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# City of Milwaukee Community Health Assessment The Health of our Community

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# Milwaukee Health Report 2013

*Health Disparities in Milwaukee  
By Socioeconomic Status*

Center for Urban  
Population Health

Working together to improve the health of communities



University of Wisconsin  
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE  
AND PUBLIC HEALTH



Aurora  
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# City of Milwaukee

- Milwaukee is the largest city in Wisconsin
- Population just under 600,000 (10.7% of WI population)
- Diverse Community; Large African-American, Hispanic and Hmong populations

Population Subgroup	Number-2010	Percentage-2010
Black or African-American, non-Hispanic	233,325	39.2%
White, non-Hispanic	220,219	37.0%
Hispanic or Latino, any race	103,007	17.3%
Asian	20,553	3.5%
American Indian/Alaska Native	3,408	0.6%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	195	0.1%
Multiracial/Other	14,126	2.3%

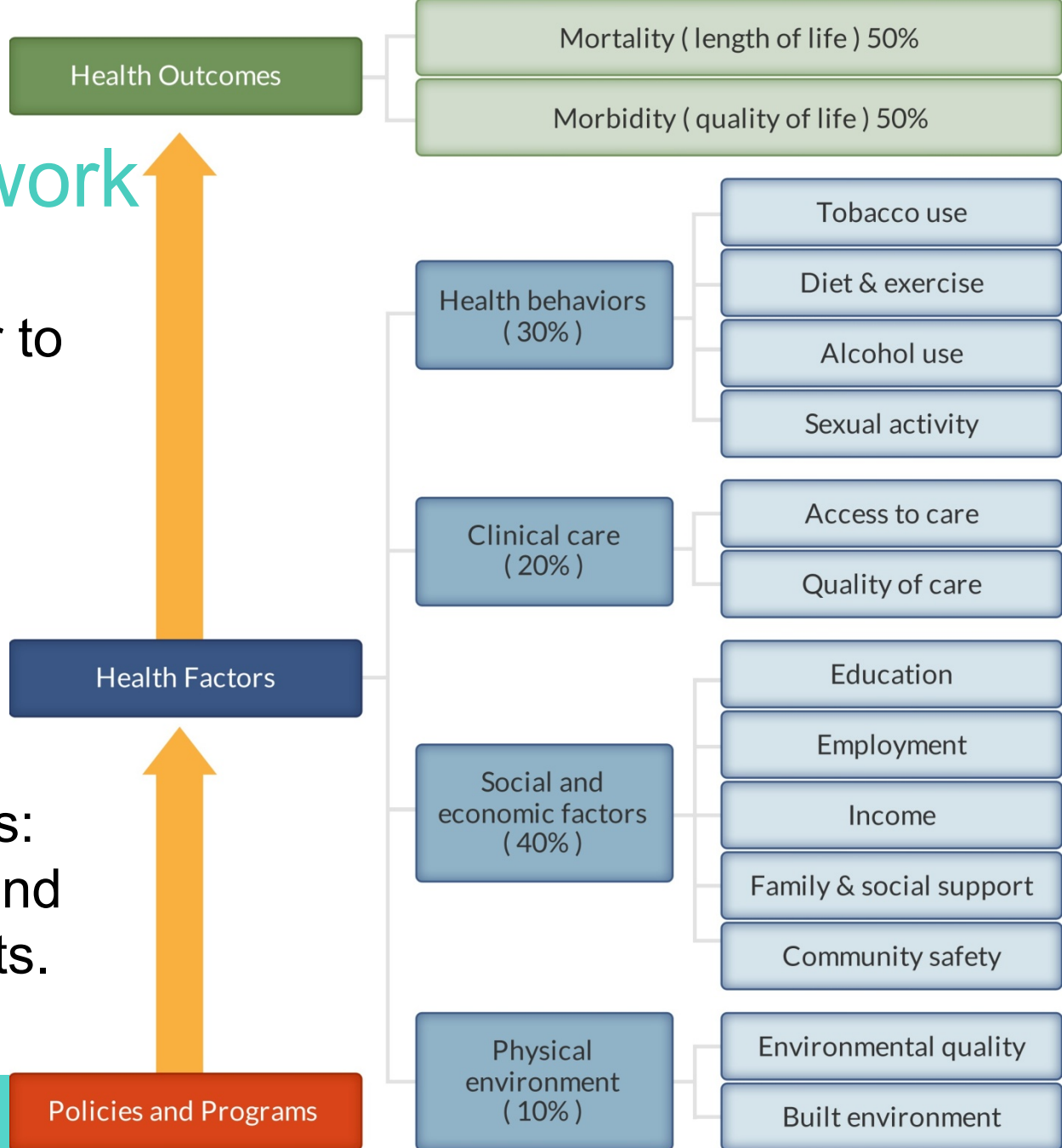


# Overview of Milwaukee's Health

- The City of Milwaukee ranked worse than all but one county in overall health outcomes, and worse than all but one county in health determinants, or risk factors for future health (University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, 2011).
- There are large disparities in health outcomes even within the city itself, as demonstrated by the Milwaukee Health Report, produced annually by the Center for Urban Population Health.

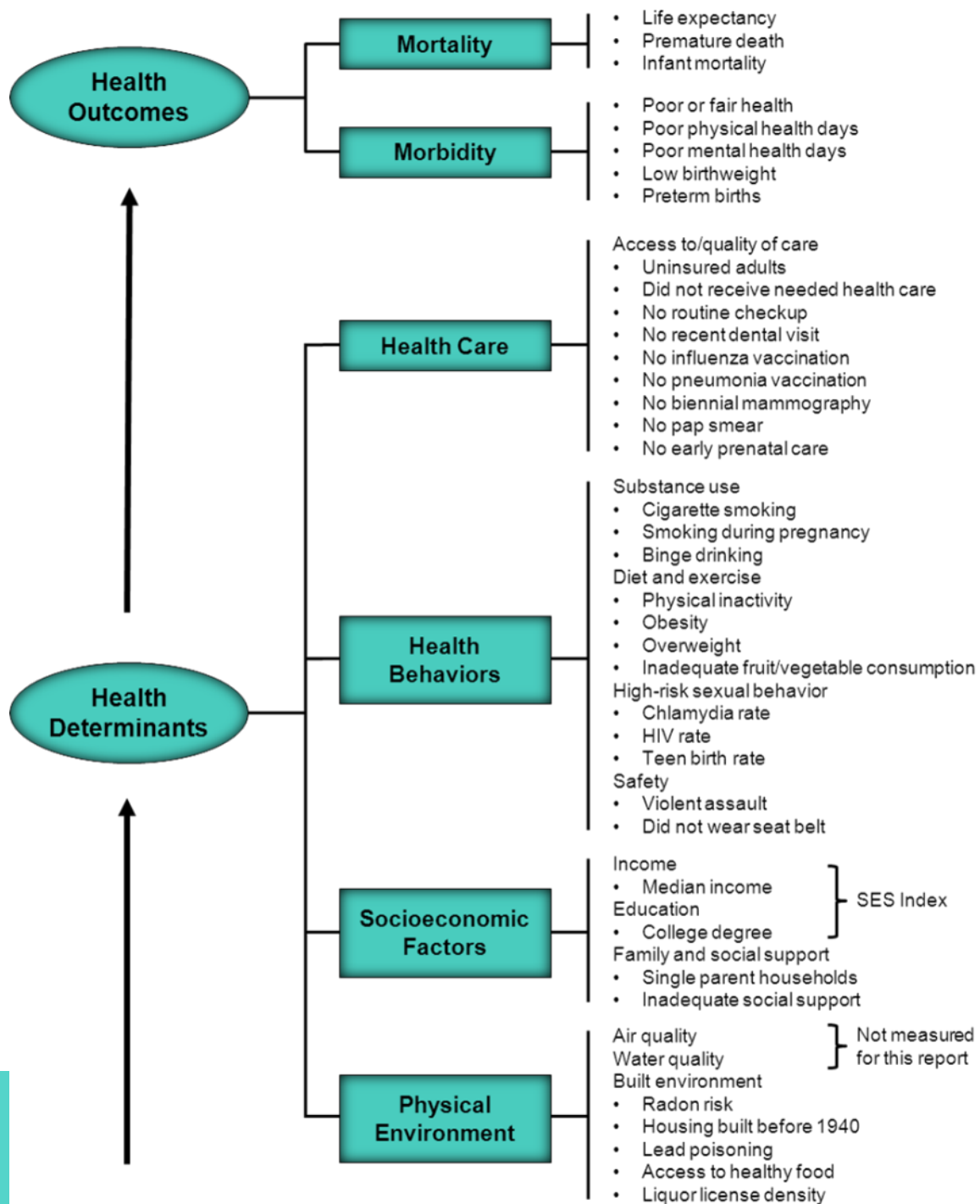
# Framework

- Framework similar to *Wisconsin County Health Rankings* (UW Population Health Institute, 2011)
- 2 main categories of health measures: health outcomes and health determinants.
- Multiple measures within each category .



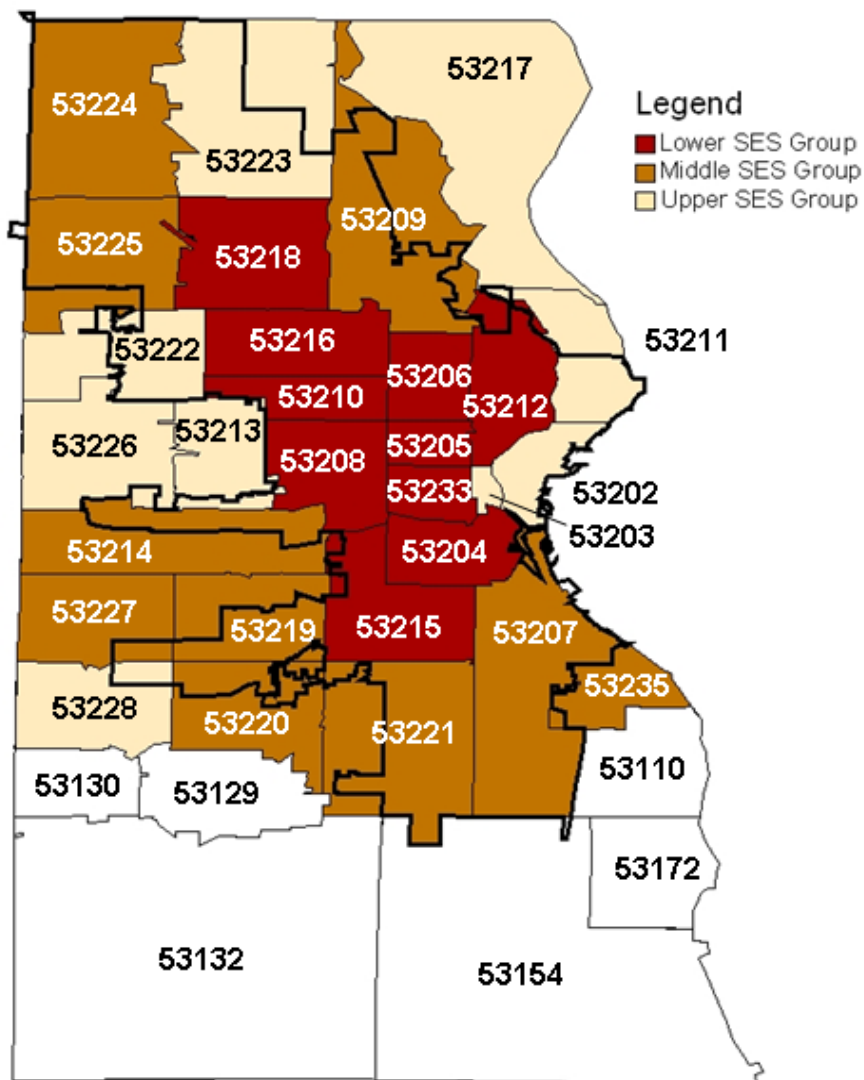


# Milwaukee Health Report Measures





# Milwaukee ZIPs by SES



- ZIP codes grouped by Education & Income
- Lower SES ZIPs cluster in the central and near-northwest portions of the city.
- Higher SES ZIPs are dispersed in pockets along the outer edge of the city.



# Sociodemographic Characteristics

**Table 3. Demographic Characteristics of Populations Within the Socioeconomic Status (SES) Groups of Milwaukee, State of Wisconsin, and U.S.**

Characteristics	Milwaukee SES Groups			Wisconsin	U.S.
	Lower	Middle	Higher		
Population <sup>1</sup>					
Total Number of People	320,585	294,292	202,078	5,686,986	308,745,538
Number of Square Miles	35.8	72.2	52.2	54,310	3,537,438
Population Density <sup>2</sup>	8,955	4,076	3,871	105	87
Age <sup>1</sup>					
Median (years)	28.1	36.7	36.3	38.5	37.2
0 – 17 years (%)	31.2	23.7	18.7	23.6	24.0
18 – 64 years (%)	62.1	62.8	67.2	62.7	63.0
> 65 years (%)	6.7	13.6	14.1	13.7	13.0
Gender (%) <sup>1</sup>					
Male	48.4	47.8	48.0	49.6	49.2
Female	51.6	52.2	52.0	50.4	50.8
Race (%) <sup>1</sup>					
White	30.9	67.3	79.6	86.2	72.4
Black	49.5	22.2	12.7	6.3	12.6
Asian	3.7	2.8	3.9	2.3	4.8
Other Races	15.8	7.7	3.8	5.2	10.2
Hispanic Ethnicity (%) <sup>1</sup>	21.1	24.6	10.5	3.8	5.9





# Sociodemographic Characteristics

**Table 3. Demographic Characteristics of Populations Within the Socioeconomic Status (SES) Groups of Milwaukee, State of Wisconsin, and U.S.**

Characteristics	Milwaukee SES Groups			Wisconsin	U.S.
	Lower	Middle	Higher		
Education (%) <sup>3</sup>					
Less than High School	30.9	15.6	7.6	12.9	17.1
High School	29.7	33.7	18.4	33.5	27.7
Some College	20.9	24.4	20.6	21.9	22.5
Associate Degree	5.1	6.8	5.9	7.7	6.5
College	9.1	13.6	29.5	16.4	16.8
Graduate Degree	4.2	5.7	18.1	7.6	9.4
Language Spoken (%) <sup>3</sup>					
English	79.3	91.6	91.1	93.9	82.6
Spanish	16.5	4.2	2.6	3.6	11.6
Average Household Size <sup>1</sup>	2.7	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.4
Housing Occupied by Renters (%) <sup>1</sup>	61.7	44.8	46.4	31.9	34.9
Household Income (\$) <sup>3</sup>					
Median	29,066	45,405	55,935	52,048	49,565
Mean	38,356	53,988	74,836	64,034	66,816
Parkland as % of Total Land <sup>4</sup>	3.4	3.4	5.6	4.7	na <sup>5</sup>



# Results Slides

- As we go through each of the results, watch for:
  - The degree to which Milwaukee, as a whole, is better or (usually) worse than either the state or the nation
  - The degree to which there are significant health disparities, within the city itself, by socioeconomic status
- *Most slides are from the Milwaukee Health Report, but a few are from other sources.*



# Results Slides: Sample

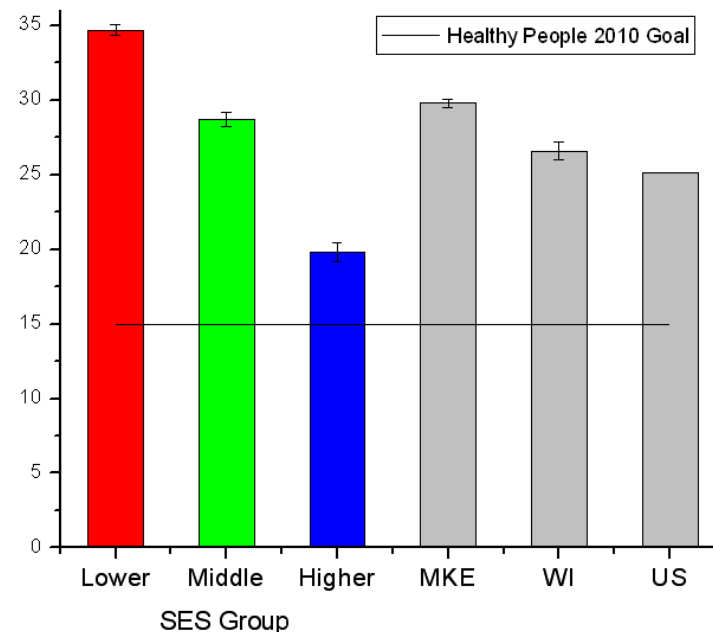
Socioeconomic Factors  
Physical Environment  
Health Behaviors  
Health Care

Each results slide has:

- Explanation of the measure
- Results: Table and Graph
  - Compare 3 SES tertiles to city, state, and US
  - *Except for Life Expectancy, Lower values are healthier*

SES Group	Value for Measure
Lower	34.7
Middle	28.7
Higher	19.8
Milwaukee	29.8
Wisconsin	26.6
U.S.	25.1

- Category of measure  
(Morbidity, mortality, or specific health determinant category)
- HP2020 goal (if available)





# Morbidly & Mortality

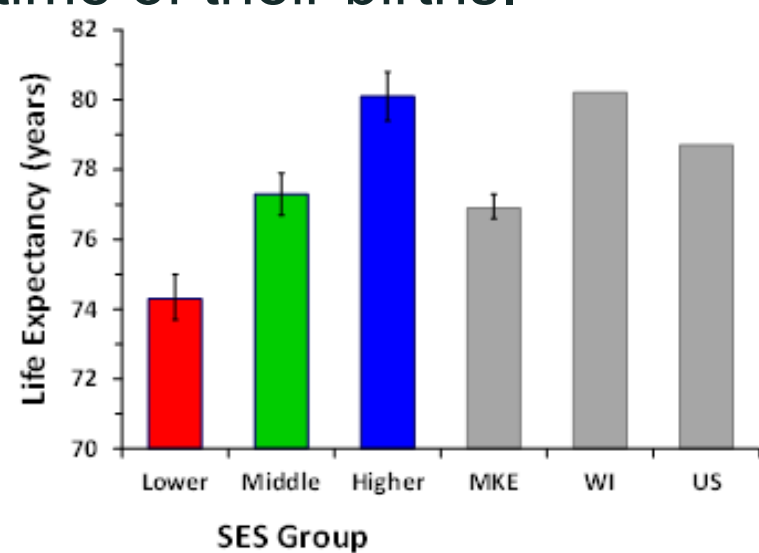
Life Expectancy

Poor or Fair Health

# Life Expectancy

- Life expectancy at birth is the mean number of years infants would be expected to live if they were to experience the same age-specific mortality probabilities as witnessed throughout the population at the time of their births.

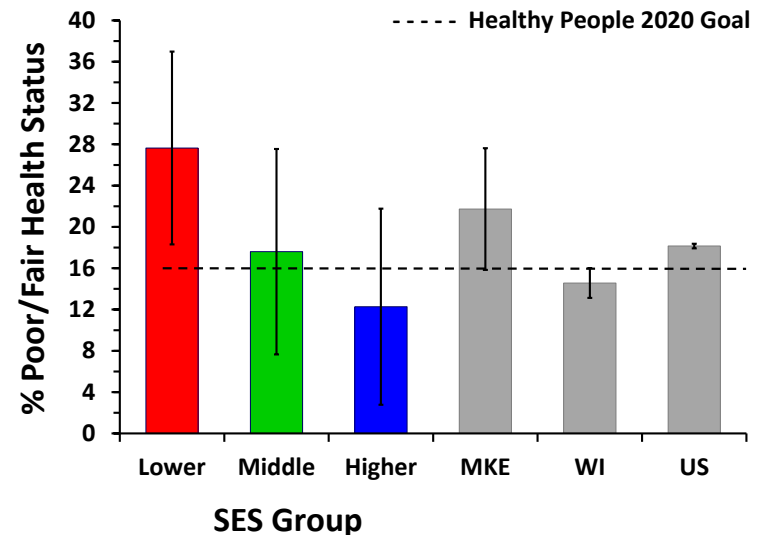
SES Group	Life Expectancy
Lower	74.3
Middle	77.3
Higher	80.1



## Poor or Fair Health

- “In general, would you say that your health is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?” The percentages stated in this Report are the percentage of people reporting poor or fair health.

SES Group	% Poor/Fair
Lower	27.6
Middle	17.6
Higher	12.3
Milwaukee	21.7
Wisconsin	14.6
US	18.1





# Outcomes Grouped by Healthy People & Healthiest WI Indicators

1. Access to Health Services
2. Clinical Preventive Services
3. Environmental Quality
4. Injury & Violence
5. Maternal, Infant & Child Health
6. Mental Health
7. Nutrition, Physical Activity & Obesity
8. Oral Health
9. Reproductive & Sexual Health
10. Social Determinants of Health
11. Substance Abuse
12. Tobacco



# Access to Health Services

Uninsured Adults

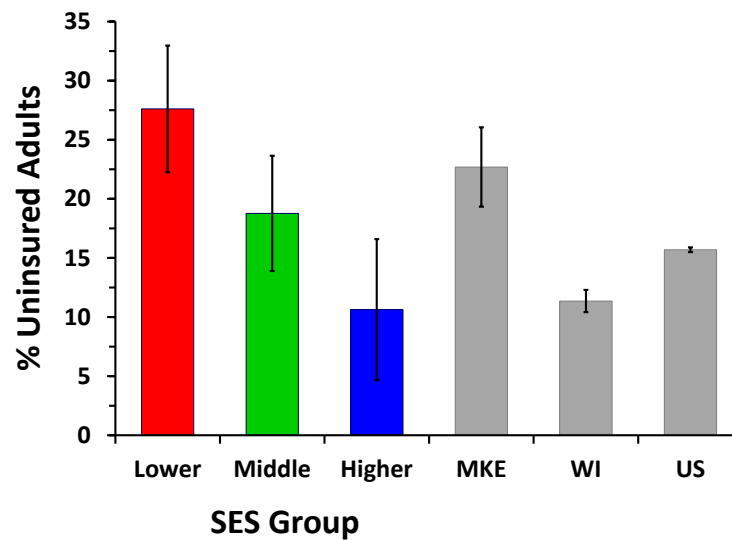
Did Not Receive Health Care



# Uninsured Adults

- The percentage of the adult population under 65 years of age that reported not having health insurance coverage of any kind, including prepaid plans, HMOs, or government plans such as Medicare or Medicaid, at the time of the survey.

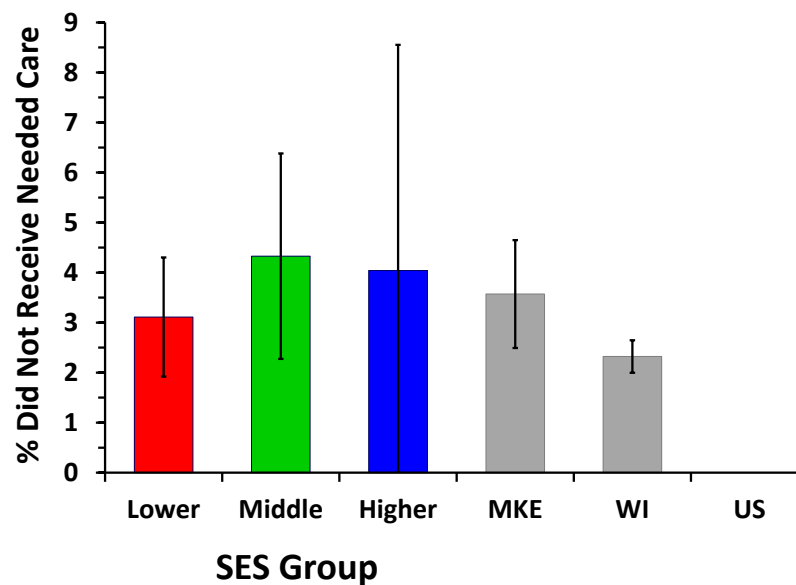
SES Group	% Poor/Fair
Lower	27.6
Middle	17.6
Higher	12.3
Milwaukee	21.7
Wisconsin	14.6
US	18.1



# Did Not Receive Needed Health Care

- “During the last 12 months, was there any time when you/anyone in your household needed medical care or surgery but did not get it?”

SES Group	% No Needed Health Care
Lower	3.1
Middle	4.3
Higher	4.0
Milwaukee	3.6
Wisconsin	2.3
US	N/A





# Clinical Preventive Services

No Routine Checkup

Immunizations

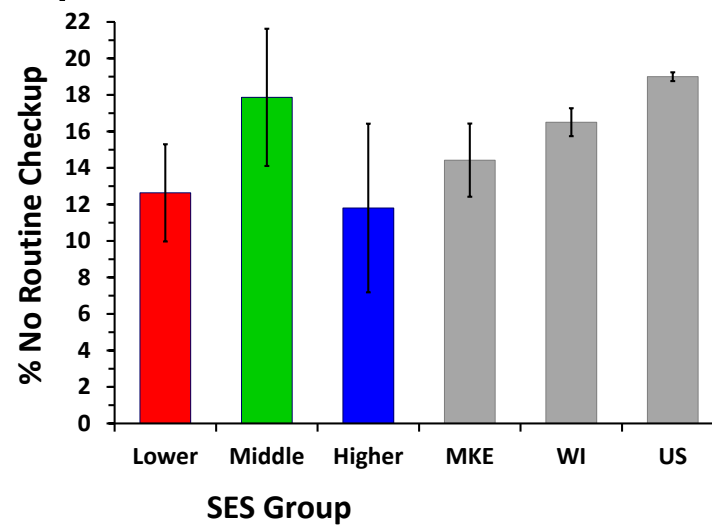
No Influenza Vaccination

No Biennial Mammography

## No Routine Checkup

- The percentage of respondents reporting that they didn't have a routine health checkup within the past 2 years. "A routine check-up is a general physical exam, not an exam for a specific injury, illness or condition. About how long has it been since you last received a routine checkup?"

SES Group	% No Routine Checkup
Lower	12.6
Middle	17.9
Higher	11.8
Milwaukee	14.4
Wisconsin	16.5
US	19.0





# Immunizations

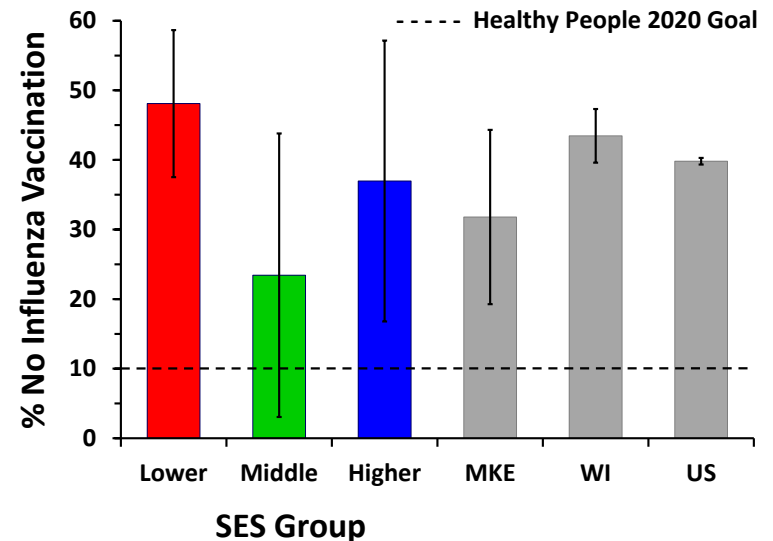
2013 State Immunization Rate	93%
2013 MPS Immunization Rate	83%

- Immunization compliance is improving within MPS but is still lower than the statewide rate

# No Influenza Vaccination

- The percentage of respondents aged 65 years old and older reporting that they did not have a “flu” shot or “flu” vaccine that was sprayed in their nose within the past year.

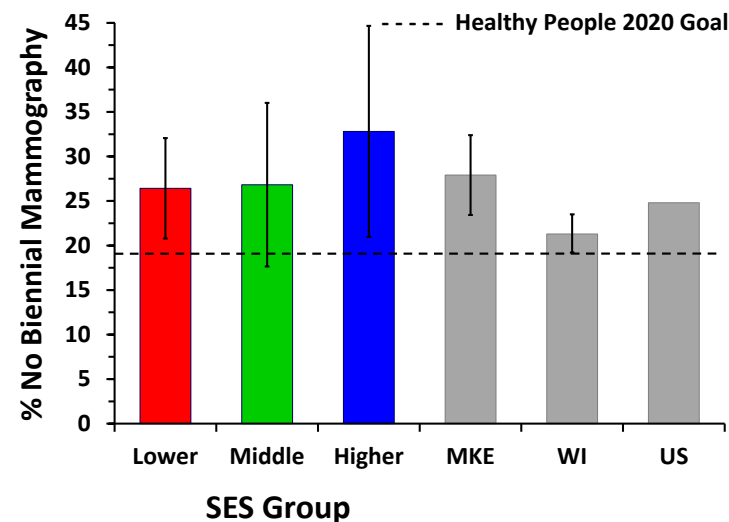
SES Group	% No Influenza Vaccination
Lower	48.1
Middle	23.4
Higher	37.0
Milwaukee	31.8
Wisconsin	43.5
US	39.8



# No Biennial Mammography

- The percentage of female respondents 40 years and older who reported that they did not have a mammogram within the past 2 years. “A mammogram is an x-ray of each breast to look for breast cancer. How long has it been since you had your last mammogram?”

SES Group	% No Biennial Mammography
Lower	26.4
Middle	26.8
Higher	32.8
Milwaukee	27.9
Wisconsin	21.3
US	24.8





# Environmental Quality

Lead Poisoning

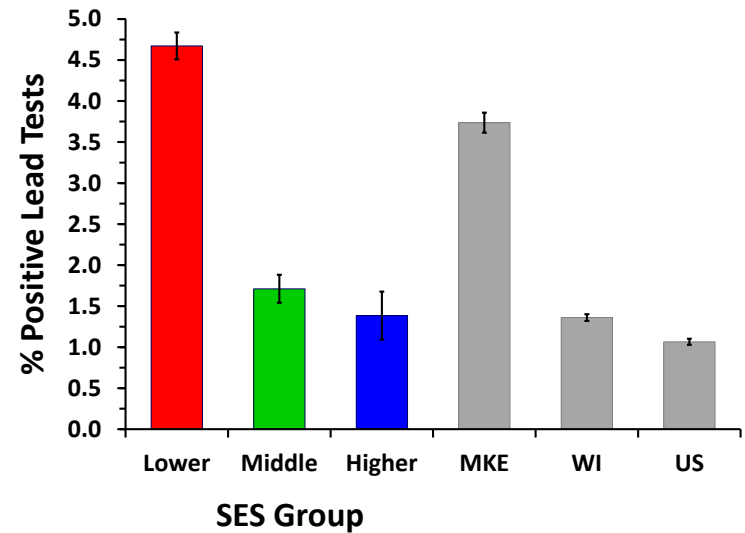
Asthma



# Lead Poisoning

- The percentage of positive lead tests on children < 72 months (age 6). A positive test in a child is defined as a blood lead level (BLL)  $\geq 10$  micrograms per deciliter (ug/dL). (This measure is not based on a complete or random sample and should be interpreted with caution).

SES Group	% Lead Poisoning
Lower	4.7
Middle	1.7
Higher	1.4
Milwaukee	3.7
Wisconsin	1.4
US	1.1





# Asthma

- 14% of respondents indicated their child had asthma in a 2013 phone survey
- Asthma is a life-long chronic condition that impacts child and caregiver quality of life
- Asthma is a significant burden on the health care system



# Injury & Violence

Violent Assault

Non-fatal Shootings

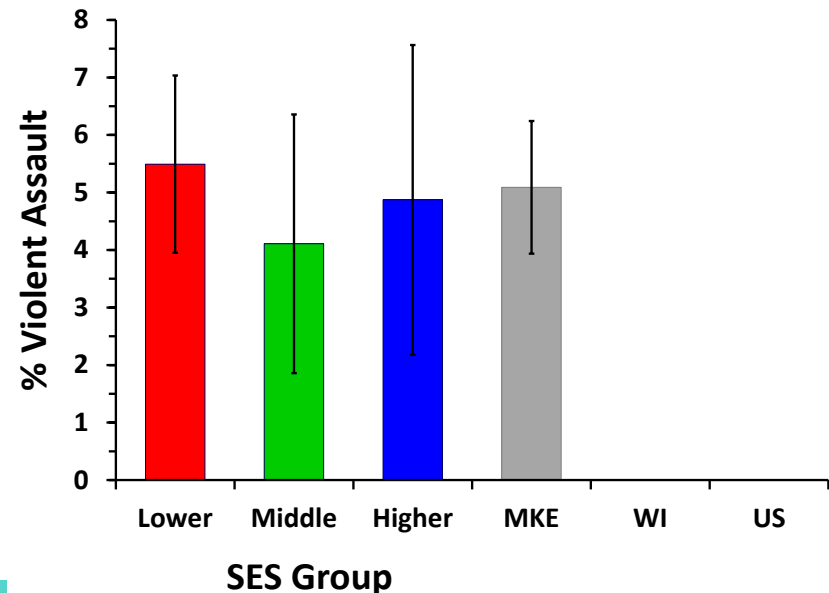
Homicides

Seat Belt Use

# Violent Assault

- The percentage of the respondents reporting that they had been pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year. It is based on the answers to the question, “During the past year has anyone pushed, kicked, slapped, hit or otherwise hurt you?”

SES Group	% Violent Assault
Lower	5.5
Middle	4.1
Higher	4.9
Milwaukee	5.1
Wisconsin	N/A
US	N/A





# Non-fatal Shootings

- In 2013, Milwaukee had 532 non-fatal shootings (up 5% from 2012)
  - 87% of victims were male
  - 88% of victims were black

Data from Homicide Review Commission



# Homicides

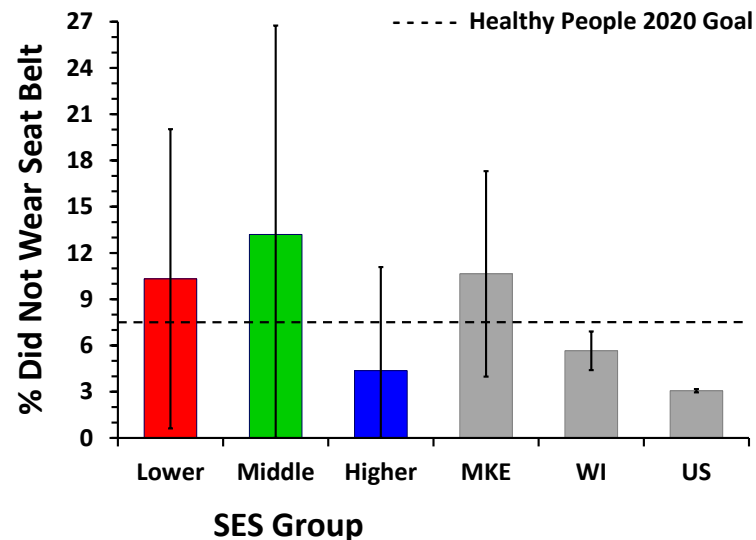
- In 2013, Milwaukee had 105 homicides (up 15% from 2012)
  - 83% of victims were male
  - 79% of victims were black
  - 57% of homicide suspects were black males between 18 and 29 years old
  - 40% of homicide victims were black males between 18 and 29 years old

Data from Homicide Review Commission (2013)

# Did Not Wear Seat Belt

- The percentage of the respondents reporting they always or nearly always do not wear a seat belt while driving or riding in a motor vehicle. It was based on the answers of the question “How often do you use seat belts when you drive or ride in a motor vehicle?”

SES Group	% Did Not Wear Seat Belt
Lower	10.3
Middle	13.2
Higher	4.4
Milwaukee	10.6
Wisconsin	5.7
US	3.1





# Maternal, Infant & Child Health

Prenatal Care

Preterm Births

Low Birthweight

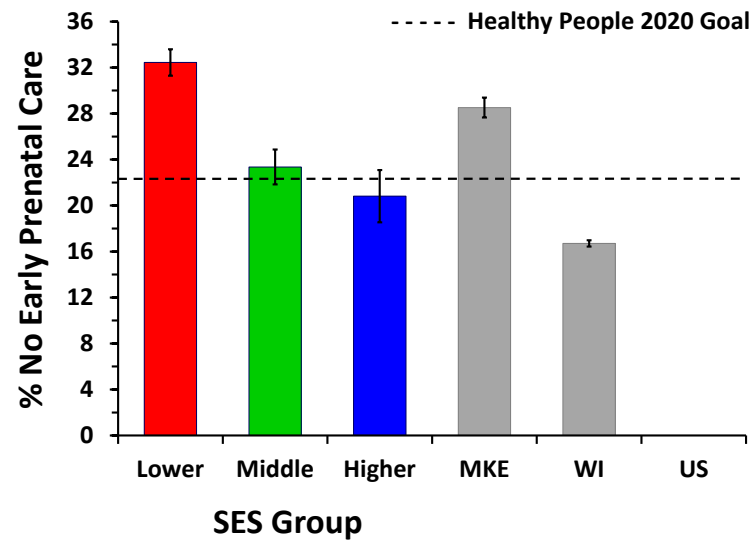
Infant Mortality



# No Early Prenatal Care

- Prenatal care refers to the medical care recommended for women during pregnancy. No Early Prenatal Care measures the percentage of women who did not receive prenatal care in the first trimester (first 3 months) of pregnancy.

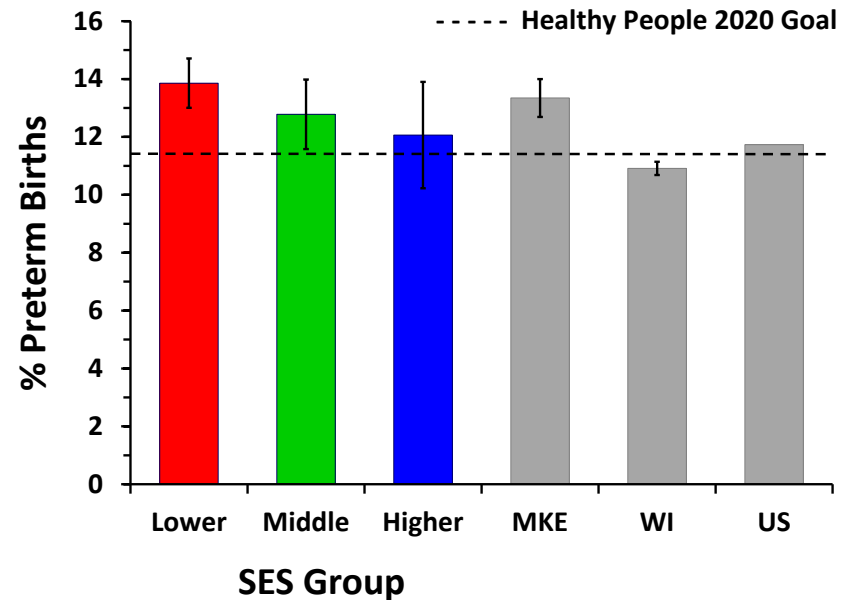
SES Group	% Births to Mothers Who Received No Early Prenatal Care
Lower	32.4
Middle	23.4
Higher	20.8
Milwaukee	28.5
Wisconsin	16.7
US	N/A



# Preterm Births

- Preterm Births is the percent of live births for which the infant was born before 37 completed weeks of gestation.

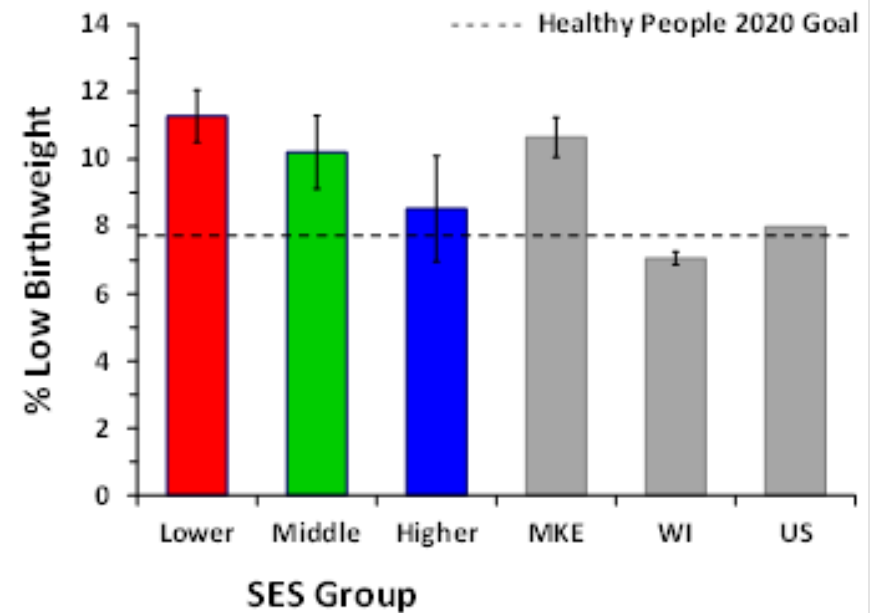
SES Group	% Preterm Births
Lower	13.9
Middle	12.8
Higher	12.1
Milwaukee	13.3
Wisconsin	10.9
US	11.7



# Low Birthweight

- Low Birthweight is the percent of live births for which the infant weighed less than 2,500 grams (approximately 5 lbs., 8 oz.).

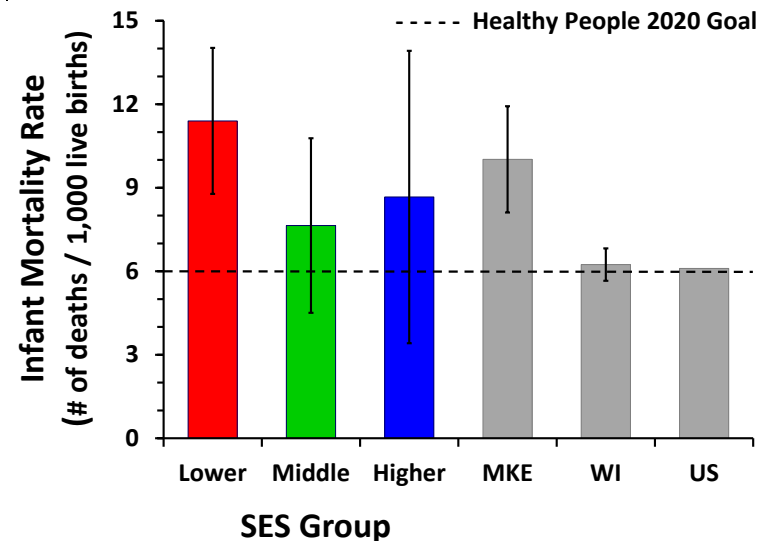
SES Group	% Low Birthweight
Lower	11.3
Middle	10.2
Higher	8.5
Milwaukee	10.7
Wisconsin	7.1
US	8.0



# Infant Mortality

- Infant Mortality is measured by the infant mortality rate (IMR), reported as number of infant deaths (at or before 365 days of age) occurring in a given year per 1,000 live births occurring during that same calendar year.

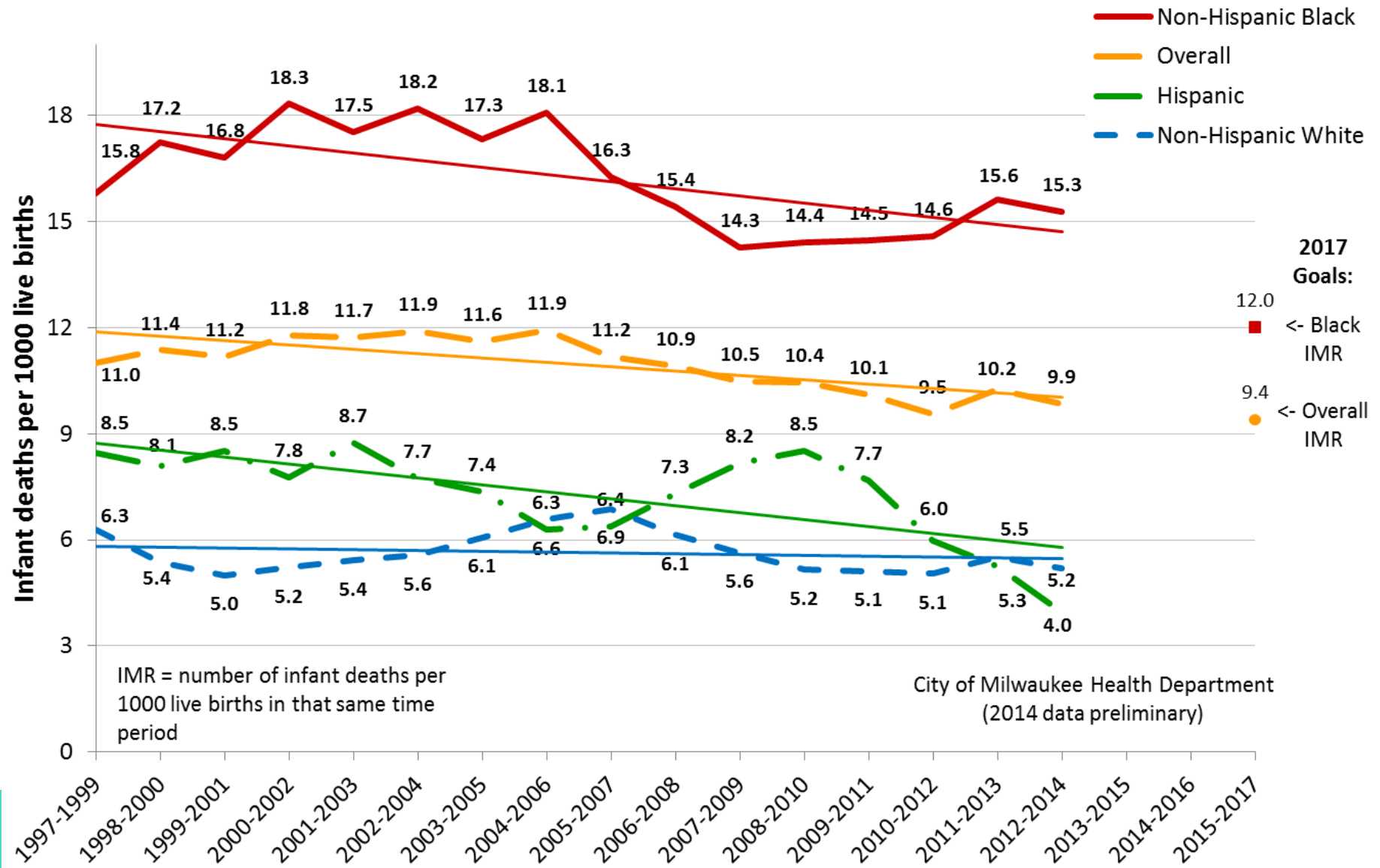
SES Group	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)
Lower	11.7
Middle	7.6
Higher	8.7
Milwaukee	10.0
Wisconsin	6.2
US	6.1



# RATE of Infant Deaths - 3 year rolling averages

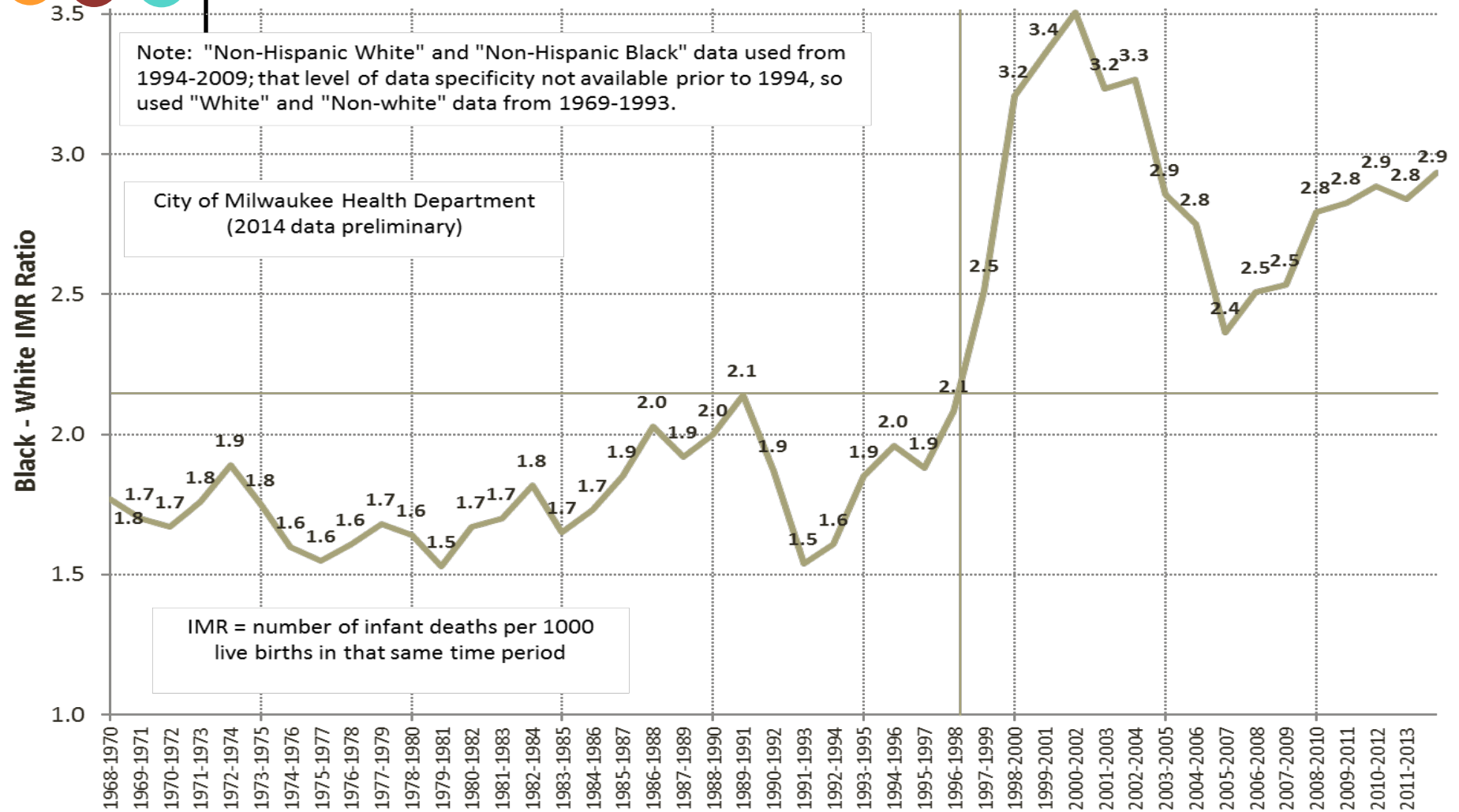
## CITY OF MILWAUKEE INFANT MORTALITY RATE (IMR)

### Recent Trends in 3-yr Average IMR by Race & Ethnicity



# City of Milwaukee: Black-White IMR Ratio

## CITY OF MILWAUKEE BLACK-WHITE INFANT MORTALITY RATE (IMR) RATIOS LONG-TERM TRENDS IN RATIO OF 3-YEAR ROLLING AVERAGE IMRs





# Mental Health

Mental Health Condition

Poor Mental Health Days

Inadequate Social Support



# Mental Health Condition

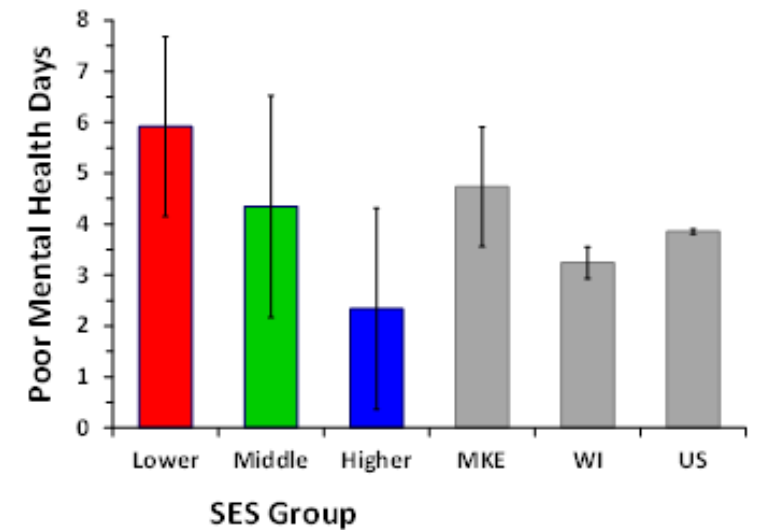
- The percentage of individuals reporting serious chronic mental health conditions increased from 10% in 2003 to 16% in 2012.



# Poor Mental Health Days

- “Thinking about your mental health, which includes stress, depression, and problems with emotions, for how many days during the past 30 days was your mental health not good?” We present the average number of days the adult respondents reported that their mental health was not good

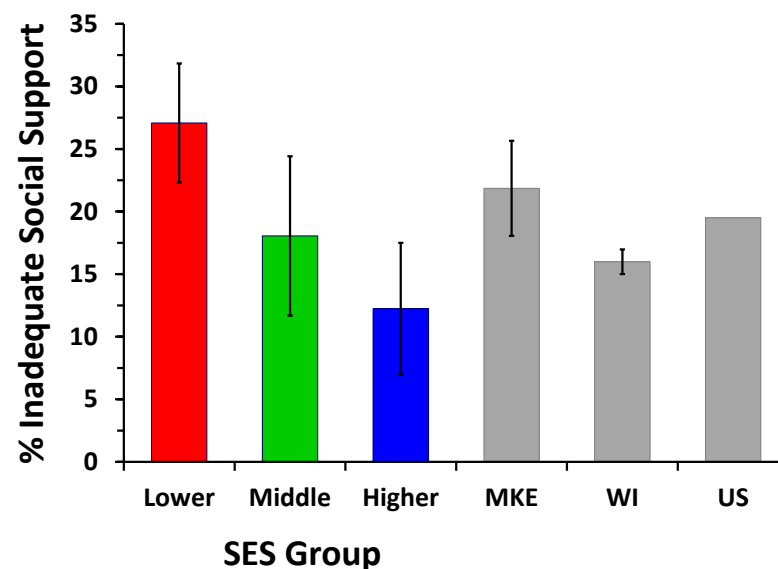
SES Group	Mean Poor Mental Health Days
Lower	5.9
Middle	4.3
Higher	2.3
Milwaukee	4.7
Wisconsin	3.2
US	3.9



# Inadequate Social Support

- “How often do you get the social and emotional support you need?” The percentages stated in this report are the percentages of adult population reporting that they “never,” “rarely,” or “sometimes” get the support they need.

SES Group	% Inadequate Social Support
Lower	27.1
Middle	18.1
Higher	12.2
Milwaukee	21.9
Wisconsin	16.0
US	19.5





# Nutrition, Physical Activity & Obesity

Physical Inactivity

Inadequate Fruit & Vegetable  
Consumption

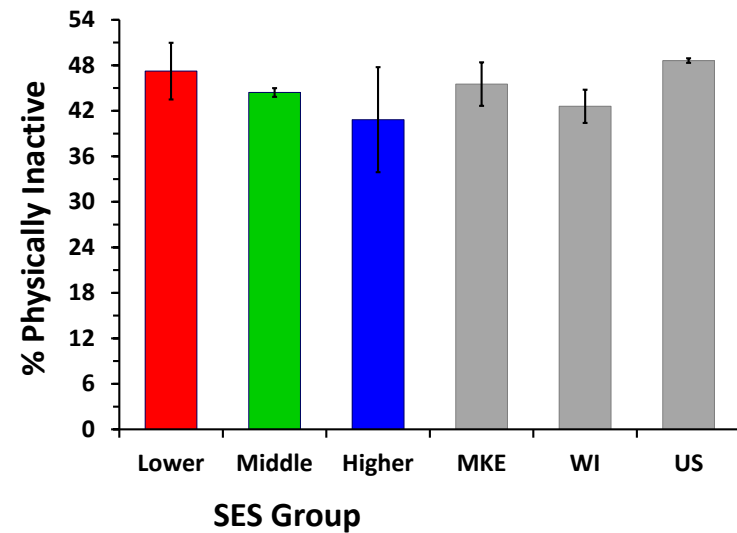
Overweight

Obesity

# Physical Inactivity

- The percentage of the population reporting levels of activity that do not meet the recommended levels of moderate physical activity (30 min/day of moderate physical activity >5 days a week) or vigorous physical activity (20 min/day of vigorous physical activity for >3 days of the week).

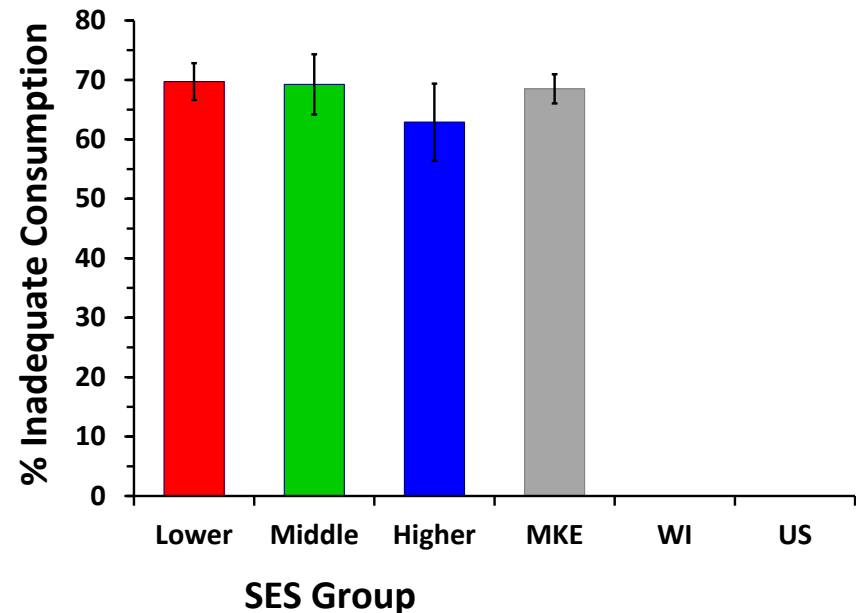
SES Group	% Inactivity
Lower	47.2
Middle	44.4
Higher	40.8
Milwaukee	45.5
Wisconsin	42.6
US	48.6



# Inadequate Fruit and Vegetable Consumption

- The percentage of the population reporting that they consume less than 5 servings of fruits and/or vegetables per day.

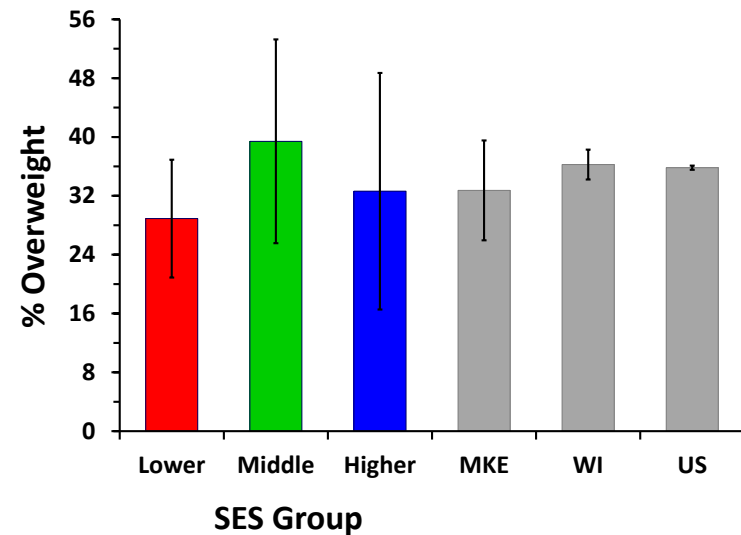
SES Group	% Inadequate consumption
Lower	69.7
Middle	69.2
Higher	62.9
Milwaukee	68.9
Wisconsin	N/A
US	N/A



# Overweight

- The percentage of the population that has a body mass index (BMI)  $\geq 25$  but  $<30$  kg/m<sup>2</sup>. This measure is calculated using a formula, which is based on answers to the questions, “About how much do you weigh without shoes?” and “About how tall are you without shoes?”

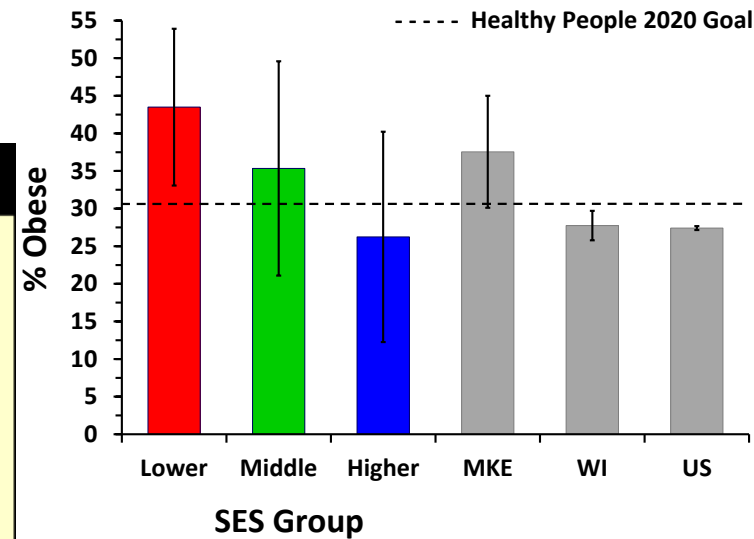
SES Group	% Overweight
Lower	28.9
Middle	39.4
Higher	32.6
Milwaukee	32.7
Wisconsin	36.2
US	35.8



# Obesity

- The percentage of the population that has a body mass index (BMI) greater than or equal to 30 kg/m<sup>2</sup>. This measure is calculated using a formula which is based on answers to the questions, “About how much do you weigh without shoes?” and “About how tall are you without shoes?”

SES Group	% Obesity
Lower	43.5
Middle	35.3
Higher	26.2
Milwaukee	37.6
Wisconsin	27.7
US	27.4





# Oral Health

No Recent Dental Visit

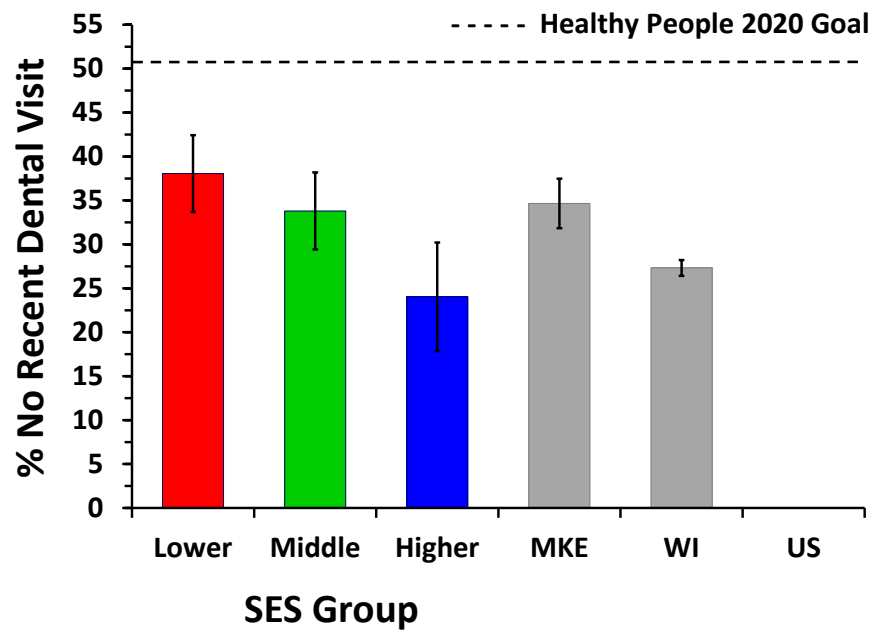


# No Recent Dentist Visit

- No Recent Dentist Visit is the percentage of the population reporting that they did not have a dental visit in the year prior to being interviewed.

(All better than 2020 goal)

SES Group	% No Dental Visit
Lower	38.1
Middle	33.8
Higher	24.0
Milwaukee	34.7
Wisconsin	27.3
US	N/A





# Reproductive & Sexual Health

Teen Birth Rate

Teen Sex Habits

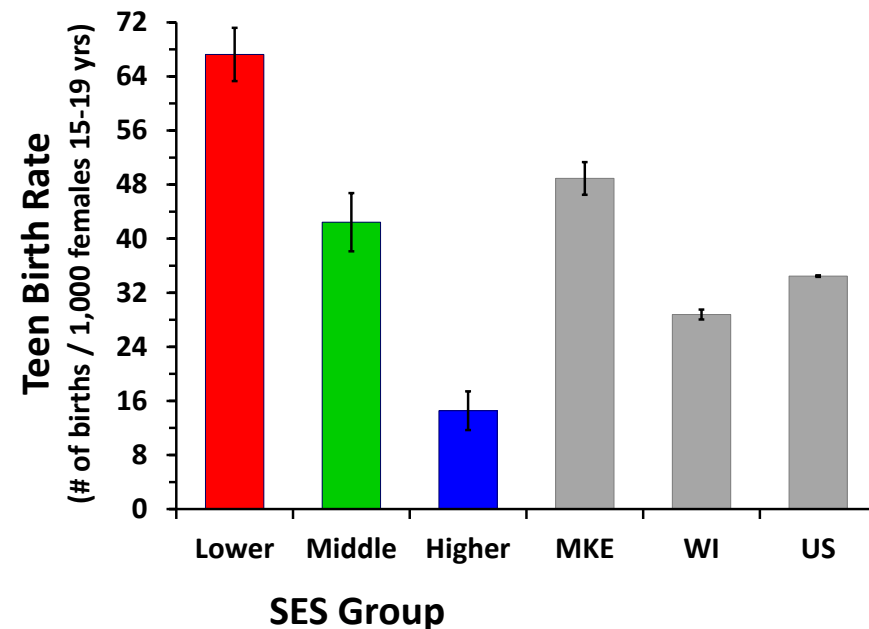
Chlamydia Rate

HIV Infection

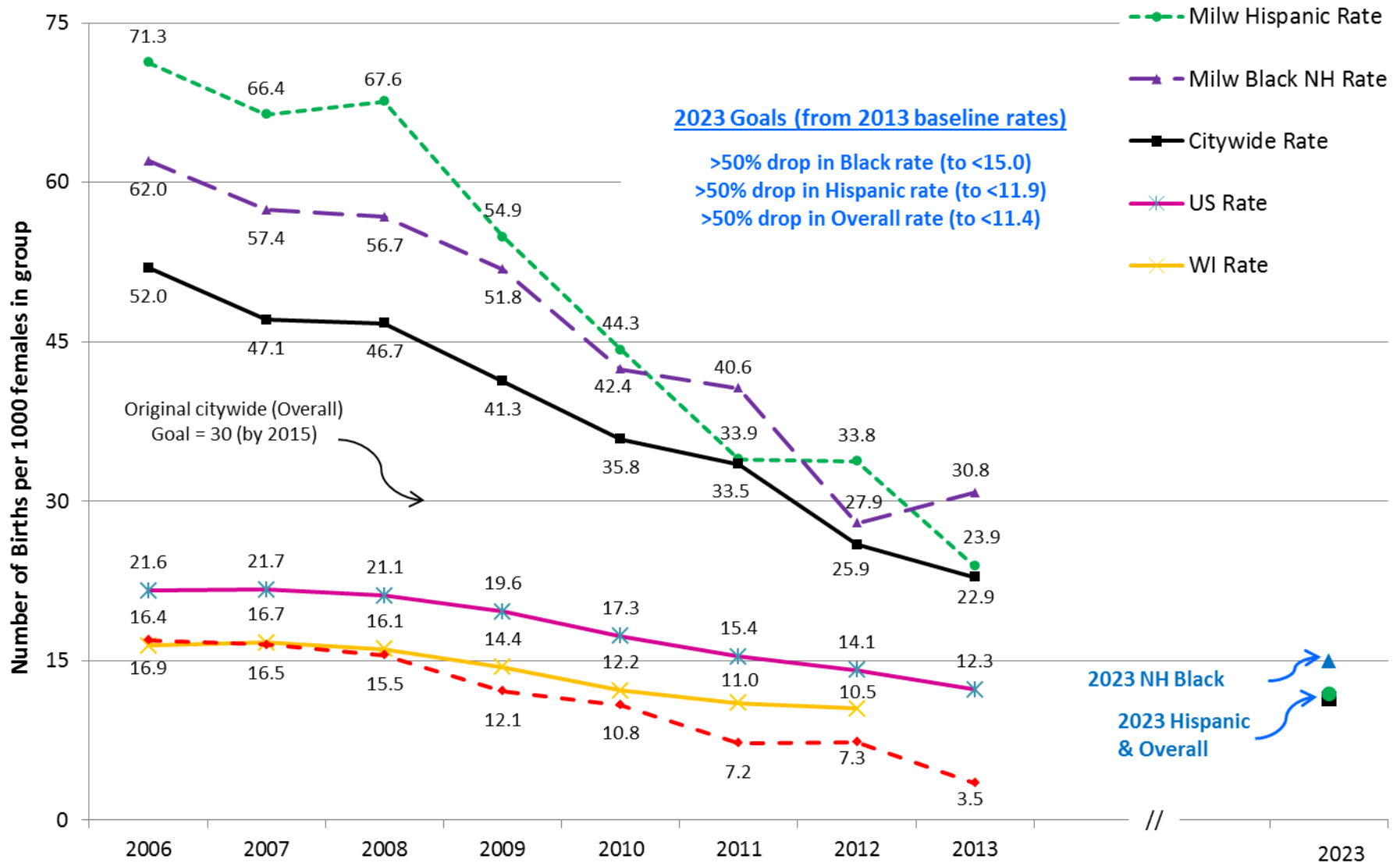
# Teen Birth Rate

- Teen Birth Rate is reported as the number of births per 1,000 females, ages 15-19.

SES Group	Teen Birth Rate
Lower	67.3
Middle	42.4
Higher	14.6
Milwaukee	48.9
Wisconsin	28.8
US	34.5



# Teen Birth Rates: 15-17 Year Olds City of Milwaukee 2006-2013



Notes: a) 2013 numbers are preliminary.

b) 2006 overall rate was 55.43 when births to girls under age 15 were included (46 births). There were 42 such births in 2007, 35 in 2008, 31 in 2009, 25 in 2010, 24 in 2011, 13 in 2012, and 14 in 2013.



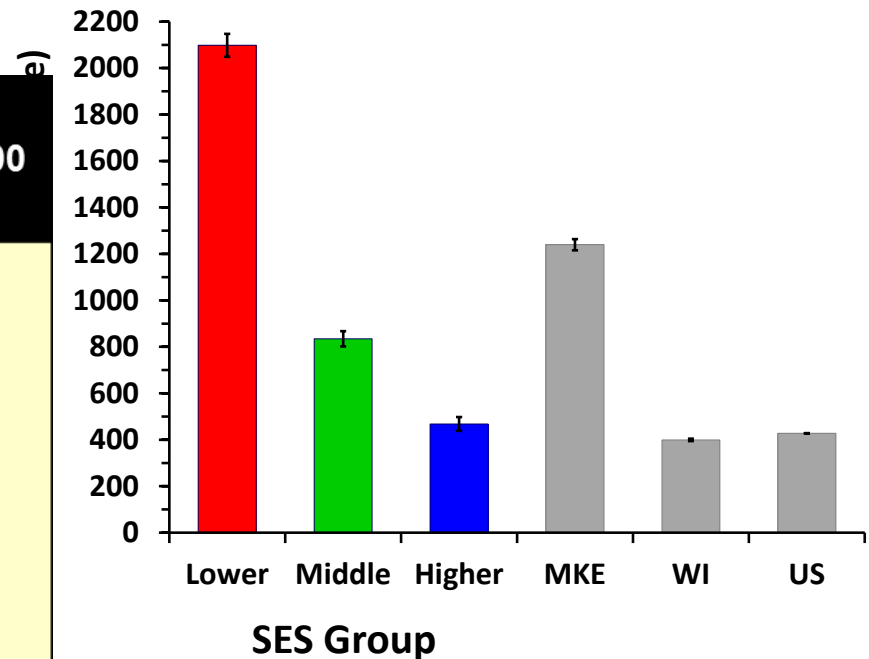
# Teen Sex Habits

- 60% of high school aged youth report ever having sexual intercourse
- 65% of teens reporting having used a condom during last sexual intercourse
- 56% youth reporting using some method to prevent pregnancy during last sexual intercourse

# Chlamydia Rate

- Chlamydia Rate is reported as incidence (the number of new cases reported) per 100,000 population.

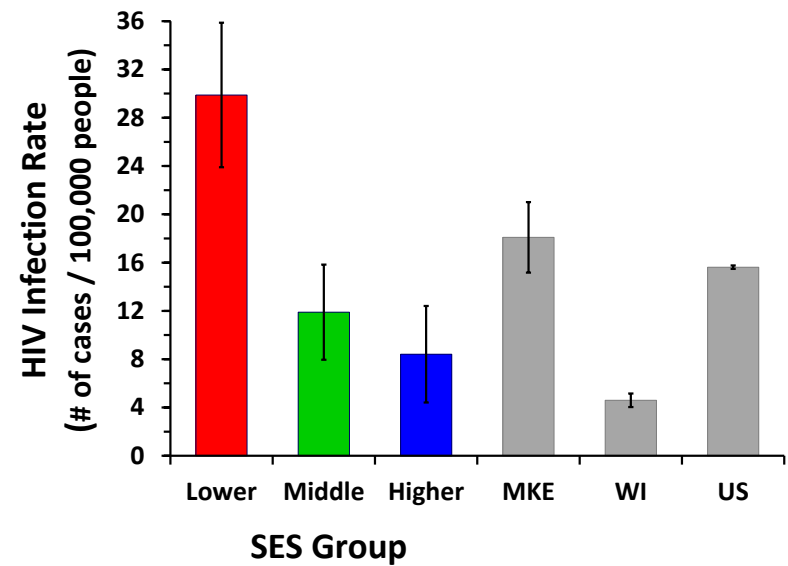
SES Group	Chlamydia per 100,000
Lower	2,098
Middle	835
Higher	468
Milwaukee	1,240
Wisconsin	399
US	428



# HIV Infection

- HIV Infection is a measure of the average annual number of reported cases of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) infection per year, and is reported as the crude rate per 100,000 in the population. The reported rate is not age-adjusted.

SES Group	HIV per 100,000
Lower	29.9
Middle	11.9
Higher	8.4
Milwaukee	18.1
Wisconsin	4.6
US	15.6





# Substance Abuse

Liquor License Density

Binge Drinking

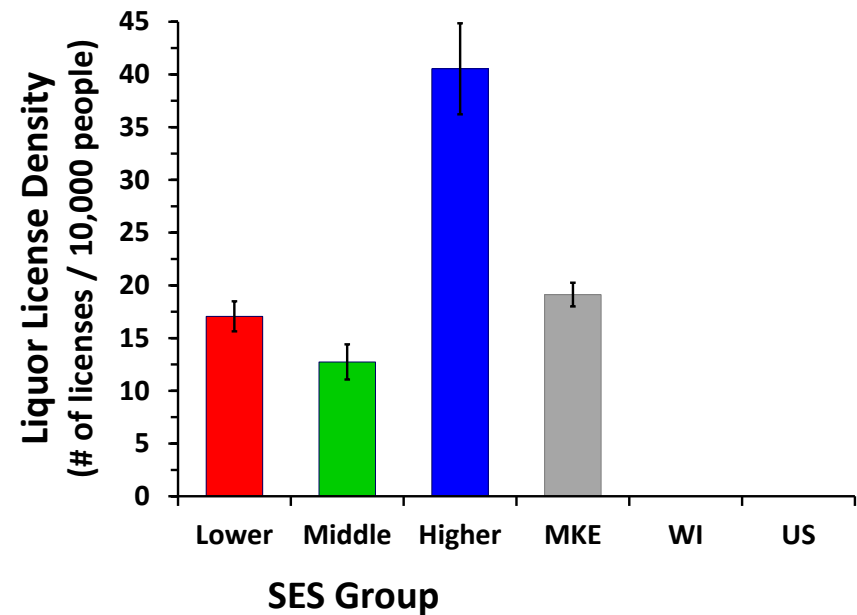
Heroin Deaths



# Liquor License Density

- The number of liquor licenses per 10,000 population. The data represented currently valid licenses (April, 2010).

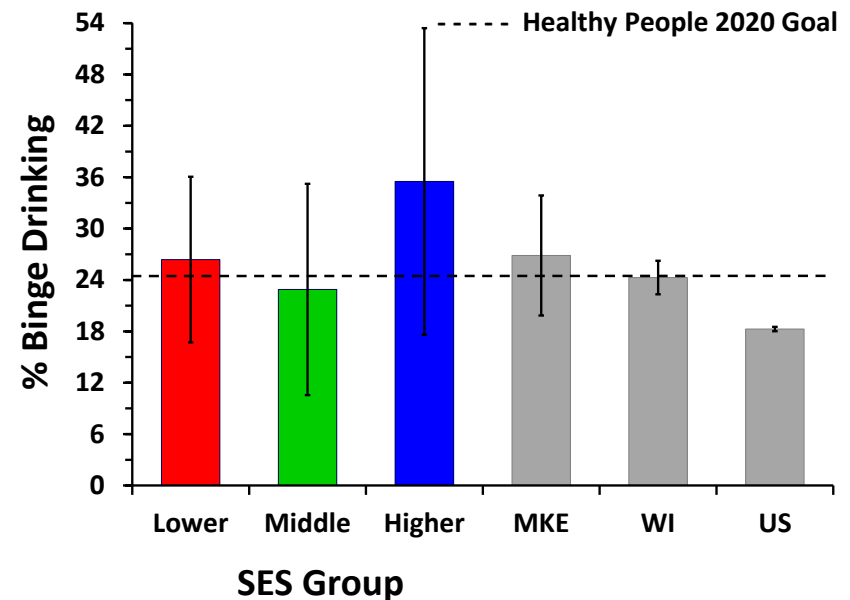
SES Group	Liquor License /per 10,000 population
Lower	17.1
Middle	12.7
Higher	40.5
Milwaukee	19.1
Wisconsin	N/A
US	N/A



# Binge Drinking

- The percentage of the population reporting that they drank more than five alcoholic beverages in one day, at least once per month. Binge Drinking is defined as 5 or more drinks on an occasion for men, and 4 or more drinks for women.

SES Group	% Binge Drinking
Lower	26.4
Middle	22.9
Higher	35.5
Milwaukee	26.9
Wisconsin	24.3
US	18.3





# Heroin Deaths

158 Overdoses occurred in Milwaukee County (2007)

- 76% occurred in the city of Milwaukee
- Opiate use continues to increase
- Prescription medication serving as a gateway to heroin use



# Tobacco

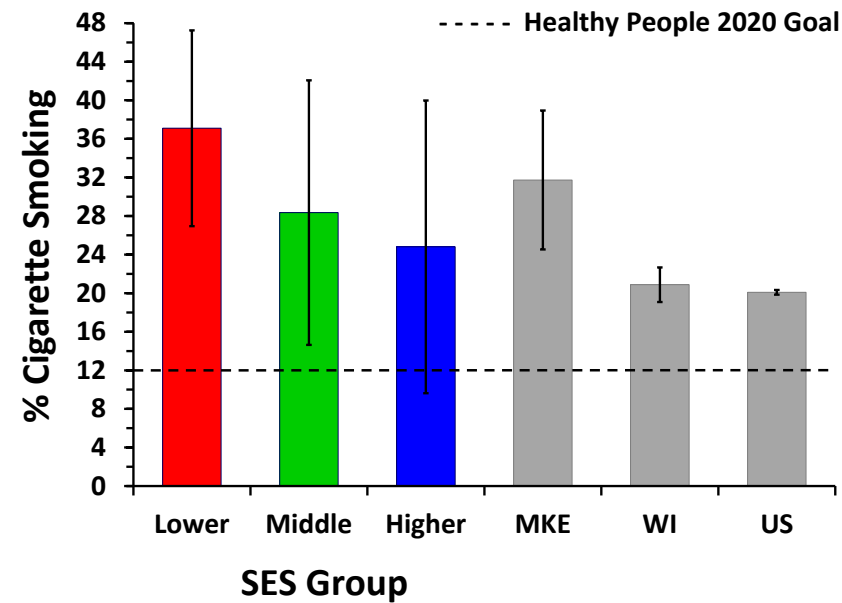
Cigarette Smoking

Smoking During Pregnancy

# Cigarette Smoking

- The percentage of the population reporting that they have smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and that they currently smoke.

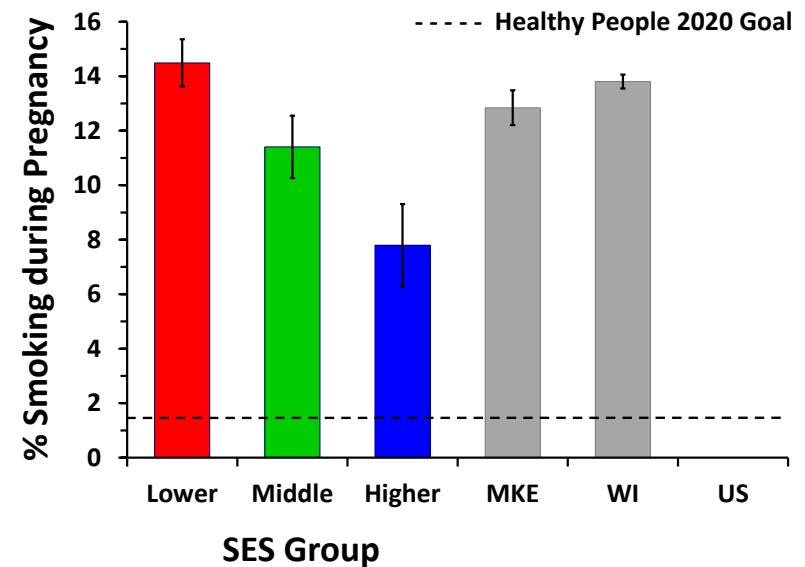
SES Group	% Current Smoker
Lower	37.1
Middle	28.4
Higher	24.8
Milwaukee	31.7
Wisconsin	20.9
US	20.1



# Smoking During Pregnancy

- Women giving birth in a hospital are asked about their smoking status after delivering the baby. Smoking During Pregnancy measures the percentage of women in the population reporting that they smoked during their pregnancy.

SES Group	% Births for which mothers smoked during pregnancy
Lower	14.5
Middle	11.4
Higher	7.8
Milwaukee	12.8
Wisconsin	13.8
US	N/A





# Social Determinants of Health (SDoH)

Single Parent Households

Children Living in Poverty

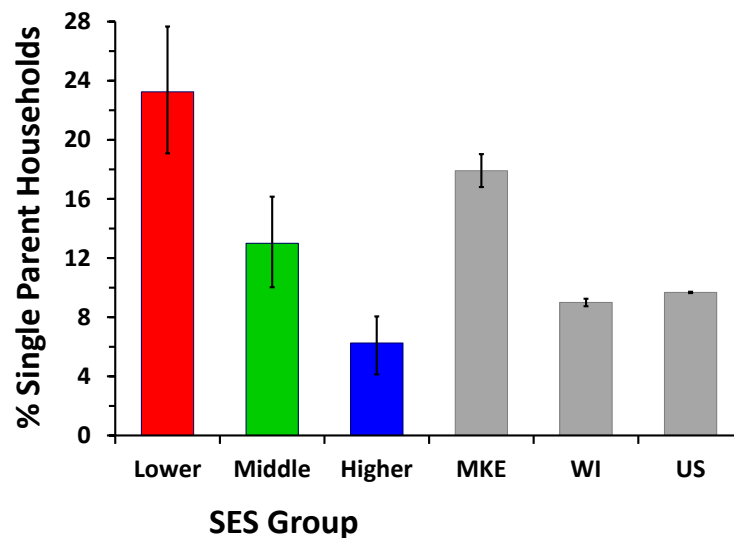
Education Achievement

SDoH Policy Levers

# Single Parent Households

- The number of households run by a single parent (male householder with no female partner present, or female householder with no male partner present) with one or more of their own children under 18 years. It is reported as a percentage of the total number of households.

SES Group	% Households Run by a Single Parent
Lower	23.2
Middle	13.0
Higher	6.3
Milwaukee	17.9
Wisconsin	9.0
US	9.7







# Children Living in Poverty

- 42.4% of all Milwaukee children live in poverty
- This equals 67,229 children



# Educational Achievement

	Milwaukee SES Groups				
	Lower	Middle	Higher	Wisconsin	US
Less than HS	30.9	15.6	7.6	12.9	17.1
High School	29.7	33.7	18.4	33.5	27.7
Some College	20.9	24.4	20.6	21.9	22.5
Associate Degree	5.1	6.8	5.9	7.7	6.5
College	9.1	13.6	29.5	16.4	16.8
Graduate Degree	4.2	5.7	18.1	7.6	9.4



# SDoH Policy Levers

Policies that ensure early childhood education for all children (e.g., Early Headstart, Universal Pre-K)

Policies that increase access to, affordability of, and quality of childcare

Policies that ensure quality K-12 education for all (e.g., funding, teacher quality)

Community revitalization policies and programs with equity focus

Economic development programs and policies that ensure full employment

Support livable income through tax policies

Support livable income by Increasing minimum wage to living wage and indexing to inflation

Policies that mandate paid family & medical leave

Expand and ensure unemployment insurance



# SDoH Policy Levers

Policies that ensure access to affordable, safe housing (e.g., Moving to Opportunity, Housing First)

Policies that reduce segregation and increase integration in neighborhoods, work environments, etc.

Evidence-based programs to build social support within families

Policies that build social capital and social cohesion within communities

Policies and programs that increase social connectedness among adults

Policies and programs that increase social connectedness among youth

Policies that create safe school environments to support learning

Targeted programs to increase college enrollment

High school dropout-prevention programs



# SDoH Policy Levers

Policies and programs to increase workplace safety

Programs that provide vocational training and job placement services

Massive expansion of living-wage-paying transitional jobs programs

Policies & Programs that improve Neighborhood Safety

Policies that provide treatment alternatives to prison for non-violent drug offenders

Policies and practices to improve civic participation to assure the conditions in which all people can be healthy

Creating a new narrative about what creates health (it's not just access to quality healthcare and individual health behaviors); Enact a Health in All Policies approach



# Result Highlights: Some good news

- The overall **Teen Birth Rate** is declining rapidly:
  - Disparities still exist among SES groups.
- **Infant mortality rates** are slowly improving
  - Disparities still exist among SES groups.



# Result Highlights

## Mixed & Surprising News

- In 2012, the higher SES group had worse scores for **Poor or Fair Health** and **Poor Mental Health Days** then did the middle SES group.
- **Binge Drinking** was highest in the higher SES group and lowest in the middle SES group.
  - Percentages for all SES groups were well above values for the U.S. overall.
- The overall rate of **Cigarette Smoking** in Milwaukee increased nearly 8 percentage points compared to the 2012 MHR.



# Result Highlights

## Some News is Not Good

- Substantial health disparities remain across geographic regions of differing socioeconomic status in Milwaukee.
  - Life expectancy for higher SES Milwaukeeans is about 6 years longer than for lower SES Milwaukeeans
  - Many other health measures have similar disparities
- Milw is less healthy than WI or US on many measures



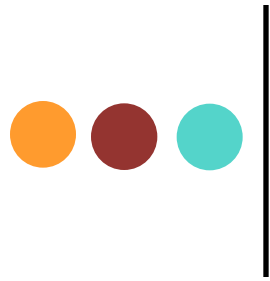


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Questions? Comments?