

A Window into Social Determinants of Health in Cincinnati

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CEI Committee
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Agenda

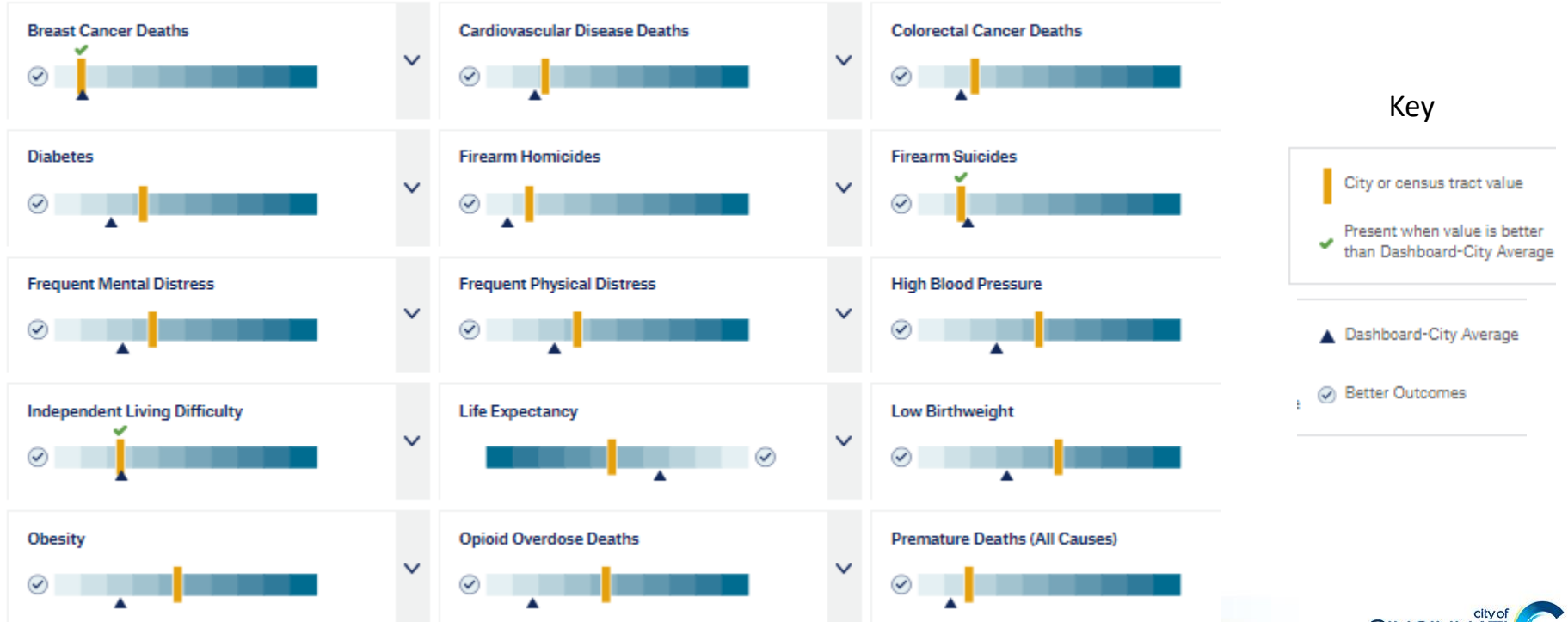
- Background: Social Determinants of Health and Health Disparities
- City of Cincinnati Health and SDoH Challenges: from the Cities Health Dashboard
- Inside Cincinnati – a very brief look at how health outcomes can vary across our neighborhoods
- Focus on life expectancy as a health outcome and addressing preventable deaths
- Why Cardiovascular disease is an area of opportunity
- Highlight on CHD programs that address SDoH
- Key Takeaways
- Questions

Background

- Social determinants of health (SDOH) are the conditions in the environments where 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
- Health disparities are preventable differences in the burden of disease, injury, violence, or opportunities to achieve optimal health that are experienced by socially disadvantaged populations

Cincinnati health outcomes challenges

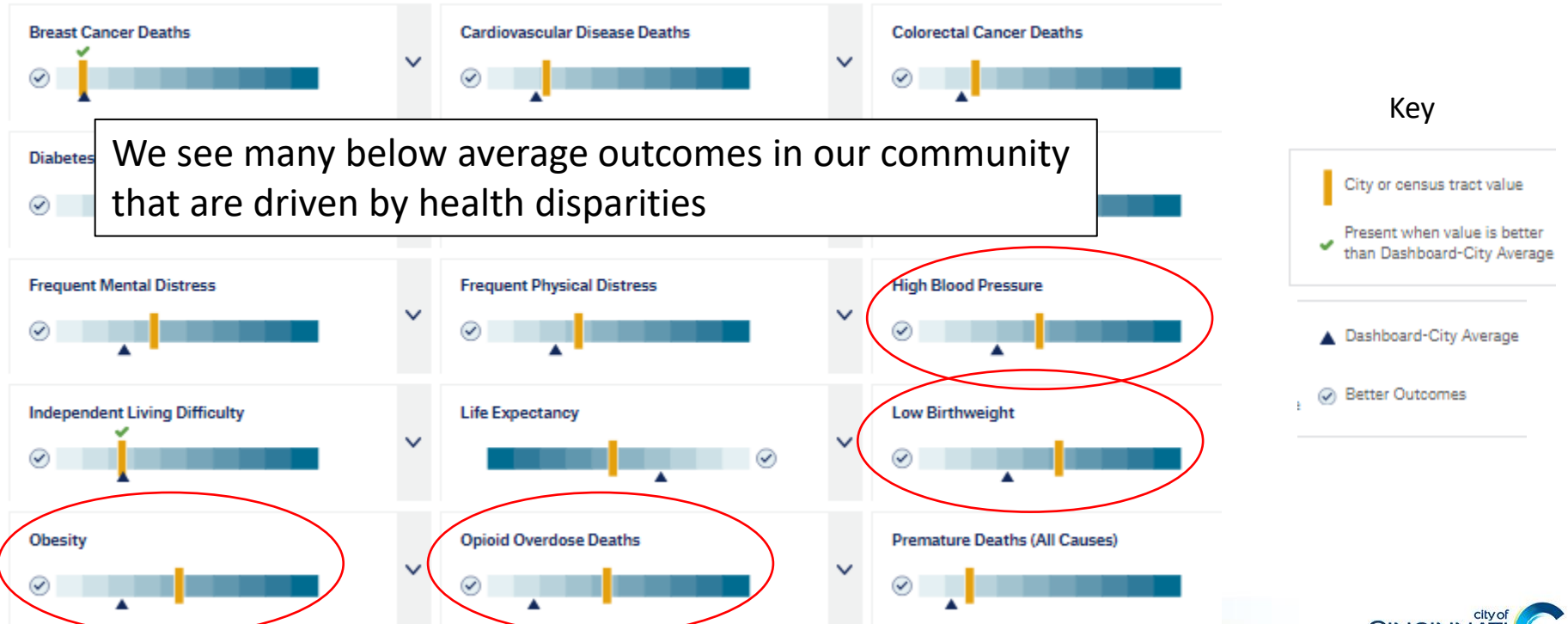
Health Outcomes



Source: <https://www.cityhealthdashboard.com/OH/Cincinnati/city-overview>

Cincinnati health outcomes challenges

Health Outcomes



We see many below average outcomes in our community that are driven by health disparities

Source: <https://www.cityhealthdashboard.com/OH/Cincinnati/city-overview>

Cincinnati health outcomes challenges

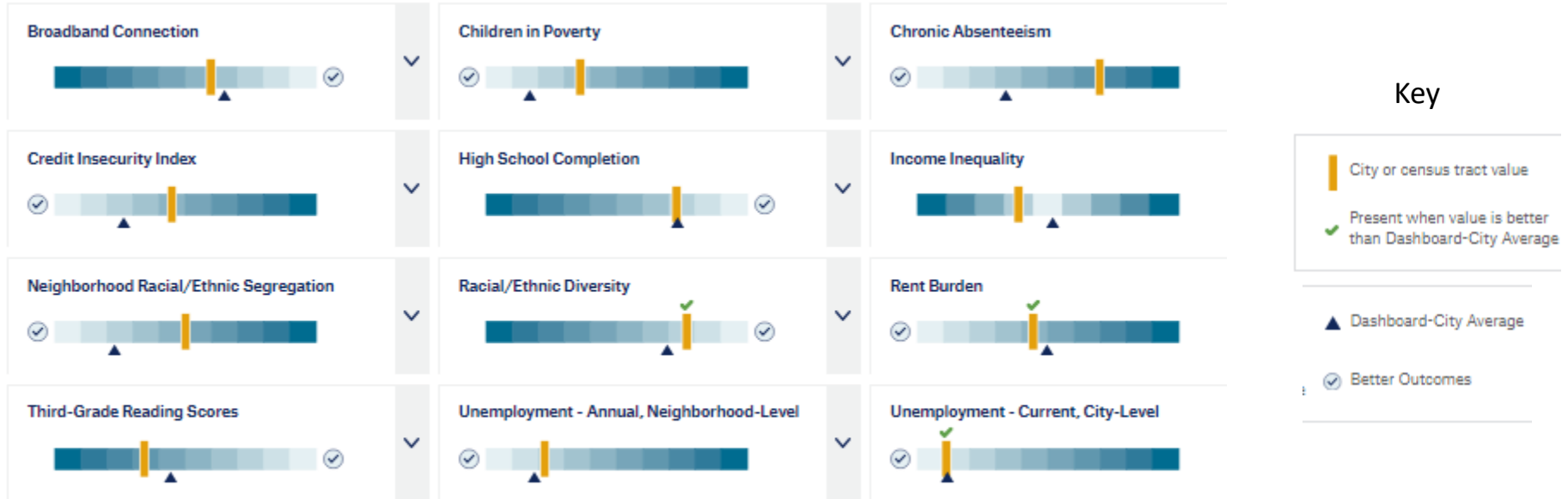
Health Outcomes



Source: <https://www.cityhealthdashboard.com/OH/Cincinnati/city-overview>

Social and economic factors, including social determinants of health, play a role in health outcomes

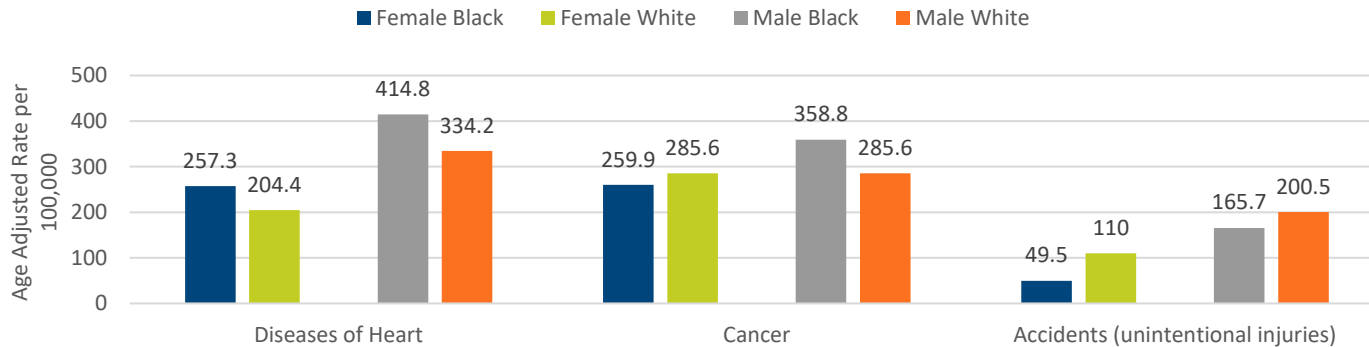
Social and Economic Factors



Source: <https://www.cityhealthdashboard.com/OH/Cincinnati/city-overview>

Within Cincinnati, health outcomes can vary by race and gender

Top 3 causes of death in Cincinnati, by race and gender



Source: <https://www.cincinnati-oh.gov/sites/health/assets/CHD%20Community%20Health%20Assessments/Cincinnati-Health-Department-2023-Community-Health-Needs-Assessment---December-2023-Update.pdf>

We especially see a difference in how health outcomes vary by geography (neighborhood)

Cincinnati Residents Below 100% of the Federal Poverty Level by Census Tract (%) (2021)

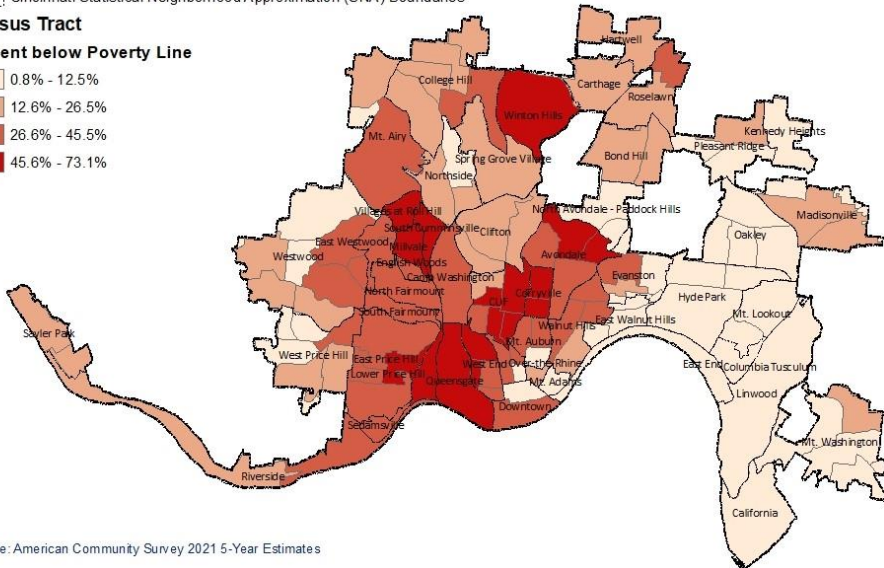
Legend

- Cincinnati City Boundary
- Cincinnati Statistical Neighborhood Approximation (SNA) Boundaries

Census Tract

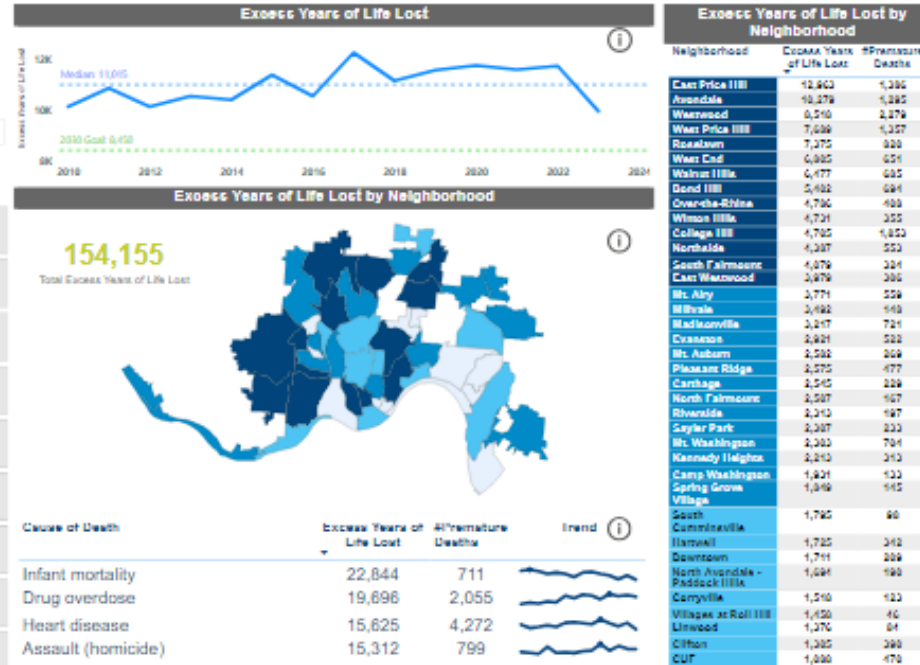
Percent below Poverty Line

- 0.8% - 12.5%
- 12.6% - 26.5%
- 26.6% - 45.5%
- 45.6% - 73.1%



Source: American Community Survey 2021 5-Year Estimates

Premature Death in Cincinnati Neighborhoods 2010-2023



Cincinnati has an abnormally high difference in life expectancy between neighborhoods

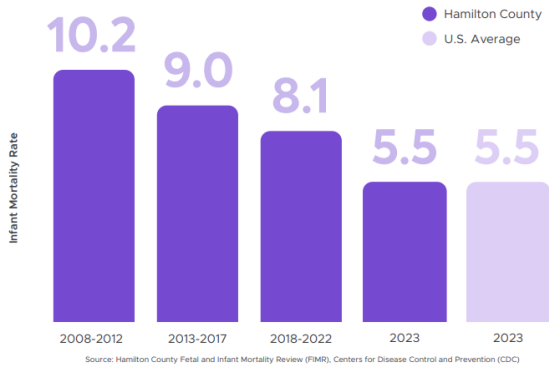
- Cincinnati has had a 25-year life expectancy difference between neighborhoods since at least 2009
 - Cincinnati is 16th worst out of the 500 largest cities in the United States
 - Columbus has a gap of 10 years, Cleveland has a gap of 14 years (99th worst)
- The facts that other cities have much lower gaps, and there is so much variation between neighborhoods, suggests that many of these deaths are preventable
- 50% of life expectancy disparity in Cincinnati is due to Opioid overdose, infant mortality, homicide, and heart disease
- Addressing health disparities in those four diseases would halve our life expectancy gap.

Vision: Imagine a Cincinnati after a 50% reduction in life expectancy disparities

- 6,000 years of life returned to our most vulnerable neighborhoods every year
 - More social support and social cohesion
 - Lowering the stress of disease burden, healthcare costs
 - Economic vitality – a more productive Cincinnati
 - Healthier future generations
 - A more just, equitable, and prosperous society for all residents
- Incremental improvement to start a snowball effect
 - Chain reaction of positive changes
 - Build momentum over time
 - Leading to broader improvements in health and well-being
- Every citizen benefits, not just some neighborhoods
 - Personally important to me as a citizen, a father, a physician, and a health commissioner

Addressing health disparities driven by SDoH is hard ... but not impossible

Overall infant mortality has improved ...

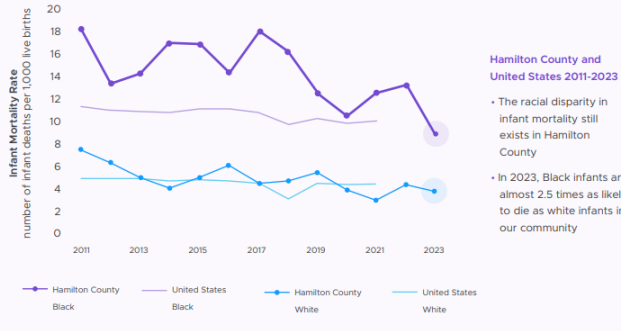


* United States Infant Mortality Average 5.5 (2023)

6 Hamilton County Maternal and Infant Health Report

The gap in mortality between black and white babies persists but is shrinking

Black Infant Mortality



CRADLE Cincinnati, a CHD partner, has reduced infant mortality from twice the national average to below the national average, by addressing SDoH in a rigorous, sustained fashion

Top 4 causes of life expectancy disparity in Cincinnati, and Stakeholder Coalitions addressing them

- Opioid Overdose -> Hamilton County Addiction Response Coalition*
- Infant Mortality -> CRADLE Cincinnati
- Violence Prevention -> City of Cincinnati
- Cardiovascular disease -> Future Work?

* The City of Cincinnati is an active coalition member!

CHD programs: Highlight on SDoH

- Environmental Health
 - Health Homes
 - CLEAR program (collaboration with Cincinnati Children's)
 - Lead Poisoning Prevention
- Healthy Communities
 - Cribs for Kids
 - Substance use disorders
 - Tobacco Licensure
- Community Nursing
 - Healthy pregnancies
 - School Health
- Primary Care Centers

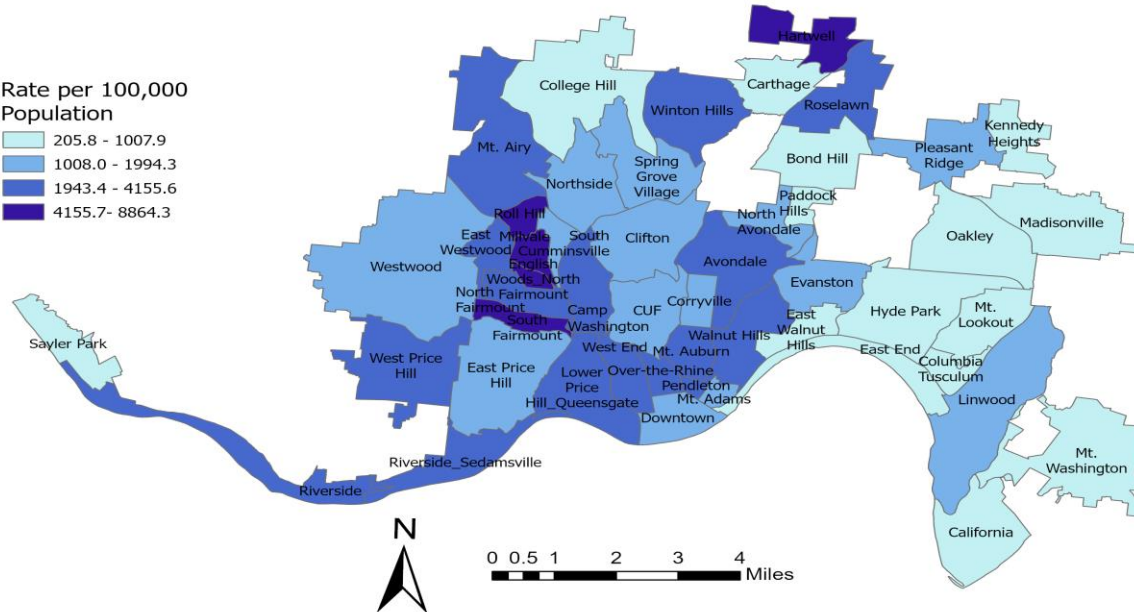
Program Spotlight: Healthy Homes

**Healthy Homes Customer Service Request Rate
January 1 2023 - August 31 2024**



Rate per 100,000
Population

- 205.8 - 1007.9
- 1008.0 - 1994.3
- 1943.4 - 4155.6
- 4155.7- 8864.3



Healthy Homes



- Defective plumbing, mold, and no heat
- Unsanitary living, insects, and rodents
- School and hotels
- Smoking complaints

Program Spotlight: Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention

Primary prevention/counseling for children with blood lead levels 5-9 ug/dL (since 2007):

- Voluntary interviews and nurse counseling for families of children with lead levels 5-9 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$

Investigation:

- Interviews to determine potential sources of lead exposure for children with blood lead levels $\geq 10 \mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$

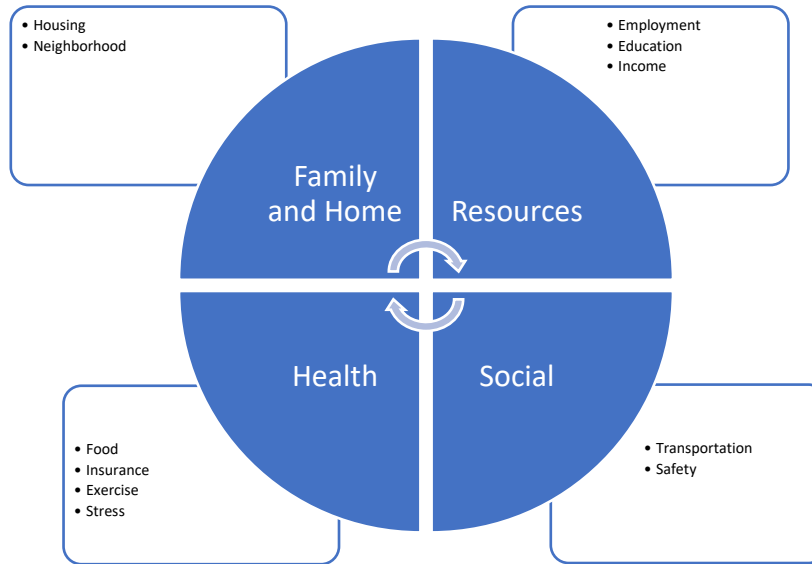
Environmental Risk Assessment and Enforcement:

- Lead risk assessors conduct home assessment to determine the source of lead/ lead poisoning, test paint chips, soil, dust and children's toys

City of Cincinnati Primary Care

Social Determinants of Health (SDOH)

Patients are screened using the Protocol for Responding to and Assessing Patients Assets, Risks, and Experiences (PRAPARE).

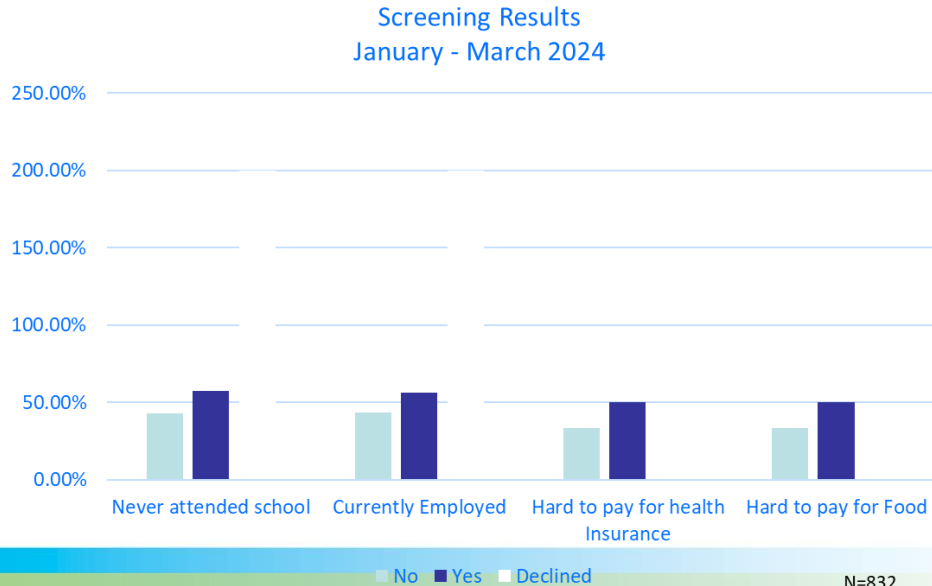


City of Cincinnati Primary Care

Social Determinants of Health (SDOH)

SDOH screening is completed

- On every new patient
- At each visit if patient has a positive SDOH score
- Yearly if patient has no concerns



Takeaways

- Cincinnati is challenged by many health disparities that are difficult but not impossible to address with the help of our community members, leaders, and stakeholder organizations
- The Cincinnati Health Department is deeply committed to addressing health disparities with an approach strongly informed by Social Determinants of Health
- We partner with organizations across our community at many different levels, as a community leader, data provider, and provider of many services

Thank you!

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