

# Institutional-Level Policies Resulting in Effective Responses to Community Health Needs

Eileen Barsi, Corporate Director  
Community Benefit

[Eileen.Barsi@chw.edu](mailto:Eileen.Barsi@chw.edu)

415.438.5571

June 29, 2011



Catholic Healthcare West

CHW

- About Us– Catholic Healthcare West (CHW)
- The CHW Journey
  - Advancing the State of the Art in Community Benefit (ASACB)
  - The Community Need Index
  - CHW’s Strategic Approach
    - Codified by Policy
    - Incentivized through Metric Goals

# Catholic Healthcare West: A Leading Not For Profit Health System



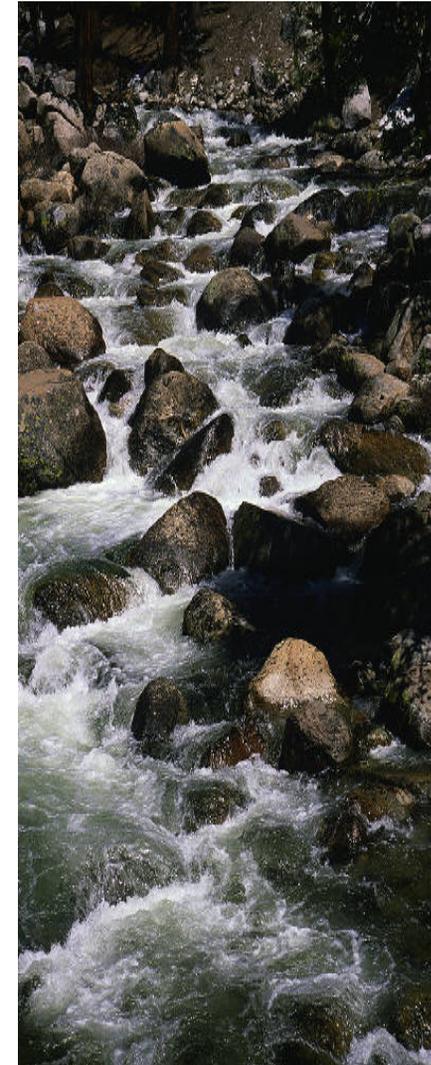
FY2010

- 8<sup>th</sup> largest health system in the nation
- Largest hospital provider in the west
- Acute Care Facilities: 40
- Assets: \$11.8 billion
- Net Operating Revenue: \$9.4 billion
- Acute Care Beds: 8,900
- Skilled Nursing Beds: 900
- Active Physicians: 10,000
- Employees: 55,000
- General Acute Patient Days: 1.8 Million
- Community Benefits & Care of the Poor: \$1.3 Billion\*

Catholic Healthcare West and our sponsoring congregations are committed to furthering the healing ministry of Jesus. We dedicate our resources to:

- Delivering compassionate, high-quality, affordable health services;
- Serving and advocating for our sisters and brothers who are poor and disenfranchised; and
- Partnering with others in the community to improve the quality of life.

- The CHW Community Benefit Program
- The CHW Community Grants & Investments Program
- Ecology Initiatives
- Advocacy Efforts



- Introduced System Community Benefit Governance Policy
- Implemented Charity Care/Financial Assistance Policy
- Participated in Advancing the State of the Art in Community Benefit  
(ASACB - national demonstration)



## Institutional Policy Measures and Goals

### Governance / Decision-Making

- Clear delineation of responsibilities →
- Explicit criteria for decision-making →
- Core Principle guidelines for recruitment →
- Formal reporting on program progress →
- Mechanisms for program continuity →
- Senior leadership accountability →

### Management

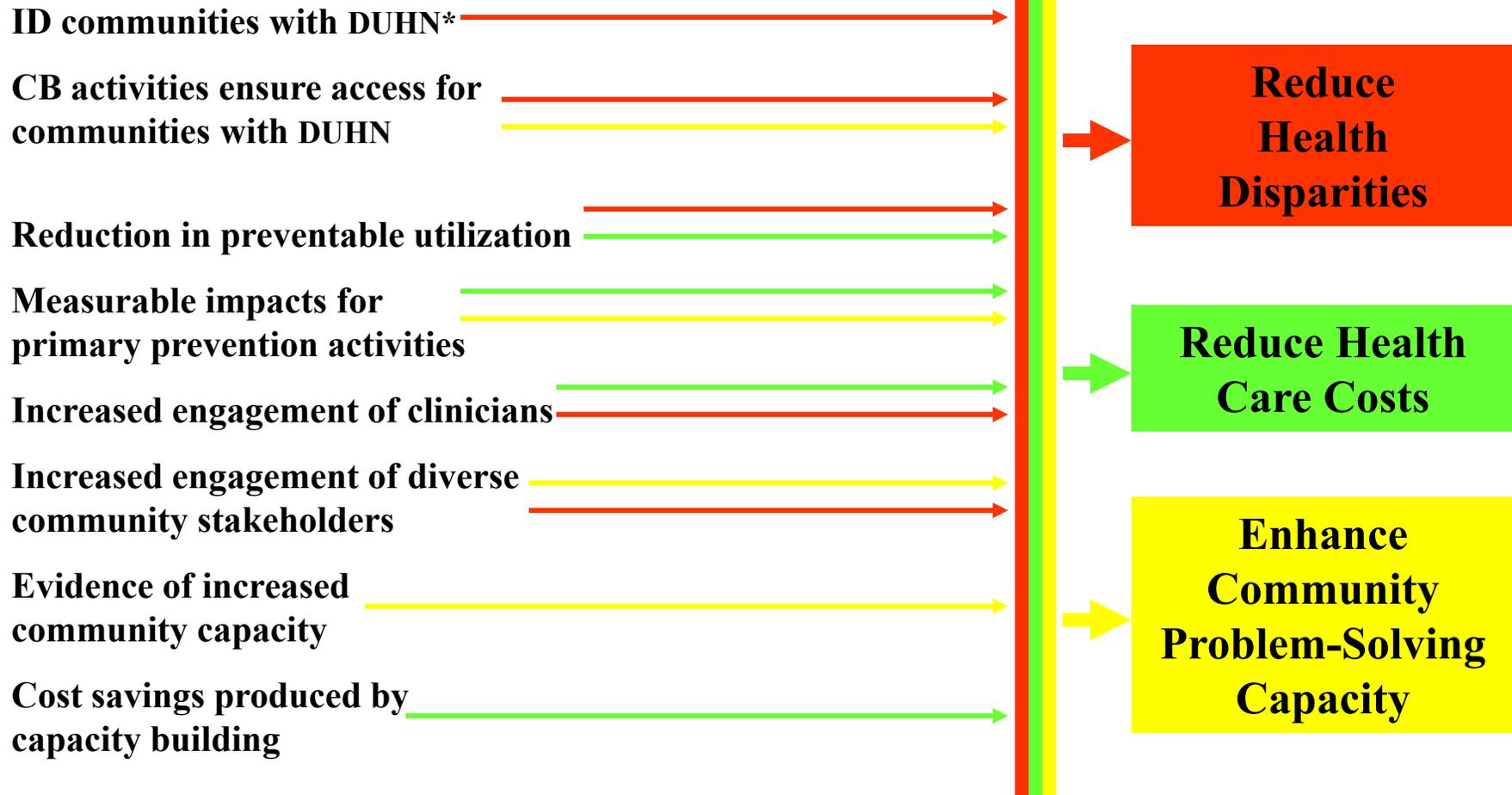
- Clear delineation of responsibilities →
- Necessary competencies for position →
- Program design & reporting discretion →
- Access to and support from leadership →
- Mechanisms for internal engagement →

### Operations

- Develop multi-year plans →
- Leverage external expertise →
- Ongoing engagement of community →



## Programmatic Measures and Major Goals



# The Five Core Principles

The **five core principles** are:

- an **emphasis** – but not an exclusive focus – **on disproportionate unmet health-related needs**;
- investment in **primary prevention** so that preventable illness can be substantially reduced;
- **building an evidence-based continuum of care** that links prevention and community health improvement to the delivery of clinical services;
- an emphasis on **community capacity building** to increase partnerships and mutual effort for optimal health; and
- **collaborative governance** to share important decision-making about community benefit health priorities and programs.



- Assessed Competencies of Staff and Effectiveness of Programs
- Integrated Community Benefit into Strategic Efforts and Business Plans
- Implemented Administrative Policy for Community Benefit codifying Process
- Established Finance Policy to Standardize Calculation Methods and to define Roles and Responsibilities

- CHW's Charge
  - Identify the core drivers of health disparities in our communities; and
  - provide our hospitals with a scientific, analytically rigorous tool to assist in community benefit planning.

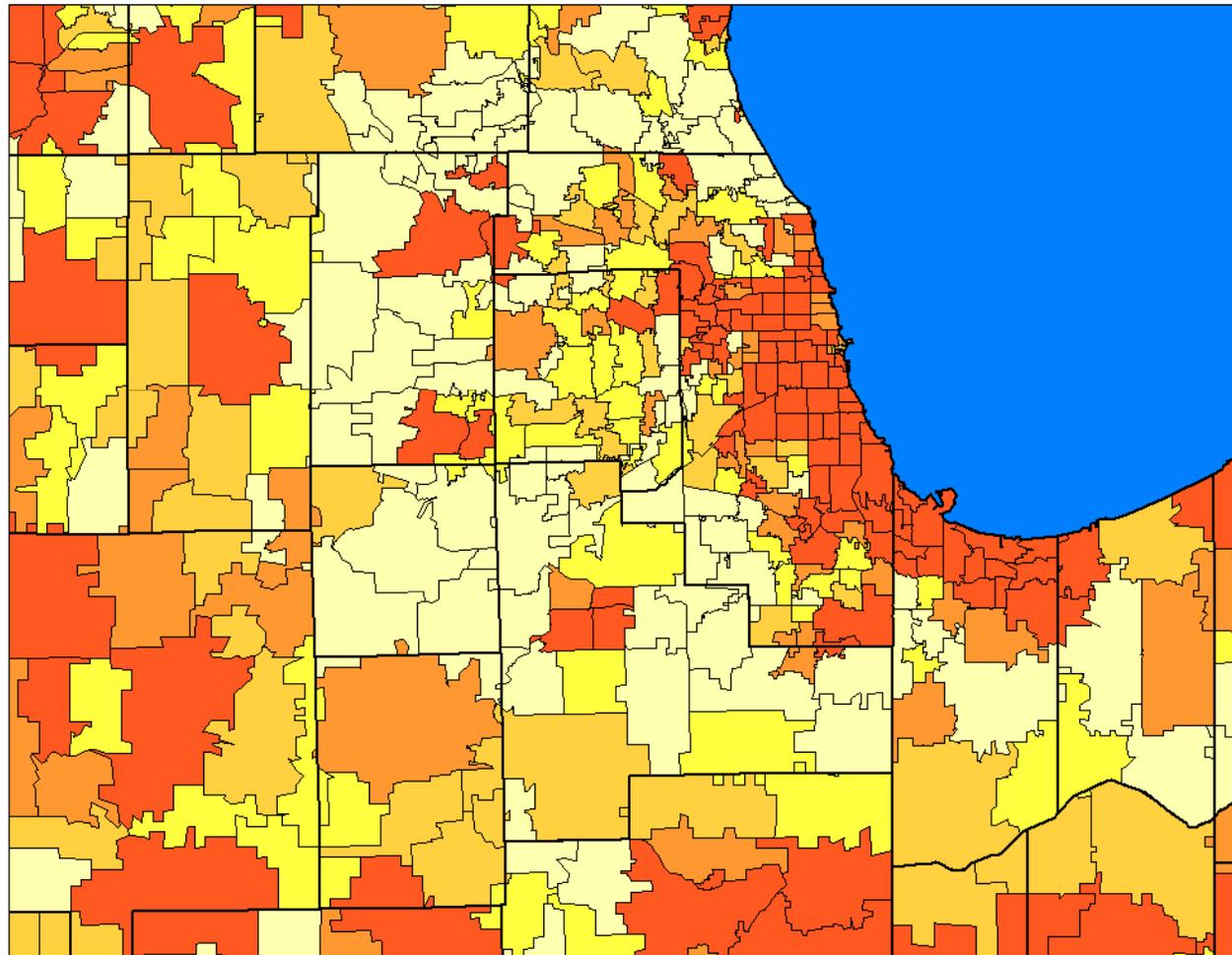
- Partnered with Thomson Reuters
- Identified Five Barriers to Access
  - Income
  - Culture/Language
  - Education
  - Insurance
  - Housing

- Basic Methodology
  - Calculate indicator values at the ZIP code level within each barrier grouping
  - Assign barrier score (1.0 to 5.0) based on relative indicator values of each ZIP code
  - Take average of the five individual barrier scores (on an equal-weight basis) to yield ZIP code CNI score

# CNI Scoring Comparison

		Inglewood, CA - 85255		Scottsdale, AZ - 90303	
Barrier	Indicator	Indicator %	Barrier Score	Indicator %	Barrier Score
Income Barrier	Elderly Poverty	10%	5.0	4%	1.0
	Child Poverty	28%		2%	
	Single Parent Poverty	46%		11%	
Cultural Barrier	Minority Population	98%	5.0	8%	1.0
	Limited English	20%		1%	
Education Barrier	Without HS Diploma	44%	5.0	3%	1.0
Insurance Barrier	Unemployed	12%	5.0	3%	1.0
	Uninsured	32%		5%	
Housing Barrier	Renting %	58%	5.0	13%	1.0
<b>Final CNI Score</b>		--	<b>5.0 (high need)</b>	--	<b>1.0 (low need)</b>

# Mapping Communities – Variation by Zip Code



Community Need by Zip

- Highest Quintile
- 2nd Highest Quintile
- Mid Quintile
- 2nd Lowest Quintile
- Lowest Quintile

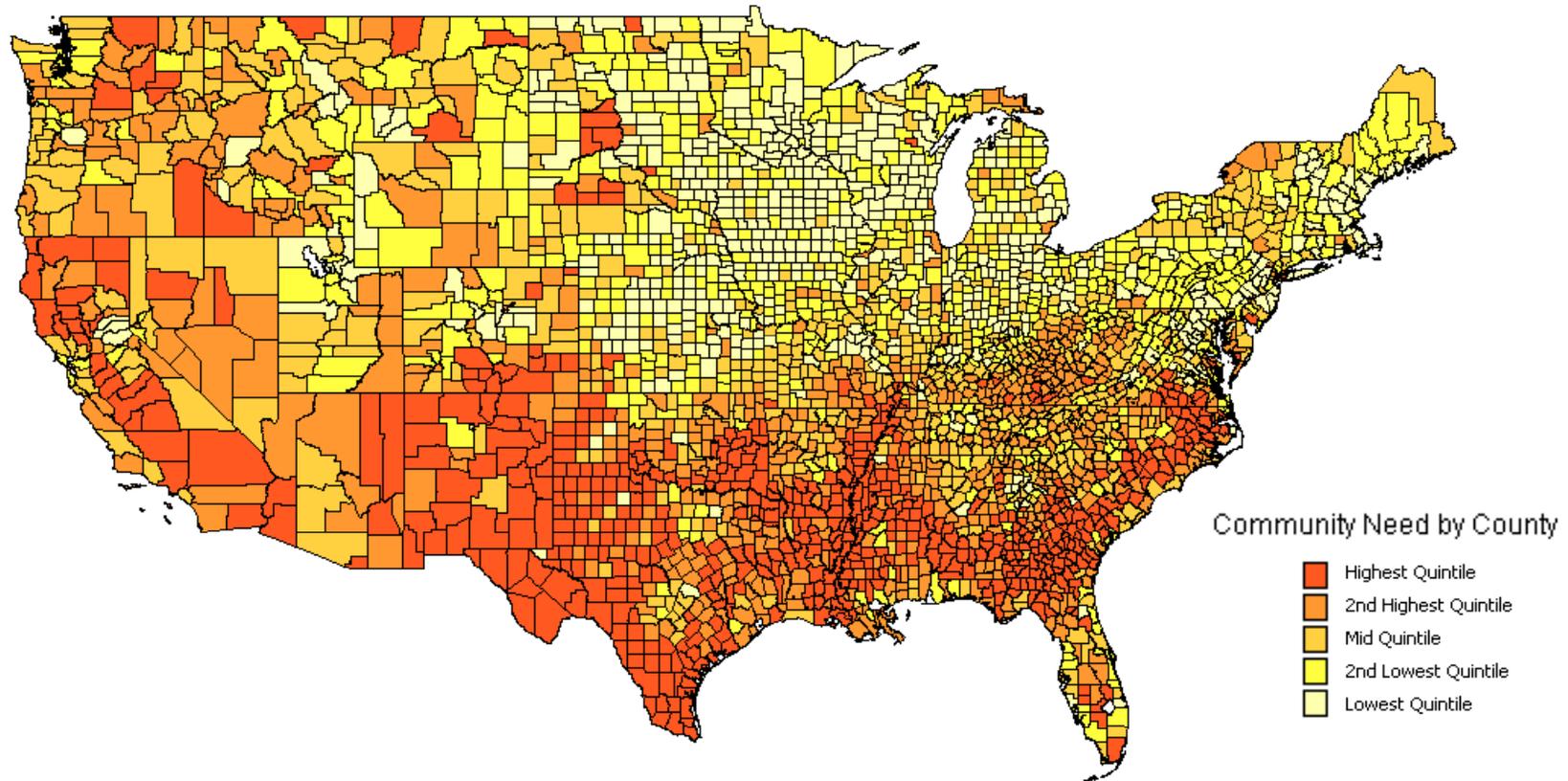
Highest quintile represents areas with most barriers to care and largest number of preventable hospital admissions



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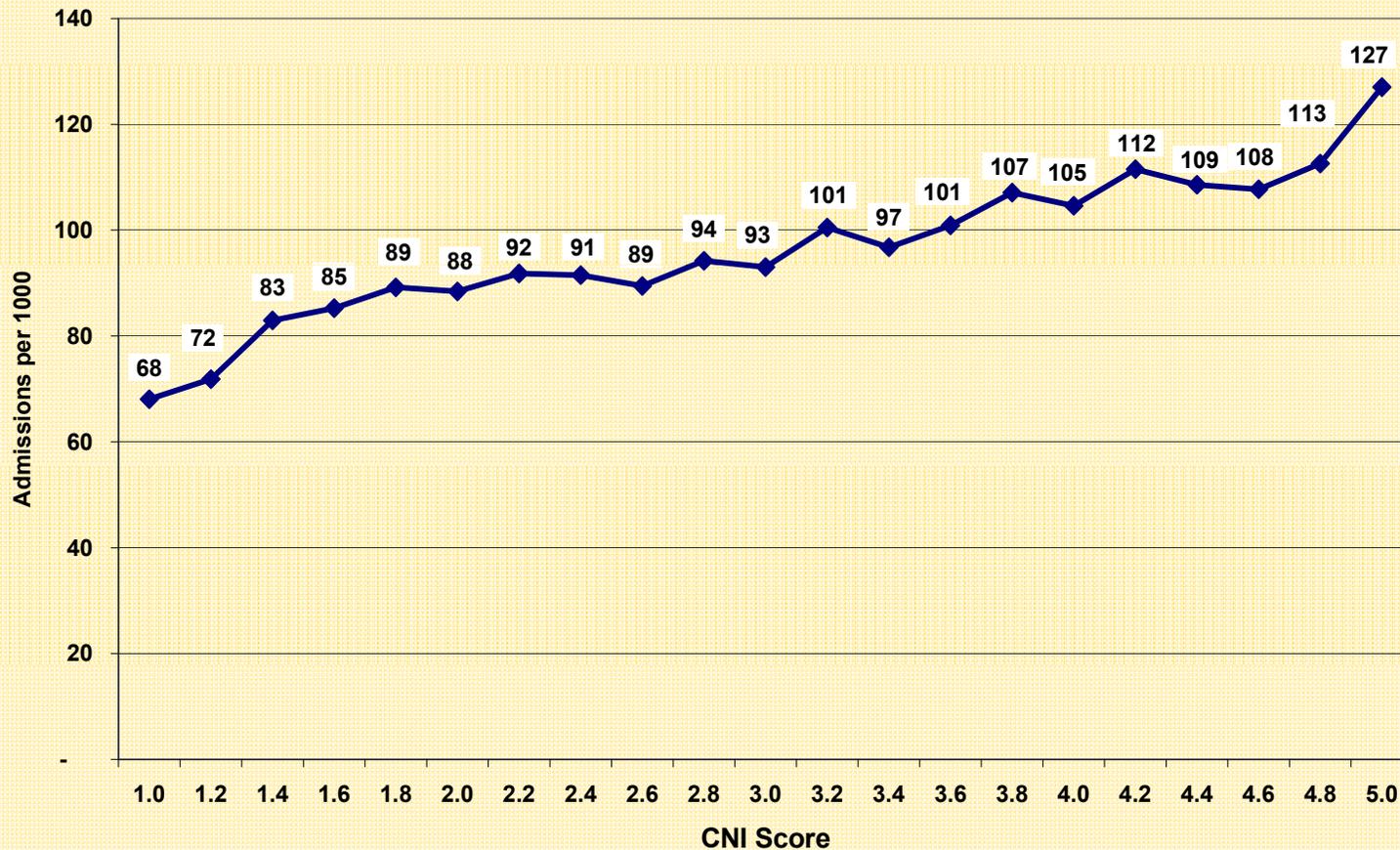
# Mapping Communities – Variation by County



Highest quintile represents areas with most barriers to care and largest number of preventable hospital admissions

# Strong Correlation with Discharge Rates

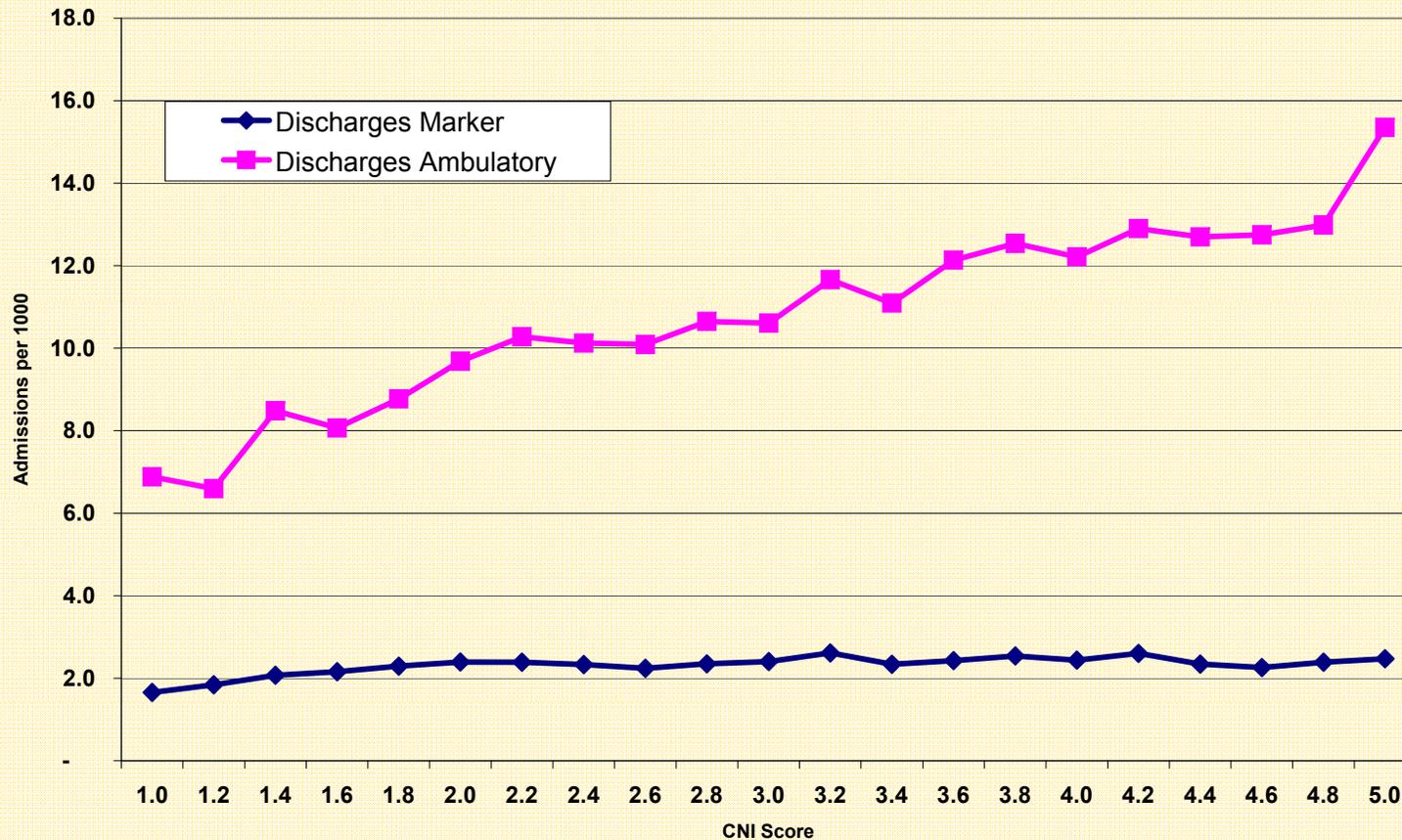
## Annual Admission Rate per 1000 Population by CNI Score All Service Lines



**Admission Rates in High Need Areas Twice Those of Less Need**

# Strong Correlation with Avoidable Admissions

## Annual Admission Rate per 1000 Population by CNI Score Ambulatory vs. Marker Conditions



**Preventable Admissions More Than Twice As Likely To Occur In High Need Areas; While Marker Conditions Occur At The Same Frequency**

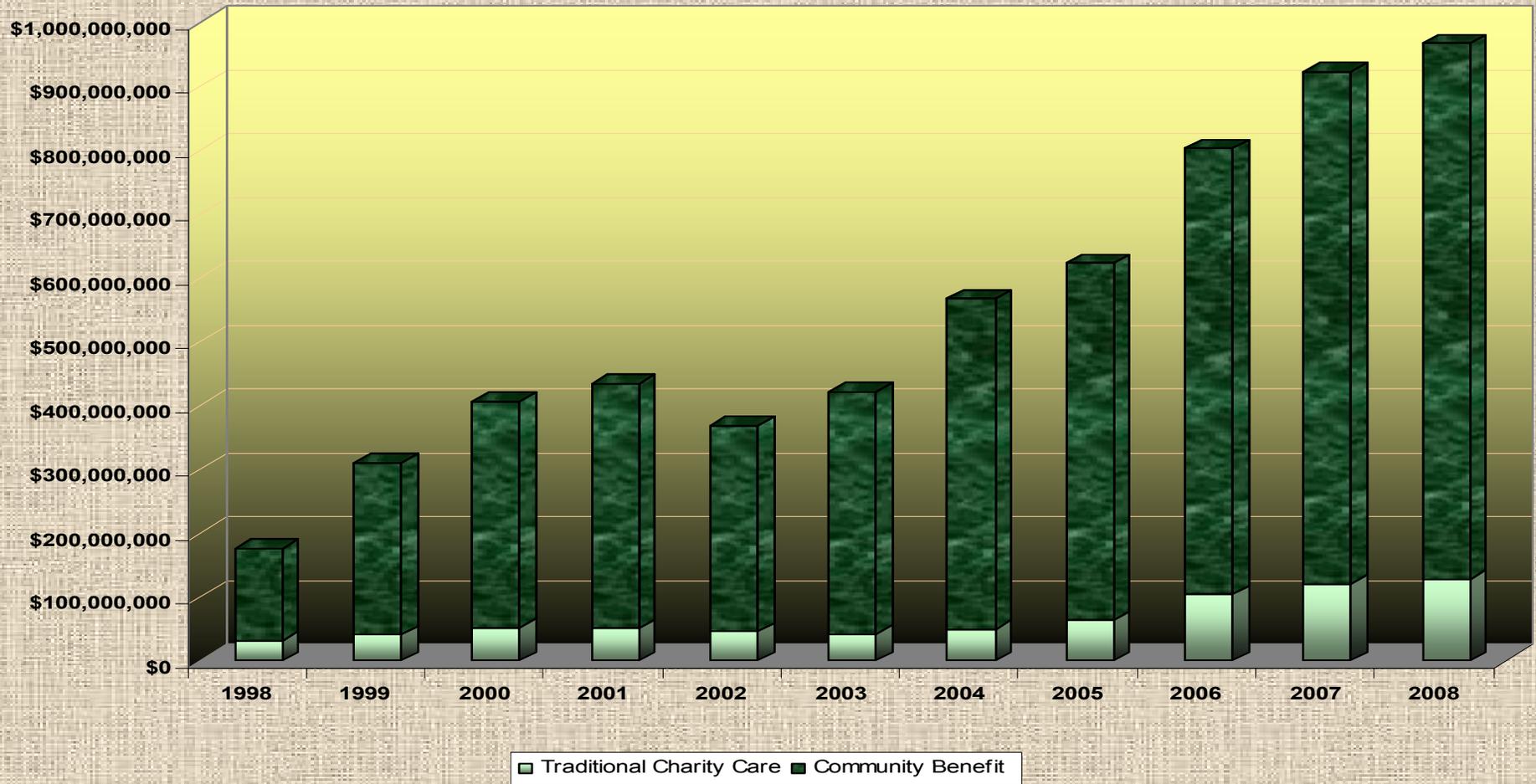
*Note: Ambulatory Sensitive Conditions, if treated properly in an OP setting, do not generally require an acute care admission.*

- Medical conditions for which hospital use might be reduced by timely and effective outpatient care prior to the need for hospitalization (hence, the terms "avoidable" or "preventable" hospital use).
- Appropriate prior ambulatory care could
  - prevent the onset of an illness or condition;
  - control an acute episodic illness or condition;
  - or manage a chronic disease or condition.

- New title for hospital presidents
- “Service Area Leader”
  - Reflects an expanded role beyond the walls of the hospital to encompass the community served
  - Responsibility and accountability to direct strategy for community benefit efforts
  - Competency in population health

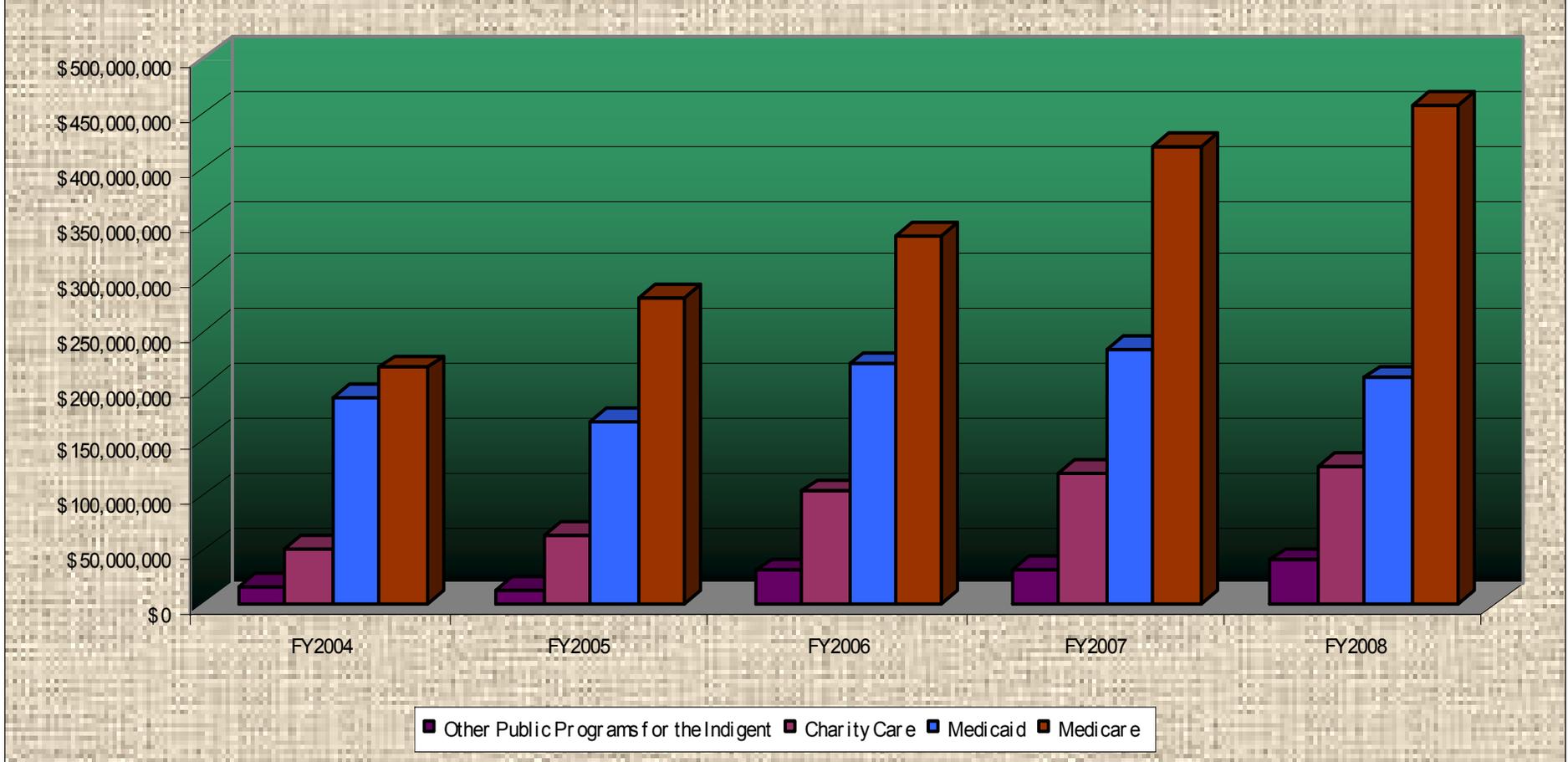
# CHW Trended Community Benefit Expense

## 1998-2008 CHW Community Benefit

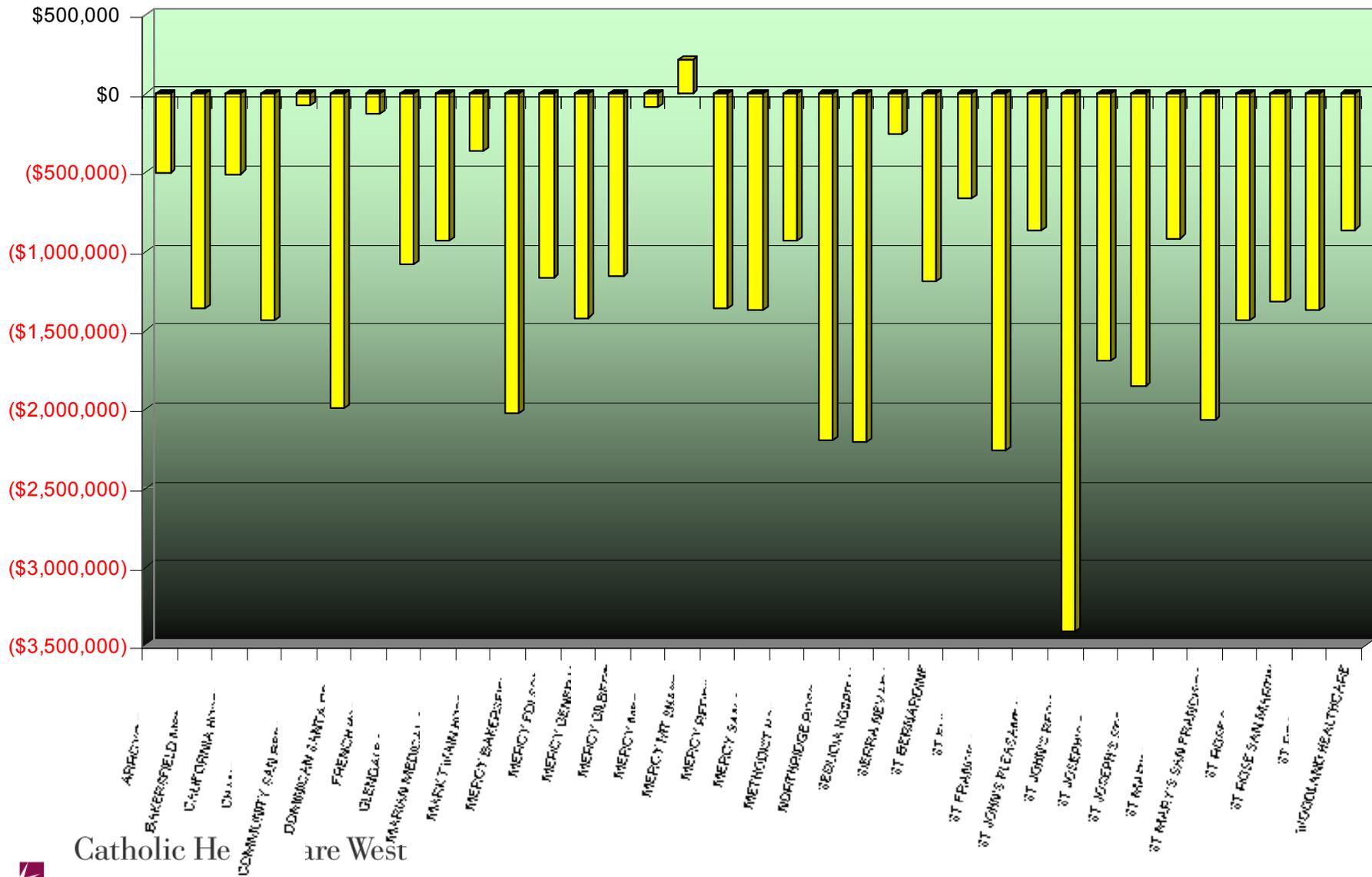


# CHW Trended Uncompensated Care

## FY04-FY08 Uncompensated Care



# Non-Commercial ACSC FY08 Operating Margin



- Reducing complications should improve patient outcomes and decrease length of stay.
- Focusing on reducing admissions and/or length of stay in this patient population frees capacity for those patients in greatest need for acute care services.
- Demonstration of respect for community members and stewardship of resources.

- Goal: Demonstrate a 5% decrease in readmissions of participants in the hospital's preventive health intervention for one of the following ambulatory care sensitive conditions:
  - Asthma
  - Diabetes
  - Congestive Heart Failure
  - Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary DiseaseOr for a Facility-Specific Identified Health Need, e.g., patient navigator.
- Objective: Reduce health disparities by addressing key ambulatory care sensitive conditions among populations with disproportionate unmet health-related need.

- **Goal:** To promote the health of the communities we serve, particularly for those who are poor and vulnerable, demonstrate an annual increase in financial investment for proactive community benefit programming, including chronic care management, focused on populations with disproportionate unmet health-related needs.
- **Objective:** Reduce health disparities and health care costs by proactively investing in programs that address the disproportionate unmet health-related needs of the community served.

- Reductions in Readmissions
  - 84% decrease for uncontrolled diabetes readmissions at CHMC (among 171 participants)
    - The Average IP Cost per Case in FY09
      - \$7,068 with major complications
      - \$4,259 with complications and co-morbidities
  - 80% decrease for CHF readmissions at Mercy Hospitals Sacramento (563 participants)
    - The Average IP Cost per Case at Mercy General in FY09 was \$7,295

- Between 2008 and 2010, CHW hospitals invested \$5.7 million in preventive and disease management programs for patients who had been deemed at risk for hospitalization for asthma, diabetes, or congestive heart failure.
- This focus resulted in 8,917 individuals participating in disease management programs and a subsequent 86 percent reduction in admissions for the program participants.

- Goal: By offering evidence-based chronic disease management (CDM) programs, CHW facilities/service areas will be effective in avoiding hospital admissions for two of the most prevalent ambulatory care sensitive conditions in their communities.
- Objective: Participants in the facility/service area evidence-based CDM program will avoid admissions to the hospital or emergency department for the six months following their participation in the program.

## MISSION, VISION, VALUES

Standards for Mission Integration

### Alignment Of Governance, Management And Operations

Bylaws for CHW Boards: Participate in the process of establishing priorities, plans and programs for the Healthy Communities Initiatives at the Local Hospital, based on an assessment of community needs and assets; approve the community benefit plan for the Local Hospital; and monitor progress toward identified goals.

### Ensure Policy measures are in place to establish structure and Commitment to allocation of adequate resources

What do the people need?	What are underlying causes?	What can we do to address this identified, prioritized need?	Who will work with this?	How will we ensure effectiveness and sustainability of program?	Have we made a difference?
<i>Plan for and assess community needs and assets. Include diverse community stakeholders.</i>	<i>With a focus on DUHN (Disproportionate Unmet Health-Related Needs) identified, prioritize in partnership with key stakeholders.</i>	<i>Discuss what is working/not working. Establish program goals and objectives, assuring alignment with system and facility priorities and resources. Engage clinicians, as appropriate. Consider social/systemic changes needed, political action to take, community investment/development needed.</i>	<i>Establish roles, responsibilities and accountabilities for program components.</i>	<i>Integrating the core principles of ASA/CB (Advancing the State of the Art in Community Benefit), plan, budget for and implement or enhance intervention strategy(ies).</i>	<i>Monitor program outcomes (what's working/not working) and revise program strategy or discontinue, as appropriate. Evaluate the outcomes, report expenses and tell the story.</i>

Improve Quality • Improve Access • Reduce Health Disparities • Decrease Cost

IMPROVED QUALITY OF LIFE

# Your Thoughts and Questions



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# Community Need Index

### Step 1:

To view your Community Need Index score, start by selecting a state.  
Select a state:

### Step 2:

Now, select either a city or a county.  
Select a city:

or select a county:

### Step 3:

Click draw map to view your  
Community Need Index report.

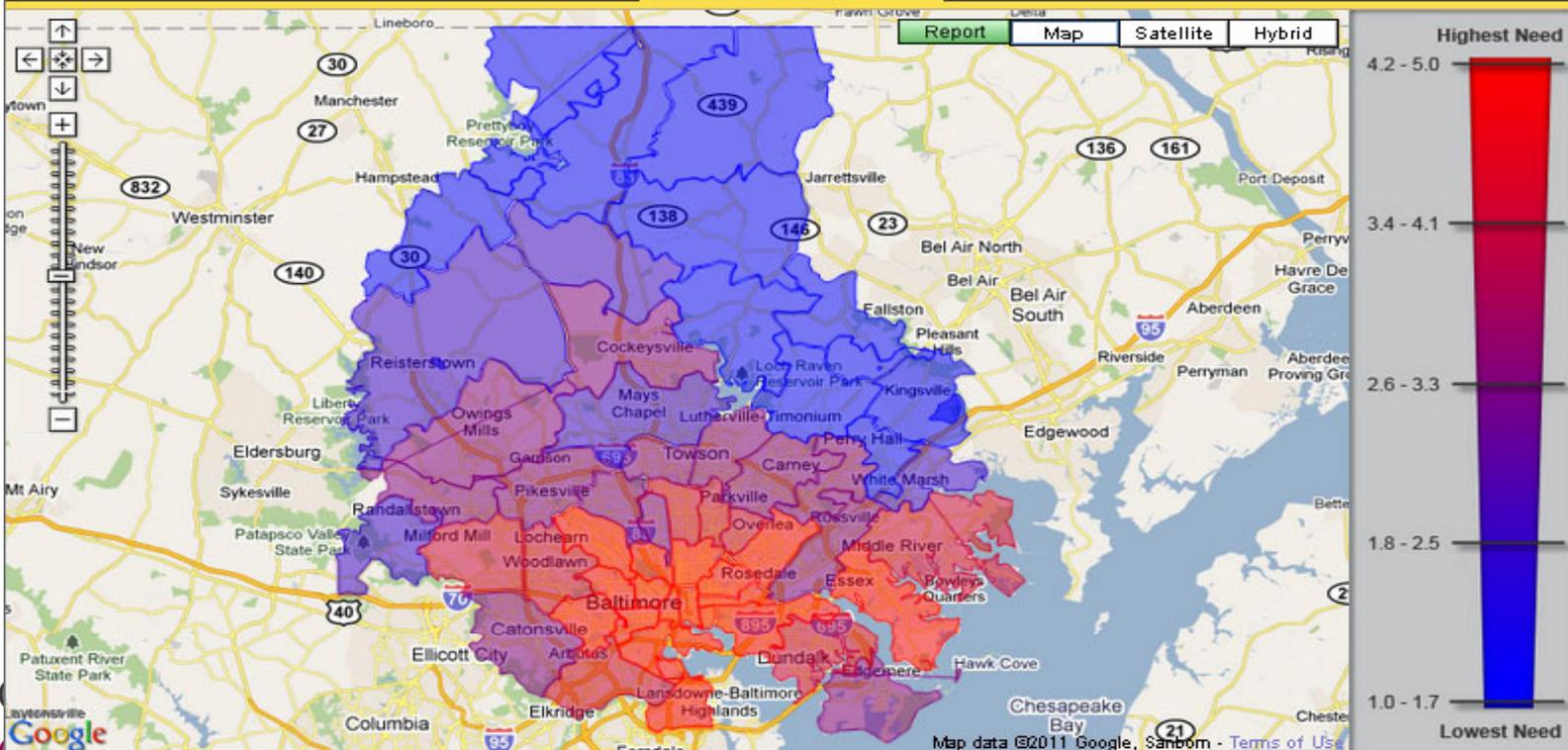
**Draw Map**

### CNI Statistics:

Based on what you selected:  
Weighted Average CNI Score: 3.7  
Median CNI Score: 3.2

[Click here to generate report.](#)

[Show More Search](#)



## Key Resources

- Advancing the State of the Art in Community Benefit – [www.asacb.org](http://www.asacb.org)
- Association for Community Health Improvement (ACHI) – [www.communityhlth.org](http://www.communityhlth.org)
- Catholic Health Association – [www.chausa.org](http://www.chausa.org)
- Community Need Index – [www.chwHEALTH.org/cni](http://www.chwHEALTH.org/cni)
- Community Need Index – Thomson Reuters  
[bill.miller@thomsonreuters.com](mailto:bill.miller@thomsonreuters.com)
- Chronic Disease Self-Management Program – [www.cdmsp.org](http://www.cdmsp.org)
- County Health Rankings – [www.countyhealthrankings.org](http://www.countyhealthrankings.org)

[Eileen.barsi@chw.edu](mailto:Eileen.barsi@chw.edu)

415.438.5571

Catholic Healthcare West

185 Berry Street, Suite 300

San Francisco, CA 94107

[www.chwHEALTH.org](http://www.chwHEALTH.org)

