Welcome! The webinar will begin in a few minutes. All slides and materials are posted on the HPIO SHA/SHIP page.
Please type questions in the question box
Discussion

Click the icon to raise your hand.

HPIO Equity meeting 3
Today’s agenda

• Welcome and overview
• Prioritization survey results
• Considerations for prioritizing
• Prioritization discussion
• Next steps
Today’s objective

HPIO and ODH will have the guidance needed to finalize the list of desired outcomes and indicators for community conditions.
SMART objectives

- Specific
- Measurable
- Achievable
- Realistic
- Time-bound

Objectives should also be aspirational
Figure 2.2. Overall health outcome objectives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Desired outcome</th>
<th>Indicator (source)</th>
<th>Baseline (2015)</th>
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* <$15,000 annual household income

Note: Priority populations (low-income and African American) were selected because they are the groups with the worst outcomes for these indicators based on available data.

Source: Ohio Department of Health
### Figure 2.2. Overall health outcome objectives

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Source: Ohio Department of Health
June 4 Advisory Committee meeting re-cap
Poll question
Poll question

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>June</th>
<th>July</th>
<th>August</th>
<th>September</th>
<th>October and beyond</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Work team meetings: Outcome objectives</td>
<td>Work team meetings: Target setting and priority populations</td>
<td>Draft SHIP due to ODH Aug. 15</td>
<td>Final SHIP due to ODH Sept. 30</td>
<td>Dissemination</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MCH/MIECHV Alignment**
State-level partners

SHA/SHIP vision
Ohio is a model of health, well-being and economic vitality
Local SHA/SHIP partners

SHA/SHIP vision
Ohio is a model of health, well-being and economic vitality
Percent of outcomes that improved, did not change or got worse

2017-2019
SHIP progress report

Key
- **Improving**: Change was in the right direction (toward target) and was 10% or more from baseline to most-recent year
- **Little or no detectable change**: Change was less than 10% from baseline to most-recent year (toward or away from target)
- **Getting worse**: Change was in the wrong direction (away from target) and was 10% or more from baseline to most-recent year
- **Trend not assessed for methodological reasons**

Note: Ohio had no objectives with demonstrated improvement of 10% or more.
Percent of outcomes that improved, did not change or got worse

Future SHIP progress reports

- Mental health and addiction: 100%
  - Unintentional drug overdose deaths
  - Depression, ages 12-17
  - Depression, ages 18+
  - Drug dependence or abuse, ages 12+
  - Suicide deaths

- Chronic disease: 100%
  - Coronary heart disease
  - Heart attack
  - Hypertension
  - Diabetes
  - Prediabetes
  - Child asthma mortality

- Maternal and infant health: 100%
  - Preterm births
  - Very preterm births
  - Low birth-weight births
  - Infant mortality
  - Neonatal infant deaths
  - Post-neonatal infant deaths

Key:
- Improving: Change was in the right direction (toward target) and was 10% or more from baseline to most-recent year.
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- Trend not assessed for methodological reasons.

Note: Ohio had no objectives with demonstrated improvement of 10% or more.
Source: Data compiled by ODH (as of October 2018)
All Ohioans achieve their full health potential
Maternal and Child Health (MCH) and SHIP alignment

- The following **community conditions, health behaviors and access to care factors** were identified as top MCH priorities.*

**Community conditions:**
- Housing
- Transportation
- Income and poverty
- Education: student success
- ACEs, trauma and violence (includes children in foster care)
- Family functioning/social support

**Health behaviors:**
- Tobacco use
- Nutrition

**Access to care:**
- Access to dental care
- Access to mental health care
- Transitions in care
- Child systems integration

*Priorities were identified through stakeholder input and secondary data analysis. Stakeholder input was provided by nearly 700 regional forum and online survey participants, Ohio Department of Health staff and MCH/MIECHV Steering Committee members.
SHIP framework and components
2020-2022 State Health Improvement Plan (SHIP) framework

What shapes our health?
Many factors, including these SHIP priorities:

- Community conditions
  - Housing TBD
  - Economic conditions TBD
  - Education TBD
  - Violence and trauma TBD
- Health behaviors
  - Tobacco use
  - Nutrition
  - Physical activity
- Access to care
  - Health insurance coverage
  - Local access to healthcare providers
  - Unmet need for mental health

What are Ohio's top health priorities?
The SHIP identifies the following health priorities:

- Mental health and addiction
- Chronic disease
- Maternal and infant health

How will we know if health is improving in Ohio?
The SHIP tracks the following outcomes:

- Depression
- Suicide
- Drug overdose deaths
- Youth drug use
- Heart disease
- Diabetes
- Childhood conditions (asthma, lead)
- Preterm births
- Infant mortality
- Maternal mortality/morbidity

Equity: The SHIP identifies strategies and tracks outcomes that shape the health of Ohioans at all stages of life and reduce inequities so that all Ohioans achieve their full health potential.

Three health priority topics:

- Mental health and addiction
- Chronic disease
- Maternal and infant health

10 priority health outcomes:

- Depression
- Suicide
- Drug overdose deaths
- Youth drug use
- Heart disease
- Diabetes
- Childhood conditions (asthma, lead)
- Preterm births
- Infant mortality
- Maternal mortality/morbidity

Two overall health outcomes:

- Improved health status
- Reduced premature death

All Ohioans achieve their full health potential

Vision
Ohio is a model of health, well-being and economic vitality

Achieving the SHIP vision will lead to improvement in the factors that shape health
2020-2022 State Health Improvement Plan (SHIP) framework

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SHIP components

SMART objectives

Evidence-based strategies

Priority populations

Strategies likely to reduce disparities, racism and discrimination
SHIP components

- SMART objectives
- Evidence-based strategies
- Priority populations
- Strategies likely to reduce disparities, racism and discrimination
Today’s objective

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Note: Priority populations (low-income, and African American) were selected because they are the groups with the worst outcomes for these indicators based on available data.

**Source:** Ohio Department of Health
Prioritization survey results
Local stakeholder input + Secondary data → Steering and Advisory Committee

Including:
- May 30 MCH/MIECHV Steering Committee
- June 4 Advisory Committee discussion
- Prioritization survey
- ODH DMCFH feedback
- Today’s meeting → SHIP prioritization
Survey process

- Sent to SHA/SHIP Advisory Committee (107), SHA/SHIP Steering Committee (20) and MCH/MIECHV Steering Committee (36)
- 55 respondents
- 33% response rate
Which of the following sub-topics do you think are most important to prioritize in the SHIP?

- Housing: 33
- Economic conditions: 30
- Violence and trauma: 27
- Education: 19
- Family and soc. support/family functioning: 14
- Food insecurity and healthy food access: 13
- Transportation: 10

Total respondents: 49
Respondents could choose no more than 3 answers
Which of the following sub-topics do you think are most important to prioritize in the SHIP?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-topic</th>
<th>Respondents</th>
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<tr>
<td>Housing</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic conditions</td>
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<td>Violence and trauma</td>
<td>27</td>
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<td>Education</td>
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<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total respondents: 49
Respondents could choose no more than 3 answers.
ODH Division of Maternal, Child and Family Health

• Meeting on June 13, 2019
• Top desired outcomes across health factors
• 41 staff provided input
Which of the following desired outcomes do you think are most important to include in the SHIP?

- Education: 26
- Economic conditions: 21
- Housing: 20
- Violence and trauma: 20
- Food insecurity and healthy food access: 20
- Family and soc. support/family functioning: 11
- Transportation: 3

Total respondents: 41
Respondents could choose no more than 3 answers
Which of the following desired outcomes do you think are most important to include in the SHIP?

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- Economic conditions: 21
- Housing: 20
- Violence and trauma: 20
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- Transportation: 3

Total respondents: 41
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2020-2022 State Health Improvement Plan (SHIP) framework

**What shapes our health?**
Many factors, including these SHIP priorities:

- Community conditions:
  - Housing TBD
  - Economic conditions TBD
  - Education TBD
  - Violence and trauma TBD

- Health behaviors:
  - Tobacco use
  - Nutrition
  - Physical activity

- Access to care:
  - Health insurance coverage
  - Local access to healthcare providers
  - Unmet need for mental health

**What are Ohio’s top health priorities?**
The SHIP identifies the following health priorities:

- Depression
- Suicide
- Drug overdose deaths
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**How will we know if health is improving in Ohio?**
The SHIP tracks the following outcomes:

- Improved health status
- Reduced premature death

**Vision**
Ohio is a model of health, well-being and economic vitality

*Achieving the SHIP vision will lead to improvement in the factors that shape health*
2020-2022 State Health Improvement Plan (SHIP) framework

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Equity: The SHIP identifies strategies and tracks outcomes that shape the health of Ohioans at all stages of life and reduce inequities so that all Ohioans achieve their full health potential.

Achieving the SHIP vision will lead to improvement in the factors that shape health.
Considerations for prioritizing
Prioritization criteria: Health factors

- Ability to track progress
- Potential for impact
- Connection to SHIP health outcome priorities
- Nature of the problem
- Alignment
Prioritization criteria: Health factors

- Ability to track progress
- Potential for impact
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- Nature of the problem
- Alignment
Community Conditions

- Violence and trauma
- Education
- Housing
- Economic conditions
Violence and trauma
Desired outcomes

1. Decreased adverse childhood experiences (ACEs)
2. Decreased child abuse and neglect
3. Decreased violent crime
4. Increased neighborhood safety
5. Decreased intimate partner violence
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data source</th>
<th>Pros</th>
<th>Cons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Survey of Children’s Health (NSCH)</td>
<td>• Annual update</td>
<td>• No local-level data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Some disaggregated data</td>
<td>• Recent changes, impact on trend analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Used by federal Maternal Child Health block grant program</td>
<td>• Unreliable and suppressed rates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration for Families and Children</td>
<td>• Annual update</td>
<td>No local-level data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Children’s Service Association of Ohio and Ohio Department of Job</td>
<td>• Uses multiple state and federal data sources to compile report on public children’s</td>
<td>Frequency of publications is unclear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and Family Services (ODJFS)</td>
<td>system involvement</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio Department of Health (ODH) – Vital Statistics</td>
<td>• State agencies engaged with the SHIP</td>
<td>Survey conducted every two years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)</td>
<td>• State administered survey</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Some local (school district) data available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio Pregnancy Assessment Survey (OPAS)</td>
<td>• Annual update</td>
<td>Data lag (most recent from 2016)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• State administered survey comparable to national PRAMS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio Violent Deaths Reporting System (OVDRS)</td>
<td>• Annual update</td>
<td>Data lag (most recent report is 2015)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Reports compile data from multiple sources</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS)</td>
<td>Data on many different types of intimate partner violence</td>
<td>• State-level data is for lifetime prevalence only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• No local-level data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Most-recent data is from 2015 (unclear if will be updated)</td>
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Adverse childhood experiences

Potential indicators
• Adverse childhood experiences: Percent of children who have experienced two or more adverse experiences (NSCH)
Adverse childhood experiences

Nine ACE items:

1. Income hardship
2. Divorce or separation
3. Parent/guardian death
4. Parent/guardian served time in jail
5. Witness of domestic violence
6. Victim of violence or witness of violence in neighborhood
7. Lived with anyone experiencing mental health issues
8. Lived with anyone abusing drugs
9. Treated or judged unfairly due to race/ethnicity
Nine ACE items:

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3. Parent/guardian death
4. Parent/guardian served time in jail
5. Witness of domestic violence
6. Victim of violence or witness of violence in neighborhood
7. Lived with anyone experiencing mental health issues
8. Lived with anyone abusing drugs
9. Treated or judged unfairly due to race/ethnicity
Potential indicators

- **Child maltreatment:** Rate of child maltreatment victims per 1,000 children in population (ACF)
- **Children in foster care:** Number of children in foster care (PCSAO)
Child abuse and neglect

Strategy examples

• Early childhood home visiting programs
• Early childhood education
Violent crime

Potential indicators

- **Violent crime**: 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**: Homicide mortality rate (Vital Statistics)
Neighborhood safety

Potential indicators

- **Neighborhood safety**: Percent of parents who report their children are living in a safe neighborhood (NSCH)
Intimate partner violence

Potential indicators

- **Intimate partner-related deaths:** Number of intimate partner-related deaths (OVDRS)
- **Intimate partner violence:** Lifetime prevalence of rape, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner for women (NISVS)
- **Intimate partner violence:** Percent of women hit, slapped, kicked, choked or physically hurt by their husband/partner in the 12 months before pregnancy or during their most recent pregnancy (OPAS)

*Pending:* Youth dating sexual and physical violence (YRBS)
Violent crime, neighborhood safety, intimate-partner violence

Strategy examples

• School-based violence prevention
• Pricing strategies for alcohol products and alcohol outlet density restrictions
• Housing choice voucher program (Section 8)
Discussion

Click the icon to raise your hand.

HPIO Equity meeting 3
Please type questions in the question box
Poll question
Education
Desired outcomes

1. Increased preschool enrollment
2. Increased kindergarten readiness
3. Improved third grade reading and other academic proficiency
4. Decreased chronic absenteeism
5. Increased educational attainment
# Data sources: Education

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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Local and disaggregated data</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio Department of Education (ODE) - ODE School Report Card and Every</td>
<td>• Agency collects and reports data on an annual basis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student Succeeds (ESSA) data</td>
<td>• Local and disaggregated data available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lumina Foundation and Ohio Department of Higher Education</td>
<td>Lumina Foundation develops and reports annual estimates</td>
<td>State- and local-level estimates reflect different metrics</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Increased preschool enrollment and kindergarten readiness

Potential indicators

• Percent of 3 and 4-year olds enrolled in preschool (ACS)
• Percent of kindergarten students demonstrating readiness (KRA, ODE)
Increased preschool enrollment and kindergarten readiness

Strategy examples

• Quality early childhood education, including universal pre-K and Step Up to Quality
• Child care subsidies
• Refundable child and dependent care tax credit
Increased third grade reading and other academic proficiency

Potential indicators

• Percent of third graders at least proficient in reading (ODE)
• Composite measure of ELA proficiency for grades 3-8 (ODE)
• Composite measure of math proficiency for grades 3-8 (ODE)
Increased third grade reading and other academic proficiency

**Strategy examples**

- School breakfast programs
- School-based health centers
- School-based social-emotional learning
- Quality early childhood education/universal pre-K
Decreased chronic absenteeism

Potential indicator

• Percent of K-12 students who are chronically absent (ODE)
Decreased chronic absenteeism

Strategy examples

• School-based health centers
• Attendance interventions for chronically absent students
• Later middle and high school start times
Increased educational attainment

Potential indicator

• *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)
Increased educational attainment

Strategy examples

• Career and technical education for high school graduation
• GED certificate programs
• Sector-based workforce initiatives
Discussion

Click the icon to raise your hand.

HPIO Equity meeting 3
Please type questions in the question box
Poll question
Housing
Desired outcomes

1. Increased housing affordability and quality
2. Decreased evictions
3. Decreased homelessness
4. Increased home ownership
## Data sources: Housing

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<td>Several metrics are from the Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy data which is released with some data lag (most recent is 2011-2015)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ohio Housing Finance Agency (OHFA)</td>
<td>• Annual update (Housing Needs Assessment)</td>
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Increased housing affordability and quality

Potential indicators

• Percent of renters spending more than 50% of household income on gross rent (ACS via OHFA)
• Percent of households that have one or more “severe housing problems” (HUD)
Increased housing affordability and quality

Strategy examples

• Ohio Housing Trust Fund
• Home improvement loans and grants
• Healthy home environment assessments
• Inclusionary zoning
Decreased evictions

Potential indicators

• Number of eviction filings per 100 renter households (OHFA)
Decreased evictions

Strategy examples

• Debt advice for tenants with unpaid rent
• Legal support for tenants in eviction proceedings
Decreased homelessness

Potential indicators

• Count of people experiencing homelessness (HUD via OHFA)
• Potential priority population, pregnant women: Percent of women who report that they were homeless during 12 months before pregnancy (OPAS)
Decreased homelessness

Strategy examples
• Rapid re-housing programs
• Service enriched housing
• Housing First
Increased home ownership

Potential indicators

• 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)
Increased home ownership

Potential for impact considerations

• What Works for Health does not include strategies rated for increasing home ownership

• Strategies could address barriers to home ownership for priority populations
Discussion

Click the icon to raise your hand.
Please type questions in the question box
Poll question
Economic conditions
Desired outcomes

1. Decreased poverty
2. Increased income
3. Increased employment
## Data sources: Economic conditions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data source</th>
<th>Pros</th>
<th>Cons</th>
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| American Community Survey (ACS)                      | • Annual update  
• Local and disaggregated data |                                                              |
| Bureau of Labor Statistics and Ohio Department of Job and Family Services (ODJFS) | • Monthly and annual updated  
• Local data available (ODJFS) | Limited disaggregated data available                           |
| Ohio Pregnancy Assessment Survey (OPAS)               | • Annual update  
• State administered survey comparable to national PRAMS          | Data lag (most recent from 2016)                             |
Decreased poverty

Potential indicators

• Percent of persons under age 18 who live in households at or below the poverty threshold (ACS)
• Percent of persons age 18+ who live in households at or below the poverty threshold (ACS)
Decreased poverty

Strategy examples

• Earned Income Tax Credit
• Local wage ordinances
Increased income

Potential indicators

- Median household income, inflation adjusted (ACS)
- Potential priority population, pregnant women: Median annual household income 12 months before pregnancy (OPAS)
Increased income

Strategy examples

• Intensive employment support programs (New Hope Project)
• Quality early childhood education
• Earned Income Tax Credit
Increased employment

Potential indicators

• Annual average civilian labor force participation rate, ages 16+ (BLS, CPS)
Increased employment

Strategy examples
• Childcare subsidies
• Sector-based workforce initiatives
• Transitional jobs
Discussion

Click the icon to raise your hand.

HPIO Equity meeting 3
Please type questions in the question box
Poll question
Community Conditions

- Violence and trauma
- Education
- Housing
- Economic conditions
Next steps
July 25 meeting

- Baseline data
- Priority populations
- Recruitment
SHA SHIP

State Health Assessment and State Health Improvement Plan