Health equity is achieved when all people in a community have access to affordable, inclusive and quality infrastructure and services that, despite historical and contemporary injustices and obstacles to health such as ageism and ableism, allows them to reach their full health potential.

**Equity**

The SAPA identifies three priority factors and three priority outcomes that affect the overall health and wellbeing of older Ohioans.

**Priorities**

What shapes the health and wellbeing of older Ohioans?

Many factors, including these SAPA priority factors:

- **Community conditions**
  - Livable communities
    - Elder abuse and neglect
    - Financial stability
    - Housing quality and affordability
    - Transportation access

- **Health Behaviors**
  - Prevention and self-management
    - Nutrition
    - Physical activity

- **Access to Care**
  - Home- and community-based services and supports
    - Health care coverage and affordability
    - Home and community-based supports
    - Home care and caregiver workforce capacity and supports

How will we know if the health and wellbeing of older Ohioans is improving?

The SAPA is designed to track and improve these priority outcomes:

- **Social connectedness**
  - Social isolation
  - Volunteerism

- **Population health**
  - Cognitive difficulty
  - Depression
  - Hypertension

- **Preserving independence**
  - Chronic pain management
  - Falls

All older Ohioans achieve their full health potential

Examples only:
- Premature death
- Health status
- Other indicators TBD

Vision

Ohio is the best place to age in the nation

The SAPA provides state and local partners with a roadmap of strategies to improve the health and wellbeing of older Ohioans. Achieving this vision requires a coordinated approach to implementation of strategies in the SAPA and the State Health Improvement Plan.

* These factors are sometimes referred to as the social determinants of health or the social drivers of health