

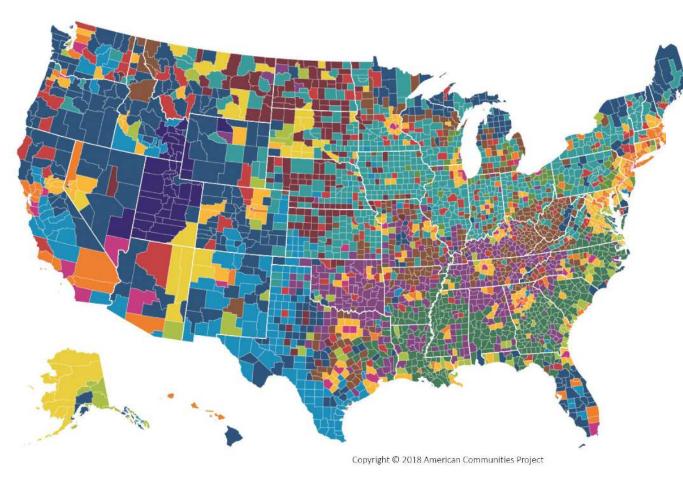
Communities

Health and Place in America, 2018:

A Report from the **American Communities Project**

Dante Chinni, Ari Pinkus and Marjory Givens





- African American South
- Aging Farmlands
- Big Cities
- College Towns
- Evangelical Hubs
- Exurbs
- Graying America
- Hispanic Centers

- LDS Enclaves
- Middle Suburbs
- Military Posts
- Native American Lands
- Rural Middle America
- Urban Suburbs
- Working Class Country



Defining the ACP Types

African American South — Places with large African American populations. Lower incomes and higher unemployment.

Aging Farmlands — Sparsely populated and overwhelmingly white communities. Low unemployment, agricultural economy.

Big Cities — Counties holding the nation's largest cities. Dense and diverse.

College Towns — Urban and rural communities that are home to campuses and college students.

Evangelical Hubs — Places with above-average numbers for evangelical adherents. Largely Southern with fewer college graduates.

Exurbs — Wealthy communities usually on the edge of metro areas. Largely white with lower crime rates.

Graying America — Places with large senior communities. Generally rural and less diverse, middle-income.

Hispanic Centers — Large Hispanic populations in mostly rural communities. Younger with lower incomes.

LDS Enclaves — Places dominated by Latter-day Saints adherents. Younger and middle-income.

Middle Suburbs — Middle-income, blue-collar communities mostly around metro areas.

Military Posts — Located around military installations. Younger, middle-income, diverse communities.

Native American Lands — Places with large Native American populations. Young communities with lower incomes.

Rural Middle America — Largely rural and white communities. Middle-income and average educational attainment.

Urban Suburbs — Educated and densely populated communities around major metros. Racially and economically diverse.

Working Class Country — Rural, blue-collar communities. Low incomes and college graduation rates.



Key elements of community:

- Job opportunities
- Consumer choices
- Education
- Air quality
- Exercise options
- Overall health lifestyles



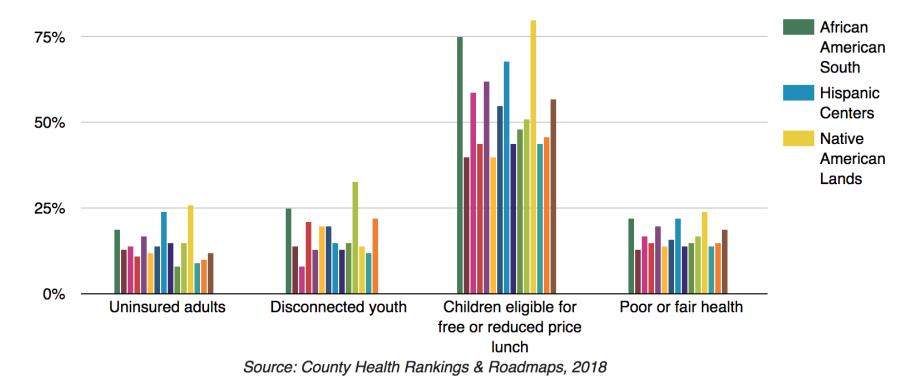
Key Finding #1:

Communities with large populations of people of color fare poorly on a variety of important health and community measures.

The data suggest the scores are less about specific populations in these communities than they are about the economic and cultural divides running through them.



Communities of Color Struggle on Primary Health and Socioeconomic Measures





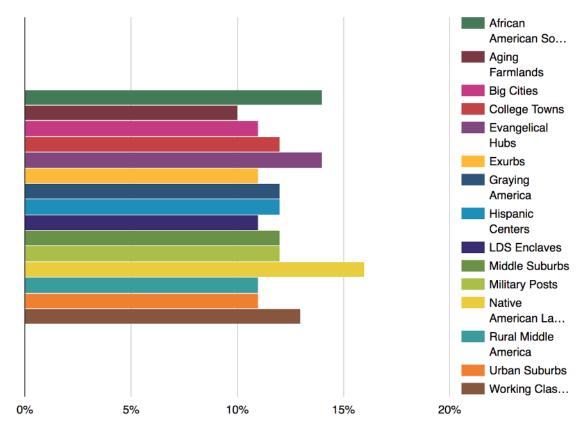
Key Finding #2:

Mental health concerns cross all community types.

The ACP's community types hold very different geographies, people and economies, but the median county in every type has between 10% and 16% of its population reporting 14-or-more poor mental health days per month.



Frequent Mental Distress Is Common Across All Community Types





Key Finding #3:

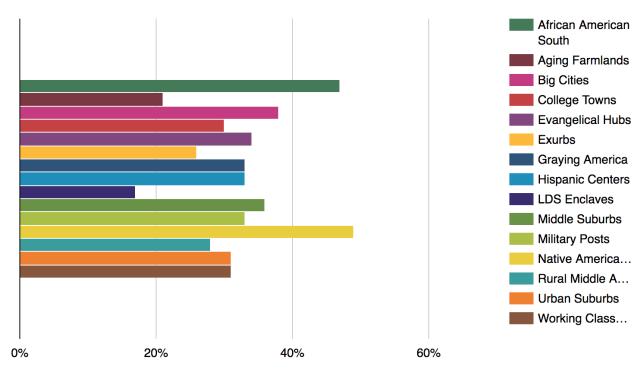
Some commonly held understandings of many communities and the challenges they face are incorrect.

For instance, raising children in a single-parent home is not just an urban worry.

And the nation's most racially and ethnically diverse communities, the big cities, are also its most segregated.



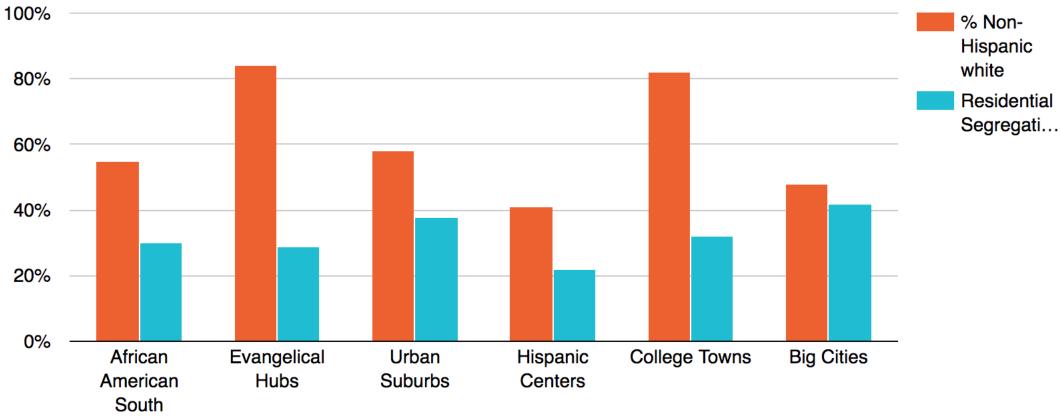
Single Parent Homes Not Just A Big City Issue



Source: County Health Rankings & Roadmaps, 2018



Big Cities Are Most Racially and Ethnically Diverse, Most Segregated

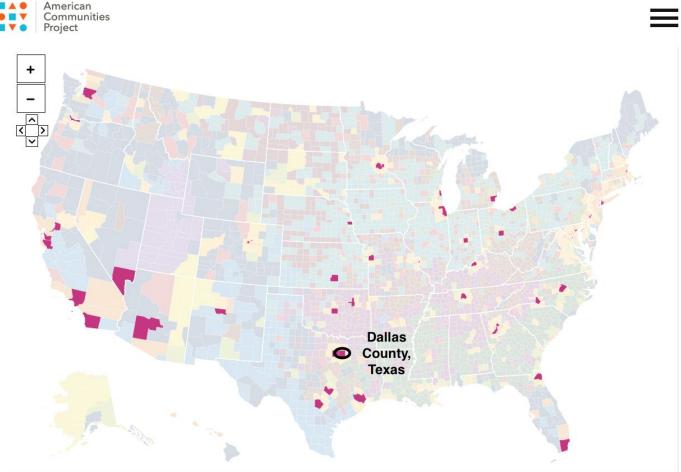


Source: County Health Rankings & Roadmaps, 2018

American Communities Project Health and Place in America, 2018: A Report from the American Communities Project

Dallas County, Texas: A Big City





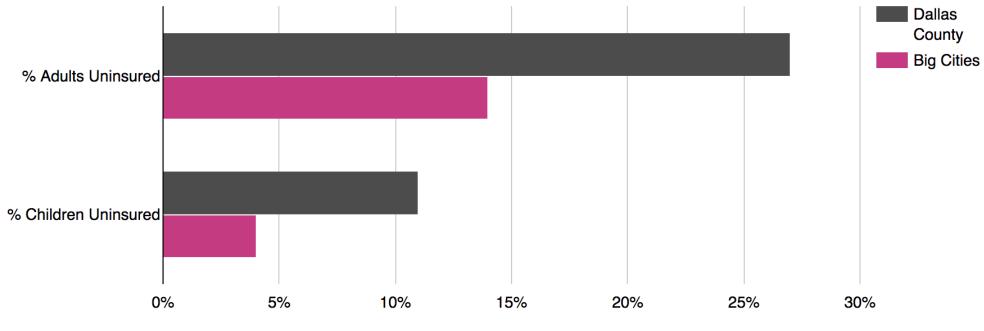


Data Diagnosis for Dallas County, Texas, as a Big City

- The residential segregation score between whites and nonwhites is slightly lower in Dallas than the 42 median in Big Cities.
- Uninsured rate is high compared to Big Cities.
- Mental health is an issue here and Big Cities nationwide.



Dallas County's Adults and Children Have Higher Uninsured Rates Than Big Cities



Source: County Health Rankings & Roadmaps, 2018



Mental Distress in Dallas County on Par With Other Big Cities



% Frequent Mental Distress

Source: County Health Rankings & Roadmaps, 2018



Bridging Divides

In southern Dallas where food deserts are common, Paul Quinn College President Michael Sorrell turned his school's football field into a farm in 2010.

In 2016, a grocery store opened nearby.

Paul Quinn adopted the work college model requiring all students who live on campus to work for the school. Students are able to graduate with less than \$10,000 of student-loan debt.

The college opened a campus in Plano, Texas, this academic year.









The Dallas Office of Welcoming Communities and Immigrant Affairs was established in March 2017.

It employs the "Welcoming America" framework with pillars of equity; and safe, healthy and connected communities.

A task force of 85 residents encompasses leaders of immigrant-serving organizations, three medical doctors, a psychologist, social workers, and public health workers.

The group focuses on how to continue becoming a welcoming community.



Meeting Expansive Health Needs & Challenges

Parkland Memorial Hospital is the county's primary safety net.

Demand for services remains high here, whether it's trauma, chronic disease, substance abuse, or behavioral and mental health illnesses.

The state's decision to not expand Medicaid curtails access to care and makes planning to meet patient demand more unpredictable.





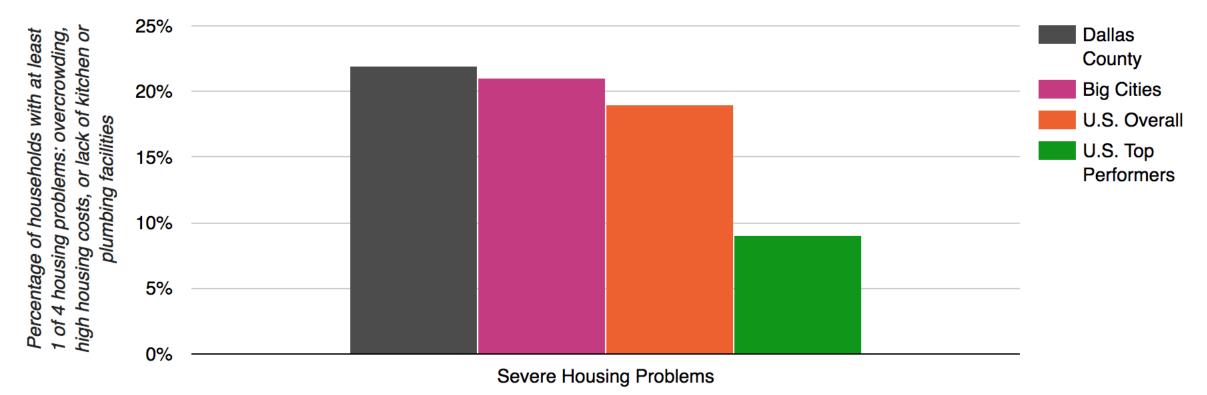
Tackling the social determinants of health is a mindset shift for the hospital, CEO Frederick Cerise says.

Collaborations among nearly 100 community nonprofits—the North Texas Food Bank, large shelters and faith-based institutions—share information about patients to coordinate care.

Cerise is a member of a task force on homelessness.



Severe Housing Problems in Dallas County, Big Cities and U.S.



Source: County Health Rankings & Roadmaps, 2018



A Uniting Issue: Mental Health

The Dallas County Community Health Needs Assessment defines behavioral and mental health as a top priority for Dallas.

State spending has increased from under \$7 billion to more than \$8 billion.

In 2016-2017, the legislature on a bipartisan basis passed 13 bills designed to improve mental healthcare.



Questions

View full report: americancommunities.org/healthreport





8 PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Support provided by



Robert Wood Johnson Foundation



The End



The County Health Rankings & Roadmaps meets the American Communities Project

- 2018 CHR&R data used to explore how health factors and health outcomes vary within and across ACP county typologies
- A county-level composite measure of length and quality of life was used to sort counties within each typology
- Top performing counties within each typology were further classified by their within state rank on health outcomes and health factors.
- Top performing counties in the top quartile rank were identified for further journalistic exploration