

### 40 Population health

**Ohioans are less healthy than people in most other states.**

Ohio ranks 40th on a composite measure of population health. Thirty nine states are healthier. This overall rank is based on Ohio's rank in the following areas\*:

- 38 Overall health and wellbeing** Length and quality of life
- 49 Health behaviors** Tobacco, alcohol, physical activity
- 41 Conditions and diseases** Physical, mental and oral health

Health

### 47 Health value in Ohio

**We are not getting good value for our healthcare dollar.**

Ohio ranks 47th on a composite measure of health value—the combination of healthcare costs and population health, weighted equally.

Value

**Health + Cost = Value**

### 40 Healthcare costs

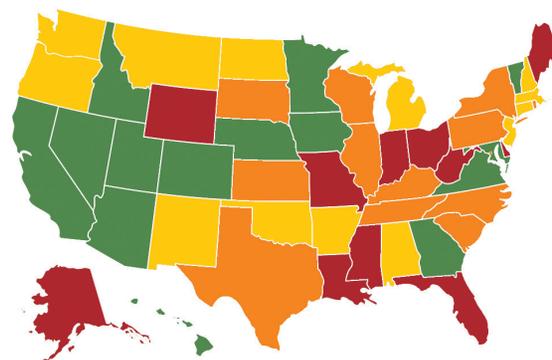
**Ohio spends more than most other states on health care.**

Ohio ranks 40th on a composite measure of healthcare costs. Thirty nine states spend less. This overall rank is based on Ohio's rank in the following areas\*:

- 35 Total spending** Overall healthcare spending per capita and spending growth
- 32 Employer costs** Average premiums for single adults and families
- 23 Consumer costs** Commercial health spending per enrollee and out of pocket spending
- 49 Medicare spending** Spending per enrollee and spending growth

Cost

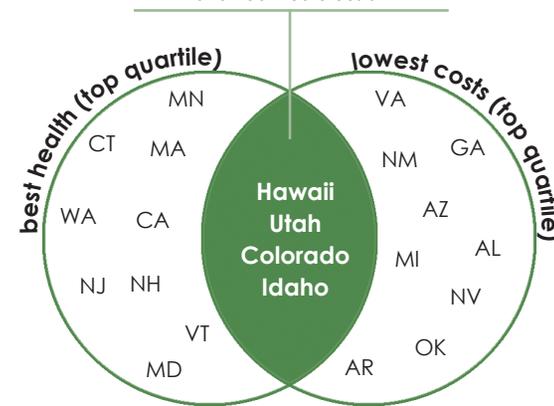
Where states rank in health value...



- Top quartile** of the 50 states and the District of Columbia.
- Second quartile** of the 50 states and the District of Columbia.
- Third quartile** of the 50 states and the District of Columbia.
- Bottom quartile** of the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

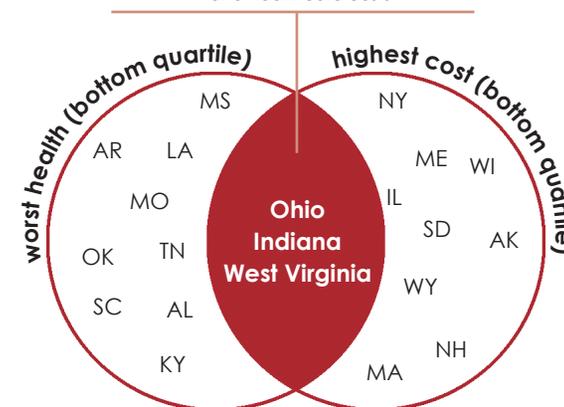
#### Highest value states

States in the top quartile for both population health and healthcare costs



#### Lowest value states

States in the bottom quartile for both population health and healthcare costs



**Note:** Rankings for the above domains are based on most-recently available data from 2008 to 2013. A ranking of 1 is the best and 51 is the worst.

\*The overall domain rank (e.g. healthcare costs) is the composite of the sub-domain ranks (e.g. total and employer). The subdomain ranks are the composite of the ranks for the individual metrics (e.g. healthcare spending per capita).

# Why does Ohio rank so poorly on health value?

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In order to improve health value, Ohio must address the many factors that impact population health outcomes and healthcare costs. Public health and prevention and the healthcare system in Ohio face significant challenges. Ohio also struggles when it comes to the physical, social and economic environments that impact health.

## 25 Access

- 15 Affordability and coverage** uninsured, employer-sponsored health insurance coverage, affordability of care
- 20 Primary care access** usual source of care, routine checkup, medical homes
- 42 Behavioral health** unmet mental health and illicit drug use treatment need
- 21 Oral Health** dental care, dental emergency department visits

## 34 Physical environment

- 36 Air, water and toxic substances** pollution, secondhand smoke, drinking water, fluoridation, lead poisoning
- 32 Food access and food insecurity** access to grocery stores, limited or uncertain access to adequate food
- 22 Housing, built environment and access to physical activity** housing problems, access to exercise opportunities, biking/walking to work, safe routes to school programs, complete streets policies, neighborhood safety

## 39 Healthcare system

- 35 Preventive services** breastfeeding support, flu immunization, diabetes management
- 42 Hospital utilization** heart failure readmissions, emergency department visits
- 31 Timeliness, effectiveness and quality of care** healthcare-associated infections, stroke care, nursing home care, patient experience, mortality amenable to health care

## 29 Social and economic environment

- 27 Education** preschool enrollment, fourth-grade reading, high school graduation, educational attainment
- 35 Employment and poverty** unemployment, child and adult poverty
- 29 Family and social support** single-parent households, teen births, social-emotional support, social cohesion
- 33 Trauma, toxic stress and violence** child abuse and neglect, adverse childhood experiences, violent crime
- 28 Income inequality**

## 51 Public health and prevention

- 41 Workforce and accreditation** state and local public health workforce, accreditation of local health departments
- 48 Communicable disease control and environmental health** chlamydia, foodborne illness monitoring, child immunizations
- 44 Emergency preparedness** emergency preparedness funding
- 40 Health promotion and prevention** prevention of chronic disease, infant mortality and injuries

Our social, economic and physical environments —where we live, work, learn and play — have a significant impact on our overall health.<sup>1</sup>

Clinical care received within the healthcare system accounts for the majority of our healthcare costs. Fewer of our healthcare dollars are spent on public health and prevention.<sup>2</sup>

### KEY

- Top quartile** of the 50 states and the District of Columbia.
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For methodology and sources, see appendix or view the Health Value Dashboard online at: [www.healthpolicyohio.org/2014-health-value-dashboard](http://www.healthpolicyohio.org/2014-health-value-dashboard)

**Note:** Rankings for the above domains are based on most-recently available data from 2006 to 2014.

1. McGovern, et al. "The relative contribution of multiple determinants to health outcomes," Health Affairs, 2014.  
2. McGinnis, et al. "The case for more active policy attention to health promotion," Health Affairs, 2002.