



HealthPartners® Institute

Healthy People 2030:

The Role of Business in Building Health and Well-Being

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National Academy of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine

Roundtable on Population Health Improvement

Action Collaborative on Business Engagement in Building Healthy Communities

Agenda

- About Healthy People 2030
- Healthy People 2030 application to the workplace setting
- Potential indicators
- Stakeholder engagement
 - Multi-sectoral action and partnership
- A message to leaders



Office of Disease Prevention
and Health Promotion

Health.gov

@HHSPrevention

- Created by Congress in 1976 to lead the Nation's disease prevention and health promotion efforts.
- Coordinate disease prevention and health promotion work on behalf of the Secretary of HHS.
- Part of the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health.

Healthy People 2030

- Provides a strategic framework for a **national agenda** that communicates a vision for improving health and achieving health equity
- Identifies *science-based*, **measurable objectives with targets** to be achieved by the end of the decade
- Requires tracking of **data-driven outcomes** to monitor progress and to motivate, guide, and focus action
- Offers model for international, state, and local **program planning**



DEVELOPING
HealthyPeople
2030

Healthy People Evolution

Healthy People
1990



Objectives: 226

Healthy People
2000



312

Healthy People
2010



~1,000

Healthy People
2020



~1,200

Healthy People
2030

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HealthyPeople
2030

<600

Currently at 355

Healthy People 2030 Framework

Vision

- A society in which all people can achieve their full potential for health and well-being across the lifespan.

Mission

- To promote, strengthen and evaluate the nation's efforts to improve the health and well-being of all people.

Healthy People 2030 Framework

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- Physical environments
- Social environments
- Economic environments

- Physical, mental, and social dimensions
- Access to quality public health and clinical care systems

- Health disparities
- Health equity
- Health literacy

- Shared responsibility across sectors
- Public health successes
- Evidence-based laws, policies, and practices
- Objectives and data



ODPHP

Office of Disease Prevention
and Health Promotion

June 2019

Healthy People Goals

1990	2000	2010	2020	2030
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Decrease mortality: infants–adults• Increase independence among older adults	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increase span of healthy life• Reduce health disparities• Achieve access to preventive services for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increase quality and years of healthy life• Eliminate health disparities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Attain high-quality, longer lives free of preventable disease• Achieve health equity; eliminate disparities• Create social and physical environments that promote good health• Promote quality of life, healthy development, healthy behaviors across life stages	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Attain healthy, thriving lives and well-being, free of preventable disease, disability, injury and premature death.• Eliminate health disparities, achieve health equity, and attain health literacy to improve the health and well-being of all.• Create social, physical, and economic environments that promote attaining full potential for health and well-being for all.• Promote healthy development, healthy behaviors and well-being across all life stages.• Engage leadership, key constituents, and the public across multiple sectors to take action and design policies that improve the health and well-being of all.

Healthy People 2030 Objective Types

Core Objectives

- Must address all of the core inclusion criteria
- Targets will be set

Developmental Objectives

- Focus on need to develop data sources and data collection. Represents high priority issues that do not have reliable baseline data, but for which evidence-based interventions have been identified.

Research Objectives

- Focus on need to advance research and develop evidence-base interventions in an area.
- These objectives represent significant opportunities for advancement in areas with limited research; a high degree of health or economic burden (preventable or otherwise); or evidence of substantial disparities between populations.

Objective Targets for HP2030



- Every measurable HP objective has 10-year target to achieve by the end of the decade.
- Targets are aspirational, yet achievable
- Targets are proposed by Topic Area co-leads and vetted by agency representatives and policy and subject matter experts
- Healthy People targets reflect subject matter, policy, and political considerations and are, therefore, not strictly statistical constructs

HP2030 Target-Setting Process

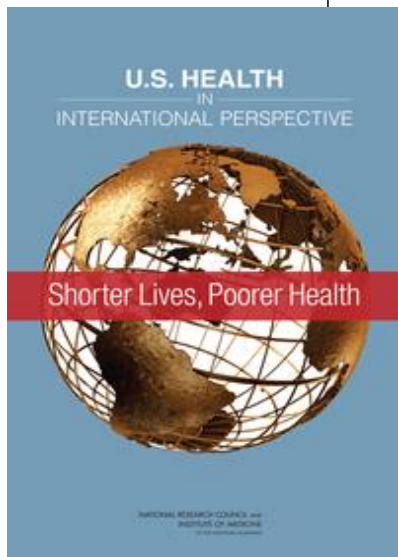
- HP2030 aims for greater transparency, and a more systematic approach, in target setting.
 - Allows for replication of TSMs at the state and local level.
 - Allows for targets to be considered using data-driven tools.
- HP2030 Target-Setting Methods include:
 - Maintain consistency with national programs, regulations, policies, or laws
 - Maintain baseline
 - Percent improvement
 - Percentage point improvement
 - Minimal statistical significance
 - Trend projection
- Target setting documentation, including justifications, tools, and technical guidance, will be provided on the Healthy People website after the launch.

Leveraging Healthy People 2030 for the Workplace



- To date, 12 **proposed Healthy People 2030 topic areas** come from Healthy People 2020 and are directly related to the workplace
 - Educational and Community-based Programs
 - Occupational Safety and Health
 - Social Determinants of Health
 - Tobacco Use
- Proposal for **Leading Health Indicators** (LHIs) from the national Academy of Medicine
- **Foundation Health Measures** forthcoming
- **Data partnership** recommendations are included in the Advisory Committee's recommendations:
 - Increase data resources
 - Establish data guidance group
 - Establish a data partnership network
 - Create a Healthy People Data Partnership Learning Collaborative

Healthy People Objectives in International Perspective



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U.S. HEALTH IN INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVE

TABLE 10-1 National Health Objectives That Address Specific U.S. Health Disadvantages

Disadvantages Relative to Other High-Income Countries	Examples of Relevant <i>Healthy People</i> 2020 Objectives
<i>Chapters 1-2: Shorter Lives, Poorer Health</i>	
Higher prevalence and death rates from cardiovascular disease	HDS-2: Reduce coronary heart disease deaths. HDS-16: Increase the proportion of adults age 20 and older who are aware of, and respond to, early warning symptoms and signs of a heart attack.
Higher prevalence and death rates from diabetes	D-1: Reduce the annual number of new cases of diagnosed diabetes in the population. D-3: Reduce the diabetes death rate.
Higher prevalence and death rates from chronic lung diseases	RD-10: Reduce deaths from chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) among adults.
Higher homicide rates	IVP-29: Reduce homicides.
Higher transportation injury fatality rates	SA-17: Decrease the rate of alcohol-impaired driving (.08 + blood alcohol content [BAC]) fatalities.
Higher transportation and non-transportation injury fatality rates	IVP-1: Reduce fatal and nonfatal injuries.
Higher rate of drug-related deaths	SA-12: Reduce drug-induced deaths.
Higher death rates from communicable diseases	HIV-3: Reduce the rate of HIV transmission among adolescents and adults. HIV-4: Reduce the number of new AIDS cases among adolescents and adults. HIV-12: Reduce deaths from HIV infection.
Higher death rates from AIDS	NWS-9: Reduce the proportion of adults who are obese. NWS-10: Reduce the proportion of children and adolescents who are considered obese.
Higher prevalence of obesity	HDS-5: Reduce the proportion of persons in the population with hypertension.
Higher prevalence of hypertension	RD-1: Reduce asthma deaths. RD-2: Reduce hospitalizations for asthma.
Higher prevalence of asthma	MICH-1: Reduce the rate of fetal and infant deaths.
Higher infant mortality rate	MICH-8: Reduce low birth weight (LBW) and very low birth weight (VLBW). MICH-9: Reduce preterm births.
Higher prevalence of low birth weight and prematurity	MICH-5: Reduce the rate of maternal mortality.
Higher maternal mortality ratio	

Fewer electronic medical records

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Continued

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Examples of Relevant *Healthy People* 2020 Objectives

FP-1: Increase the proportion of pregnancies that are intended.

FP-8: Reduce pregnancy rates among adolescent females.

STD-1: Reduce the proportion of adolescents and young adults with chlamydia trachomatis infections.

STD-6: Reduce gonorrhea rates.

MHMD-4: Reduce the proportion of persons who experience major depressive episodes (MDE).

IID-7: Achieve and maintain effective vaccination coverage levels for universally recommended vaccines among young children.

AHS-1: Increase the proportion of persons with health insurance.

AHS-6: Reduce the proportion of individuals who are unable to obtain or delay in obtaining necessary medical care, dental care, or prescription medicines.

AHS-3: Increase the proportion of persons with a usual primary care provider.

AHS-5: Increase the proportion of persons who have a specific source of ongoing care.

HDS-24: Reduce hospitalizations of older adults with heart failure as the principal diagnosis.

D-5: Improve glycemic control among the population with diagnosed diabetes.

D-9: Increase the proportion of adults with diabetes who have at least an annual foot examination.

D-10: Increase the proportion of adults with diabetes who have an annual dilated eye examination.

D-11: Increase the proportion of adults with diabetes who have a glycosylated hemoglobin measurement at least twice a year.

D-12: Increase the proportion of persons with diagnosed diabetes who obtain an annual urinary microalbumin measurement.

HC/HIT-10: Increase the proportion of medical practices that use electronic health records.

U.S. HEALTH IN INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVE

Examples of Relevant *Healthy People* 2020 Objectives

C-12: Increase the number of central, population-based registries from the 50 states and the District of Columbia that capture case information on at least 95 percent of the expected number of reportable cancers.

NWS-17: Reduce consumption of calories from solid fats and added sugars in the population age 2 and older.

PA-1: Reduce the proportion of adults who engage in no leisure-time physical activity.

PA-8: Increase the proportion of children and adolescents who do not exceed recommended limits for screen time.

SA-2: Increase the proportion of adolescents never using substances.

SA-19: Reduce the past-year nonmedical use of prescription drugs.

FP-9: Increase the proportion of adolescents age 17 and under who have never had sexual intercourse.

FP-6: Increase the proportion of females or their partners at risk of unintended pregnancy who used contraception at most recent sexual intercourse.

FP-10: Increase the proportion of sexually active persons aged 15-19 who use condoms to both effectively prevent pregnancy and provide barrier protection against disease.

FP-11: Increase the proportion of sexually active persons aged 15 to 19 years who use condoms and hormonal or intrauterine contraception to both effectively prevent pregnancy and provide barrier protection against disease.

IVP-15: Increase use of safety belts.

SA-1: Reduce the proportion of adolescents who report that they rode, during the past 30 days, with a driver who had been drinking alcohol.

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Examples of Relevant *Healthy People* 2020 Objectives

VP-34: Reduce physical fighting among adolescents.

VP-36: Reduce weapon carrying by adolescents on school property.

WH-11: Reduce adolescent and young adult perpetration of, as well as victimization by, crimes.

H-5: Increase educational achievement of adolescents and young adults.

CBP-6: Increase the proportion of the population that completes high school education.

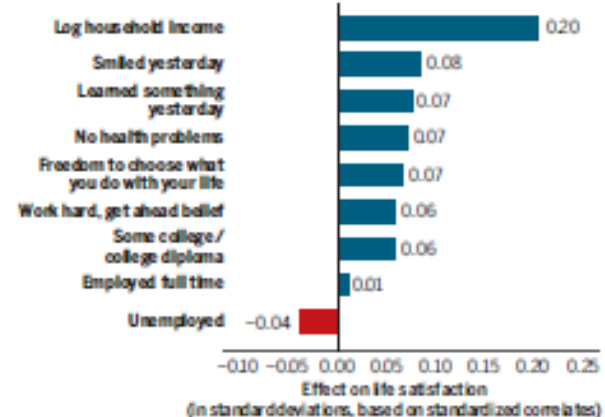
H-2: Increase use of alternative modes of transportation for work.

In Addition, Consider...

- Life satisfaction **around the world** correlates with:
 - Household income
 - Smiled yesterday
 - Learned something yesterday
 - No health problems
 - Freedom to choose what you do with your life
 - Work hard, get ahead belief
 - Some college/diploma
 - Employed full-time
 - Unemployed (negative)
- All are relevant to the employer/workplace setting

Correlates of life satisfaction around the world

The life satisfaction of individuals worldwide correlates with income, health, employment, and education as well as with positive moods, freedom, and beliefs about the benefits of work effort.



The figure is based on standardized coefficients using 2009–2012 Gallup World Poll data (16).

Health and Well-Being	
Life evaluation	
Life satisfaction	
Meaning and purpose	
Overall health	
Mental health	
Physical health	
Job satisfaction	
Health Promotion	
Worksite employee health promotion programs	
Worksite physical activity programs	
Worksite nutrition programs	
Worksite smoking policies	
State smoking policies	
Safety	
Work-related injuries	
Work-related assaults	
Lead exposure	
Skin diseases	
Hearing loss	
Social and Economic Factors	
Poverty	
Housing affordability	
Employment	
Food security	
Social inclusiveness	
Health Factors and Behaviors	
Obesity	
Tobacco	
Physical activity	
Physical activity (strength)	
Nutrition	
Alcohol	

Potential Indicators

- Objectives aligned with the workplace setting
- Sources include Healthy People 2030 (HHS), CDC's Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, the Well-Being in the Nation Measurement Framework (WIN), and OECD
- Indicators may need to be adapted to fit the organizational context

Stakeholder Engagement

- Stakeholder engagement is a critical component of the implementation of Healthy People 2030
- The Committee discussed the importance of engaging the business community in achieving Healthy People 2030 goals
- Both the *Stakeholder Engagement and Communication* and the *Implementation* subcommittees have made recommendations related to stakeholder engagement, particularly among sectors beyond governmental public health
 - Including the recommendation from the *Implementation Subcommittee* to engage businesses and create synergies to achieve progress on the objectives.

A Message to Leaders

Public Health, Business, and the Shared Value of Workforce Health and Well-Being

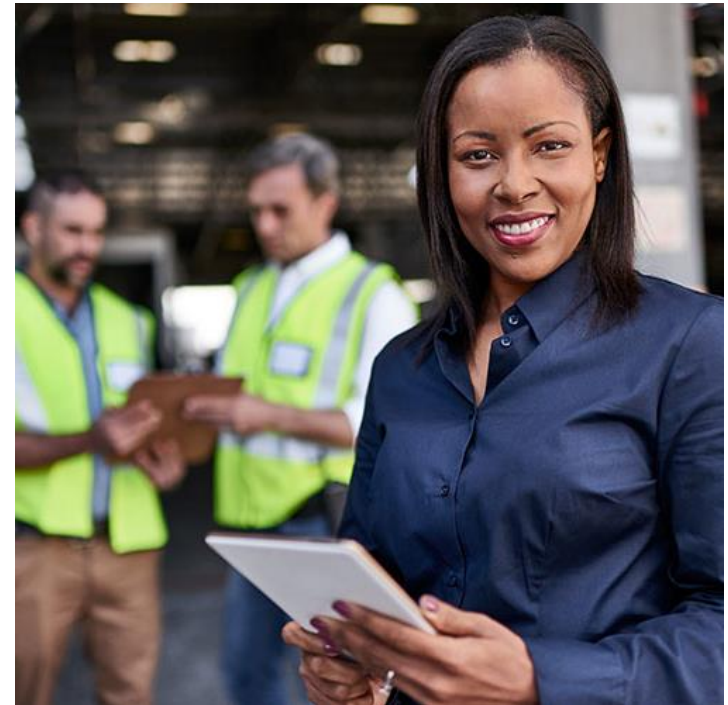
“Business and industry need to be actively engaged in shaping the narrative around health equity because they represent important partners in preventing a widening of health disparities.”

“The creation of shared value through research, partnerships, and evidence-based solutions will elucidate the connections and alignments between business, community, and prosperity.”

Work, Health, and Well-being: Achieving Worker Health

Executive and Continuing Professional Education Course

- Learn how to apply Total Worker Health®
- May 13 - 15, 2020 in Boston, MA
- <https://www.hsph.harvard.edu/ecpe/programs/work-health-and-well-being/>



Thank you

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<https://www.healthpartners.com/institute/>