



ReThink
Health

ReSearch • ReConnect • ReDesign

Modeling Regional Health Reform Using the ReThink Health Dynamics Model

Bobby Milstein
Director, ReThink Health

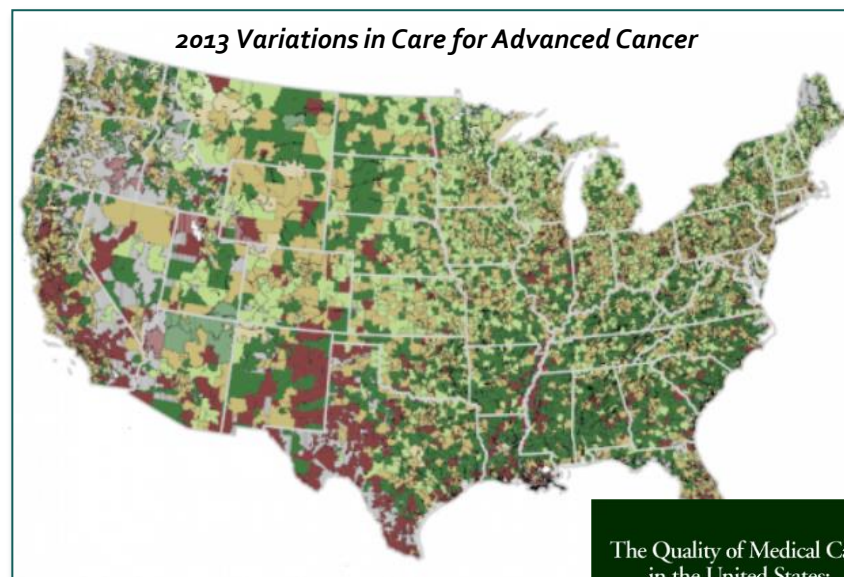
Institute of Medicine
Roundtable on Population Health Improvement
Washington, DC
April 9, 2015

Regional Differences

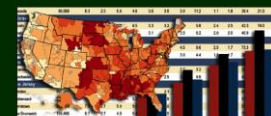
Variations in Health and Risks *The County Health Rankings*



Variations in Practice and Spending *The Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care*



The Quality of Medical Care
in the United States:
A Report on the Medicare Program



The Center for the Evaluation of Clinical Sciences
Dartmouth Medical School

The Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care 1999

Guiding Question

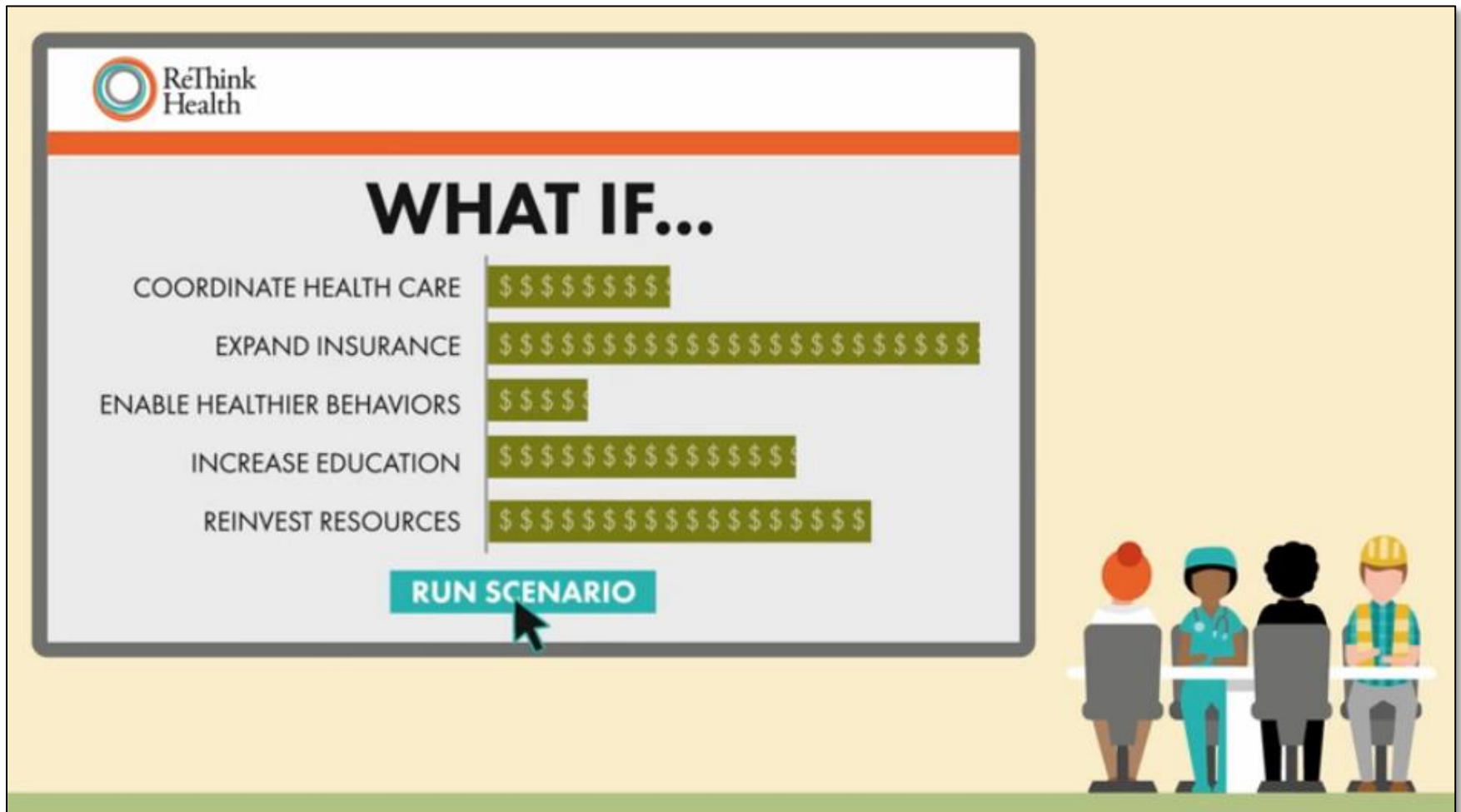


What are the likely health and economic consequences of local health reform strategies **under realistic, regional conditions?**

Accounting for local trends related to:

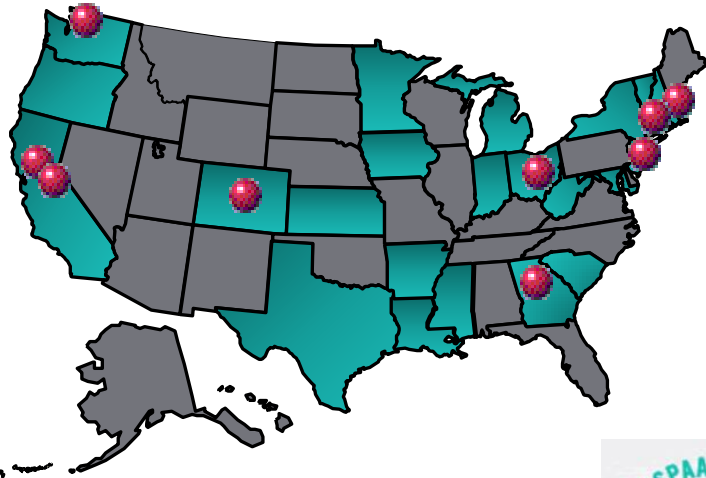
- Insurance expansion
- Demography, aging, and inequity
- Health status, risks, and disease progression
- Quality, utilization, and cost of care
- Demand-supply for health care resources
- Economic recession and recovery
- Provider payment
- Program financing

ReThink Health Dynamics



Learning with Innovators in Context

Anytown, USA (300k, 50k)



Regional Projects (2010-2015)

Regional Models (N=9)



Users

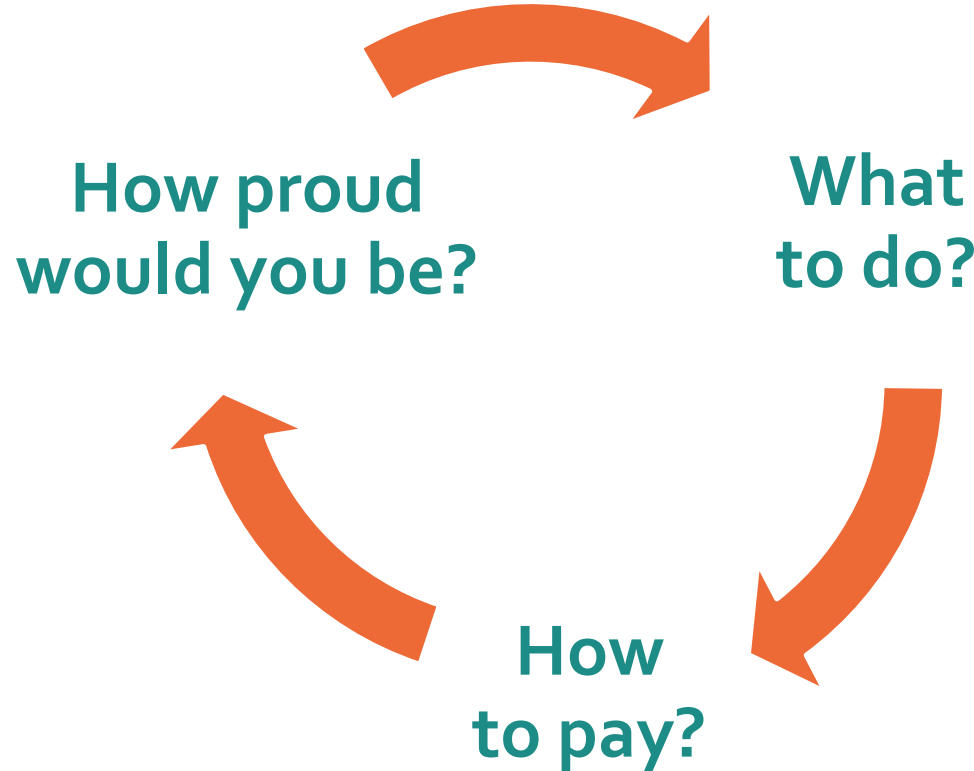
- 9 Local Configurations
- ~65 Strategy Labs
- ~2,500 Leaders
- ~15 Universities



System Stewardship

How to Transform the Health System in Your Region?

Challenge: Craft an effective strategy to improve performance of the regional health system, *and sustain those gains over time.*



Initiative Options

RISK	 Healthier behaviors	 Crime	 Pathways to advantage (family; student)
	 Environmental hazards		
CARE	 Preventive/chronic care	 Self care	 Hospital infections
	 Mental illness care		
CAPACITY	 PCP efficiency	 Recruit PCPs (general; FQHC)	 Hospital efficiency
COST	 Pre-visit consult	 Coordinate care	 Post-discharge care
	 Medical home	 Malpractice	 Hospice
TRENDS	 Uninsurance	 Primary care slots	 Inflation rate
	 Local economy	 Hospital occupancy	
FUNDING	 Innovation fund	 Reinvest savings	 Contingent global payment

* Definitions are available at:

<http://www.rethinkhealth.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Interventions.pdf>

Illustrative Scenarios

In Anytown, USA (based on national data at 1:1,000 scale)

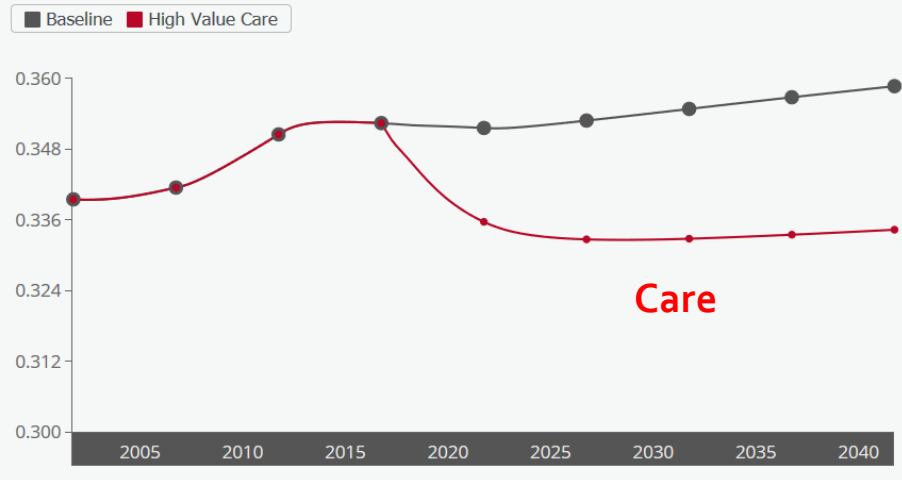
What to Do?	How to Pay?
Investments • High-Value Preventive & Chronic Care • Care + Healthier Behaviors & Environments	Financing • 1% Innovation fund (\$24M x 5 yrs = \$120M) • Gain sharing agreements (50/50 split with insurers) • Pay for value (per capita payment)

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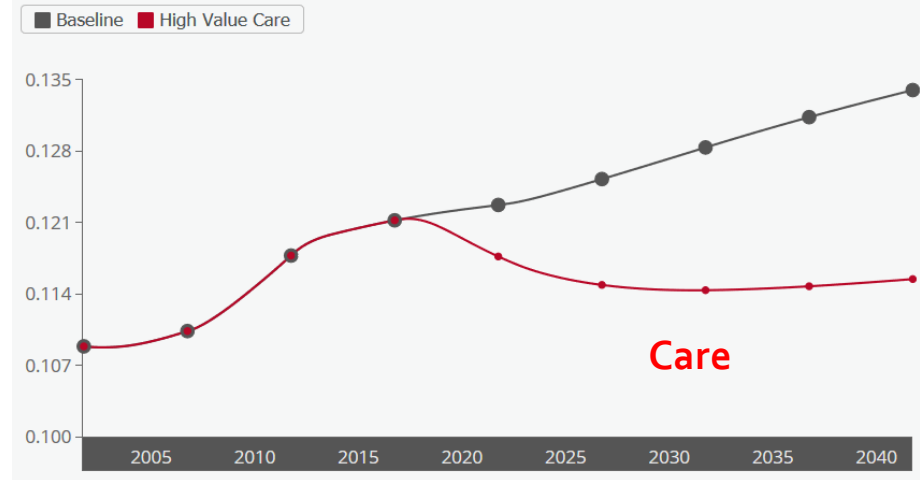
Some Insights: **Downstream Investments**

- Can deliver relatively fast, focused impact

Urgent episodes per capita



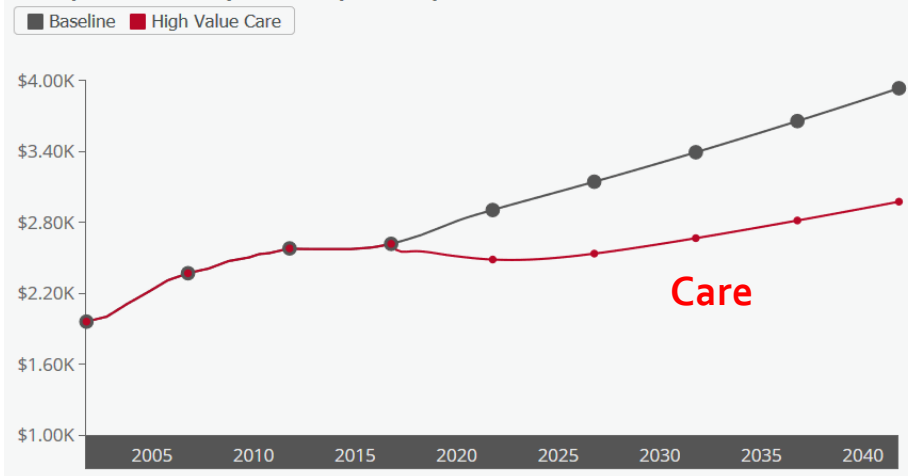
Severe chronic physical illness



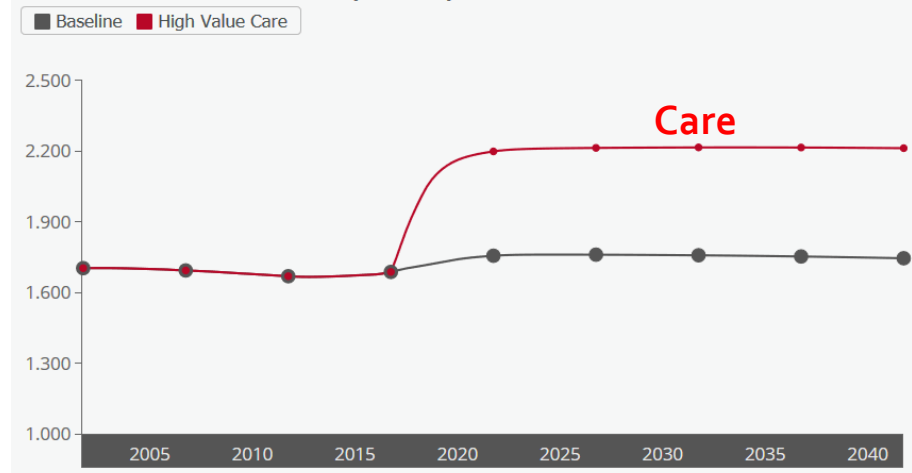
Some Insights: Downstream Investments

- Tend to plateau and have mixed effects on cost and inequity

Hospital facility costs per capita

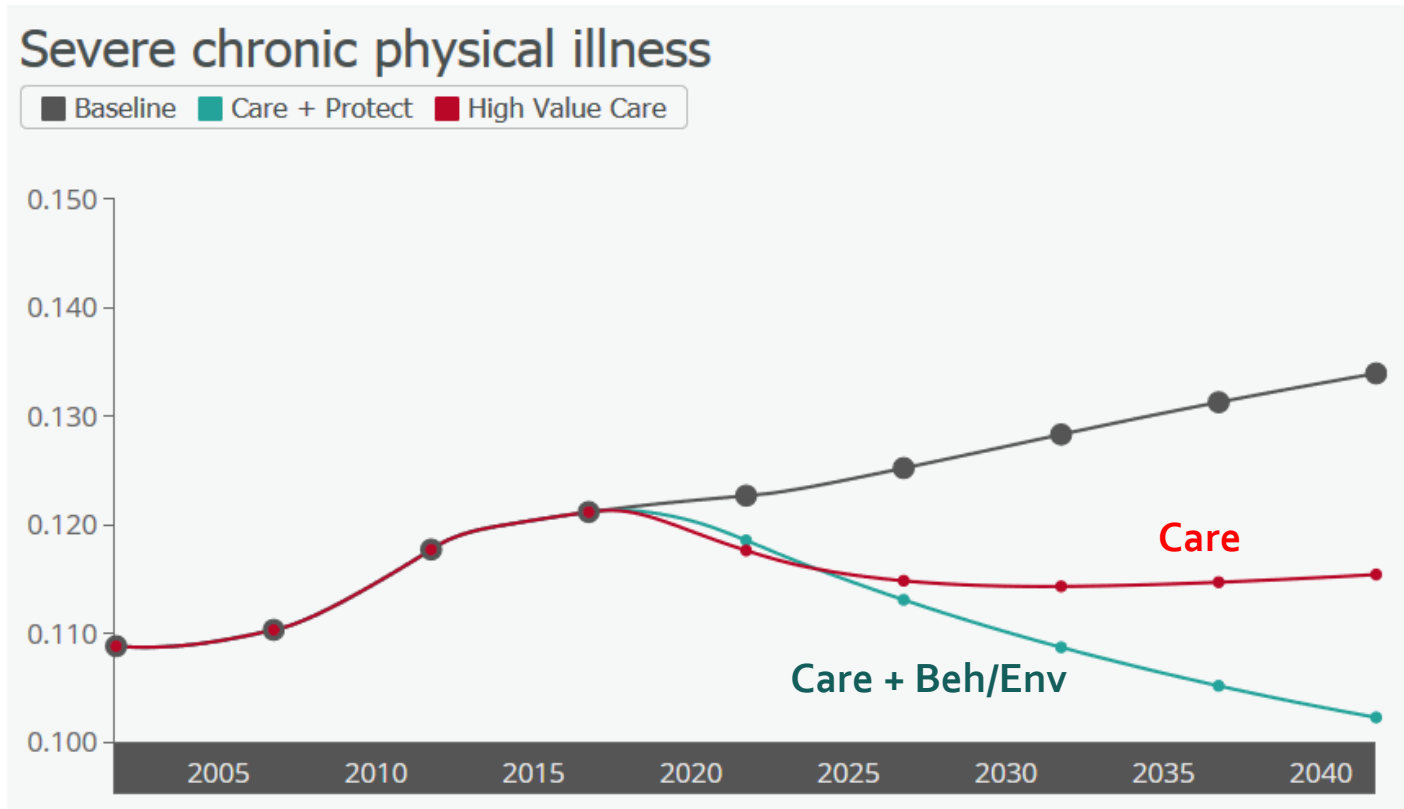


Prev-chron care visits per capita



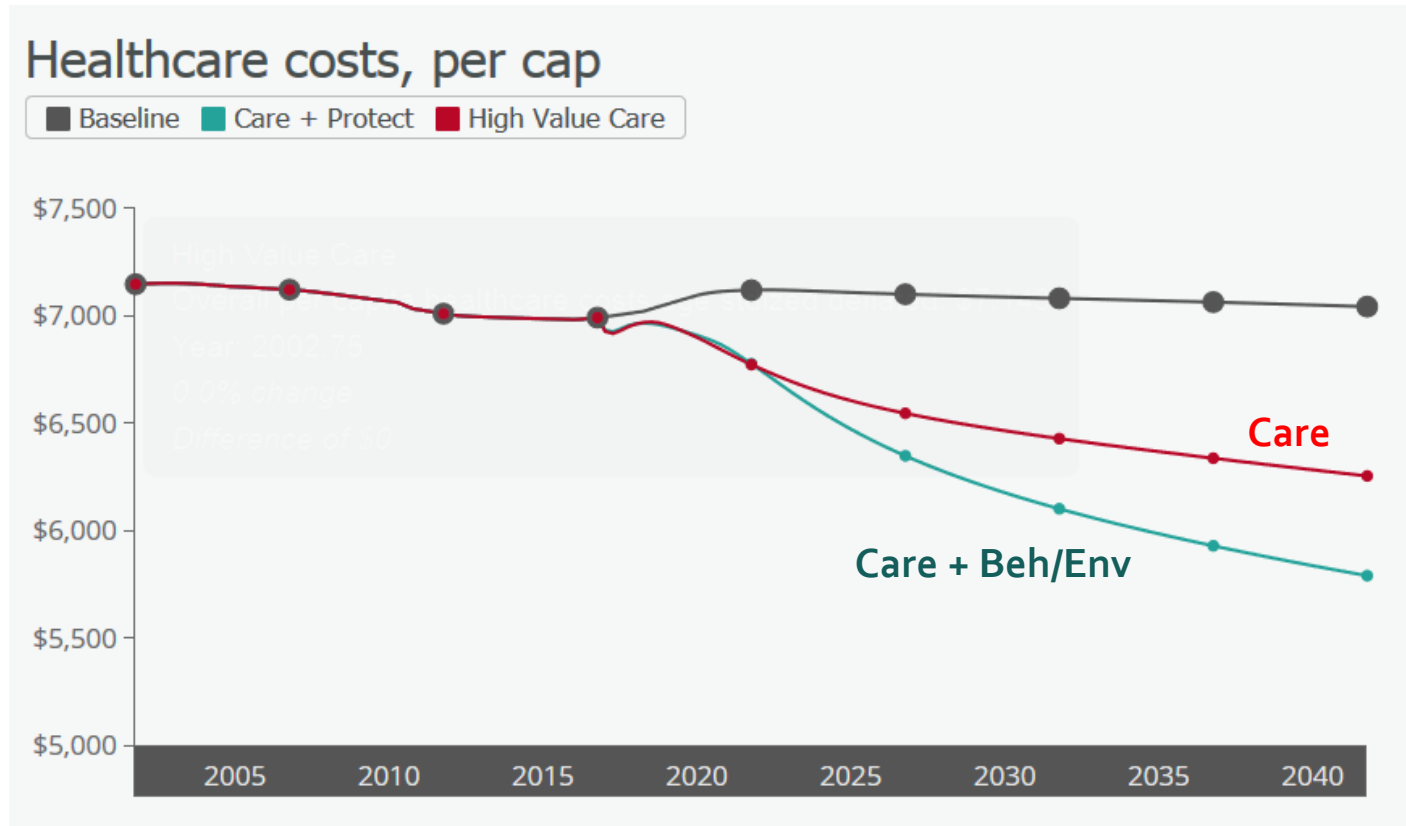
Some Insights: **Balanced Investments**

- Could unlock much greater potential for health and resilience
- The upstream elements yield broad progress on health, cost, equity, and productivity. The effects can be large, but accumulate gradually.



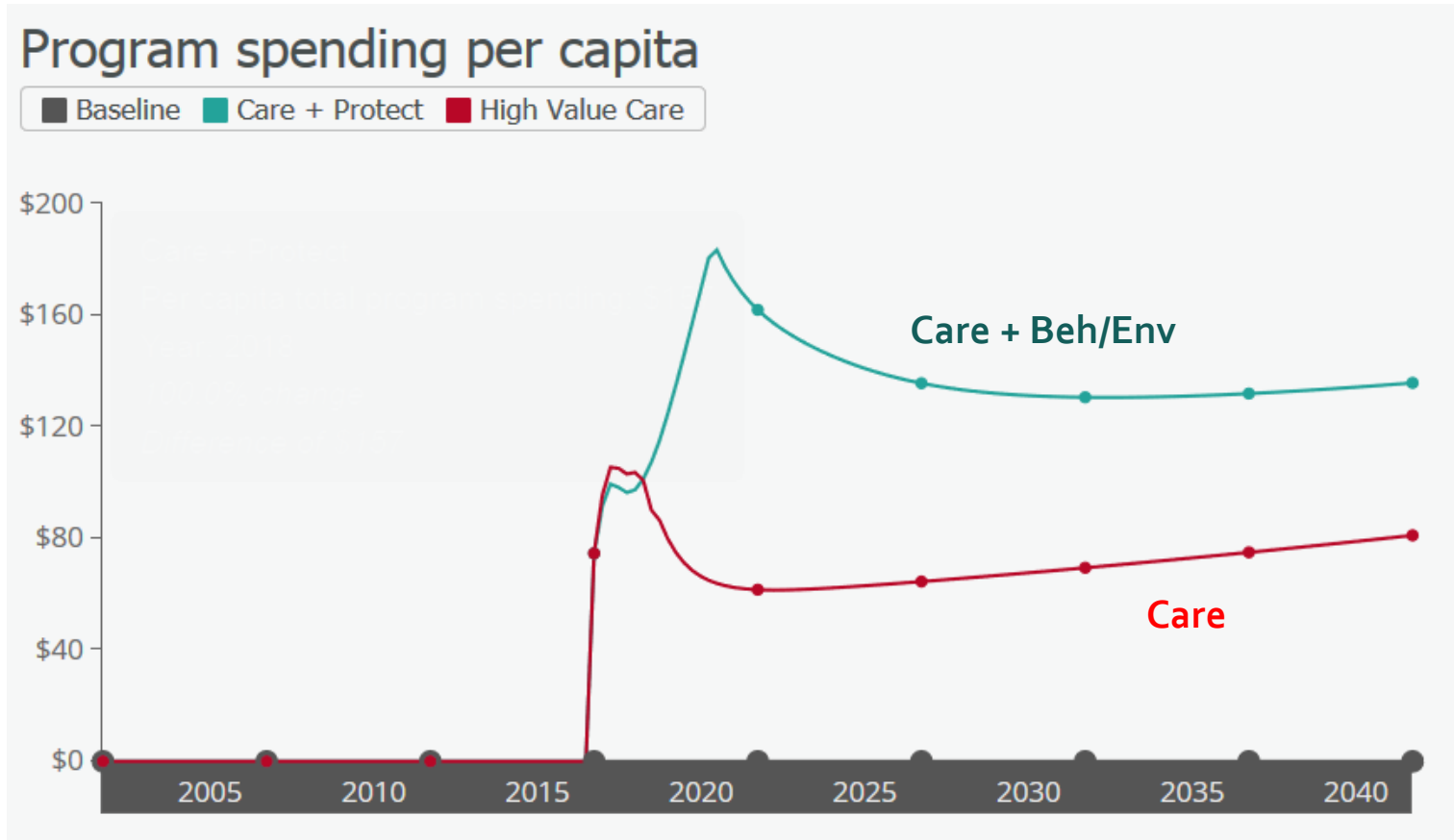
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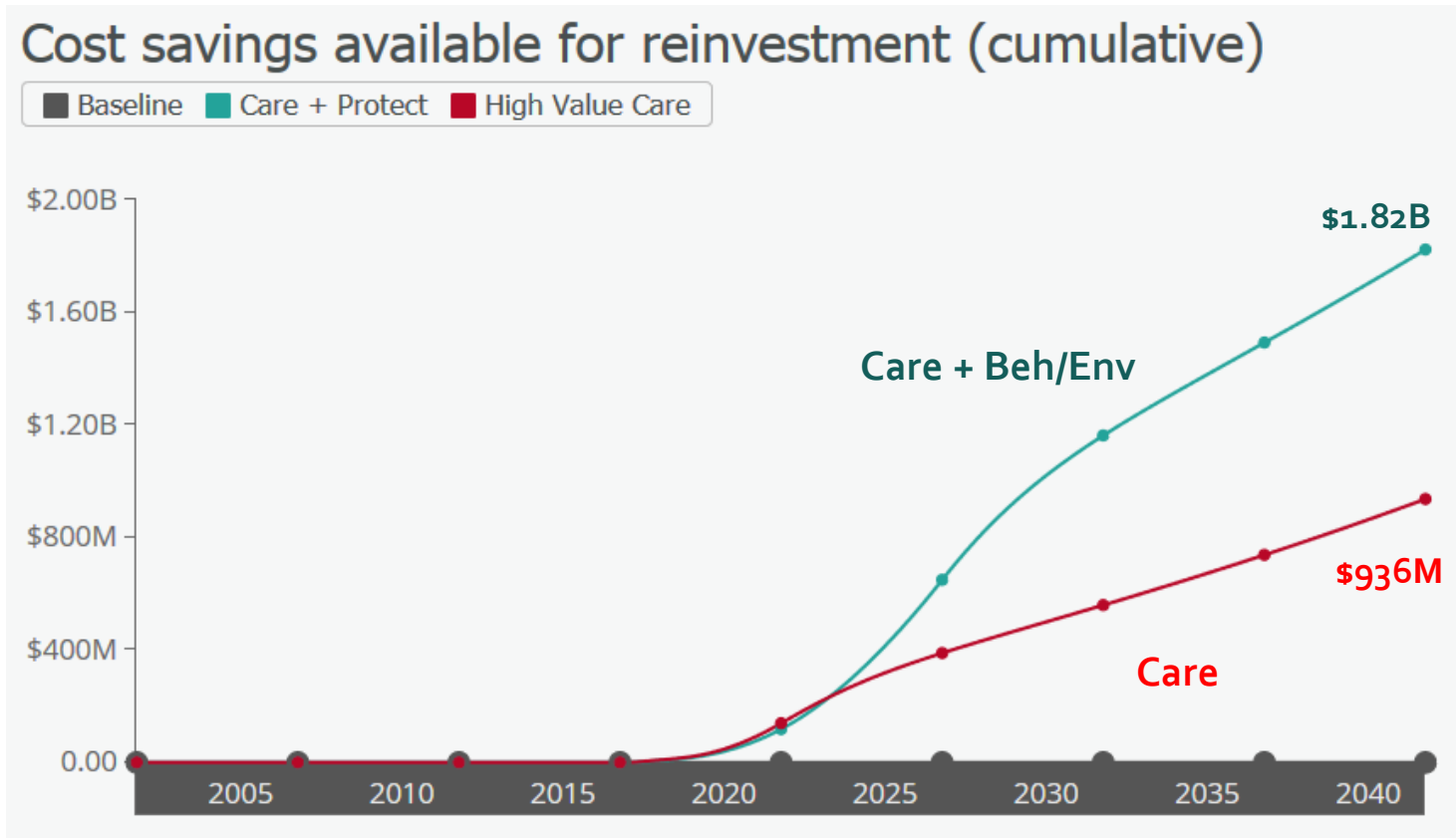
Some Insights: Spending & Yield

- Balanced initiatives are more expensive to implement



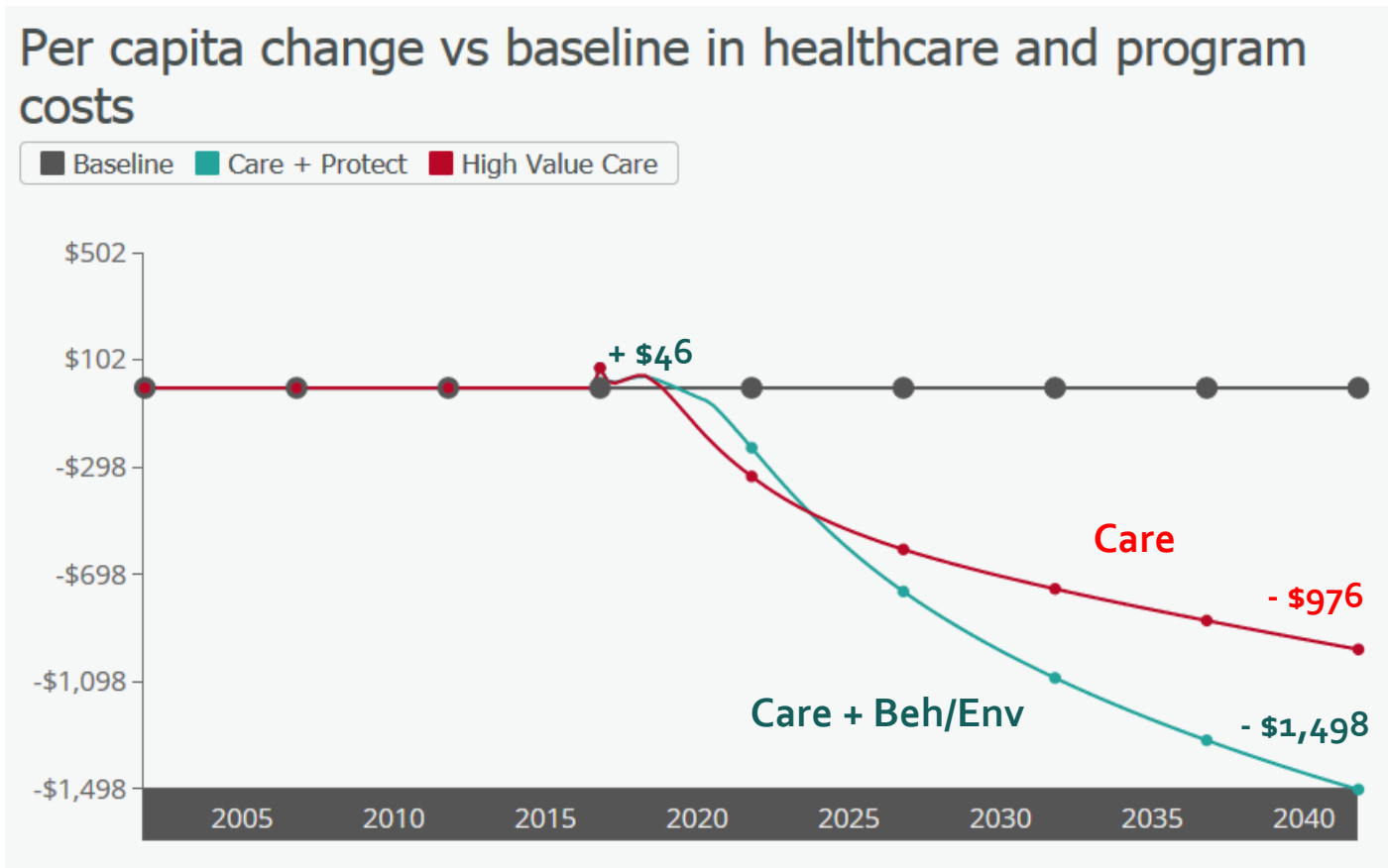
Some Insights: Spending & Yield

- But they may be affordable, especially when coupled with gains from downstream reforms



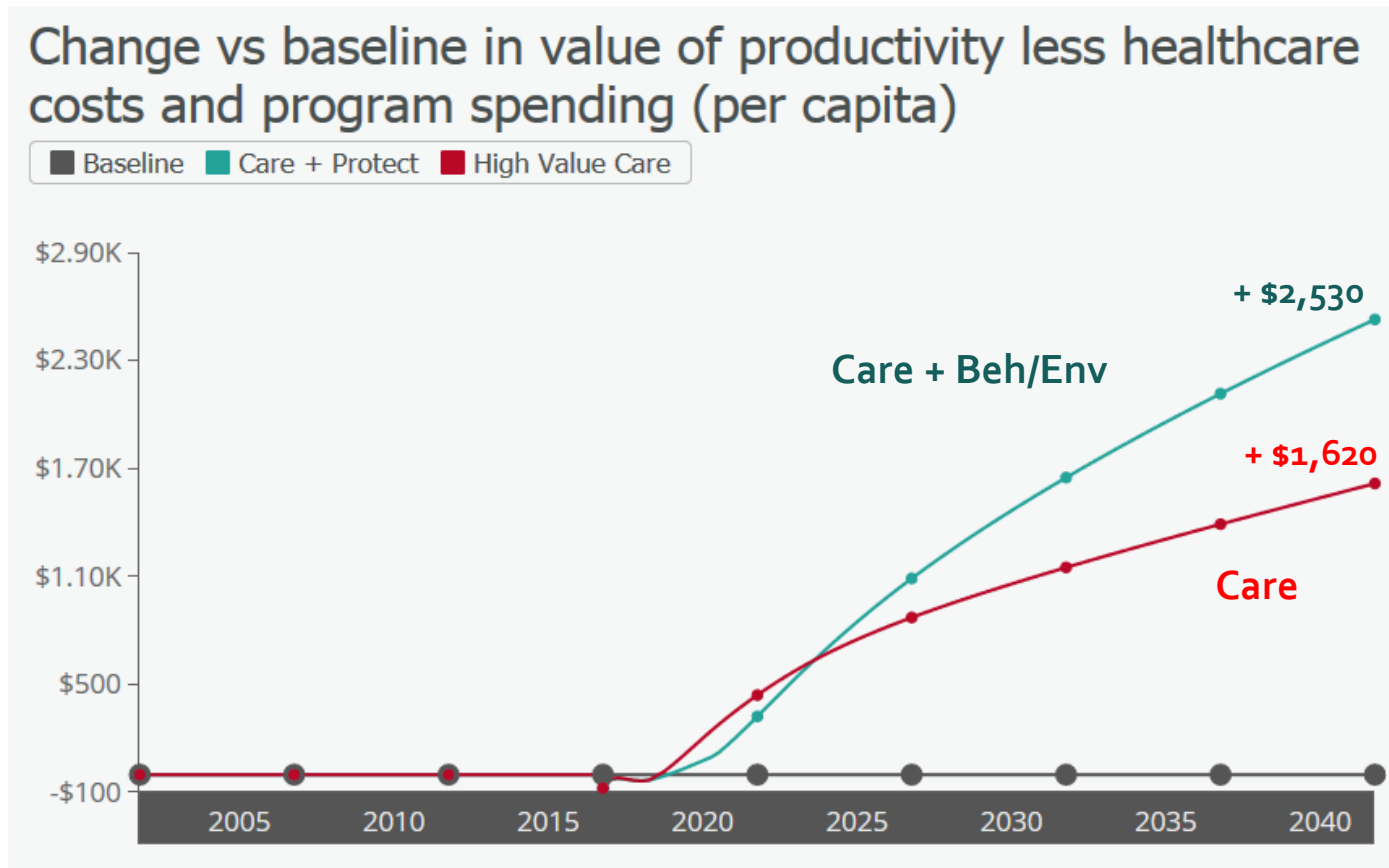
Some Insights: Spending & Yield

- Many regions may not be able to afford not to make these cost-saving investments



Some Insights: Spending & Yield

- Beyond reducing health care costs, balanced strategies could drive greater economic productivity



Like all models, this tool is an...

Inexact representations
of the real thing



Special considerations

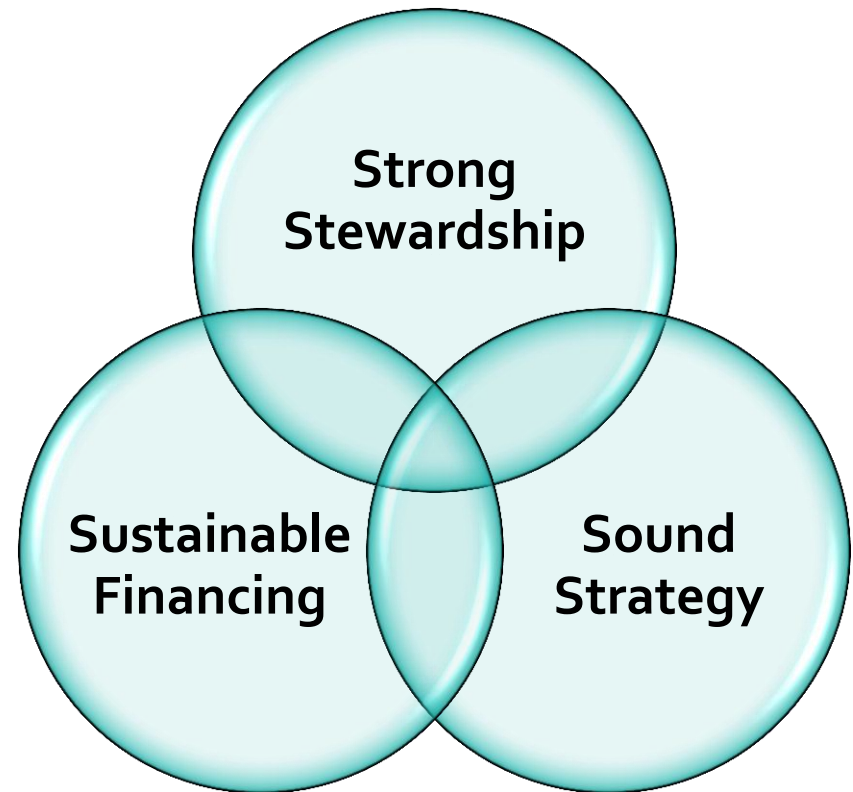
- **Boundary**
- **Time horizon**
- **Aggregation**
- **Uncertainties**



Sterman JD. All models are wrong: reflections on becoming a systems scientist. System Dynamics Review 2002;18(4):501-531. Available at <http://web.mit.edu/jsterman/www/All_Models.html>

Sterman J. A skeptic's guide to computer models. In: Barney GO, editor. Managing a Nation: the Microcomputer Software Catalog. Boulder, CO: Westview Press; 1991. p. 209-229. <http://web.mit.edu/jsterman/www/Skeptic%27s_Guide.html>

Modeling Provides a Critical Strand





ReThink Health modeling helped people discover surprisingly strong areas of consensus. It helped us sail through a step where we might otherwise have gotten stuck.

Karen Minyard
Co-Chair
Atlanta Regional Collaborative
for Health Improvement

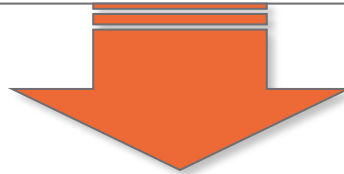


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Evidence of Impact

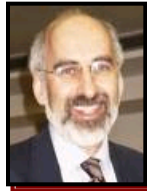
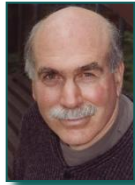
- **Individuals** ~100% think differently, shift priorities, build competencies, and refocus their roles
- **Groups** ~90% move toward consensus-building and seek different or missing perspectives
- **Strategies** ~30% (within 6 months) change organizational structures, policies, investments
- **Methods** ~85% use system science to set strategies and shape investments



Health and Resilience

health, care, cost, equity, productivity

History of the ReThink Health Dynamics Model



Selected Awards

- 2013 Society for Health Education, Article of the Year
- 2012 AcademyHealth, Public Health Systems Research Article of the Year
- 2011 System Dynamics Society Best Application of SD Modeling
- 2009; CDC Honor Awards for 2005 Excellence in Innovation
- 2008 ASysT Institute, Applied Systems Thinking Prize

Refs: <http://tinyurl.com/RTH-Related-Models>

- **2008-2011: HealthBound**

US health reform strategy

Sponsor: CDC

Publications: HA 2011; AJPH 2010

- **2003-present: Diabetes; Obesity; PRISM**

Multiple chronic diseases, US & 60+ sites

Sponsors: CDC and NIH

Publications: HPP 2012; PCD 2010; AJPH 2010; PCD 2008; PCD 2007; AJPH 2006

- **2005-2006: US Health Economy**

Growth of US health sector, 1960-2010

Sponsor: CDC

Publications: SDR 2006

- **1995-1997: Health Care Microworld**

Local health, health care, social policy

Sponsors: NEHA and Innovation Associates, Dartmouth-Hitchcock

Publications: SDR 1999

- **1993: Transition to Capitation**

Local healthcare financing

Sponsor: Healthcare Forum

Publication: Health Forum J 1994

Information Sources: Anytown, USA

Anytown USA represents a perfect microcosm of the nation overall, at a scale of 1:1,000. Some of the main data sources are...

- U.S. Census and American Community Survey
- Vital Statistics
- Health, United States
- National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES)
- Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS)
- National Survey of Children's Health (NSCH)
- National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NAMCS)
- National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NHAMCS)
- National Hospital Discharge Survey (NHDS)
- National Nursing Home Survey (NNHS)
- National Home Health Care Survey (NHHS)
- Medical Expenditure Panel Survey (MEPS)
- Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project National Inpatient Sample (HCUP-NIS)
- National Health Expenditures (NHE)



*ReThink Health modeling
opened our eyes. It offered
perspectives on big impact
changes that might not pay
off right away.*

Christine-Nevin Woods
Executive Director
Pueblo City-County Health Department, CO



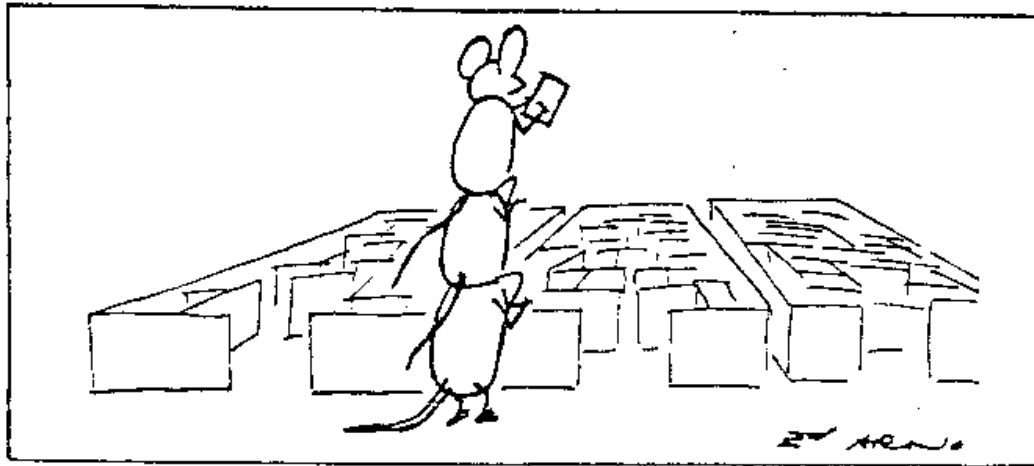
We saw how savings could yield a revenue stream down the road that would sustain the work. It showed that we can achieve the change we want by transition, we don't need to tear down everything and start over.

Emile Runge
Health Policy Advisor
Fulton County Commission

Selected Examples of Impact

- **Atlanta** priorities, playbook, engagement, investment
- **Pueblo** priorities, backbone org, core capital
- **New England** regional integration, endowment fund for health
- **RWJF** multi-phase effort on investment and stewardship
- **IOM** tools for accelerating innovation
- **PCAST** report to the President
- **Universities** curricula, competencies, engagements, initiatives

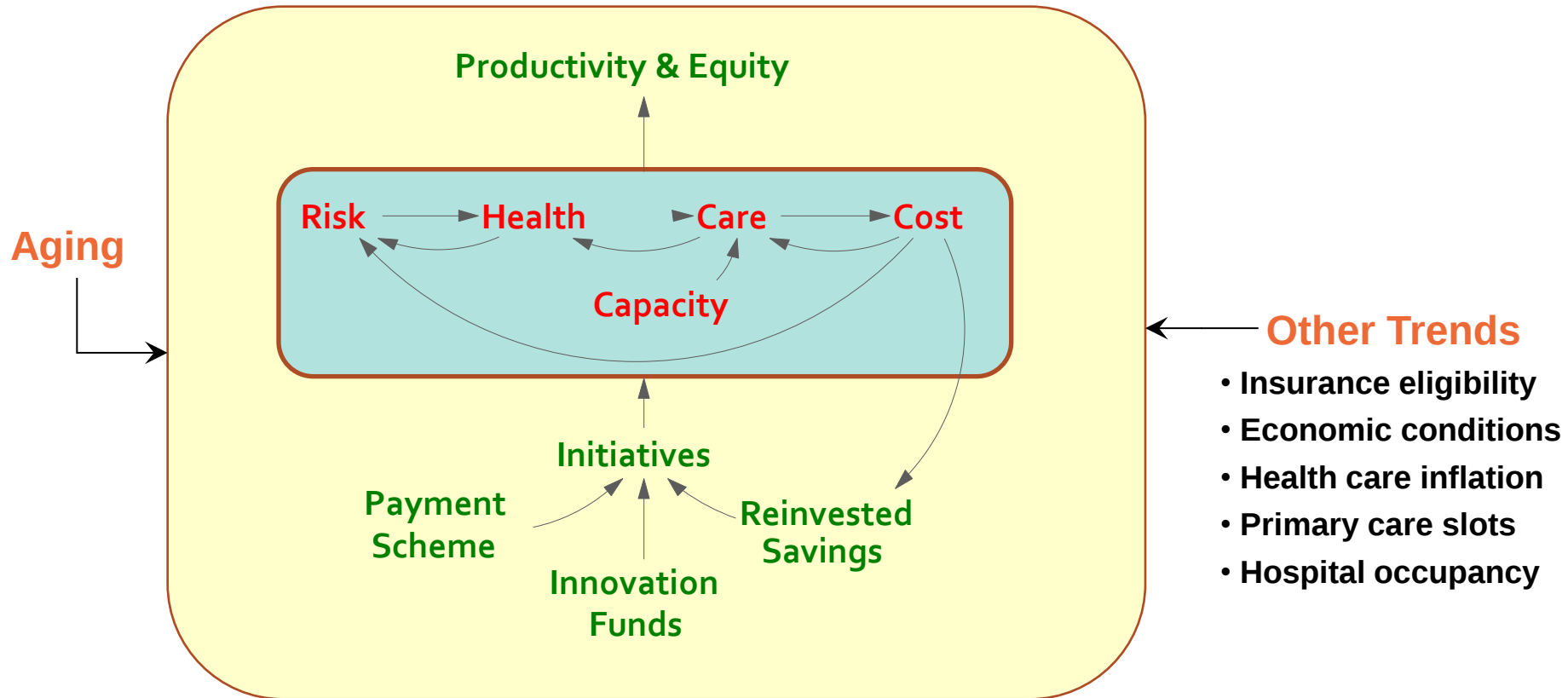
Simulating Local Health System Dynamics



- Realistic yet simplified representation of a local health system (N=9 to date)
- Place-based, wide-angle view; diverse scenario options; scores of metrics to trace changes over decades
- Anchored to evidence from dozens of datasets, rendered in a common—testable—framework
- Tool for open, experiential learning with diverse stakeholders
- **Not a prediction, but a way to see and feel how the health system could change under different conditions**

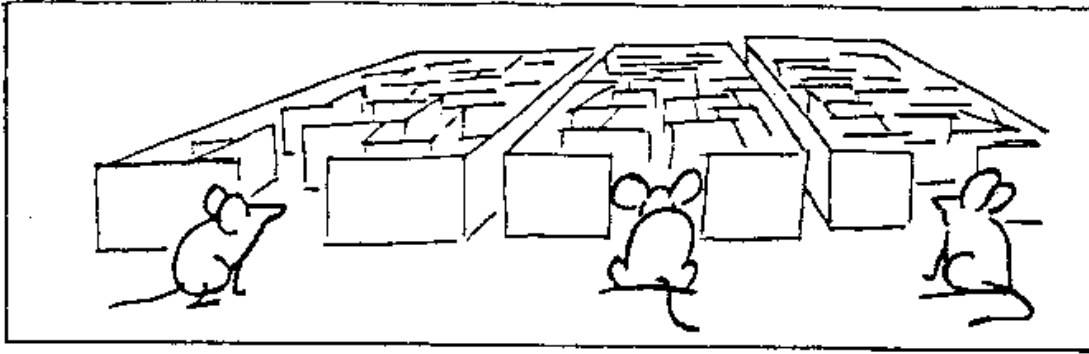
ReThink Health Model – Overview

Selected Geographic Focus



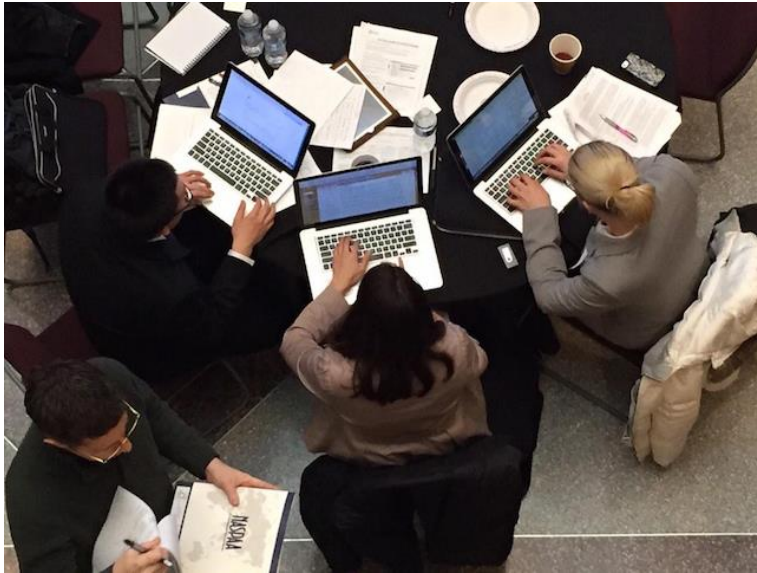
Population tracked separately in 10 segments
by age, insurance, and income

Seeing a Wider System



Many
pathways

National Association of Schools of Public Policy, Affairs, and Administration



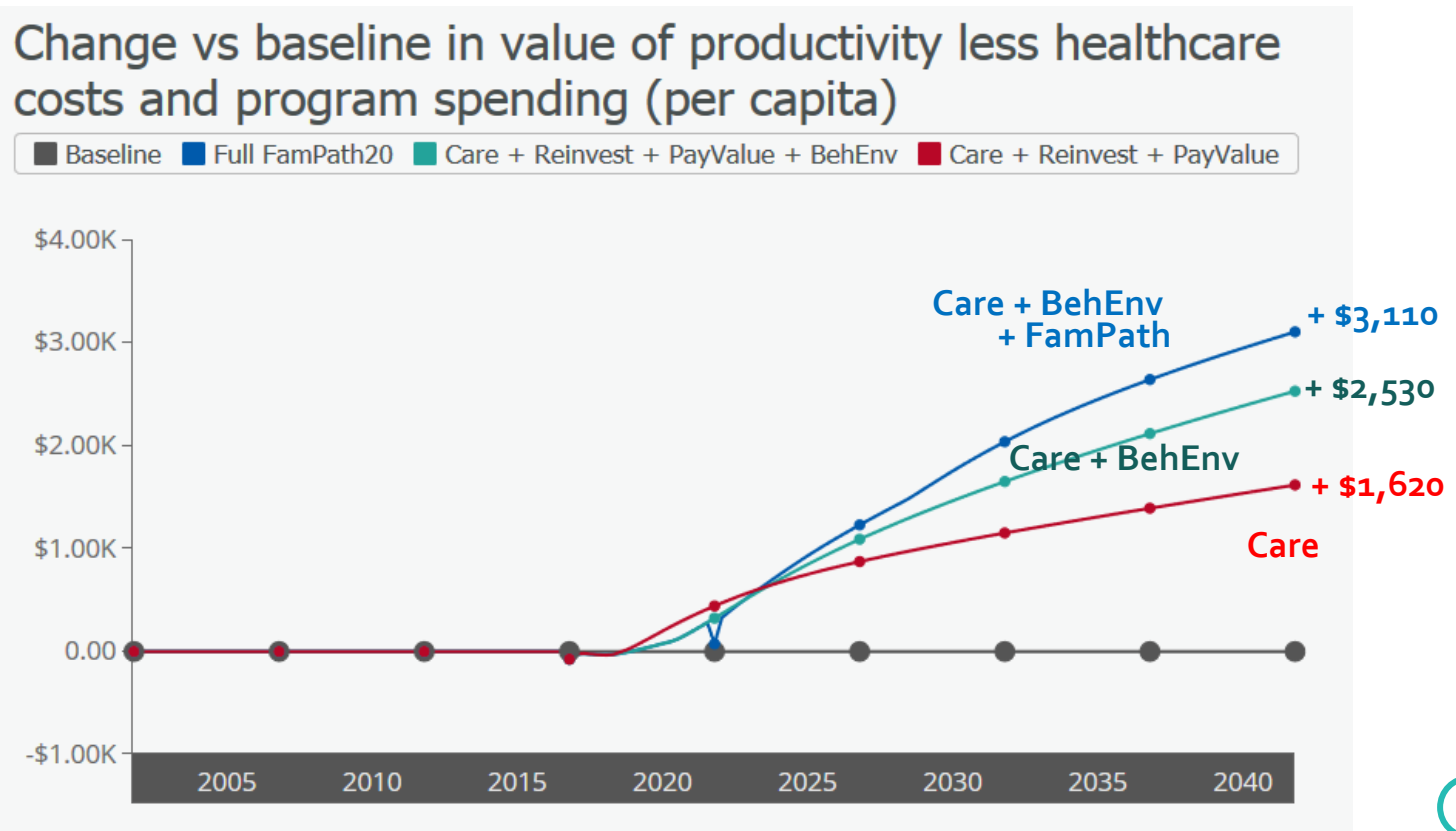
181 graduate students from 93 schools

Their job was to apply skills learned in the classroom to develop a real-world solution that took into account intervention tactics, stakeholder needs and financial models.

Dentzer S. It takes more than a village to improve community health. The Health Care Blog. October 14, 2014.
Available at <http://thehealthcareblog.com/blog/2014/10/14/it-takes-more-than-a-village-to-improve-community-health/>

Some Insights: Spending & Savings

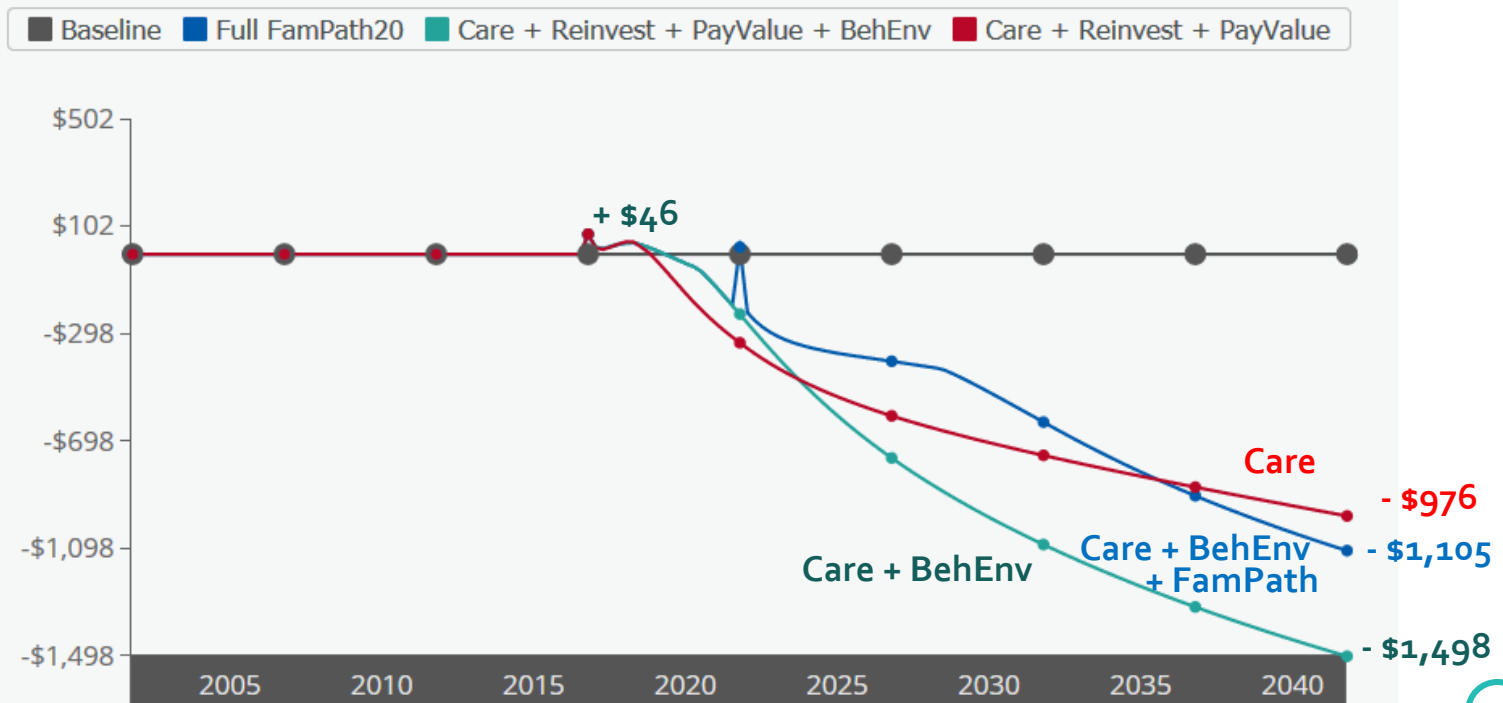
- Balanced investments are expensive, but may still be affordable.
 - Many regions, may not be able to afford full-scale upstream initiatives unless coupled with gains from downstream reforms
 - May not be able to afford not to make these cost-saving investments



Some Insights: Spending & Savings

- Balanced investments are expensive, but may still be affordable.
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Per capita change vs baseline in healthcare and program costs

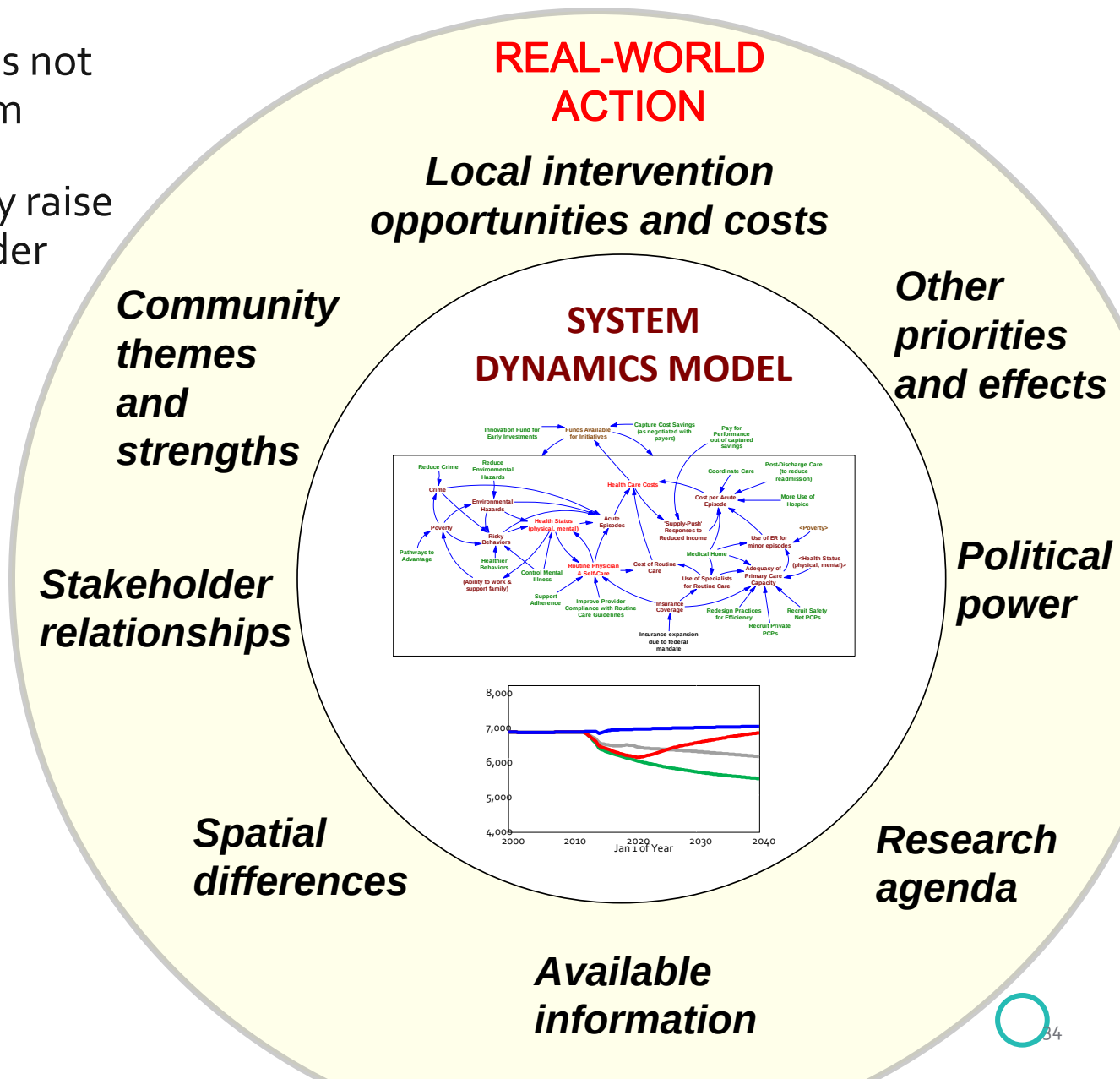


“We can’t
pursue a
different
future if we
can’t see it.”



Conversations Around the Model

- What's in the model does not define what's in the room
- Simulations intentionally raise questions to spark broader thinking and judgment
- *Boundary judgments follow from the intended purpose and users*



Scenario 1: Downstream Care

High-Value Preventive & Chronic Care

What to Do?	How to Pay?
Investments ✓ Coordinate care ✓ Establish medical homes ✓ Improve preventive and chronic care ✓ Support self-care ✓ Redesign primary care for efficiency	Financing • 1% Innovation fund (\$24M x 5 yrs = \$120M) • Gain sharing agreements (50/50 split with insurers) • Pay for value (per capita payment)

* Definitions and assumptions about effect size, cost, and time delay are available at: <http://www.rethinkhealth.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Interventions.pdf>

Scenario 2: Downstream Care + Upstream Protection

High-Value Preventive/Chronic Care + Healthier Behaviors and Environments

What to Do?	How to Pay?
Investments ✓ Coordinate care ✓ Establish medical homes ✓ Improve preventive and chronic care ✓ Support self-care ✓ Redesign primary care for efficiency ✓ Enable healthier behaviors ✓ Reduce environmental hazards	Financing • 1% Innovation fund (\$24M x 5 yrs = \$120M) • Gain sharing agreements (50/50 split with insurers) • Pay for value (per capita payment)

* Definitions and assumptions about effect size, cost, and time delay are available at:
<http://www.rippelfoundation.org/docs/Interventions.pdf>

Scenario 3: Care + Protect + Pathways

High-Value Preventive/Chronic Care + Healthier Behaviors and Environments + Family Pathways

What to Do?	How to Pay?
Investments ✓ Coordinate care ✓ Establish medical homes ✓ Improve preventive and chronic care ✓ Support self-care ✓ Redesign primary care for efficiency ✓ Enable healthier behaviors ✓ Reduce environmental hazards ✓ Expand pathways to advantage for families	Financing • 1% Innovation fund (\$24M x 5 yrs = \$120M) • Gain sharing agreements (50/50 split with insurers) • Pay for value (per capita payment)

Illustrative Scenarios

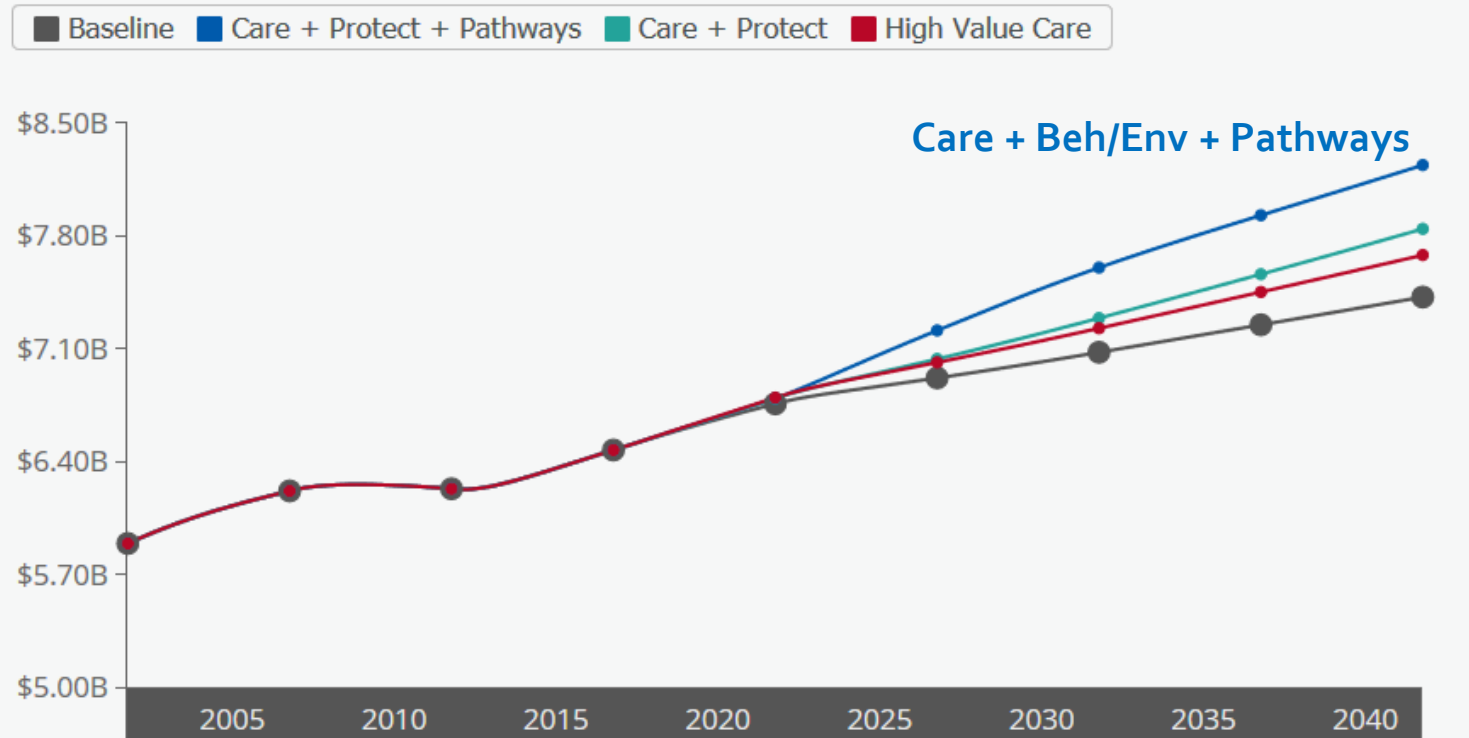
What to Do?	How to Pay?
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Some Insights: Workforce Productivity

- XYZ

Value of productivity



Some Insights: **Inequity**

- XYZ

