

# Rural Healthcare Delivery Focused on Social Determinants of Health

Presented to the National Advisory Committee on Rural Health and Human Services  
Albuquerque, NM  
September 14, 2016

Keith J. Mueller, PhD  
Director, RUPRI Center for Rural Health Policy Analysis  
Head, Department of Health Management and Policy  
University of Iowa College of Public Health



# Design System to Achieve Community Impact

- Missions of healthcare facilities and professionals
- Vision of system leaders, policy leaders, program administrators
- Now with the impetus of payment policy change
- Leads to the buzzword of our time – “transformation”
- So what is the vision?



# Vision of the RUPRI Health Panel

## High performance system:

- Accessible
- Affordable
- Patient-centered (person-centered)
- Community-focused
- High quality (process and outcome)



# How the Focus is Adjusted by Explicitly Addressing Social Determinants

- Patient to person; clinical processes to total well being
- Quality as achieving *health* goals
- Accessible and affordable includes goods and services in addition to clinical encounters
- Community-focused means integration of services across sectors



# Why Rural Healthcare Providers?

- Community focus and the mission of community-based providers
- Source of leadership and essential partner to secure and use resources
- Addressing the most vexing problems in patient care
- And ... financial incentives

# Steps to Take to Affect Social Determinants

- Begin with baseline services improving care processes (integrated services)
- Extend activities beyond patient encounters
- Integrate with services from other community-based organizations
- Align with changes in payment policies, including contracts with health plans



# Start with Familiar: Care Coordination

- All roads start here – facilitate action through payment policies that are all-encompassing so care of *every person* is through this framework (methodologies beyond CPT code payment)
- Incorporate funds and technical assistance into community-based grant programs
- Include uses of telehealth technologies
- Incorporate the necessary workforce (care coordinators, health coaches) into workforce planning and strategies to secure essential health workers

# Opportunities for Change, Points of Leverage

- Delivery system reform: opportunities to redirect public resources
- Focus on population health
- Payment change putting providers at financial risk for well-being (less and different patterns of service utilization to achieve triple aim)
- Multi-disciplinary, multi-agency commitments to rural communities



# Changes: Local Health System Development

- Primary care base incorporating elements of total care management including attention to circumstances of SDOH – person-centered health homes
- Workforce policies recognizing importance of data analytics, home-based services and care
- Demonstration and pilot grants that require incorporating total well-being focus and systemic change (not “one-offs”)
- Attention to full continuum of care in any systems approach – importance of long term supports and services

# Changes: Supporting Integrated Care

- Support nonclinical entity partnership development: train leaders to initiate and maintain collaborations
- Support new governance models that align with new partnerships and the continuum of care: provide models and facilitation expertise

# Merging Activity Streams to Benefit Rural Communities

- Paraphrasing John Kingdon: we have a window of opportunity opening now because of potential to break an old conundrum – simultaneous improvements in cost, quality, and access
- Policy stream: dramatic shift in payment drivers
- System stream: changes in what is possible to address individual health
- Community-based stream: actions to work across sectors

# Accountable Care Communities?

- Design components
- Collaboration and partnership through integrated governance
- Structure and process: data sharing and strategies based on the data; “backbone” organization
- Leadership: health sector necessary but not sufficient
- Defined geography
- Targeted programmatic efforts – start and build

# Accountable Health Communities?

- CMMI program provides a framework
- Screening tool to identify health-related social needs in nine areas: housing, utility needs, food insecurity, interpersonal violence, transportation needs, family and social supports, education, employment and income, health behaviors
- Still a strong health-system centricity because outcomes are driven by financial considerations related to lower ER use by Medicaid recipients
- A population-health approach with promise

# Accountable Health Communities: Rural

- Use CMMI or other screening tool to identify areas of immediate need
- Develop process measures indicating progress toward improved community health
- Complete the resource inventory suggested in CMMS FOA
- Perform the gap analysis
- Develop a quality improvement plan



# Conclusions and Discussion

- Beginnings are underway
- Getting population health management right
- Moving from population health management to health communities
- Leverage points for HHS
- Requires moving beyond HHS – White House Rural Council as a platform for that
- Requires policy adjustments
- Best accomplished in an all-payer environment/collaboration

# For further information

**The RUPRI Center for Rural Health Policy Analysis**

<http://cph.uiowa.edu/rupri>

**The RUPRI Health Panel**

<http://www.rupri.org>

**Rural Telehealth Research Center**

<http://ruraltelehealth.org/>

**The Rural Health Value Program**

<http://www.ruralhealthvalue.org>





# Keith Mueller, PhD

## Department of Health Management and Policy

College of Public Health

145 Riverside Drive, N232A, CPHB

Iowa City, IA 52242

319-384-3832

[keith-mueller@uiowa.edu](mailto:keith-mueller@uiowa.edu)

