

Data Appendix

JFF/PHMDC Public health nurse collaboration | APRIL 2018



RATIONALE

In order to determine in which neighborhoods to pilot the PHMDC/JFF public health nurse collaboration, geospatial data sources compiled by PHDC and JFF were considered and include: preterm birth rates, CPS referrals, obesity rates, diabetes rates, FoodShare uptake rates, shots fired, and heroin overdoses. These factors provide a current snapshot of health challenges in Madison and Dane County. Areas where there is a JFF office and a high level of multiple health issues include: Stoughton (53589), Southwest Madison (53711, 53719), the Northside (53714, 53704).

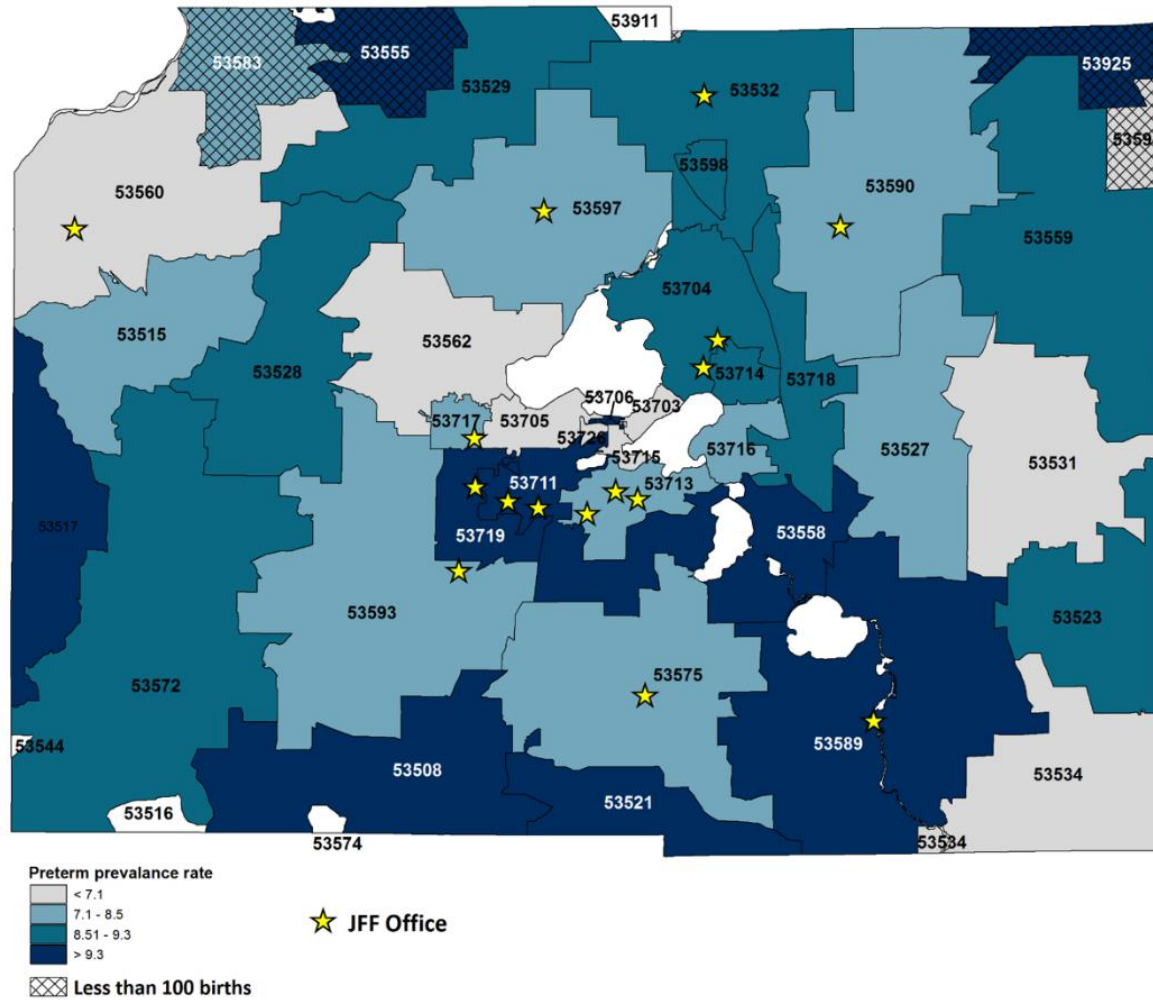
BACKGROUND

A number of persistent health issues impact Dane County, including mental health, substance misuse, obesity, and others. A major contributor to poor health is toxic, accumulated stress resulting from structural racism, inadequate housing, income inequities, and other root causes. These factors disproportionately impact people of color. When pregnant women of color face these challenges, these experiences can lead to problems such as high blood pressure, which can increase the risk of preterm birth. Preterm births—babies born earlier than 37 weeks—are the most common cause of low birthweight—or babies born weighing 5 pounds, 8 ounces or less. Babies born with a low birthweight may experience health problems such as more infections, and trouble breathing and feeding. Low birthweight may also lead to health problems later in life like diabetes and heart disease. Presently, these inequities are manifesting in our community, as Wisconsin is home to the [worst Black infant mortality rate](#) in the country. The disparity in infant mortality rate remains persistent in Dane County—in 2017, Black babies in Dane County were twice as likely as White babies to be born with low birthweight. Addressing the key issue of preterm birth and subsequent low birth weight will require a collaborative approach that considers both maternal and community health.

APPROACH

Similar to the [Best Babies Zone](#) approach, we support a practical application of the Life Course Perspective, which “proposes that disproportionate exposure to risk factors at sensitive periods of development and throughout a lifetime may increase the risk for poor birth outcomes from one generation to the next.” See logic model and workplan for details.

Preterm birth rate by zip code, Dane County, 2011-2017



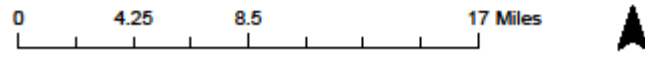
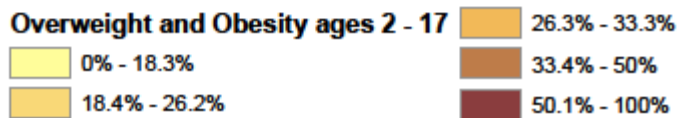
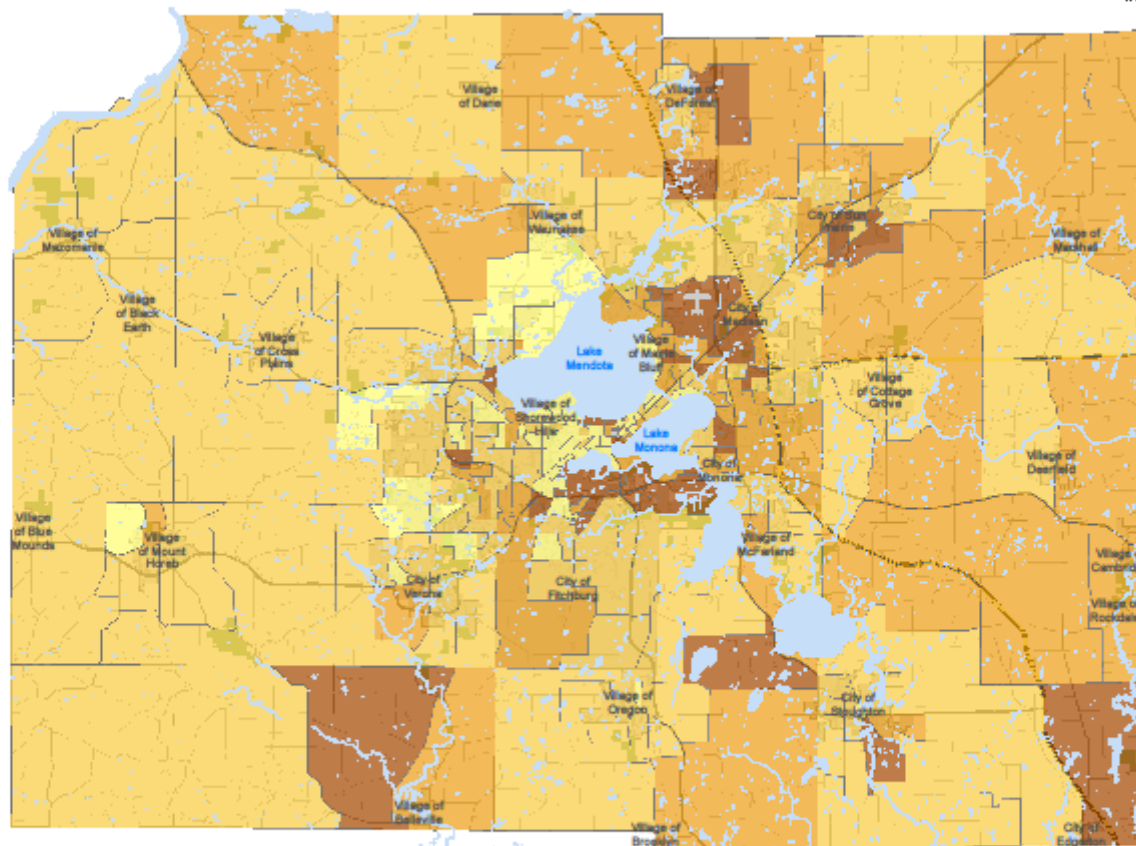
CPS INITIAL ASSESSMENT Zip Code Boundaries
Effective August 1, 2015
Analysis 1/1/17-12/31/17

<u>Northport(8)</u>	<u>South Madison(8)</u>	<u>Stoughton(7)</u>
53529 5	53508 7	53516 1
53532 24	53515 5	53521 1
53555 1	53517 3	53523 4
53559 25	53528 6	53527 12
53571 3	53560 8	53531 14
53583 2	53562 45	53534 12
53590 116	53572 28	53558 19
53594 3	53593 24	53575 40
53597 39	53701 2	53589 84
53598 12	53703 45	53711 164
53704 305	53705 17	53714 66
53911	53706	53718 31
53925	53713 179	
	53715 13	
	53716 52	
	53717 16	
	53719 87	
	53726 2	
535(66.9)	539(67.4)	448(64.0)

Obesity and Overweight Rates by Block Group Dane County 2007-2012 Ages 2 - 17

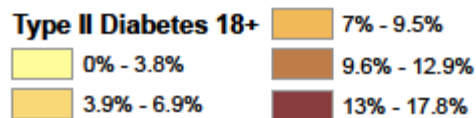
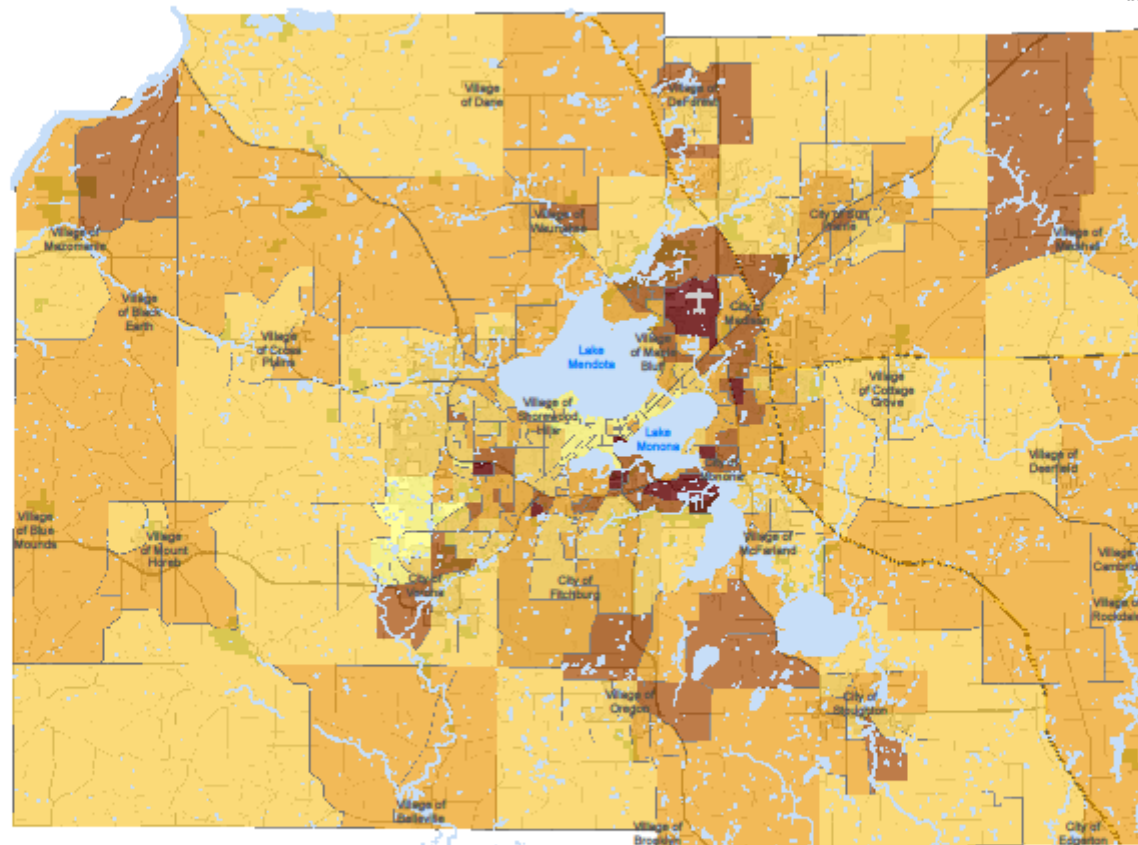


Healthy people and places



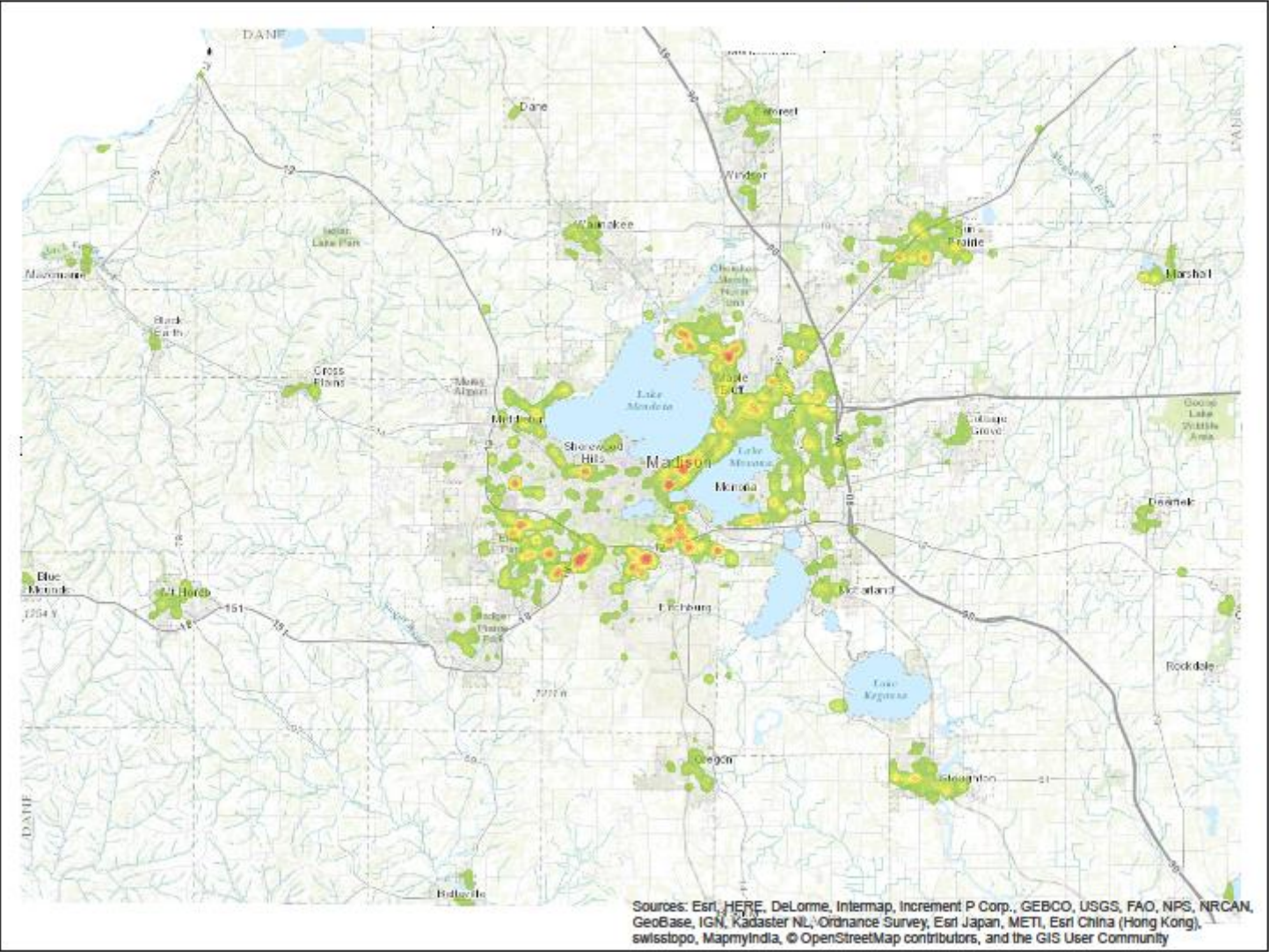
Data Source: Flood, T., Hanrahan, L., Tandias, A. (2014). PHINEX (Public Health Information Exchange) crude rates of Asthma, Diabetes, & Childhood Obesity.

Type II Diabetes Rates by Block Group Dane County 2007-2012 Ages 18+

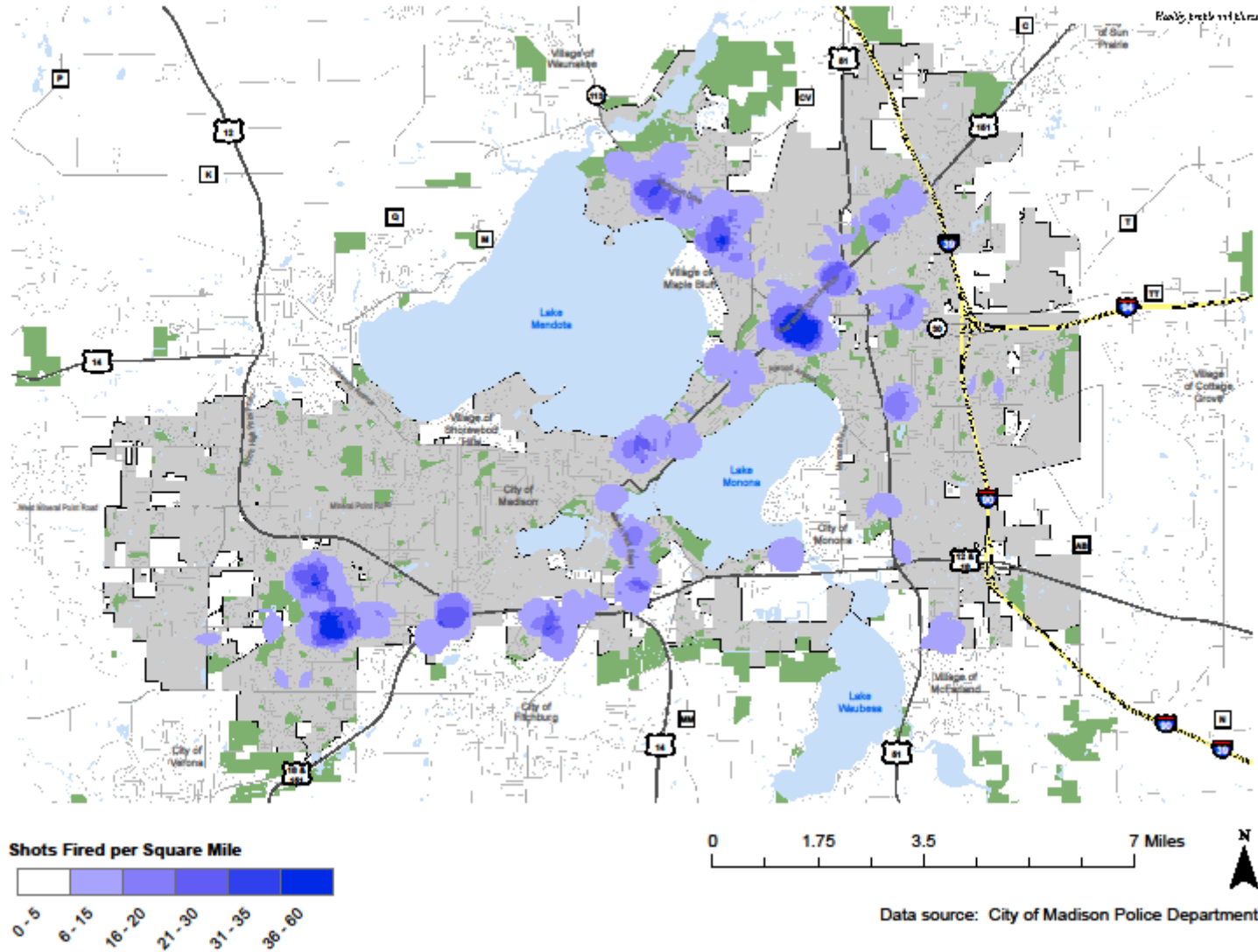


Data Source: Flood, T., Hanrahan, L., Tandias, A. (2014). PHINEX (Public Health Information Exchange) crude rates of Asthma, Diabetes, & Childhood Obesity.

FoodShare Kernel Density - 2016



Density of Shots Fired City of Madison 2017



2017 Madison Police Department Responses to Heroin Overdoses

