



# 2023 *Health Value* *Dashboard*

COVID-19 workgroup  
August 10, 2022



# Vision

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

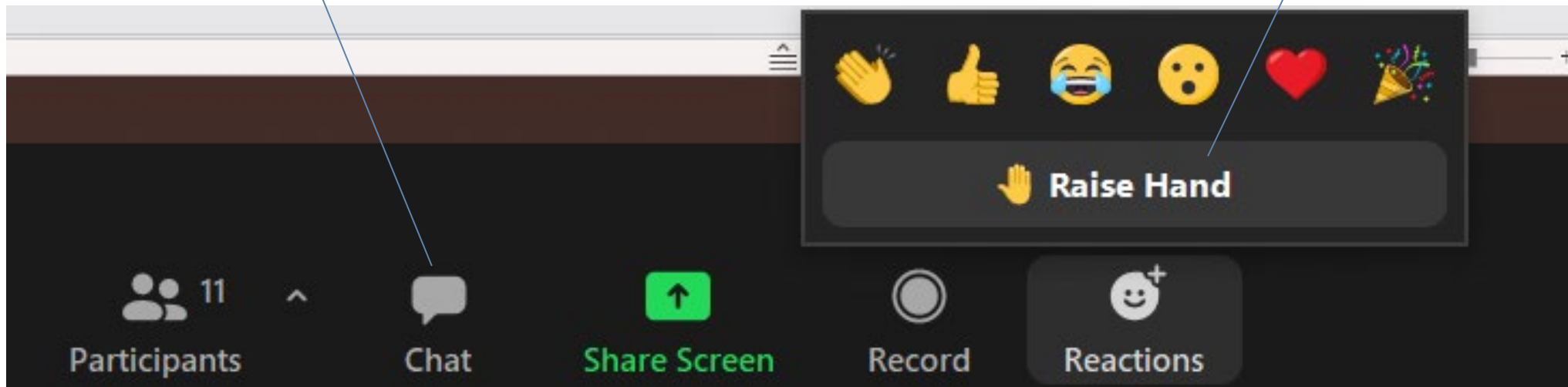
# Mission

To advance evidence-informed policies that improve health, achieve equity, and lead to sustainable healthcare spending in Ohio.

# Participating in Zoom

Chat  
(found in bottom toolbar)

Raise hand  
(found inside reactions button)



# Dashboard advisory group page

## 2023 Health Value Dashboard Advisory Group

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### 2023 Health Value Dashboard Advisory Group

As HPIO begins developing the next edition of the *Health Value Dashboard*™, we asked experts from throughout the state to join HPIO's Health Value Dashboard Advisory Group (Dashboard AG). The Dashboard AG will provide input on development of the 5th edition of the *Health Value Dashboard*, which will be released in 2023.

The *Health Value Dashboard* is a tool to track Ohio's progress towards health value — a composite measure of Ohio's performance on population health outcomes and healthcare spending. The *Dashboard* examines Ohio's performance relative to other states, tracks change over time and examines Ohio's greatest health disparities and inequities.

[Click here to view a list of Advisory Group members](#)

# 2023 *Dashboard* Timeline

Activities	July 2022	Aug 2022	Sept 2022	Oct 2022	Nov 2022	Dec 2022	Jan 2023	Feb 2023	March 2023
Dashboard Advisory Group Meeting #1									
Methodology and metric updates Including workgroup meetings									
Data compilation and analysis									
Dashboard Advisory Group Meeting #2									
Draft narrative and layout document									
Release <i>2023 Health Value Dashboard</i>									

# Today's agenda

- Overview of feedback from Dashboard AG workgroup and options for integrating COVID-19 into the 2023 Dashboard
- Group discussion: Feedback on potential metrics and narrative on COVID-19 in the 2023 Dashboard
- Next steps

# Today's objectives

As a result of this meeting, Workgroup members will inform development of the 2023 *Dashboard* by providing:

- Guidance on potential methodology and messaging regarding the role of COVID-19 in the 2023 Dashboard

*2021 Health Value  
Dashboard – COVID-19  
section overview*





2021

# HEALTH VALUE DASHBOARD



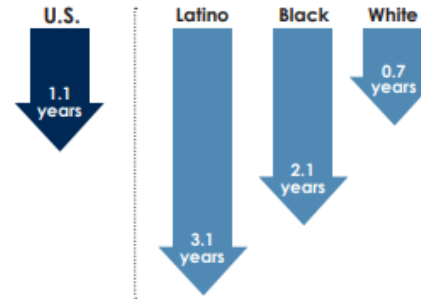
# Impact of COVID-19 on health value

The COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in numerous health, social and economic challenges since March 2020. Though the full impacts of COVID-19 on health value cannot yet be fully assessed, researchers estimate that life expectancy in the U.S. dropped by 1.1 years in 2020, the largest single-year decline in more than 40 years.<sup>1</sup>

Preliminary data and analysis suggest that COVID-19 has affected, and will continue to affect, the many factors that influence health, including employment, education, public health and healthcare. Examples of specific impacts include:

- **Education.** Reading test scores indicate that Ohio third-graders experienced about one-third of a year of learning loss by fall of 2020.<sup>2</sup>
- **Unemployment.** The economic downturn stemming from the COVID-19 pandemic led to increased unemployment in the U.S. Ohio's unemployment rate more than tripled in the early months of the pandemic, growing from 4.9% in March 2020 to 16.4% in April 2020. As of Feb. 2021, the rate is 5%.<sup>3</sup>
- **Immunizations.** Child immunizations have decreased rapidly since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, likely due to delayed routine check-ups.<sup>4</sup>
- **Early cancer diagnosis.** Cancer screenings decreased early in the pandemic.<sup>5</sup>
- **Healthcare spending.** More than one in three non-elderly adults in the U.S. have reported that they delayed seeking or getting healthcare since March 2020.<sup>6</sup> Year-to-year spending on healthcare services fell by approximately 2% from 2019 to 2020, the first decline in health spending in decades.<sup>7</sup>
- **Drug overdose deaths.** Rates of substance use and opioid use disorder are likely to increase, although the magnitude of COVID-19's impact is not yet known.<sup>8</sup> Preliminary data from 2020 show that overdose rates increased by 20% in Ohio compared to 2019, reversing a previous downward trend.<sup>9</sup>

## Estimated decline in life expectancy from 2019 to 2020



## Impact on health equity

The COVID-19 pandemic is disparately impacting systematically disadvantaged communities across Ohio, including Ohioans of color, with disabilities and residents of urban or Appalachian counties.<sup>10</sup> In many cases, the impact of the pandemic is widening existing inequities and health disparities. For example:

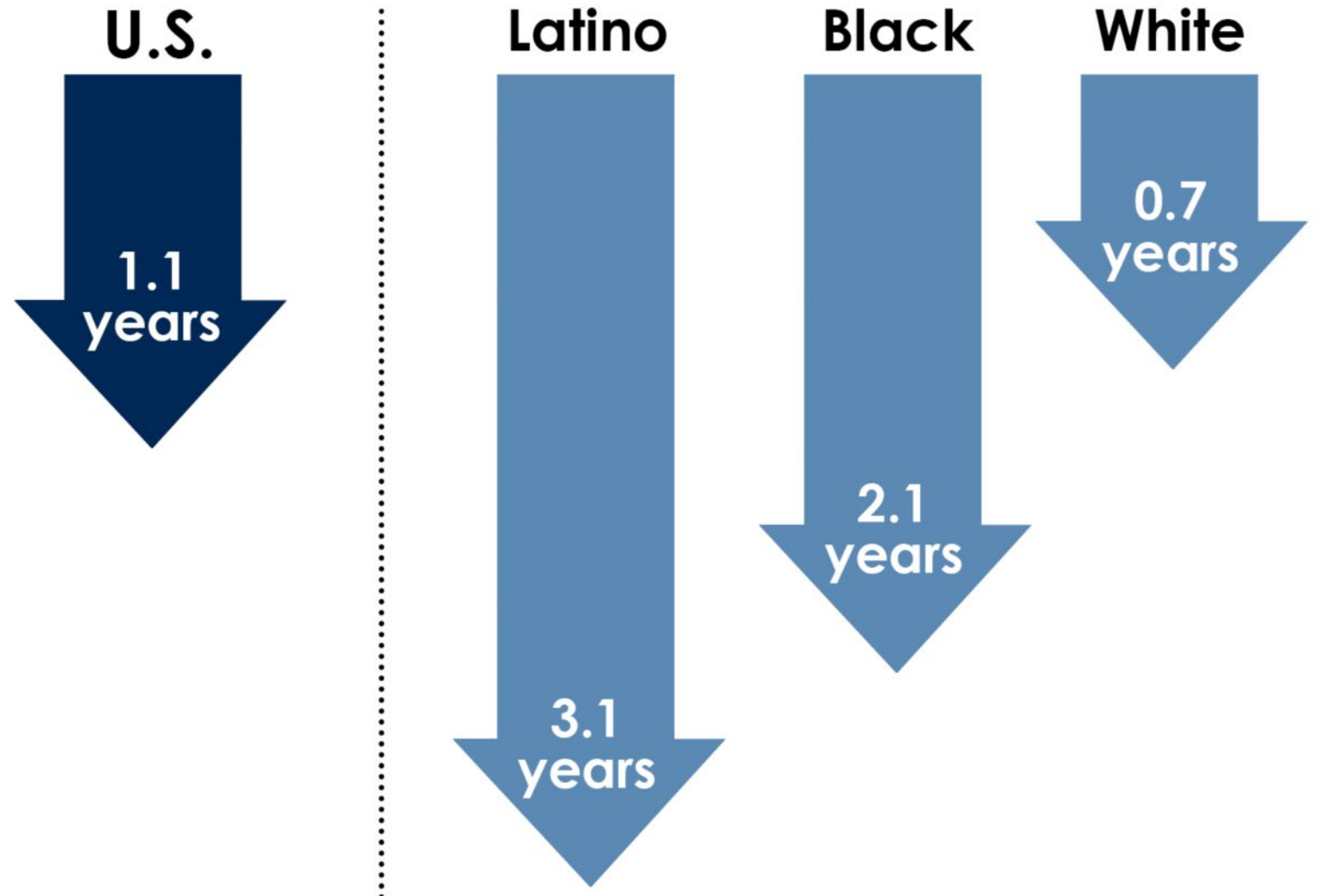
- **Life expectancy.** Researchers estimate that Black and Hispanic Americans will experience an outsized decline in life expectancy — 2.1 years and 3.1 years respectively — compared to the 1.1 years of decline in life expectancy for all Americans because of the COVID-19 pandemic.<sup>11</sup>
- **Education.** Analysis of Ohio data in the fall 2020 found that declines in third-grade reading test scores for economically disadvantaged students were more pronounced for non-economically disadvantaged students.<sup>12</sup>
- **Unemployment.** In the fourth quarter of 2020, the unemployment rate for Black Ohioans (11.1%) was 2.3 times that of white Ohioans (4.8%).<sup>13</sup>

## Notes

1. Andralof, Theresa and Noeem Goldman, "Reductions in 2020 US life expectancy due to COVID-19 and the disproportionate impact on the Black and Latino populations," *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences Feb 2021*, 118 (5) e2014746118. DOI: 10.1073/pnas.2014746118
2. Kogan, Vladimir and Stéphane Lavertu, "The COVID-19 Pandemic and Student Achievement on Ohio's Third-Grade English Language Arts Assessment," *The Ohio State University*, 2021. [http://glenn.osu.edu/educational-governance/reports/reports-athletics/ODE\\_ThirdGradeELA\\_RL\\_1-27-2021.pdf](http://glenn.osu.edu/educational-governance/reports/reports-athletics/ODE_ThirdGradeELA_RL_1-27-2021.pdf)
3. Data from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Unemployment Rate in Ohio, as compiled by FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, Accessed April, 2021."
4. National Foundation for Infectious Diseases, "Issue Brief: The Impact of COVID-19 on US Vaccination Rates," August 2020. <https://www.nfid.org/keep-up-the-rolls/issue-brief-the-impact-of-covid-19-on-us-vaccination-rates/>
5. Batsbury, Ziad, Marco Pasicelli, Andrew L. Schmitt et al., "Cancer Screening Tests and Cancer Diagnoses During the COVID-19 Pandemic," *Journal of the American Medical Association Oncology* (2021), doi:10.1001/jamaonc.2020.7800
6. Gonzalez, Dulce, Michael Karpman, Genevieve M. Kenney and Stephen Zuckerman, "Delayed and Forgone Health Care for Nonelderly Adults during the COVID-19 Pandemic," *The Urban Institute*, February 2021. [https://www.urban.org/sites/default/files/publication/103651/delayed-and-forgone-health-care-for-nonelderly-adults-during-the-covid-19-pandemic\\_1.pdf](https://www.urban.org/sites/default/files/publication/103651/delayed-and-forgone-health-care-for-nonelderly-adults-during-the-covid-19-pandemic_1.pdf)
7. Cox, Cynthia and Kullika Amin, "How have health spending and utilization changed during the coronavirus pandemic?" *Peterson-Kaiser Family Foundation (KFF) Health System Tracker*, December 2, 2020. <https://www.kff.org/coronavirus-covid-19/perspectives/covid-19-is-causing-health-spending-to-go-down/>
8. McCann Pinao, Molly and Rebecca M. Schwartz, "Commentary on the coronavirus pandemic: Anticipating a fourth wave in the opioid epidemic," *Psychological Trauma: Theory, Research, Practice, and Policy* (2020), 12(3), p.310-8. <https://doi.org/10.1037/tra0000622>
9. HPID analysis of data from the Ohio Department of Health, "Ohio Public Health Information Warehouse, Accessed April 1, 2021."
10. Nemeith, Juliana M. and Isaiem Padamee, "Ohio's COVID-19 Population Needs Assessment," *The Ohio State University College of Public Health*, October 2020. <https://cph.osu.edu/sites/default/files/docs/covid19inequities/1-Full-Report.pdf>
11. Andralof, Theresa and Noeem Goldman, "Reductions in 2020 US life expectancy due to COVID-19 and the disproportionate impact on the Black and Latino populations," *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences Feb 2021*, 118 (5) e2014746118. DOI: 10.1073/pnas.2014746118
12. Kogan, Vladimir and Stéphane Lavertu, "The COVID-19 Pandemic and Student Achievement on Ohio's Third-Grade English Language Arts Assessment," *The Ohio State University*, 2021. [http://glenn.osu.edu/educational-governance/reports/reports-athletics/ODE\\_ThirdGradeELA\\_RL\\_1-27-2021.pdf](http://glenn.osu.edu/educational-governance/reports/reports-athletics/ODE_ThirdGradeELA_RL_1-27-2021.pdf)
13. "State unemployment by race and ethnicity," *Economic Policy Institute, Economic Indicators*, March 2021. <https://www.epi.org/indicators/state-unemployment-race-ethnicity/>

# COVID-19

Decline in life expectancy from 2019 to 2020



**Source:** "Reductions in 2020 U.S. life expectancy due to COVID-19 and the disproportionate impact on the Black and Latino populations." Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences

# Impacts of COVID-19

- Education
- Unemployment
- Immunizations
- Early cancer diagnosis
- Healthcare spending
- Drug overdose deaths

*2023 Health Value  
Dashboard – proposed  
COVID-19 section  
overview*

# Advisory Committee small group discussion themes

- The COVID-19 pandemic should have a major role in the 2023 Health Value Dashboard
- Highlight the impact of the pandemic on outcomes like overdose deaths and workforce
- Prioritize metrics related to hospitalizations (e.g., ICU admission, hospitalized with COVID-19 and hospitalized for COVID-19) and vaccination

# COVID-19 in the 2023 Health Value Dashboard

- Narrative section highlighting the impact of the pandemic on the Dashboard Domains
- One to five COVID-19-specific metrics (e.g., hospitalizations)
  - One to two metrics added to existing domains
  - Additional metrics for COVID narrative and/or graphics

# Metric selection

## Rigor

- Source integrity
- Data quality
- New evidence
- Face value

## Alignment

- Sub-state geography
- Ability to track disparities
- Relevance

## Feasibility

- State-level data that can be ranked
- Availability and consistency
- Timeliness
- Variation across states



# Proposed COVID-19 metrics

- **COVID-19 vaccination.** Percent of people fully vaccinated, having received two doses of the Pfizer or Moderna or one dose of Janssen (source: CDC)
  - Can only disaggregate by age (population over 5, over 12, over 18 and over 65 years of age), but no other demographic category (e.g., race)

# Proposed COVID-19 metrics

- **COVID-19 hospitalization rate.** New admissions of patients with confirmed COVID-19 expressed as admissions per 100,000 population (source: CDC)
  - Can only disaggregate by age, but no other demographic category (e.g., race)

# Proposed COVID-19 metrics

- **COVID-19 ICU admissions.** Number of patients currently hospitalized in an ICU bed with COVID-19 (source: OHA)
  - Can only disaggregate by region (rural hospitals, urban hospitals)
  - Metric available for Ohio only

# Proposed COVID-19 metrics

- **Excess mortality rate during the COVID-19 pandemic.**  
Number of observed deaths compared to the expected number of deaths during the COVID-19 pandemic (source: TBD)
  - Disaggregation to be determined based on data availability
  - Metric might only be available for Ohio

# Proposed COVID-19 metrics

- **Number of deaths involving COVID-19.** Number of deaths with confirmed or presumed COVID-19 (source: CDC)
  - Disaggregation to be determined

# Proposed COVID-19 metrics

- **Life expectancy.** Number of years lost in life expectancy from 2019 to 2021 (source: TBD)
  - Disaggregation to be determined based on data availability
  - Metric might only be available for Ohio

# Discussion

- Is the proposed way of incorporating the COVID-19 pandemic and its impact the best way to include it into the 2023 Dashboard?
- Are these the best metrics directly related to COVID-19 to include in the Dashboard?

# Discussion

- If including a COVID death metric, how should we define COVID-19 deaths (e.g., excess deaths related to the pandemic, deaths because of COVID-19, deaths with COVID-19)?
- In what domain should each metric go?



# Proposed COVID-19 narrative

Describe the broad impact of the pandemic on

1. Each Domain;
2. Specific measures, such as overdose, workforce and education; and/or
3. A theme, trend, equity, correlation analysis or other concept

# Discussion

- What is the best approach to building out the narrative in the COVID-19 section?

# Next steps

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# Workgroup meeting dates

- Healthcare spending: August 16, 10-11:30am
- Equity: September 13, 1-2:30pm



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THANK YOU