Voting for Specific Interventions

South Side Network for Healthy Families and Babies

Tuesday, June 17, 2014
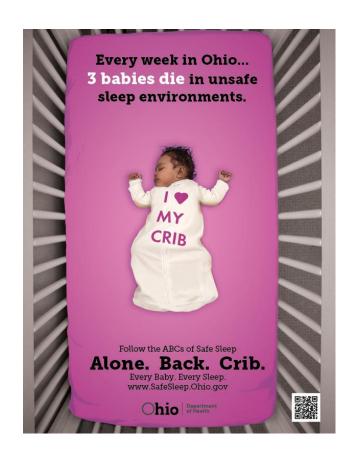
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Introductions

- Name
- Organization (if affiliated)
- How are you connected to the South Side?
  - Residence
  - Work
  - Worship
  - Community service

Announcements

- Safe sleep campaign launched
- GCIMTF
- Columbus Infant Mortality Summit
  - December 3-4, 2014
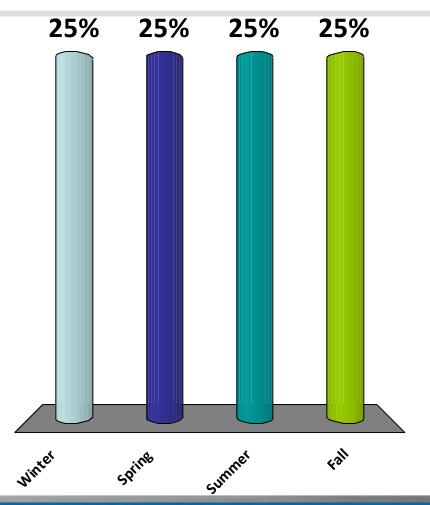- Moms2Be South Side Opening
  - July 15, 2014

Practicing Voting

- The last button you press is recorded as your answer

- Set your clicker to channel 41 if it's not on 41 already

  - Press "channel" (bottom left)

  - Press 4, then 1

  - Press channel again

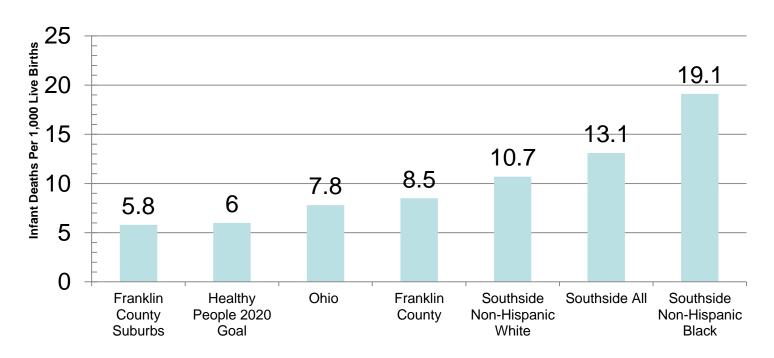# What is your favorite season in Ohio?

A. Winter
B. Spring
C. Summer
D. Fall

PROGRESS REVIEW

Identified the Problem

– Disparities in infant mortality rates AND bad birth outcomes

Infant Deaths Per 1,000 Live Births

Category	Value
Franklin County Suburbs	5.8
Healthy People 2020 Goal	6
Ohio	7.8
Franklin County	8.5
Southside Non-Hispanic White	10.7
Southside All	13.1
Southside Non-Hispanic Black	19.1

Understood Major Causes

– Life course perspective
  - Health of communities and women BEFORE conception

– Social determinants of health
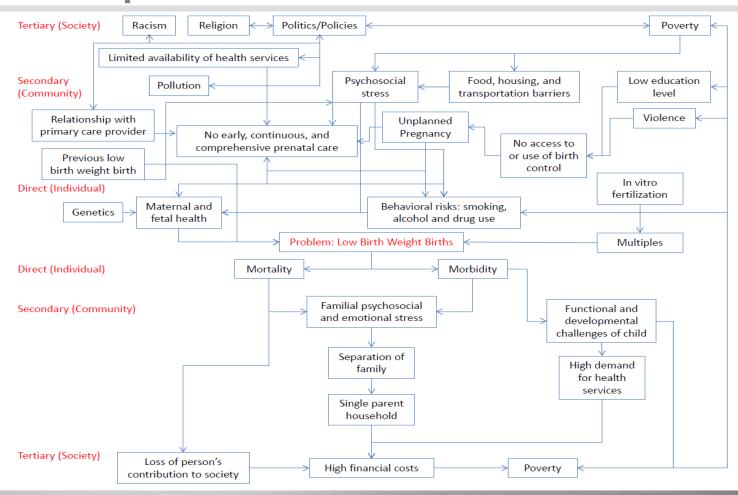 - Health is more than biology and health care

Picked Strategic Area Based on PPOR

Maternal Health/Prematurity 3.1		
Maternal Care 2.3	*Newborn Care* 1.4*	*Infant Health* 1.9

* Unreliable rate

2004-2009 Ohio Department of Health Vital Statistics Data Analyzed by Office of Epidemiology

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Harvested Our Own Knowledge and Experiences

Used Data to Help Prioritize Targets for Developing Interventions

Risk Factor		South Side All		South Side Non-Hispanic Blacks
Multiple Births (Twins, Triplets, etc.)	**1**	19.0	**2**	17.0
Pregnancy Spacing (Less than 18 Months)	**2**	17.8	**3**	15.1
Unmarried	**3**	17.7		11.9
Less than High School Education	**4**	14.4	**4**	13.6
Tobacco Use		10.8	**1**	21.0
No Prenatal Care		8.1		7.2
Previous Preterm Birth		7.7		10.4
Teen Births (19 Years or Younger)		1.8		-3.1
Previous Poor Birth Outcome		1.8		0.8

2009-2013 Ohio Department of Health Vital Statistics Data Analyzed by Office of Epidemiology

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Neighborhood Indicator	South Side	Franklin County
Safety/Physical Environment		
Violence (Homicides per 100,000 population)	19.0	14.4
Walk Score®	46.0	N/A
Food Imbalance	29.6%	23.9%
Housing		
Cost-burden	40.3%	35.4%
Vacancy Rate (per 1,000)	20.1	34.3
Median Household Value	$104,400	$155,200
Economics		
Unemployment Rate	13.5%	8.3%
Poverty Rate	23.7%	17.4%
Education		
Child Poverty Rate	42.1%	27.6%
3rd Grade Reading Proficiency	64.3%	78.2%
Adults with Less than a High School Education	22.0%	10.7%
Adults with an Associates or Higher	21.4%	41.8%
Health		
Overweight or Obese	65.4%	59.1%
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	72.2	77.5
Life Expectancy at Birth, Males (years)	69.3	74.9
Life Expectancy at Birth, Females (years)	75.1	79.8
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	11.7	8.6
Low Birth Weight	11.8%	9.4%
Preterm Births	16.1%	13.3%
Teenage Mothers	5.8%	2.9%

Learned About What Other Cities are Doing

- Father involvement
- Mental health screening
- Nutrition education and weight management
- Teen sexual health and pregnancy prevention
- Family planning
- Financial literacy
- Social support during pregnancy
- Case management
- Health education
- Policy change
- Maternal stress prevention

and so much more!

Picked Target Populations for Intervention

- Upstream:
  - Families

- Downstream:
  - Women of Childbearing Age (15-44 years)

UPSTREAM: FAMILIES

Picking an Upstream Intervention for Families

- Small group discussion
  - Reference data slides (#5-10)
  - Will the intervention help reduce inequity?
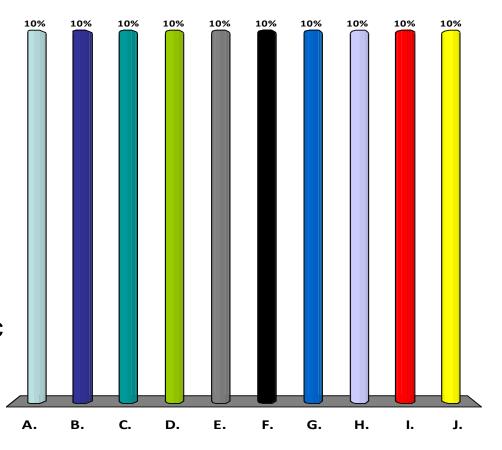 - Can we measure our progress?
- Reporting out
- Voting

Possible Upstream Interventions: Families

- Housing
- Literacy
- Financial literacy
- Medical home and general health
- Mental and behavioral health
- Parenting education and mentoring
- Child development
- Smoke-free baby zones
- Community building and civic engagement
- Nutrition and fitness

What upstream intervention do you want for families?

A. Housing
B. Literacy
C. Financial literacy
D. Medical home and general health
E. Mental and behavioral health
F. Parenting education and mentoring
G. Child development
H. Smoke-free baby zones
I. Community building and civic engagement
J. Nutrition and fitness

A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.
10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%

DOWNSTREAM: WOMEN OF CHILDBEARING AGE

Picking a Downstream Intervention for Women of Childbearing Age

- Small group discussion
    - Reference data slides (#5-10)
    - Will the intervention help reduce inequity?
    - Can we measure our progress?
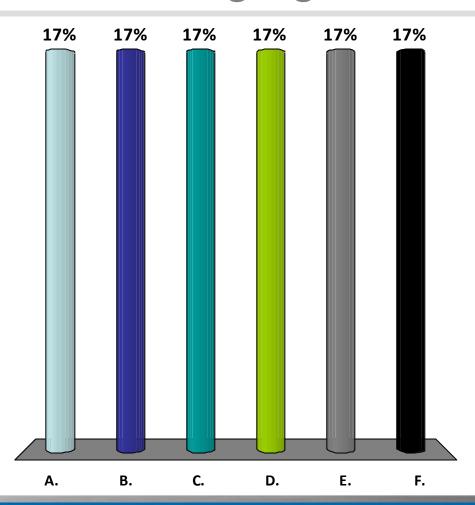- Reporting out
- Voting

Possible Downstream Interventions: Women of Childbearing Age

- Mobile health services
- Perinatal case management
- Home visiting family support
- Health messaging
- Surviving family support
- Parenting education and mentoring

What downstream intervention do you want for women of childbearing age?

A. Mobile health services
B. Perinatal case management
C. Home visiting family support
D. Health messaging
E. Surviving family support
F. Parenting education and mentoring

17% | 17% | 17% | 17% | 17% | 17%
A. | B. | C. | D. | E. | F.

INTRODUCTION TO LOGIC MODELS

Logic Models

- Help organizations and groups plan for, implement, and evaluate programs
- Show relationship between inputs (resources) and outcomes (results)
- Are good communication tools

Components of a Logic Model

- **Input**
  - <u>Resources</u> that go into a program, for example staff time, materials, money, equipment, facilities, partnerships, etc.
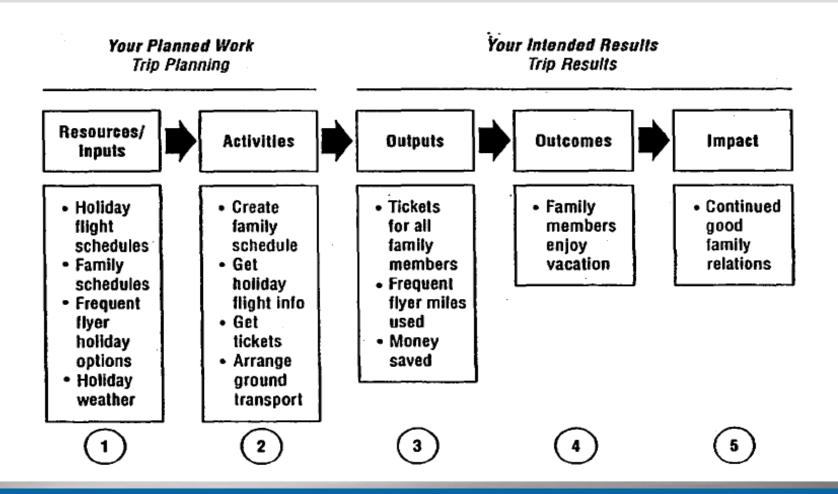
- **Output**
  - What we do, for example the activities of programs
  - <u>Goods and services</u> delivered
  - Also includes individuals, clients, groups, families, and organizations reached by activities

Components of a Logic Model

- **Outcome**
  - <u>Results or changes from the program</u>, for example changes in knowledge, awareness, skills, attitudes, opinions, aspirations, motivation, behavior, practice, decision-making, policies, social action, condition, or status
  - May be immediate or long-term
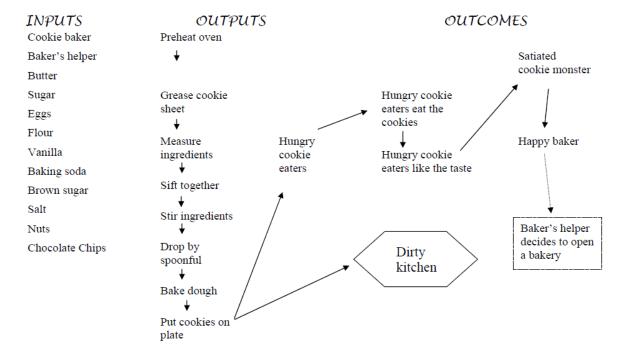
Outcome: Family Members Enjoy Vacation
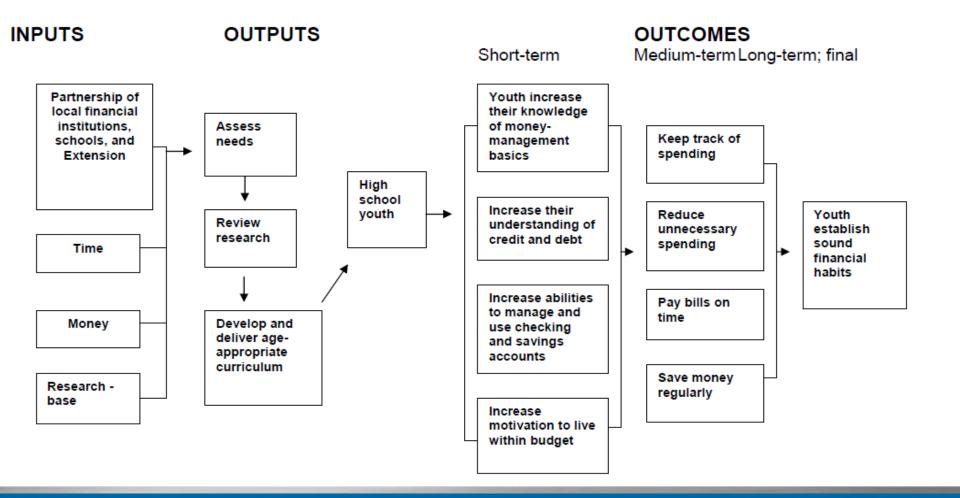
Outcome: Cookies

YOUTH FINANCIAL LITERACY

Situation:

High school youth lack basic skills in management of their personal finances. Many are unable to balance a checkbook and most have little knowledge of basic principles of earning, spending, saving and investing. Many young people fail in managing their first consumer credit experience and establish bad financial management habits that follow them through life.

INPUTS

- Partnership of local financial institutions, schools, and Extension
- Time
- Money
- Research - base

OUTPUTS

- Assess needs
- Review research
- Develop and deliver age-appropriate curriculum

High school youth

OUTCOMES

Short-term

- Youth increase their knowledge of money-management basics
- Increase their understanding of credit and debt
- Increase abilities to manage and use checking and savings accounts
- Increase motivation to live within budget

Medium-term

- Keep track of spending
- Reduce unnecessary spending
- Pay bills on time
- Save money regularly

Long-term; final

- Youth establish sound financial habits

INTEREST CARDS

NEXT STEPS

Getting our Logic Model Started

- Two groups, one per intervention
- Group work to start logic model, then smaller groups to finish and finalize logic model