

State Burden

NPAO:

- In 2007, 64% of adults in Ohio were overweight or obese and 15% of high schools students were overweight, based on self-reported height and weight.
- 85% of high school students and 79% of adults in Ohio consumed fewer than 5 fruits and vegetables per day.
- 64% of Ohio high school students did not attend physical education classes.
- 50% of adults in Ohio were not engaged in adequate moderate or vigorous physical activity.

Excerpt from CDPHP State Profiles at www.cdc.gov

Diabetes:

- 3,794 adults in Ohio died from diabetes mellitus in 2005.
- In 2007, 8% of adults in Ohio reported being diagnosed with non-pregnancy related diabetes.

Excerpt from CDPHP State Profiles at www.cdc.gov

Heart Disease:

- Heart disease accounted for 27% of deaths in Ohio in 2005, while stroke caused 6% of deaths.
- In 2007, 28% of adults in Ohio reported having high blood pressure (hypertension) and 40% of those screened reported having high blood cholesterol, which puts them at greater risk for developing heart disease and stroke.

Excerpt from CDPHP State Profiles at www.cdc.gov

Poverty:

% of people living below the poverty level (2007-2011) = 14.8 (*US Dept of Commerce, US Census Bureau*)

Funding

FFY 2012 funding level:

FY12 Estimated total: \$1,402,423

FY 2014 funding level

SPHA Basic Award: \$ 550,019

Enhanced Award Requested: \$2,300,000

SPHA Enhanced Award: \$ 0

Staffing Impact:

Total FTEs lost 0

Program Impact:

- Negative - Diabetes: With a significant cut in funding to diabetes, the impact will include loss of programming and epidemiological resources/expertise. Fewer people will be receiving referrals to self-management courses and fewer self-management courses will be established. Work to increase physician education in the area of pre-diabetes will also be significantly delayed
- Negative - School Health: Districts and teachers will receive no training in FY13 on chronic disease management. Nor will districts receive any technical assistance on how to adopt physical activity and physical education strategies

- Negative - Heart Disease and Stroke: Reduced funding will significantly reduce scope of state capacity for planning, implementing, tracking and sustaining population-based interventions that address heart disease, stroke and related risk factors. The state will be unable to expend or will have to cease programming on successful programs developed under the previous FOA
- Negative - The state will be unable to fully implement the chronic disease plan developed through the coordinated chronic disease grant. Objectives that will be implemented may not meet their 2016 or 2020 goals due to inability to expand programming statewide