



**Q&A from NCFRP Webinar:
Using Social Determinants of Health to Inform Fatality Review
June 7, 2017**

Q: Could you ask her (Dr. Crear-Perry) to go back or at some point to say more about the impact of redlining since we missed that?

A: **Redlining: 1934-1968**

- Redlining is the practice of arbitrarily denying or limiting financial services to specific neighborhoods, generally because its residents are people of color or are poor.
- Banks used the concept to deny loans to homeowners and would-be homeowners who lived in these neighborhoods. This in turn resulted in neighborhood economic decline and the withholding of services or their provision at an exceptionally high cost.

Sources: Bill Dedmen, "The Color of Money," *The Atlanta Journal-Constitution*, May 1, 1988; Jack M. Guttentag and Susan M. Wachter, *Redlining and Public Policy* (New York: New York University, 1980); Kenneth T. Jackson, *Crabgrass Frontier: The Suburbanization of the United States* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1985); Gregory D. Squires, ed., *Insurance Redlining: Disinvestment, Reinvestment, and the Evolving Role of Financial Institutions* (Washington, D.C.: Urban Institute Press 1997).

- While discriminatory practices existed in the banking and insurance industries well before the 1930s, the New Deal's Home Owners' Loan Corporation (HOLC) instituted a redlining policy by developing color-coded maps of American cities that used racial criteria to categorize lending and insurance risks. New, affluent, racially homogeneous housing areas received green lines while black and poor white neighborhoods were often circumscribed by red lines denoting their undesirability.

Sources: Bill Dedmen, "The Color of Money," *The Atlanta Journal-Constitution*, May 1, 1988; Jack M. Guttentag and Susan M. Wachter, *Redlining and Public Policy* (New York: New York University, 1980); Kenneth T. Jackson, *Crabgrass Frontier: The Suburbanization of the United States* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1985); Gregory D. Squires, ed., *Insurance Redlining: Disinvestment, Reinvestment, and the Evolving Role of Financial Institutions* (Washington, D.C.: Urban Institute Press 1997).

Q: Wondering if Dr. Crear-Perry would be willing to share the maternal interview guide she developed? This could be very useful to the NCFRP Disparities Workgroup Data Collection Subcommittee, which is working on guidance to improve maternal interview guide as and record collection

A: The National Birth Equity Collaborative, (NBEC) is working with the CFRP to develop a new Maternal Interview Guide and hopefully will be working with all of you to ensure it is useful to you and your communities.

Q: Has the Birth Equity Index been published and how can we access it?

A: We (NBEC) are in the final stages of edits with the Editors of International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health.

Q: Is it possible to see a copy of the online survey? *(NDFRP is working on getting this from the Tulsa FIMR Program and will post when it is available.)*

Q: Can you share the FIMR Welcome Guide with us?

A: Available on the NCFRP website: <https://www.ncfrp.org/wp-content/uploads/NCRPCD-Docs/FIMRTools-OverviewDevelopingTeams.pdf>