

# Navigating Community Data for Research: The Universal Data System (UDS) and Current Population Health Tools



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# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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- **Disclaimer:** The statements presented in this webinar are solely the responsibility of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the views of the Patient-Centered Outcomes Research Institute (PCORI), its Board of Governors or Methodology Committee.
- The Patient-Centered Outcomes Research Institute (PCORI) is an independent, nonprofit organization authorized by Congress in 2010. Its mission is to fund research that will provide patients, their caregivers, and clinicians with the evidence -based information needed to make better-informed healthcare decisions. PCORI is committed to continually seeking input from a broad range of stakeholders to guide its work.

# Exploring a Quality-driven Research Question Using the Uniform Data System (UDS)

The Uniform Data System is maintained by:  
The Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA)  
Bureau of Primary Health Care  
Federally Qualified Health Center (FQHC) Program

**Michael Nudo**  
Grants and Resource Development  
Manager, AllianceChicago





AllianceChicago is a Health Center Controlled Network which was founded in 1997 and includes:

- 28 Safety-net Health Centers in 18 states
- Health Information Technology services
- Data Warehouse with over 2 million patients
- 50+ Partners & Affiliates
- 20+ Funders
- 45+ Employees
- 20+ Research Affiliations



# Sources of Research Data



There are many sources of preparatory to research data that can be used to assess the feasibility of a proposed research study. Some include:

- Government agency data sets
- Public and private data repositories, such as Electronic Health Record Systems
- Government records or publications
- Interviews with patients, customers, and other stakeholders
- Scholarly journals and previous research findings

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- Also, let's say that I recently saw an article that stated that African Americans might be up to 2.2 times more likely to have diabetes than Caucasians. I wondered if this trend was similar in my health center's service area as we serve a large number of people from this group.





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- I knew I had access to data about my health center from our EMR patient records - but how do I find more information about individuals living in our community? I wondered how we could increase the impact of our diabetes care services and reach more people.



# How can you use available data to develop a research question that will improve patient care?

- For this exercise, let's assume that I am a nurse working in a health center to provide direct services and on quality improvement initiatives to improve patient health outcomes.
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- I knew I had access to data about my health center from our EMR patient records - but how do I find more information about individuals living in our community? I wondered how we could increase the impact of our diabetes care services and reach more people.
- To begin, I contacted my HRSA FQHC Project Officer and she referred me to the UDS website, data warehouse, and UDS Mapper – a treasure trove of community health data



# UDS – A Comprehensive Data Source

The Uniform Data System (UDS) is an integrated reporting system used by all grantees funded for Community Health Center, Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker, Health Care for the Homeless, and Public Housing Primary Care, under the Health Center grant program administered by the Bureau of Primary Health Care (BPHC) at the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA).

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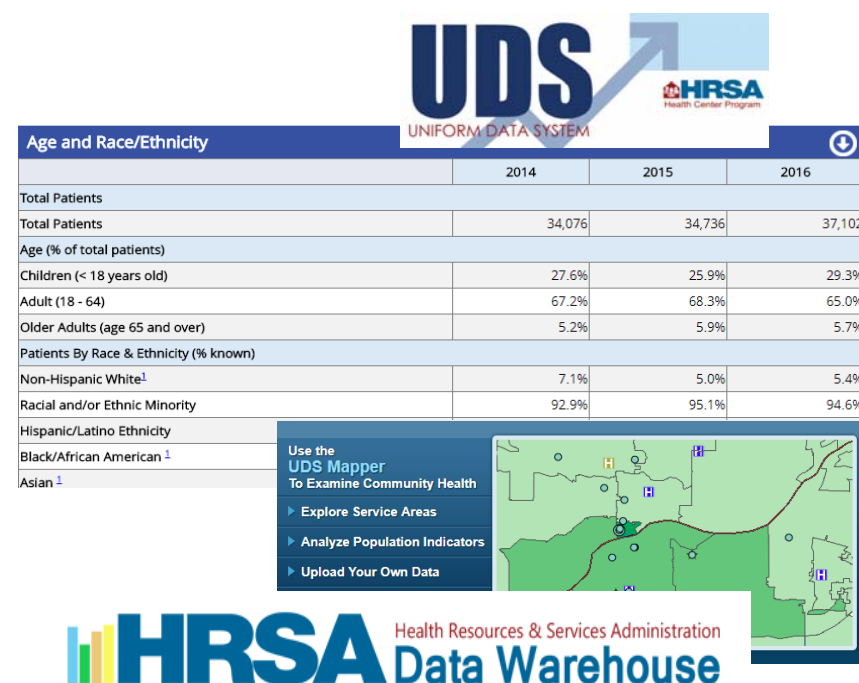
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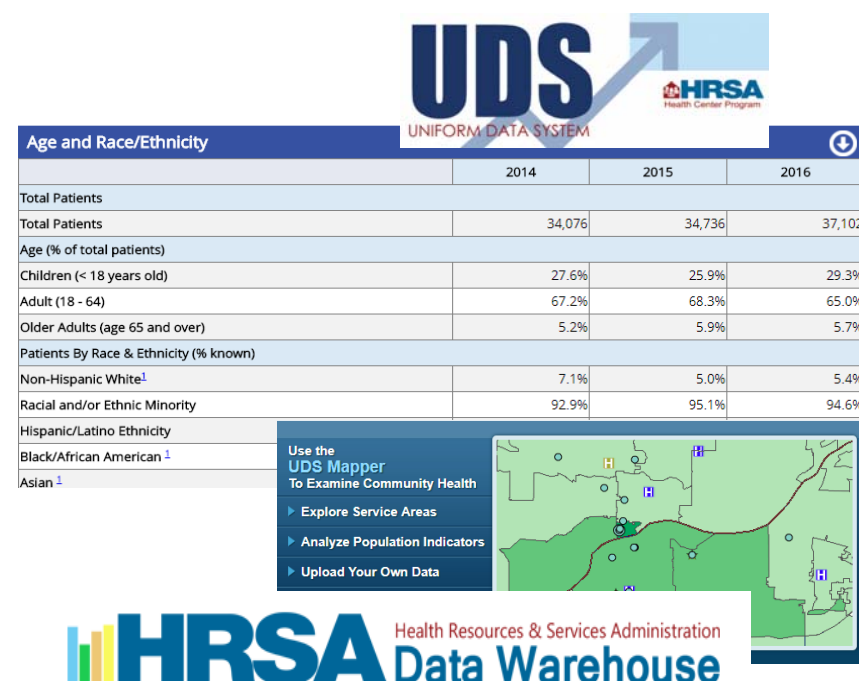
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- The data help to identify trends over time, enabling HRSA to establish or expand targeted programs and identify effective services and interventions to improve the health of underserved communities and vulnerable populations.
- UDS data are compared with national data to look at differences between the U.S. population at large and those individuals and families who rely on the health care safety net for primary care.

# Overview of UDS Report and Its Data



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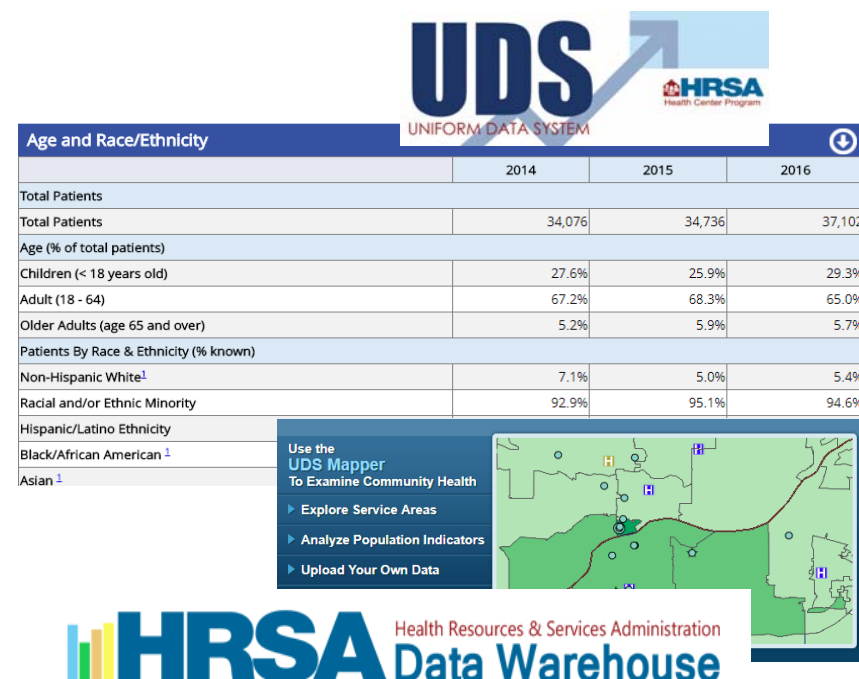
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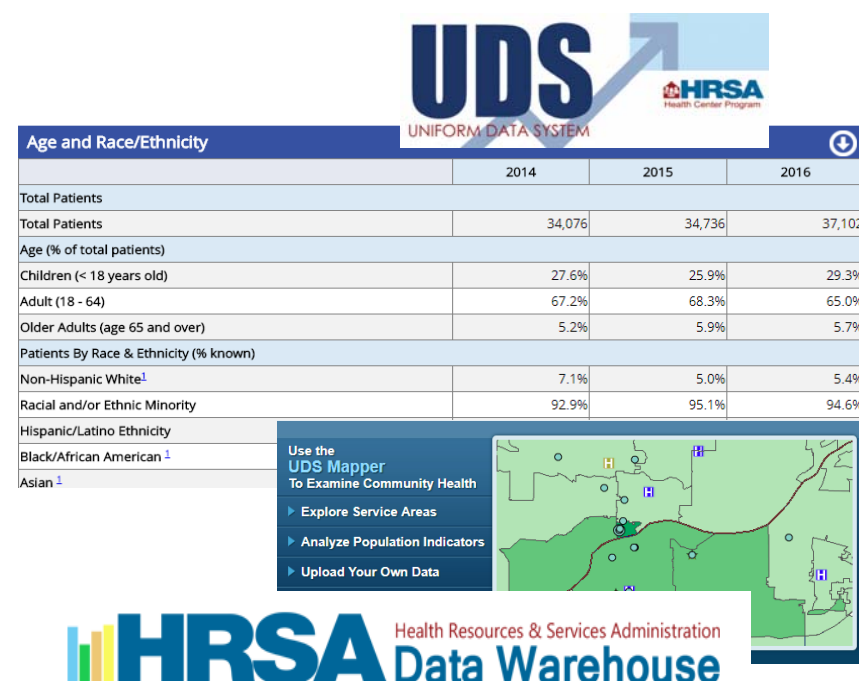
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- The report collects demographic, clinical, financial, and cost data on CHCs. All data is made available to the public each year
- HRSA maintains a website of all grantee data, a data warehouse, and provides its data-set to an online tool which compares data-sets across different federal programs, via the mapping tool.



# Potential Public UDS Data Sources to Explore

Community Health Center UDS data is available via three distinct portals, each with a different capability. They include:

- Annual UDS Report summaries on HRSA's website, presented by health center, and aggregated by grant program
- The HRSA UDS Data Warehouse
- The UDS Mapper

# The HRSA UDS Website

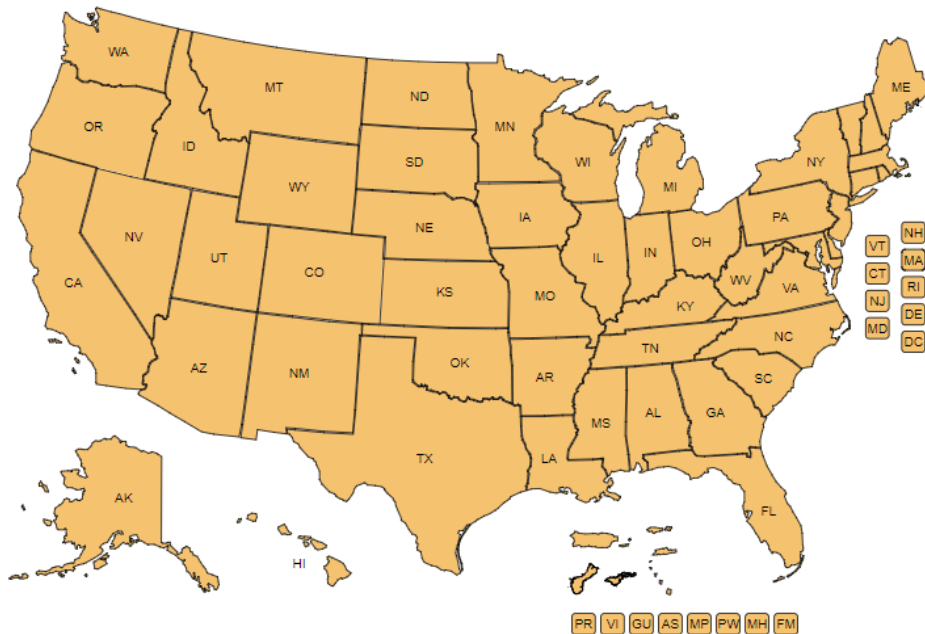
## Health Center Program Grantee Profiles

### Health Center Program Grantee Data

Each year HRSA-funded Health Center Grantees are required to report core set of information, including data on patient demographics, services provided, clinical indicators, utilization rates, costs, and revenues. [View the most recent national data, and browse previous years' data.](#)

Click on state or use the dropdown menu to see state data.

Select a state



### 2016 Health Center Profile

NEAR NORTH HEALTH SERVICE CORPORATION  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

[Service Area Map](#)

Total Patients Served: 37,102



Select a Different Reporting Year:  Select Year   
[Download & Aggregate Health Center Data](#)  
[View all Illinois Program Grantees](#)  
[View National and State Program Grantee Data](#)

Age and Race/Ethnicity	⊕
Patient Characteristics	⊕
Services	⊕
Clinical Data	⊕
Cost Data	⊕

### Health Center Data

View National, State and Health Center data profiles for:

[Health Center Program Grantee Data](#)  
[Health Center Program Look-Alike Data](#)

### Special Populations

[Health Care for the Homeless](#)  
[Migrant Health Centers](#)  
[Public Housing Primary Care](#)

### Data Tools

[Data Warehouse](#)  
[Data Snapshot](#)  
[Data Comparisons](#)  
[UDS Resources](#)

### State Program Grantee Data

[Illinois Program Grantee Data](#)  
[Download Illinois Aggregated Health Center Data](#)

Health Center	City	State
<a href="#">ACCESS COMMUNITY HEALTH NETWORK</a>	CHICAGO	Illinois
<a href="#">ALVIO MEDICAL CENTER</a>	CHICAGO	Illinois
<a href="#">ASIAN HUMAN SERVICES FAMILY HEALTH CENTER, INC.</a>	CHICAGO	Illinois
<a href="#">AUNT MARTHA'S YOUTH SERVICE CENTER, INC.</a>	OLYMPIA FLDS	Illinois
<a href="#">BELOVED COMMUNITY FAMILY WELLNESS CENTER</a>	CHICAGO	Illinois

Health Center profiles can be viewed at  
<https://bphc.hrsa.gov/uds/datacenter.aspx?q=d>



# UDS Data Warehouse

The HRSA Data Warehouse provides maps, data, reports and dashboard to the public. The data integrates with external sources, such as the U.S. Census Bureau, providing information about HRSA's grants, loan and scholarship programs, health centers and other public health programs and services. You can:

- Analyze, sort, and filter data on interactive dashboards
- Access preformatted charts, maps, and reports
- See what HRSA is doing in your state, county, region, and congressional district
- View and compare data by geography, by topic, and by HRSA program area
- Download data for research and analysis
- Connect to HRSA data from third party applications through map services and web services
- Create custom maps and reports
- Locate HRSA's health centers and other HRSA-supported programs and services

The UDS Data Warehouse can be found at: <https://datawarehouse.hrsa.gov/>

## HRSA Fact Sheets

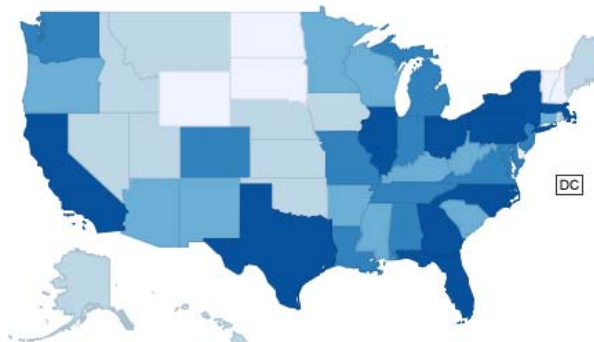
Formatted for printing, the HRSA Fact Sheets present a breakdown of most HRSA data by Nation, HHS region, state, county, and congressional district.

[Select a Fact Sheet >>](#)

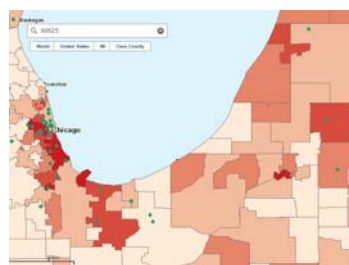
### Data by Geography

Displayed as a data grid, Data by Geography allows users to see both summary and detailed views of HRSA data.

Select a Geography >>



Demographic	Data
Population	316,515,02
Median Household Income	\$53,88
Low Income Population (Population in households with incomes below 2-times the U.S. poverty level)	21,315,28



## Map Tool



# UDS Mapper

UDS Mapper is an online tool that allows anyone with an internet connection to identify areas served by community health centers. It presents:

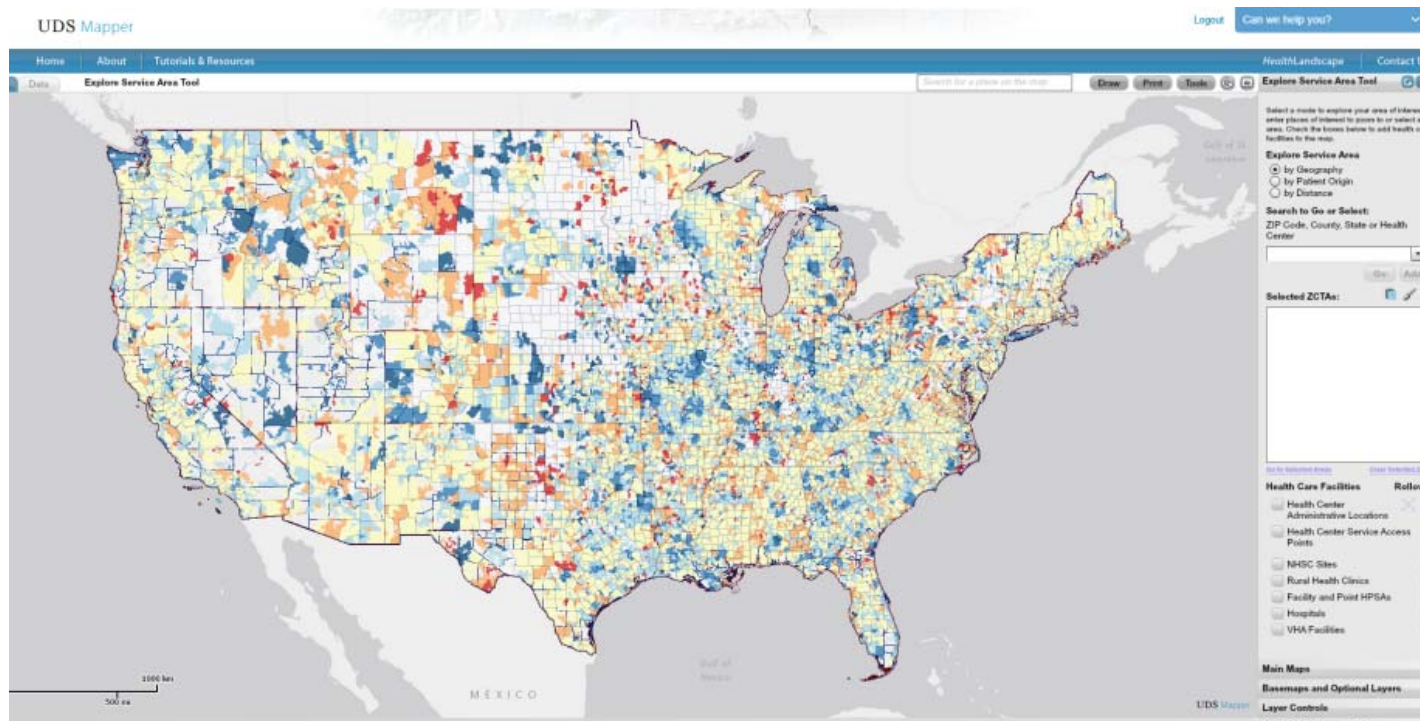
- The change in the number of people who receive those services over time
- An estimate of places where additional services and health center expansion would be most beneficial.
- It allows users to visualize and understand the primary care safety net through maps, tables, and numerous data layers.

*UDS Mapper is available to anyone interested in health policy, geographic distribution of health care resources to the underserved and other issues that affect people's access to health services.*

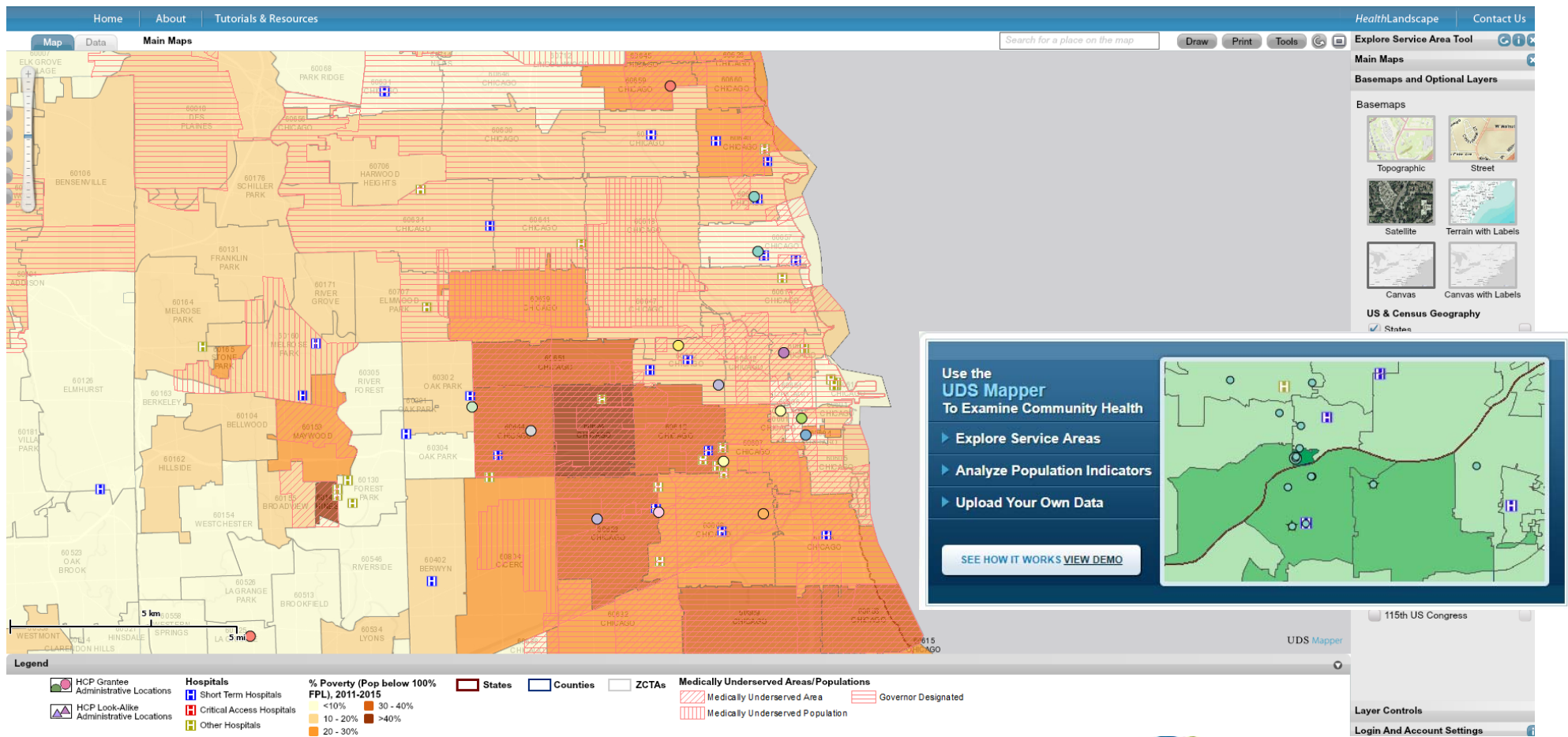
The UDS Mapper can be found at: <https://www.udsmapper.org/>



Health Center Program (HCP) grantees report the number of patients they see by ZIP Code in one table of the Uniform Data System (UDS) report. Data from this one table are displayed by Zip Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTA) by the UDS Mapper website.







# Audience Poll #1

What individuals will find the UDS Mapper useful?

- A. Health Center Staff and Grantees
- B. Primary Care Associations
- C. Policymakers and Planners
- D. All of the above

# That's a lot of data! So, now what?

To begin, I choose to use the features of the UDS Mapper. It will allow me to pull in additional data-sets and to associate them with my health center's service area.

These data will help my team to make decisions about where we should focus in the community to deliver our diabetes services, programs, and interventions.

Now, let's get some data!



# The Population Indicators Tool

For this exercise, we will use the UDS Mapper's Population Indicators Tool which will enable me to do spot analysis to find high-need areas based on data that are common indicators of health status and combines UDS data with other data sources like:

- The American Community Survey
- The HRSA Area Resource File
- The CDC Wonder Data Set
- The CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

# The Population Indicators Tool

Specifically, the Mapper will allow us to combine UDS data with CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) telephone survey like:

- % of Adults Ever Told They Have Diabetes
- % of Adults Ever Told They Have High Blood Pressure
- % of Adults Who Are Obese
- % of Adults with No Dental Visit in the Past Year
- % of Adults Who Have Delayed or Not Sought Care Due to High Cost
- % of Adults with No Usual Source of Care

# Time to combine some data!

Let's use the UDS Mapper's tools to combine the data from HRSA's Health Center Program with the CDC's BRFSS data that will:

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- Help me to better understand the areas in my CHC's service area with the highest need for diabetes prevention, education, and treatment support services.
- Allow me to download and save the data
- Provide data in a format that could be combined with data from my Network's data warehouse or from my CHC's EMR

# First: Clear Colored Layers from the Map

The Population Indicators are best visualized with a clear map background. Before displaying Population Indicators data on the map, you should remove other colorful data layers (including the Main Maps) and:

- Open the Main Maps tool, click 'No Main Maps Selected', (in Population Data or UDS Data)
- OR simply remove the Main Maps tool from the "Tools Accordion" by clicking the 'x'

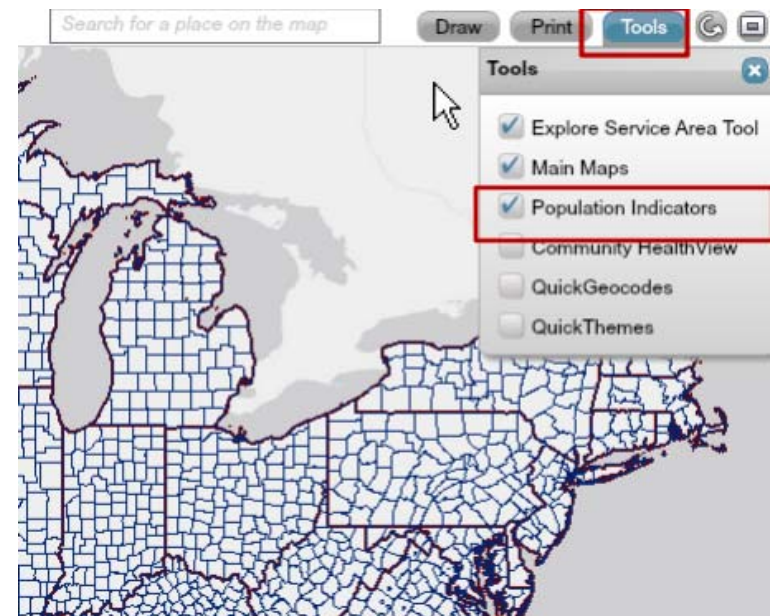


# How to Open the Population Indicators Tool

Click the 'Tools' button above the map

Check the 'Population Indicators' box

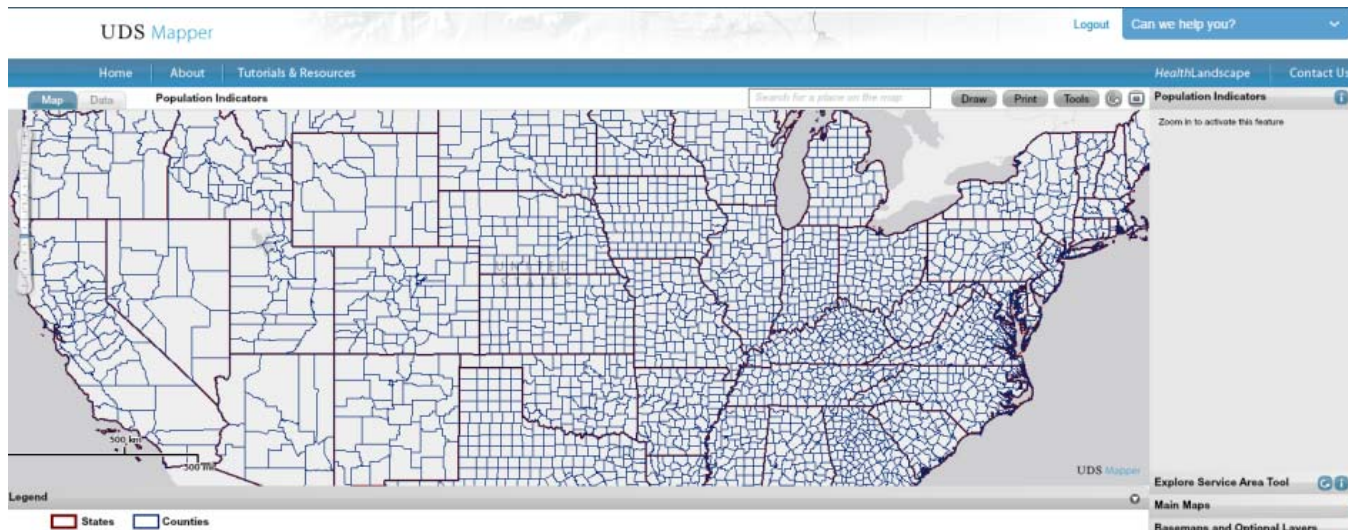
This will launch the features that I want to use to discover the prevalence of diabetes in my health center's service area.



# Zoom Level to Use the Population Indicators Tool

You will notice that the Population Indicators tool is added to the Tools Accordion

Note: You must be zoomed in to at least the County level on the Zoom Bar in order to activate the indicators

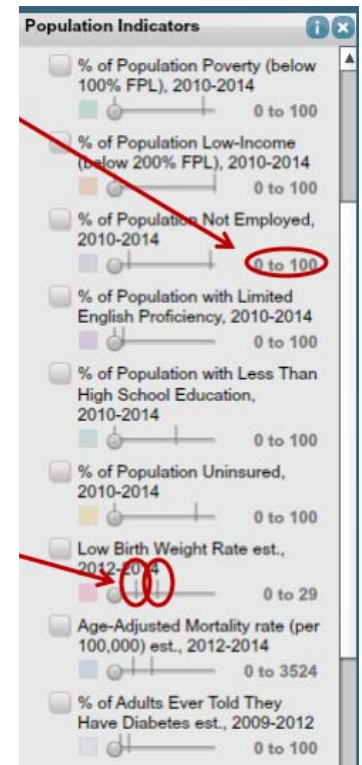


## National and Local Data Ranges in the Population Indicators

The number range to the right of the slider bar for each indicator gives the minimum and maximum values of that dataset for the nation.

The vertical lines on each slider show the minimum and maximum values of that dataset for the viewable extent (the area that the map is zoomed in to during use of the tool).

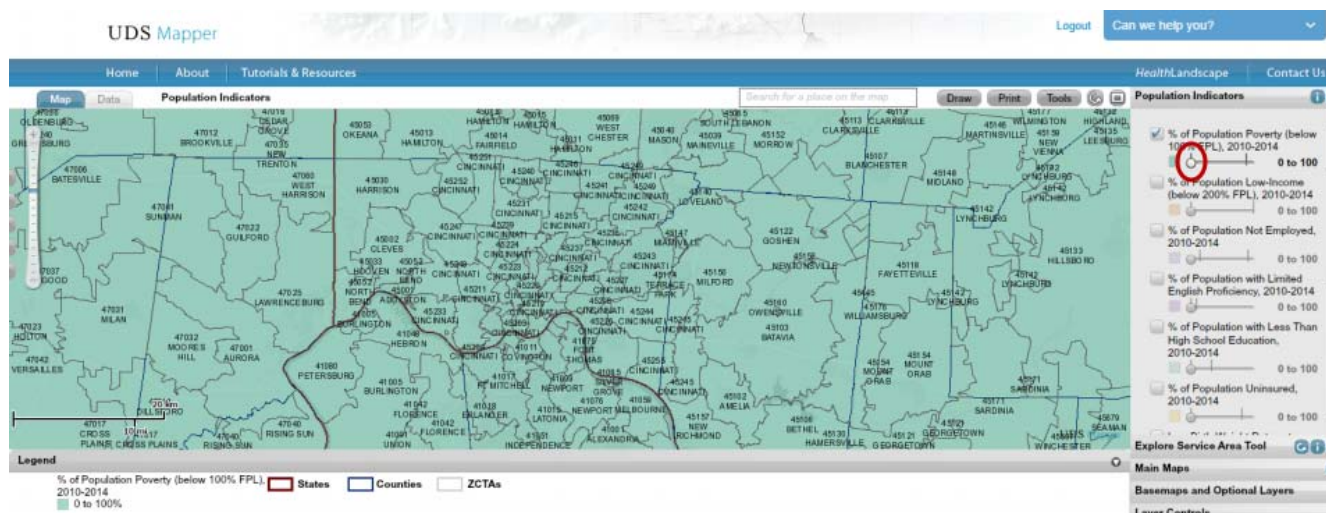
I will set the slide related to “% of Adults Ever Told They Have Diabetes” to greater than 22% to identify concentration of individuals living with diabetes in the area surrounding my health center.



# Turn on a Population Indicator

*Click on a check box to turn on an indicator*

– After checking the box, you will see that every Zip Code Tabulation Area (ZCTA) on the map (that has a population/data) becomes filled in. In our case, it would turn color if the ZCTA has a rate/percent of at least 22% for our chosen indicator. We can move the indicator's slide to reveal the ZCTA's with the highest concentration of individuals.





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It is important to use reasonable benchmarks when looking for “high” need.

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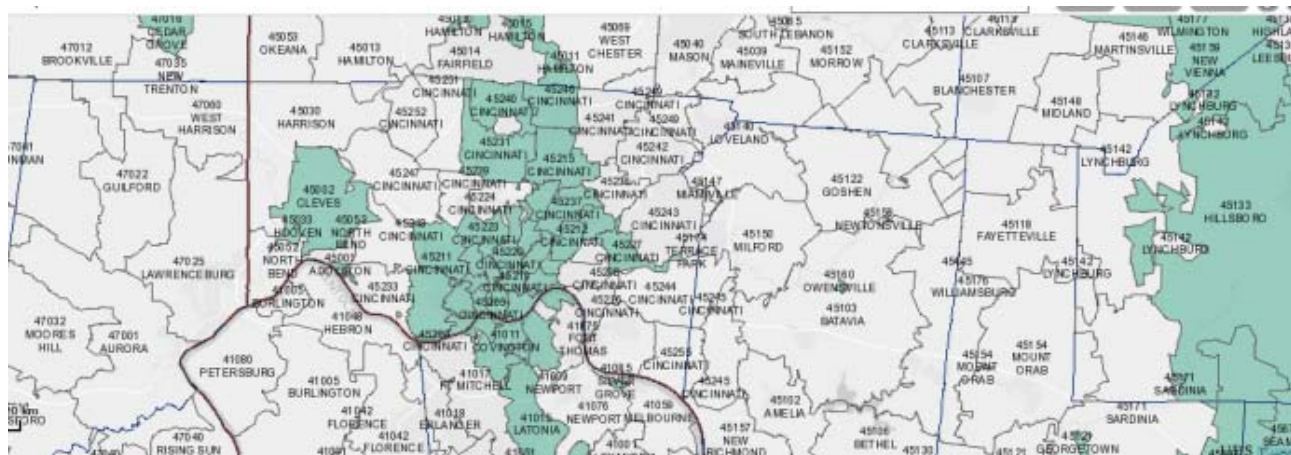
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- For example, you can use the state or regional average as a cut-off point
- Otherwise, saying that an area has high need may be false, it must be compared to something tangible rather than just a user-selected number
- For my inquiry, I decided on a cut-off point based on a University of Chicago Medical Center report which identified the prevalence of diabetes on Chicago’s south side as 19.3 % for African Americans. So, I set my cut-off to 22% to try to identify high prevalence areas in my south side clinic’s service area which were polled as part of this report.

# Population Indicator Benchmark

The prevalence of diabetes on Chicago's south side as 19.3% for African Americans so I set a reasonable threshold of 22% to see areas worse than this rate in my service area, a community which is 87% African American according to the U.S. Census. Notice how the sample map below begins to show concentrations in an area as the slide is moved to a greater percentage.

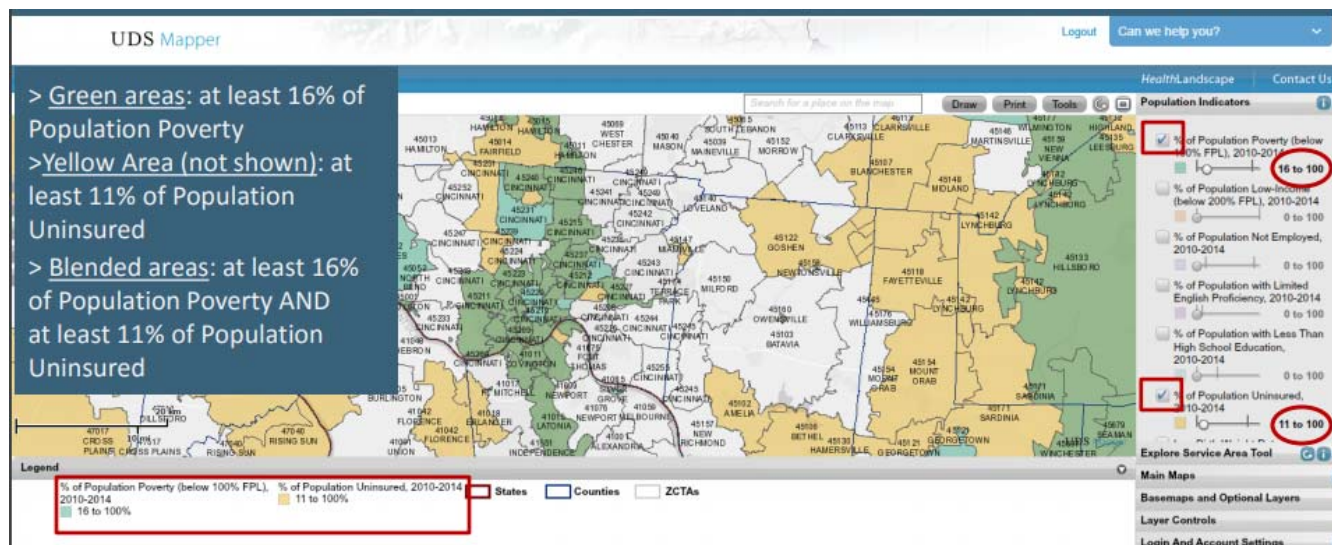


# Compare Indicators

I could also turn on multiple indicators for comparison

- Look for overlap to find “hotspots” of need based on multiple indicators
- You should not turn on more than two indicators at a time, as colors will blend and start to become confusing

An example of a blended map is included below.



## Audience Poll #2

How does HRSA's UDS Mapper segment UDS data from CHCs?

- A. By Zip Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTA)
- B. By Census Tracts
- C. By Neighborhood
- D. By County

# Can I download the data?

Yes! Data can be ported to MS Excel!

The Population Indicators data are available to view in the data table and can be downloaded. The data will only show for the ZCTAs selected in the Explore Service Area tool.

To visually figure out the rate in a specific ZCTA, gradually move the circle right on the slider and note when the ZCTA becomes unfilled.

For example, if you move the slider setting for “% of Adults With No Usual Source of Care” from 10 to 11, and you see a ZCTA become unfilled, you know that 10% of adults in that ZCTA have no usual source of care

# Program Improvement & Research

Now that I have the data, what am I going to do with it?

- Alert my CHC's leadership to my findings
- Create a plan to launch our diabetes interventions in the highest need areas of my CHC's service area
- Explore other uses for the data like a comparative effectiveness study to determine the impact of our programmatic changes
- Seek out potential funders, especially those interested in nurse-led research



# For example, funders might include...

Funder: National Institute for Nursing Research

Program: Varies across centers and institutes

Description: NINR supports clinical and basic research and research training on health and illness across the lifespan. The research focus encompasses health promotion and disease prevention, quality of life, health disparities, and end-of-life. Link: <https://www.ninr.nih.gov/researchandfunding>

Funder: Sigma Theta Tau Intl. - Honor Society of Nursing

Program: STTI/Joan K. Stout, RN, Research Grant

Description: The allocation of funds is based upon a research project that is ready for implementation. The proposed research project should be designed to ensure the ongoing practice of nurse-led simulation in improving quality of care in clinical and/or academic settings with the potential for further funding and ongoing research. Funding Amount: \$5,000

Link: <http://www.nursingsociety.org/advance-elevate/research/research-grants/joan-k-stout-rn-research-grant>

Funder: American Nurses Credentialing Center (ANCC)

Program: Clinical Research Grants - Beginner or Experienced

Description: Clinical research grants will be awarded to studies of systematic data-guided activities designed to bring about improvement in healthcare delivery. Funding Amount: \$10,000 Beginner; \$20,000 Experienced

Link: <http://www.nursecredentialing.org/>



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- Prior to diving in to a new project it can be beneficial to fully understand health concerns across the community.
- Data sources like the UDS can provide insights about a wide range of health behaviors, social determinants, and health outcomes, and can be used to guide the development of targeted public programs and research studies.
- Knowing how to find, understand and use data is an important first step in thinking about the best health and wellness projects for your community and how to study and evaluate how we treat disease in different populations.

# Training on the Use of UDS Data

UDS Mapper Training and Tutorials

<https://www.udsmapper.org/tutorials-and-resources.cfm>

HRSA UDS Data Warehouse Tutorials

<https://datawarehouse.hrsa.gov/resources/tutorials.aspx>

HRSA Data Warehouse Tools and Analyzers

<https://datawarehouse.hrsa.gov/tools/tools.aspx>

# Population Health Tools & The Learning HealthCare System

**Andrew Hamilton**  
CIO, AllianceChicago



## Audience Poll #3

Are you familiar with the Learning HealthCare System?

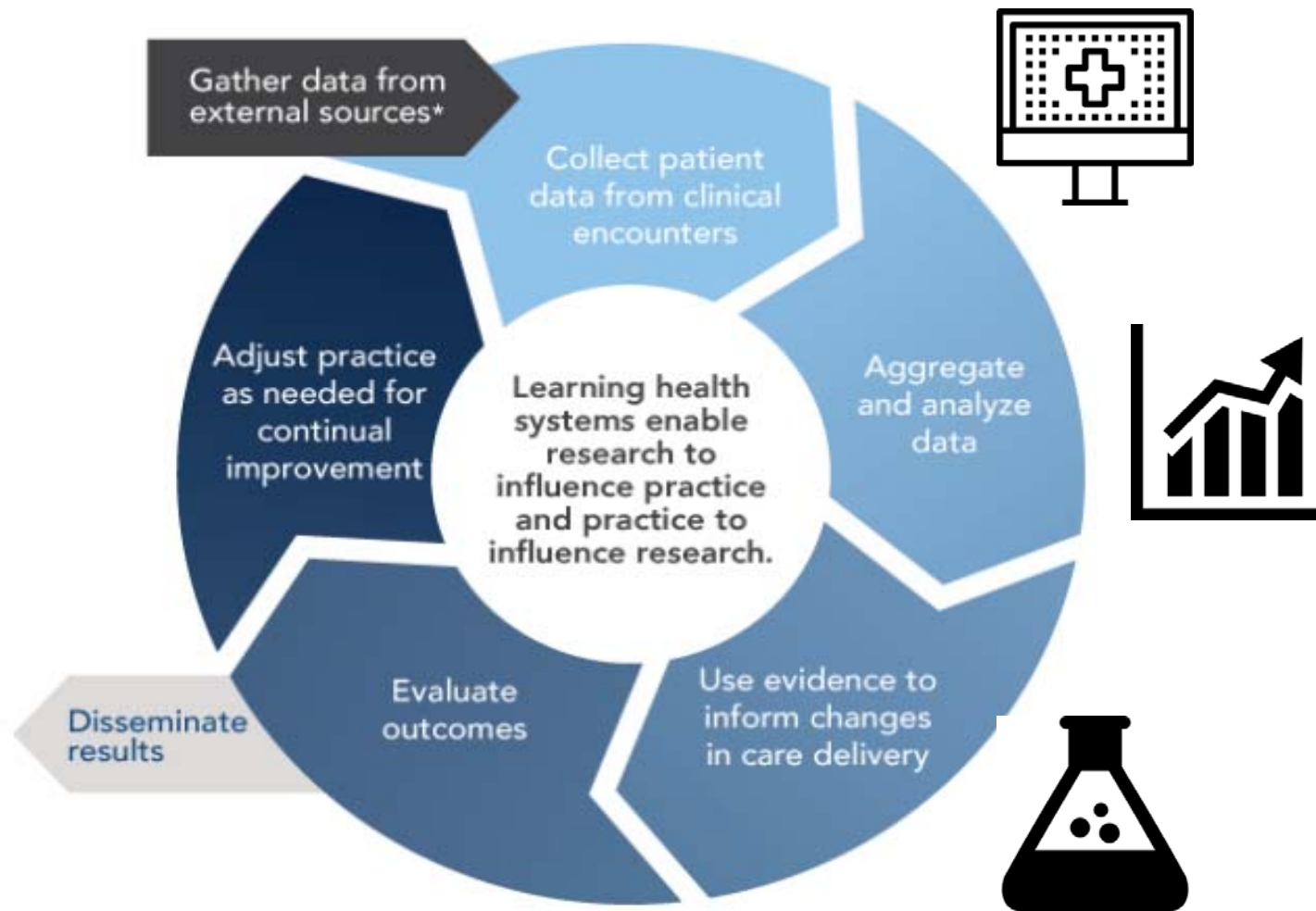
A. Yes

B. No

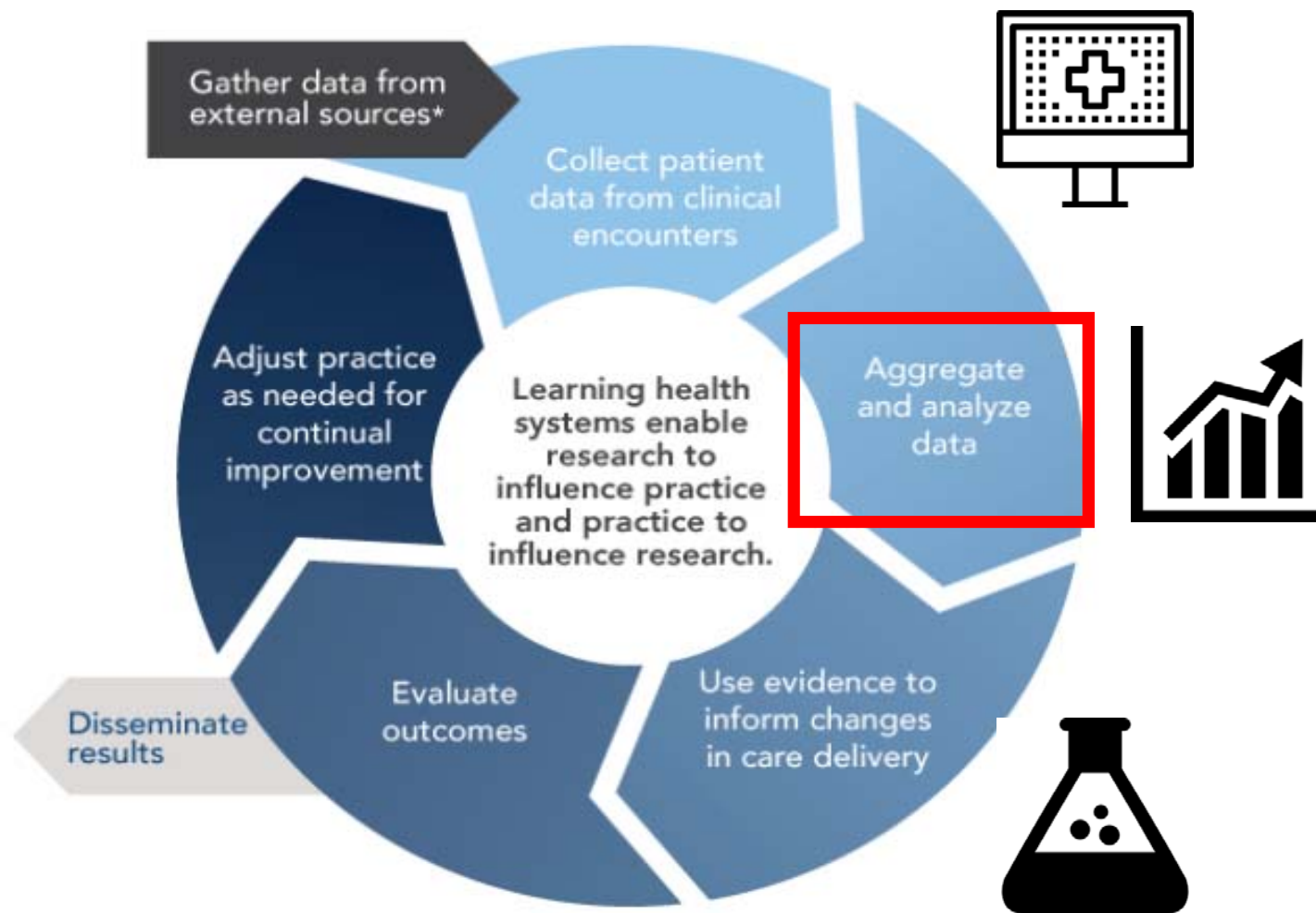
# Learning HealthCare System

A system in which science, informatics, incentives and culture are aligned for continuous improvement and innovation, with best practices seamlessly embed in the care process, patients and family active participants in all elements, and new knowledge captured as an integral by-product of the care experience (IOM, 2013)





\*Examples include clinical trials, observational studies, patient-reported outcomes, surveillance databases, and population-based surveys.



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- Challenging to balance today's issues with planning for tomorrow's need

# Key Data & Analytics Functions

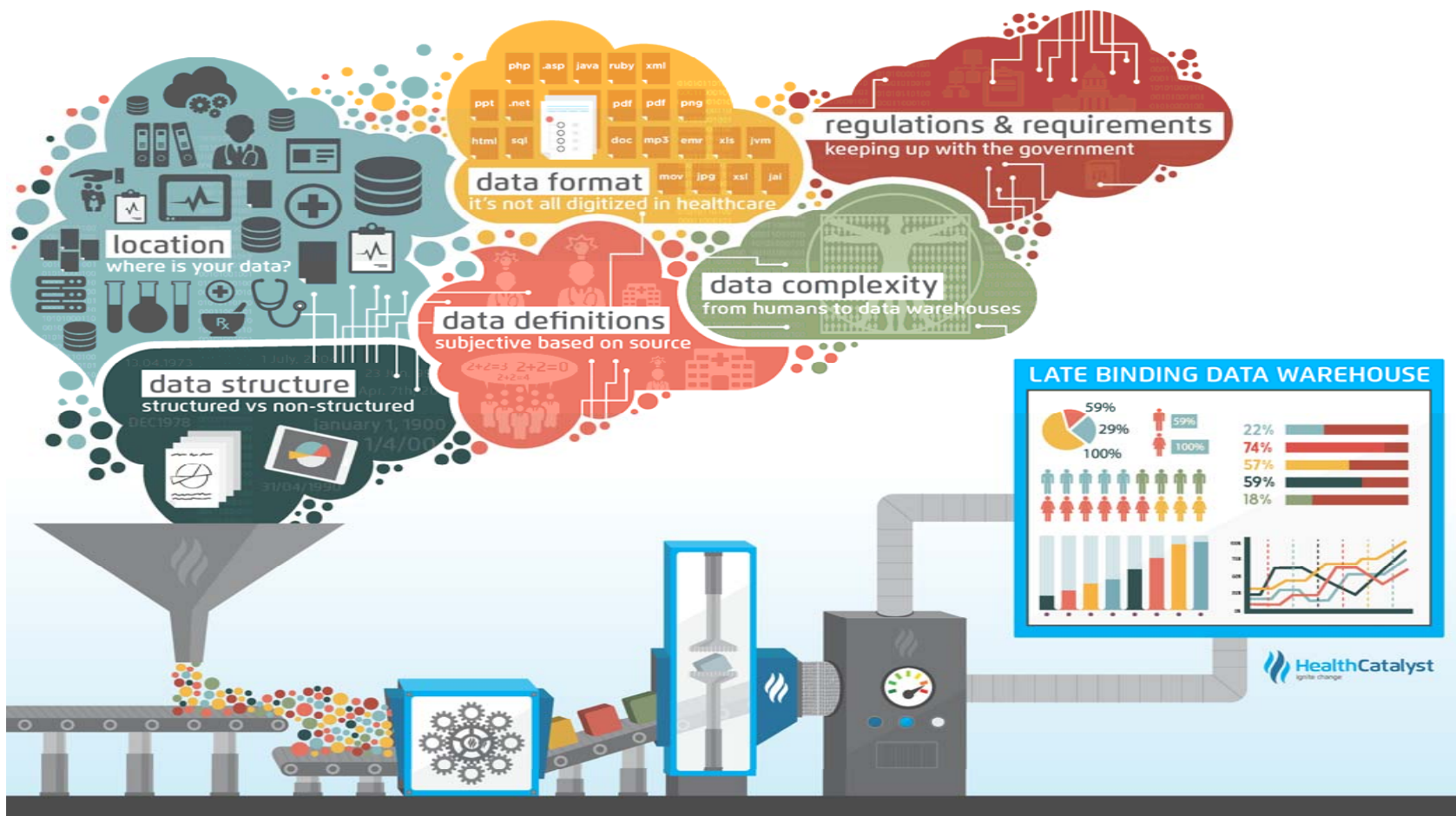
- Preventive and Chronic Disease Management
- Risk Stratification
- Provider Empanelment
- ED, Hospital, and Specialty Utilization
- Total Cost of Care
- Business, Financial & Operations Management
- Required Reporting (UDS)
- Ad Hoc Reporting
- Research Data (including distributed query networks)
- Predictive Modeling

# Data Sources

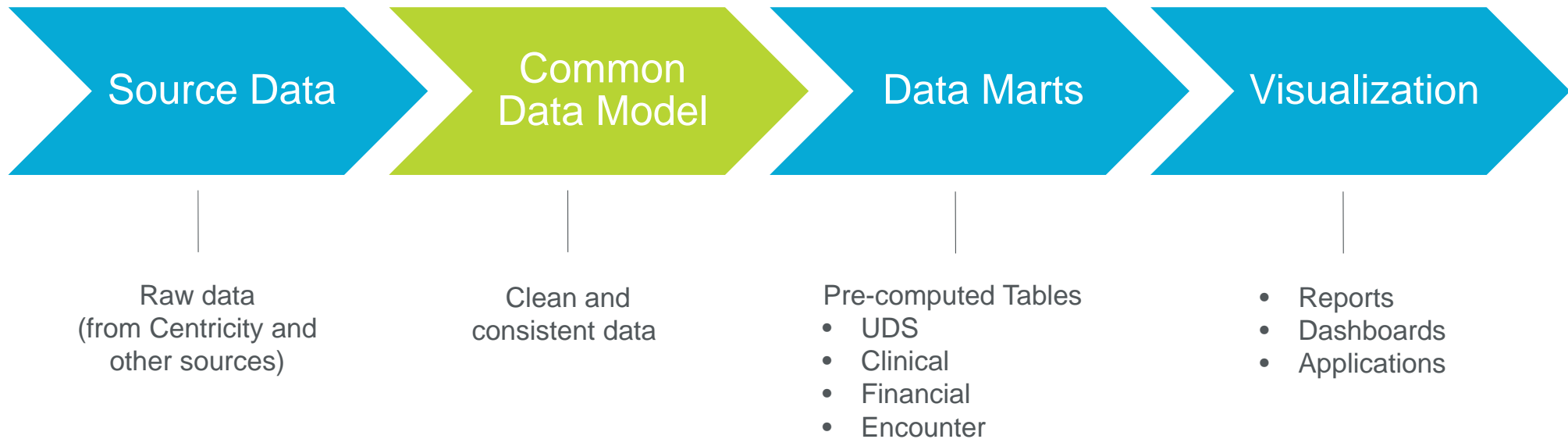
- EMR
- Claims/Enrollment
- Pharmacy
- Admission, Discharge and Transfer (ADT)
- Public Health
- Patient Reported
- Social Determinants of Health



# WHY HEALTHCARE DATA IS DIFFICULT



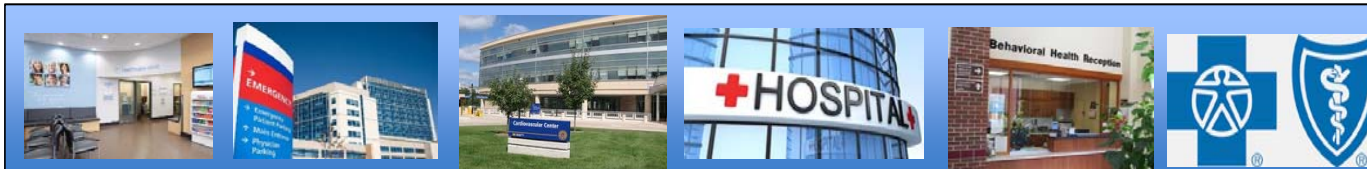
# Data Flow







 AllianceChicago



## Data Ingestion Layer



SAP Data Services

SSIS

Sqoop (Scoop in to Hadoop)

Data Ingestion Layer



## Microsoft's Big Data Solution

Microsoft SQL Server 2012

Microsoft Analytics Platform System (APS)

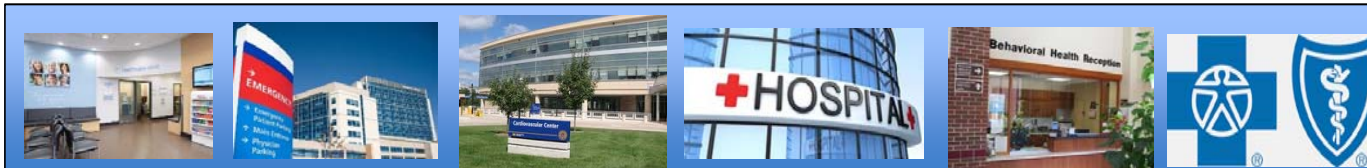
Microsoft HDInsight (Hadoop): Unstructured, Free Text Data

SAP Data Services

SSIS

Sqoop (Scoop in to Hadoop)

Data Ingestion Layer





Microsoft  
BI Tools

### Microsoft's Big Data Solution

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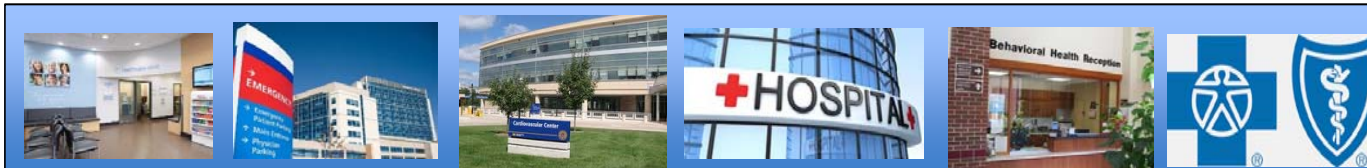
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 AllianceChicago

SSRS &  
Power View

Microsoft  
BI Tools

## Microsoft's Big Data Solution

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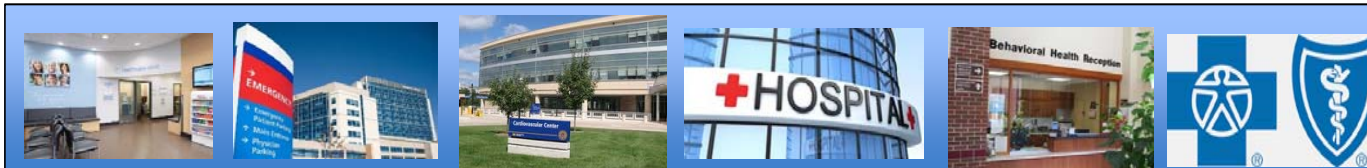
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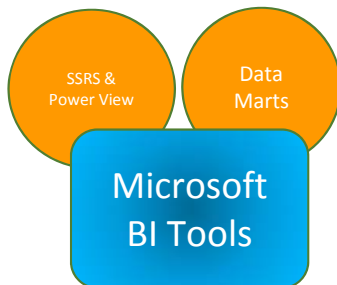
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 AllianceChicago

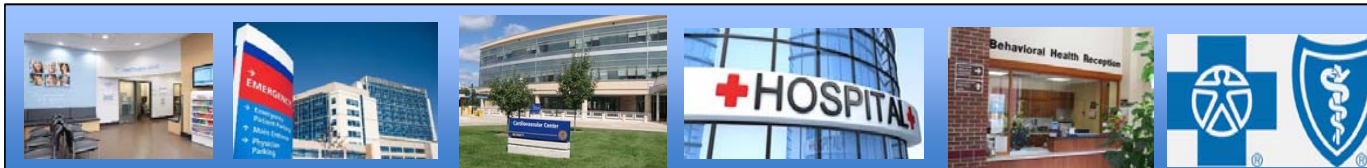


SAP Data Services

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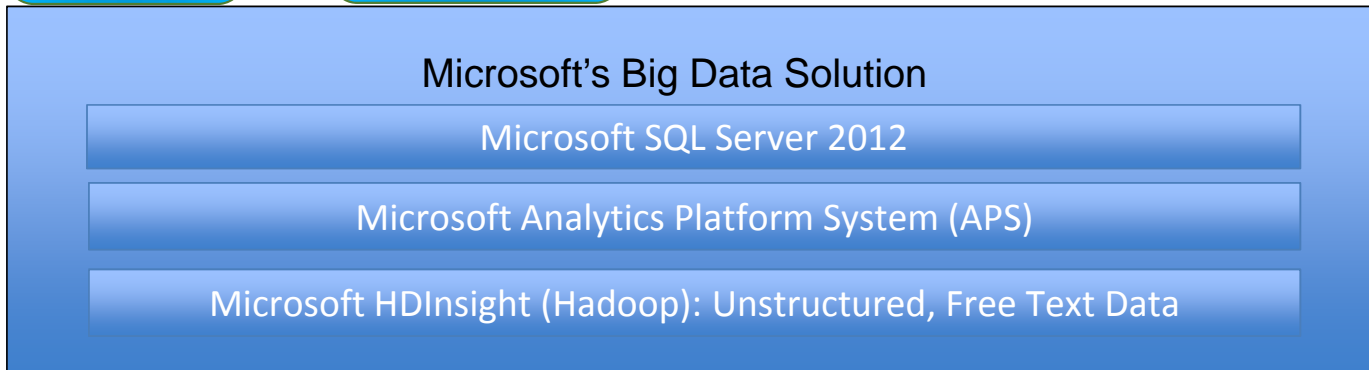
Data Ingestion Layer





Microsoft  
BI Tools

Statistical  
Programming



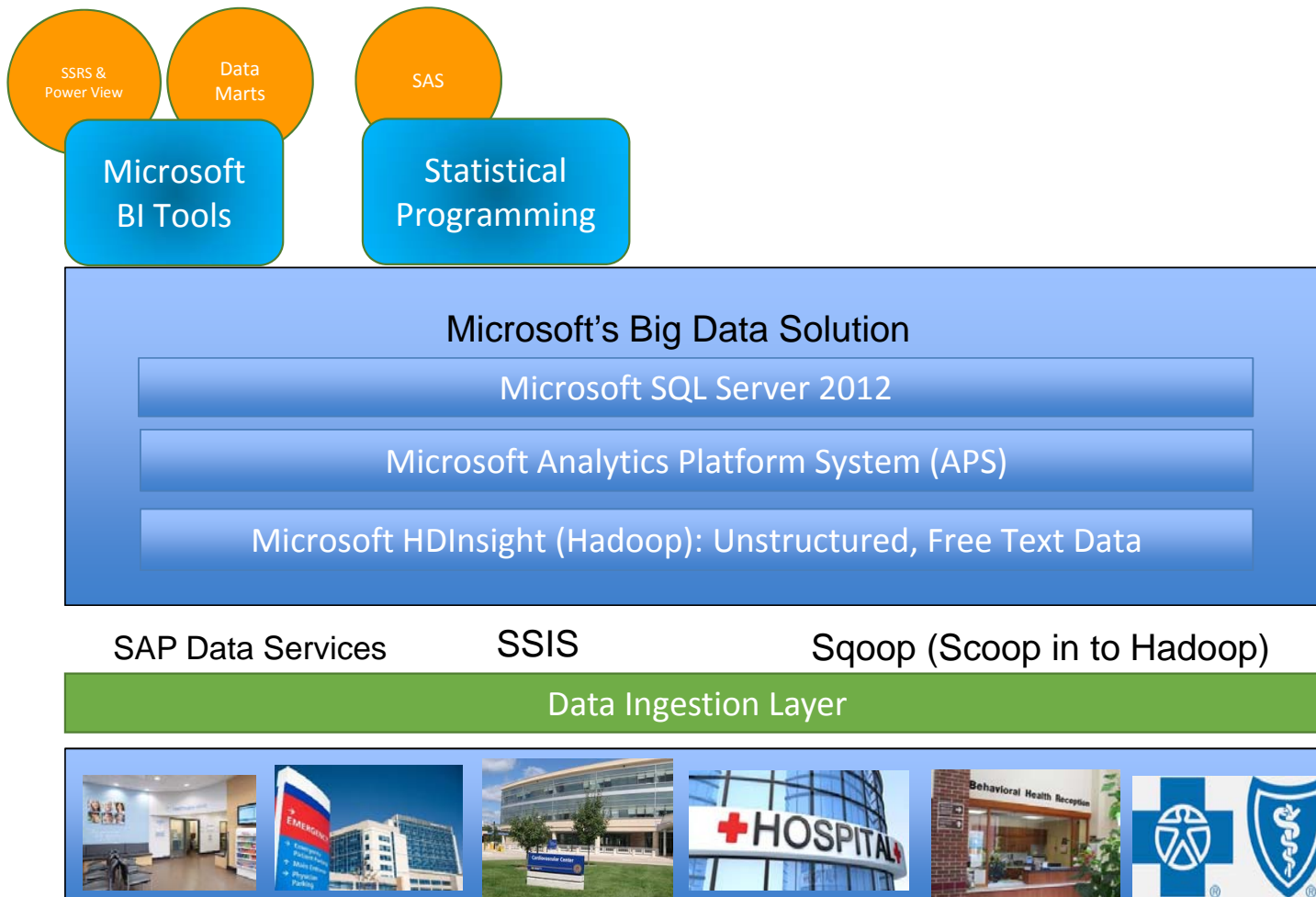
SAP Data Services

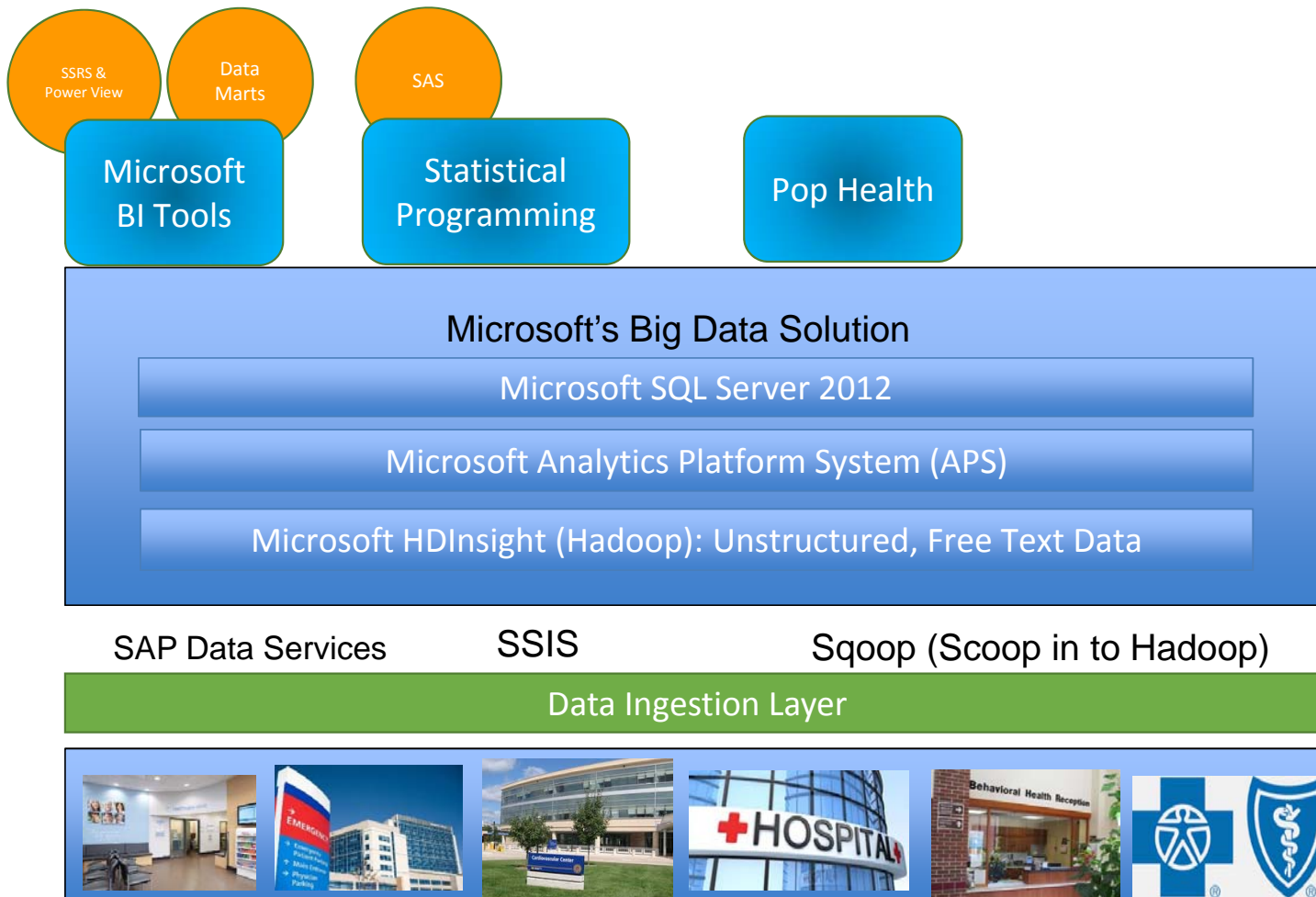
SSIS

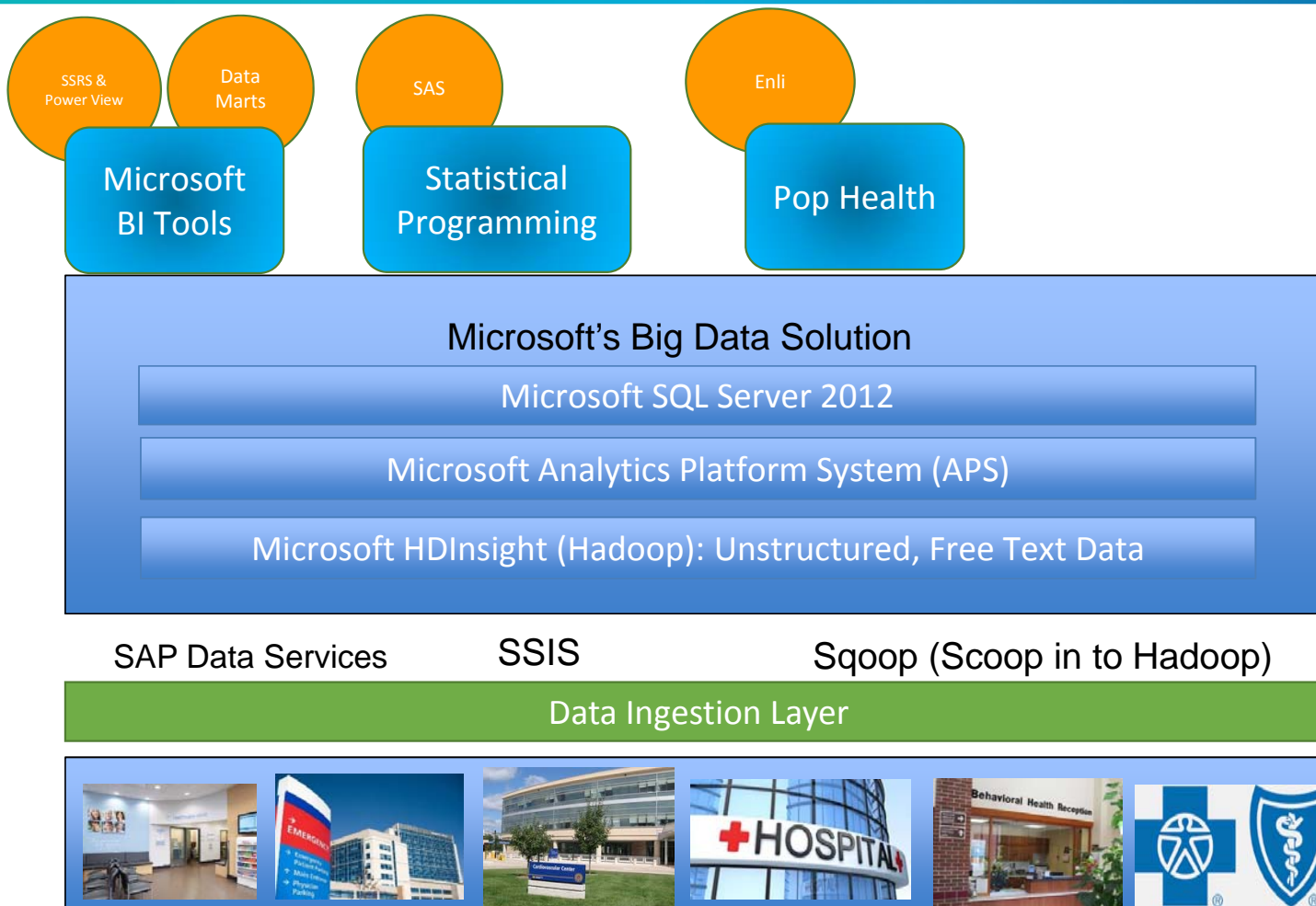
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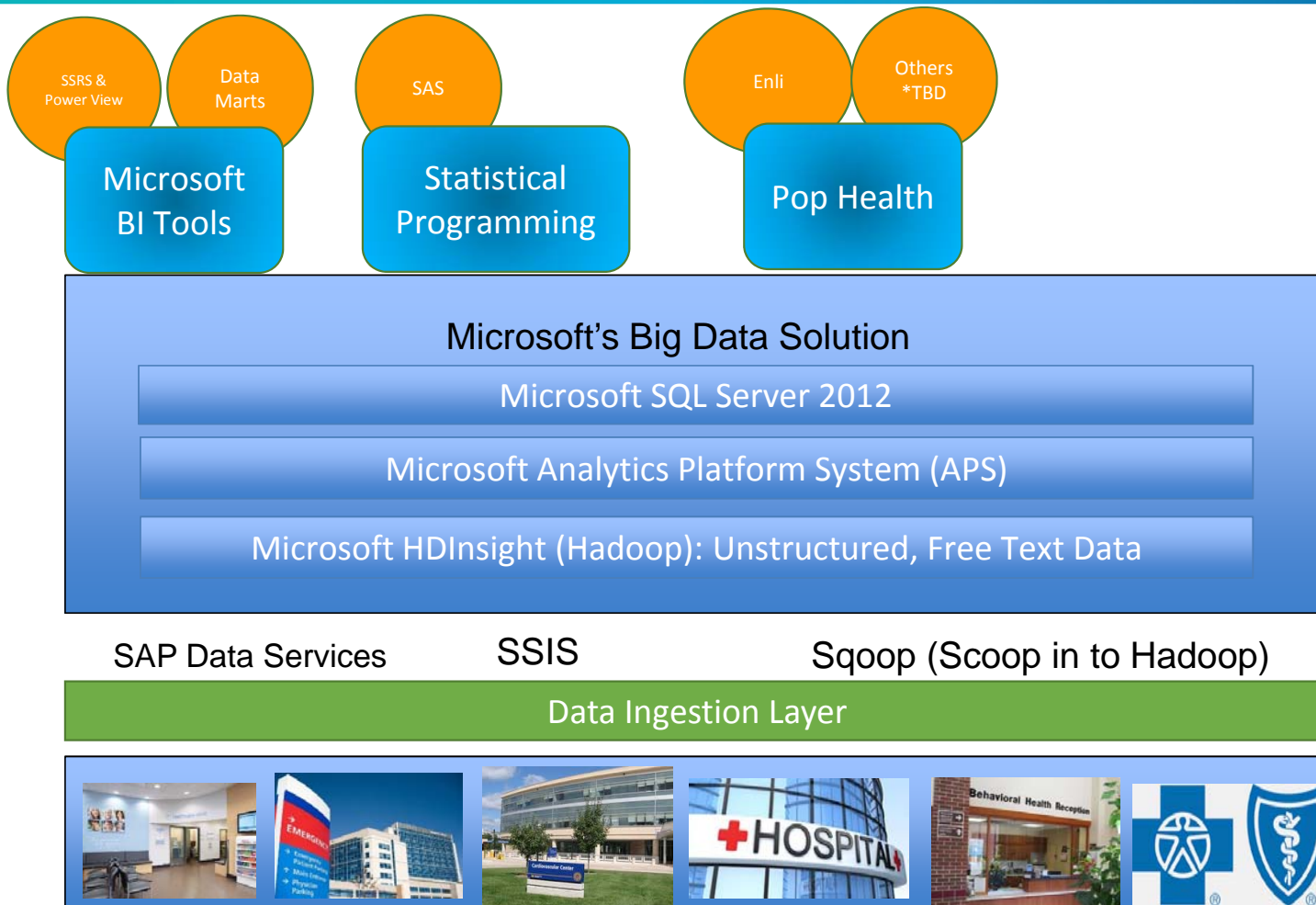
Data Ingestion Layer



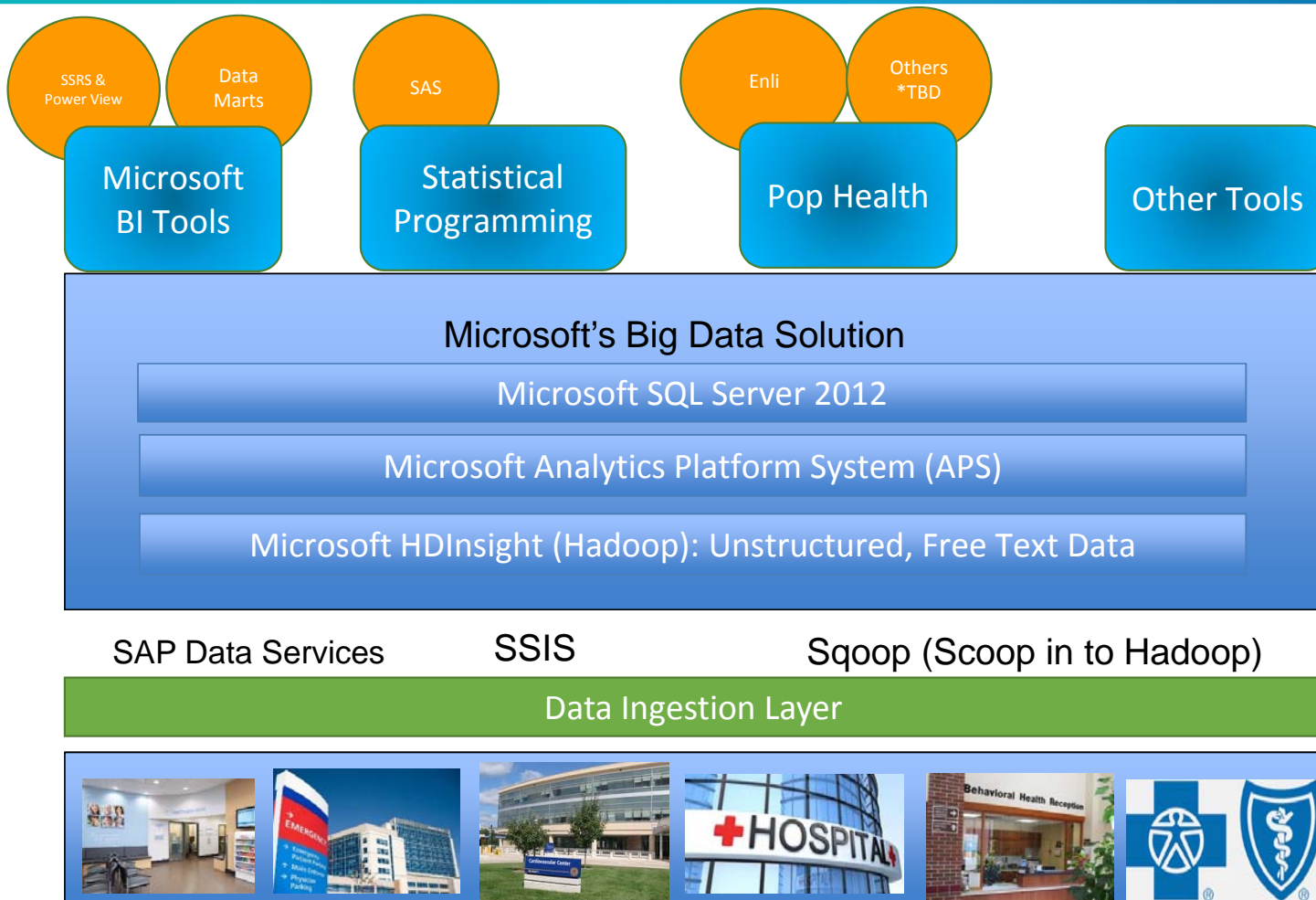


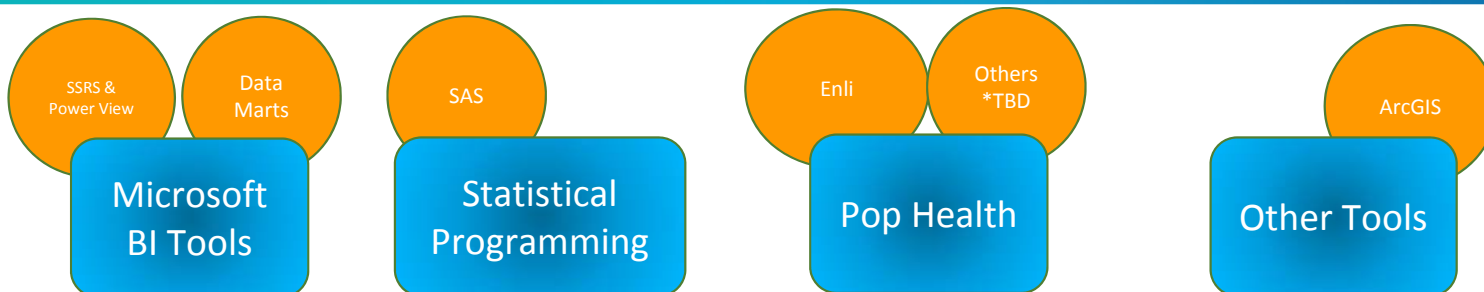












SAP Data Services

SSIS

Sqoop (Scoop in to Hadoop)

Data Ingestion Layer



CV Risk Reduction

Cardiovascular Risk Reduction / Treatment

Contract : none | Location : Enterprise | EHR Last Queried: 5/11/2017 10:18 AM

Treatment

Services Due

Diabetes

Heart Failure

Prevention

Stroke Prevention

Risk Profile

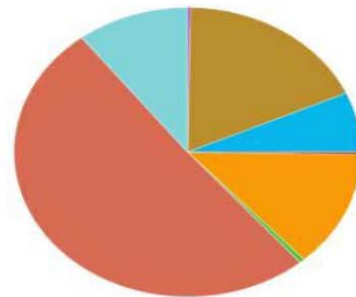
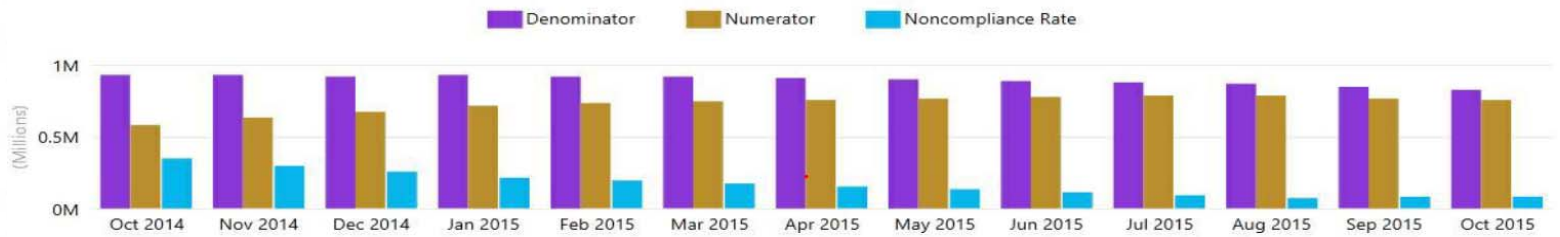
Admin

ASCVD patients with gaps in care

Add Filter

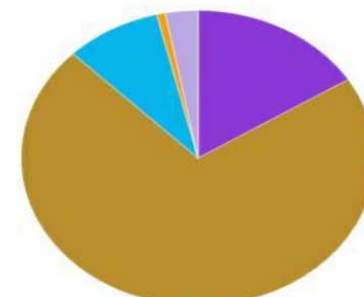
Print

Treatment



Race

- American Indian or Alaska Native
- Asian
- Black or African American
- MultiRace
- Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
- Patient Declined
- State Prohibited
- Unspecified
- White



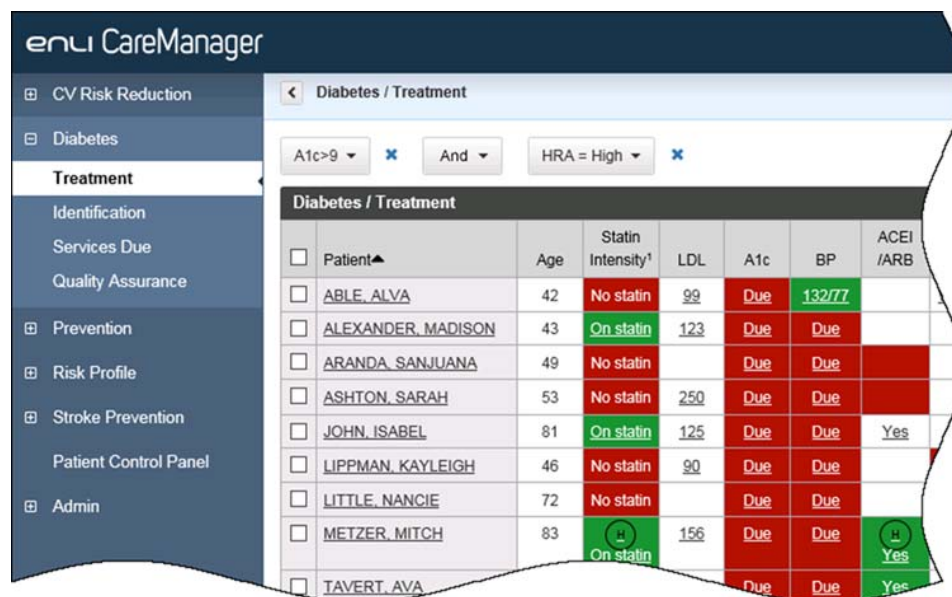
Ethnicity

- Hispanic or Latino
- Non-Hispanic White
- Non-Hispanic Black or African American
- Other or Unspecified
- Patient Declined
- State Prohibited
- Unknown Ethnicity
- Unspecified

# Advanced Filtering

The ability to simultaneously filter across two CareManager Registry tabs

- Example: Filtering for ASCVD patients with a gap in care and upcoming appt.
- Example: Filtering for patients with Diabetes Treatment gaps and Services Due gaps



The screenshot shows the enu CareManager interface. On the left is a navigation menu with categories: CV Risk Reduction, Diabetes, Treatment, Identification, Services Due, Quality Assurance, Prevention, Risk Profile, Stroke Prevention, Patient Control Panel, and Admin. The 'Diabetes / Treatment' tab is selected. At the top of the main panel, there are filter buttons: 'A1c > 9', 'And', and 'HRA = High'. Below these, a table titled 'Diabetes / Treatment' displays patient data. The table has columns: Patient (with a checkbox), Age, Statin Intensity<sup>1</sup>, LDL, A1c, BP, and ACEI / ARB. The data rows are as follows:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Patient▲	Age	Statin Intensity <sup>1</sup>	LDL	A1c	BP	ACEI / ARB
<input type="checkbox"/>	ABLE, ALVA	42	No statin	99	Due	132/77	
<input type="checkbox"/>	ALEXANDER, MADISON	43	On statin	123	Due	Due	
<input type="checkbox"/>	ARANDA, SANJUANA	49	No statin		Due	Due	
<input type="checkbox"/>	ASHTON, SARAH	53	No statin	250	Due	Due	
<input type="checkbox"/>	JOHN, ISABEL	81	On statin	125	Due	Due	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	LIPPMAN, KAYLEIGH	46	No statin	90	Due	Due	
<input type="checkbox"/>	LITTLE, NANCIE	72	No statin		Due	Due	
<input type="checkbox"/>	METZER, MITCH	83	On statin	156	Due	Due	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	TAVERT, AVA				Due	Due	Yes

CV Risk Reduction

Cardiovascular Risk Reduction / Treatment

Contract : none | Location : Enterprise | EHR Last Queried: 5/11/2017 10:18 AM

Treatment

Services Due

Diabetes

Heart Failure

Prevention

Stroke Prevention

Risk Profile

Admin

ASCVD patients with gaps in care ▾

Add Filter ▾

Print

## Treatment

<input type="checkbox"/>	Patient	Age	Risk 10yr <sup>1</sup> /30yr <sup>2</sup>	Statin Intensity <sup>3</sup>	LDL	A1c	BP	MI & block	APT <sup>4</sup>	Tob Use	BMI	Last Appt	Next Appt ▼	PCP	Other Prov	Comm
<input type="checkbox"/>		59	ASCVD	On mod- low	156		118/90		Yes	Current	22.8	4/4/2017	7/20/2017			
<input type="checkbox"/>		72	ASCVD	On high	22	Due	110/70	Yes	Yes	Never	30.2	3/16/2017	7/13/2017			
<input type="checkbox"/>		38	ASCVD	No statin			120/80	Yes		Quit	33.8	3/9/2017	7/11/2017			
<input type="checkbox"/>		35	ASCVD	On high	TG > 400	15.6	134/84	Yes	Yes	Quit	46.6	3/4/2017	7/6/2017			
<input type="checkbox"/>		86	ASCVD	On statin	48		Due	Yes	Yes	Never	25.5	5/9/2016	6/29/2017			
<input type="checkbox"/>		38	ASCVD	No statin	54		124/94			Never	23.6	3/2/2017	6/29/2017			
<input type="checkbox"/>		65	ASCVD	On mod- low	57	10.1	100/72		DT Inhib	Never	30.5	3/27/2017	6/28/2017			
<input type="checkbox"/>		56	ASCVD	On mod- low	95	Due	Due	Yes	Yes	Never	Due	4/4/2017	6/27/2017			
<input type="checkbox"/>		50	ASCVD	On high	64	Due	152/98	Yes	Yes	Current	31.4	12/13/2016	6/27/2017			
<input type="checkbox"/>		59	ASCVD	On high	91	Due	132/84	Yes	Yes	Never	18.9	3/20/2017	6/22/2017			
<input type="checkbox"/>		56	ASCVD	No statin	149		150/90		Yes	Never	27.6	3/15/2017	6/21/2017			
<input type="checkbox"/>		39	ASCVD	No statin	63		120/100			Never	59	3/3/2017	6/16/2017			
<input type="checkbox"/>		69	ASCVD	No statin	145	6.6	134/90	Yes	Yes	Never	27.9	2/16/2017	6/15/2017			
<input type="checkbox"/>		76	ASCVD	On statin	162		Due	Yes	Yes	Never	23.7	1/24/2017	6/14/2017			
<input type="checkbox"/>		76	ASCVD	No statin			Due			Due	Due	3/28/2017	6/13/2017			
<input type="checkbox"/>		45	ASCVD	On mod- low	78	6.2	122/80	Yes	Yes	Current	44.4	4/6/2017	6/13/2017			

# Population Health “Program”

Program:

Chronic Care Management

Patient search:

Name or DOB (mm/dd/yyyy)

Workflow frequency:

Calendar Month

Month:

2

Year:

2016

Max. total time:

☐ 20

My Patients Only:

☐

More

Bulk Action

Add Patient

Refresh

Last updated 2/25/2016 1:40:48 PM

Workflow Checklist m = minutes

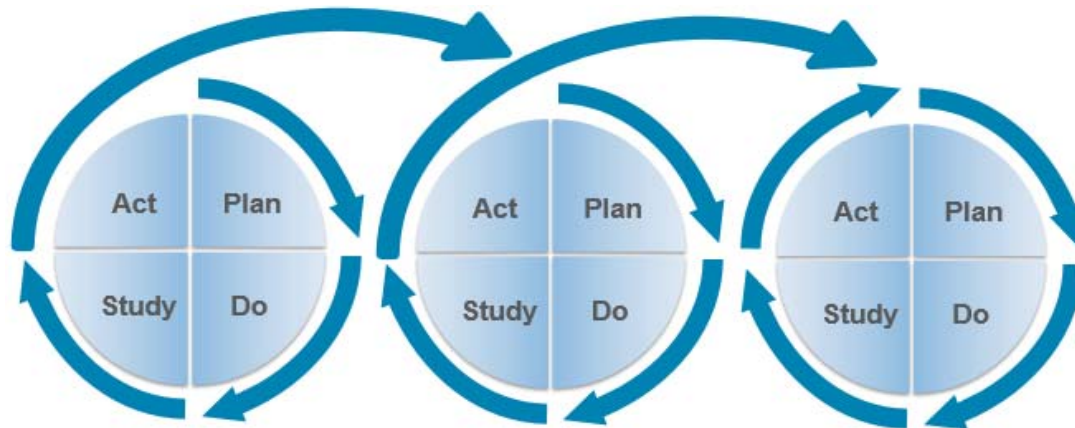
Patient	Data Source	DOB (age)	Coordinator	Next Appointment	Workflow State	CCM Call	Perform Assessment	Review/Update Care Plan	Review Care Gaps	Review Preventive Services	Perform Medication Reconciliation	Review Next Visit Agenda	Coordination of Care	Other Action	Total Time	OK to Bill
<a href="#">Bassett, Don</a>	CPS12KK	10/2/1955 (61)	★ Shawn Koehring		Awaiting Response from Patient	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 m	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 m	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 m	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 m	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 m	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 m	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 m	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 m		1 m	<input type="checkbox"/>
<a href="#">Caldwell, Walter</a>	CPS12KK	6/21/1952 (64)	☆ Jim Coppa			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 23 m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6 m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 0 m	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 10 m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 8 m	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 m		49 m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<a href="#">Davenport, Scott</a>	CPS12KK	12/30/1952 (64)	★ Shawn Koehring		Awaiting Response from Pharmacy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7 m	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 m	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 m	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 m	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 m	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 m	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 12 m		19 m	<input type="checkbox"/>
<a href="#">Henderson, Ralph</a>	CPS12KK	2/11/1966 (50)	★ Shawn Koehring		Awaiting Response from Patient	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 m	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 m	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 m	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 m	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 m	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 m	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 m	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 m		2 m	<input type="checkbox"/>
<a href="#">Inishi, Robert</a>	CPS12KK	6/22/1945 (71)	★ Shawn Koehring			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 12 m	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 12 m	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 8 m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6 m	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 m		40 m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<a href="#">Pennington, Carissa</a>	CPS12KK	10/6/1952 (64)	★ Shawn Koehring			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 0 m	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 m	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 m	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5 m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 15 m	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 m	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 m		20 m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<a href="#">Peterson, Benjamin</a>	CPS12KK	7/3/2010 (6)	☆ Team		Due for Call	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 m	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 m	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 m	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 m	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 m	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 m	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 m	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 m		0 m	<input type="checkbox"/>
<a href="#">Vario, Bill</a>	CPS12KK	1/11/1961 (55)	☆ Team		Due for Call	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 m	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 m	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 m	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 m	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 m	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 m	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 m	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 m		0 m	<input type="checkbox"/>

Items per page: 10

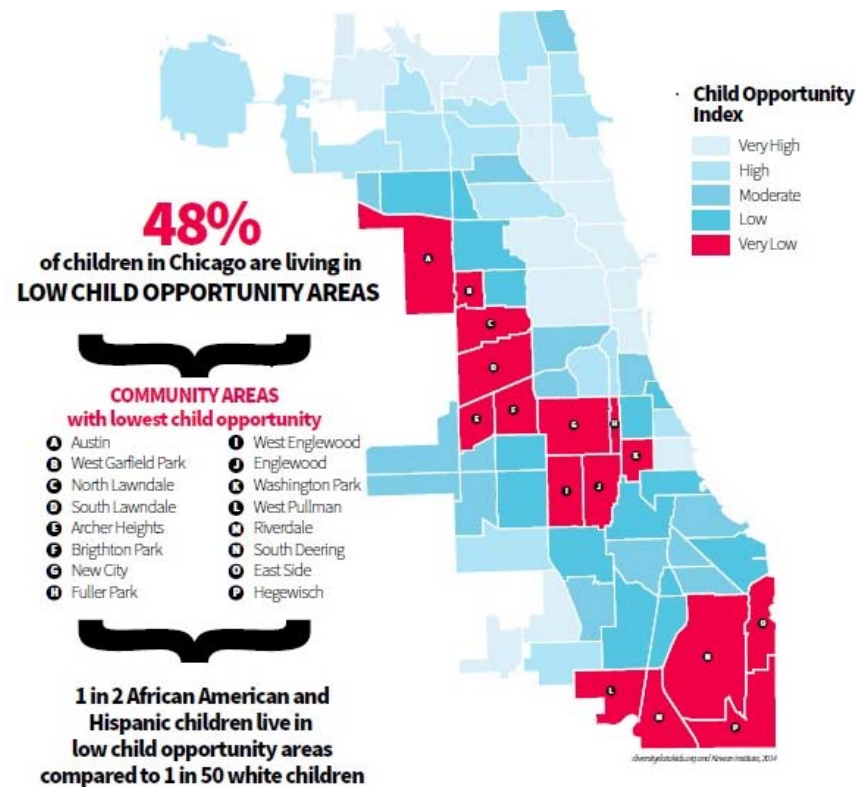


# Practice Transformation

- Using a Quality Improvement Process, teams can test interventions and understand the impact of those interventions on clinical outcome measures & cost of care



# Public Health & Open Data



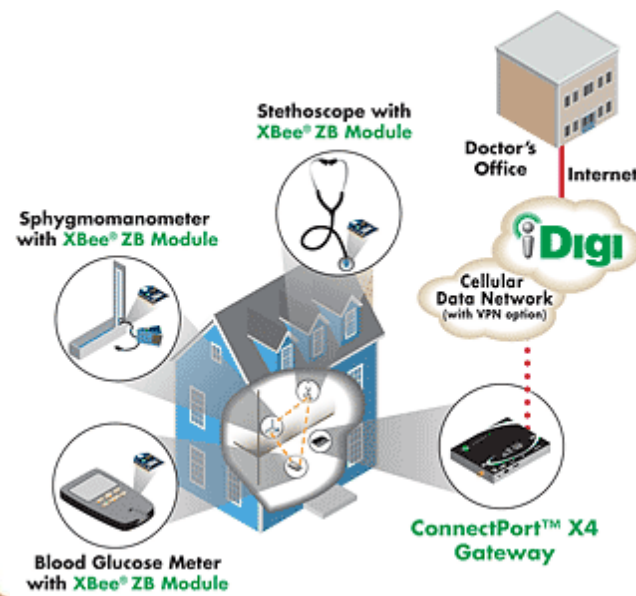










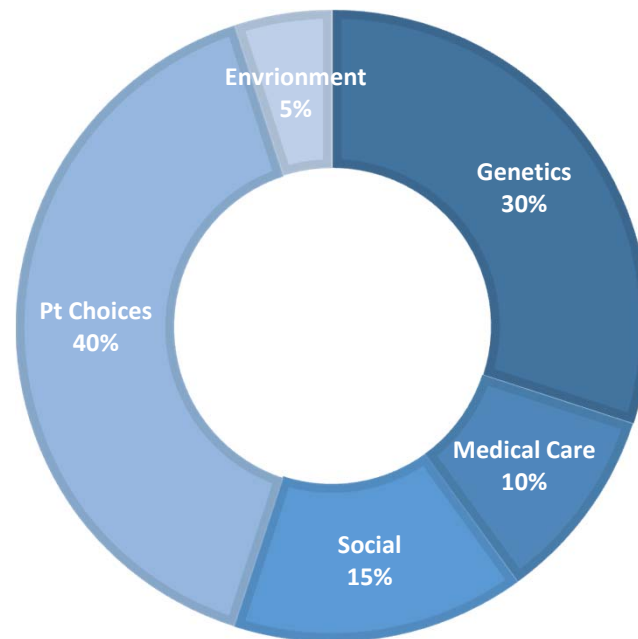






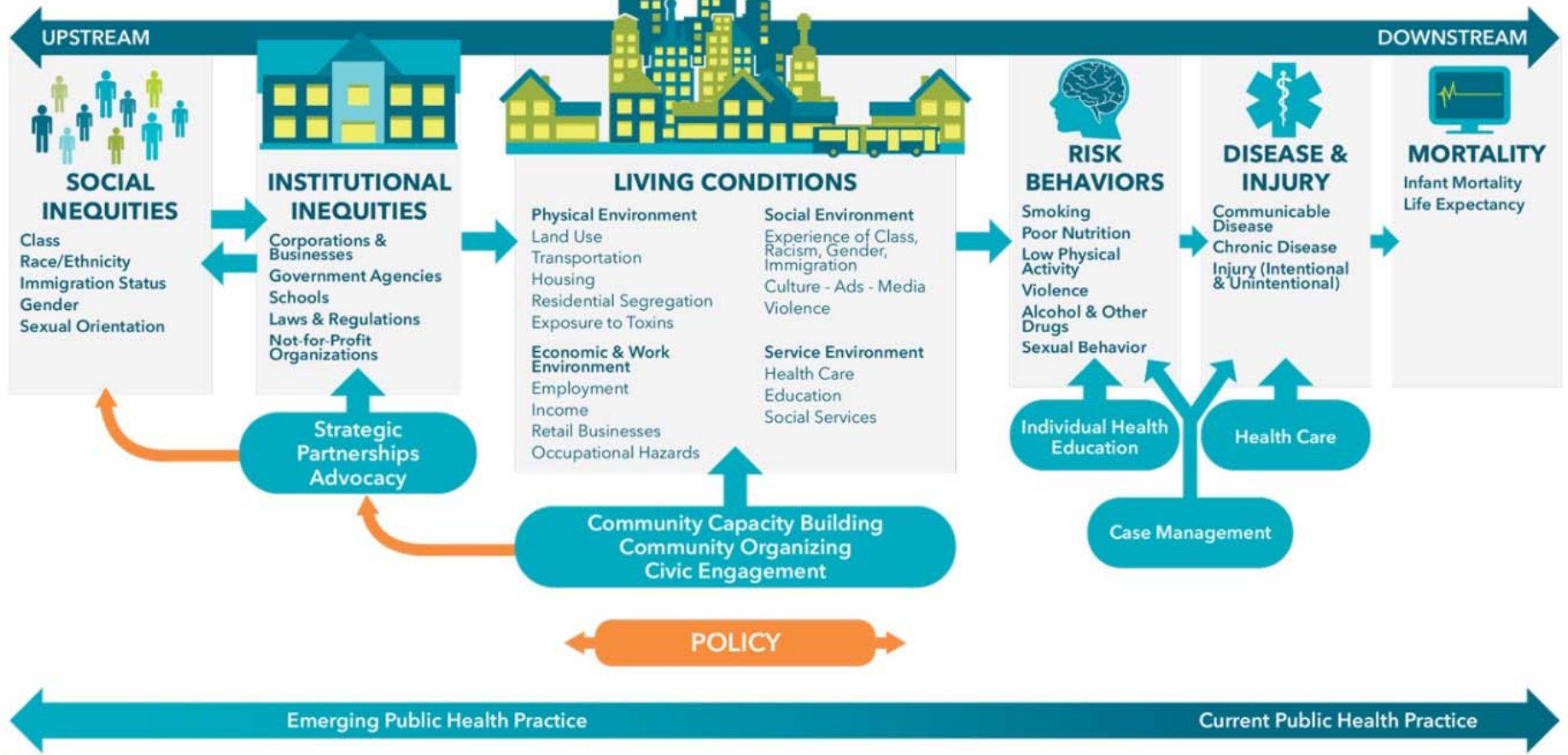
50% of last year's high cost claimants spent less than \$5000 in the previous year.

# What Determines Health

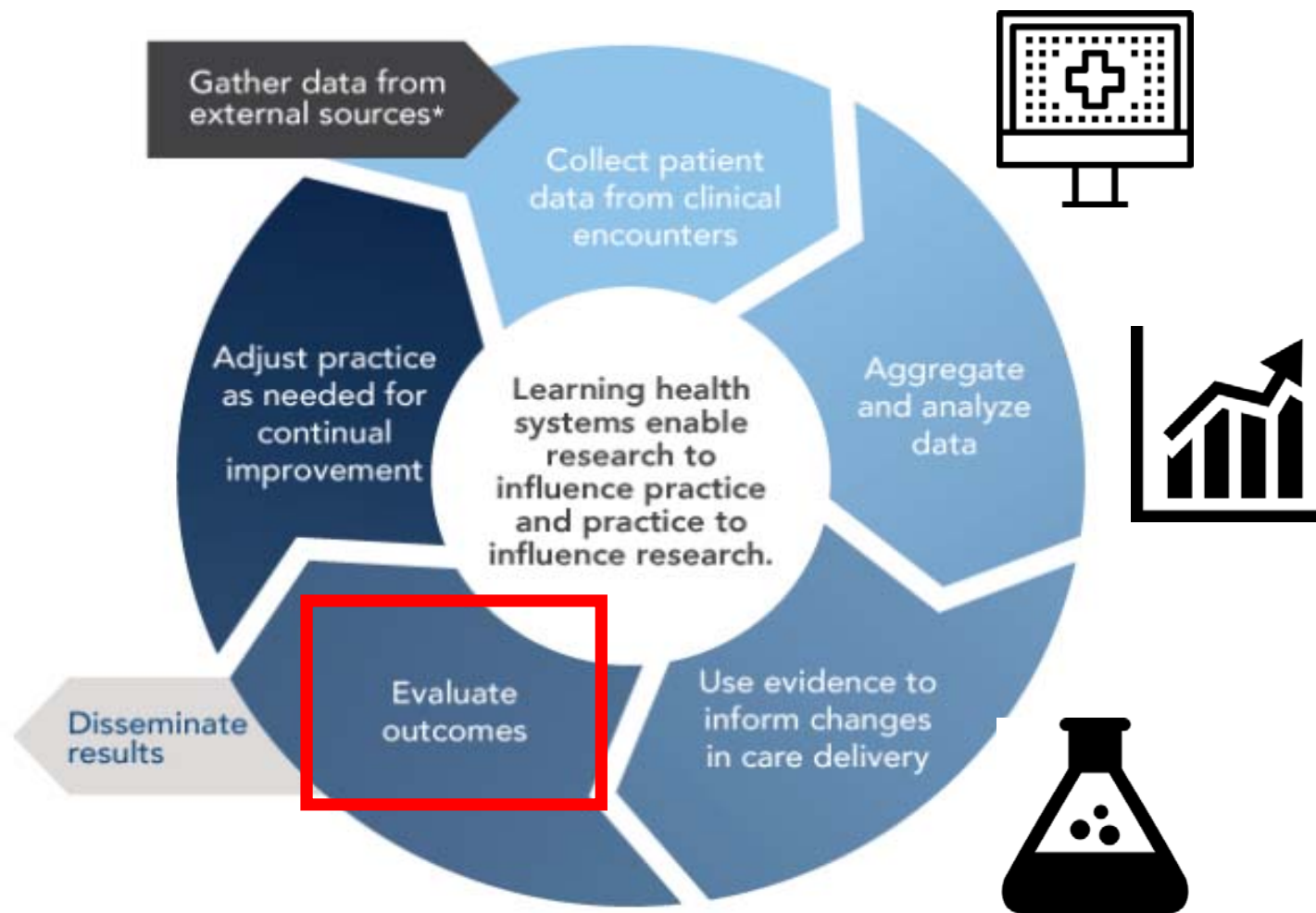


McGinnis et al, Health Affairs Vol 22(2)

A PUBLIC HEALTH FRAMEWORK FOR REDUCING HEALTH INEQUITIES  
BAY AREA REGIONAL HEALTH INEQUITIES INITIATIVE







\*Examples include clinical trials, observational studies, patient-reported outcomes, surveillance databases, and population-based surveys.

# Summary

- Effective Population Health requires access to and use of multiple sources of data
- Healthcare Organizations need a data and analytic strategic plan
- The technology solutions for population health include data aggregation, advanced analytics, and tools to support workflow automation
- Data for population health can also be used to support research and evaluation.

# THANK YOU!

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Andrew Hamilton, RN, BSN, MS

Email: [ahamilton@alliancechicago.org](mailto:ahamilton@alliancechicago.org)

