

The Importance of Population Health: The UNDSMHS Biennial Report as a Tool for Better Health

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Center for Rural Health

- Established in 1980, at The University of North Dakota (UND) School of Medicine and Health Sciences in Grand Forks, ND
- One of the country's most experienced state rural health offices
- UND Center of Excellence in Research, Scholarship, and Creative Activity
- Home to seven national programs
- Recipient of the UND Award for Departmental Excellence in Research

Focus on

- Educating and Informing
- Policy
- Research and Evaluation
- Working with Communities
- American Indians
- Health Workforce
- Hospitals and Facilities

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Session Objectives

Understand the intent and use of the UNDSMHS Biennial Report and the data gathering process

Identify key population health measures

Engage in critical discussion regarding the impact of health care reform on the status of health and healthcare in North Dakota

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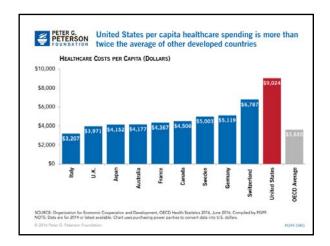
The Intent, Use, and Process of the UNDSMHS Biennial Report

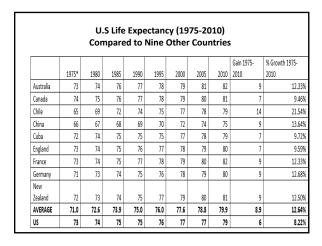
- ND Century Code (NDCC 15-52-04) –Advisory Council biennially to submit a report with recommendations on health care needs of the people of the state, information on healthcare workforce needs, role and function of UNDSMSH, access to care, quality of health care and the efficiency of its delivery, and financial challenges facing the delivery system.
- Strategic visioning for health and healthcare for ND.
- Serve as a frame for understanding population health needs.
- Six to seven month process
- Secondary and primary data US Census, other federal and state agencies, trade associations, provider surveys, key informant interviews, and other techniques.
- Key focus as a tool for population health: data covers population trends, health status, health system, workforce, and quality and value (health reform- ACA).

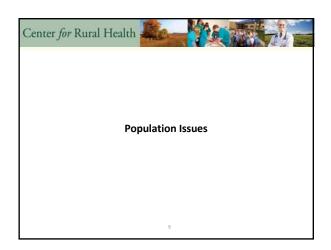
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Population Health as a National Goal

- Population health Primary focus in health reform –determinants of health.
- Institute for Healthcare Improvement Triple Aim for Populations
 - o Improving the patient experience of care (quality and satisfaction)
 - $\circ \quad \text{Improving the health of the population} \\$
 - Reducing the per capita cost of health care.
- IOM six aims to improve health: safety, effectiveness, patient centeredness, timeliness, efficiency, and equity.
- Addressing "systemic dysfunction" associated with cost, performance/efficacy, access/equity, quality, and patient centeredness.
- U.S. spends more on health care than any other country; yet, health outcomes are not the world's best.
- Rural has special issues poorer, older, less insurance, limited access.
- Health conditions worse in rural cancer, heart disease, COPD, diabetes, behavioral health (alcohol and drugs, obesity), and other conditions.
- Viability and sustainability of rural health systems.







Population Projections

- Based on a combination of factors:
 - Historical Trends
 - Births
 - Deaths
 - Migration

Population of North Dakota

Under 20 40-64
20-39 65 and Older

Projected Populations

Projected Populations

80 85 90 95 00 05 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45

Year (1980-2045)

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Selecting the Best Data

Considerations include:

- Data source
- Vintage
- Geography
- Relevance
- Context
- Audience

There is no such thing as bad data! There is however, poorly fitting data.



Collecting and Synthesizing Data

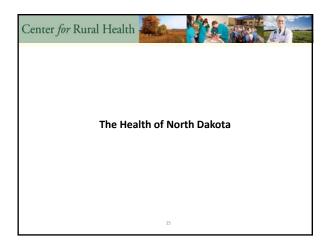
- Obtain data from the original source where possible
- Summarize data at relevant levels (state, county, etc.)
- Compare and contrast data sets that are equivalent
- Basic descriptive statistics can be used, no need for advanced statistics

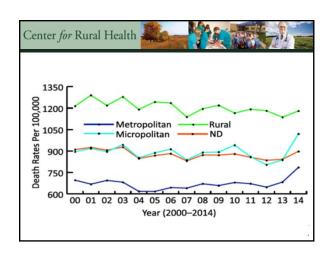
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Disseminating Information

- Use a combination of text and visuals to tell the story
- Write to your audience
- Consider type of deliverable(s) to be used to reach the largest audience possible to include primary audience and any secondary audience
- Operationalize all definitions to keep the message clear







N=()	Total (583,766)	Female (287,302)	Male (296,464)	18-39 (227,828)	40-64 (225,917)	65-80 (80,585)	80+ (32,817)
Smokes	18.8	15.3	22.3	23.2	19,5	11.3	3.4
Metro	18.1	13.0	23.4	23.1	16.8	11.2	1.9
Micro	20.5	17.9	23.0	24.6	22.4	10.9	2.9
Rural	18.6	16.8	20.5	22.5	21.0	11.7	5.2
Drinks Alcohol	57.2	51.4	62.9	65.1	58.2	47.5	32.7
Metro	61.4	56.4	66.7	68.6	62.5	51.0	38.5
Micro	58.9	51.6	66.2	66.9	60.1	49.7	33.0
Rural	50.8	44.3	56.4	58.8	51.9	42.4	26.8
Binge Drinks	22.3	16.5	27.9	34.5	19.3	6.1	1.5
Metro	24.8	18.7	31.0	39.5	19.1	4.7	1.6
Micro	19.8	15.5	24.1	28.9	20.0	3.2	0.8
Rural	20.5	13.9	26.4	30.7	19.3	9.3	1.9
Drinks & Drives	3.2	1.2	5.2	4.3	3.7	1.0	0.0
Metro	3.1	0.9	5.3	3.6	3.8	0.9	0.0
Micro	2.7	1.0	4.4	4.9	1.8	1.1	0.1
Rural	3.8	1.6	5.6	4.9	4.6	0.9	0.0
Doesn't Always Wear					-		
a Seatbelt	28.4	20.7	35.9	30.3	28.7	26.2	18.3
Metro	23.8	17.1	30.7	27.2	23.6	18.2	8.9
Micro	29.3	20.6	38.0	32.2	28.7	27.8	21.2
Rural	33.7	25.6	40.7	33.8	34.8	34.1	26.1
Doesn't Exercise							
Moderately (2013)	59.7	57.7	61.8	58.0	60.7	57.9	61.9
Metro	57.3	55.6	59.0	56.5	57.6	56.8	57.1
Micro	63.2	59.3	66.9	64.3	63.6	56.1	58.2
Rural	60.8	59.5	62.0	55.7	62.9	60.3	68.2

N = 0	Total (583,766)	Female (287,302)	Male (296,464)	18-39 (228,401)	40-64 (230,439)	65-80 (80,584)	(32,817)
Disabled	15.4	16.3	14.6	7.2	18.7	25.2	26.2
Metro	15.5	17.1	13.9	8.5	18.4	25.1	29.3
Micro	18.0	16.9	19	6.7	22.3	27.5	32.4
Rural	13.8	14.8	12.8	5.8	16.9	23.9	20.5
Overweight/Obese	63.7	53,5	73.6	57.6	70.5	70.1	57.0
Metro	62.9	53.8	72.4	56.1	71.4	68.7	61.5
Micro	66.9	53.5	80.1	61.8	72.3	76.2	57.4
Rural	62.8	53.1	71.3	57.6	68.3	68.2	52.1
General Health Fair/Poor	14.0	13.5	14.5	7.8	15.8	21.9	28.4
Metro	13.1	14.3	11.9	7.7	14.9	19.6	30.1
Micro	13.8	11.1	16.6	7.5	14.4	24.5	29.0
Rural	15.3	13.9	16.4	8.3	17,8	22.8	26.3
1+ Days Poor Health	16.4	19.1	13.8	16.7	17.4	14.0	13.8
Metro	17.3	18.9	15.6	18.3	18.2	14.1	11.8
Micro	16.0	18.8	13.3	15.5	17.3	12.9	18.5
Rural	15.6	19.6	12.0	15.1	17.0	14.6	13.1
1+ Days Poor	NEW YEARS	12000	2800		20000	25000	10011111
Physical Health	31.2	33.5	29.1	29.5	32.3	32.1	34.5
Metro	31.3	32.7	29.8	28.7	34.0	32.4	34.3
Micro	31.3	35.0	27.7	30.1	31.4	30.5	39.3
Rural	31.1	33.5	29.0	30.3	31.0	32.7	31.9
1+ Days Poor					2000		
Mental Health	30.5	36.0	25.2	36.2	30.3	20.1	16.2
Metro	32.2	37.1	27.0	35.1	34.0	22.3	17.2
Micro	32.9	38.7	27.0	45.8	28.2	18.0	10.4
Rural	27.0	32.7	22.1	31.8	27.0	19.0	18.5

N = 0	Total (583,766)	Female (287,302)	Male (296,464)	18-39 (228,401)	40-64 (230,439)	65-80 (80,584)	(32,817)
High Cholesterol	4-2-1	(description)	- Carrotteria	40000000	(40.0)11.11		E-MI-III
(2013)	27.3	28.7	25.9	8.1	34.8	53.3	47.6
Metro	26.8	26.4	27.3	3.7	34.8	55.7	43.6
Micro	25.6	27.2	24.1	6.0	34.5	46.9	47.4
Rural	28.9	32.8	25.1	7.1	35.1	54.7	51.1
High Blood Pressure							
(2013)	29.7	27.5	31.8	10.3	34.3	59.0	63.8
Metro	29.5	26.6	32.4	11.3	35.5	59.5	69.2
Micro	29.3	26.8	31.7	10.4	31.5	60.4	64.4
Rural	30.1	29.2	31.0	8.6	34.5	57.7	58.8
Arthritis	24.9	28.8	21.1	5.6.	31.7	49.5	56.5
Metro	22.3	27.9	16.6	4.6	30.0	48.5	54.6
Micro	27.2	30.1	24.3	6.7	33.1	50.3	61.0
Rural	37.2	29.2	24.4	6.3	33.0	50,2	55.9
Asthma	12.1	14.2	10.1	14.6	9.7	11.9	11.3
Metro	11.4	13.4	9.4	12.8	10.1	9.8	14.7
Micro	13.1	16.9	9.3	16.1	10.1	13.4	8.2
Rural	12.5	13.7	11.5	16,3	9,0	13.4	9.8
CVD	4.0	3.1	5.0	0.2	3.5	12.1	15.8
Metro	4.0	3.0	5.1	0.2	3.0	14.1	19.6
Micro	4.2	2.8	5.7	0.0	4.6	11.0	12.6
Rural	4.0	3.4	4.5	0.3	3.5	10.5	13.8
Diabetes	8.6	7.8	9.3	2.2	10.4	20.2	16.1
Metro	7.2	7.3	7.0	1.6	8.9	15.6	0.8
Micro	8.8	6.9	10.6	2.0	9.6	20.9	21.0
Rural	10.3	9.1	11.3	3.0	12.7	21.5	14.0

