












An Update on Public Health: Integrating Public Health and Healthcare from Planning to Implementation

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Assistant Professor – Practice
OSU College of Public Health

COUNTRY RANKINGS

Top 2*
Middle
Bottom 2*

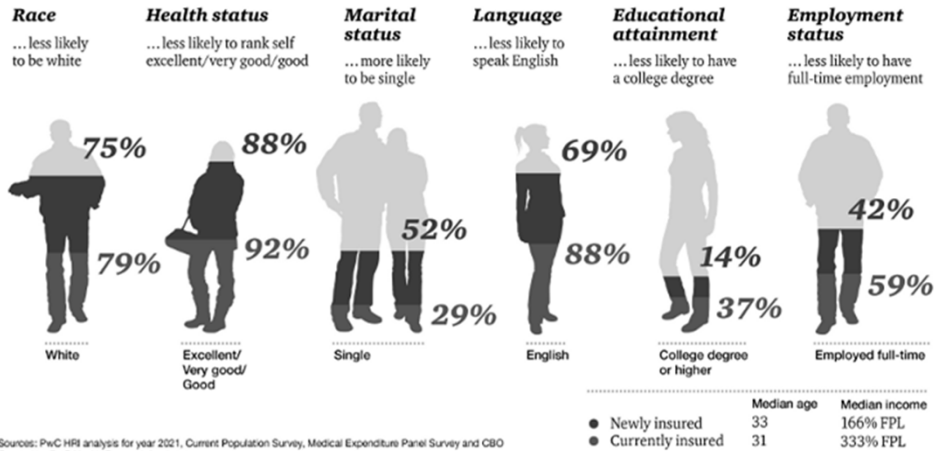
											
	AUS	CAN	FRA	GER	NETH	NZ	NOR	SWE	SWIZ	UK	US
OVERALL RANKING (2013)	4	10	9	5	5	7	7	3	2	1	11
Quality Care	2	9	8	7	5	4	11	10	3	1	5
Effective Care	4	7	9	6	5	2	11	10	8	1	3
Safe Care	3	10	2	6	7	9	11	5	4	1	7
Coordinated Care	4	8	9	10	5	2	7	11	3	1	6
Patient-Centered Care	5	8	10	7	3	6	11	9	2	1	4
Access	8	9	11	2	4	7	6	4	2	1	9
Cost-Related Problem	9	5	10	4	8	6	3	1	7	1	11
Timeliness of Care	6	11	10	4	2	7	8	9	1	3	5
Efficiency	4	10	8	9	7	3	4	2	6	1	11
Equity	5	9	7	4	8	10	6	1	2	2	11
Healthy Lives	4	8	1	7	5	9	6	2	3	10	11
Health Expenditures/Capita, 2011**	\$3,800	\$4,522	\$4,118	\$4,495	\$5,099	\$3,182	\$5,669	\$3,925	\$5,643	\$3,405	\$8,508

Notes: * Includes ties. ** Expenditures shown in \$US PPP (purchasing power parity); Australian \$ data are from 2010.
Source: Calculated by The Commonwealth Fund based on 2011 International Health Policy Survey of Sicker Adults; 2012 International Health Policy Survey of Primary Care Physicians; 2013 International Health Policy Survey; Commonwealth Fund National Scorecard 2011; World Health Organization; and Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, *OECD Health Data, 2013* (Paris: OECD, Nov. 2013).

**2014 Update, Mirror, Mirror On The Wall: How the Performance of the U.S. Health Care System
Compares Internationally. Commonwealth Fund, June 2014**

What will the newly insured look like?

The newly insured compared to the currently insured are...



COUNTRY RANKINGS

Top 2*
Middle
Bottom 2*



OVERALL R

Quality Car

Effec

Safe

Coor

Pati

Access

Cost

Time

Efficiency

Equity

Healthy Liv

Health Exp

“We cannot afford to perpetuate a system that pressures clinicians to chase outcomes for problems that originate far beyond their reach. We must pursue transformation that aligns public health and primary care”

Brian Castrucci, Chief Program and Strategy Officer at the de Beaumont Foundation; from Primary Care and Public Health: A Partnership to Change America's Health. Huffington Post, March 28, 2015

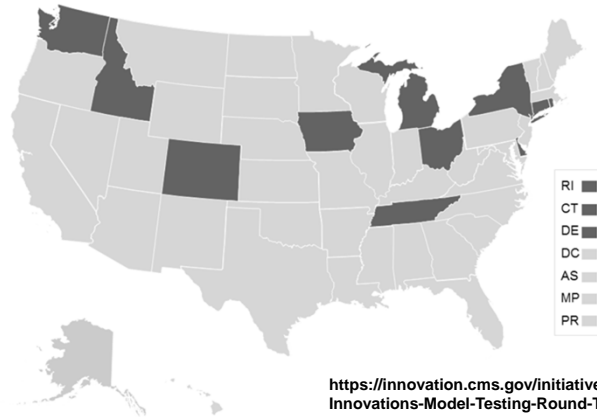
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State Innovation Models Initiative: Model Test Awards Round Two

Share

The State Innovation Models Initiative Model Test Awards will provide financial and technical support over a four-year period for states to test and evaluate multi-payer health system transformation models. States must produce and implement a detailed and fully developed proposal capable of creating state-wide health transformation for the majority of care within the state.

Select anywhere on the map below to view the interactive version

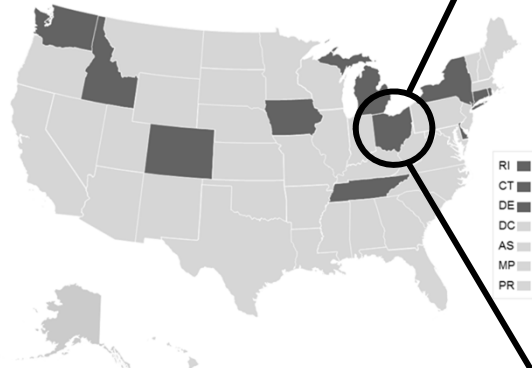


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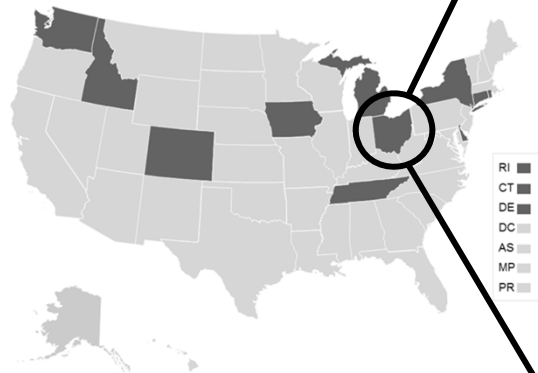
- Episodes of Care
- Expansion of Patient-Centered Primary Care models
- Aligning Population Health Planning

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- Episodes of Care
- Expansion of Patient-Centered Primary Care Models
- Aligning Population Health Planning



Public Health Accreditation Board

STANDARDS & Measures

VERSION 1.5
Adopted December 2013



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New Requirements for 501(c)(3) Hospitals Under the Affordable Care Act

The *Affordable Care Act (ACA)*, enacted March 23, 2010, added new requirements that hospital organizations must satisfy in order to be described in section 501(c)(3), as well as new reporting and excise taxes.

Because many of these provisions are effective for tax years beginning after the date of enactment, revision of the core [Form 990](#), the [Form 990 Schedule H](#) and [instructions](#) has been a priority for the Internal Revenue Service (IRS).

As the IRS develops the new forms and guidance to implement the ACA, the IRS goals will be to:

- allow hospitals to clearly describe their activities and policies;
- minimize burden to the extent possible; and
- capture compliance information as required for adherence with the statute.

New Requirements for Charitable 501(c)(3) Hospitals

Section 501(r), added to the Code by the ACA, imposes new requirements on 501(c)(3) organizations that operate one or more hospital facilities (hospital organizations). Each 501(c)(3) hospital organization is required to meet four general requirements on a facility-by-facility basis:

- establish written financial assistance and emergency medical care policies,
- limit amounts charged for emergency or other medically necessary care to individuals eligible for assistance under the hospital's financial assistance policy,
- make reasonable efforts to determine whether an individual is eligible for assistance under the hospital's financial assistance policy before engaging in extraordinary collection actions against the individual, and
- conduct a community health needs assessment (CHNA) and adopt an implementation strategy at least once every three years. (These CHNA requirements are effective for tax years beginning after March 23, 2012).

The ACA also added new section 4959, which imposes an excise tax for failure to meet the CHNA requirements, and added reporting requirements under section 6033(b) related to sections 501(r) and 4959.



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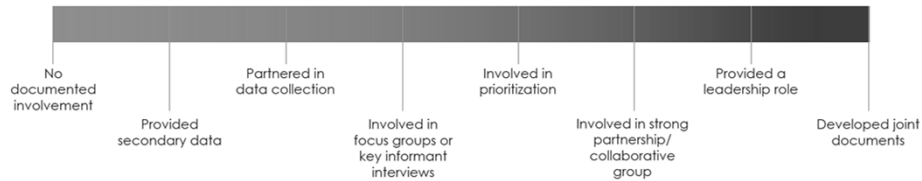
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Figure ES.3. Continuum of collaboration between local health departments and hospitals



Source: HPIO and the Ohio Research Association for Public Health Improvement analysis of local health department and hospital community health planning documents, March 2015. For more information, see HPIO's publication "Making the most of community health planning in Ohio: The role of hospitals and local health departments."

Hospital and LHD collaboration

Figure 19. Percent of hospitals reporting LHD collaboration on the CHNA and IS

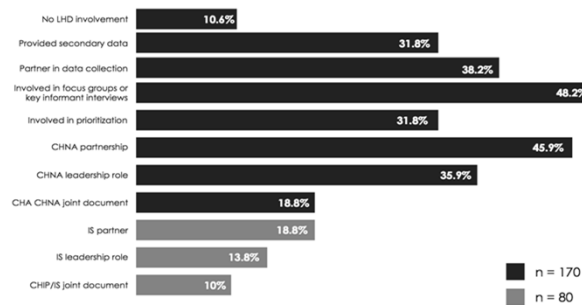
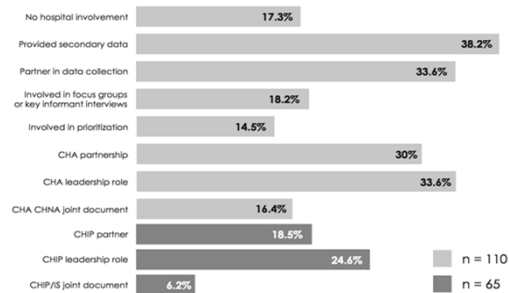
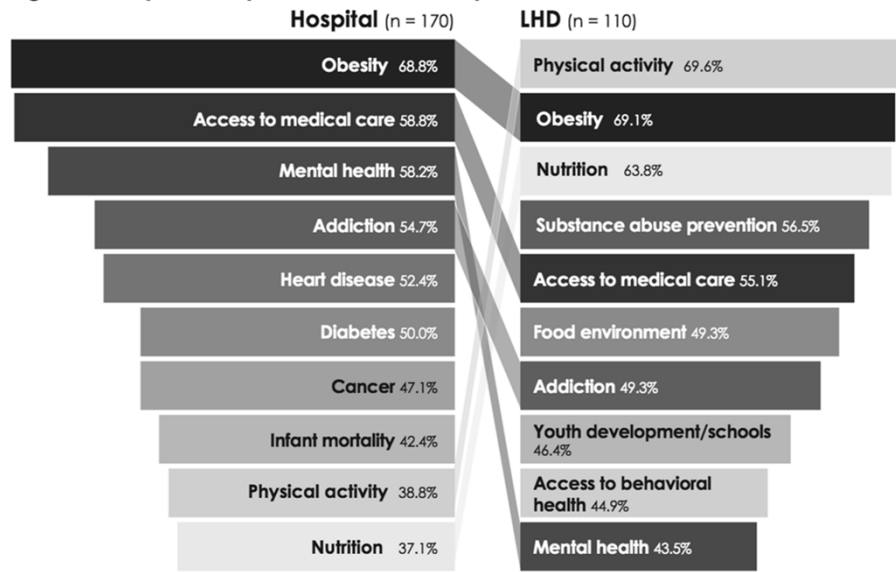


Figure 20. Percent of LHDs reporting hospital collaboration on the CHA and CHIP



HPIO Policy Brief: *Making the most of community health planning in Ohio. The role of hospitals and local health departments.*
May 2015

Figure 23. Top ten hospital and LHD health priorities



HPIO Policy Brief: *Making the most of community health planning in Ohio. The role of hospitals and local health departments.* May 2015

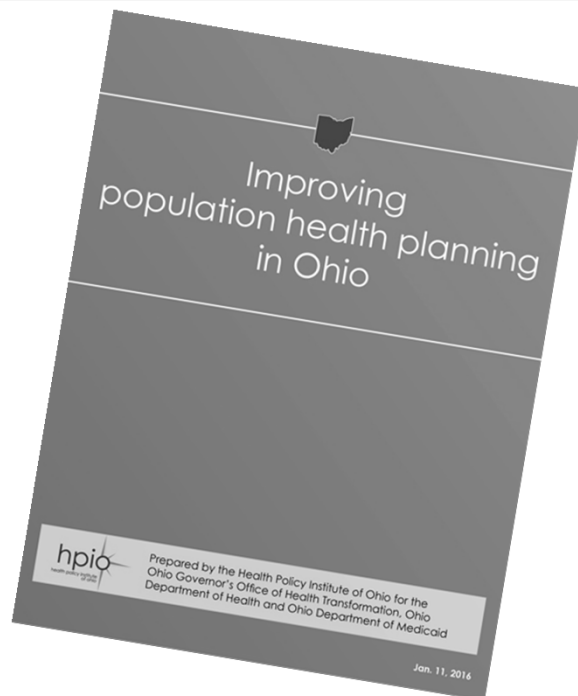


Figure ES.5. Summary of recommendations for population health planning infrastructure	
Recommendation 1. State health assessment (SHA) and state health improvement plan (SHIP) and local level (local health department and hospital) assessment and plan alignment	
1a. Health priorities	State issues guidance encouraging local health departments and tax-exempt hospitals to address at least two health priorities in their plans from a menu of priorities identified in the SHIP (referred to hereinafter as SHIP-aligned priorities). Guidance issued by July 2016
1b. Measures	State issues guidance encouraging local health departments and tax-exempt hospitals to include at least one core metric from the SHA and SHIP in their assessments and plans for each SHIP-aligned priority. Guidance issued by July 2016
1c. Evidence-based strategies	State issues guidance encouraging local health departments and tax-exempt hospitals to select evidence-based strategies from a menu of strategies in the SHIP to address SHIP-aligned priorities. Guidance issued by July 2016
Recommendation 2. Hospital and local health department alignment	
2a. Collaboration on assessments and plans	State issues guidance encouraging local health departments and tax-exempt hospitals in the same counties or with shared populations to partner on assessments and plans through a common: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conceptual framework • Process template or checklist • Set of metrics (including metrics tracking racial and ethnic disparities) • Health prioritization criteria • Set of health priorities • Set of objectives • Set of evidence-based strategies that can be implemented in community-based and clinical settings • Evaluation framework • Accountability plan • Exchange of data and information Guidance issued by July 2016
2b. Timeline	State requires local health departments and tax-exempt hospitals to align with a three-year timeline for assessments and plans. Local health department and hospital plans covering years 2020-2022 and their related assessments must be submitted to the state in 2020 and every three years thereafter (in 2023, 2026, etc.). Requirement issued by July 2016, effective in 2020 per subsequent guidance
Recommendation 3. Funding	
3a. State funding for county-level assessments and plans	To defray the cost of transitioning to a three-year assessment and planning cycle, the state will seek additional funding for local health departments that choose to collaborate on one county-level assessment and plan. Local health departments can pool together the additional funding to support development of multicounty collaborative assessments and plans. Funding and disbursement methodology identified by July 2016
3b. Hospital community benefit	State issues guidance encouraging tax-exempt hospitals to allocate a minimum portion of their total community benefit expenditures to activities that most directly support community health planning objectives, including community health improvement services and cash and in-kind contributions. Guidance issued by July 2016
Recommendation 4. Transparency and accountability	
4a. Assessments and plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State requires local health departments and tax-exempt hospitals submit their assessments and plans to the state. • State provides online repository of all assessments and plans. Requirement issued by July 2016, effective in 2017 and every three years thereafter
4b. Schedule H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State requires tax-exempt hospitals to submit to the state their Schedule H and corresponding attachments, including reporting on each category of expenditures in Part I, Line 7(a)-(k) and Part II of the Schedule H on an annual basis. (Government hospitals with "dual status" as a 501(c)(3) must submit equivalent information). • State provides online repository of Schedule H and equivalent information. Requirement issued by July 1, 2016, effective in 2017

Public health funding

Regional variation in public health services

An Update on Public Health: Integrating Public Health and Healthcare from Planning to Implementation

**Tim Ingram
Health Commissioner
Hamilton County Public Health**

Using Collaboration and the Collective Impact Process to Achieve the Triple Aim

**Better Health, Better Care, and Lower Costs
in
Greater Cincinnati Area**

What is the Practical Playbook?

*A cornerstone of the next transformation of health, in
which health care and public health groups work
collaboratively to achieve population health
improvement.*

www.practicalplaybook.org



What Can Collaboration Offer?

Public Health

- Data and Analytics
- Reach
- Impact on Root Causes of Health
- Promotion
- Policy Influence



Health Care

- Information
- Access to Patients
- Credibility
- Innovation
- Commitment

Strengths Public Health Can Bring to the Partnership

Data/Analysis

Reach

Root Cause
Impact

Promotion

Public Policy
Influence

Strengths Health Systems Can Bring to the Partnership

Electronic Medical
Records

Community Visibility

The Patient-Centered
Medical Home

Personal Relationships
& Patient Access

A Role for Everyone

Health Care

- Clinical Providers
- Billing System
- Data on Patients
- Data Warehousing

Public Health

- Portal to other community agencies
- Epidemiological data
- Health educators and nutritionists

Other Partners

- Insurance Providers
- Social Services
- Mental Health Services
- Community Advocates / Councils



Principles of Collective Impact

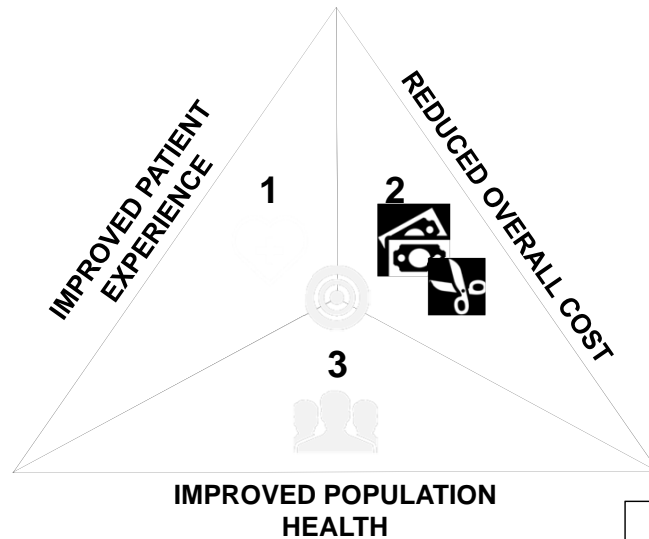
**Common agenda reached through
multi-stakeholder consensus**

**Partnerships with alignment of
mutually reinforcing activities led
by a Backbone Organization**

**Shared Measurement and
Accountability for Improvement**

COLLECTIVE
IMPACT ON HEALTH

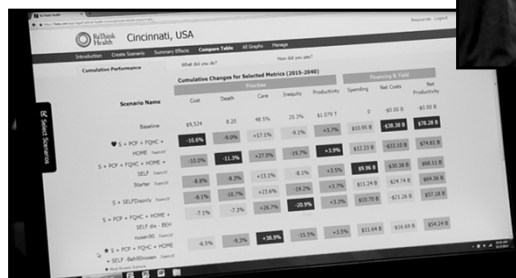
Small number of doable things that in combination have power to impact the triple-aim



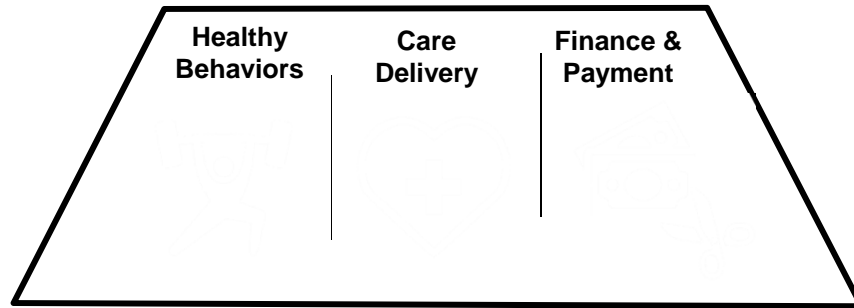
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The Value of the ReThink Model

- Shared Understanding of
 - Possible initiatives
 - Outcomes over time
 - Cost of effort



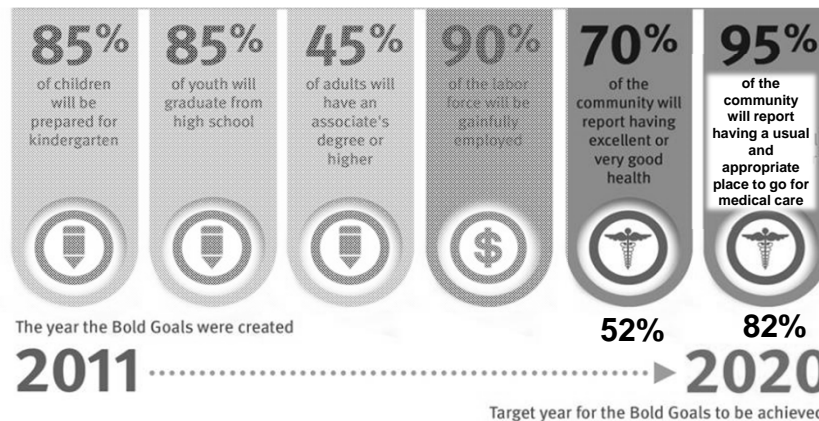
3 Action Areas



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Bold Goals

+ 50% Reduction in Disparities
+ Commitment to a Cost Goal



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IMPACT ON HEALTH

Health Status by the Numbers

EX or VG Health 50% reduction in disparities	All Adult	African American Adult	Total Adult below 200% FPL
Current	767,000 52%*	84,000 46%	180,000 32%
To goal	+266,000 70%	+37,000 67%	+129,000 55%

Barriers to Excellent or Very Good Health (self reported)

- Chronic Disease| Poor diet and exercise | Weight
- Barriers to healthy choices attributable to socioeconomic determinants of health

*63% above 200%FPL

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IMPACT ON HEALTH

Access by the Numbers

Regular and appropriate source of care 50% reduction in disparities	All Adult	African American Adult	Total Adult below 200% FPL
Current	1,210,000 82%	138,000 76%	393,000 70%
To goal	+191,000 95%	+49,000 92%	+123,000 89%

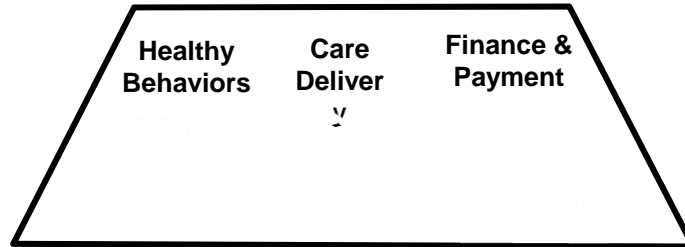
Barriers to Access (self reported)

- Insurance status | Out of pocket expense| Transportation

1475,000 adults 182,000 African Americans 562,000 below 200%fpl

COLLECTIVE
IMPACT ON HEALTH

3 Action Areas



Healthy Behaviors Empower people to:

- Eat Healthy
- Move More
- Smoke Less
- Manage Stress

Care Delivery

- Address barriers to access
- Improve control and reduce prevalence of:
 - Obesity
 - Hypertension
 - Diabetes
 - COPD
- Improve clinical and community linkages

Finance & Payment

- Rank in the lowest spending quartile for comparable communities.
- Reduce unnecessary and wasted care
- Emphasize primary care based coordination of care
- Empower patients to choose based on quality and affordability

THE HEALTH GENERATION

GEN-H

GREATER CINCINNATI / N. KENTUCKY

Position Statement

“ Good health empowers our human potential and improves our quality of life. When health is accompanied by shared accountability for efficient delivery and consumption of health care, it drives economic prosperity for individuals and for our region. ”

