

Study links neighborhood affluence, positive birth outcomes

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It's not uncommon for new parents to relocate in search of neighborhoods with better schools, safer streets and healthier, more kid-friendly activities. But a new study led by University of California, Irvine sociologist Jennifer Kane has found that living in such neighborhoods before a baby is born protects against the risks of poor birth outcomes.

Published online this month in *SSM – Population Health*, the research shows that having highly educated, wealthy neighbors reduces an expectant mother's risk of delivering a low-weight or preterm baby – health markers that can be associated with neurodevelopmental problems, language disorders, learning disabilities and poor health later in life.

The study is the first to look at how both affluent and [disadvantaged neighborhoods](#) affect newborn health; past studies have only explored the impact of disadvantaged neighborhoods.

"We suspected that affluence was a key social determinant of [birth outcomes](#) because, according to sociological theory, neighborhood affluence is not simply the absence of disadvantage, but rather a unique and independent attribute that plays an important role in contributing to an individual's well-being," Kane said. "This is because neighborhood affluence is thought to signal the presence of locally based community organizations that can meet the needs of all residents – health-related and otherwise – regardless of one's own socioeconomic resources."

The findings are based on the electronic [birth](#) certificates of more than 1.2 million babies born in New Jersey between 1996 and 2006. The researchers were able to batch the records by neighborhood and analyze birth outcomes against census data and indices reflecting affluence and disadvantage for different tracts.

They found that for white, black, Asian and Hispanic mothers, neighborhood affluence was linked to fewer preterm or low-birth-weight babies across the board, more so for white mothers. Disadvantaged neighborhoods – generally thought to be racially segregated areas with higher crime and lower education levels – were not significantly associated with poor birth outcomes among white and Asian mothers but were among black and Hispanic mothers.

One behavior detrimental to newborns' health was discovered to cross all ZIP codes: Prenatal smoking – even among white women in more affluent [neighborhoods](#) – correlated directly to an increase in low-birth-weight babies.

"Our findings draw attention to the effects of social environments, not just individual-level risk factors, on birth outcomes," Kane said. "Now that we know affluence is a key part of the story, more resources should be invested in unpacking the mechanisms through which neighborhood affluence influences birth outcomes – an endeavor that will likely uncover concrete strategies to improve infant [health](#)."

Co-authors are Gandarvaka Miles and Jennifer Yourkavitch of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and Katherine King of Duke University. The Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development supported the research (grant K99/R00 HD075860).

The study will appear in the December print edition of *SSM – Population*

Health.

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