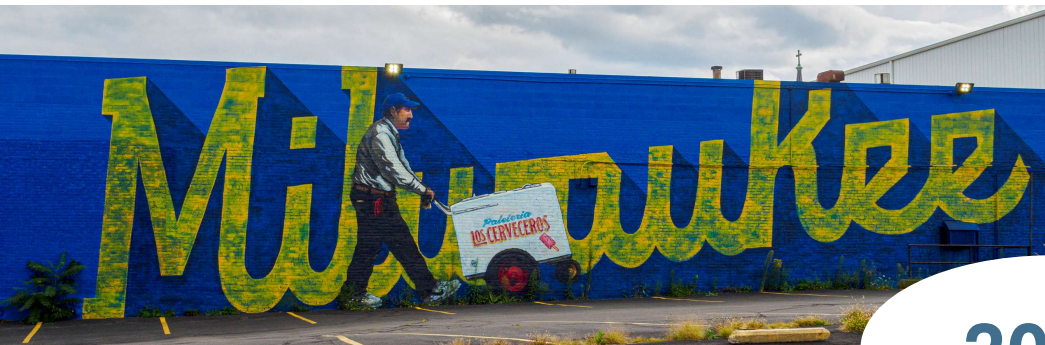
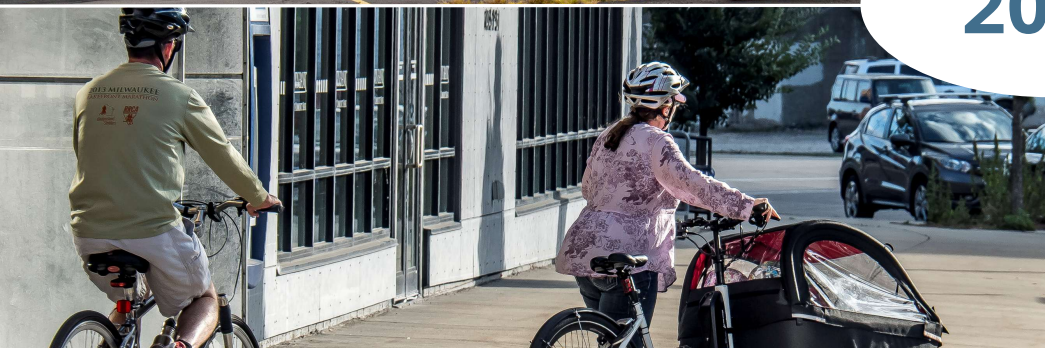


Milwaukee County

Community Health Needs Assessment



2024



MILWAUKEE HEALTH CARE
●
PARTNERSHIP

VIRTUAL Community Briefing #4
5-19-2025

Process and Sponsors



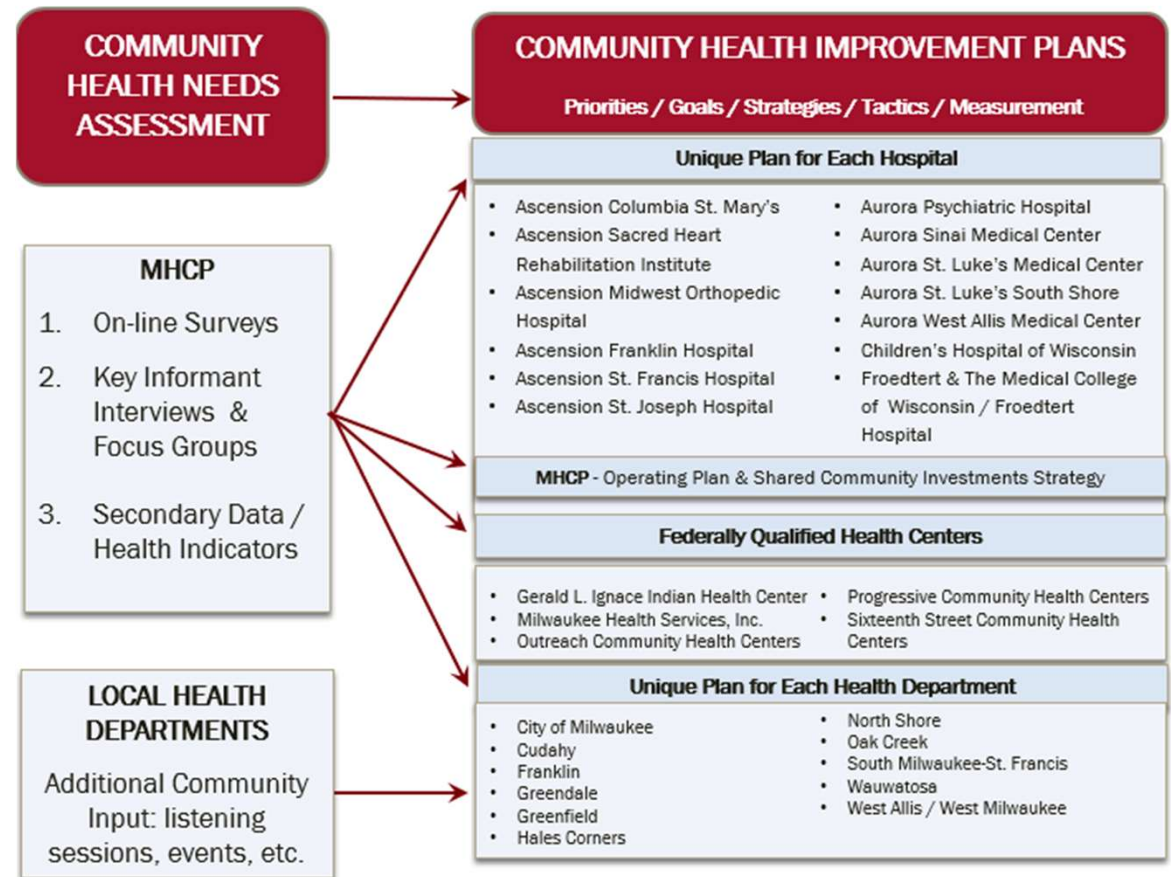
Milwaukee County CHNA 2024

MILWAUKEE HEALTH CARE
PARTNERSHIP

Sponsor Organizations



Community Health Improvement Plans



Data Sources

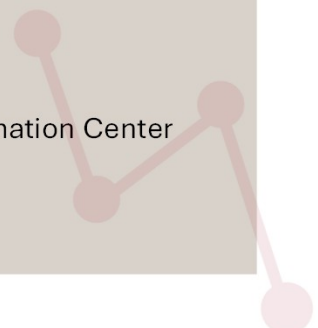


Primary Data

- **Milwaukee County Community Health Survey:** An online survey taken by 6,265 Milwaukee County residents.
- **Key Informant Interview and Focus Groups:** Input from 46 key informants and 10 focus groups.

Secondary Data

- **Health Compass Milwaukee:** a dynamic data website offering numerous publicly reported health data indicators. Select sources include:
 - BRFSS
 - YRBSS
 - CDC PLACES
 - American Community Survey (ACS)
 - National Vital Statistics
 - County Health Rankings
 - Wisconsin Hospital Association Information Center (WHAIC)



Methodology/Limitations

- Survey data were collected online (via visiting a link or scanning a QR code) and from paper surveys
- Completing the survey was voluntary, and participants were entered into a pool to win prizes as an incentive.
- This is a **convenience sample** of respondents collected via advertisements promoting the survey through various media channels. Targeted advertising at events also contributed to a diverse sample within the survey.
- Qualitative interviews and focus groups provide a deeper examination of the key health issues. The authors recognize that the data is limited to those who participated in the interviews and focus groups and is not all-encompassing.
- There may be areas of concern for certain community members or subgroups of Milwaukee County that are not represented in this CHNA presentation and report.



Health Compass Milwaukee Website

Goals:

- Provide current and comprehensive health data sources, comparative analytics, and health improvement planning tools for health care providers and public health departments.
- Serve as a benefit to the broader community, including academic, philanthropic, government, and non-profit sectors.
- Elevate the importance and availability of ongoing community health information to support research, planning and community-wide health improvement.



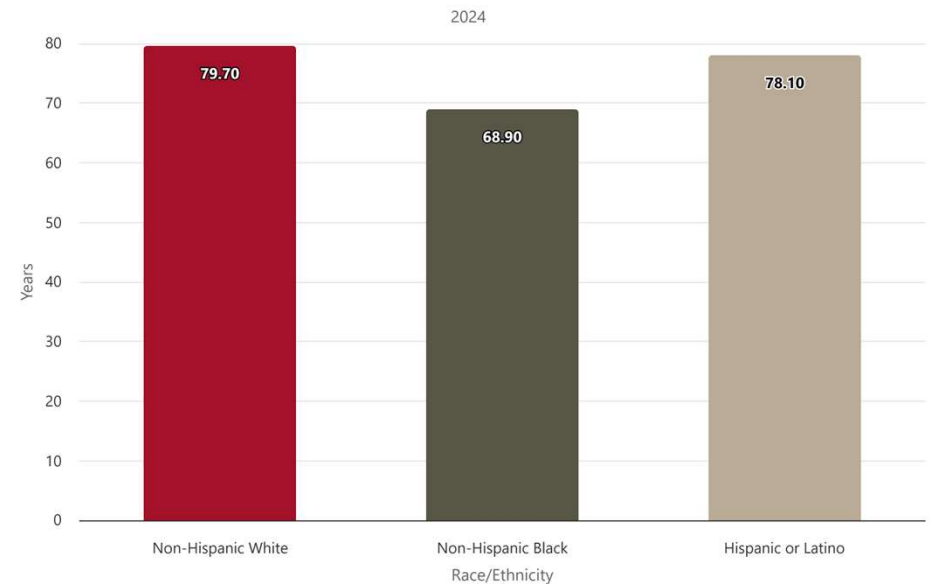
**Visit Health Compass
Milwaukee Today!**



Racial and Health Equity Focus

- **10-year Life Expectancy gap** between Blacks and Whites (2024)
- Health care access accounts for roughly 20% of overall health
- Health factors have great influence on health outcomes and health equity
- Access and opportunity are critical to closing health disparities that exist by place and race
- Racist and discriminatory policies and practices have shaped historical and current health factors and health outcomes in Milwaukee County

Life expectancy (Wisconsin Department of Health Services) by Race/Ethnicity, Milwaukee County, WI



Created on Health Compass Milwaukee | healthcompassmilwaukee.org

Life expectancy (Wisconsin Department of Health Services): Life expectancy calculated from 2023 death and population estimates

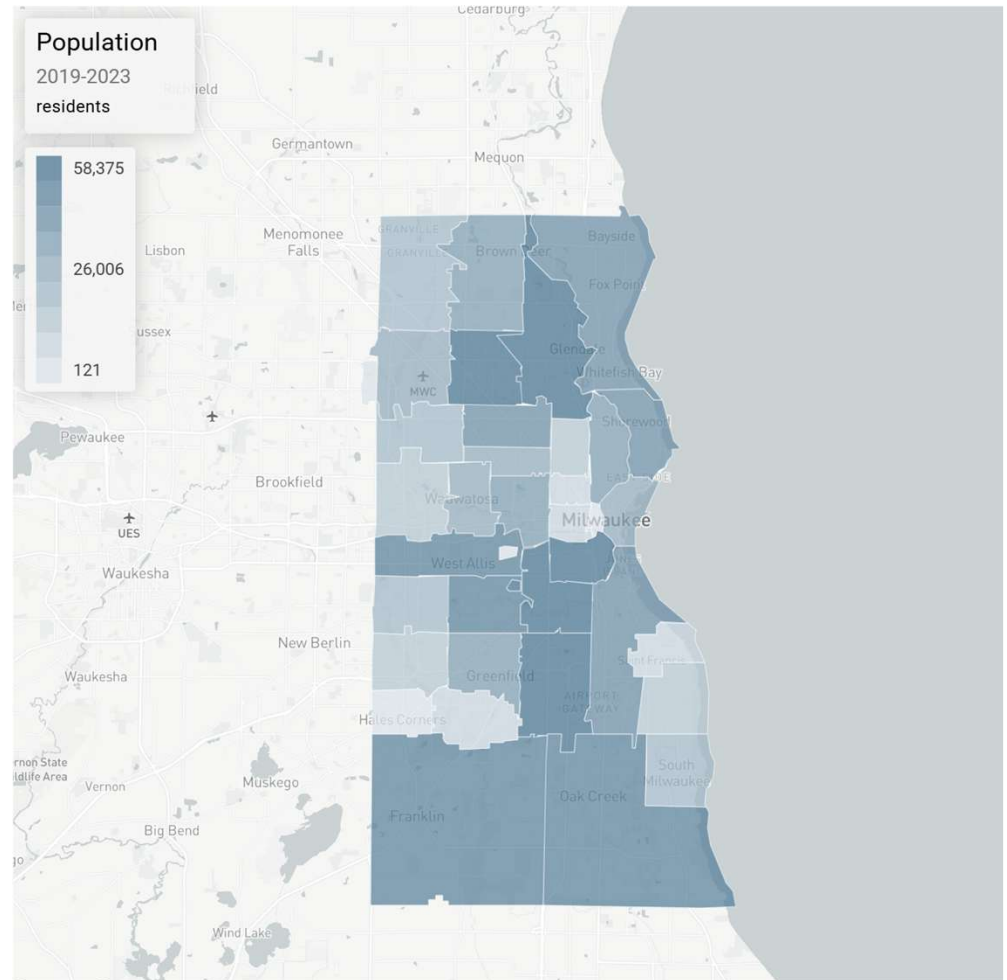
Milwaukee County Demographic Profile



Demographic Profile

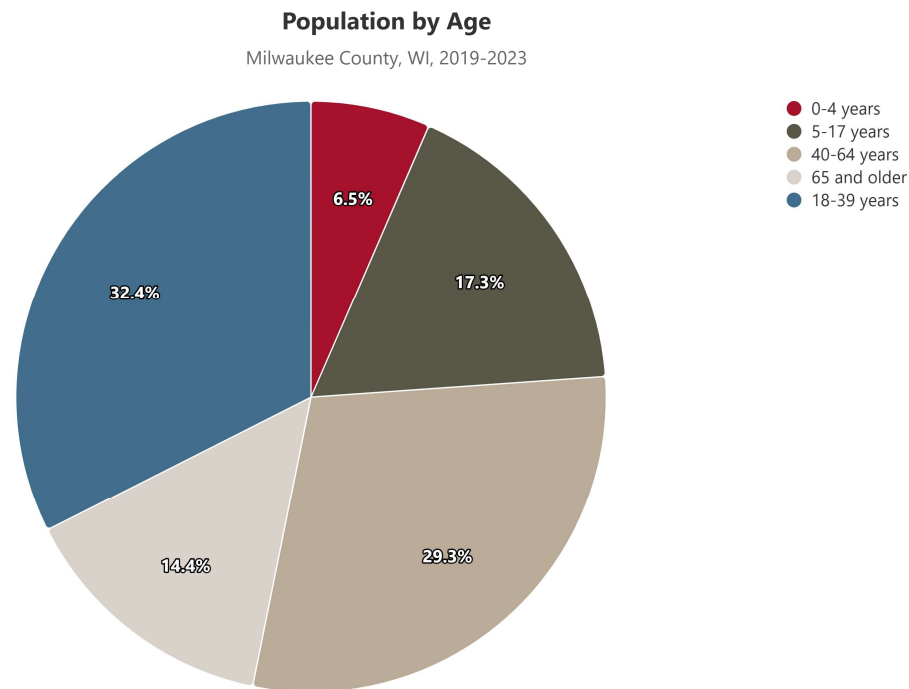
Population

- Total County Population: 927,656 (2023)
- Most densely populated ZIP codes: 53215, 53209, 53218, 53221, 53204



Demographic Profile

Population by Age: Milwaukee County



Created on Health Compass Milwaukee | healthcompassmilwaukee.org | Data source: American Community Survey (ACS) (ACS: Table B01001; Decennial Census: Table P012)
Population: Average population over the time period.

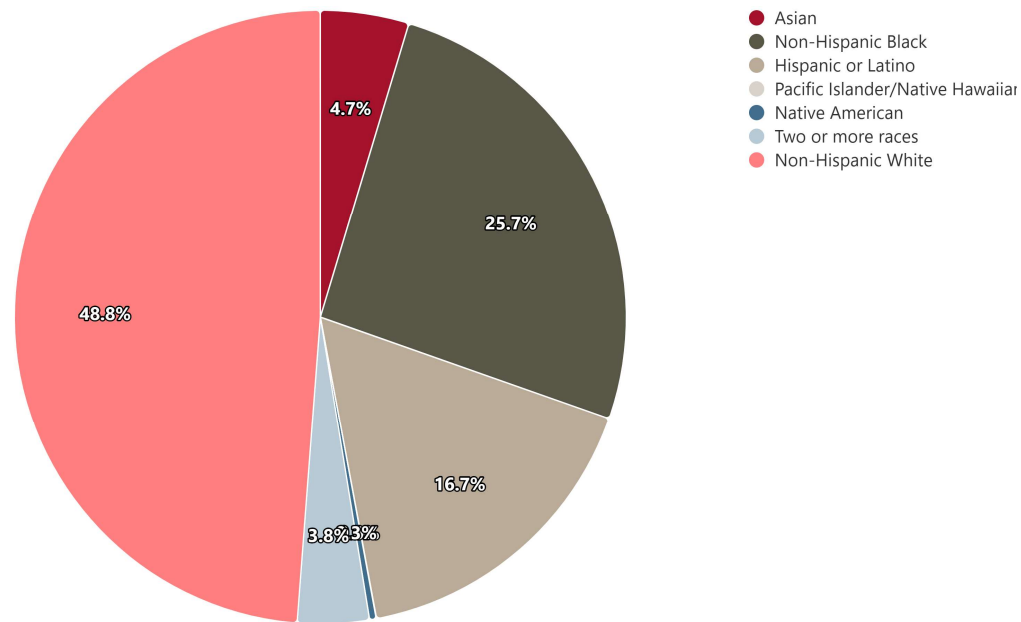
MILWAUKEE HEALTH CARE
PARTNERSHIP

Demographic Profile

Population by Race: Milwaukee County

Population by Race/Ethnicity

Milwaukee County, WI, 2019-2023



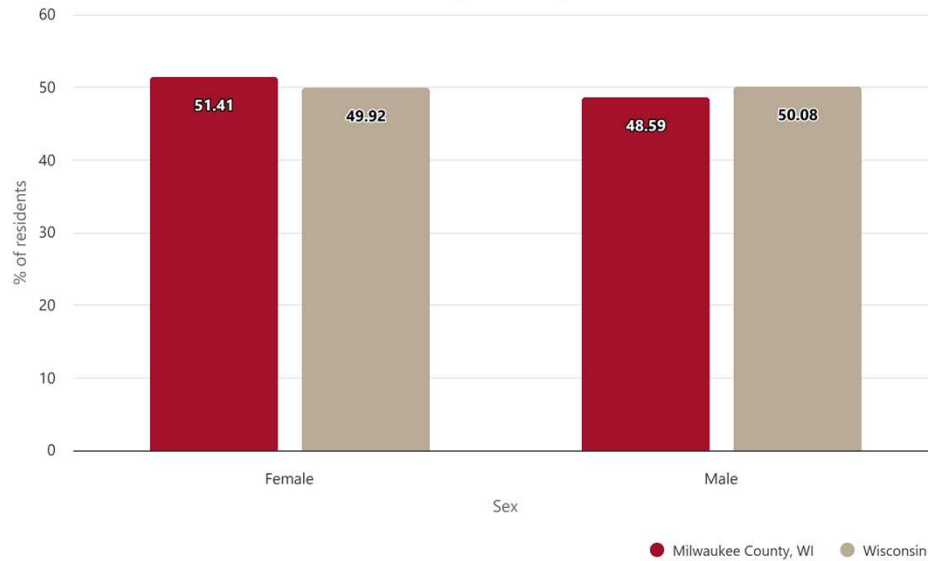
Created on Health Compass Milwaukee | healthcompassmilwaukee.org | Data source: American Community Survey (ACS) (ACS: Table B01001; Decennial Census: Table P012)
Population: Average population over the time period.

Demographic Profile

Population: Sex and Marriage Status

Demographics by Sex, 2019-2023

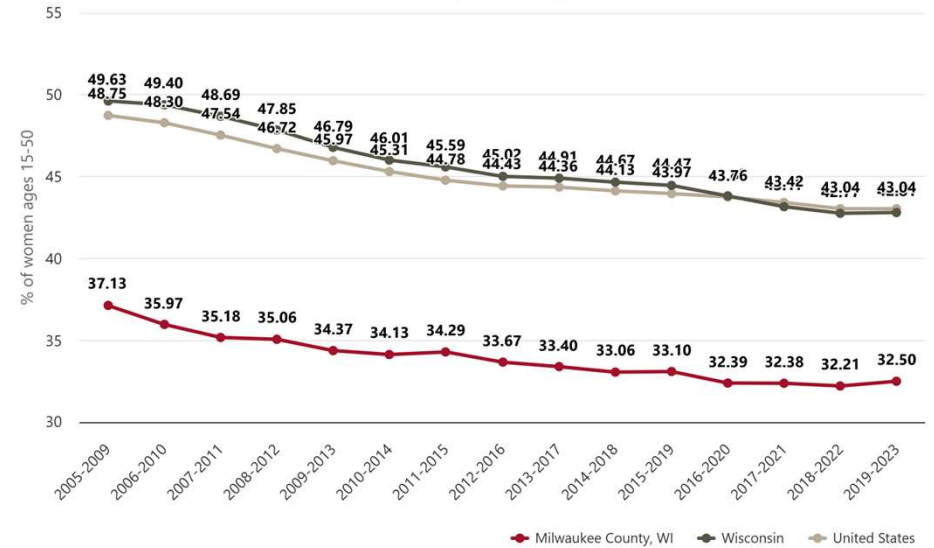
Milwaukee County, WI and comparison



Created on Health Compass Milwaukee | healthcompassmilwaukee.org | Data sources: American Community Survey (ACS) (Table B01001), Decennial Census (2020 data only)
Demographics: Percent of residents within each major demographic group. Use this to explore age, gender, and racial/ethnic breakdowns. This data is expressed as a percent; to see a breakdown of all residents by count, use Population.

Married (Female)

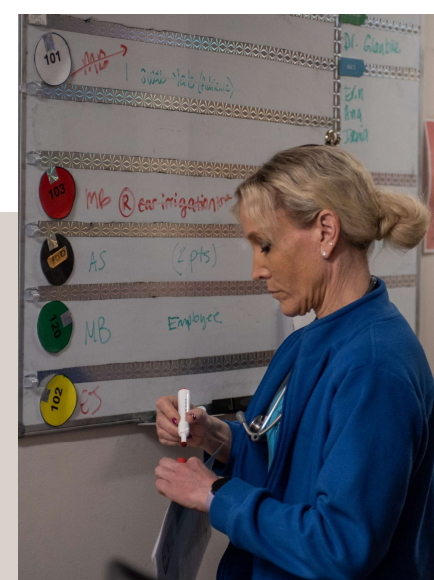
Milwaukee County, WI and comparison



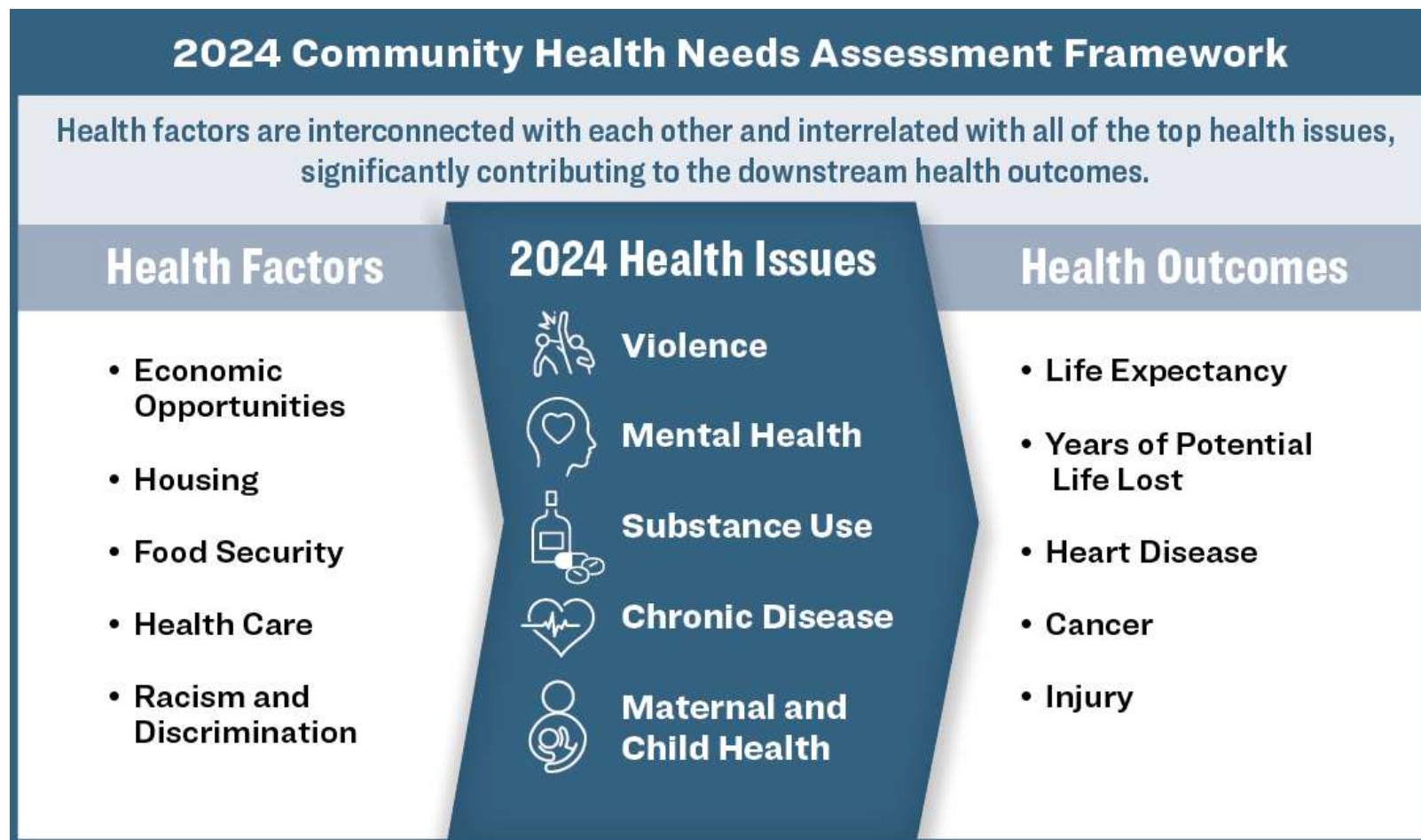
Created on Health Compass Milwaukee | healthcompassmilwaukee.org | Data source: American Community Survey (ACS) (Table B13002)

Married: Percentage of women ages 15-50 who are currently married and not separated (including those whose spouse is absent for reasons of work or military service).

Key Findings: 2024 Framework



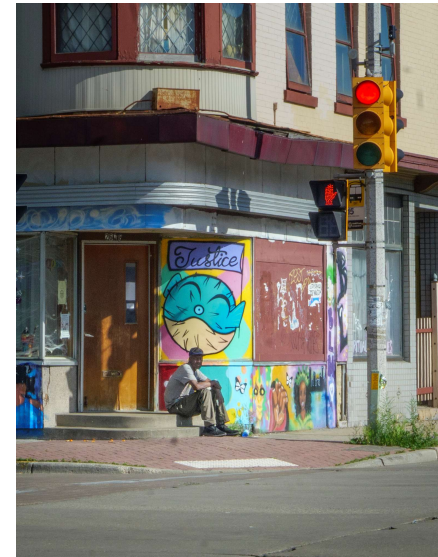
2024 Key Findings Framework



Key Findings: Health Outcomes

Milwaukee County CHNA 2024

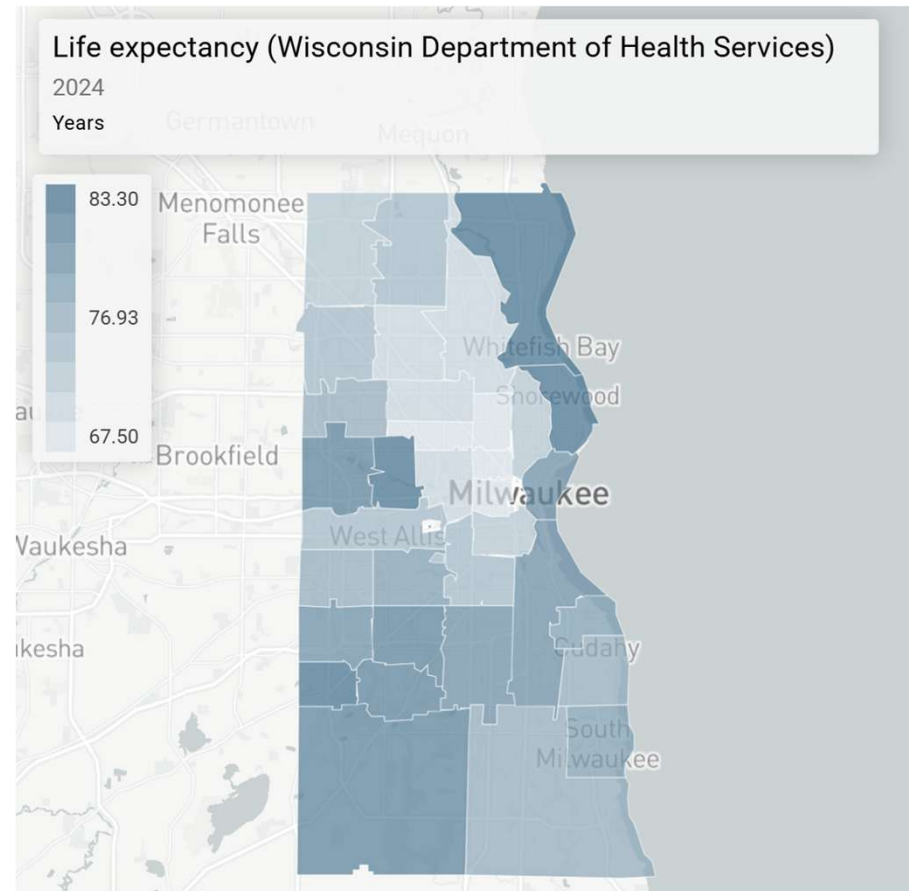
MILWAUKEE HEALTH CARE
PARTNERSHIP



Life Expectancy

Life Expectancy, Milwaukee County

- **10-year Life Expectancy gap** between Blacks and Whites (2024)
- ZIP code map of Life Expectancy (LE) highlights areas of high SES having significantly higher LE
- Adjacent or neighboring ZIP codes can have a 10+ years gap: 53211 and 53217 are 83+ years of LE, compared to <73 years of LE in 53209, 53212, 53206



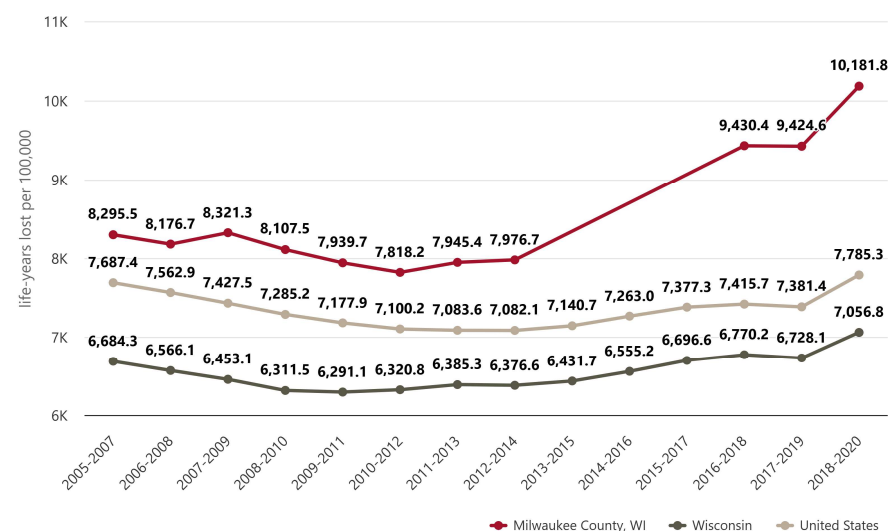
Health Outcomes

Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL)

YPLL, Milwaukee County

- YPLL is a summary measure of premature mortality (early death).
- Shows the total number of years not lived by people who die before reaching age 75.
- YPLL puts more emphasis on causes of death that are more common at earlier ages.
- Milwaukee County has seen a sharper increase in YPLL in the last decade relative to WI and US.

Years of potential life lost, Milwaukee County, 2005-2020



Created on Health Compass Milwaukee | healthcompassmilwaukee.org | Data source: National Vital Statistics System-Mortality (NVSS-M)

Years of potential life lost: YPLL is a summary measure of premature mortality (early death). It represents the total number of years not lived by people who die before reaching a given age (here, 75). YPLL puts more emphasis on causes of death that are more common at earlier ages, because persons dying at younger ages will have more years subtracted from age 75. Therefore it may

Health Outcomes

Violence Mortality

Homicide Mortality, Milwaukee County

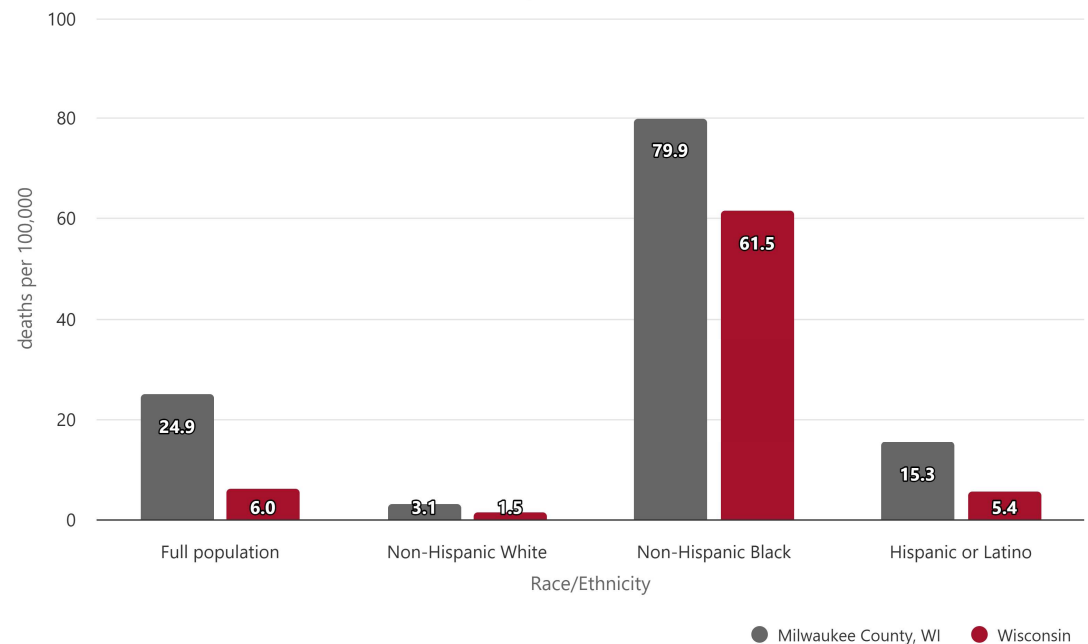
- Deaths per 100,000 residents due to homicide
- Health Disparity:** Blacks are 25 times, and Latinos are 5 times more likely to die by homicide compared to Whites (Rate of 79.9 and 15.3, to 3.1)



I think gun violence, um, you know, in the, the disparate impact that gun violence had on the community...that a lot of these disparities are affecting communities that are most vulnerable and have traditionally been disenfranchised a lot more than the broader community.

Homicide mortality by Race/Ethnicity, 2022

Milwaukee County, WI and comparison

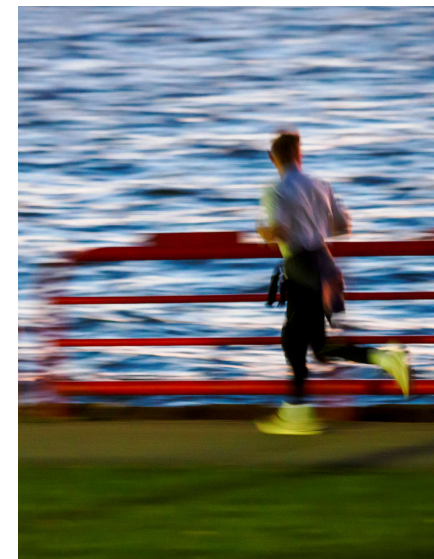


Created on Health Compass Milwaukee | healthcompassmilwaukee.org | Data source: National Vital Statistics System-Mortality (NVSS-M) (Via <http://healthindicators.gov>)

Homicide mortality: Deaths per 100,000 residents due to homicide (ICD-10 codes *U01-*U02, X85-Y09, Y87.1).

MILWAUKEE HEALTH CARE
PARTNERSHIP

Key Findings: Top Health Issues

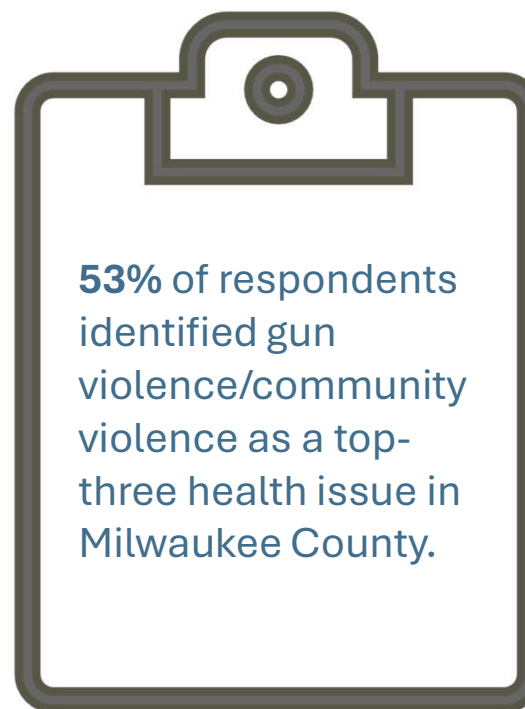


Top Health Issues

Violence

Violence: Burden and Context

- Top health issue in 2024 and closely associated with other top health issues of mental health and substance.
- Violence includes both interpersonal and community violence, and takes the form of firearm, domestic violence, sexual assault, and reckless driving.
- Violence leads to premature death, high medical costs, and decreased productivity, perpetuating inequities and impacting generations, particularly within communities of color and those in concentrated poverty.



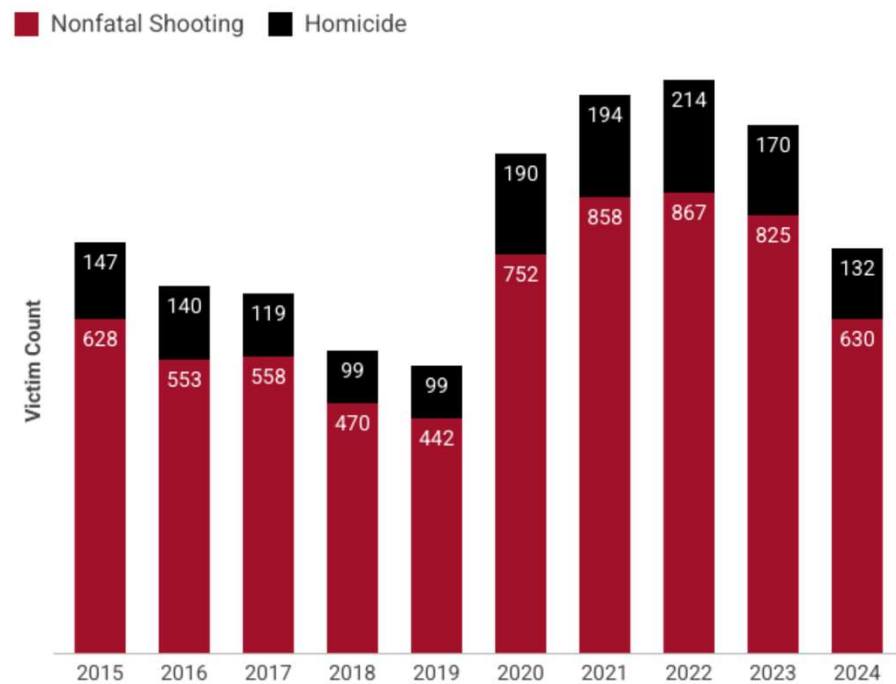
Top Health Issues

Violence

Homicide and Nonfatal Shootings, Milwaukee City

- Rate of decline 2015-2019 (pre-pandemic)
- Sharp increases during 2019-2022 (pandemic)
- Decreases in both homicide and non-fatal shooting began in 2023 and continue through 2025

Homicide and nonfatal shooting victims, City of Milwaukee, 2015 - 2024



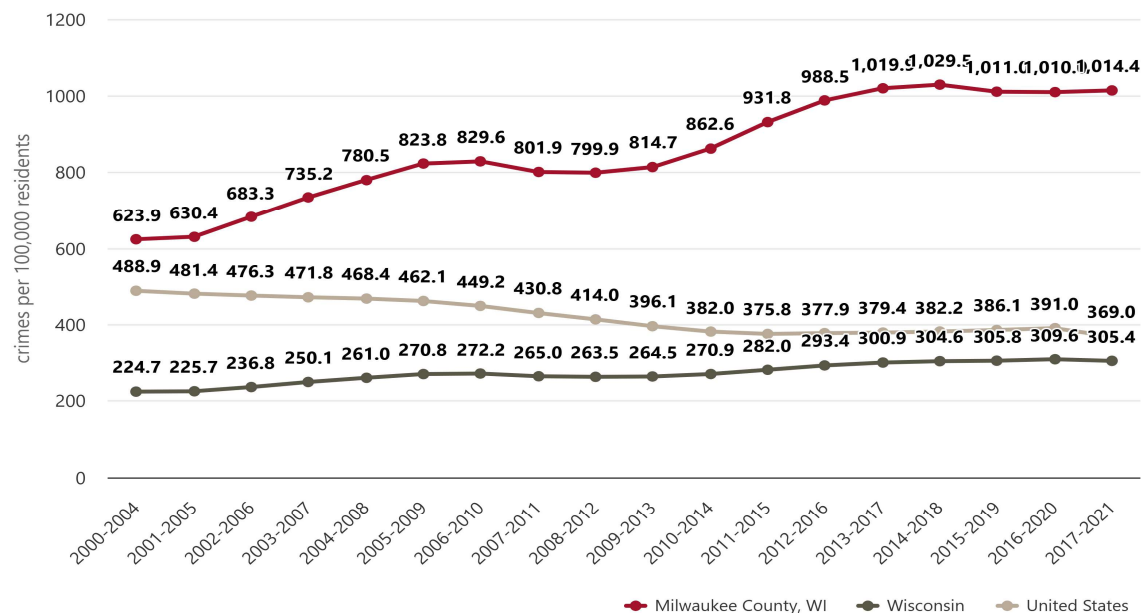
Top Health Issues

Violence

Violent Crime, Milwaukee County

- Fatal and nonfatal, including homicide, criminal sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and aggravated battery
- Overall rates have increased over the last 20 years
- Meanwhile, national rates have declined, and state numbers have been flat at one-third the rate of Milwaukee

Violent crime, Milwaukee County and comparison, 2000-2021



Created on Health Compass Milwaukee | healthcompassmilwaukee.org | Data source: FBI Crime Data Explorer

Violent crime: Crimes related to violence (yearly rate). Includes homicide, criminal sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and aggravated battery.

Top Health Issues

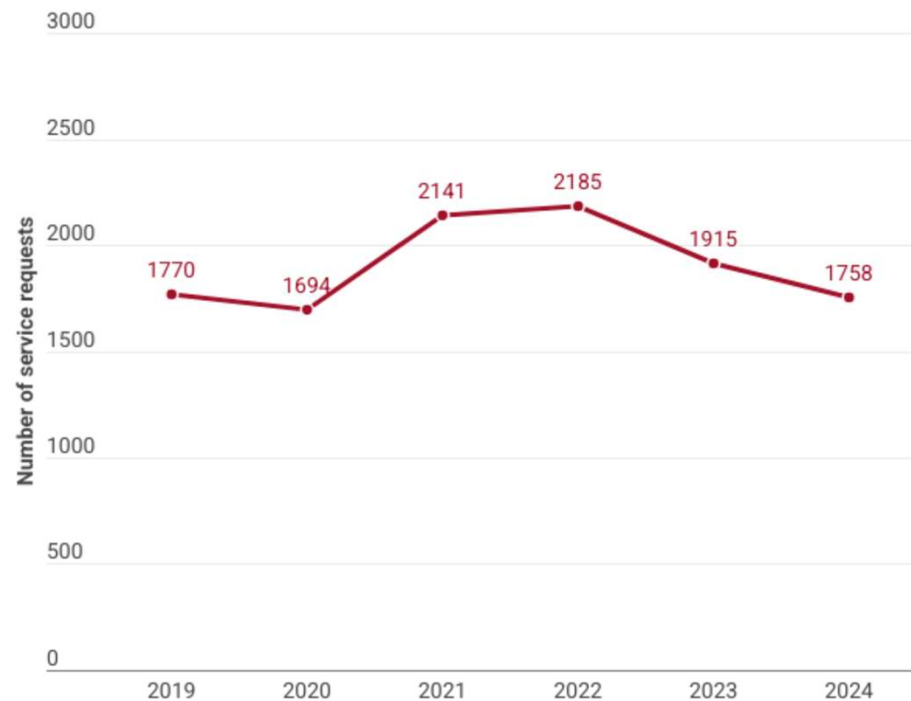
Violence

Domestic Violence, Milwaukee County

Service requests include:

- Domestic Violence Shelters (80%-90% of calls)
- Counseling for Children Affected by Domestic Violence
- Domestic Violence Hotlines
- Domestic Violence Intervention Programs
- Domestic Violence Motel Vouchers
- Domestic Violence Support Groups
- Domestic/Family Violence Legal Services
- Temporary Restraining Order

IMPACT 211 data requests for domestic violence services, Milwaukee County, 2019-2024



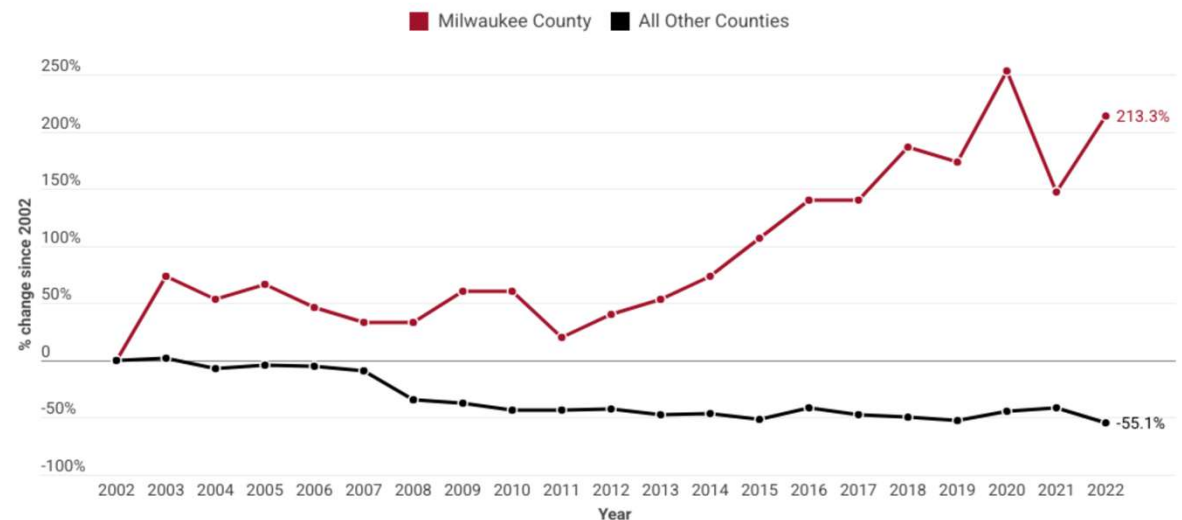
Top Health Issues

Violence

Reckless Driving, Milwaukee County

- Deaths due to vehicle crashes rose in Milwaukee County from 2021 to 2022 but declined statewide.
- Speeding-involved crash fatalities in Milwaukee County increased from 15 to 47 from 2021 to 2022.

Percentage change since 2002 in speeding-related auto fatalities by year, Milwaukee County versus all other Wisconsin Counties, 2002-2022



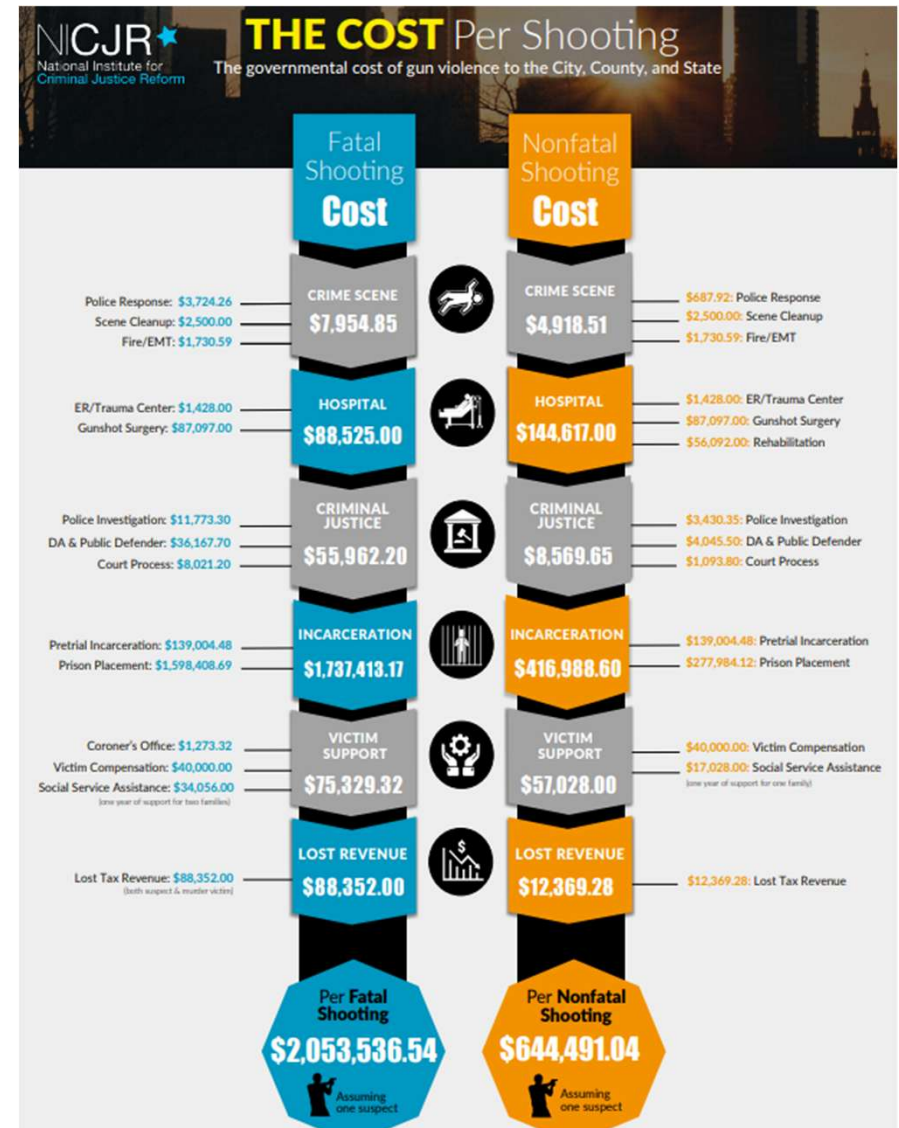
Top Health Issues

Violence

Cost of Violence, Milwaukee City

- National Institute for Criminal Justice Reform (NICJR) calculates economic costs of firearm violence for Milwaukee for fatal and nonfatal shootings
- Fatal shootings total cost is \$2,053,537, and non-fatal shootings total cost is \$644,491 per shooting
- Based on 2024 counts, fatal shooting total cost = \$332,672,994, nonfatal total cost = 411,829,749, and combined = **\$744.5 million**

Milwaukee County CHNA 2024

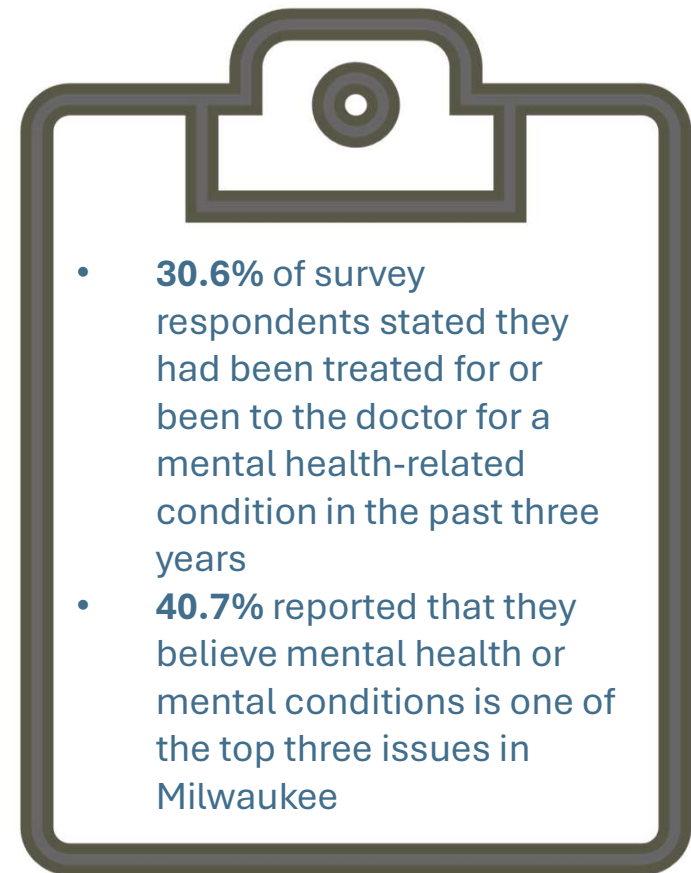


Top Health Issues

Mental Health

Mental Health: Burden and Context

- Mental health includes experiencing depression, anxiety, trauma, and other clinically diagnosed conditions.
- **Health disparity:** Suicide and self-injury emergency department visit rate for Black residents in Milwaukee was 207.6 per 100,000 (2023), nearly double the rate for White residents.



Top Health Issues

Mental Health

Poor Mental Health, Milwaukee County

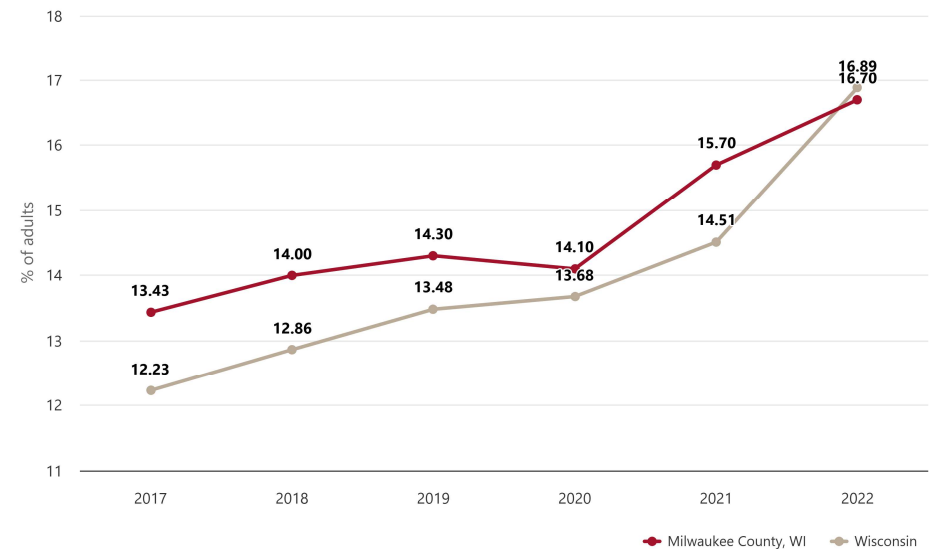
- Percent of resident adults aged 18 and older who report 14 or more days during the past 30 days during which their mental health was not good.
- Steady increase since 2017, 16.7% of adults in 2022



“Mental health as a whole is just rampant and unfortunate, and it's tied and connected into everything, to community safety, violence...and especially coming out of COVID and the pandemic and everything that's going on in the current climate today, it's just pretty terrifying that people are so isolated, they're stressed, the level of toxic stressors are just incredibly high, and that plays into all of the areas of health, of mental, emotional, physical, spiritual, all of it.”

Poor self-reported mental health

Milwaukee County, WI and comparison



Created on Health Compass Milwaukee | healthcompassmilwaukee.org | Data source: PLACES

Poor self-reported mental health: Percent of resident adults aged 18 and older who report 14 or more days during the past 30 days during which their mental health was not good.

Top Health Issues

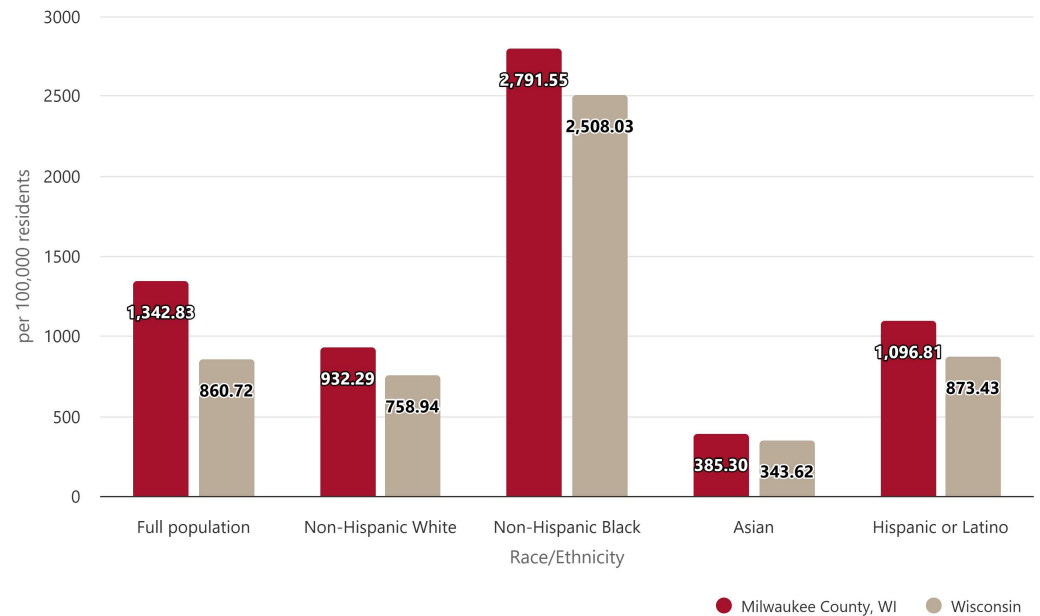
Mental Health

Mental Health Emergency Department Rate by Race, Milwaukee County

- Mental health ED rate per 100,000 for illnesses such as depression, anxiety, schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, attention deficit, and eating disorders
- Full population: 1,343 per 100,000
- **Health disparity:** Black rate of 2,791 compared to 932 for Whites

Mental health emergency department visit rate by Race/Ethnicity, 2019-2023

Milwaukee County, WI and comparison



Created on Health Compass Milwaukee | healthcompassmilwaukee.org | Data source: Wisconsin Health Association Information Center (WHAIC) (Calculated by Metopio)

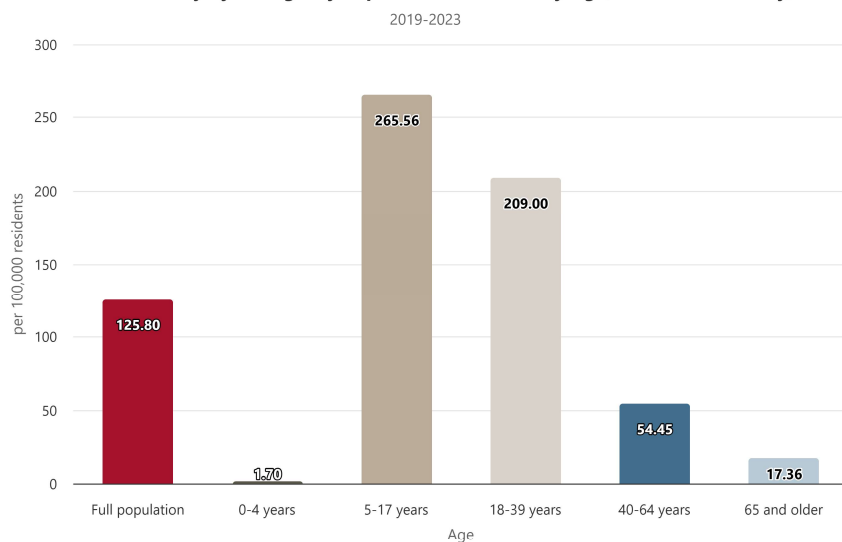
Mental health emergency department visit rate: Annual emergency department visits for mental health per 100,000 residents. Mental health includes illnesses such as depression, anxiety, schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, attention deficit, and eating disorders. Does not include alcohol or substance abuse disorders. Risk-adjusted by age and sex. All hospital providers, all payers, based on patient residence.

Top Health Issues

Mental Health

Suicide and Self-injury Emergency Department Rate by Age and Sex , Milwaukee County

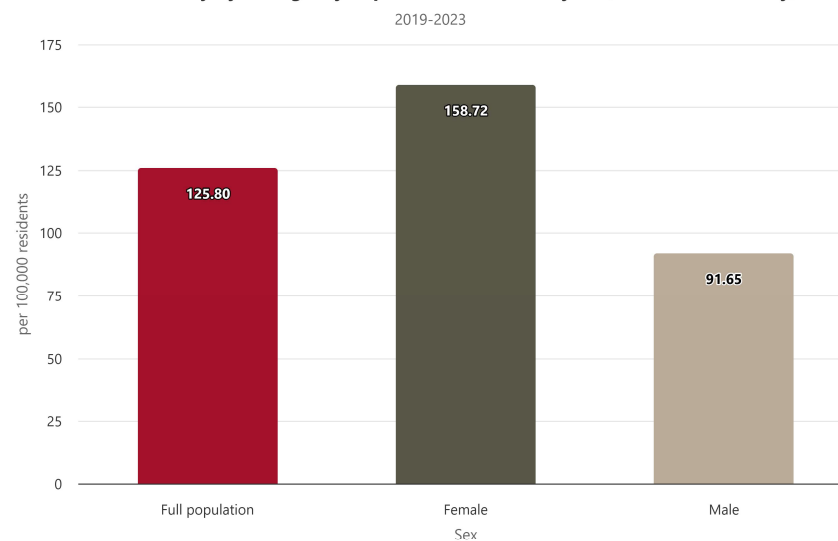
Suicide and self-injury emergency department visit rate by Age, Milwaukee County, WI



Created on Health Compass Milwaukee | healthcompassmilwaukee.org | Data source: Wisconsin Health Association Information Center (WHAIC) (Calculated by Metopio)

Suicide and self-injury emergency department visit rate: Annual emergency department visits for suicide and self-injury per 100,000 residents. Risk-adjusted by age and sex. All hospital providers, all payers, based on patient residence.

Suicide and self-injury emergency department visit rate by Sex, Milwaukee County, WI



Created on Health Compass Milwaukee | healthcompassmilwaukee.org | Data source: Wisconsin Health Association Information Center (WHAIC) (Calculated by Metopio)

Suicide and self-injury emergency department visit rate: Annual emergency department visits for suicide and self-injury per 100,000 residents. Risk-adjusted by age and sex. All hospital providers, all payers, based on patient residence.

Top Health Issues

Substance Use

Substance Use: Burden and Context

- Substance use encompasses the consumption of legal substances like alcohol and tobacco, illegal drugs, as well as misused prescription medications
- Use exists on a spectrum, from simple use to misuse, abuse, dependence, and ultimately, addiction, a chronic disease marked by compulsive use despite negative consequences.
- Fatal drug overdoses have been on a steady rise since 2015, with significant increases during the pandemic from 2020 to 2023.
- Most recent data tracked by the Milwaukee County Medical Examiner, Milwaukee County has seen a **24% decrease** in fatal drug overdoses from 2023 to 2024.
- Factors that contribute to substance use include having a parent who uses substances, living in a neighborhood high in violence or poverty, lacking job security, or experiencing racism.



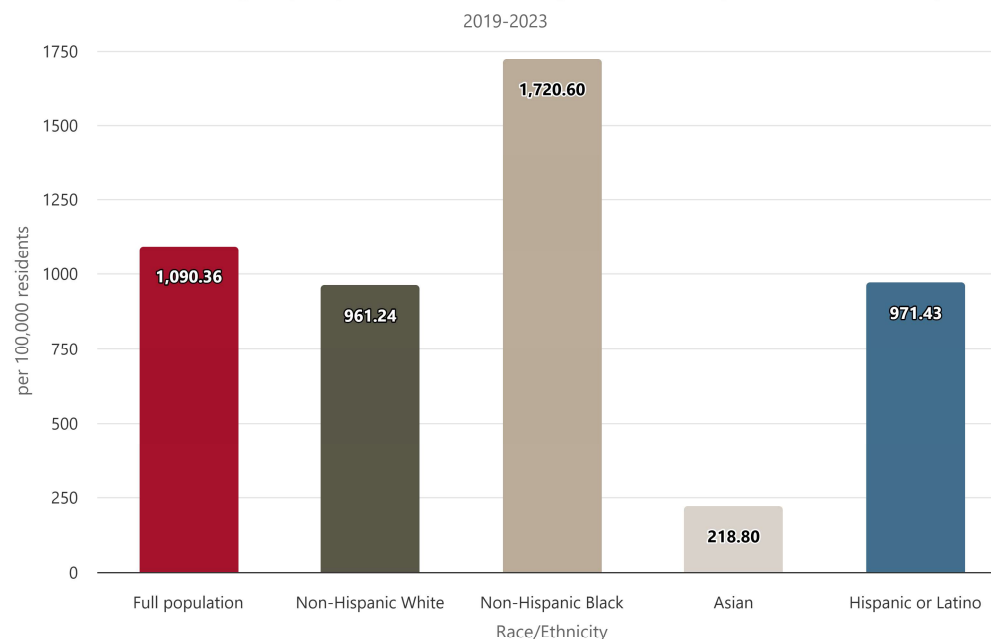
Top Health Issues

Substance Use

Substance Use Emergency Department Rate by Race, Milwaukee County

- Substance Use ED rate per 100,000 for use of controlled substances such as alcohol, heroin, methadone, cocaine, hallucinogens, and other substances
- Full population: 10,090 per 100,000
- **Health disparity:** Black rate of 1,721 compared to 961 for Whites

Substance use emergency department visit rate by Race/Ethnicity, Milwaukee County, WI



Created on Health Compass Milwaukee | healthcompassmilwaukee.org | Data source: Wisconsin Health Association Information Center (WHAIC) (Calculated by Metopio)

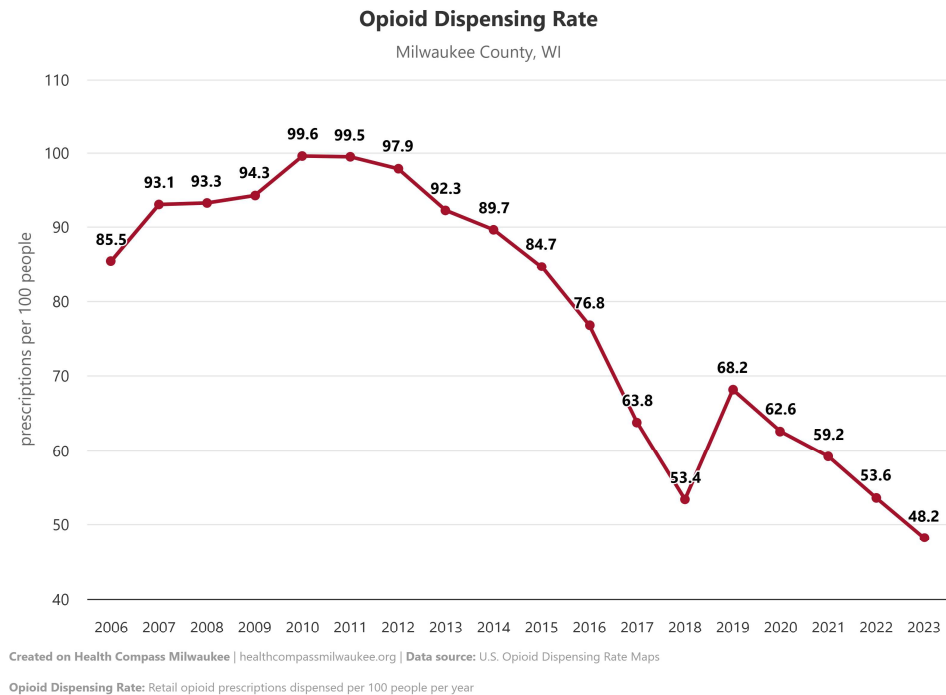
Substance use emergency department visit rate: Annual emergency department visits for substance use per 100,000 residents. Substance use includes the use of controlled substances such as alcohol, heroin, methadone, cocaine, hallucinogens, and other substances. Risk-adjusted by age and sex. All hospital providers, all payers, based on patient residence.

Top Health Issues

Substance Use

Opioid Dispensing Rate, Milwaukee County

- Retail opioid prescriptions dispensed per 100 people per year
- At peak, 99.6 opioid prescriptions per 100 people in 2010-2011
- Rate has been cut in half in the last 10 years, now 48.2 per 100 (2023)

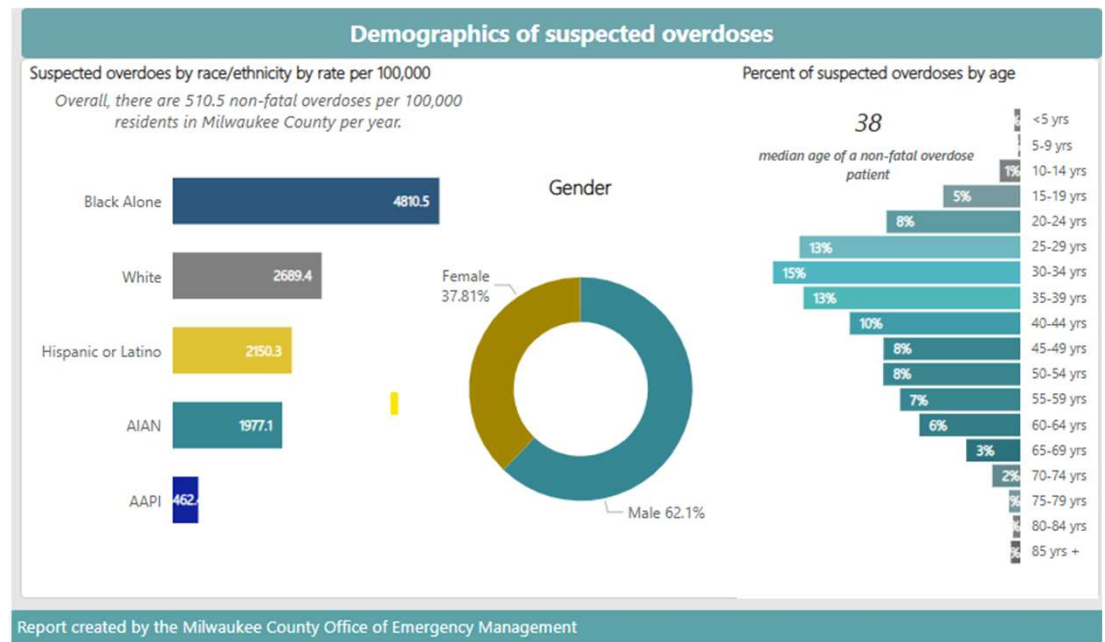


Top Health Issues

Substance Use

Demographics of Suspected Overdoses, Milwaukee County

- 62% male, 38% female
- Median age of 38
- Highest counts amongst Black residents



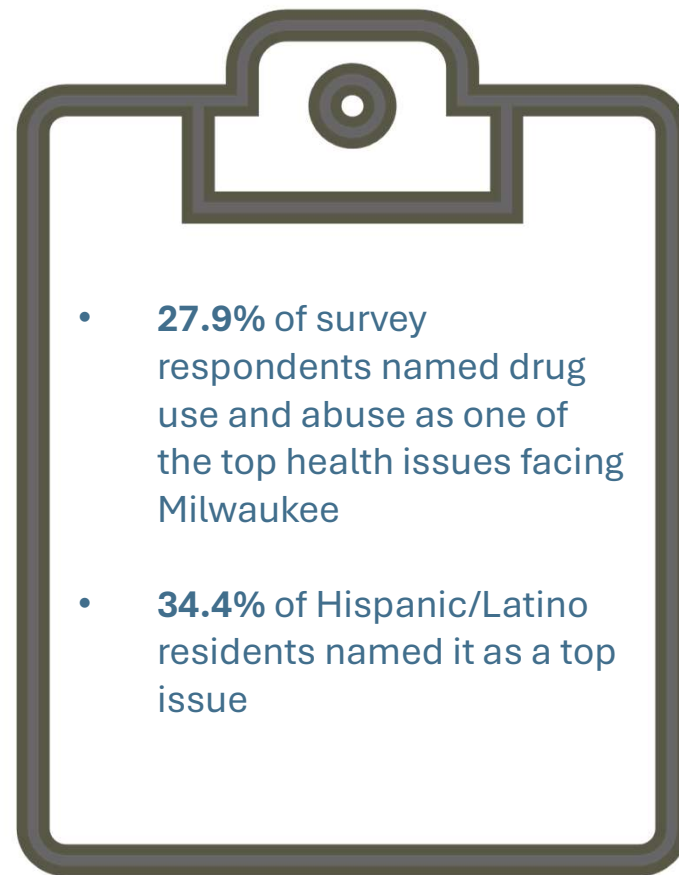
Top Health Issues

Substance Use



“I would say, you know, from the community-based perspective, we, we look at substance use is mental health, not attending to, you know, physical things is mental health... I think they're so intertwined.”

Interviewees and focus groups also called out the complex relationship between trauma, mental health, and substance use. They also emphasized historical and current trauma and stigma around getting help.



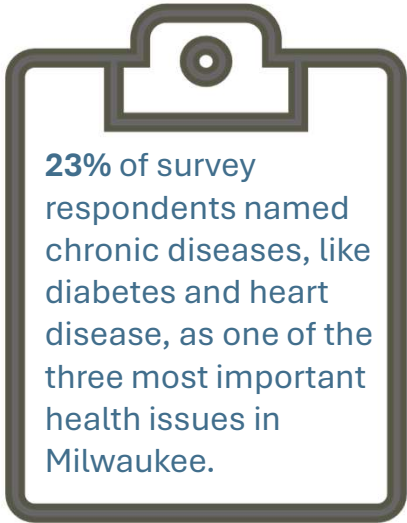
- **27.9%** of survey respondents named drug use and abuse as one of the top health issues facing Milwaukee
- **34.4%** of Hispanic/Latino residents named it as a top issue

Top Health Issues

Chronic Disease

Chronic Disease: Burden and Context

- Chronic diseases are long-lasting health conditions that generally cannot be cured but can often be managed
- Examples include cardiovascular diseases, cancers, chronic respiratory diseases, diabetes, arthritis, and mental health conditions
- Leading cause of death in Milwaukee is heart disease.



Chronic Disease Indicators, Milwaukee County

(Data Sources: CDC PLACES - BRFSS)

Indicator	% of adult residents with chronic conditions
High blood pressure (2021)	33%
High cholesterol (2021)	31%
Coronary heart disease (2022)	6%
Obesity rate (2022)	39%
Diabetes (2022)	11%

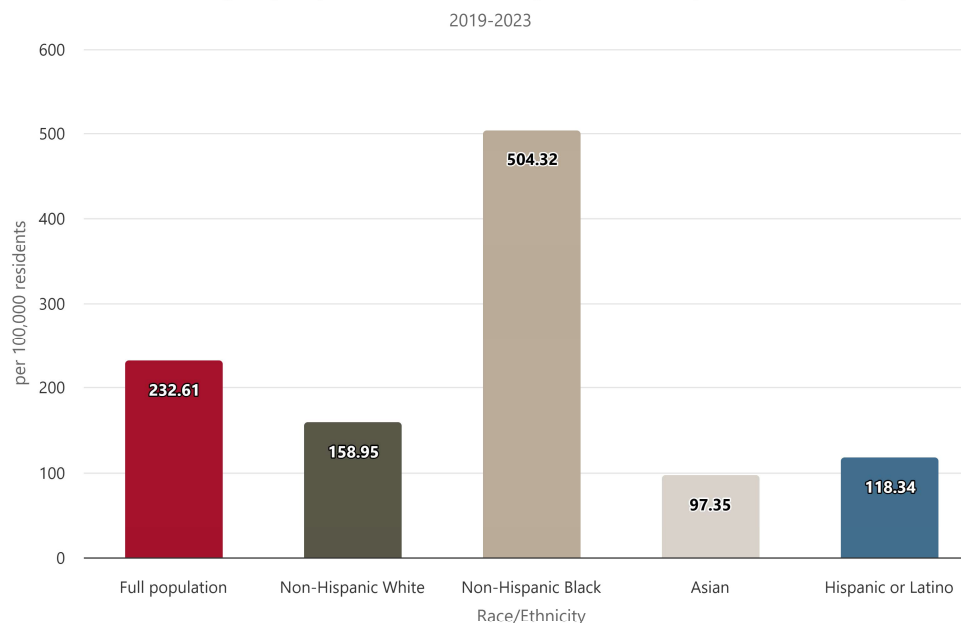
Top Health Issues

Chronic Disease

Heart Failure Emergency Department Rate by Race, Milwaukee County

- Full population 232 per 100,000
- **Health Disparity:** Black residents experience a rate of 504 for heart failure ED visits compared to 159 for White residents

Heart failure emergency department visit rate by Race/Ethnicity, Milwaukee County, WI



Created on Health Compass Milwaukee | healthcompassmilwaukee.org | Data source: Wisconsin Health Association Information Center (WHAIC) (Calculated by Metopio)

Heart failure emergency department visit rate: Annual emergency department visits for heart failure per 100,000 residents. Congestive heart failure (CHF) can be controlled in an outpatient setting for the most part; however, the disease is a chronic progressive disorder for which some hospitalizations are appropriate. Risk-adjusted by age and sex. This is a Prevention Quality Indicator (PQI #8), a metric for tracking potentially avoidable hospitalizations. Ages 18

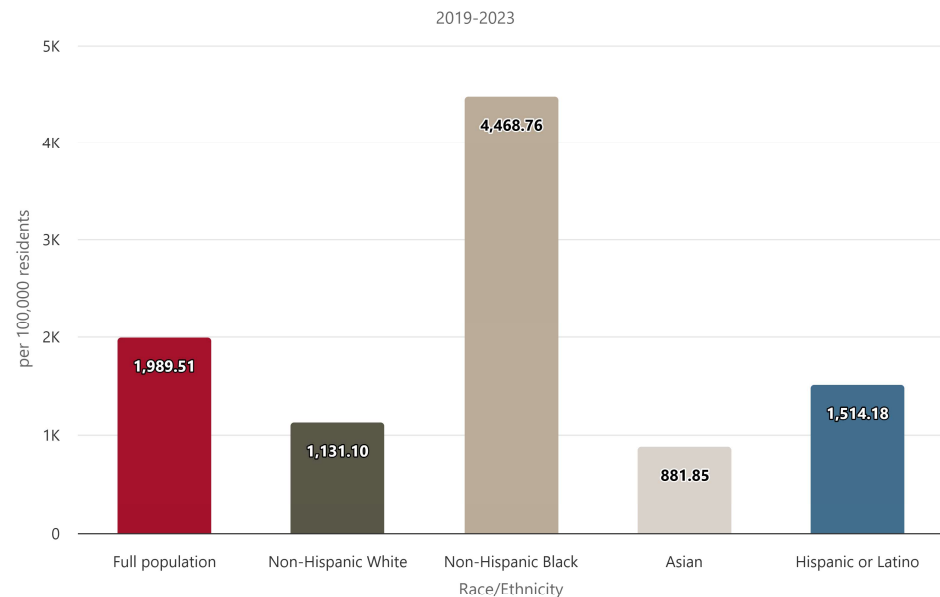
Top Health Issues

Chronic Disease

Preventable Chronic Emergency Department Rate by Race, Milwaukee County

- Annual emergency department visits for preventable chronic conditions per 100,000 residents
- Full population 1,990 per 100,000
- **Health Inequity due to lack of health care access:** Black residents experience a rate of 4,469 (400%) compared to 1,131 for White residents for preventable chronic emergency department visits like asthma, COPD, heart failure, and other conditions.

Preventable chronic emergency department visit rate by Race/Ethnicity, Milwaukee County, WI



Created on Health Compass Milwaukee | healthcompassmilwaukee.org | Data source: Wisconsin Health Association Information Center (WHAIC) (Calculated by Metopio)

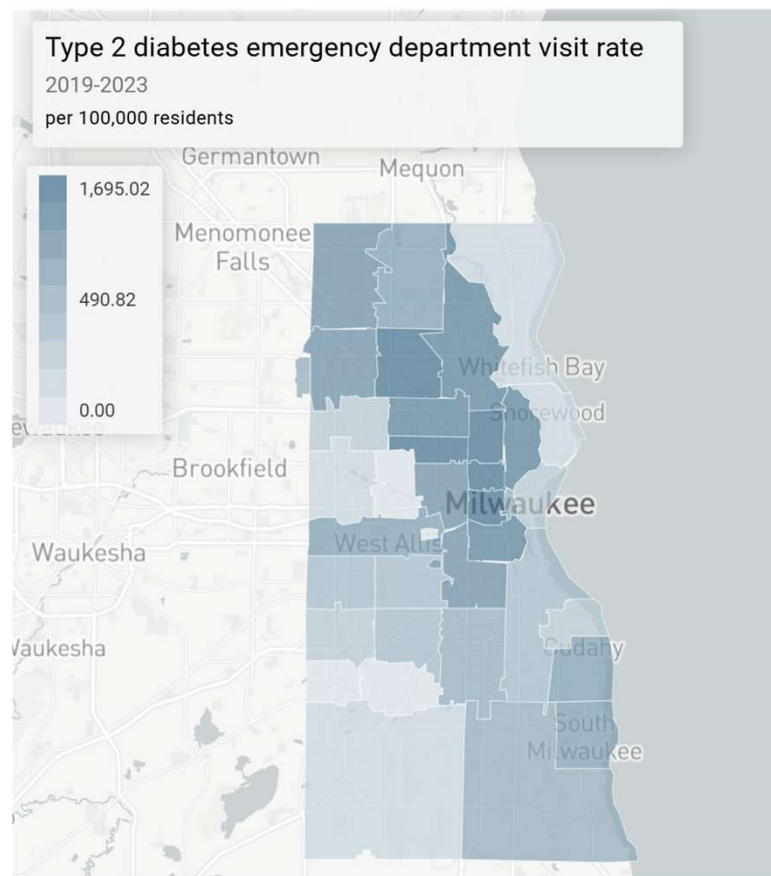
Preventable chronic emergency department visit rate: Annual emergency department visits for preventable chronic conditions per 100,000 residents. Potentially preventable hospitalizations caused by ambulatory care sensitive chronic conditions (those best treated in an outpatient setting). Risk-adjusted by age and sex. This is a Prevention Quality Indicator (PQI #92), a metric for tracking potentially avoidable hospitalizations. All hospital providers, all payers, based on patient residence.

Top Health Issues

Chronic Disease

Type 2 Diabetes Emergency Department Visit Rate, Milwaukee County

- Annual emergency department visits for type 2 diabetes per 100,000 residents.
- Full population 623 per 100,000
- **Health Disparity:** Highest need ZIP codes with rates of 1,500+, compared to rates <300 in high SES ZIP codes.



Top Health Issues

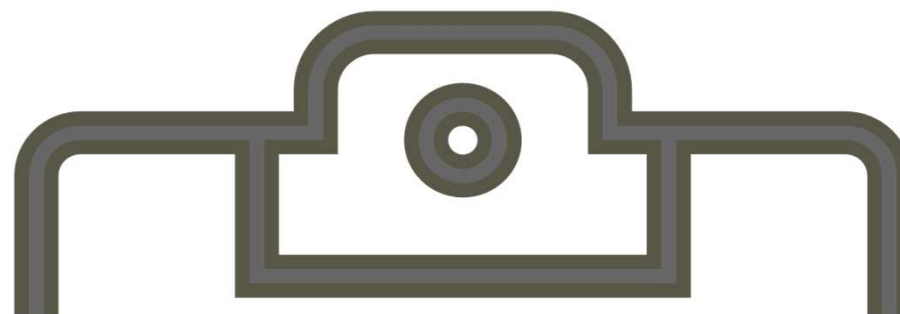
Chronic Disease

Chronic Disease: Health Behavior and Social and Economic Conditions

- Diet and exercise are lifelong health behaviors that can help control many chronic conditions, but behavior is dictated by opportunities and environmental conditions



"One other thing I would add very specifically to the Rohingya population is that that population seems to have more chronic health conditions than some of the other populations that we're serving. And then that intersects with our work in that we're seeing people who are pregnant who are also sick with other chronic health conditions. And then that also impacts the pregnancy and birth outcomes."



- **37%** of respondents said affordable healthy food options are not easy to purchase at nearby corner stores, grocery stores, or farmers markets.
- **27%** of respondents listed access to affordable, healthy food as one of the three most important
- **13%** of survey respondents reported they sometimes or often had someone living in their home who received emergency food from a church, clinic, food pantry, or food bank, or ate at a soup kitchen.
- **14%** of survey respondents reported they ate less than they felt they should because there wasn't enough money or food.
- Self-reported survey data suggest that **18.5%** of residents are current smokers.

Top Health Issues

Maternal and Child Health (MCH)

Maternal and Child Health: Burden and Context

- MCH encompasses the health of women during pregnancy, childbirth, and the postpartum period, as well as the health and well-being of children from infancy through adolescence. MCH is critical for the well-being of families and community health.
- **Health Disparity:** There are significant racial and ethnic disparities for both maternal and infant health and mortality, with Black residents experiencing worse outcomes.
- Infant mortality and preterm birth rates disproportionately impact Black mothers.

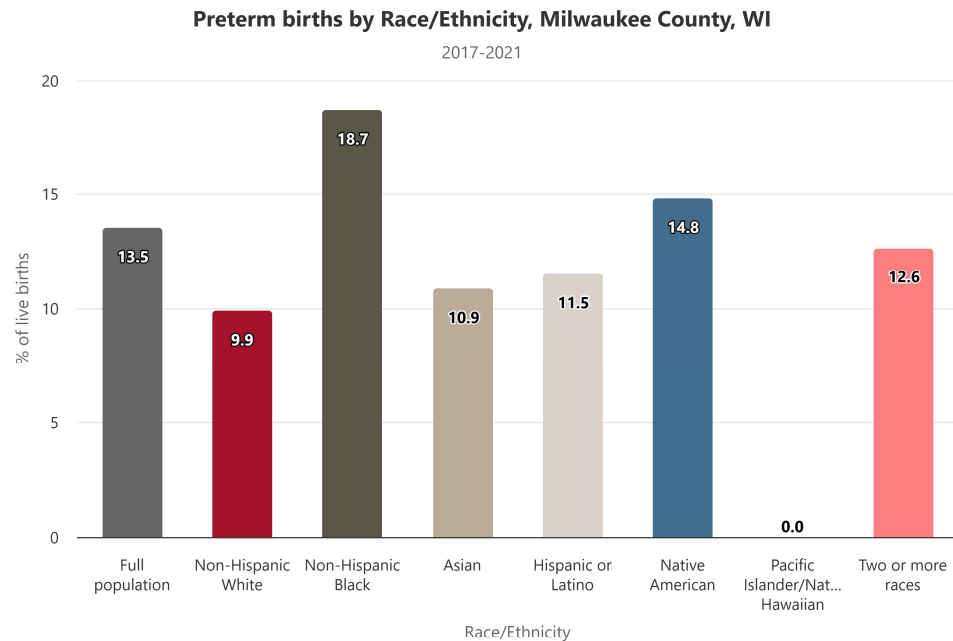


Top Health Issues

Maternal and Child Health (MCH)

Preterm Births by Race, Milwaukee County

- Percent of live births that are preterm (<37 completed weeks of gestation)
- Full Population: Rate of 13.5%
- **Health disparity:** Rate of 18.7% for Blacks, 14.8% for Native Americans, and 9.9% for Whites



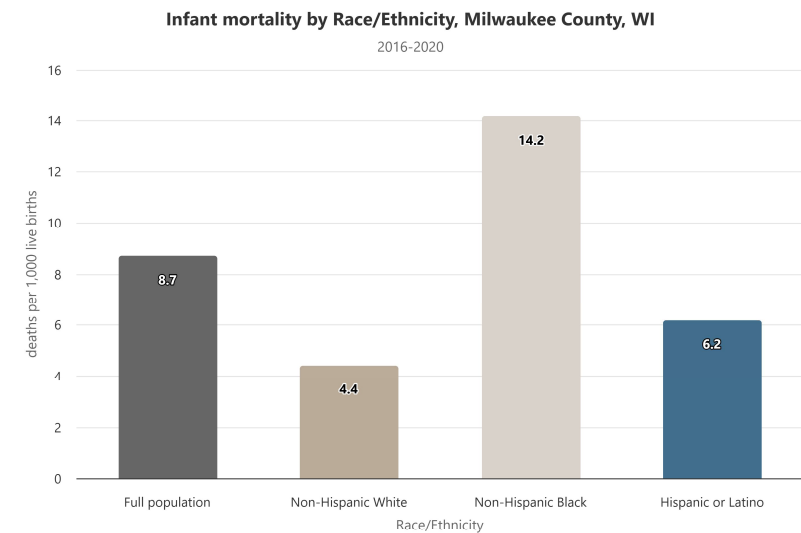
Created on Health Compass Milwaukee | healthcompassmilwaukee.org | Data sources: National Vital Statistics System-Nativity (NVSS-N) (via CDC wonder (2016-2020 data averages)), National Vital Statistics System-Nativity (NVSS-N) (Via CDC Wonder and Health Indicators Warehouse (through 2013)), Kids
Preterm births: Percent of live births that are preterm (<37 completed weeks of gestation). Different states are available for different time periods.

Top Health Issues

Maternal and Child Health (MCH)

Infant Mortality by Race, Milwaukee County

- Rate of post neonatal deaths (in the first year of life)
- Full Population: Rate of 8.7%
- **Health disparity:** Rate of 14.2% for Blacks, compared to 4.4% for Whites
- Preterm birth gap between Blacks and Whites is 2 to 1, where infant mortality is gap is almost 4 to 1.

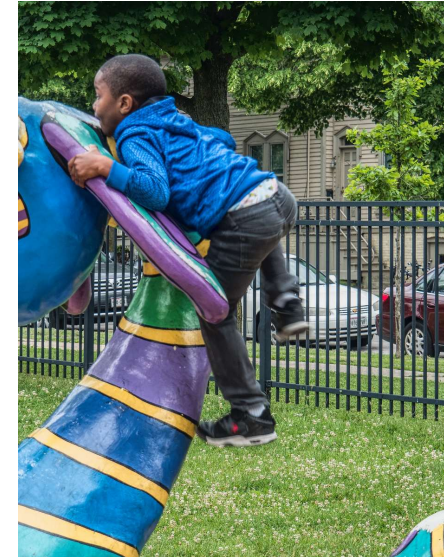


Created on Health Compass Milwaukee | healthcompassmilwaukee.org | Data sources: Wisconsin Department of Health Services (WISH (Wisconsin data only)), National Vital Statistics System-Nativity (NVSS-N) (CDC Wonder, counties and states, excluding Wisconsin)
Infant mortality: Rate of postneonatal deaths (in the first year of life). Stratifications by race/ethnicity are of the mother.



“Not everyone has a nursery set up at home or a dedicated space for their infant, but what can we work with? How can we work with you in the situation that you're currently in to make sure that your family, that your infant has a safe space to sleep or place to sleep?”

Key Findings: Health Factors

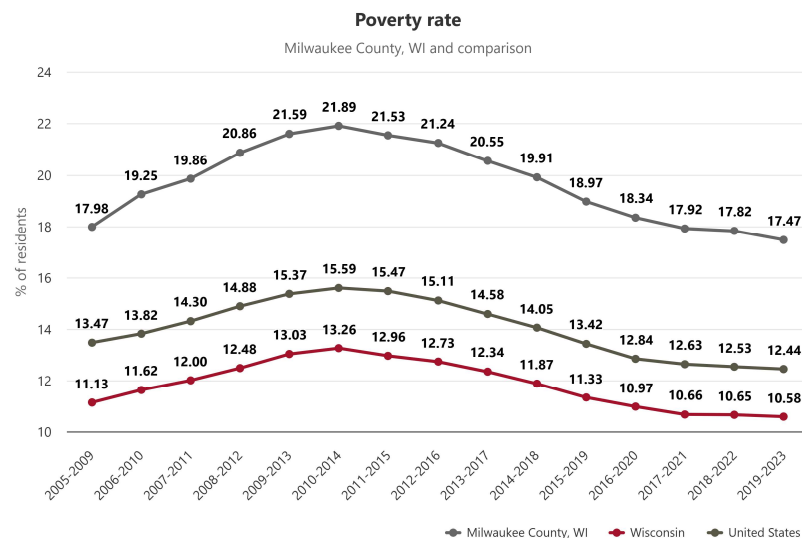


Health Factors

Economic Opportunities

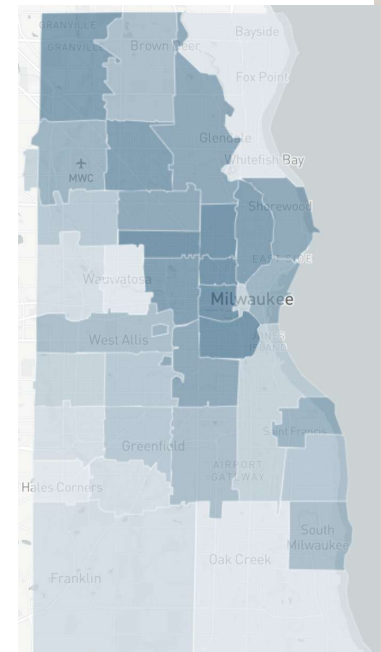
Poverty Rate, Milwaukee County

- Poor health factors and health outcomes are rooted in and directly linked to poverty
- Rates have decreased recently, down to 17.5% (2023), but still well above the US at 12.4%, and state at 10.6%
- Gaps in poverty rates by race and ethnicity are the results of historical and current racial discrimination, and disinvestment in neighborhoods
- Effects of hypersegregation are seen in gaps high-need ZIP Codes poverty rates that are above 40%, 50%, and even 60%.



Created on Health Compass Milwaukee | healthcompassmilwaukee.org | Data source: American Community Survey (ACS) (Table B17001)

Poverty rate: Percent of residents in families that are in poverty (below the Federal Poverty Level).

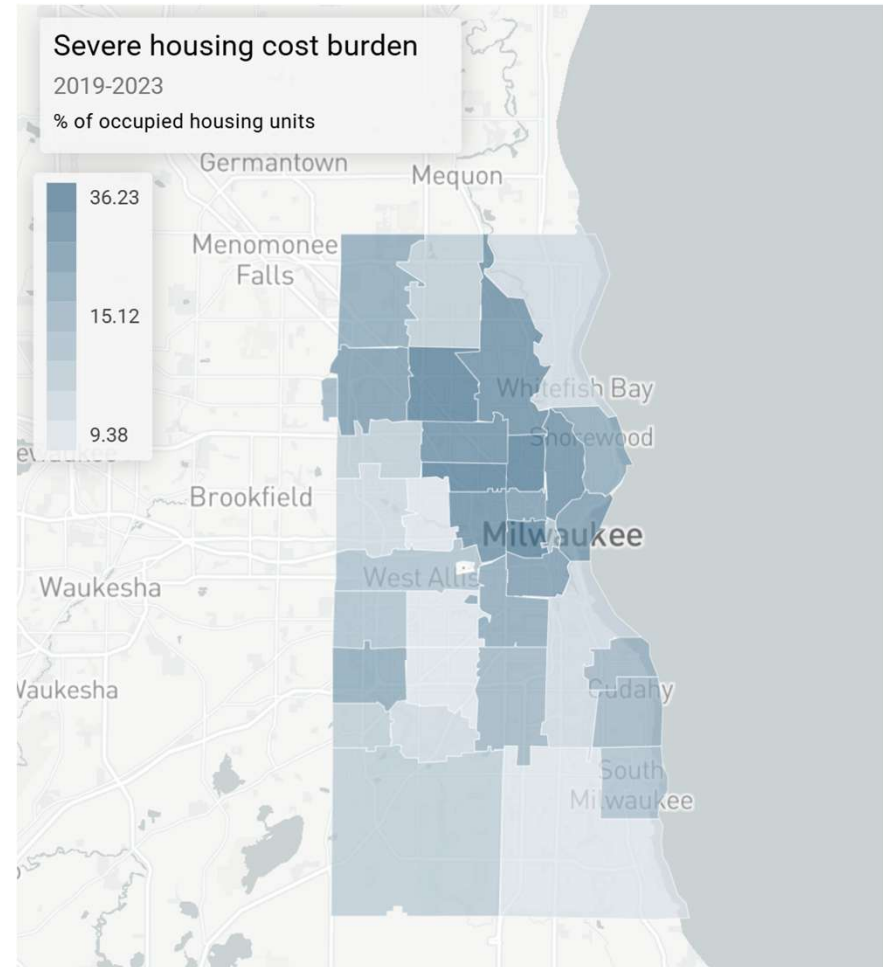


Health Factors

Housing

Housing Broadly Defined

- Place, space and economic driver
- **Place:** linked to segregation, environmental conditions, community safety and transportation access
- **Space:** housing quality issues like lead exposure, overcrowding, adequate facilities and utilities
- **Economic:** housing affordability as homelessness prevention, for housing stability and eventual wealth builder for families.

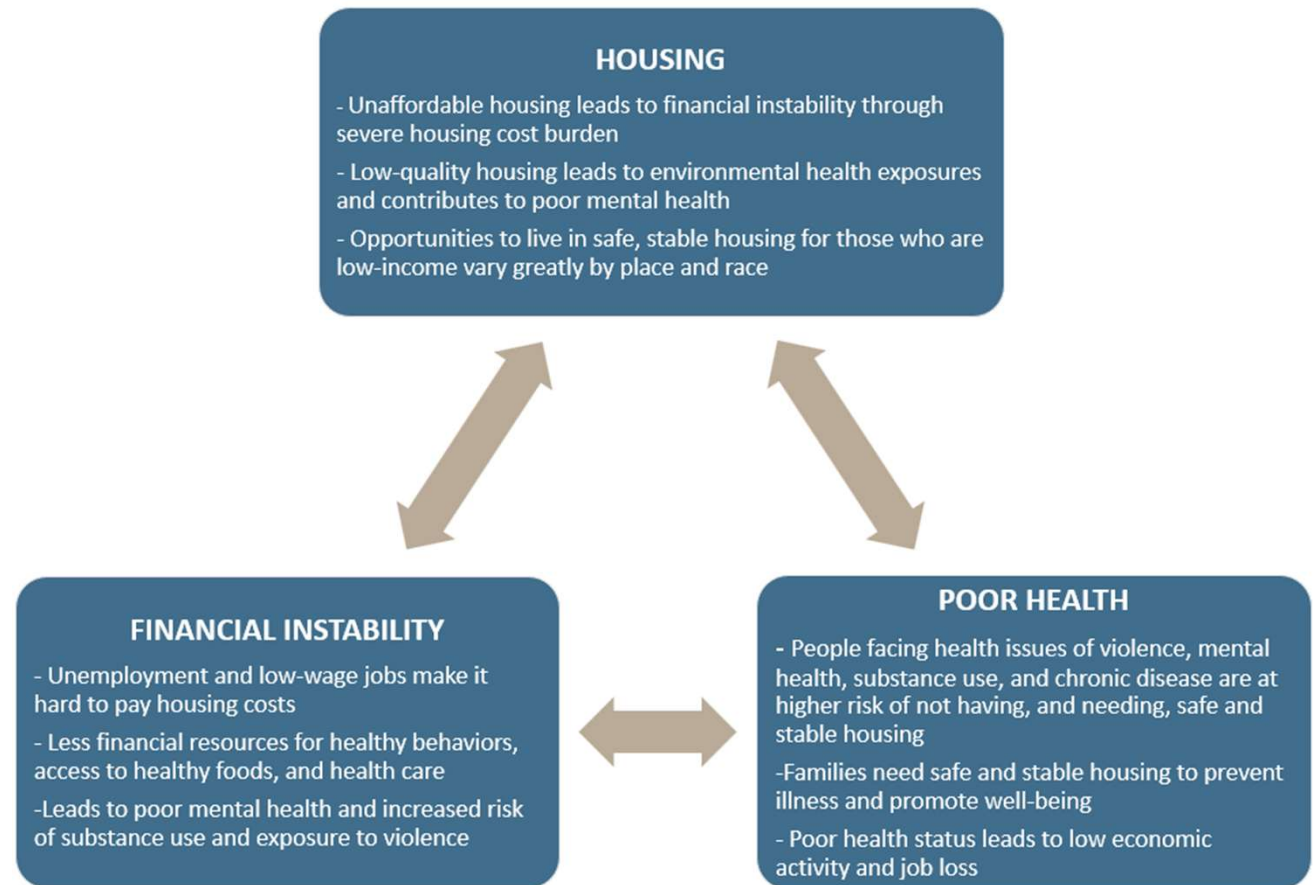


Health Factors

Housing

Housing and Health

- Vicious cycle between poor health, unaffordable and unsafe housing, and financial instability
- Poor health outcomes across the top health issues greatly impact individuals and families who live at the precarious intersection of poor housing conditions and financial instability



Health Factors

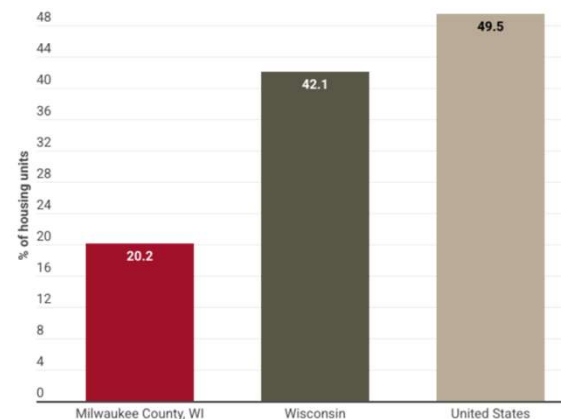
Housing

Lead

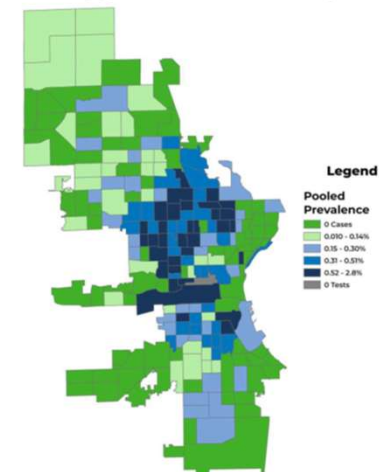
- Home environmental hazards, including deteriorating lead-based paint, mold, pests, and flooding issues impact health
- Children less than six and children with special needs are particularly susceptible to lead poisoning
- Consumer use of lead-based paint was banned in 1978
- Communities with older housing stock have greater risk of higher blood lead levels in children
- 81% of houses in Milwaukee County were built pre-1980
- 39% of houses in Milwaukee County were built pre-1950

Milwaukee County CHNA 2024

Built After 1979, Milwaukee County and comparison, 2019-2023



POOLED PREVALENCE OF CONFIRMED EBLI ≥ 15 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ BY CENSUS TRACT (2018-2022)



“The environmental health piece I think is really a pretty big issue in Milwaukee with just the older housing stock that we have, where you have potential conditions of poor indoor air quality that could be at home and or school.”

MILWAUKEE HEALTH CARE
PARTNERSHIP

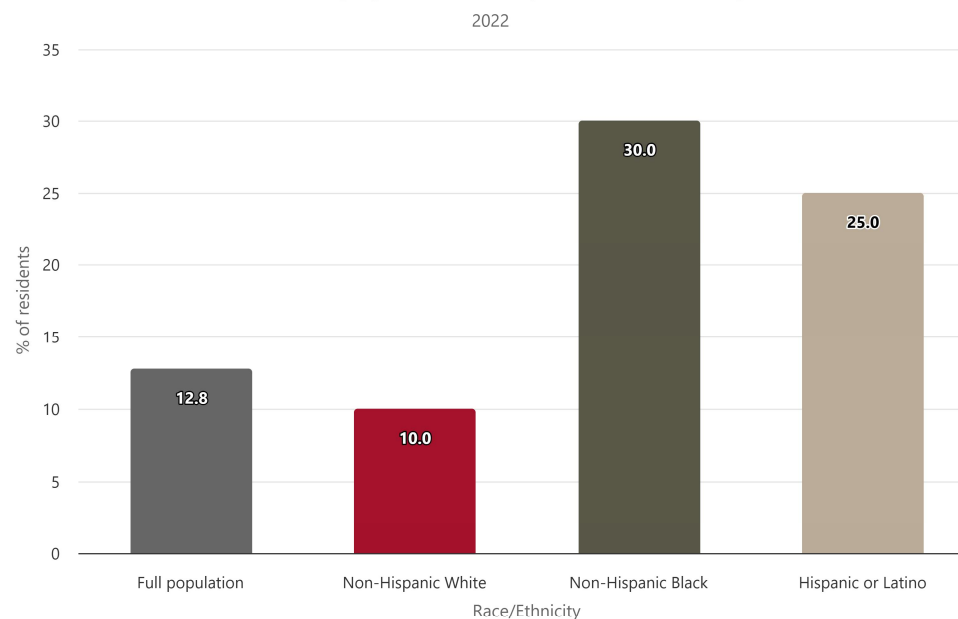
Health Factors

Food Security

Food Insecurity, Milwaukee County

- Food insecurity is a key health factor that drives chronic disease, and results of poor or declining economic conditions
- **Health Disparity:** 10% of White residents are food insecure, compared to 25% of Hispanic/Latino residents and 30% of Black residents
- Data aligns with health survey data, where when asked if respondents felt they ate less because there was not enough food or money for food, **13.9%** responded “yes”.

Food insecurity by Race/Ethnicity, Milwaukee County, WI



Created on Health Compass Milwaukee | healthcompassmilwaukee.org | Data source: Map the Meal Gap (Map the Meal Gap 2020)

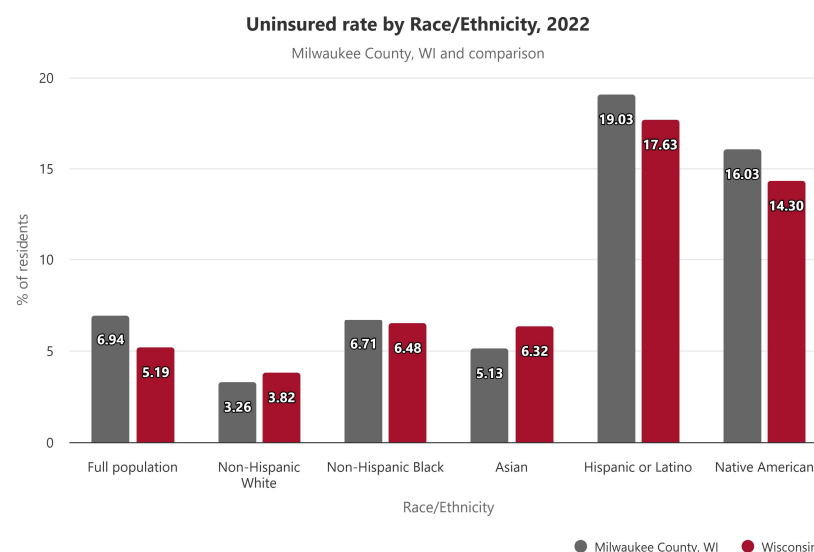
Food insecurity: Percentage of the population experiencing food insecurity at some point. Food insecurity is the household-level economic and social condition of limited or uncertain access to adequate food, as represented in USDA food-security reports. 2020 data is a projection based on 11.5% national unemployment and 16.5% national poverty rate.

Health Factors

Health Care Access

Uninsured Rate, Milwaukee County

- Health care access is multifaceted and directly connects to all the top health issues.
- Broadly define access to health care as the availability, accessibility, acceptability, and connection to care.
- Amongst interviewees, oral health care was discussed, as the link between dental health and chronic illnesses and infection is recognized.
- Milwaukee has made progress in reducing the uninsured rate by increasing Medicaid BadgerCare Plus and Marketplace HealthCare.gov enrollments.
- Uninsured rate is at its lowest in recent times at 8.6% but still higher than state (5.3%) and national (7.12%) rates.
- **Health Disparity:** Hispanic/Latino residents are Native American residents are four times more likely to be uninsured when compared to White and Black residents



Health Factors

Racism and Discrimination

Reported Impacts of Racism on Health

- Community elevated the impacts of racism and discrimination on community health through the 2024 community health survey.

Question Prompt: With the understanding that, on average, people of color in the U.S. have worse health outcomes compared to White people, rate the following as a reason.

Question	Major reason (%)	Minor reason (%)	Not a reason (%)
Doctors are less likely to provide the same level of care to people of color as they do to white people	43.7%	27.1%	29.2%
People of color have less opportunity to engage in healthy behaviors like exercise and healthy eating	41.2%	31.0%	27.8%
People of color are more likely to be exposed to pollution and environmental toxins in places where they live	61.6%	23.2%	15.2%
Historic gaps in wealth between White people and people of color	70.4%	19.2%	10.4%
People of color have less access to quality education	51.9%	28.9%	19.2%
Structural or systemic racism	66.1%	20.6%	13.4%

What's Next?



Current Initiatives

Coming Soon! Published Site of CHNA Sponsor Programs and Initiatives

- **Information about work currently happening to address CHNA top health issues to be published on Health Compass Milwaukee**
 - Programs/initiatives out of Ascension Wisconsin, Aurora Health Care, Children's Wisconsin, Froedtert Health, the City of Milwaukee Health Department, Milwaukee County Department of Health and Human Services, and collectively through the Milwaukee Health Care Partnership
- **Goals:**
 - Bring awareness to programs/initiatives in progress that are working to address the CHNA-identified top health issues
 - Improve visibility of programming across organizations and facilitate improved cross-sector collaboration

Collective and Individual Solution Development

Community Health Improvement Plans and Strategies

- Ascension Wisconsin: [Community Health Needs Assessments | Ascension](#)
- Aurora Health Care: [Our Research | Community Benefits | Aurora Health Care](#)
- Children's Wisconsin: [milwaukee-fox-valley-implementation.pdf](#)
- Froedtert Health: [Froedtert Hospital Implementation Strategy 2023-2025](#)
- City of Milwaukee Health Department: [chip_report_2023-2028_English_WEB_FINAL2.pdf](#)
- Milwaukee County Department of Health and Human Services Strategic Plan: <https://county.milwaukee.gov/EN/DHHS/About/Strategic-Plan>
- Milwaukee Health Care Partnership Plan Priorities: <https://mkehcp.org/publication/https-mkehcp-org-wp-content-uploads-2021-03-mhcop-plan-priorities-fy-2020-21-pdf/>

Health Compass Milwaukee's NEW Digital CHNA



HEALTH COMPASS
MILWAUKEE

**Visit Health Compass
Milwaukee Today!**



healthcompassmilwaukee.org

Top Health Issues

The 2024 Milwaukee County CHNA comprehensively combines data collected through the Milwaukee community health survey, interviews with key leaders and community members, focus groups, and various health indicators found on Health Compass Milwaukee. New in 2024, we have developed a framework based on the 2024 findings demonstrating the relationship between community-identified key health issues, the factors that drive them, and the resulting health outcomes seen in the data. The top five health issues identified in this CHNA are:



Violence

Violence, both interpersonal and structural, significantly harms the health, safety, and well-being of Milwaukee residents and rose to the top of the health issues in 2024. It was closely associated with other top health issues of mental health and substance use in the interviews and focus groups.

[LEARN MORE](#)



Mental Health

Mental health is defined by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) as a person's emotional, psychological, and social well-being. This includes experiencing depression, anxiety, trauma, and other clinically diagnosed conditions.

[LEARN MORE](#)



Substance use

Substance use encompasses the consumption of substances that alter physical or mental states, including legal substances like alcohol and tobacco, illegal drugs, and even misused prescription medications.

[LEARN MORE](#)



Chronic Disease

Framework



Key Health Factors

The 2024 Milwaukee County CHNA elevates numerous health factors that directly influence all the top health issues. They are interconnected among themselves and interrelated with the top health issues. Ultimately, they significantly contribute to the downstream health outcomes, disparities and inequities we see in the community.

- Economic Opportunities
- Housing
- Food Security
- Health Care Access
- Racism and Discrimination

Milwaukee County CHNA 2024

MILWAUKEE HEALTH CARE
PARTNERSHIP

Thank you

Ann Christiansen, Executive Director, MHCP: achristiansen@mkehcp.org

Justin Rivas, Dir. Community Health Initiatives, MHCP: jrivas@mkehcp.org

Alison True, Dir. of Organizational Advancement, MHCP: atrue@mkehcp.org

