UNEVEN OPPORTUNITIES

A Study of How Conditions for Wellness Vary Across the Metropolitan Washington Region

Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments
Board of Directors
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Acknowledgments

Coauthors at VCU

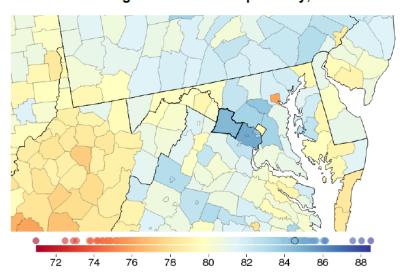
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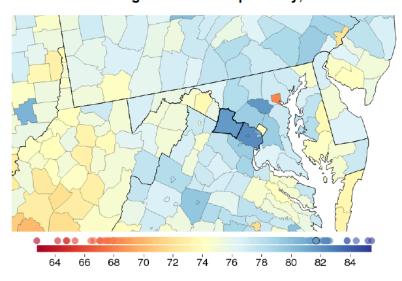
Metropolitan Washington region among the healthiest (and wealthiest) in the nation

Fig. 1: Female life expectancy, 2014

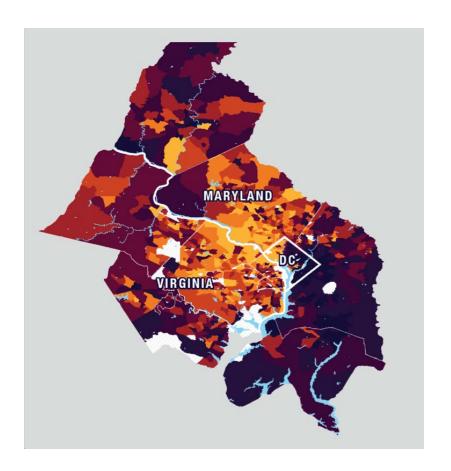


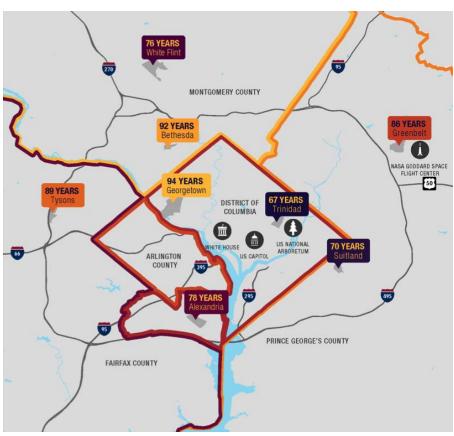
Source: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, 2016.

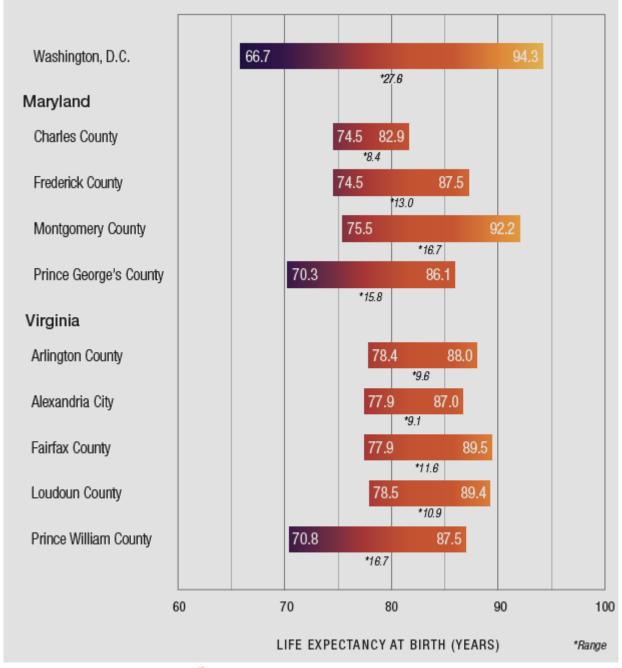
Fig. 2: Male life expectancy, 2014



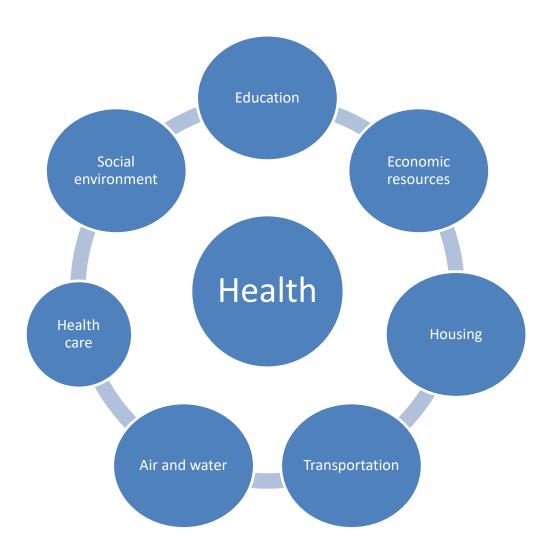
Life expectancy varies by 27 years across the region



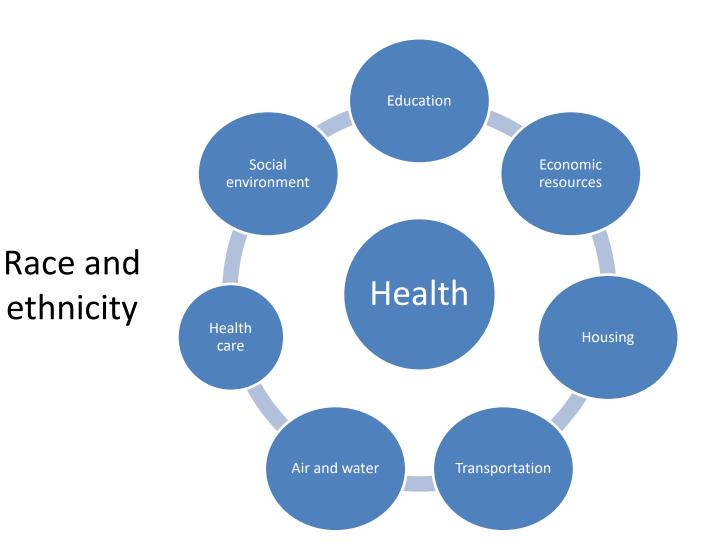




What shapes health?

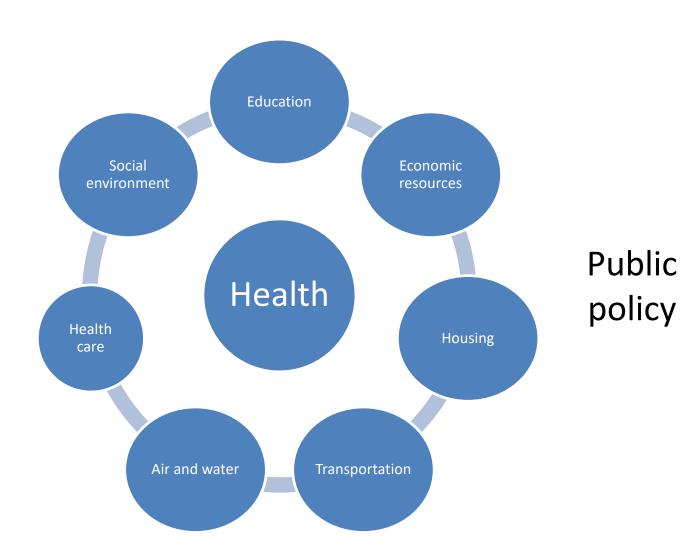


What shapes health?





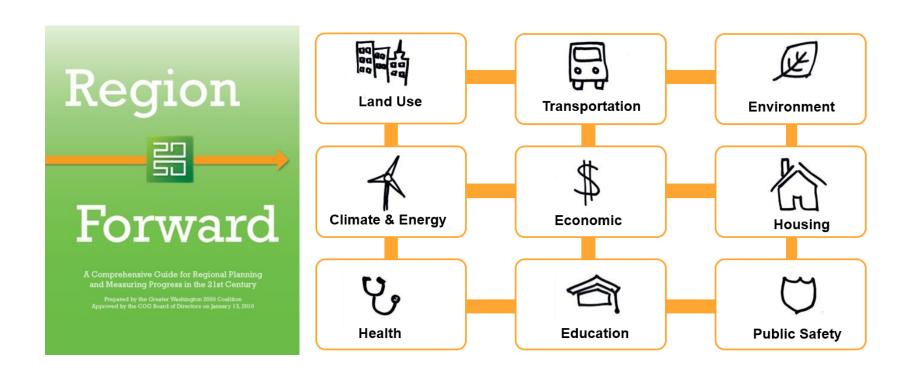
What shapes health?



Race and ethnicity

Center on Society and Health

Regional plan for metropolitan Washington region



Geographic area examined

District of Columbia

All wards (8)

Maryland

- Charles County
- Frederick County (plus the City of Frederick)
- Montgomery County (plus Gaithersburg, Rockville, and Takoma Park)
- Prince George's County (plus Bladensburg, Bowie, College Park, and Greenbelt)

Virginia

- Arlington County
- City of Alexandria
- Fairfax County (plus Fairfax City and Falls Church City)
- Loudoun County
- Prince William County (plus Manassas and Manassas Park cities)



Census tract indicators

Education

- Preschool enrollment
- High school education
- Some college education
- Lack of English

Economic and household resources

- Income
- Poverty
- Income inequality
- Low food access
- Marital status
- Single-parent households
- Unemployment
- Public assistance

Health care

- Primary care/dental/mental health provider
- Insurance coverage (private/public)
- Uninsured adults/children

Housing

- Older age (pre-1950)
- Poor housing conditions
- Overcrowding
- Vacant housing
- Renter-occupied housing
- Median home value/rent
- Housing cost burden
- Housing stability/moves
- Housing opportunity index

Transportation

- Commuting modality
- Travel time to work
- Transportation cost
- No access to vehicle

Air and water quality

- Cancer risk
- Environmental hazards
- Respiratory risk

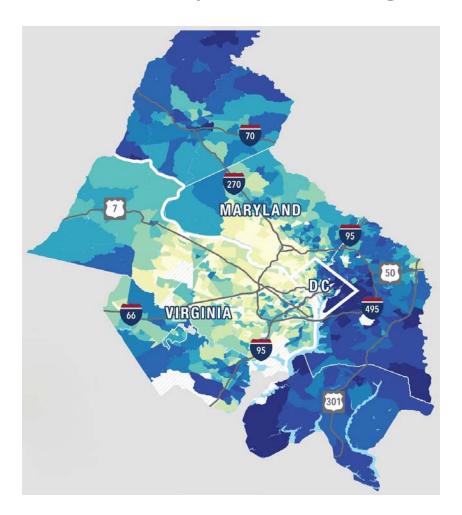
Healthy Places Index (HPI) Uses

- Prioritization of investments, resources, and programming in neighborhoods where health needs are greatest
- Program planning and service delivery
- Community profiles and needs assessments
- Understanding community needs (in conjunction with resident experience)
- Research
- Providing data for grant applications

Determinants of life expectancy in the metropolitan Washington region

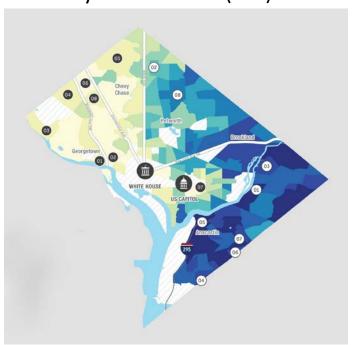


Healthy Places Index (HPI) scores across the metropolitan region

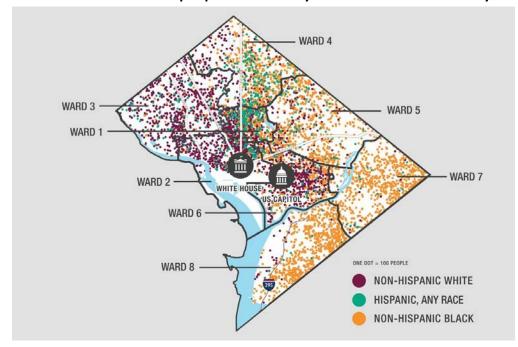


District of Columbia

Healthy Places Index (HPI) scores



Distribution of population by race and ethnicity



District of Columbia

Healthy Places Index (HPI) scores

Distribution of population by race and ethnicity

		WARD 4		
Chevy Chase		High Opportunity		Low Opportunity
	EGE EDUCATION 01	97%	01	20%
HIGH SCHOOL WHITE HOUSE	L EDUCATION 02	100%	02	70%
US CAPITOL	JSEHOLD INCOME 03	\$191,607	03	\$22,949
UNEMPLOYN	IENT 04	1%	04	39%
ADULT POVE	RTY RATE 05	4%	05	51%
PUBLIC ASS	STANCE 06	0%	06	55%
MODERATE	HOUSING COST BURDEN	19%	07	63%
UNINSURED	ADULTS 08	1%	08	29%

History makes the difference













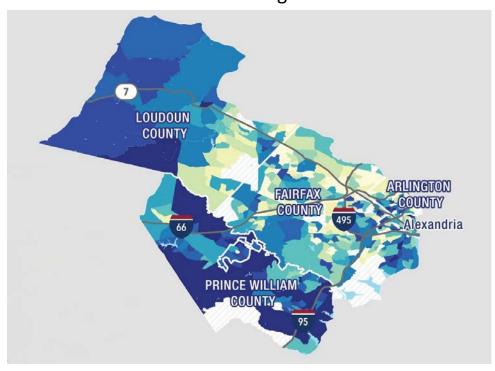
	TRACT 1 Georgetown	TRACT 74.01 Anacostia
Healthy Places Index	76	3
Life expectancy	86 years	67 years
High school graduation	100%	67%
Some college education	95%	21%
Median household income	\$170,338	\$14,813
Unemployment	5%	25%
Adult poverty	4%	51%
Child poverty	0%	74%
Public assistance	1%	76%
Children in single-parent households	6%	95%
Private health insurance	96%	16%
Median home value	\$945,600	\$287,500
Median monthly rent	\$1,974	\$460
Severe housing cost burden	8%	25%
Poor rental conditions	22%	45%
Commuting to work		
by motor vehicle	39%	30%
by public transit	25%	67%
by walking or cycling	33%	3%
Mean travel time to work	25 minutes	43 minutes

Uneven opportunity in the suburbs

Suburban Maryland



Northern Virginia



Strategies to reduce geographic disparities in health and opportunity

Address root causes by improving economic and social conditions for populations in need

- Policy action by government and the private sector to improve jobs, increase wages, reduce poverty, and promote economic mobility
- Reforms and investments to improve education
- Cross-racial alliance building to address common causes (e.g., discrimination)

Invest in communities

- Economic development by business, investors, and philanthropy, and the promotion of new industry in marginalized communities
- Civic engagement and cross-sector partnerships to leverage resources

Available resources



- Main report
- Technical appendix
- Map sets for 10 jurisdictions
- Data file

Questions?