



PLAN4Health Miami Valley

Social Determinants of Health Workshop

May 17, 2022



Agenda

I. Welcome and Warm Up Activity (10 min)

II. PLAN4Health – Miami Valley

Health Environment Assessment Briefing (20 min)

III. Small Group Activity and Discussion:

Takeaway, Implication, and Next Steps (45 min)

IV. Wrap Up (15 min)



Dotting Exercise

On the large poster board, please use your sticky dots to answer the following question:

Which conditions do you think are most important for good health? Select your top 3 items.

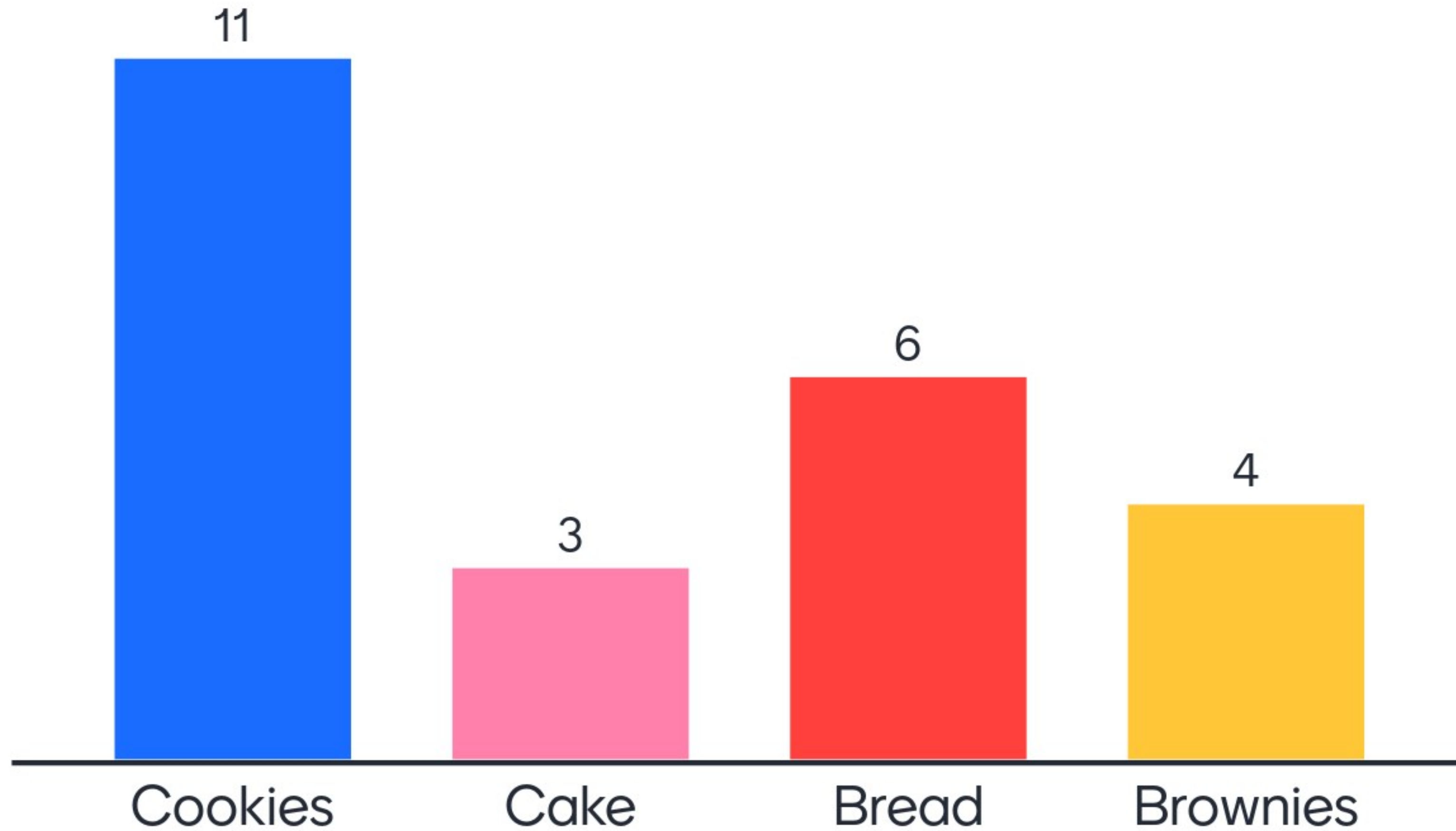


Polling

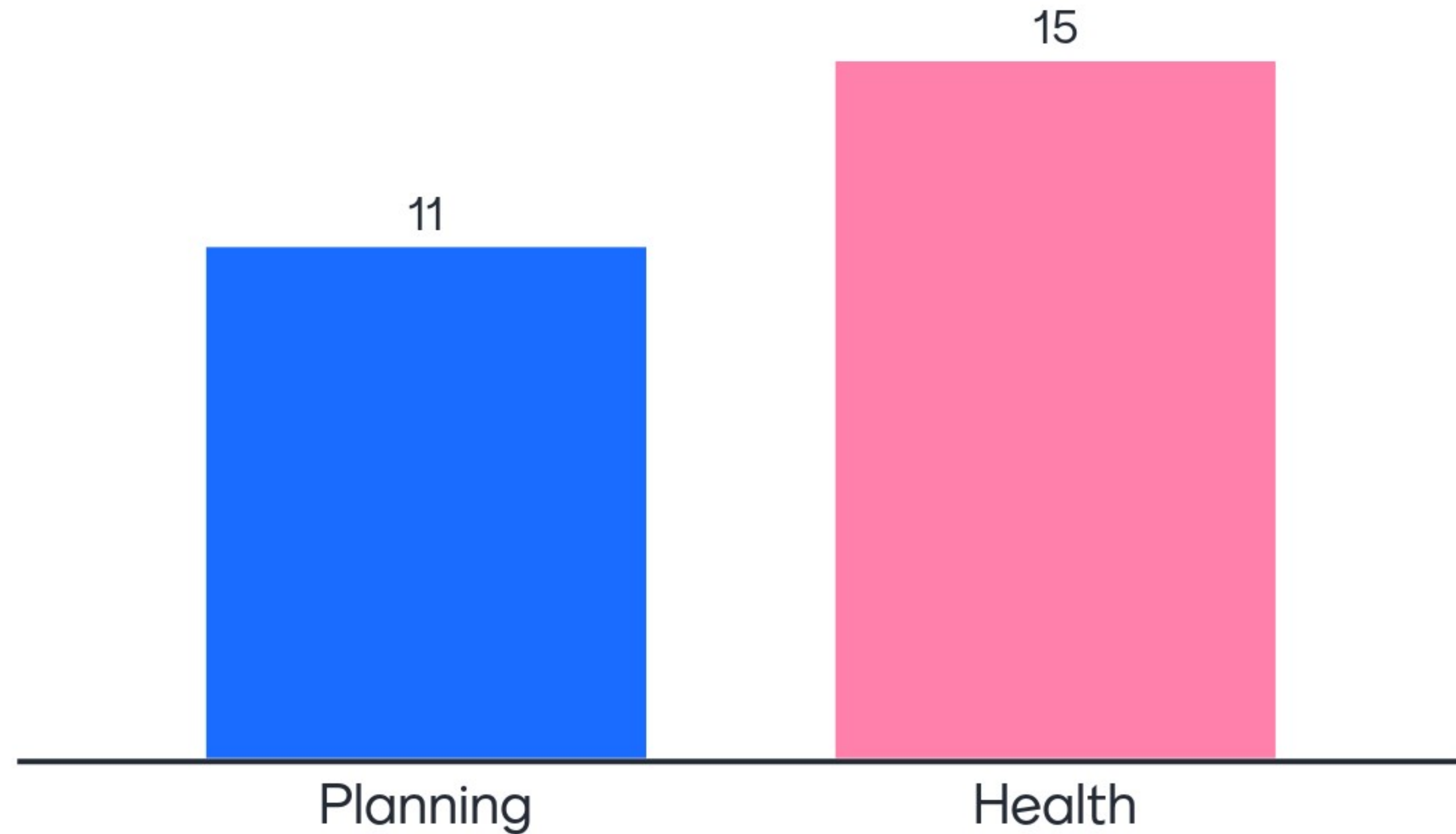
We will be using interactive polling throughout this presentation – let's take a moment to test things out.

Today is World Baking Day – Using your phone, please answer the following question.

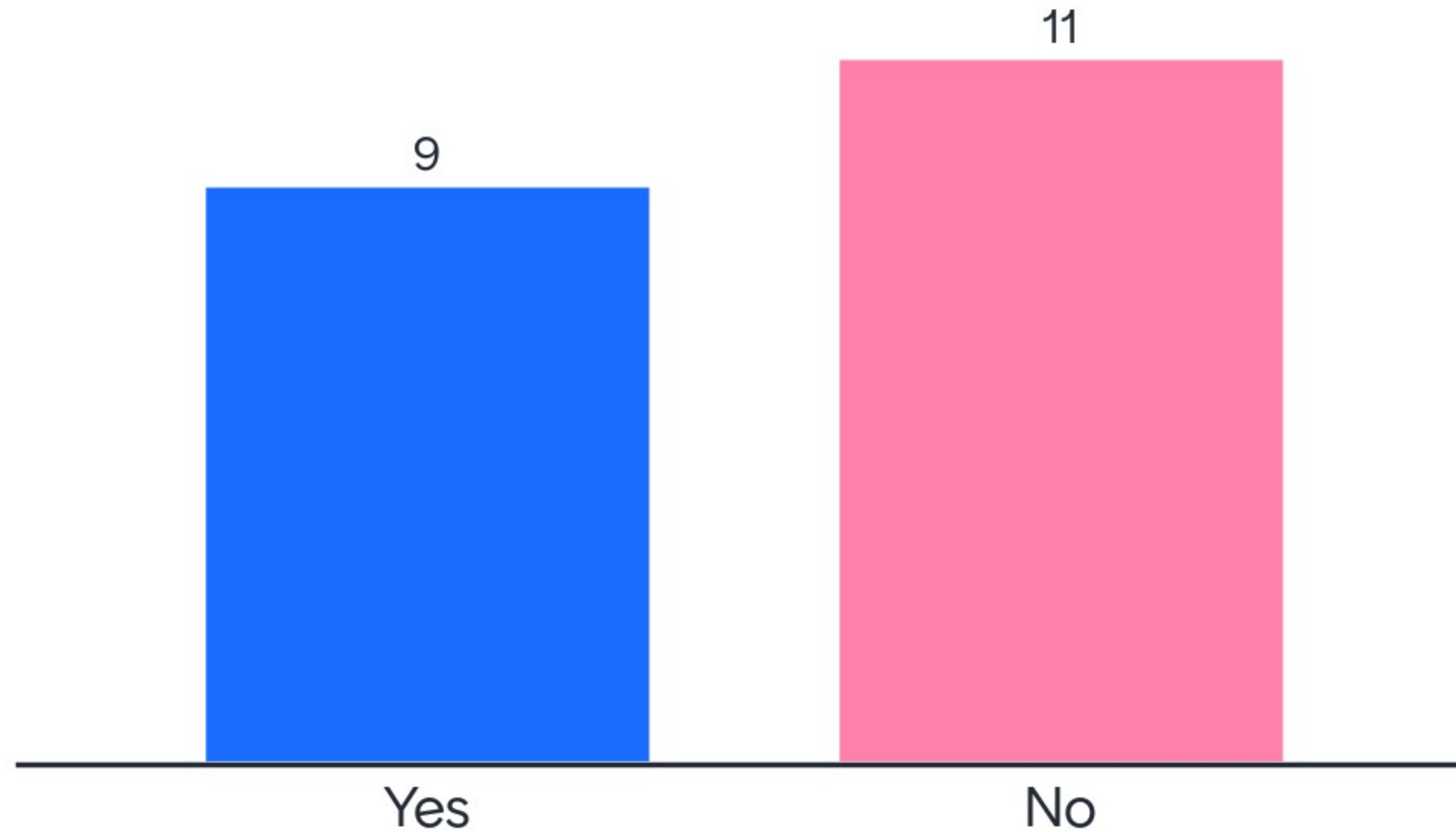
What is your favorite baked good?



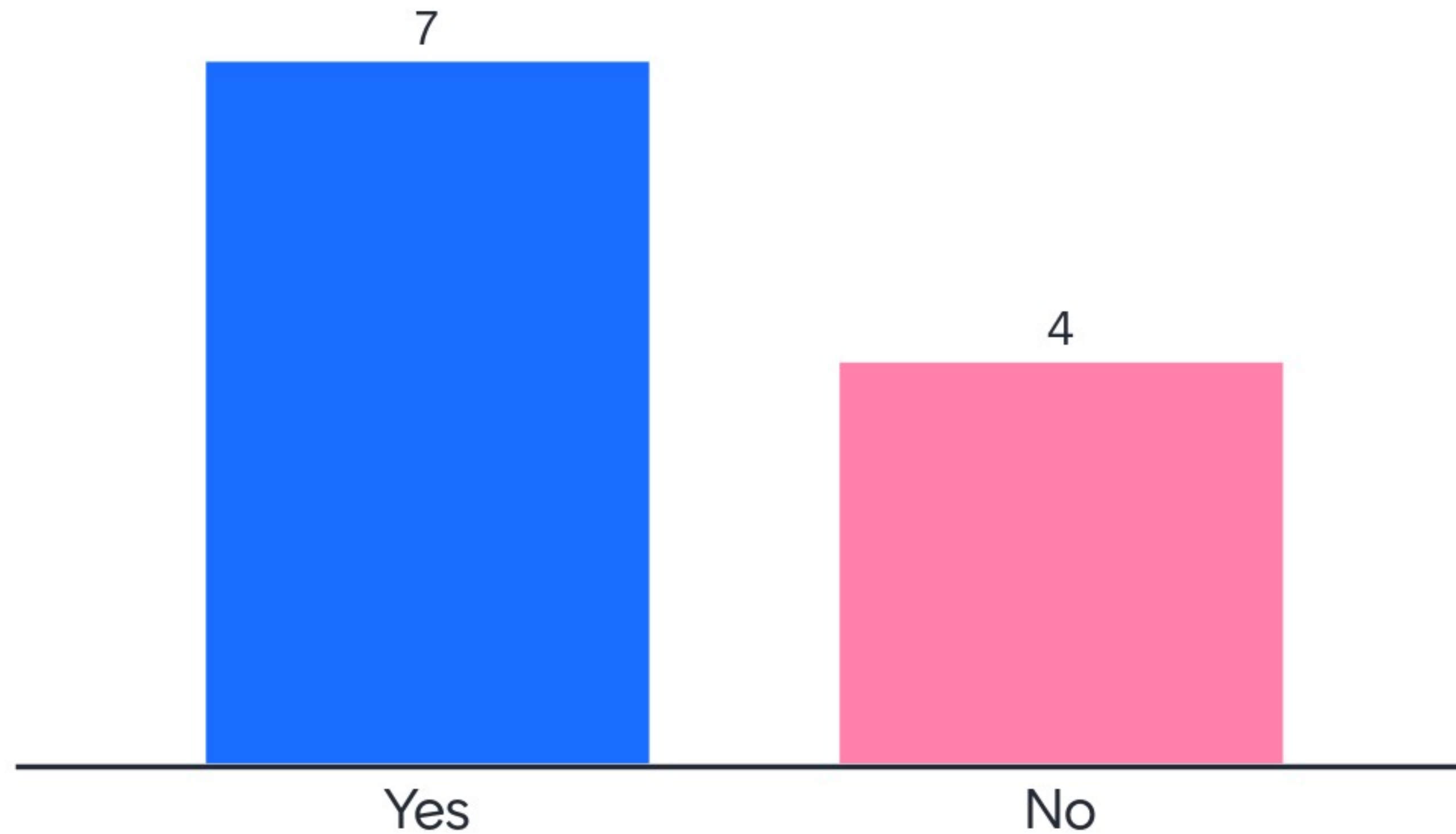
Which sector do you work in, planning (green) or health (blue)?



Planners (green), does your plan policy document (i.e. land use, transportation, or comp plan) include goals/strategies explicitly related to health?



Public health (blue), does your health policy document (i.e. CHA, CHNA, or CHIP) include goals/strategies explicitly related to the built environment?



Planning and Health



Source: County Health Rankings model – University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute (2016)

Planning for Health



Physical

- Increased physical activity
- Increased access to healthy foods
- Reduced BMI and chronic disease



Environmental

- Reduced exposure to pollutants



Mental

- Contact with nature
- Healthy housing



Communal

- Diverse neighborhoods
- Social cohesion



PEOPLE-BASED POLICIES

- Community Health Assessment
- Community Health Improvement Plan



HEALTH



PLACE-BASED POLICIES

- Transportation Plan
- Land Use Plan
- Housing Plan
- Site Plan
- Economic Development Plan



PLANNING

Planning with Health



PLAN4Health
Miami Valley





Outcome and Output

- Not to develop a Regional Health Plan nor does it intend to duplicate planning efforts undertaken by local public health departments.
- Not a Health Equity initiative. However, this topic will be included as appropriate during each project/program.
- Anticipated outcomes and outputs include data, maps, infographics, information sharing applications, forums for knowledge and information sharing, networking opportunities, and best practices.





Understanding
Where We Are



Identifying Barriers &
Opportunities



Seeking Solutions &
Building Capacity

PLAN4Health – Miami Valley: A Planning for Health Initiative

- Health Environment Assessment
- Built Environment Assessment
- Community Health Assessment Mapping

- Plan Audit and Needs Assessment

- Healthy Communities Planning Toolkit
- Healthy Communities Roundtables





Social determinants of health (SDOH) is defined as the “conditions in the environments in which people are born, live, learn, work, play, worship, and age that affect a wide range of health, functioning, and quality-of-life outcomes and risks.”

Economic Stability	Education Access and Quality	Social and Community Context	Health Care Access and Quality	Neighborhood and Built Environment
Income	High School Education	Linguistic Isolation	Health Insurance	Access to Healthy Foods
Poverty	Preschool Enrollment	Single Parent Households	Access to Primary Care	Vacant Housing
Unemployment	Higher Education	Civic Participation	Accessibility to Health Care	Crime
Housing Burden	Elementary School Quality	Social Cohesion	Life Expectancy	Housing Quality
Housing Instability		Concentrated Poverty		Harmful Condition Exposure



Population Health



Access to Care



Social & Economic Environment

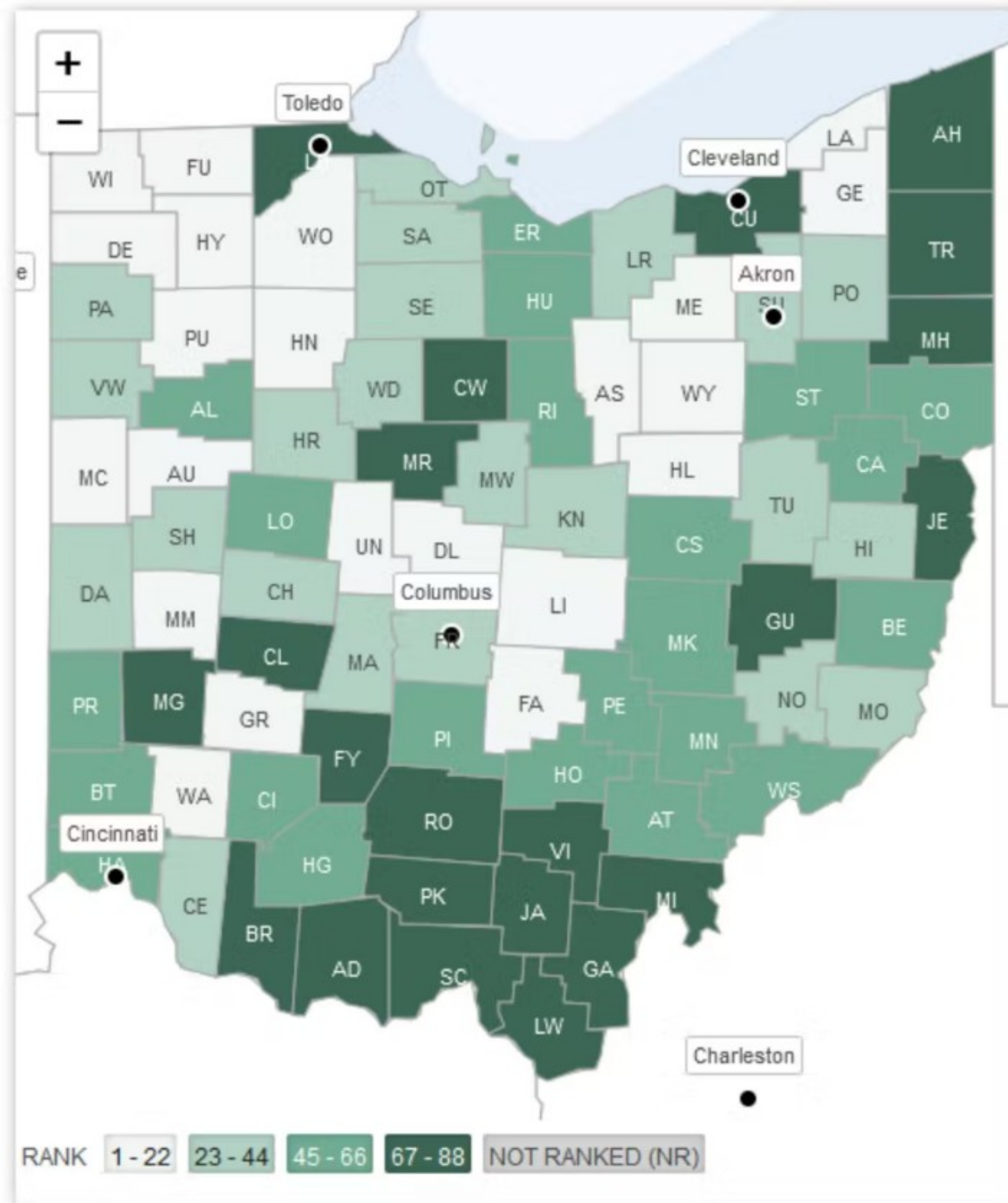


Physical Environment

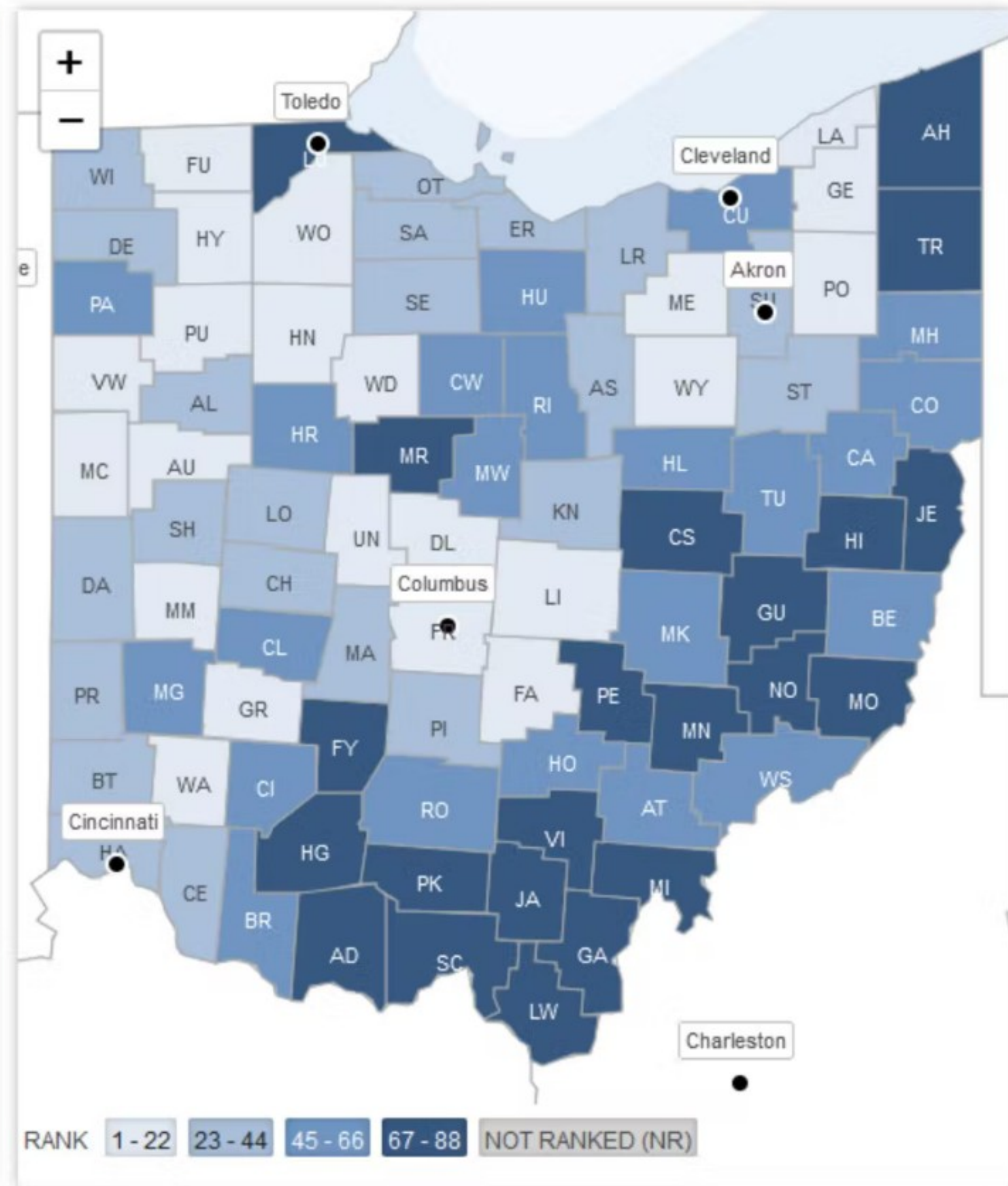
Source: 2021 Health value Dashboard, Health Policy Institute of Ohio



Overall Rankings in Health Outcomes



Overall Rankings in Health Factors



Economic Stability



Income

Median household income of an area



Poverty

Share of the population below the poverty threshold



Unemployment

Share of civilians aged 16 or older not currently employed



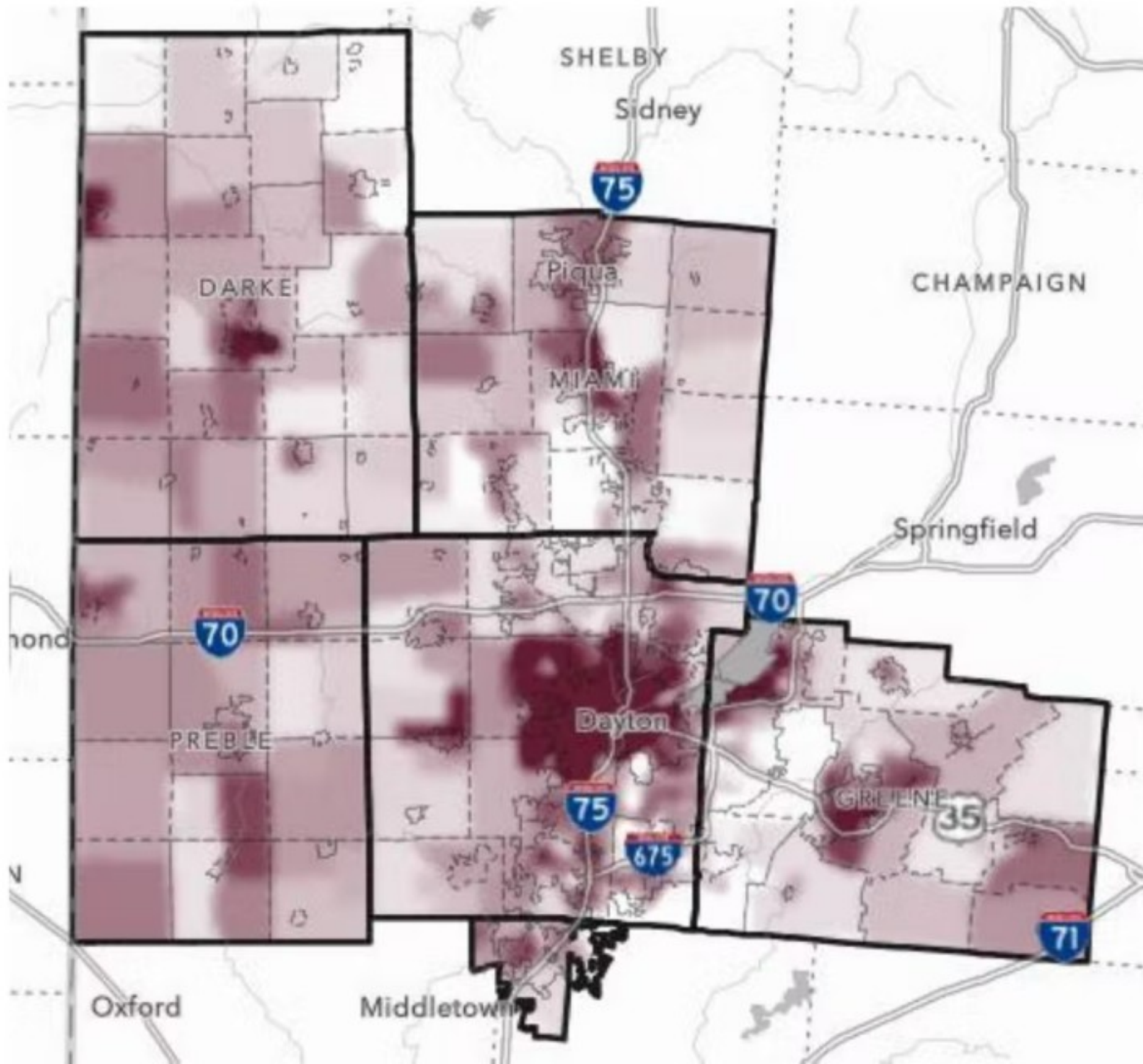
Housing Burden

Share of households that pay more than 30% of their income for housing costs



Housing Instability

Share of the population that lives in rental housing



● Living in Cost Burden Housing

When households pay more than 30% of their income on housing costs they are considered to live in "cost burden housing".

Region-wide, about **25% of households** are considered to be cost burden when it comes to housing.

Living in cost burden housing is a distributed issue across the Region impacting households at all income levels. However, there are greater concentrations of cost burden in communities where incomes are low.



High School Education

Share of adults aged 25 or older that have completed high school



Preschool Enrollment

Share of 3 and 4 year olds enrolled in a preschool program



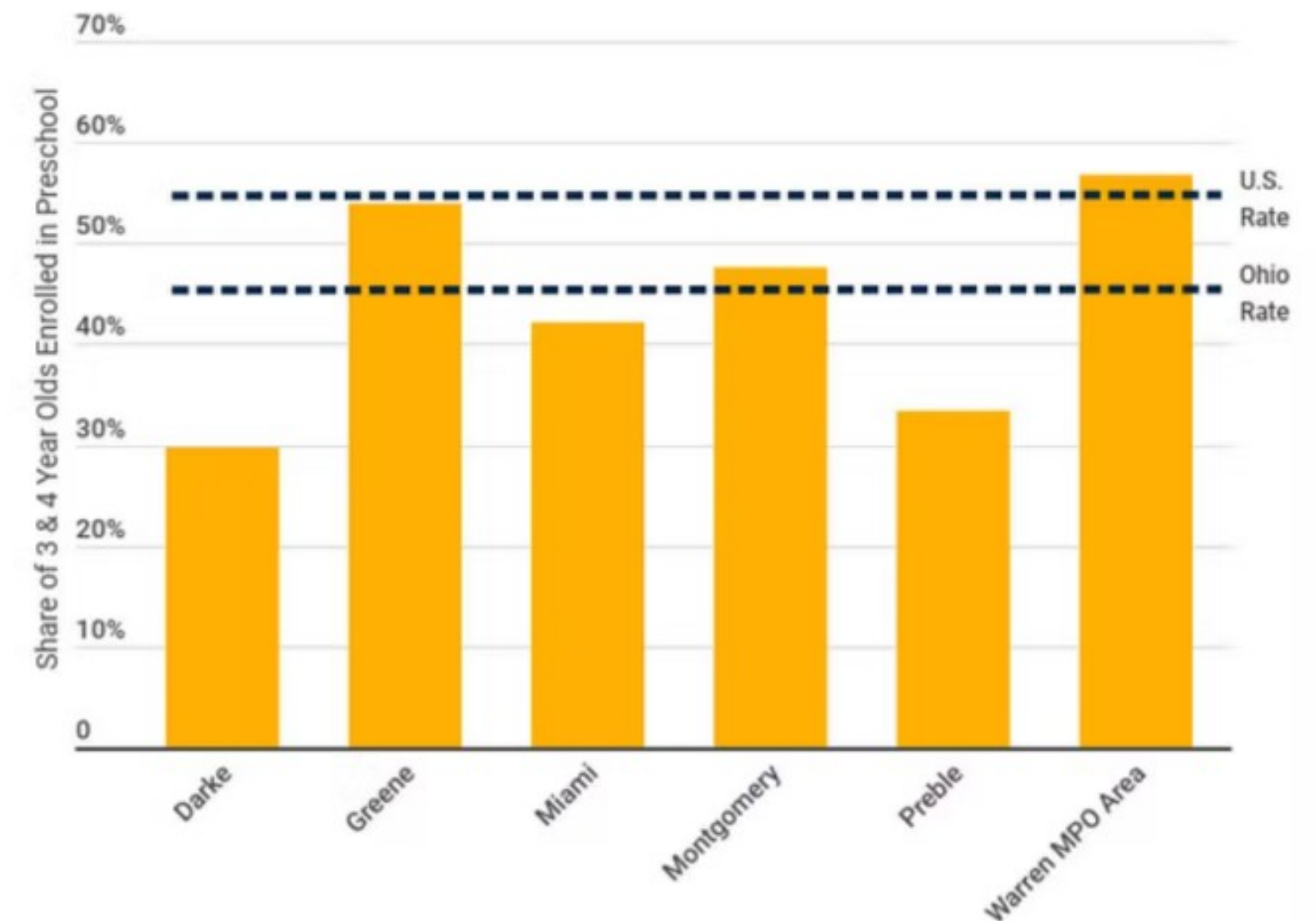
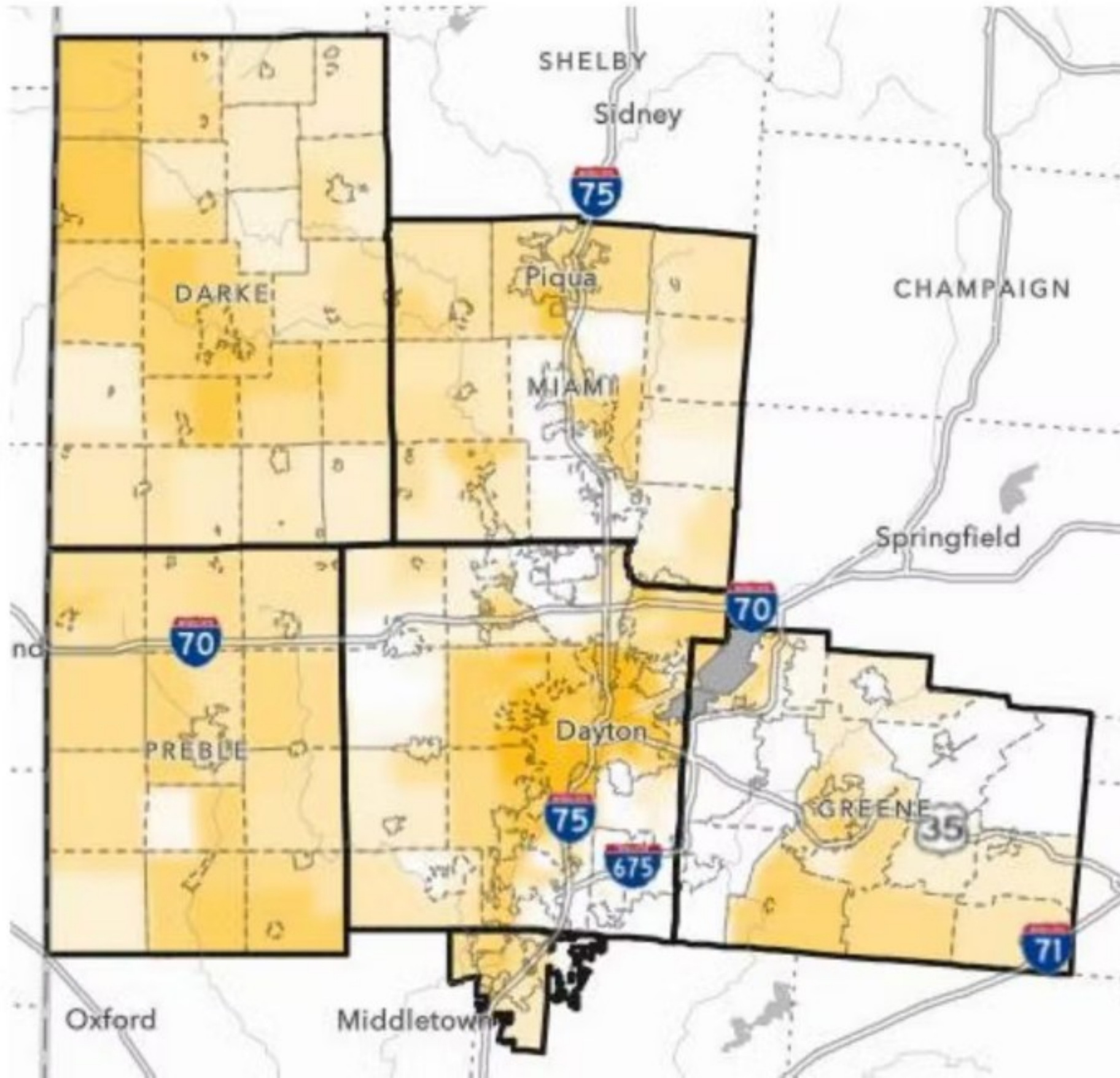
Higher Education

Share of adults 25 or older that have an associates degree or higher



Elementary School Quality

Performance of 4th grade students on state exams per school district



Regionally, about 47% of 3 and 4 year olds are enrolled in a preschool program. This is higher than Ohio's rate of 45% but lower than the national rate of 54%. Rural counties have the lower rates of enrollment.

Social and Community Context



Linguistic Isolation

Share of households where no member aged 14 or older speaks English fluently



Single Parent Households

Share of households with children under 18 and only one parent present



Civic Participation

Share of eligible voters who participated in the 2020 presidential election



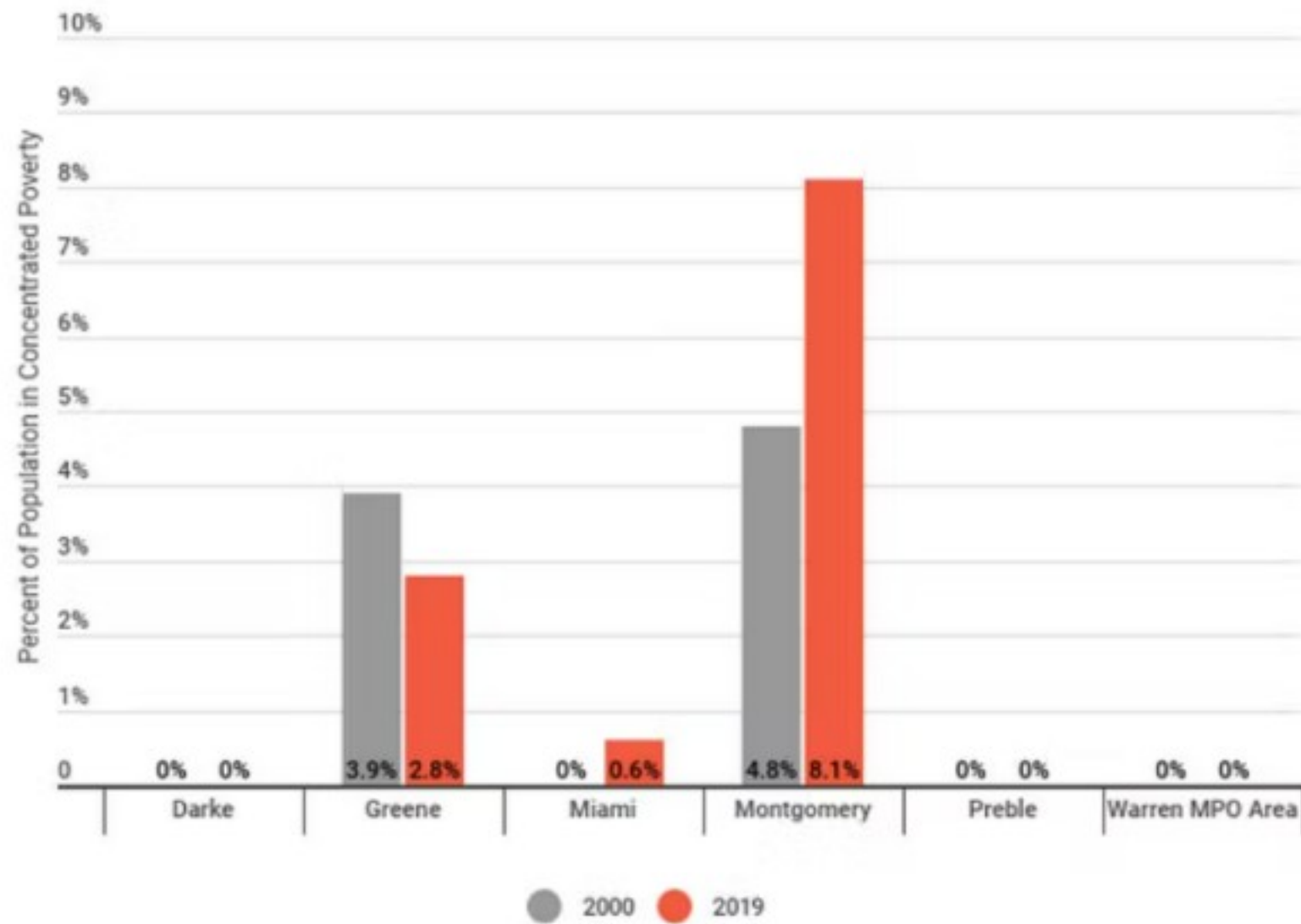
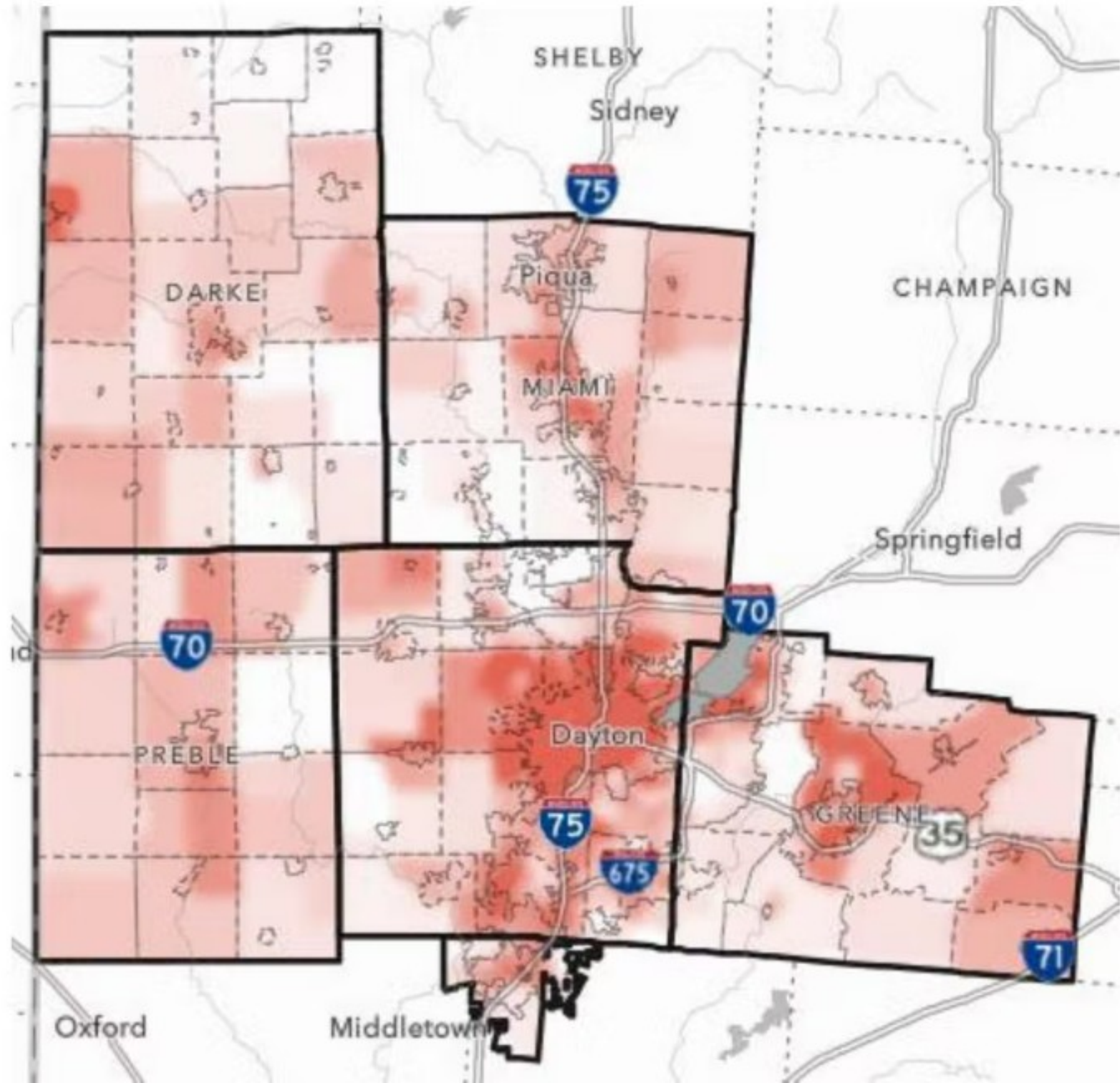
Social Cohesion

Income inequality within an area



Concentrated Poverty

Areas where the poverty rate is 40% or higher



Areas of concentrated poverty consist of places where the poverty rate is 40% or higher.

Across the Region, more than **48,000** people or **5%** of the population live in areas of concentrated poverty. Since 2000, more places have been classified as areas of concentrated poverty and the number of people living in areas of concentrated poverty has increased by **15,670**. Additionally, the **income inequality gap has increased** in every county in the Region since 2009.



Health Insurance

Share of the population without health insurance



Access to Primary Care

Share of adult population that has visited a doctor for a routine check-up in the last year



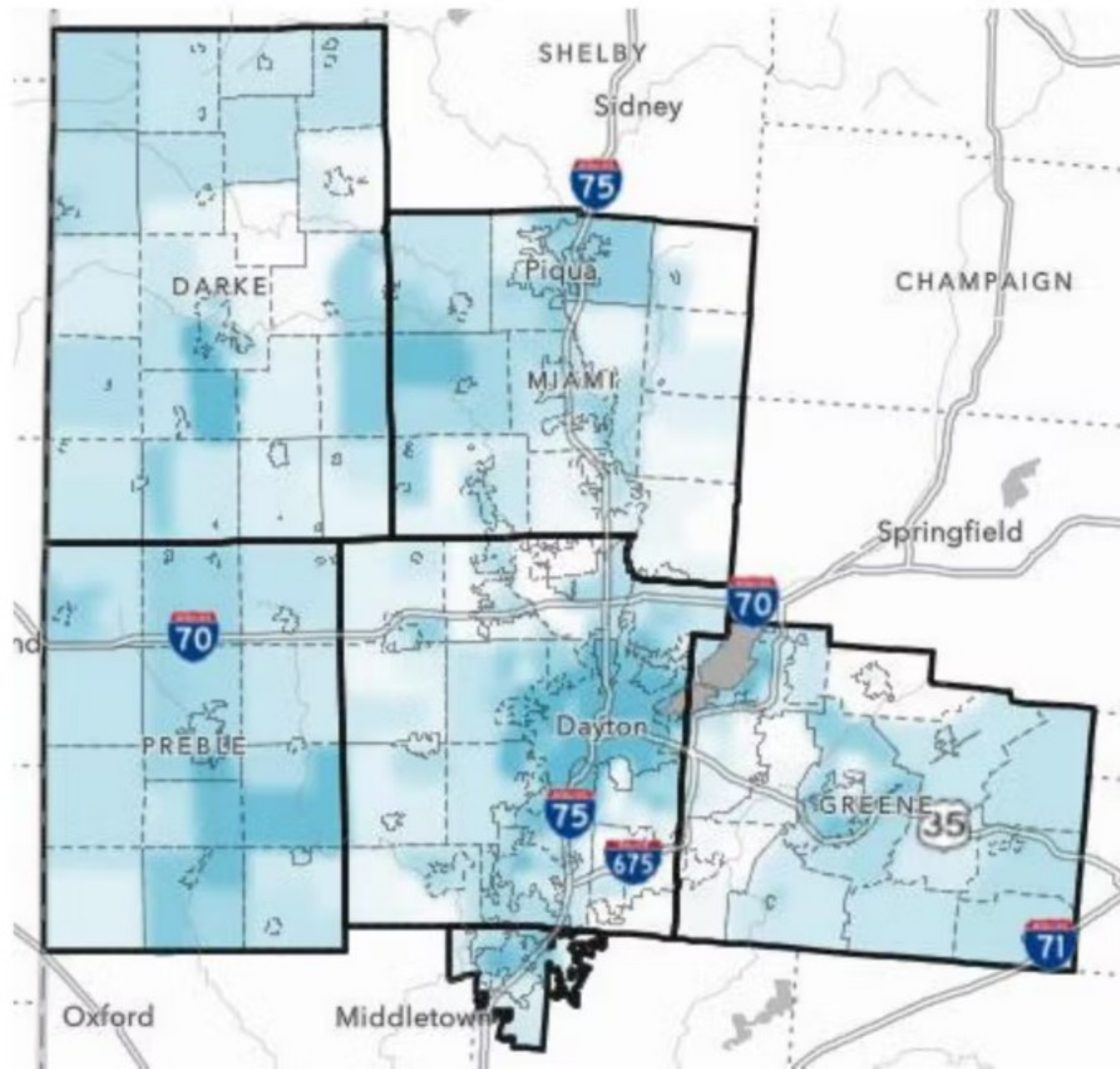
Accessibility to Health Care

Share of households without reliable access to transportation



Life Expectancy

Average life expectancy from birth for an area



Area with highest life expectancy



Regional average for life expectancy



Area with lowest life expectancy

In the Miami Valley, the average life expectancy from birth is **76 years and 5 months**. Examining the data at the neighborhood level reveals that the difference by location is dramatic. There is a more than **25 year difference** in the area with the highest life expectancy and the lowest life expectancy.

Neighborhood and Built Environment



Access to Healthy Foods

Urban areas more than one mile and rural areas more than ten miles from the nearest supermarket, supercenter, or large grocery store



Vacant Housing

Share of housing units that are not occupied



Crime

Relative risk of major crimes occurring in an area



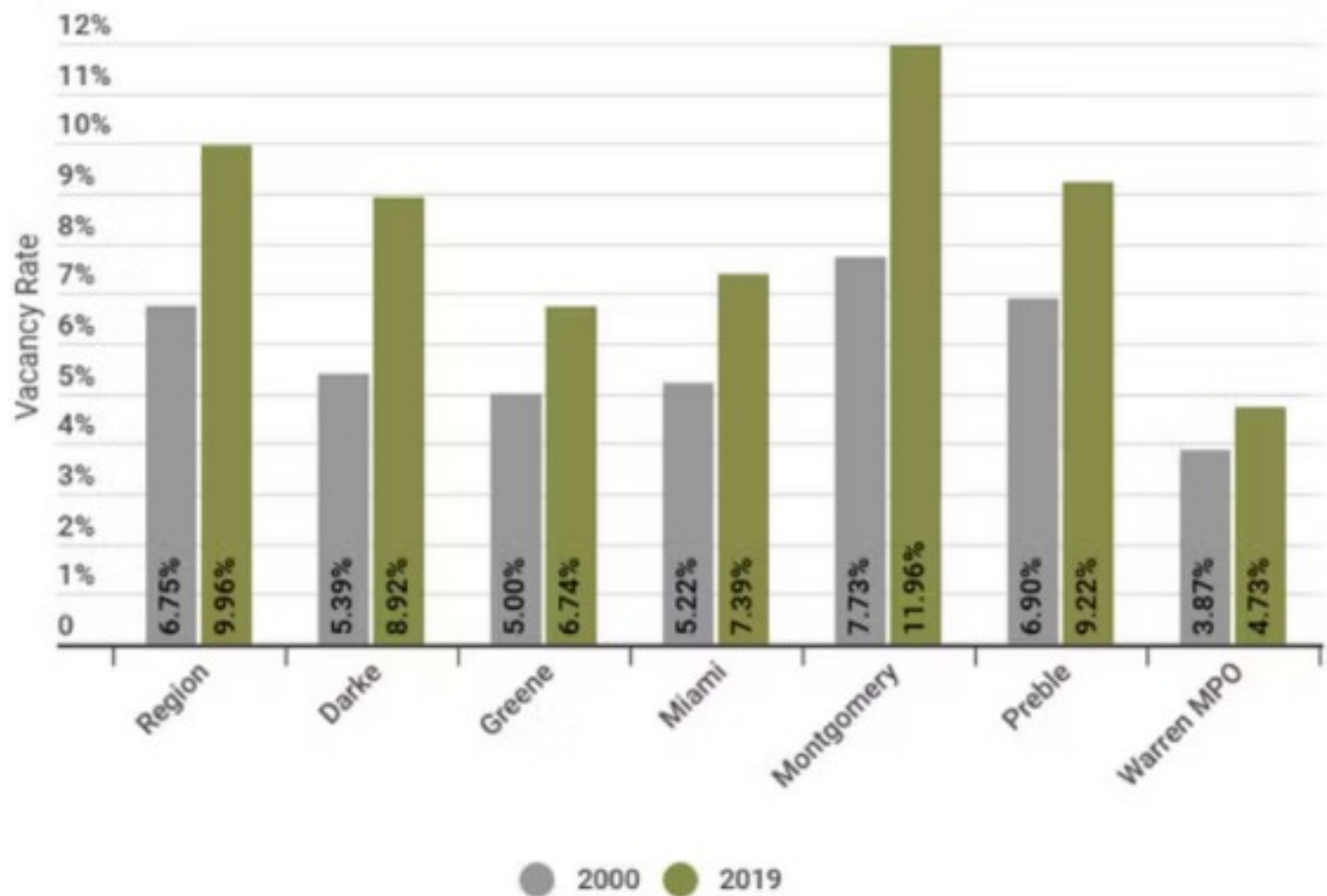
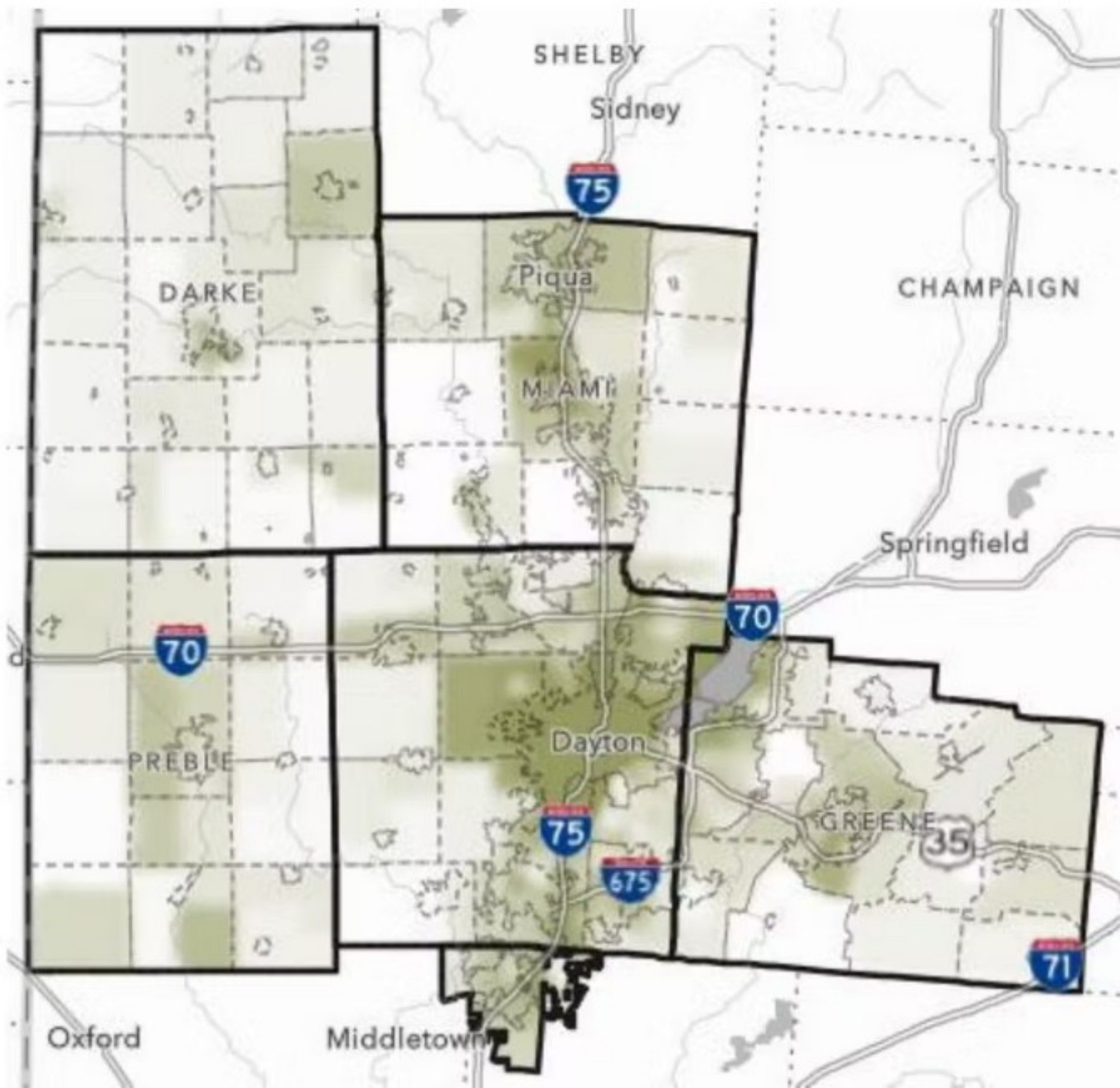
Housing Quality

Predicted share of occupied housing units with large areas of lead paint deterioration



Harmful Condition Exposure

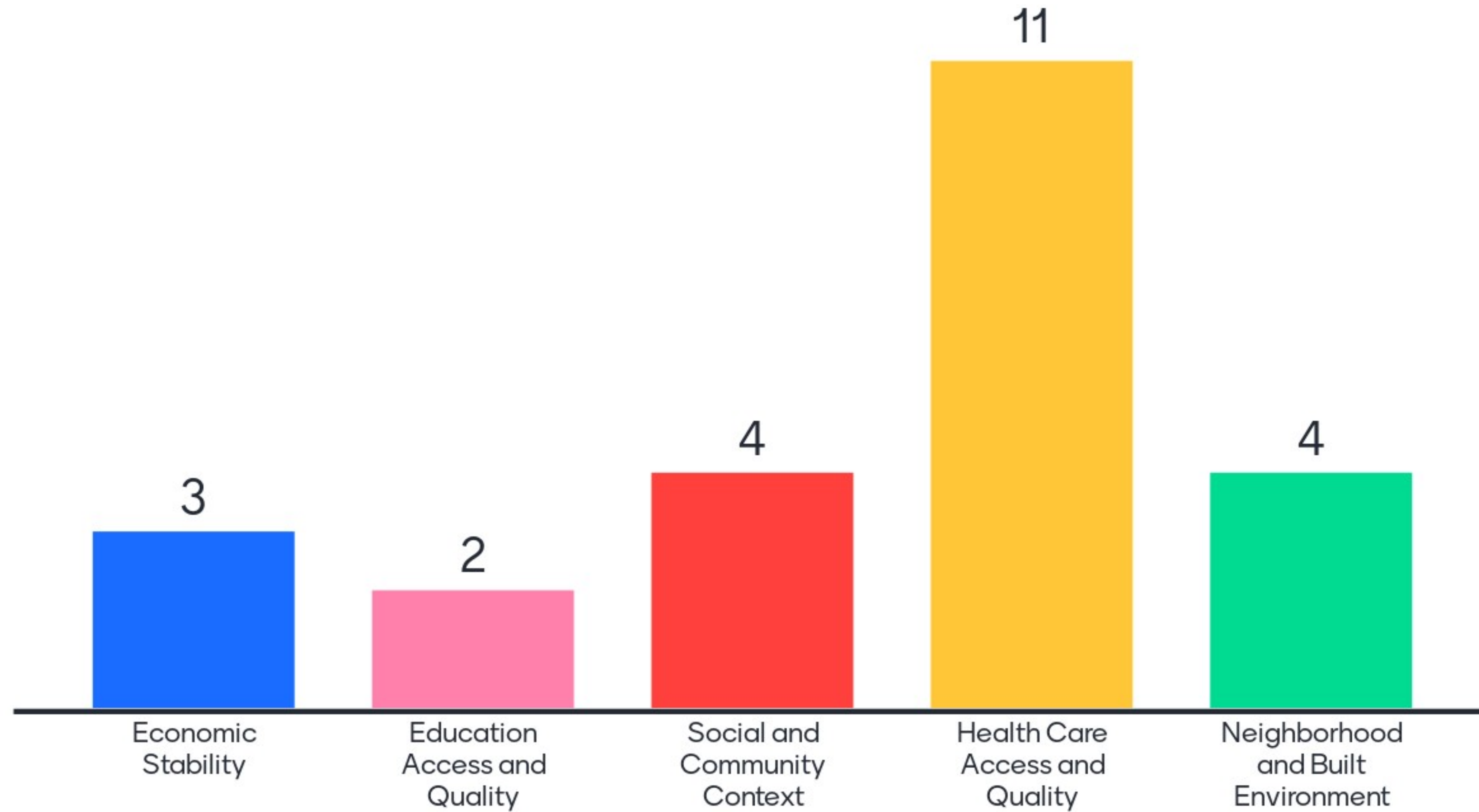
Exposure to harmful conditions associated with traffic proximity and volume in an area



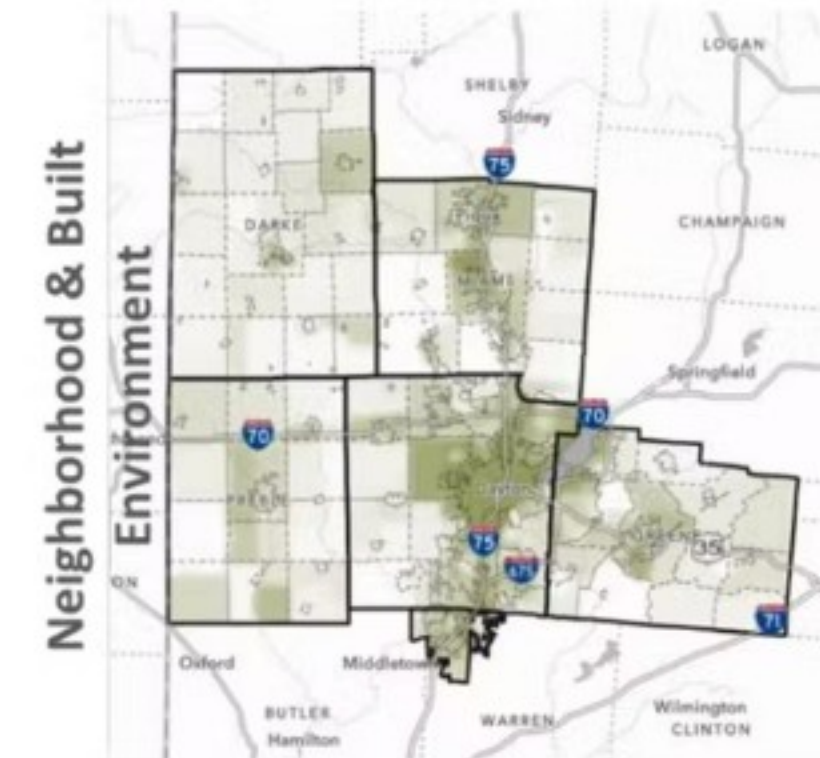
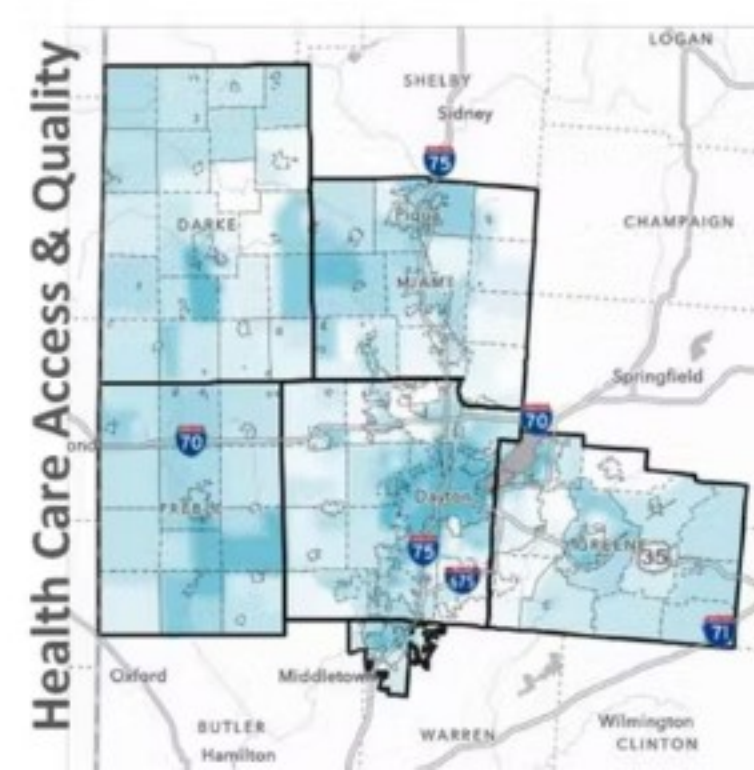
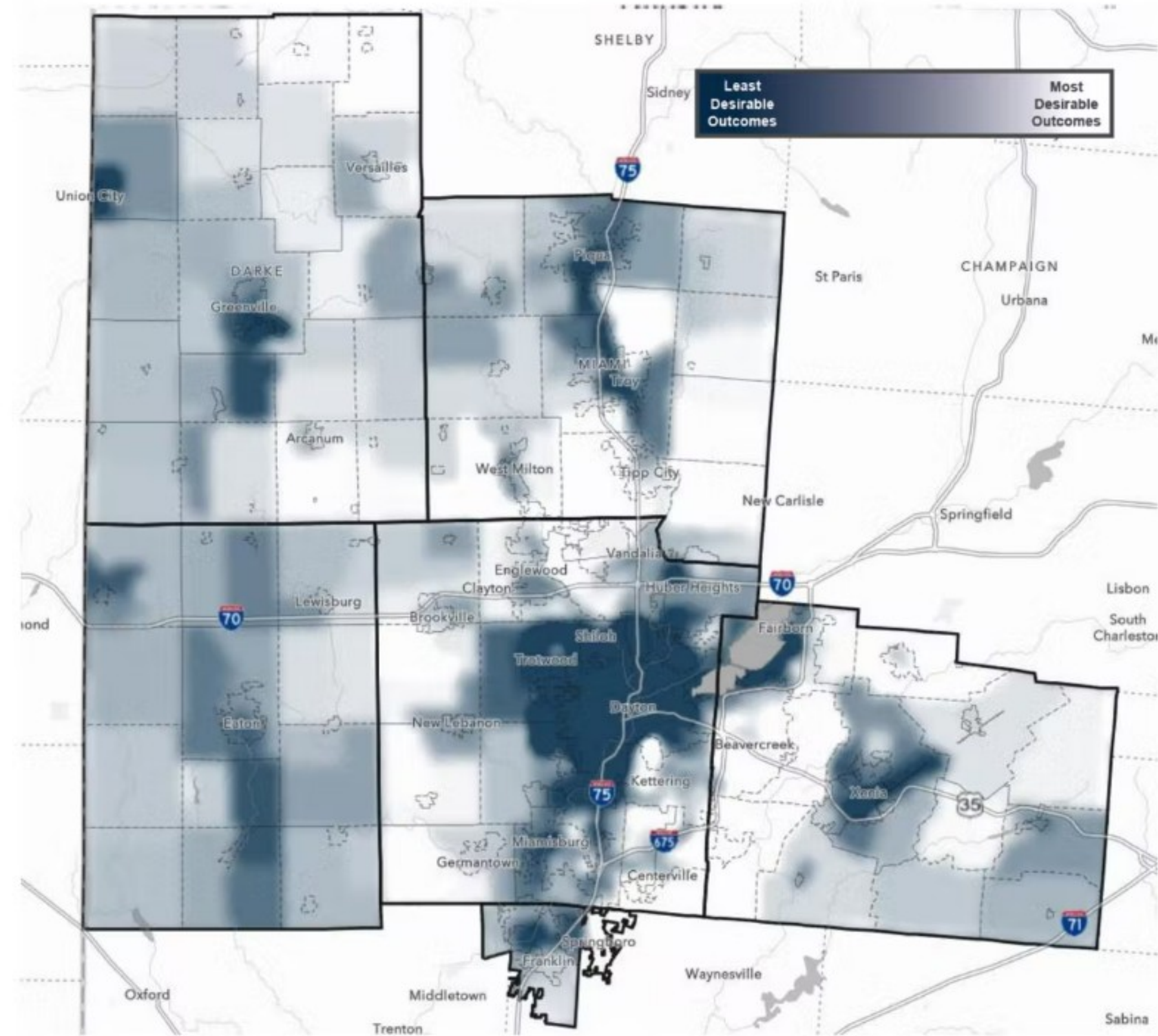
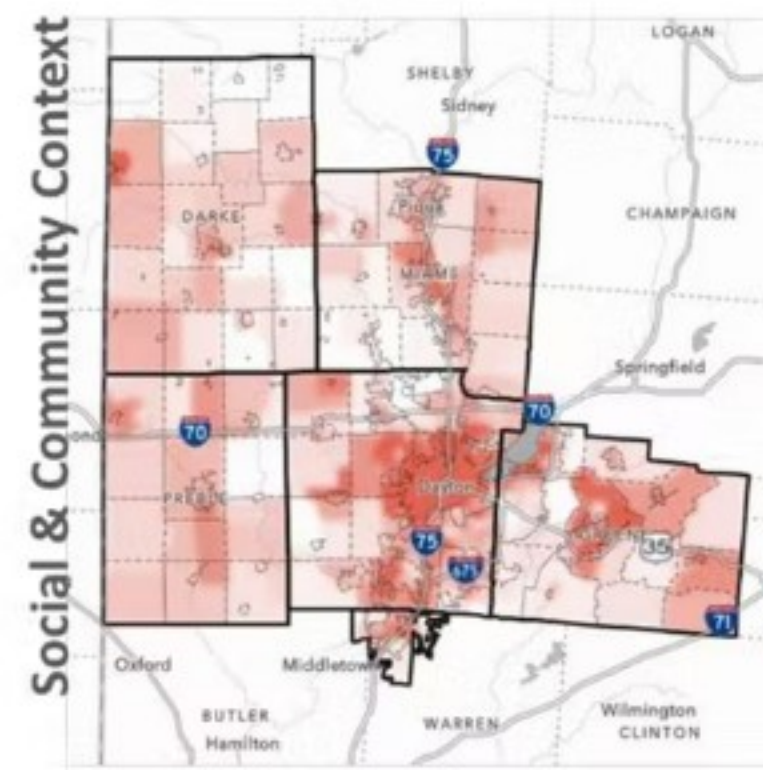
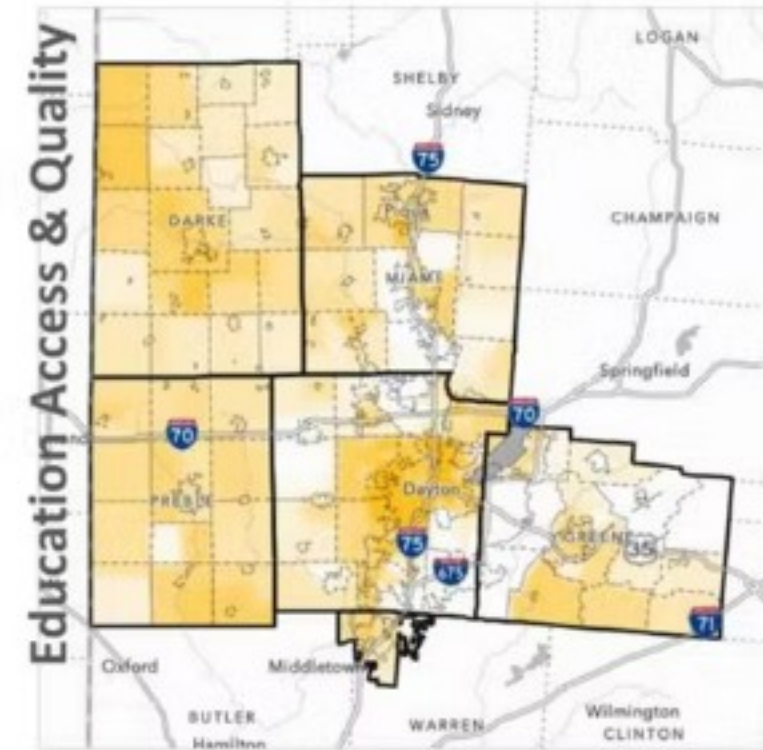
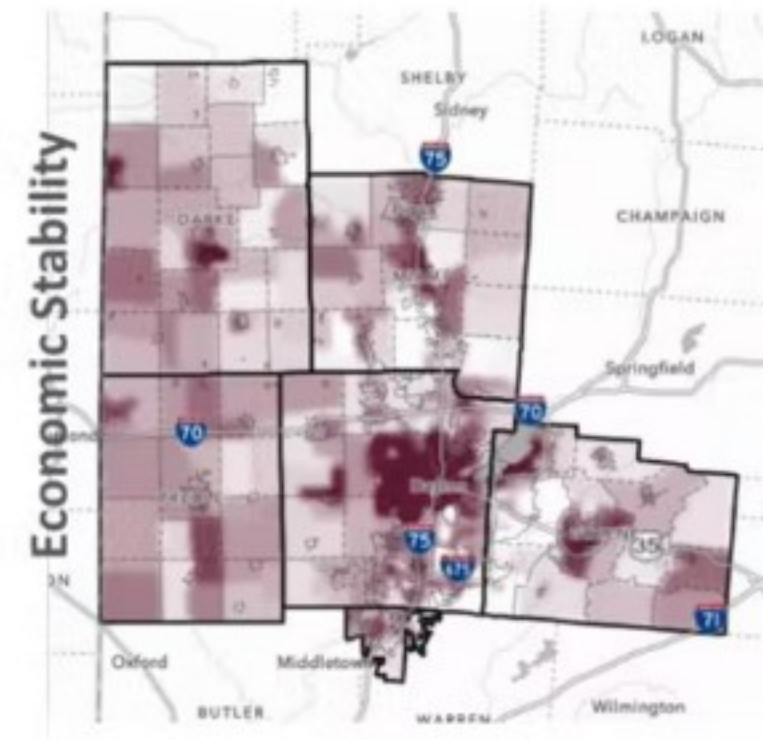
High vacancy rates are associated with decreased property values, higher crime rates, interruptions to social cohesion, and neighborhood stability. These conditions in the neighborhood contribute to and impact health and well-being of its residents directly and indirectly.

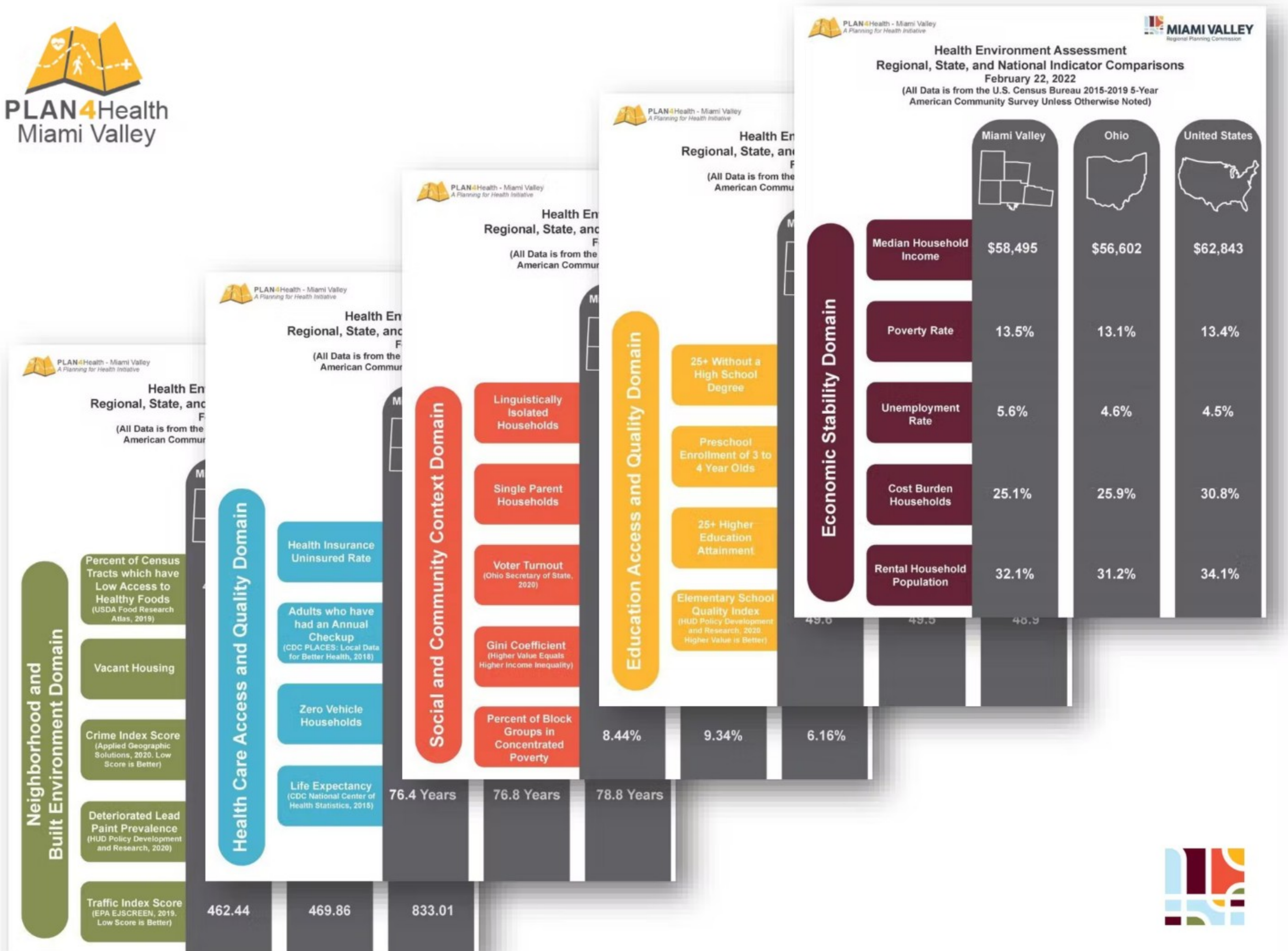
On average **1 in 10 houses** in the Region is vacant. Reviewing the historic trends reveals that housing vacancy has been increasing in the Region. Housing vacancy rates in the Region have **increased by 3.2%** since 2000.

Which domain do you find most surprising?



Social Determinants of Health - Composite Map





Regional Outcomes

Regional Outcomes - Domains

Domain with Better Outcomes



Domain with Lower Outcomes



Regional Outcomes - High Performing Indicators



Housing Burden



High School Education



Single Parent Households



Health Insurance



Vacant Housing

Regional Outcomes - Low Performing Indicators



Poverty



Unemployment



Higher Education



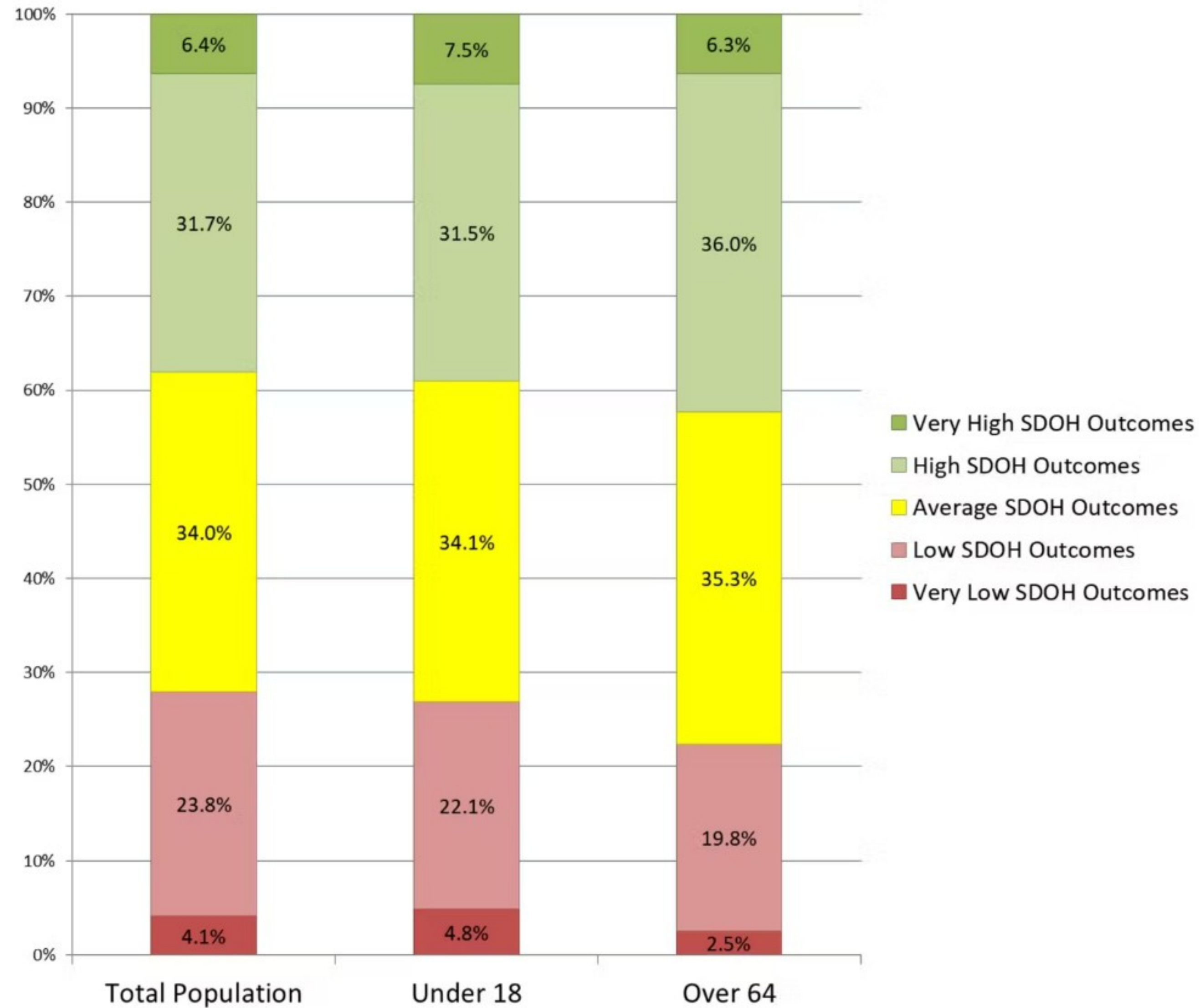
Life Expectancy



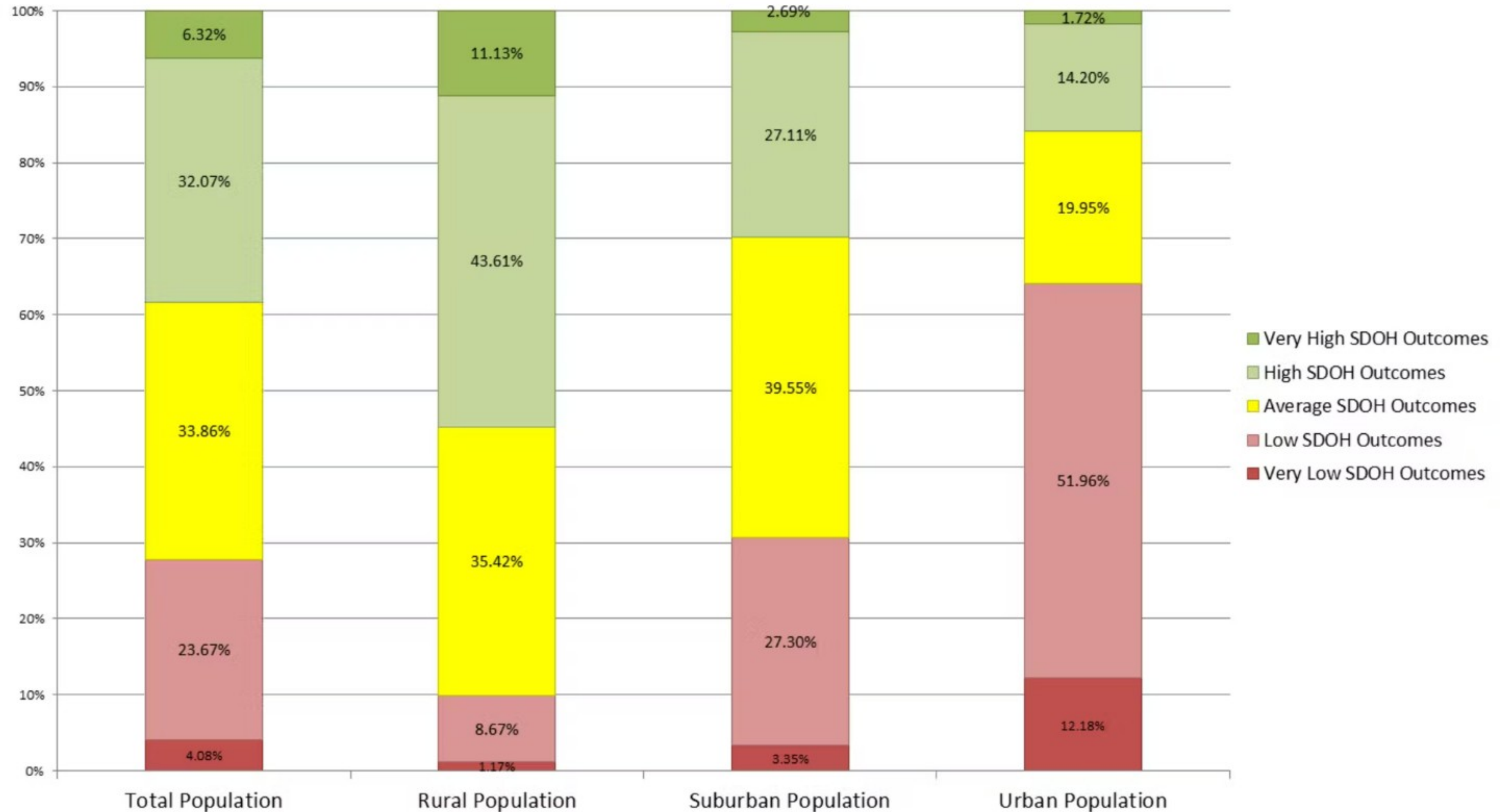
Access to Healthy Foods



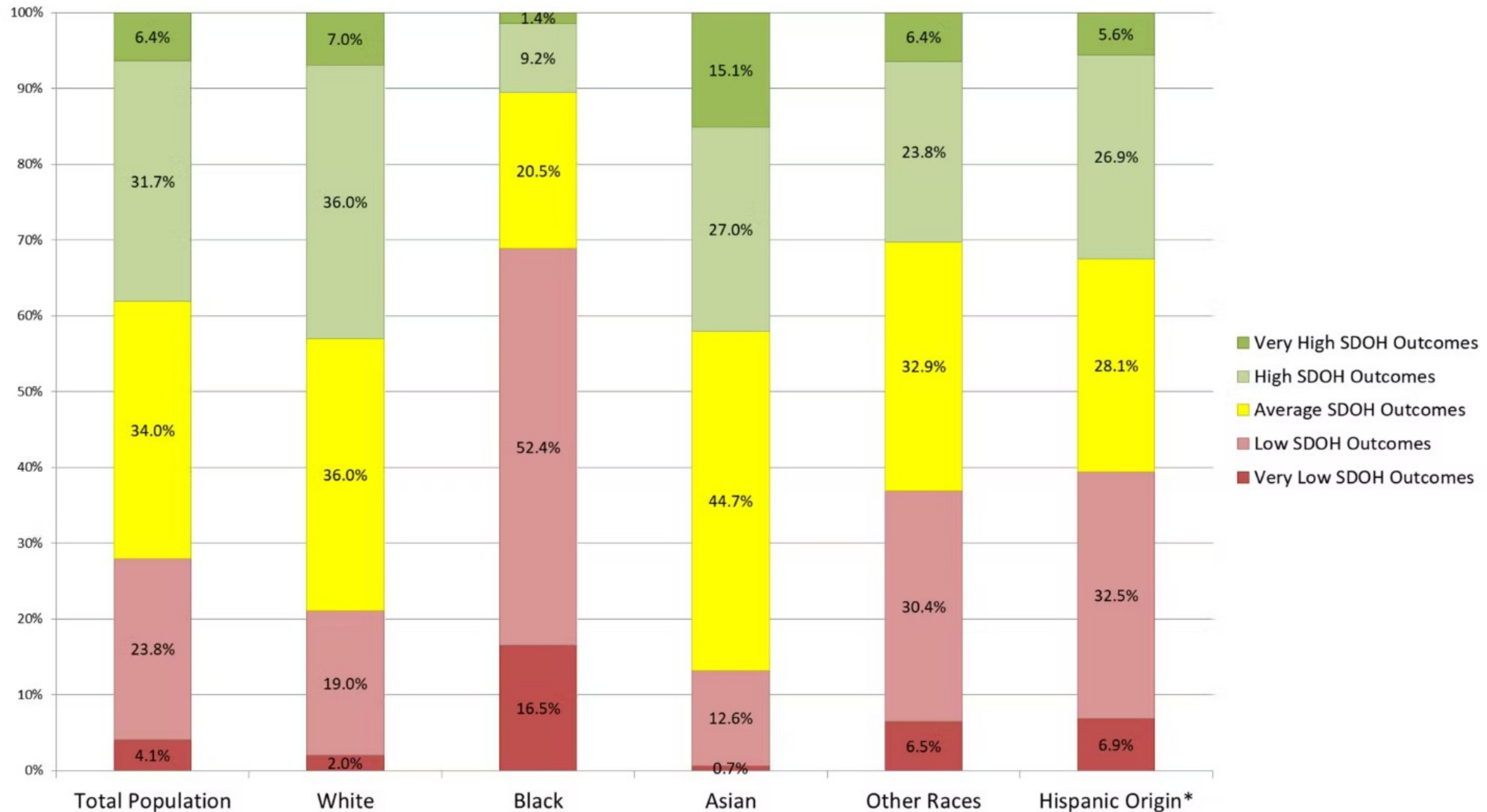
SDoH by Age



SDoH by Level of Urbanization



SDoH by Race and Hispanic Origin



Dotting Exercise

On the large poster board, please use your sticky dots to answer the following questions:

Which conditions do you feel the planning sector is most responsible for addressing?

Which conditions do you feel the health sector is most responsible for addressing?



Small Group Discussion

- Health Sector Professionals – What suggestions do you have for planners to achieve better health outcomes in our communities?
- Planning Sector Professionals – What suggestions do you have for health professionals to achieve better health outcomes in our communities?
- What specific programs, practices, or policies can we work on together to leverage existing resources and capacities from both planning and health sectors to address specific domains/indicators?
- How can we ensure that planning and health sectors work in tandem to address specific domains/indicators in the future?



Wrap Up

- Dot Exercise Results
- Small Group Discussion Reporting





PLAN4Health Miami Valley

www.mvrpc.org/regional-planning/plan4health-miami-valley

AICP CM Credits Available – Event #9248272

