

**Social Determinants of Health Outcomes in Butler County:
Priority Areas with the Highest Rates of Infant Mortality
2022**



Public Health
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Butler County
General Health District

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Purpose of this Project

This purpose of this report is to show social determinant of health data for Butler County in order to highlight the SDOH that affect our community's health. From there we want to decide how SDOH impact health overall and what are protective and risk factors that can help with interventions. Data will be pulled from multiple sources and partners to create an infographic that highlights importance of SDOH and health (local SDOH data, partner data, CDC, Census Bureau). This will then be shared with community via social media, webpages, community events, and partnerships. Data shown was broken down by census tract to enhance the ability to identify opportunities for community improvements.

What are the social determinants of health?

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) “Social determinants of health (SDOH) are conditions in the places where people live, learn, work, and play that affect a wide range of health and quality-of life-risks and outcomes.” (CDC, 2021) The World Health Organization (WHO) states “SDOH circumstances are shaped by the distribution of money, power, and resources at global, national, and local levels. They state social determinants of health are mostly responsible for health inequities – the unfair and avoidable differences in health status seen within and between countries.” (WHO, 2022)

How can addressing social determinants of health improve health?

Resources that enhance quality of life can have a significant influence on population health outcomes. Healthy People 2030 highlights the importance of addressing SDOH by including “social and physical environments that promote good health for all” as one of the four overarching goals for the decade. It is also known that poverty limits access to healthy foods and safe neighborhoods and that more education is a predictor of better health. Differences in health are striking in communities with poor SDOH such as unstable housing, low income, unsafe neighborhoods, or substandard education. By applying what is known about SDOH, Butler County can not only improve individual and population health but also advance health equity. (CDC, 2021)

Protective and Risk Factors

Risk factors are characteristics at the biological, psychological, family, community, or cultural level that precede and are associated with a higher likelihood of negative outcomes. Protective factors are characteristics associated with a lower likelihood of negative outcomes or that reduce a risk factor's impact. Protective factors may be seen as positive countering events. Some risk and protective factors are fixed: they don't change over time. Other risk and protective factors are considered variable and can change over time. Variable risk factors include income level, peer group, adverse childhood experiences (ACEs), and employment status. Individual-level risk factors may include a person's genetic predisposition or exposure. Individual-level protective factors might include positive self-image, self-control, or social competence. Prevention professionals should consider these key features of risk and protective factors when designing and evaluating prevention interventions. Then, prioritize the risk and protective factors that most impact your community. Risk factors tend to be positively correlated with one another and negatively correlated to protective factors. In other words, people with some risk factors have a

greater chance of experiencing even more risk factors, and they are less likely to have protective factors. (SAMHSA, 2022)

How do specific SDOH impact health?

(Info gathered from DataOhio)

Demographic profiles: Health inequity refers to the uneven distribution of social and economic resources that impact an individual's health. Some groups of Ohioans are disproportionately exposed to a combination of health risks such as poverty, violence, poor neighborhood conditions, and environmental health hazards. Identifying and understanding these converging health risks can help with development of data driven solutions.

Poverty: People living in poverty are less likely to have access to healthcare, healthy food, stable housing, quality education, and opportunities for physical health. These disparities mean people living in poverty are more likely to die from preventable diseases

Housing: Housing access, affordability, and quality all have a significant impact on health. Exposure to poor housing conditions such as lead pipes or paint, water leaks, mold, dust mites, pest infestations, carcinogenic air pollutants, and poor structural in home features can result in an increased risk for physical injuries and illnesses.

Income: Influences where people live, their access to social and health resources, including quality education and timely health care services. Income can also enable or limit and individuals ability to afford to participate in healthy behaviors.

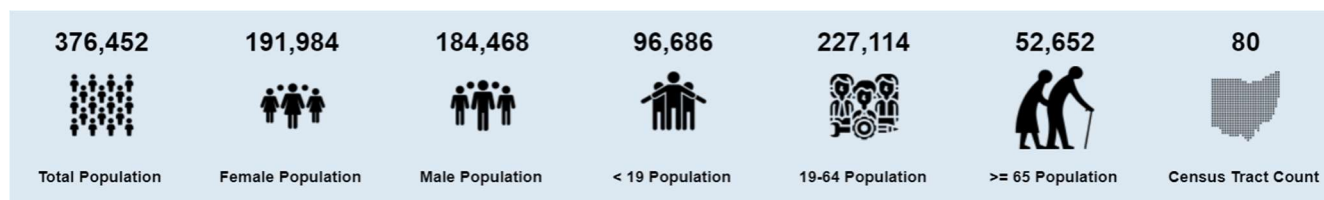
Employment: Gainful employment provides both financial and intrinsic value that can improve an individual's opportunity for health. Quality and stability of work is a key factor in health, and low quality, unstable or poorly paid jobs lead to or are associated with adverse effects on health, including mental health.

Food Access: Limited access to supermarkets, grocery stores, or other sources of affordable and healthy foods may make it harder for some people to eat healthy diet. Lack of fruit and vegetable consumption is a contributing factor to increased risk of chronic diseases like heart disease and diabetes.

Transportation: Helps people connect to resources they need for healthy living. Barriers to safe and reliable transportation, especially for those who do not own a car or have access to public transportation, can negatively impact their health.

Education: One of the strongest indicators of lifelong health. Education impacts an individual's employment options and income potential. Educational attainment can be associated with health literacy, which impacts a person's ability to navigate the health care system, use preventative health services, manage chronic conditions, and make healthier choices.

Butler County General SDOH Data
(Data pulled from SDOH dashboard data.ohio.gov):



SDOH	Butler County (n=80)	State of Ohio (n=2,948)
Economic Vitality		
Poverty Rates	12.53%	14.02%
Children <5 below poverty	16.65%	23.02%
Median Household Income	\$64,862.10	\$56,706.97
Unemployment Rate	4.59%	5.32%
Neighborhood and Physical Environment		
Low Access to Food Sources	87.5%	71.5%
Households Without a Vehicle	5.2%	7.9%
Households Receiving SNAP Benefits	10.1%	13.1%
Health Care Access and Quality		
Average Life Expectancy	76.19 years	76.57 years
Insured	94.41%	93.88%
Uninsured With a Disability	4.56%	4.05%
Education Access and Quality		
Without High School Degrees	9.37%	9.62%
High School Degree or Equivalent	32.91%	33.04%
Some College	27.49%	29.06%
Bachelor's Degree	19.54%	17.57%
Social and Community Experiences		
Single Parent Households	6.51%	6.95%
Households With Broadband Internet Subscriptions	86.82%	82.01%

Five key areas of SDOH:

1. **Economic Vitality** (Poverty, Housing, Income, Employment)
2. **Neighborhood and Physical Environment** (Food Access, Transportation, SNAP Benefits)
3. **Health Care Access and Quality** (Life Expectancy, Chronic Diseases, Preventative Health Care Services, Insurance)
4. **Education Access and Quality** (Economics and Education attainment, Unemployment and Education Level, Percent Without High School Degree, Education Attainment, School Enrollment)
5. **Social and Community Experiences** (Household Environment, Internet Access)

Priority Service Areas SODH Data for Butler County

(Data pulled from SDOH dashboard data.ohio.gov):

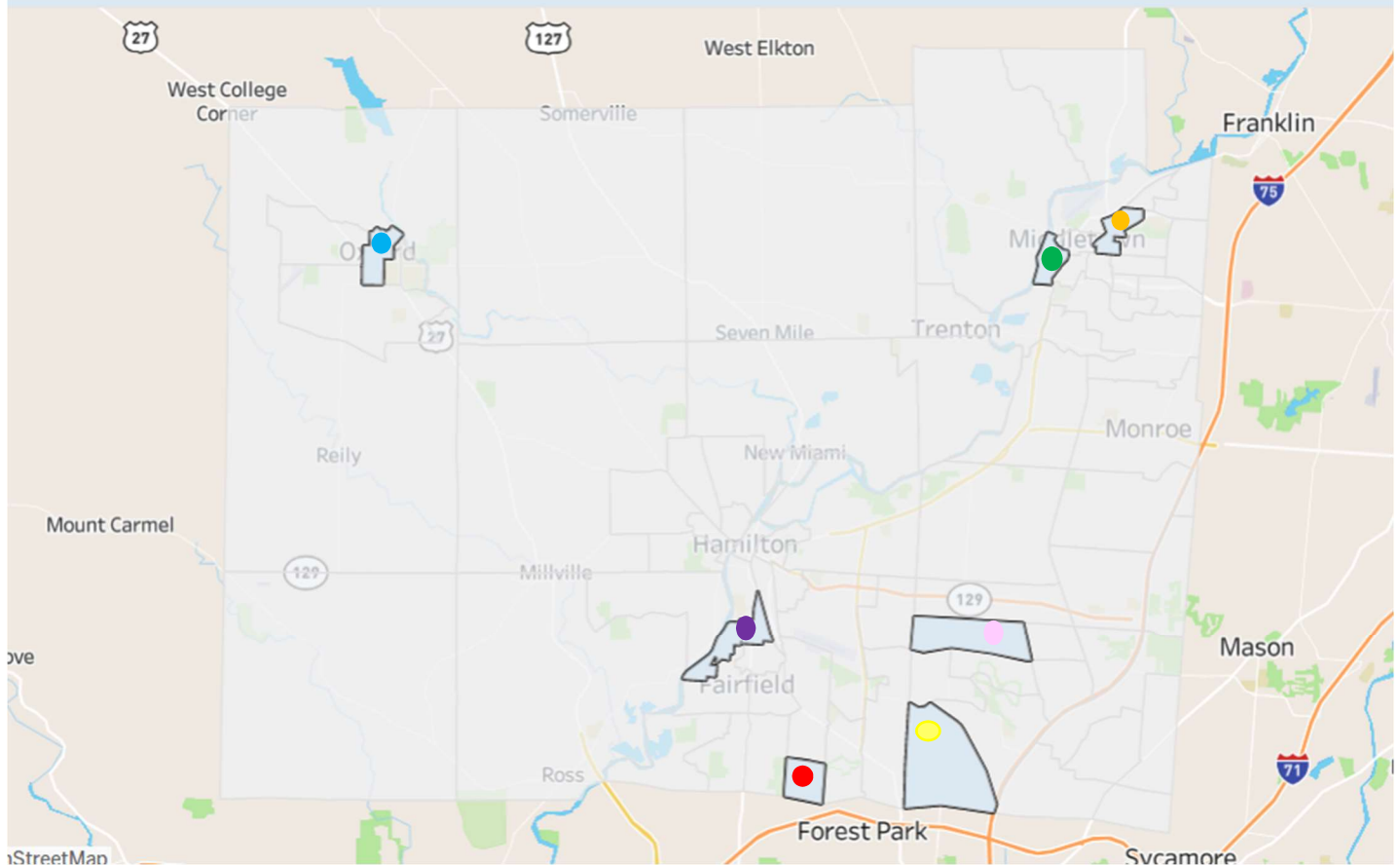
Priority Service Areas (PSA) are broken down by census tract. A census tract (CT) is an area roughly equal to a neighborhood. Census tracts are smaller than a city, but larger than a block group. The area is a small, relatively permanent subdivision of a county. The overall hierarchical presentation is as follows: (State, County, County subdivision, Place, Census tract, Block group, Block). Typically, the population of a census tract ranges between 1,200 to 8,000 people. The spatial size of census tracts can also vary substantially, based on the density of the area. (Simply Analytic, 2022) In other words, census tracts help to show a more specific breakdown of Counties and have a number associated with them. Census tract level data enhances a community's ability to identify opportunities for community improvement and to work with local leaders to better their conditions.

Butler County, Ohio has 80 census tracts total, 7 specific census tracts have been identified as priority service areas (PSA) for Maternal and Child Health (MCH). PSA's for MCH are based off resident's birth data which is pulled from Ohio Public Health Warehouse. Priority is determined over what areas have the highest overall rates of preterm births and low birth weights for black infants because these are the leading indicators of infant mortality.

Data Measure Definitions:

- **Low Access 0.5/10 mi Rate:** Low access to food sources by either living more than one-half mile (urban areas) or more than 10 miles (rural areas) from the nearest supermarket, supercenter, or large grocery store.
- **Mammogram Rate:** Health care metric for preventative care services that refers to the rate of which residents are getting testing/screening specifically mammograms.
- **Cognitive Difficulty under 18:** Cognitive impairment for residents under the age of 18. Encompasses a multitude of diseases, both genetic and acquired, and brain damage caused via accidents. Can include difficulty processing thoughts that lead to memory loss, decision-making difficulties, inability to concentrate, and learning difficulties.
- **Disabled Rate:** Encompasses hearing, vision, cognitive, ambulatory, self-care, and independent difficulties for all residents.
- **Fair or Poor Health Rate:** Fair or Poor Health Status is defined as respondents who report having fair or poor health from possible response choices of "excellent", "very good", "good", "fair", or "poor"
- **Mental Health Rate:** Respondents who report their mental health was not good for 20 to 30 days of the past 30, including stress, depression, and problems with emotions.
- **Poor Physical Health Rate:** Respondents who reported their physical health was not good for 30 days of the past 30, including physical illness and injury.
- **Educational Attainment:** Refers to the degree or level of completed education of a resident within a community on the basis of the followings: High School Degree, Some College, Bachelor, Graduate or Professional.
- **Household Without a Computing Device:** Refers to household who don't have any form of computer or laptop/ Wi-Fi that allows them to access the internet.

Geographic Profiles by Census Tract | 2019



Butler County Priority Service Areas for MCH

- **Fairfield**- 1 census tract (39017010907) Zip code: 45014-5152
- **Middletown** – 2 census tracts (39017012700) Zip code: 45042-3243 and (39017013000) Zip code: 45044-5522
- **Oxford**- 1 census tract (39017010101) Zip code: 45056-9744
- **Hamilton**- 1 census Tract (39017000200) Zip code: 45015-1546
- **West Chester**- 2 census tracts (39017011123) Zip code: 45011-9710 and (39017011112) Zip code: 45069-1141

(Where the dots on map are placed has **no** specific significance. Dots were only put as a placeholder to indicate what border census tracts fell into) Maps pulled from SDOH dashboard (data.ohio.gov)

Fairfield

1 census tract (39017010907) Zip code: 45014-5152

Unemployment Rate	3.68%
Median Household Income	\$67,577
Poverty Rate	3.6%
Education Attainment Without HS Degree Rate	11.69%
Education Attainment With HS Degree Rate	35.76%
Education Attainment With Some College or Associate Rate	27.36%
Education Attainment With Bachelor Degree Rate	19.33%
Education Attainment With Grad or Prof Degree Rate	5.87%
65 And Older Population Rate	17.33%
Black Population Rate	4.67%
Cognitive Difficulty Under 18 Rate	2.52%
Disabled Rate	10.81%
Hispanic Or Latino Population Rate	8.17%
White Population Rate	81.02%
Population Speaking Limited English Rate	7.33%
Binge Drinking Rate	17.3%
COPD Rate	9.2%
Cancer (Excluding Skin Cancer) Rate	7.5%
Dental Visit Rate	66.3%
Depression Rate	21.4%
Diabetes Rate	12%
Fair Or Poor Health Rate	20.5%
High BP Rate	35%
High Cholesterol Rate	33%
Mammogram Rate	75.9%
Mental Health Rate	16.6%
Obesity Rate	35.4%
Poor Physical Health Rate	15%
Routine Checkup Rate	79%
Smoking Rate	23.4%
Insured Rate	95.7%
Medicaid Insurance Coverage Rate	13.4%
Medicare Insurance Coverage Rate	6.3%
Life Expectancy At Birth	75.9 years
Low Access 0.5/10 mi Rate	89.55%
All Households Receiving SNAP Benefits Rate	5.7%
Households Without a Vehicle Rate	5.11%
Households With No Computing Device	10.22%

Fairfield analysis:

Lowest poverty rate, highest 65 and older population and highest high cholesterol rate out of PSA for MCH in BC.

*Highlighted areas indicate that the highest or lowest rates for the specific area when compared to all other priority service areas (PSAs) for Maternal Child Health (MCH) in Butler County (BC).

Yellow highlighted areas indicate **highest rate** out of PSA in BC

Blue highlighted areas indicate **lowest rate** out of PSA in BC.

Middletown

2 census tracts (39017012700 and 39017013000) Zip codes: 45042-3243, 45044-5522

39017012700 Zip code: 45042-3243

Unemployment Rate	4.59%
Median Household Income	\$56,005
Poverty Rate	20.9%
Education Attainment Without HS Degree Rate	11.83%
Education Attainment With HS Degree Rate	49.19
Education Attainment With Some College or Associate Rate	22.97%
Education Attainment With Bachelor Degree Rate	10.39%
Education Attainment With Grad or Prof Degree Rate	5.61%
65 And Older Population Rate	9.95%
Black Population Rate	3.01%
Cognitive Difficulty Under 18 Rate	11.85%
Disabled Rate	16.19%
Hispanic Or Latino Population Rate	2.33%
White Population Rate	88.14%
Population Speaking Limited English Rate	1.03%
Binge Drinking Rate	17%
COPD Rate	11.1%
Cancer (Excluding Skin Cancer) Rate	7.4%
Dental Visit Rate	60.5%
Depression Rate	23.5%
Diabetes Rate	12.7%
Fair Or Poor Health Rate	24.3%
High BP Rate	35.8%
High Cholesterol Rate	32.4%
Mammogram Rate	74.2%
Mental Health Rate	19.8%
Obesity Rate	37.5%
Poor Physical Health Rate	17.4%
Routine Checkup Rate	77.4%
Smoking Rate	28%
Insured Rate	95.2%
Medicaid Insurance Coverage Rate	33.8%
Medicare Insurance Coverage Rate	4.5%
Life Expectancy At Birth	75.1 years
Low Access 0.5/10 mi Rate	48.18%
All Households Receiving SNAP Benefits Rate	17.36%
Households Without a Vehicle Rate	3.5%
Households With No Computing Device	9.54%

Middletown (45042) analysis:

Lowest prevalence of mammogram screening rate, and lowest rate of population speaking limited English out of PSAs.

Highest prevalence for cognitive difficulties under 18, COPD rate, and HS degree attainment rate out of PSAs.

Yellow highlighted areas indicate **highest rate** out of PSA in BC

Blue highlighted areas indicate **lowest rate** out of PSA in BC

39017013000 Zip code: 45044-5522

Unemployment Rate	7.48%
Median Household Income	\$32,634
Poverty Rate	31%
Education Attainment Without HS Degree Rate	13.67%
Education Attainment With HS Degree Rate	40.5%
Education Attainment With Some College or Associate Rate	30.48%
Education Attainment With Bachelor Degree Rate	7.31%
Education Attainment With Grad or Prof Degree Rate	8.04%
65 And Older Population Rate	12.26%
Black Population Rate	50.82%
Cognitive Difficulty Under 18 Rate	1.42%
Disabled Rate	19.28%
Hispanic Or Latino Population Rate	6.74%
White Population Rate	35.83%
Population Speaking Limited English Rate	3.88%
Binge Drinking Rate	14.8%
COPD Rate	10.5%
Cancer (Excluding Skin Cancer) Rate	6.3%
Dental Visit Rate	53.5%
Depression Rate	20.4%
Diabetes Rate	17.5%
Fair Or Poor Health Rate	28.5%
High BP Rate	41.8%
High Cholesterol Rate	31.2%
Mammogram Rate	78.1%
Mental Health Rate	19.8%
Obesity Rate	43.9%
Poor Physical Health Rate	18.2%
Routine Checkup Rate	80.6%
Smoking Rate	27.9%
Insured Rate	93.7%
Medicaid Insurance Coverage Rate	42.2%
Medicare Insurance Coverage Rate	9.7%
Life Expectancy At Birth	67.4 years
Low Access 0.5/10 mi Rate	100%
All Households Receiving SNAP Benefits Rate	41.62%
Households Without a Vehicle Rate	14.77%
Households With No Computing Device	11.89%

Middletown (45044) analysis:

According to the data this area has the worst health outcomes out of all the PSA for BC.

It is important to note that this area has the highest Black population rate and lowest white, which can infer that health inequities are present in this community.

This area has the highest rates for disability, diabetes, high BP, obesity, highest Medicaid and Medicare coverage rates, and utilization of SNAP benefits out of PSAs.

This community experiences the poorest overall health rate, poorest physical health rate and lowest life expectancy, and lowest rate of Bachelor Degree attainment out of PSAs.

This area also has the lowest access to food sources like supermarkets, and grocery stores and has the highest rate of households without a vehicle out of PSAs

Yellow highlighted areas indicate **highest rate** out of PSA in BC,

Blue highlighted areas indicate **lowest rate** out of PSA in BC.

Green indicates **worst possible health outcomes** based off SDOH,

Oxford

1 census tract (39017010101) Zip code: 45056-9744

Unemployment Rate	1.5%
Median Household Income	\$10,259
Poverty Rate	75.3%
Education Attainment Without HS Degree Rate	7.55%
Education Attainment With HS Degree Rate	24.7%
Education Attainment With Some College or Associate Rate	12.95%
Education Attainment With Bachelor Degree Rate	25.82%
Education Attainment With Grad or Prof Degree Rate	28.98%
65 And Older Population Rate	2.04%
Black Population Rate	2.59%
Cognitive Difficulty Under 18 Rate	10.53%
Disabled Rate	2.26%
Hispanic Or Latino Population Rate	1.4%
White Population Rate	89.19%
Population Speaking Limited English Rate	2.7%
Binge Drinking Rate	21.3%
COPD Rate	6%
Cancer (Excluding Skin Cancer) Rate	1.5%
Dental Visit Rate	51.8%
Depression Rate	28.8%
Diabetes Rate	4.1%
Fair Or Poor Health Rate	19.1%
High BP Rate	16.4%
High Cholesterol Rate	13.2%
Mammogram Rate	77.7%
Mental Health Rate	31.4%
Obesity Rate	30.8%
Poor Physical Health Rate	13.4%
Routine Checkup Rate	70.2%
Smoking Rate	23.7%
Insured Rate	97.1%
Medicaid Insurance Coverage Rate	4.4%
Medicare Insurance Coverage Rate	0.9%
Life Expectancy At Birth	N/A
Low Access 0.5/10 mi Rate	60.48%
All Households Receiving SNAP Benefits Rate	3.33%
Households Without a Vehicle Rate	9.67%
Households With No Computing Device	1.99%

Oxford analysis:

Data is likely skewed due to census tract appearing mainly comprised by college-aged individuals who are living there and attending Miami University, this component will affect the overall rates we see.

For example, median household income is significantly low while poverty rate is significantly high, mental health, depression, and binge drinking rate can all be influenced by the college population.

Yellow highlighted areas indicate **highest** rate out of PSA in BC

Blue highlighted areas indicate **lowest** rate out of PSA in BC

Hamilton

1 census Tract (39017000200) Zip code: 45015-1546

Unemployment Rate	10.56%
Median Household Income	\$46,897
Poverty Rate	16.1%
Education Attainment Without HS Degree Rate	15.2%
Education Attainment With HS Degree Rate	39.64%
Education Attainment With Some College or Associate Rate	34.84%
Education Attainment With Bachelor Degree Rate	8.48%
Education Attainment With Grad or Prof Degree Rate	1.84%
65 And Older Population Rate	11.35%
Black Population Rate	2.21%
Cognitive Difficulty Under 18 Rate	2.72%
Disabled Rate	14.47%
Hispanic Or Latino Population Rate	5.26%
White Population Rate	87.85%
Population Speaking Limited English Rate	2.63%
Binge Drinking Rate	18%
COPD Rate	10.7%
Cancer (Excluding Skin Cancer) Rate	6.8%
Dental Visit Rate	58.8%
Depression Rate	24%
Diabetes Rate	12%
Fair Or Poor Health Rate	24.1%
High BP Rate	34.1%
High Cholesterol Rate	31.4%
Mammogram Rate	74.8%
Mental Health Rate	20.4%
Obesity Rate	37.5%
Poor Physical Health Rate	17.1%
Routine Checkup Rate	76.4%
Smoking Rate	28.8%
Insured Rate	93.1%
Medicaid Insurance Coverage Rate	26.8%
Medicare Insurance Coverage Rate	5.3%
Life Expectancy At Birth	71.4 years
Low Access 0.5/10 mi Rate	45.65%
All Households Receiving SNAP Benefits Rate	24.12%
Households Without a Vehicle Rate	7.02%
Households With No Computing Device	17.16%

Hamilton analysis:

This area has the highest unemployment rate and the highest smoking and cancer rates out of PSAs

This area also has PSAs highest rate of residents without a High School Degree.

Hamilton has PSAs lowest Black population rate

This area has the best food access and the highest rate of households without a computing device out of PSAs

Yellow highlighted areas indicate **highest rate** out of PSA in BC

Blue highlighted areas indicate **lowest rate** out of PSA in BC

West Chester

2 census tracts (39017011123 and 39017011112) Zip codes: 45011-9710, 45069-1141

39017011123 Zip code: 45011-9710

Unemployment Rate	5.43%
Median Household Income	\$39,745
Poverty Rate	34.2%
Education Attainment Without HS Degree Rate	9.73%
Education Attainment With HS Degree Rate	33.14%
Education Attainment With Some College or Associate Rate	36.26%
Education Attainment With Bachelor Degree Rate	14.79%
Education Attainment With Grad or Prof Degree Rate	6.08%
65 And Older Population Rate	9.75%
Black Population Rate	27.07%
Cognitive Difficulty Under 18 Rate	2.59%
Disabled Rate	9.36%
Hispanic Or Latino Population Rate	23.79%
White Population Rate	50.56%
Population Speaking Limited English Rate	11.36%
Binge Drinking Rate	17.4%
COPD Rate	8.2%
Cancer (Excluding Skin Cancer) Rate	5%
Dental Visit Rate	55.1%
Depression Rate	20.6%
Diabetes Rate	11.6%
Fair Or Poor Health Rate	24.2%
High BP Rate	31.3%
High Cholesterol Rate	26.8%
Mammogram Rate	76.4%
Mental Health Rate	19.3%
Obesity Rate	39.7%
Poor Physical Health Rate	15.5%
Routine Checkup Rate	76%
Smoking Rate	25.3%
Insured Rate	85%
Medicaid Insurance Coverage Rate	29.2%
Medicare Insurance Coverage Rate	5.2%
Life Expectancy At Birth	77.2 years
Low Access 0.5/10 mi Rate	100%
All Households Receiving SNAP Benefits Rate	13.95%
Households Without a Vehicle Rate	2.69%
Households With No Computing Device	8.32%

West Chester (45011) analysis:

Highest Hispanic or Latino population and highest rate of speaking limited English out of PSAs.

Lowest insured rate and another lowest access to food sources which could be attributed to physical geographical location.

Yellow highlighted areas indicate **highest rate out of PSA in BC**

Blue highlighted areas indicate **lowest rate out of PSA in BC**

39017011112 Zip code: 45069-1141

Unemployment Rate	2.38%
Median Household Income	\$149,331
Poverty Rate	4.9%
Education Attainment Without HS Degree Rate	3.39%
Education Attainment With HS Degree Rate	11.58%
Education Attainment With Some College or Associate Rate	20.89%
Education Attainment With Bachelor Degree Rate	38.32%
Education Attainment With Grad or Prof Degree Rate	25.83%
65 And Older Population Rate	11.32%
Black Population Rate	7.93%
Cognitive Difficulty Under 18 Rate	3.12%
Disabled Rate	6.83%
Hispanic Or Latino Population Rate	1.72%
Population Speaking Limited English Rate	1.04%
White Population Rate	80.95%
Binge Drinking Rate	19.3%
COPD Rate	5.1%
Cancer (Excluding Skin Cancer) Rate	6.5%
Dental Visit Rate	77.5%
Depression Rate	18.7%
Diabetes Rate	8.4%
Fair Or Poor Health Rate	12.3%
High BP Rate	28.3%
High Cholesterol Rate	30%
Mammogram Rate	79.7%
Mental Health Rate	12.3%
Obesity Rate	31.3%
Poor Physical Health Rate	9.9%
Routine Checkup Rate	79.7%
Smoking Rate	15%
Insured Rate	99.1%
Medicaid Insurance Coverage Rate	3.8%
Medicare Insurance Coverage Rate	1.6%
Life Expectancy At Birth	85.5 years
Low Access 0.5/10 mi Rate	90.89%
All Households Receiving SNAP Benefits Rate	0.79%
Households Without a Vehicle Rate	0.93%
Households With No Computing Device	1.57%

West Chester (45069) analysis:

According to the data this area has the best possible health outcomes out of BC PSAs.

This area has the highest median household income, highest insured rate, highest prevalence of dental visits, and highest life expectancy.

This area has the lowest rate of smoking, mental health disorders like depression, COPD, lowest recipients of SNAP, lowest Medicaid Coverage, and has the lowest rate for households without a vehicle and lowest rate of household without a computing device out of our PSAs

Yellow highlighted areas indicate **highest rate** out of PSA in BC,

Blue highlighted areas indicate **lowest rate** out of PSA in BC.

Magenta indicates **Best possible health outcomes** based off SDOH

Data analysis

The biggest take away from this data is how much SDOH impact individual's health and how they are all interconnected in some way that affects overall health outcomes. SDOH can vastly differ from towns to smaller neighborhoods in Butler County. Accessibility in general like transportation and access to food sources seems to be a prevalent issue for Butler County residents and more specifically for our priority service areas. Some key areas to mention are Middletown (census tract 39017013000) experiencing the most adverse health outcomes compared to all other PSAs and also having the highest Black population rate also, West Chester (census tract 39017011112) having the best health outcomes for SDOH and also having the highest median household income. Both these areas show that racial health equity and SDOH greatly impact health outcomes and are important factors to address when implementing health promotion programs. This data highlights the importance of acknowledging and addressing SDOH during all stages of program planning, implementation, and evaluation and when working with individuals or within communities. This data can also be used to advocate for a need or push towards policy changes that deal with SDOH.

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