How Place, Racism, and Poverty Matter for Health in Alameda County

Our local data on health and social inequities

An update since our 2008 report “Life and Death from Unnatural Causes”

The Community Assessment, Planning, Education, and Evaluation (CAPE) Unit of the Alameda County Public Health Department (ACPHD)
Our Vision of Health Equity

Everyone in Alameda County – no matter who you are, where you live, how much money you make, or the color of your skin – has opportunities to lead a healthy, fulfilling, and productive life.
Purpose of this Presentation

To walk you through our latest data on health and social inequities in Alameda County and our interpretations of the data so you can:

1. **Increase understanding** of what factors need to be addressed to improve opportunities for health throughout our County

2. **Use the data** in your work to advance health and social equity

3. **Spark critical dialogue** and collective thinking about solutions

**Possible Uses for Data**
- ✔ Writing a grant where you must establish need
- ✔ Advocating for change in particular neighborhood conditions
- ✔ Using a health equity lens to frame a social or policy issue
- ✔ Assessing whether your current program or policy work is helping to improve health equity
- ✔ Talking with somebody who doesn’t understand how place, racism, and neighborhood poverty matter for health in our County
Life Expectancy in Oakland by Region

Just a few miles = Over a decade difference in LE

Source: CAPE, with data from Alameda County Vital Statistics, 2008-2010
Compared to a White child born in the affluent Oakland Hills...

...an African American child born in East Oakland can expect to live 15 fewer years.

Source: Alameda County Vital Statistics files, 2010-2012
Photo Source: The California Endowment, *Health Happens Here*
Why Does Place Matter for Health?

Communities of Opportunity

- Parks
- Safe/Walkable Streets
- Grocery Stores and Healthy Foods
- Good Schools
- Clean Air
- Quality Housing
- Public Transportation
- Good Jobs
- Strong Local Businesses
- Financial Institutions

Disinvested Communities

- Limited/Unsafe Parks
- Crime
- Fast Food Restaurants
- Liquor Stores
- Poor Performing Schools
- Pollution and Toxic Exposures
- Transportation Barriers
- Absence of High Quality Financial Institutions
- Predatory Lenders
Key Determinants of Health Inequity

**Structural Racism**

- Concentrated and Persistent Poverty
- Racial Residential Segregation
- Inequitable Economic Conditions
- Inequitable Psycho-Social Conditions
- Inequitable Built Environment Conditions

Poor and Inequitable Health Outcomes in Low-Income Communities of Color
Historical Roots of Racial Residential Segregation and Persistent Poverty

- Discriminatory mortgage underwriting by the FHA/VA
- Redlining practices by banks and home insurance agents
- Racial steering and block-busting practices by real estate agents
- Disinvestment and concentrated poverty in urban centers
- Middle class and white flight to the suburbs
- Displacement caused by federal highway construction and other urban renewal projects
Racial Redlining in Alameda County
Concentrated and Persistent Poverty

Poor and Inequitable Health Outcomes in Low-Income Communities of Color
Definitions of Poverty

**Individual Poverty, 2013**

- A single person living alone has a household income of less than $11,490
- A family of four has a household income of less than $23,550

**Neighborhood Poverty**

Defined by the percentage of residents living in poverty

- **Very High Poverty**: 30%+ are living in poverty
- **High Poverty**: 20-29.9% are living in poverty
- **Affluent**: <10% are living in poverty
Neighborhood Poverty Level by Census Tract

% Persons Below Poverty

- 30.0%+
- 20.0-29.9%
- 10.0-19.9%
- <10.0%

Alameda County rate: 11.4%

Very high poverty neighborhoods
High poverty neighborhoods
Affluent neighborhoods

Source: CAPE, with data from ACS 2007-2011
Persistent Neighborhood Poverty

Defined by the number of decades of high neighborhood poverty

- **Persistent High Poverty**: Neighborhood with high poverty for 5 decades (1970-2010)
- **Frequent High Poverty**: Neighborhood with high poverty for 3-4 decades
- **Intermittent High Poverty**: Neighborhood with high poverty for 2 decades
- **Infrequent High Poverty**: Neighborhood with high poverty for 1 decade
- **No High Poverty**: Neighborhood with high poverty for 0 decades
Persistence of Neighborhood Poverty by Census Tract

Life Expectancy by Neighborhood Poverty Level: A Social Gradient in Health

7 year difference in life expectancy

Life Expectancy (in Years)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Neighborhood Poverty Level</th>
<th>Life Expectancy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;10% (Affluent)</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-20%</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-30</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30%+ (Very High Poverty)</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

% of residents living in poverty

Source: Alameda County Vital Statistics files, 2008-2010
5 Leading Causes of Death in Alameda County, 2008-2010

1. Cancer 24%
2. Diseases of the Heart 23%
3. Stroke 6%
4. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases 5%
5. Unintentional Injuries 4%

Top 5 account for 62% of total deaths

Source: Alameda County Vital Statistics files, 2008-2010
# 5 Leading Causes of Death by Neighborhood Poverty Level, 2000-2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>&lt;10% Poverty (Affluent)</th>
<th>10-20% Poverty</th>
<th>20-30% Poverty</th>
<th>30%+ Poverty (Very High Poverty)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1 Cancer</strong> 26%</td>
<td><strong>1 Cancer</strong> 24%</td>
<td><strong>1 Cancer</strong> 21%</td>
<td><strong>1 Cancer</strong> 22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2 Diseases of Heart</strong> 23%</td>
<td><strong>2 Diseases of Heart</strong> 23%</td>
<td><strong>2 Diseases of Heart</strong> 20%</td>
<td><strong>2 Diseases of Heart</strong> 22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3 Stroke</strong> 6%</td>
<td><strong>3 Stroke</strong> 6%</td>
<td><strong>3 Stroke</strong> 7%</td>
<td><strong>3 Stroke</strong> 7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4 CLRD</strong> 5%</td>
<td><strong>4 CLRD</strong> 5%</td>
<td><strong>4 CLRD</strong> 5%</td>
<td><strong>4 Homicide</strong> 5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5 Alzheimer's Disease</strong> 4%</td>
<td><strong>5 Unintentional Injuries</strong> 4%</td>
<td><strong>5 Unintentional Injuries</strong> 5%</td>
<td><strong>5 Unintentional Injuries</strong> 4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Top 5 account for 63% of deaths*

*Top 5 account for 62% of deaths*

*Top 5 account for 58% of deaths*

*Top 5 account for 61% of deaths*

Source: Alameda County Vital Statistics files, 2008-2010
Social Gradients in Mortality

Rates of Death from the Top 5 Leading Causes of Death by Neighborhood Poverty Level

Source: Alameda County Vital Statistics files, 2008-2010
Social Gradients in Morbidity

Rates of Visits to the Emergency Department for Select Conditions by Neighborhood Poverty Level*

*ED rates and neighborhood poverty are at the zip code level
Source: Alameda County OSHPD files, 2009-2011
Neighborhood Poverty Impacts Health Over the Life Course

- **30%+ Poverty** (Very High Poverty Neighborhoods)
- **<10% Poverty** (Affluent Neighborhoods)

Source: Alameda County Vital Statistics files, 2006-2010
# Leading Causes of Death by Age Group in Very High Poverty Neighborhoods

## Ages 5-24

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>% of Deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Homicide</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Unintentional Injuries</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

81% of deaths

## Ages 25-44

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>% of Deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Homicide</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Unintentional Injuries</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Cancer</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Diseases of Heart</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

65% of deaths

## Ages 45-64

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>% of Deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cancer</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Diseases of Heart</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Unintentional Injuries</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Stroke</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

60% of deaths

Source: Alameda County Vital Statistics files, 2006-2010
Poor and Inequitable Health Outcomes in Low-Income Communities of Color

Racial Residential Segregation
Who Lives in Neighborhoods of Varying Poverty Levels by Race/Ethnicity

Source: American Community Survey, 2006-2010 and Census, 2010
Proportion Living in a High Poverty Neighborhood (where >20% of residents are poor) by Race/Ethnicity

1 in 15 White residents live in **high-poverty neighborhoods**, compared to:

1 in 9 Asians

1 in 4 Latinos

1 in 3 Blacks

Source: American Community Survey, 2006-2010 and Census, 2010
Proportion of Poor People Living in an Affluent Neighborhood (where <10% of residents are poor) by Race/Ethnicity

1 in 2 poor White residents live in affluent neighborhoods, compared to:

- 1 in 3 poor Asians
- 1 in 6 poor Blacks
- 1 in 7 poor Latinos

Source: American Community Survey, 2006-2010 and Census, 2010
Racial Gaps in Health
Life Expectancy at Birth by Race, 1960-2010

Source: Alameda County Vital Statistics files, 1960-2010
### Racism (Not Race) Harms Health

Percentage of Low Birth Weight Babies by Mother's Race/Ethnicity and Place of Birth

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>US-born</th>
<th>Foreign-born</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AfrAm</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latino</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Alameda County Vital Statistics files, 2008-2010
Poor and Inequitable Health Outcomes in Low-Income Communities of Color

Inequitable Economic Conditions

- Employment
- Job Wages
- Household Income
- Wealth
Access to Employment:
Unemployment Rate by Neighborhood Poverty Level

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Neighborhood Poverty Level (% of Residents Living in Poverty)</th>
<th>Unemployment Rate (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;10% (Affluent)</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-20%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-30%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30%+ (Very High Poverty)</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.1X Higher

Source: American Community Survey, 2007-2011
## Access to Jobs that Pay Adequate Wages: Top 5 Occupations by Neighborhood Poverty Level

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation Category</th>
<th>&lt;10% Poverty (Affluent)</th>
<th>30%+ Poverty (Very High Poverty)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Occupation</td>
<td>Median Income</td>
<td>Source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(14% of civilian employed pop age 16+)</td>
<td>$39,497</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Office &amp; Admin Support (13%)</td>
<td>$44,887</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Sales &amp; Related (11%)</td>
<td>$94,361</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Computer &amp; Math (7%)</td>
<td>$70,869</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Business &amp; Financial (7%)</td>
<td>Median Income</td>
<td>$28,920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(11%)</td>
<td>$16,135</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(10%)</td>
<td>$29,495</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(9%)</td>
<td>$23,877</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(8%)</td>
<td>$20,967</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Alameda County Self-Sufficiency Standard
for 1 Adult in 2011 = $27,456
Access to Income:
Average Annual Household Income by Neighborhood Poverty Level

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Neighborhood Poverty Level</th>
<th>Average Household Income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;10% (Affluent)</td>
<td>$110,436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-20%</td>
<td>$76,591</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-30%</td>
<td>$73,439</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30%+ (Very High Poverty)</td>
<td>$46,598</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.4 Fold Difference

Source: American Community Survey, 2007-2011
Access to Wealth:
Rates of Foreclosure by Neighborhood Poverty Level

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Neighborhood Poverty Level (%) of Residents Living in Poverty</th>
<th>4-Yr Notice of Default Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;10% (Affluent)</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-20%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-30%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30%+ (Very High Poverty)</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.4X Higher

Source: CAPE, with data from HUD and from First American Title via Urban Strategies Council, 2006-2009
Poor and Inequitable Health Outcomes in Low-Income Communities of Color

- Educational Attainment
- School Quality
- School Attendance
- Crime and Violence
- Criminal Justice
- Stress and Mental Health

Inequitable Psycho-Social Conditions
Access to Education and Quality Schools: Educational Attainment by Neighborhood Poverty Level

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Neighborhood Poverty Level (% of Residents Living in Poverty)</th>
<th>% with Less than HS Degree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;10% (Affluent)</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-20%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-30%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30%+ (Very High Poverty)</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.8X Higher

Source: American Community Survey, 2007-2011
Academic Performance by Neighborhood Poverty Level
Oakland Public School Students
3rd Grade English-Language Arts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Neighborhood Poverty Level</th>
<th>% At or Above Proficiency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;10% (Affluent)</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-20%</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-30%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30%+ (Very High Poverty)</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.4-fold difference

Source: OUSD, 2011-12
Chronic Absenteeism Rate (% of Students Absent for 10%+ of Enrolled School Days) by Neighborhood Poverty Level

Source: OUSD, 2011-12
**Crime and Violence:**
Homicide Death Rate by Neighborhood Poverty Level

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Neighborhood Poverty Level</th>
<th>Rate per 100,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;10% (Affluent)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-20%</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-30%</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30%+ (Very High Poverty)</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.9X Higher

Source: Alameda County Vital Statistics files, 2008-2010
Mass Incarceration: Youth Incarceration Rate by Neighborhood Poverty Level

Source: CAPE with data from Urban Strategies Council & the Alameda County Probation Department, 2010 (Aug) - 2011 (June)
Hypertension:
Hypertension Hospitalization Rates by Neighborhood Poverty Level*

1.7X Higher

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Neighborhood Poverty Level (% of Residents Living in Poverty)</th>
<th>Rate per 100,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;10% (Affluent)</td>
<td>1,084</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-20%</td>
<td>1,769</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20%+ (High Poverty)</td>
<td>1,890</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Includes hospitalizations with hypertension as a primary or top 4 associated diagnosis. Hospitalization rates and neighborhood poverty are at the zip code level.

Source: Alameda County OSHPD files, 2009-2011
Hypertension:
Hypertension Hospitalization Rates by Race/Ethnicity

Source: Alameda County OSHPD files, 2009-2011
Mental Health:
Rate of Visits to the Emergency Department for Severe Mental Illness*

![Graph showing the rate of visits to the Emergency Department for Severe Mental Illness across different neighborhood poverty levels.](image)

- **<10% (Affluent)**: 212 visits per 100,000 population
- **10-19.9%**: 436 visits per 100,000 population
- **20%+ (High Poverty)**: 565 visits per 100,000 population

*Includes ED visits with severe mental disorders as primary or top 4 associated diagnosis.

ED rates and neighborhood poverty are at the zip code level.

Source: Alameda County OSHPD files, 2009-2011 with input from Alameda County Behavioral Health Care Services
Poor and Inequitable Health Outcomes in Low-Income Communities of Color

- Housing Quality and Affordability
- Transit Dependence
- Street Safety
- Supermarkets and Healthy Foods
- Clean Air and Water
Access to Quality Housing:
Age of Housing by Neighborhood Poverty Level

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Neighborhood Poverty Level (%)</th>
<th>Percent of Housing Units Built &lt;1950 (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;10% (Affluent)</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-20%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-30%</td>
<td>Over 2X Higher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30%+ (Very High Poverty)</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: American Community Survey, 2007-2011
Household Overcrowding by Neighborhood Poverty Level

Source: American Community Survey, 2007-2011
Access to Affordable Housing:
Rental Housing Cost Burden by Neighborhood Poverty Level

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Neighborhood Poverty Level</th>
<th>Housing cost burden (30%+ of income on rent)</th>
<th>Severe housing cost burden (50%+ of income on rent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;10% (Affluent)</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-20%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-30%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30%+ (Very High Poverty)</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: American Community Survey, 2007-2011
Access to Transportation: Zero Vehicle Households by Neighborhood Poverty Level

About 7X Higher

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Neighborhood Poverty Level (% of Residents Living in Poverty)</th>
<th>Percent of Households with Zero Vehicles (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;10% (Affluent)</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-20%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-30%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30%+ (Very High Poverty)</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: American Community Survey, 2007-2011
Access to Safe Streets

Adjusted Rate of Pedestrian Injuries & Deaths by Neighborhood Poverty Level

Neighborhood Poverty Level (% of Residents Living in Poverty)

- <10% (Affluent)
  - 0.6

- 10-20%
  - 1.4

- 20-30%
  - 2.2

- 30%+
  - 2.2

3.8X Higher

Source: CAPE with data from SWITRS, 2006-2010
Access to Supermarkets: Limited Supermarket Access (LSA) score by Neighborhood Poverty Level

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Neighborhood Poverty Level (% of Residents Living in Poverty)</th>
<th>Average LSA Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;10% (Affluent)</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-20%</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-30%</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30%+ (Very High Poverty)</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: CAPE with data from the Reinvestment Fund, 2011
Exposure to Liquor Stores: Off-Sale Liquor Outlet Density by Neighborhood Poverty Level

Source: CAPE with data from Department of Alcohol Beverage Control, 2013
Exposure to Clean Air:
Location of Pollution Sources, including Highways and Port of Oakland
Exposure to Toxic Chemicals and Fuels: 
Density of Industrial Chemical (SLIC) 
and Fuel (LOP) Release Sites

Density of Industrial Chemical and 
Fuel Release Sites 
(# of SLIC/LOP sites per 100,000 pop)

Neighborhood Poverty Level 
(% of residents living in poverty)

Source: CAPE with data from Alameda County Environmental Health, 2005-2013 (July)
Place, Racism, and Neighborhood Poverty: How do they Interact?

Race and Social Gradients in Health

Source: Alameda County Vital Statistics files, 2006-2010
Life Expectancy at Birth in Oakland Flats vs. Hills

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Oakland Flats</th>
<th>Oakland Hills</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Races</td>
<td>77.8</td>
<td>83.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>85.3</td>
<td>85.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latino</td>
<td>85.0</td>
<td>85.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>78.2</td>
<td>84.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>71.6</td>
<td>79.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Alameda County Vital Statistics files, 2008-2010
WEST OAKLAND LIFE EXPECTANCY 71

OAKLAND HILLS LIFE EXPECTANCY 85

Source: Alameda County Vital Statistics files, 2010-2012
Photo Source: The California Endowment, Health Happens Here
Compared to a White child in the affluent Oakland Hills, an African American child born in West Oakland is...

- **2 times** more likely to be born low birth weight
- **13 times** more likely to live in poverty
- **5 times** more likely to be unemployed

- **12 times** less likely to have a mother who graduated from college
- **4 times** less likely to read at grade level
- **3 times** more likely to die of stroke

**Cumulative impact:**
14 year difference in life expectancy

Increasing Opportunities for Good Health

Communities of Opportunity

- Parks
- Safe/Walkable Streets
- Grocery Stores and Healthy Foods
- Good Schools
- Clean Air
- Quality Housing
- Public Transportation
- Good Jobs
- Strong Local Businesses
- Financial Institutions

Disinvested Communities

- Limited/Unsafe Parks
- Crime
- Fast Food Restaurants
- Liquor Stores
- Poor Performing Schools
- Pollution and Toxic Exposures
- Transportation Barriers
- Absence of High Quality Financial Institutions
- Predatory Lenders
WHAT CAN WE DO TO MAKE CHANGE AND BUILD A HEALTHIER SOCIETY FOR ALL?
Here are a few examples of how ACPHD is partnering in non-traditional ways to address unequal conditions that matter for health.
INCREASING ECONOMIC STABILITY & OPPORTUNITY
Increasing Housing Stability & Affordability

3268 San Pablo Avenue
Oakland, CA 94608
(510) 763-5877
Preventing Violence

16335 East 14th Street
San Leandro, CA 94578
(510) 481-4500
Reducing Incarceration & Recidivism

INNOVATIONS IN REENTRY

1221 Preservation Park Way
Oakland, CA 94612
(510) 891-0427
Acknowledgements:
CAPE Epidemiology+ Team

Elaine Bautista
Samantha Bell
Matt Beyers
Janet Brown
Sangsook Cho
Roxanna Guide

Tammy Lee
Jane Martin
Chuck McKetney
Ruvani Fonseka
Aviva Lipkowitz
Katherine Schaff
Roza Tammer
Questions, Comments, or Ideas?

Please contact:
Chuck McKetney
Director, Community Assessment Planning and Evaluation (CAPE) Unit
Chuck.Mcketney@acgov.org or 510-268-8020

Tammy Lee
Community Epidemiologist
Alameda County Public Health Department
tammy.lee@acgov.org or 510-268-2619