

# State health improvement plan (SHIP) overview

## Overall health outcomes

- ↑ Health status
- ↓ Premature death

### 3 priority topics

Mental health and addiction

Chronic disease

Maternal and infant health

### 10 priority outcomes

- |                         |                 |                    |
|-------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| ↓ Depression            | ↓ Heart disease | ↓ Preterm births   |
| ↓ Suicide               | ↓ Diabetes      | ↓ Low birth weight |
| ↓ Drug dependency/abuse | ↓ Asthma        | ↓ Infant mortality |
| ↓ Drug overdose deaths  |                 |                    |

**Equity:** Priority populations for each outcome

### 4 cross-cutting factors

Social determinants of health

Public health system, prevention and health behaviors

Healthcare system and access

Equity

#### Definitions

**CHA** — Community health assessment led by a local health department

**CHNA** — Community health needs assessment led by a hospital

**Indicator** — A specific metric or measure used to quantify an outcome, typically expressed as a number, percent or rate. Example: Number of deaths due to suicide per 100,000 population.

**Outcome** — A desired result. Example: Reduced suicide deaths.

# Overview of guidance for local alignment with the SHIP

See *ODH guidance for aligning state and local efforts* [\[link\]](#) for details

**Select at least 2 priority topics** (based on best alignment with findings of CHA/CHNA)

**Select at least 1 priority outcome indicator** within each selected priority topic (see SHIP master list of indicators)

**Identify priority populations** for each priority outcome indicator (based on findings from CHA/CHNA) and develop targets to reduce or eliminate disparities

- **Select at least 1 cross-cutting strategy** relevant to each selected priority outcome (see Local Toolkit) **AND**
- **Select at least 1 cross-cutting outcome indicator** relevant to each selected strategy (see local toolkit)

For a stronger plan (optional), select 1 strategy and 1 indicator for each of the 4 cross-cutting factors.

- Prioritize selection of strategies likely to decrease disparities (see local toolkit)
- Ensure that delivery of selected strategies is designed to reach priority populations and high-need geographic areas

**Priority population** — A population subgroup that has worse outcomes than the overall Ohio population and should therefore be prioritized in SHIP strategy implementation. Examples include racial/ethnic, age or income groups; people with disabilities; and residents of rural or low-income geographic areas.

**Target** — A specific number that quantifies the desired outcome. Example: 12.51 suicide deaths per 100,000 population in 2019.