

2017 Health Value Dashboard™

Health equity profiles

This section examines health disparities and inequities across a set of 29 metrics by race and ethnicity, income level, education level and disability status through a series of equity profiles. Population groups and metrics examined were selected in partnership with the *Dashboard* Health Measurement Advisory Group (HMAG) equity workgroup. Disparity ratios are used in the equity profiles to compare groups with the worst outcomes to groups with the best outcomes to identify Ohio's greatest health disparities and inequities.

The equity profiles provide information on disparities and inequities across:

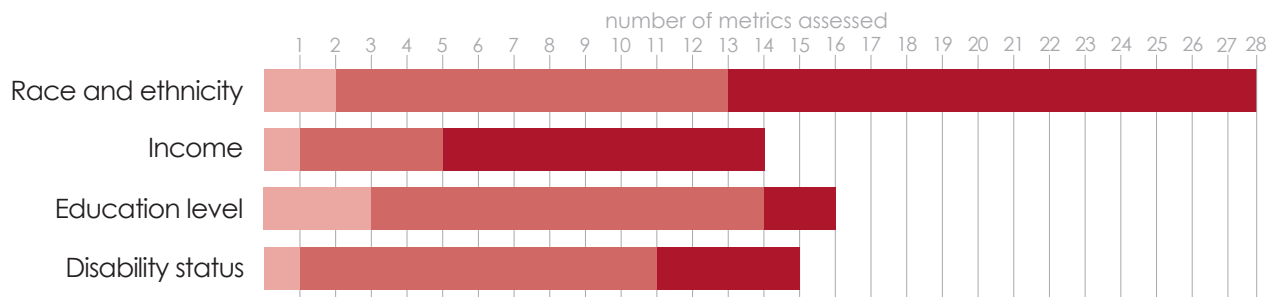
- Population health
- Access to care
- Healthcare system
- Public health and prevention
- Social and economic environment
- Physical environment



Ohio's journey towards health equity

Achieving health equity requires a focus on eliminating health disparities and inequities across population groups. **Health disparities** are differences in health status among segments of the population such as by race or ethnicity, education, income or disability status. **Health inequities** are disparities that are a result of systemic, avoidable and unjust social and economic policies and practices that create barriers to opportunity.

Data availability for population groups in the equity profiles



Key

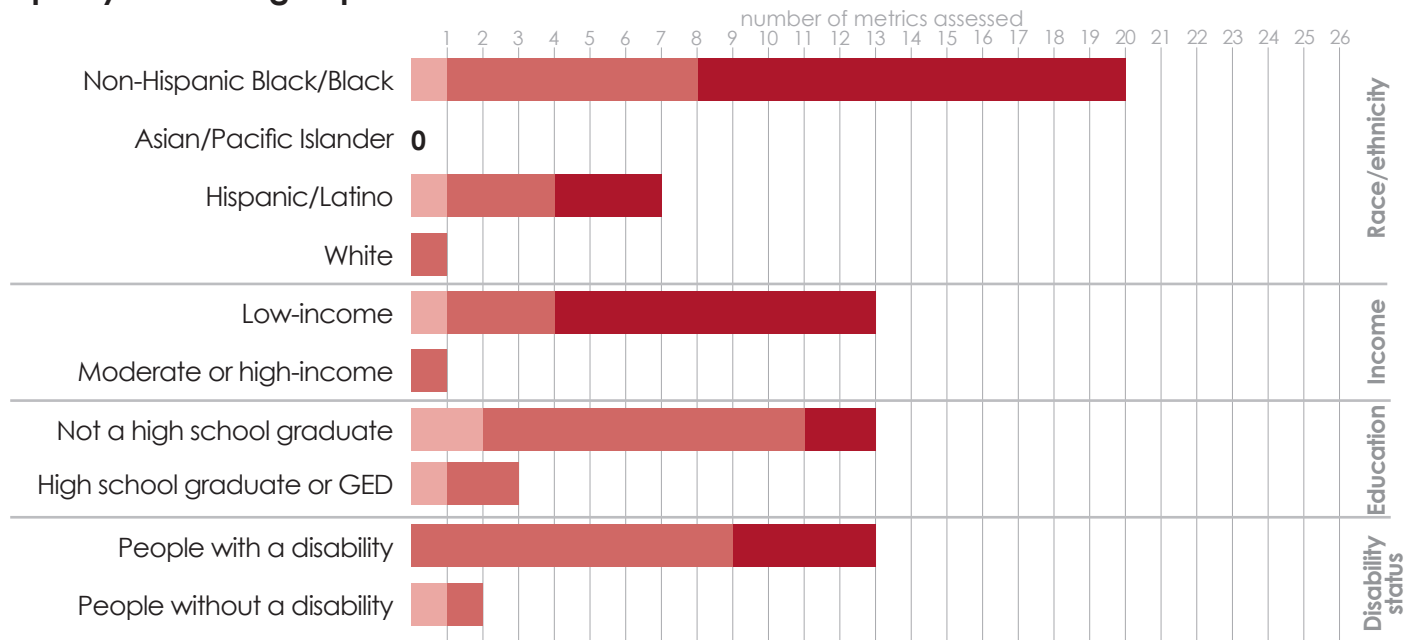
Little to no disparity	Disparity ratio between group with the worst outcomes and group with the best outcomes is less than 1.10
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Disparity ratio is a measure of the magnitude of difference in outcomes between two population groups.

The HMAG equity workgroup considered the availability of data in the selection of population groups to examine in the equity profiles. However, even among these groups, data is not always consistently collected (e.g., data was available for more metrics by race and ethnicity as compared to groups by education level, income level or disability status). Data collection and monitoring across a wider set of population groups (including geography, age, gender and sexual orientation) is necessary to establish a foundation for achieving health equity.

There are many population groups in Ohio experiencing health disparities and inequities. However, Ohioans who are black or have a low income are more likely to experience larger disparities and inequities across metrics.

Disparity ratios for groups with the worst outcomes across metrics



Note: There is great diversity within population groups that may not be reflected in available data. For example, aggregated statistics on the Asian/Pacific Islander population can mask health disparities and inequities particularly for subpopulations, such as Southeast Asians and new immigrant or refugee communities.

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The “estimated impact if disparity eliminated” calculation answers the question: How many individuals of a specific group would have had a better outcome if their prevalence/exposure rate were that of the group with the best outcome? For example, nearly 127,000 Ohio children would not be exposed to second-hand smoke if the disparity between low-income and moderate-to-high-income Ohioans was eliminated. If the racial and ethnic disparity was eliminated, more than 130,000 black children in Ohio would not be living in poverty.

Top ten metrics with the largest disparities and inequities across equity profiles

Metric	Group with worst outcomes	Estimated impact if disparity eliminated
Children exposed to second-hand smoke	Low-income	126,776 Ohio children
Neighborhood safety	Low-income	—
Unemployment	Low-income	—
Uninsured adults	Low-income	—
Adverse childhood experiences	Low-income	207,722 Ohio children
Premature death	Black	—
Child poverty	Black	134,142 Ohio children
Diabetes with long-term complications	Black	—
Unable to see doctor due to cost	Low-income	—
Adult depression	People with a disability	440,990 Ohio adults

Estimated impact: When data was available, a calculation was made to estimate the impact on Ohioans if the group with the worst outcomes on a metric had the same level of performance as the group with the best outcomes.

Population health

Equity profile

Metric	Disparity Ratio	Group with worst outcomes	Group with best outcomes	Estimated impact if disparity eliminated
Health behaviors				
Adult insufficient physical activity. Percent of adults 18 years and older not meeting physical activity guidelines for muscle strength and aerobic activity (2015)				
By education level	1.01	High school graduate 84.3%	Not finished high school 83.8%	—
By race/ethnicity	1.05	Hispanic 83.2%	Black 79.3%	9,655 Ohio adults
By income	1.09	Less than \$15K 83.6%	More than \$50K 77%	—
By disability status	1.11	With a disability 87.1%	Without a disability 78.5%	122,608 Ohio adults
Adult smoking. Percent of population age 18 and older that are current smokers (2015)				
By race/ethnicity	1.43	Hispanic 29.2%	White 20.4%	21,663 Ohio adults
By disability status	1.49	With a disability 29.3%	Without a disability 19.6%	137,099 Ohio adults
By education level	1.76	Not finished high school 42.7%	High school graduate 24.2%	—
By income	2.97	Less than \$15K 38.6%	More than \$50K 13%	—
Conditions and diseases				
Infant mortality. Number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births (within 1 year)				
By education level (2013)	1.42	Not finished high school 12.1	High school graduate 8.5	—
By race/ethnicity (2015)	2.75	Black 15.1	White 5.5	—
Cardiovascular disease mortality. Number of deaths due to all cardiovascular diseases, including heart disease and strokes, per 100,000 population, age adjusted (2015)				
By race/ethnicity	2.49	Black 334.7	Asian 134.3	2,830 Ohioans
Adult overweight and obesity. Percent of population age 18 and older that are overweight or obese (2015)				
By education level	1.10	High school graduate 68.1%	Not finished high school 61.9%	—
By income	1.13	More than \$50K 68.1%	Less than \$15K 60.2%	—
By disability status	1.12	With a disability 72.4%	Without a disability 64.9%	107,548 Ohio adults
By race/ethnicity	1.19	Black 68.6%	Hispanic 57.5%	113,898 Ohio adults
Youth overweight and obesity. Percent of children ages 12-17 who are overweight or obese (2015)				
By race/ethnicity	1.58	Hispanic 46.7%	White 29.6%	—
By income	1.67	Less than 206% FPL 40.9%	More than 206% FPL 24.5%	58,005 Ohio children

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Population health

Equity profile (cont.)

Metric	Disparity Ratio	Group with worst outcomes	Group with best outcomes	Estimated impact if disparity eliminated
Conditions and diseases (cont.)				
Adult diabetes. Percent of adults who have been told by a health professional that they have diabetes (2015)				
By education level	1.05	Not finished high school 13.6%	High school graduate 12.9%	—
By race/ethnicity	1.68	Black 14.1%	Hispanic 8.4%	58,750 Ohio adults
By income	1.76	Less than \$15K 13.7%	More than \$50K 7.8%	—
By disability status	2.70	With a disability 21.9%	Without a disability 8.1%	195,661 Ohio adults
Adult depression. Percent of adults who have ever been told they have depression (2015)				
By education level	1.68	Not finished high school 30.3%	High school graduate 18.1%	—
By race/ethnicity	1.73	Hispanic 26.7%	Black 15.5%	27,544 Ohio adults
By income	2.25	Less than \$15K 32.6%	More than \$50K 14.5%	—
By disability status	3.36	With a disability 44.2%	Without a disability 13.2%	440,990 Ohio adults
Drug overdose deaths. Number of deaths due to drug overdoses per 100,000 population, age adjusted (2015)				
By race/ethnicity	1.73	White 26.7	Black 15.4	1,050 Ohioans
Overall health and wellbeing				
Premature death. Years of potential life lost before age 75 (2014)				
By race/ethnicity	4.52	Black 10,749	Asian 2,377.3	—
Life expectancy. Life expectancy at birth based on current mortality rates (2010)				
By race/ethnicity	1.18	Black 73.9	Asian 87	13.1 years

FPL: Federal poverty level

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Access to care

Equity profile

Metric	Disparity Ratio	Group with worst outcomes	Group with best outcomes	Estimated impact if disparity eliminated
Coverage and affordability				
Uninsured adults. Percent of 18-64 year olds that are uninsured (2014)				
By disability status	1.07	Without a disability 11.7%	With a disability 11%	44,956 Ohio adults
By education level	1.55	Not finished high school 16.7%	High school graduate 10.8%	—
By race/ethnicity	2.45	Hispanic 25.2%	White 10.3%	33,641 Ohio adults
By income	6.5	Under 138% FPL 22.5%	More than 400% FPL 3.5%	—
Unable to see doctor due to cost. Percent of adults who went without care because of cost in the past year (2015)				
By education level	1.75	Not finished high school 18.8%	High school graduate 10.7%	—
By disability status	2.03	With a disability 17.7%	Without a disability 8.7%	127,339 Ohio adults
By race/ethnicity	2.38	Hispanic 22.5%	White 9.4%	32,001 Ohio adults
By income	3.44	Less than \$15K 17.9%	More than \$50K 5.2%	—
Primary care access				
Without a usual source of care. Percent of adults ages 18 and older who report they do not have at least one person they think of as their personal healthcare provider (2015)				
By disability status	1.34	Without a disability 19.1%	With a disability 14.2%	355,493 Ohio adults
By education level	1.42	Not finished high school 27.6%	High school graduate 19.5%	—
By income	2.16	Less than \$15K 28%	More than \$50K 13%	—
By race/ethnicity	2.4	Hispanic 37.9%	White 15.8%	54,083 Ohio adults

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Healthcare system

Equity profile

Metric	Disparity Ratio	Group with worst outcomes	Group with best outcomes	Estimated impact if disparity eliminated
Preventive services				
Prenatal care. Percent of women who completed a pregnancy in the last 12 months and did not receive prenatal care in the first trimester (2014)				
By education level	1.56	Not finished high school 49.7%	High school graduate 31.9%	—
By race/ethnicity	1.77	Black 40.7%	White 23%	—
Hospital utilization				
Diabetes with long-term complications. Admissions for Medicare beneficiaries with a principal diagnosis of diabetes with long-term complications per 100,000 beneficiaries, ages 18 years and older (2014)				
By race/ethnicity	4.02	Black 716	Asian 178	—
Heart failure readmissions for Medicare beneficiaries. Rate of Medicare beneficiaries discharged from the hospital with a principal diagnosis of heart failure who were readmitted for any cause within 30 days after the index admission date, per 100 index cases (2014)				
By race/ethnicity	1.02	Hispanic 20.1	Asian 19.7	—
Timeliness, effectiveness and quality of care				
Mortality amenable to healthcare. Number of deaths before age 75 per 100,000 population that resulted from causes considered at least partially treatable or preventable with timely and appropriate medical care (2012-2013)				
By race/ethnicity	2.78	Black 164	Hispanic 59	1,414 deaths

Public health and prevention

Equity profile

Metric	Disparity Ratio	Group with worst outcomes	Group with best outcomes	Estimated impact if disparity eliminated
Health promotion and prevention				
Low birth weight. Percent of live births where the infant weighed less than 2,500 grams (2014)				
By education level	1.38	Not finished high school 11.1%	High school graduate 8%	—
By race/ethnicity	1.83	Black 13.4%	White 7.3%	—
Teen birth rate. Rate per 1,000 births to females 15-19 years of age (2015)				
By race/ethnicity	2.13	Black 40.8	White 19.2	—

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Social and economic environment

Equity profile

Metric	Disparity Ratio	Group with worst outcomes	Group with best outcomes	Estimated impact if disparity eliminated
Education				
Fourth-grade reading. Percent of 4th graders who were not proficient in reading by a national assessment (NAEP) (2015)				
By income	1.6	Eligible for free/reduced lunch 77%	Not eligible for free/reduced lunch 48%	—
By race/ethnicity	2.0	Black 84%	Asian 42%	—
By disability status	1.6	With a disability 91%	Without a disability 57%	—
High school graduation. Percent of incoming 9th graders who did not graduate in 4 years from a public high school with a regular degree (2015)				
By race/ethnicity	2.88	Black 40.3%	Asian 14%	—
Employment and poverty				
Child poverty. Percent of persons under age 18 who live in households at or below the poverty threshold (2015)				
By disability status	1.79	With a disability 36.5%	Without a disability 20.5%	20,931 Ohio children
By race/ethnicity	4.21	Black 45.9%	Asian 10.9%	134,142 Ohio children
Adult poverty. Percent of persons age 18+ who live in households at or below the poverty threshold (2015)				
By disability status	1.98	With a disability 22%	Without a disability 11.1%	154,148 Ohio adults
By education level	2.05	Not finished high school 27.3%	High school graduate 13.3%	—
By race/ethnicity	2.55	Black 25.7%	White 10.1%	161,022 Ohio adults
Unemployment. Annual average unemployment rate, ages 16 and older (2015)				
By disability status	2.45	With a disability 13%	Without a disability 5.3%	—
By education level	2.6	Not finished high school 17.4%	High school graduate 6.7%	—
By race/ethnicity	2.81	Black 13%	White 4.6%	—
By income	8.79	Less than \$20K 32.6%	More than \$80K 3.7%	—
Trauma, toxic stress and violence				
Adverse childhood experiences. Percent of children who have experienced two or more adverse experiences (2011/2012)				
By race/ethnicity	1.57	Black 35.4%	White 22.6%	49,043 Ohio children
By disability status (special needs)	1.59	With a special need 36.1%	Without a special need 22.7%	—
By education level	1.66	Not finished high school 54.9%	High school graduate 33%	—
By income	5.36	Less than 100% FPL 42.9%	More than 400% FPL 8%	207,722 Ohio children

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Physical environment

Equity profile

Metric	Disparity Ratio	Group with worst outcomes	Group with best outcomes	Estimated impact if disparity eliminated
Air, water and toxic substances				
Children exposed to second-hand smoke. Percent of children who live in a home where someone uses tobacco and smokes inside the home (2011)				
By education level	1.09	Not finished high school 22.7%	High school graduate 20.9%	—
By disability status (special healthcare needs)	1.55	Children with special healthcare needs 14.3%	Children without special healthcare needs 9.2%	—
By race/ethnicity	4.91	Black 17.2%	Hispanic 3.5%	52,492 Ohio children
By income	24.67	Less than 100% FPL 22.2%	400% FPL or more 0.9%	126,776 Ohio children
Housing, built environment and access to physical activity				
Neighborhood safety. Percent of parents who report their children are living in an unsafe neighborhood (2011/2012)				
By education level	1.4	Not finished high school 25.9%	High school graduate 18.5%	—
By disability status (special healthcare needs)	1.43	Children with special healthcare needs 15.3%	Children without special healthcare needs 10.7%	—
By race/ethnicity	3.99	Black 29.5%	White 7.4%	—
By income	9.54	Less than 100% FPL 24.8%	400% FPL or more 2.6%	—

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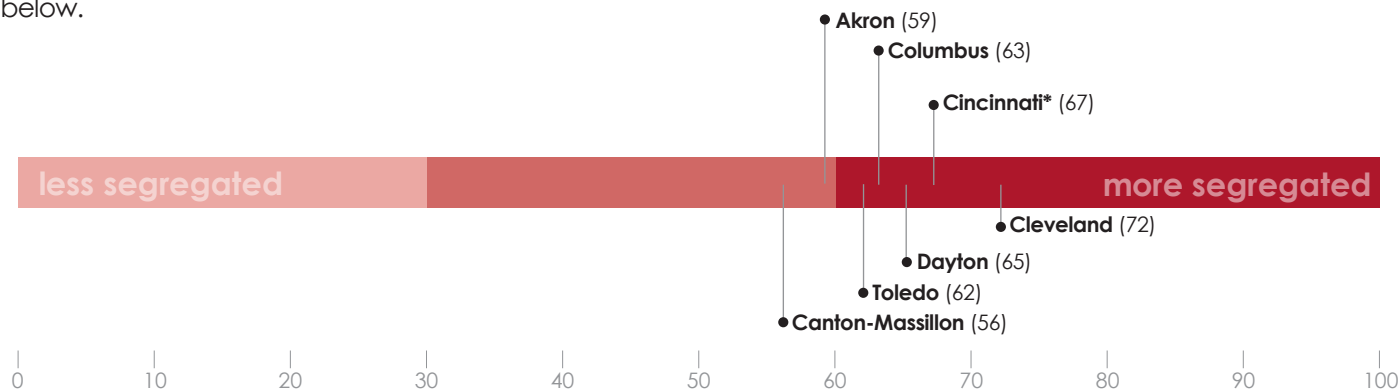
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Residential segregation

The black/white dissimilarity index measures the extent to which black and white residents live separately from one another across census tracts. 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 percent 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 to 50 are usually considered moderate levels of segregation, and values of 30 or below are considered to be fairly low. The 2010-2014 black/white dissimilarity indices for Ohio's seven largest metropolitan areas are shown below.



*Cincinnati dissimilarity index is calculated from Ohio census tracts only.

Source: American Community Survey, 5-Year Census Tract Estimates. Calculations by the Kirwan Institute for the Study of Race and Ethnicity