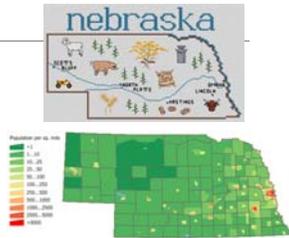


Understanding Concentrated Disadvantage within Nebraska

KEARNEY, NE MINORITY HEALTH CONFERENCE 7/14/2015
JESSICA SEBERGER, MA

Today's Talk

- Impact of Community's on Health
 - Sidebar to discuss the life course
- Measurement of Community Health
- Concentrated Disadvantage
- Concentrated Disadvantage in Nebraska
- Usefulness of Concentrated Disadvantage
- Concentrated Disadvantage and Race
- Next Steps



Because I can't help myself...

- Agency – Capacity of individuals to act independently and make their own choices
- Structure – Patterned social arrangements in society that are developed by humans and that constrain the actions of individuals
- Communities and Neighborhoods – I use these interchangeably
- Disadvantage – A relative lack of resources

Community Health



Community Health



MODIFIABLE RISK FACTORS



Communities and Health

- Individuals are motivated creatures
 - Life happens
- Context Matters
 - Varying cultural, economic, political, climatic, historical, or geographical contexts.
- Varying contexts cluster individual health statuses within areas.
- Communities have the power to promote or inhibit health, over and above the influence of individual characteristics.

Source: Jefferson County, Colorado Community Health Assessment

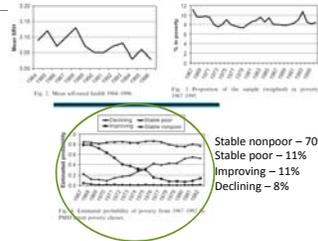
Over the Life Course

The timing and duration of exposure to disadvantage can have an effect on health (McDonough, Sacker, & Wiggins (2005))

Sample:

- Panel Study of Income Dynamics 1968-1996
- Nationally Representative Data
- N=4351

In this example poverty = disadvantage



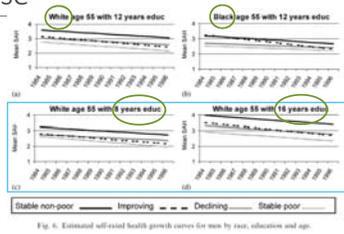
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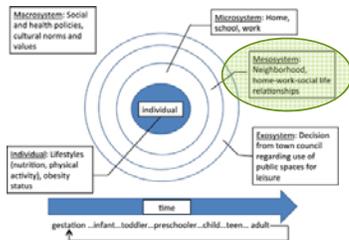
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Over the Life Course



Community Health



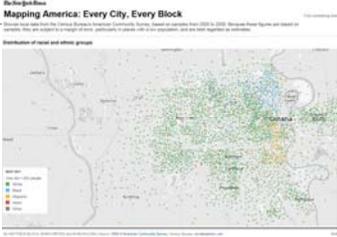
Five features of communities that can affect health:

- 1. The physical environment
- 2. Surroundings at work, home, and play
- 3. Services provided to support people
 - Schools, street cleaning and garbage pickup, police, hospitals, and health and welfare services
- 4. The sociocultural aspects of the neighborhood
 - Norms and values, economic, political, and religious features, level of civility and public safety, and networks of support
- 5. The reputation of an area that signifies its esteem, quality of material infrastructure, level of morale, and how it is perceived by residents and nonresidents

Measuring the Impact of Communities on Health

Neighborhood Disadvantage

- Order vs. Disorder
- Residential proximity to industrial activity
- Disadvantage
- Impact of Segregation



Concentrated Disadvantage

Attempt to move beyond a simple measure of poverty to constitute a proxy of a community at an economic disadvantage.

- Each factor is highly associated with the others

Children and single parent families are differentially found in neighborhoods with high concentrations of poverty unemployment, and use of public assistance. (Sampson, Raudenbush, and Earls, 1997)

Concentrated disadvantage is a community level measure that captures the synergistic effects of economic and social factors clustered geographically

Female headed households	Unemployment
On public assistance	Under the federal poverty line
Under age 18	African Americans

Why the Interest in Concentrated Disadvantage?





Concentrated Disadvantage in Nebraska

Calculated using five Census variables:

- Percent Living Below the Federal Poverty Line
 - Percent on Public Assistance
 - Receiving Supplemental Security Income (SSI), cash public assistance income, or Food Stamps/SNAP in the past 12 months
 - Percent Female Headed Households
 - Percent Unemployed
 - Percent Under Age 18
- Census tract – small, relatively permanent subdivisions of a county or equivalent entity – populations are generally between 1,200 and 8,000 with a optimum size of 4,000 people.

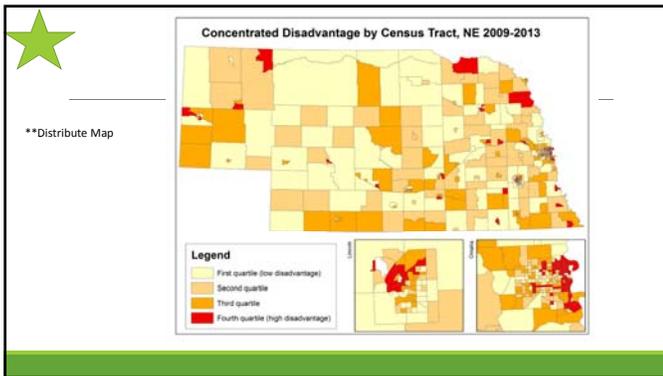


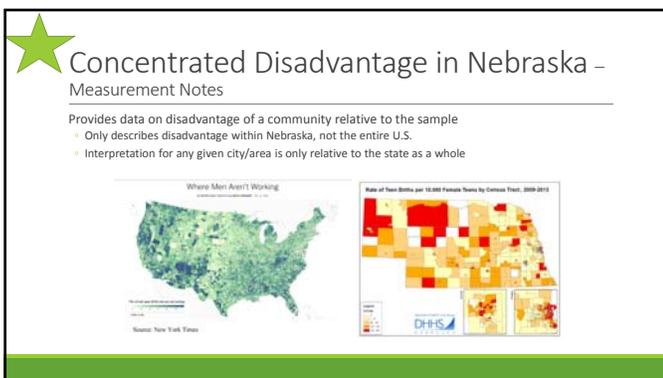
Concentrated Disadvantage in Nebraska - Methods

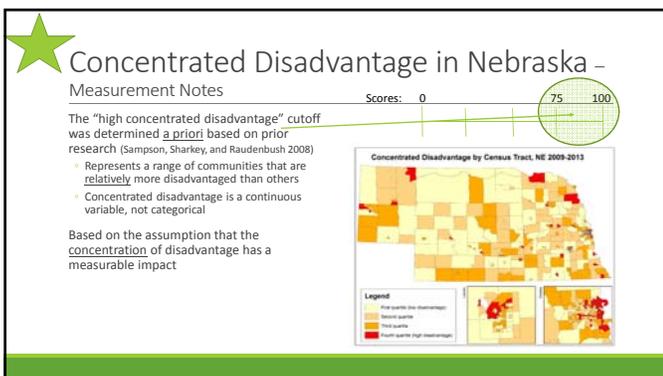
The scores of each of the five variables was standardized and then all of the standardized scores were averaged together to provide a score for each census tract.

Standardizing equation: $Z = (\text{individual score} - \text{mean}) / \text{standard deviation}$

After scores for all census tracts have been calculated, the range is used to establish cutoffs for each quartile of concentrated disadvantage.







Concentrated Disadvantage and Health

Concentrated disadvantage and teen birth rates



Everyone has a Stake in the Health of Nebraskans

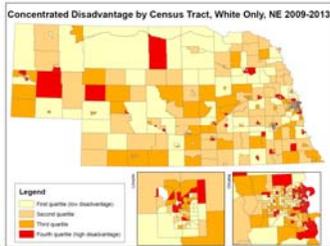
- **Share this message within your organization!** Take a moment to align the information presented in this brochure. Think about how these factors are related within your own community. Think about how the social environment impacts health in multiple ways. Think about ways you can support all teens to make healthy choices.
- **Talk to other service providers!** Build strong networks with organizations that can impact the concentration of disadvantage and teen birth rates in your community.
- **Align services!** Work with related service providers to increase the likelihood of resources. Encourage primary prevention efforts through service alignment.
- **Develop cross-agency/collaborative relationships!** Think broadly! How can you partner with your local school board? Local health departments? Community action agencies? Local churches? Local schools? Local and city offices? Employment training centers? Housing Assistance Programs?
- **Strengthen service connections!** Once services are aligned, spread the word! Tell clients, coworkers, and other organizations about established service links.
- **Target your approach!** Focus on areas with the highest levels of concentrated disadvantage in your service area to ensure the greatest return on your resources investment.
- **Talk to your local and state policy makers!** One way to improve community infrastructure is by affecting change at the state level. Inform your state senator about your concerns related to concentrated disadvantage and teen births. Think about ways you can build political will around these issues.



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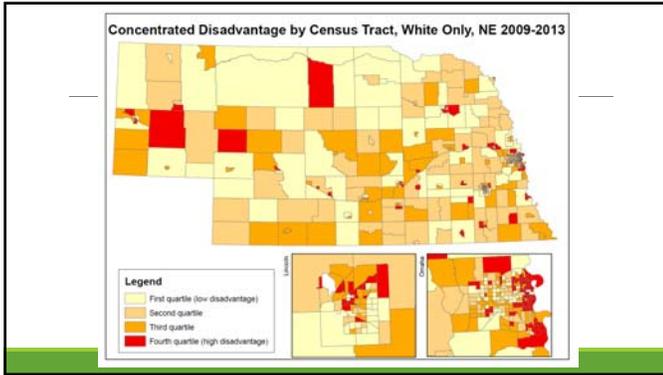
Department of Health & Human Services
DHHS
 NEBRASKA

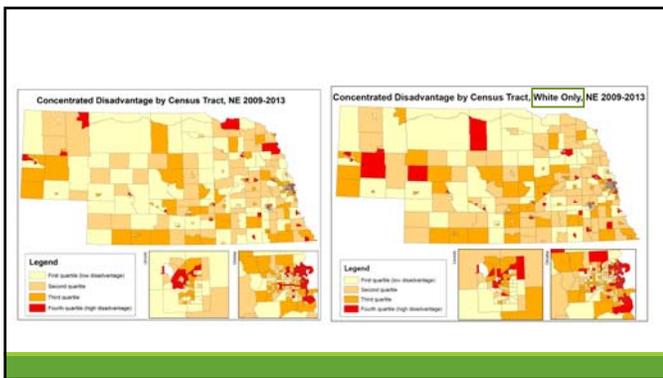
Concentrated Disadvantage and Race



Race **does** play a part in how disadvantage is concentrated within Nebraska

The two maps are highly correlated, at .88. A perfect positive correlation is 1 – so the correlation between these two measures is high.





Concentrated Disadvantage and Race

While race is an important predictor of health, calculating the concentration of disadvantage within Nebraska provides a place-based indicator of community health that can be used to look at the health of all communities within Nebraska.

- Race does impact the rates of concentrated disadvantage in Nebraska.
- Understanding the diversity within Nebraska provides important context to the map of concentrated disadvantage.
 - Especially when contrasting the two maps.

- Next questions:
- If we could make maps for the different racial minorities in Nebraska, what would they look like?
 - How can we use our knowledge of minority demographics in Nebraska to tailor the use of the concentrated disadvantage map?

How to Address Concentrated Disadvantage

- ★ Enrichment
 - Best Babies Zones
 - Community Development
 - Revitalization Programs
- Integration
 - Moving to Opportunity
 - Mobility Interventions

Concentrated Disadvantage and Health in Nebraska

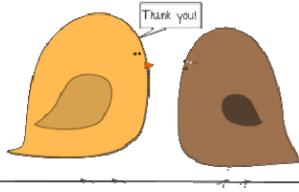
Next Steps

- Within DHHS
 - Explore protective community level variables
 - Aid in determining where need for family planning services is and what communities to target when advertising services
 - Use to link community factors to preconception health
 - Teen births, Repeat teen births, Preterm births
 - Estimate incarceration rates and link with concentrated disadvantage to identify where more community-level services are needed
 - Use as another tool for the home visiting program

Current Project

Questions & Comments?

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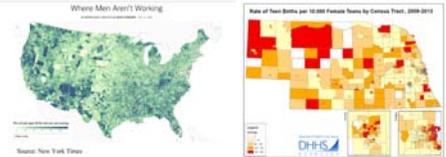
Etc!

Category	Subcategory	Value	Unit	Notes
Chlorine Content	Chlorine Content	0.000000	%	
	Chlorine Content	0.000000	%	
Cyanide Content	Cyanide Content	0.000000	%	
	Cyanide Content	0.000000	%	
Lead Content	Lead Content	0.000000	%	
	Lead Content	0.000000	%	
Mercury Content	Mercury Content	0.000000	%	
	Mercury Content	0.000000	%	
Nickel Content	Nickel Content	0.000000	%	
	Nickel Content	0.000000	%	
Sulfur Content	Sulfur Content	0.000000	%	
	Sulfur Content	0.000000	%	
Zinc Content	Zinc Content	0.000000	%	
	Zinc Content	0.000000	%	

 **Concentrated Disadvantage in Nebraska – Measurement Notes**

Provides data on disadvantage of a community relative to the sample

- Only describes disadvantage within Nebraska, not the entire U.S.
- Interpretation for any given city/area is only relative to the state as a whole



 **Conc Measure**

Provides data

- Only describes
- Interpretation

