

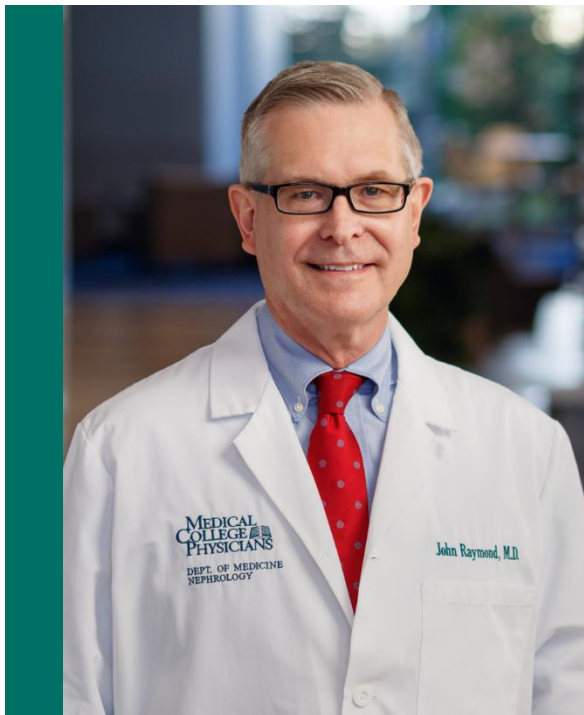


MMAC COVID-19 Update and the Business of Healthcare

04.12.2022

PRESENTED BY:

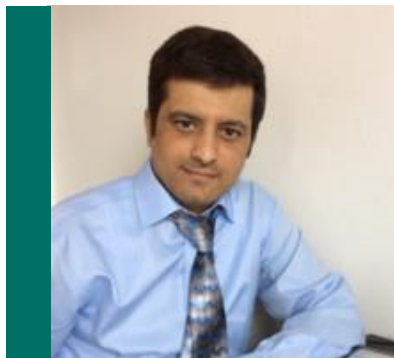
John R. Raymond Sr., MD



John R. Raymond Sr., MD

President and CEO
Medical College of Wisconsin

Analytics by Ali Nemati
MCW Institute for Health and Equity



621

7-DAY AVERAGE

236 REPORTED ON 04.11.2022
TRENDING UNFAVORABLY

WISCONSIN

4.3%

POSITIVITY BY TEST

WISCONSIN 7-DAY AVERAGE
TRENDING UNFAVORABLY

1.5

R

WISCONSIN

123

7-DAY AVERAGE

24 REPORTED ON
04.11.2022
TRENDING UNFAVORABLY

MILWAUKEE

4.1%

POSITIVITY BY TEST

MILWAUKEE 7-DAY
AVERAGE TRENDING
UNFAVORABLY

1.8

R

MILWAUKEE

1,398,629

TOTAL CASES IN WI
04.11.2022

240,779

TOTAL CASES IN
MILWAUKEE COUNTY
04.11.2022

7,989

PREVIOUS HIGHEST 2020
DAILY POSITIVE CASES IN
WISCONSIN
11.18.2020

18,798

PREVIOUS HIGHEST 7-
AVERAGE DAILY POSITIVE
CASES IN WISCONSIN
01.19.2022



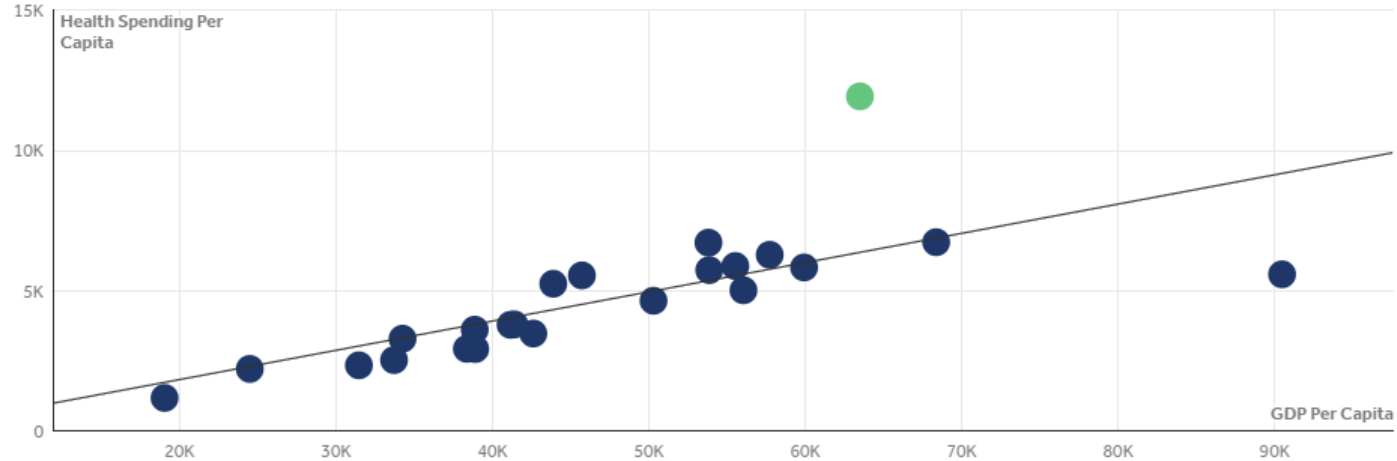
THE BUSINESS OF HEALTHCARE

EXPENSIVE US HEALTHCARE SYSTEM

- The US Healthcare system is the most expensive in the world, yet our health outcomes lag other developed countries.
- We spent nearly 19% of the US GDP on healthcare in 2020. The closest country was Switzerland, at 12%.
- US GDP declined by 2% in 2022 and healthcare spending increased due to COVID-19.
- We spend less per capita on public health and prevention than other countries.

EXPENSIVE US HEALTHCARE SYSTEM

GDP per capita and health consumption spending per capita, 2020 (U.S. dollars, PPP adjusted)



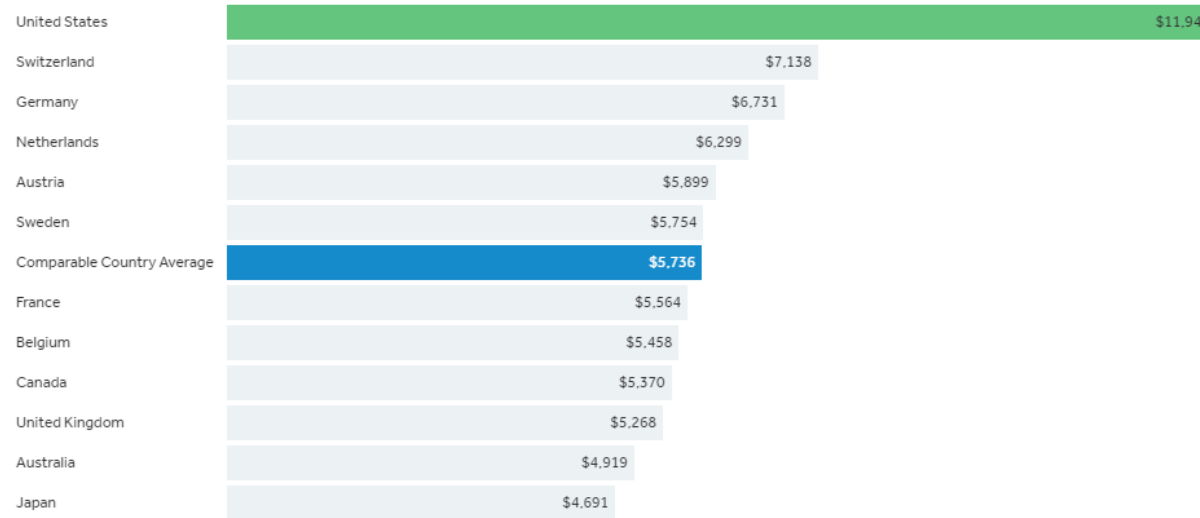
Notes: U.S. value obtained from National Health Expenditure data. Health spending per capita for Czech Republic, Denmark, France, and the Slovak Republic are estimated. For all other countries except the United States, health spending per capita is provisional. Health consumption does not include investments in structures, equipment, or research.

Source: KFF analysis of OECD and National Health Expenditure (NHE) data • [Get the data](#) • [PNG](#)

Peterson-KFF
Health System Tracker

EXPENSIVE US HEALTHCARE SYSTEM

Health consumption expenditures per capita, U.S. dollars, PPP adjusted, 2020 or nearest year

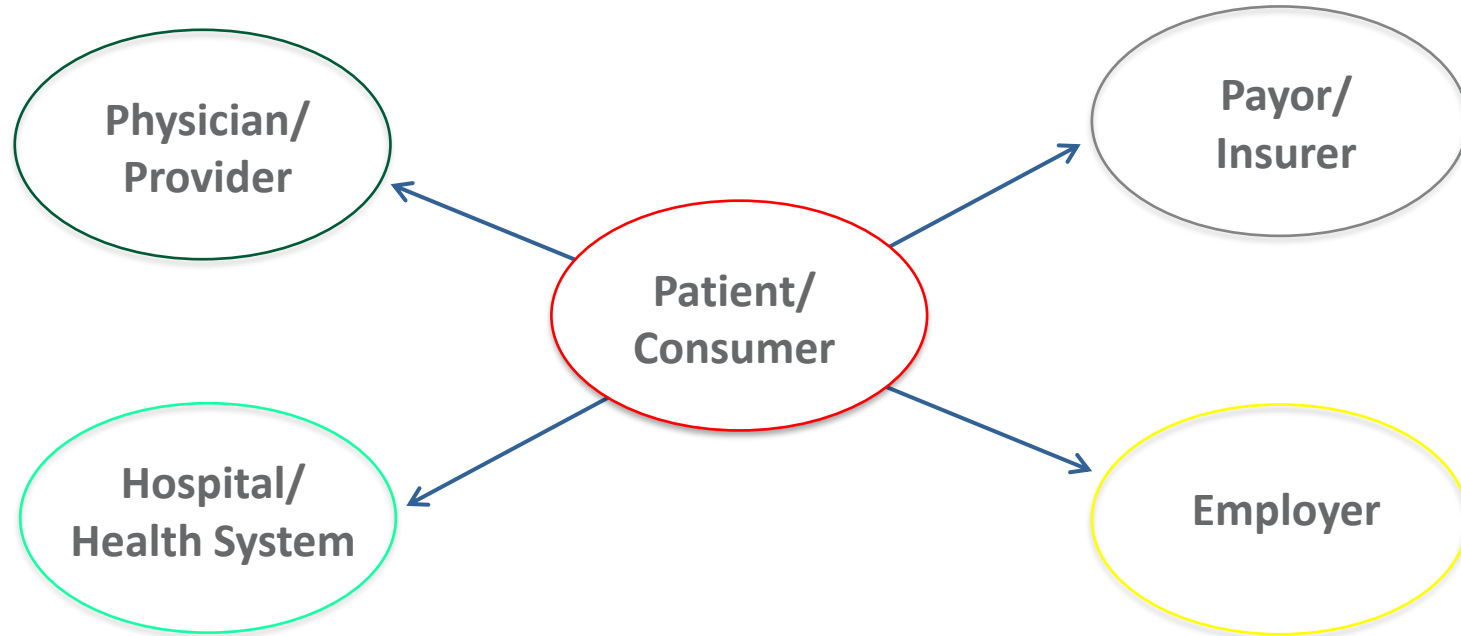


Notes: U.S. value obtained from National Health Expenditure data. Data from Australia, Belgium, Canada, Japan and Switzerland are from 2019. Data for Australia, France, and Japan are estimated. Data for Austria, Canada, Germany, Netherlands, and Sweden are provisional. Health consumption does not include investments in structures, equipment, or research.

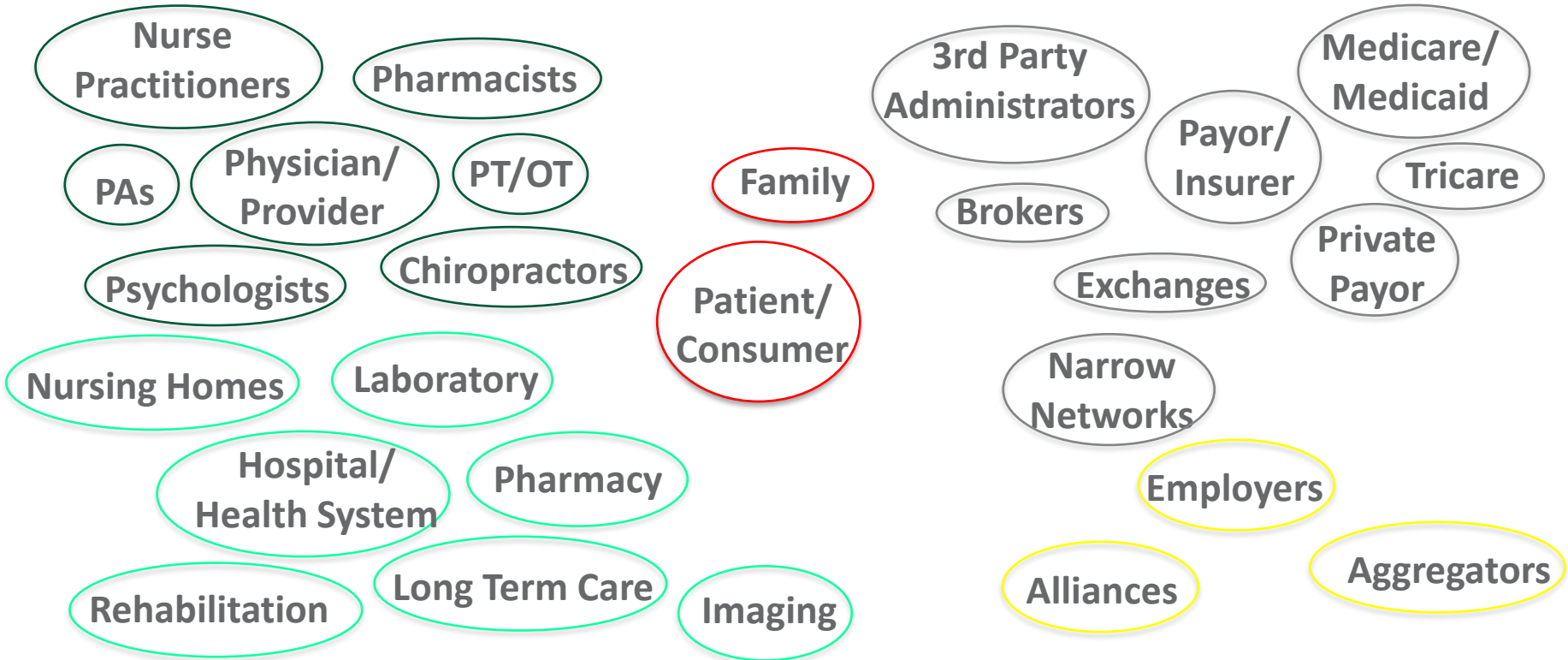
Source: KFF analysis of [National Health Expenditure \(NHE\)](#) and [OECD data](#) • [Get the data](#) • [PNG](#)

Peterson-KFF
Health System Tracker

COMPLICATED US HEALTHCARE SYSTEM



FRAGMENTED US HEALTHCARE SYSTEM



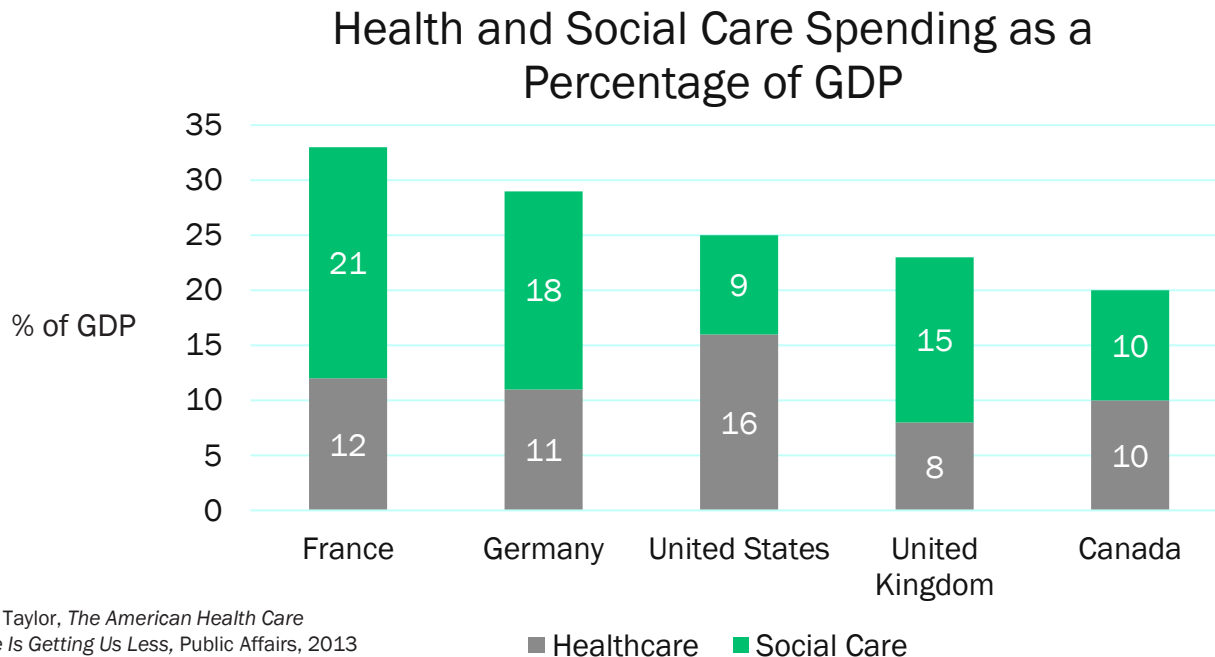
US HEALTHCARE SYSTEM

- US Healthcare is the most expensive in the world, yet our outcomes lag other developed countries.
- Fragmented, complicated, bloated.
- There is poor connection between public health and healthcare infrastructure in the US, although COVID-19 forced new and better connections to be made.
- US spends less per capita on public health and prevention than other countries.

US HEALTHCARE SYSTEM

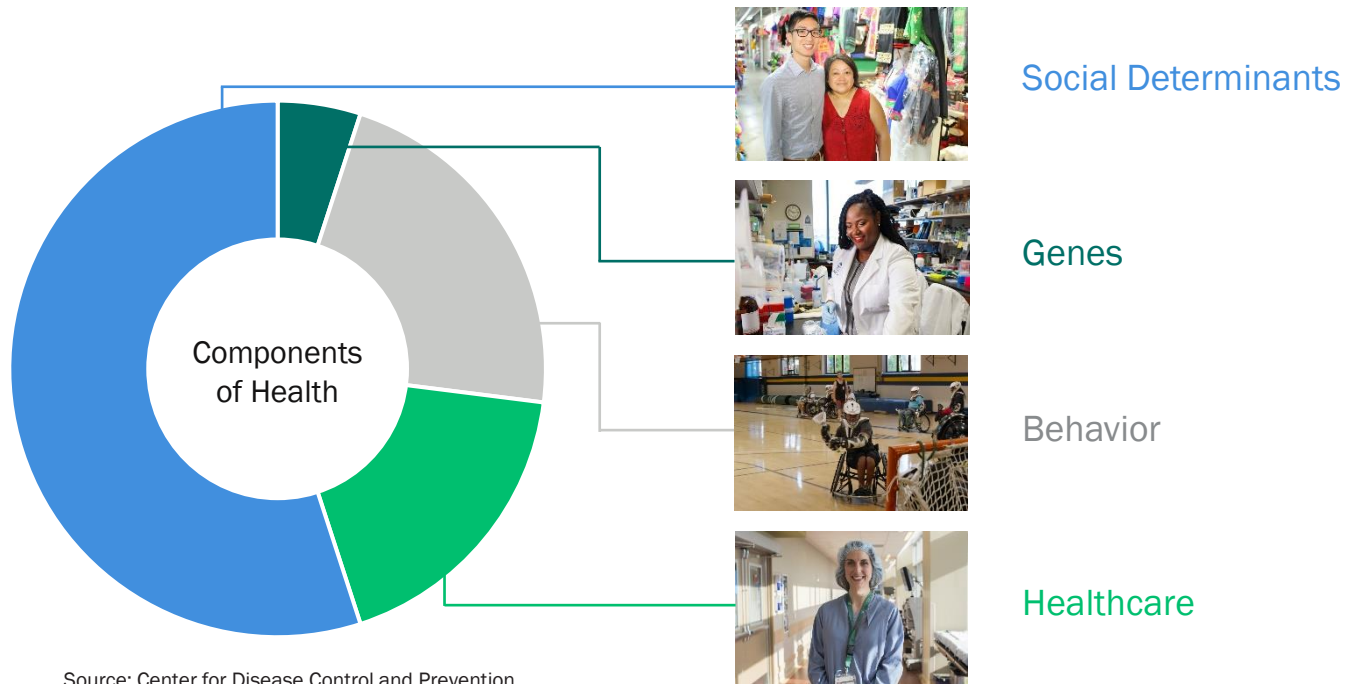
- Barriers to vertical and horizontal integration.
- Fee for service predominates in many markets.
- Many different fee-schedules.
- Inadequate rewards for patient experience, efficiency, quality.
- Enormous burden of documentation for providers.
- Increased health system scale does not (as of yet) result in reduced cost.

HEALTHCARE AND SOCIAL SERVICES INVESTMENT



Source: E.H. Bradley and L.A. Taylor, *The American Health Care Paradox: Why Spending More Is Getting Us Less*, Public Affairs, 2013

HEALTH IS ABOUT MORE THAN HEALTHCARE



ADDRESS SOCIAL DETERMINANTS TOGETHER



SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

- **Healthcare Access and Quality:** The connection between people's access to and understanding of health services and their own health.
- **Education Access and Quality:** The connection of education to health and well-being. Includes key issues such as high school graduation rates, language and literacy, early childhood education, among others.
- **Social and Community Context:** The connection between characteristics of the contexts within which people live, learn, work and play, and their health and well-being.
- **Economic Stability:** The connection between the financial resources people have – income, cost of living, and socio-economic status – and their health.
- **Neighborhood and Built Environment:** The connection between where a person lives – housing, neighborhood, and environment – and their health and well-being.

<https://www.cdc.gov/socialdeterminants/about.html>

THANK YOU