# THE STATE OF OHIO'S HEALTH

#### 2023 HEALTH VALUE DASHBOARD™





#### Mission

HPIO is an independent and nonpartisan organization. Our mission is to advance evidence-informed policies that improve health, achieve equity, and lead to sustainable healthcare spending in Ohio.

#### Vision

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

#### THANK YOU

to the organizations that have generously supported HPIO's 2023 educational event series

#### **Gold series sponsors**















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## http://bit.ly/HPIOevents



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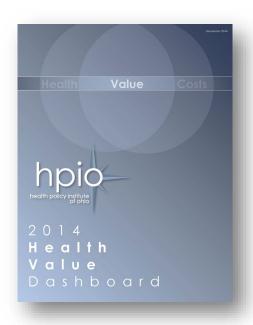
Vice President of Research and Evaluation Health Policy Institute of Ohio

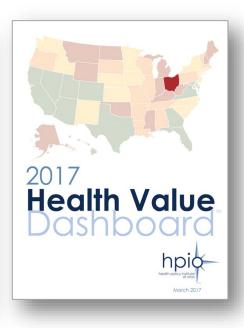
#### Carrie Almasi, MPA

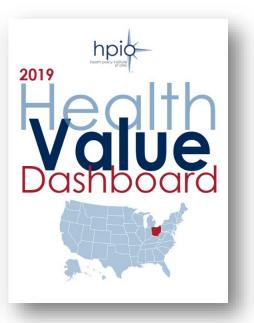
Director of Assessment and Planning Health Policy Institute of Ohio

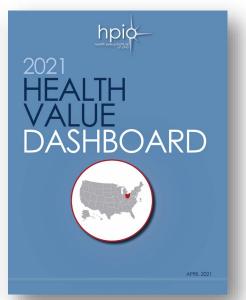
The HPIO Health Value Dashboard was funded in part by Health Action Council.













#### 2023 Health Value Dashboard

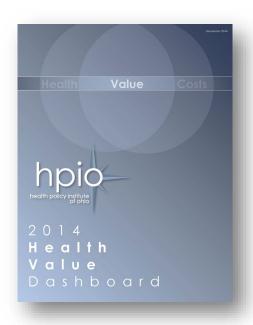
Total Health Value
Dashboard Advisory
Group members

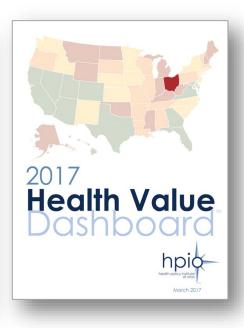
Total Equity Advisory
Group members

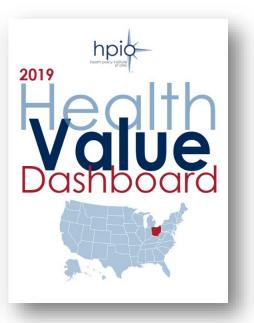


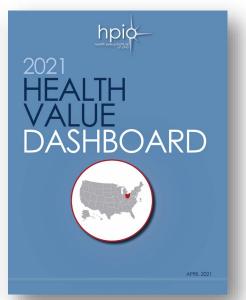
# OHIO

**Voinovich School of Leadership and Public Affairs** 









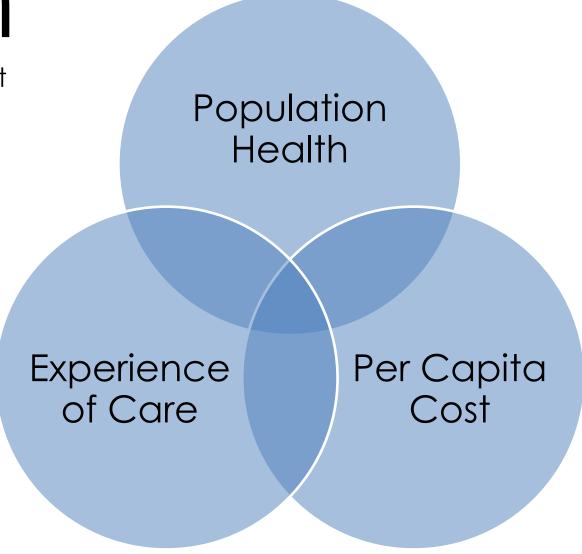


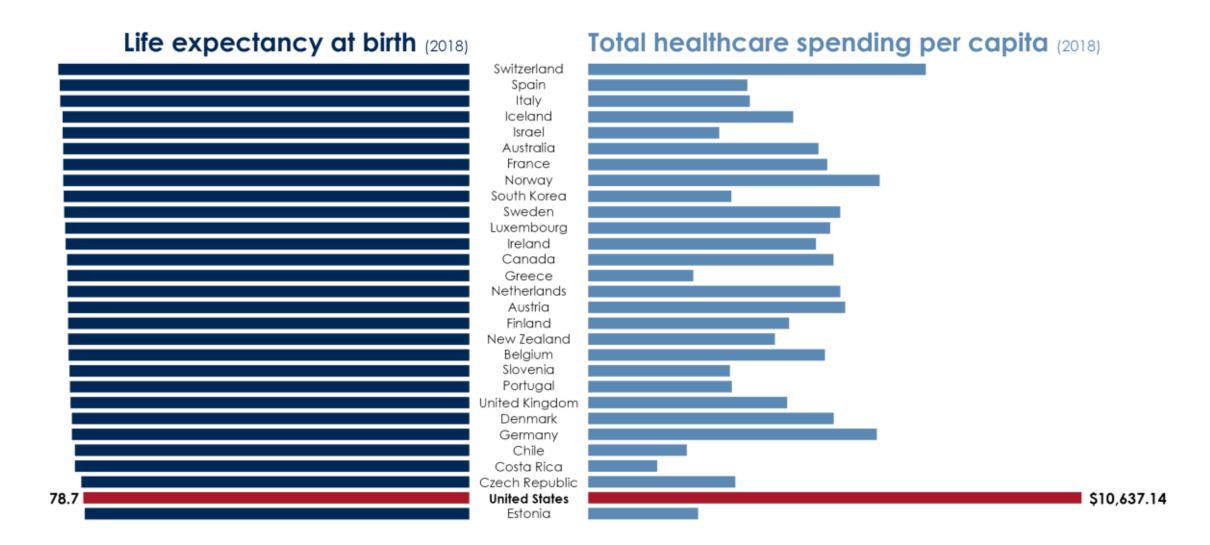




# "Triple Aim"

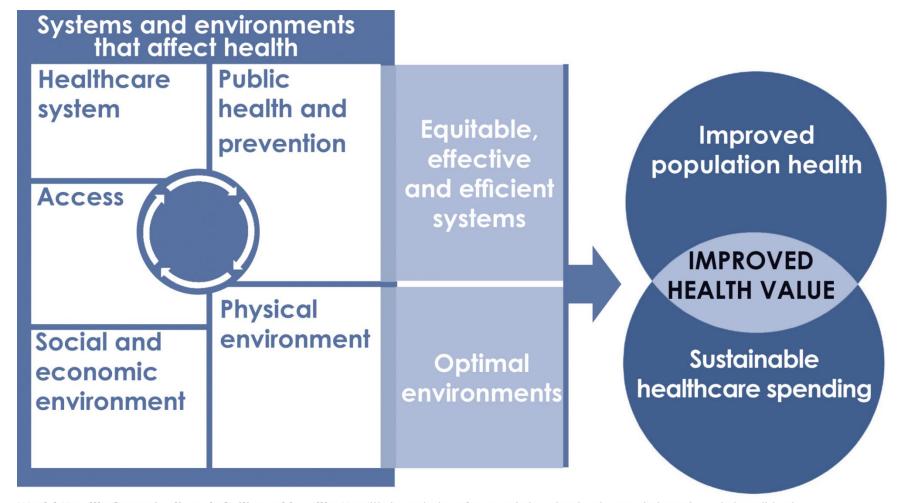
Institute for Healthcare Improvement





Source: OECD

#### Pathway to improved health value



**World Health Organization definition of health:** Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.



## Informed policy decisions



Data in context



Concise key findings



Highlight what works



# FINDINGS

#### Value factors

#### Health value rank



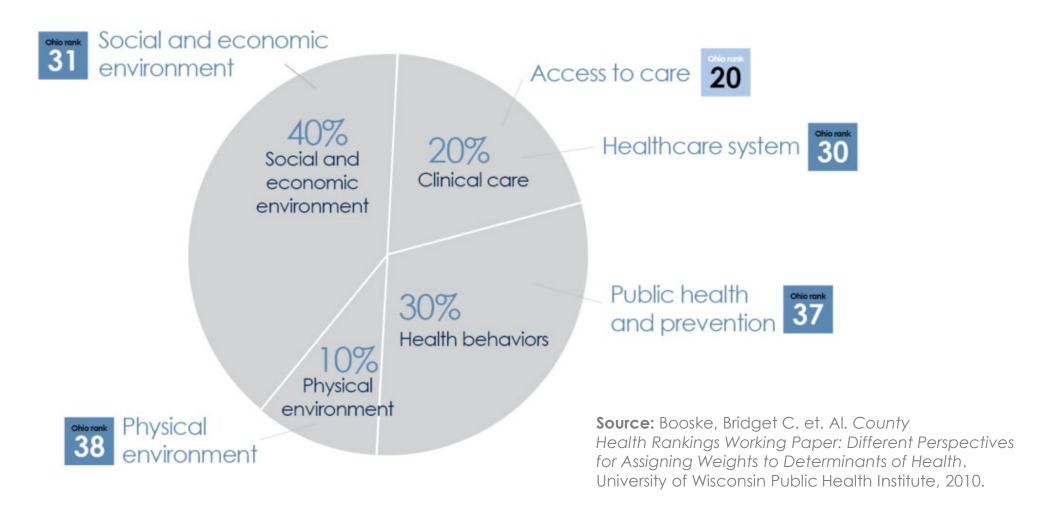


Healthcare spending



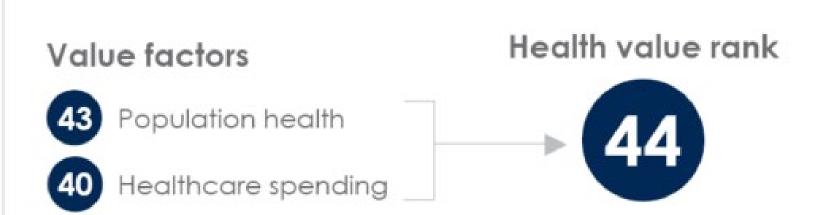
Top quartile (best) Second quartile Third quartile Bottom quartile (worst)

# Ohio's domain ranks and the modifiable factors that contribute to health value



#### Contributing factors

- 20 Access to care
- 30 Healthcare system
- Public health and prevention
- 31 Social and economic environment
- 38 Physical environment



Top quartile (best)

Second quartile

Third quartile

Bottom quartile (worst)





Top quartile (best)

## Ohio's health value rank

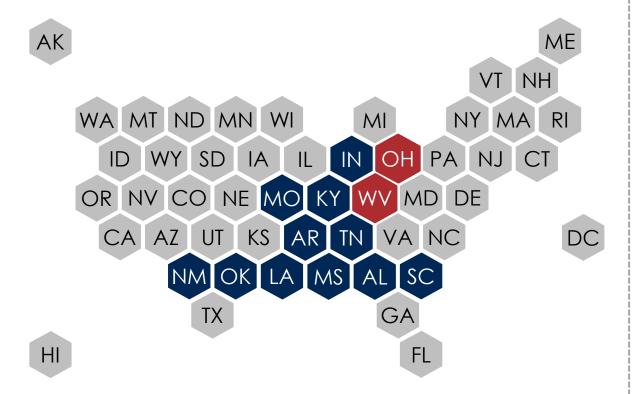
Third quartile

Bottom quartile (worst)

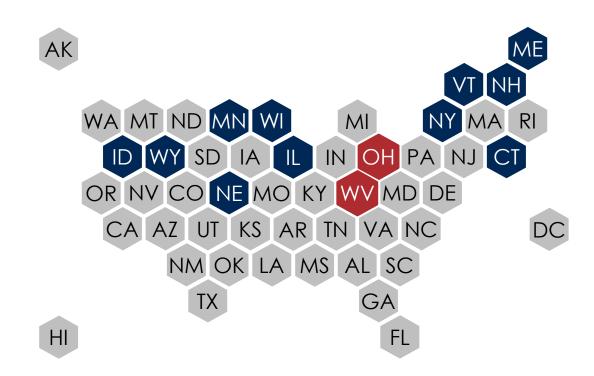


Second quartile

## Bottom quartile population health



## Bottom quartile healthcare spending





### How can Ohio improve?









#### **Building on strengths**

Ohio can build upon recent success in attracting employers in high-growth industries to strengthen the workforce and reduce poverty

Ohio can build upon expertise with, and community response to, the addiction crisis to become a national leader in behavioral health

Ohio can build upon strengths in access to care to reinvigorate approaches to improving outcomes and controlling healthcare spending

#### Policies that drive improvement



#### Strengthen Ohio's workforce

- Career technical education (CTE)
- Childcare subsidy
- Paid family leave



#### Foster mental well-being

- Mental health and addiction workforce recruitment and retention
- Integration of mental and physical health
- Recovery housing



#### Improve healthcare effectiveness

- Primary care workforce training
- School-based health services
- Cost containment



## How can Ohio improve?









#### **Building on strengths**

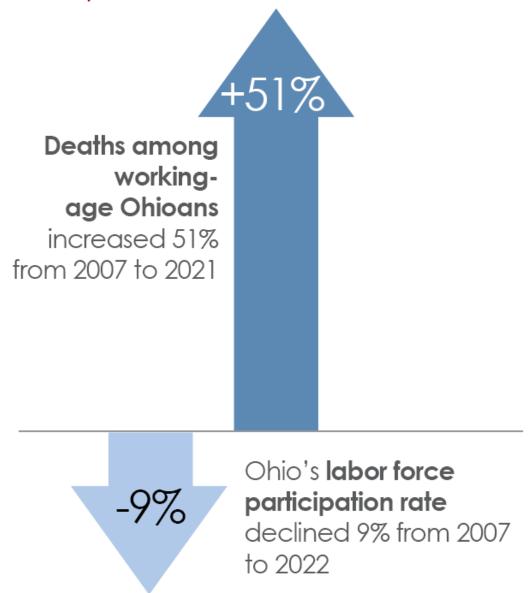
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#### Economic conditions, labor force participation and health are linked



#### Labor force participation in Ohio

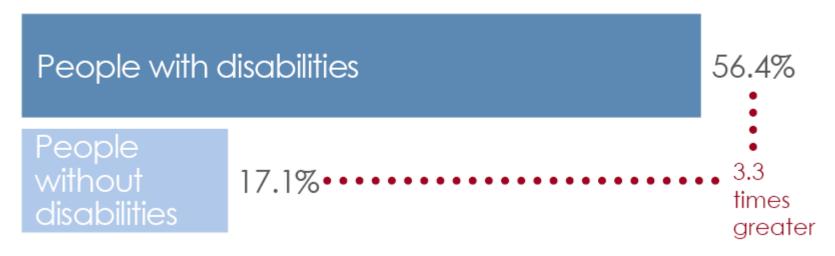
Labor force participation rate in Ohio from April 2007 to April 2022



Data source: Health Policy Institute of Ohio analysis of data from the Federal Reserve Economic Data (FRED), St. Louis Federal Reserve

# Labor force participation for Ohioans with disabilities

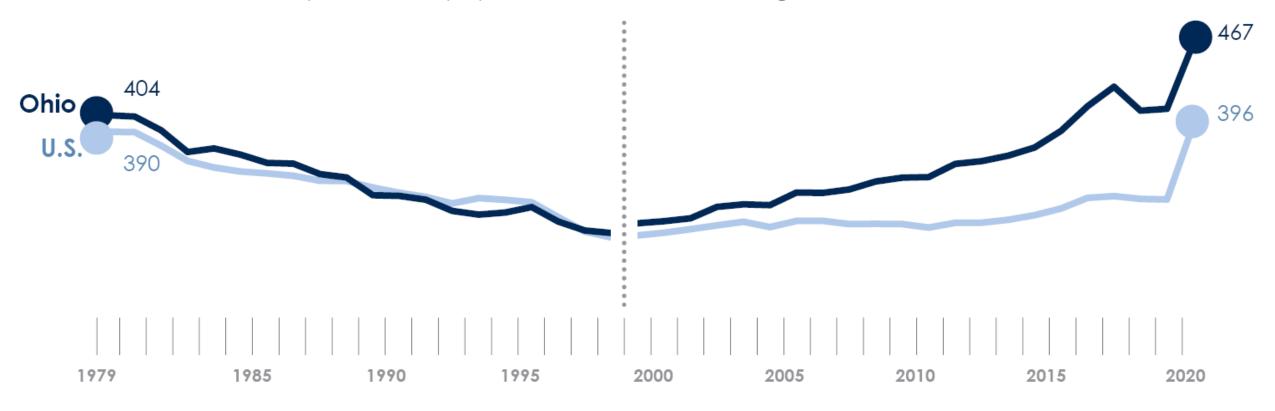
Percent of people, ages 16 and older, who are **NOT** in the labor force, Ohio, 2017-2021



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2021 American Community Survey 5-year estimates

#### Ohio's working-age death rate compared to U.S.

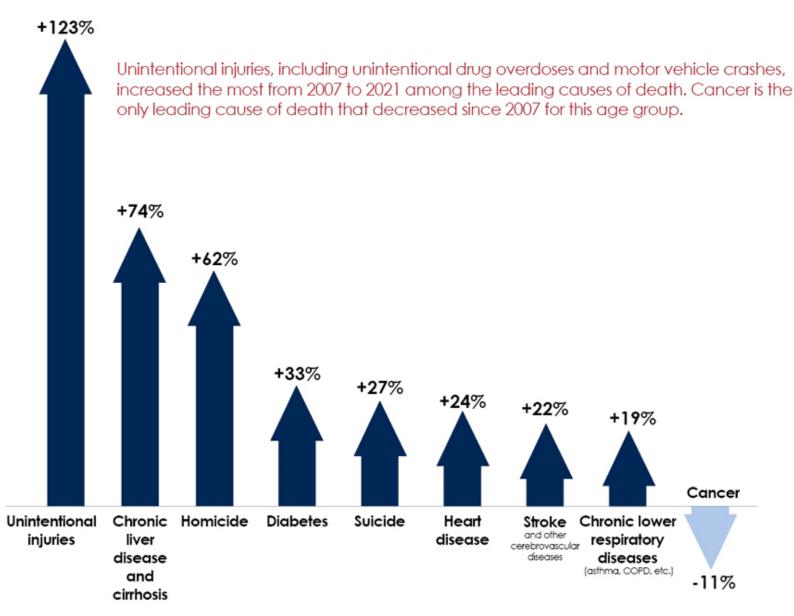
Number of deaths, per 100,000 population, Ohio and U.S., ages 15-64, 1979-2020



**Note:** Data is not age-adjusted. The CDC does not recommend trending across 1998 -1999 due to methodological changes in how deaths were reported during that time. The 1979-1998 data is based on compressed mortality with ICD-9 codes (classification of causes of death), and 1999-2020 data is based on underlying causes of death using ICD-10 codes.

Source: Health Policy Institute of Ohio analysis of data from CDC Wonder

#### Changes in leading causes of death for working-age Ohioans from 2007 to 2021



\*2021 data is preliminary

Note: All data is reported as of May 6, 2022

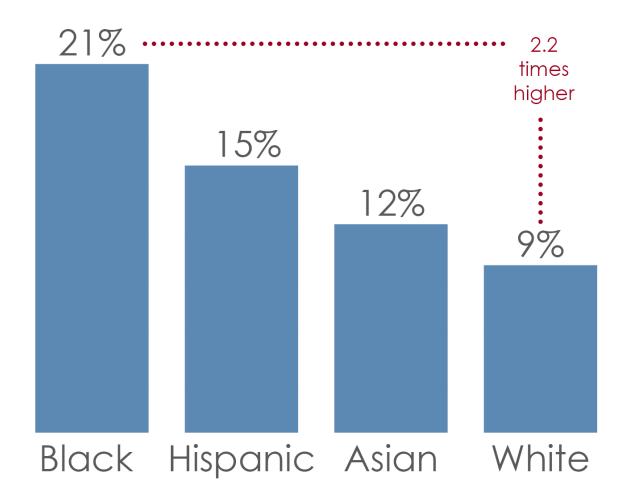
**Data source**: Health Policy Institute of Ohio analysis of data from Ohio Department of Health, Public Health Data Warehouse



## Severe housing cost burden

among Ohioans, by race, 2015-2019

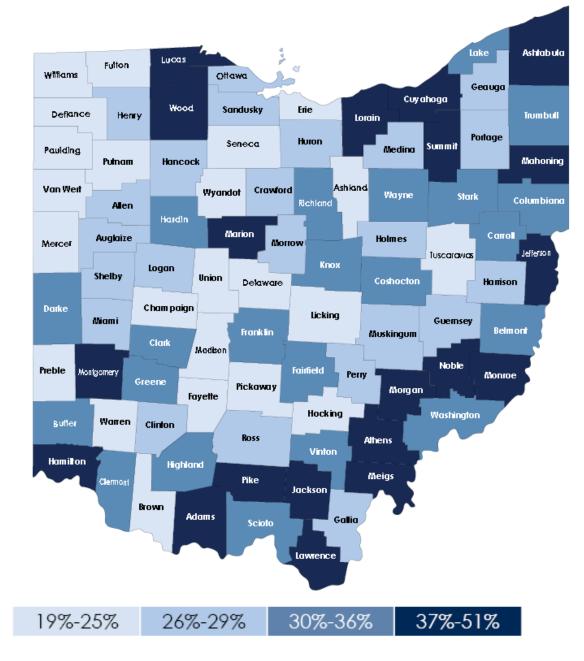
Percent of households (owners and renters) with housing costs greater than 50% of monthly income



Source: Analysis of American Community Survey as compiled by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research, Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy data by HPIO and The Voinovich School of Leadership & Public Affairs, Ohio University

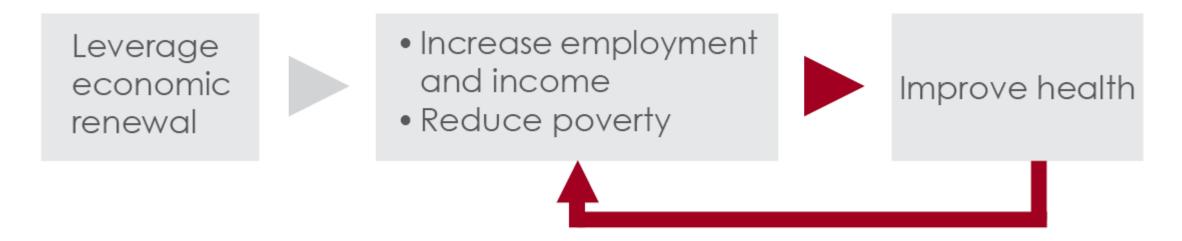
# Child care cost burden by Ohio county 2021-2022

Child care costs for a household with two children as a percent of median household income



Source: County Health Rankings

## Connecting a stronger workforce to better health and equity



Factors like low educational attainment, trauma, incarceration and discrimination negatively affect both income and health.

BUSINESS

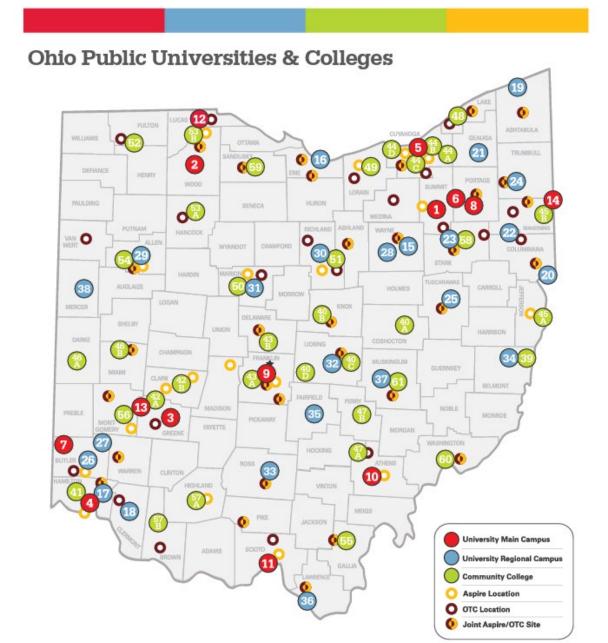
## Intel picks Columbus area for largest chip factory in the world

HONDA LG ENERGY SOLUTIONS

Honda JV breaks ground on \$3.5 billion EV battery plant with LG Energy Solutions in Ohio

Abbott Laboratories to build \$536 million plant in Ohio to produce powder formula







#### Strengthen Ohio's workforce

- Career technical education (CTE)
- Childcare subsidy
- Paid family leave









#### How can Ohio improve?









#### **Building on strengths**

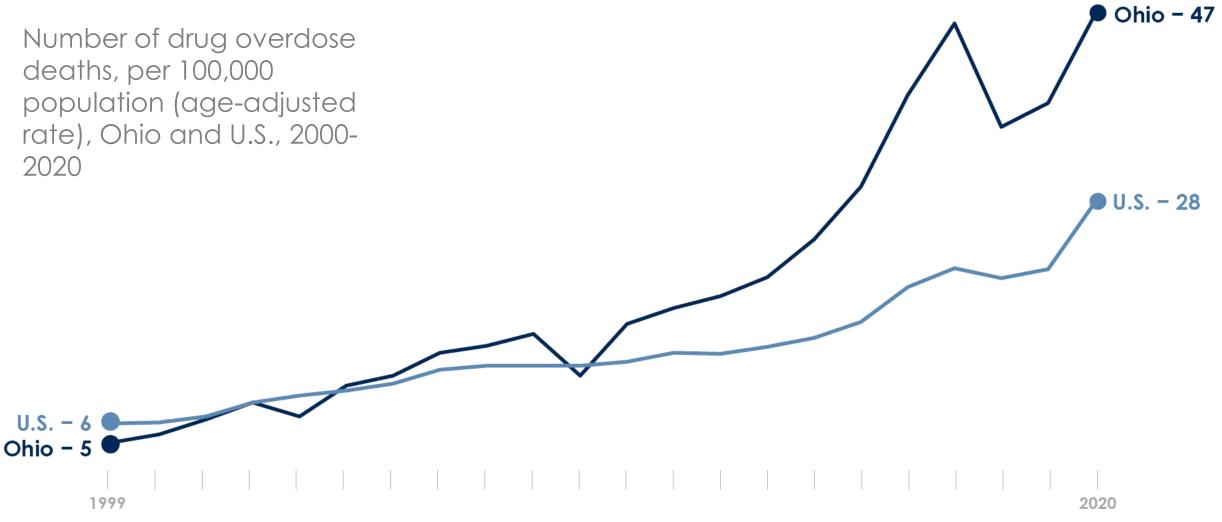
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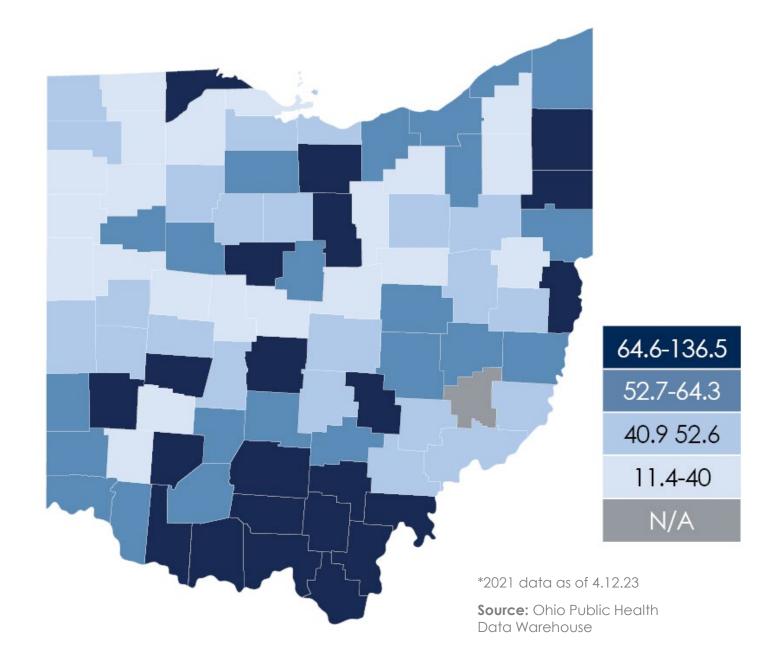
### Drug overdose deaths



Source: Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Wide-ranging Online Data for Epidemiological Research, 2000-2020.

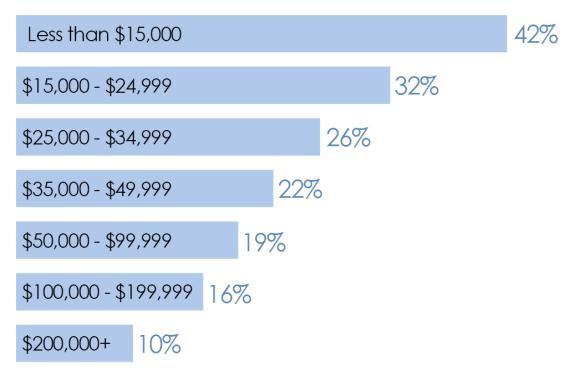
# Overdose and suicide deaths

by county, per 100,000 population, 2020-2021\* (crude rate)



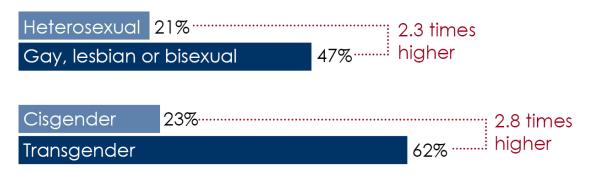
#### Adult depression

Percent of adults with depression in Ohio, by annual household income, 2021



Source: 2021 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

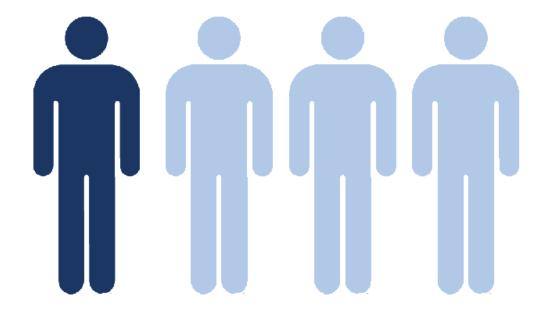
Percent of adults who have ever been told by a health professional that they have depression, 2020-2021



Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

#### Mental health treatment

Percent of Ohio adults with any mental illness who had a need for mental health treatment or counseling and did not receive it in the past year, 2018-2019



Data source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health, via The Commonwealth Fund, 2018-2019

Source: Health Policy Institute of Ohio data snapshot, "Trends in mental health among Ohioans."

#### Mental health and addiction strengths

- State leadership and local community partnerships
- Progress on treatment access, including medicationassisted treatment (MAT), telehealth and Medicaid expansion
- Opioid settlement funds
- Increased prevention in schools
- 988 crisis line launch and other crisis system improvements
- 1,500 Peer Recovery Specialists

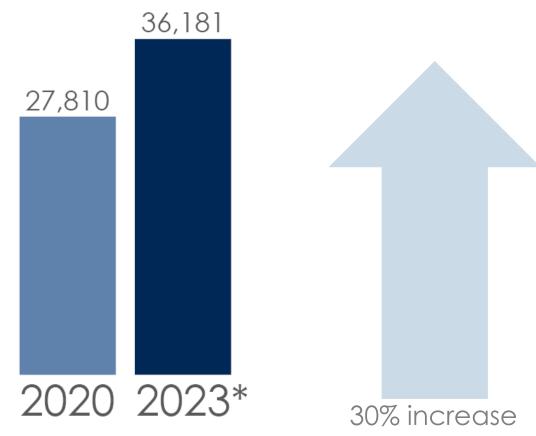
#### Opioid use disorder treatment

Certified opioid treatment program sites in Ohio (including medication units)



**Source:** SAMHSA Opioid Treatment Program Directory

Number of opioid treatment program patients treated



\*As of March 2023

Source: Ohio Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services, March 2023

## Connecting improved treatment to better well-being and health equity

Leverage Ohio's leadership and treatment assets



Improve treatment and recovery outcomes



Improve overall well-being and health equity



#### Policies that drive improvement

#### Foster mental well-being

- Mental health and addiction workforce recruitment and retention
- Integration of mental and physical health
- Recovery housing









#### How can Ohio improve?



Strengthen Ohio's workforce



Foster mental well-being



Improve healthcare effectiveness



#### **Building on strengths**

Ohio can build upon recent success in attracting employers in high-growth industries to strengthen the workforce and reduce poverty

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#### Ohio's rank on healthcare spending



Total out-of-pocket spending



Employer-sponsored health insurance outpatient spending, per enrollee



Total Medicare spending, per beneficiary

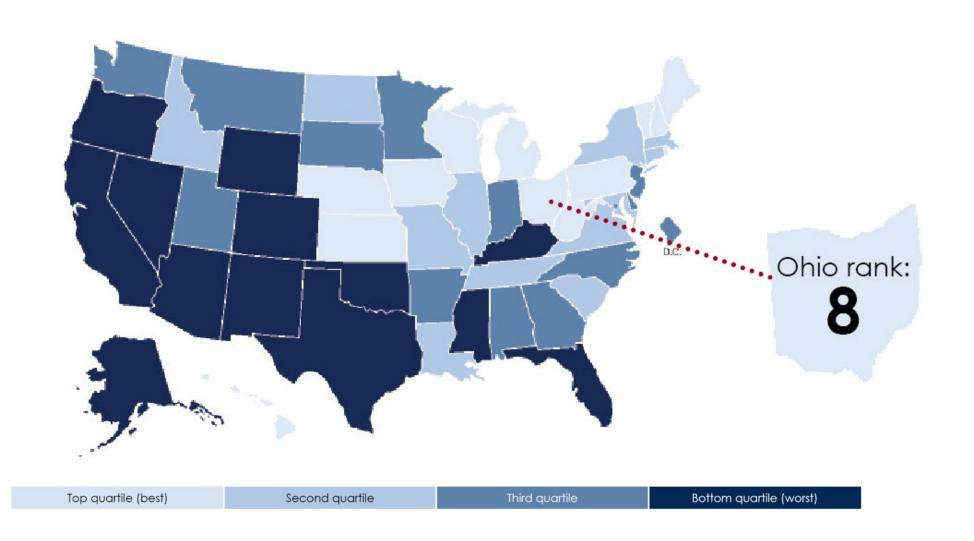


# Life expectancy At birth, Ohio



Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention National Center for Health Statistics National Vital Statistics System Report. Vol. 7. No. 1

#### Ohio's rank on primary care access



#### Connecting access to better health outcomes and reduced spending

Leverage access and primary care assets



Provide leadership to control spending



- Improve healthcare outcomes
- Prevent need for costly downstream care and reduce spending growth



#### Policies that drive improvement

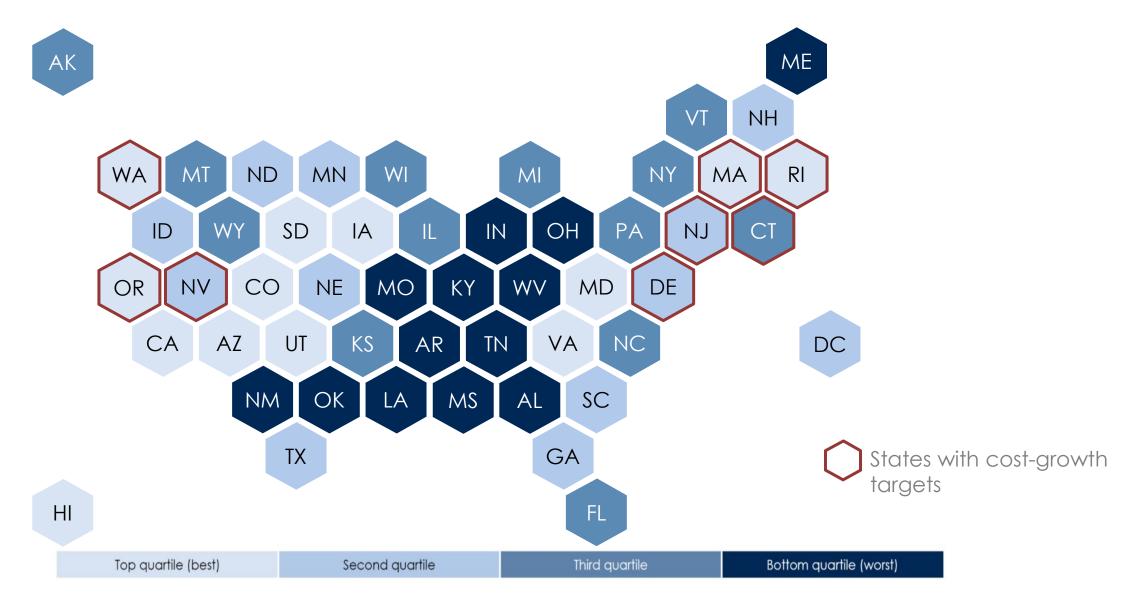
#### Improve healthcare effectiveness

- Primary care workforce training
- School-based health services
- Cost containment





#### Health value rank



#### Policies that drive improvement



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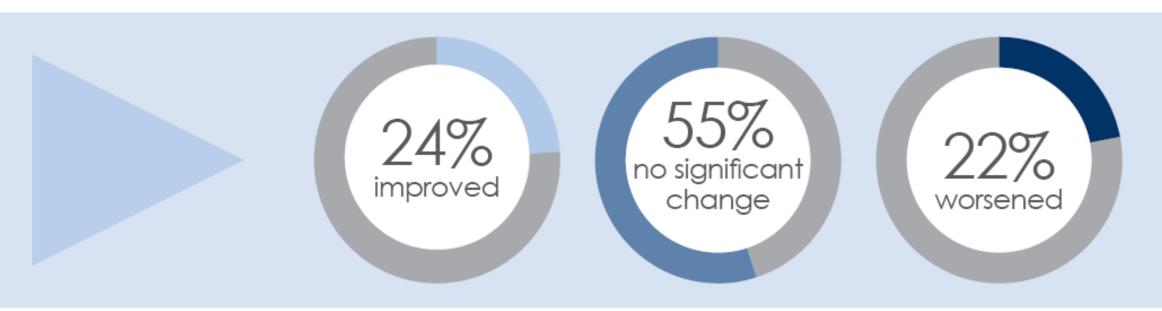
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#### Progress toward health value

Percent of metrics that improved or worsened



#### How policy change contributes to improvement



Care within reach



Hospital quality for mothers and infants



Health department quality



Better food access



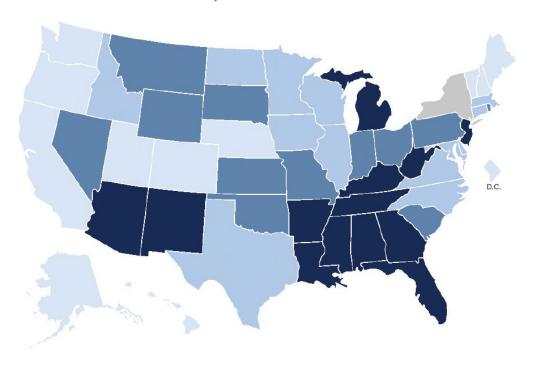
Cleaner air

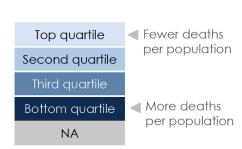


Evidence-based addiction treatment

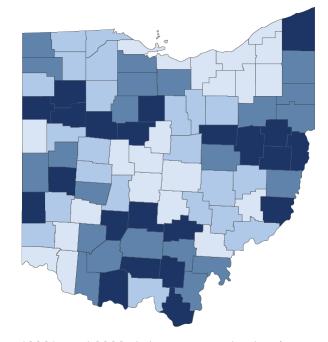
#### Deaths from COVID-19

Number of deaths from COVID-19 per 100,000 population (Jan. 21, 2020 to Dec. 27, 2022)





Number of deaths from COVID-19 per 100,000 population (age-adjusted) by county, 2020-2022\*



\*2021 and 2022 data were marked as incomplete at the time of data compilation

**Source:** Ohio Department of Health, Public Health Data Warehouse

**Source:** Centers for Disease Control and Prevention COVID Data Tracker

# How did COVID-19 and the pandemic response affect other outcomes?

- Some harms may reverberate for decades
  - Life expectancy
  - Mental health and addiction
  - K-12 student success
- Federal policies protected many Ohioans from economic hardship
  - Food
  - Access to care
  - Poverty





# EQUITY PROFILES

# How can policies create barriers to health?



Neighborhood segregation, concentrated poverty and disinvestment

Harmful community conditions (food deserts, unsafe/unstable housing)



Gaps in outcomes

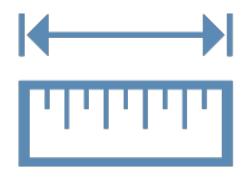
2023 Health Value Dashboard

#### EQUITY PROFILES

#### BLACK OHIOANS

Physical environment	
Food insecurity, children	3.5
Zero-vehicle households	3.5
Severe housing cost burden	2.2
Air pollution	1.4

#### How can you use the equity profiles?



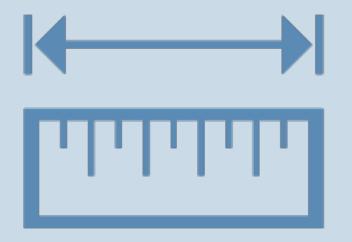
Measure gaps in outcomes



Target and tailor programs, services and policies



Monitor progress



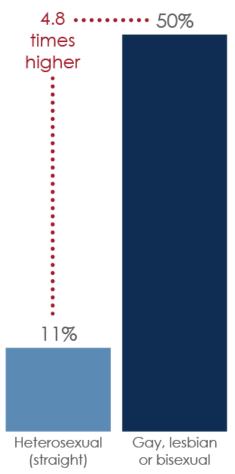
# Measure gaps in outcomes

## Equity profiles:

- Black Ohioans
- Hispanic/Latino Ohioans
- Ohioans with disabilities
- Ohioans with lower incomes and/or less education
- LGBTQ+ Ohioans

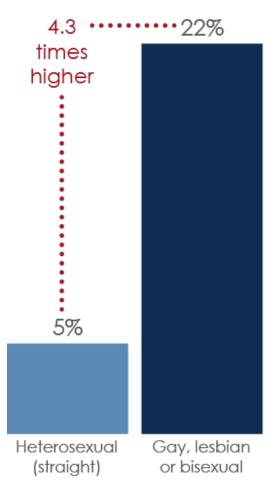
#### Youth suicide

Youth
considering
suicide, Ohio,
2019



**Source:** Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance Survey

Youth suicide **attempt**, Ohio, 2019



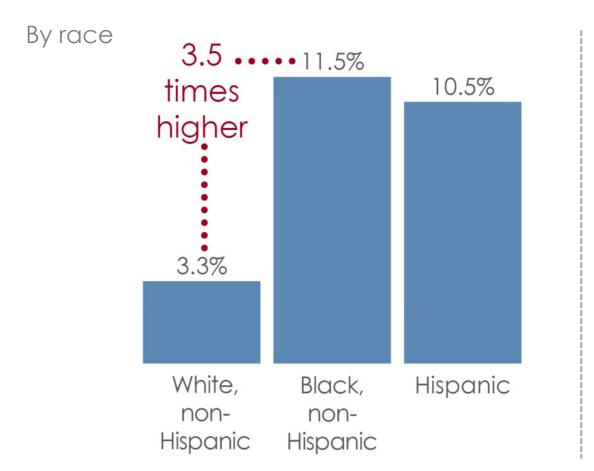
**Source:** Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance Survey



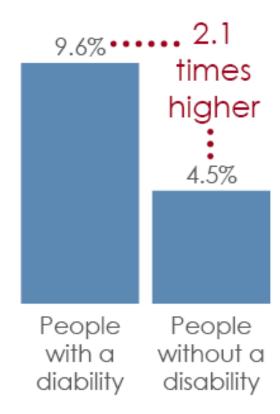
# Target and tailor programs, services and policies

#### Food insecurity among Ohio children

2018-2021



By disability status



Source: Analysis of Health Resources and Services Administration, National Survey of Children's Health by HPIO and The Voinovich School of Leadership & Public Affairs, Ohio University

#### If disparities were eliminated...

- 30,385 Black children
- 12,512 Hispanic/Latino children
- 7,103 children with disabilities
- 36,972 children from families with low incomes

# ... in Ohio would not experience food insecurity

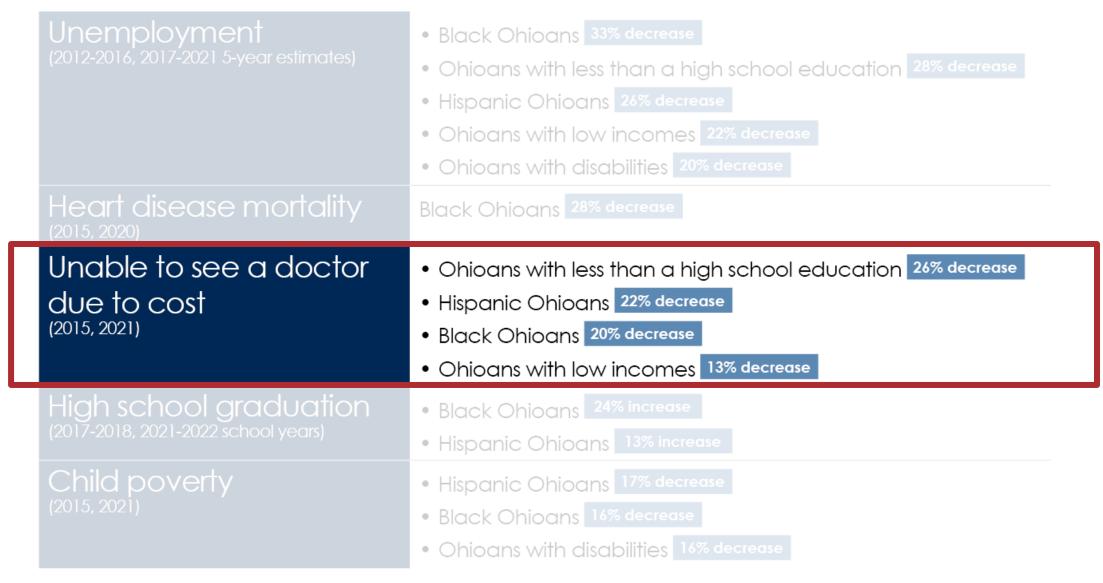


# Monitor progress

## Improvement is possible

Unemployment (2012-2016, 2017-2021 5-year estimates)	<ul> <li>Black Ohioans 33% decrease</li> <li>Ohioans with less than a high school education 28% decrease</li> <li>Hispanic Ohioans 26% decrease</li> <li>Ohioans with low incomes 22% decrease</li> <li>Ohioans with disabilities 20% decrease</li> </ul>
Heart disease mortality (2015, 2020)	Black Ohioans 28% decrease
Unable to see a doctor due to cost (2015, 2021)	<ul> <li>Ohioans with less than a high school education 26% decrease</li> <li>Hispanic Ohioans 22% decrease</li> <li>Black Ohioans 20% decrease</li> <li>Ohioans with low incomes 13% decrease</li> </ul>
High school graduation (2017-2018, 2021-2022 school years)	Black Ohioans
Child poverty (2015, 2021)	<ul> <li>Hispanic Ohioans 17% decrease</li> <li>Black Ohioans 16% decrease</li> <li>Ohioans with disabilities 16% decrease</li> </ul>

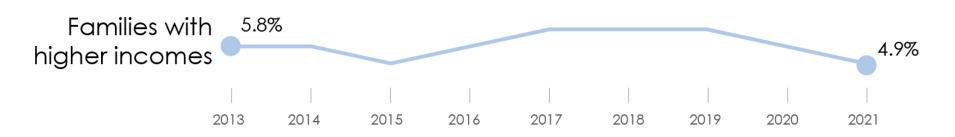
## Improvement is possible



#### Affordable health care

Unable to see doctor due to cost, Ohio, 2013-2020



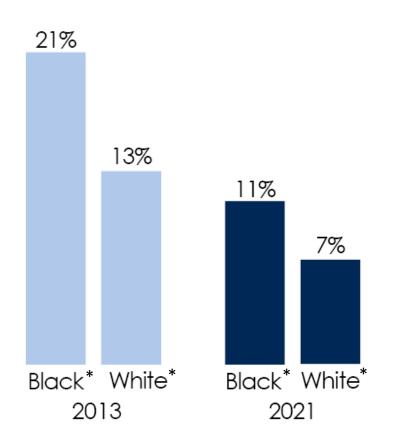


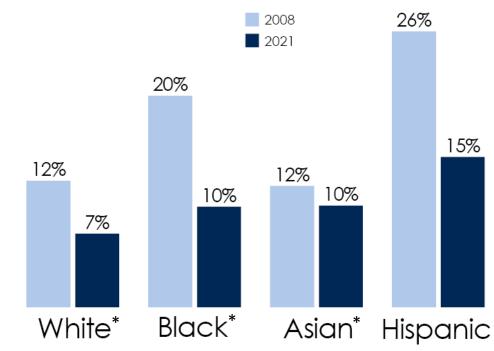
**Source:** Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey

## Access and coverage

Percent of adult Ohioans who went without health care because of cost in the past year

Percent of Ohioans who are uninsured, ages 0-64





**Source:** American Community Survey, as compiled by Kaiser Family Foundation State Health Facts

\* non-Hispanic



# 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

#### 2023 HEALTH VALUE DASHBOARD

# QUESTIONS?

# CONTACT

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# THANK YOU



