



Building a stronger Ohio

Eliminating racial disparities and improving economic vitality

October 26, 2023



VISION

Ohio is a model of health, well-being and economic vitality

MISSION

To advance evidence-informed policies that improve health, achieve equity, and lead to sustainable healthcare spending in Ohio.



Core funders



THANK YOU
to the organizations
that have generously
supported HPIO's
2023 educational
event series

Gold series sponsors



Silver series sponsors



Bronze series sponsors



Participating in Zoom





Download slides and resources from today's webinar
on the HPIO events page at

<http://bit.ly/HPIOevents>



Building a stronger Ohio

Eliminating racial disparities and improving economic vitality

October 26, 2023

Glennon Sweeney

Senior Research Associate

Kirwan Institute for the Study of Race and
Ethnicity, The Ohio State University



An Overview of the Structural Drivers of Metropolitan Inequality

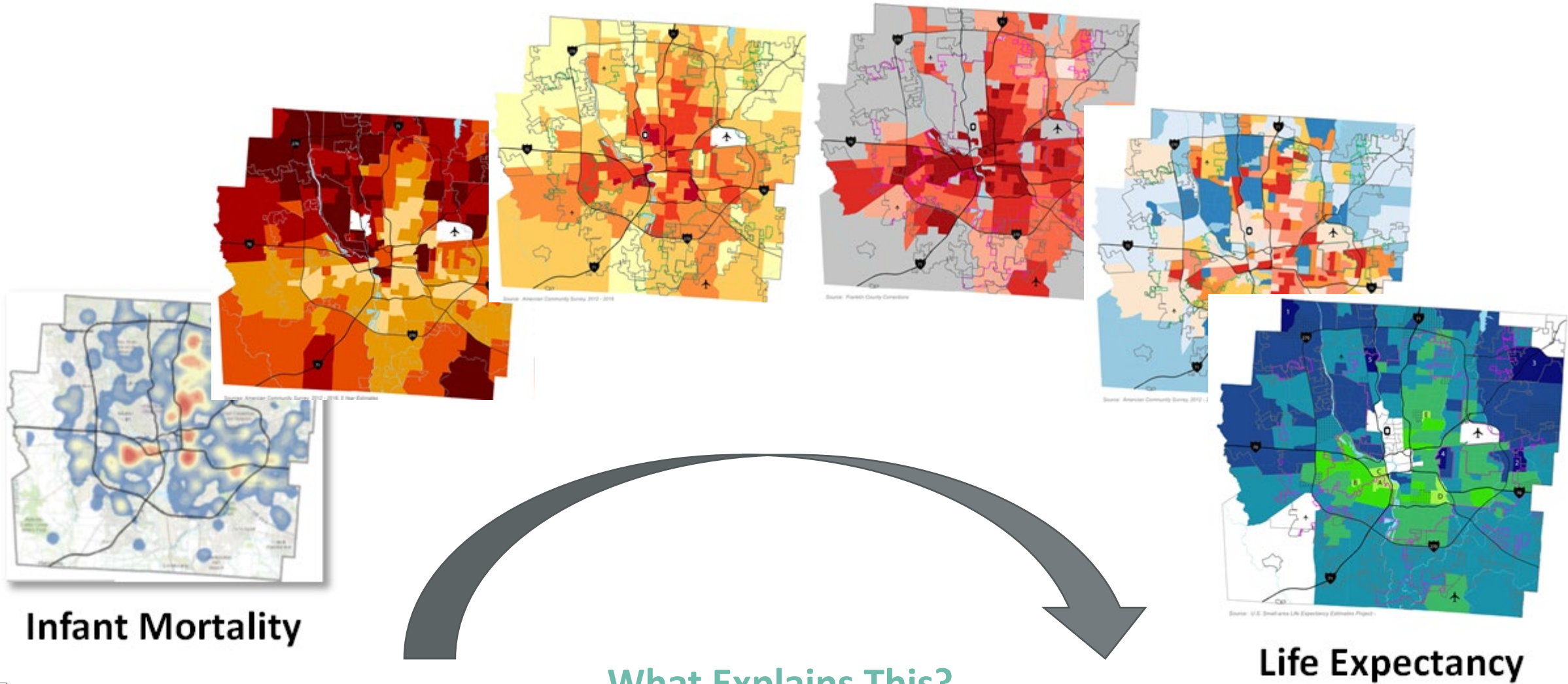


Thursday, October 26, 2023

Glennon Sweeney

Senior Community Engagement Representative

Spatial Inequality: From Birth to Death

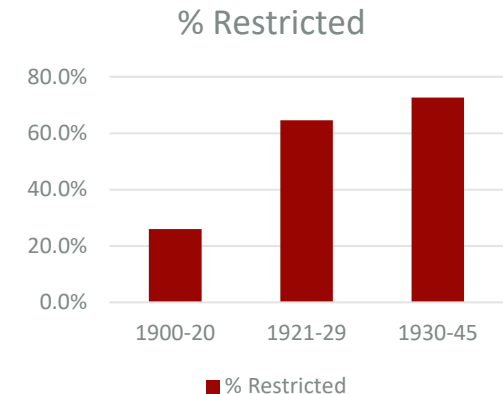
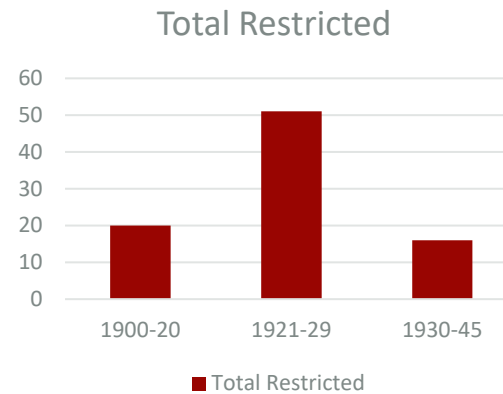


Restrictive Covenants

**Subdivisions Platted With Race Restrictions,
1900-1945**

	1900- 20	1921- 29	1930- 45	Total
Columbus or County	8	36	0	44
<i>North</i>	5	6		11
<i>Northeast</i>	3	20		23
<i>East</i>		6		6
<i>South</i>		2		2
<i>West</i>		2		2
<i>Northwest</i>				0
Worthington		1	3	4
Bexley	3	3		6
Whitehall				
Marble Cliff		1		1
Grandview Heights	1		1	2
Upper Arlington	8	5	11	24
Total Restricted	20	51	16	87
Total Platted	77	79	22	178
% Restricted	26.0%	64.6%	72.7%	48.9%

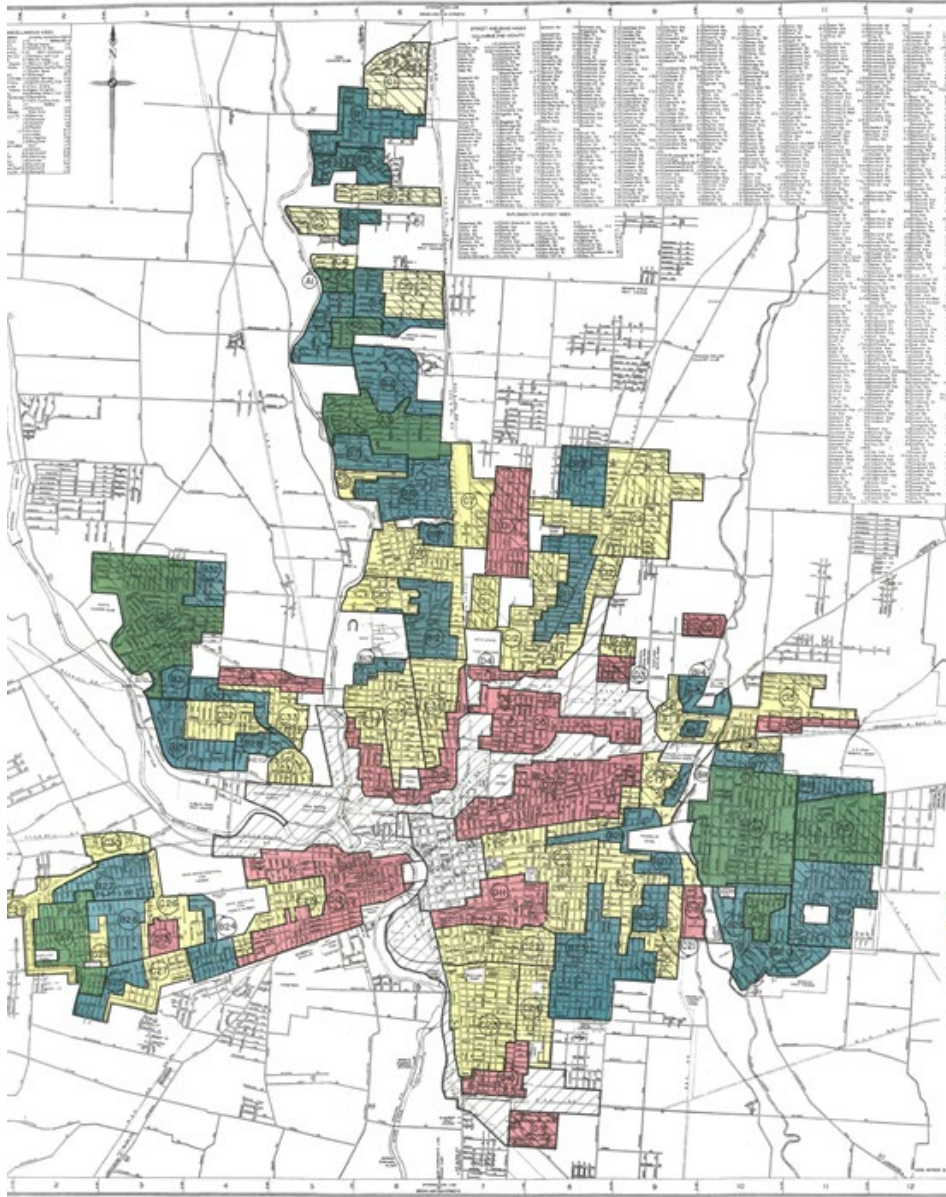
14. RACIAL RESTRICTIONS...No property in said addition shall at any time be sold, conveyed, rented or leased in whole or in part to any person or persons not of the White or Caucasian race. No person other than one of the White or Caucasian race shall be permitted to occupy any property in said addition or portion thereof or building thereon except a domestic servant actually employed by a person of the White or Caucasian race where the latter is an occupant of such property.



Post Racial Zoning tactics for segregation

- Cities develop new techniques to enforce segregation
- In the South, some communities persisted, attempting to enforce racial zoning into the 1920's
- Many southern cities hire prominent practitioners to get around the court's ruling in comprehensive plans
- Exclusionary Zoning – using class-based zoning restrictions (keeping out specific residential uses) to support segregation
- Zoning practice post *Buchanan* focused on Expulsive Zoning, a practice which allowed and encouraged detrimental land uses to be directed towards certain communities – typically communities of color
- Historic designation as a tool to identify areas for redevelopment and push “undesirable” populations out





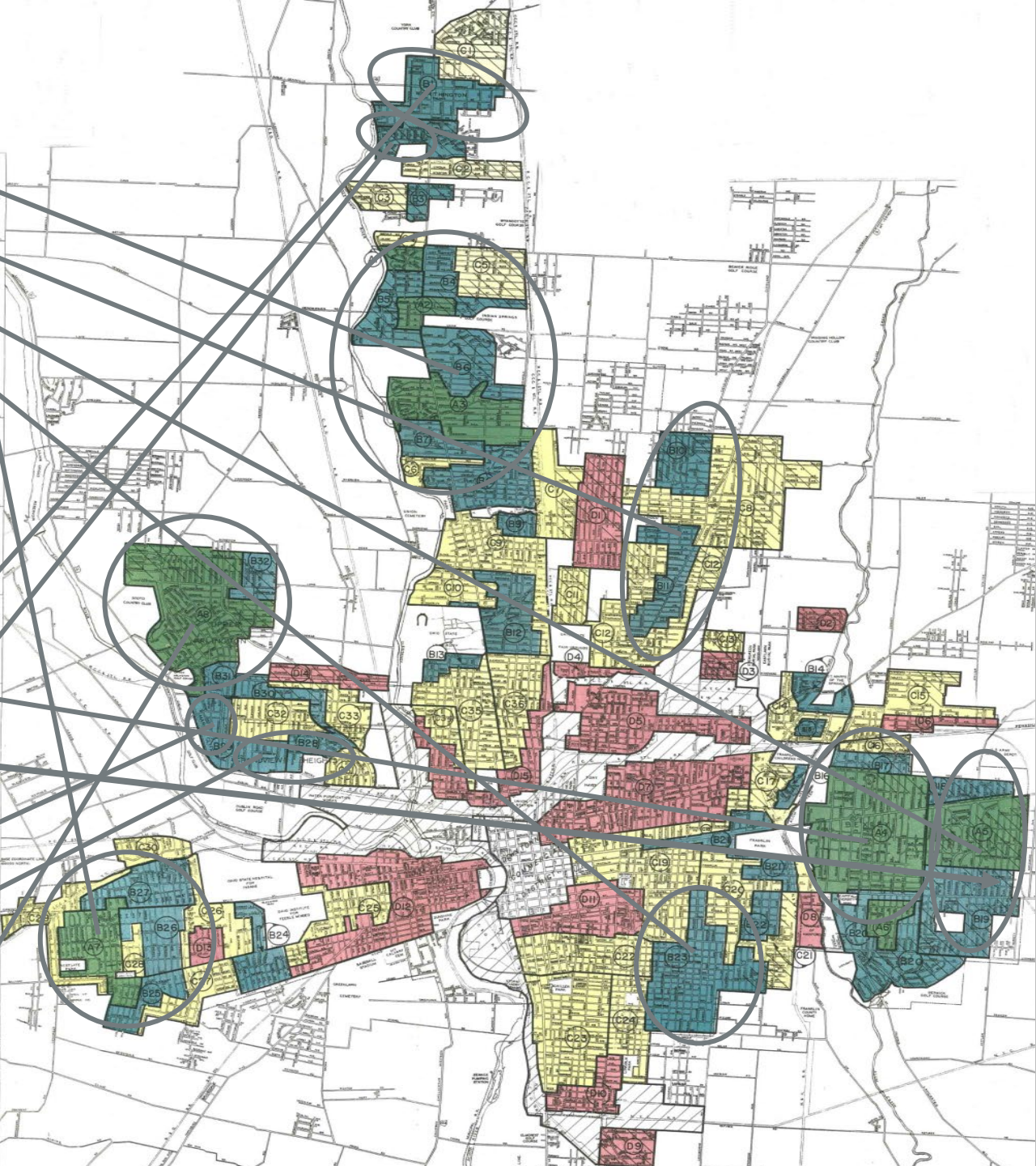
The Practice of Redlining

- A Grade
 - Wealthy, white, restricted, no detrimental uses
 - Eligible for up to 80% of the value of their home in a federally insured mortgage
- B Grade
 - Middle-class, white, usually restricted, but not always, few detrimental uses
 - Eligible for up to 65% of the value of their home in a federally insured mortgage
- C Grade
 - Working-class, immigrant and ethnic hubs, often near industry, may be experiencing neighborhood change
 - Eligible for up to 15% of the value of their home in a federally insured mortgage
- D Grade
 - Black and other minoritized populations (regardless of class), detrimental land uses
 - Ineligible for federal mortgage insurance

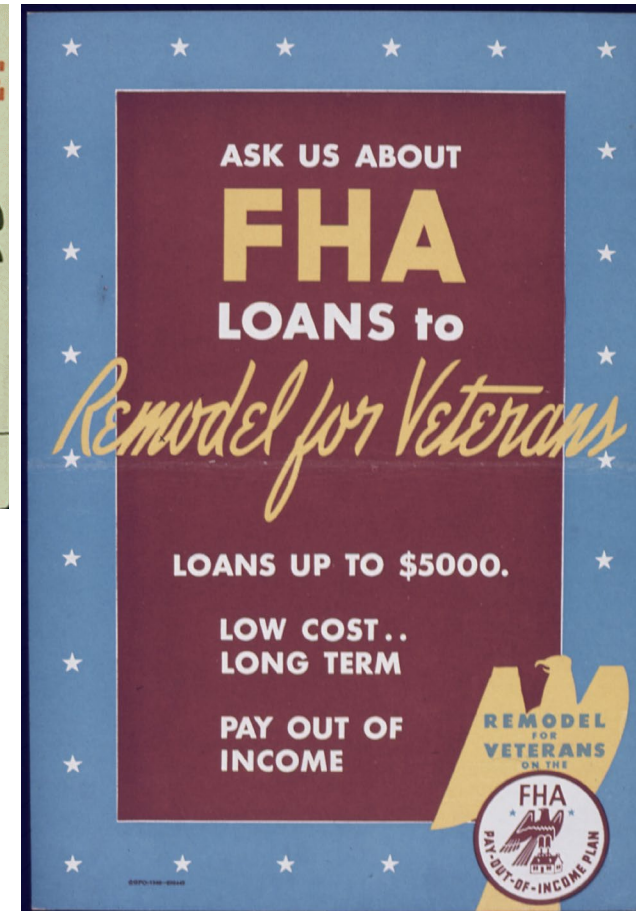
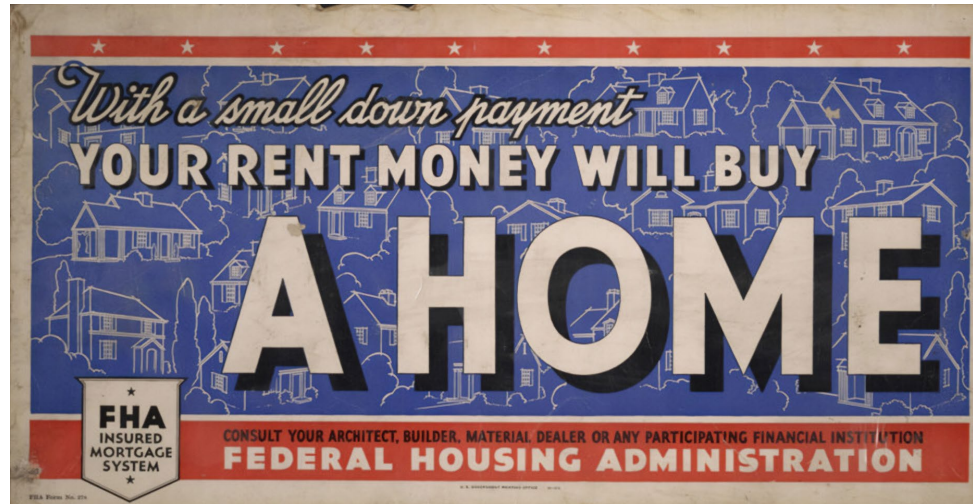


Racial Restrictions and Greenlining

Area	1900 – 1920	1921 – 1929	1930 – 1945	Total Restricted
Columbus	8	36	0	44
North	5	6	0	11
Northeast	3	20	0	23
East	0	6	0	6
South	0	2	0	2
West	0	2	0	2
Northwest	0	0	0	0
Worthington	0	1	3	4
Riverlea	0	1	0	1
Bexley	3	3	0	6
Whitehall	0	4	1	5
Marble Cliff	0	1	0	1
Grandview Heights	1	0	1	2
Upper Arlington	8	5	11	24
Total Restricted	20	51	16	87
Total Platted	77	79	22	178
Percent Restricted	26.0%	64.6%	72.7%	48.9%



The Realtor's Department in the Federal Government



Part II
233-235

UNDERWRITING MANUAL

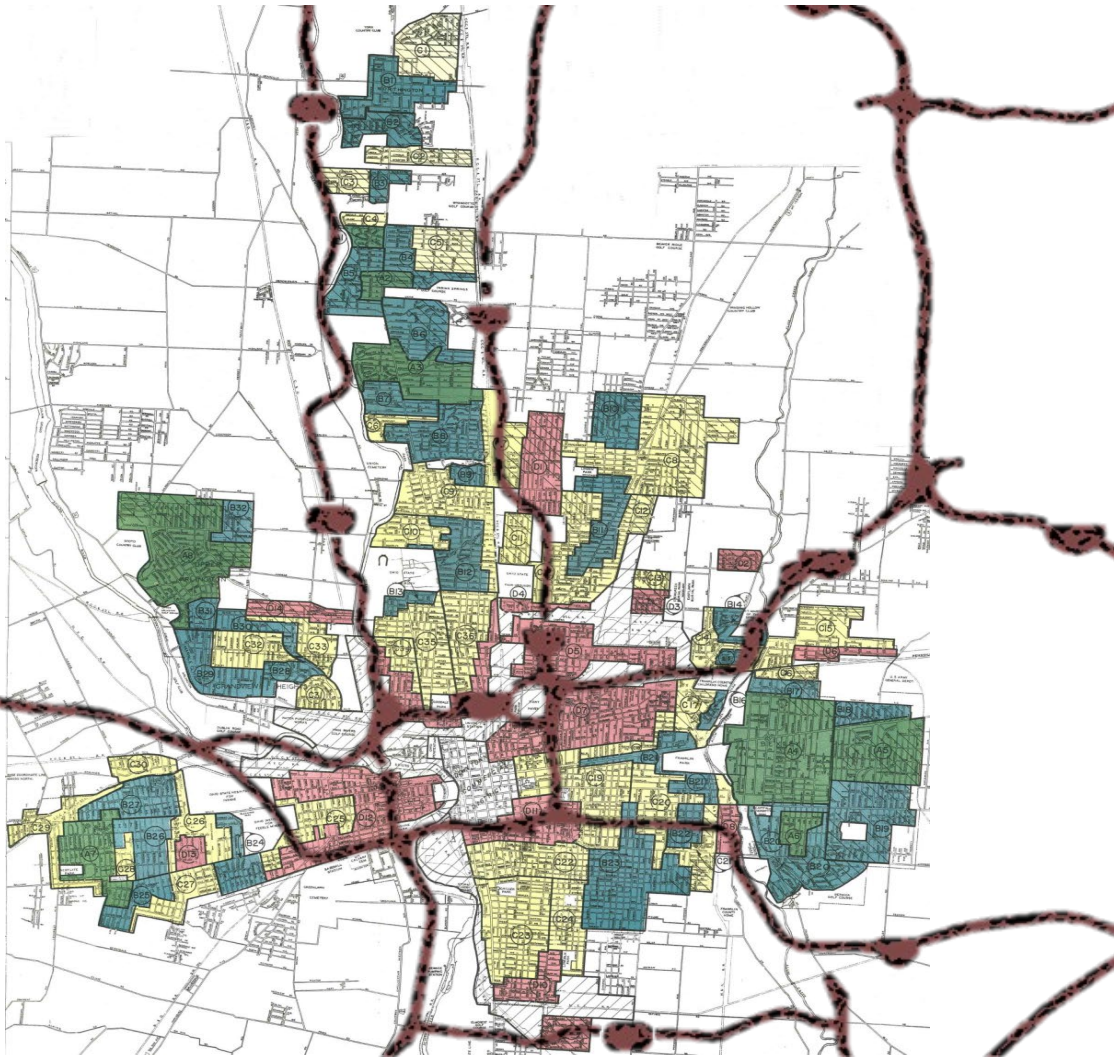
social groups are present, to the end that an intelligent prediction may be made regarding the possibility or probability of the location being invaded by such groups. If a neighborhood is to retain stability it is necessary that properties shall continue to be occupied by the same social and racial classes. A change in social or racial occupancy generally leads to instability and a reduction in values. The pro-



Restrictive Covenants Illegal – Tactics Shift

- *Shelley v Kraemer* (1948) was a narrow decision
 - A white homeowner could sue a black person who moved in next door claiming “loss of property value” until the 1968 Civil Rights Act was passed
- Home Ownership Associations began playing a larger role
 - Would require membership of all owners but restrict ownership to whites
 - Would insert a “right of first refusal clause into deeds to enable HOA to purchase homes if they might be sold to nonwhites.





**Highway Development
Benefitted Greenlined
Communities while
Disproportionately
Harming Redlined
Communities**

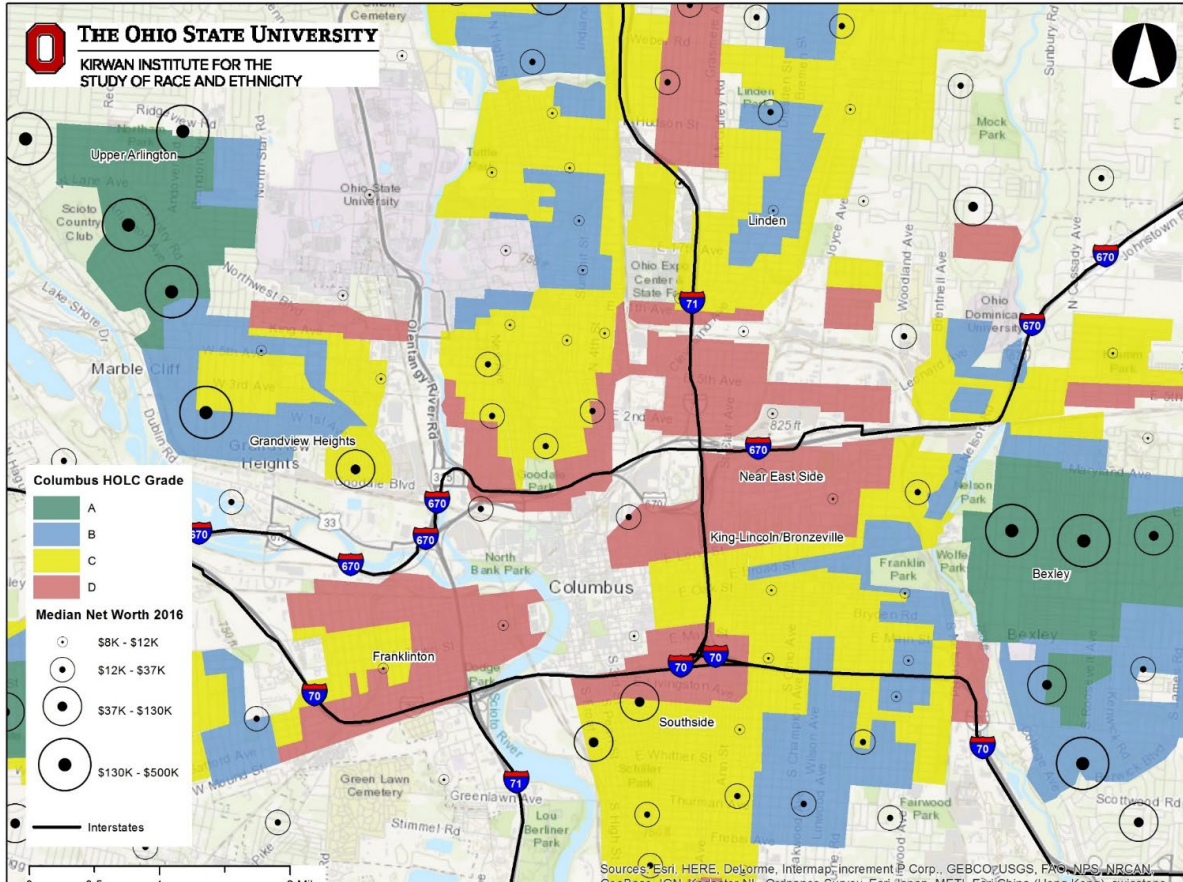


Urban Renewal?



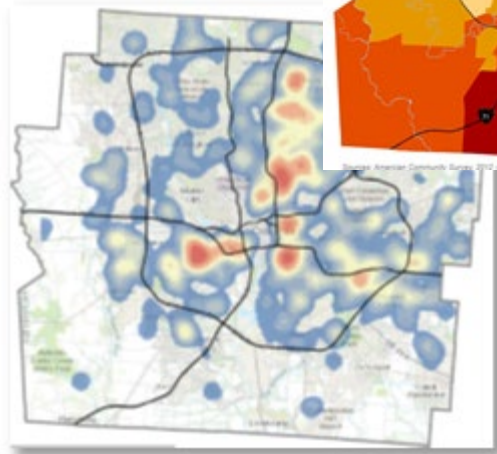
- Renewal projects predominately impacted poor communities and racial and ethnic communities
- Massive displacement
 - E.g., Atlanta (1 in 9 people in the city displaced)
- Financial and psychological impacts from relocation
- People of color relocated into already overcrowded areas and new areas of high-density public housing
- More homes destroyed than those rebuilt
 - 90% of housing destroyed was not replaced
- Suburban renewal policies destroyed many black communities



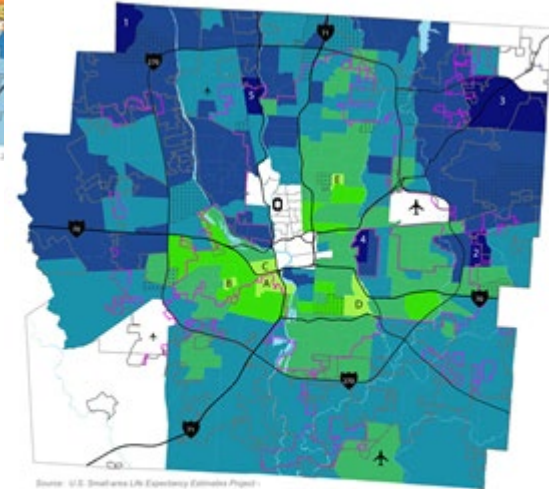
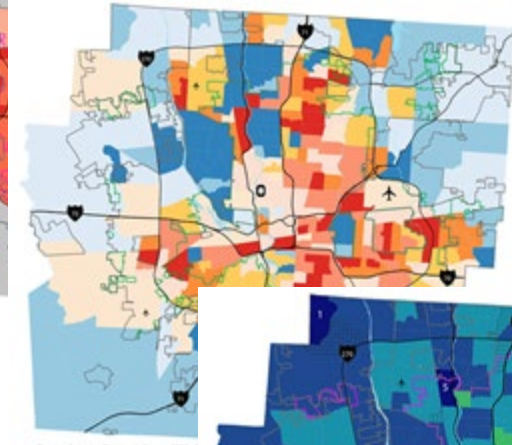
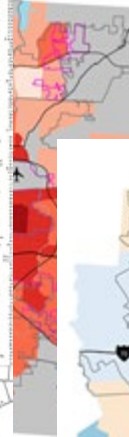
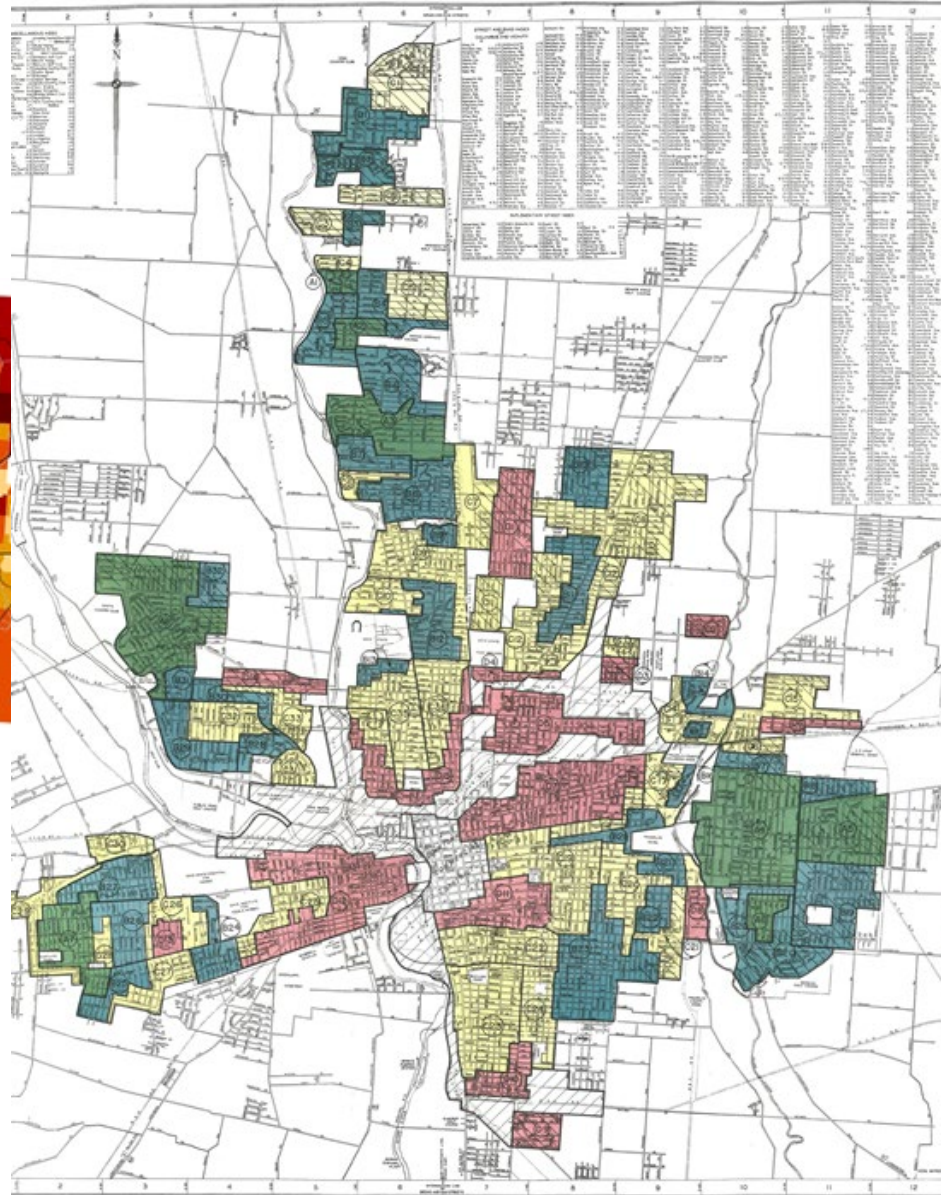
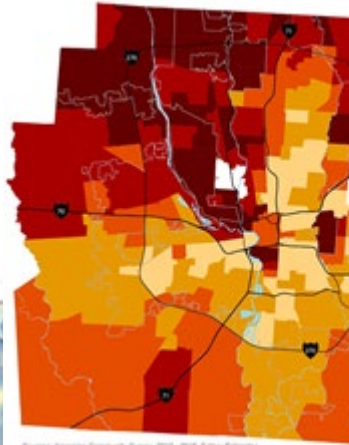


Redlining and Wealth

Spatial Inequality: From Birth to Death



Infant Mortality



Life Expectancy

Resources for understanding metropolitan inequality

National Focused Books

- The Color of Law by Richard Rothstein
- Segregation by Design by Jessica Trounstein
- Freedom to Discriminate by Gene Slater
- Places of Their Own by Andrew Wiese
- How the Suburbs were Segregated by Paige Glosser

Ohio Focused Books

- Planning for the Private Interest by Patricia Burgess
- Surrogate Suburbs by Todd Michney
- Getting Around Brown by Gregory Jacobs
- Boomtown Columbus by Kevin Cox

Online Resources

- Segregated by Design: <https://www.segregatedbydesign.com/>
- Mapping Inequality: <https://dsl.richmond.edu/panorama/redlining/#loc=5/39.1/-94.58>
- National Covenants Research Coalition: <https://www.nationalcovenantsresearchcoalition.com/>





Glennon Sweeney

Senior Community Outreach
Representative

Kirwan Institute for the Study of Race and
Ethnicity at The Ohio State University

sweeney.270@osu.edu

Questions?



Unlocking Ohio's economic potential

The impact of eliminating racial disparities on Ohio businesses, governments and communities

Overview

Ohio can grow its economy and preserve public resources by ensuring that every person has the opportunity to live a healthy life and fully participate in the state's economy. When people are healthy and financially stable, their families, businesses and local communities benefit.

However, the 2023 Health Value Dashboard shows that Ohioans face worse health outcomes, including living shorter and less healthy lives, than people in most other states. Contributing factors include rising overdose and suicide deaths and Ohio's long-term decline in labor force participation.

These challenges are especially stark for Black and Hispanic/Latino Ohioans¹, who often face barriers to health and employment — barriers that are rooted in systemic and historical injustices that continue to this day. This results in disparities, or systematic differences in outcomes, experienced across groups of Ohioans.

Beyond the substantial impacts on people and communities of color across Ohio, disparities in outcomes, such as life expectancy and overall health status, represent missed economic opportunities for Ohio businesses, governments and communities. Allowing these disparities to continue to exist will only result in a more economically unstable and unhealthy Ohio. By eliminating racial disparities, leaders in Ohio can grow the workforce, increase consumer spending, strengthen communities and reduce fiscal pressures on state and local budgets.

This analysis:

- Summarizes the factors that contribute to racial disparities in Ohio
- Provides new data on the economic benefits Ohio could gain by eliminating disparities
- Recommends a series of actions that Ohioans can take to eliminate racism, improve health and increase economic vitality

If Ohio eliminates disparities...

Researchers estimate that by 2050:

▶ **Ohio could gain \$79 billion in economic output each year**

In addition, Ohio could gain:

▶ **\$40 billion** more in total income

▶ **\$30 billion** more in consumer spending

▶ **\$4 billion** more in state and local tax revenues

▶ **\$3 billion** in reduced healthcare spending

▶ **\$2 billion** in increased employee productivity

▶ **\$821 million** in reduced corrections spending



Unlocking Ohio's economic potential

The impact of eliminating racial disparities on Ohio businesses, governments and communities

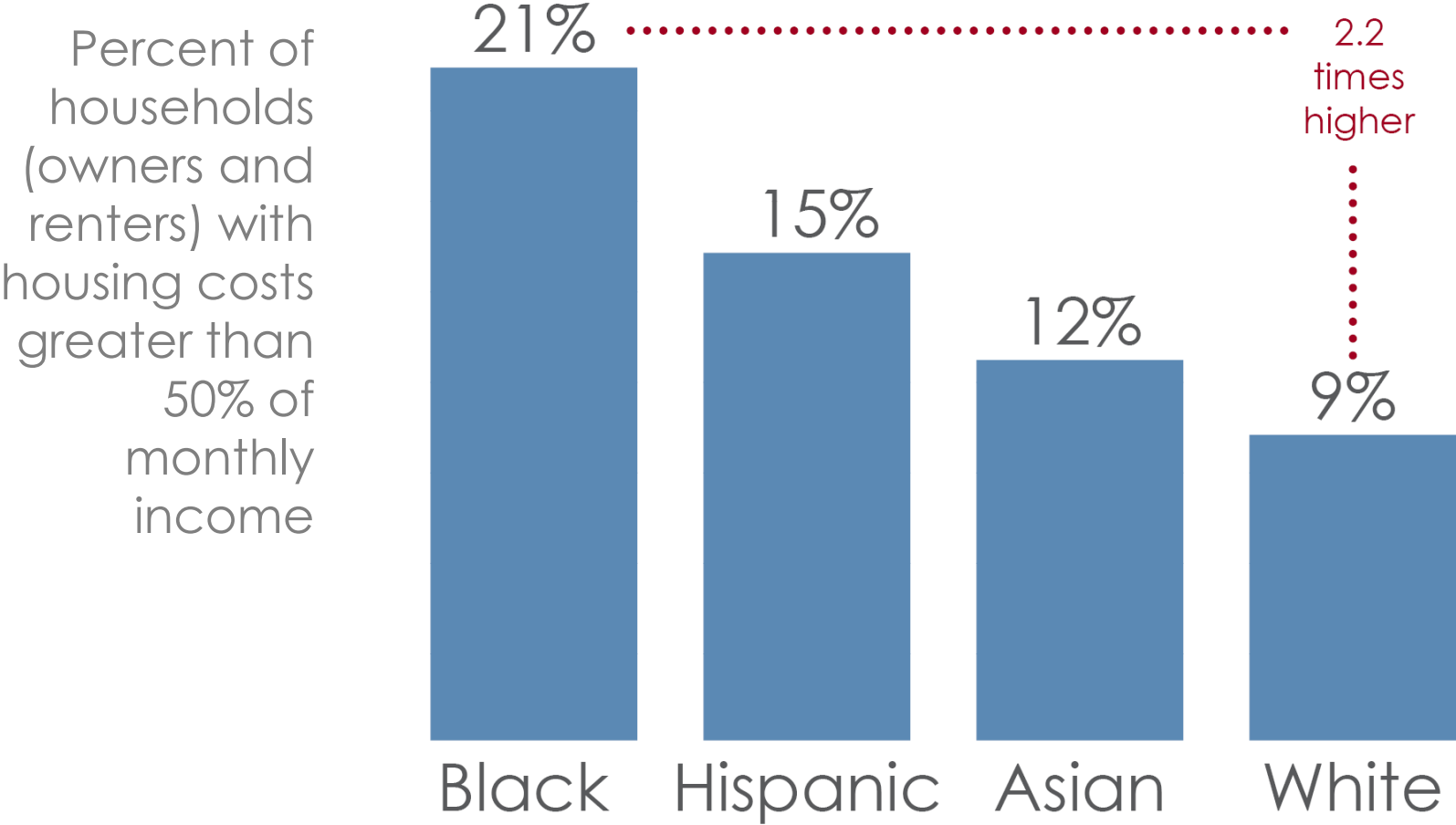


THE STATE OF OHIO'S HEALTH

2023 HEALTH VALUE DASHBOARD™



Severe housing cost burden among Ohioans, by race, 2015-2019



Source: Analysis of American Community Survey data by HPIO and The Voinovich School of Leadership & Public Affairs, Ohio University



Unlocking Ohio's economic potential

The impact of eliminating racial disparities on Ohio businesses, governments and communities

Overview

Ohio can grow its economy and preserve public resources by ensuring that every person has the opportunity to live a healthy life and fully participate in the state's economy. When people are healthy and financially stable, their families, businesses and local communities benefit.

However, the *2023 Health Value Dashboard* shows that Ohioans face worse health outcomes, including living shorter and less healthy lives, than people in most other states. Contributing factors include rising overdose and suicide deaths and Ohio's long-term decline in labor force participation.

These challenges are especially stark for Black and Hispanic/Latino Ohioans¹, who often face barriers to health and employment — barriers that are rooted in systemic and historical injustices that continue to this day. This results in disparities, or systematic differences in outcomes, experienced across groups of Ohioans.

Beyond the substantial impacts on people and communities of color across Ohio, disparities in outcomes, such as life expectancy and overall health status, represent missed economic opportunities for Ohio businesses, governments and communities. Allowing these disparities to continue to exist will only result in a more economically unstable and unhealthy Ohio. By eliminating racial disparities, leaders in Ohio can grow the workforce, increase consumer spending, strengthen communities and reduce fiscal pressures on state and local budgets.

This analysis:

- Summarizes the factors that contribute to racial disparities in Ohio
- Provides new data on the economic benefits Ohio could gain by eliminating disparities
- Recommends a series of actions that Ohioans can take to eliminate racism, improve health and increase economic vitality

If Ohio eliminates disparities...

Researchers estimate that by 2050:

▶ **Ohio could gain \$79 billion in economic output each year**

In addition, Ohio could gain:

▶ **\$40 billion**
more in total income

▶ **\$30 billion**
more in consumer spending

▶ **\$4 billion**
more in state and local tax revenues

▶ **\$3 billion**
in reduced healthcare spending

▶ **\$2 billion**
in increased employee productivity

▶ **\$821 million**
in reduced corrections spending

What did we measure?

1. Racial disparities in income, health and incarceration
2. Immediate economic impact of eliminating disparities
3. Longer-term economic impact of eliminating disparities by 2050

If Ohio eliminates disparities...

Researchers estimate that by 2050:



▶ **Ohio could gain \$79 billion in economic output each year**

In addition, Ohio could gain:

▶ **\$40 billion** more in total income

▶ **\$30 billion** more in consumer spending

▶ **\$4 billion** more in state and local tax revenues

▶ **\$3 billion** in reduced healthcare spending

▶ **\$2 billion** in increased employee productivity

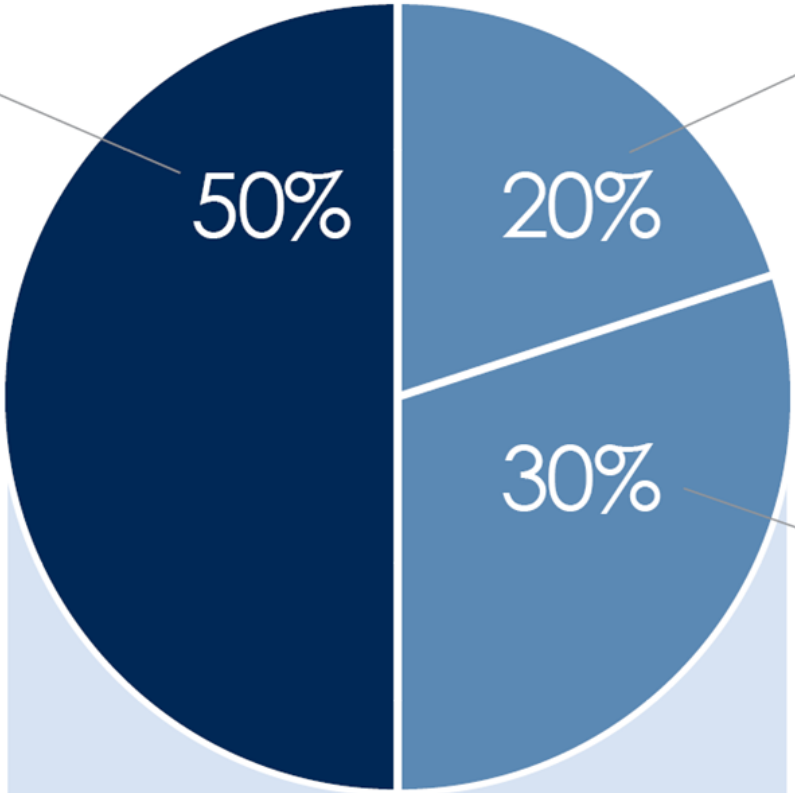
▶ **\$821 million** in reduced corrections spending

Source: HPIO "Unlocking Ohio's Economic Potential: The Impact of Eliminating Racial Disparities on Ohio Businesses, Governments and Communities" July 2023

Why do disparities
exist?

Modifiable factors that influence health

Social, economic and physical environment
(Community conditions, such as economic stability, food insecurity, housing, education and transportation)



Clinical care
(Such as health care quality and access)

Health behaviors
(Such as physical activity and tobacco use)

Underlying drivers of inequity
Racism and other forms of discrimination (i.e., ableism, ageism), trauma, toxic stress and violence

Source: University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute

Four levels of racism

Structural racism
is racial bias among institutions and across society

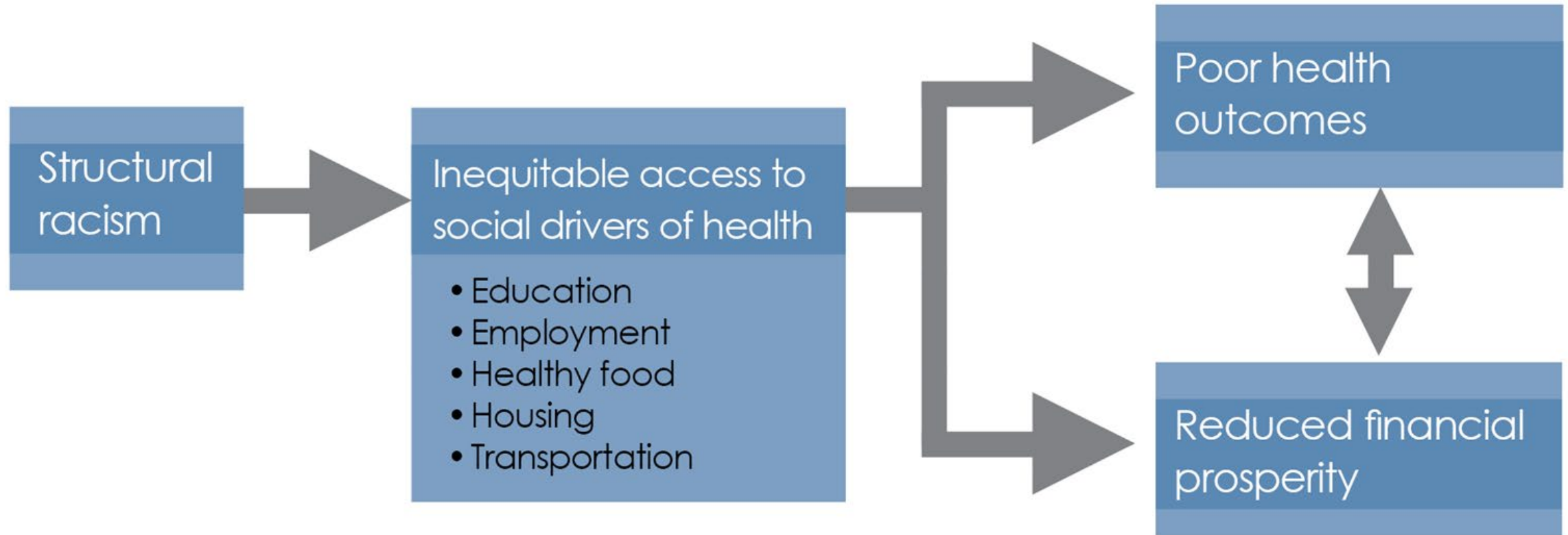
Institutional racism
occurs within institutions and systems of power

Interpersonal racism
occurs between individuals

Internalized racism
lies within individuals

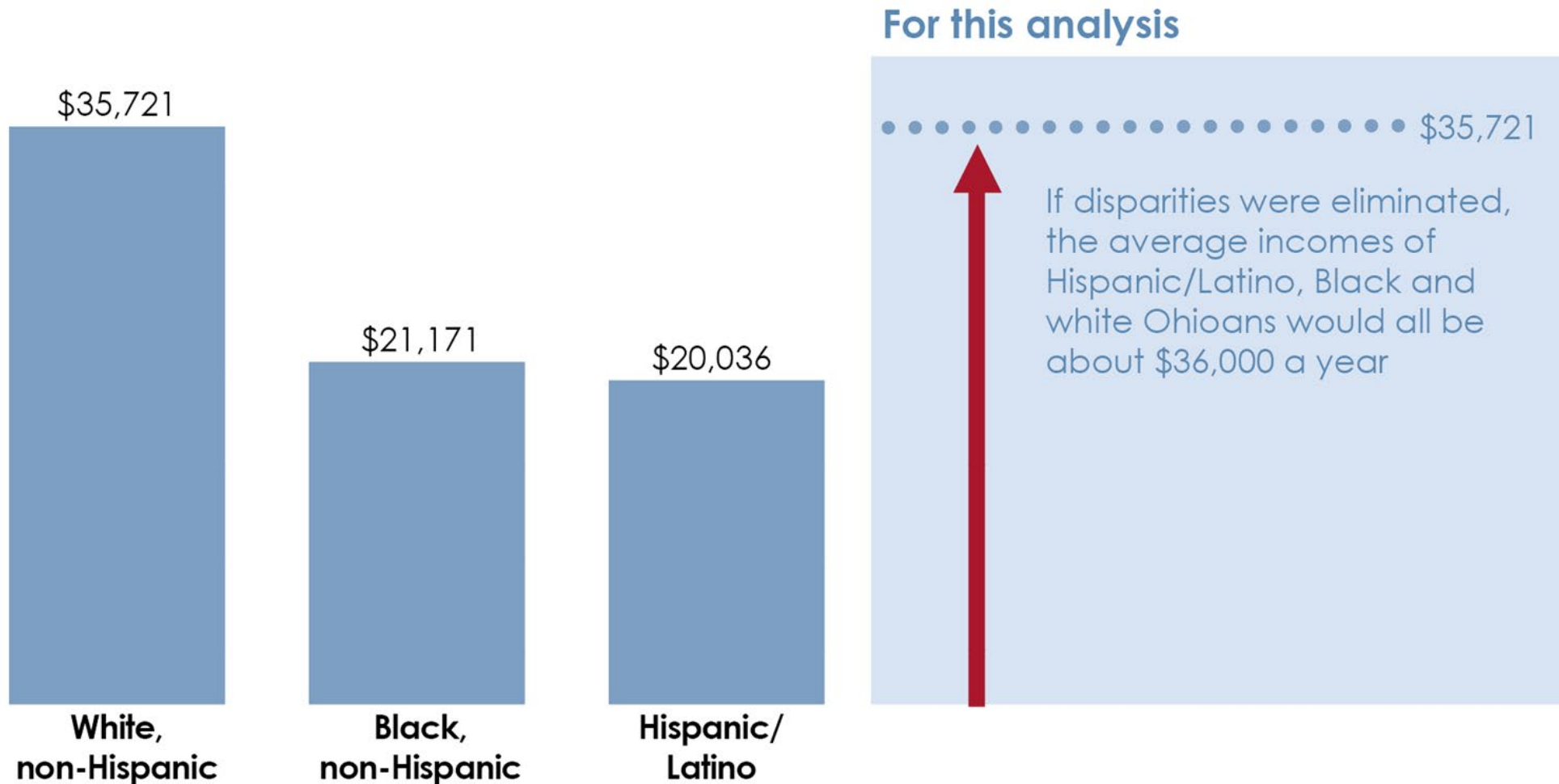
Source: Race Forward

Racism's impact on health and economic outcomes



Disparities in income

Average annual individual income of Ohio adults by race/ethnicity 2019



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

If disparities in income were eliminated, Ohio could gain...

- \$27 billion in income
- \$51 billion in economic output
- \$21 billion in consumer spending
- \$3 billion in state and local tax revenues

... each year

If disparities in income were eliminated **by 2050**, Ohio could gain...

- \$40 billion in income
- \$79 billion in economic output
- \$30 billion in consumer spending
- \$4 billion in state and local tax revenues

... each year

Disparities in health outcomes

Percent of Ohio adults who report low levels of overall health by race/ethnicity 2021



* Interpret with caution due to small sample size

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

If disparities in health outcomes were eliminated, Ohio could gain...

- \$2 billion in reduced healthcare spending
- \$1 billion in employee productivity

... each year

If disparities in health outcomes were eliminated **by 2050**, Ohio could gain...

- \$3 billion in reduced healthcare spending
- \$2 billion in employee productivity

... each year

Life expectancy

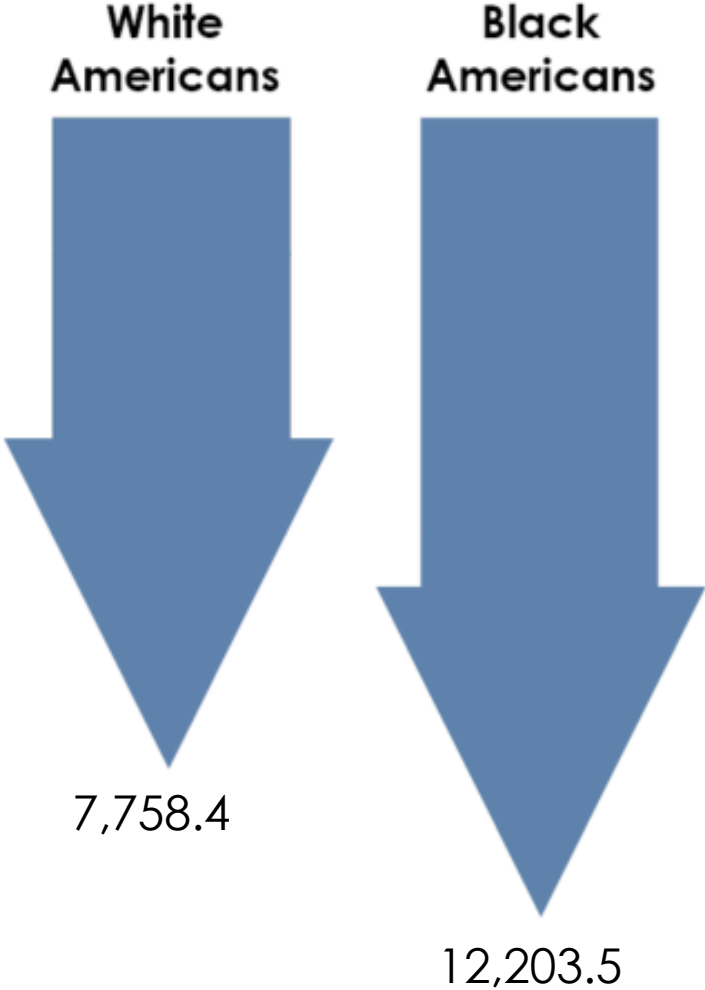
Average life expectancy at birth, U.S., 2020



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System

Years of life lost

Average number of years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population, Ohio, 2018-2019



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, as compiled by the State Health Access Data Assistance Center

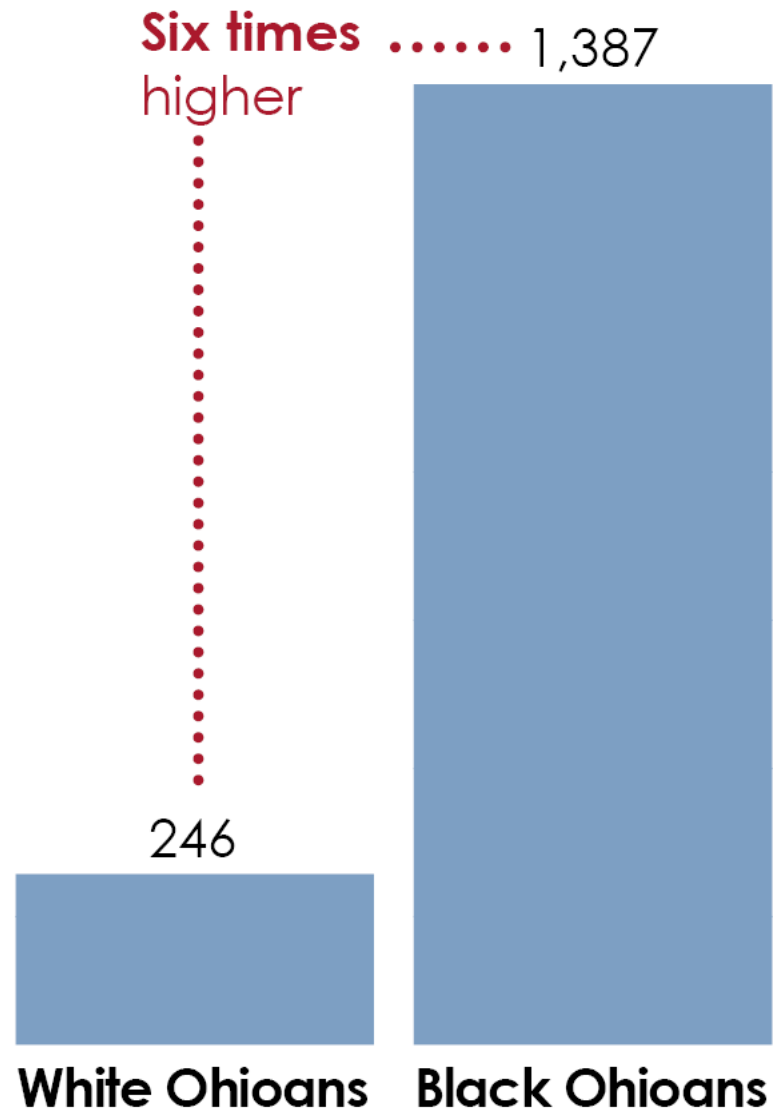
If we were to eliminate disparities in Ohio, we could prevent premature death that results in ...

135,000 years of life lost each year
among Ohioans of color

valued in economic terms at
\$14 billion dollars

Disparities in incarceration

Ohio prison incarceration rate, per 100,000 population, by race 2022



Source: Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction and U.S. Census Bureau

If disparities in incarceration were eliminated, Ohio could gain...

\$638 million in reduced corrections spending

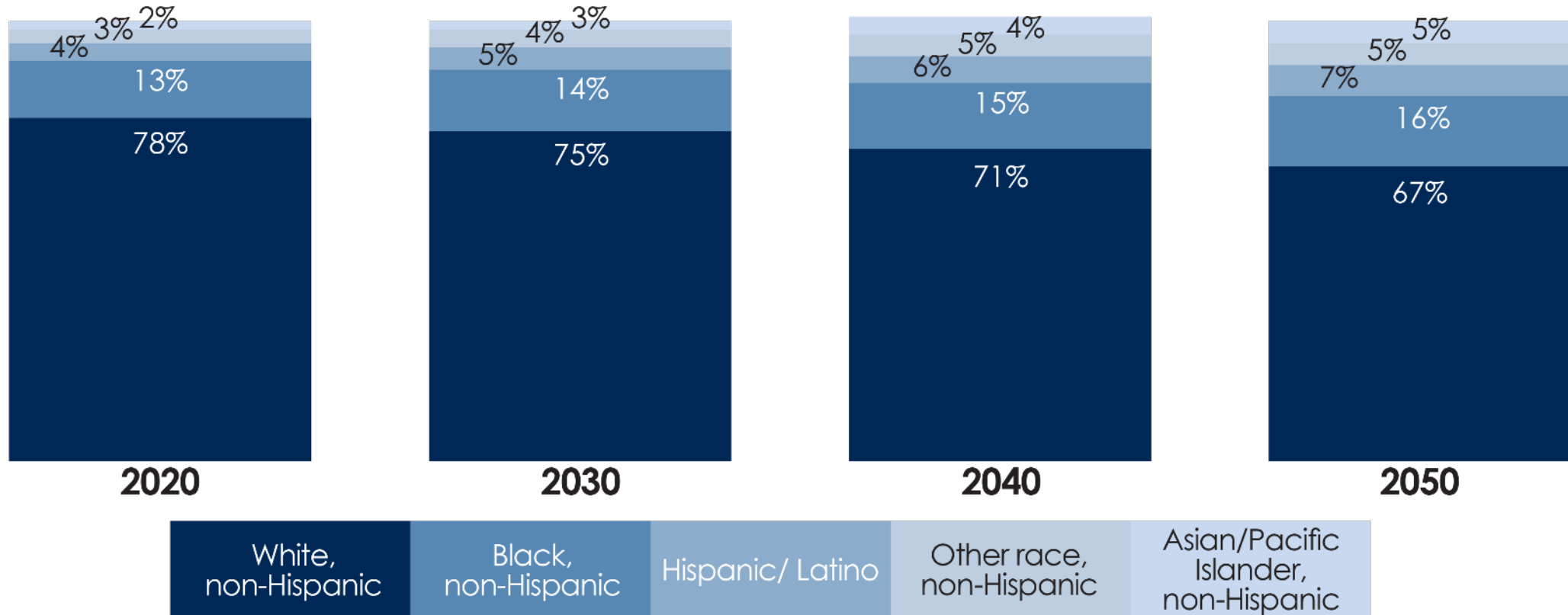
... each year

If disparities in incarceration were eliminated **by 2050**, Ohio could gain...

\$821 million in reduced corrections spending

... each year

Estimated changes in Ohio's racial/ethnic composition, 2020-2050



Source: Analysis of U.S. Census Bureau, Ohio Development Services Agency and PolicyLink/USC Equity Research Institute data

What can Ohioans
do?

What can Ohioans do?

Recommended action steps	Implementation examples
<p>1. Implement and assess policies and programs that promote justice and fairness. Establish and measure plans, policies and initiatives that eliminate racism and increase opportunities for good health.</p>	<p>Meigs County, Ohio: The Meigs County Health Department's Health Equity Policy describes the organization's plan to align programs and resources, work in partnership across communities, improve data collection and analysis and work at the policy level to advance health equity.</p> <p>Virginia: The Virginia Joint Legislative Audit and Review Commission provides racial and ethnic impact statements that examine proposed criminal justice legislation for potential impact on disparities.</p> <p>Illinois: In 2021, Illinois passed the "Illinois Health Care and Human Services Reform Act," which sought to expand access to health care for residents with low incomes and in rural areas to end inequities in the health care system.</p>
<p>2. Tailor policies and practices to support Ohioans of color. Partner with and engage communities and customize approaches to ensure they fit the needs of the community.¹</p>	<p>Toledo, Ohio: The Toledo Racial Equity and Inclusion Council is a public-private partnership formed to engage community members to address the root causes of poverty, dismantle systemic barriers caused by structural racism and build wealth within communities of color.</p> <p>Ohio: The Ohio Department of Health has designated 735 neighborhoods across the state as Health Improvement Zones, which can inform long-term planning to address inequities.</p>
<p>3. Allocate funding and resources to support policies that strengthen Ohio's communities. Ensure that all communities can access the resources and services they need for good health, such as equitable access to education, workforce development programs and safe and affordable housing.</p>	<p>Columbus, Ohio: Franklin County and the City of Columbus collaborated to develop a Housing Action Fund to expand the availability of affordable places to live.</p> <p>Denver, Colorado: CareerConnect partnered with Denver Public Schools' Division of Student Equity and Opportunity to make career-technical education programs accessible to all students. The program connects students with employers from growing industries and increases student engagement with the workforce through internships and apprenticeships.²</p>

What can Ohioans do?

Recommended action steps	Implementation examples
<p>4. Increase accountability for eliminating disparities in outcomes. As policies and programs to eliminate disparities are implemented, ensure that these policies are evaluated, and progress is reported.</p>	<p>Ohio: The Ohio Department of Medicaid, in partnership with managed care plans, is focused on eliminating disparities in infant mortality in the state's ten Ohio Equity Initiative (OEI) communities. The OEI Evaluation project aims to determine the extent to which the selected interventions serve high-risk Medicaid-enrolled pregnant women and assess the effect of these interventions on health care utilization and birth outcomes.</p>
<p>5. Implement criminal justice policies that provide accountability while addressing the underlying causes of criminal offenses, such as mental health and substance use disorders. Related strategies include treatment courts, pretrial diversion and pretrial services programs.</p>	<p>Montgomery County, Ohio: The Montgomery County Prosecutor's Diversion Division offers a deferred prosecution program that provides accountability while preventing people from being unnecessarily caught up in the criminal legal system.</p> <p>Lucas County, Ohio: In 2015, Lucas County courts adopted the Arnold Foundation's Public Safety Assessment tool, which helps judges more fairly and reliably assess whether people with a legal problem can await trial without being jailed. After the first year of implementation, court appearance rates improved, along with public safety rates and pretrial success rates. Several other Ohio counties have pretrial service programs.</p> <p>Harris County, Texas: Harris County adopted bail reforms in 2019, amending its local bail ordinance to require unconditional release of defendants charged with most misdemeanors. People who do not qualify for immediate unconditional release must be given a hearing within 48 hours and any bail amount set must be within a defendant's ability to pay. After this change, researchers found that there was no increase in recidivism rates among people released pretrial. Additionally, the disparity in pretrial release rates for Black and white defendants narrowed, indicating that the pretrial process was more equitable.¹</p>
<p>6. Increase equitable access to financing, support and business resources for entrepreneurs from systematically disadvantaged communities.²</p>	<p>Ohio: The Ohio Department of Development's Minority Business Enterprise Program is designed to ensure that businesses owned by people of color have a full and fair chance to do business with state government.</p> <p>Pennsylvania: The Pennsylvania Minority Business Development Authority provides low-interest loans to businesses owned and operated by people of color, who are more likely to be charged higher interest rates by private lenders.</p>

3 Key findings

1. **Eliminating disparities experienced by Black and Hispanic/Latino Ohioans can increase the state's health, well-being and economic vitality.** Ohio stands to gain an estimated \$79 billion in annual economic output by 2050 by providing fair environments and opportunities to every resident.
2. **If Ohio fails to act, the state stands to continue losing billions of dollars** in income, consumer spending, tax revenues, employee productivity and excess healthcare and government spending each year.
3. **Leaders across various sectors have many options to drive meaningful change.** Public and private partners from all corners of the state have a role to play in supporting the well-being of every Ohioan and maximizing everyone's potential to contribute.



Questions?

POLL QUESTIONS



Panel discussion

Organizations working to eliminate racial disparities and inequities

Moderator: Ms. Angela Dawson, Executive Director, The Ohio Commission on Minority Health

Tazeen Ahmed

Senior Program Coordinator – Health Policy & Equity
ADAMHS of Montgomery County

Celina Cunanan

Chief Diversity, Equity & Belonging Officer
University Hospitals

Eric Kearney

Director of Diversity and Inclusion
Ohio Chamber of Commerce

Questions?

POLL QUESTIONS



Ways to influence policy

- Write letters, emails or make phone calls
- Provide district specific data
- Provide analysis of a bill
- Provide testimony at a legislative hearing
- Provide a one-page fact sheet
- Organize community partners to visit key policymakers
- Invite policymakers to visits your organization or speak at a meeting you host

POLL QUESTIONS



Download slides and resources from today's webinar
on the HPIO events page at

<http://bit.ly/HPIOevents>



CONNECT WITH US

Social



[linkedin.com/healthpolicyohio](https://www.linkedin.com/company/healthpolicyohio)

Email

- HPIO mailing list (link on our homepage)
- Ohio Health Policy News (healthpolicynews.org)

www.hprio.net

THANK YOU