This is a high-level compilation of SHIP strategies. For more detail:
• See Appendix A for more information about indicators
• See topic sections in Parts 3-8 for more information about strategies

One or more specific strategies within this category are likely to reduce disparities, based on review by WWFH, or health equity strategy in CG

Strategy is identified in two or more SHIP topic areas

None of the strategies for this topic area met the criteria for featured strategies. These criteria are listed in Part 1 and Appendix C. Because no featured strategies are available, all strategies for this topic are displayed.

### SHIP topic area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community conditions</th>
<th>Featured strategies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Housing affordability and quality</strong>&lt;br&gt;Indicator CC1</td>
<td>• Rental assistance ✔&lt;br&gt;• Affordable housing development and preservation ✔&lt;br&gt;• Neighborhood improvements ✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Poverty</strong>&lt;br&gt;Indicators CC2 and CC3</td>
<td>• Child care subsidies ✔&lt;br&gt;• Adult employment programs ✔&lt;br&gt;• High school equivalency programs ✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>K-12 student success: Chronic absenteeism</strong>&lt;br&gt;Indicator CC4</td>
<td>• Attendance interventions for chronically absent students ✔&lt;br&gt;• Social-emotional learning and positive behavior initiatives ✔&lt;br&gt;• Middle and high school programs and policies that increase attendance ✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>K-12 student success: Kindergarten readiness</strong>&lt;br&gt;Indicator CC5</td>
<td>• Early childhood home visiting ✔ ★&lt;br&gt;• Early childhood education ✔&lt;br&gt;• K-12 and family resilience ✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Adverse childhood experiences</strong>&lt;br&gt;Indicators CC6 and CC7</td>
<td>• Early childhood home visiting ✔ ★&lt;br&gt;• Parenting, mentorship and school-based prevention ✔&lt;br&gt;• Supports for system-involved children and youth ✔&lt;br&gt;• Violence prevention and crime deterrence ✔&lt;br&gt;• Neighborhood conditions ✔</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Health behaviors

| Tobacco/nicotine use | • Increase the unit price of tobacco products ✔<br>• Smoke-free policies ★<br>• Mass media campaigns against tobacco use<br>• Tobacco cessation access ✔ |
| Nutrition | • Healthy meals served at schools ✔<br>• Fruit and vegetable access and education ✔<br>• Outreach and advocacy to maintain or increase enrollment in federal food assistance programs<br>• Healthy food in food banks ✔<br>• Fruit and vegetable initiatives ✔ |
| Physical activity | • School-based programs to increase physical activity ✔<br>• Safe Routes to School ✔<br>• Transportation and land use policies (built environment changes and green space) ✔<br>• Community fitness programs ✔<br>• Exercise prescriptions ✔ |
### SHIP topic area | Featured strategies

### Access to care

| **Health insurance coverage** | • Outreach and advocacy to maintain Ohio Medicaid eligibility level and enrollment assistance  
| | • Insurance enrollment assistance for adults and children  
| Indicators AC1 and AC2 | |

| **Local access to healthcare providers** | • Comprehensive and coordinated primary care  
| | • Culturally competent workforce in underserved communities  
| | • Telehealth  
| Indicators AC3 and AC4 | |

| **Unmet need for mental health care** | • Comparable insurance coverage for behavioral health (parity)  
| | • Telehealth for mental health  
| Indicators AC5 and AC6 | |

### Mental health and addiction

| **Depression** | • Social and emotional instruction  
| | • Coordinated care for behavioral health  
| | • Digital access to treatment services and crisis response  
| | • Physical activity programs  
| | • Parenting programs  
| Indicators MHA1 and MHA2 | |

| **Suicide** | • Suicide awareness, prevention and peer norm programs  
| | • Limits on access to lethal means  
| Indicators MHA3 and MHA4 | |

| **Youth drug use** | • K-12 drug prevention education  
| | • Alcohol policy changes  
| | • Alcohol and other drug use screening (SBIRT)  
| Indicators MHA5 and MHA6 | |

| **Drug overdose deaths** | • Naloxone education and distribution programs  
| | • Prescription drug monitoring programs (PDMPs)  
| | • Syringe services programs (SSPs)  
| | • Medication-assisted treatment (MAT) access  
| | • Comparable insurance coverage for behavioral health (parity)  
| | • Culturally competent workforce in underserved communities  
| | • Recovery communities and peer supports  
| | • Housing programs for people with behavioral health conditions  
<p>| Indicator MHA7 | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SHIP topic area</th>
<th>Featured strategies</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chronic disease</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| Heart disease and diabetes | - Hypertension screening and follow up  
- Prediabetes screening, testing and referral to Diabetes Prevention Program (DPP)  
- DPP health insurance coverage and accessibility |
| Childhood conditions: Asthma | - Multicomponent asthma interventions  
- Housing improvements |
| Childhood conditions: Lead poisoning | - Blood lead level screening for at risk pregnant women and children  
- Targeted outreach efforts in communities at risk of lead exposure  
- Public transparency regarding housing with or without lead hazards  
- Exposure to lead in homes and other settings to prevent lead poisoning |
| **Maternal and infant health** | |
| Preterm birth and infant mortality | - Smoke-free policies  
- Early childhood home visiting  
- Group prenatal care |
| Maternal morbidity | - Paid leave  
- Early childhood home visiting  
- Group prenatal care  
- Tobacco cessation tailored for pregnant women  
- Care coordination and access to well-woman care  
- Clinical prevention, screening and treatment  
- Safety and quality improvement  
- Provider and cultural competency trainings |