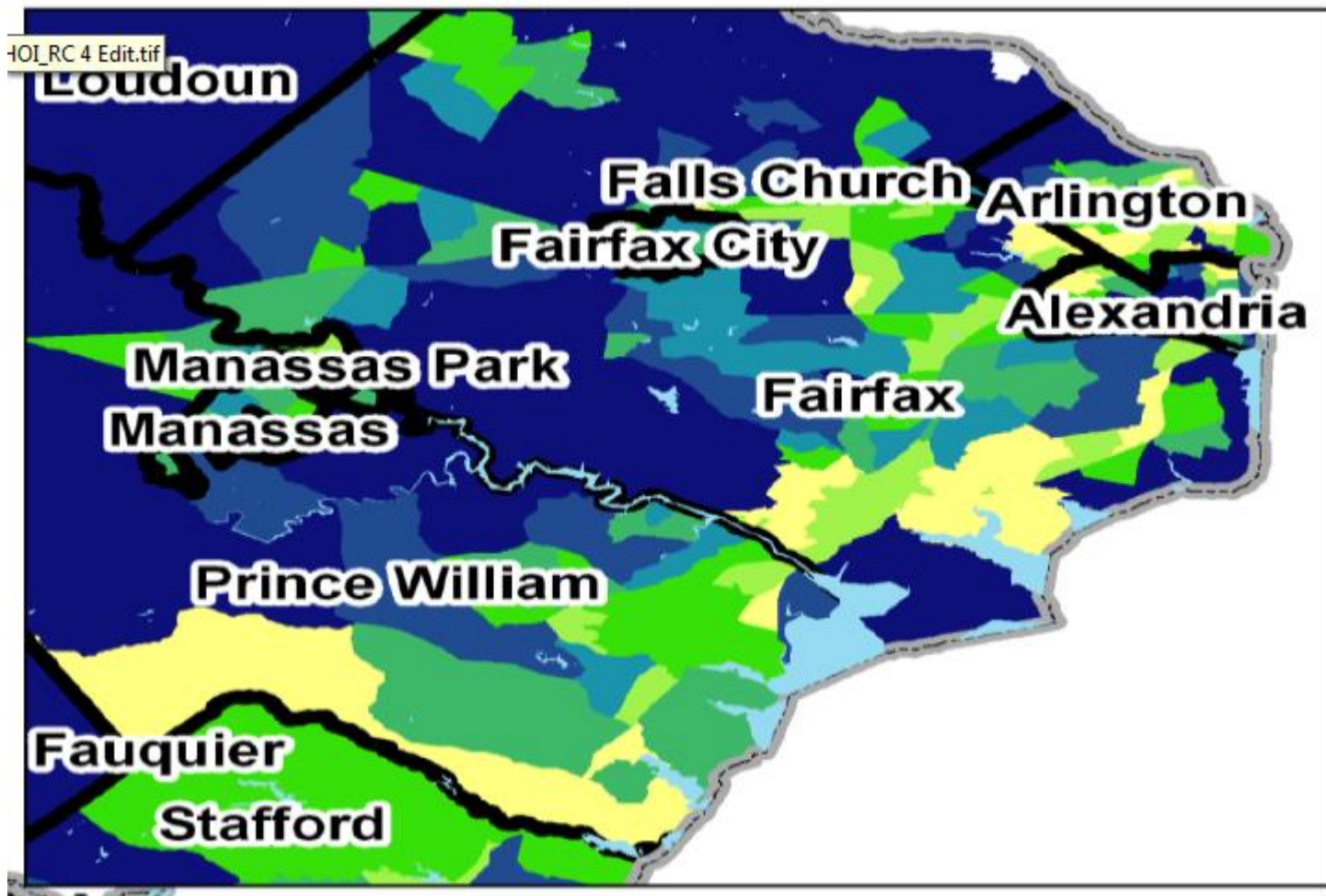
Region Forward Goal Area	Examples of indicators	Values
Economic	Employment status	
	Rent/homeowner burdened	>30% of income spent on rent/mortgage
	Poverty	Overall Children in poverty
	Concentrated Poverty	>20% below FPL
	Income inequality	Gini Index
	Household composition	Single parent Married Female headed
	Median household income	
	High cost mortgage loans	

Health Opportunity Index

Virginia

Health Opportunity Index (HOI) *
By Census Tracts
2009 **





Virginia

Affordability Indicator By Census Tract *

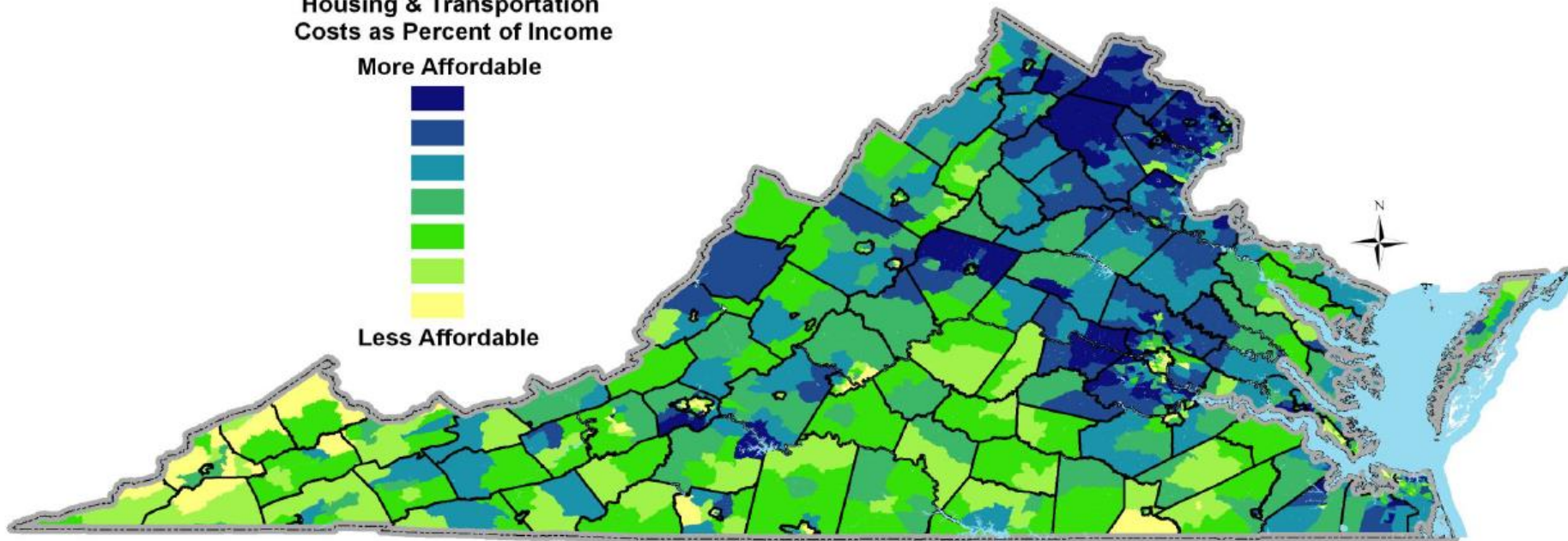
2009

Housing & Transportation
Costs as Percent of Income

More Affordable



Less Affordable



* Data Source: Geolytics 2009 Estimated Data



**Housing & Transportation
Costs as Percent of Income**

More Affordable



Less Affordable



a

Policy opportunities

- Identify pockets of need
- Develop synergy across Region Forward sectors
- Leverage investments in strategic solutions
- Create data platform for Health Officials Committee
- Establish benchmarks for tracking progress

Contact Information

The VCU Center on Society and Health is an academic research center working to connect the dots between social factors and health.

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