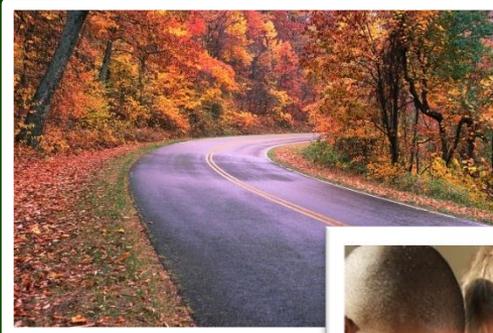


Health System Assessment Results



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Health Innovation Collaborative
Better Health Workgroup

What is a Statewide Public Health System Assessment?

A collaborative process of collecting and analyzing data and information related to improving health.

2012 West Virginia State Public Health System Assessment

Shaping safe and healthy communities



2012 West Virginia Findings of State Public Health System Partner Survey

Shaping safe and healthy communities

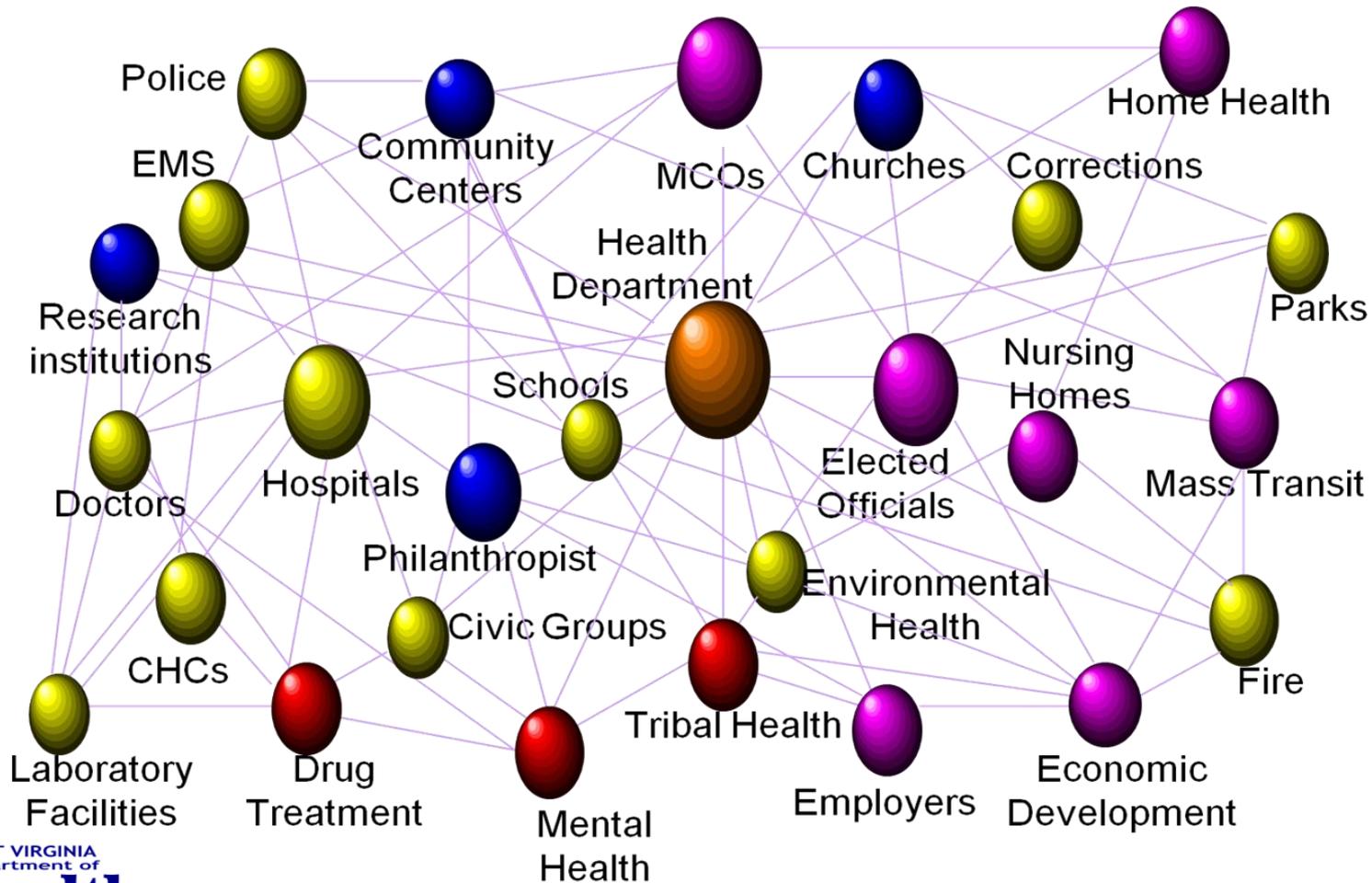


2012 West Virginia State Health Profile

Shaping safe and healthy communities

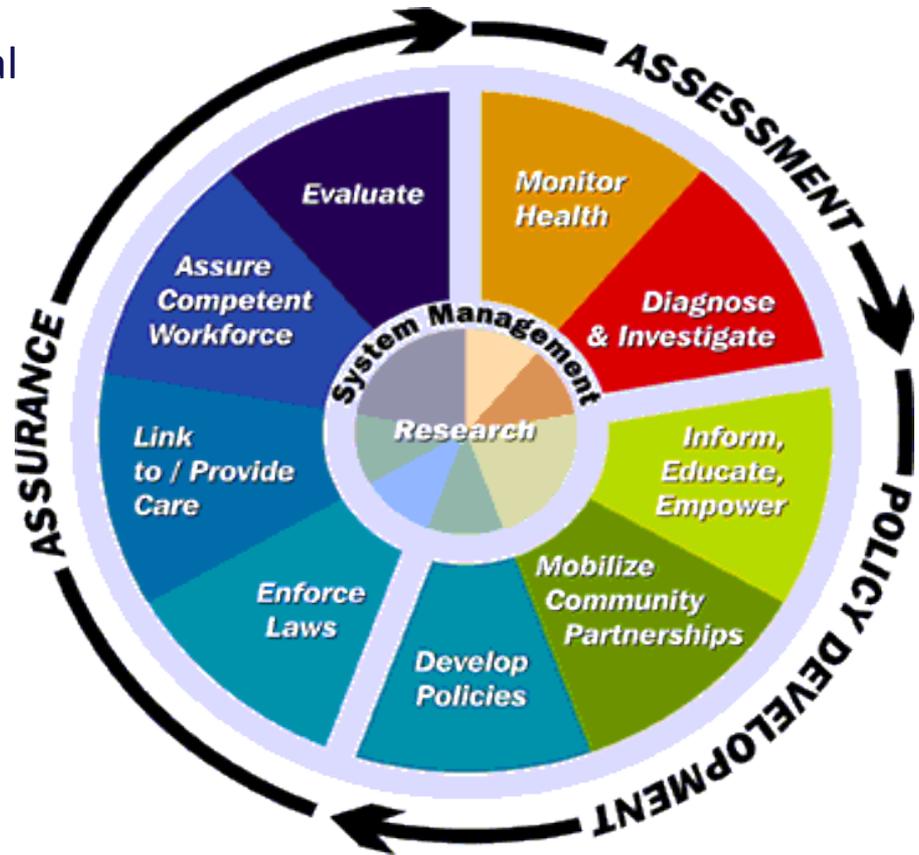


The Public Health System



State Health System Assessment

- Assess how we and our partners perceive our performance to national standards
- Measures in each area
 - Planning and Implementation
 - State and Local Relationships
 - Performance Management and Quality Improvement
 - Capacity and Resources
- Rating Scale
 - Minimal, Moderate, Significant or Optimal



Statewide Public Health System Assessment - Overall Summary

Essential Public Health Service	Overall Score
Monitor Health Status	32.1%
Diagnose and Investigate Health Problems and Hazards	69.3%
Inform, Educate, and Empower People about Health Issues	51%
Mobilize Community Partnerships to Identify and Solve Health Problems	35.4%
Develop Policies/Plans that Support Individual/Statewide Health Efforts	45.4%
Enforce Laws and Regulations that Protect Health and Ensure Safety	46.4%
Link People/Assure Provision of Care to Personal Health Services	42.8%
Assure Competent Public Health and Personal Health Care Workforce	29.2%
Evaluate Effectiveness/Accessibility/Quality of Personal/Population Based Health Services	37.5%
Research for New Insights and Innovative Solutions to Health Problems	21.9%

Group Analysis

Strengths

- Organizations willing to share data
- Increased discussion on need for data collection and sharing
- Issue based state plans in place (oral health, tobacco, etc.)
- Increased focus on communities asking for data and outcomes
- People respond to improved health
- C-Section rates an example of collaboration to change practice

Weaknesses

- Lack of coherent vision
- No statewide collection of data – no clearing house
- Reactive vs. Proactive
- Programs not reaching people
- Practices not consistent with education and promotion (vending machines)
- Collaboration not the same statewide
- Poverty
- Healthcare system does not act like a system

Improvement Opportunities

- Bring groups together to improve standardization
- Communication of data
- Develop a plan for improving the data
- Look at data according to benchmarks
- Prioritize health issues
- Maintain a sustainable, statewide stakeholder system
- Explore opportunities in carrying out partnership development activities
- Publicize what data/evaluations are available

Long Term Investments

- Data Summit
- Make statewide investments to make data improvements
- Collaboration of all entities in the State Health System
- Promote healthy habits in prison
- Changing negative cultural attitudes about healthy habits
- Look at root causes of behaviors – collaborate as a state to change
- Collaboration of statewide partners to create a state health improvement plan

Our State of Health

West Virginia ranks among the bottom in America's Health Rankings, as of 2013, overall we are ranked 46th.

- 50th Preventable Hospitalizations
- 50th Diabetes
- 49th Physical Activity
- 49th Heart Disease
- 49th Smoking
- 47th Obesity
- 47th Cancer Deaths
- 45th High Blood Pressure

Demographics

- Median age 41.3 years
 - One of the only 7 states with a median age > 40
- Highest level of Education - High School Education 41.35%
- 18% report being disabled
 - Compared to 12% of the U.S. population
- Highest death rates in the U.S.
 - 51.5% of resident deaths in 2011 due to:
 - Heart Disease
 - Cancer
 - Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease
- Obesity rate 33.8%
- Smoking prevalence of 28.2%
 - Compared to 19.6% of U.S. population

Partner Survey

- Understand health issues from a collaborative standpoint
- Respondent area of expertise:
 - Behavioral Health
 - Social Services
 - Providers
 - State/Local Health
 - Non-Profit
 - Academia
 - Health Insurance
 - Laboratories
 - Dietitians
 - Law Enforcement
 - Faith Based Organizations
 - Child Advocacy
 - Minority Health
 - Emergency Management
 - Nursing
 - End of Life Care

Barriers to HealthCare

Lack of Access to:

- Mental Health and/or Addiction Services
- Dental Care Services
- Long Term Care Services
- Health Care Specialists

Other Barriers Identified:

- Lack of Transportation
- Lack of follow up to healthcare services and case management

Health Risks/Risky Behaviors

- Obesity (67.93%)
- Rx Drug Misuse/Abuse (51.05%)
- Illicit Drug Use (41.77%)
- Smoking (38.82%)
- Sedentary Lifestyle (29.96%)
- Poor Nutrition Habits (28.69%)
- Alcohol Abuse (17.30%)

Response options included alcohol abuse, domestic violence, gang activity, illicit drug use, inadequate immunizations, obesity, poor nutrition habits, prescription drug use/misuse, sedentary lifestyle, sexual promiscuity, smoking, suicide ideation/depression, teen pregnancy and unsafe driving habits.

Community/Environmental Factors

- Illegal Drug Use (65.52%)
- Smoking/Second Hand Smoke (56.90%)
- Lack of Community Recreation (52.16%)
- Access to Healthy Foods (52.16%)
- Public Safety/Unsafe Neighborhoods (16.81%)

Respondents were given a list of factors that included access to healthy foods, air quality, community recreational space, illegal drug use, lead exposure, public safety, smoking/second hand smoke, unhealthy work environments and water quality.

Health Care Issues Well Addressed

- Immunizations
- Tobacco Cessation
- Children's Healthcare
- Prenatal Care

Respondents were not given a list of options to choose from. A text box was provided for collection of qualitative data responses. A total of 421 issues were identified by respondents.

Greatest Public Health Issue

- Obesity
- Substance Abuse
- Culture of Poverty
- Lack of Funding
- Access to Care
- Smoking/Tobacco Use

Survey respondents were asked to identify the single greatest public health issue in West Virginia. A text box was provided for collection of qualitative data responses. The greatest public health issue identified by the most respondents was obesity.

Our role in the utilization of assessment data

- Improving the results
- Communicating successes and needs with partners
- Identifying opportunities for alignment
- Build and improve effectiveness and efficiencies

Thank You!

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