



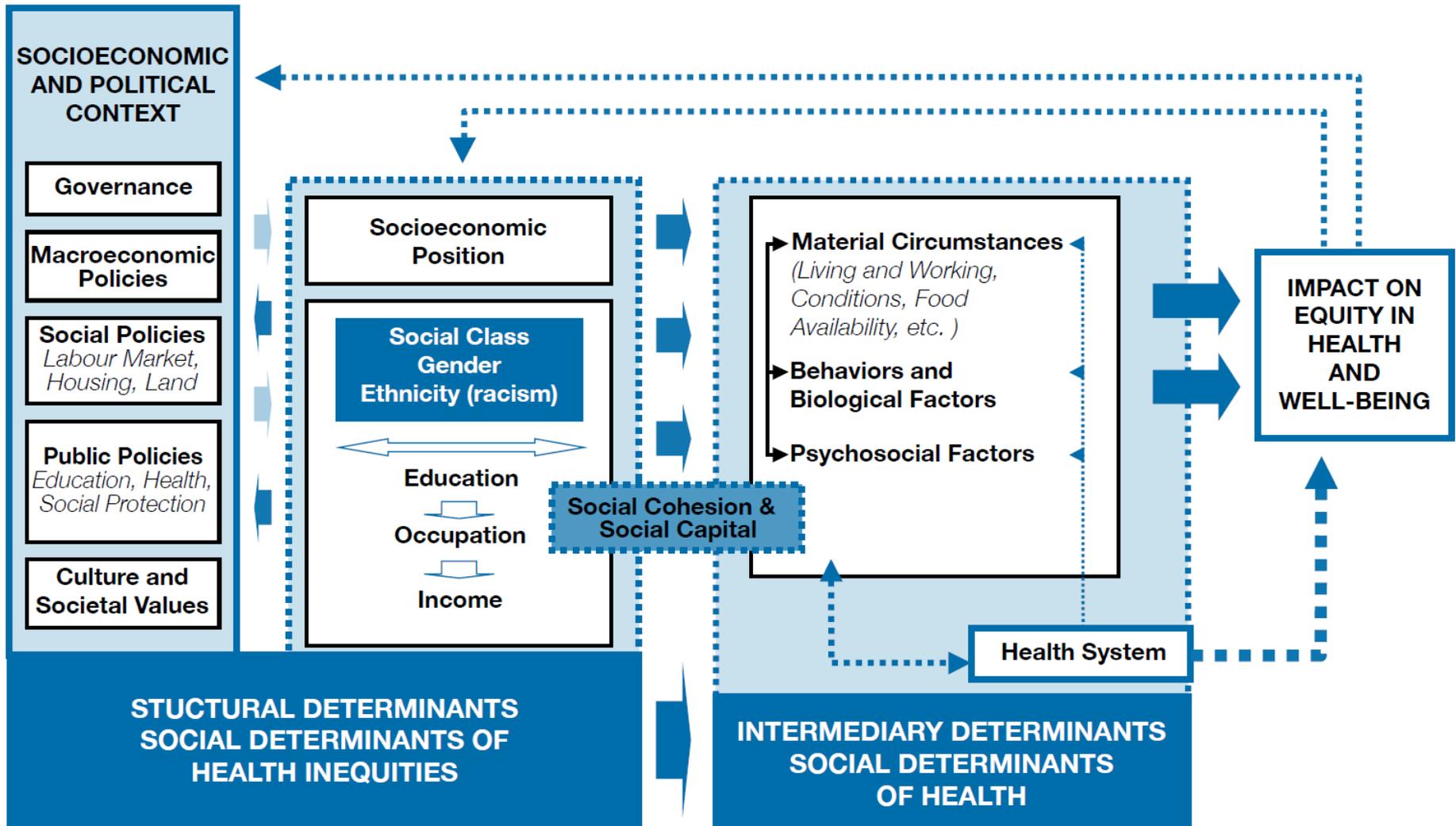
Why Place Matters: Understanding the Role of Social Determinants of Health

Derek A. Chapman, PhD

July 11, 2018



World Health Organization Conceptual Model

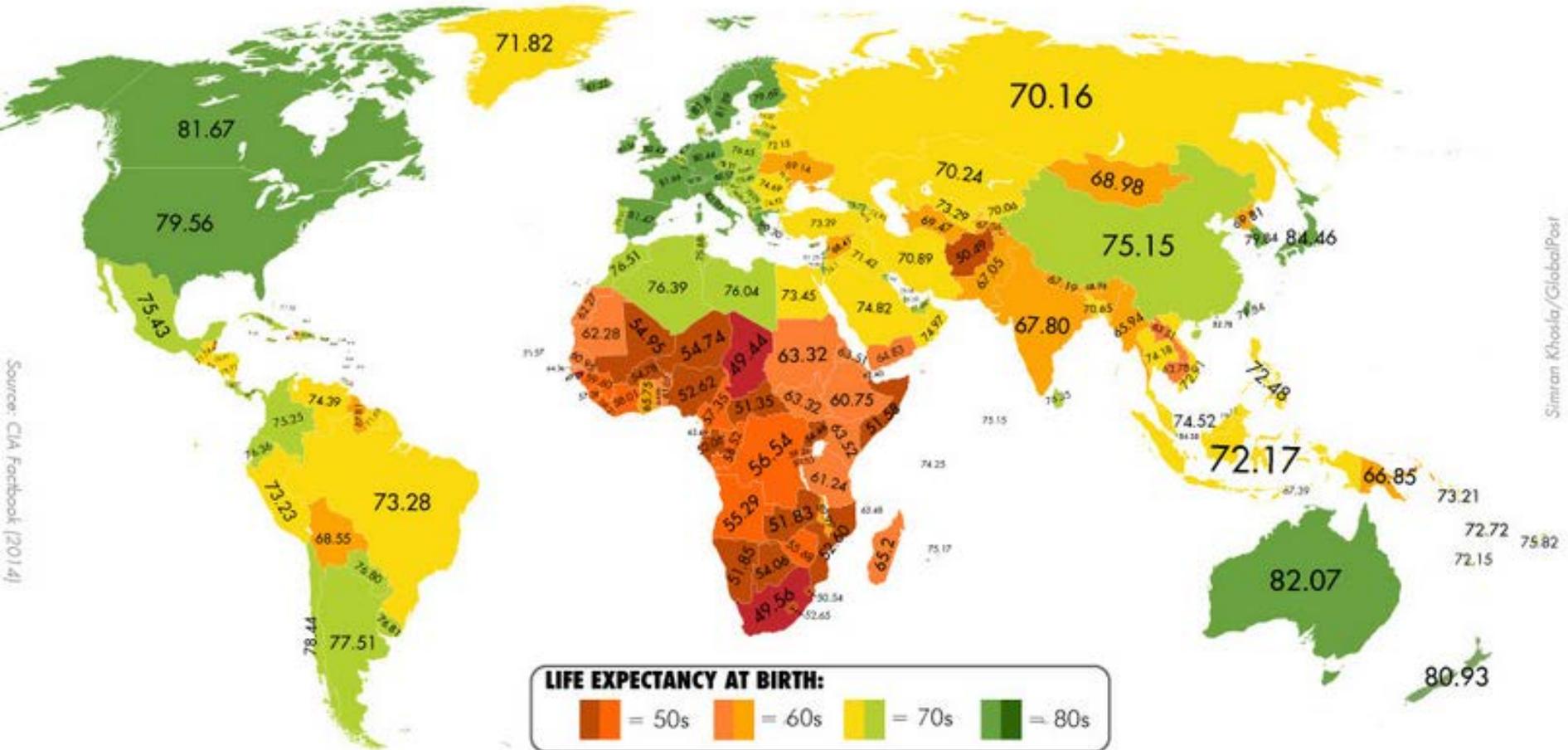


Source: *A Conceptual Model for Taking Action on the Social Determinants of Health*. Geneva: World Health Organization, 2010



Place Matters!

GLOBAL LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH:

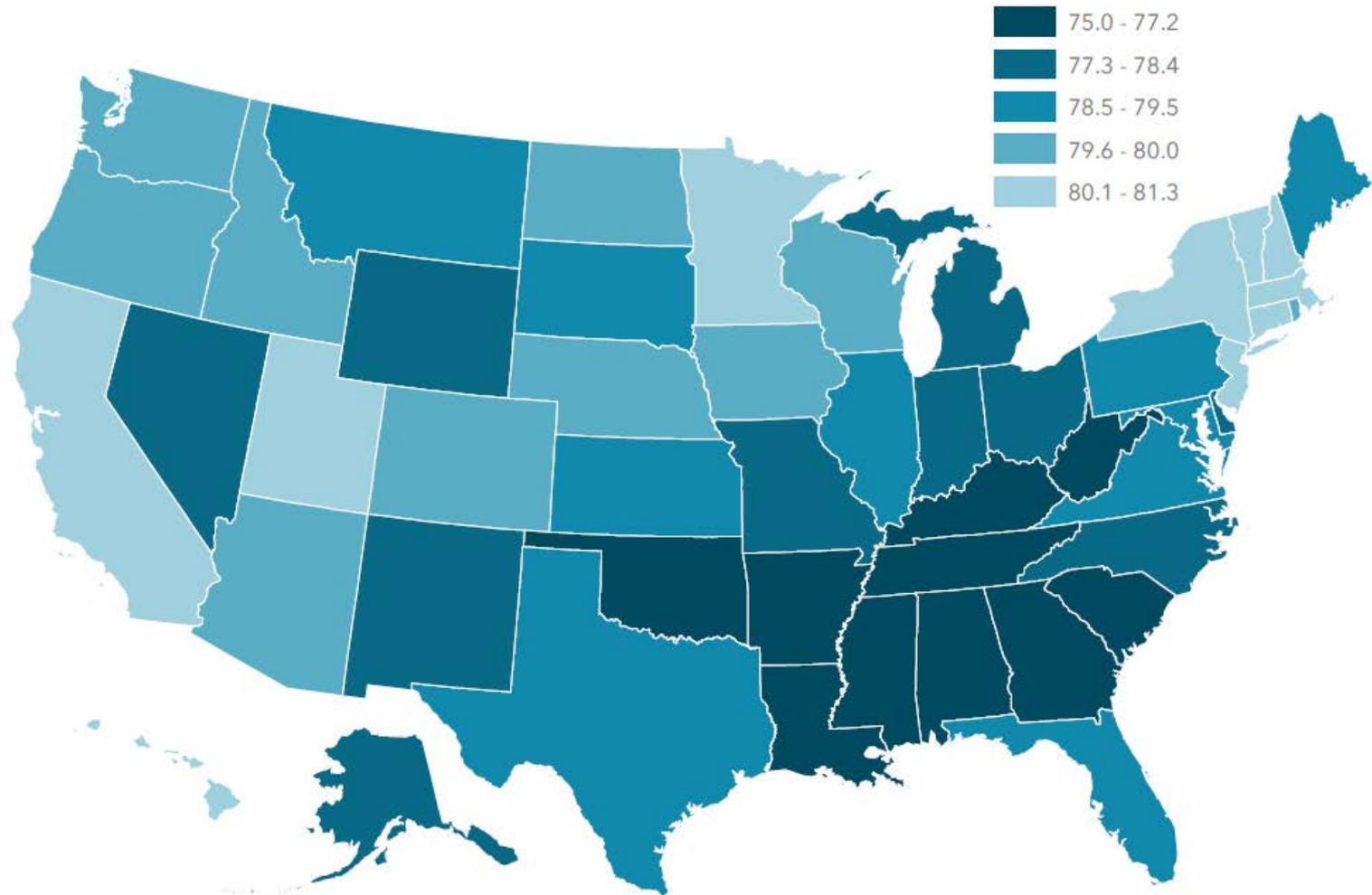


LONGEST LIFE EXPECTANCY: Japan (84.46), Singapore (84.38), Hong Kong (82.78), Switzerland (82.39), Australia (82.07)

SHORTEST LIFE EXPECTANCY: Chad (49.44), South Africa (49.56), Guinea-Bissau (49.87), Afghanistan (50.49), Swaziland (50.54)

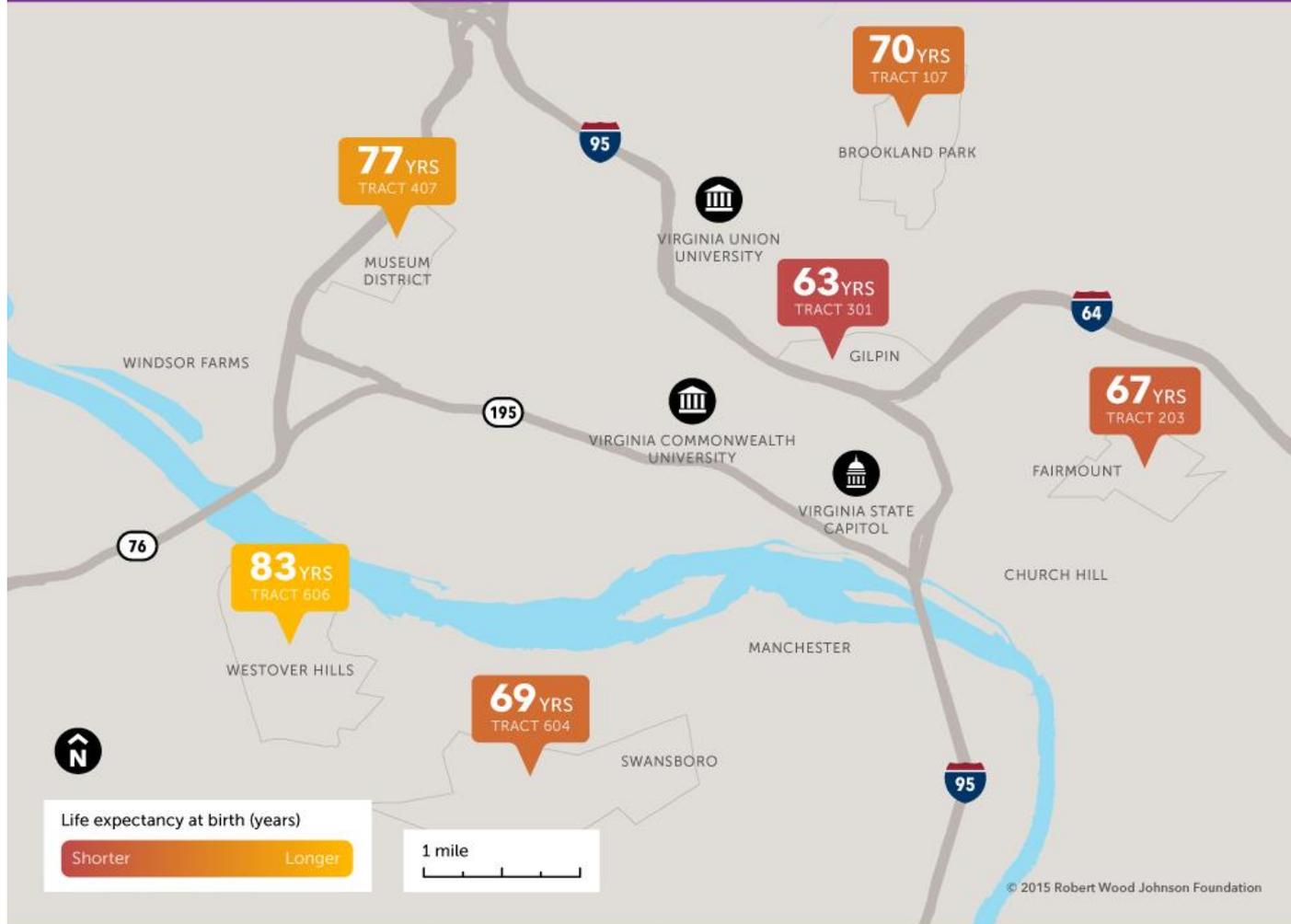
<https://www.pri.org/stories/2014-10-09/these-maps-reveal-how-long-you-probably-have-live>

Life expectancy, by state, 2013-14

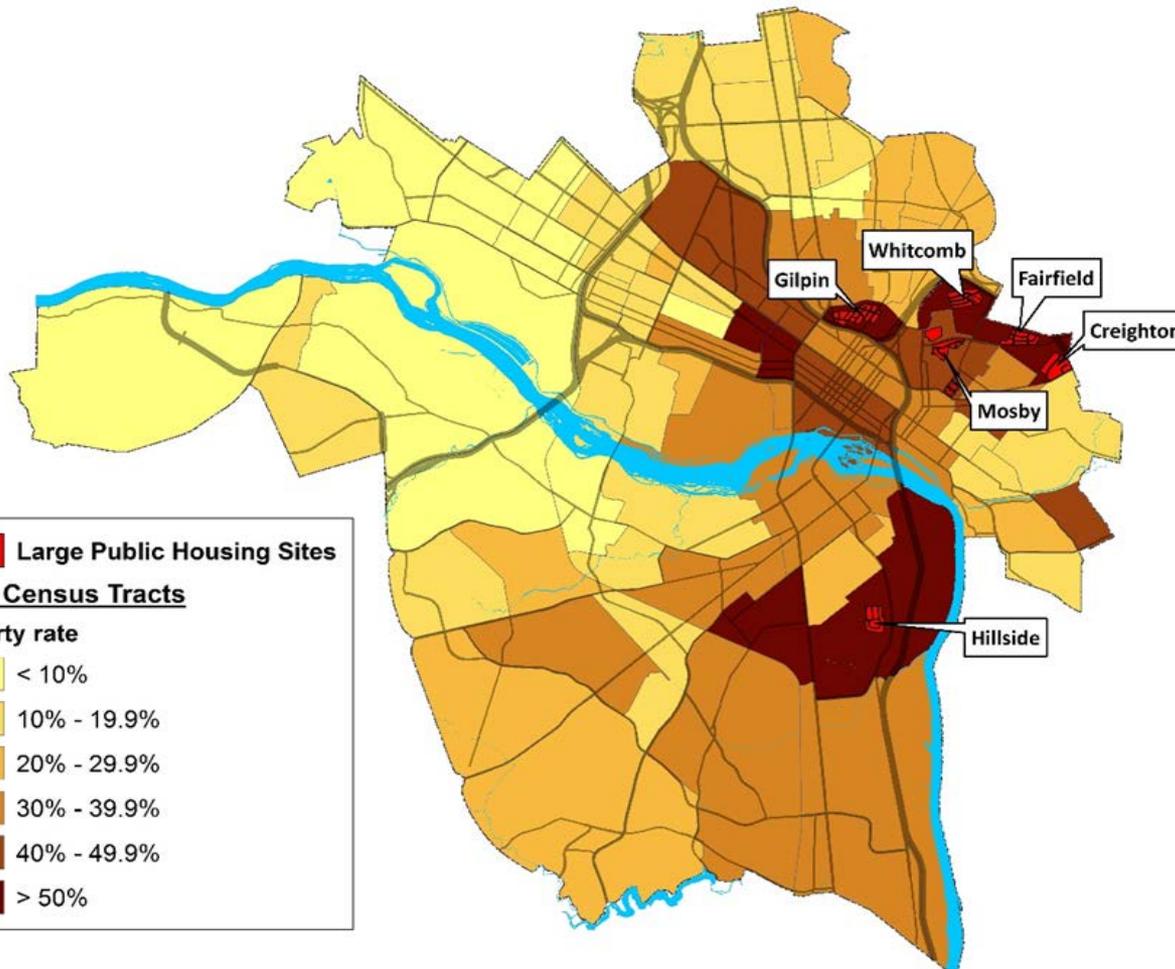


Source: <http://www.measureofamerica.org/>

Short Distances to Large Gaps in Health



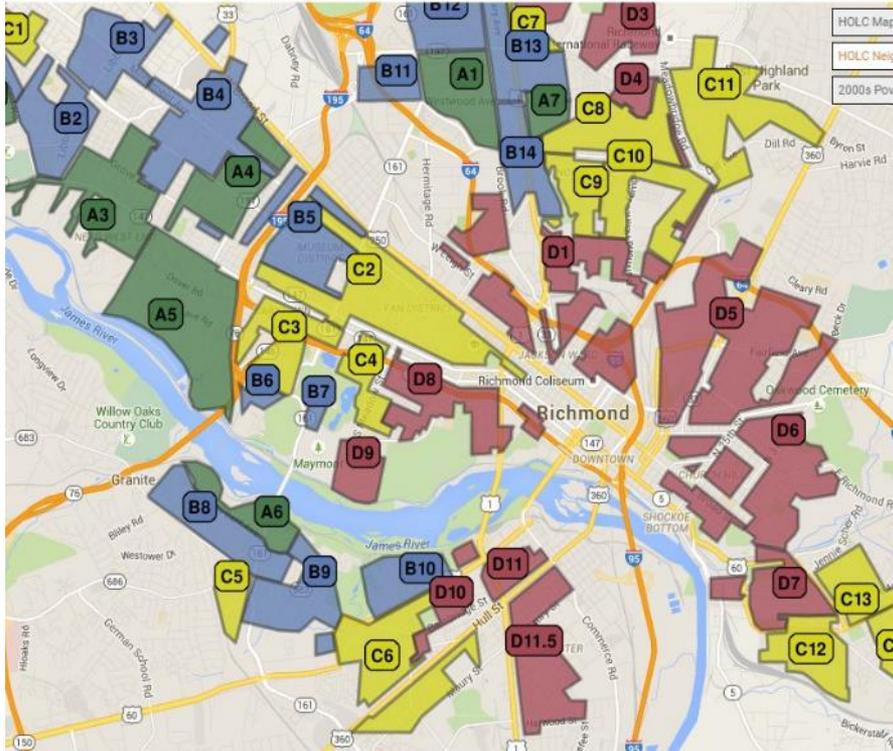
percentage of households with Annual income below the Poverty threshold, by Census T



Source: Housing Opportunities Made Equal of Virginia: *Where You Live Makes All The Difference: An Opportunity Map of the Richmond Region*

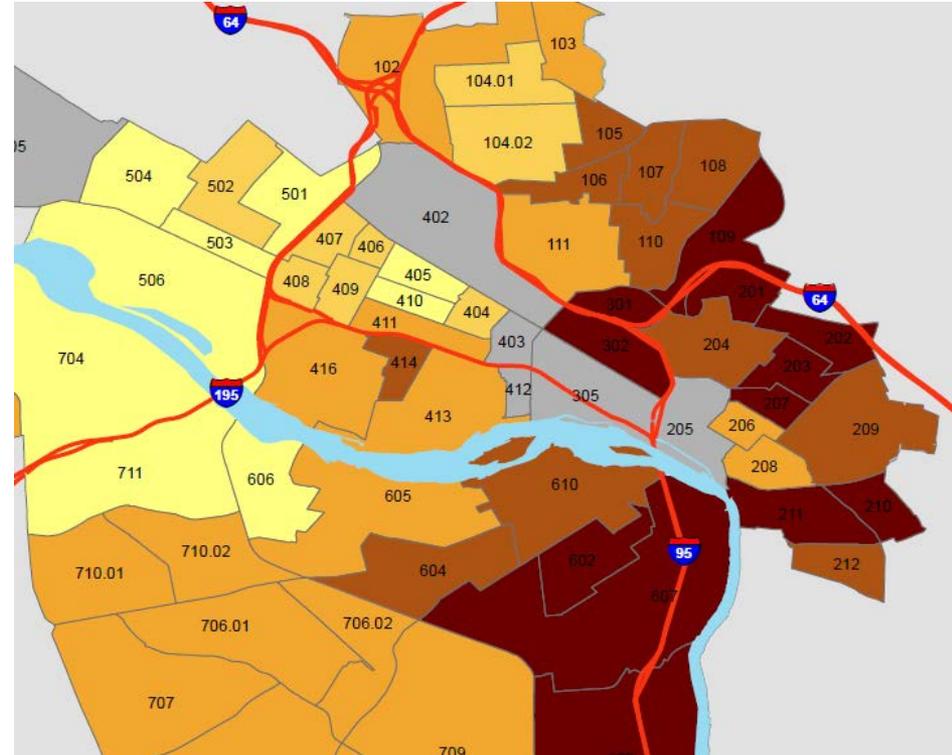
Life Expectancy at Birth, 2002-11

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.



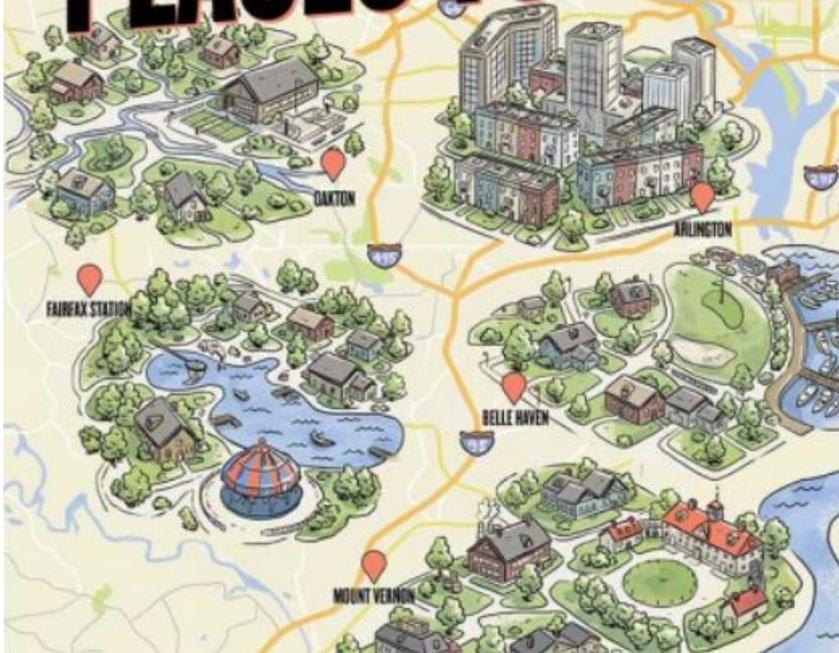
Grey	Insufficient data
Dark Red	63 - 68
Brown	69 - 71
Orange	72 - 74
Light Orange	75 - 78
Yellow	79 - 83

A FILM CRITIC'S
SIGNATURE STYLE

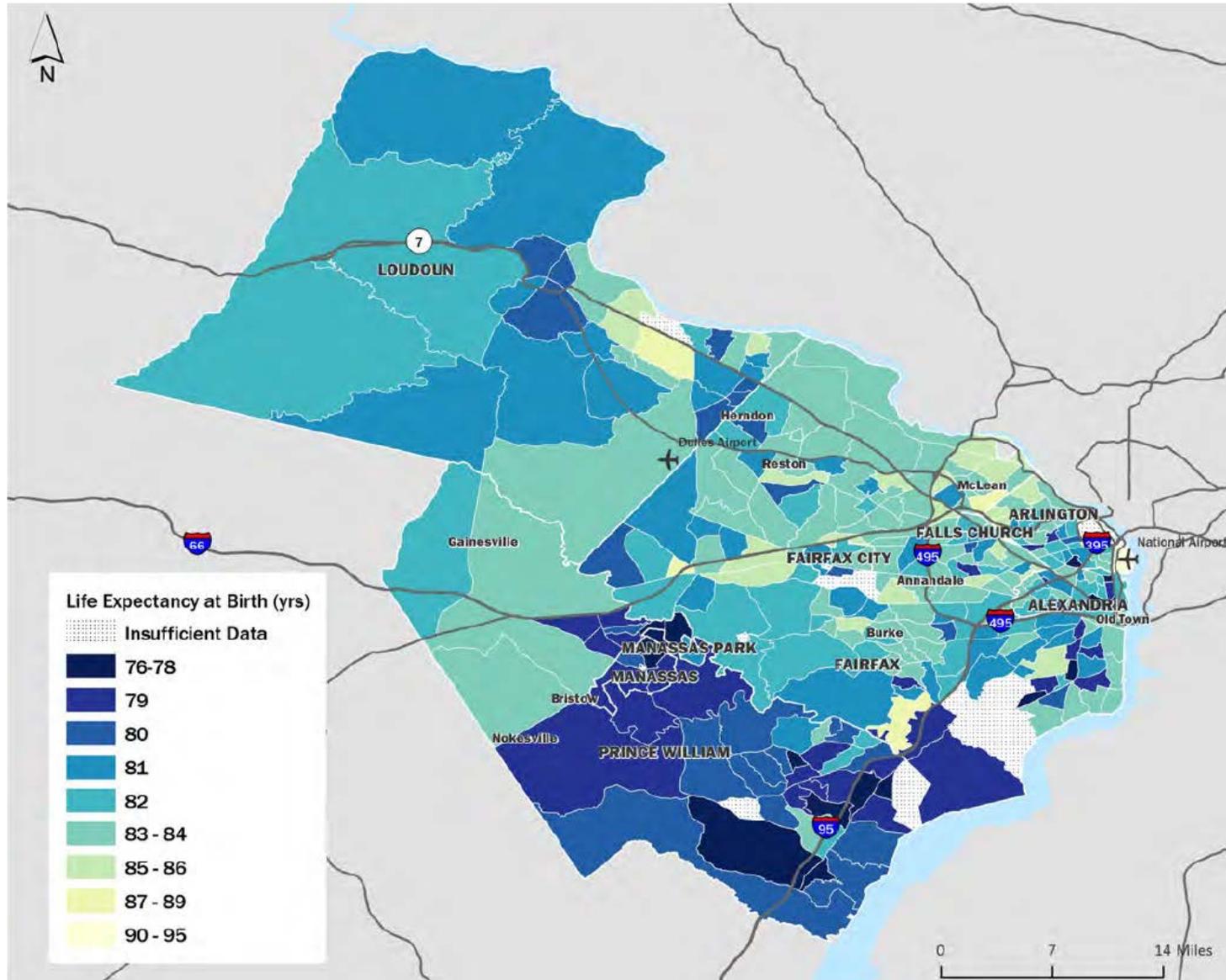
2016 TOP REAL
ESTATE AGENTS

SIPS OF THE SEASON
SUMMER CAMPS

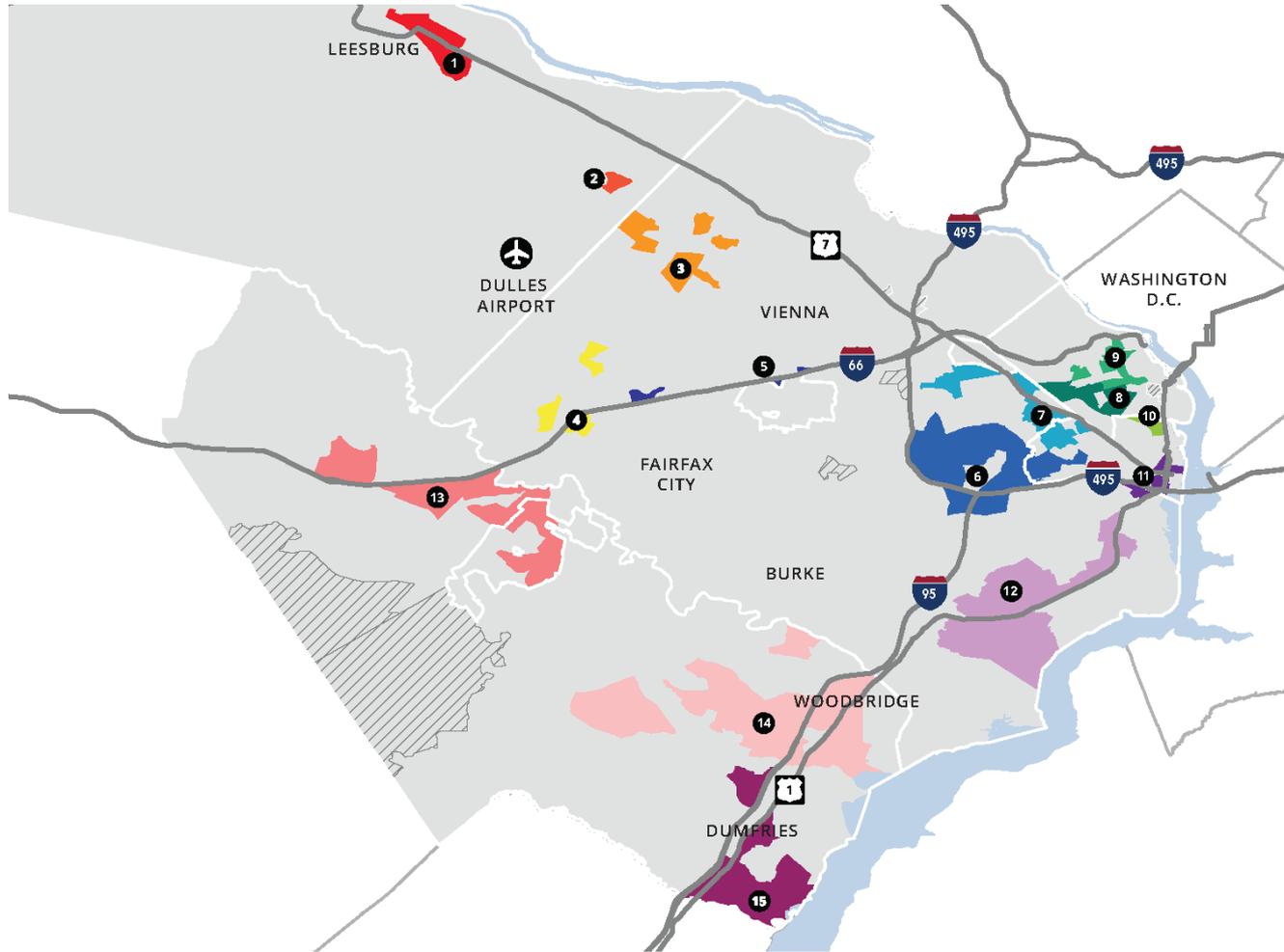
Northern Virginia **BEST PLACES TO LIVE**

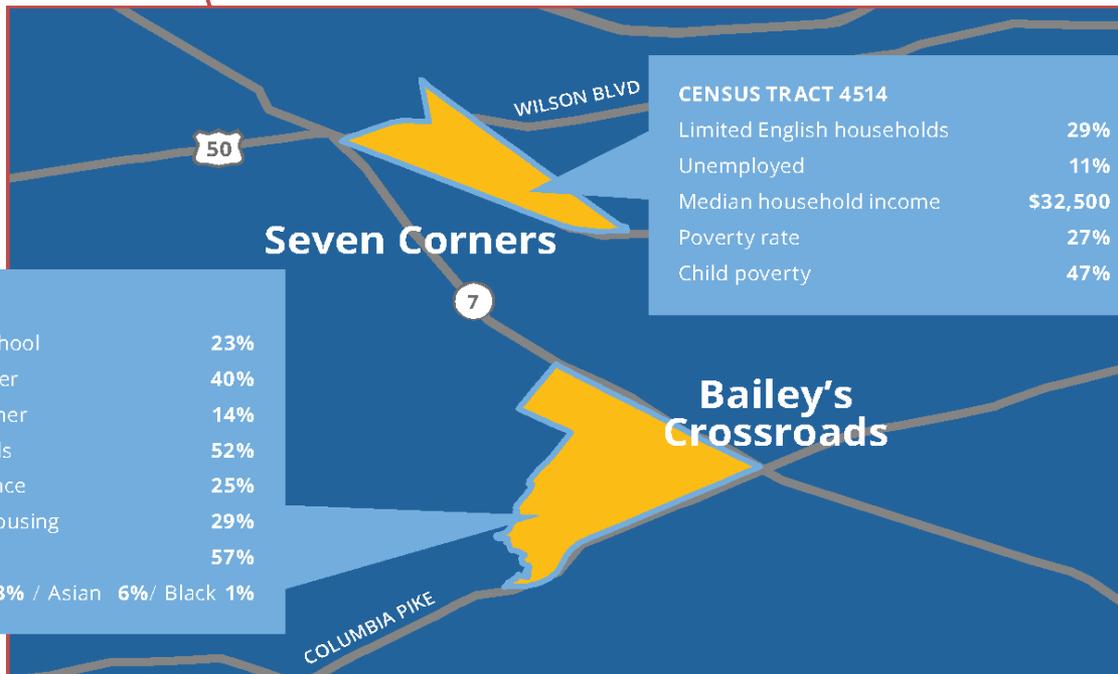
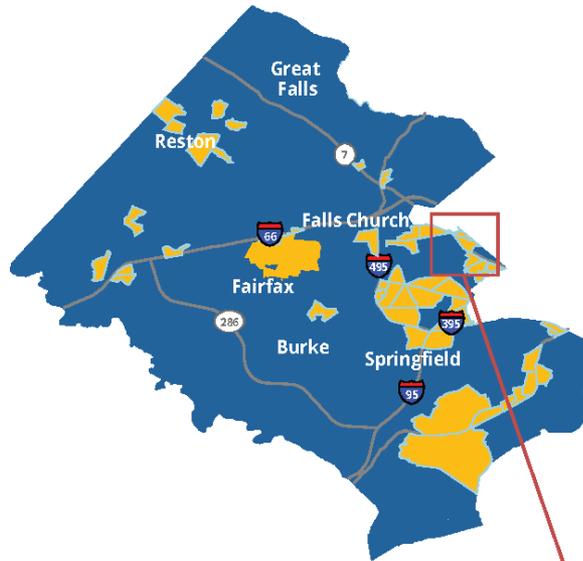


Northern VA, LE by census tract, 2000-13



15 “islands of disadvantage”





CENSUS TRACT 4514

Limited English households	29%
Unemployed	11%
Median household income	\$32,500
Poverty rate	27%
Child poverty	47%

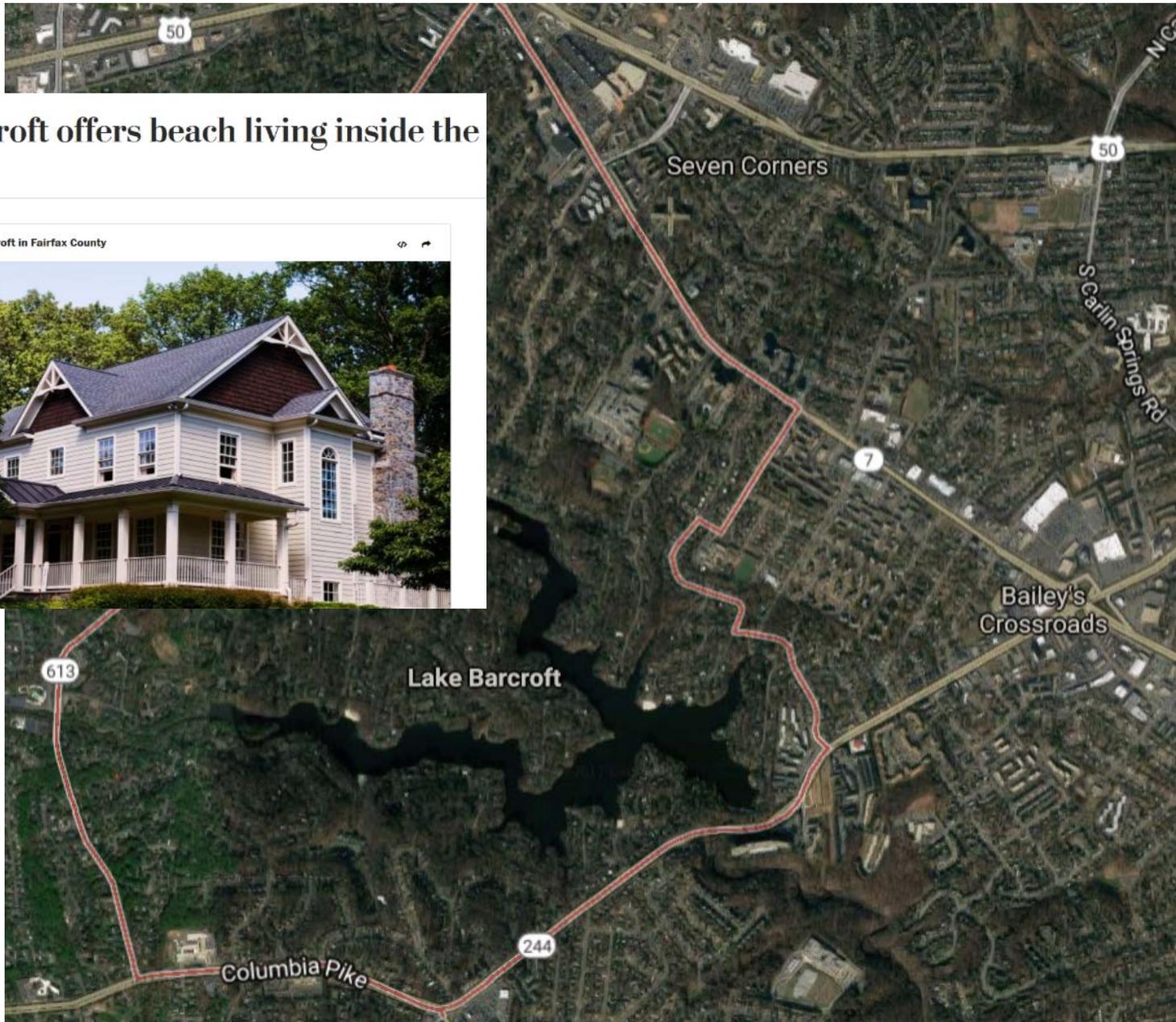
CENSUS TRACT 4516.01

15-17-year-olds not in school	23%
High school edu. or higher	40%
Bachelors degree or higher	14%
Single-parent households	52%
Receiving public assistance	25%
Living in overcrowded housing	29%
Uninsured	57%
Hispanic 76% / White 13% / Asian 6% / Black 1%	

Real Estate

Lake Barcroft offers beach living inside the Beltway

Where We Live | Lake Barcroft in Fairfax County





Census tracts	4511	4516.01		4511	4516.01
EDUCATION			ECONOMIC RESOURCES		
Age 3-4 not enrolled in school	16%	100%	Unemployment	2%	10%
Teens not enrolled in school	<0.1%	23%	Median household income	\$192,750	\$47,214
High school or higher	100%	40%	Poverty	3%	21%
Some college or higher	92%	24%	Child poverty	<0.1%	34%
Bachelor's degree or higher	78%	14%	Public assistance	2%	25%
Limited English	1%	14%	Single-parent households	5%	52%
TRANSPORTATION			HOUSING		
No vehicle	2%	28%	Homes built before 1950	5%	52%
Commute to work by car	85%	64%	Renter occupied housing	5%	89%
Single-parent households	5%	52%	Substandard rental housing*	17%	76%
HEALTH INSURANCE			Overcrowding	2%	29%
Uninsured	3%	57%			
Private insurance (only)	72%	10%			

*Substandard rental housing: incomplete plumbing or kitchen facilities, overcrowding, or cost burdens in excess of 30%.

Why the Differences?

- **Education and income** are directly linked to health: Communities with weak tax bases cannot support high-quality schools and jobs are often scarce in neighborhoods with struggling economies.
- **Unsafe or unhealthy housing** exposes residents to allergens and other hazards like overcrowding.
- **Stores and restaurants selling unhealthy food** may outnumber markets with fresh produce or restaurants with nutritious food.
- **Opportunities for residents to exercise, walk, or cycle** may be limited and some neighborhoods are unsafe for children to play outside.
- **Proximity to highways, factories, or other sources of toxic agents** expose residents to pollutants.
- **Access to primary care doctors and good hospitals** may be limited.
- **Unreliable or expensive public transit** can isolate residents from good jobs, health and child care, and social services.
- **Residential segregation and features that isolate communities** (e.g., highways) can limit social cohesion, stifle economic growth,



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