

Advancing health equity and creating lasting health impacts

Health Policy Institute of Ohio
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What is a Culture of Health?



Equality vs. equity

Equality



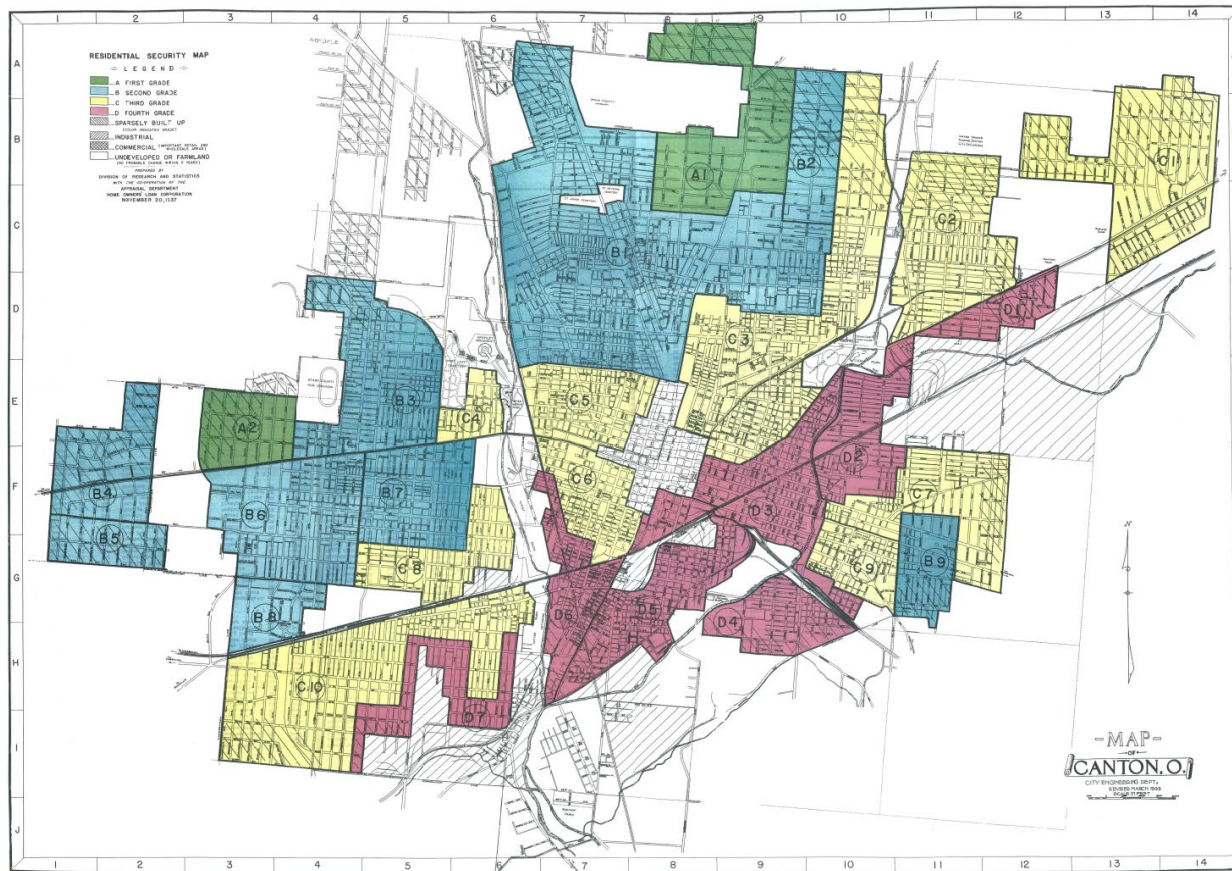
Equity



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Canton, OH: redlining → community disinvestment → health inequities



Home Owners Loan Corporation

- Refinanced mortgages based on racial composition of neighborhoods

Federal Housing Administration

- Insured mortgages in suburbs only for whites

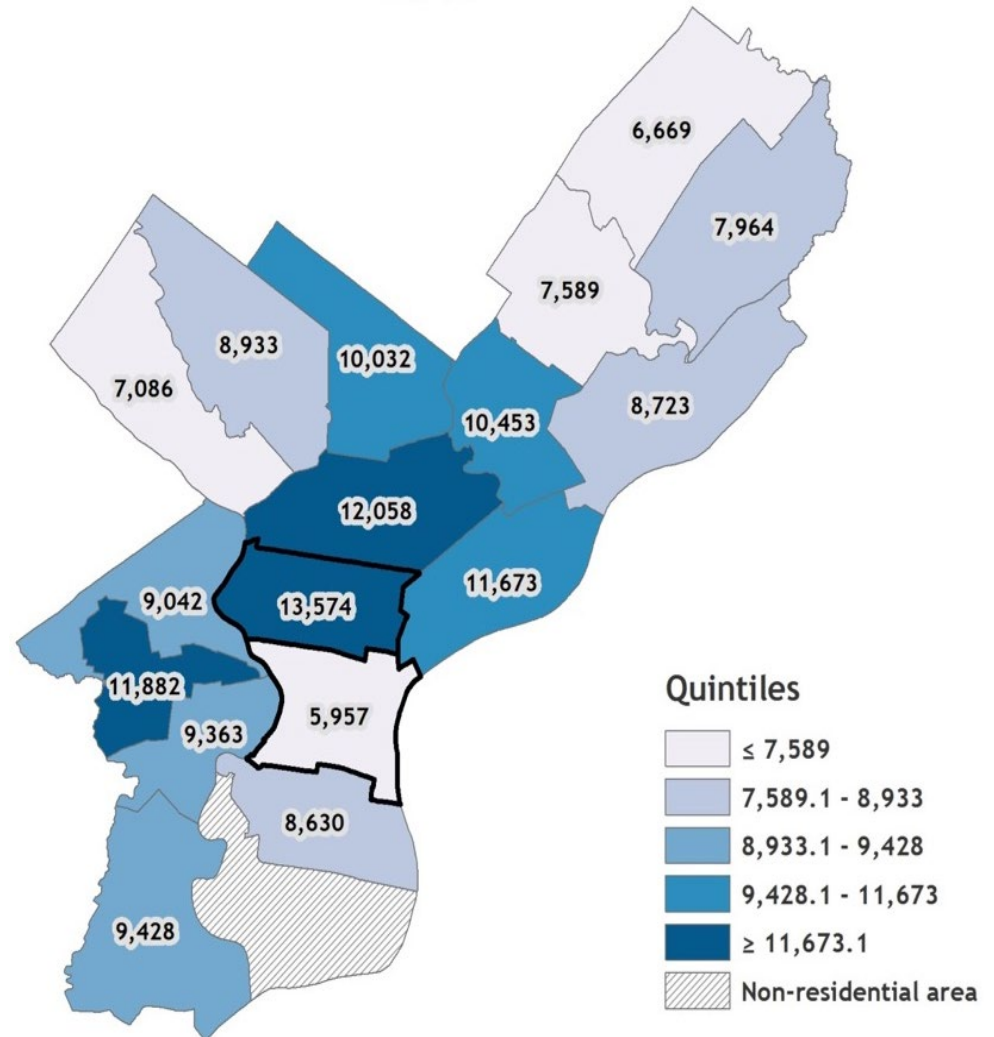
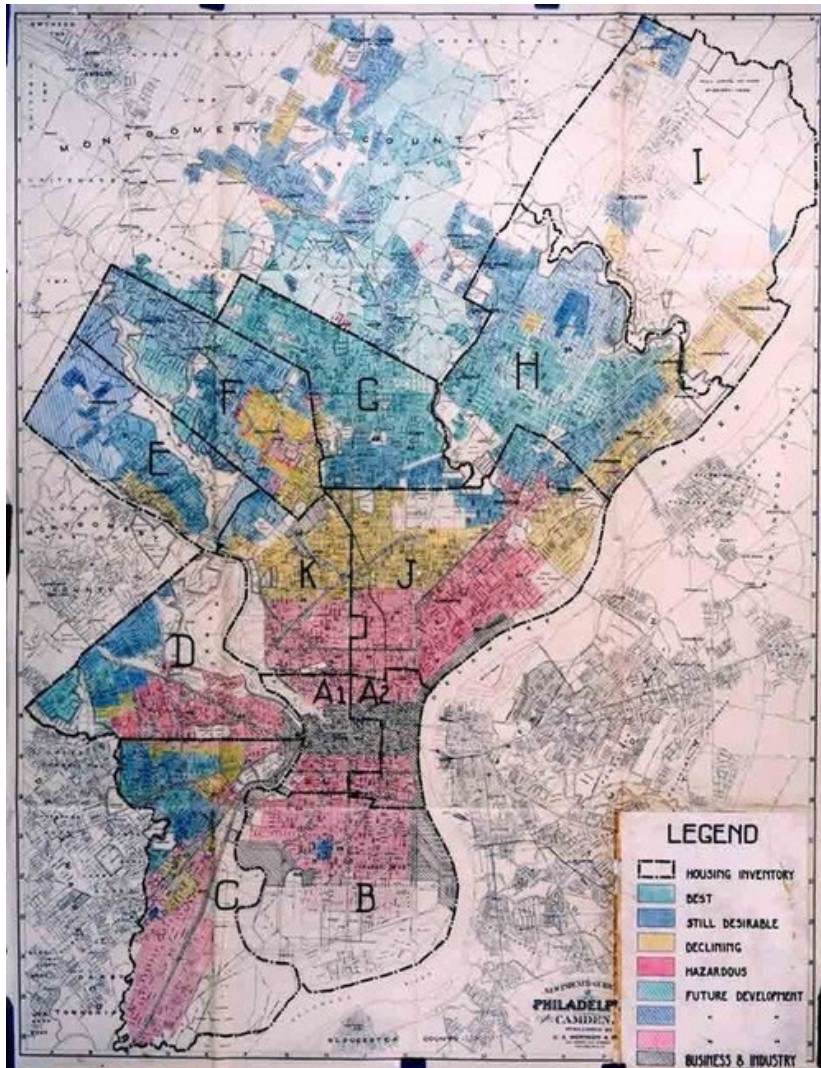
Department of Housing and Urban Development

- Segregated public housing

Red = "hazardous"
Yellow = "declining"

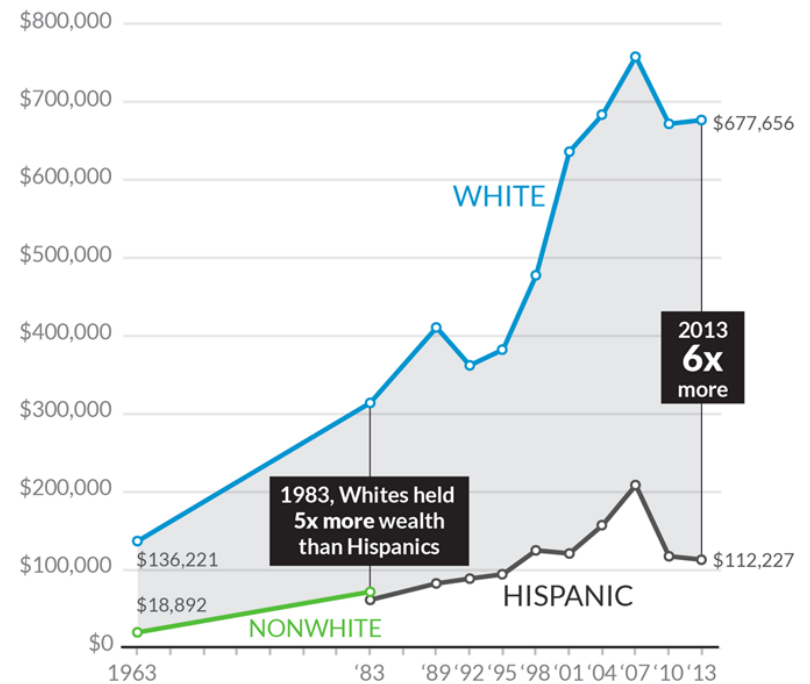
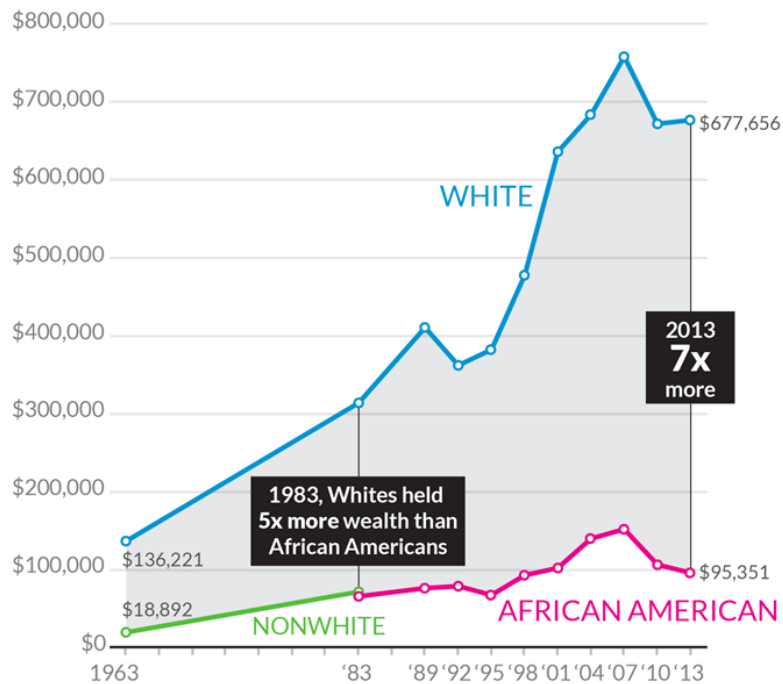


Philadelphia, PA: redlining in the 1930s and premature mortality in the 2010s



Wealth inequity

Average Family Wealth by Race/Ethnicity, 1963–2013



Sources: Urban Institute calculations from Survey of Financial Characteristics of Consumers 1962 (December 31), Survey of Changes in Family Finances 1963, and Survey of Consumer Finances 1983–2013.

Notes: 2013 dollars. No comparable data are available between 1963 and 1983. African American/Hispanic distinction within nonwhite population available only in 1983 and later.

Why does policy matter?

- It helped to create inequities so is essential to reversing them
- It affects entire jurisdictions and, therefore, has broad reach
- It is long-lasting and self-sustaining with appropriate enforcement
- It changes norms, expectations, and cultural understandings of key societal issues (though sometimes these are a pre-requisite for policy change to occur)
- It was critical to each of the [10 greatest public health achievements of the 20th century](#)





HEALTH **IMPACT** IN 5 YEARS

www.cdc.gov/hi5

Office of the Associate Director for Policy
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention



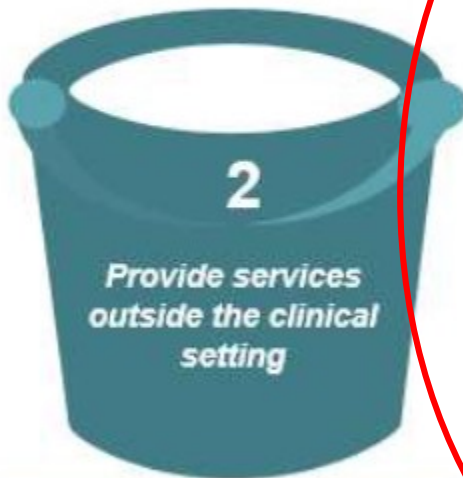
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The “Buckets” of Prevention Framework

Traditional Clinical Prevention



Innovative Clinical Prevention



Total Population or Community-Wide Prevention



Health Care

Public Health



- School-Based Programs to Increase Physical Activity
- School-Based Violence Prevention
- Safe Routes to School
- Motorcycle Injury Prevention
- Tobacco Control Interventions
- Access to Clean Syringes
- Pricing Strategies for Alcohol Products
- Multi-Component Worksite Obesity Prevention

Counseling and Education

Clinical Interventions

Long Lasting Protective Interventions



Changing the Context

Making the healthy choice the easy choice

- Early Childhood Education
- Clean Diesel Bus Fleets
- Public Transportation System
- Home Improvement Loans and Grants
- Earned Income Tax Credits
- Water Fluoridation



Social Determinants of Health

HI-5



HEALTH **IMPACT** IN 5 YEARS



HI-5 Health Outcomes Addressed

- Anxiety and Depression ★
- Asthma ★
- Blood Pressure
- Bronchitis
- Cancer ★
- Cardiovascular Disease ★
- Child Abuse and Neglect ★
- Cognitive Development
- Infant Mortality ★
- Liver Cirrhosis
- Motor Vehicle Injuries ★
- Obesity ★
- Dental Caries ★
- Pneumonia
- Sexually Transmittable Infections ★
- Sexual Violence
- Teenage Pregnancy ★
- Traumatic Brain Injury
- Type II Diabetes ★
- Youth Violence



HI-5: Collaboration between RWJF, CDC, and CDC Foundation

- Assess how leading states and cities have advanced three HI-5 strategies: **EITC**, **early childhood education**, and public transportation expansions
- Identify and fill gaps in research and technical assistance
- Develop a plan to connect states and cities to technical assistance and other resources to advance their strategies
- Guided by a national advisory group representing experts from public health, public policy, economic opportunity, education, and transportation

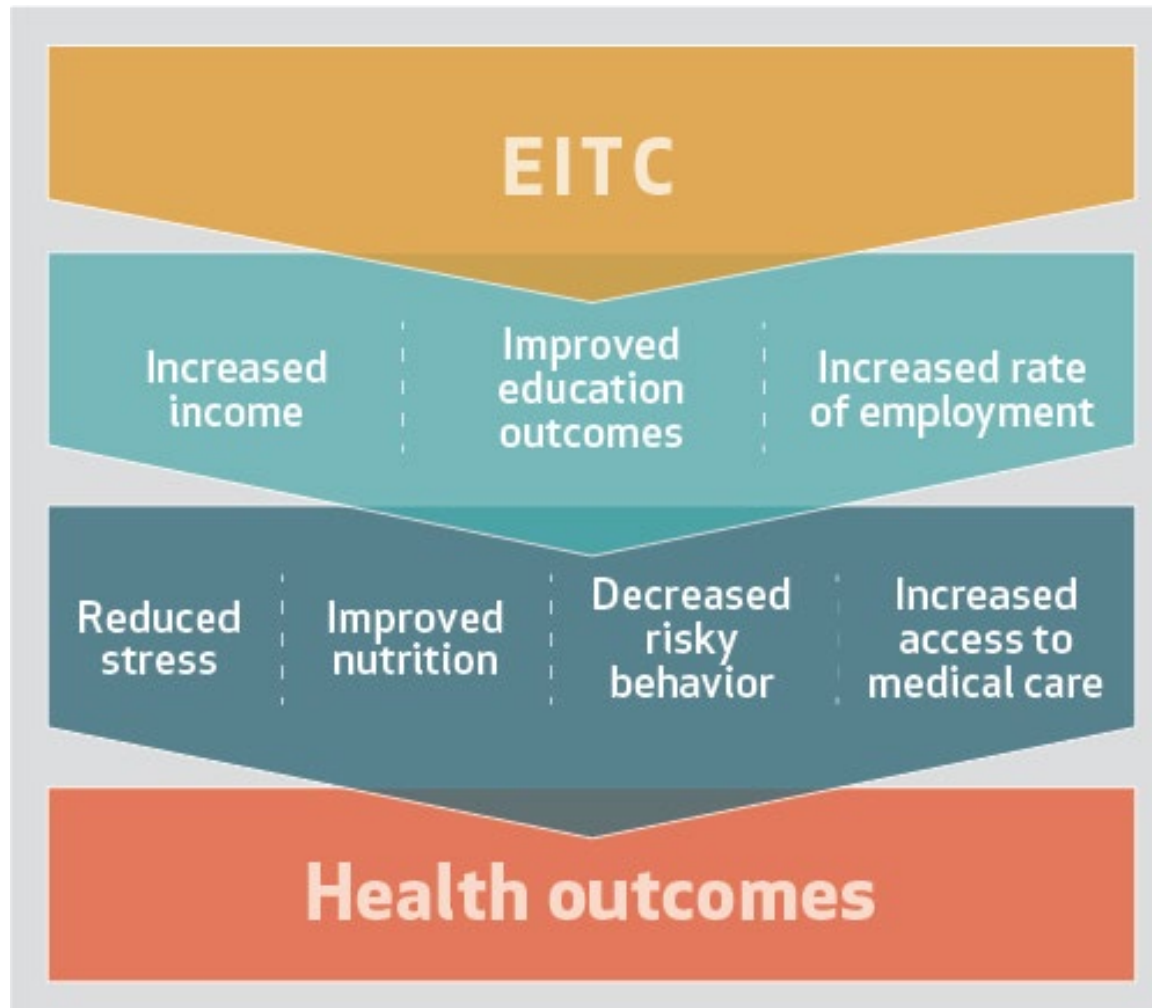


Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)

- A refundable tax credit for low-income workers
- Average annual credit is \$2400
- 27 million households received credit for \$65 billion in income support
- Nearly two-thirds of recipients use EITC for 1 to 2 years at a time, particularly during times of reduced income



EITC-health pathways



The Earned Income Tax Credit, Poverty, And Health, " Health Affairs Health Policy Brief, October 4, 2018.



\$1000 EITC increase associated with

Parents/caregivers

- 7.3 percentage point increase in employment
- 9.4 percentage point decrease in poverty

Children

- 6% of standard deviation increase in math and reading scores
- 2.1 percentage point increase in high school graduation

Children as adults

- 1.4 percentage point increase in completion of one year of college
- More than \$1000 increase in real value of child's future earnings

Math and reading scores: Gordon Dahl and Lance Lochner, "The Impact of Family Income on Child Achievement: Evidence From The Earned Income Tax Credit," *American Economic Review* (2012), pp. 1927-1956, <http://www.aeaweb.org/articles.php?doi=10.1257/aer.102.5.1927>. Raj Chetty, John N. Friedman, and Jonah Rockoff, "New Evidence on the Long-Term Impacts of Tax Credits," Statistics of Income Paper Series, November 2011, <http://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-soi/11rpchettyfriedmanrockoff.pdf>. High school and college: Michelle Maxfield, "The Effects of the Earned Income Tax Credit on Child Achievement and Long-Term Educational Attainment." Michigan State University Job Market Paper, November 14, 2013, <https://www.msu.edu/~maxfiel7/20131114%20Maxfield%20EITC%20Child%20Education.pdf>. Employment and poverty: Hilary Hynes, Ankur Patel, "Effective Policy for Reducing Inequality? The Earned Income Tax Credit and the Distribution of Income," NBER Working Paper No. 21340, July 2015. <http://www.nber.org/papers/w21340.pdf>



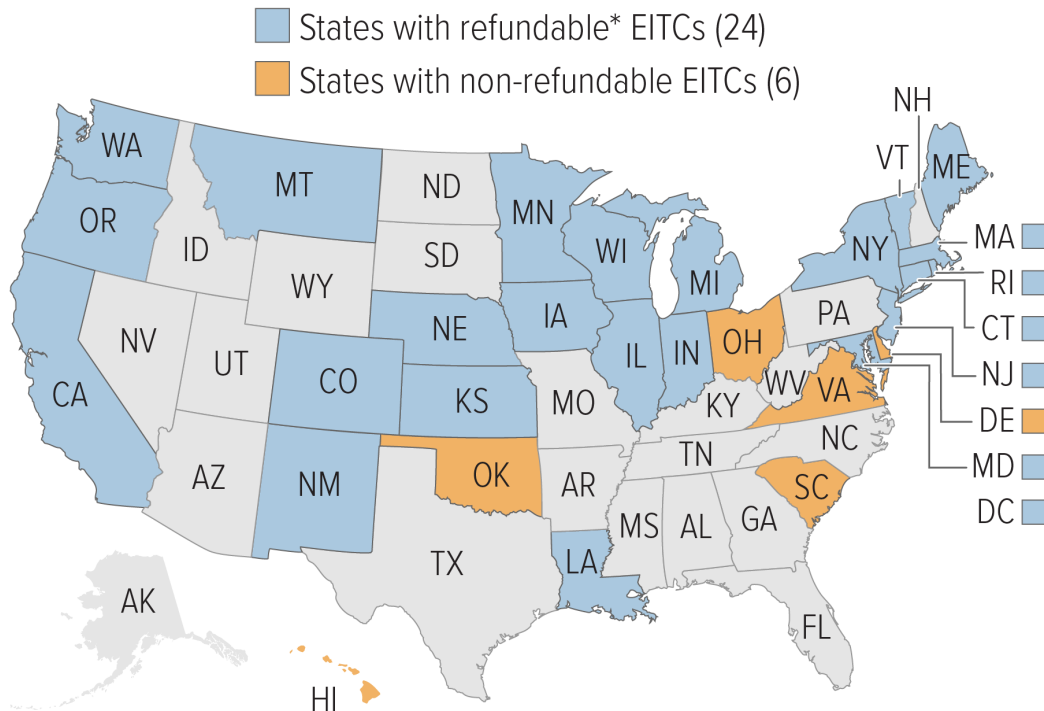
Birth outcomes

- Consistent effects on birthweight and gestational age
 - \$1000 increase in EITC → 6% decrease in low birthweight births (8% among black women)
- All EITC-health pathways are likely at play
 - Possible neighborhood level effects
- Generosity (and refundability) of credit matters



The state of EITCs

Twenty-Nine States and D.C. Have Enacted Earned Income Tax Credits (EITCs), 2018



	Amount	Refundable
OH	30%	no
IL	18%	yes
IN	9%	yes
KY	none	
MI	6%	yes
PA	none	
WV	none	
WI	4-34%	yes

*Refundable EITCs give working households the full value of the credit they earn even if it exceeds their income tax liability.

Source: CBPP analysis



Early childhood education – impacts

Educational impacts

- Improved social, emotional, and cognitive development
- Improved academic achievement and reductions in disparities

Social impacts

- Increases in maternal employment and income
- Reductions in crime, welfare dependency, and child abuse and neglect
- Better jobs and higher earnings throughout employment years

Health impacts

- Long-term improvements in health with greater educational attainment
- Long-term savings in health care costs (along with savings in remedial education, dependency services)
- May improve weight status
- [May increase diagnosis of and treatment for hearing and vision problems](#)



The state of ECE

	% 3 year olds	% 4 year olds	Per child spending	Quality
Ohio	1%	11%	\$4001	5
Illinois	22%	27%	\$4606	8
Indiana	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	10%	29%	\$4514	7
Michigan	0%	32%	\$6534	10
Pennsylvania	7%	14%	\$7865	7
West Virginia	5%	67%	\$6508	9
Wisconsin	1%	68%	\$3920	3
U.S.	6%	33%	\$5170	



Early childhood education - challenges

- How do you fund at scale to reach all children starting with children who can benefit the most?
- How do you balance program reach and quality?
- How do you prevent “fade-out” in which children make academic gains in early education but then regress in K-3 systems that may be of lower quality or not well aligned with early education systems?
- How do you link early education programs to health and social service programs?

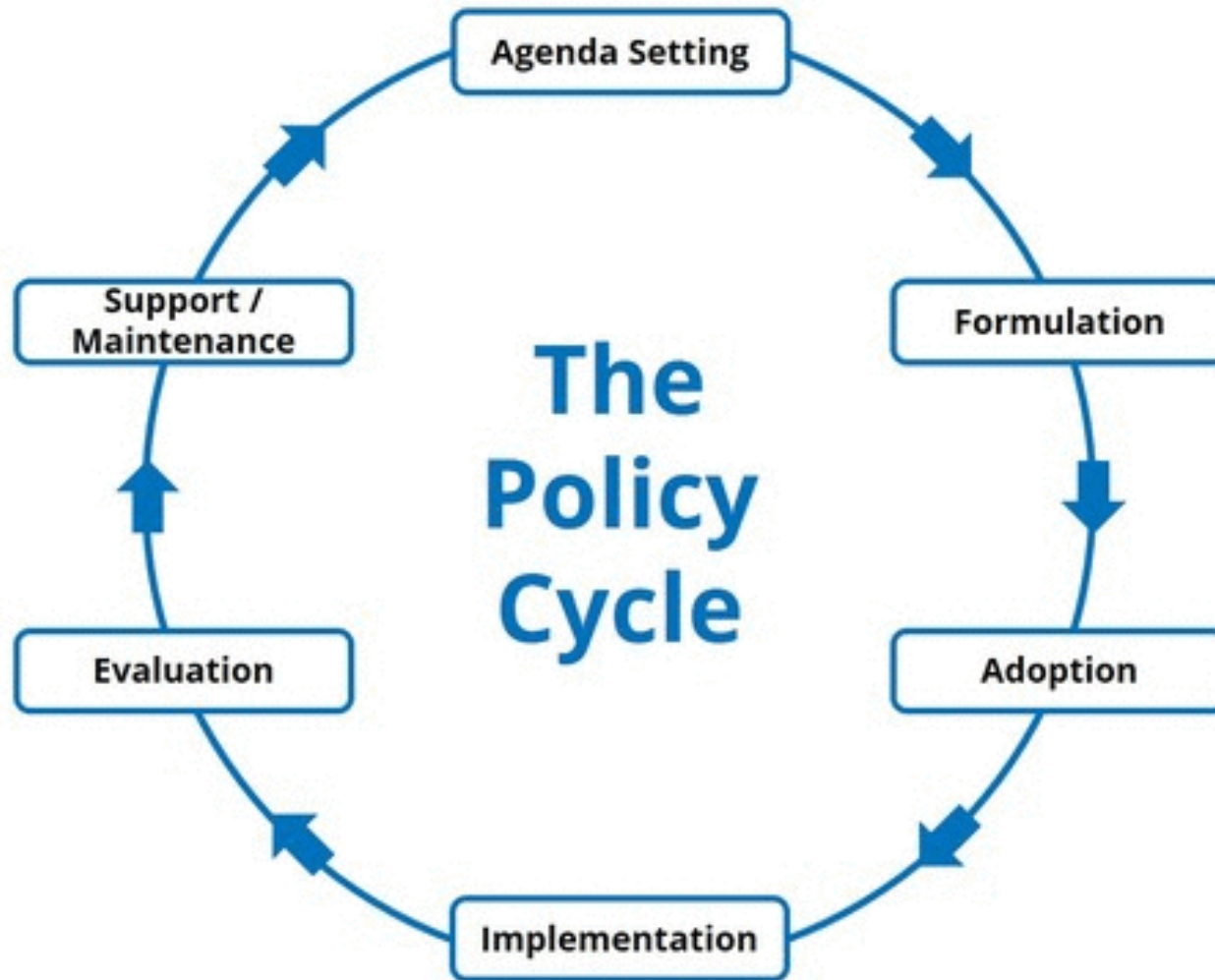


The state of tobacco control

	Cig tax	Tobacco control funding
Ohio	\$1.60	11%
Illinois	\$1.98	9%
Indiana	\$0.995	13%
Kentucky	\$1.10	10%
Michigan	\$2.00	5%
Pennsylvania	\$2.60	13%
West Virginia	\$1.20	7%
Wisconsin	\$2.52	14%



How do we engage in policy?



Thank you!

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