

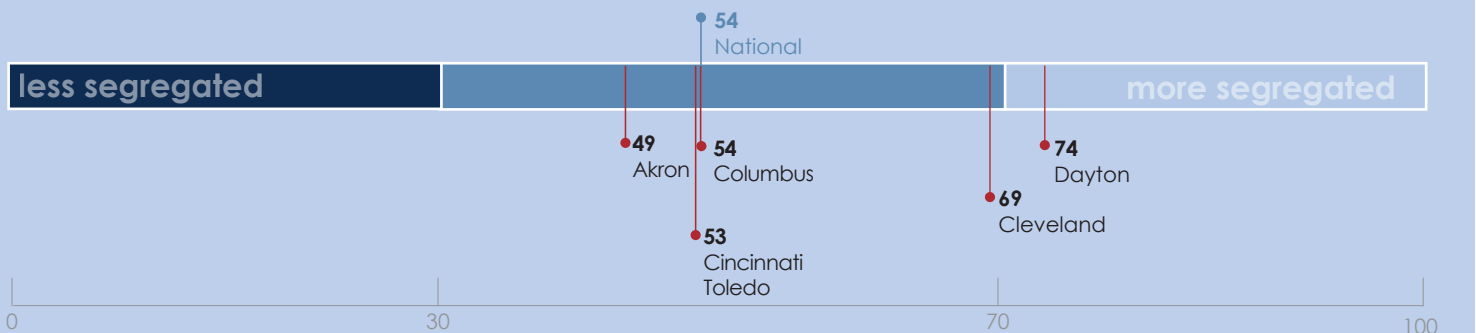
34 Physical environment in Ohio

Ohio ranks 34th in the nation on the physical environment domain

Indicator	Ohio's rank	Data value		Trend	Best state
		baseline	most recent		
Air, water and toxic substances 36					
Safe drinking water Percent of population exposed to water exceeding a violation limit during the past year	10	NA	3%	NA	0% DC, WA
Fluoridated water Percent of the population served by a community water system with optimally fluoridated water	12	87.7%	92.2%	+	100% DC
Toxic pollutants Total pounds of toxic chemicals released into the environment per capita, including air, water, land on-site and deepwell injection	29	9.7	7.7	+	0.04 DC
Outdoor air quality Average exposure of the general public to particulate matter of 2.5 microns or less in size (PM2.2)	47	12	11.6	+	5.3 WY
Children exposed to secondhand smoke Percent of children who live in a home where someone uses tobacco or smokes inside the home	49	16.3%	10.3%	+	0.4% CA
Lead poisoning Percent of young children with elevated blood lead levels (BLL >10 ug/dL)	NR*	1.1%	1.1%	=	0.2% AZ, FL
Food access and food insecurity 32					
Healthy food access Percent of low-income individuals living more than 10 miles from a grocery store in rural areas and more than 1 mile in non-rural areas	23	NA	12.2%	NA	0.9% DC
Food insecurity Percent of households with limited or uncertain access to adequate food	40	NA	16%	NA	8.7% ND
Housing, built environment and access to physical activity 22					
Severe housing problems Percent of households that have one or more of the following problems: 1) housing unit lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2) housing unit lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3) household is severely overcrowded, 4) monthly housing costs, including utilities, exceed 50% of monthly income	13	NA	15%	NA	11% ND, WV
Access to exercise opportunities Percent of individuals in a county who live reasonably close to a location for physical activity	19	NA	78%	NA	100% DC
Neighborhood safety Percent of parents who report their children are living in a safe neighborhood	29	87.1%	88.3%	+	94.7% ID
Alternative commute modes Percent of trips to work via bicycle, walking, or mass transit (combined)	32	4.4%	4.3%	-	54.6% DC
Safe Routes to School programs Percent of schools that have a completed school travel plan	NR*	NA	33.1%	NA	NA
Complete Street policies Number of communities that have adopted complete streets policies	NR*	NA	12	NA	NA

Residential segregation

Brown University has developed a **dissimilarity index** to measure whether one particular group is distributed across census tracts in the metropolitan area in the same way as another group. A high value on the index's 100-point scale indicates that the two groups tend to live in different tracts. A value of 60 (or above) is considered very high. It means that 60% (or more) of the members of one group would need to move to a different tract in order for the two groups to be equally distributed. Values of 40 or 50 are usually considered a moderate level of segregation, and values of 30 or below are considered to be fairly low. Below are the African American/White dissimilarity indexes for five major metropolitan areas in Ohio.



KEY	Rank	■ Ohio ranks in the top quartile of the 50 states and the District of Columbia.	■ Ohio ranks in the second quartile of the 50 states and the District of Columbia.	■ Ohio ranks in the third quartile of the 50 states and the District of Columbia.	■ Ohio ranks in the bottom quartile of the 50 states and the District of Columbia.	NR No ranking , no assigned desired direction	Trend	+ Getting better
		NR* No ranking , metric has 10 or more missing states	= No change	- Getting Worse				

NOTE: Rankings are based on the most recent data column. A ranking of 1 is the best and 51st is the worst. This dashboard uses data that is the most recently available for all states and DC. The year that is most-recently available varies by metric, from 2006 to 2014. See appendix for specific years for each metric.

Metric	Base Year	Most recent year	Data source
Outdoor air quality	2012	2013	Environmental Protection Agency, as compiled by America's Health Rankings 2013 edition
Children exposed to secondhand smoke	2007	2011	National Survey of Children's Health
Safe drinking water	-	2011	US Environmental Protection Agency, Safe Drinking Water Information System
Fluoridated water	2010	2012	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Water Fluoridation Reporting System
Toxic pollutants	2011	2012	Numerator: US Environmental Protection Agency, Toxics Release Inventory Denominator: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-year population estimates
Lead poisoning	2011	2012	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Childhood Blood Lead Surveillance Data
Healthy food access	-	2010	US Department of Agriculture, Food Research Atlas
Food insecurity	-	2010-2012	US Census Bureau, Current Population Survey
Severe housing problems	-	2006-2010	US Department of Housing and Urban Development, as compiled by County Health Rankings 2014 edition
Access to exercise opportunities	-	2010 and 2012	OneSource Global Business Browser and U.S. Census Bureau, as compiled County Health Rankings 2014 edition
Alternative commute modes	2009	2012	US Census Bureau, American Community Survey
Neighborhood safety	2007	2011	National Survey of Children's Health
Safe Routes to School Programs	-	2014 (cumulative as of September 2014)	Ohio Department of Transportation (numerator) and Common Core Data Institute of Education Sciences (denominator)
Complete Street plans	-	2012	Smart Growth America and National Complete Streets Coalition
Residential segregation	2009	2010	American Communities Project, Brown University

Making data meaningful

In order to put Ohio data in context in a way that is meaningful for state policymakers and other stakeholders, this dashboard presents the following information:

- **State rank for metrics:** Performance for all states and the District of Columbia is ranked for each metric, with 1 being the best and 51 the worst. These ranks are then divided into quartiles with green indicating the top (best) quartile and red indicating the bottom (worst) quartile.
- **State rank for subdomains and domains:** In order to provide a summary look at the data, the metric ranks are "rolled up" into subdomain and domain ranks. Subdomain ranks are the composite rank of the metrics in each subdomain, weighted equally. Domain ranks are the composite rank of the sub-domain ranks, weighted equally.
- **Change over time:** When available, the dashboard includes data values for the most-recent time period and for a baseline time period, which is the next most recently-available time period. Any change in the desired direction from the baseline to the most recent time period is labeled as "getting better" [+], while any change in the opposite direction is labeled as "getting worse" [-]. No change is labeled as [=].
- **Best state:** The data value for the top-ranked state is listed for each metric. This provides a benchmark that indicates the magnitude of improvement needed for Ohio to be ranked more highly in the future.
- **Gaps:** Domain profiles include "break outs" by race/ethnicity or income level for a featured metric or set of metrics. These graphics highlight health disparities and point to opportunities to improve health for all groups in Ohio.

Acknowledgements

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For methodology and sources, view 2014 Health Value Dashboard material online at:
www.hpio.net/groups/health-measurement