





HOUSING EQUITY FOR INFANT HEALTH INITIATIVE

Jack Turman, Jr., Ph.D.
Professor and Director, Grassroots MCH Initiative
Erin Macey, Ph.D.
Senior Researcher
Kelly Evans, MSW
Grassroots MCH Leader, Consultant
Dept. of Social and Behavioral Science, Richard M. Fairbanks School of Public Health
Indiana University
IUPUI





Introductions

Kelly Evans, MSW



Erin Macey, Ph.D.





Overview



- Grassroots MCH Initiative
- Housing Equity for Infant Health
- Digging Deeper: Sources of Unstable Housing
- Discussion



Starting with Gratitude...



Much Thanks To:

- Riley Children's Foundation
- Health Resources and Services Administration
- Indiana Department of Health
- CareSource Foundation
- Birge & Held





The Issue: Indiana Infant Mortality



- One baby dies every 16 hours
- 2021 infant mortality rate: **6.7** per 1000



(Indiana State Department of Health, 2021)





Infant Mortality and Health



- Infant mortality is a critical indicator of population health
- Infant Mortality is one symptom of **inequitable social systems**
- Social causes like housing instability impact infant mortality



https://www.the-scientist.com/speaking-of-science/speaking-of-science-41544





Grassroots MCH Initiative

- Place-based
- Leaders as experts
- Systems change focus
- Storytelling as a foundation
- Financial support
- 12 month commitment



Look How We've Grown!

- 30 Leaders
- 9 Focus Areas, including:
 - Mothers on the Rise
 - Faith-Based Initiative
 - AskTheWomen
 - Economic Equity
 - International
 - Early Childhood Education
 - Teen Development



Learning from Grassroots leaders:

ADDRESS HOUSING!





Latisha's Story





"Pregnant with my son, I stayed with friends because local shelters were full. When the welcome wore out, I slept in cars, abandoned houses, and even on a bench. I once stayed in a car when it was five below zero. I tried to fill up on the free food at work because I didn't know when I was going to eat next. There were some days I didn't get much to eat at all.

It was a scary thing to be out there – pregnant and homeless."

From: https://www.nwitimes.com/opinion/after-being-homeless-while-pregnant-my-baby-is-a-miracle-but-nobody-should-go-through/article_16774cab-c926-5337-930f-93e6bfac5619.html





HOUSING AND HEALTH CARE UTILIZATION



Women with unstable housing had higher odds of:

- preterm labor
- preterm birth
- long length of stay
- **ER visits** within 3 months and 1 year after birth
- Readmission within 3 months and 1 year after birth



Pantell MS, Baer RJ, Torres J, et al. | Am J Obstet Gynecol | https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ajogmf.2019.100053





Housing and Health



Risk of pre-term birth due to housing instability on par with smoking during pregnancy

(Pantall et al., 2019)





HOMELESSNESS AND PREGNANCY COMPLICATIONS



Women who used a homeless shelter were:

- Twice as likely to experience a complication that affected their health during birth.
- Almost double the likelihood for preterm labor or a hemorrhage during pregnancy.



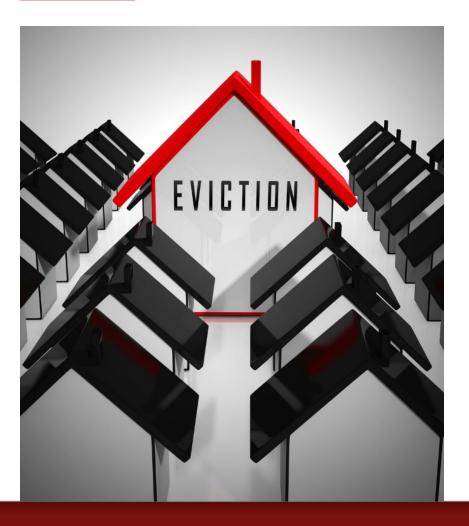
Clark et al, 2019 | Health Affairs | https://doi.org/10.1377/hlthaff.2018.05156





ASSOCIATION OF EVICTION WITH ADVERSE BIRTH OUTCOMES AMONG WOMEN IN GEORGIA, 2000-2016





- Examined 88,862 births and 99,517 evictions
- Eviction during pregnancy associated with:
 - Lower birth weight and gestational age
 - Increased rates of LBW & prematurity
- Effects strongest in second & third trimester

Himmelstein, G. & Desmond, M., 2021 | JAMA Pediatrics | doi:10.1001/jamapediatrics.2020.6550





The Costs





"These odds should be concerning for policymakers since the cost of hospitalization dwarfs that of housing.

The average cost for a **month** of housing is **\$1,375** while the average cost for a **day** of inpatient care is **\$2,424**.

In addition, the average cost of hospitalization for a premature and/or low birth weight infant is *\$55,393* per infant."

From: https://pretermbirthca.ucsf.edu/news/new-study-unstable-housing-during-pregnancy-ups-rehospitalization-odds-170





Housing Equity for Infant Health Initiative







Housing Equity for Infant Health



















City of Indianapolis Office of Public Health & Safety





Vision Statement



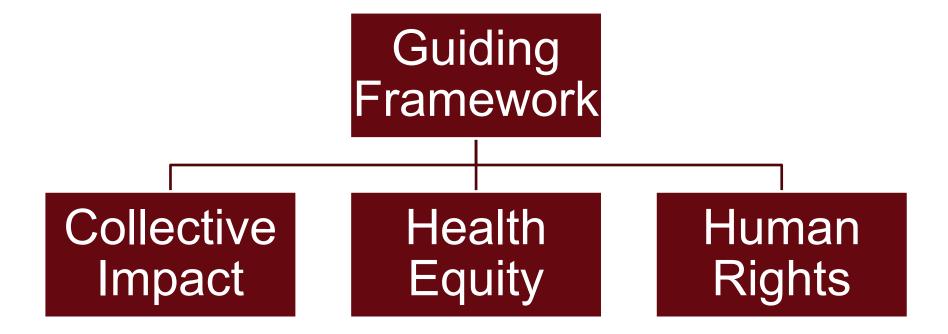


Ensuring that a
Safe and
Affordable Place
to Call HOME is a
Right for Every
Mother and Child



Housing Equity for Infant Health









Healthy Beginnings at Home



Housing Aquisition

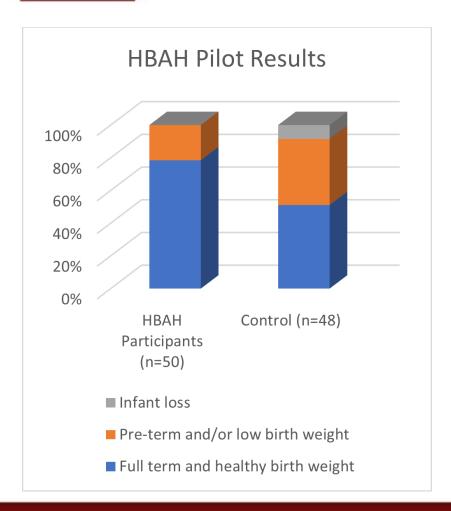
Rental Assistance

Housing Case Management

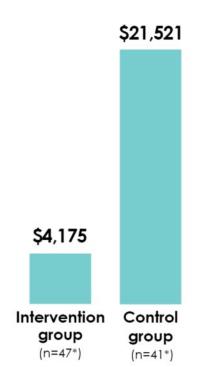


Healthy Beginnings at Home: Pilot Results

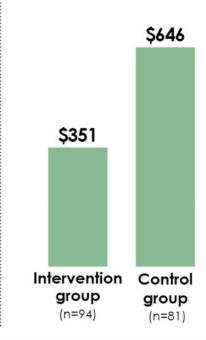




Average paid per claim: Infant only at time of birth until initial release from hospital



Total Medicaid spending per member, per month (PMPM) without outliers: All household claims (from date of infant's birth to first birthday)





Health Justice Intervention Methods



Education

- Know your rights materials and presentations
- Building 'legal entitlement'

Strategic Litigation

- Filing appeals of evictions;
- enforcing lease and Indiana habitability rules.
- Filing amicus legal briefs.

Legal Analysis

- Research and evaluation of Indiana eviction laws and processes.
- Comparative analysis with other states.
- Court rule analysis and amendments.









Potential Impact of the Initiative



Increase

Healthy Infants
Healthy Moms
Housing
Stabilization
Employment

Child Welfare Involvement Recidivism Health Inequities Overall Costs

Decrease



Housing Instability:

DIGGING DEEPER





Housing Instability in Indiana

2021 INDIANA HOUSING PROFILE



Across Indiana, there is a shortage of rental homes affordable and available to extremely low income households (ELI), whose incomes are at or below the poverty guideline or 30% of their area median income (AMI). Many of these households are severely cost burdened, spending more than half of their income on housing. Severely cost burdened poor households are more likely than other renters to sacrifice other necessities like healthy food and healthcare to pay the rent, and to experience unstable housing situations like evictions.

SENATORS: Todd Young and Mike Braun

202,171
OR
26%
Renter Households that are extremely low income

\$25,750
Maximum income of 4-person

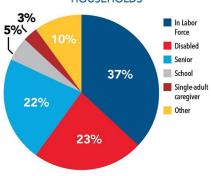
Maximum income of 4-person extremely low income households (state level) -126,952

Shortage of rental homes affordable and available for extremely low income renters \$33,940

Annual household income needed to afford a two-bedroom rental home at HUD's Fair Market Rent. 72%

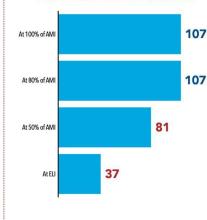
Percent of extremely low income renter households with severe cost burden





Note: Mutually exclusive categories applied in the following order: senior, disabled, in labor force, entrolled in school, single adult raregiver of a fall ultured? To of a household member with a disability, and other. Nationally, 14% of extremely low-income renter households are single adult caregivers, more than half of whom usually work more than 20 hours per week. Source: 2019 ACS PUMS.

AFFORDABLE AND AVAILABLE HOMES PER 100 RENTER HOUSEHOLDS

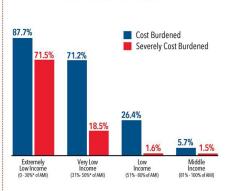


Source: NLIHC tabulations of 2019 ACS PUMS.

Updated: 03/16/2021

1000 Vermont Avenue, NW, Suite 500, Washington, DC 20005 WWW.NLIHC.ORG

HOUSING COST BURDEN BY INCOME GROUP



Note: Renter households spending more than 30% of their income on housing costs and utilities are cost burdened; those spending more than half of their income are severely cost burdened. Source: NLHC abulations of 2019 ACS PUMS.

Extremely Low Income = 0-30%* of AMI Low Income = 51-80% of AMI Note:*Or poverty guideline, if higher. Very Low Income = 31%*-50% of AMI Middle Income = 81%-100% of AMI



EvictionLab

- Among renters, women—especially Black and Latinx women—face higher eviction rates than men.
- Risk of eviction = 2% higher for women than men
- Among Black renters -> 4%
- Among Latinx renters -> 9%



Stephanie's Story



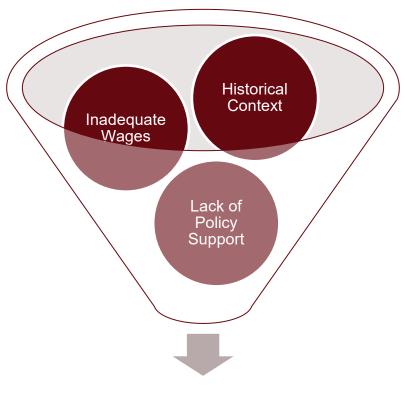
"I was constantly trying to figure out how to earn more money, while paying for daycare, transportation, food, utilities *and* rent. I couldn't keep up and eventually, I couldn't pay my rent. I was evicted – me and my daughter, just a toddler but already experiencing the consequences of financial insecurity."

Source: https://www.indystar.com/story/opinion/2021/10/14/eviction-moratorium-indiana-black-women-wage-gap-higher-eviction-rates-op-ed/6094968001/





Context of Housing Instability



Unstable Housing



Historical Context

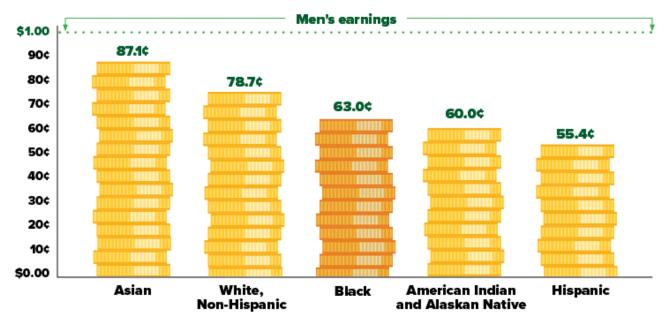
- Redlining / Lending Policies
- Racial Wealth Gap
- Housing as a Contract not a Right
 - Lack of Policy Support
 - Not enough vouchers/affordable housing to meet need
 - Limited renter protections
 - Limited social safety net (TANF / social insurance)



Gender Wage & Wealth Gaps

BLACK WOMEN EARN 63 CENTS FOR EVERY DOLLAR EARNED BY WHITE MEN

The amount women earn, for each dollar earned by non-Hispanic white men

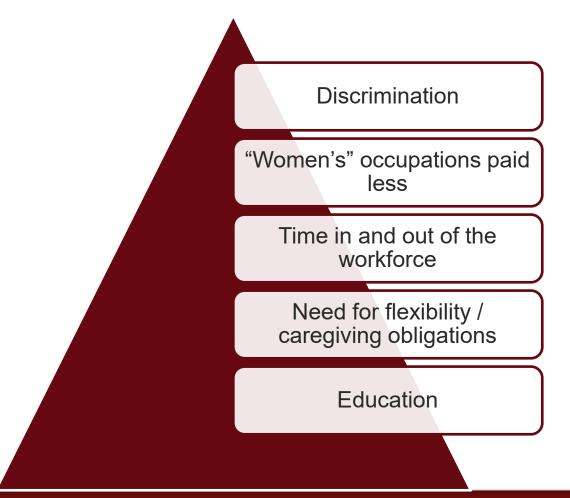


Source: Current Population Survey 2020; American Community Survey 2019

Credit: U.S. Department of Labor, https://blog.dol.gov/2021/08/03/5-facts-about-black-women-in-the-labor-force



Gender Wage & Wealth Gaps





AskTheWomen Project: Unique Financial Challenges with Pregnancy

Challenges Holding a Job

"It was rough driving around very, very nauseous, getting really good at finding places to quietly throw up and not inconvenience my clients."

"Yeah, you know, if I had a doctor's appointment...I mean, once you get to the end, you have appointments once or twice a week...when I bring in the note [to my employer], it doesn't matter. You know, they pointed me out. "

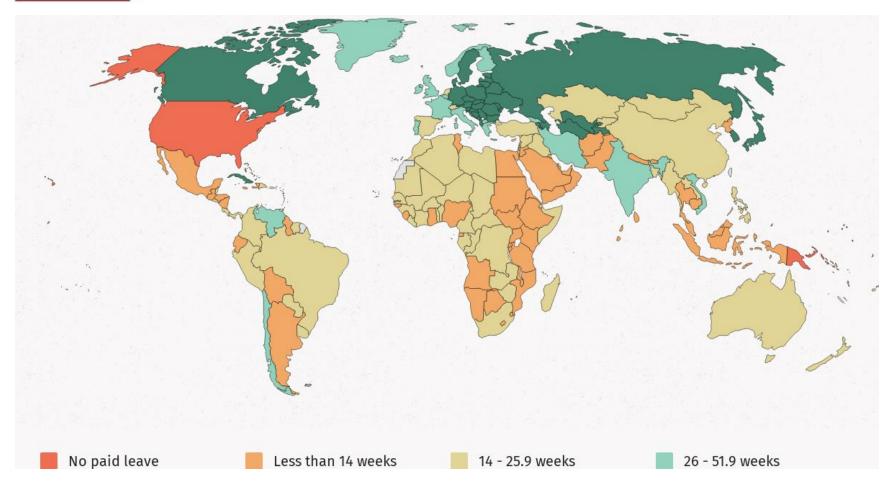
Lack of Paid Leave

"We were in the hospital for 2 weeks & [neither of us were] able to work. [The landlords] were not very understanding w/ letting us pay rent a little late & they were very quick to add on late fees & just build that up to make it even more difficult for us to catch back up."

"But you know, it was like \$9000 to Medical Costs have the baby. It was a lot of money."



Paid leave





Childcare



Source: Child Care Answers, https://childcareanswers.org/status-of-early-childhood-education/



Implications

Mental Health
Ability to Meet Basic Needs
Child Well-Being



What part can you or your agency own to decrease infant mortality and stabilize housing to create thriving communities?

Discussion





To Learn More....



Contact:

- Jack Turman, Jr., Ph.D., Director, (<u>jaturman@iu.edu</u>)
- Erin Macey, Ph.D., Senior Researcher (emacey@iu.edu)
- Grassroots MCH Initiative Email (gmchi@iu.edu)

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- LinkedIn: https://rb.gy/4wjlf6

