

Franklin to the Fort Neighborhood Council Special Leadership Team

Meeting Minutes

Date Thursday, September 15, 2016

Time: 6:00 pm

Location: Rosauers, 2305 S Reserve St, Missoula

Leadership Team Members Present: Connie Lewis, Andrea Dahl, Mykal Funk, Matt Loomis, Brad May

Others Present: Jane Kelly, Neighborhood Coordinator, Laval Means, City of Missoula Planning, Krys Standley, Julie Funk

1. Invest Health project—Laval Means, City of Missoula Planning, presented information on the Invest Health Project. There will be a neighborhood walk scheduled to determine what the neighbors think of their neighborhood.
2. Public comment on non-agenda items – None.

Submitted by: Corena Maurer

Missoula Invest Health neighborhood report

July 2016

Lisa Beczkiewicz, Missoula City County Health Dept., Laval Means, City of Missoula, Apryle Pickering, Providence St. Patrick, Susan Hay Patrick, United Way of Missoula County and Kaia Peterson, Neighbor Works Montana

The Missoula Invest Health team received a planning grant from Robert Wood Johnson and the Reinvestment Fund to transform how leaders from mid-size American cities work together to help low-wealth communities thrive, with specific attention to community features that drive health, such as access to safe and affordable housing, places to play and exercise, and quality jobs. The Missoula team will focus on improvements that will positively affect health outcomes related to obesity and mental health. Missoula, like other cities faces some of the nation's deepest challenges with entrenched poverty, poor health and a lack of investment. But it also offers fertile ground for strategies that improve health and have the potential to boost local economies. The program has the potential to fundamentally transform the way Missoula improves opportunities to live healthy lives by addressing the drivers of health, including jobs, housing, education, community safety and environmental conditions.

This report looks at three Missoula neighborhoods: Franklin to the Fort, North/Westside and River Road. The relationship between income and well-being is a major focus area in public health. Poverty cuts across all populations, some more than others, and may lead to increased risk of premature death, higher disease burden, and lower life expectancy.¹ Neighborhoods with persistent poverty (20% or more of individuals in poverty for the past 30 years)² experience poor housing and health conditions, increased crime, and lower educational attainment.³ One recent national study observed over a billion tax records in the United States and found that life expectancy steadily increased with income. The study found that health behaviors, including smoking, obesity, and low rates of exercise, were highly correlated with differences in life expectancy among low-income populations, suggesting that health professionals target efforts and that communities enact policies to improve the health among the low-income populations.⁴

To create awareness and foster health for all, we need to provide and share accurate, useful data on the leading causes of death and illness at the population level.¹ By identifying which members of our community experience unhealthy behaviors and are at-risk for poor health outcomes, we can better focus our energy and resources on those community members to maximize a greater return on our services and resources.

All of the data in this report came from PolicyMap (<https://www.policymap.com>).

¹ Frieden TR. CDC health disparities and inequalities report-United States, 2013. Foreword. MMWR. Surveillance Summaries (Washington, DC: 2002). 2013;62:1-2.

² Crandall, K. (2015). Persistent Poverty on a Neighborhood Scale. PolicyMaps. Available at: <https://www.policymap.com/blog/2015/03/persistent-poverty-on-a-neighborhood-scale/>

³ United States Department of Agriculture. (2015). Geography of Poverty. Available at: <http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/rural-economy-population/rural-poverty-well-being/geography-of-poverty.aspx>

⁴ Chetty R, Stepner M, Abraham S, et al. The association between income and life expectancy in the United States, 2001-2014. JAMA. 2016;315(16):1750-1766.

Table 1: Population demographics of age, gender, race and size by neighborhoods.

	Franklin to Fort Neighborhood	North/Westside Neighborhood	River Road Neighborhood	City of Missoula	Missoula County
Neighborhood acres	832.9	1906.4	457		
Total population	7107	8053	2985	68,377	111,011
Pop density- per acre	8.53	4.22	6.53		
Male:	3574	4160	1434	33,965	55,810
Aged 20 +	2825	3344	1080		
Aged<19	749	806	354		
Aged 65 +	279	178	94		
Female:	3530	3893	1551	34,412	55,810
Aged 20+	2859	3087	1212		
Aged<19	671	806	339		
Aged 65+	437	293	140		
White	6465	7145	2711	62,763	102,712
Native American	270	439	115	1792	2935
Other*	23	50	12	138	179
2+ Races	233	299	89	2313	3401

Source: 2010 Census data

*Non- Asian, non-Black, non-Islander

Table 2: Incomes and spending

Median family income = Estimated median family income in the past 12 months, as reported between 2010-2014. A family is defined by the US Census Bureau as a group of two or more people who reside together and who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption. Medians were suppressed in cases where the sample of the average was less than 10 of the unit that is being described (eg, households, people, householders, etc).

	Franklin to Fort Neighborhood	North/Westside Neighborhood	River Road Neighborhood East block*	River Road Neighborhood West block*	City of Missoula	Missoula County
Median family income	\$43,820	\$34,907	\$34,464	\$46,691	\$64,110	\$65,066
Single female with children	\$20,499	\$16,329	\$20,313		\$20,438	\$21,755

Homeowners	\$46,469	\$40,599	\$50,000	\$66,177	\$64,387
Renters	\$26,554	\$26,402	\$23,108	\$26,173	\$27,606

Source: Policy Map, Census tract 2010. * Data is only available via Block group, 2010

Table 3: Poverty

2010 Poverty guidelines = Persons in family

1	10,830
2	14,570
3	18,310
4	22,050
5	25,790
6	29,530
7	33,270
8	37,010

For families with more than 8 persons, add \$3,740 for each additional person.

Deep poverty = Estimated percent of families living in deep poverty (at less than 50% of the poverty level) between 2010-2014. A family is defined by the US Census Bureau as a group of two or more people who reside together and who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption.

Persistent poverty = 20 percent or more of its population living in poverty over the past 30 year.

	Franklin to Fort Neighborhood	North/Westside Neighborhood	River Road Neighborhood East block*	River Road Neighborhood West block*	City of Missoula	Missoula County
All people in poverty	23%	27%	26%		20%	16%
Families with one adult and children that live in poverty	40%	54%	26%	26%	41%	35%
Families with one female adult and children that live in poverty	59%	57%	70%	37%	49%	42%
Families that live in deep poverty	6%	9%	5%		4%	3%
Persistent poverty	Yes	Yes	Yes			

Source: Policy Map, Census tract 2010. * Data is only available via Block group, 2010

Table 3: Education

	Franklin to Fort Neighborhood	North/Westside Neighborhood	River Road Neighborhood East block	River Road Neighborhood West block*	City of Missoula	Missoula County
Number of children attending public school K – 12	495	545	636		7870	14,352
Percent of people with some high school but no diploma	5%	8%	12%	2%	3%	4%
Percent of people over 25 with a high school diploma	34%	22%	38%	36%	19%	23%
Percent of people with a bachelor's degree	19%	23%	24%	20%	28%	25%

Source: Policy Map, Census tract 2010. * Data is only available via Block group, 2010

Table 4: Housing Homeowner status

Median owner costs as percent of income = Estimated median selected monthly owner costs as a
Estimated percentage of household income, for all owner-occupied housing units (with and without a
mortgage), between 2010-2014. Owner housing costs include all mortgage principal payments,
interest payments, real estate taxes, property insurance, homeowner fees, condo or coop fees and
utilities (not including telephone or cable television)

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Cost burdened households = Estimated percent of owner households for whom selected monthly
owner costs are 30% or more of household income between 2010-2014

Extremely cost burdened = Estimated percent of owner households for whom selected monthly owner
costs are 50% or more of household income between 2010-2014. Table 3: Housing homeowner
status

	Franklin to Fort Neighborhood	North/Westside Neighborhood	River Road Neighborhood East block*	River Road Neighborhood West block*	City of Missoula	Missoula County
Homeownership rate	44%	33%	32%	61%	48%	59%
Median owner costs as percent of income	24%	21%	18%	30%	20%	20%
Cost burdened households	34%	33%	20%	52%	27%	27%
Extremely cost burdened households	6%	13%	20%	5%	11%	10%

Source: Policy Map, Census tract 2010. * Data is only available via Block group, 2010

Table 4: Housing renter status

	Franklin to Fort Neighborhood	North/Westside Neighborhood	River Road Neighborhood East block*	River Road Neighborhood West block*	City of Missoula	Missoula County
Median rent	\$806	\$702	\$679	\$834	\$765	\$769
Number of renters	56%	67%	39%	68%	52%	41%
Renters severely burdened by housing costs	31%	24%	31%	5%	27%	26%
Median renter cost as a percent of income	36%	34%	35%	28%	33%	33%

Source: Policy Map, Census tract 2010. * Data is only available via Block group, 2010

Table 5: Health outcomes associated with the Invest Health grant.

	Franklin to Fort Neighborhood	North/Westside Neighborhood	River Road Neighborhood	City of Missoula	Missoula County
Adult obesity	27%	25%	26%	20%	16%
Childhood obesity+	16%	16%	16%	10%	12%
Adults diagnosed with diabetes	8%	8%	8%	7%	8%
Adults with 7 or more days of poor mental health in the past 30 days	23%	26%	23%	21%	21%
Adults reporting fair or poor health in the past 30 days	17%	18%	17%	16%	16%
Adults diagnosed with depression	25%	27%	26%	23%	24%
Suicides^					68

Source: Policy Map, Census tract 2010.

+The three neighborhoods depict an estimated average rate of childhood obesity rates specific to the neighborhood populations Missoula City County Health Dept., 2015.

[^]National Center Health Statistics, 2014-2015 Missoula County suicide rates – 34 per year compared to an average of 13.4 nationally.



