



WELCOME



MIKE DEWINE
GOVERNOR OF OHIO

childrensinitiatives.ohio.gov

Welcome, Agenda Review & Introductions

Kristi Burre, Co-Chair



Eliminating Disparities in Infant Mortality Task Force

Purpose

- To provide Governor DeWine with actionable recommendations on how to eliminate the racial disparity in the infant mortality rate
- Create a road map that guides Ohio to meet the Healthy People 2030 goals for ALL babies (5.0 per 1,000 births)
- Engage Black women, families and communities throughout the process to ensure that recommendations are grounded in reality



March

- First Meeting
- Schedule local sessions

May-July

- Partner listening sessions
- Task Force meetings
- Draft recommendations

August

- Last meeting of Task Force
- Finalize recommendations

April- Mid May

- Family listening sessions
- 30 held between 5/1 and 5/15

July

- Share draft recommendations with local communities
- Refine draft recommendations

May 18th Agenda

- I. Welcome, Agenda Review & Introductions.....Kristi Burre, Co-Chair (3:15-3:30)

- II. Centering Equity.....Caroline Stampfel and Jonathan Webb (3:30-3:45)

- III. Overview of Quantitative and Qualitative Data.....Sherri Killins Stewart (3:45-4:05)
 - Data Profiles.....Kierra Barnett
 - Listening Session Themes and Quotes.....Sherri Killins Stewart

- I. Small Group Discussions.....Sherri Killins Stewart (4:05-4:45)

- v. Small Group Report-OutsJamie Carmichael, Co-Chair (4:45-5:05)

- VI. Next Steps.....Kristi Burre (5:05-5:15)



Centering Equity

Caroline Stampfel & Jonathan Webb



Centering Equity

Objectives

- Share an approach to understanding root causes when reviewing the data
- Challenge the group to apply this thinking around root cause identification to data and recommendation review
- Consider how this can be applied in other areas of your life



Polling Question #1

How comfortable are you in identifying root causes of disparities in outcomes?



Understanding How to Get to Root Causes

1. Examine your bias

- What you know and what you think you know about each place and each issue
- Look beyond the data

2. Ask questions like:

- Who benefits from the current system?
- Who benefits from solution?
- How does this impact those we are serving?
- How do they benefit?



Polling Question #2

Which of the following do you think are “systems-level” change options?



Understanding How to Get to Root Causes

3. Think SYSTEM rather than individual

- What are the institutional and structural barriers and opportunities?
- Systems change looks like: policies, practices, resource flows, relationships & connections, power



Understanding How to Get to Root Causes *cont'd.*

Examples of Systems Change:

Policies: Government, institutional and organizational rules, regulations, and priorities that guide the entity's own and others' actions.

Practices: Activities of institutions, coalitions, networks, and other entities; procedures, guidelines, or informal shared habits that comprise their work.

Resource Flows: How money, people, knowledge, information, and other assets such as infrastructure are allocated and distributed.

Relationships & Connections: Quality of connections and communication occurring among actors in the system, especially among those with differing histories and viewpoints.

Power Dynamics: The distribution of decision-making power, authority, and both formal and informal influence among individuals and organizations.

Mental Models: Habits of thought—deeply held beliefs and assumptions and taken-for-granted ways of operating that influence how we think, what we do, and how we talk.



Example Scenario



As You Move Forward

When arriving at recommendations, items to consider:

- Who has responsibility for addressing the cause at the system level, is it local, regional, state?
- Remember equity is not just about health and health care, but across all the social determinants.
- How might the end user be impacted; intended and unintended consequences?
- Is there a barrier that prevents adoption of the recommendation now or later?



Polling Question #3

Given what you have learned about identifying root causes, how often have you applied a similar approach when examining data before?



Overview of Quantitative and Qualitative Data

Sherri Killins Stewart & Kierra Barnett



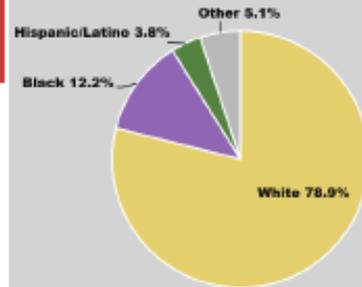
Profiles

SOCIAL DETERMINANTS IN OHIO

HEALTH OPPORTUNITY INDEX

Health Opportunity Index (HOI) is a tool to understand the impact of social determinants of health on health outcomes (8). HOI scores are calculated for each census tract using 13 indices: affordability, income inequality, Townsend Deprivation, job participation, employment access, education, population churning, population-weighted density, segregation, food accessibility, walkability, access to care, and environmental quality index. (More information about the HOI indices can be found in the Appendix.)

HOI provides public health practitioners, policy makers, and local organizations with a tool to assess the social determinants of health at the census tract level. The map above depicts the HOI for the county. Census tracts with darker colors indicate areas with higher health opportunity level.



DEMOGRAPHICS

POPULATION	▶ 11,655,397
AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE	▶ 2.4
RACIAL & ETHNIC COMPOSITION	▶ REFER TO PIE CHART

ECONOMIC STABILITY

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME	▶ \$61,427 WHITE \$33,158 BLACK
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	▶ 3.4%
CHILDREN UNDER 18 LIVING IN POVERTY	▶ 19.9%
HOME OWNERSHIP	▶ 72.24% WHITE 35.59% BLACK
EXTREME HOUSING COST BURDEN (SPENDS 50% OR MORE OF INCOME ON HOUSING)	▶ 20.8% RENTERS 6.7% HOMEOWNERS

EDUCATION ACCESS & QUALITY

LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION	▶ 8.7% WHITE 14.1% BLACK
HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA	▶ 33.7% WHITE 32.7% BLACK
BACHELOR'S DEGREE OR HIGHER	▶ 29.2% WHITE 17.2% BLACK

HEALTHCARE ACCESS & QUALITY

NO HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE	▶ 6.1%
PRIMARY CARE PHYSICIANS (PCP) RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION	▶ 78.22
PRENATAL CARE DURING FIRST TRIMESTER	▶ 71.3% WHITE 60.7% BLACK

INFANT HEALTH

PRETERM BIRTHS	▶ 9.6% WHITE 13.9% BLACK
MORTALITY RATE (PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS)	▶ 5.3 WHITE 14.6 BLACK

NEIGHBORHOOD & BUILT ENVIRONMENT

VACANCY RATE OF HOUSING UNITS	▶ 10.1%
NO ACCESS TO A VEHICLE	▶ 8.0%
AVERAGE COMMUTE TIME TO WORK	▶ 24 MINUTES

SOCIAL & CONTEXT

VIOLENT CRIME RATE (PER 100,000 POPULATION)	▶ 299.8
BLACK/WHITE RESIDENTIAL SEGREGATION INDEX*	▶ 67

* INDEX OF DISPARITY WHERE HIGHER VALUES INDICATE GREATER RESIDENTIAL SEGREGATION BETWEEN BLACK AND WHITE COUNTY RESIDENTS

Summaries

	Indicator	Allen	Butler	Cuyahoga	Franklin	Hamilton	Lorain
Infant Health	Preterm Birth	W (+) B (-)	W (+) B (+)	W (+) B (-)	W (+) B (+)	W (+) B (+)	W (+) B (+)
	Infant Mortality	W (-) B (+)	W (+) B (-)	W (+) B (-)	W (+) B (-)	W (+) B (+)	W (+) B (+)
Economic Stability	Median Household Income	W (-) B (-)	W (+) B (+)	W (+) B (-)	W (+) B (+)	W (+) B (-)	W (+) B (-)
	Unemployment Rate	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
	Children Under 18 Living in Poverty	(-)	(+)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(+)
	Home Ownership	W (+) B (+)	W (+) B (+)	W (+) B (-)	W (+) B (+)	W (-) B (-)	W (+) B (+)
Education Access & Quality	Extreme Housing Cost Burden	R (-) H (-)	R (+) H (+)	R (-) H (-)	R (+) H (+)	R (-) H (-)	R (-) H (+)
	Less than High School education	W (-) B (+)	W (+) B (+)	W (-) B (-)			
Neighborhood & Built Environment	High School Diploma	W (+) B (+)	W (+) B (-)	W (+) B (+)	W (+) B (+)	W (+) B (+)	W (-) B (-)
	Bachelor's Degree or Higher	W (-) B (-)	W (+) B (-)	W (+) B (+)	W (+) B (+)	W (+) B (+)	W (-) B (-)
Healthcare Access & Quality	Vacancy Rate of Housing Units	(-)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)
	No Access to a Vehicle	(-)	(+)	(-)	(+)	(-)	(+)
	Average Commute Time to Work	(-)	(-)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(-)
Social & Context	No Health Insurance Coverage	(-)	(+)	(+)	(-)	(+)	(+)
	Primary Care Physicians Rate	(-)	(-)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(-)
	Prenatal Care during First Trimester	W (+) B (-)	W (-) B (+)	W (+) B (+)	W (+) B (-)	W (+) B (+)	W (-) B (-)
Social & Context	Violent Crime Rate	(-)	(+)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(+)
	Black/White Residential Segregation Rate	(+)	(+)	(-)	(+)	(+)	(+)

Key:

"W" White Population "R" Renters (-) Performing worse than the state of Ohio
 "B" Black Population "H" Homeowners (+) Performing better than or the same as the state of Ohio



	Ohio	Allen	Butler	Cuyahoga	Franklin	Hamilton	Lorain	Lucas	Mahoning	Montgomery	Stark	Summit	
Demographics	Population	11,665,397	103,175	380,019	1,247,451	1,290,360	813,589	307,670	431,102	229,961	531,670	372,404	541,334
	Av Household Size	2.4	2.44	2.65	2.25	2.47	2.33	2.48	2.34	2.27	2.29	2.37	2.37
Infant Health	Racial and Ethnic Compositions	W: 78.9% B: 12.2% H/L: 3.8% Other: 5.1%	W: 80.7% B: 11.8% H/L: 3.1% Other: 4.4%	W: 81% B: 8% H/L: 4.7% Other: 6.3%	W: 58.9% B: 29.2% H/L: 5.1% Other: 6%	W: 60.3% B: 22.3% H/L: 5.5% Other: 11.9%	W: 65.2% B: 25.4% H/L: 3.3% Other: 6.1%	W: 78.2% B: 7.9% H/L: 10% Other: 3.9%	W: 68.6% B: 18.8% H/L: 7.1% Other: 5.5%	W: 76% B: 14.6% H/L: 6% Other: 6.5%	W: 70.7% B: 20.3% H/L: 3% Other: 6%	W: 86.4% B: 7.4% H/L: 2.1% Other: 4.1%	W: 77.7% B: 14.4% H/L: 2.1% Other: 5.8%
	Pre-Term	W: 9.6% B: 13.9%	W: 9.4% B: 15.1%	W: 10.2% B: 13.3%	W: 9.2% B: 14.8%	W: 9.6% B: 13.6%	W: 9.1% B: 13.5%	W: 10.5% B: 12.3%	W: 10.1% B: 14.9%	W: 11.4% B: 19.2%	W: 9.7% B: 14%	W: 9% B: 10.5%	W: 9.4% B: 13.5%
	Mortality	W: 5.3 B: 14.6	W: 6.0 B: 11.8	W: 5.2 B: 17.1	W: 3.9 B: 15.9	W: 3.9 B: 12.6	W: 4.8 B: 16.6	W: 4.5 B: 14.3	W: 6.0 B: 15.7	W: 4.2 B: 16.4	W: 4.2 B: 13.1	W: 3.8 B: *	W: 2.2 B: 15.4
Economic Stability	Median Income	W: \$61,427 B: \$33,158	W: \$56,833 B: \$28,988	W: \$68,440 B: \$48,840	W: \$62,176 B: \$31,123	W: \$70,353 B: \$38,664	W: \$69,579 B: \$32,166	W: \$61,601 B: \$31,432	W: \$56,687 B: \$27,445	W: \$51,295 B: \$25,892	W: \$58,205 B: \$32,140	W: \$56,918 B: \$26,504	W: \$62,863 B: \$31,657
	Unemployment	3.4%	6.6%	6.2%	6.1%	7.6%	6.2%	6.7%	6.7%	5.9%	6.8%	6.5%	6%
	Child Poverty	19.9%	20.6%	16.3%	25.5%	22.7%	23.4%	20.6%	26.5%	27.8%	25.2%	21.4%	19.2%
	Home Ownership	W: 72.24% B: 35.59%	W: 73.02% B: 37.37%	W: 72.02% B: 41.40%	W: 70.68% B: 36.31%	W: 62.58% B: 31.96%	W: 69.3% B: 32.69%	W: 78.12% B: 37.98%	W: 69.26% B: 32.39%	W: 75.02% B: 40.79%	W: 68.93% B: 38.86%	W: 72.21% B: 38.26%	W: 72.58% B: 36.71%
Education Access & Quality	Extreme Housing	Rent 20.8% Own 6.7%	Rent 22.0% Own 5.4%	Rent 22.1% Own 6.3%	Rent 23.7% Own 8.4%	Rent 20.5% Own 7%	Rent 23.2% Own 7.9%	Rent 24.1% Own 6.7%	Rent 21.5% Own 7.9%	Rent 20% Own 6.5%	Rent 21.1% Own 7.2%	Rent 19% Own 5.6%	Rent 21.6% Own 6.7%
	Less than HS	W: 8.7% B: 14.1%	W: 8.3% B: 15.7%	W: 8.8% B: 9.5%	W: 7.6% B: 14.9%	W: 7% B: 12.6%	W: 6.5% B: 13.9%	W: 9.5% B: 16%	W: 8.2% B: 19.3%	W: 7.5% B: 15.1%	W: 7.7% B: 13.4%	W: 7.7% B: 11.9%	W: 6.8% B: 11.9%
Social & Community Context	HS Diploma	W: 33.7% B: 32.7%	W: 39.4% B: 39.6%	W: 33.9% B: 30.7%	W: 26.7% B: 23.3%	W: 23.1% B: 32.4%	W: 24.7% B: 33%	W: 31.7% B: 29%	W: 29.7% B: 31.3%	W: 38% B: 31.3%	W: 38% B: 37.1%	W: 38.6% B: 38%	W: 30.1% B: 33.3%
	BA or Higher	W: 29.2% B: 17.2%	W: 19.9% B: 10.4%	W: 29.8% B: 29.6%	W: 38.9% B: 15.1%	W: 44.6% B: 21%	W: 43.8% B: 17.8%	W: 25.7% B: 13.5%	W: 25.7% B: 13.5%	W: 26.5% B: 10.4%	W: 29.3% B: 19.6%	W: 23.6% B: 11.2%	W: 30.5% B: 16.1%
	Violent Crime Rate	299.8	395.33	270.01	654.99	422.59	468.48	163.67	824.39	278.9	399.29	327.60	328.71
Health Care Access & Quality	B/W Segregation	67	53	41	72	55	62	54	56	66	66	56	58
	No Insurance	6.1%	8.7%	5.6%	5.4%	7.6%	5.7%	5.1%	6%	4.7%	6.6%	5.7%	5.7%
	PC Physician Rate	76.22	65.89	54.12	111.17	100.39	110.22	52.94	91.90	103.13	93.50	80.26	94.78
Neighborhood & Built Environment	1st Trimester Prenatal Care	W: 71.3% B: 60.7%	W: 71.8% B: 57.2%	W: 69.4% B: 63.7%	W: 77.5% B: 63.5%	W: 76.7% B: 58.9%	W: 71.1% B: 62.1%	W: 69.1% B: 48.7%	W: 71.6% B: 49%	W: 81.6% B: 74.4%	W: 70.2% B: 60.6%	W: 68% B: 56.7%	W: 74% B: 62.5%
	Vacancy Rate	10.1%	9.8%	8.4%	12.5%	7.9%	9.9%	8.3%	11.5%	12%	8%	8.6%	8.6%
Neighborhood & Built Environment	No Access to a Vehicle	8.0%	8.0%	5.2%	12.8%	7.4%	11.3%	6.8%	10.2%	27.4%	29.4%	23.8%	27.6%
	Average Commute	24 Min	20 Min	25 Min	24 Min	22 Min	24 Min	25 Min	21 Min	22 Min	22 Min	22 Min	23 Min

*Rates based on fewer than 10 deaths do not meet standards of reliability or precision and are suppressed.



Listening Sessions

- 30 sessions were held between 5/1 and 5/15
- 11 counties
- Over 200 participants
- 62% (18/29) of Task Force members participated in at least one listening session
- 50% (5/10) of the State Team members participated in at least one listening session
- 25 unique host agencies
- 20 unique facilitators



Listening Sessions

Participants were asked:

- Are you able to get XXXX that support your family's health and well-being?
 - Can you describe some of the opportunities or challenge's Black mothers, fathers, and families are facing in your neighborhood regarding their ability to get XXXX?
 - What kind of supports for getting XXXX have been helpful for Black mothers and families?
 - What can or should be done to address these challenges?

Social Determinants of Health



Social Determinants of Health
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 Healthy People 2030

Small Group Activity

Sherri Killins Stewart & Jamie Carmichael



Racial Equity in Early Childhood Systems

Four Levels of Change



PERSONAL

The individual consistently works alone and with others, to understand their own values, beliefs, implicit biases, unconscious racism, actions and relative privileges that contribute to racial inequities and equity; the individual acts to advance racial equity.



INTERPERSONAL

Individuals and groups are effective in relating to others not like themselves, actively include those typically excluded, share power, surface issues of racial inequality in interpersonal relationships, act to support positive change, and work to reduce interpersonal conflict.



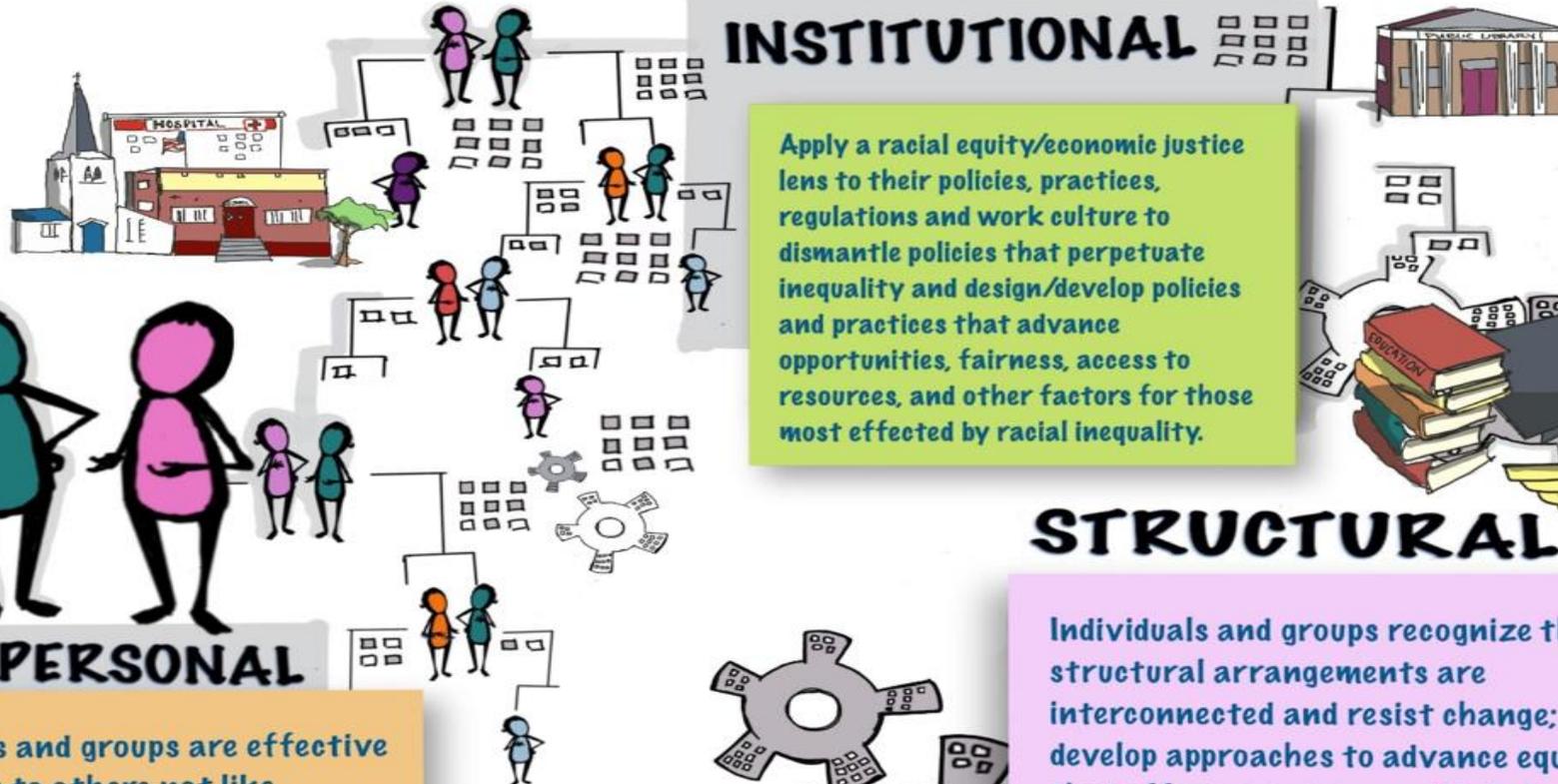
INSTITUTIONAL

Apply a racial equity/economic justice lens to their policies, practices, regulations and work culture to dismantle policies that perpetuate inequality and design/develop policies and practices that advance opportunities, fairness, access to resources, and other factors for those most effected by racial inequality.

STRUCTURAL

Individuals and groups recognize that structural arrangements are interconnected and resist change; they develop approaches to advance equity that offer new or reconstituted structural arrangements; they build shared leadership and collective power that leads to change.

Model adapted from Kirwan Institute. Illustration design by Chrissie Bonner and Montréal Morant. c 2017



Instructions for the Small Group Discussions

Select a person to serve in the following roles:

- **Facilitator** – Manage the time and ensure the each person’s participation in the group conversation around the topic area.
- **Reporter** – Prepare to share out key points from the group’s discussion at the reconvening.
- **Notetaker** – Capture the small group conversation. Provide the notes to the staff immediately following the meeting.



Small Group Inquiry

- What are the themes represented in groups of quotes?
- For each quote what is the cause-and-effect reaction that leads to the quote?
- What are the **institutional** or **structural** barriers identified in the quote?

Institutional – policies, practices, regulations or work culture that prohibit access to opportunities, and resources, fairness

Structural – arrangements that are interconnected between programs, services and initiatives across whole family and community e.g., housing, employment, health, education, public safety

Debrief-Small Group Discussions

- Each group has 3 minutes to share reflections:
 - *What are the key themes that came out of your session?*
 - *What issue do the data points indicate the Task Force must be responsive to?*
 - *What is the most pressing data point and the root cause reviewed by the group?*
- Notes from all the groups will be gathered and shared



Next Steps

Kristi Burre



Next Steps

- **Next Meeting:**
 - Begin recommendation review and development
 - Determine Department/Commission/etc. responsible for success
 - Final summary available from Family Listening Sessions
 - Partner sessions underway; preliminary feedback
- **Reflection Questions:**

What is one word you have to describe how you are feeling about the process so far?
- **Next Meeting Date:**

June 15, 2021
3:15-5:15PM

