

“Place Matters” to the Health of Our Nation’s Youth

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Our Vision, Our Mission

Vision

We envision a nation that marshals its resources to assure that all children have an equitable and promising future — a nation where all children thrive.

Mission

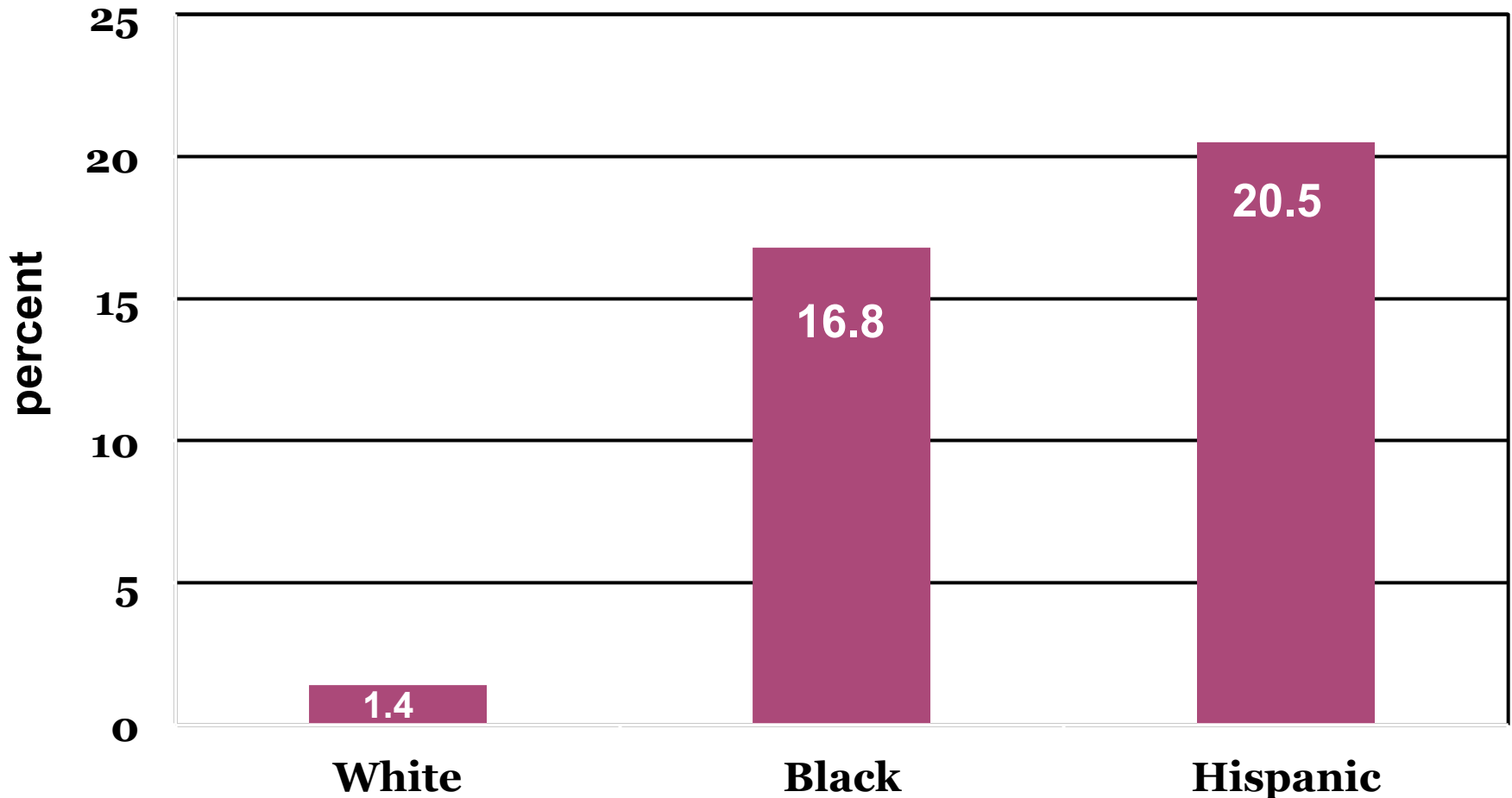
The W.K. Kellogg Foundation supports children, families and communities as they strengthen and create conditions that propel vulnerable children to achieve success as individuals and as contributors to the larger community and society.

WKKF Board Mandate

“The Kellogg Foundation is committed to making the Foundation an Effective Anti-Racist Organization that promotes racial equity.”

September 2007

Children experience double jeopardy when they live in BOTH poor families and poor neighborhoods



What does “racial equity” mean to WKKF?

Racial Equity Definition

Racial Equity refers to principles of fairness and justice. Racial equity work describes actions designed to address historic burdens as well as to remove present day barriers to equal opportunities. This is accomplished by identifying and eliminating systemic discriminatory policies and practices. Specific remediating strategies, policies, and practices are also required. These actions address the effects of historic injustice and prevent present and future inequities.

Approved by Board and Executive Council August 20, 2008

W.K. Kellogg Foundation Programming Strategy in Communities

WKKF's approach to racial equity is inclusive. The programming team will focus on priority concerns for vulnerable African American, Native American, Latino/Hispanic American, Asian American, Pacific Islander, Arab American, and European American children and families within the context of their communities.

FEEST Video: (6:44 minutes)

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UkLP8w1KEqU>

Racial Equity

Racial Equity \neq Diversity

(Diversity = Variety)

Racial Equity \neq Inclusion

(Inclusion = Representation)

Racial Equity \neq Equality

(Equality = Sameness)

Racial Equity = Fairness and Justice

Structural Racism Definition

Structural racism . . . refers to the system in which public policies, institutional practices, cultural representations, and other norms work in various, often reinforcing ways to perpetuate racial group inequity in every key opportunity area, from health, to education, to employment, to income and wealth.

Aspen Institute, Roundtable on Community Change

A story of addressing “Structural Racism” –
[Legacy of Inequality: Racial and Economic Disparities in West Virginia](#)

Approved by Board and Executive Council August 20, 2008

Healing and Repair

To heal is:

- To restore to wholeness
- To repair damage
- To set right

Healing a societal racial divide also requires recognition of the need to acknowledge the wrongs of the past while addressing the consequences of these wrongs.

A story of 'Healing' – *From Hope to Possibility*

Approved by Board and Executive Council August 20, 2008

Theory of Change



Howard Gardner
Changing Minds

Different Levels of Racism

MICRO LEVEL

INTERNALIZED



INTERPERSONAL



MACRO LEVEL

INSTITUTIONAL



STRUCTURAL

COMMUNITIES OF COLOR HAVE A HIGHER RISK OF FORECLOSURE



Boston Youth Project



Boston Youth Project (first 5 min)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=84imro3UVig>

Applying A “Racial Equity Lens” In Programming

Each framework element (i.e. Education & Learning; Food, Health and Well-being; and Family Economic Security) must ask and answer the following questions:

1. What is the current racial reality?
2. What are the historic and legal foundations for this reality?
3. How are these manifested in WKKF’s target places?
4. What has worked in the past or holds promise for future remediation?
5. What are potential remedies at the local, regional, or national levels?

Racism and Health: Mechanisms

- Institutional discrimination can restrict socioeconomic attainment and group differences in SES and health.
- Segregation can create pathogenic residential conditions.
- Discrimination can lead to reduced access to desirable goods and services.
- Internalized racism (acceptance of society's negative characterization) can adversely affect health.
- Racism can create conditions that increase exposure to traditional stressors (e.g. unemployment).
- Experiences of discrimination may be a neglected psychosocial stressor.

Racial Segregation Is ...

1. Myrdal (1944): ...**"basic"** to understanding racial inequality in America.
2. Kenneth Clark (1965): ...**key** to understanding racial inequality.
3. Kerner Commission (1968): ...the **"linchpin"** of U.S. race relations and the **source** of the large and growing racial inequality in SES.
4. John Cell (1982): ...**"one of the most successful political ideologies"** of the last century and **"the dominant system of racial regulation and control"** in the U.S.
5. Massey and Denton (1993): ...**"the key structural factor for the perpetuation of Black poverty in the U.S."** and the **"missing link"** in efforts to understand urban poverty.

African American Segregation: History-II

Segregation was

- imposed by legislation,
- supported by major economic institutions
- enshrined in the housing policies of the federal government,
- enforced by the judicial system and vigilant neighborhood organizations,
- and legitimized by the ideology of white supremacy that was advocated by the church and other cultural institutions

Racial Differences in Residential Environment

- In the 171 largest cities in the U.S., there is not even one city where whites live in ecological equality to blacks in terms of poverty rates or rates of single-parent households.
- “The worst urban context in which whites reside is considerably better than the average context of black communities.” p.41

Segregation: Distinctive for Blacks

- Blacks are more segregated than any other group
- Segregation varies by income for Latinos & Asians, but high at all levels of income for blacks.
- Wealthiest blacks (> \$50K) are more segregated than the poorest Latinos & Asians (< \$15,000).
- Middle class blacks live in poorer areas than whites of similar SES and poor whites live in better areas than poor blacks.
- Blacks show a higher preference for residing in integrated areas than any other group.

Unconscious Discrimination

- **When one holds a negative stereotype about a group and meets someone who fits the stereotype s/he will discriminate against that individual**
- **Stereotype-linked bias is an**
 - Automatic process
 - Unconscious process
- **It occurs even among persons who are not prejudiced**

- Perceived Discrimination:

Experiences of discrimination are a neglected psychosocial stressor

Perceived Discrimination & Health

- 115 studies in PubMed between 2005 and 2007
- Discrimination linked to worse health (fibroids, breast cancer incidence, Hb A1c, CAC, stage 4 sleep, birth weight, sexual problems, mental health)
- Discrimination linked to less health care seeking and adherence behaviors
- Discrimination linked to greater severity and poorer course of disease
- Many international studies:
 - national: New Zealand, Sweden, & South Africa
 - Australia, Canada, Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Bosnia, Croatia, Austria, Hong Kong, and the U.K.
- Discrimination accounts, in part, for racial/ethnic disparities in health

Everyday Discrimination and Subclinical Disease

In the study of Women's Health Across the Nation (SWAN):

- Everyday Discrimination was positively related to subclinical carotid artery disease (IMT; intima-media thickness) for black but not white women
- chronic exposure to discrimination over 5 years was positively related to coronary artery calcification (CAC)

Arab American Birth Outcomes

- Well-documented increase in discrimination and harassment of Arab Americans after 9/11/2001
- Arab American women in California had an increased risk of low birthweight and preterm birth in the 6 months after Sept. 11 compared to pre-Sept. 11
- Other women in California had no change in birth outcome risk pre-and post-September 11

Costs of Racial Disparities, 2003-2006

- Medical Care Costs = \$229.4 Billion
- Lower worker productivity & premature death costs = \$1,008 Trillion
- **Total Costs =**
- \$309.3 Billion annual loss to the economy
- More than GDP of India (12th largest economy)
- Social Justice can be cost effective
- Doing nothing has a cost that we should not continue to bear

Conclusions

1. Racial disparities in health are large, pervasive and persistent over time.
2. Inequalities in health are created by larger inequalities in society, of which racism is one determinant.
3. Racial differences in health reflect the successful implementation of social policies. Eliminating them requires political will and commitment to implement new strategies to improve living and working conditions.
4. Eliminating disparities in health requires (1) acknowledging and documenting the health consequences of racism, and (2) efforts to ameliorate their negative effects, dismantle the structures of racism and/or establish countervailing influences to the pervasive processes of racism.

Medical Advances Vs. Disparities, 1991 - 2000

- 176,633 deaths averted due to declines in mortality
- Assume all the decline is due to medical advances
- If the death rates of blacks and whites were identical, 886,202 deaths would have been averted
- 5 deaths could be averted by reducing disparities for every life saved by medical advances
- Eliminating disparities in health would save more lives than current advances in medical technology

