Fantastic Facts for FY19

CHS Charter:
Better health outcomes require better solutions.
The College of Health Solutions at Arizona State University is committed to translating scientific health research and discovery into practice. We prepare students to address the challenges facing our populations to stay healthy, improve their health and manage chronic disease. We bring people together to improve the health of the communities we serve, reaching them where they live, learn, work and play throughout the lifespan.

- Our fundamental principle: population health functions like an umbrella that encompasses and blends traditional public health and healthcare delivery, and focuses on populations and place of residence.
- Our new organization brings together multiple disciplines, such as public health, science of health care delivery, medical studies, biomedical informatics, health education/health promotion, and other areas of expertise to make an impact in the changing environment regarding population health improvement.
- Our academic programs focus on the complex determinants of health, involve many variables, and blend areas of CHS expertise with those of our collaborators. We optimize student training across the population health spectrum. Students participate in research from Day 1.
- Our research programs emphasize translational team science, bring together research, student engagement and the community, and position CHS and ASU to most effectively address the most challenging causes of morbidity and mortality. We focus on research domains that are highly challenging and work with the community to address those challenges.

RESULTS of the re-organization in academic success, research success, and enrollment and retention:

ACADEMIC SUCCESS:
- Benefits of economy of scale to identify curricular redundancies and inefficiencies
- Improving the quality of our current degree offerings to have direct impact on learner-success and the learning experience; offering training to improve teaching skills

RESULTS (working through standard processes in the Provost's office)
- 4 new academic programs launching
- 3 new academic programs approved for planning
- 3 new academic programs will be submitted for planning approval in January 2020

RESEARCH SUCCESS
- Centralized support structures for research advancement, mentoring, and grant writing training, grant reviewing and editing have been put into place since reorganization

RESULTS (OKED Chartbook April 2019)
- 12% FYTD increase in total proposal submissions
- 21% FYTD increase in awards
- 14.5% FYTD increase in number of investigators with awards
- 9.7% FYTD increase in expenditures
- 12.5% FYTD increase in F&A
ENROLLMENT AND RETENTION

- Better use of analytics for recruitment, student advising and marketing

RESULTS (Fall 2019 – 10 weeks out)
- Enrollment – up 9.0% compared to this time last year (5,007 vs. 5,459)
- Retention – up 3.3% compared to this time last year (78.8% vs. 82.1%)

NEW PARTNERSHIPS (working with Grace O’Sullivan and Susan Pepin)

RESULTS
- A new partnership with T-Mobile Communications will develop a remote health monitoring platform that connects wearable health sensors (e.g., accelerometers, wireless scales, heart rate and EKG sensors, continuous glucose monitors), mobile device data and patient-reported outcomes with healthcare provider teams and electronic medical records to enhance patient care.
- A new partnership with Cigna Medical Group, Dignity and Equality Health will add functional status and wellbeing assessment (best predictors of health care expenditures, job loss, hospitalization rates) to electronic medical records

EXAMPLES OF ACTIONABLE RESEARCH FINDINGS:
- Development of formal CHS Communication Plan; hired Marketing and Communications team
- Working in coordination with ASU Media Relations and Strategic Communications

RESULTS
- Place matters: Adults living in the highest and lowest walkable cities differed by 89 min/week or 60% of the 150 min/week physical activity guideline.
- Sequence also matters: Early results suggest that adults enrolled in a 1-year physical activity program who live in activity-friendly neighborhoods had the greatest change in walking compared to those living in activity-unfriendly neighborhoods.
- Middle school students whose schools offered salad bars and placed them inside of the cafeteria service line selected and consumed 4x more fruits and vegetables at lunch than students who schools placed the salad bar outside of the service line.
- Adults in an exercise intervention who received personalized walking goals that adapted up and down to their lifestyle increased their physical activities more than individuals receiving a static physical activity goal.
- Social media data, in addition to survey data, can function as a useful source of surveillance data to better understand e-cigarette use, including use of flavored products that the FDA is planning to regulate.
- A sit/stand at work intervention indicated significant reductions in sitting at 12 months (that were sustained out to 24 months), along with significant reductions in musculoskeletal symptoms, improvements in health-related quality of life, and weight loss diabetes and cardiovascular disease risk reduction (among those at initial risk).
- Climate change impacts avian influenza transmission in wild birds and creates potential avenues for human risk.
- Smallbox genes could be useful for differentiating between different groups of smallpox viruses during an outbreak. This could have important implications for preparedness and response if a new outbreak ever occurred. This work was supported through the PLuS Alliance.
- $10 in public health spending could buy a decrease of 7.4% in infectious disease mortality and an increase of 0.6 % in the proportion of the population in very good or excellent health.