



**SURVEY 2
AUGUST 2012
REPORT 2 - FINAL**



HEALTH, NUTRITION AND HEALTHCARE AVAILABILITY

Matthew M. Davis, MD, MAPP

Kathryn L. Moseley, MD, MPH

Susan J. Woolford, MD, MPH

Dianne C. Singer, MPH

Jeny Tony Philip, MBA

Regina Royan, MPH

Anna Daly Kauffman, BA



MISSION OF THE NATIONAL VOICES PROJECT



Led by researchers at the University of Michigan, the National Voices Project is an effort to bring the perspectives of thousands of people in communities across the United States to the national dialogue about opportunities and barriers for children related to race/ethnicity.

The National Voices Project conducts major national surveys twice each year among adults who work and volunteer on behalf of children. These surveys focus on racial/ethnic disparities at the community level that affect children's health, education, and economic security. For more information, visit the project website: NationalVoicesProject.org.

The National Voices Project team is grateful for the support and collaboration of the W.K. Kellogg Foundation, through the America Healing initiative.

CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	4
METHODS	8
SELECTING THE NVP 2 SAMPLE	10
RESPONDENT CHARACTERISTICS	11
COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS	15
HEALTH AND NUTRITION OPPORTUNITIES	17
HEALTHCARE AVAILABILITY	31
COMMENTS FROM RESPONDENTS ABOUT PROGRAMS IN THEIR BEST-KNOWN COMMUNITIES	40

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



With support and collaboration from the W.K. Kellogg Foundation through the America Healing initiative, researchers at the University of Michigan are leading the **National Voices Project** (NVP) from 2011-2015. The central goals of the NVP are to examine the sources of racial/ethnic inequity and other disparities for children in the United States today, identify interventions that address disparities effectively, and inform the public dialogue about racial healing and racial equality.

**THE FINAL
ELIGIBLE SAMPLE
FOR NVP
SURVEY 2
INCLUDED 2,311
ADULTS FROM
48 STATES AND
D.C.**

The NVP offers a fresh perspective on community-level opportunities for children throughout the country, in the domains of health and nutrition, education, and economic security – through the eyes of adults whose work and volunteer efforts affect such opportunities. In other words, the NVP reflects the perceptions of individuals throughout the United States who are in a position to improve children's opportunities in the future.

NVP Survey 1 was conducted in November-December 2011. NVP Survey 2 was fielded in August- September 2012.

NVP Survey 2 differed from NVP Survey 1 in two key respects:

- While the sample was recruited nationally and asked to complete the same eligibility screener developed for NVP Survey 1 to identify respondents whose work and/or volunteer efforts affect children (i.e., individuals <18 years old), NVP Survey 2 included an oversample in communities included in the 'Place Matters' initiative led by the Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies, a fellow grantee of the W.K. Kellogg Foundation. The oversample included sufficient numbers of responses to permit the NVP team to analyze differences across 6 specific Place Matters counties: Alameda (CA), Bernalillo (NM), Fresno (CA), King (WA), Suffolk (MA), and Wayne (MI).
- Questions were asked in greater depth about efforts at community levels about bridging efforts to address racial/ethnic inequities.

NVP SURVEY 2 INCLUDED AN OVERSAMPLE OF RESPONDENTS FROM COMMUNITIES INCLUDED IN THE 'PLACE MATTERS' INITIATIVE OF THE JOINT CENTER FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC STUDIES

These unique attributes of NVP Survey 2 allowed the NVP team to examine in greater depth differences across communities in ways that followed up on observations and questions generated from NVP Survey 1.

The NVP Survey 2 sample included 2,311 adults from 48 states and D.C., 45% of whom live in 'Place Matters' communities that together include about 3% of the U.S. population (approximately 9 million residents).

The Place Matters and comparative national sample subgroups closely resembled each other in many respects, including gender, income, age, volunteer efforts, and areas of work/volunteer contact with children (i.e., health or healthcare). These subgroups differed in:

- racial/ethnic composition (Place Matters with higher proportions of African Americans and Hispanics/Latinos)
- education (Place Matters with higher levels of attainment)
- work status (Place Matters with more currently working)
- duration of experience in their best-known communities (Place Matters with higher proportions with more than 10 years of experience).

PLACE MATTERS RESPONDENTS WERE SOMEWHAT MORE LIKELY TO WORK IN HEALTH / HEALTHCARE (25%) VS THE COMPARATIVE NATIONAL SAMPLE (20%)

Place Matters respondents were also more likely than peers in the comparative national sample to perceive racial/ethnic inequities and bridging efforts to address such inequities.

Health and Nutrition Opportunities

As in NVP Survey 1, respondents were least likely to perceive 'lots of opportunity' for young children and teens to live in neighborhoods without violence, and most likely to perceive great opportunities for children to have access to clean air, water and outdoor spaces. Consistently, respondents in Place Matters communities were less likely to perceive 'lots of opportunity' for all of the measures we examined than their peers in the comparative national sample.

Perceptions of opportunity across health and nutrition domains were closely linked to each other in the minds of respondents, and were also frequently connected to perceptions of inequities at the community level in general, as well as to perceptions of housing segregation. In addition, African American and Hispanic/Latino respondents were less likely to perceive 'lots of opportunity' across all measures than non-Hispanic white respondents.

ACROSS 6 SPECIFIC PLACE MATTERS COMMUNITIES, THERE WERE WIDE VARIATIONS IN PERCEPTIONS OF CHILDREN'S OPPORTUNITIES FOR GOOD NUTRITION, PHYSICAL ACTIVITY, SAFE NEIGHBORHOODS AND HEALTHY ENVIRONMENTS

THE MOST CLOSELY LINKED PERCEPTIONS OF OPPORTUNITY WERE FOR HAVING LOTS OF FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES AND HAVING ACCESS TO CLEAN AIR, WATER AND OUTDOOR SPACES



Availability of Healthcare Services

Consistent with findings from NVP Survey 1, in NVP Survey 2 respondents were least likely to perceive lots of availability of mental health care for young children and teens. For teens, perceived availability of reproductive care was comparably low. Respondents in Place Matters communities were consistently less likely to perceive availability of healthcare for young children and teens across all of the care settings that we measured. In addition, respondents who perceived racial/ethnic inequities in their communities were less likely to perceive availability of healthcare services.



PERCEIVED RACIAL/ETHNIC INEQUITIES AT THE COMMUNITY LEVEL IN GENERAL WERE CONSISTENTLY ASSOCIATED WITH LESS PERCEIVED AVAILABILITY OF HEALTHCARE SERVICES FOR YOUNG CHILDREN AND TEENS

Summary Comments for NVP Survey 2—Report 2

Many themes in NVP Survey 2 echo findings from NVP Survey 1. Consistently, neighborhood violence is perceived as a major problem for young children and teens—and importantly these data were collected prior to the tragedy in Newtown, CT, that has prompted an outpouring of national concern about community violence. Availability of mental health care, another theme currently in the national dialogue about children and youth, is widely perceived as profoundly lacking, as is reproductive care for adolescents.

New from NVP Survey 2, we see the connection of generally perceived inequities at the community level to perceptions of diminished opportunities for young children and teens in the domains of nutrition, health, and healthcare. In addition, NVP Survey 2 provides unprecedented levels of detail about perceptions within and across Place Matters communities as compared with each other, and with communities across the nation—revealing perceptions of opportunities for children are limited across the country by racial/ethnic inequities that must be addressed in order to improve children’s health and nutrition.

METHODS



The National Voices Project (NVP) is conducted in partnership with GfK, an international survey research organization that maintains KnowledgePanel® and the KnowledgePanel Latino®, nationally representative web-enabled panels of adult members of households across the United States.

GfK engages all of its panel members via the Internet (current panel size >50,000). Unlike other web-enabled panels, KnowledgePanel® is recruited through gold-standard, random-digit-dial (both landline and cell phones) and address-based-sampling techniques, and if contacted households do not have computer hardware or Internet access, GfK provides the necessary hardware and connections, free of charge.

A major design objective for NVP Survey 2 is that it includes an oversample of respondents living in communities that are part of the “Place Matters” initiative. Place Matters is an initiative of the Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies that is designed to address health equity concerns through shared learning experiences that focus on social, economic and environmental conditions. The goal of oversampling in “Place Matters” communities in NVP Survey 2 was to illuminate how perceptions of inequities may differ in communities highlighted in the ‘Place Matters’ initiative, compared with communities elsewhere in the United States. In terms of population, Place Matters communities sampled in NVP 2 include about 9 million individuals, compared with 306 million in the rest of the U.S.

Specific Place Matters communities were selected for oversampling through conversations with WKKF collaborators and Place Matters team members. The NVP team then worked with GfK to supplement KnowledgePanel® and KnowledgePanel Latino® households in Place Matters locations. The supplementary sample was drawn from households that are not on GfK’s standing panels but are recruited on an *ad hoc* basis by GfK related to their characteristics – in this case, residing in a Place Matters community.

For NVP Survey 2, GfK invited 8,927 KnowledgePanel® and KnowledgePanel Latino® members 18 years or older to participate. For the supplementary sample, 33,000 households were invited to participate. Respondents in sampled

NVP SURVEY 2 INCLUDED >45% (N=1,096) OF THE SAMPLE FROM PLACE MATTERS COMMUNITIES, WHICH ARE HOME TO ABOUT 9 MILLION OUT OF 315 MILLION PEOPLE IN THE U.S.

TO OVERSAMPLE IN PLACE MATTERS LOCATIONS, NVP SURVEY 2 RECRUITED FROM A SUPPLEMENTARY NATIONAL PANEL

households (n=4,173 from KnowledgePanel® and KnowledgePanel Latino®; n=4,327 from supplementary households) were invited to complete a brief screening questionnaire. On the screening questionnaire, 1,264 respondents said that they have jobs that affect education, healthcare, economic opportunities, or community and civic engagement for children. Another 1,047 respondents identified themselves as volunteering in ways that affect education, healthcare, economic opportunities, or community and civic engagement for children. Respondents working or volunteering on behalf of children were thereby eligible to complete the full NVP 2 questionnaire (see figure, next page). This group included 2,311 adults from 48 states and D.C.

The questionnaire for NVP Survey 2 was developed by the National Voices Project team at the University of Michigan, with input from WKKF collaborators. We examined how individuals who work or volunteer with children view opportunities for education, health and healthcare, and economic well-being related to children and adolescents. Many of the questions were identical to questions fielded for NVP Survey 1 in 2011, to facilitate comparisons of responses across these different samples and over time. New questions in NVP Survey 2 centered on respondents' perceptions of segregation and inequities in the communities they know best, and on respondents' awareness about efforts to bridge racial/ethnic inequities in those communities.

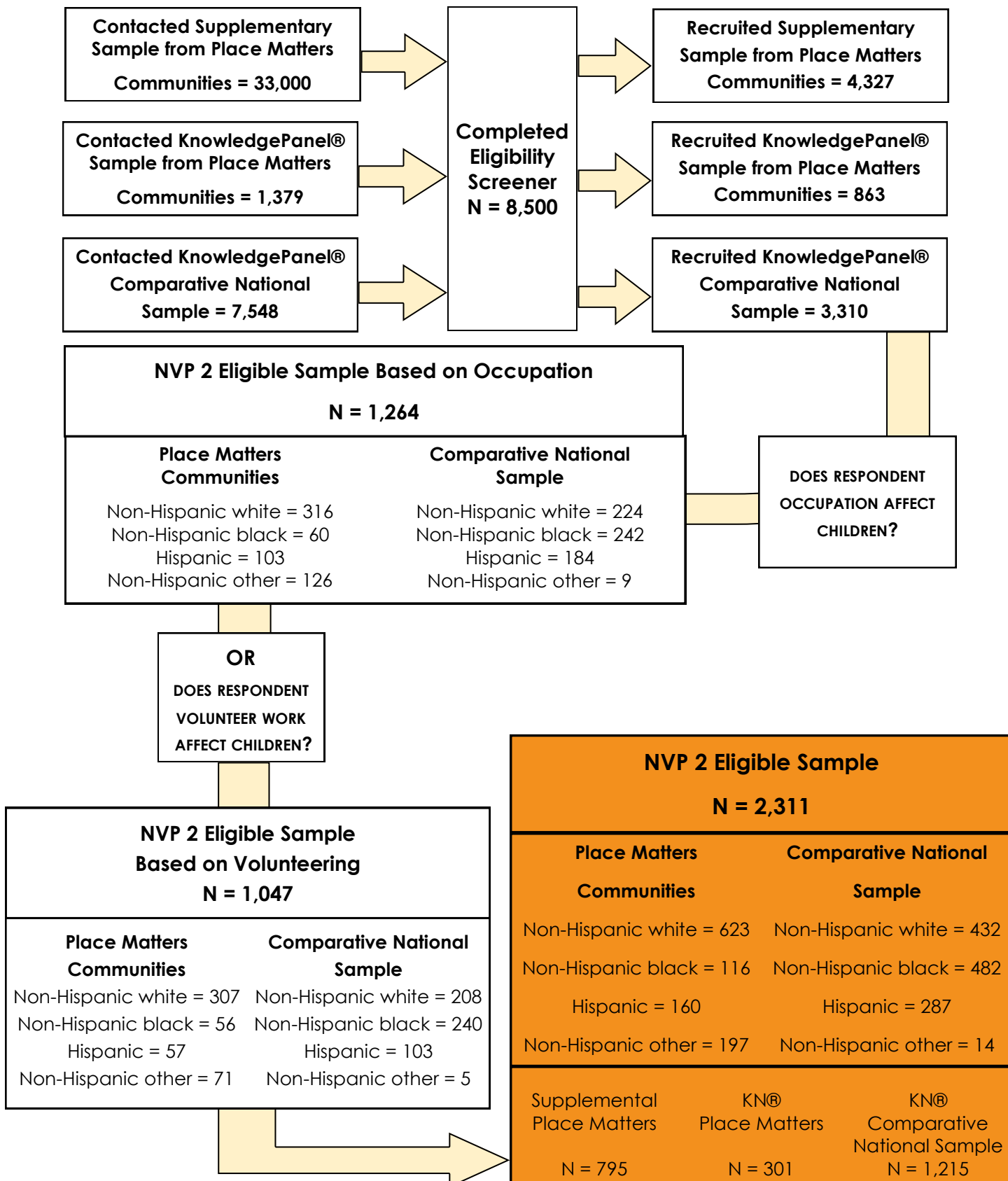
NVP Survey 2 was also fielded in Spanish for GfK panelists who preferred to answer in Spanish. Overall, 606 individuals participated by using the Spanish-language version and 80 were eligible to complete the full NVP 2 questionnaire.

RESPONDENTS WERE OFFERED A CHOICE OF ENGLISH OR SPANISH QUESTIONNAIRES; 8% ANSWERED IN SPANISH



IN NVP SURVEY 2, NEW QUESTIONS WERE ASKED ABOUT PERCEPTIONS OF INEQUITIES AT THE COMMUNITY LEVEL

SELECTING THE NVP 2 SAMPLE





RESPONDENT CHARACTERISTICS— NATIONAL VOICES PROJECT, SURVEY 2

TABLE 1. SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AMONG PLACE MATTERS COMMUNITIES AND COMPARATIVE NATIONAL SAMPLE

	NVP 2 Eligible Respondents	
	Place Matters Communities N = 1,096	Comparative National Sample N = 1,215
Gender		
Men	37%	40%
Women	63%	60%
Race / Ethnicity*		
African American / Black	15%	12%
Hispanic / Latino	19%	11%
White	54%	73%
Multi-race / Other	13%	4%
Annual Household Income		
Less than \$30,000	17%	18%
\$30,000 - \$60,000	25%	24%
\$60,001 - \$100,000	30%	29%
Greater than \$100,000	28%	29%
Education*		
Less than High School	2%	8%
High School	12%	19%
Some College	36%	31%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	50%	42%
Age		
18 - 29	17%	20%
30 - 44	34%	28%
45 - 59	33%	33%
60 +	15%	19%
Paid Work*		
Yes	78%	69%
No	22%	31%
Volunteer Work		
Yes	61%	65%
No	39%	35%
Community Respondents Know Best*		
Live	65%	54%
Work	19%	32%
Volunteer	17%	14%
Years in Best Known Community*		
Less than 1 Year	3%	2%
1 - 2 Years	6%	8%
3 - 5 Years	11%	9%
6 - 10 Years	10%	15%
Greater than 10 Years	69%	66%

*P<.05 for comparison of Place Matters respondents versus Comparative National Sample across response options

TABLE 2. RESPONDENTS' CONTACT WITH CHILDREN AT WORK AMONG PLACE MATTERS COMMUNITIES AND COMPARATIVE NATIONAL SAMPLE

	NVP 2 Eligible Respondents	
	Place Matters Communities N = 1,096	Comparative National Sample N = 1,215
Area of Contact with Children		
Education	60%	57%
Health or Healthcare*	45%	38%
Economic or Job Opportunities	26%	21%
Community or Civic Engagement	54%	54%
Work or Volunteer with Children		
Work and Volunteer with Children	24%	19%
Only Work with Children	34%	35%
Only Volunteer with Children	42%	46%
Occupation*		
Education		
Teaching (child care, preschool, elementary, and secondary)	18%	23%
Faith-based Organization or Clergy Member	2%	1%
Other School or Education-related Activities	11%	12%
Healthcare		
Health or Mental Health Care	25%	20%
Public Safety or Emergency Services	5%	1%
Public Health	3%	1%
Social Worker or Case Worker	7%	8%
Economic or Job Opportunities		
Business Owner or Manager	9%	12%
Private Community Service Organization	5%	6%
All Others		
	15%	16%
Participation with Volunteer Organizations (could choose >1)		
Education	45%	41%
Social or Community Service	31%	25%
Religious†	27%	38%
Sports, Hobbies, Culture or Arts	23%	22%
Food and Nutrition	18%	15%
Hospital or Healthcare	10%	8%
Youth Clubs, Scouting or 4-H	9%	10%
Environmental	9%	6%
Public Safety	7%	9%
Shelter and Housing	7%	5%
Mental or Developmental Health*	5%	2%

*P<.05 for comparison of Place Matters respondents versus Comparative National Sample across response options

TABLE 3. RESPONDENT PERSPECTIVES OF THE COMMUNITIES THEY KNOW BEST AMONG PLACE MATTERS COMMUNITIES AND COMPARATIVE NATIONAL SAMPLE

		NVP 2 Eligible Respondents	
		Place Matters Communities N = 1,096	Comparative National Sample N = 1,215
Level of Housing Segregation*			
	Very Segregated	28%	34%
	Somewhat Segregated	38%	29%
	Slightly Segregated	20%	18%
	Not Segregated	14%	19%
Racial and Ethnic Inequities*			
	Many	17%	12%
	Some	37%	33%
	Few	23%	28%
	None	23%	27%
Community-based Efforts to Bridge Racial and Ethnic Inequities*			
	Yes	83%	73%
	No	17%	27%
Trend in Financial Situation for Families Over Past Year*			
	Got Much Worse	16%	16%
	Got Slightly Worse	34%	41%
	Stayed the Same	33%	33%
	Got Slightly Better	16%	8%
	Got Much Better	1%	2%

*P<.05 for comparison of Place Matters respondents versus Comparative National Sample across response options

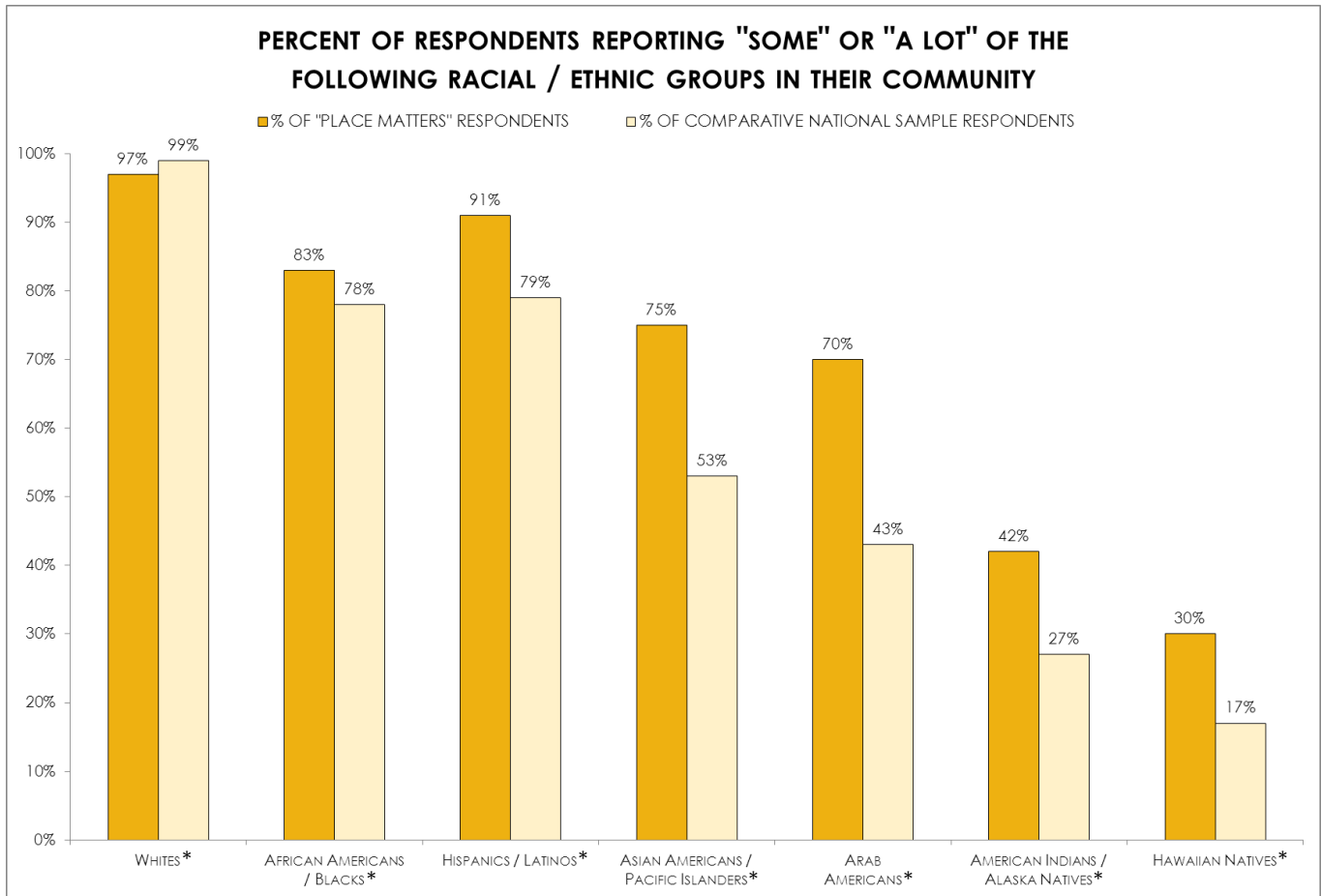
TABLE 4. IDENTIFICATION OF SPECIFIC PLACE MATTERS COMMUNITIES WITH SUFFICIENT SAMPLE IN NVP SURVEY 2 TO PERMIT COMPARISONS BETWEEN COMMUNITIES

		NVP 2 Eligible Respondents
		Place Matters Communities N = 1,096
Community/County Location		
	King, WA	29%
	Wayne, MI	19%
	Alameda, CA	16%
	Suffolk, MA	8%
	Fresno, CA	8%
	Bernalillo, NM	7%
	Other Place Matters locations	13%



NVP SURVEY 2 COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS

NVP 2 COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS



Note: Response options included "A lot", "Some" and "Very few or none"

*P<.05 for comparison of Place Matters respondents versus Comparative National Sample across response options

This report highlights differences between Place Matters communities and the comparative national sample.

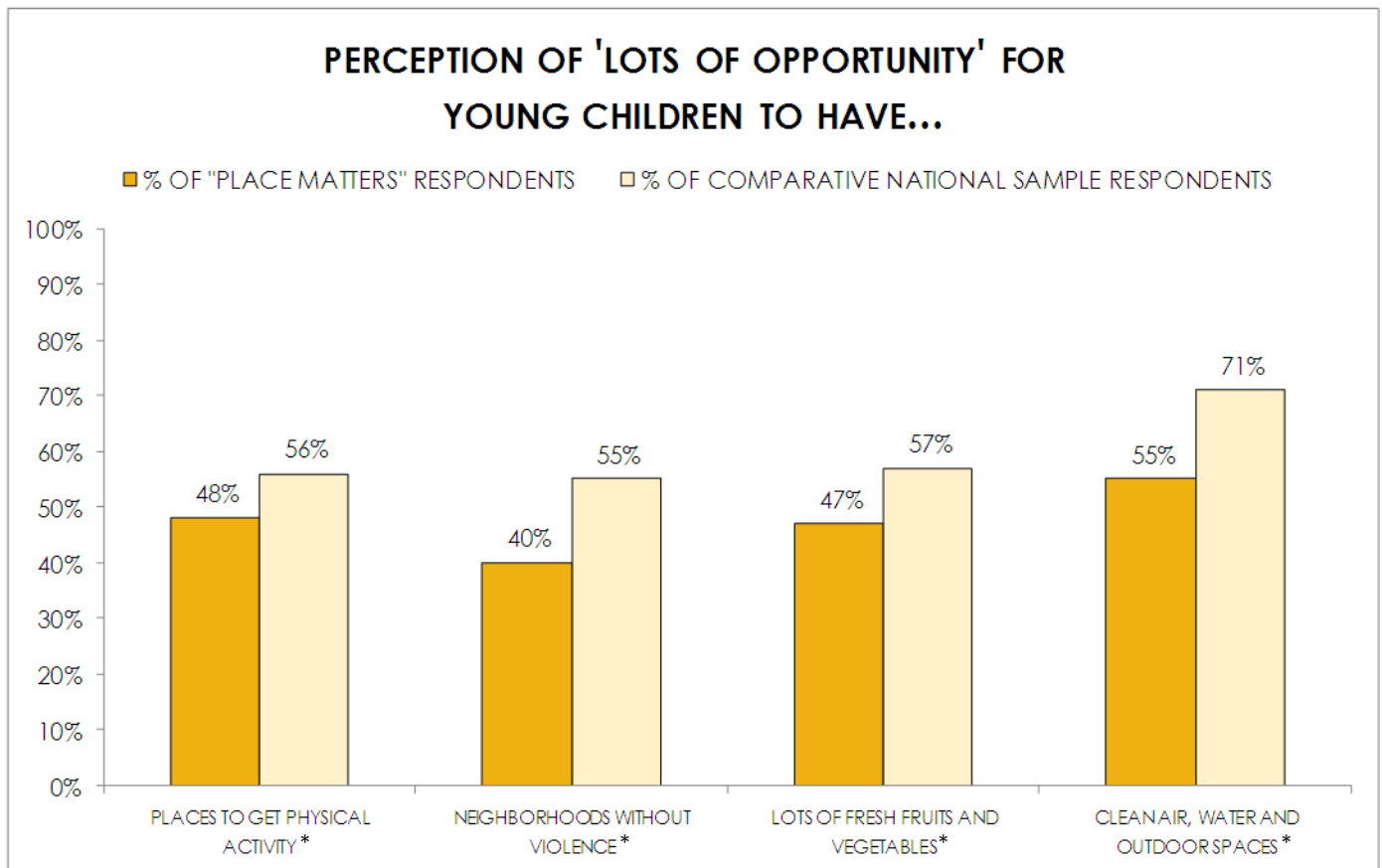
- ◆ Compared to the national sample, Place Matters communities were perceived to have substantially greater variety of all non-white race/ethnic groups.
- ◆ Respondents from Place Matters communities were more likely than respondents in the comparative national sample to perceive racial/ethnic disparities in their communities.
- ◆ Place Matters respondents were also more likely than respondents in the comparative national sample to be aware of community-based efforts to bridge racial and ethnic inequities.

For more information on the differences between Place Matters communities and the comparative national sample, please see NVP 2, Report 1: Characteristics and Perspectives of Survey 2 Respondents.



HEALTH AND NUTRITION OPPORTUNITIES

HEALTH AND NUTRITION OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUNG CHILDREN



Note: Response options included "Lots of opportunity", "Some opportunity" and "Little or no opportunity"
 *P<.05 for comparison of Place Matters respondents versus Comparative National Sample across response options

RESPONDENTS AWARE OF RACIAL/ETHNIC BRIDGING EFFORTS IN THEIR COMMUNITIES WERE MORE LIKELY TO PERCEIVE 'LOTS OF OPPORTUNITY' FOR YOUNG CHILDREN AND TEENS REGARDING PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

Perceived inequities and opportunities

- For all measures, respondents who generally perceived racial/ethnic inequities in their communities were less likely to perceive 'lots of opportunities' for young children and teens regarding nutrition and health.

Perceived housing segregation and opportunities

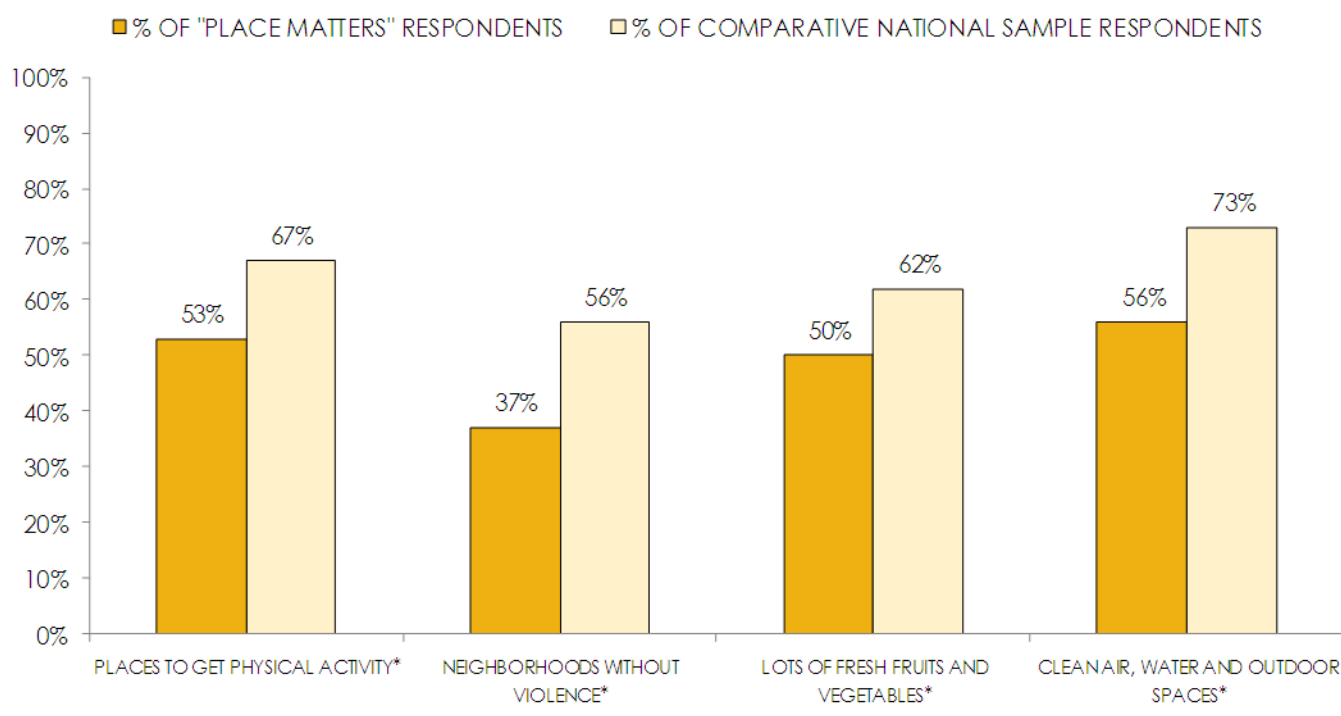
- Respondents who perceived *no* housing segregation in their communities perceived 'lots of opportunity' for young children regarding neighborhoods without violence, access to fresh fruits and vegetables, and clean air, water and outdoor spaces.
- Respondents who perceived *no* housing segregation in their communities saw 'lots of opportunity' for teens regarding all the domains of nutrition and health that we measured.

HEALTH AND NUTRITION OPPORTUNITES FOR TEENS



RESPONDENTS FAMILIAR WITH THEIR COMMUNITIES FOR MORE THAN 10 YEARS PERCEIVED THAT OPPORTUNITIES WERE GREATER FOR YOUNG CHILDREN AND TEENS REGARDING CLEAN AIR, WATER AND OUTDOOR SPACES

PERCEPTION OF 'LOTS OF OPPORTUNITY' FOR TEENS TO HAVE...



Note: Response options included "Lots of opportunity", "Some opportunity" and "Little or no opportunity"

*P<.05 for comparison of Place Matters respondents versus Comparative National Sample across response options

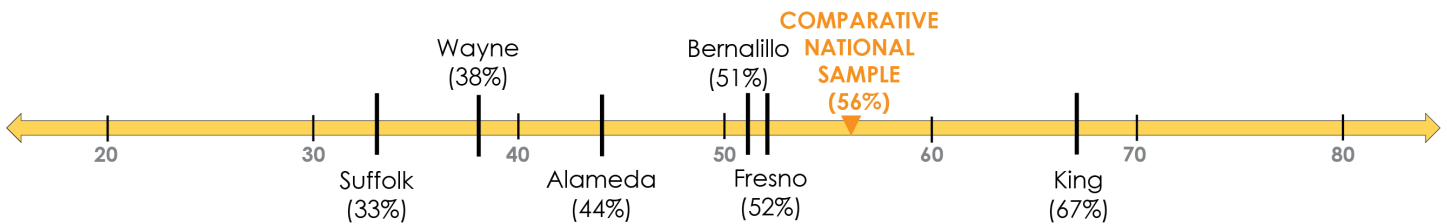
HEALTH AND NUTRITION OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUNG CHILDREN IN SELECT PLACE MATTERS COMMUNITIES

In the 6 specific Place Matters communities with sufficient sample size to permit robust measures, respondents reported differences in the domains measured regarding nutrition and health for young children, shown below.

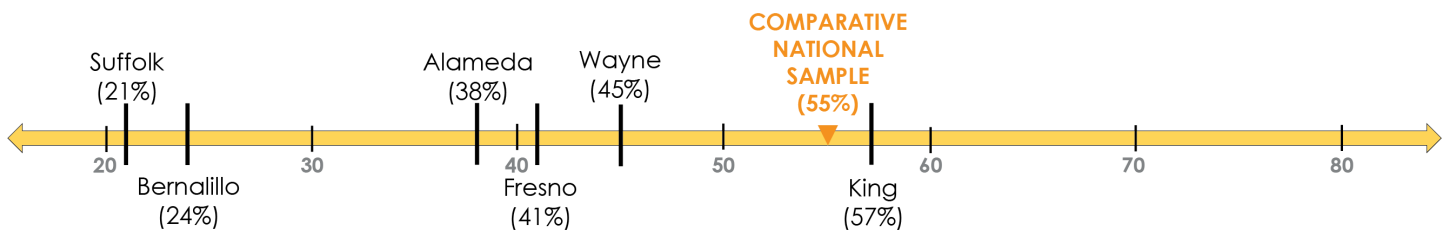
Overall, King County was consistently perceived by the highest proportion of its residents as having 'lots of opportunity' for young children in the 4 domains measured. The other counties varied in their proportions relative to each other across the domains.

PERCEPTION OF 'LOTS OF OPPORTUNITY' FOR YOUNG CHILDREN TO HAVE...

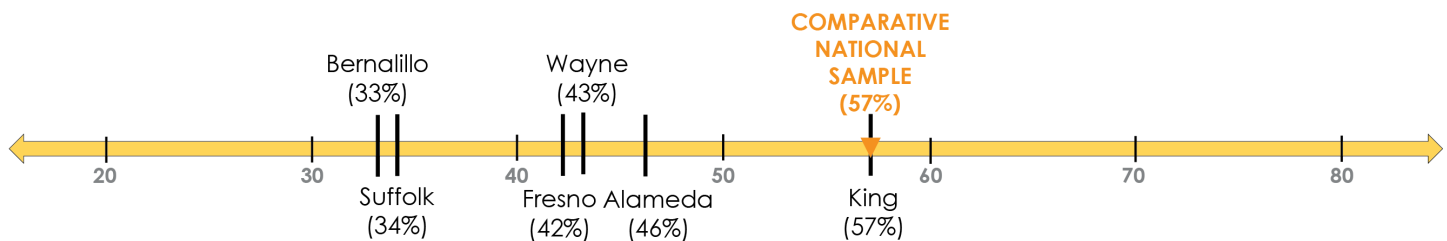
PLACES TO GET PHYSICAL ACTIVITY *



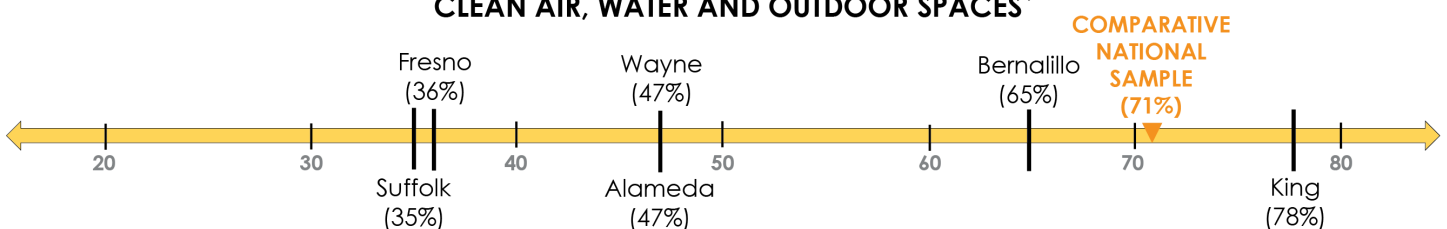
NEIGHBORHOODS WITHOUT VIOLENCE *



FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES *



CLEAN AIR, WATER AND OUTDOOR SPACES *



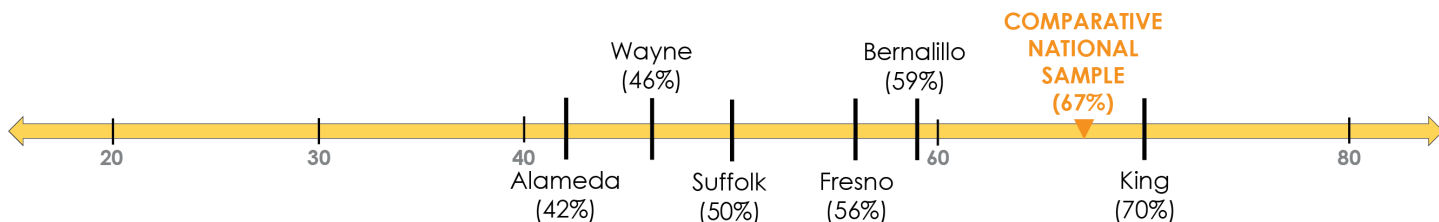
Note: Response options included "Lots of opportunity", "Some opportunity" and "Little or no opportunity"

*P<.05 for comparison of Place Matters respondents versus Comparative National Sample across response options

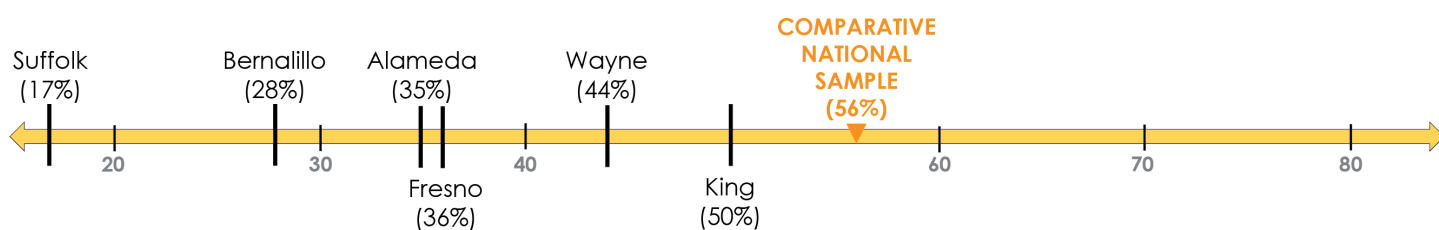
HEALTH AND NUTRITION OPPORTUNITES FOR TEENS IN SELECT PLACE MATTERS COMMUNITIES

PERCEPTION OF 'LOTS OF OPPORTUNITY' FOR TEENS TO HAVE...

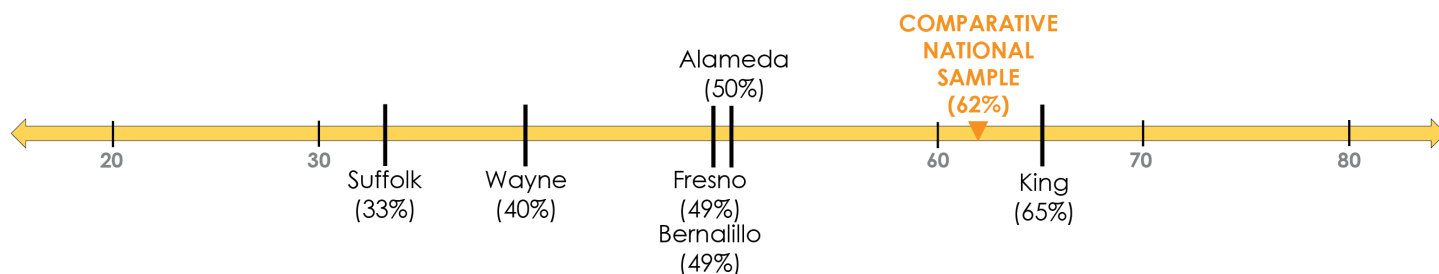
PLACES TO GET PHYSICAL ACTIVITY*



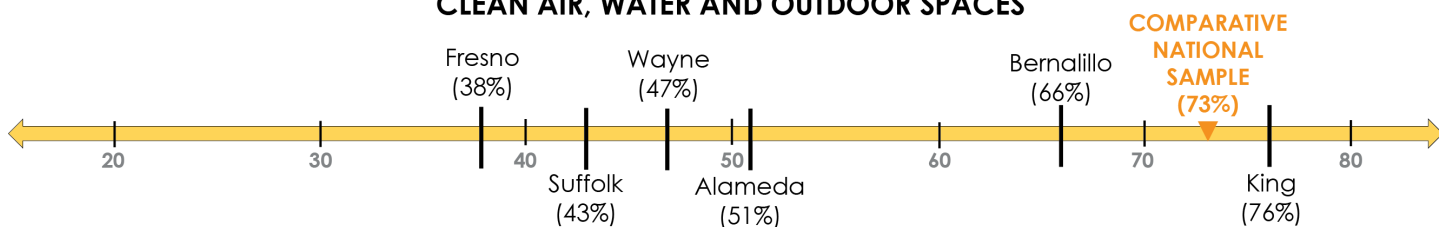
NEIGHBORHOODS WITHOUT VIOLENCE*



FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES*



CLEAN AIR, WATER AND OUTDOOR SPACES*



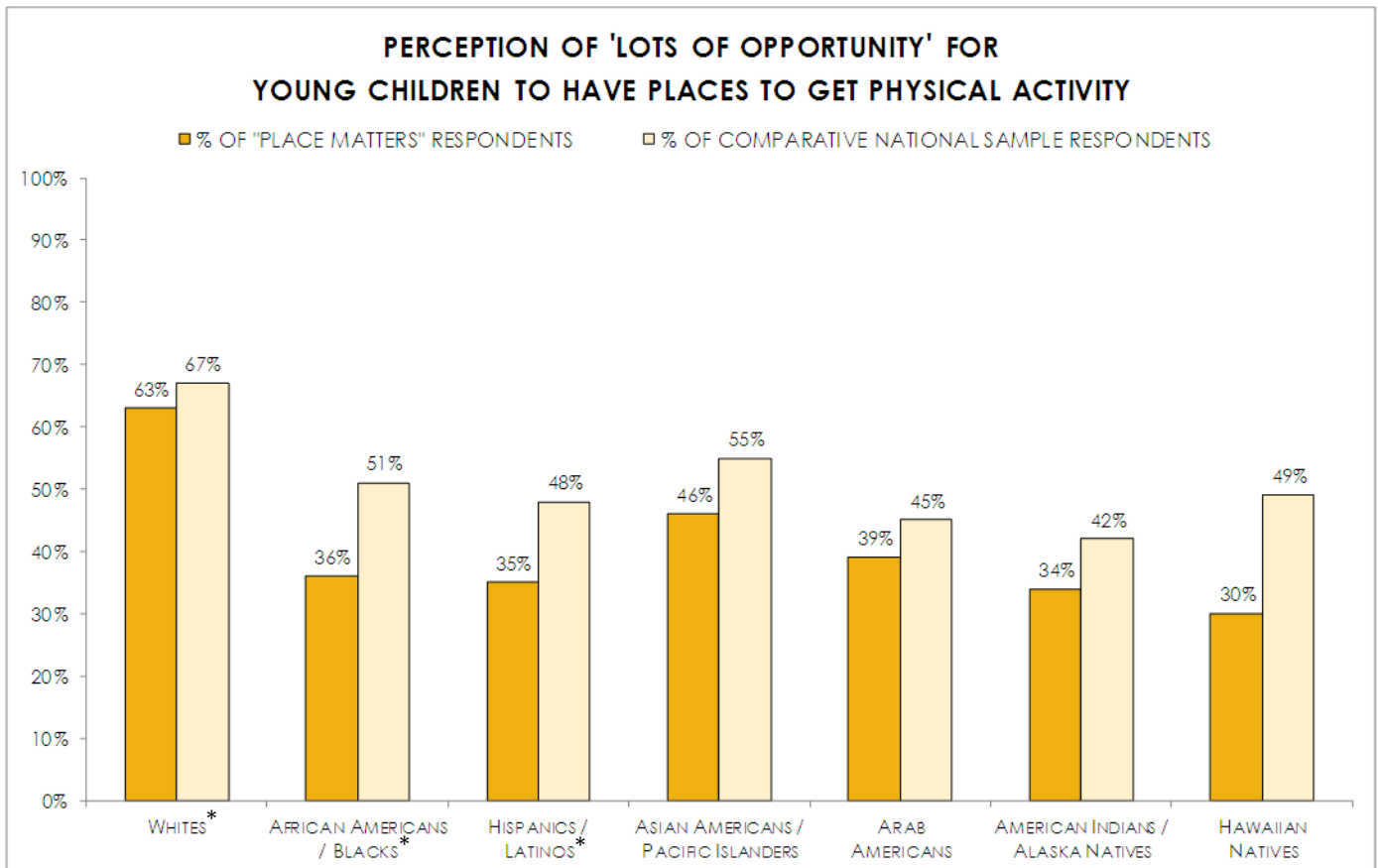
Note: Response options included "Lots of opportunity", "Some opportunity" and "Little or no opportunity"

*P<.05 for comparison of Place Matters respondents versus Comparative National Sample across response options

Among the 6 specific Place Matters communities, King County was consistently perceived by its residents as having the highest rates of 'lots of opportunity' for teens across the 4 domains measured, shown above.

Of note, none of these communities were perceived by more than 50% of respondents as having 'lots of opportunity' for teens to live in neighborhoods without violence, and only one community was perceived by more than 50% of respondents to have 'lots of opportunity' for teens to have fresh fruits and vegetables.

OPPORTUNITY FOR YOUNG CHILDREN TO HAVE PLACES TO GET PHYSICAL ACTIVITY



Note: Only respondents reporting "some" or "a lot" of people in these race / ethnic groups in their community were asked this question
 Response options included "Lots of opportunity", "Some opportunity" and "Little or no opportunity"
 *P<.05 for comparison of Place Matters respondents versus Comparative National Sample across response options

RESPONDENTS WHO PERCEIVED BRIDGING EFFORTS IN THEIR COMMUNITIES TO ADDRESS RACIAL/ETHNIC INEQUITIES OVERALL WERE MORE LIKELY TO PERCEIVE 'LOTS OF OPPORTUNITY' FOR YOUNG CHILDREN AND TEENS TO HAVE PLACES TO GET PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

The proportions of respondents perceiving opportunities for young children and teens to have 'lots of opportunity' to have places for physical activity were higher for:

- Male respondents vs female respondents (young children only)
- Non-Hispanic white and multiracial respondents vs African American and Hispanic/Latino respondents
- Higher income vs lower income (teens only)

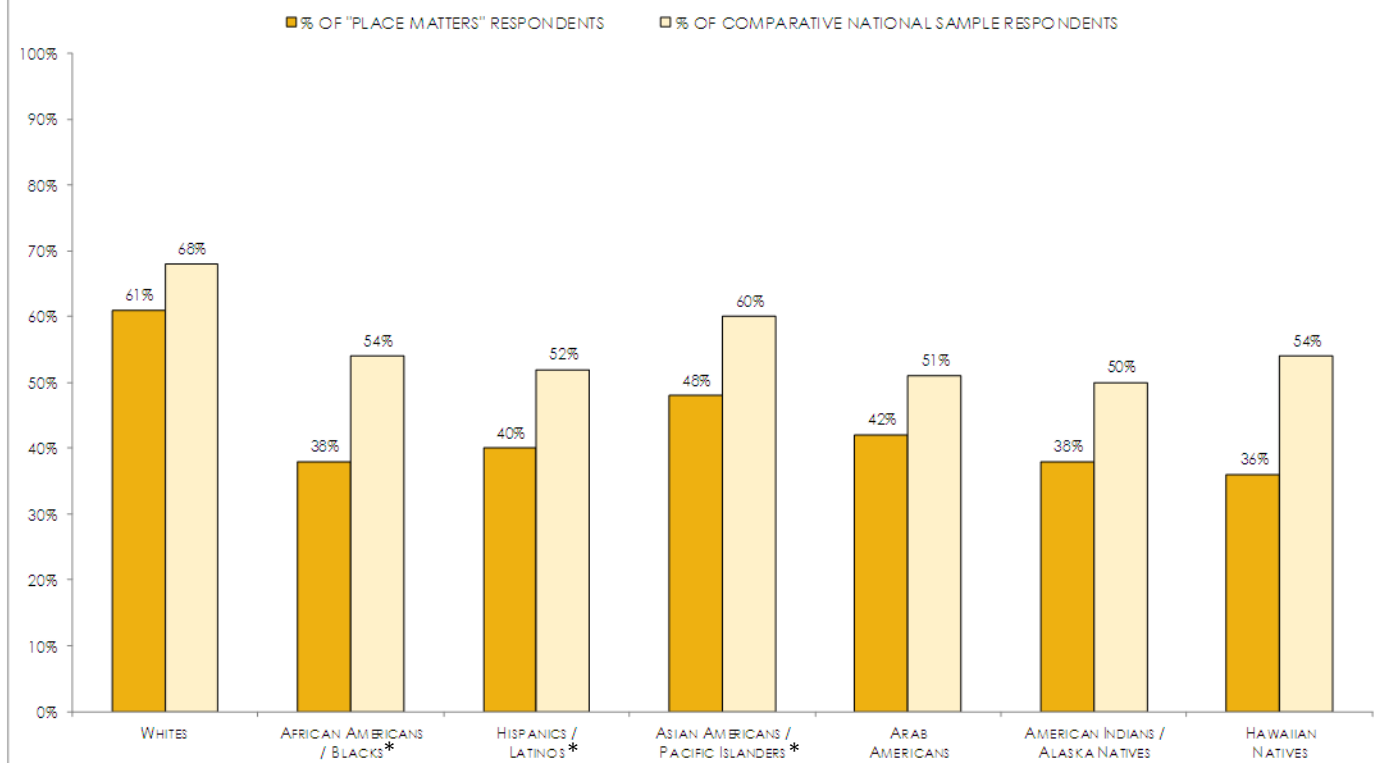
Perception of opportunities for young children and teens to have places for physical activity did not differ by how long respondents had known their communities.

OPPORTUNITY FOR TEENS TO HAVE PLACES TO GET PHYSICAL ACTIVITY



RESPONDENTS WHO PERCEIVED LESS SEGREGATED HOUSING IN THEIR COMMUNITIES PERCEIVED GREATER OPPORTUNITIES FOR TEENS TO HAVE PLACES FOR PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

PERCEPTION OF 'LOTS OF OPPORTUNITY' FOR TEENS TO HAVE PLACES TO GET PHYSICAL ACTIVITY



Note: Only respondents reporting "some" or "a lot" of people in these race / ethnic groups in their community were asked this question
Response options included "Lots of opportunity", "Some opportunity" and "Little or no opportunity"

*P<.05 for comparison of Place Matters respondents versus Comparative National Sample across response options

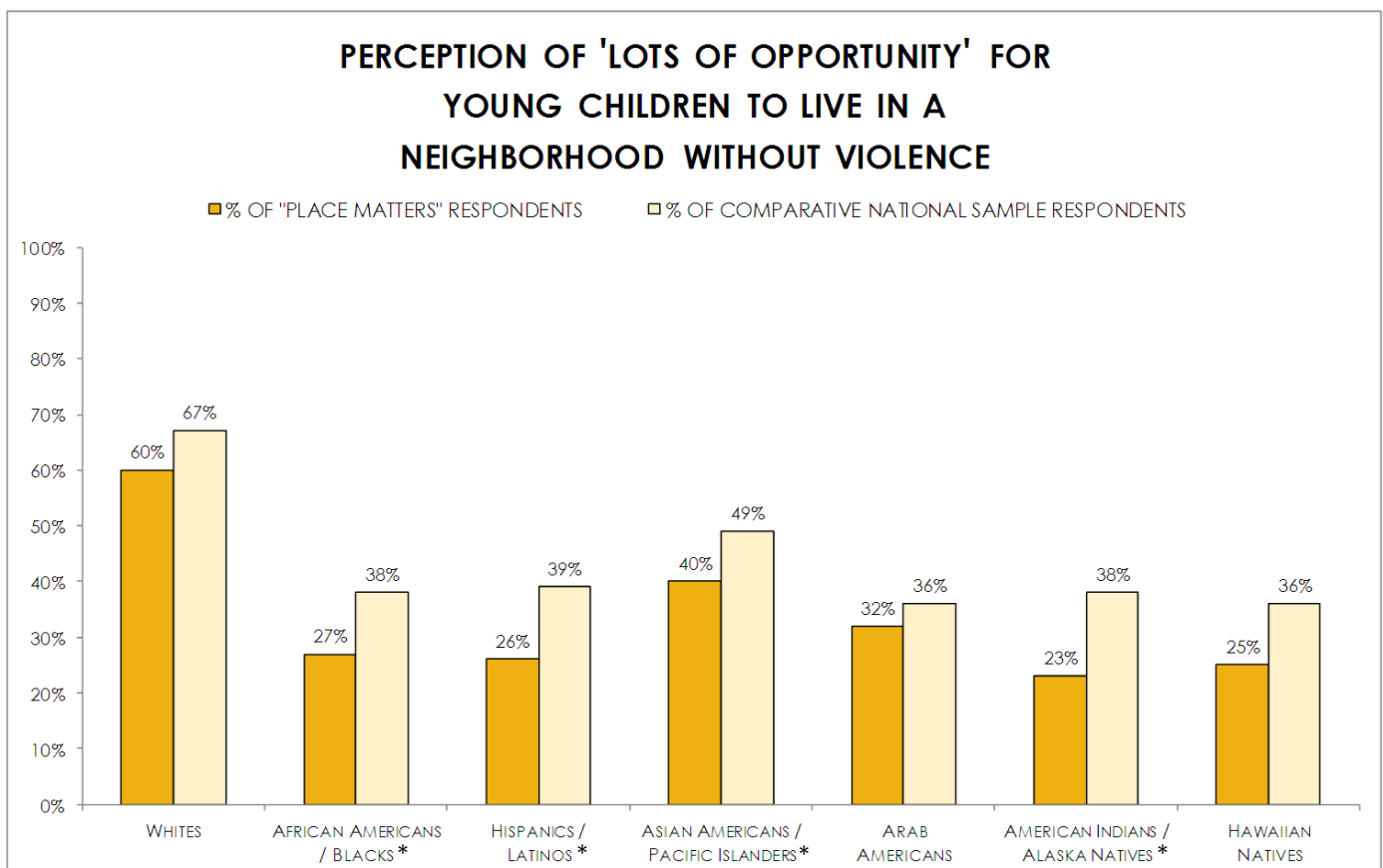
OPPORTUNITY FOR YOUNG CHILDREN TO LIVE IN A NEIGHBORHOOD WITHOUT VIOLENCE

Proportions of respondents perceiving opportunities for young children and teens to have 'lots of opportunity' to live in neighborhoods without violence were higher for:

- Non-Hispanic white respondents vs African American and Hispanic/Latino respondents
- Higher income vs lower income respondents

Respondents were less likely to perceive 'lots of opportunity' for young children and teens to live in neighborhoods without violence if they perceived more inequities in general or perceived more housing segregation.

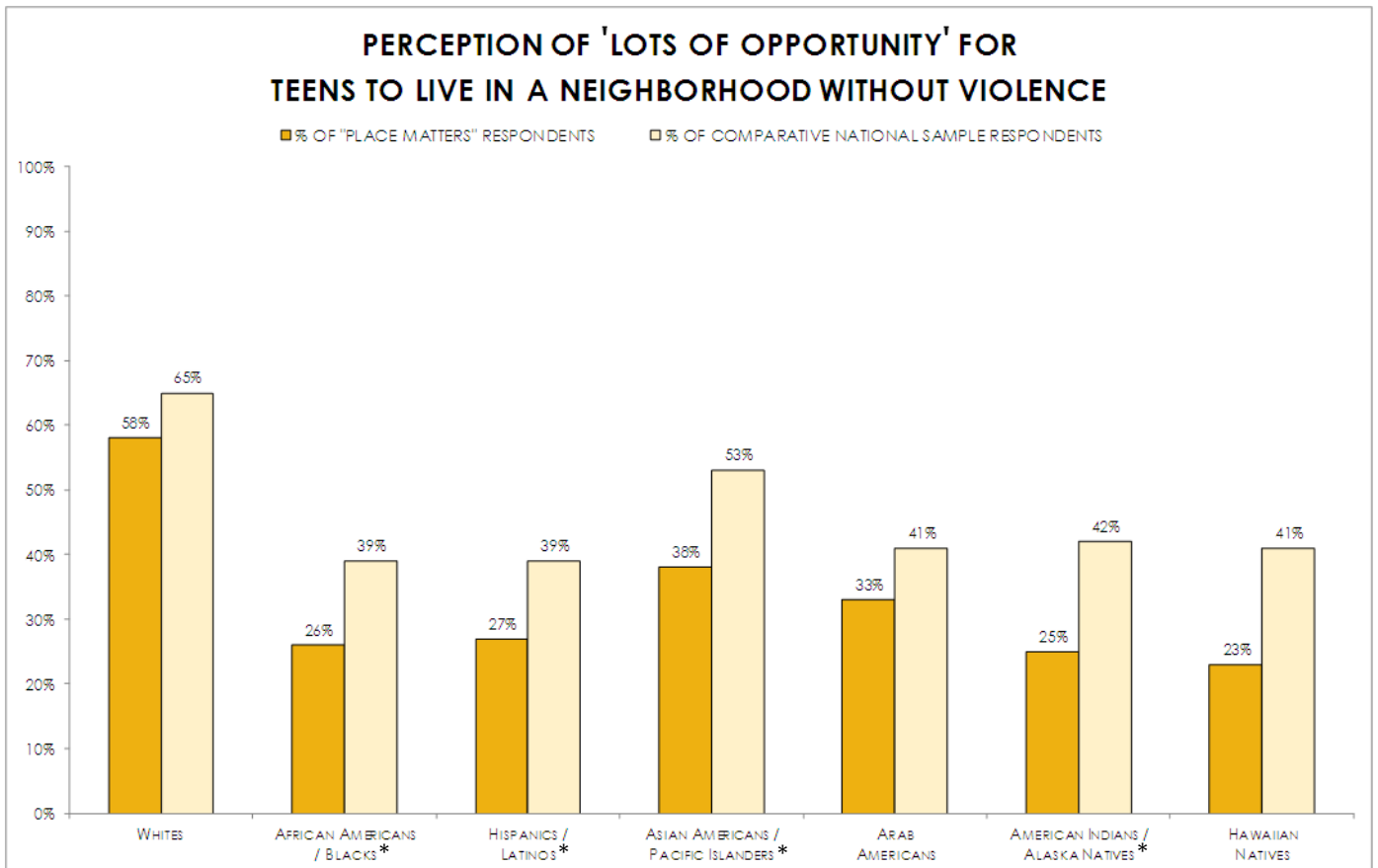
Respondents who worked and/or volunteered in the healthcare field were less likely to perceive 'lots of opportunity' for young children to live in neighborhoods without violence. For teens, perceptions of opportunities to live in neighborhoods without violence did not differ by whether respondents worked and/or volunteered in healthcare.



Note: Only respondents reporting "some" or "a lot" of people in these race / ethnic groups in their community were asked this question
Response options included "Lots of opportunity", "Some opportunity" and "Little or no opportunity"

*P<.05 for comparison of Place Matters respondents versus Comparative National Sample across response options

OPPORTUNITY FOR TEENS TO LIVE IN A NEIGHBORHOOD WITHOUT VIOLENCE

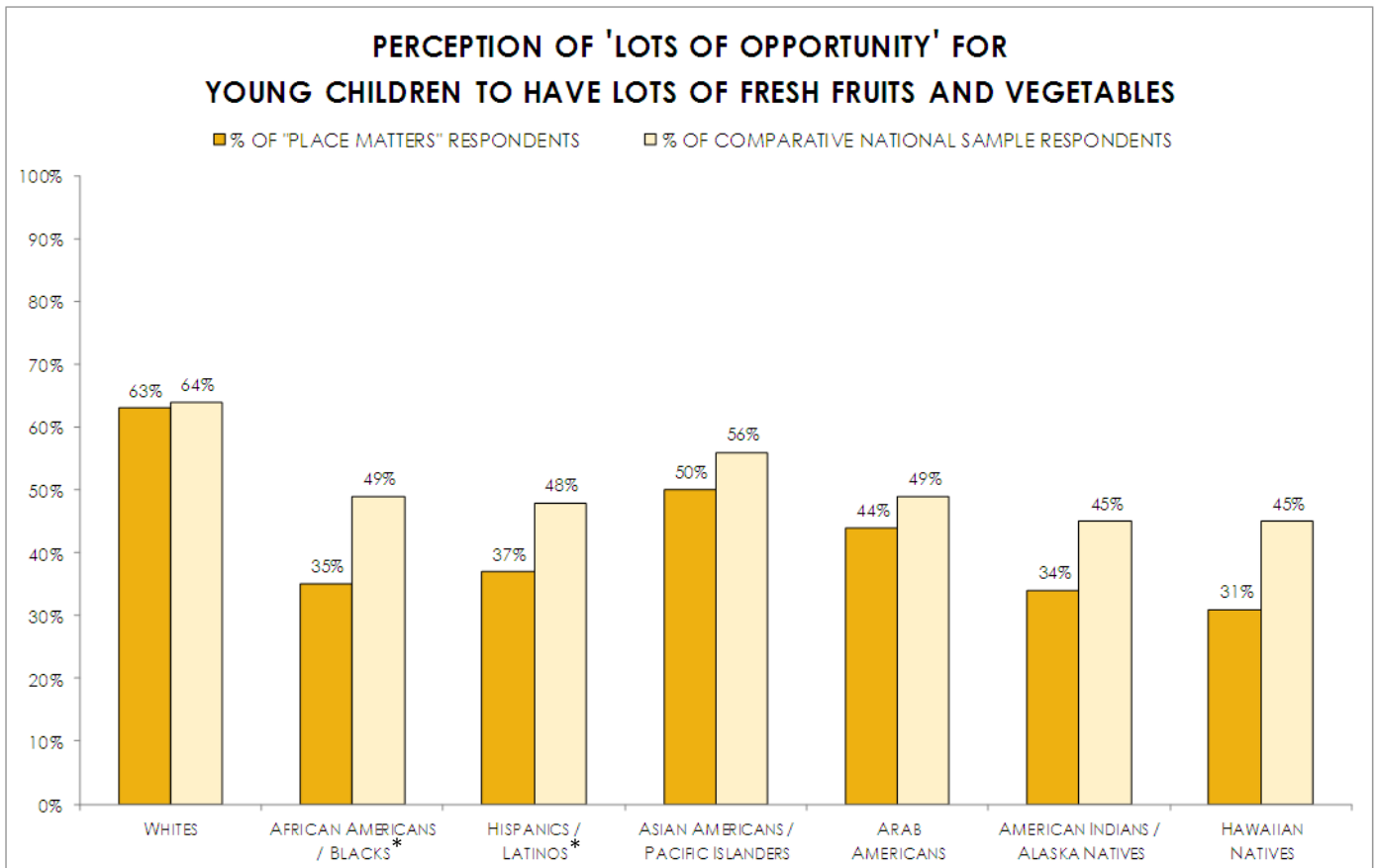


Note: Only respondents reporting "some" or "a lot" of people in these race / ethnic groups in their community were asked this question. Response options included "Lots of opportunity", "Some opportunity" and "Little or no opportunity".
 *P<.05 for comparison of Place Matters respondents versus Comparative National Sample across response options



RESPONDENTS WERE LESS LIKELY TO PERCEIVE 'LOTS OF OPPORTUNITY' FOR YOUNG CHILDREN AND TEENS TO LIVE IN NEIGHBORHOODS WITHOUT VIOLENCE IF THEY PERCEIVED THAT THE ECONOMIC SITUATION HAD GOTTEN MUCH WORSE FOR FAMILIES IN THEIR COMMUNITIES OVER THE PAST YEAR

OPPORTUNITY FOR YOUNG CHILDREN TO HAVE LOTS OF FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES



Note: Only respondents reporting "some" or "a lot" of people in these race / ethnic groups in their community were asked this question
 Response options included "Lots of opportunity", "Some opportunity" and "Little or no opportunity"
 *P<.05 for comparison of Place Matters respondents versus Comparative National Sample across response options

RESPONDENTS WHO GENERALLY PERCEIVED RACIAL/ETHNIC INEQUITIES IN THEIR COMMUNITIES WERE LESS LIKELY TO PERCEIVE 'LOTS OF OPPORTUNITY' FOR YOUNG CHILDREN AND TEENS TO HAVE LOTS OF FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES



OPPORTUNITY FOR TEENS TO HAVE LOTS OF FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

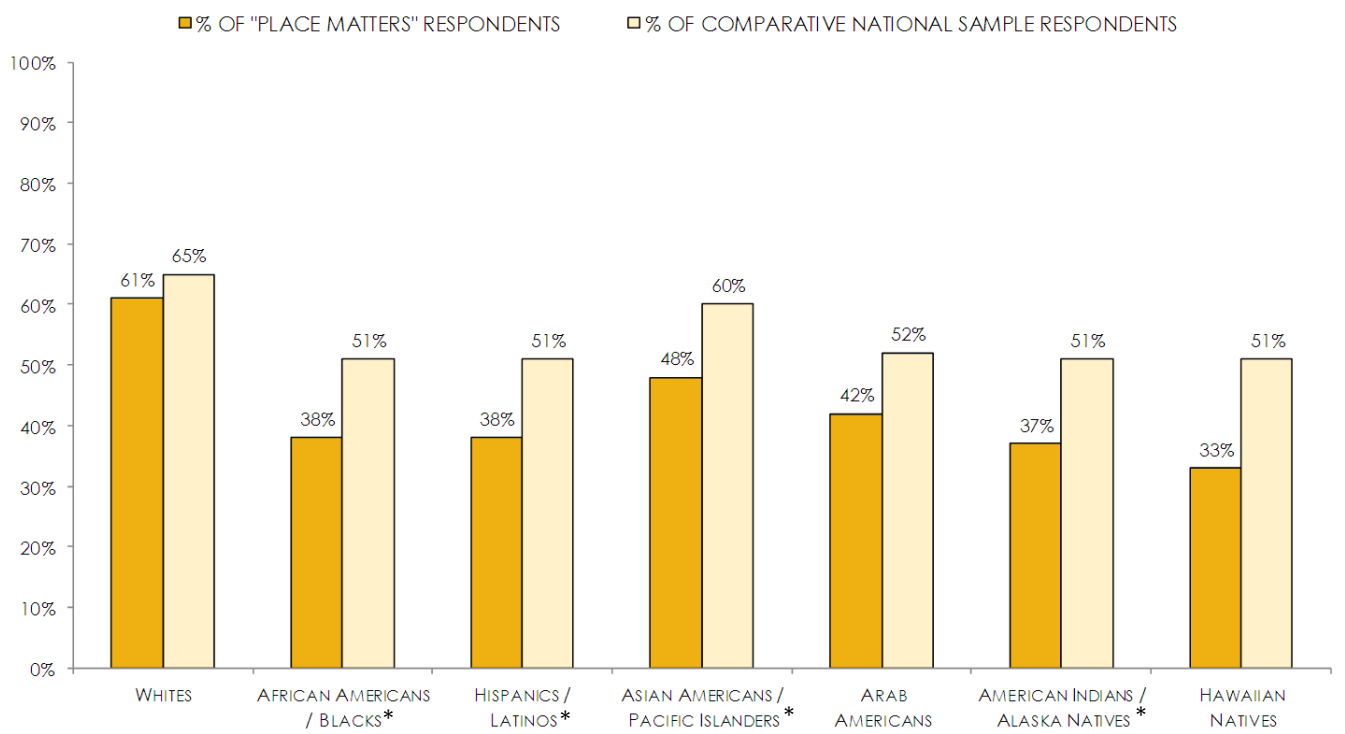
Proportions of respondents perceiving opportunities for young children and teens to have 'lots of opportunity' to have lots of fruits and vegetables were higher for:

- Non-Hispanic white respondents vs African American and Hispanic/Latino respondents
- Higher income vs lower income respondents (for teens' opportunities only)

Perceptions of young children's and teens' opportunities to have lots of fresh fruits and vegetables were not related to respondents' gender, working/volunteering in healthcare, duration of being in their communities, or awareness about community-based efforts to bridge racial/ethnic inequities.

RESPONDENTS WHO DESCRIBED THEIR COMMUNITIES AS HAVING 'VERY' SEGREGATED HOUSING WERE LESS LIKELY TO PERCEIVE 'LOTS OF OPPORTUNITY' FOR YOUNG CHILDREN AND TEENS TO HAVE LOTS OF FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

PERCEPTION OF 'LOTS OF OPPORTUNITY' FOR TEENS TO HAVE LOTS OF FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES



Note: Only respondents reporting "some" or "a lot" of people in these race / ethnic groups in their community were asked this question
Response options included "Lots of opportunity", "Some opportunity" and "Little or no opportunity"

*P<.05 for comparison of Place Matters respondents versus Comparative National Sample across response options

OPPORTUNITY FOR YOUNG CHILDREN TO HAVE CLEAN AIR, WATER AND OUTDOOR SPACES

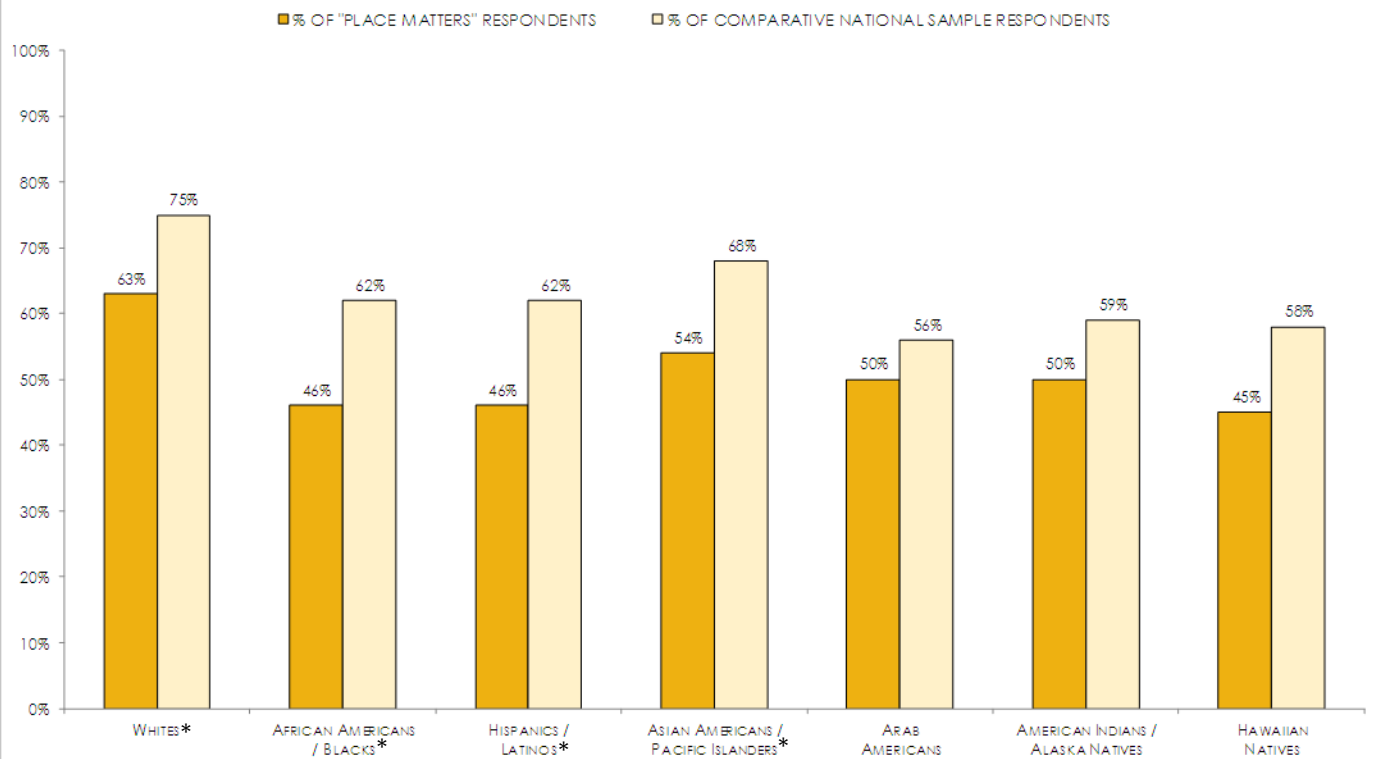
RESPONDENTS WHO GENERALLY PERCEIVED MORE RACIAL/ETHNIC INEQUITIES OR MORE HOUSING SEGREGATION WERE LESS LIKELY TO PERCEIVE 'LOTS OF OPPORTUNITY' FOR YOUTH TO HAVE CLEAR AIR, WATER AND OUTDOOR SPACES

Proportions of respondents perceiving opportunities for young children and teens to have 'lots of opportunity' to have clean air, water and outdoor spaces were higher for:

- Non-Hispanic white respondents vs African American and Hispanic/Latino respondents
- Higher income vs lower income respondents
- Respondents who had lived, worked or volunteered in their communities for longer periods (more than 3 years) vs shorter durations (for teens only)

Perceptions of opportunities for young children and teens to have clean air, water and outdoor spaces were not related to respondents' gender, work/volunteer status in health domain, or awareness about bridging efforts in their communities.

PERCEPTION OF 'LOTS OF OPPORTUNITY' FOR YOUNG CHILDREN TO HAVE CLEAN AIR, WATER AND OUTDOOR SPACES



Note: Only respondents reporting "some" or "a lot" of people in these race / ethnic groups in their community were asked this question
Response options included "Lots of opportunity", "Some opportunity" and "Little or no opportunity"

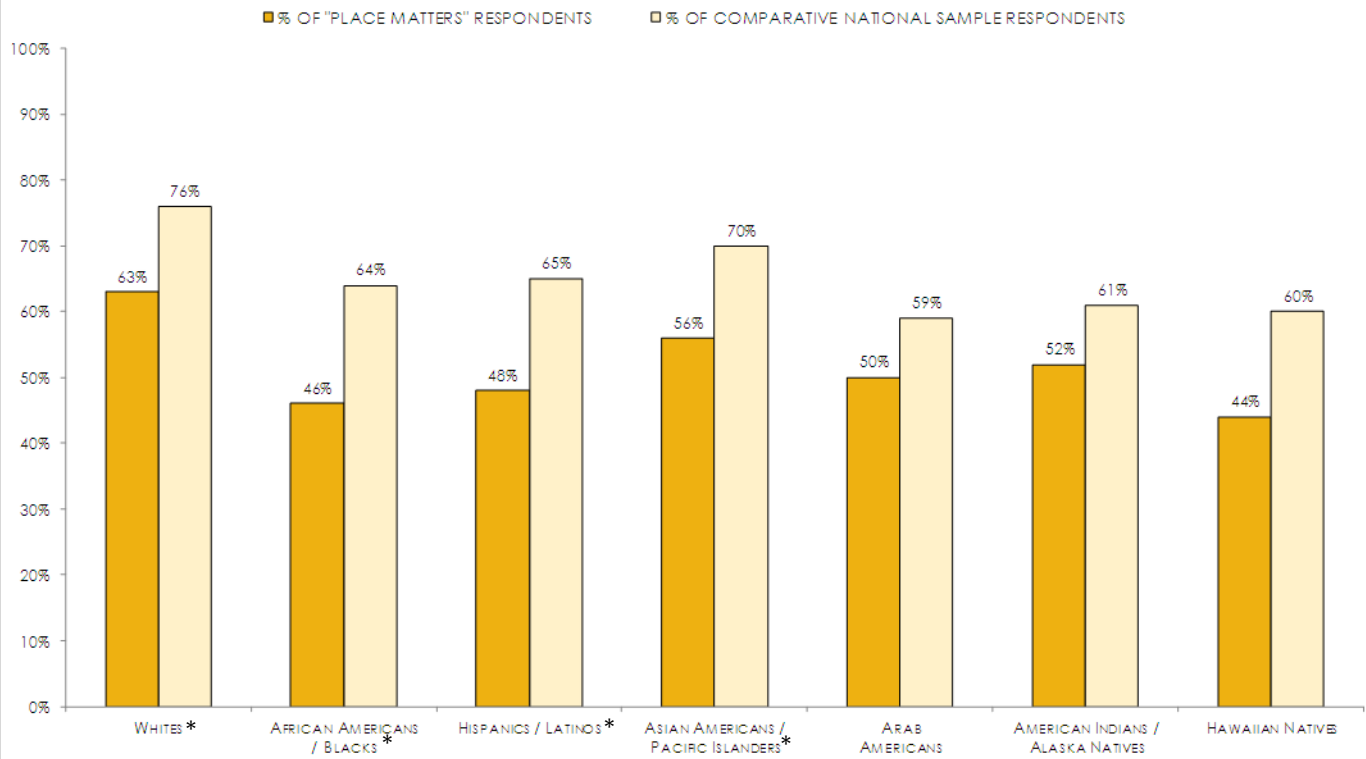
*P<.05 for comparison of Place Matters respondents versus Comparative National Sample across response options

OPPORTUNITY FOR TEENS TO HAVE CLEAN AIR, WATER AND OUTDOOR SPACES



RESPONDENTS WHO SAID THAT ECONOMIC SITUATIONS HAD GOTTEN MUCH WORSE FOR FAMILIES IN THEIR COMMUNITIES WERE LESS LIKELY TO PERCEIVE 'LOTS OF OPPORTUNITY' FOR TEENS TO HAVE CLEAN AIR, WATER AND OUTDOOR SPACES

PERCEPTION OF 'LOTS OF OPPORTUNITY' FOR TEENS TO HAVE CLEAN AIR, WATER AND OUTDOOR SPACES



Note: Only respondents reporting "some" or "a lot" of people in these race / ethnic groups in their community were asked this question
Response options included "Lots of opportunity", "Some opportunity" and "Little or no opportunity"

*P<.05 for comparison of Place Matters respondents versus Comparative National Sample across response options

INTERCONNECTED PERCEPTIONS OF HEALTHY LIVING OPPORTUNITIES

Overall, respondents who perceived 'lots of opportunity' in their best-known communities for one aspect of nutrition and health for young children and for teens were substantially more likely to report 'lots of opportunity' for other aspects as well. The most tightly associated measures for were perceptions of opportunity for having lots of fresh fruits and vegetables and also having clean air, water and outdoor spaces.

This consistency across nutrition and health measures at the community level was evident in Place Matters communities as well as in communities in the comparative national sample.

Respondents differed in Place Matters communities versus communities in the comparative national sample with regard to the perceptions of inequities in major domains addressed in this report:

- Food & nutrition: 55% perceive inequities in Place Matters communities vs 40% in comparative communities
- Health & healthcare: 56% perceive inequities in Place Matters communities vs 44% in comparative communities
- Unsafe neighborhoods: 69% perceive inequities in Place Matters communities vs 57% in comparative communities

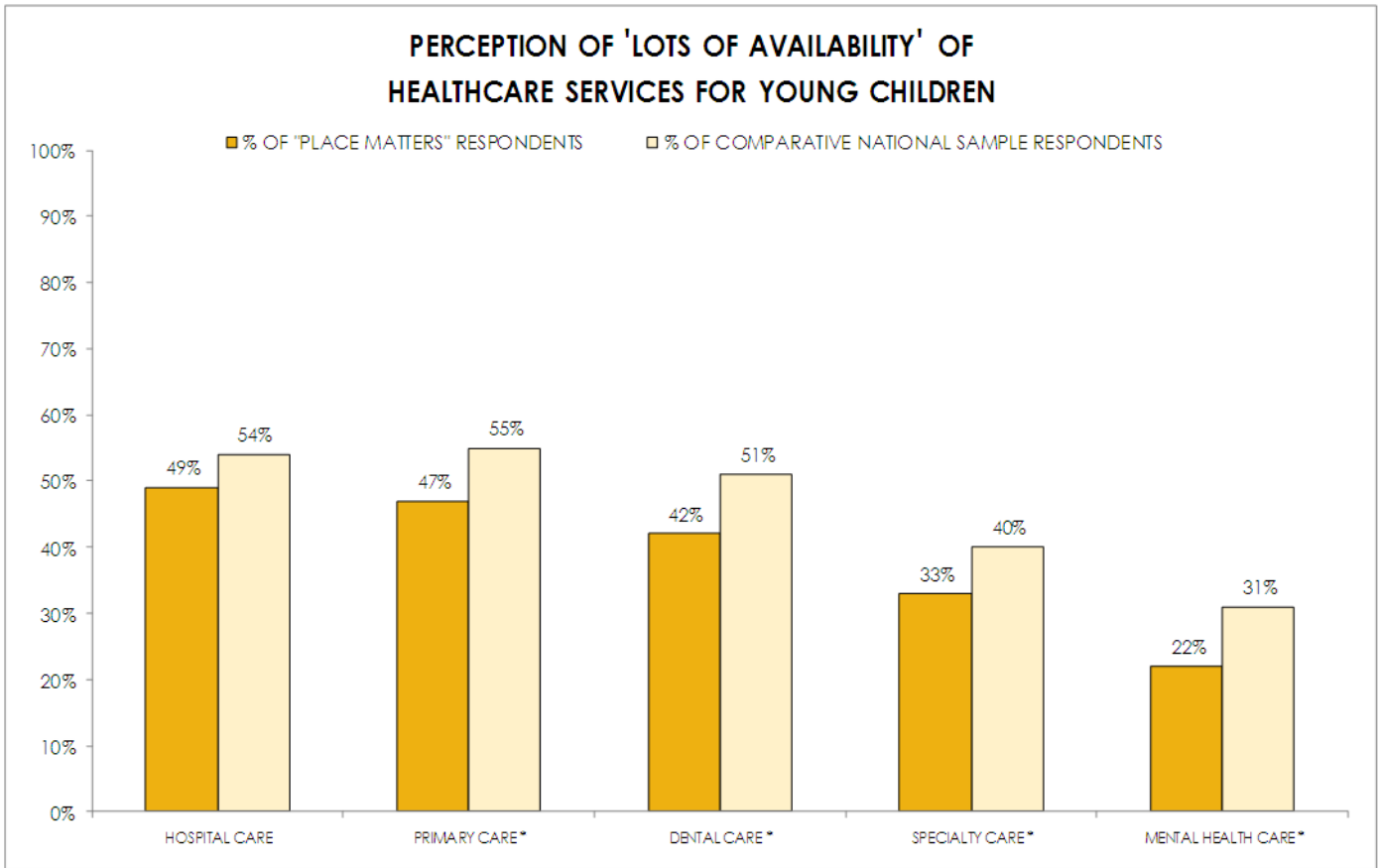
RESPONDENTS WHO PERCEIVE INEQUITIES REGARDING UNSAFE NEIGHBORHOODS ARE 3 TIMES MORE LIKELY THAN THOSE WHO DO NOT TO ALSO PERCEIVE INEQUITIES REGARDING FOOD & NUTRITION, AND HEALTH & HEALTHCARE FOR YOUNG CHILDREN AND TEENS





HEALTHCARE AVAILABILITY

HEALTHCARE AVAILABILITY FOR YOUNG CHILDREN



Note: Response options included "Lots of availability", "Some availability", "Little or no availability" and "I don't know"
 **P<.05 for comparison of Place Matters respondents versus Comparative National Sample across response options

IF RESPONDENTS PERCEIVED THEIR COMMUNITIES AS 'VERY' SEGREGATED, THEY WERE SIGNIFICANTLY LESS LIKELY TO SAY THAT YOUNG CHILDREN HAVE 'LOTS OF AVAILABILITY' TO ACCESS HOSPITAL CARE, PRIMARY CARE, SPECIALTY CARE, AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES





IF RESPONDENTS SAID THAT THERE WERE GENERALLY 'MANY' RACIAL/ETHNIC INEQUITIES IN THEIR COMMUNITIES, THEY WERE LESS LIKELY TO SAY THAT YOUNG CHILDREN HAVE 'LOTS OF AVAILABILITY' FOR ALL TYPES OF HEALTHCARE

If respondents worked and/or volunteered in the healthcare field, they were more likely to perceive 'lots of availability' for young children for hospital care, mental health care and specialty care. Views on primary care and dental care did not differ based on whether respondents worked and/or volunteered in healthcare.

Women respondents were more likely to perceive 'lots of availability' for young children for primary care. Otherwise, there were no differences in perceptions by respondents' gender.

Respondents of higher incomes perceived greater availability for young children for hospital care. There were no other differences in perceptions related to respondents' income.

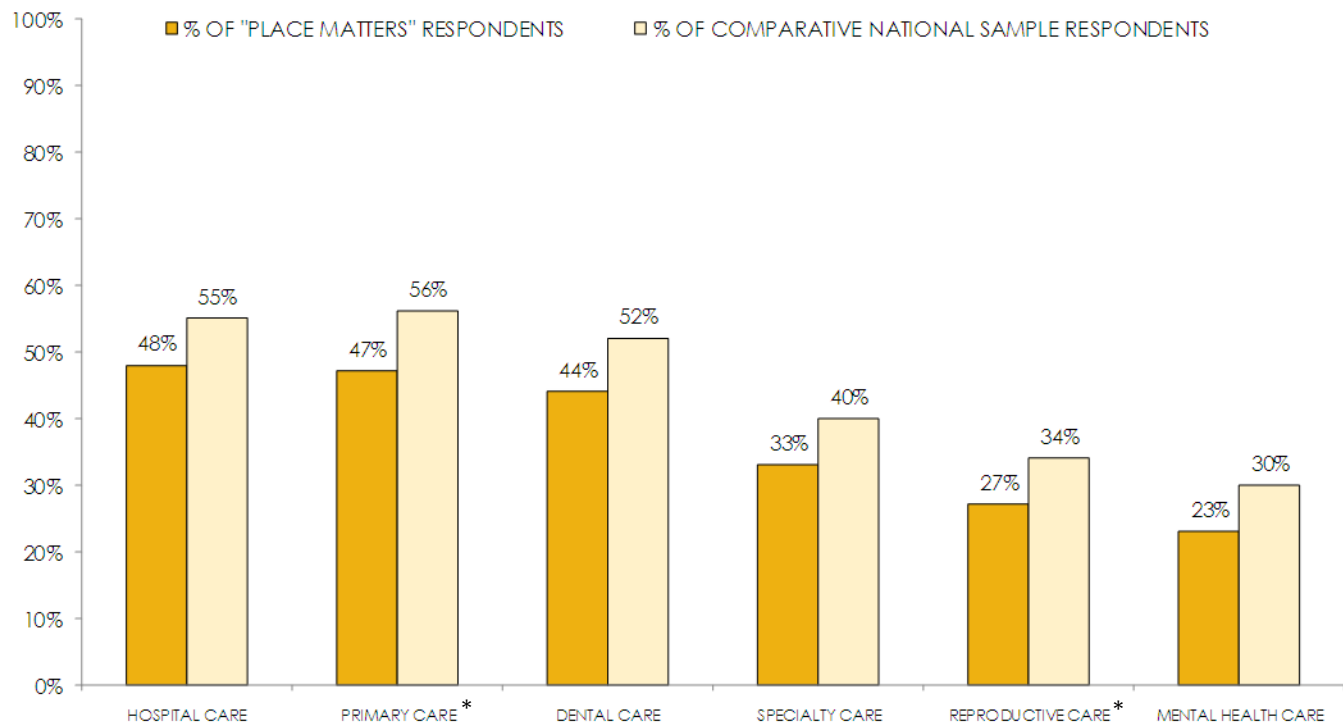
We found no differences in perceptions for young children's healthcare availability related to respondents' race/ethnicity, whether they were aware of bridging efforts in their best-known communities to address racial/ethnic inequities, or whether they had worked, volunteered and/or lived in their best-known communities for longer vs shorter periods of time.

HEALTHCARE AVAILABILITY FOR TEENS

RESPONDENTS WHO PERCEIVED FEWER RACIAL/ETHNIC INEQUITIES IN THEIR COMMUNITIES IN GENERAL WERE MORE LIKELY TO PERCEIVE 'LOTS OF AVAILABILITY' FOR TEENS TO RECEIVE HEALTHCARE IN ALL THE SETTINGS EXAMINED



PERCEPTION OF 'LOTS OF AVAILABILITY' OF HEALTHCARE SERVICES FOR TEENS



Note: Response options included "Lots of availability", "Some availability", "Little or no availability" and "I don't know"
 *P<.05 for comparison of Place Matters respondents versus Comparative National Sample across response options

NVP Survey 2 respondents who described housing in their communities as 'very' segregated were less likely to perceive 'lots of availability' for teens to receive services in all of the healthcare settings examined.

Respondents who worked and/or volunteered in healthcare settings were more likely than others to perceive 'lots of availability' for teens to have mental health care, dental care and specialty care; their perceptions of availability for teens of other types of healthcare were equivalent.

Respondents of higher incomes perceived greater availability of hospital care for teens, but not for other settings of healthcare examined.

Women respondents were more likely than men to perceive 'lots of availability' of hospital care, primary care and specialty care for teens.

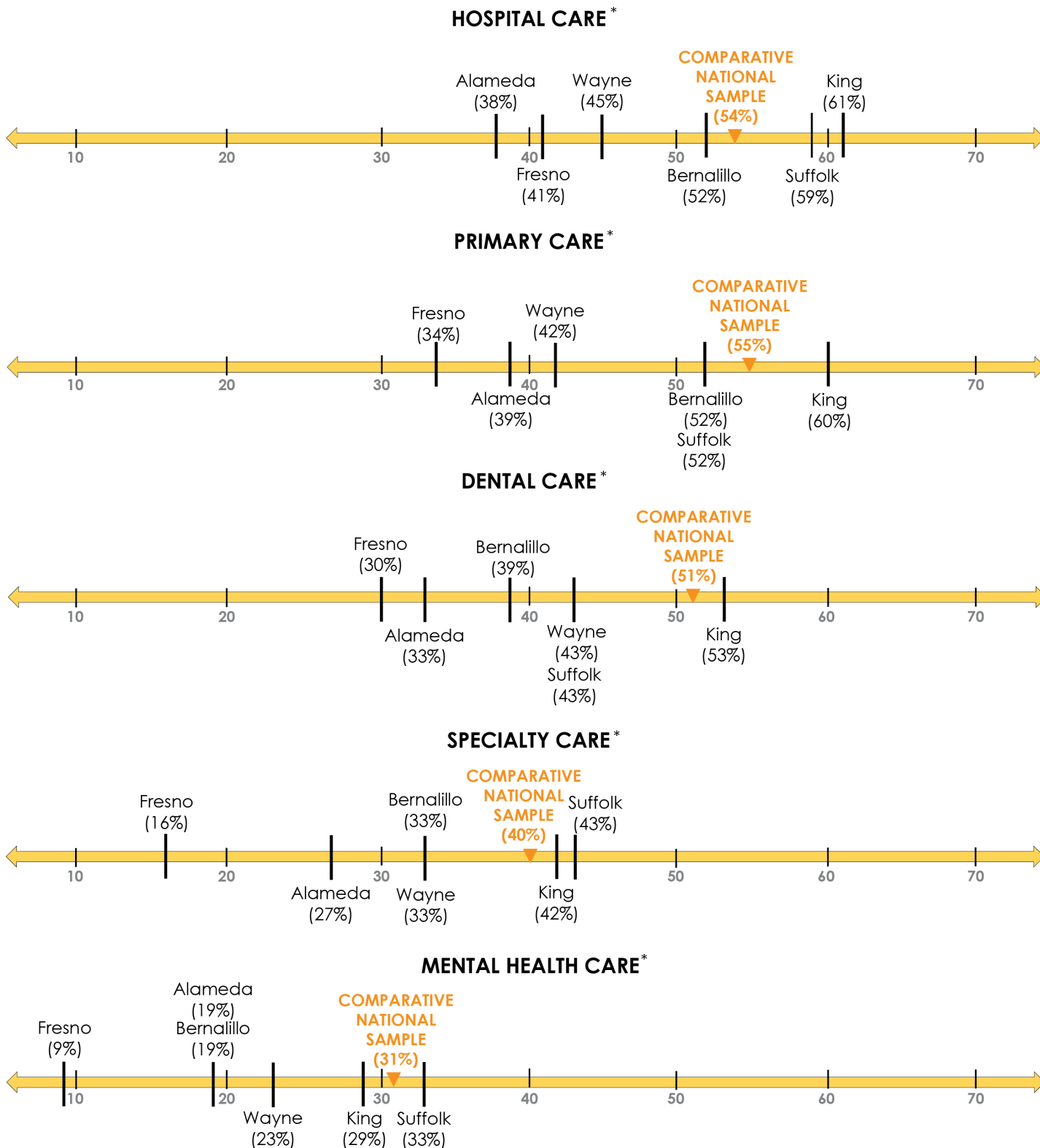
There were no differences in perceptions of availability of healthcare for teens by respondents' awareness of bridging efforts or how long they had been part of their communities.



HISPANIC AND NON-HISPANIC WHITE RESPONDENTS WERE MORE LIKELY TO PERCEIVE 'LOTS OF AVAILABILITY' OF REPRODUCTIVE CARE FOR TEENS THAN WERE AFRICAN AMERICAN RESPONDENTS

HEALTHCARE AVAILABILITY FOR YOUNG CHILDREN IN SELECT PLACE MATTERS COMMUNITIES

PERCEPTION OF 'LOTS OF AVAILABILITY' OF HEALTHCARE SERVICES FOR YOUNG CHILDREN



Note: Response options included "Lots of availability", "Some availability", "Little or no availability" and "I don't know"
 *P<.05 for comparison of Place Matters respondents versus Comparative National Sample across response options

HEALTHCARE AVAILABILITY FOR YOUNG CHILDREN IN SELECT “PLACE MATTERS” COMMUNITIES

For specialty care and mental health care, NVP respondents in all 6 specific Place Matters communities rated availability as lower than for hospital care, primary care and dental care.

Within the specific Place Matters communities, King County and Suffolk County were most consistently rated the highest for availability of healthcare services for young children. However, neither was rated higher than the comparative national sample on all healthcare availability measures.

ON ALL MEASURES OF AVAILABILITY OF HEALTHCARE FOR YOUNG CHILDREN, THERE WERE MARKED DIFFERENCES ACROSS PLACE MATTERS COMMUNITIES



HEALTHCARE AVAILABILITY FOR TEENS IN SELECT PLACE MATTERS COMMUNITIES

In the Comparative National Sample, respondents were almost twice as likely to say that teens have 'lots of availability' for hospital care, primary care and dental care as for mental health care.

For specialty care, reproductive care and mental health care, NVP respondents in all 6 specific Place Matters communities rated availability for teens lower than for hospital care, primary care and dental care.

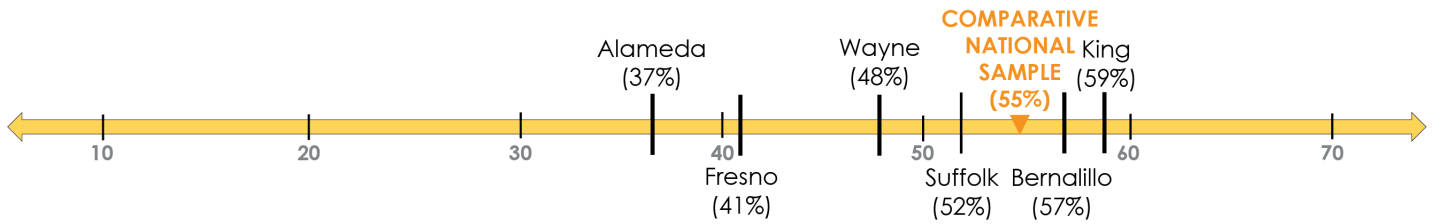
Within the specific Place Matters communities, King County was most consistently rated the highest for availability of healthcare services for teens.

REPRODUCTIVE CARE AND MENTAL HEALTH CARE WERE PERCEIVED AS WIDELY AVAILABLE BY ABOUT ONE-THIRD OF RESPONDENTS IN THE COMPARATIVE NATIONAL SAMPLE, AND LESS THAN ONE-THIRD IN ALL PLACE MATTERS COMMUNITIES

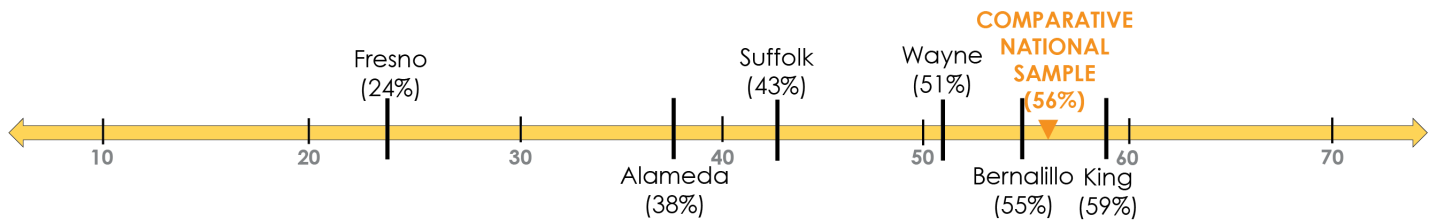


PERCEPTION OF 'LOTS OF AVAILABILITY' OF HEALTHCARE SERVICES FOR TEENS

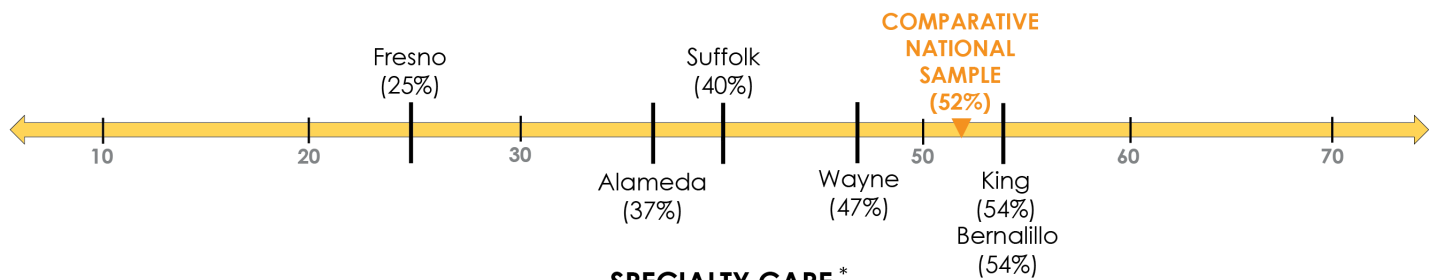
HOSPITAL CARE*



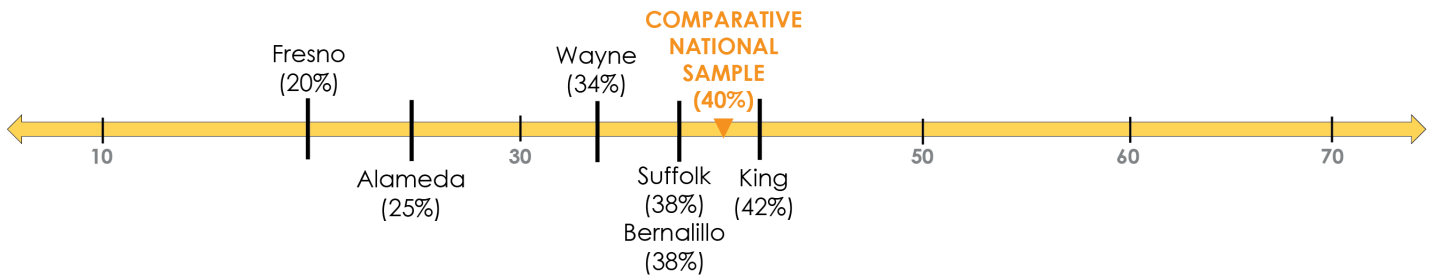
PRIMARY CARE*



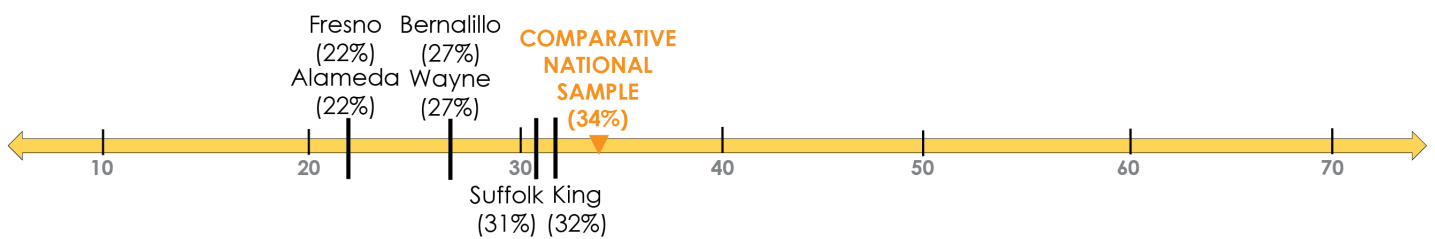
DENTAL CARE*



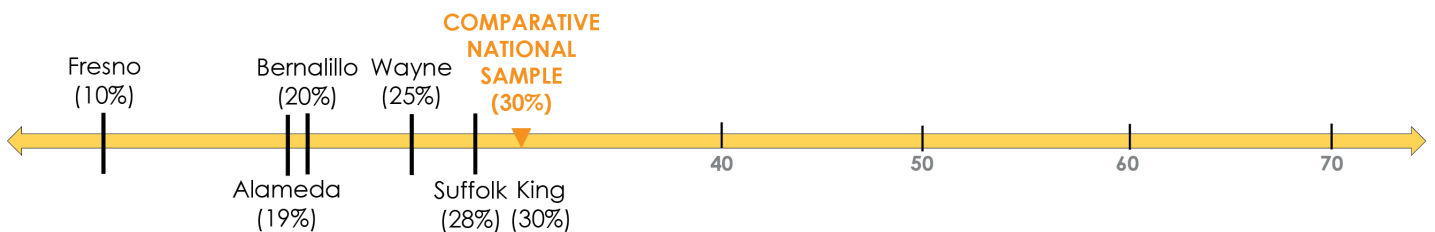
SPECIALTY CARE*



REPRODUCTIVE CARE*



MENTAL HEALTH CARE*



Note: Response options included "Lots of availability", "Some availability", "Little or no availability" and "I don't know"
 *P<.05 for comparison of Place Matters respondents versus Comparative National Sample across response options

COMMENTS FROM NVP SURVEY 2 RESPONDENTS ABOUT HEALTH AND NUTRITION PROGRAMS TO BRIDGE RACIAL/ETHNIC INEQUITIES IN THEIR BEST-KNOWN COMMUNITIES

"Allentown Promise Neighborhood, a nine-block area modeled on the Harlem Children's Zone, has the goal that every child in the neighborhood has access to basic needs, good healthcare, dental care, and quality early childhood education."

Allentown, PA

"West Fresno Coalition for Economic Development provides health and economic resources for families (predominantly minority) living in the 93706 zip code area of Fresno."

Fresno, CA

"Place Matters"

"First Nations Community Healthsource provides healthcare for Native Americans."

Albuquerque, NM

"Place Matters"

"At the school I work at there is an organization that promotes healthy fresh food for the students and provides fresh fruit and vegetables for every classroom. Unfortunately, our population of students have special needs and they are extremely underfunded."

Oakland, CA

"Place Matters"

"The Refugee Women's Alliance and other non-profits work with refugees and immigrants to make sure children have access to healthcare, food, and after-school programs."

Seattle, WA

"Place Matters"

"Los programas para adolescentes, especialmente de deportes en ellos pueden participar todas las razas y aprender a convivir todos juntos."

Chicago, IL