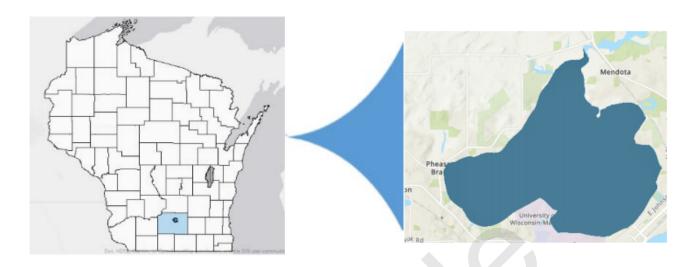
### **Confidential Report for Your Organization**



#### How is breast cancer screening measured?

This measure reports the percentage of women, aged 50-74, who receive primary care from a Wisconsin Collaborative for Healthcare Quality (WCHQ) member health system, and had a minimum of one breast cancer screening test within the 2-year measurement period.

#### Who had a breast cancer screening?



6,000 people are estimated to live in this ZIP that are eligible for this measure.1

2,000 (30%) of the 6,000 people estimated to live in this ZIP are in this report.

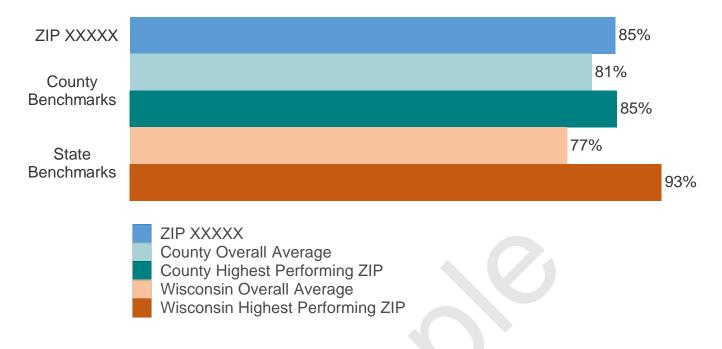
1,700 (85%) of the 2,000 people in this report had a breast cancer screening as of Dec 2018.

### Why does it matter?

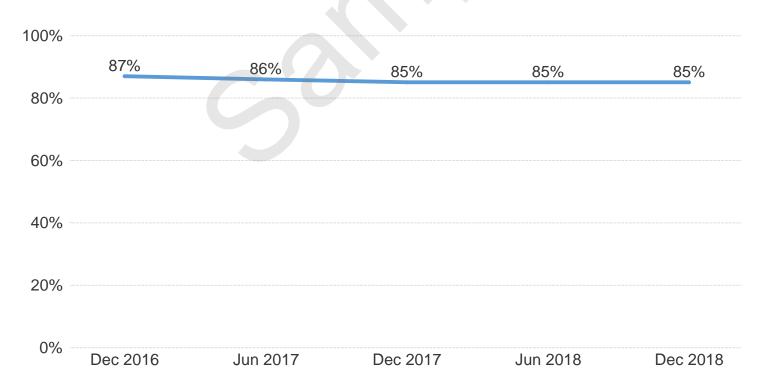
Screening can help find breast cancer earlier, when it is easier to treat.2



#### How does this ZIP compare to others?

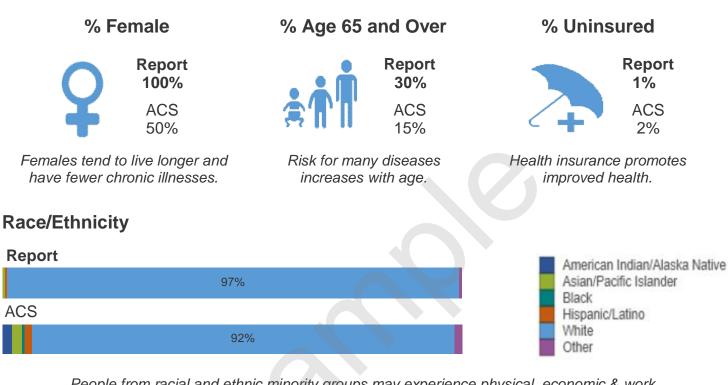


### How has this measure changed over time?



#### Who lives in this ZIP?

Learning about the people who live in a neighborhood can help you understand the health needs of the community. This section provides information about the people included in this report and how they compare to overall population estimates from the American Community Survey (ACS). The most recent ACS population of this ZIP is 38,000.



People from racial and ethnic minority groups may experience physical, economic & work, service, and social environments that lead to poorer health outcomes.

### What else impacts health in this neighborhood?

The living conditions of a neighborhood shape health more than healthcare alone. To understand the causes of poor health in a ZIP, consider:

- 1. Have current or past policies reinforced systemic racism and/or income inequality in the neighborhood? Think across key sectors like business, education, and criminal justice.
- 2. Do all residents have a fair chance to make a livable wage?
- 3. Do all residents have access to safe, affordable housing?
- 4. Are all residents able to receive quality medical care? What barriers may be preventing this?
- 5. Do all residents have convenient access to nutritious food options?

For more questions to consider and information about social determinants of health, visit www.nhp.wisc.edu/action.



#### Where do the health system data come from?

The primary data source is the Wisconsin Collaborative for Healthcare Quality. Health system data may include duplicate patient records if a patient receives care from more than one system. As of the date of this report, participating health systems include:





#### References

<sup>1</sup>Data from U.S. Census 2014-2018 American Community Survey 5-Year estimates are used to calculate population size, demographics, and report coverage.

<sup>2</sup>Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Breast Cancer: What is Breast Cancer Screening? September 11, 2018. https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/breast/basic\_info/screening.htm

#### **Supplemental Materials**

For more information on the data used in this report, visit www.nhp.wisc.edu/data.

#### Citation

University of Wisconsin ICTR Neighborhood Health Partnerships Program and Wisconsin Collaborative for Healthcare Quality. Neighborhood Health Report for Breast Cancer Screening for ZIP XXXXX as of December 2018, April 2022.

#### **Note**

This report is for use only by the requester and their partners in efforts to improve neighborhood health. Do not post or distribute publicly without written permission from the NHP program. For questions, support, or more information, contact nhp@hip.wisc.edu.

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#### Is there anything else I should know about the data in this report?

There are no known issues with missing health system data in this report.

If you have questions, please contact nhp@hip.wisc.edu.

