

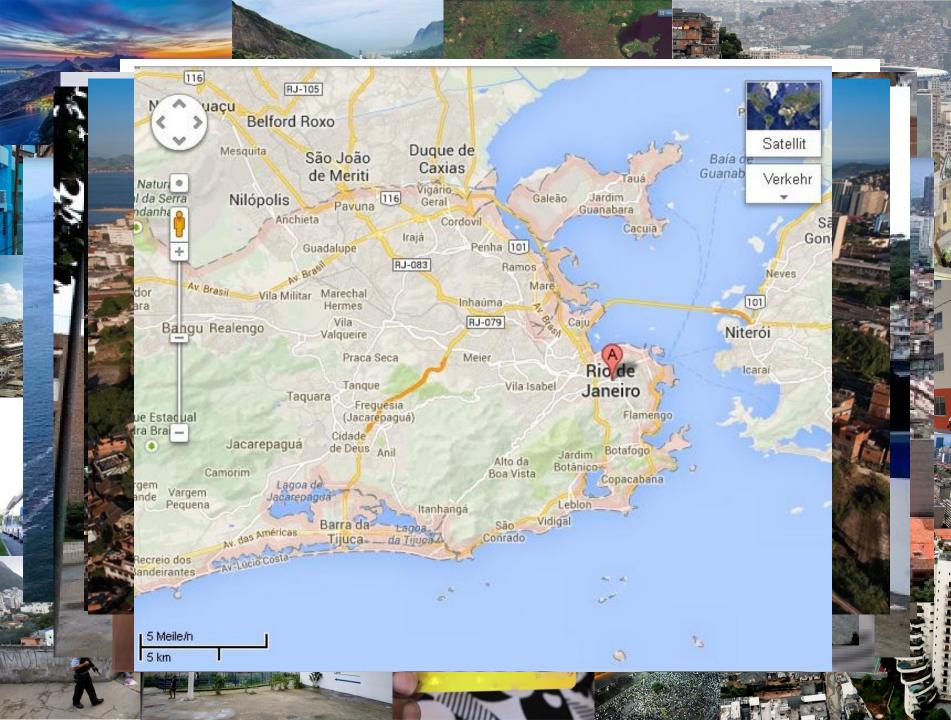
Medical Faculty Heidelberg

Spatial analysis of intra-urban health inequalities in Rio de Janeiro – Introduction of the Urban Health Index

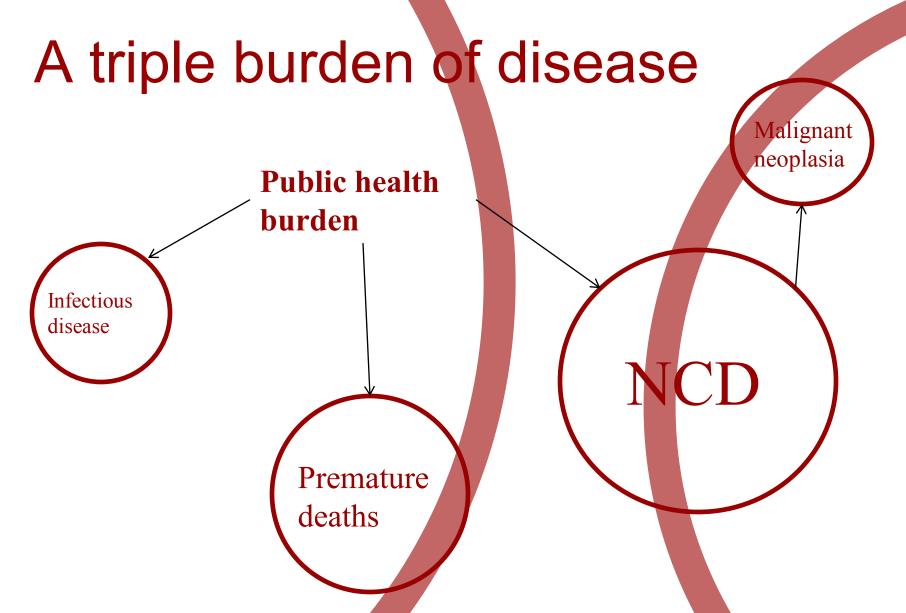
Martin Bortz

Medical School University of Heidelberg

Doctoral Candidate, Institute of Public Health

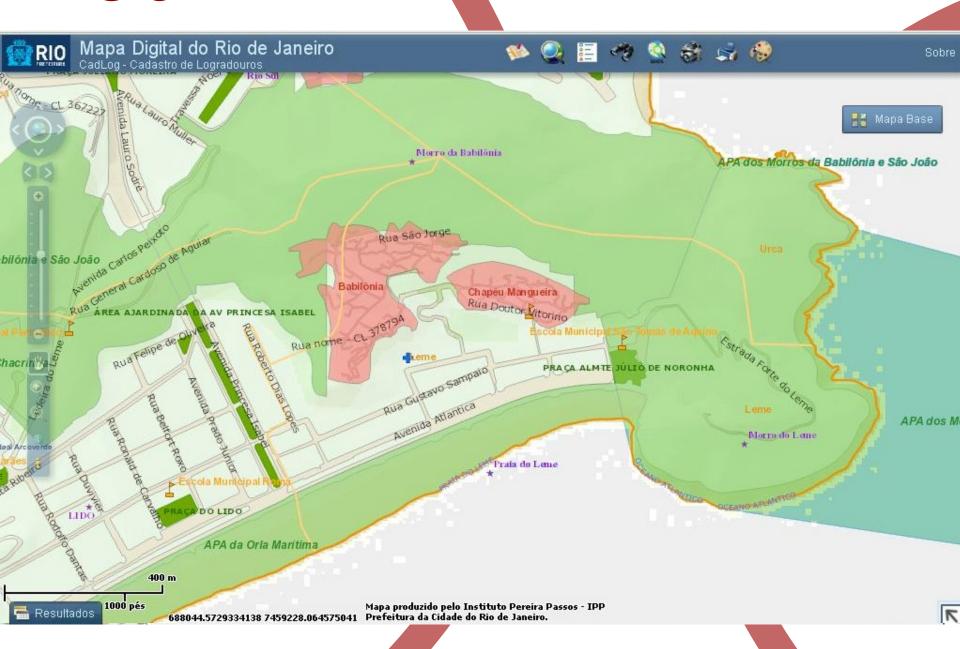






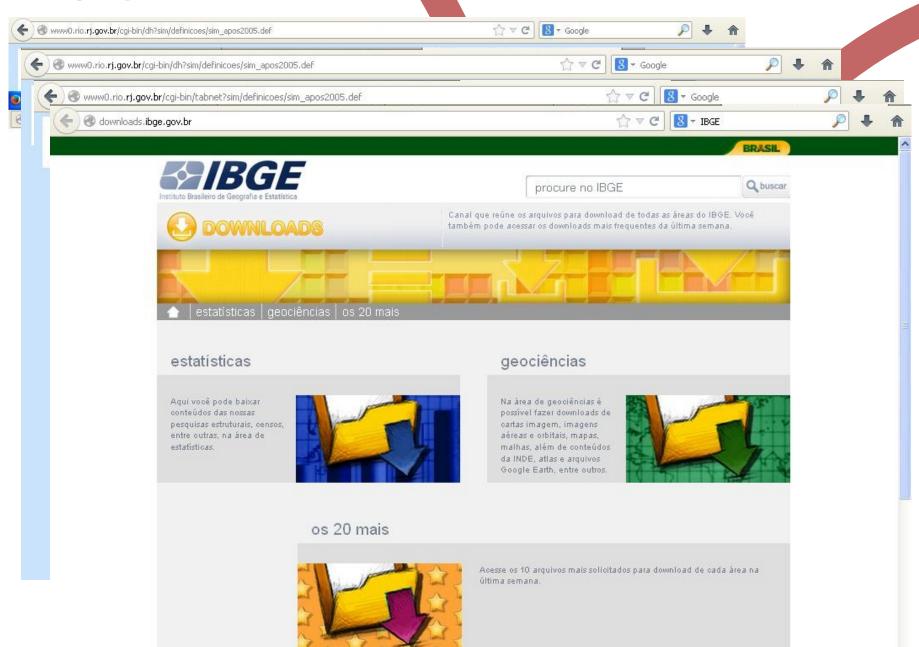








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Key urban health topics & main indicators

a) infectious disease: Tuberculosis

HIV

b) NCD: Ischaemic Heart Disease,

Diabetes

Breast and Cervix Cancer

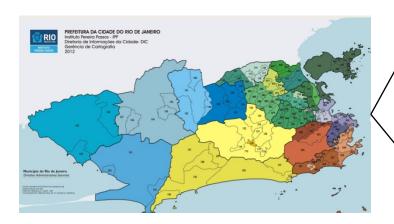
c) external health: Homicide

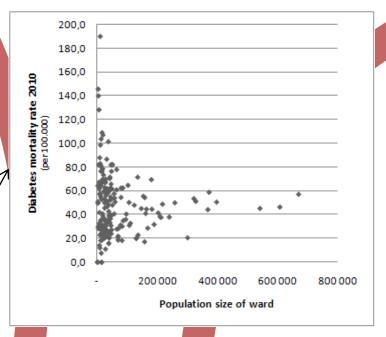
Traffic accidents

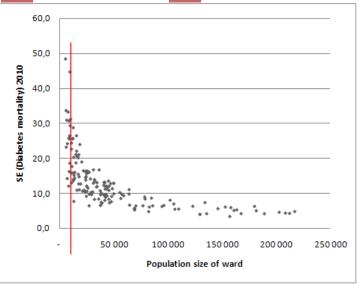
d) Infant health: Infant Mortality



The small number problem





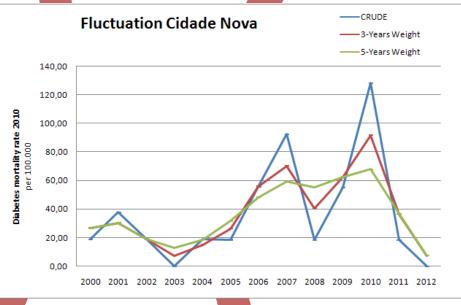




Fluctuation in small spatial areas

→ years-weight: 0.1*0.2*0.4*0.2*0.1

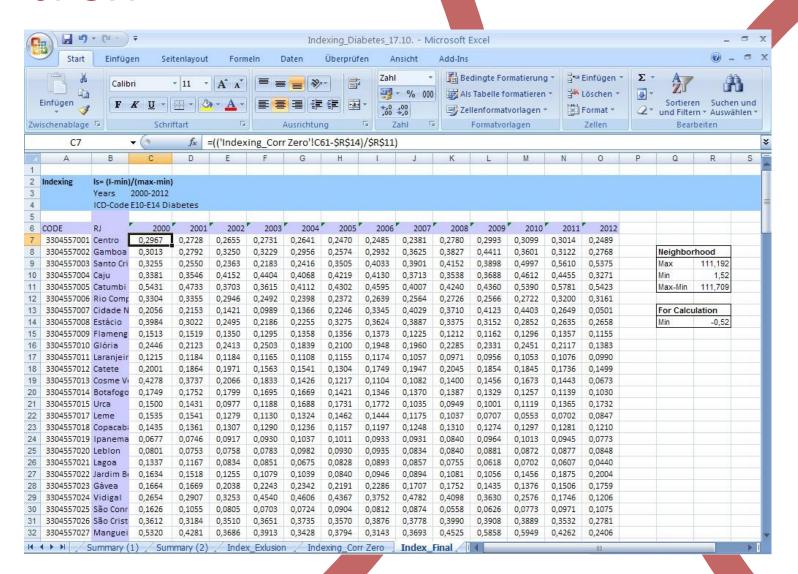




- *instability remains challenging
- *alternative: Bayesian approach?

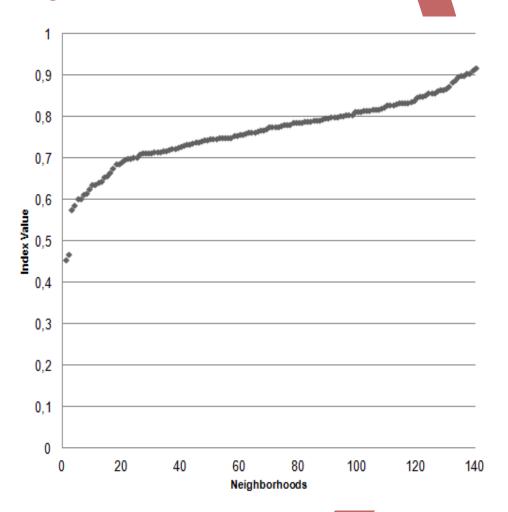


Creation of useful templates for calculation of UHI





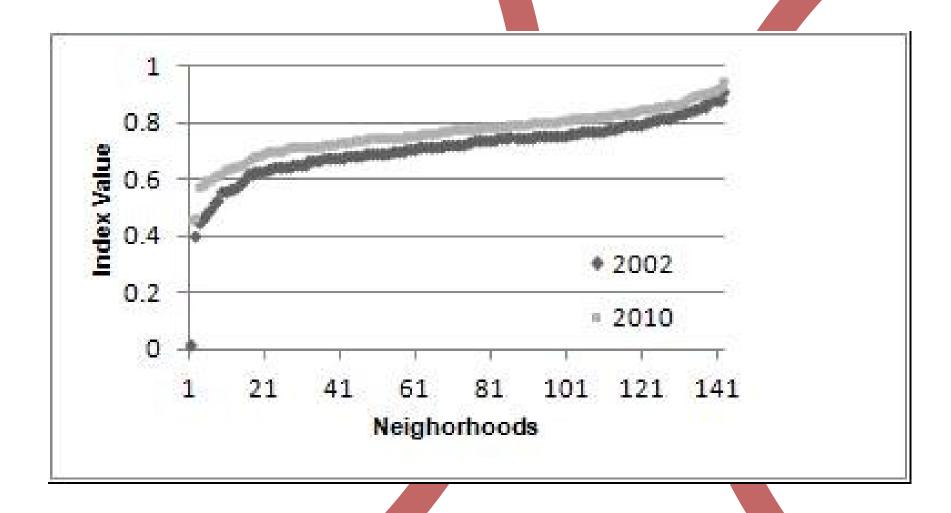
Ranked distribution of Index Values in 142 neighborhoods of Rio de Janeiro Municipality, 2010



| Index | |
|--------------|------|
| Disparity | |
| Ratio | 1,51 |
| Disparity | |
| Slope | 0,21 |
| SE (MR) | 7,94 |
| Index Values | |
| Mean | 0,77 |
| Std Dev | 0,08 |
| Min | 0,46 |
| Max | 0,95 |
| Range | 0,49 |
| Median | 0,78 |
| 10th Pctl | 0,66 |
| 90th Pctl | 0,87 |

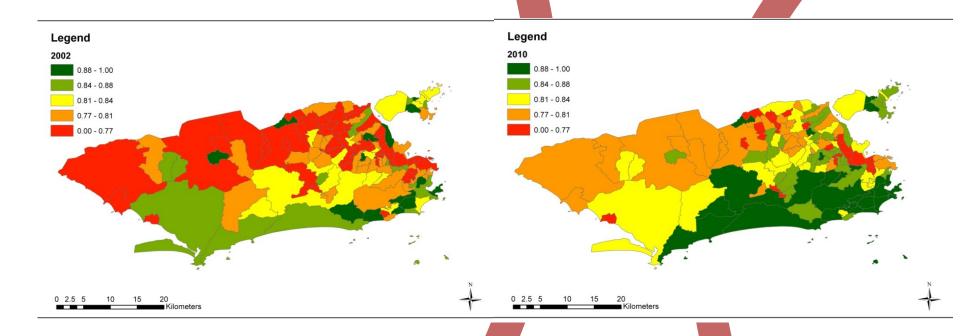


Ranked distribution of Index Values in Rio de Janeiro Municipality, 2002 and 2010



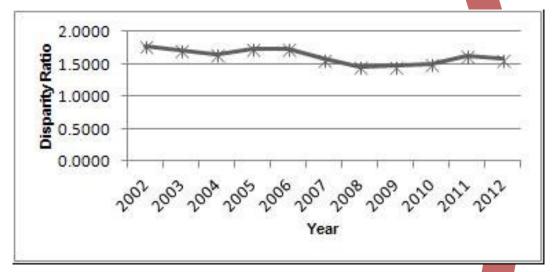


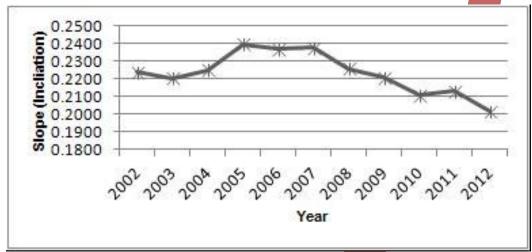
Map displaying UHI-ward level in Rio de Janeiro Municipality, 2002 and 2010

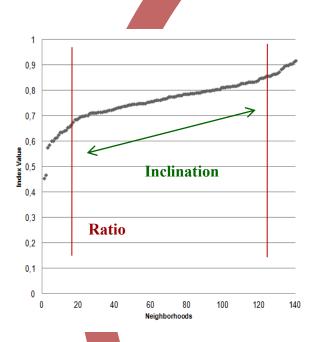




Disparity Slope and Ratio UHI in Rio de Janeiro Municipality, 2002-2012









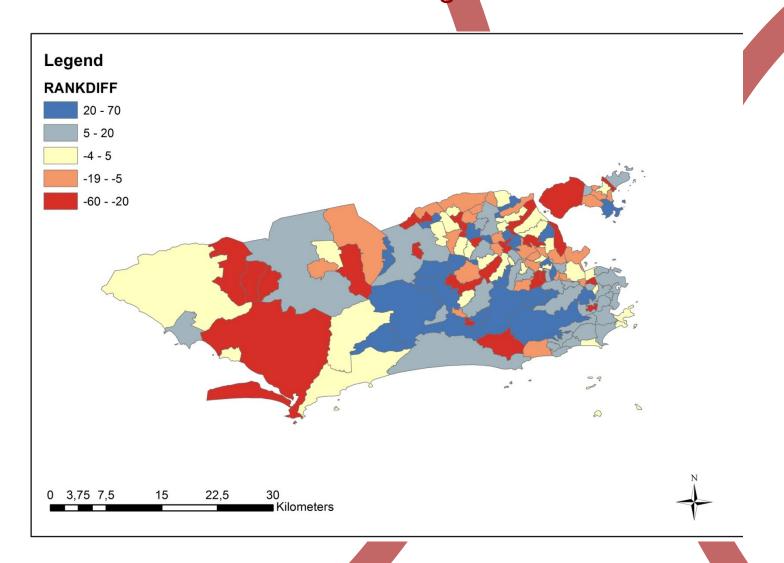


Descriptive statistics of the Urban Health Index (UHI) and its component mortality indicators in Rio de Janeiro Municipality, 2002 to 2012

| 1141 | | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 |
|-----------|---------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| UHI | Ratio | 1,57 | 1,55 | 1,54 | 1,50 | 1,50 | 1,40 | 1,35 | 1,34 | 1,35 | 1,36 | 1,32 |
| | Slope | 0,23 | 0,23 | 0,22 | 0,22 | 0,22 | 0,21 | 0,20 | 0,19 | 0,18 | 0,17 | 0,16 |
| Index | Mean | 0,77 | 0,78 | 0,79 | 0,79 | 0,79 | 0,80 | 0,81 | 0,82 | 0,82 | 0,83 | 0,85 |
| | Std Dev | 0,10 | 0,10 | 0,10 | 0,09 | 0,09 | 0,08 | 0,07 | 0,07 | 0,07 | 0,07 | 0,07 |
| | Min | 0,16 | 0,17 | 0,12 | 0,19 | 0,22 | 0,45 | 0,56 | 0,56 | 0,55 | 0,53 | 0,52 |
| | Max | 0,95 | 0,95 | 0,94 | 0,93 | 0,92 | 0,93 | 0,94 | 0,95 | 0,96 | 0,96 | 0,96 |
| | Range | 0,79 | 0,78 | 0,81 | 0,74 | 0,70 | 0,48 | 0,38 | 0,39 | 0,41 | 0,43 | 0,45 |
| Diabetes | Ratio | 2,55 | 2,34 | 2,17 | 2,04 | 1,99 | 2,09 | 2,09 | 2,13 | 2,12 | 2,12 | 2,11 |
| | Slope | 0,43 | 0,44 | 0,43 | 0,44 | 0,43 | 0,41 | 0,40 | 0,42 | 0,40 | 0,38 | 0,36 |
| Ischaemic | Ratio | 3,42 | 3,03 | 2,62 | 2,64 | 2,57 | 2,22 | 2,09 | 2,01 | 1,92 | 1,91 | 1,86 |
| Heart | Slope | 0,36 | 0,36 | 0,38 | 0,36 | 0,35 | 0,33 | 0,32 | 0,31 | 0,28 | 0,28 | 0,31 |
| Breast- | Ratio | 2,25 | 2,26 | 2,01 | 1,95 | 1,99 | 2,01 | 1,83 | 1,84 | 1,86 | 1,98 | 1,95 |
| Cervix CA | Slope | 0,30 | 0,30 | 0,27 | 0,29 | 0,28 | 0,28 | 0,28 | 0,27 | 0,27 | 0,26 | 0,26 |
| HIV | Ratio | 1,54 | 1,52 | 1,43 | 1,42 | 1,42 | 1,38 | 1,38 | 1,39 | 1,42 | 1,44 | 1,45 |
| | Slope | 0,19 | 0,19 | 0,19 | 0,17 | 0,17 | 0,16 | 0,16 | 0,16 | 0,16 | 0,19 | 0,20 |
| Tbc | Ratio | 1,66 | 1,56 | 1,52 | 1,40 | 1,40 | 1,36 | 1,42 | 1,46 | 1,46 | 1,50 | 1,51 |
| | Slope | 0,23 | 0,22 | 0,19 | 0,17 | 0,17 | 0,18 | 0,19 | 0,17 | 0,18 | 0,20 | 0,21 |
| Infant | Ratio | 2,60 | 2,12 | 2,54 | 2,63 | 2,63 | 2,25 | 2,17 | 2,16 | 2,37 | 3,11 | 2,91 |
| Mortality | Slope | 0,36 | 0,33 | 0,34 | 0,38 | 0,38 | 0,38 | 0,37 | 0,38 | 0,40 | 0,40 | 0,39 |
| Traffic | Ratio | 1,77 | 1,80 | 1,77 | 1,75 | 1,75 | 1,59 | 1,47 | 1,38 | 1,34 | 1,31 | 1,25 |
| Accident | Slope | 0,23 | 0,23 | 0,24 | 0,25 | 0,25 | 0,22 | 0,21 | 0,20 | 0,18 | 0,15 | 0,12 |
| Homicide | Ratio | 1,62 | 1,62 | 1,57 | 1,46 | 1,46 | 1,30 | 1,24 | 1,21 | 1,19 | 1,16 | 1,12 |
| | Slope | 0,26 | 0,25 | 0,23 | 0,22 | 0,22 | 0,17 | 0,15 | 0,13 | 0,11 | 0,10 | 0,08 |

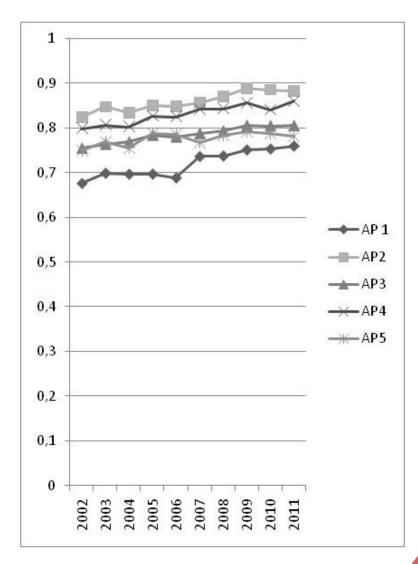


UHI-Rank differences for neighborhoods 2002 and 2010

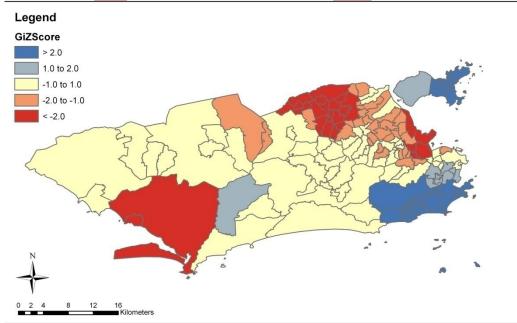




Trend in the Urban Health Index value for the 5 principle Planning Areas of Rio de Janeiro Municipality, 2002 to 2012



Hot Spot Analysis (Getis-Ord Gi*) on Urban Health Index values in Rio de Janeiro Municipality, 2010





Pearson Correlation coefficients for the Urban Health Index values and selected determinants

| | | The state of the s | | | | | | F1 VI | III TO THE REAL PROPERTY. |
|---------------------------------|---------------|--|------------------|-------------------|---------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| | Dia- betes | lsch. Heart | Breast Cervix | Tuber- culosis | HIV | Traff Accid. | Homi- cide | Infant Mort. | UHI |
| Distance Lagoa | -0,46** | -0,26 | -0,078 | -0,01 | -0,10 | -0,12 | -0,40 | -0,40 | -0,30 |
| App SqmPrice ¹ | 0,57" | 0,36 | 0,19 | 0,37 | 0,27 | 0.25 | 0,58 | 0,53 | 0,54 |
| Popgrowth ² | -0,26 | -0,045 | 0,13 | 0,04 | 0,01 | -0,04 | -0,14 | -0,18° | -0.09 |
| Mother <20y³ | -0,56** | -0,25** | -0,15 | -0,42** | -0,32** | -0,24** | -0,56** | -0,63** | -0,61** |
| Birth < 37. Week³ | -0,01 | -0,13 | -0,13 | -0,16 | -0,11 | -0,05 | -0,11 | -0,04 | -0,17 |
| Mother4-7y educ ³ | -0,50** | -0,27** | -0,15 | -0,49** | -0,34** | -0,29** | -0,47** | -0,58** | -0,62* |
| Mother >12y educ3 | 0.65** | 0.36** | 0,20* | 0.43** | 0,35** | 0.30** | 0.55** | 0.62** | 0,66** |
| <3pre-natal consul ³ | -0,48** | -0,24** | -0,13 | -0,36** | -0,27** | -0,14 | -0,43** | -0,51** | -0,51* |
| >7pre-natal consul ³ | 0,58** | 0,27** | 0,16 | 0,40** | 0,31** | 0,21* | 0,49** | 0,59** | 0,59** |
| Illiteracy ² | -0,43** | -0,06 | -0,02 | -0,36** | -0,22** | -0,13 | -0,29** | -0,48** | -0,41* |
| Pers<2min income ² | -0,61** | -0,29** | -0,17* | -0,43** | -0,35** | -0,25** | -0,49** | -0,58** | -0.62* |
| Pers 5-10 min inco ² | 0,63** | 0,29** | 0,18* | 0,40** | 0,31** | 0,22* | 0,54** | 0,60** | 0,61** |
| Black ² | -0,51** | -0,21* | -0,17* | -0,39** | -0,24** | -0,15 | -0,46** | -0,66** | -0,55* |
| White ² | 0,62** | 0,27** | 0,14 | 0,36** | 0,28** | 0,18* | 0,53** | 0,66** | 0,60** |
| Mulatta ² | -0,62** | -0,28** | -0,11 | -0,31** | -0,27** | -0,18* | -0,52** | -0,60** | -0,57* |
| Proportion >60y² | 0,52** | ,018* | 0,03 | 0,23** | 0,17* | 0,15 | 0,37** | 0,50** | 0,42** |
| Proportion <20y ² | -0,57** | -0,20* | -0,08 | -0,31** | -0,21* | -0,17 | -0,44** | -0,58** | -0,50* |

^{**} significant correlation on 0.01 level (double-sided)
** significant correlation on 0.05 level (double-sided)

¹ Square meter price for appartment ZIS ² IBGE Census data 2010

SINASC data 2010



No law of nature decrees that the children of poor families should die at a higher rate than that of children born into rich families.

UrbanHEART



Urban space is as much producer as product of health inequalities

Urban space as SDH



Thank you!

In collaboration with

WHO Centre for Health Development Kobe

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Fiocruz-ICIT Rio de Janeiro

Institute of Public Health Heidelberg

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