

Politics, perceptions and the pandemic



Vision

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

Mission

To provide the independent and nonpartisan analysis needed to create evidence-informed state health policy that improves health value.

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A Catalyst for Health and Wellness



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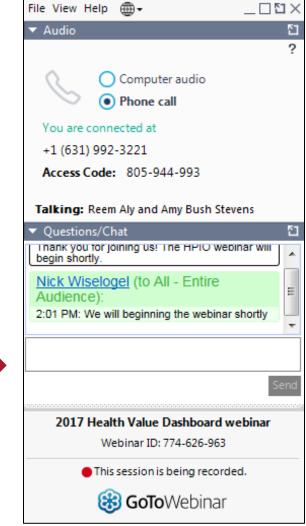


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Politics, perceptions and the pandemic



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http://bit.ly/HPIOevents

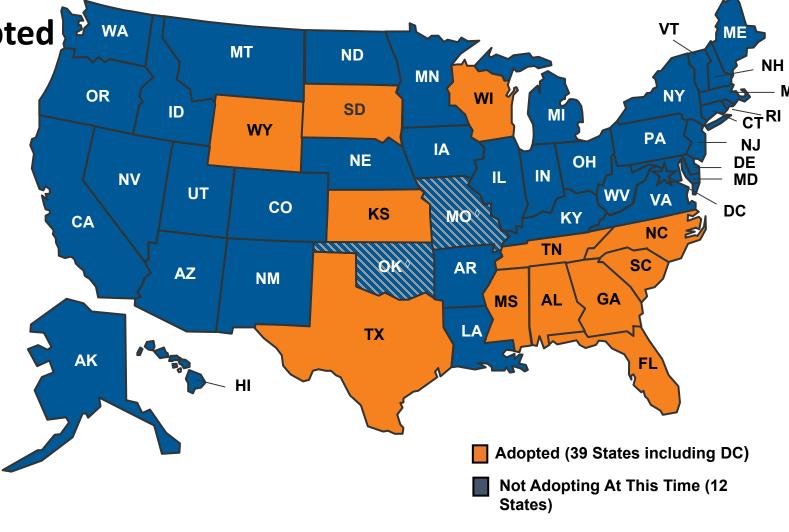


Melinda Buntin, PhD Mike Curb Professor and Chair, Department of Health Policy Vanderbilt School of Medicine



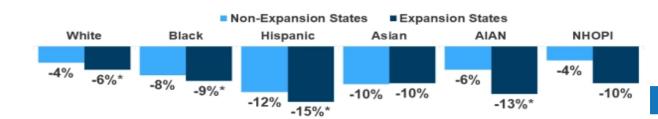
38 States and DC have adopted Medicaid expansion since January 1, 2014

Of these, two states, Oklahoma & Missouri made this decision during the COVID-19 pandemic; effective July 1, 2021



- MA

Uninsurance rates were lower in 2018 in expansion states







Since 2016, uninsurance rates have risen

Number of Uninsured and Uninsured Rate among the Nonelderly Population, 2010-2019

(Number of uninsured in millions) 50.0 25.0% 46.8 46.0 45.2 44.7 45.0 40.0 20.0% 36.2 35.0 17.7% 17.3% 29.4 16.9% 29.2 16.7% 28.2 15.0% 30.0 27.6 26.9 25.0 13.5% 20.0 10.0% 10.9% 10.8% 10.4% 10.2% 10.0% 15.0 10.0 5.0% 5.0

NOTE: Includes nonelderly individuals ages 0 to 64.

2011

2012

2013

2010

SOURCE: Katherine Keisler-Starkey and Lisa N. Bunch, Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2019, US Census Bureau, September 15, 2020.

2014

2015

2016

2017

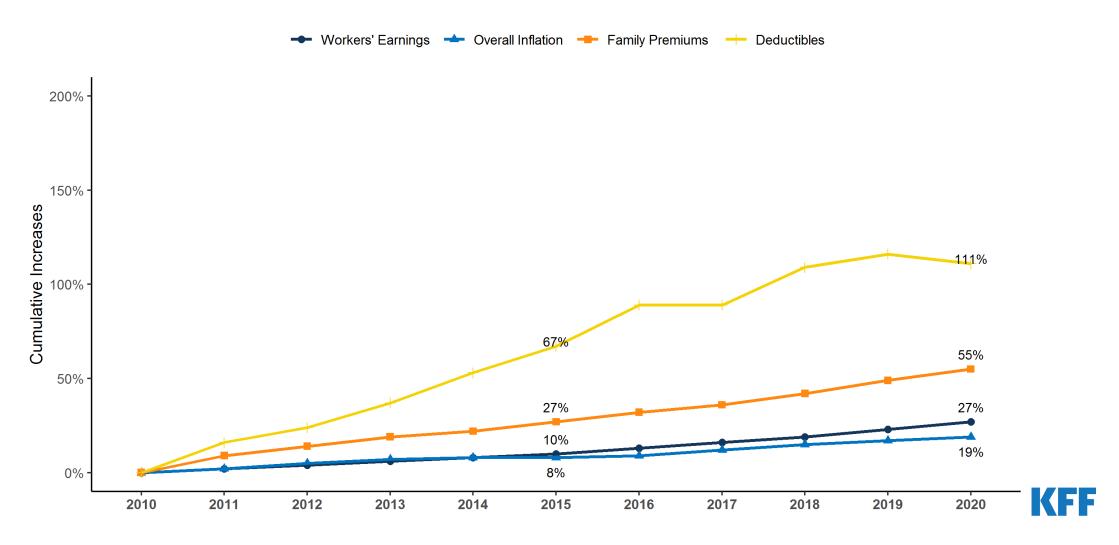
2018



0.0%

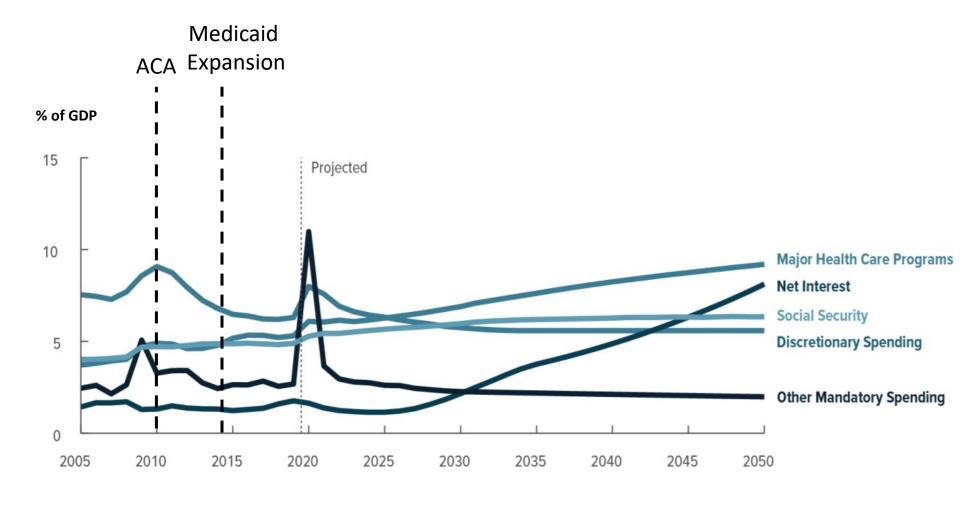
2019

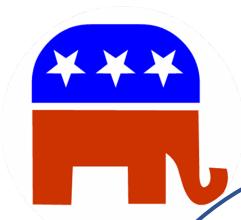
Family premiums and deductibles continue to outpace increases in workers' earnings





Projected Increases for Federal Health Spending & Net Interest





Competing

Priorities



- Replace the ACA
- Give states more authority through waivers & block grants
- Sale of cheaper insurance with more restrictive benefits

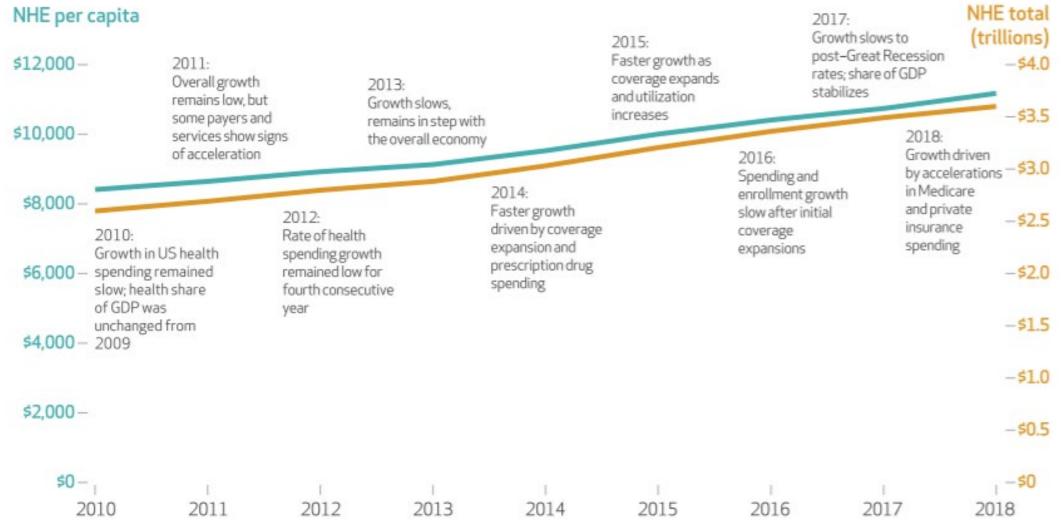
- Build upon the ACA

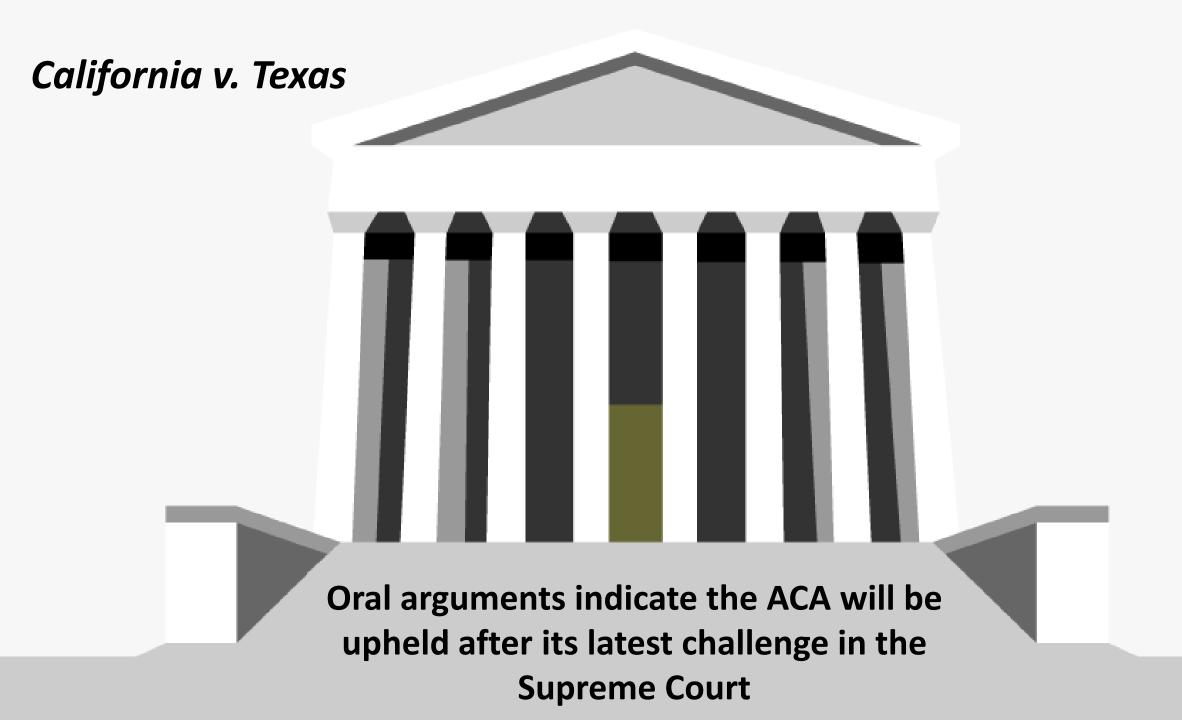
High health care costs

- Make coverage universal& more affordable
- Lowering Medicare eligibility age to 60
- Public option

There is no evidence that the ACA accelerated growth in health care spending

Per capita and total national health expenditures (NHE), 2010-2018





306 Joseph R. Biden Jr. ♥

77,972,527 votes (50.8%)

218

Democrats

✓

74,646,319 votes (50.3%) Flipped 3 seats

48 Democrats*

35 Democrats not up for election Flipped 2 seats (+1 net gain)



232 Donald J. Trump

72,654,155 votes (47.4%)

204 Republicans

71,640,473 votes (48.3%) Flipped 11 seats (+8 net gain)

> 50 Republicans

30 Republicans not up for election Flipped 1 seat





Presidential Actions

- Unwind Trump's ACA regulations
- Organize and federalize COVID-19 response
- Reinvigorate payment reform



Possible Bipartisan Laws



Surprise Billing Drug Pricing



Longer term Congressional Action

- Augment the Affordable Care Act
- Medicare-based reforms



Revamp Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic

- Federal-level response
- Expand federal COVID-19 relief for the cost of treatment
- More testing
- Re-open ACA enrollment

Findings from McWilliams et al. suggest that health care spending will remain beneath prepandemic levels until COVID-19 is under control

Source: Mehrotra A et al. The Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Outpatient Care: Visits Return to Prepandemic Levels, but Not for All Providers and Patients. The Commonwealth Fund; McWilliams JM et al. Implications of Early Health Care Spending Reductions for Expected Spending as the COVID-19 Pandemic Evolves. JAMA Intern Med.



Biden proposals to expand coverage and make care more affordable by building upon the ACA

Medicare-like Public Option

Automatically enroll Medicaid-eligible adults into the public option in non-expansion states

Lower the age for Medicare to 60 years

ACA Marketplace

- Expand eligibility for financial assistance
- Limit the cost of coverage
- Increase premium tax credits
- More outreach & assistance; funding to support it

Additional funding to states for Medicaid

Rolling back access to short-term plans

Supporting alternative payment models

Lowering prescription drug costs via government negotiations and price limits

Eliminating surprise billing



Health Policy in a Biden Administration – Progress Possible With a GOP Majority Senate

Combatting COVID-19

Re-building the Cost Curve

Re-building the Cost Curve

...through administrative action.



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Trevor Brown, PhD

Professor, Dean of the John Glenn College of Public Affairs, Executive Dean of the Professional Colleges The Ohio State University



Politics, Perceptions and the Pandemic:

Ohio Perspective

Trevor L. Brown, Dean, JGSPA

Roadmap

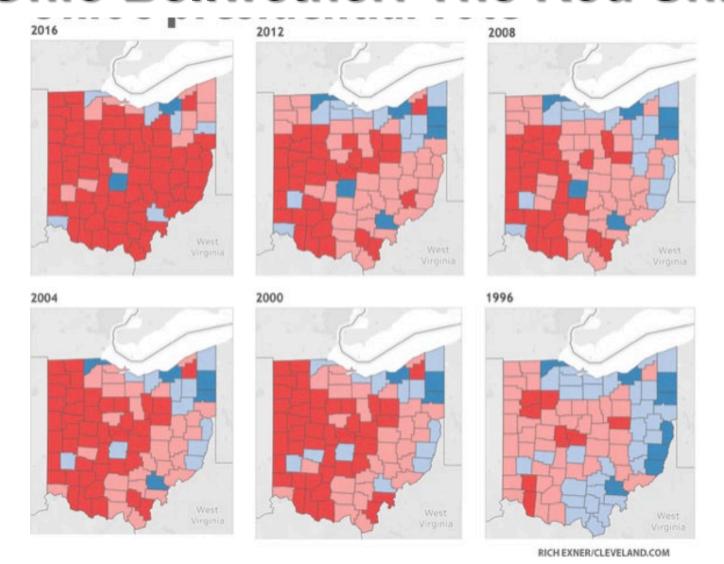
- Subject: How will the 2020 election impact the state political landscape?
- Ohio Election Results: Bellwether?
 - National
 - State
- Policy Priorities and Challenges
 - Governor
 - Legislature
 - Federal



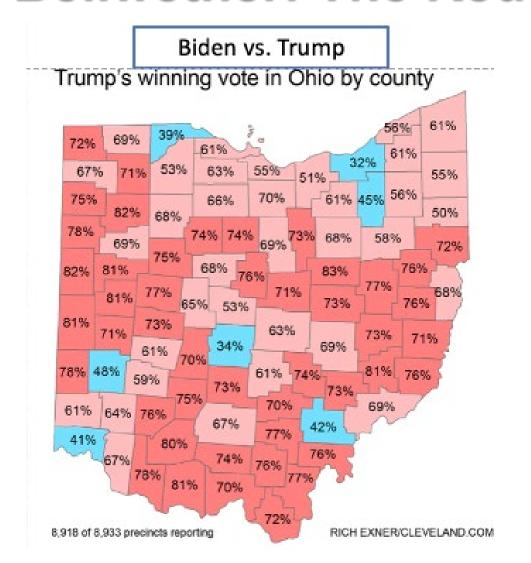




Ohio Bellwether: The Red Shift

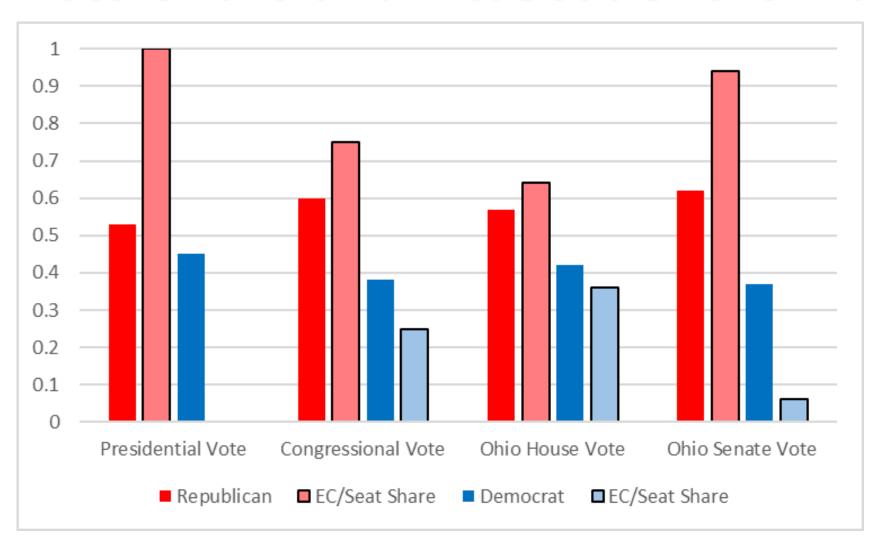


Ohio Bellwether: The Red Shift





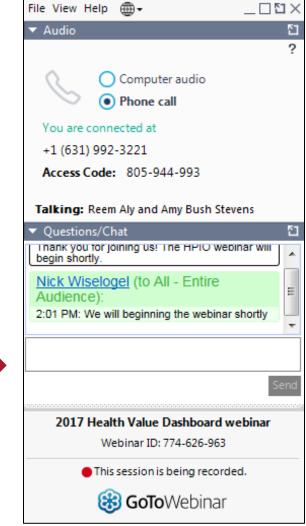
Vote Share and EC/Seat Share '20



Ohio Policy Priorities 2021...

- COVID-19
 - The fight is on the right
- Economy
 - Business support and unemployment in short term
 - Ohio's economic composition in mid term
- Budget
 - Rainy day fund draw will be spread out
 - Maintenance/extension of reductions likely
 - CARES funding?
- Other
 - HB6/Energy
 - Families and children
 - Gun Violence
 - Policing

Please type questions in the question box







Umair Shah, MD, MPH

Executive Director
Harris County Public Health
Department (Houston, Texas)



POLITICS, PERCEPTIONS AND THE PANDEMIC

Target-setting process

Umair A. Shah, M.D., M.P.H.

Executive Director Harris County Public Health Health Policy Institute of Ohio Tuesday 12, 2020



#InvisibilityCrisis

Twitter: @ushahmd @HCPHTX

















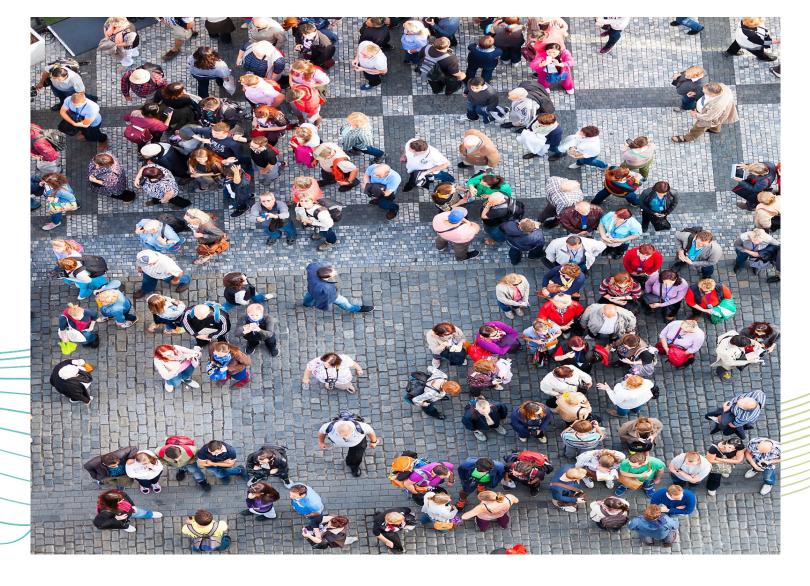








HARRIS
COUNTY: BIG
DIVERSE &
COMPLEX



Harris County is the third most populous county with over **4.7 million** people spread over **1,778 square miles**.

Health Where Innovation, Engagement, & Equity meet.

PUBLIC HEALTH IS...

- Where people Live
- Where people Learn
- Where people Work
- Where people Worship
- Where people Play



















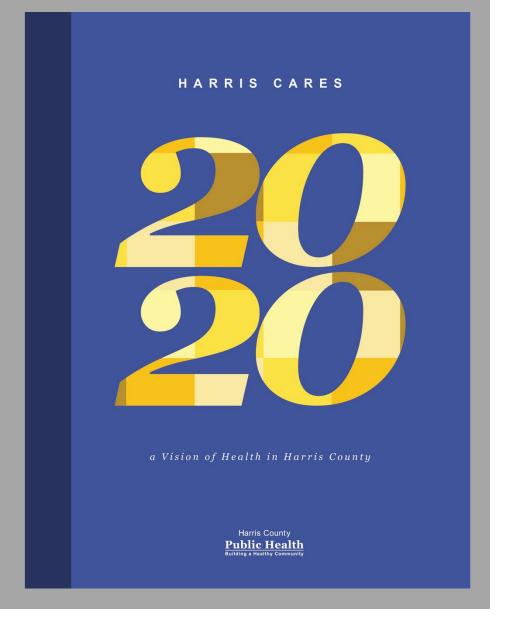


HARRIS CARES:

a 2020 Vision of Health in Harris County

PUBLICHEALTH.HARRISCOUNTYTX.GOV/RESOURCES/HARRIS-CARES

- Harris County average life expectancy is 78.7, however some census tracts are as low as 65 years and others as high as 89 years (24-year difference).
- 2 Several population centers live more than 15 minutes away from a Trauma Center, including those with a high Social Vulnerability Index.
- Approximately 1 in 5 adults lacks health insurance, with some communities having more than 1 in 3 adults lacking health insurance.
- Local experts in health overwhelmingly agree: access is the #1 challenge facing health in Harris County, and increased funding support for prevention activities is needed.
- In Harris County, 1 in 3 youth aged 12-17 are overweight or obese. For adults, some communities have over 50% of adults classified as obese.























GLOBAL HEALTH MATTERS



HCPH Priority Public Health Issues:







Infectious Diseases



Chronic Diseases



Emergency Preparedness



Social, Mental, and **Emotional Wellbeing**

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Global Connections

Increasingly, global health plays a key role in domestic public health practice. Whether responding to pandemics, Ebola, Zika or the latest infectious disease to broader global threats like geopolitical unrest or evolving climate conditions, global health intersects with domestic health. Through its three-pronged global health strategy based on global-to-local theory and foundational public health practice, HCPH is effectively positioned to operate in the global-domestic space. To advance its strategy, HCPH continually seeks mentorship and partnership opportunities with global health leaders to build community resilience with enhanced focus on populations where poverty, age, race/ethnicity, gender, traumatic experiences and other factors play a role.

Data and Surveillance

A global perspective begins with monitoring global health trends, including neglected tropical diseases, antibiotic-resistant diseases, and climate conditions. Currently, HCPH engages in active surveillance of enteric diseases in international travelers and patients in its Refugee Health Screening Program. HCPH is also developing capacity to more broadly monitor global health trends, including policy and practice responses from around the world for possible adoption domestically in local communities.

Education and Policy Development

HCPH believes applying effective and proven strategies from the international community will improve local efforts to promote health literacy and pro-health strategies. Efforts such as the HCPH Mobile Health Village, mobile health app, trainings designed to equip and mobilize community champions, and engagement with non-English speaking populations for emergency response education all are informed by these strategies. Additionally, through partner-directed educational conferences on One Health, Food Safety, Vector Control, Zika and other topics, HCPH reaches across sectors and systems, assuming a convening role for thought leadership, education and system-level change.

Access to Opportunity

Global initiatives will improve, for example, how community health workers can effectively reach community members in Harris County's diverse, multi-cultural population. With an increased focus on social determinants of health, HCPH develops strategic partnerships across sectors to integrate social services with health services to link residents to opportunities for employment, food and legal aid and housing while promoting literacy, learning and educational attainment.

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OUR PREMISE: ONE HEALTH MATTERS

More people, in more places

More travel, from more places

More vectors, and more cases



















INVESTMENT IN PUBLIC HEALTH

"Long-term deficiencies in public health funding have had a direct impact on the Texas response to the COVID-19 pandemic, including the inability to hire the necessary staff for epidemiologic investigations and the inability to track disease data rapidly because of antiquated information systems"

-Umair A. Shah, MD, MPH

The New York Times Magazine

ccount ~

FFATUR

Why We're Losing the Battle With Covid-19

The escalating crisis in Texas shows how the chronic underfunding of public health has put America on track for the worst coronavirus response in the developed world.



Before public health officials can manage the pandemic, they must deal with a broken data system that sends incomplete results in formats they can't easily use.



The Harris County Public Health department's overworked fax mathine. Tony Castaneda at Harris Coun















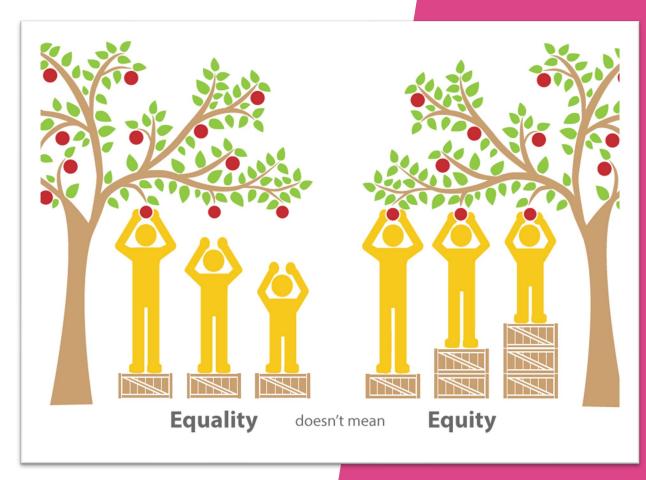


Emergency

THE GOAL IS HEALTH EQUITY, NOT EQUALITY.

What is Health Equity?

A state in which every person has the opportunity to attain his or her full health potential and no one is disadvantaged from achieving this potential because of socioeconomic or environmental conditions











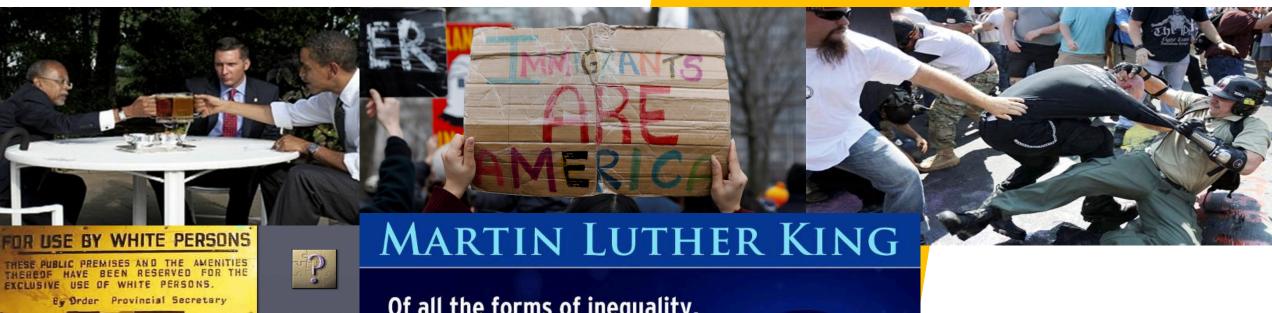








BREAKING NEWS: PUBLIC HEALTH IS INHERENTLY POLITICAL



BEACH AND SEA WHITES ONLY

Vaccines Do Not Cause Autism Concerns | Vaccine Safety | CDC Of all the forms of inequality, injustice in health care is the most shocking and inhumane.

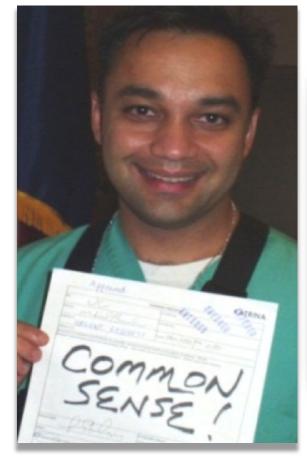
Speaking before the Second National Convention of the Medical Committee for Human Rights.
Chicago, Illinois. March 25 1966.







PUBLIC HEALTH JUST MAKES "COMMON SENSE"







...And it takes a village...

Umair A. Shah, MD, MPH Twitter: @ushahmd @HCPHTX www.hcphtx.org











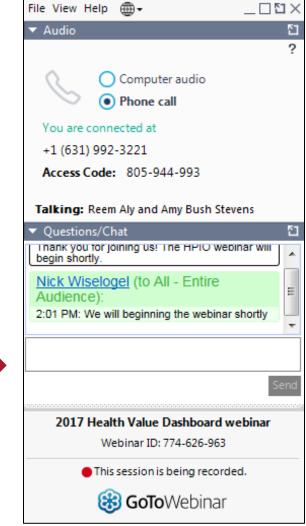








Please type questions in the question box







Reem Aly Vice President Health Policy Institute of Ohio



The future of health equity and racial justice in Ohio A path forward





Health **Policy** Brief

Connections between racism and health

Taking action to eliminate racism and advance equity

Overview

Data and research evidence are clear that racism is a systemic and ongoing arisis with serious consequences for the health and wellbeing of Ohioans.

In recent months, the link between racism and health has come to the forefront of public discussion as COVID-19 intections, hospitalizations and deaths have disproportionately affected Ohioans of color. At the same time, Ohio and the rest of the nation are grappling with weeks of profests and public calls to address racism in light of the disporate and excessive use of police force against communities of color. These issues have exposed the many obstacles communities of color face, including higher rates of poverty, exposure to environmental hazards and overall poor health outcomes.

As state and local leaders commit to address racism as a public health crisis, this publication outlines action steps that can be taken to eliminate racism and advance equity. This brief provides:

- A definition and explanation of racism
- A brief summary of research on the connections between racism and health
- Action steps that individuals, groups, public and private organizations and state and local government leaders can take to eliminate racism and advance equity

Why should we focus on racism?

Ohio consistently ranks among the bottom half of states on measures of health and wellbeing. For example, Ohio ranks 38 out of 50 states on America's Health Rankings 2019 report. In the Health Policy Institute of Ohio's 2019 Health Value Dashboard, Ohio ranks 46 out of 50 states and D.C. on health value, a composite measure of population health and healthcare spending, landing in the bottom quartile. This means that Ohioans are less healthy and spend more on health care than people in most other states.



key findings for policymakers

- Racism is a health crisis. The research is clear that racism is an ongoing crisis resulting in inequilities and disparities that have led to serious consequences for the health and wellbeing of Ohioans of color.
- Racism manifests directly and indirectly across all levels of society. Most conversations on racism focus on the individual level (internalized or interpersonal racism). However, systemic racism (institutional or structural) is an even more pervasive driver of the poor outcomes faced by communities of color.
- Many opportunities to dismantle racism exist. While addressing the impact of hundreds of years of racism in our country is daunting, progress is possible and there are multiple opportunities for action.

A key reason for Ohio's poor performance is that many Ohioans, particularly communities of color, face barriers to health. Ohio is in the bottom quartile (42 out of 50 states) for African-American child wellbeing based on the Annie E. Casey Foundation 2017 Race for Results Report, indicating that Black/African-American children in Ohio do not have adequate supports to achieve optimal health.

Equally concerning, the 2019 Health Value Dashboard's equity profiles show that Ohioans of color face large gaps in outcomes across socio-economic factors, community conditions and health care. This, in turn, drives poorer health outcomes among Ohioans of color, such as higher rates of infant mortality and premature death.

Structural racism

is racial bias among institutions and across society

Institutional racism

occurs within institutions and systems of power

Interpersonal racism

occurs between individuals

Internalized racism

lies within individuals

Structural racism

is racial bias among institutions and across society

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lies within individuals

Connection between racism and health

Primary drivers of inequity

Policy and system inequities

Examples based on published research

Disparities in outcomes

Examples based on published research

Racism*

- Trauma
- Exposure to violence
- Toxic stress
- Stigma

Healthcare and public health system

- Implicit bias, discrimination and lack of workforce diversity
- Limited access to preventive and quality health care
- Mistrust of medical professionals (rooted in historical events, such as the Tuskegee Study, and present-day discrimination)
- Limited access to insurance coverage

Social and economic environment

- Poverty
- Mass incarceration
- Poor neighborhood conditions
- Lack of access to quality education
- Lack of employment opportunities

Physical environment

- Residential segregation
- Exposure to toxic pollutants
- Lack of access to transportation

Disparities in health behaviors

Examples based on published research

- Limited use of primary care
- Poor nutrition
- Lack of physical activity
- Tobacco use

Disparities in overall health

- Premature death
- Poor health status

Disparities in health outcomes

- Poor mental health
- Heart disease, hypertension and stroke
- Diabetes
- Poor respiratory health (e.g. asthma, COPD)

Source: Adapted from a diagram developed in partnership with the COVID-19 Minority Health Strike Force formed under Gov. Mike DeWine

Cumulative impact across the life course and generations

^{*} Structural, institutional, interpersonal and internalized racism

Connection between racism and health

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Disparities in outcomes

Examples based on published research

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Disparities in health outcomes

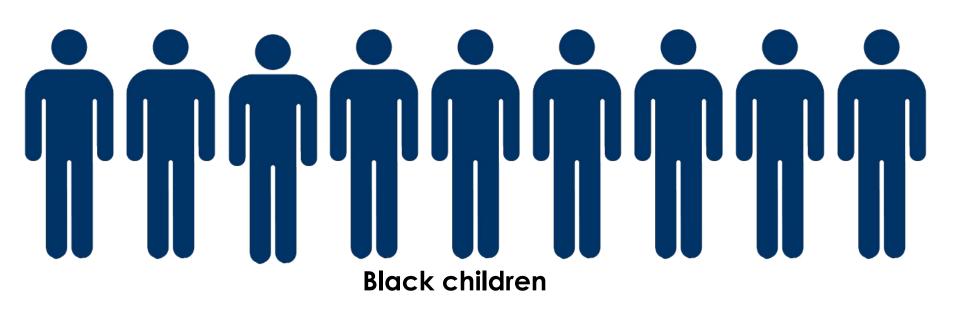
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Source: Adapted from a diagram developed in partnership with the COVID-19 Minority Health Strike Force formed under Gov. Mike DeWine

Cumulative impact across the life course and generations

* Structural, institutional, interpersonal and internalized racism

The proportion of black parents that report their child being treated unfairly due to race is about nine times greater than for white parents





Source: HPIO analysis of data from the National Survey of Children's Health

Connection between racism and health

in health

behaviors

Examples based on

• Limited use of

primary care

Lack of physical

Poor nutrition

• Tobacco use

activity

published research

Primary drivers of inequity

Racism*

- Trauma
- Exposure to violence
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- Stigma

Disparities in outcomes

Examples based on published research

Disparities in overall health • Premature death **Disparities**

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Disparities in health outcomes

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Source: Adapted from a diagram developed in

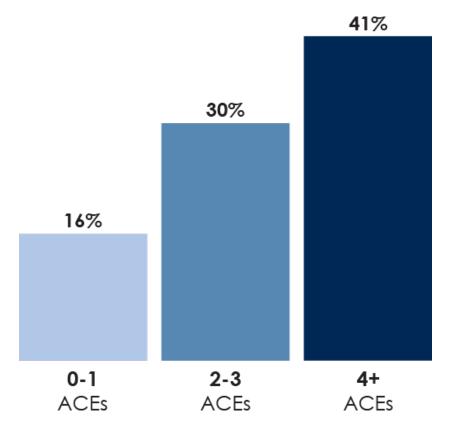
partnership with the COVID-19 Minority Health Strike Force formed under Gov. Mike DeWine

Cumulative impact across the life course and generations

* Structural, institutional, interpersonal and internalized racism

Adult smoking and adverse childhood experiences in Ohio

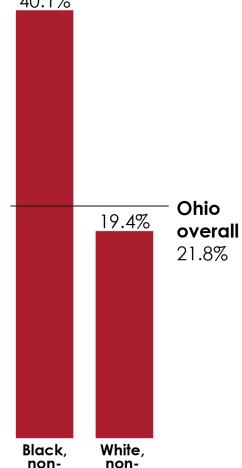
Percent of adults who currently smoke, 2015



Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey data provided by the Ohio Department of Health, Feb. 28, 2019

Percent of Ohioans, ages 55-64, who are current smokers 40.1%

by race, 2018



Hispanic

Hispanic

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (2018)

Connection between racism and health

Primary drivers of inequity

Racism*

• Trauma

Exposure to

violence

Toxic stress

• Stigma

Policy and system inequities Examples based on published research

Healthcare and public health system

- Implicit bias, discrimination and lack of workforce diversity
- Limited access to preventive and quality health care
- Mistrust of medical professionals (rooted) in historical events, such as the Tuskegee Study, and present-day discrimination)
- Limited access to insurance coverage

Disparities in overall

research

• Premature death

Examples based on published

• Poor health status

Disparities in

outcomes

Disparities in health outcomes

- Poor mental health
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health

- health (e.g. asthma,

Source: Adapted from a diagram developed in partnership with the COVID-19 Minority Health Strike Force formed under Gov. Mike DeWine

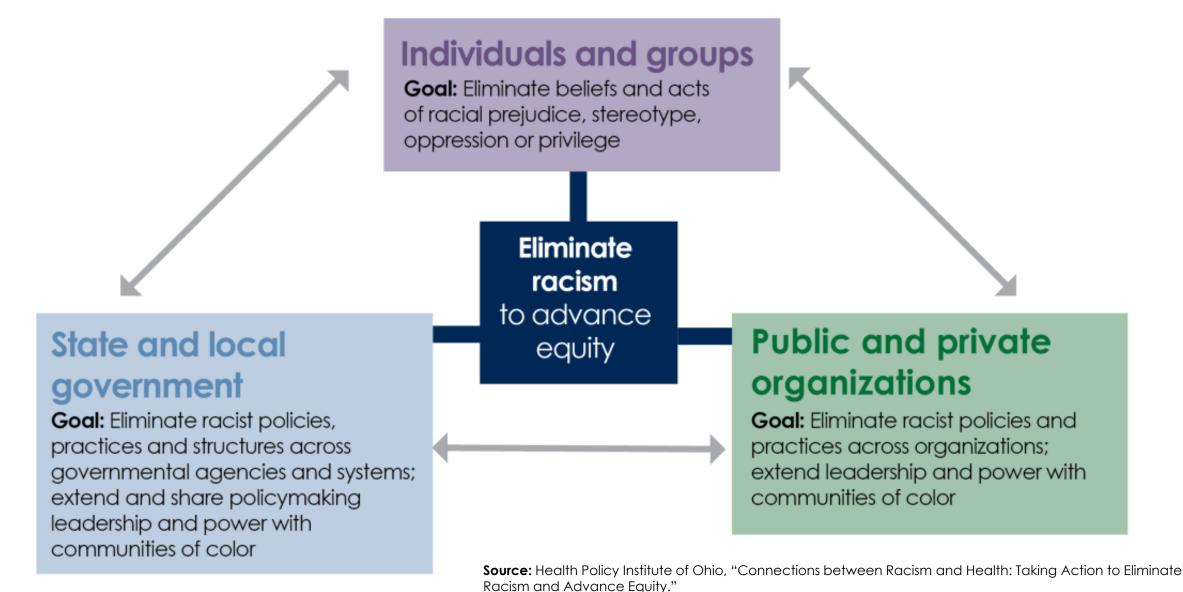
Cumulative impact across the life course and generations

^{*} Structural, institutional, interpersonal and internalized racism



Nearly six in 10 African Americans said they trust the nation's health care system only some or almost none of the time to do what is right for their communities.

Action Steps to Eliminate Racism and Advance Equity





Reem Aly, Vice President

raly@hpio.net



Panelists

Lilleana Cavanaugh, MBA, CPM

Executive Director, The Ohio Commission on Latino Affairs

Gregory Lam, MD

Ohio Asian American Health Coalition

Randell McShepard, MS

Chairman and Co-Founder, PolicyBridge

Vice President, Public Affairs, Chief Talent Officer, RPM International Inc.

Denisha Porter, MPH

Director, All-In Cincinnati

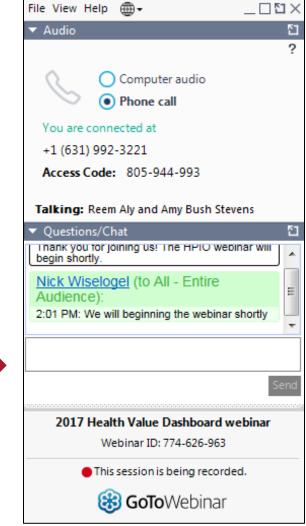
Tamiyka Rose, MPA

Health Equity Ambassador and Assistant to the Mayor for Public Policy, City of Akron



The future of health equity and racial justice in Ohio A path forward

Please type questions in the question box





Questions

Poll Question



Ways to influence policy

- Write letters, emails or make phone calls
- Provide district specific data
- Provide analysis of a bill
- Provide testimony at a legislative hearing
- Provide a one-page fact sheet
- Organize community partners to visit key policymakers
- Invite policymakers to visits your organization or speak at a meeting you host



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