

## The Injurious Burden of Poverty: Analysis of Socio-Economic Disparities in Injury Rates

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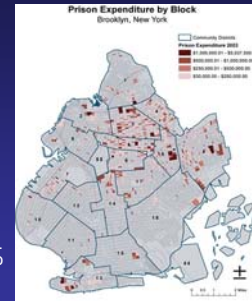


### Million-Dollar Blocks: The neighborhood costs of America's prison boom

*The Village Voice*  
by Jennifer Gonnerman  
November 16th, 2004

The Remeeder Houses make up one of the poorest blocks in Brooklyn. More than 50 percent of the project's residents live below the poverty line. Unemployment is rampant. Run-down, overcrowded apartments are the norm.

By another measure, though, this block is one of the priciest in the city. Last year, five residents were sent to state prison, at an annual cost of about \$30,000 a person. The total price tag for their incarceration will exceed \$1 million.



Courtesy of Eric Cadore and Charles Schwartz. Source: NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services, 2003 prison sentences

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## Objectives

- Objective 1: Evaluate the spatial distribution of injuries
- Objective 2: Determine the impact of poverty and race/ethnicity on injury rates

## Hypotheses

- Injuries concentrate in specific neighborhoods
- Significant injury rate disparities exist among:
  - neighborhoods with concentrated poverty
  - racial/ethnic groups



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## Background

Poverty affects:

- Preterm birth rates<sup>1</sup>
- Infectious diseases<sup>2</sup>
- Cancer mortality<sup>3</sup>
- Overall mortality<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Smith. Arch Dis Childhood 2007;92:F11-F14

<sup>2</sup>Krieger. Am J Pub Health 2005;95:312-23

<sup>3</sup>Thomas. Am J Epidemiology 2006;164:586-590

<sup>4</sup>Pappas. NEJM. 1993;329:103-109



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## Methods: Design

A retrospective, population-based cohort study of 748,280 injuries in Massachusetts

## Population

All individuals in Massachusetts  
Total population: 6,349,097



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## Methods: Data (1)

Injury Data:

- Fiscal year 2004
- Emergency department, observation, and inpatient datasets
- Comprehensive and non-redundant
- ICD-9 codes identify injuries, E-codes identify injury mechanism



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### Methods: Data (2)

Zip Code operationalized as the unit of measure for a neighborhood

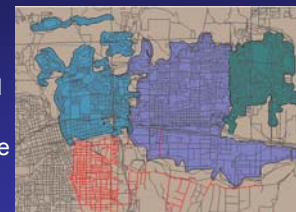
U.S. Census 2000 population and poverty data at the Zip Code Tabulation Area (ZCTA) level

Patient's home zip code matched to ZCTA (98.2% match rate)






### ZCTAs vs. Zip Codes

- Zip codes are *not* polygons – they are linear features associated with roads
- Zip Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTAs) were defined in 1990 to account for residential zip codes
- Business or post-office box-only zip codes excluded (~25% of total zip codes)






Reno, Nevada

### ZCTAs vs. Zip Codes

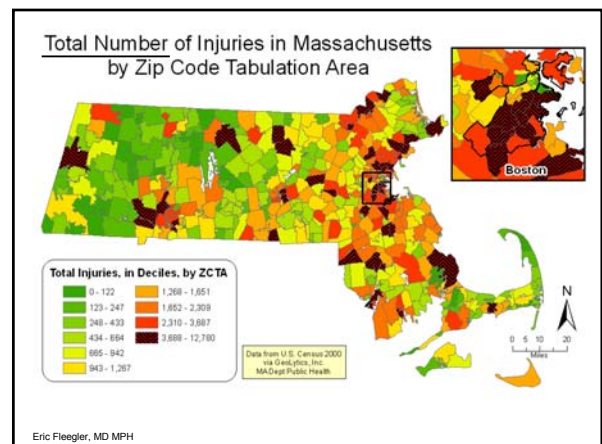
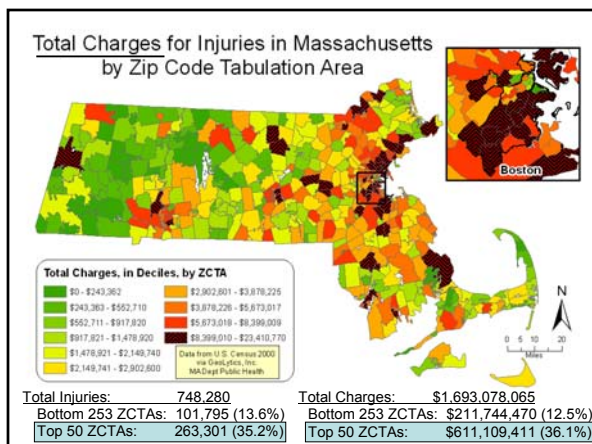
- ZCTAs are hierarchically composed of census 'blocks'
- Massachusetts has 693 zip codes, but only **503 ZCTAs**
- Within the DPH dataset, 11,504 / 749,434 injuries (1.5%), are discarded when converting zip codes → ZCTAs

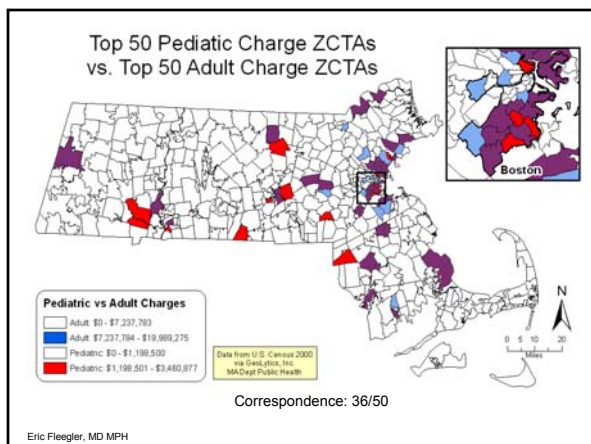
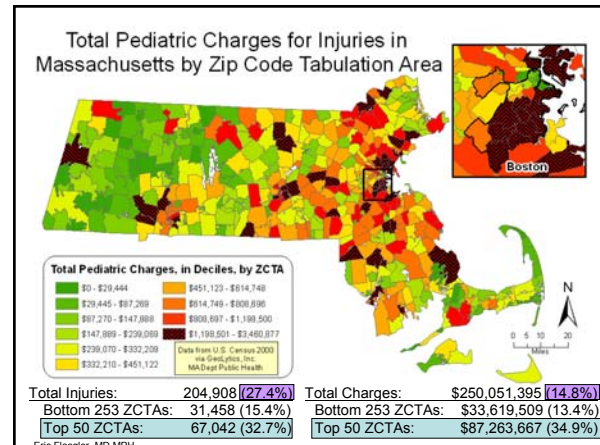
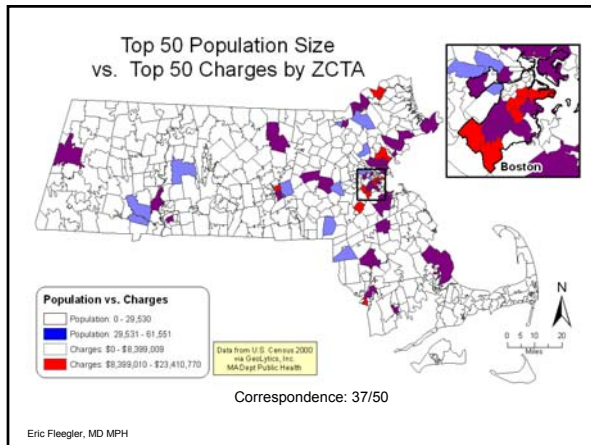
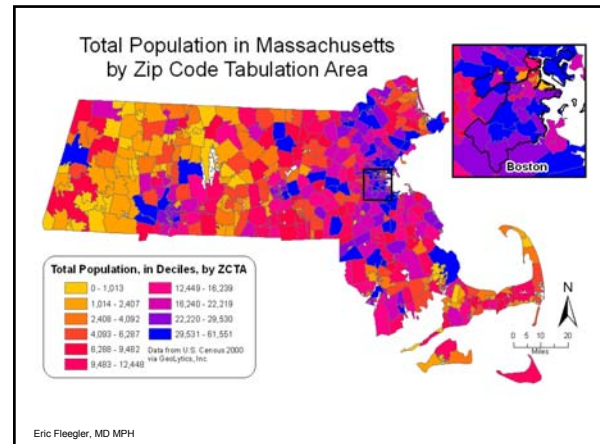
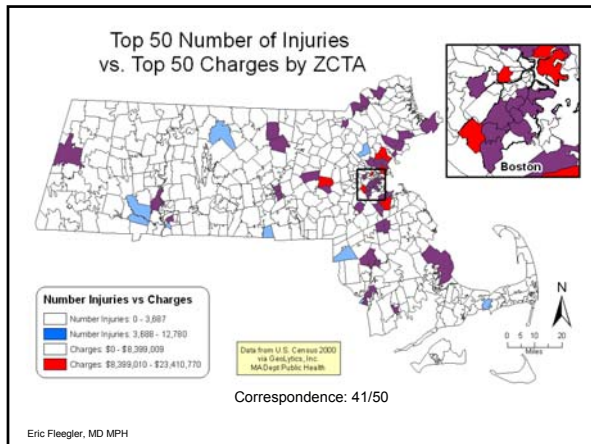




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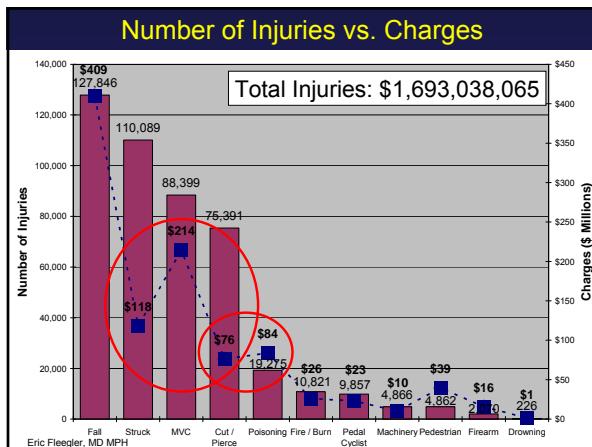
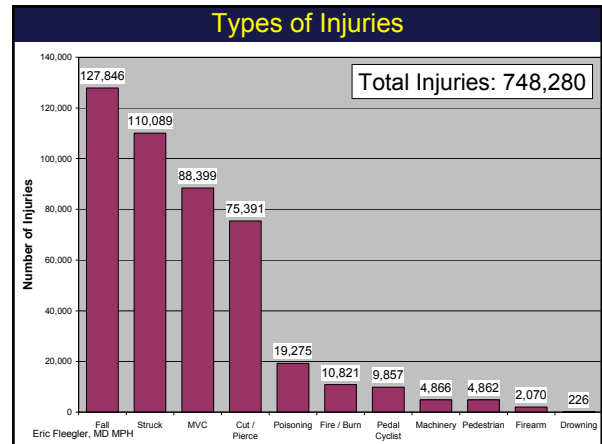
What type of injuries?

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### Injury Mechanisms

- Struck by / Against
- Fire / Burn
- Fall
- Pedestrian
- Cut / Pierce
- Firearm
- Motor Vehicle
- Machinery
- Pedal Cyclist
- Drowning
- Poisoning

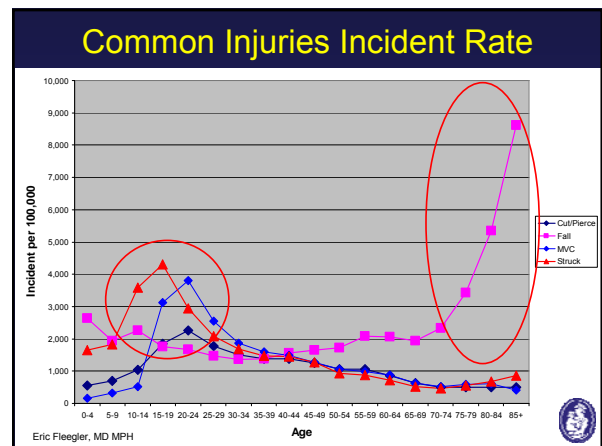
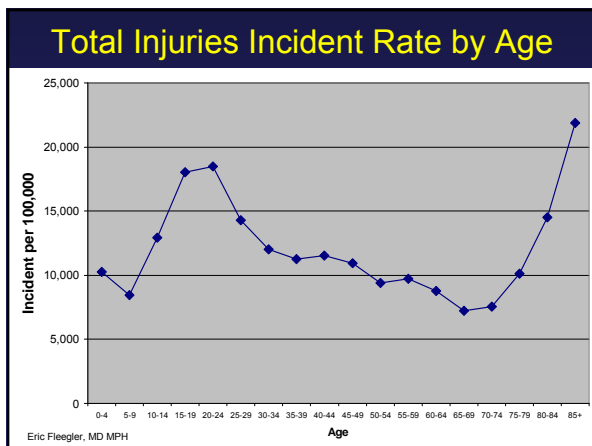
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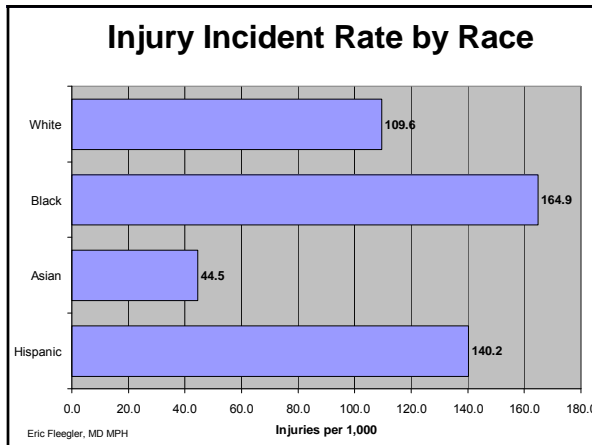
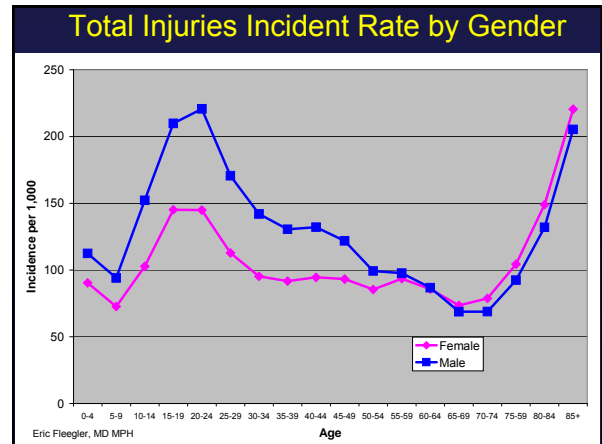
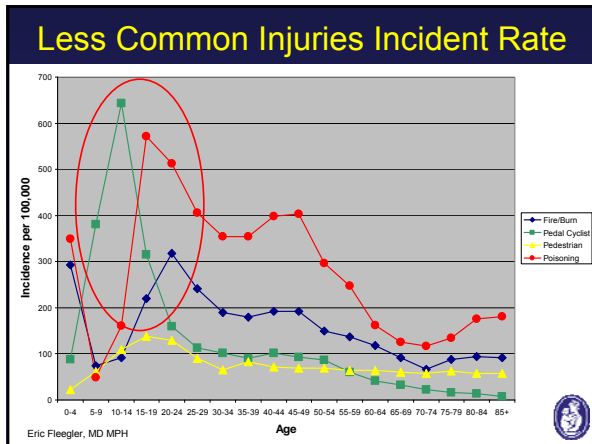


### Who is being injured?

Variations in injury patterns by age, gender, and race

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### Objectives

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### Methods: Analysis

Area-based measure of socioeconomic inequality: Poverty rate

ZCTA poverty rate calculation:

$$\left[ \frac{\text{Population below the federal poverty line}}{\text{Total population of ZCTA}} \right]$$

Federal poverty line for a family of four: \$17,603

### Methods: Analysis

Poverty levels:

- (1) 0.0 - 4.9% (Least impoverished)
- (2) 5.0 - 9.9%
- (3) 10.0 - 19.9%
- (4) 20.0 - 100% (Most impoverished)

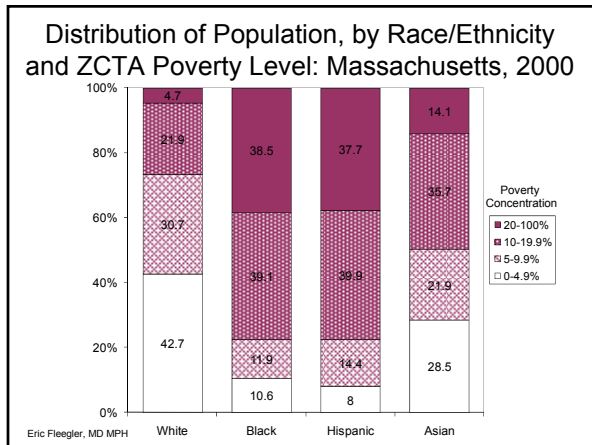
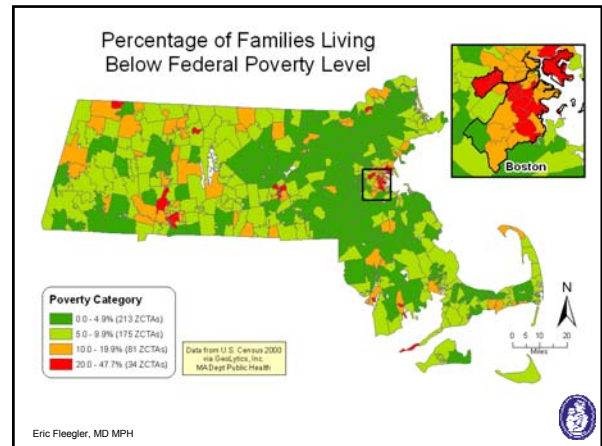
Areas with poverty rate  $\geq 20\%$  are federally defined "poverty areas"<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Bishaw A. Areas with Concentrated Poverty, 1999. Census 2000 Special Reports. Vol CENS-16; 2005:1-11. Eric Fleegler, MD MPH

**Methods: Outcome Measures**

- Incident Rate**  
Overall and by poverty level
- Incident Rate Ratio**  
Compared to least impoverished
- Relative Risk**  
Compared to White, Non-Hispanic
- Population Attributable Fraction**  
Injuries that would not have occurred if the risk of injury for all groups equaled that of least impoverished regions

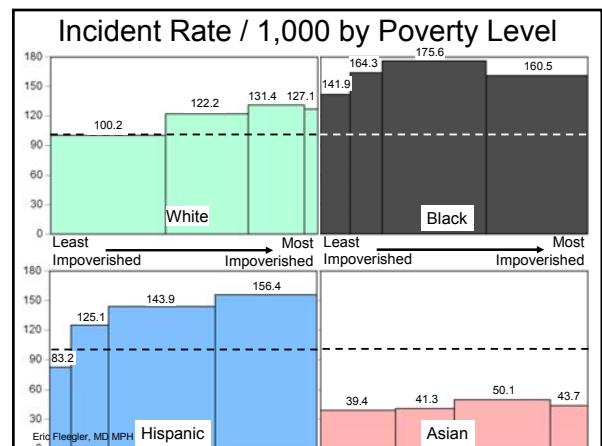
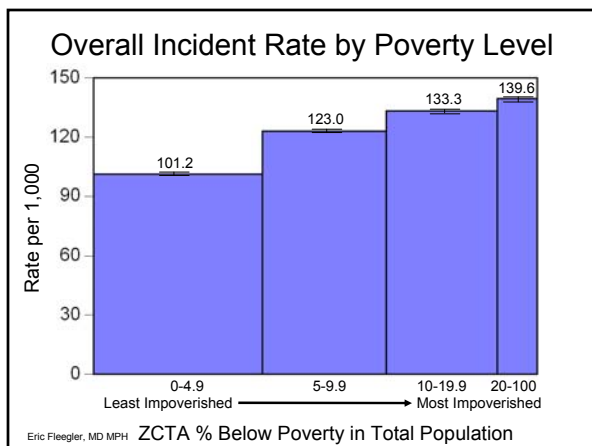
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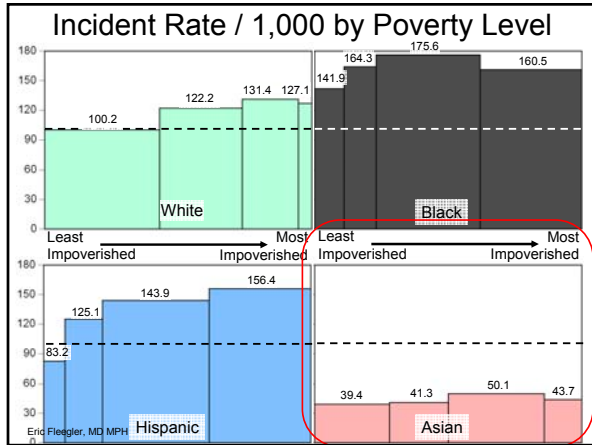
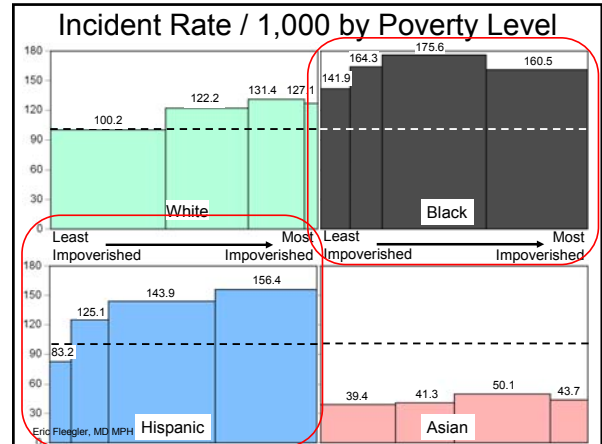
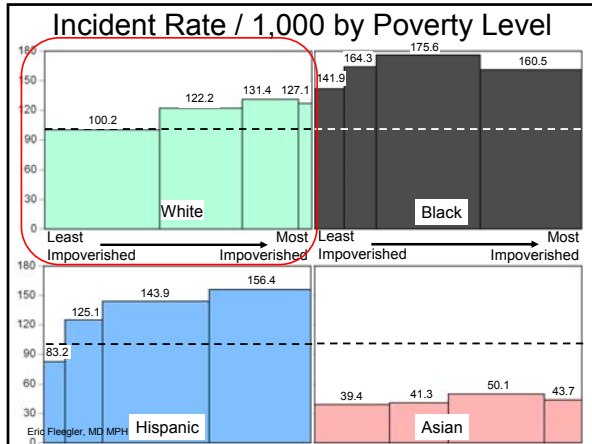


**Results: Number of Injuries**

	Population (% Total)	Injuries (% Total)
Total	6,349,097 (100)	748,280 (100)
White	5,197,124 (82)	584,553 (78)
Black	337,157 (5)	57,200 (8)
Hispanic	427,340 (7)	61,940 (8)
Asian	238,246 (4)	10,185 (1)

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### Results: Incidence Rate Ratio

	Incidence Rate		Incidence Rate Ratio
	Poverty 0-4.9%	Poverty 20-100%	
Total	101.2	139.6	1.38
White	100.2	127.1	1.27
Black	141.9	162.7	1.15
Hispanic	83.2	156.4	1.88
Asian	39.4	43.7	1.11

### Results: Relative Risks

	Unadjusted	Adjusted for Age & Gender	Adjusted for Age, Gender & Poverty
Black:White	1.43	1.29	1.15 (1.12, 1.19)
Hispanic:White	1.26	0.97	0.87 (0.84, 0.90)
Asian:White	0.35	0.34	0.31 (0.30, 0.33)

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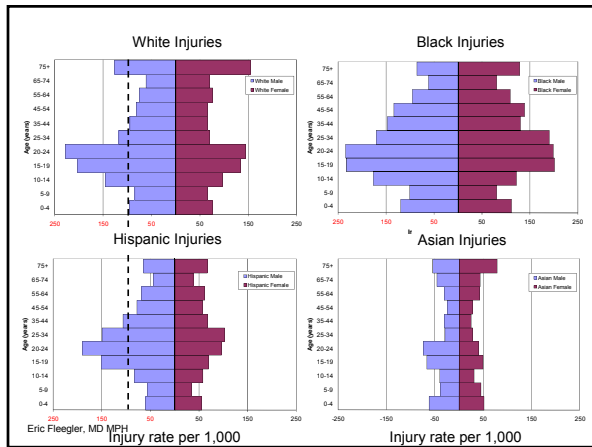
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### Population Attributable Fraction

	PAF (%)	Excess Injuries
Total	14.5	108,757
White	12.3	71,907
Black	13.3	7,612
Hispanic	37.7	23,343
Asian	10.9	1,106

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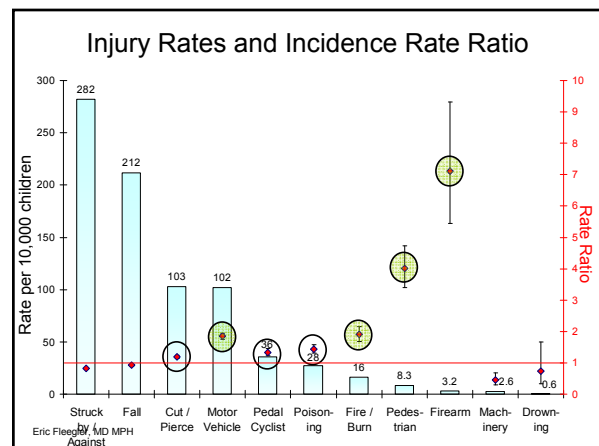
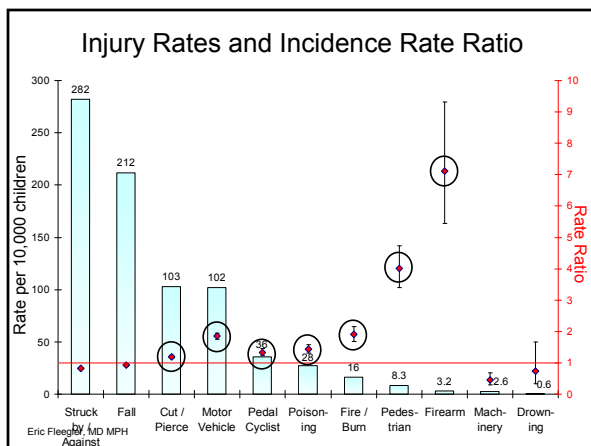
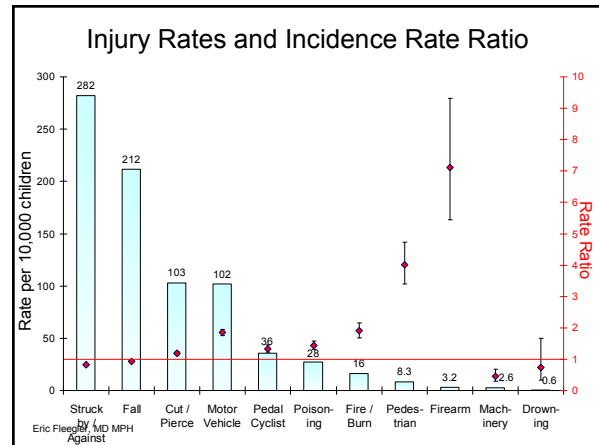
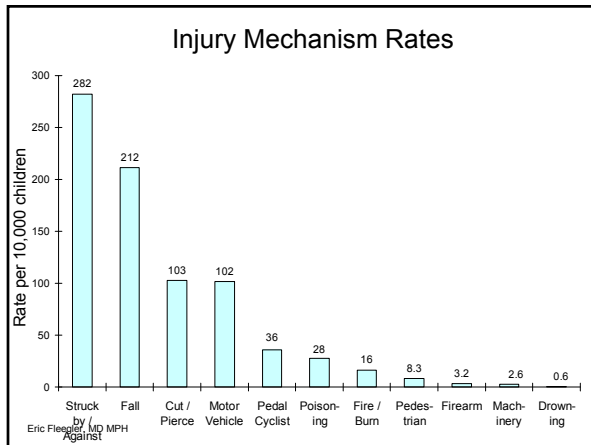
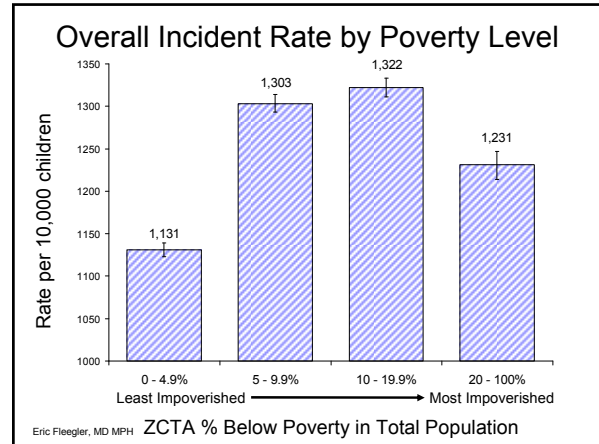
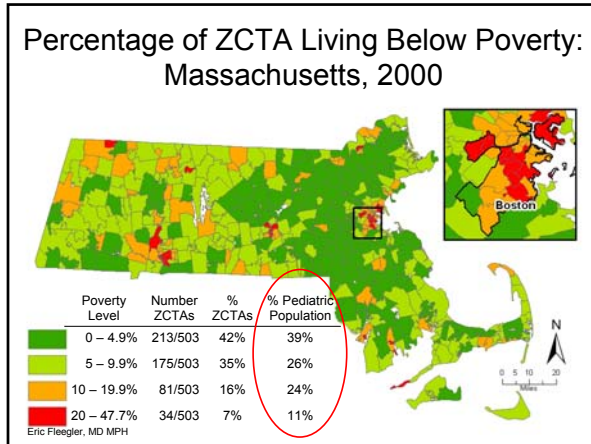
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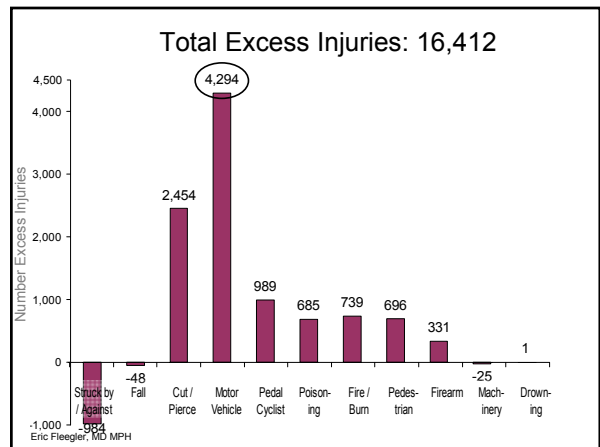
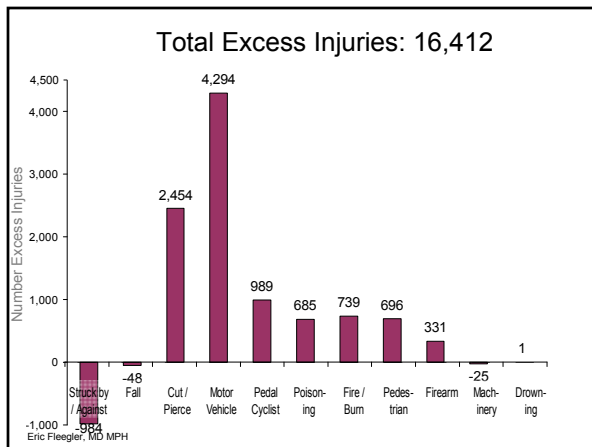
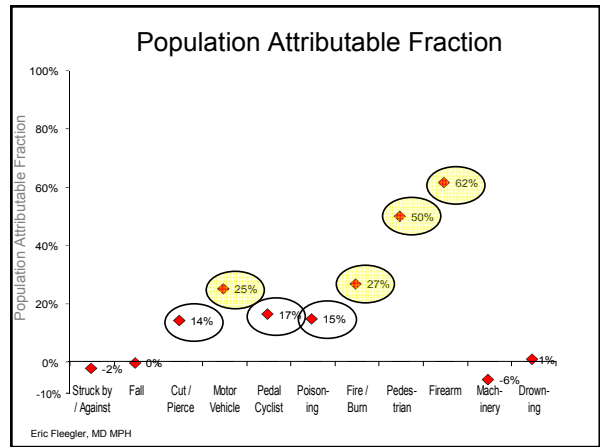
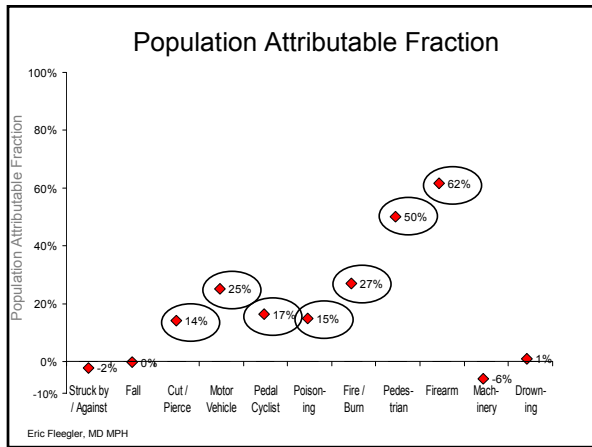
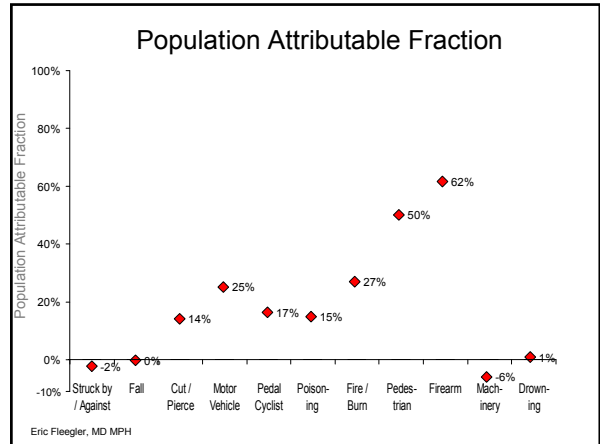
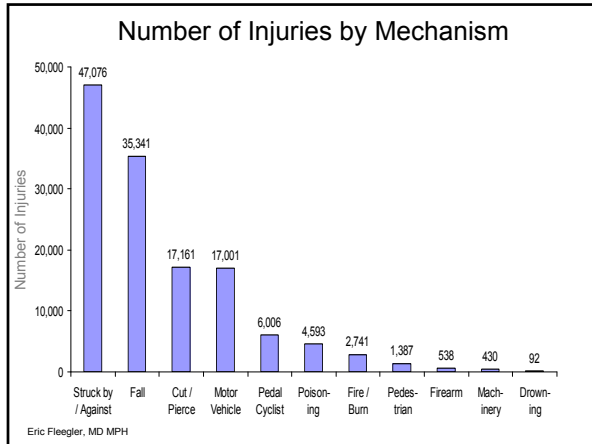
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### Impact of Socioeconomic Inequalities on Childhood Injury Mechanisms

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### Strengths & Limitations

- Population based study
  - Injuries presenting to hospitals
  - Accuracy of zip codes
- ZCTA poverty measure
  - Heterogeneous and relatively large
- Distribution of population by poverty concentration
  - High proportion live in least impoverished regions

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### Summary

- 748,280 injuries in 2004
- Top 10% of zip codes account for 36% of injury charges
- Higher injury rates among most impoverished ZCTAs
- Variation in injury rates among different race/ethnicities
- Overall, 14.5% Population Attributable Fraction and 108,757 excess injuries

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### Implications

- Socioeconomic inequalities adversely effect all injuries across a spectrum of mechanisms
- Need to address neighborhood-level poverty as a risk factor for injuries
- Need to monitor socioeconomic inequalities to set health objectives and track progress

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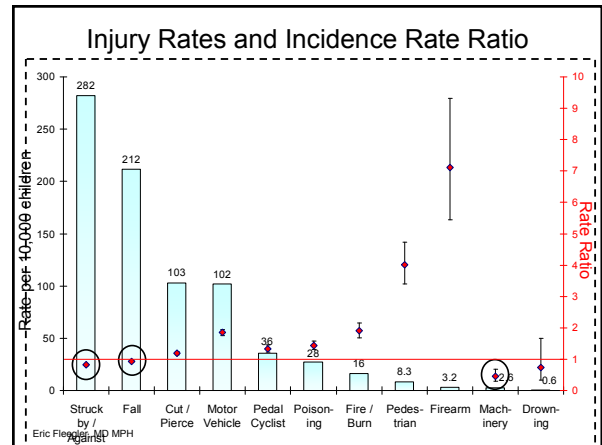
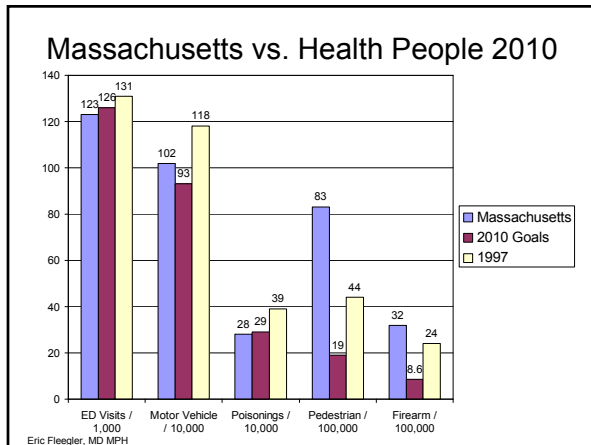
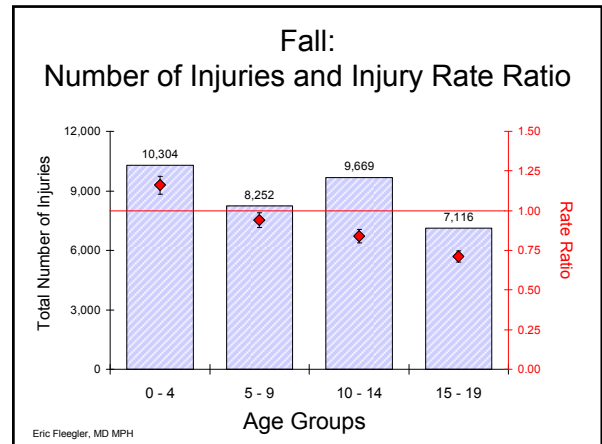
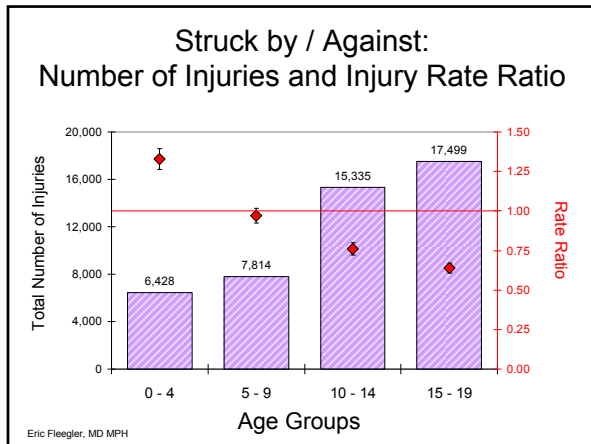
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### Thank you

Eric Fleegler, MD MPH  
Peter Forbes, MA  
Lois Lee, MD MPH  
Karen Olson, PhD  
S.V. Subramanian, PhD  
David Mooney, MD MPH

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### Charges within top 50 ZCTAs

01852 MA, LOWELL	\$8,423,073	02125 MA, BOSTON (N. Dorchester)	\$11,035,896
01930 MA, GLOUCESTER	\$8,436,283	01844 MA, METHUEN	\$11,190,866
01453 MA, LEOMINSTER	\$8,458,363	01830 MA, HAVERHILL	\$11,509,514
02132 MA, WEST ROXBURY	\$8,667,348	02131 MA, ROSLINDALE	\$11,847,819
02121 MA, BOSTON (Roxbury)	\$8,885,321	02119 MA, BOSTON (Roxbury)	\$11,963,707
02139 MA, CAMBRIDGE	\$8,959,599	02127 MA, BOSTON (South Boston)	\$12,312,601
01906 MA, SAUGUS	\$9,119,147	02149 MA, EVERETT	\$12,523,944
02136 MA, HYDE PARK	\$9,120,135	01902 MA, LYNN	\$12,649,646
02176 MA, MELROSE	\$9,224,772	02130 MA, JAMAICA PLAIN	\$12,653,331
02368 MA, RANDOLPH	\$9,375,815	02135 MA, BRIGHTON	\$12,670,139
01970 MA, SALEM	\$9,859,590	01960 MA, PEABODY	\$12,688,855
01420 MA, FITCHBURG	\$10,174,501	02118 MA, BOSTON (South End)	\$12,821,109
01701 MA, FRAMINGHAM	\$10,191,958	01841 MA, LAWRENCE	\$13,267,713
01752 MA, MARLBOROUGH	\$10,229,524	02150 MA, CHELSEA	\$13,996,900
02721 MA, FALL RIVER	\$10,298,413	02740 MA, NEW BEDFORD	\$15,106,897
02184 MA, BRAintree	\$10,329,037	02780 MA, TAUNTON	\$15,587,826
01605 MA, WORCESTER	\$10,460,337	02360 MA, PLYMOUTH	\$15,745,496
01040 MA, HOLYOKE	\$10,804,713	02155 MA, MEDFORD	\$15,925,194
02302 MA, BROCKTON	\$10,617,209	02128 MA, BOSTON (East Boston)	\$15,986,777
01915 MA, BEVERLY	\$10,626,997	01201 MA, PITTSFIELD	\$16,663,199
01109 MA, SPRINGFIELD	\$10,676,889	02151 MA, REVERE	\$18,087,606
02062 MA, NORWOOD	\$10,771,667	02124 MA, BOSTON (S. Dorchester)	\$18,095,049
02720 MA, FALL RIVER	\$10,868,849	02148 MA, MALDEN	\$18,494,101
01702 MA, FRAMINGHAM	\$10,876,401	02169 MA, QUINCY	\$18,623,974
01604 MA, WORCESTER	\$10,994,141	02301 MA, BROCKTON	\$23,410,770

