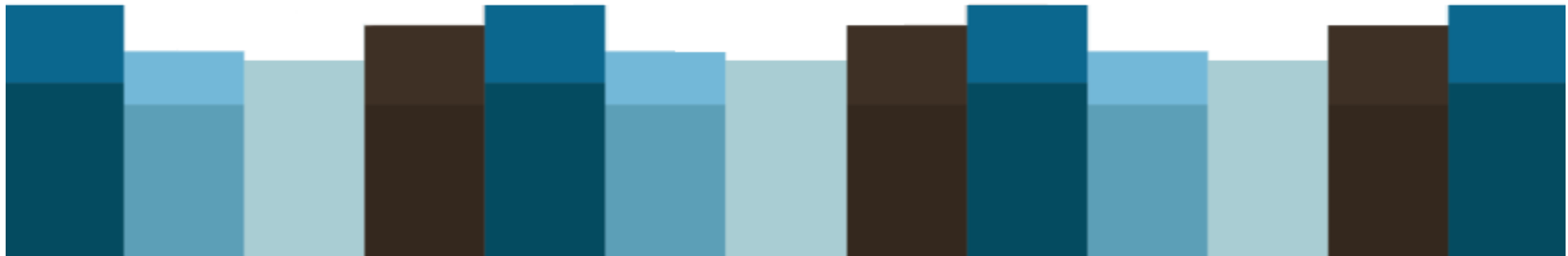


Health Equity

Putting Local Data into Action

2018 Health Equity Summit
April 26, 2018

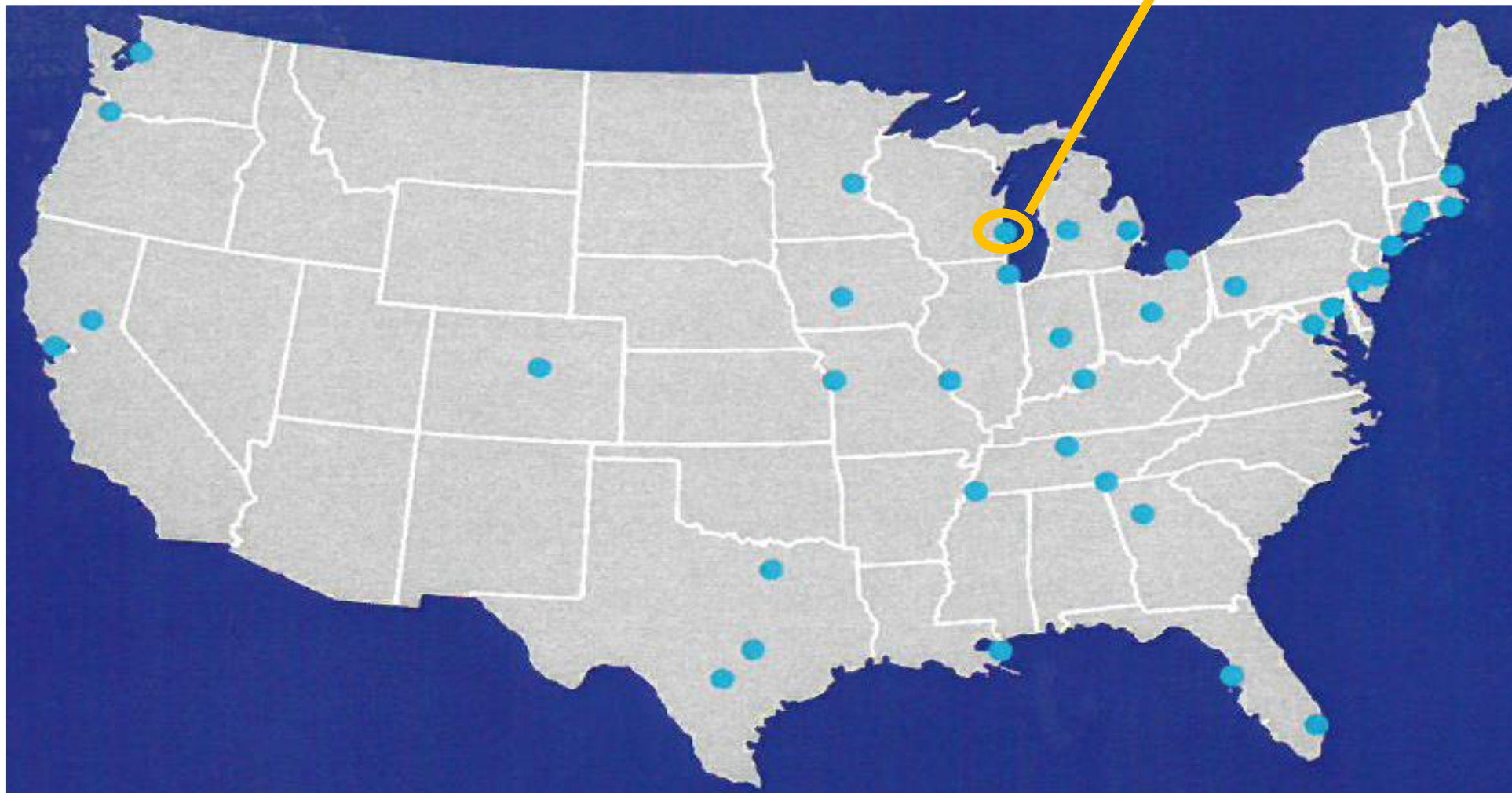
Kathleen Pritchard, Ph.D.
Data You Can Use, Inc.



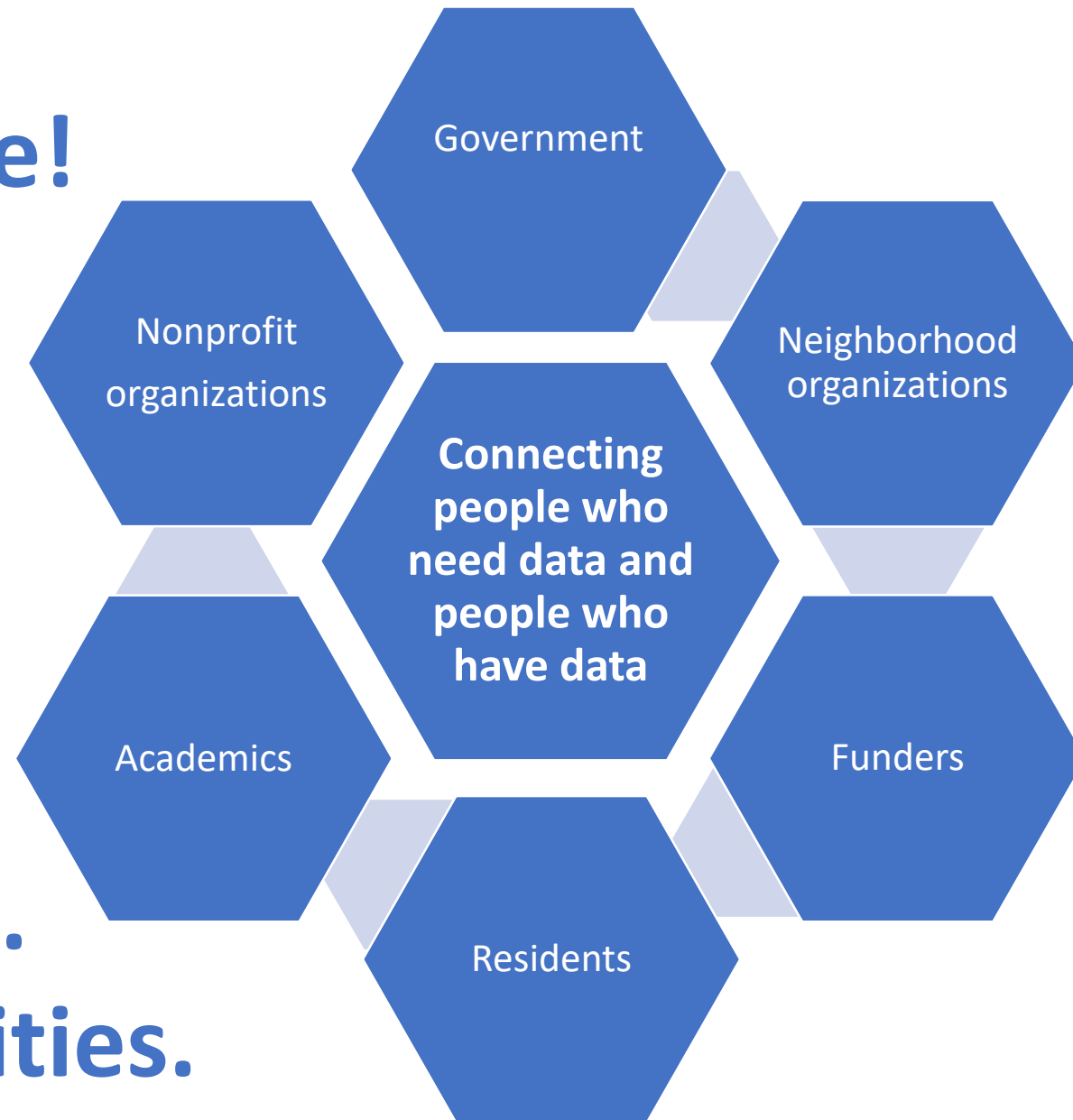


NATIONAL NEIGHBORHOOD INDICATORS PARTNERSHIP

DATA YOU CAN USE

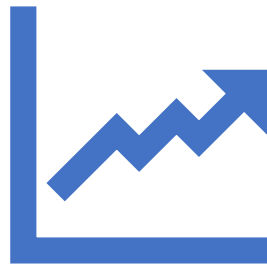


Dataphyles Unite!



**Better Data.
Better Decisions.
Better Communities.**

Health Equity Data



1. Disaggregate Social Determinant Data
2. Find the Bright Spots (Positive Deviance)
3. Link to Action Involving the Population
4. Resources

Social Determinants

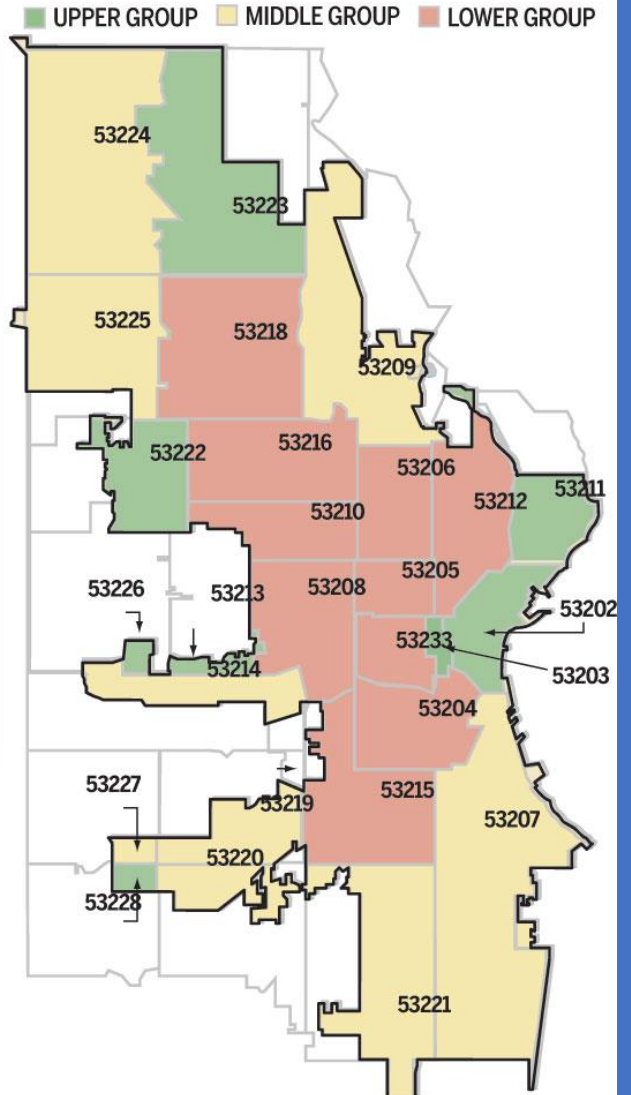


What happens when we go upstream and look at Social Determinants?

Risk ratios for Milwaukee County's lower socioeconomic group

MEASURE	RISK RATIO
Teen births	7.5
Percentage of women reporting no pap smear in past 3 years	4.9
Chlamydia rate	4.9
Percentage reporting childhood lead poisoning	3.9
Percentage single-parent households	3.6
HIV infection rate	3.4
No access to healthy food	2.5
Percentage of adults who did not receive needed health care in past year	2.5
Percentage of adults reporting inadequate support	2.2
Percentage of adults without health insurance	2.1

Milwaukee ZIP codes by socioeconomic groups



Source: Secondary Data Report, summary of secondary data sources related to health in Milwaukee County 2012-'13, Milwaukee Health Care Partnership

Percent of Population Living in Poverty by Race

City of Milwaukee	28.4
-------------------	------

White Alone	14.8
-------------	------

Black/ African American	39.9
-------------------------	------

Hispanic/Latino	31.8
-----------------	------

Source: US Census Bureau, American
Community Survey 2012-2016 5 year estimates

Percent of Children Living in Poverty by Place

State of Wisconsin	17.5
--------------------	------

Milwaukee County	31.3
------------------	------

City of Milwaukee	41.2
-------------------	------

ZIP 53204	56.9
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Clarke Square neighborhood	57.3
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Source: US Census Bureau, American
Community Survey 2012-2016 5 year estimates

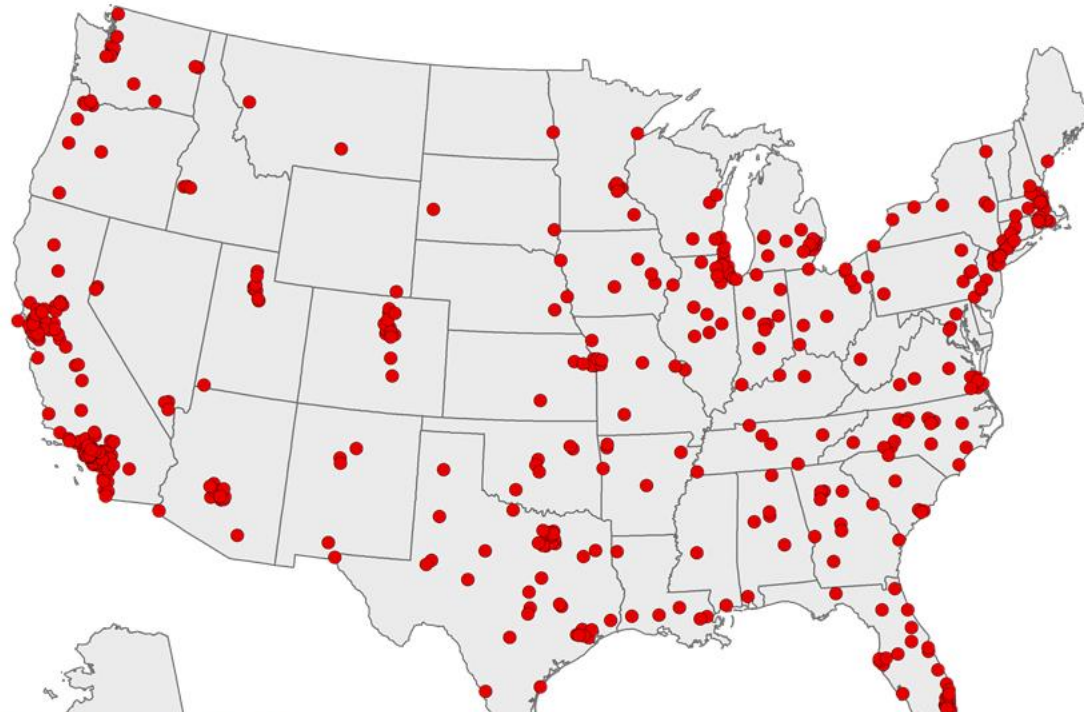
500 Cities: Local Data for Better Health



The 500 Cities project is a collaboration between CDC, the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, and the CDC Foundation. The purpose of the 500 Cities Project is to provide city- and census tract-level small area estimates for chronic disease risk factors, health outcomes, and clinical preventive service use for the largest 500 cities in the United States. These small area estimates will allow cities and local health departments to better understand the burden and geographic distribution of health-related variables in their jurisdictions, and assist them in planning public health interventions. [Learn more about the 500 Cities Project.](#)



[View data across the United States for the largest 500 cities](#)



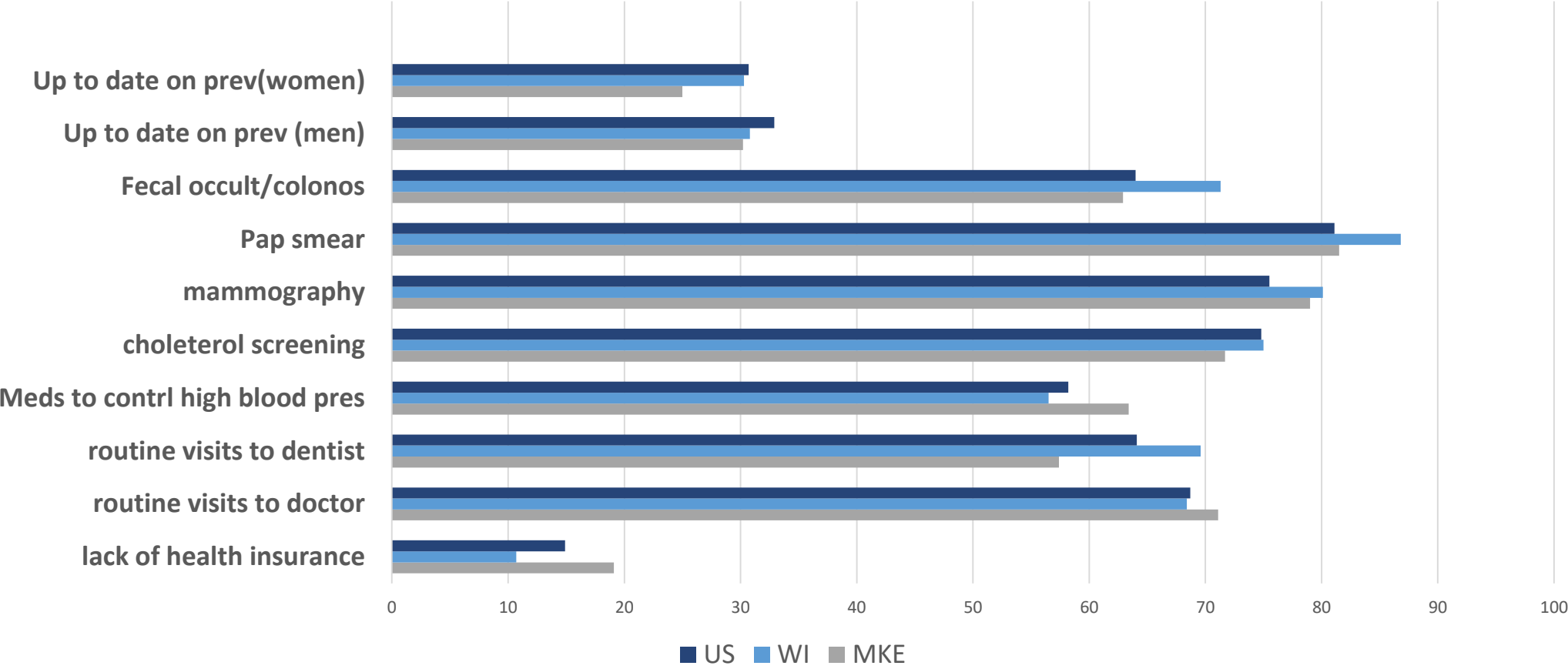
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HIGHLIGHTS at THE CITY LEVEL

Use of Preventative Services

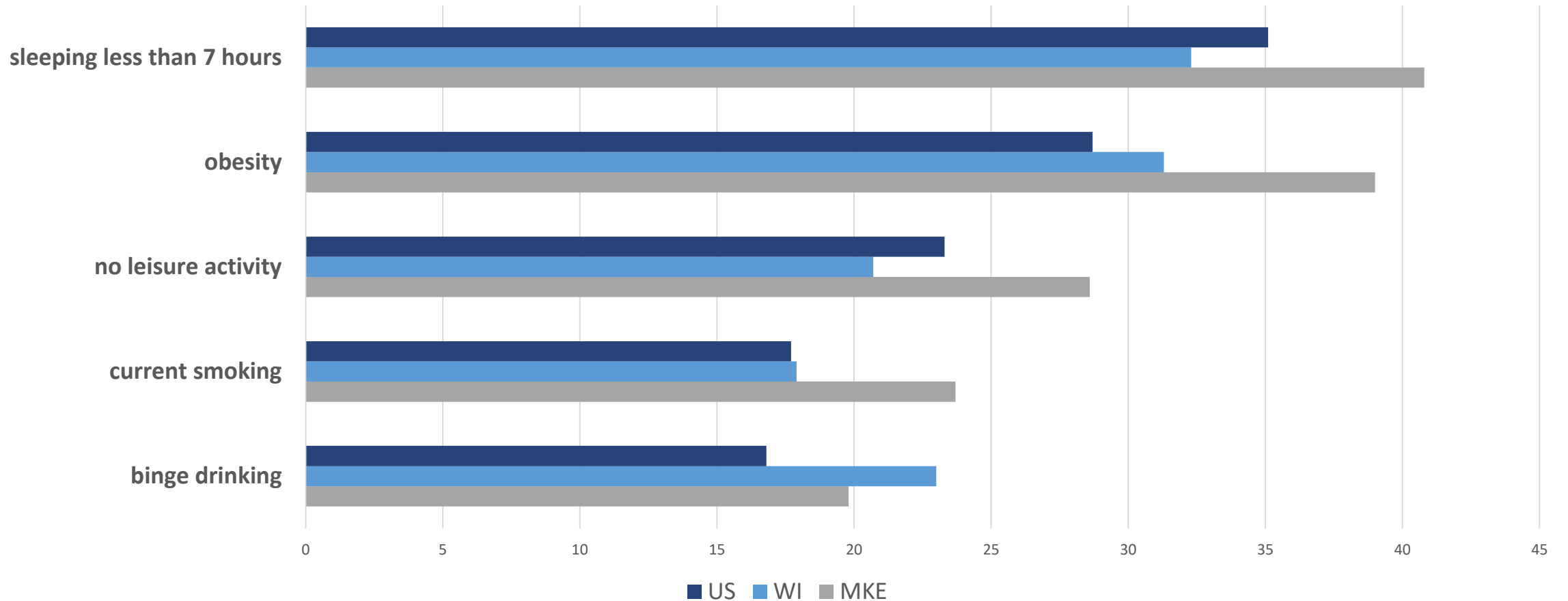
US/Wisconsin/Milwaukee

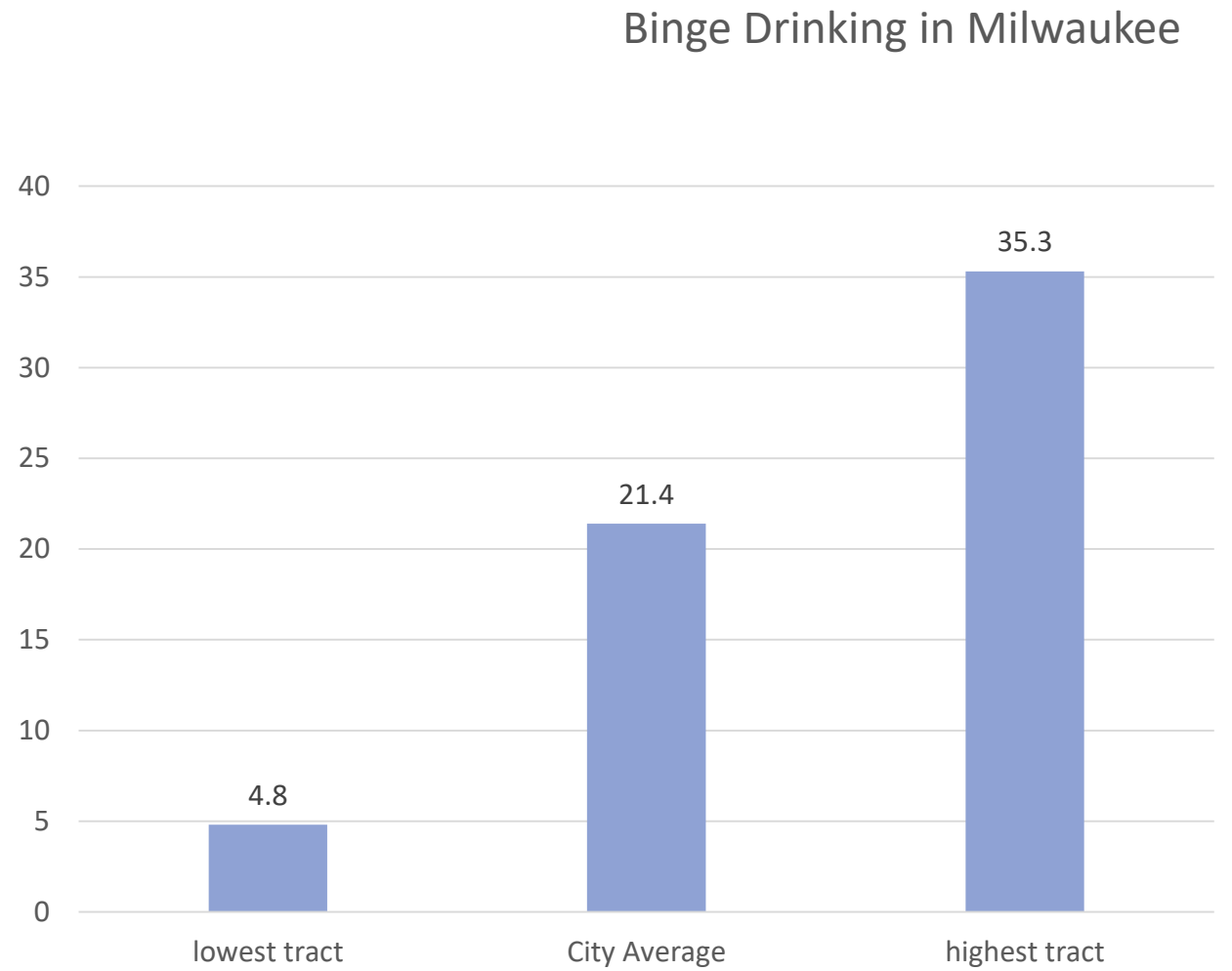
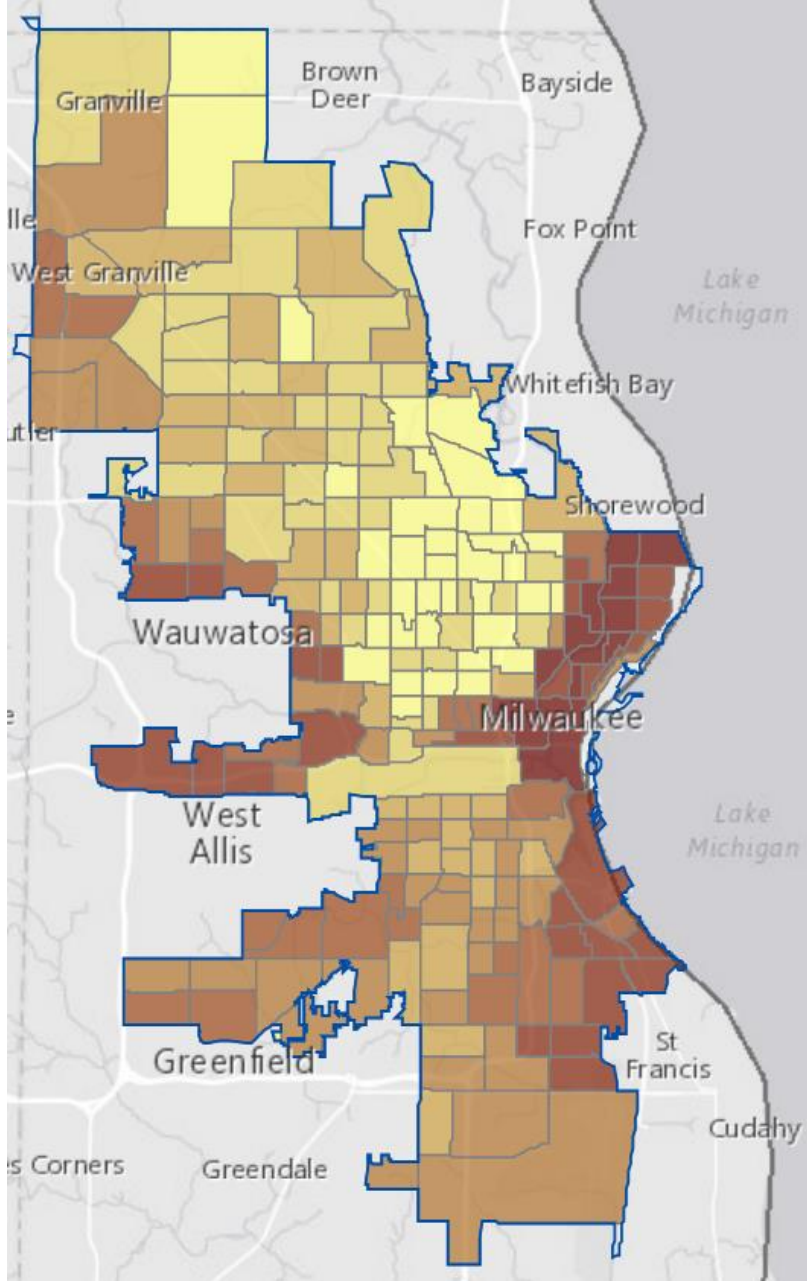
Milwaukee fares poorly on the use of most preventative health measures



Unhealthy Behaviors
US/Wisconsin/Milwaukee

**Milwaukee fares worse than both the state and the nation
on all but binge drinking!**

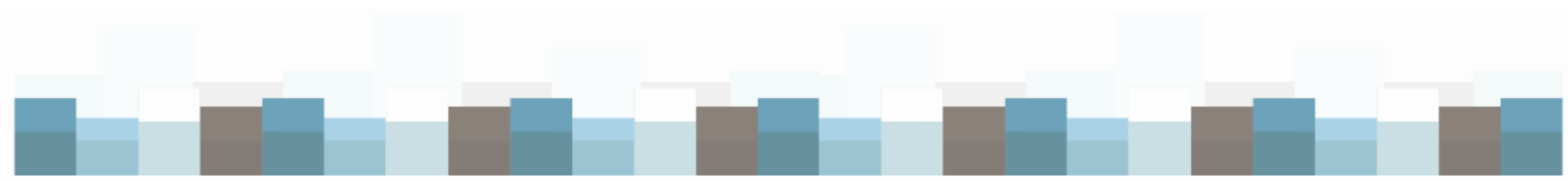




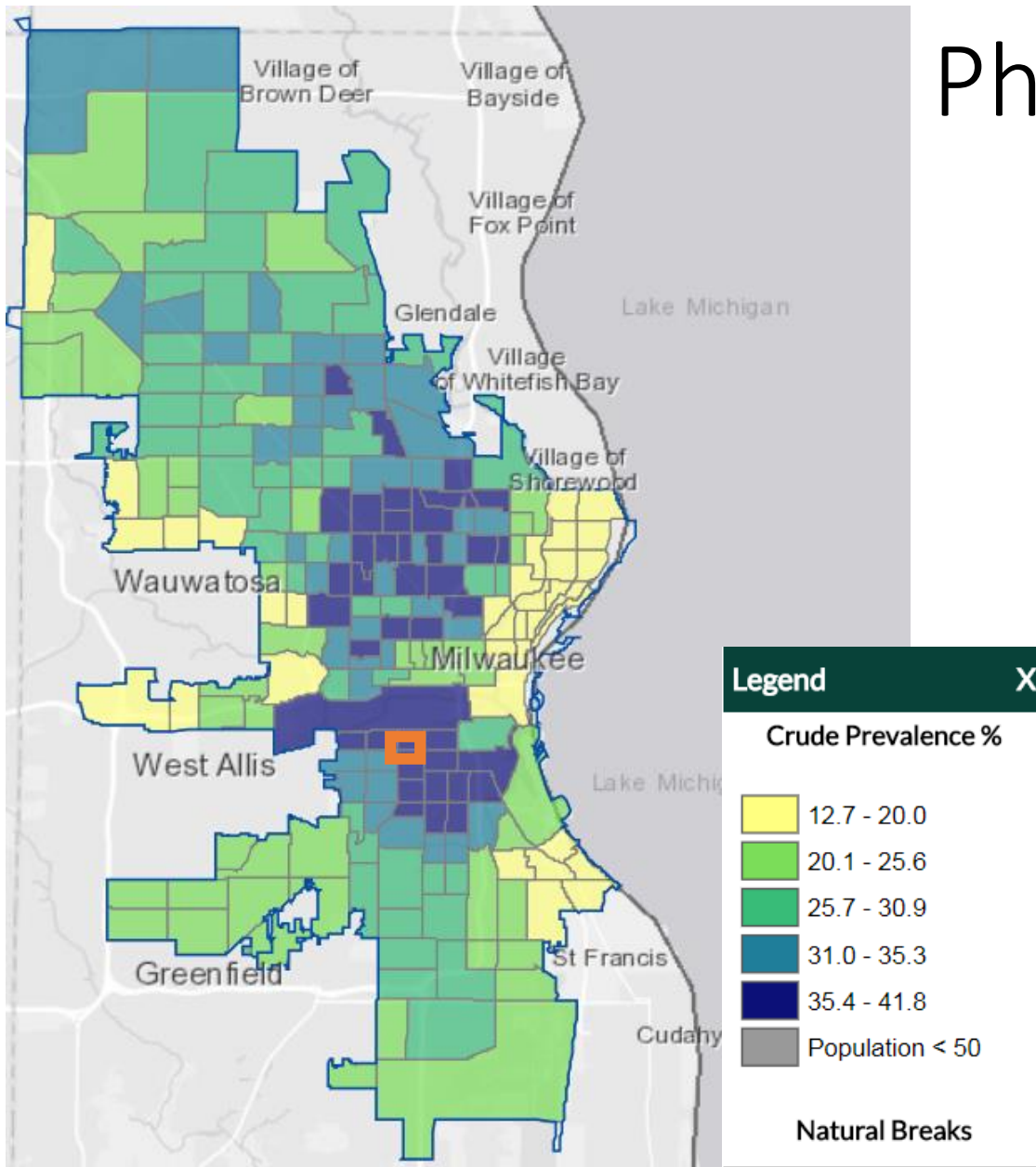
Data source: 500 Cities,
interactive mapping section

How do Neighborhood Conditions affect the health of Individuals?

- Access to healthy foods
- Built environment
- Advertising
- Housing
- Transportation
- School systems
- Jobs and Health Care
- Environmental pollution
- Disinvestment

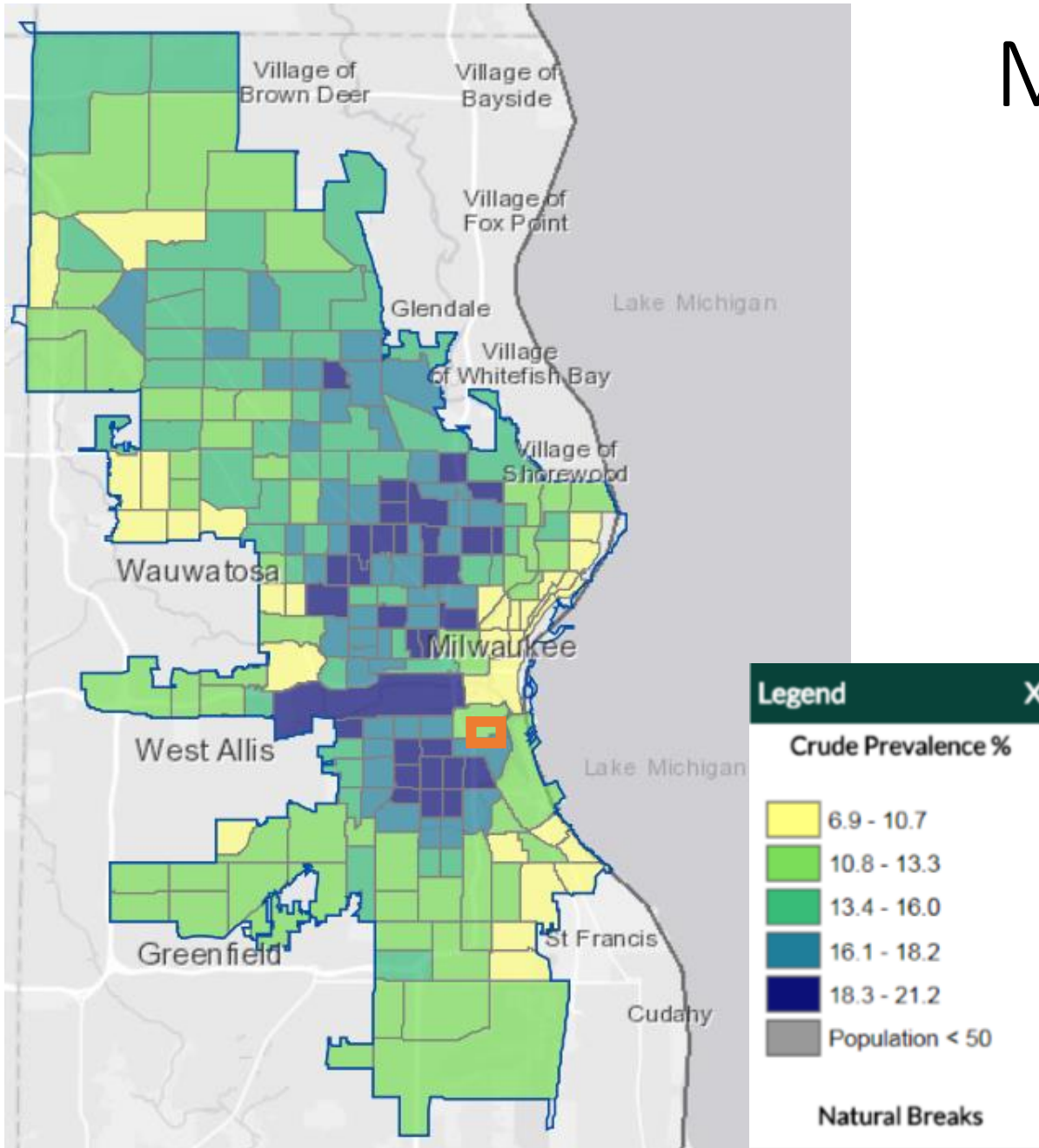


Physical Activity



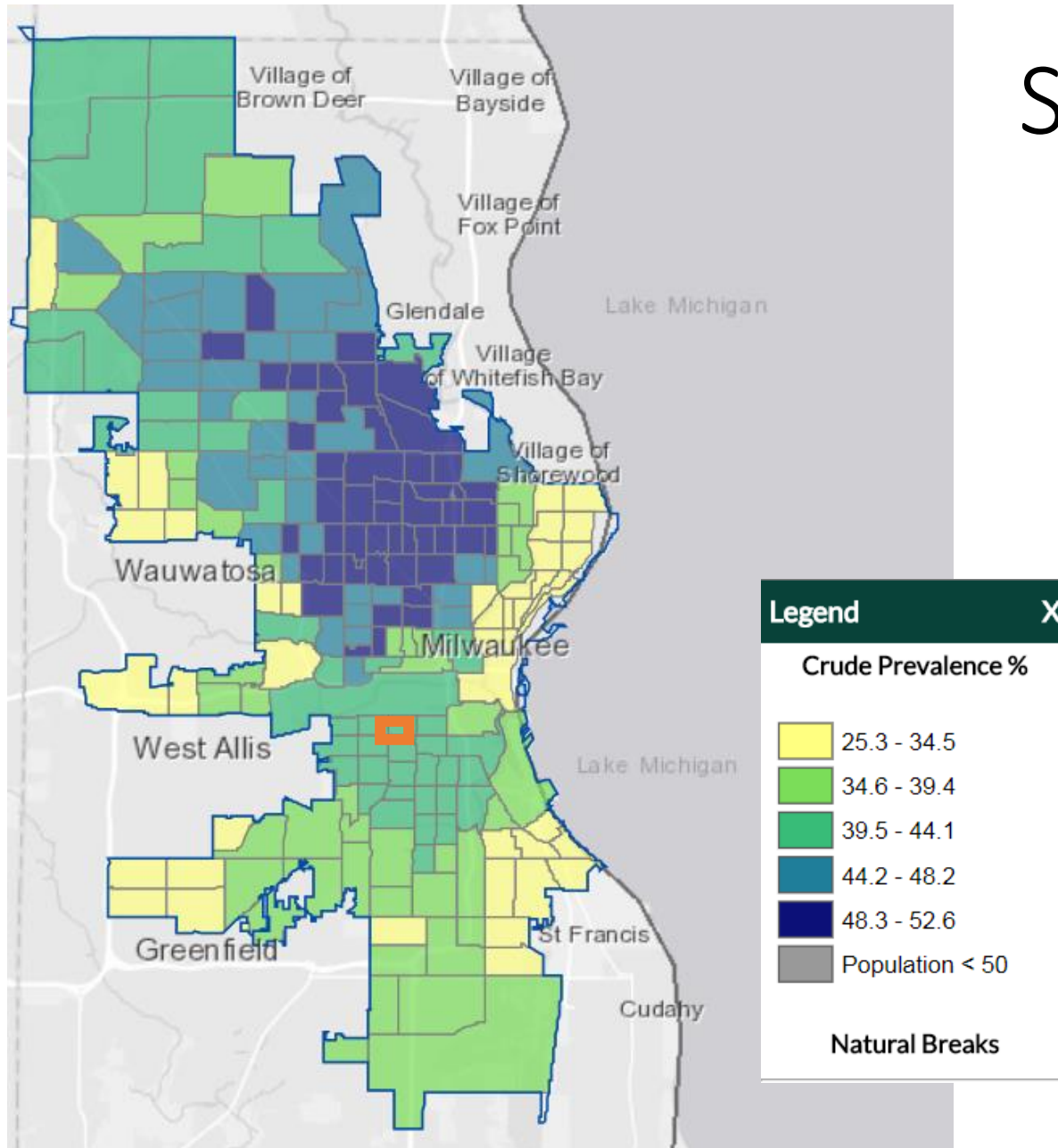
37. % of the adult population in Clarke Square get no leisure time physical activity.

Mental Health



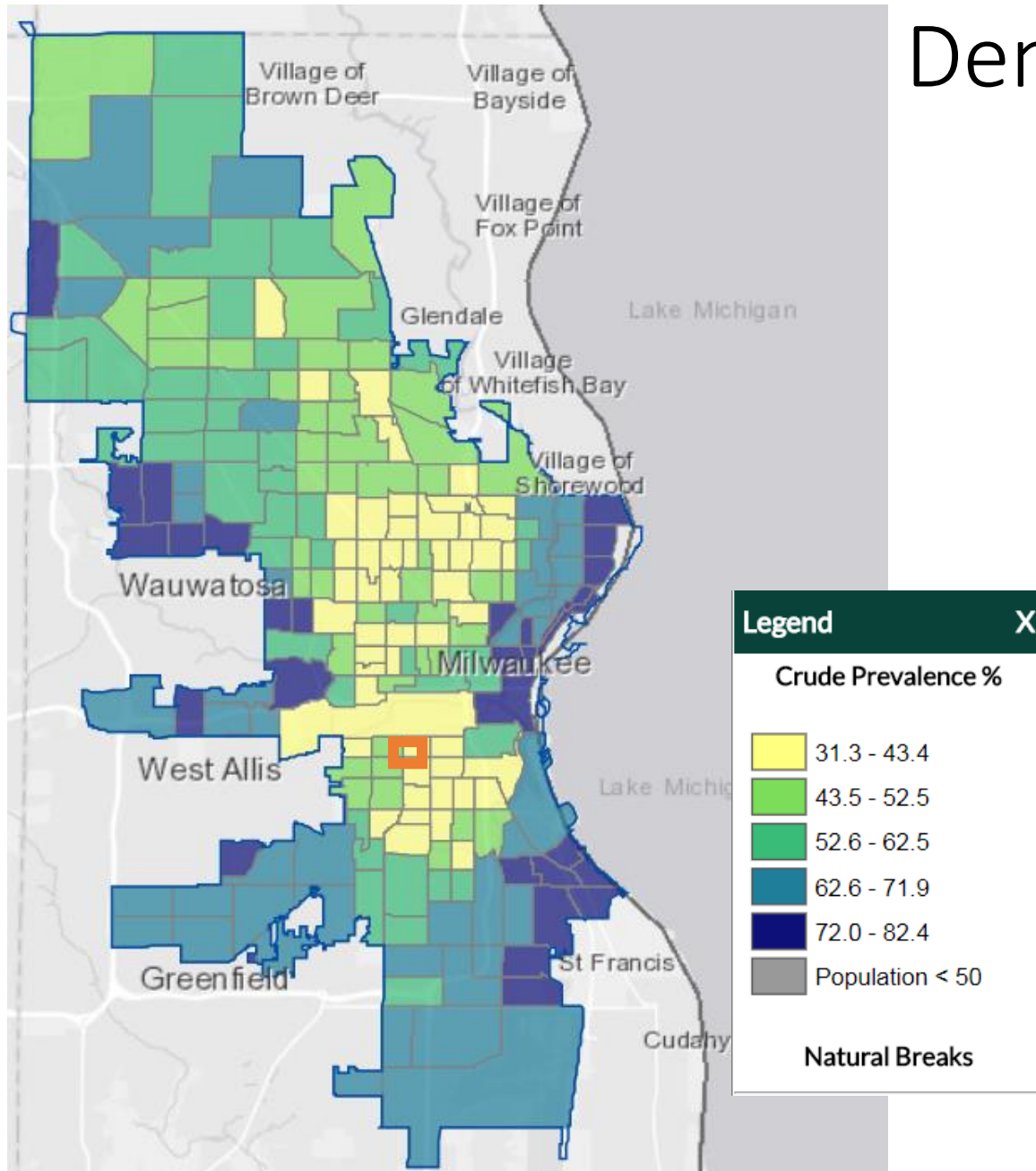
18.2% of the adult population in Clarke Square suffer from poor mental health.

Sleep



43.3% of the adults in Clarke Square get less than 7 hours of sleep.

Dental Visits



41.3% of the adult population in Clarke Square had an annual dental visit.



Physical Activity



Mental Health



Sleep



Dental Care

2. Find the Bright Spots



“observable exceptions
recognized by their
peers as producing
results above the norm
with only the same kinds
of resources available to
others”



The first positive deviant?

Bright Spots | aka Positive Deviation

Ask the experts

Discover practices that are effective, realistic and sustainable

Study them

Replicate them

Especially important in times of change

REPORT CARD

SUBJECT	GRADE
Reading	B
Math	F
Science	B
Social Studies	B
English	A
Art	B



The Method

Step 1:

Identify “positive deviants “, e.g., organisations, teams, or individuals that consistently demonstrate exceptionally high performance in an area of interest.



Step 2:

Study positive deviants in-depth using qualitative methods to generate hypotheses about practices that allow organizations to achieve top performance



Step 3:

Test hypotheses statistically in larger, representative samples of organizations.



Step 4:

Work in partnership with key stakeholders, including potential adopters, to disseminate the evidence about newly characterized best practices.



Milwaukee, WI

Milwaukee receives no overall medal, with three or fewer gold-, silver-, or bronze-rated policies.

LEARN MORE

References and Resources:

- Center for Disease Control Foundation and Robert Wood Johnson Foundation [500 Cities data](#)
- Data Across Sectors for Health (DASH) [Health Data 101](#) February 2018
- Data You Can Use, [Milwaukee Mapbook](#) for 500 Cities Data
- Data You Can Use, [Neighborhood Data Portraits](#)
- Data You Can Use – [Health Data Users Group](#)
- DeBeaumont Foundation [CITY HEALTH](#) data deep dive
- Heath, Chip and Dan Switch; How to Change Things when Change is Hard. (Broadway Books, 2010)
- Richard Pascale, Jerry Sternin & Monique Sternin, The Power of Positive Deviance: How Unlikely Innovators Solve the World's Toughest Problems, (Harvard Business Press, June 16, 2010)
- Kresge Foundation, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and NeighborWorks, [Measuring Health Outcomes: Success Measures Evaluation Tools for Community Development and Health](#) 2018

Questions???

Kathleen Pritchard PhD

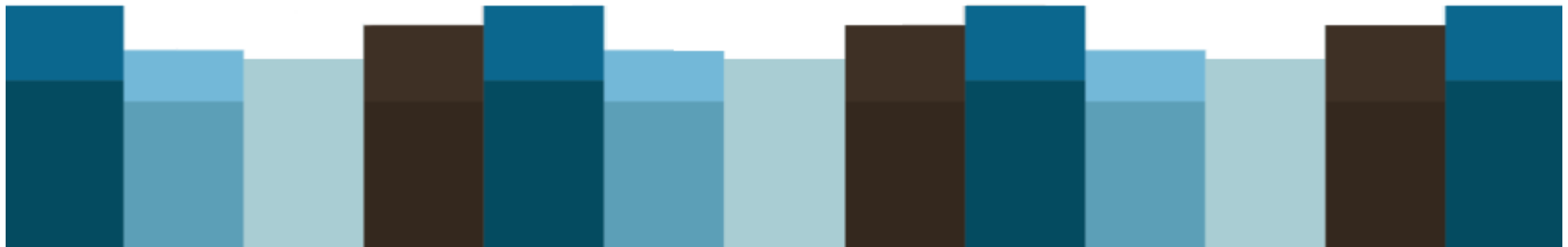
Data You Can Use

katie@datayoucanuse.org

414-331-7616



Thank you!!!



COMMON GOAL

