COMMUNITY HEALTH ASSESSMENT 2019

Jeff Cooper, Health Commissioner
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“Putting People First” 11/15/19
Health Assessment

What are the most serious health issues facing our community?
Focus group participants discussed the following questions:

1. What are the most serious health issues facing your community?
2. What can you do to improve your health?
3. What barriers have you experienced in receiving health care in your community?
4. What would you say is the most important child health issues in your community?
5. What would you say is the most important thing that can be done to improve child health in your community?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Top Priorities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><strong>Social Determinants of Health</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>♦ Access to Care (Insurance, Cost, Availability of Services and Providers)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>♦ Cultural Competence</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>♦ Healthy Food/Nutrition</td>
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<td></td>
<td>♦ Discrimination</td>
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<td>♦ Education</td>
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<td></td>
<td>♦ Employment</td>
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<td></td>
<td>♦ Parenting/Family</td>
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<td>♦ Language</td>
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<td>♦ Opportunity to Exercise</td>
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<td></td>
<td>♦ Public Safety</td>
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<td></td>
<td>♦ Transportation</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td><strong>Mental Health</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td>♦ Suicide</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td><strong>Substance Use</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td>♦ Stigma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td><strong>Chronic Diseases</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td><strong>Care Coordination</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Health Impact Pyramid

1. Socioeconomic Factors
   - Form the Basic Foundation of a Society
     - Poverty, Education, Housing

2. Changes to the Environment
   - Fluorinated water, Smoke-free workplace

3. One-time or Infrequent Interventions
   - Immunizations, Smoking Cessation

4. Ongoing Clinical Intervention
   - Medication to control blood pressure, cholesterol, diabetes

5. Counseling and Education
   - Urging Behavior Change
     - Healthy eating, Physical activity

6. Largest Impact

7. Smallest Impact

Changing the Context to Make Individuals’ Default Decisions Healthy

Long-Protective Interventions

Clinical Interventions

Smallest Impact

Largest Impact
Leading Causes of Death

Death Count for the Top 10 Causes of Death
Montgomery County, 2017-2018

- #1 Heart Disease: 2563
- #2 Cancer: 2493
- #3 Accidents: 1336
- #4 Stroke: 899
- #5 Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease: 703.0
- #6 Alzheimer's Disease: 569
- #7 Diabetes: 392
- #8 Septicemia: 251
- #9 Kidney Disease: 197
- #10 Influenza/Pneumonia: 181
Behavioral Health

Mental Health-related Hospital Visits by Disorder and Sex, Montgomery County, 2017

- Anxiety or Stress Related: Women 70%, Men 30%
- Major Depression: Women 70%, Men 30%
- Bipolar Disorder: Women 65%, Men 35%
- Schizophrenia: Women 60%, Men 40%
- Schizoaffective Disorder: Women 54%, Men 46%

Source: Greater Dayton Area Hospital Association Healthcare Database

KEY FINDING
- Women make up 70% of hospital visits for anxiety or stress-related disorder and major depression, and they account for 65% of visits for bipolar disorder.
Behavioral Health

Mental Health-related Hospital Visits by Disorder (per 1,000)  
Montgomery County, 2016-2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mental Health Disorder</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anxiety and Stress-related</td>
<td>90.0</td>
<td>101.5</td>
<td>↑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major Depressive Disorder</td>
<td>65.8</td>
<td>71.4</td>
<td>↑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bipolar Disorder</td>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>19.5</td>
<td>↑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schizophrenia</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>↑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schizoaffective Disorder</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>↑</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Greater Dayton Area Hospital Association Healthcare Database
Communicable Diseases

Most Commonly Reported Communicable Diseases
Montgomery County, 2018

- Influenza-associated hospitalization: 37%
- Hepatitis C: 5%
- Hepatitis A: 4%
- Streptococcus pneumoniae: 4%
- Pertussis: 4%
- Hepatitis B: 3%
- Legionnaires’ Disease: 3%
- Streptococcal Disease - Group A: 2%
- Salmonellosis: 2%
- Campylobacteriosis: 1%
- All Others: 11%

Source: Ohio Disease Reporting System (ODRS)

Total Cases = 1,983
STDs

Reported STD Cases
Montgomery County, 2018

- Chlamydia: 31%
- Gonorrhea: 65%
- Syphilis (Total): 1%
- HIV/AIDS: 3%

Source: Ohio Disease Reporting System (ODRS)
Total Cases = 5,192
**Vaccines**

### Adults Who Received a Flu Vaccine in the Past Year by Sex

- Montgomery: 45.9%
- Male: 43.4%
- Female: 48.1%

**Source:** Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

### Adults 65 Years and Older Who Received a Flu Vaccine in the Past Year by Sex

- Montgomery: 57.5%
- Male: 65.4%
- Female: 51.2%

**Source:** Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

**KEY FINDINGS** as self-reported

- More women received a flu vaccine in the past year compared to men.
- A higher percentage of men 65 years and older received a flu vaccine in the past year compared to women within the same age group.
Access To Care

Adults Who Could Not See a Doctor Because of Cost by Income
Montgomery County, 2016-2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income Range</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Montgomery</td>
<td>10.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;$15,000</td>
<td>11.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$15,000-$24,999</td>
<td>20.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$25,000-$34,999</td>
<td>19.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$35,000-$49,999</td>
<td>11.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$50,000+</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

**Key Finding** as self-reported

- Adults who earn between $15,000 and $34,999 are most likely to be unable to see a doctor due to cost.
Access To Care

Uninsured
Montgomery County, 2017

- Montgomery, 2017: 8.0%
- Montgomery, 2013: 12.3%
- Under 19 Years: 4.1%
- 19-25 years: 14.4%
- 65+ years: 0.3%
- Employed: 10.0%
- Unemployed: 30.7%

Source: American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

KEY FINDINGS

- 8% of the population is uninsured, compared to 12% in 2013.
- 14% of the population 19 to 25 years of age are uninsured.
Overweight or Obese Adults by Sex and Race
Montgomery County, 2016-2017

- Montgomery: 68.5%
- Male: 75.5%
- Female: 62.2%
- White: 66.2%
- Black: 74.3%

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

Key Findings as self-reported:
- 69% of all adults are overweight or obese.
- Being overweight or obese is more likely among men than women and among Blacks compared to Whites.
Diabetes

**Key Findings** as self-reported:

- Men are more likely than women to be diagnosed with diabetes and prediabetes.
- A diagnosis of diabetes is less likely at higher levels of education.

**Adults Diagnosed with Diabetes by Education**

- Less than High School: 26.0%
- High School Graduate: 15.5%
- Some College: 10.4%
- College Graduate: 9.6%

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)
Heart Disease

Adults Who Have Ever Been Diagnosed with Coronary Heart Disease by Income, Montgomery County, 2016-2017

- $<15,000: 10.3%
- $15,000-$24,999: 9.6%
- $25,000-$34,999: 4.6%
- $35,000-$49,999: 3.9%
- $50,000+: 2.1%

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

KEY FINDING: as self-reported

- Coronary heart disease becomes less common as income increases.
Overweight or Obese Adults by Sex and Race
Montgomery County, 2016-2017

- Montgomery: 68.5%
- Male: 75.5%
- Female: 62.2%
- White: 66.2%
- Black: 74.3%

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

**KEY FINDINGS** as self-reported

- 69% of all adults are overweight or obese.
- Being overweight or obese is more likely among men than women and among Blacks compared to Whites.
Tobacco Use

Across the Nation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Montgomery</th>
<th>Ohio</th>
<th>United States</th>
<th>HP 2020 Goal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current Smoker</td>
<td>22.6%</td>
<td>21.8%</td>
<td>17.1%</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smokeless Tobacco</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2016-2017
2Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2017

E-Cigarette Status Among Adults
Montgomery County, 2016-2017

- Ever Tried E-cigs: 24.9%
- Current User of E-cigs: 5.1%

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

KEY FINDING
- 25% of adults have tried e-cigarettes and 5% currently use e-cigarettes.
## Assault-related Hospital Visits (per 1,000) by Demographic Characteristics
### Montgomery County, 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Percentage (per 1,000)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Montgomery</td>
<td>6.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Race</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>16.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>7.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>6.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;18</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 64</td>
<td>10.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;64</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Greater Dayton Area Hospital Association Healthcare Database*

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### Key Findings
- Blacks and men are most likely to visit the hospital for assaults.
- 60% of hospital visits for assaults are paid for by Medicaid.
A person’s built environment, the community where they live and work, impacts their overall health and quality of life. Individuals living in poverty may have more adverse health outcomes than other individuals. Issues such as poor air quality, childhood lead exposure, a high concentration of tobacco and alcohol retail locations, high crime rates and limited access to healthy food disproportionately affect communities in poverty.

"Your longevity and health are more determined by your zip code than they are by your genetic code.”

- Tom Frieden, M.D., M.P.H., former Director of the CDC
Social Determinants of Health

- Neighborhood and Built Environment
- Economic Stability
- Health and Health Care
- Education
- Social and Community Context
Social Determinants of Health

**Economic Stability**
- Employment
- Food Insecurity
- Housing Instability
- Poverty

**Social and Community Context**
- Discrimination
- Incarceration
- Social Cohesion and Support
- Community Engagement

**Neighborhood and Built Environment**
- Access to Healthy Food
- Quality Housing
- Transportation
- Public Safety
- Environmental Conditions

**Education**
- Early Childhood Education
- High School Graduation
- Language and Literacy
- Higher Education/Vocational Training

**Health and Health Care**
- Access to Health Care
- Health Literacy
- Provider Availability
- Provider Cultural Competency
- Quality of Care
Montgomery County Community Health Improvement Plan

Infant & Maternal Vitality

Chronic Disease Prevention

Behavioral Health
Guiding Principles

✓ Priority Alignment (County, Regional, State, & National)
✓ Collective Impact
✓ Health Impact Pyramid
✓ Social Determinants of Health
✓ Policy, System, and Environmental Change
Five Conditions of Collective Impact

01. A Common Agenda
02. Shared Measurement System
03. Mutually Reinforcing Activities
04. Continuous Communication
05. Backbone Support Organization
Bringing About Change Through The Power Of Collective Impact
Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths
Montgomery County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>226</td>
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<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>566</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>289</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths
Montgomery County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>566</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>22</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jun</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>19</td>
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<td>Jul</td>
<td>36</td>
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<td>Aug</td>
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<td>Oct</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nov</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>18</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dec</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>28</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

TOTAL - 566
TOTAL - 289
TOTAL - 251
Infant Mortality
Montgomery County

Trends in Infant Deaths by Race

2018 numbers are preliminary
Infant Mortality Rates by Race
Montgomery County

Montgomery County
Black
White

2018 numbers are preliminary
Infant Mortality Task Force

Steering Committee (Community Team)
- A diverse spectrum of stakeholders, supports the overall vision and engages the community

Backbone Support
- Guide vision and strategies
- Approve and support aligned activities
- Establish shared measurement practices
- Build public support
- Advance Policy
- Provide Resources

Joint Information Center
- Coordinate common messaging
- Engage Media Coverage
- Create public awareness
- Provide guidance to member agencies

Planning Section
- Develop Incident Action Plan
- Provide situational status report
- After action evaluation

Data Branch
- Coordinate collection of birth outcome and intervention initiatives data

Case Review Team & Community Action Team
- Reviews and analyzes the information collected in interviews and medical data abstractions

Social Determinants of Health
- Racial and Ethnic Disparity
  - Address conditions in which people are born, grow, work and live to improve health outcomes

Finance Section
- Work collaboratively to secure funding for interventions

Operations Section
- Direct Branch operations to Focus on SDOH and Health Equity
- Provide current operational status to Planning Section
- Updates to Backbone Support

Prevention Branch
- Reduce unintended pregnancy by providing education and resources on LARC methods and access to prenatal care

Fatherhood Coalition
- Engage fathers to support mothers and their children

Education Branch
- Dedicated to fostering educational success of all Montgomery County children from birth

Substance Misuse
- Reduce number of mothers who smoke and increase screening for alcohol use in pregnant women

Community Engagement
- Collaborate with community members affiliated by geographic proximity to implement the best place based initiatives

Preterm and Low Birthweight
- Decrease the percentage of preterm and low birthweight babies

Ohio Equity Institute (OEI)
- Statewide initiative to improve birth outcomes and reduce racial disparities in infant mortality

First 28 Days of Life
- Focusing on reducing deaths at the most critical time
Building a Food System

Steering Committee

Backbone Support
- Guide vision and strategies
- Support aligned activities
- Advance policy
- Mobilize resources
- Identify gaps in services

Joint Information Center
- Coordinate common messaging
- Respond to media requests
- Assist branches with communications

Finance Unit
- Provide coordination of project funding sources.

Operations & Planning Section
- Develop & implement action plan
- Provide situational status report

Data Unit
- Compile and analyze data to support informed decision making.

Food Insecurity
- Provides food for all
- Reveals challenges and dismantles injustice in the food system
- Creates just food system structures and cares for food system workers
- Ensures that public institutions and local businesses support a just community food system

Healthy People
- Provides healthy food for all
- Ensures the health and well being of all people, irrespective of race and class
- Connects people and the food system from field to fork
- Connects people and land to promote health and wellness

Strong Communities
- Improves equity and responds to community food needs
- Contributes to healthy neighborhoods
- Builds diverse and collaborative relationships, trust, and reciprocity
- Supports civic participation, political empowerment and local leadership

Sustainable Ecosystems
- Sustains and grows a healthy environment
- Promotes an ecological ethic
- Enhances biodiversity
- Promotes agricultural and food distribution practices that mitigate climate change

Vibrant Farms
- Supports local, sustainable family farms to thrive and be economically viable
- Protects and cares for farmers and farm workers
- Honors stories of food and farm legacy through community voices
- Respects farm animals

Thriving Local Economy
- Creates local jobs and builds long-term economic vitality within the food system
- Builds local wealth
- Promotes sustainable development while strengthening local food systems
- Includes infrastructure that supports community and environmental health

Food Equity Coalition
Bringing Solutions to the Table
Thank You!