

Health factors: COMMUNITY CONDITIONS (SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH)
Small group discussion, Round 2

Review the prioritization criteria below and:

- 2019 SHA Summary Report: Pages 32-35
- Regional Forum Findings: Pages 21-28

Prioritization criteria for health factors

- **Connection to SHIP health outcome priorities:** Extent to which the health factor contributes to Mental health and addiction, Chronic disease, Maternal and infant health outcomes
- **Ability to track progress:** Measurable indicators are available to assess and report progress in a meaningful way on an annual basis at the state and local level
- **Nature of the problem:** Magnitude, severity, inequities, U.S. comparison, trends [2019 SHA results]
- **Alignment:** With local priorities [SHA regional forum/online survey results], MCH/MIECHV assessment, state agency plans and other initiatives
- **Potential for impact:** Availability of evidence-based strategies, co-benefits, feasibility to address and state and/or local level

Discussion question:

Given the prioritization criteria above, which of the following sub-topics and desired outcomes should be prioritized to include in the SHIP?

High-priority topics and outcomes for consideration

Red font indicates change or addition from worksheet reviewed during the June 4 Advisory Committee meeting.

Sub-topic Aligned with 2019 SHA findings	Desired outcome examples	Indicator examples (data source)
Economic conditions	Decreased poverty	Child poverty- Percent of persons under age 18 who live in households at or below the poverty threshold (ACS)
		Adult poverty- Percent of persons age 18+ who live in households at or below the poverty threshold (ACS)
	Increased income	Median household income, inflation adjusted (ACS)
		Priority population example- Pregnant women: Median annual household income 12 months before pregnancy (OPAS)
	Decreased unemployment	Annual average unemployment rate, ages 16+ (BLS, CPS)
	Increased employment	Annual average civilian labor force participation rate, ages 16+ (BLS, CPS)

Education*	Increased preschool enrollment	Percent of 3 and 4 year-olds enrolled in preschool (ACS)
	Increased kindergarten readiness	Percent of kindergarten students demonstrating readiness (entered kindergarten with sufficient skills, knowledge and abilities to engage with kindergarten-level instruction) (KRA, ODE)
	Improved third grade reading	Percent of third graders at least proficient in reading (ODE)
	Decreased chronic absenteeism	Percent of K-12 students who are chronically absent (ODE)
	Increased educational attainment (Ohio attainment goal)	Percent of Ohioans, ages 25-64, equipped with a degree, certificate or other postsecondary credential of value in the workplace (Lumina Foundation via ODHE)
Violence and trauma	Decreased Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)	Percent of children who have experienced two or more adverse experiences (NSCH)
	Decreased child abuse and neglect	Rate of child maltreatment victims per 1,000 children in population (ACF)
		Number of children in foster care (PCSAO)
	Decreased violent crime	Violent crime rate - number of violent crimes reported per 100,000 populations. Violent crimes are defined as offenses that involve face-to-face confrontation between the victim and the perpetrator, including homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault (FBI)
		Homicide mortality rate (ODH VS)
Increased neighborhood safety	Percent of parents who report their children are living in a safe neighborhood (NSCH)	
Increased school safety	Percent of youth who did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school (YRBS)	
Transportation	Increased car access	Percent of households with no vehicles available (ACS)
	Increased alternative commute modes	Percent of trips to work via bicycle, walking or mass transit (combined) (ACS)
	Decreased commute time (all modes)	Average travel time to work (minutes), all modes of transportation (ACS)
	Decreased commute time via public transportation**	Average travel time to work (minutes), public transportation (ACS)

	Decreased transportation barriers to accessing health care	Percent of adults reporting lack of transportation as a barrier to health care (OMAS)
Housing (including lead poisoning risk)	Increased housing affordability and quality	Renter severe cost burden- Percent of renters spending more than 50% of household income on gross rent (ACS via OHFA)
		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; and 4) monthly housing costs, including utilities, exceed 50% of monthly income (HUD)
		Metrics related to home value and housing quality can be explored. Potential sources include ACS, county auditors and real estate market research
	Decreased evictions	Eviction filing rate- Number of eviction filings divided by the number of renter households (OHFA)
	Decreased homelessness	Count of people experiencing homelessness (HUD via OHFA)
		Priority population- pregnant women: Percent of women who report that they were homeless during 12 months before pregnancy (OPAS)
	Increased home ownership	Home ownership- Percent of households that are owner-occupied (HUD via OHFA)
Percent of mortgages 90-days delinquent or more (OHFA)		
Percent of mortgages in foreclosure (OHFA)		
Decreased lead hazards	Lead-based paint hazard risk and Lead exposure risk index (Note: These existing indicators are based on age of housing stock and percent of population in poverty. Not ideal for tracking progress over time. Better indicators needed.)	
Food insecurity and healthy food access	Decreased food insecurity	Percent of households that are food insecure (FA via CHR)
	Increased access to healthy foods	Percent of populations with limited access to healthy food, defined as the percent of low-income individuals (<200% FPG) living

		more than 10 miles from a grocery store in rural areas and more than 1 mile in non-rural areas (USDA via CHR)
Family and social support/ family functioning***	Decreased single-parent households	Percent of children that live in a household headed by a single parent (ACS via CHR)
	Decreased parental stress/aggravation	Composite measure of items related to parental stress/aggravation (NSCH)
	Increased family resilience	Composite measure of items related to family resilience (NSCH)

*Although not identified as a major challenge in the SHA, education is closely related to income, employment and poverty. In addition, the Ohio Department of Education and Ohio Department of Higher Education have measurable objectives that the SHIP could incorporate.

**The SHA metric "job access via transit" cannot be used as a SHIP indicator because it is one-time data that is not updated on a regular basis.

***Although not identified as a major challenge in the SHA, this topic has emerged as a priority in MCH/MIECHV assessment.