

Place & Infant Health: “Hot Spot” and Asset Mapping for Infant and Maternal Health in Franklin County

PRESENTATION TO THE GREATER
COLUMBUS INFANT MORTALITY TASK
FORCE

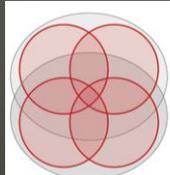
MAY 20TH 2014

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THE KIRWAN INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF RACE &
ETHNICITY, MORITZ COLLEGE OF LAW

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

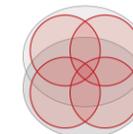


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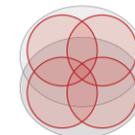
Introduction

- ▶ Our presentation builds upon the themes and materials presented by our Executive Director, Sharon Davies in February of 2014
 - ▶ Critical themes
 - ▶ Infant health is more than health care
 - ▶ Place and race matters
 - ▶ Thinking about place based interventions
- ▶ We initiated a “hot spot” and asset mapping initiative following this presentation
 - ▶ Today's we present the preliminary results of that assessment
- ▶ Our goal with this work:
 - ▶ Better identify and understand “hot spots”
 - ▶ Develop a county wide tool to understand risk factors (geographically), health metrics, social determinants and assets (programmatic information)
 - ▶ Understand data needs and the geographic landscape of programmatic interventions



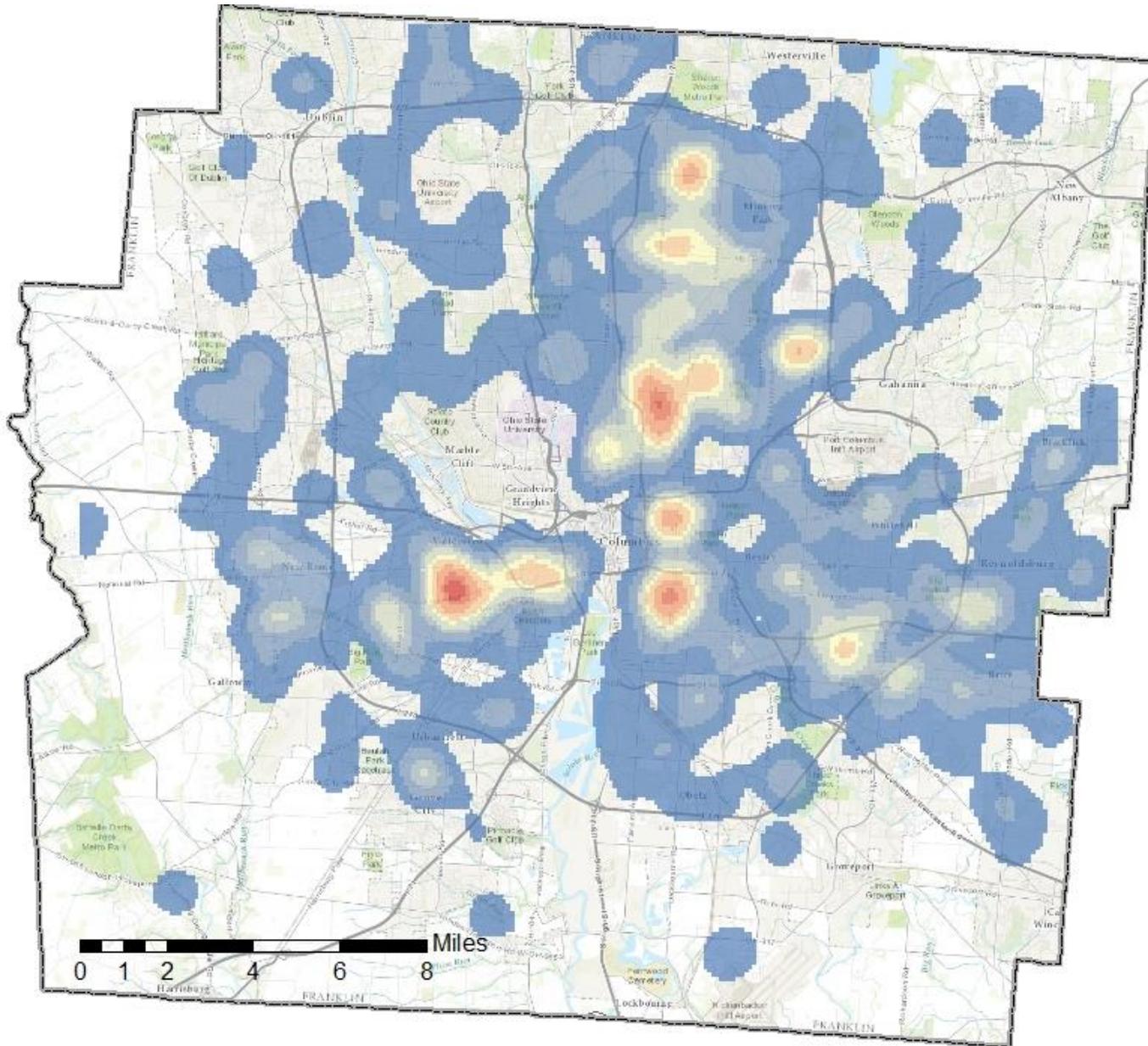
Place & Infant Health:
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County

HOT SPOT ANALYSIS
(PRELIMINARY RESULTS)

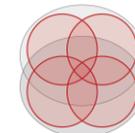
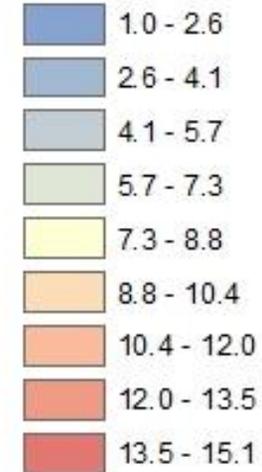


Hot Spot “Heat” Health Outcome Maps

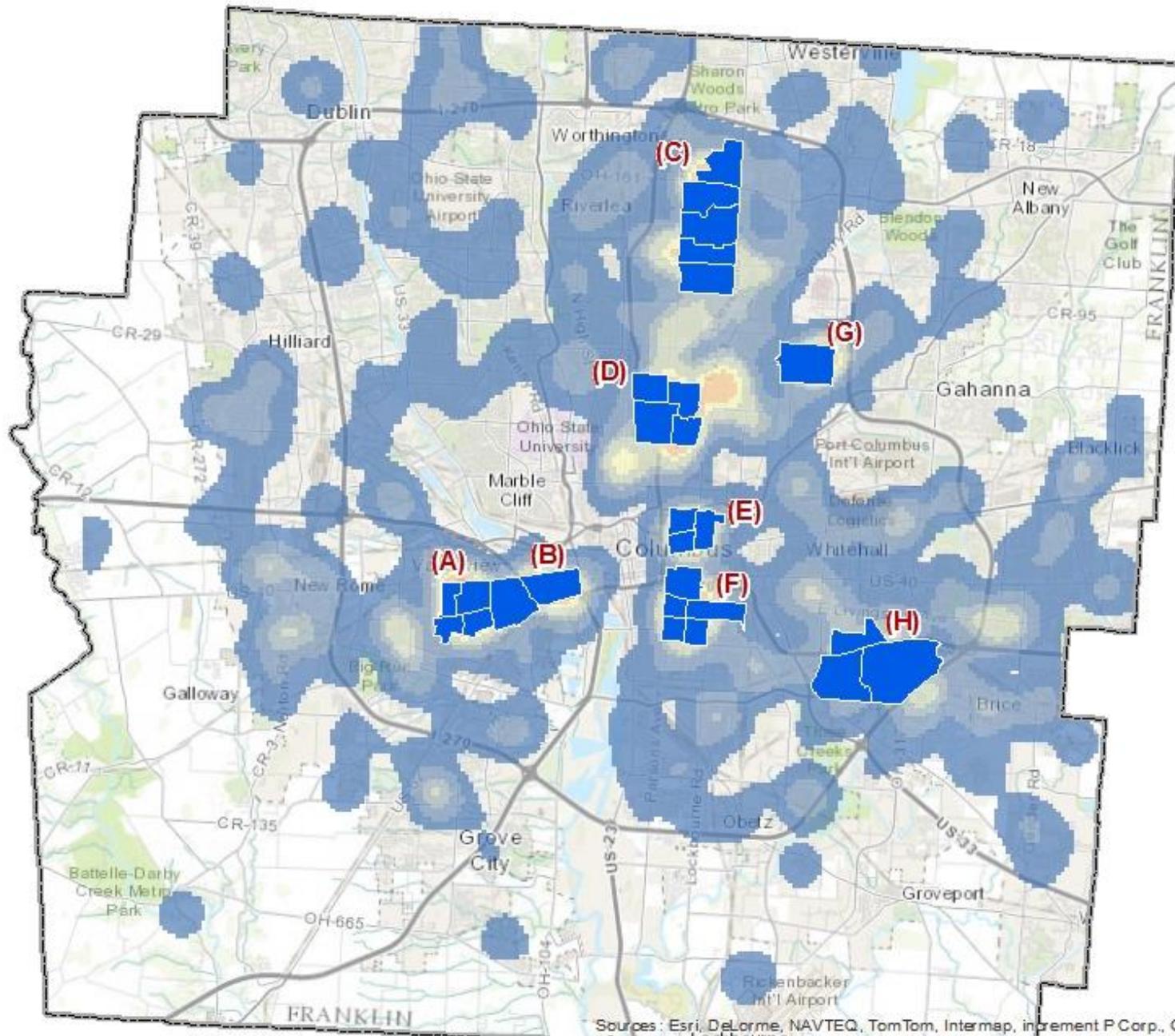
Franklin County Infant Deaths, 2007-2011



Infant Deaths per Square Mile

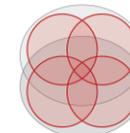


Infant Mortality “Hot Spots”



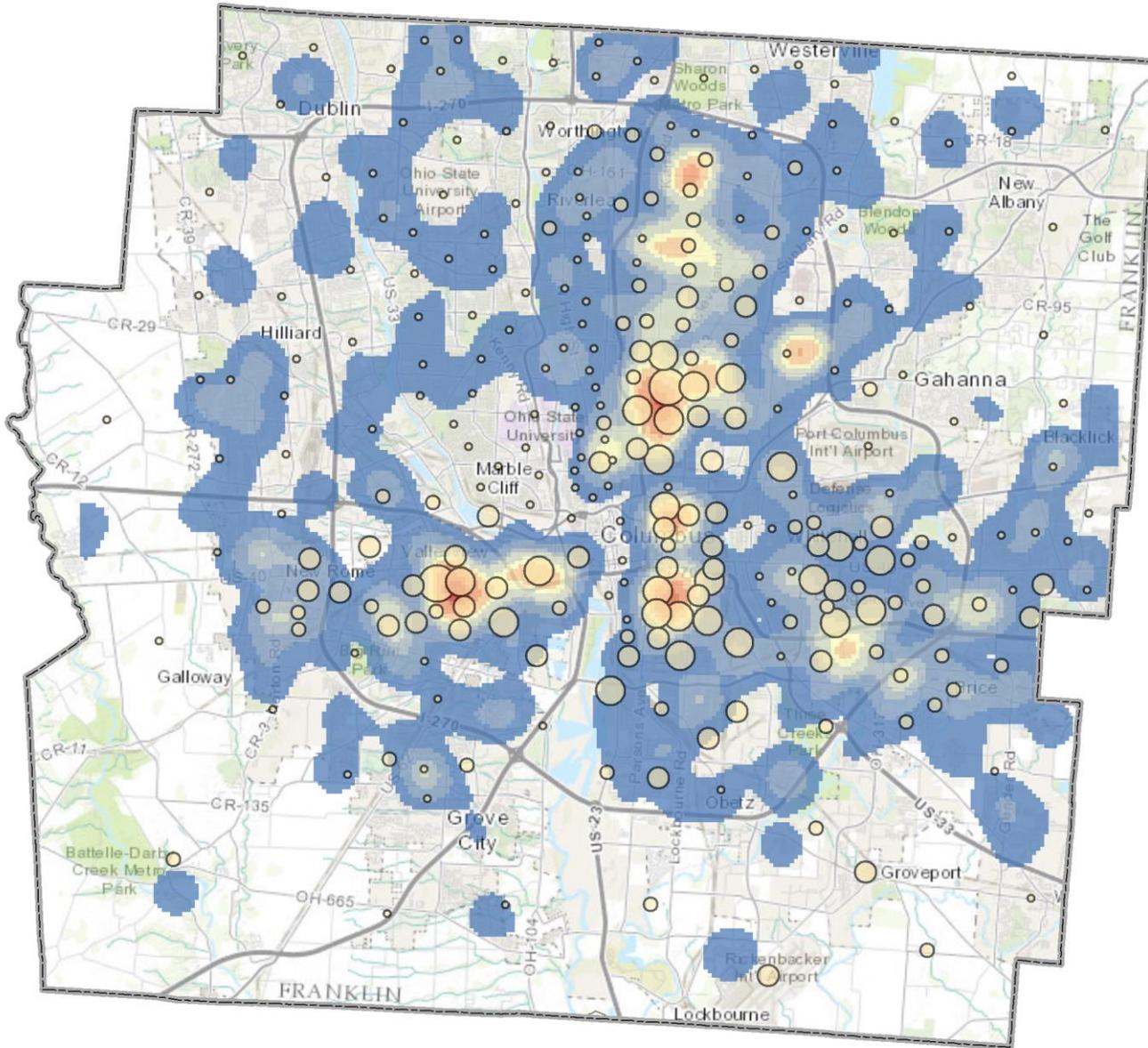
- ▶ Hot Spot Areas (areas with more than 10 infant death per square mile over a five year period)
 - ▶ A: Hilltop
 - ▶ B: Franklinton
 - ▶ C: Morse/161
 - ▶ D: South Linden
 - ▶ E: Near East
 - ▶ F: Near South
 - ▶ G: Northeast
 - ▶ H: Southeast
- ▶ Note: names are for identification purposes only and do not necessarily correspond with exact neighborhood or civic association boundaries

Sources: Esri, DeLorme, NAVTEQ, TomTom, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, MFS, JPAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, and the GIS User Community, Copyright: ©2013 Esri, DeLorme, NAVTEQ



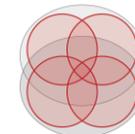
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IM Hot Spots & Risk Factors: Teen Pregnancy



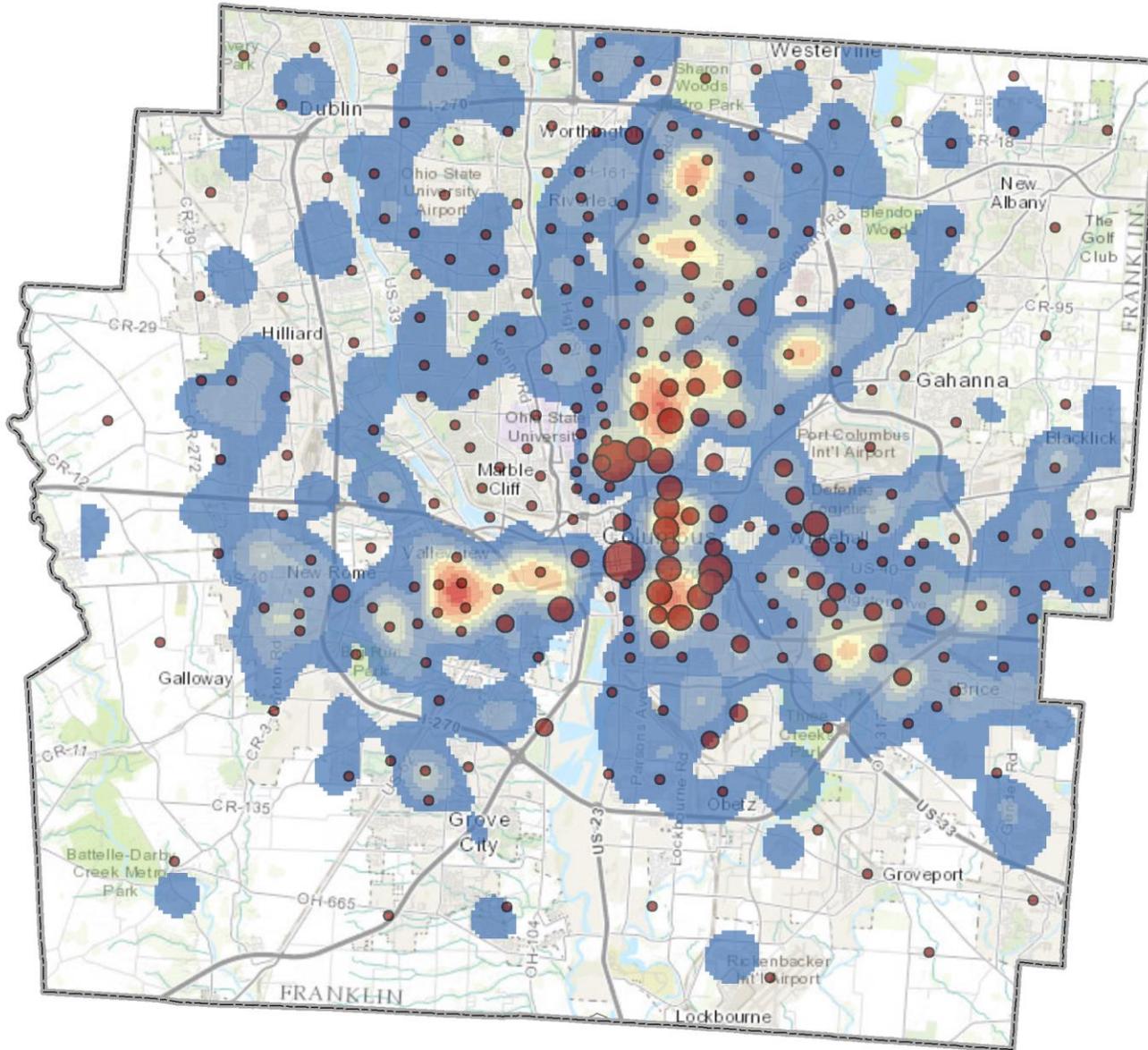
Births to Mothers under 18 (Percent of Live Births)

- 0 - 2.0
- ◊ 2.1 - 4.0
- 4.1 - 6.0
- 6.1 - 8.0
- More than 8.0

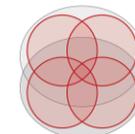
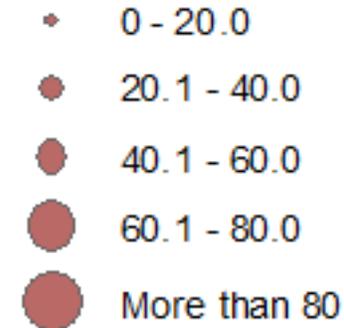


IM Hot Spots & Risk Factors: STD Rates

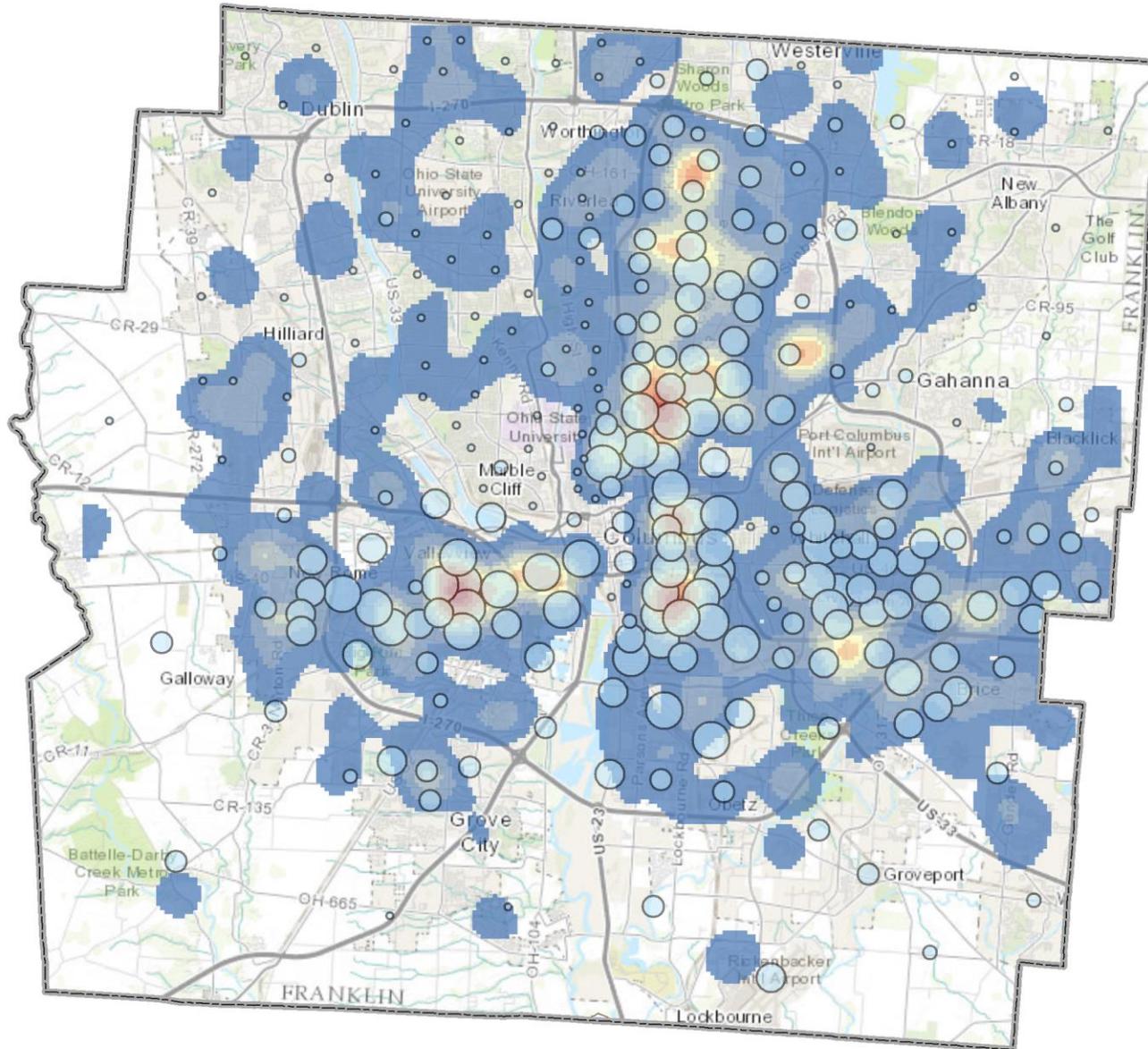
(Chlamydia and Gonorrhea Rates)
(Proxy for safe sex practices).



STDs - Chlamydia + Gonorrhea Combined Cases per 1,000

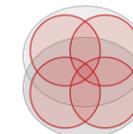


IM Hot Spots & Risk Factors: Medicaid Births

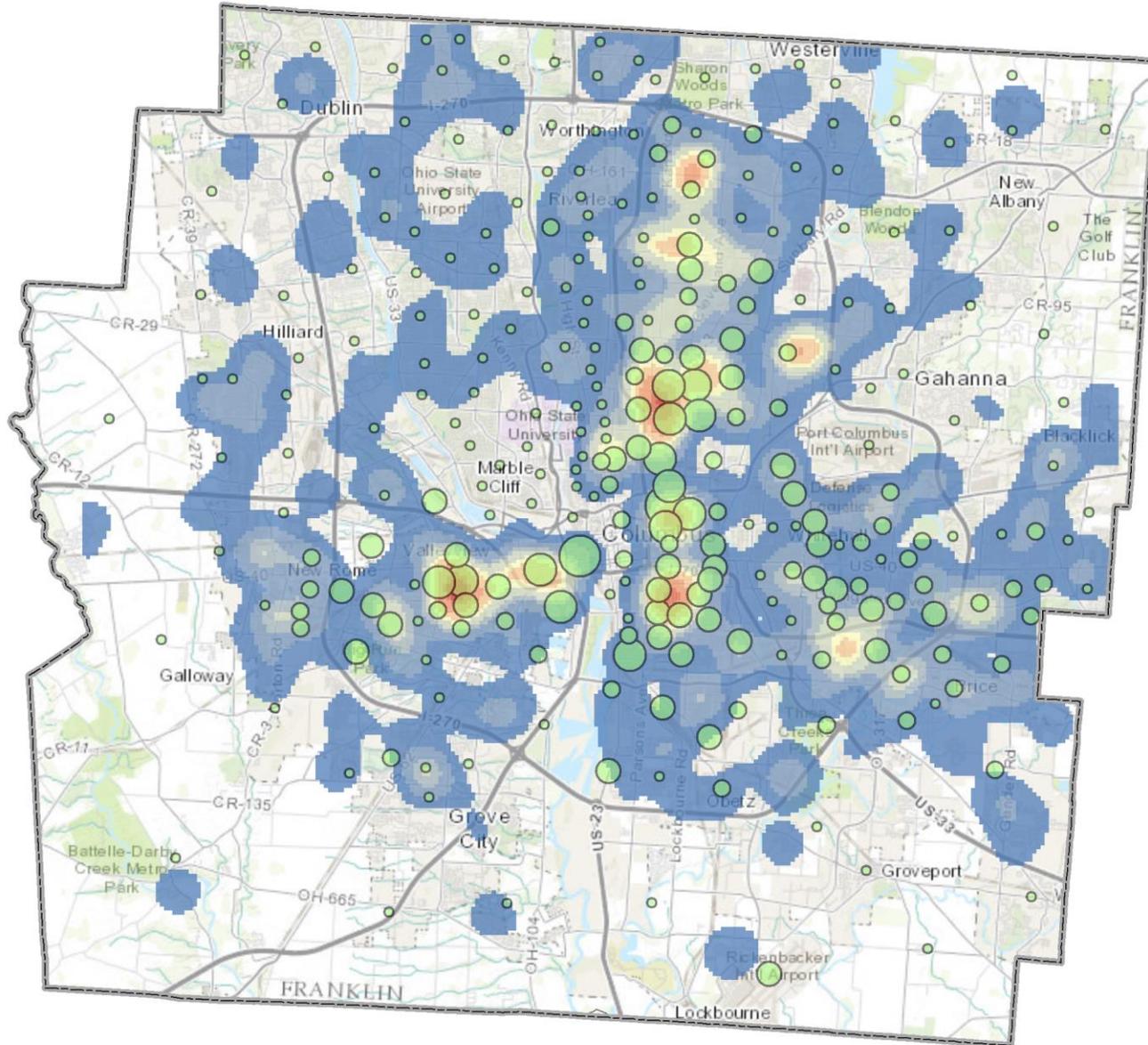


Births Paid by Medicaid (Percent of Live Births)

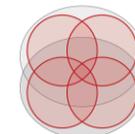
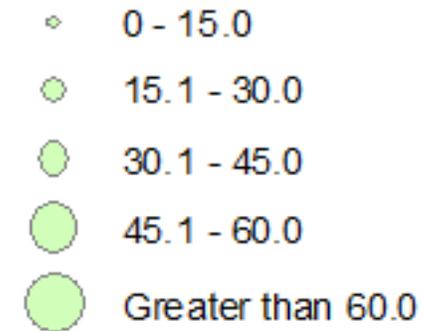
- 0 - 20.0
- ◉ 20.1 - 35.0
- ◉ 35.1 - 50.0
- ◉ 50.1 - 65.0
- ◉ Greater than 65



IM Hot Spots & Risk Factors: SNAP & Other Social Determinants

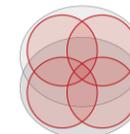


Percent of Households Receiving SNAP



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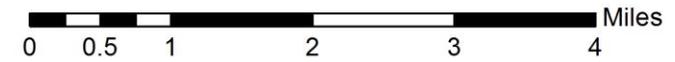
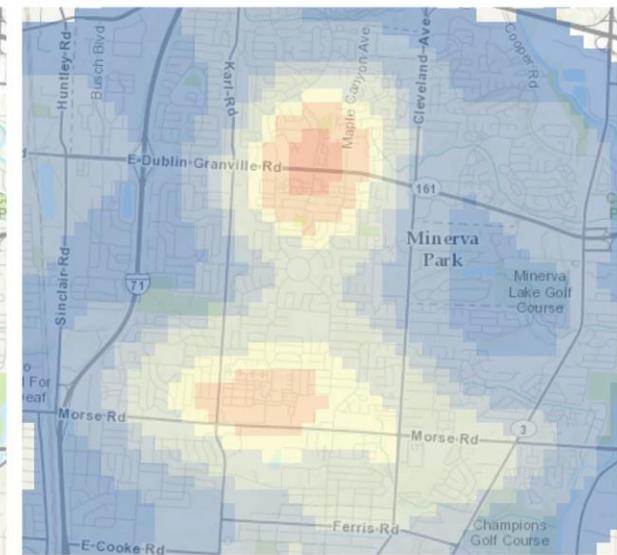
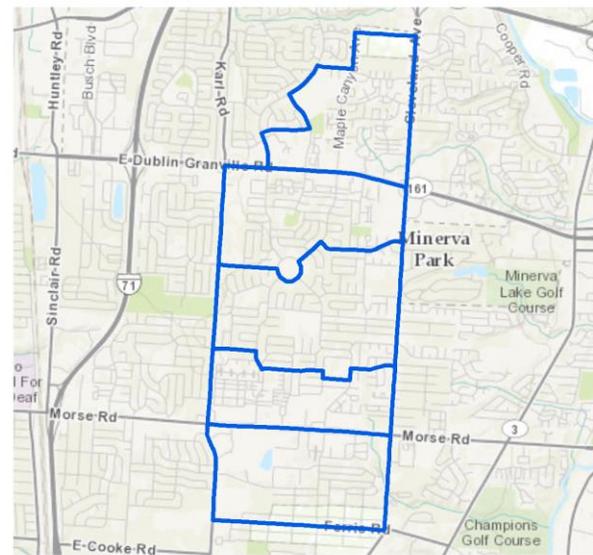
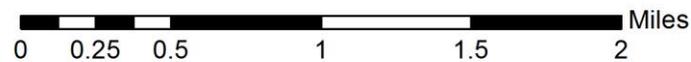
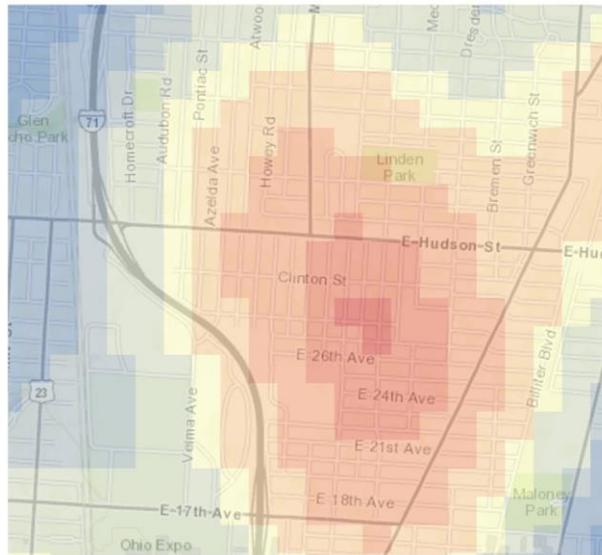
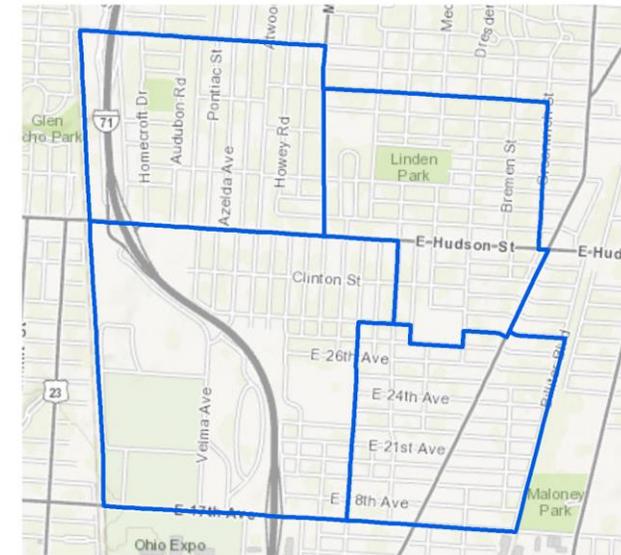
HOT SPOT COMMUNITY
PROFILES
(PRELIMINARY RESULTS)



Hot Spot Areas: Community Profiles (Areas were defined using Census Geography – Census Tract Boundaries)

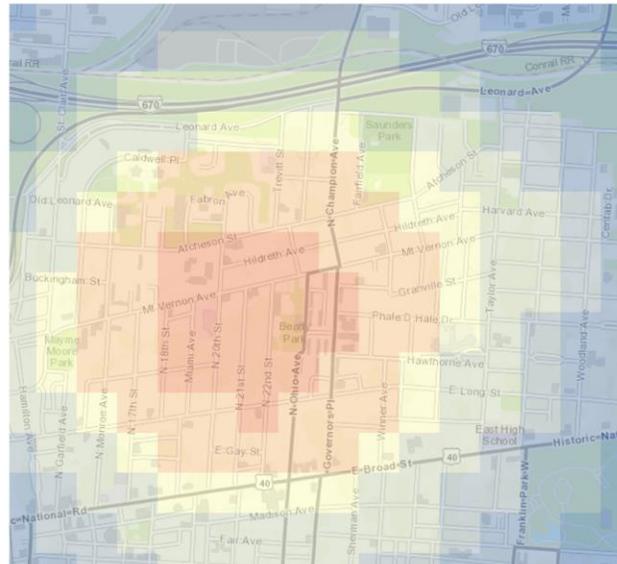
South Linden

Morse/161

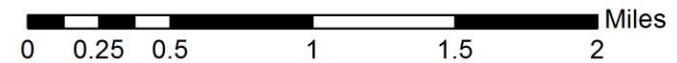
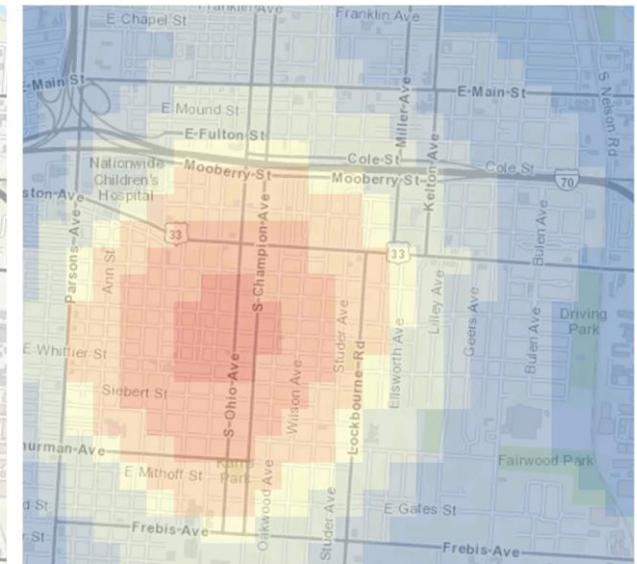
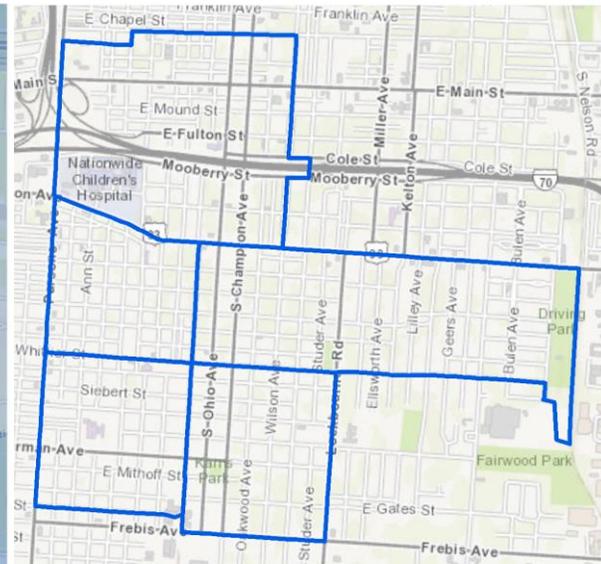


Hot Spot Areas: Community Profiles (Areas were defined using Census Geography – Census Tract Boundaries)

Near East

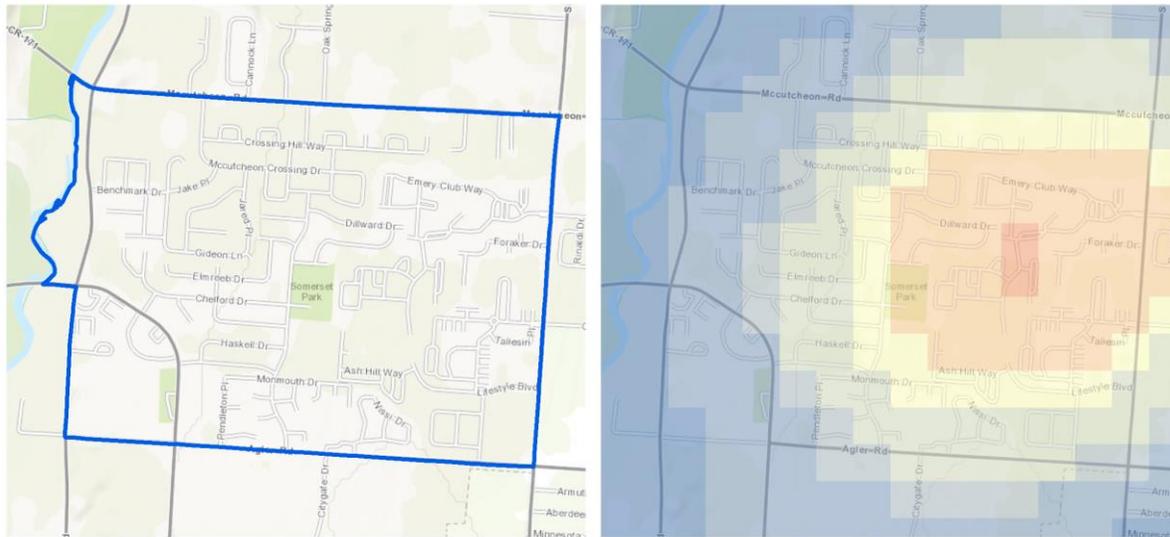


Near South

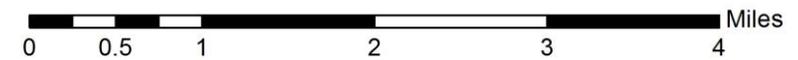
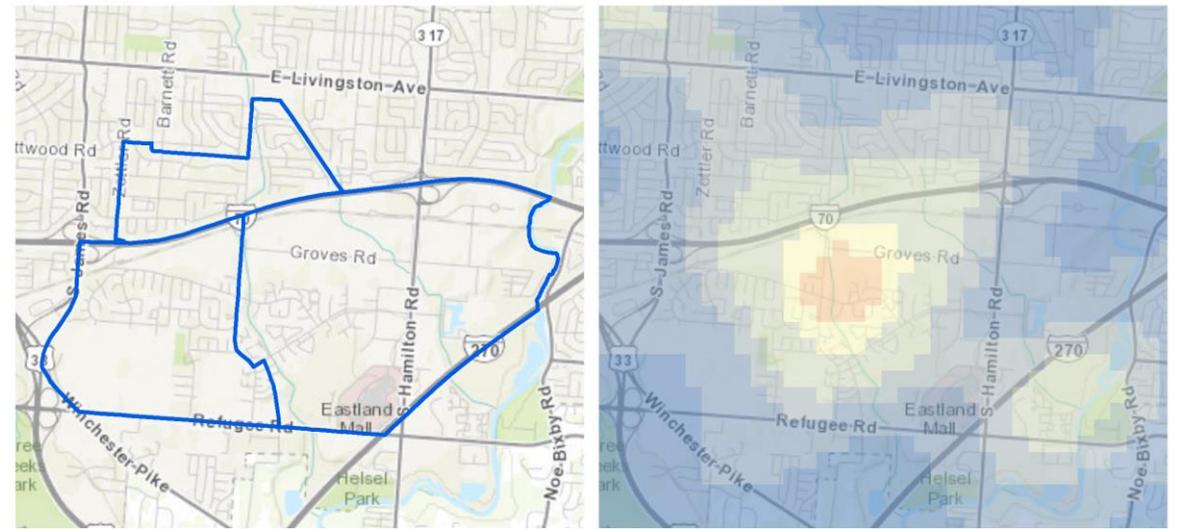


Hot Spot Areas: Community Profiles (Areas were defined using Census Geography – Census Tract Boundaries)

Northeast

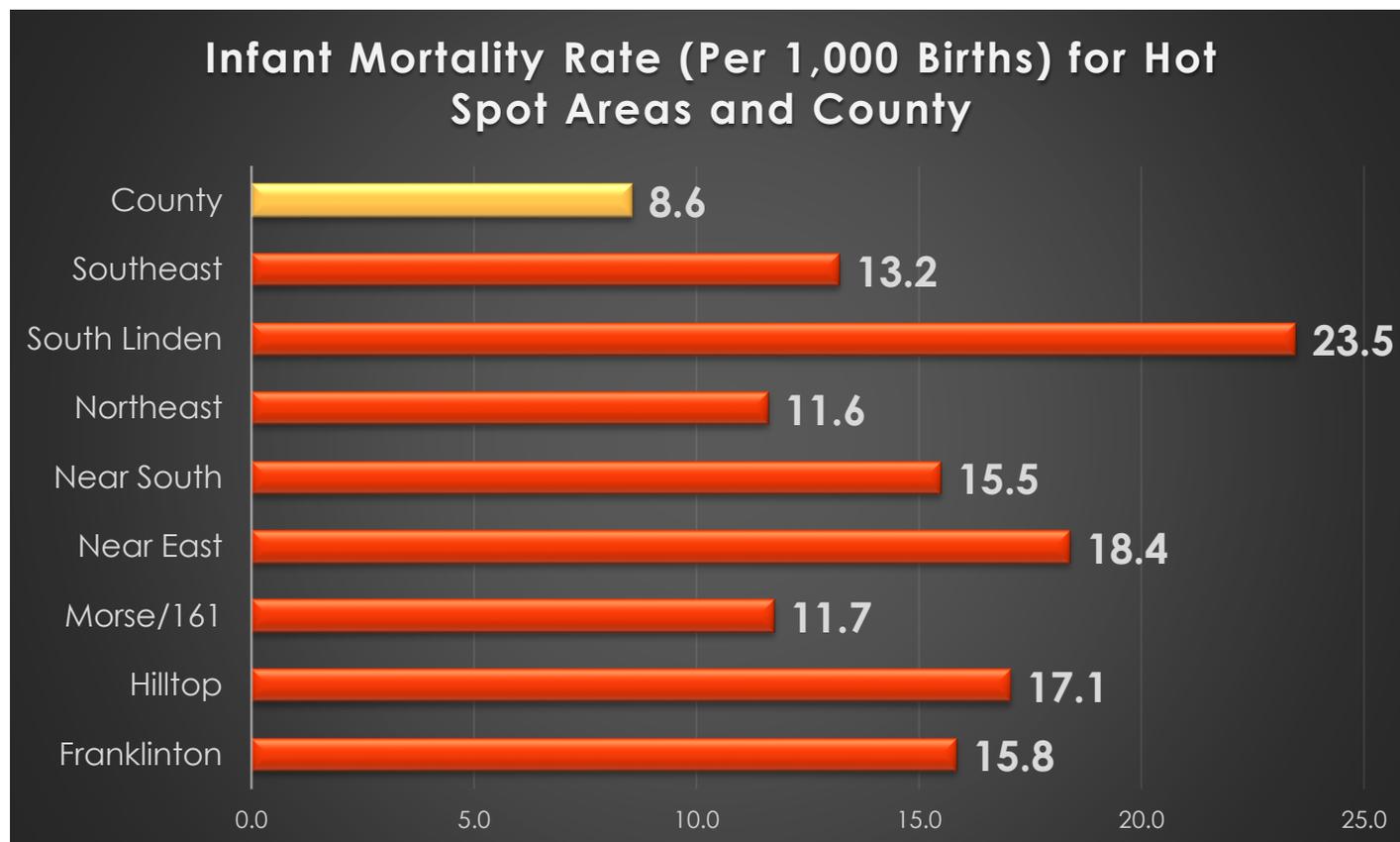


Southeast



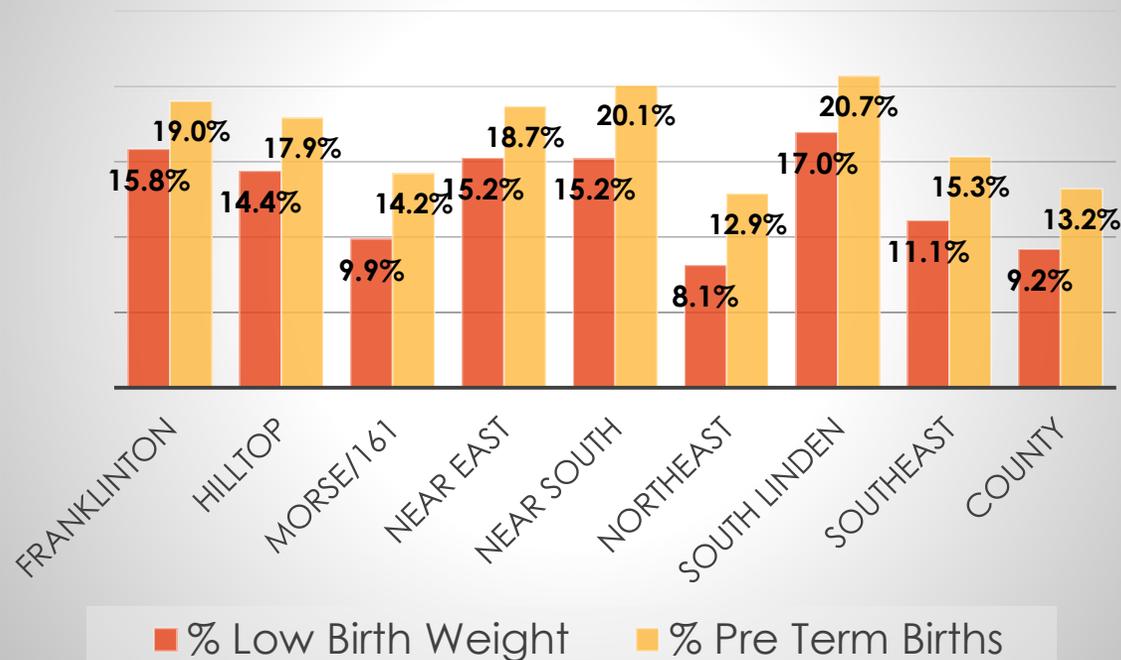
Hot Spots and Infant Deaths

- ▶ Hot Spots demonstrate disproportionate rates of infant mortality and include a disproportionate share of all infant deaths and deaths for non-White infants
 - ▶ Nearly **1 in 4** of all infant deaths and nearly **1 in 3** of all non-White infant deaths occurred in the hot spot areas
 - ▶ Hot Spot Areas
 - ▶ Represented 9% of the County's total population and 12% of total births
 - ▶ But represented 22% of all infant deaths
 - ▶ Hot Spot Areas
 - ▶ Represented 17% of all non-White population
 - ▶ But represented 30% of all non-White infant deaths

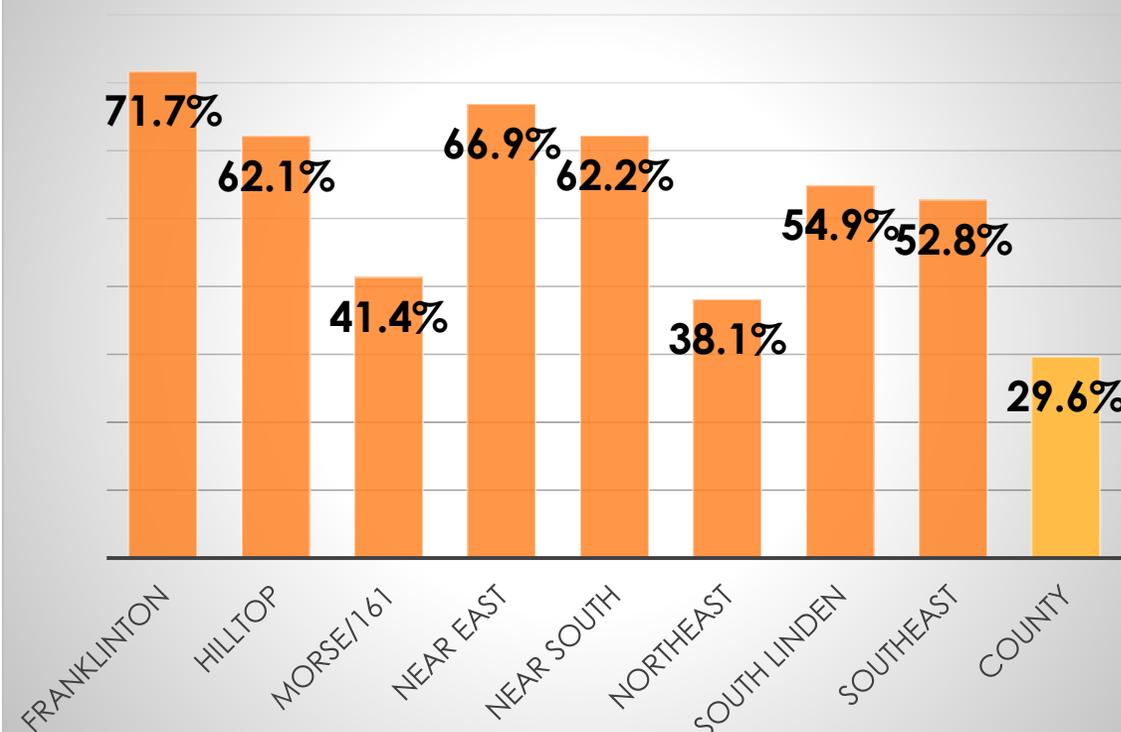


Hot Spot Areas: LBW/Preterm & Medicaid Births

% of Births Low Birth Weight and % of Births Pre-Term

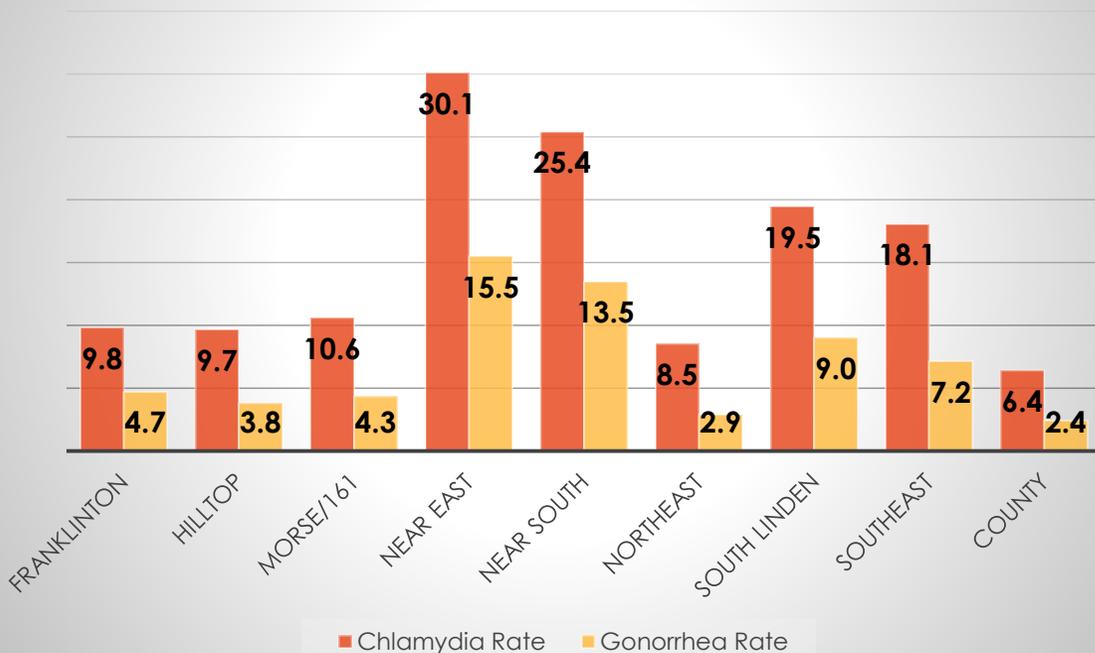


% Births to Medicaid

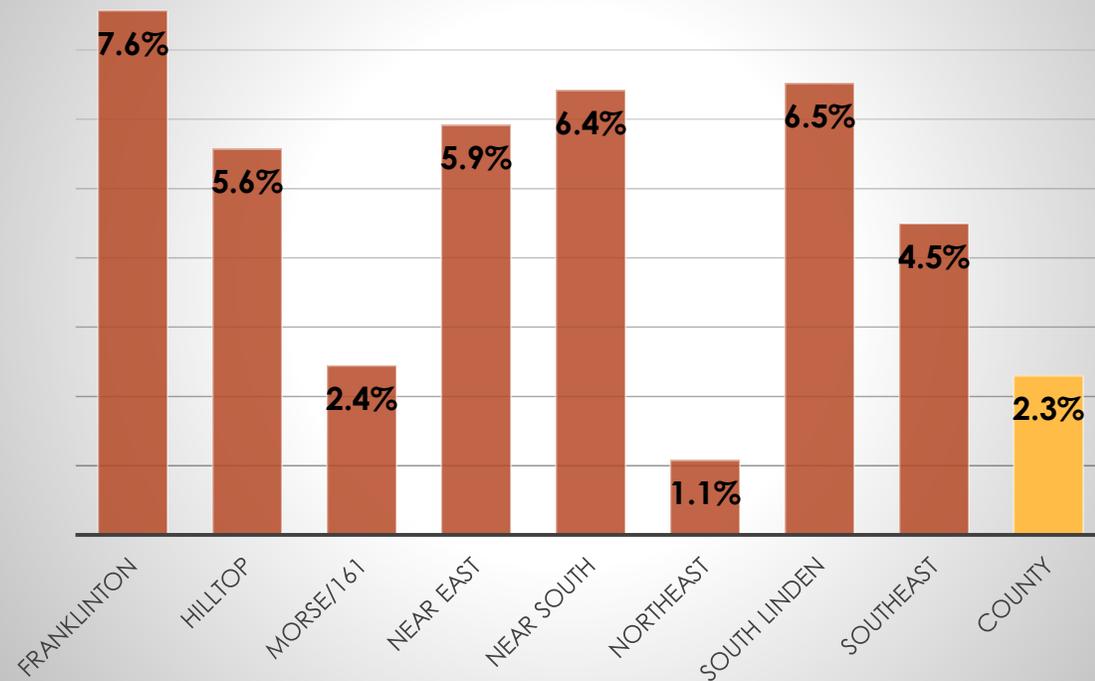


Hot Spot Areas: Community Profiles Risk Factors

Chlamydia and Gonorrhea Rates (Per 1,000 People)

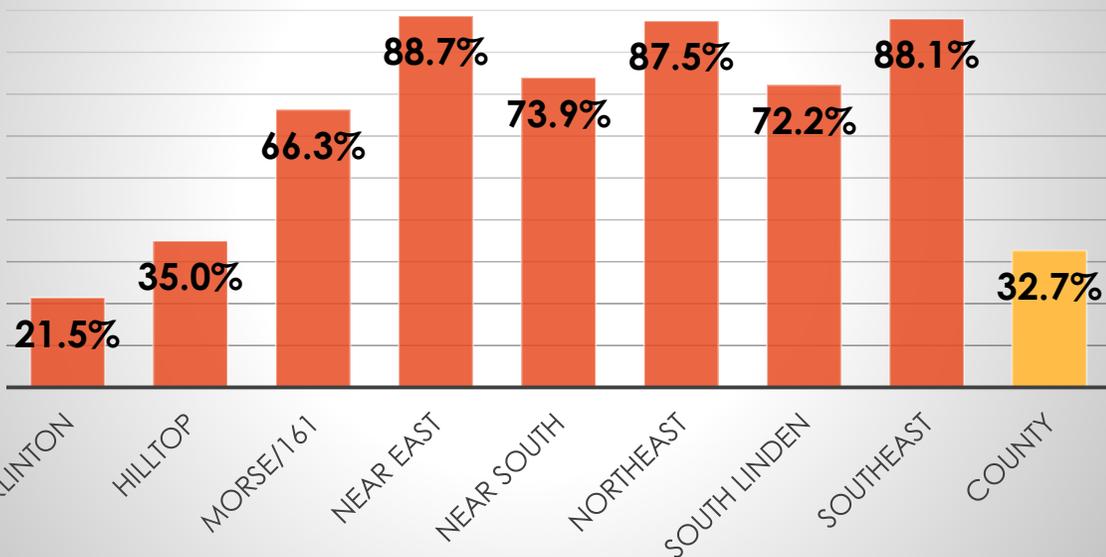


% to Births to Mothers Under Age 18

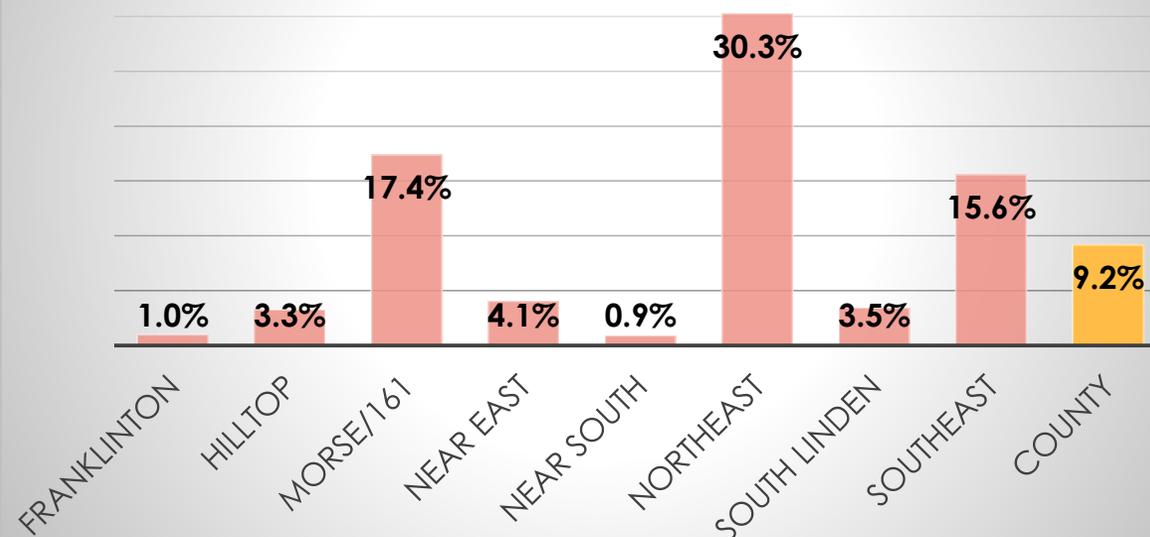


Hot Spot Areas: Socioeconomics (Race & Immigration)

% Non White in Hot Spot Areas and For County

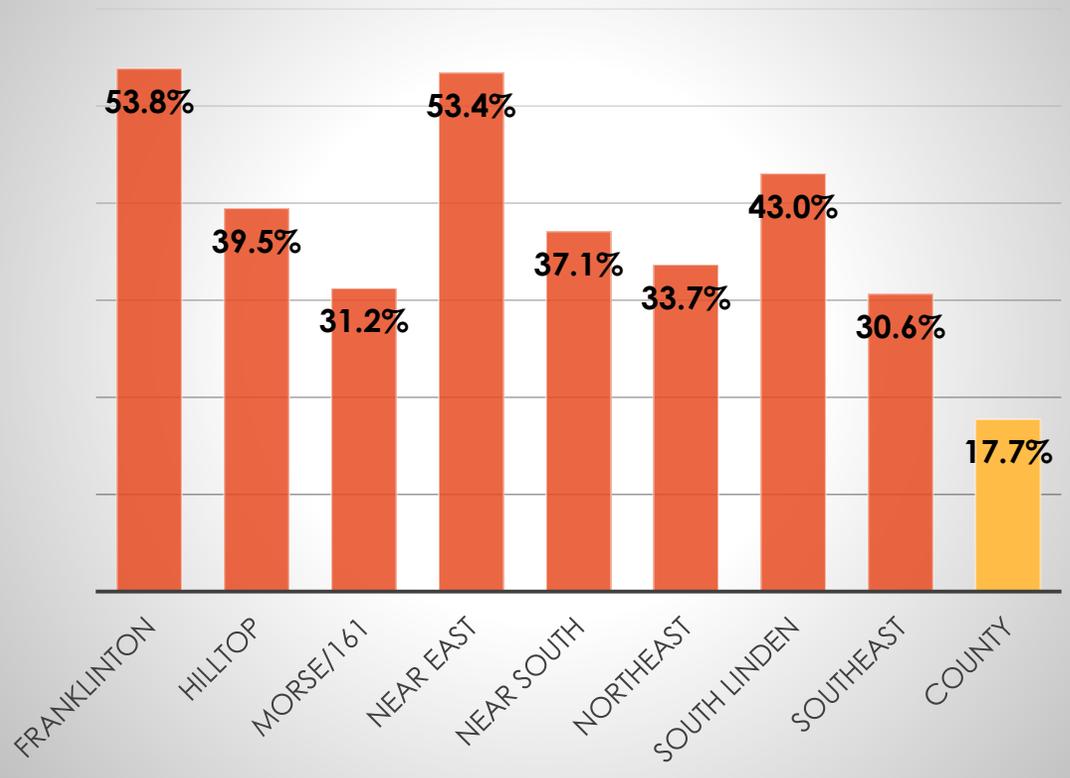


% of Population Foreign Born in Hot Spot Areas and For County

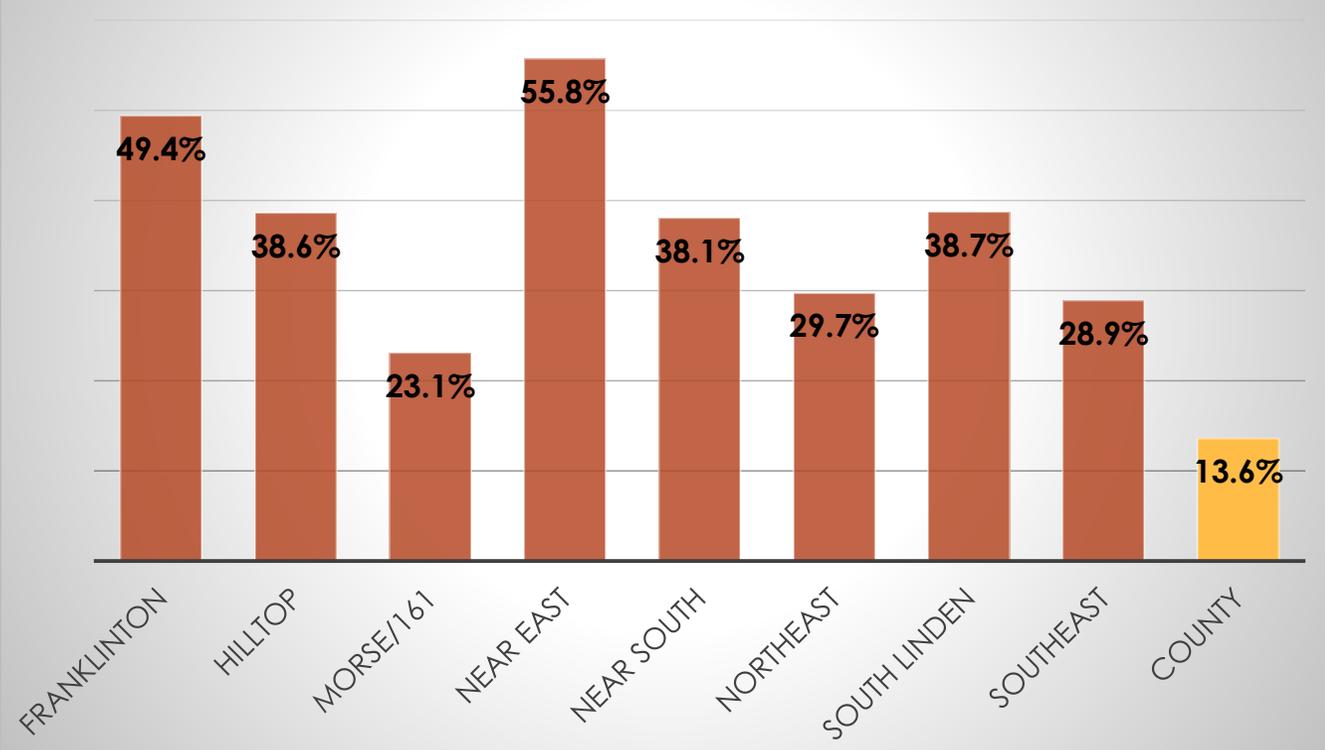


Hot Spot Areas: Socioeconomics (Poverty & SNAP Benefits)

% of Population in Poverty

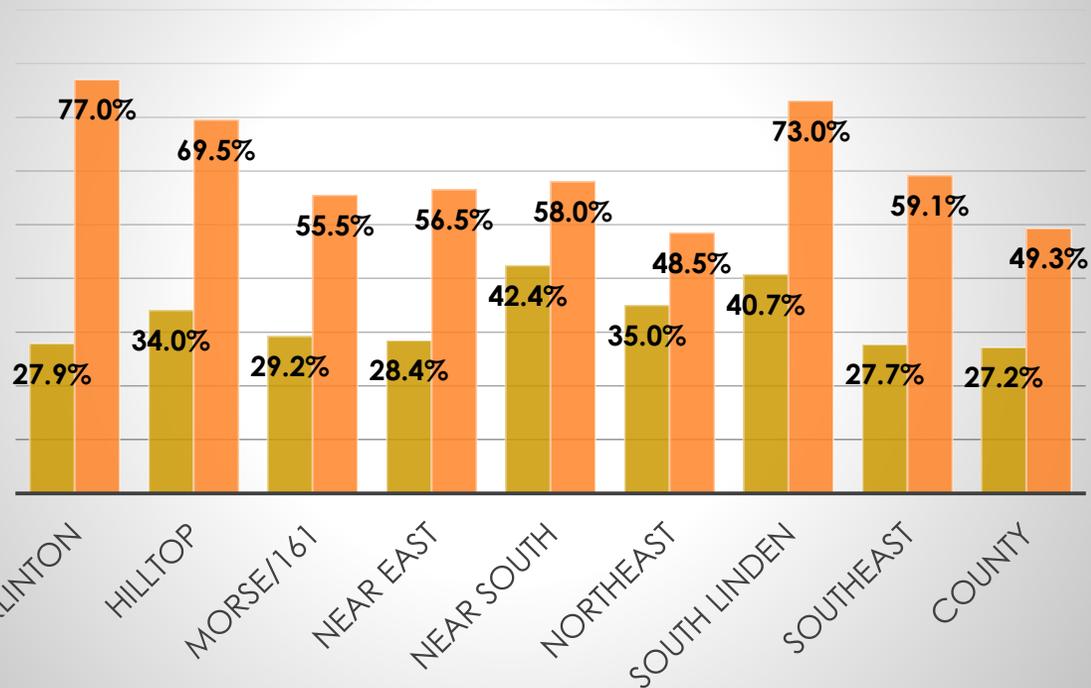


% of Households Receiving SNAP Benefits in Hot Spot Areas and For County

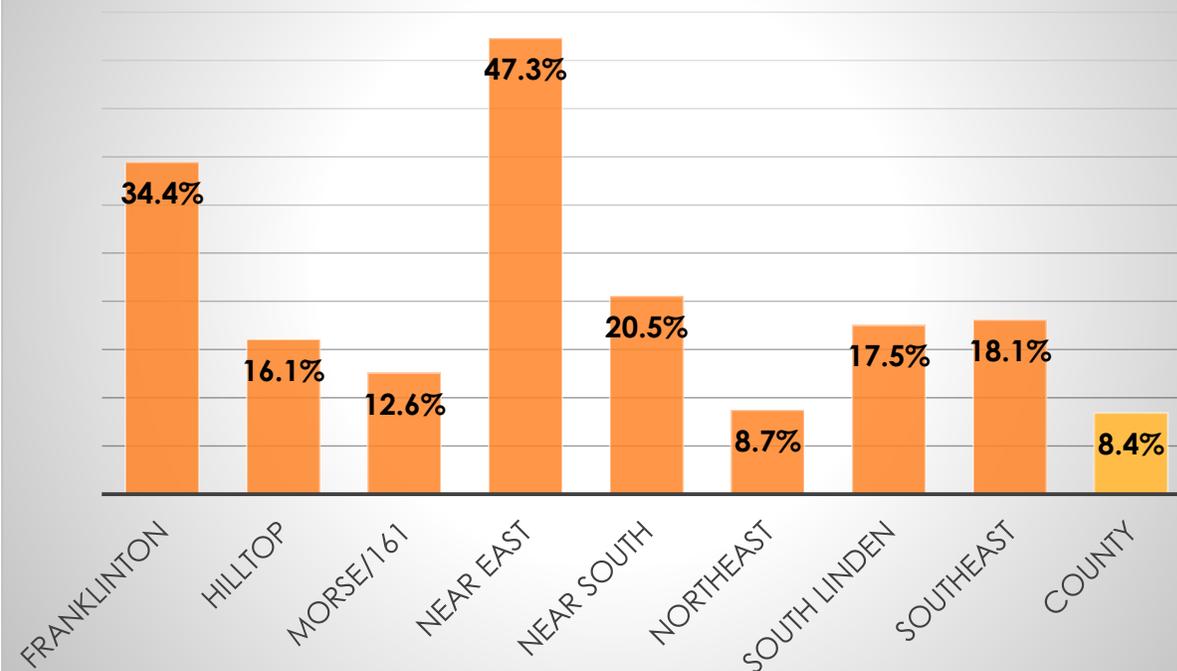


Hot Spot Areas: Social Determinants (Housing Cost Burdened Households & Households w/o a Vehicle)

% of Homeowners and Renters Cost Burdened by Housing for Hot Spot Areas & County

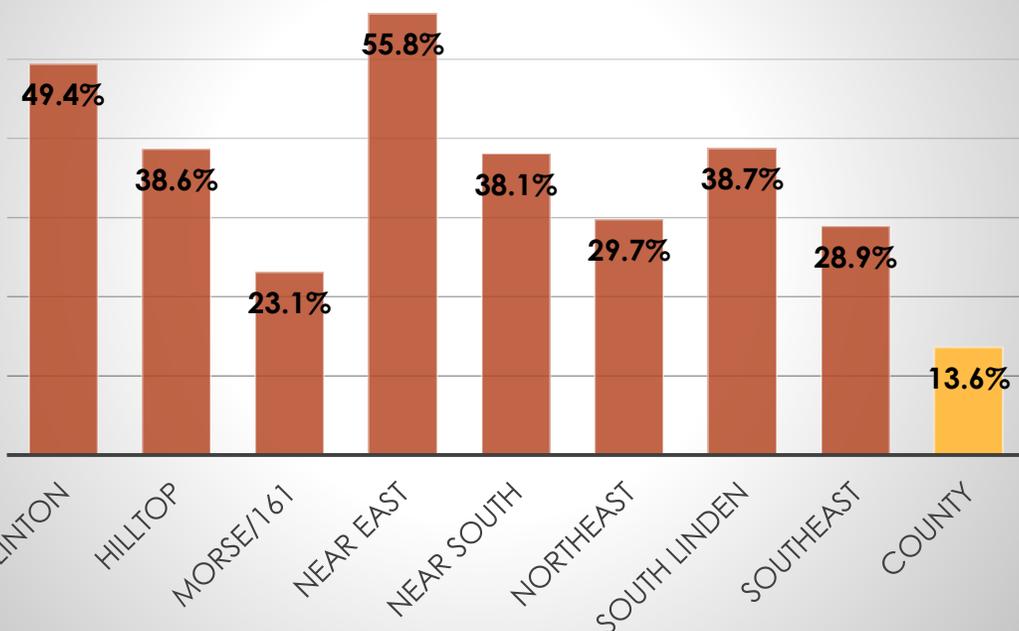


% of Households with No Auto in Hot Spot Areas and For County



Hot Spot Areas: Social Determinants (Vacancy & Crime)

% of Housing Units Vacant in Hot Spot Areas and For County



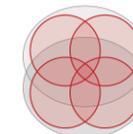
Hotspot Area	2000-2010 Violent Incidents	Avg Violent Incidents/yr	2008-2012 Total Pop	Estimated Violent Incidents per 1,000
Franklinton	1,731	157	5,092	30.9
Hilltop	3,069	279	18,106	15.4
Near East	1,691	154	6,580	23.4
Morse-161	3,060	278	27,415	10.1
Near South	3,651	332	14,087	23.6
Northeast	305	28	8,908	3.1
Southeast	1,366	124	11,180	11.1
South Linden	2,079	189	12,434	15.2
Rest of Columbus*	42,012	3,819	1,063,682	3.6
All of Columbus	58,964	5,360	1,167,484	4.6

*Portion of Columbus in Franklin County.

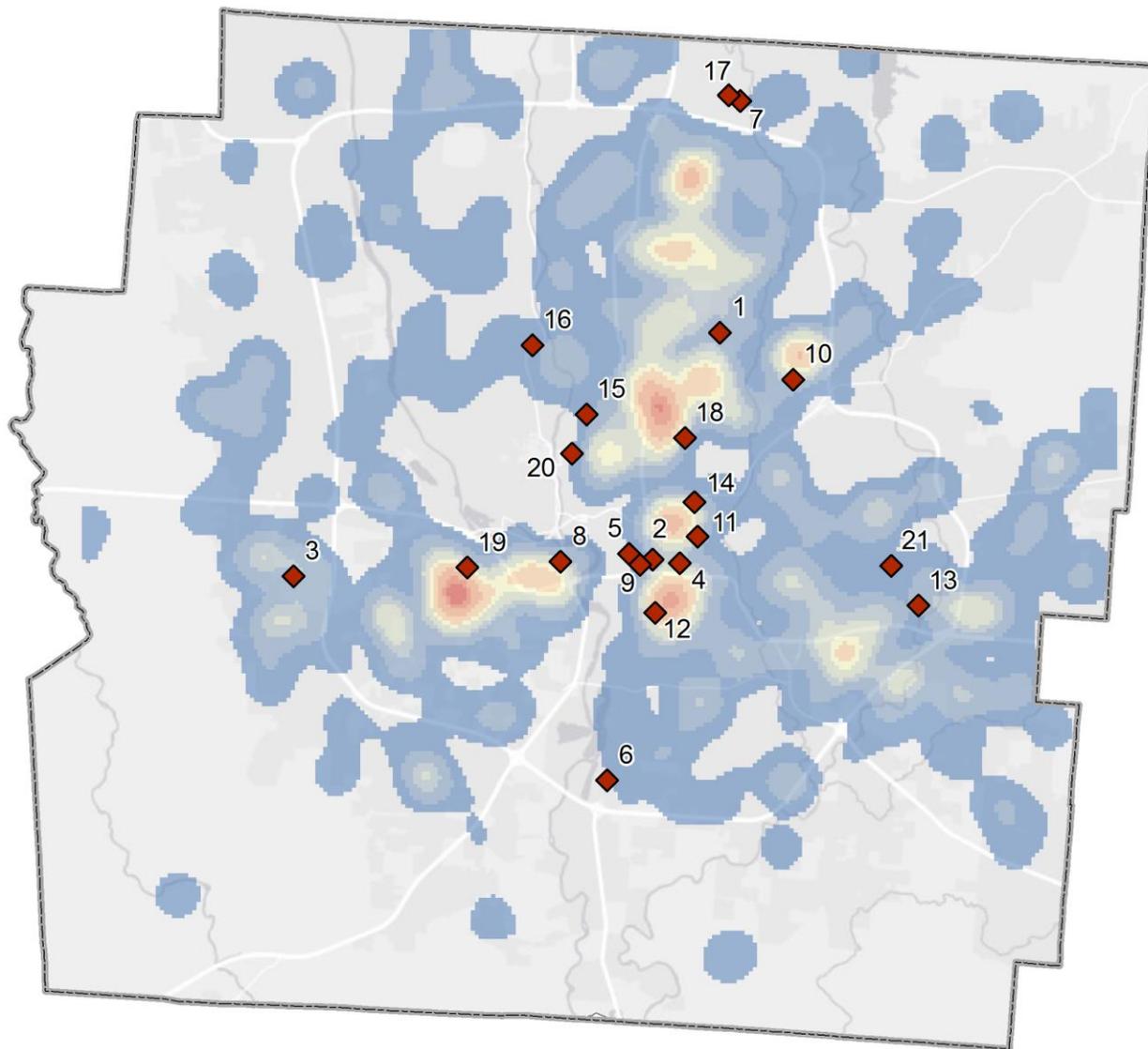
Source: Columbus Division of Police, Incident Report Records, 2000-2010.

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PROGRAMMATIC DATA
ASSESSMENT
(PRELIMINARY RESULTS)

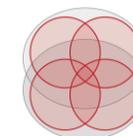


IM Hot Spots & Risk Factors: Key Health Access Points

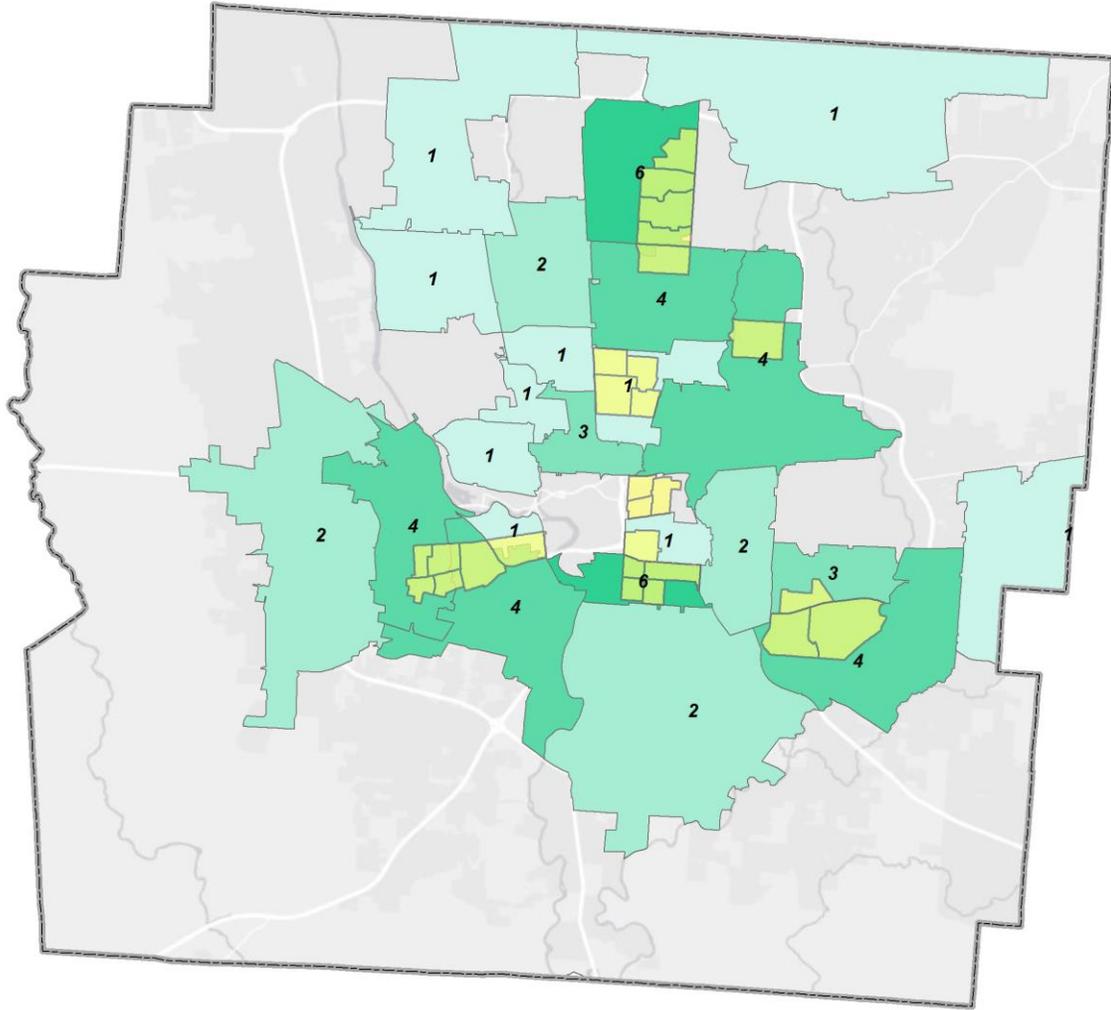


Public Health Clinics

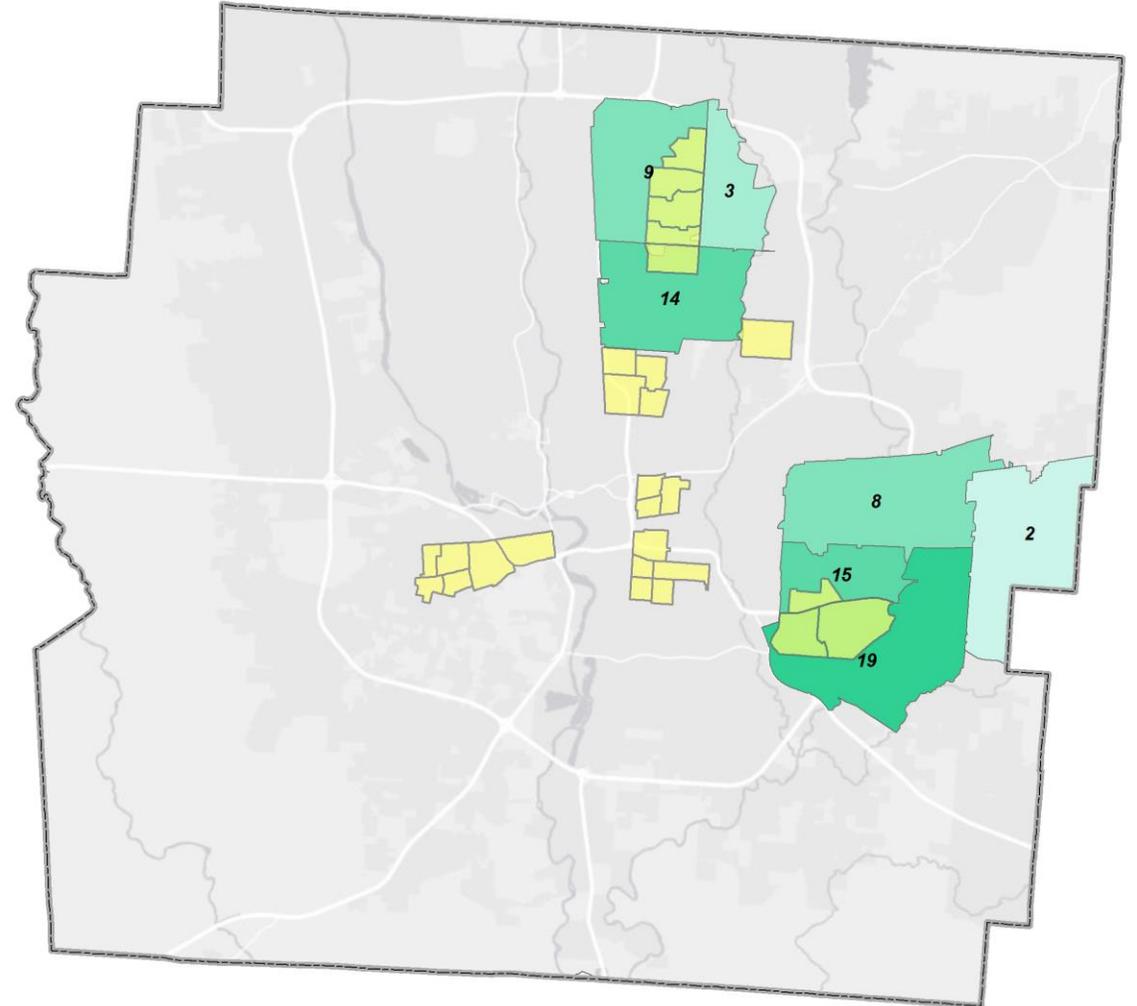
- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Capital Park Family Health | 12 OhioHealth WOW South High School |
| 2 Columbus Public Health East | 13 OhioHealth WOW Walnut Ridge High School |
| 3 Doctors Hospital | 14 OSU Family Practice at Care Point East |
| 4 East Central Health Center | 15 OSU Rardin Family Practice |
| 5 Grant Medical Center | 16 Riverside Methodist Hospital |
| 6 John Maloney Health Center | 17 St. Ann's Family Practice |
| 7 Mount Carmel St. Ann's | 18 St. Stephens Health Center |
| 8 Mount Carmel West | 19 Westside Health Center |
| 9 Nationwide Children's Teen and Pregnant (TaP) | 20 Wexner Medical Center at OSU |
| 10 Northeast Health Center | 21 Whitehall Family Health |
| 11 Ohio Better Birth Outcomes (OBBO) at OSU East | |



IM Hot Spots & Risk Factors: Home Visits

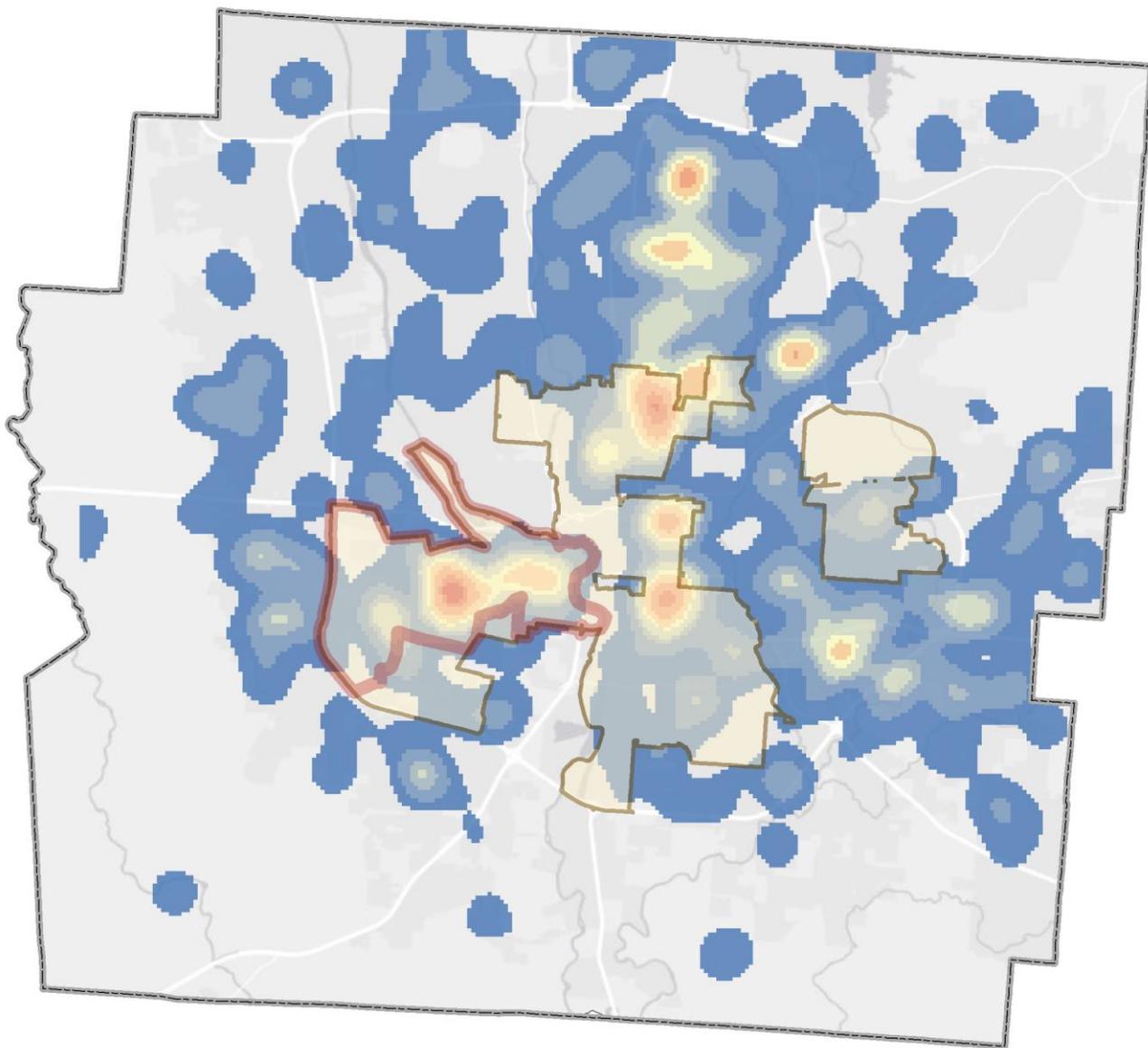


Pregnancy Support Services

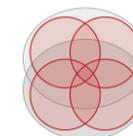


Ohio Infant Mortality Reduction Initiative

IM Hot Spots & Risk Factors: Health Professional Shortage Areas

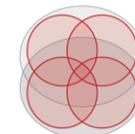


-  HPSA - Primary Care
-  Medically Underserved Area/Population



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KEY FINDINGS &
RECOMMENDATIONS
(PRELIMINARY RESULTS)



Key Finding: Not all “Hot Spots” are the same (Typology of Different Communities)

These Differences Are Critical for Designing Interventions

Typology: Low income communities of color indicating significant neighborhood distress

- ▶ Predominately African American
 - ▶ Near South
 - ▶ Near East
 - ▶ South Linden

Typology: Low income predominately White communities indicating significant neighborhood distress

- ▶ Hilltop
- ▶ Franklinton

Other Typologies & Differences

- ▶ Neighborhoods which do not fit the profile of neighborhood distress, but demonstrate a unique population (Immigrant)
 - ▶ Morse/161 (large African born population)
 - ▶ Northeast (large Latino population)
 - ▶ Southeast (large Latino population)
- ▶ Other distinctions
 - ▶ Transportation limitations greatest (Near East and Franklinton)
 - ▶ Highest rates of poverty (Franklinton, Near East, South Linden)
 - ▶ Highest rates of housing vacancy ((Franklinton, Near East, South Linden)
 - ▶ Highest rates of violent crime (Near South, Near East, Franklinton)
 - ▶ Highest rates of STD cases (Near South, Near East)
 - ▶ Highest teen birth rates (Franklinton, Near East, Near South, South Linden)

Place Based and Geographic Analysis and Interventions Could Assist in Addressing Infant Mortality in Our Community

- ▶ Place based programming and collective impact community building models have demonstrated strong results
 - ▶ B'More for Health Babies (Baltimore)
 - ▶ Northern Manhattan Perinatal Partnership (NYC)
 - ▶ Our data suggests these types of efforts could assist here as well
 - ▶ Our analysis of home visit data illustrates these programmatic interventions are “spread thin” across the County
- ▶ A place based approach would be helpful in addressing racial disparities
 - ▶ Nearly 1 in 3 non-White infant deaths occurred in our “hot spots”
- ▶ Stronger support for existing place based interventions
 - ▶ E.g. Moms 2B

43201 Mom 2 B?

Are you a MOM 2 B?
Is your zip code 43201?
Are you less than 6 months pregnant?

If you answered yes to the above questions, you or someone you know are eligible for the "Weinland Park MOM 2 B" Program.

What is it?
Be part of a research study, which gives moms:

- The chance to talk with doctors and nurses and engage in other valuable services/programs. You'll also have an opportunity to listen to the baby's heartbeat and make new friends.
- Provides cooking classes while sending moms home with groceries to fix meals for their families.

Where is it held and when?
Grace Missionary Baptist Church, 1182 N 6th Street, Columbus, Ohio (across the street from Godman Guild). We meet every Wednesday between the hours of 11:00am-1:00pm, no need to register, you can just come, child care provided.

Why do you need to come?

- We offer moms the support they need to have a healthy baby and pregnancy, good food, friendships, child care and a small gift card for your time.

For additional questions:

- Call Pregnancy Care Connection (614) 227-9866 or
- MOM 2 B Community Coach, at (614) 247-1983.

Weinland Park has one of the highest infant mortality rates in the state of Ohio. At least two babies die in your neighborhood a year. Please come and join us on our journey for healthier babies.

Needs – Supporting Asset Based Community Development Efforts: Hot Spot Neighborhoods of Distress Do Have Assets to Build From

- ▶ Many of the neighborhoods who are distressed have community development infrastructure, have significant community social capital assets, are the focus of some health interventions and are targeted by several intensive place based investment strategies
 - ▶ For example
 - ▶ Near East (PACT)
 - ▶ Southside (CD4AP, NCH HNHF)
 - ▶ South Linden
 - ▶ United Way focused in multiple neighborhoods
 - ▶ Moms 2B expanding to two of the areas
- ▶ How do identify all of these assets and leverage the communities strengths to address social determinants and infant health risk factors
 - ▶ Support collective impact in community
 - ▶ Are certain community assets and institutions at risk? (Franklinton – Mt. Carmel)



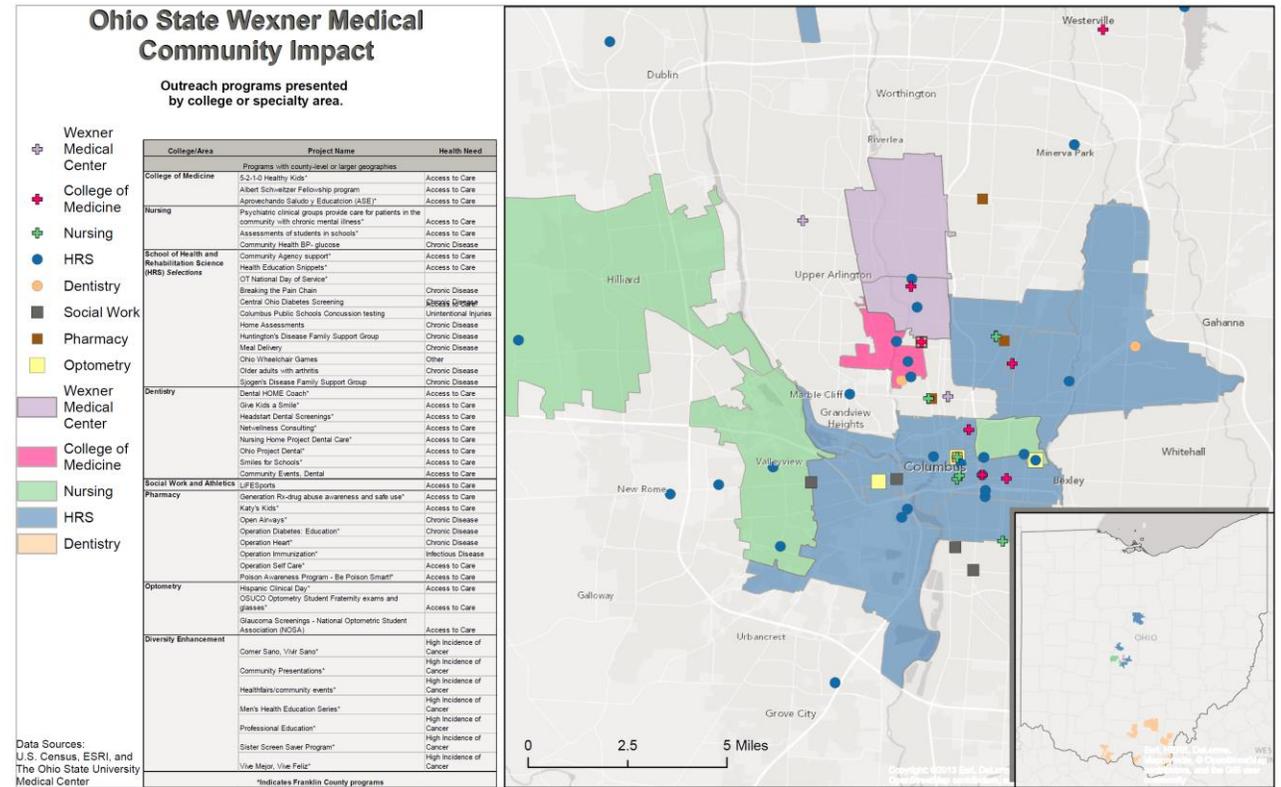
What are community assets?

- Community and our cultural resources
- Critical institutions
- Areas of investment or improvement
- Elements of civic capacity and organizational capacity
- Technical capacity
- Critical community features which are points of pride or essential (could range from a health care clinic, to a park to a historical resource)
- Leadership capacity
- Faith based institutions
- Nodes of investment
- Social capital resources

Need for some community design
in identifying assets

We Need Better Data to Support Collective Impact and to Address our IM Challenge

- ▶ We found a very poor base of programmatic information and we found it challenging to access key data sets
 - ▶ Opportunity: public health data is generally rich but not shared easily
- ▶ We need multiple data sources to understand this issue
 - ▶ Each data set contains important information
- ▶ We need ongoing collection of data (a living mapping process)
- ▶ We need to conduct ongoing surveys of programmatic interventions
- ▶ We need better coordination and collaboration with data and information among stakeholders



Next Steps for Mapping Efforts

- ▶ Continue to update data
- ▶ Finalize analysis
- ▶ Conduct preliminary asset mapping in Hot Spot communities (quantitative information & qualitative information)
- ▶ Prepare interactive on-line mapping platform to allow stakeholders access to data and information
 - ▶ Supports better data informed decision making
 - ▶ Supports collective impact
 - ▶ “Living” site (ongoing data collection)

