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Executive Summary
Wisconsin Health Trends: Progress Report

Background
The Wisconsin State Health Plan for 2020 established a goal for everyone to live longer and better. Progress toward this goal can be measured by monitoring trends in health outcomes and health factors overall, and for specific populations in the state. This report monitors trends in health over time while two other reports measure health in other ways: Opportunities to Make Wisconsin the Healthiest State compares Wisconsin’s health factors to those of the U.S. and the Health of Wisconsin Report Card examines disparities in health outcomes across specific populations.

What we did for this report
Ten-year trends for 20 leading health indicators were measured and compared to a standard developed for Healthy People 2020 goals of an improvement of at least 1%/year. To assess recent trends, the most current rates for these indicators were compared to the rate that was expected if the baseline trends had continued.

What we found
Death rates are declining significantly (>1%/year) for children and young adults (ages 1-24) and for older adults (ages 45-74). However, despite significant declines in the most recent year, the 10-year trends in death rates for infants (<1 year) and for adults ages 25-44 are not progressing toward the 2020 goal. In contrast to mostly encouraging trends in death rates, trends in the rates of self-reported health and low birthweight have been getting worse over the past 10 years.

Over the past decade, rates of smoking and teen births have improved significantly, whereas rates of alcohol misuse have not changed and obesity rates have increased by over 3% each year.

Social, economic, and environmental factors have also worsened over the past decade in Wisconsin, with significant increases in rates of high school dropouts, unemployment, children living in poverty, lack of health insurance, violent crimes, and air pollution.

Summary
With the reductions in death rates in all age groups, Wisconsin is making progress toward the goal of living longer. However, these data suggest that quality of life may be declining and that increasing rates of obesity and worsening social and economic factors will lead to poor health outcomes and more disparities in the future.
Overview of the Wisconsin Health Trends: Progress Report

The Wisconsin Health Trends: 2011 Progress Report provides a way to assess whether Wisconsin is achieving its goal for everyone to live longer and better (Wisconsin State Health Plan: Healthiest Wisconsin 2020).

Funded through a grant from the Wisconsin Partnership Program, this report assesses progress for 20 indicators of the health of Wisconsin by assessing trends over the past 10 years, and by determining whether current rates are better or worse than expected. This report will be published yearly and is intended to be a tracking tool for Wisconsin—changes will reflect health reductions or improvements during the most current year for which data are available.

How we measure health

The 20 health indicators are based on a model of population health that emphasizes that many factors, if improved, can help make communities healthier places to live, learn, work and play. Measures come mostly from the County Health Rankings, another research project of the University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, supported by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. The measures chosen are dynamic (meaning that the values have the potential to change year to year) and are areas where targeted improvement will help improve the health of Wisconsin.

How progress is assessed

We calculate the annual percent change (APC) for each of the 20 health indicators for the past 10 years. An increasing annual percent change indicates a worsening health trend, while a decreasing annual percent change indicates an improving health trend. The expected APC is zero percent per year. Using these baseline trends, we determine what the “expected” current rate would be for each indicator, if the past 10 year trend continued. We compared this expected rate to the current “observed” rate, to see if it is better or worse than expected. Progress is determined by calculating the percent difference between the observed and expected rates.

- A green circle (●) or (●) indicates that Wisconsin did better than expected for the health indicator;
- A yellow circle (○) indicates that Wisconsin did about the same as expected; and
- A red circle (●) or (●) indicates that Wisconsin did worse than for the health indicator.

The Wisconsin Health Trends: Progress Report is useful for public health professionals, policy makers, and concerned citizens for assessing long-term and recent trends in leading health indicators. The Progress Report does not provide comparable data to other states, nor does it address health disparities in Wisconsin. To understand more about how Wisconsin’s health and several leading health indicators compare to the health of other states, two other tools are available: America’s Health Rankings (www.americashealthrankings.org) and Opportunities to Make Wisconsin the Healthiest State (http://uwphi.pophealth.wisc.edu/programs/match/healthiest-state/opportunities-to-make-wi-the-healthiest-state.pdf). In order to understand what kind of health disparities exist in Wisconsin and to see the grades for these disparities, the Health of Wisconsin Report Card is available (http://uwphi.pophealth.wisc.edu/programs/match/healthiest-state/report-card/2010/reportCard.pdf).

Readers of the Progress Report may wish to use its findings to begin or expand efforts to improve Wisconsin’s performance on one or more of these leading health indicators. To identify evidence-based strategies that promote health improvement, visit http://whatworksforhealth.wisc.edu/. To find resources to develop an action plan that works for your community, please visit www.countyhealthrankings.org/roadmaps.
### Wisconsin Health Trends: 2011 Progress Report

#### Health Outcomes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Baseline Trend</th>
<th>Progress</th>
<th>Worse</th>
<th>No Difference</th>
<th>Better</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Better</td>
<td>45-64 year old death rate</td>
<td>65-74 year old death rate</td>
<td>Premature death (&lt; 75 years) rate</td>
<td>1-14 year old death rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>All ages death rate</td>
<td>15-24 year old death rate</td>
<td>25-44 year old death rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Change</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Infant death rate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>Self-reported health</td>
<td>Low birthweight</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Health Factors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Baseline Trend</th>
<th>Progress</th>
<th>Worse</th>
<th>No Difference</th>
<th>Better</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Better</td>
<td>Smoking</td>
<td>Teen births</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Change</td>
<td>Unemployment</td>
<td>Children in poverty</td>
<td>Excessive drinking</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Children in poverty</td>
<td>No health insurance</td>
<td>Obesity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Violent crime rate</td>
<td>High school drop-outs</td>
<td>Air pollution</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Baseline Trend Progress

- **Dark Red = APC* > +1.0%/year**
- **Light Red = +1.0%/year > APC > +0.5%/year**
- **Yellow = +0.5%/year > APC > -0.5%/year**
- **Light Green = -0.5%/year > APC > -1.0%/year**
- **Dark Green = -1.0%/year > APC**

#### Current Progress

- **Dark Red = Current Rate is much worse than expected rate (>+2.0% and p<0.10)**
- **Light Red = Current rate is worse than expected rate (>+2.0%)**
- **Yellow = Current rate is no different than expected rate (±2.0%)**
- **Light Green = Current rate is better than expected rate (<-2.0%)**
- **Dark Green = Current rate is much better than expected rate (<-2.0% and p<0.10)**

*APC = Annual Percent Change
How to Interpret the Report

The *Wisconsin Health Trends: Progress Report* is useful for examining how the rates of specific health indicators have changed over the past year, compared to long term trends. Here is a guide to understanding the numbers and graphs provided in this report.

1) Baseline Trend (-0.3)
2) Expected (6.5)
3) Current (6.0)
4) Difference (-0.5)

1. The known data points for the 10 years prior to the current year are graphed and a best fit linear regression line is added to the graph. A decreasing line indicates improvement: this example shows a reduction in infant deaths.

2. The line is extended in order to show what the expected value would be if Wisconsin continued with the same trend as seen in the previous 10 years.

3. The current observed value is shown along with its 90% statistical confidence interval. Comparing this point to the expected trend line provides a comparison of how well Wisconsin is doing currently compared to what was expected.

4. The difference is calculated as: \[ \text{Percent Difference} = \frac{\text{observed value} - \text{expected value}}{\text{expected value}} \times 100 \]

For the infant death rate example above, the baseline trend shows that infant mortality rates decreased only 0.3% per year, i.e., a trend considered to be no change. However, the current rate (2009, the most recent year of data available), is 8% less than expected (6.0 vs. 6.5). This indicates that in the most current year for which data are available, Wisconsin performed much better than expected. This would indicate that Wisconsin may continue to improve in the future.
## 2011 Health Progress Assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Baseline Trend (% change/year)</th>
<th>10-year Trend Progress</th>
<th>Current Observed Rate (90% CI)</th>
<th>Expected</th>
<th>Difference</th>
<th>Percent Difference</th>
<th>Current Progress</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health Outcomes</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premature death rate (YPLL-75 per 100,000)</td>
<td>-1.0</td>
<td>5612 (5596-5629)</td>
<td>5801</td>
<td>-189</td>
<td>-3.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low birthweight (%)</td>
<td>+0.8</td>
<td>7.1 (7.0-7.3)</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-reported poor or fair health (%)</td>
<td>+0.6</td>
<td>13.6 (13.6-13.6)</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>+1.2</td>
<td>+9.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All ages death rate (per 100,000)</td>
<td>-1.7</td>
<td>704 (698-710)</td>
<td>697</td>
<td>+7.0</td>
<td>+1.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant death rate (per 1,000)</td>
<td>-0.3</td>
<td>6.0 (5.5-6.5)</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>-0.5</td>
<td>-8.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-14 year old death rate (per 100,000)</td>
<td>-3.1</td>
<td>14.4 (13-16)</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>-1.7</td>
<td>-10.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-24 year old death rate (per 100,000)</td>
<td>-1.2</td>
<td>58.3 (54-63)</td>
<td>67.5</td>
<td>-9.2</td>
<td>-13.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-44 year old death rate (per 100,000)</td>
<td>-0.1</td>
<td>118 (113-122)</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>-3.6</td>
<td>-3.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-64 year old death rate (per 100,000)</td>
<td>-1.1</td>
<td>507 (498-517)</td>
<td>493</td>
<td>+14.3</td>
<td>+2.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65-74 year old death rate (per 100,000)</td>
<td>-2.9</td>
<td>1721 (1687-1755)</td>
<td>1726</td>
<td>-5.3</td>
<td>-0.3</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health Behaviors</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking (%)</td>
<td>-2.7</td>
<td>19.1 (17-21)</td>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>+4.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obesity (%)</td>
<td>+3.7</td>
<td>26.9 (25-29)</td>
<td>28.8</td>
<td>-1.9</td>
<td>-6.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excessive drinking (%)</td>
<td>-0.5</td>
<td>27.7 (27-28)</td>
<td>30.5</td>
<td>-2.8</td>
<td>-9.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen births (per 1,000)</td>
<td>-1.6</td>
<td>29.6 (29-30)</td>
<td>29.8</td>
<td>-0.2</td>
<td>-0.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Care</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No health insurance (%)</td>
<td>+4.8</td>
<td>8.9 (9.0-9.0)</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>+0.6</td>
<td>+7.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Social and Economic Factors</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school drop-outs (%)</td>
<td>+2.1</td>
<td>2.3 (2.3-2.3)</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>-0.1</td>
<td>-4.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment (%)</td>
<td>+3.6</td>
<td>8.3 (8.3-8.3)</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>+1.8</td>
<td>+27.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children in poverty (%)</td>
<td>+4.4</td>
<td>19.0 (18.4-19.6)</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td>+2.6</td>
<td>+15.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violent crime rate (per 100,000)</td>
<td>+2.8</td>
<td>250 (247-253)</td>
<td>286</td>
<td>-36.0</td>
<td>-12.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Physical Environment</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Pollution (µg/m³)</td>
<td>+0.7</td>
<td>10.5 (10.5-10.5)</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>-0.8</td>
<td>-7.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Baseline Trend = \( (e^{b-1}) \times 100 \) where \( e = \) exponential function and \( b = \) slope of the logarithmic trend-line

Trend Progress = Based on magnitude of the baseline trend (see page 3 for cut-off values)

Current Observed Rate = Rate or percentage provided for the most current year from the data sources

Expected = Value expected for the current year using a 10-year linear regression model for the 10-previous years

Difference = Observed Value – Expected Value

Percent Difference = (Observed Value – Expected Value) / Expected Value

Current Progress = Based on magnitude and significance of the percent difference value (see page 3 for cut-off values)
Health Outcome Trends

**Premature Death**
- Baseline Trend = -1.0%/year  Much Better
- Current Rate (vs. expected) = -3.3%  Much Better

**Low Birthweight**
- Baseline Trend = +0.8%/year  Worse
- Current Rate (vs. expected) = 0%  No Different

**Self-Reported Health**
- Baseline Trend = +0.6%/year  Worse
- Current Rate (vs. expected) = +9.7%  Much Worse
All Ages Death

Baseline Trend = -1.7%/year  Much Better

Current Rate (vs. expected) =+ 1.0%  No Different

Infant Death

Baseline Trend = -0.3%/year  No Change

Current Rate (vs. expected) = -8.0%  Much Better

1-14 Year Old Death

Baseline Trend = -3.1%/year  Much Better

Current Rate (vs. expected) = -10.6%  Better
### 15-24 Year Old Death

Baseline Trend = -1.2%/year  Much Better

Current Rate (vs. expected) = -13.7%  Much Better

![Graph showing 15-24 Year Old Death trends]

### 25-44 Year Old Death

Baseline Trend = -0.1%/year  No Charge

Current Rate (vs. expected) = -3.0%  Better

![Graph showing 25-44 Year Old Death trends]

### 45-64 Year Old Death

Baseline Trend = -1.1%/year  Much Better

Current Rate (vs. expected) = +2.9%  Much Worse

![Graph showing 45-64 Year Old Death trends]
65-74 Year Old Death

Baseline Trend = -2.9%/year  Much Better

Current Rate (vs. expected) = -0.3%  No Different

Health Behavior Trends

Smoking

Baseline Trend = -2.7%/year  Much Better

Current Rate (vs. expected) = +4.9%  Worse

Obesity

Baseline Trend = +3.7%/year  Much Worse

Current Rate (vs. expected) = -6.6%  Better
Excessive Drinking

Baseline Trend = -0.5%/year  No Change

Current Rate (vs. expected) = -9.2%  Much Better

Teen Births

Baseline Trend = -1.6%/year  Much Better

Current Rate (vs. expected) = -0.7%  No Change

Clinical Care Trends

No Health Insurance

Baseline Trend = +4.8%/year  Much Worse

Current Rate (vs. expected) = +7.2%  Much Worse
High School Drop-out

Baseline Trend = +2.1%/year  Much Worse

Current Rate (vs. expected) = -4.2%  Much Better

Unemployment

Baseline Trend = +3.6%/year  Much Worse

Current Rate (vs. expected) = +27.7%  Much Worse

Children in Poverty

Baseline Trend = +4.4%/year  Much Worse

Current Rate (vs. expected) = +15.9%  Much Worse
Physical Environment Trends

Violent Crime Rate

Baseline Trend = +2.8%/year  Much Worse

Current Rate (vs. expected) = -12.6%  Much Better

Air Pollution

Baseline Trend = +0.7%/year  Worse

Current Rate (vs. expected) = -7.1%  Much Better
### Data Sources and Technical Notes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Current Year</th>
<th>Baseline Trend Years</th>
<th>Measure Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Premature (&lt;75) death rate (per 100,000)</td>
<td>Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>1999-2008</td>
<td>Years per life lost before 75 (YPLL-75): the sum of the difference between age 75 and the age of death for deaths that occurred prior to 75, (age-adjusted to 2000 population) per 100,000 population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low birthweight (%)</td>
<td>Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>1999-2008</td>
<td>The percent of live births for which the infant weighed less than 2,500 grams (approximately 5 lbs., 8 oz.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-reported poor or fair health (%)</td>
<td>Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2001-2009</td>
<td>Responses of “fair” or “poor” to the survey question: “In general, would you say that your health is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All ages death rate (per 100,000)</td>
<td>Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>1999-2008</td>
<td>Total number of deaths age-adjusted to the 2000 standard U.S.population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant death rate (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>1999-2008</td>
<td>Number of deaths before age 1 per 1,000 live births</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-14 year old death rate (per 100,000)</td>
<td>Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>1999-2008</td>
<td>Number of deaths between ages 1 and 14 per 100,000 population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-24 year old death rate (per 100,000)</td>
<td>Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>1999-2008</td>
<td>Number of deaths between ages 15 and 24 per 100,000 population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-44 year old death rate (per 100,000)</td>
<td>Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>1999-2008</td>
<td>Number of deaths between ages 25 and 44 per 100,000 population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-64 year old death rate (per 100,000)</td>
<td>Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>1999-2008</td>
<td>Number of deaths between ages 45 and 64 per 100,000 population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65-75 year old death rate (per 100,000)</td>
<td>Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>1999-2008</td>
<td>Number of deaths between ages 65 and 74 per 100,000 population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking (%)</td>
<td>Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2000-2009</td>
<td>Percentage of adults who are current smokers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obesity (%)</td>
<td>Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2000-2009</td>
<td>Percent of adults with a Body Mass Index greater than or equal to 30kg/m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excessive drinking (%)</td>
<td>Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2000-2009</td>
<td>The percent of the adult population that consumed more than 4 (women) or 5 (men) alcoholic beverages on a single occasion in the past 30 days (binge drinking) or drank more than 1 (women) or 2 (men) drinks per day on average (heavy drinking)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen births (per 1,000)</td>
<td>Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>1999-2008</td>
<td>Number of live births per 1,000 females aged 15-19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-insured (%)</td>
<td>Family Health Survey</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2001-2008</td>
<td>Percent of the population under 65 without health insurance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school drop-outs (%)</td>
<td>National Center for Education Statistics</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2001-2008*</td>
<td>Count of drop-outs in grades 9-12 divided by the base enrollment for grades 9-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment (%)</td>
<td>Bureau of Labor Statistics</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2001-2009</td>
<td>Persons are classified as unemployed if they do not have a job, have actively looked for work in the prior 4 weeks, and are currently available for work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children in Poverty (%)</td>
<td>Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2000-2009</td>
<td>The percent of children under age 18 living below the Federal Poverty Line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violent crime rate (per 100,000)</td>
<td>Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2000-2009</td>
<td>The number of offenses that involve face-to-face confrontation between the victim and the perpetrator per 100,000 population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Pollution (µg/m³)</td>
<td>America’s Health Rankings/Environmental Protection Agency</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2003-2010</td>
<td>The average exposure of the general public to particulate matter of 2.5 microns or less in size (PM2.5) measured in µg/m³</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Does not include 2003-2004 school year
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