

Population Health: What It Is, What It Is Not, and Where It Is Heading

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Creating an Integrated Child Health System
Using a Population Health Perspective
Grantmakers In Health, April 29, 2014

Population health definitions

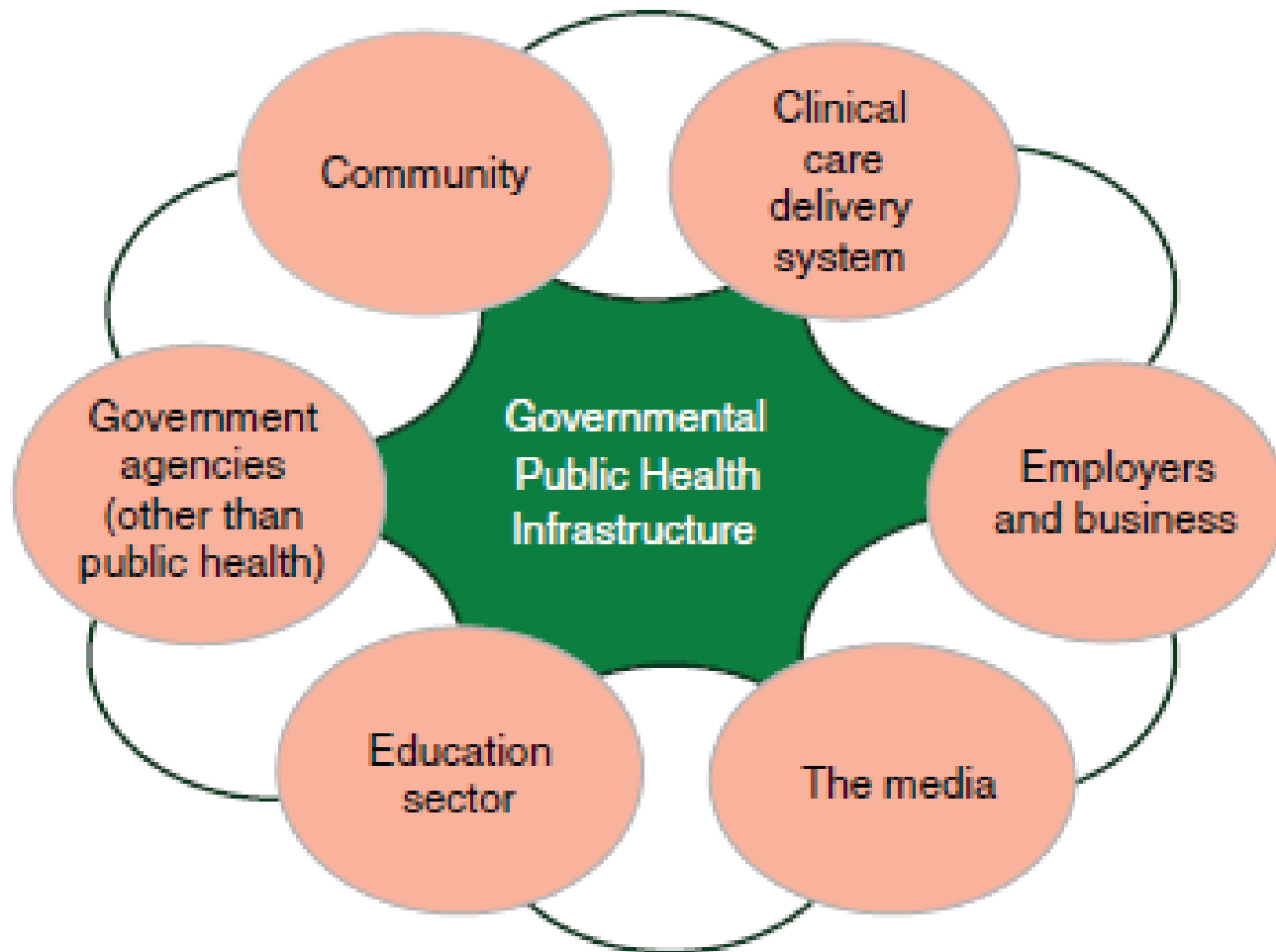
- Kindig and Stoddart: goal
 - “health outcomes of a group of individuals, including the distribution of such outcomes within the group”
 - IHI: improving the health of populations as one of 3 “Aims” for improving the U.S. healthcare system
- Dunn and Hayes: measurement system
 - “health of a population as measured by health status indicators and as influenced by social, economic and physical environments, ... and health services”
- Young: conceptual framework for thinking about
 - why some populations are healthier than others
 - policy development, research agenda, and resource allocation that flow from it

Population health definitions

- Spectrum
 - Concern for health outcomes in populations defined by geography
 - Jacobson and Teutsch: total population health
 - County Health Rankings, NACCHO MAPP, ...
 - Accountability for health outcomes in populations defined by healthcare delivery systems
 - IHI Triple Aim
 - Accountable Care Organizations
 - Population management of chronic disease patients
- ≠ “public health”
 - Less tied to governmental public health departments
 - Explicitly includes the healthcare delivery system

The Health System

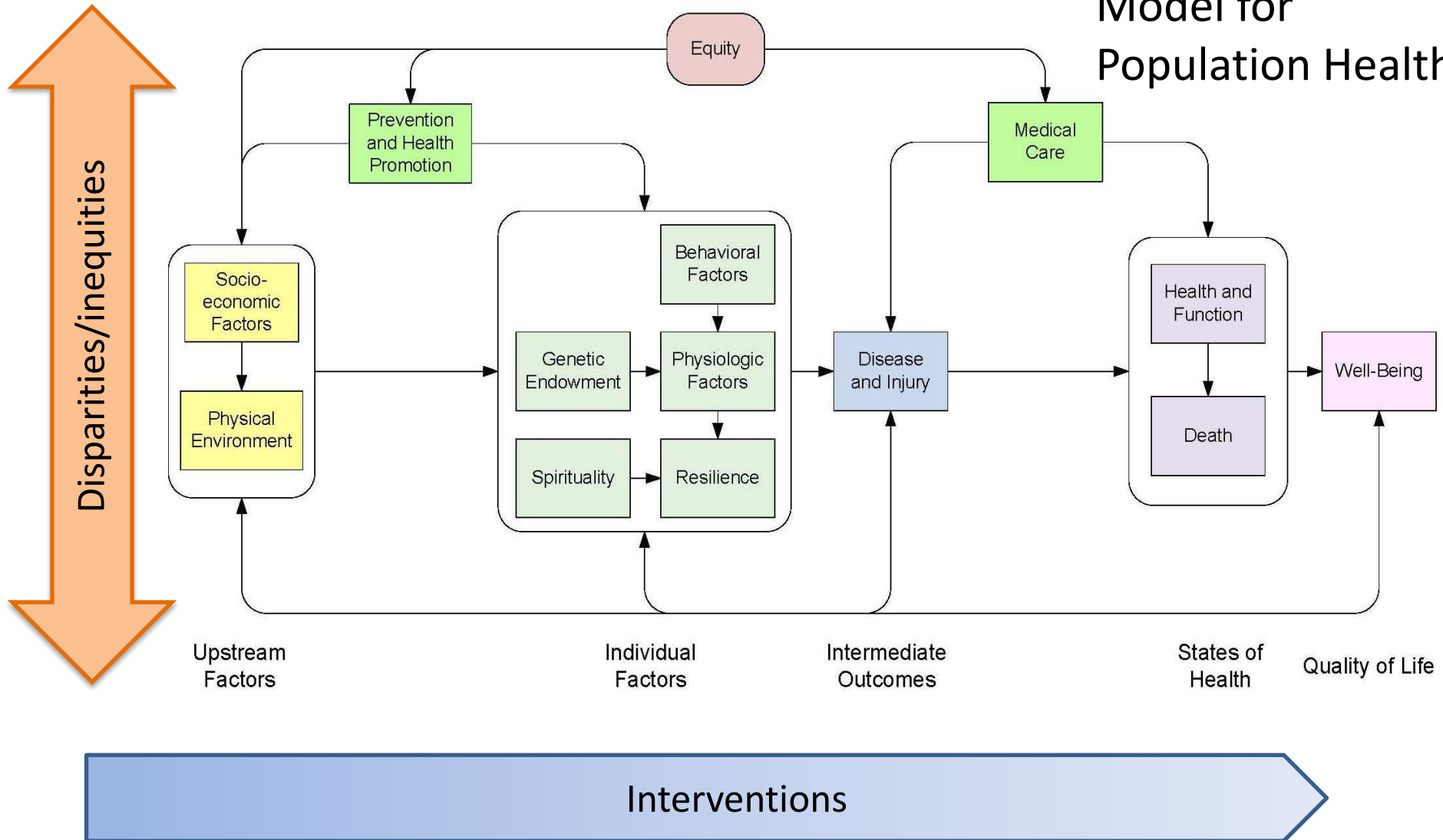
(For the Public's Health: The Role of Measurement in Action and Accountability, IOM, 2010)



Commonalities: population health

- Population health more than the sum of individual parts or a cross-sectional perspective
 - upstream factors included in measurement
 - (explicit) goal of reducing disparities and inequities
- Consideration of broader array of health determinants than healthcare or public health
 - IHI Composite model
- Responsibility for population health outcomes is shared but accountability is diffuse
- Measurement of
 - shared responsibility for population health outcomes
 - accountability for activities to improve health

IHI Composite Model for Population Health



Source: Adapted from Stiefel M, Nolan KA. Guide to Measuring the Triple Aim: Population Health, Experience of Care, and Per Capita Cost. IHI Innovation Series white paper. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Institute for Healthcare Improvement; 2012. (Available on www.IHI.org)

Population Health in the ACA

1. Coverage expansions
 - individual mandate, Medicaid expansions, state insurance exchanges, community health centers
2. Quality improvement
 - Center for Medicare and Medicaid Innovation, PCORI
3. Prevention and health promotion measures within the healthcare delivery system
 - ACOs providers responsibility for health outcomes
 - primary health care training
 - No cost-sharing for USPSTF preventive services
 - Medicare annual wellness visit
 - preventive services for children in Medicaid expansion

Population Health in the ACA

- 4. Community- and population-based activities
 - National Prevention, Health Promotion and Public Health Council - *National Prevention Strategy*
 - Prevention and Public Health Fund (\$1 billion in FY 2014)
 - Community Transformation Grants
 - Workplace wellness programs & insurance discounts
 - IRS§505(r) requirements for non-profit hospitals
 - conduct a Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) once every 3 years
 - collaborate with health departments & community organizations
 - identify existing health care resources
 - list prioritized health needs
 - implementation plan to address identified priorities

IRS Community health needs assessment (CHNA) requirements

- § 501(r) in IRS code: non-profit hospitals must conduct CHNA once every 3 years
- CHNA = written document developed for a hospital facility including a description of
 - community served by the hospital
 - process and methods used to conduct the assessment including how the hospital took into account input from community members and public health experts
 - identification of any persons with whom the hospital has worked on the assessment
 - existing health care resources within the community available to meet community health needs
 - prioritized health needs identified through the process

IRS Community health needs assessment (CHNA) requirements

- Implementation strategy required to meet the community health needs identified through the CHNA process
- Considered as addressing a health need if the written plan either
 - describes how the hospital plans to meet the health need
 - or identifies the need as one the facility does not intend to meet and explains why
- Must be tailored to the particular hospital, taking into account its specific programs, resources, and priorities
- May be developed in collaboration with other organizations
 - must show the particular activities for the particular hospital covered by the strategy

Collective Impact

LARGE-SCALE SOCIAL CHANGE REQUIRES
BROAD CROSS-SECTOR COORDINATION,
YET THE SOCIAL SECTOR REMAINS
FOCUSED ON THE ISOLATED INTERVENTION
OF INDIVIDUAL ORGANIZATIONS.

By JOHN KANIA & MARK KRAMER



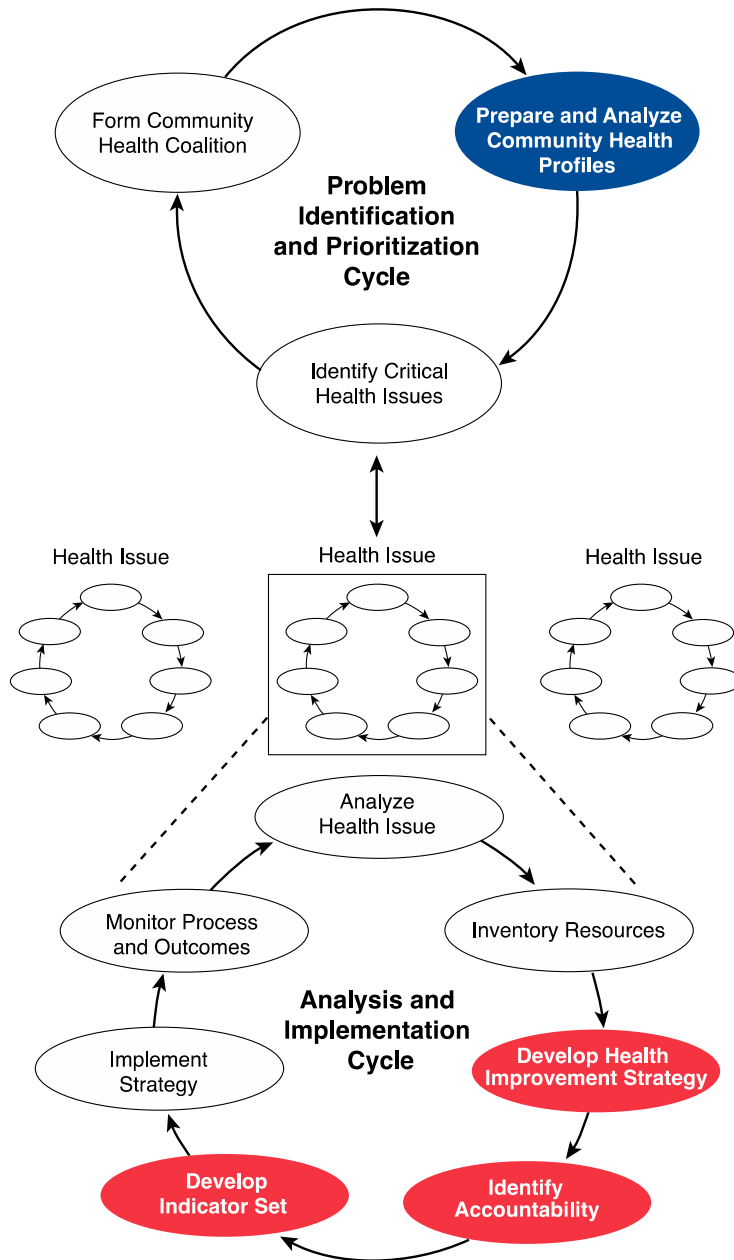
Stanford **SOCIAL**
INNOVATION REVIEW

Winter, 2011

- Common agenda
- Shared measurement systems
- Mutually reinforcing activities
- Continuous communication
- Backbone support organizations

Community Health Improvement Process

(*Improving Health in the Community*, IOM, 1997)



- Population health is a shared *responsibility*
 - Shared Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) focused on health outcomes to identify priorities
 - County Health Rankings, etc.
 - Standard measures useful for benchmarking
 - changes over time
 - comparisons with similar communities

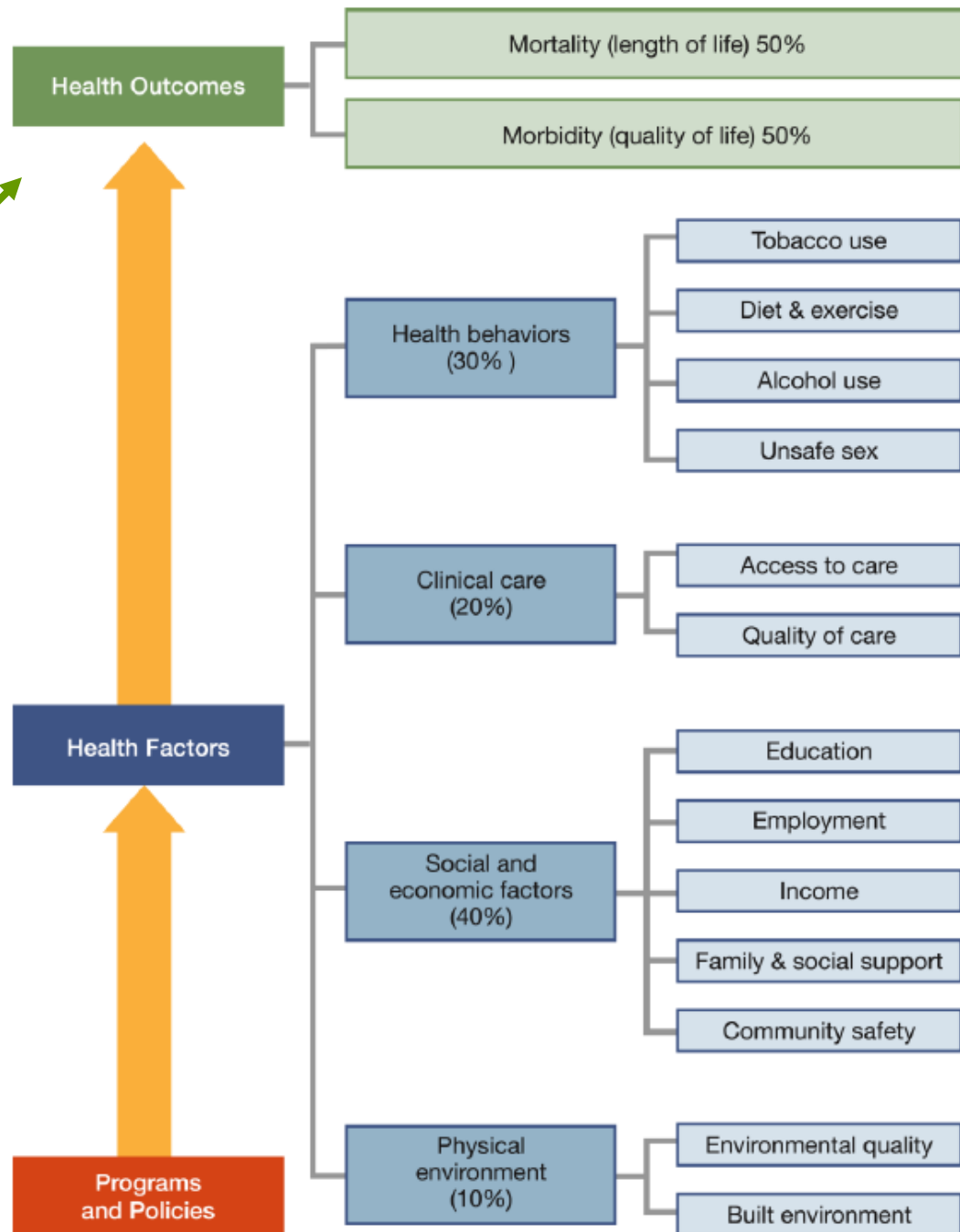
RWJF County Health Rankings' model of population health improvement

Health outcomes represent how healthy a county is

Health factors influences the health of the county

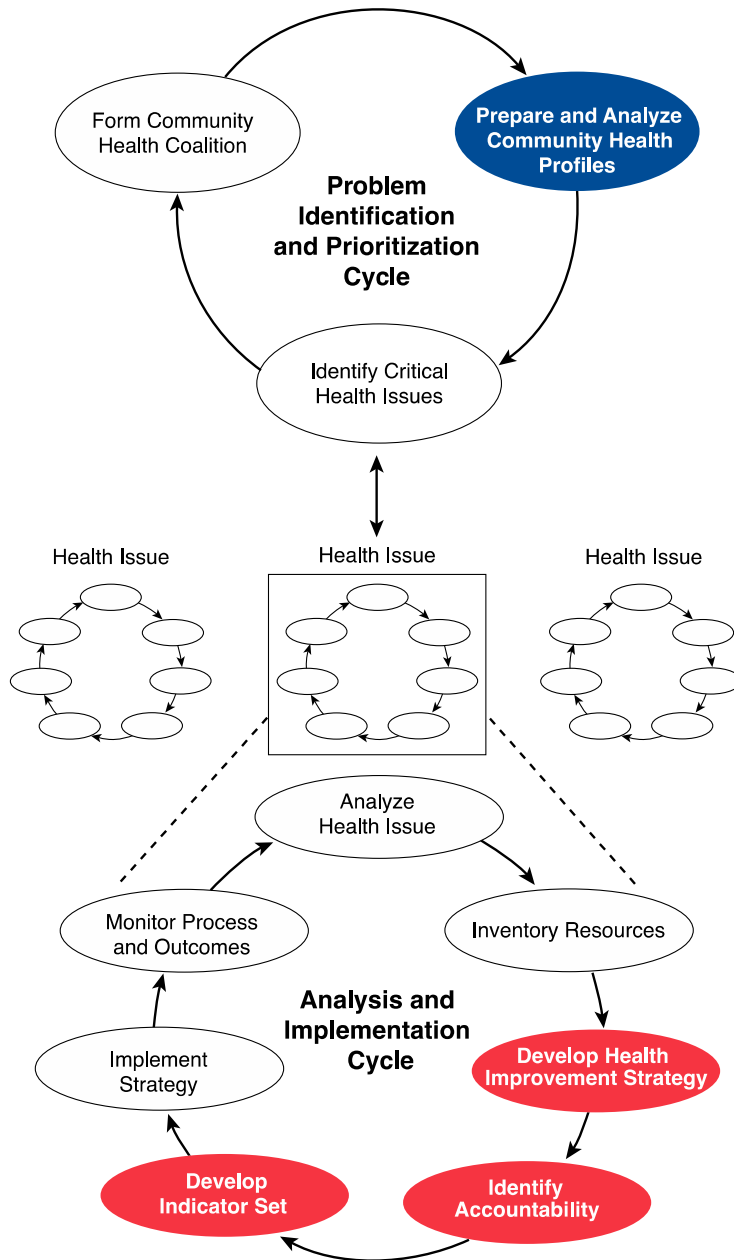
Where we may be able to intervene:

- County
- Region
- State
- Nation



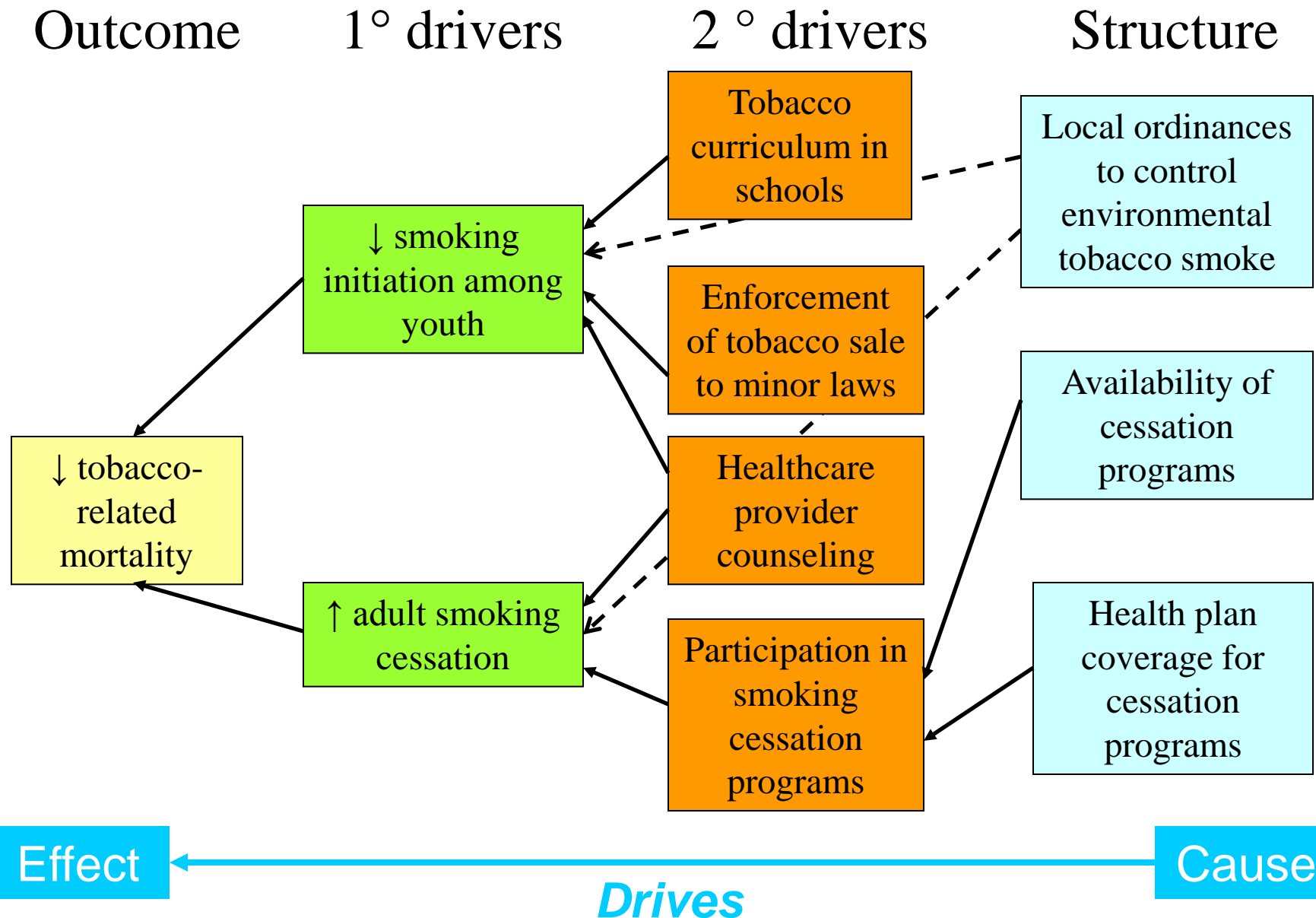
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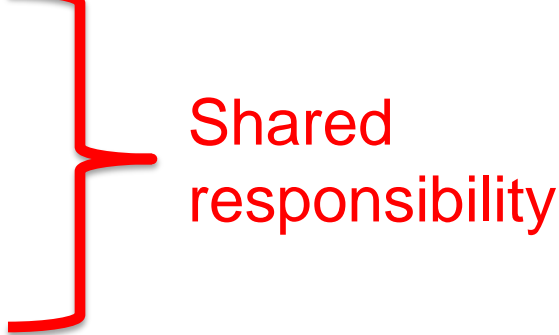
- Specific entities in community must be *accountable* for the *actions* that they can take to improve population health
 - Measure entity-specific performance towards community-wide improvement strategy
 - CMS ACO Quality-Performance Measures
 - Measures for health department, voluntary organizations, etc.
 - Consistent measures needed to “roll up” to whole population

Tobacco and health driver diagram



Sample performance indicator set

Tobacco and health

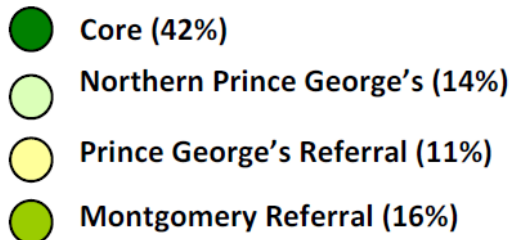
- Deaths from tobacco-related conditions
 - Smoking-related residential fires
 - Prevalence of smoking in adults
 - Initiation of smoking among youth
 - Ordinances to control ETS (*City council*)
 - Local enforcement of laws on tobacco sales to youth (*shopkeepers, police*)
 - Tobacco use prevention in school curricula (*school board*)
 - Counseling by *health care providers*
 - Availability of cessation programs (*local organizations*)
 - Health plan coverage for cessation programs (*health plans, employers*)
- 
- Shared responsibility

Example: Holy Cross Hospital Silver Spring, Maryland



Figure 2. HCH Four market area

HCH Percent Distribution of Patient Discharges



Healthy Montgomery priority

- *Obesity: 50%+ are overweight or obese*

Holy Cross Hospital

- *Mission: Outreach that improves health status and access for underserved, vulnerable populations*
- *Strategic priority: women and infants*
- *Response to unmet need through Healthy Montgomery “lenses”*
 - *Lack of access: Health centers in X, Y, Z locations; Ob/gyn clinic*
 - *Unhealthy Behaviors: Community fitness program: Kids Fit*
 - *Health Inequities: ob/gyn & perinatal obesity in pregnancy programs*
- *Sample performance measures*
 - *Semi-annual fitness assessments*
 - *# enrolled in obesity in pregnancy programs*