Wisconsin Health Trends: 2011 Progress Report

Making Wisconsin the Healthiest State

University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute
Thank you to the Wisconsin Partnership Program for its ongoing support of Making Wisconsin the Healthiest State.
Outline

• Background
  – Report Card
  – Opportunities
  – What Works

• Progress Report
  – Approach
  – Results
  – Summary

• Where do we go from here?
Three Questions:

- How healthy are we?
- What are the drivers of health?
- What works to improve health?
## 2010 Report Card Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Life stage</th>
<th>Health grade</th>
<th>Health disparity grade</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infants (less than 1 year of age)</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children and young adults (ages 1-24)</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working-age adults (ages 25-64)</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Older adults (ages 65+)</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All ages</td>
<td>B-</td>
<td>C-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Opportunities to Make Wisconsin the Healthiest State

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Modifiable Determinants</th>
<th>Factors (# of indicators)</th>
<th>Number of WI Indicators better than US</th>
<th>Number of WI Indicators worse than US</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Social and Physical Environment</td>
<td>Healthy child development (3)</td>
<td>◆◆</td>
<td>◆</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Education (3)</td>
<td>◆◆</td>
<td>◆</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Employment (2)</td>
<td>◆</td>
<td>◆</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Income and poverty (2)</td>
<td>◆◆</td>
<td>◆</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Housing (3)</td>
<td>◆◆◆</td>
<td>◆</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Social connectedness (3)</td>
<td>◆</td>
<td>◆◆</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Environmental contamination (2)</td>
<td>◆</td>
<td>◆</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Behaviors</td>
<td>Violence (2)</td>
<td>◆◆</td>
<td>◆</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Driving (3)</td>
<td>◆</td>
<td>◆◆</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Accidents (3)</td>
<td>◆◆◆</td>
<td>◆</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Physical activity (2)</td>
<td>◆◆</td>
<td>◆</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nutrition (5)</td>
<td>◆◆◆</td>
<td>◆◆</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Substance use/addiction (2)</td>
<td>◆</td>
<td>◆</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Risky sexual behavior (3)</td>
<td>◆</td>
<td>◆◆</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Smoking (3)</td>
<td>◆◆◆</td>
<td>◆</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Health and Health Care Systems</td>
<td>Access to health care (5)</td>
<td>◆◆◆</td>
<td>◆◆</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Quality of care (2)</td>
<td>◆◆◆</td>
<td>◆◆</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Health care costs (2)</td>
<td>◆</td>
<td>◆</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Governmental public health spending (1)</td>
<td>◆</td>
<td>◆</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

◆ Better than Minnesota
Smoking

Smoking is the most frequent cause of preventable deaths. Its negative impact is not only well established for those who smoke but also for those breathe secondhand smoke.
Accidents
Accidents can lead to injuries with a wide range of severity: mild injuries that briefly impact quality of life, serious injuries that lead to permanent disability, or death.

![Graphs showing occupational fatality rate, deaths from falls, and unintentional injury fatality rate.](image-url)
Substance use/addiction

While there is some evidence that moderate drinking may reduce the risk of some diseases, heavy consumption can lead to violence, injury, liver disease, cancer, and premature death. Other forms of substance use/addiction are also associated with poor physical and mental health.
An Evidence-based Resource: Policies and Programs to Improve Wisconsin's Health

What Works for Health is a database of policies and programs that can improve health. These policies and programs address key health factors that, in turn, improve health outcomes. This database is based on a wide scan of analyses assessing evidence of effectiveness. We summarize research about what does and does not work to help different stakeholders (such as public health practitioners, community organizations, businesses, schools, and others) identify policies and programs that could improve health.

Policies and Programs

The research underlying this site is based on a model of population health that emphasizes the many factors that can make communities healthier places to live, learn, work, and play. For each health factor, this database reviews policies and programs, describing expected outcomes, implementation in Wisconsin and elsewhere, resources related to effectiveness and implementation, potential reach and impact on disparities, and other key information. It also provides opportunities to learn from communities that use these policies and programs.

Search Results

Keyword: smoking

Click on a policy or program name for more information or a heading to sort policies and programs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health Factor</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Policy or Program</th>
<th>Evidence Rating</th>
<th>Decision Maker</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco Use</td>
<td>Reduce initiation and/or increase cessation</td>
<td>Increase funding for a comprehensive statewide tobacco program</td>
<td>Scientifically Supported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco Use</td>
<td>Reduce initiation and/or increase cessation</td>
<td>Tobacco taxes</td>
<td>Scientifically Supported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco Use</td>
<td>Reduce initiation and/or increase cessation</td>
<td>Provider reminder systems - tobacco cessation</td>
<td>Scientifically Supported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco Use</td>
<td>Reduce exposure to environmental tobacco smoke</td>
<td>Smoking bans &amp; restrictions</td>
<td>Scientifically Supported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco Use</td>
<td>Reduce initiation and/or increase cessation</td>
<td>Restrict minor access to tobacco</td>
<td>Some Evidence</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Progress Report: Purpose

• The Wisconsin State Health Plan, Healthiest Wisconsin 2020, established a goal of “everyone living better longer.”

• Progress toward this goal can be measured by monitoring trends in health outcomes and health factors.

• Useful to assess Wisconsin’s progress over time
Assessment

Current Progress

- Dark Red: Current Rate is much worse than expected rate (>+2.0% and p<0.10)
- Light Red: Current rate is worse than expected rate (>+2.0%)
- Yellow: Current rate is no different than expected rate (±2.0%)
- Light Green: Current rate is better than expected rate (<-2.0%)
- Dark Green: Current rate is much better than expected rate (<-2.0% and p<0.10)

10-year Progress

- Dark Red: Annual Percent Change>+1.0%/year
- Light Red = +1.0%/year>Annual Percent Change>+0.5%/year
- Yellow = Annual Percent Change ±0.5%/year
- Light Green = -0.5%/year>Annual Percent Change>-1.0%/year
- Dark Green = Annual Percent Change<-1.0%/year
Notable Progress

15-24 Year Old Death

Baseline Trend = -1.2%/year

Current Rate (vs. expected) = -13.7%
Progress

All Ages Death (age-adjusted)

Baseline Trend = -1.7%/year

Current Rate (vs. expected) = +1.0%
Progress

Smoking

Baseline Trend = -2.7%/year

Current Rate (vs. expected) = +4.9%
Areas for Improvement

Low Birthweight

Baseline Trend = +0.8%/year

Current Rate (vs. expected) = 0%
Areas for Improvement

Obesity

Baseline Trend = +3.7%/year

Current Rate (vs. expected) = -6.6%
Areas for Improvement

No Health Insurance

Baseline Trend = +4.8%/year

Current Rate (vs. expected) = +7.2%
Areas for Improvement

Children in Poverty

Baseline Trend = +4.4%/year

Current Rate (vs. expected) = +15.9%
# Health Outcomes

## Current Rate (versus expected)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Baseline Trend</th>
<th>Worse</th>
<th>No Difference</th>
<th>Better</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Better</td>
<td>45-64 year old death rate</td>
<td>65-74 year old death rate All ages death rate</td>
<td>Premature death rate 1-14 year old death rate 15-24 year old adult death rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Change</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>25-44 year old death rate Infant death rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>Self-reported health</td>
<td>Low birthweight</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Health Factors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current Rate (versus expected)</th>
<th>Worse</th>
<th>No Difference</th>
<th>Better</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baseline Trend</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Better</td>
<td></td>
<td>Smoking</td>
<td>Teen births</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Change</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Excessive drinking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worse</td>
<td></td>
<td>Unemployment</td>
<td>Obesity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Children in poverty</td>
<td>Violent crime rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No health insurance</td>
<td>High school drop-outs</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Air pollution</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Progress Report: Next Steps

• Solicit feedback, make improvements

• Expected Release Date: 5/1/12

• Annual release thereafter
Key Take Home Points

• Improvement in length of life in all age groups

• Health disparities are pronounced and need continued, focused attention

• Increasing rates of obesity and worsening social and economic factors may lead to poor health outcomes and more disparities in the future
Key Take Home Points

• Recent Performance of Concern
  – Disparities in mortality across life stage
  – Low birthweight
  – Infant deaths
  – Obesity
  – Older adult death rate/unhealthy days
  – Adult smoking
  – Deaths from falls
  – Binge drinking
  – Water quality
Key Take Home Points

• Trends Of Concern:
  – Low birthweight
  – Self-reported poor or fair health
  – Obesity
  – Health insurance coverage
  – High school completion
  – Violent crime
  – Unemployment
  – Child poverty
If We Are to Make Wisconsin the Healthiest State...

- What is OAC’s greatest potential contribution, and what should be OAC’s priority?
- How can these data, trends, inform decision making?
- How can we address root causes, engage across sectors?
- What issues are of highest priority in communities? How do those priorities relate to trends, current metrics?
Giving Credit Where Credit is Due

• David Kindig
• Pat Remington
• Bridget Booske Catlin
• Anne Roubal
Thank You