

Table of Contents

Mission, Vision, and Core Values	01
Message from the Commissioner	02
Public Health, Then and Now	03
Governing Boards	04
Communicable Diseases Unit	06
Emergency Preparedness and Employee Safety	07
Environmental Health	08
Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	11
Epidemiology and Evaluation	12
Vital Records and Statistics	12
Accreditation	13
Community Health Workers	14
Children with Medical Handicaps	14
Immunization Action Plan	15
Women, Infants & Children (WIC)	16
Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHCs)	17
Title X - Reproductive Health and Wellness	20
Healthy Communities	21
Human Resources	24
Finance	25
Contact	26

Guiding Principles



MISSION

To ensure access to quality services and to improve community health and wellness.



VISION

The Cincinnati Health Department will be a public health leader for building and maintaining a healthy and safe community.



CORE VALUES

Collaboration: We believe in being an active member of our community, participating in conversations and engaging with each other productively and respectfully to achieve common goals.

Commitment: We foster a culture of compassion and mutual respect among our employees and clients and recognize diversity as a strength in our organization and community.

Accountability: We demonstrate the highest level of respect, integrity and professionalism, guided by our sense of trust and morality. We are dedicated to cultivating a sense of transparency both internally and with the general public.

Quality: We honor our mission by upholding excellence in personal, public health and patient care services. We strive to be the model for public health practice to continuously improve health and social equity for people of Cincinnati. We measure performance outcomes and social determinants of health through continuous quality improvement.

Health Equity & Access: We strive to eliminate disparities and assure that everyone has a fair and just opportunity to be healthy. We work toward the timely availability of personal health services to achieve the best health outcomes.

Message from the Commissioner

Dear People of Cincinnati,

The year 2022 for your Cincinnati Health Department (CHD) was one in which we discovered a new normal amidst the COVID-19 pandemic. The Board of Health provided responsive guidance during each phase of the ongoing public health emergency. CHD forged ahead in its efforts to provide real-time data and vaccinations for everyone who was eligible, undaunted by targeted misinformation campaigns. Looking back, it is incredible to see how much the work of public health has changed from what was experienced 50 years ago by our predecessors.

Now we live in a world with the potential for large-scale disasters that require a strong local response. We have an office of Emergency Preparedness and Employee Safety to prepare for the previously unthinkable.

Conversely, the Division of Mental Health Services from 1972 is no longer in operation. We leverage partnerships with experts like Greater Cincinnati Behavioral Health Services (GCBHS) to maximize our impact in this area.

Diseases like measles and tuberculosis have presented renewed challenges 50 years later.

We tackle new diseases like mpox with the same strategies that have proven effective over the decades: education and vaccination. And while the institution of our past relied on hundreds of volunteers, CHD in 2022 engaged select students with internships and residencies, investing resources into the next generation of public health employees.

I have no doubt that practitioners of public health in 2072 will pursue strategies for improving the well-being of Cincinnatians with the same verve as we do. My hope for this city is that we use the lessons of our past to pave the way for a healthier tomorrow.



Grant Mussman, MD, MHA
Health Commissioner

A handwritten signature in purple ink, appearing to be 'GM' with a flourish.

Public Health, Then and Now

This year's theme invites us to traverse the annals of time and witness the evolution of our commitment to the well-being of the community we proudly serve.

Fifty years ago, the landscape of public health was vastly different. The challenges were formidable, but the dedication to safeguarding the health and prosperity of Cincinnati's residents was unwavering. It was an era where infectious diseases posed significant threats, maternal and child health outcomes were less predictable, and the intricacies of environmental health were only beginning to be fully understood.

In this reflection, we honor the pioneers who laid the foundation for the public health practices of today. In 2022, armed with the knowledge, technology, and experiences gleaned from the past, we confronted new challenges with the same fervor and commitment that defined our institution from its inception.

This report serves as a testament to the strides we've made, the lessons we've learned, and the transformative impact we've had on the public health landscape. It is a celebration of our shared journey, a narrative that speaks to the heart of our commitment to the well-being of this vibrant city and its diverse inhabitants.

Our report highlights not just the successes, but also the challenges that persist. We acknowledge that our work is never complete, and we must remain vigilant and adaptable in the face of emerging threats. From addressing communicable disease outbreaks to mitigating the impacts of climate change on public health, we recognize the dynamic nature of our mission and the need for continuous innovation.

Here we present not just a chronicle of progress but a rallying call for the future. Together, we will build a city where health and well-being flourish, ensuring that the next chapter in our story is one of continued success, resilience, and compassion.

Governing Boards

Board of Health

The City of Cincinnati Board of Health is the governing body for the Cincinnati Health Department. The nine members are appointed by the Mayor of Cincinnati and approved by the City Council. They each serve 3-year terms, which are renewable. The Board is governed by its by-laws and the power granted by the Charter of the City of Cincinnati. The Board of Health is responsible for developing public health policies and providing guidance to the Health Commissioner. The Board of Health also oversees public health and financial matters, among other responsibilities.

The Board of Health is responsible for the promotion, protection, and maintenance of the public's health. This responsibility may be achieved by (but is not limited to) development and enforcement of health laws, prevention of disease, education, and curative and rehabilitation activities.

2023 Members

Monica J. Mitchell,
Ph.D., MBA (Chair)

Amar Bhati, M.D.
(Vice Chair)

Ashlee Young
(Finance Chair)

Surmeet Bedi, M.D.

Carrie Douglas

Jennifer Wall
Forrester, M.D., FACP,
FIDSA

Joe N. Hackworth, M.D.,
FACC (Finance
Vice Chair)

Edward Herzig, M.D.

Raynal Moore

Governing Boards

City of Cincinnati Primary Care (CCPC) Board of Governors

The City of Cincinnati Primary Care (CCPC) Board of Governors follows the federal guidelines for a public entity (Federally Qualified Health Center). The Board has the responsibility for establishing policies, including but not limited to, determining the scope and availability of services, location and hours of services, and assuring the organization is operating in compliance with federal, state, and local laws and regulations. The Board's oversight of the public entity is governed by its by-laws and a co-applicant agreement with the Board of Health.

2023 Members

Timothy Collier (Chair)

Michelle Burns
(Vice Chair)

Angelica Hardee,
Ph.D., CHES
(Secretary)

Pamela J. Adams

Jeffrey Brewster

Robert Brown

Carrie Douglas
(ex-officio)

Camille Jones,
M.D.

Philip Lichtenstein,
M.D.

Luz Schemmel

Debra Sellers

Jeannette Straw

Erica White-Johnson

Bernard Young,
Ed.D.

Communicable Diseases Unit

Communicable diseases can be spread by air, water, soil, food, or on common surfaces.

The Cincinnati Health Department's (CHD) Communicable Disease Prevention and Control Unit (CDU) responds to all Reportable Disease and Outbreak reports in the City of Cincinnati following the Ohio Department of Health (ODH) Infectious Disease Control Manual guidelines and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommendations.

In 2022, COVID-19 continued to present challenges to the CDU team. Meanwhile, the world was introduced to another new virus, mpox. In the United States, cases of mpox have declined since peaking in August 2022, but the virus continues to circulate. By December 2022, CHD had administered 999 doses of the 2-dose vaccine series to 565 individuals with high potential for exposure.

In 1972, methods for screening and diagnosis were rapidly improving. CHD staff noted that increases in reports of serum hepatitis cases and streptococcal infections were due to such improvements. Different diseases were required to be reported to CHD in 1972, including sexually transmitted infections (STIs) like syphilis and gonorrhea.

2022 Mpox Vaccinations

999 Doses

565 Individuals

Top Three Most Reported Communicable Diseases in 2022 (excluding COVID-19):

- Hepatitis C (chronic, newly identified): 330 cases.
- Candida Auris: 73 cases.
- Hepatitis B (chronic, newly identified): 67 cases.

Emergency Preparedness and Employee Safety



PLANNING

The Cincinnati Health Department's (CHD) Emergency Preparedness team maintains the department Emergency Response Plan according to state and federal guidelines and in alignment with the City's Emergency Operations Plan. We review and update building emergency plans for each City of Cincinnati Primary Care (CCPC) health center.



TRAINING

Our employees continually undergo emergency training to respond to natural disasters and infectious disease outbreaks. We work with the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction program to prepare to respond against human-caused threats from Bioterrorism. We participated in exercises to quickly set up an emergency clinic in response to a disaster. These experiences allowed CHD to ramp up our response quickly and effectively to the COVID-19 pandemic.



RESPONSE TO REAL EVENTS

We have the capacity to respond 24 hours per day, 7 days per week, 365 days a year to reports of all hazards and events within the City. In January 2020, CHD activated our Incident Command System structure to respond to the worldwide COVID-19 pandemic. Initially the response managed increasing cases and contact tracing, then moved to planning and mission support for the City's large scale COVID-19 testing program. Emergency Preparedness supported dozens of pop-up testing sites between June and October 2020. As the U.S. Federal Government prepared to distribute the first vaccines to the States, a comprehensive mass vaccination campaign was designed and executed.



EMPLOYEE SAFETY

We actively work to provide safe workspaces for CHD staff and collaborate with other City departments to chair or participate in safety committees. To improve our processes, we use data analysis to reduce injuries and investigate near-miss incidents.

Environmental Health

The Environmental Health office strives to provide quality community-based services to Cincinnati citizens through the enforcement of public health laws.

The Environmental Health office is responsible for the issuing of licenses, investigating complaints, abating public health nuisances, and conducting inspections of Cincinnati's restaurants, food trucks, grocery stores, nursing homes, festivals, composting facilities, tattoo and body piercing parlors, infectious waste facilities (doctor's office and hospitals), junk vehicles, landfills, solid waste, open dumps, swimming pools and spray grounds, mosquitoes, rabies exposures, household sewage treatment systems, smoking in public places, substandard housing, mold, no water, no heat, rat and mouse, surfacing sewage, roaches, defective plumbing, schools, unsanitary living conditions, hotels, and institutions, homeless shelters, and other programs.

The department is responsible for the management and implementation of enforcement programs on behalf of multiple state agencies including the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA), Ohio Department of Health (ODH), and Ohio Department of Agriculture (ODA). Without an approved and functional Environmental Health program, a local health department would cease to exist as an authorized health district in Ohio and may not qualify for accreditation. Environmental Health is also responsible for the investigation of reportable environmental health related diseases, outbreaks and complaint occurrences, including but not limited to foodborne and vector borne illness, Legionella, and cryptosporidium.

Environmental Health resolves sensitive citizen "hot button" issues routinely received from various sources. Environmental Health leadership has been utilizing the Leadership Eliminate Waste Act Now (LEAN) quality assurance principals to monitor and evaluate the efficiency and effectiveness of service delivery methods and procedures, as a means of quality improvement and setting dashboard goals.

Environmental Health

In 1972, the office was known as the Division of Environmental Health and Consumer Protection. The division was separated into four departments: Bureau of Food Protection; Bureau of Special Environmental Services; Bureau of Markets, Weights and Measures; and Bureau of Laboratories. Many of these functions of Environmental Health no longer exist, including milk inspections and laboratories, among others.

In 2022, there were five offices within the Environmental Health department: Healthy Homes, Food Safety Inspection Program, Technical Environmental Services, Environmental Waste Unit, and the Environmental Licensing Office. Each office is comprised of multiple distinctive functional environmental program areas; in 2022, the Environmental Health department had 54 total programs listed with the Cincinnati CAGIS database.

Healthy Homes

- Provides assessments to identify potential health risks in homes and addresses complaints (i.e., defective plumbing, rodents, mold, roaches, no heat, and other unsanitary household living conditions).
- Conducts inspections of Cincinnati's hotels and schools (including the food service operation) and enforces our smoke-free program.
- In 2022, we conducted 3,933 nuisance complaint inspections to protect renters. These enforcement interventions typically involve low-income residents who have endured unsafe conditions that could negatively impact health outcomes.

Food Safety Inspection Program

- Issues licenses and inspects all public facilities where food is made available for retail sale in Cincinnati (i.e., restaurants, grocery stores, vending, stadiums, food trucks and food booths at special events like BLINK Cincinnati).
- Tobacco 21 checks at retailers, verifying licensure and signage.
- In 2022, the Food Safety Inspection Program successfully issued over 2,300 licenses and conducted 5,606 food safety inspections, re-inspections and complaint investigations

Environmental Health

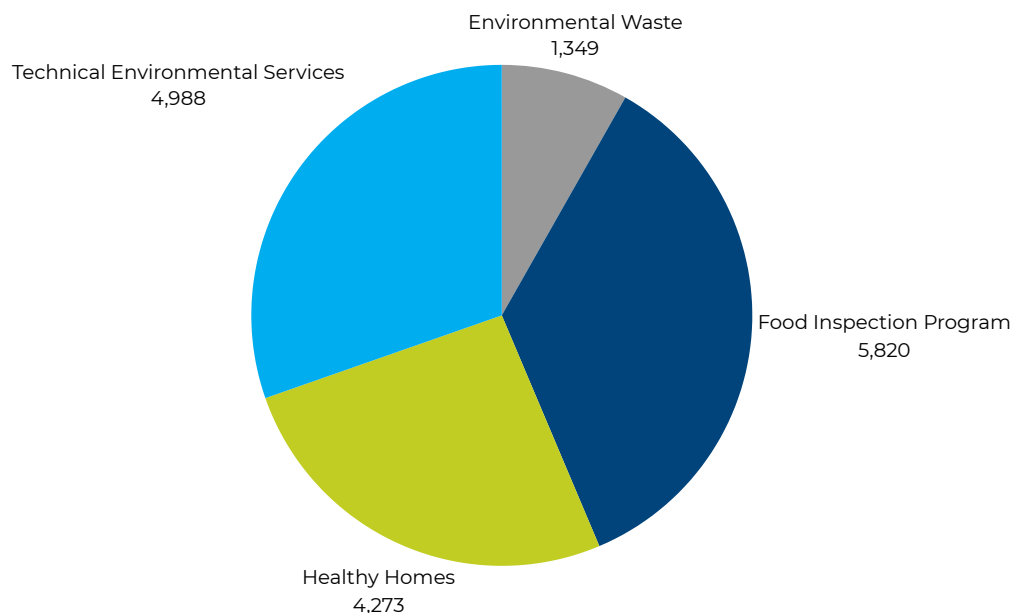
Technical Environmental Services

- Licenses and inspects household sewage treatment systems; rabies prevention and control through animal bite investigations; baiting of public sanitary sewers to reduce rat population; mosquito-borne disease surveillance; vector control; licenses and inspects public swimming pools, spas, and spray-grounds; provides community-based education.
- In 2022, the team passed a variance through the Board of Health to ensure the Cincinnati Recreation Commission (CRC) uses an in-person gate attendant in lieu of self-latching gates at their pools.
- Technical Environmental licensed over 200 swimming pools, spas, and spray grounds in 2022 and pulled 884 water samples to ensure all facilities met or exceeded bacteriological standards.

Environmental Waste Unit

- Regulates, licenses and inspects solid waste facilities, infectious waste generators (i.e., hospitals and laboratories), tattoo and body-piercing facilities, and composting facilities.
- Regulates open dumping, scrap tire storage, and junk car removal from private property.
- In 2022, we conducted over 1,805 inspections and re-inspections to enforce the removal of unlicensed junk vehicles from private residential properties.

Services by Environmental Program (2022)



Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program (CLPPP)

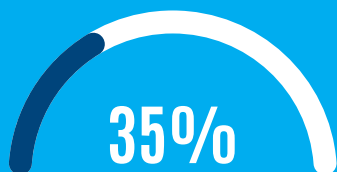
June 1972 saw the inauguration of a lead poisoning prevention program at the Cincinnati Health Department (CHD) that tested children's blood lead levels, participated in case management of lead-poisoned children, educated families about lead paint hazards, and provided risk assessments for lead hazards and aided in remediation. This effort has been steadfast ever since.

Today, blood lead testing is required for all children in Ohio. The Cincinnati Health Department's Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program (CLPPP) provides all of the same services and has expanded their efforts as knowledge about lead hazards, treatment, and technology has improved.



In 2022:

- 115 children with blood lead levels of 5 - <10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$.
- 130 children received case management services from CLPPP.
- 47 children with blood lead levels of 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ or more.
- 43 homes received environmental risk assessments.



Children Tested for Lead
in Cincinnati (2022)

The complete Annual Lead Report is available on the Lead Poisoning Prevention page of the CHD website.

Epidemiology and Evaluation

Epidemiology is the study of the patterns of disease and health conditions within populations. Fifty years ago, the Cincinnati Health Department (CHD) did not have a formal Epidemiology program as we do today, but much of this work was being done in the newly formed Bureau of Evaluation and Planning.

In 2022, CHD's Epidemiology team continued to study COVID-19 as the emergent public health priority, while also examining other important health issues: infant vitality, City of Cincinnati Primary Care (CCPC) diagnoses, and lead poisoning prevalence.

The Epidemiology team at CHD publishes data briefs on our website to assist academic researchers and the public. In 2022, they published three data briefs on: 1. Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (April 2022), 2. COVID-19 Vaccination (May 2022), and 3. Rabies (June 2022). These publications are available on the Epidemiology page of the CHD website.

Vital Records and Statistics

By 1972, the Bureau of Vital Records and Statistics had already been in operation for over 100 years. During that year, the City recorded 14,760 birth certificates and 8,391 death certificates. The vital statistics data in this report were not stratified by demographics (i.e., race and sex).

Today, the Cincinnati Health Department (CHD) Vital Records and Statistics Program is the local source to purchase vital records, including birth certificates, death certificates, affidavits, burial permits, and access to genealogy searches. Birth and death certificates are available for purchase online, or through the Cincinnati Vital Records Kiosks. We provide certified copies of birth certificates for anyone born in the State of Ohio from 1909, and death certificates for deaths that occurred within the city.

In 2022, CHD initiated a new process for birth certificates during which the majority are filed through an electronic process from the hospital into a state system. The office filed 4,540 death certificates.

Accreditation

On May 14, 2021, the Public Health Accreditation Board (PHAB) conferred accreditation to the Cincinnati Health Department (CHD).



PHAB is a nonprofit organization advancing the continuous quality improvement of tribal, state, local, and territorial public health departments. PHAB's vision is a high-performing governmental public health system that will make the United States a healthier nation.

What is Public Health Department Accreditation?

- Measurement of health department performance against a set of nationally recognized, practice-focused, and evidenced-based standards.
- Issuance of recognition of achievement of accreditation within a specified time frame by a nationally recognized entity.
- Continual development, revision, and distribution of public health standards.

Accreditation means excellence. It engenders public trust and can also demonstrate the worth and the quality of the organization being accredited.

Accreditation also provides a framework for a health department to identify performance improvement opportunities, develop leadership, and foster stronger relationships with the community. The process of accreditation challenges health departments to think about what business they do and how they do that business.

Ohio was the first state to make accreditation mandatory for all public health departments, passing the legislation in 2003. If the public health departments are not accredited, they lose state and federal funding.

Community Health Workers

The Cincinnati Health Department Community Health Worker (CHW) team facilitates access to quality health and social services during the pregnancy and post-partum period. The CHW works closely with pregnant mothers to break down barriers that cause stress and hardships during pregnancy.

Being an accessible link between the healthcare system and the community allows the CHW to meet with and assist clients outside of the health care office. Areas of assistance include: Appointment scheduling, housing, transportation, food access, baby items, insurance, and mental health.

The CHW will also provide appropriate educational resources applicable to pregnancy. Topics include: breastfeeding, safe sleep, reproductive life, fetal development, preterm labor, family planning, medical home, immunizations, and smoking cessation

Children with Medical Handicaps Program (CMH)

CMH links families of children with special health care needs to a network of providers and helps families obtain payments for services for their child. CMH has three programs to help children with special health care needs. All services must be given by CMH approved providers.

1. Diagnostic Program: Rules out or diagnoses a special health care need or establish a plan of treatment.
2. The Treatment Program: Children can receive services for one year, from CMH approved providers, for treatment of an eligible condition. If the child remains eligible, services may be renewed each year until the child reaches age 24.
3. The Service Coordination Program: Helps families locate and coordinate services for their child. This is a limited program available to children, with specific conditions, who are seen by a team of providers at hospitals approved by CMH for service coordination.

Immunization Action Plan

The Get Vaccinated (GV) Ohio Project is a state-funded competitive grant designed to support activities that will increase immunization rates in children under two years of age, school aged children, and adolescents.

In 1972, the infectious diseases of primary concern were rubeola and rubella. An intensive effort began to ensure that children in low socioeconomic areas, were given the necessary immunizations to protect against these diseases.

Today, the GV grant's focus is on expanding education (peer-to-peer and family), assessment activities and reminder/recall. The project provides peer-to-peer education utilizing the Maximizing Office Based Immunization (MOBI) program, Teen Immunization Education Session (TIES) and immunization assessment services utilizing the CDC tool: Immunization Quality Improvement for Providers (IQIP) program in the private and public sector. The project contracts with Western Nursing to provide nursing support for MOBI, TIES and IQIP services in the county. Additional funds included in the grant support a Perinatal Hepatitis B Prevention Project, which provides perinatal case identification, follow-up and education to pregnant people, and provider education.

The GV grant runs from July 1 to June 30 each year. The totals below are from grant activities taking place in 2022, which includes half of the 2021-22 grant period and half of the 2022-23 grant period.

- **19** IQIP initial site visits with office.
 - 2-month follow ups: **16**.
 - 6-month follow ups: **12**.
 - 12-month follow ups: **25**.
- **68** MOBI education presentations for providers.
- **64** TIES presentations for providers.
- **11** new perinatal Hepatitis cases.
- **8** closed perinatal Hepatitis cases.

8372 reminders to families for immunizations now due

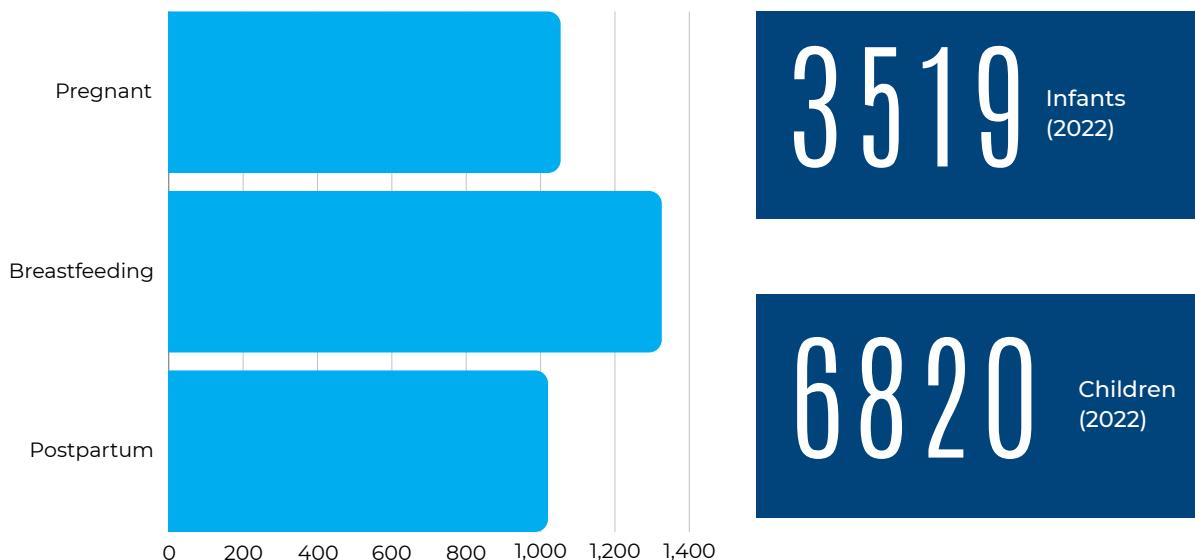
9101 recalls to families behind on immunizations

Women, Infants & Children (WIC)

WIC is a federally funded program providing supplemental food assistance and nutrition education to low-income pregnant, postpartum, and breastfeeding women, infants, and children until age five. The program also provides referrals to other health, welfare, and community-based services. The Cincinnati Health Department (CHD) is a conduit to accessing support to this vulnerable population and administers the WIC program in Hamilton County.

Average Caseload Per Month (2022): 13,739

3,400 Women Served in 2022:



The CHD WIC program had two International Board Certified Lactation Consultants (IBCLCs), three Certified Lactation Consultants (CLCs), and two breastfeeding peer helpers on staff. They all received breastfeeding education and collaborated on monthly breastfeeding classes.

- **140** manual breast pumps were distributed.
- **258** electric breast pumps were loaned.
- **6** members of the community were trained by staff to become CLCs.
- **1,288** sets of \$30 coupons were provided to families to purchase fresh fruits and vegetables. Each set of coupons was used with local farmers.
- COVID provided a temporary increase in the fruit and vegetable dollar amount for WIC benefits from \$9-\$23 for child and \$11 to \$43 for women.
- The infant formula shortage left grocery store shelves empty of formula. WIC added additional formula types and sizes to their formulary list.



Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHCs)

City of Cincinnati Primary Care (CCPC) follows the federal guidelines for a Federally Qualified Health Center (FQHC). The CCPC Board of Governors is responsible for oversight of this public entity.

CCPC serves more than 40,000 patients annually. It operates **six primary care health centers**, offering medical, ob/gyn, pediatrics and behavioral health services. All the centers have **on-site pharmacies**, and five of them offer **dental** services. Additionally, CCPC has a free-standing dental center in Avondale.

CCPC also runs **13 school-based health centers (SBHCs)**. The school-based health centers are full-service clinics located within Cincinnati Public Schools. These clinics, which currently serve more than 10,000 students, also serve the medical needs of children and families in the community. Five of these school-based health centers offer **dental** services and two offer **vision** services.

In 1972, the Cincinnati Health Department (CHD) had 19 clinics of varying sizes throughout the City of Cincinnati. Despite the greater number of clinics and the City having a much larger population than today, CCPC saw nearly 10,000 more patients in one year than the 34,944 seen by CHD in 1972. This speaks to the increased reach and efficiency of the CCPC program compared to CHD clinics of the past.

In 2022, we served **44,692** patients:

- **118,365** total patient visits
- **20,440** patients were children (< 18 years)
- **58%** of patients were female
- **56%** of patients were insured



Patients at 100% or below the poverty level

FQHCs

Pharmacy

CCPC is proud to have an active Pharmacy Program with a dedicated team of pharmacists and pharmacy technicians.

In-house pharmacies allow pharmacy staff, medical and dental providers to collaborate immediately with one another. Patients also have access to medications through the **340B drug discount program**, which offers lower prices and a sliding fee for uninsured patients.

Awards

For the second year in a row, the CCPC Health Center Program was recognized as a **Gold Health Center Quality Leader** by the Health Resources & Services Administration (HRSA) for services delivered in 2022.

HRSA's quality leaders are selected from all Health Center Program awardees and lookalikes across the nation that report clinical quality measures (CQM) through the Uniform Data System (UDS) – about 1,500 organizations.

Health centers with the best CQM performance are given bronze, silver, or gold badges, with gold badge recipients scoring in the **top 10% nationwide**.

CCPC received two other badges of Community Health Quality Recognition in addition to the Gold Health Center Quality Leader award: **Advancing HIT for Quality** badge, and recognition for CCPC's **Patient Centered Medical Home** (PCMH) status.



Locations

Call 513-357-7320 for an appointment.

FQHC Primary Care Locations

**Ambrose H. Clement
Health Center**
3559 Reading Road,
Suite 101
Cincinnati, Ohio 45229

**Bobbie Sterne
Health Center***
1525 Elm Street
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202

**Braxton F. Cann Memorial
Health Center***
5818 Madison Road
Cincinnati, Ohio 45227

**Millvale at Hopple
Street Health Center***
2750 Beekman Street
Cincinnati, Ohio 45225

**Northside
Health Center***
3917 Spring Grove Avenue
Cincinnati, Ohio 45223

**Price Hill
Health Center***
2136 W. 8th Street
Cincinnati, Ohio 45204

SBHC Locations

CCPC Aiken*
5641 Belmont Avenue
Cincinnati, Ohio 45224

CCPC AWL*
2030 Fairfax Avenue
Cincinnati, Ohio 45207

**Children's Home
of Cincinnati**
5050 Madison Road
Cincinnati, Ohio 45227

**CCPC Deaconess/
Western Hills High***
2146 Ferguson Road
Cincinnati, Ohio 45238

CCPC Ethel Taylor
1930 Fricke Road
Cincinnati, Ohio 45225

CCPC J.P. Parker
5051 Anderson Place
Cincinnati, Ohio 45227

CCPC Mt. Airy
5730 Colerain Avenue
Cincinnati, Ohio 45239

CCPC Oyer*
2121 Hatmaker Street
Cincinnati, Ohio 45204

Riverview East Academy
3555 Kellogg Avenue
Cincinnati, Ohio 45226

CCPC Roll Hill
2411 Baltimore Avenue
Cincinnati, Ohio 45225

CCPC RP Academy
1702 Grand Avenue,
Cincinnati, Ohio 45214

CCPC Taft
420 Ezzard Charles Drive
Cincinnati, Ohio 45214

CCPC Withrow*
2520 Madison Road
Cincinnati, Ohio 45208

**Dental care is available at this location.*

Free-Standing Dental Center

Crest Smile Shoppe
612 Rockdale Avenue
Cincinnati, Ohio 45229

Title X

Reproductive Health and Wellness Program

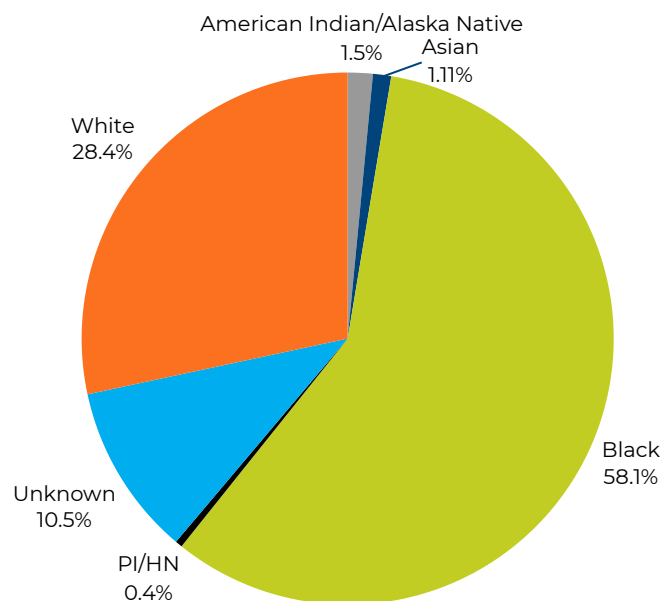
Title X is a federal grant program that provides affordable birth control and reproductive health care to people with low incomes. It was established in 1970 by President Richard Nixon as part of the Public Health Service Act.

Title X recipients like City of Cincinnati Primary Care (CCPC) health centers provide a broad range of medically approved family planning services, including contraceptive products and natural family planning methods for clients such as:

- Pregnancy prevention and birth spacing,
- Pregnancy testing/counseling
- Assistance to achieve pregnancy,
- Sexually transmitted infection (STI) services

CCPC's Reproductive Health and Wellness Program (RHWP) also provides other preventive health services that are considered beneficial to reproductive health such as HPV vaccination, breast and cervical cancer screening, and screening for obesity, smoking, drug and alcohol use, mental health, and intimate partner violence.

Title X Visits by Race (2022)



In 2022, CCPC conducted 7,962 Title X visits:

- 34% of visits treated uninsured individuals.
- 27% of visits served Hispanic patients.
- 31% of visits attended to individuals with limited spoken English.

Healthy Communities

CHD's Healthy Communities program encompasses several initiatives focused on policy, systems, and environmental change (PSE) strategies to create health equity.

In 1972, the type of work done in the Healthy Communities team was housed in two departments: The Office of Community Outreach and the Office of Health Education. Nutrition was a topic of interest at that time, though we now know access has a lot to do with outcomes in this area. These days, we leverage a multitude of partnerships to maximize our community impact.

Health education and tangible support provided by Healthy Communities' Infant Vitality Program, Food Equity Program, Men's Health Program, Active Living Program, Tobacco Free Living Program, and Tobacco Retail Licensing (Tobacco 21) Program has changed over the years to be more concentrated on social determinants of health.

Moving forward, Healthy Communities will continue to develop and implement programming based on the Social-Ecological Model to understand motivations behind health behaviors and make a bigger impact on bridging the health gaps within Cincinnati.

In addition to the core programs, Healthy Communities leads the Live-Work-Play-Cincinnati Coalition that has 200+ active multi-sector members collaborating monthly to identify and create pathways for individual and community-level health education and support.



Source: <https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/about/social-ecologicalmodel.html>

Healthy Communities

Active Living

- Works with community partners to identify and eliminate barriers to physical activity to improve mental and physical health.
- Community Partners: Green Umbrella; Green Schoolyards, Tri-State Trails, Devou Good Foundation.
- 2022 Program Highlights: Working with Bloomberg Center for Public Innovation and various community members to gain input on what they would like to see in a Community Engagement Framework.

Tobacco Retail Licensing/Tobacco 21

- Identifies and registers unlicensed tobacco retailers within the City of Cincinnati and issues license renewals. Monitors retail locations through periodic inspections and underage buy attempts (compliance checks) to reduce the occurrence of tobacco sales to those under the age of 21.
- Community Partners: Local retailers of tobacco products
- 2022 Program Highlights: The licensing rate was 90% (license holders), which included renewals and new applications. The compliance check violations rate was 11% for those sampled in 2022.

Men's Health

- The Men's Health Initiative (MHI) encourages men to prioritize their well-being through nine interactive education modules. This program fosters self-care, connecting men with community resources for personal growth.
- Partnering Agencies: Cincinnati Police Department, Fatherhood Collaborative of Hamilton County, Talbert House, Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, Inc. Beta Iota Chapter, Hamilton County Fatherhood Mobilization Design Team, Winton Terrace – Residential Men's Group.
- 2022 Program Highlights: Children In Trauma Intervention (CITI) Camp, Bowling with a Purpose, Brother You're On My Mind Series

Healthy Communities

Infant Vitality

- The Infant Vitality program is committed to ensuring every baby thrives well past their first birthday. Community members receive education on safe sleep environments, smoke exposure, and breastfeeding support. In partnership with outside agencies, services are provided to qualifying families throughout Greater Cincinnati.
- Cribs for Kids (C4K) provides safe sleep education and resources to eligible families. Participants receive a portable cribette, fitted crib sheet, and a halo sleep sack. In 2022, Cribs for Kids was able to provide 800 families with a crib. C4K works closely with 26 partnering agencies.
- Sweet Cheeks Diaper Bank offers 50 free diapers per month per child, one potty training kit per child and 25 pull ups per child to eligible families. In 2022, Sweet Cheeks provided diapers to over 230 families.
- Tidal Babe Period Bank provides free tampons, pads, and other period supplies to women in the household. In 2022, Tidal Babe Period Bank, provided menstrual products to over 120 participants in the Sweet Cheeks Diaper Bank program.

Tobacco Free Living

- Addresses tobacco-related health disparities, conducts community-based education on the health risks associated with tobacco/vape use, and supports tobacco policies.
- Partnering Agencies: Cincinnati Public Schools, Action for Smokefree Multi-unit Housing, Avondale Community Council, Winton Hills Community Council, Tobacco Free Ohio Alliance, Interact for Health, among others.
- 2022 Program Highlights: Alternative to suspension pilot program at two Cincinnati Public Schools, tobacco prevention education given to over 600 students at both public and private schools, strategic planning with the community of Avondale to identify and eliminate tobacco related health disparities, and received a \$50,000 Impact Pandemic on Tobacco Use of Covid-19 grant from Interact for Health.

Human Resources

Human Resources (HR) has experienced an evolution over the past 50 years.

Today, many HR professionals have professional designations and degrees within the field of Human Resources. Gone are the days of listing job postings on bulletin boards and maintaining policies in huge binders. HR has transitioned many of the manual processes to the convenience of technology. Examples include: electronic payroll processing, creating requisitions for hire and Human Resources Management systems, which maintain employee records electronically.

Legislatively there have been several laws enacted that have been beneficial to the worker and to the HR profession over the last 50 years. One worth noting is the Family Medical

Leave Act of 1993, which has afforded many workers with protected leave to attend to their own medical condition or care for a family member experiencing a medical challenge.

As society evolves, technology changes, and public policies are enacted, one can only imagine the possibilities for the future of Human Resources.

2022 HR Data

467 Employees (2022)

11.1 Avg. Years of Service (2022)

- 2,377 employment applications reviewed.
- 69 new hires processed.
- 8 individuals promoted.
- 2,377 employee trainings recorded
- 8 Retirees

Finance

Revenues

- General Revenues (operational reserve, interest income)
- Environmental Health (Restaurant Inspection, Tanning and Body Art, Health Homes, etc.)
- Community Health
- State and City Funds
- Fees for Service
- Permits/ Licenses
- Grants

Expenses

- Personnel/Salaries
- Contractual & Client Assistance
- Other (postage, mileage, medical supplies, office supplies, vehicle maintenance, etc.)

Revenues have experienced drastic changes as the Cincinnati Health Department has increased its capacity to provide services to the city, and associated fees to keep up with the costs of operation.

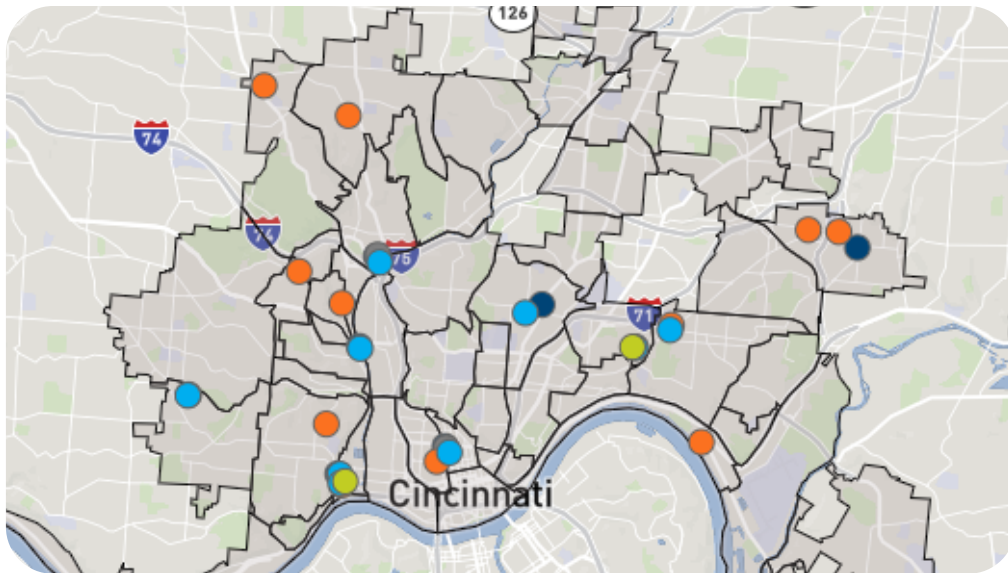
For example, in 1972, revenues from Birth and Death Certificates were \$73,971.33; in Fiscal Year (FY) '22, this amount was \$536,524.24.

The COVID-19 pandemic also brought payments from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to cover COVID-19 related expenses. These factors resulted in a Total Revenue of \$60,011,250.24 in FY '22 compared to Total Deposits of \$2,557,808.91 in 1972.





CCPC LOCATIONS



● FQHC ● Dental ● SBHC ● Vision

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