

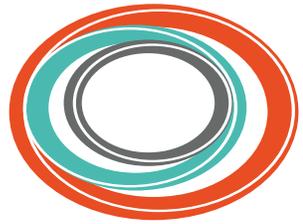
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# The ReThink Health Model: Supporting Multi-Stakeholder Collaboration in Local Communities

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**Michigan State University**  
**June 14-15, 2016**



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## Introduction and Background

# The ReThink Health Model: Supporting Multi-Stakeholder Collaboration in Local Communities--Overview



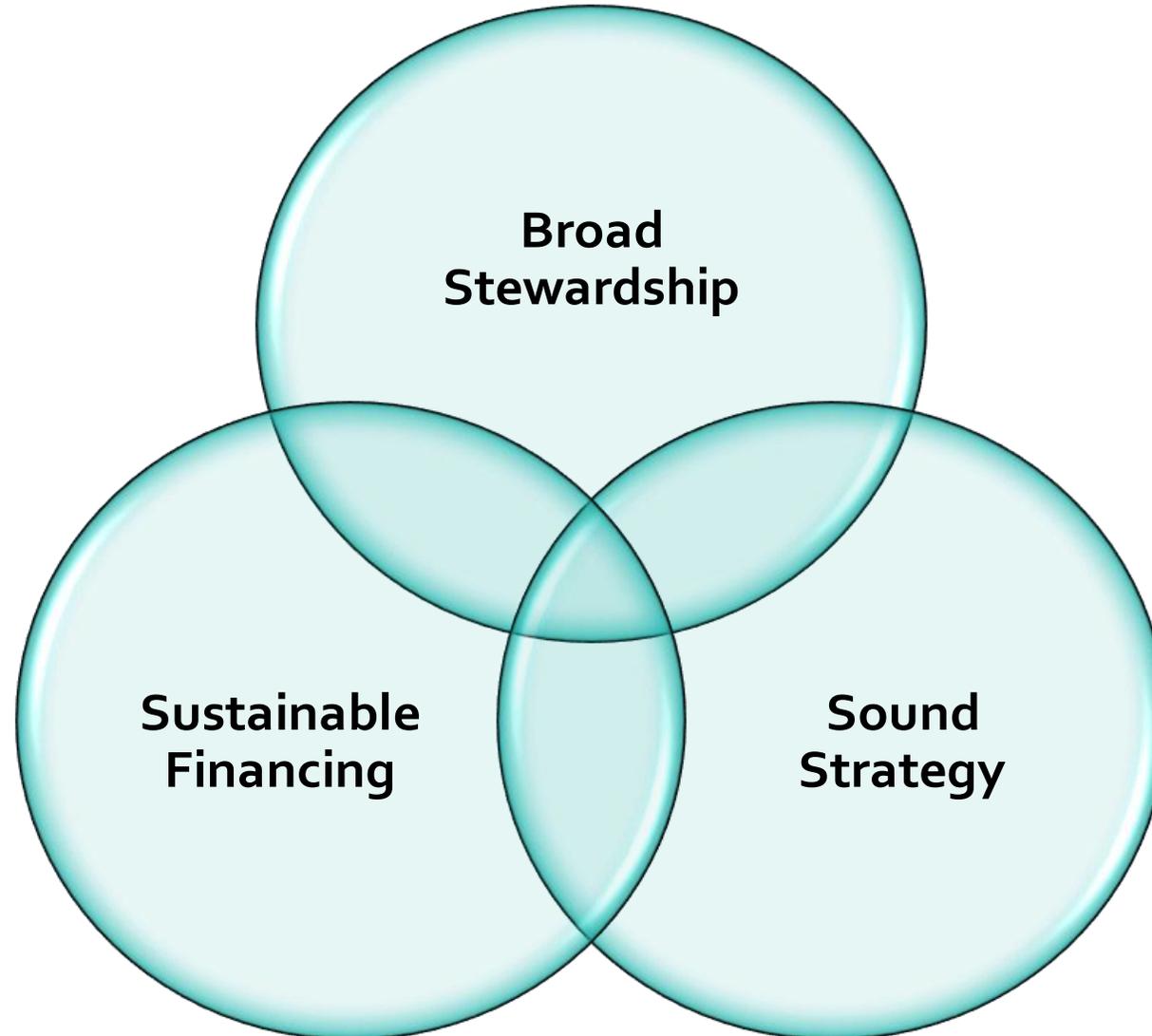
- *Background and Introduction to the ReThink Health Model*
- *Case Studies of How It Has Supported Collaboration Around the US*
- *Extension Into Social Determinants of Health: Effects of Incarceration*
- *Modeling Collaborative Capacity*
- *Next Steps in Its Development and Use*

# ReThink Health Pioneers Began by Exploring New Ways of Thinking About Health and Health Care—A Unique Collaboration



- 1. Don Berwick | CMS, IHI
- 2. Elliott Fisher | The Dartmouth Institute
- 3. Marshall Ganz | Leading Change, Harvard
- 4. Celinda Lake | Lake Research
- 5. Laura Landy | Rippel Foundation
- 6. Amory Lovins | Rocky Mountain Institute
- 7. Jay Ogilvy | Global Business Network
- 8. Elinor Ostrom | Nobel Laureate in Economics
- 9. Peter Senge | MIT, Society for Org. Learning
- 10. John Sterman | MIT System Dynamics Group
- 11. David Surrenda | The Leadership Edge

# The ReThink Health Model is One Element in a Toolkit to Support Collaboration and Planning in Communities





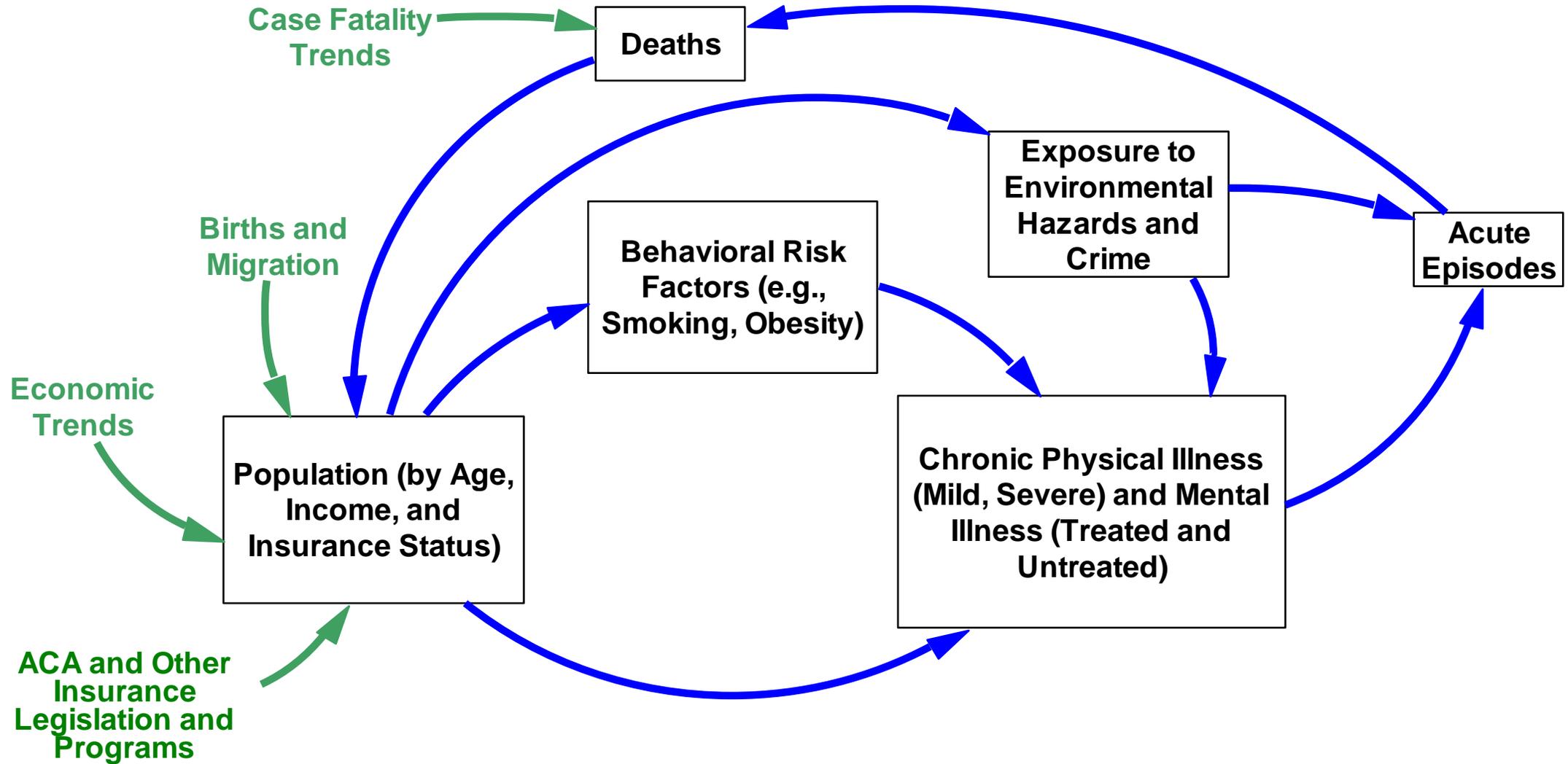
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## ReThink Health Dynamics Model Overview

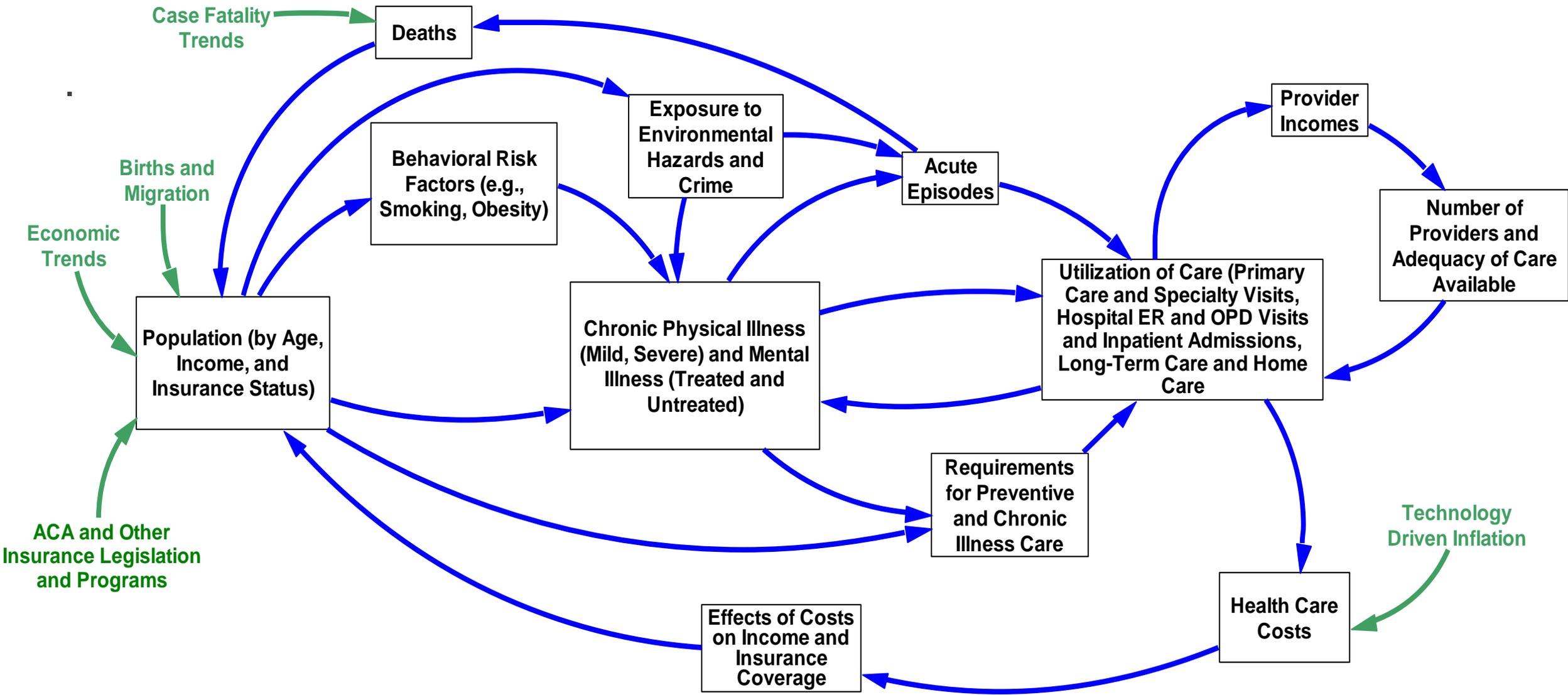
# The ReThink Health Model is Built on a Wealth of Earlier Work in Population Health and Simulation-Based Learning Environments

- *Mastering the Transition to Capitation (1993)*
- *Health Care Microworld (1995-97)*
- *Chronic Illness Modeling (2002-2014)*
  - *Whatcom County, WA and El Paso County, CO Diabetes and Heart Disease Modeling*
  - *Diabetes Model and Action Labs for CDC*
  - *PRISM Cardiovascular Disease Model for CDC, Use in CPPW*
  - *Early Childhood Caries Models in CO and NY*
- *HealthBound Health Policy Model for the CDC (2007-2009)*

# The Model: Population and Health Status



# The Model: Health Care Delivery and Cost



# Initiatives Available to Model Users

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

# Model Interface

 Anytown, USA 300,000 [Resources](#) [Logout](#)

[Introduction](#) [Create Scenario](#) [Compare](#) [Diagnose](#) [All Graphs](#) [Manage](#)

### Selected Initiatives

#### Initiatives (select to activate)

**Risk**

- Enable Healthier Behaviors
- Reduce Environmental Hazards
- Reduce Violent Crime
- Create Student Pathways to Advantage
- Create Family Pathways to Advantage

**Care**

- Improve Physical Illness Care
- Improve Mental Illness Care
- Support Self-Care
- Reduce Hospital-Acquired Infection

**Capacity**

- Redesign Primary Care for Efficiency
- Increase Hospital Efficiency
- Recruit Primary Care Providers - General
- Recruit Primary Care Providers - FQHC

**Cost**

- Offer Pre-Visit Consultation
- Create Medical Homes
- Reform Medical Malpractice
- Expand Hospice Use
- Coordinate Care
- Improve Post-Discharge Care

#### Funding Sources

- Establish Innovation Fund
- Move to Contingent Global Payments
- Reinvest a Negotiated Split of Health Care Cost Savings

### Active Initiatives

*Level of Effort reflects planned reach, intensity, and investment relative to what evidence suggest is possible.*

#### Enable Healthier Behaviors

Level of effort:  100%

Start Date: 2015

- Limit To Disadv
- Limit To Youth
- Limit To Wkage
- Limit To Seniors

#### Improve Physical Illness Care

Level of effort:  100%

Start Date: 2015

### Funding Sources

#### Establish Innovation Fund

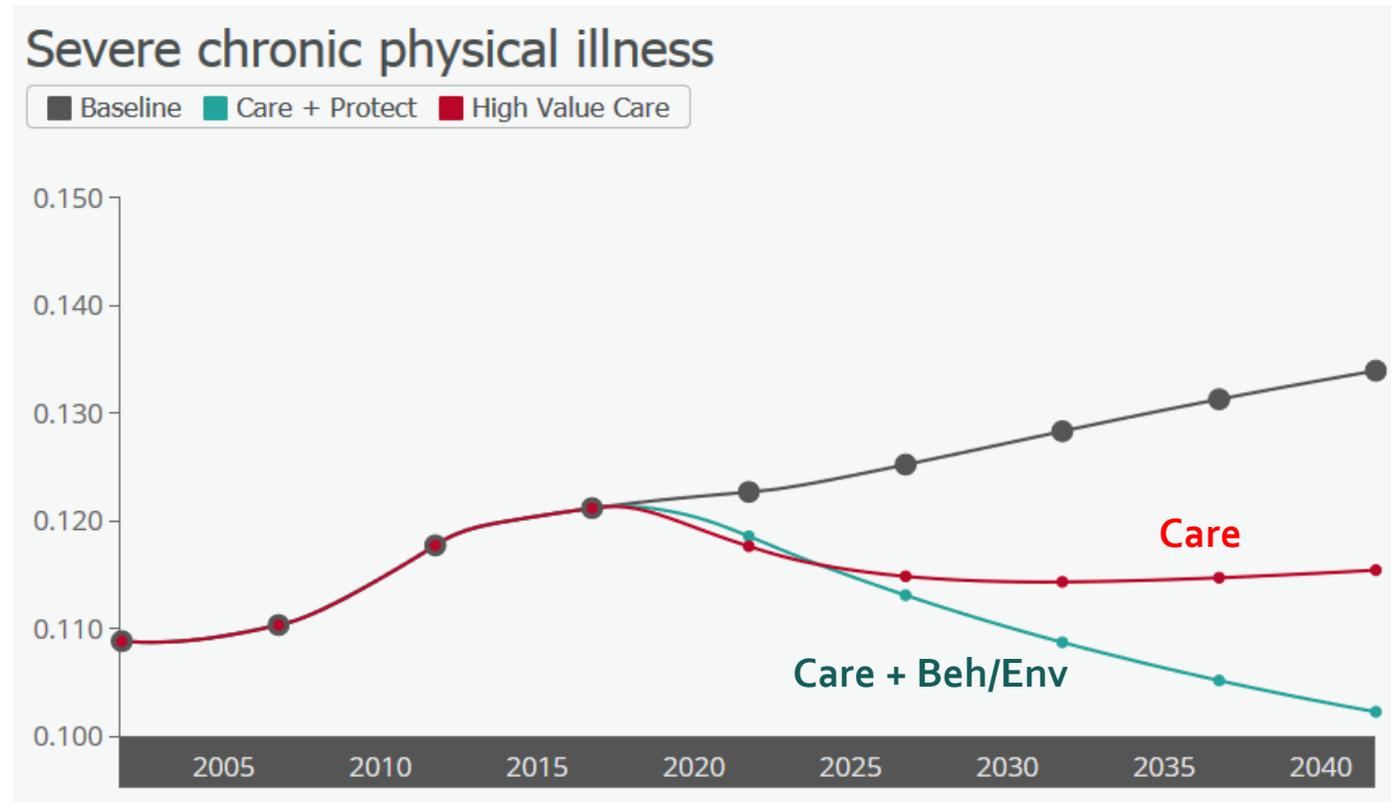
Amount:  \$24M

for:  5 years

[Reset](#)  [Save & Run Scenario](#)

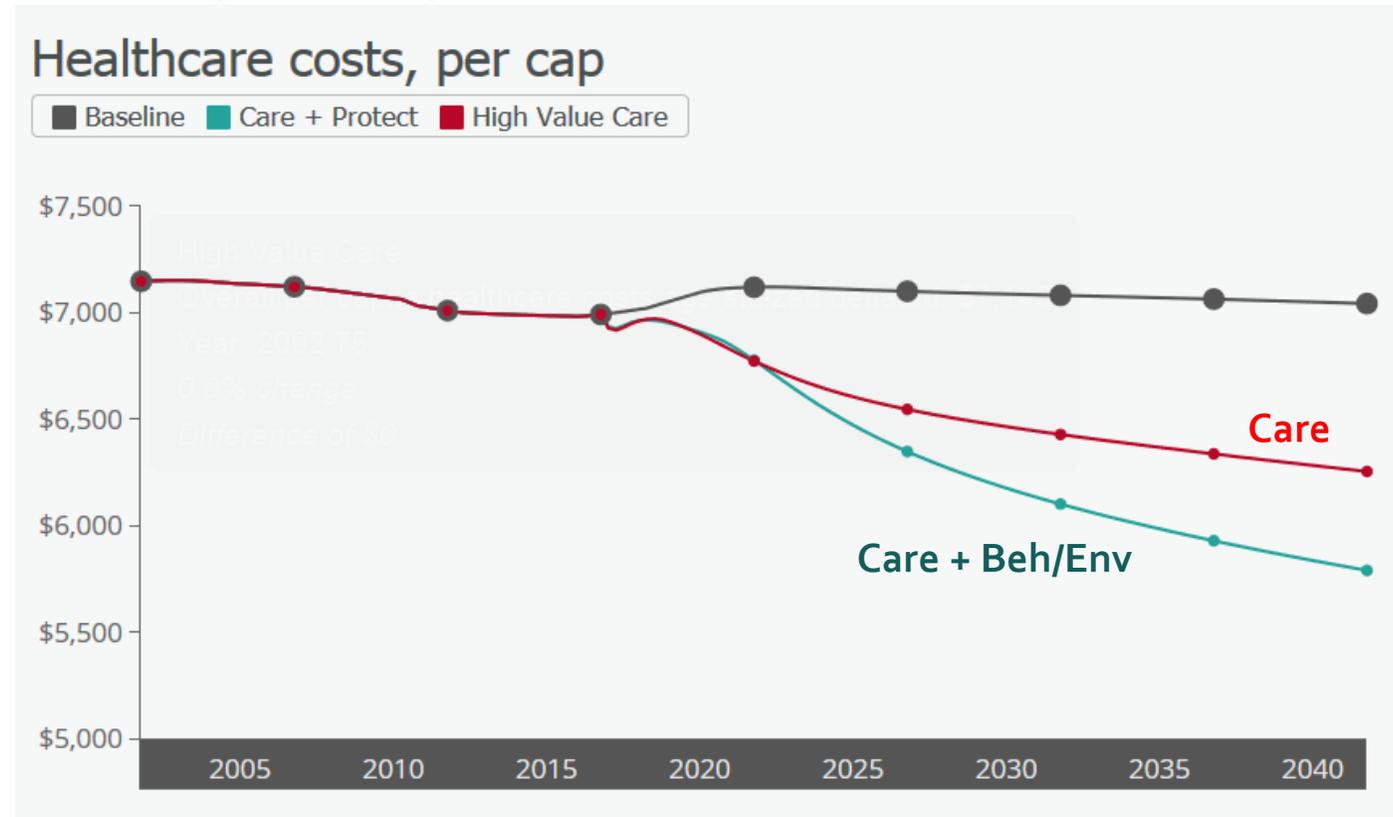
# Some Insights: With Wider Investments to Enable Healthier Behaviors and Environments

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



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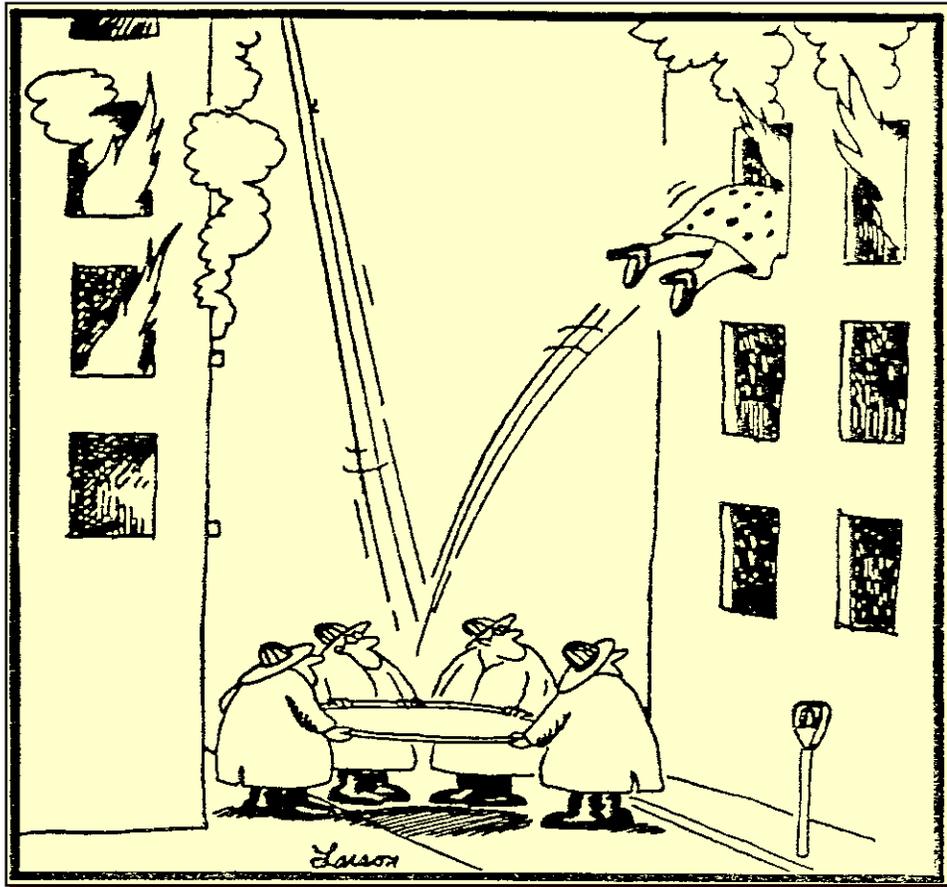


# Common Pitfalls for Health System Ventures

## Policy Resistance

“The tendency for interventions to be delayed, diluted, or defeated by the response of the system to the intervention itself.”

- Meadows, Richardson & Bruckmann



- Spreading resources over too many initiatives
- Unsustainable program financing
- Lopsided investments downstream or upstream
- Triggering “Specialist Pushback” responses by specialists to counteract declining utilization
- Exacerbating capacity bottlenecks by increasing access and utilization
- Perpetuating inequity by ignoring particular needs of disadvantaged groups
- Neglecting or focusing only on disadvantaged, children, or seniors
- Pursuing narrow goals and short-term impacts
- Concentrating only on small sub-systems

# Discovering Pitfalls—Tutorial on Capacity Bottlenecks



Anytown, USA 300,000

Resources Logout

Introduction Create Scenario Compare Diagnose All Graphs Manage

Key Indicators Pitfalls Spending & Savings Stakeholder Impacts Compare Current

Pitfalls : Unintended consequences of the current scenario

Selected run: HB and PI Care

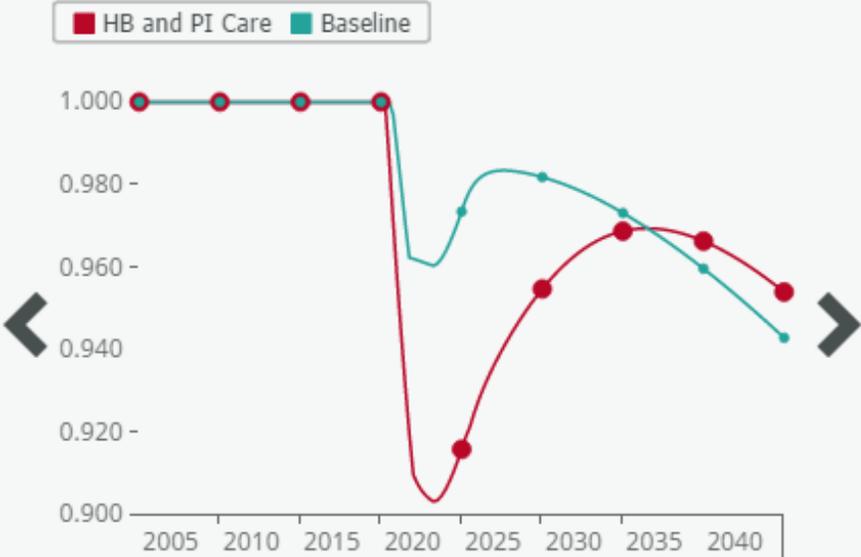
### Exacerbating Bottlenecks

Some initiatives increase the demand for care (through improvements in access or use). In some cases, it can exceed supply and lead to difficulties in getting appointments. Patients will then increase use of emergency rooms for non-urgent care, thereby driving the cost of health care above what it could potentially achieve. A robust strategy will consider potential impact on demand.

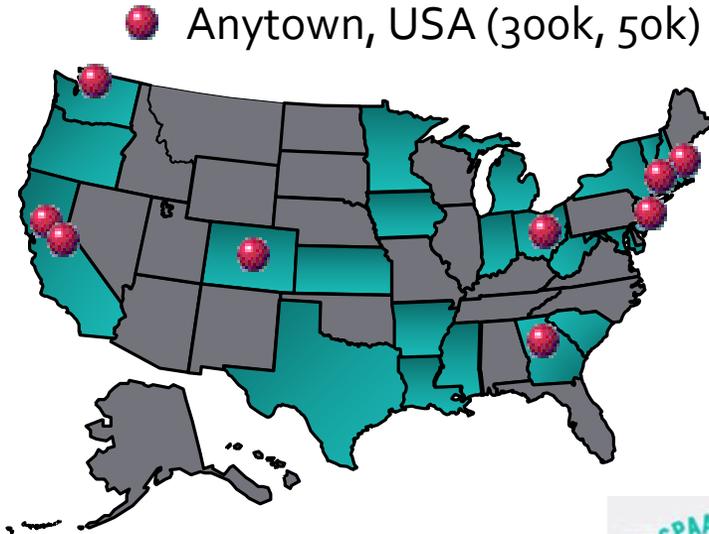
### Unsustainable Financing

Sufficiency of PCPs for demand from Medicaid-only population

The sufficiency of PCPs for the Medicaid population has eroded.



# The model has been used widely...



- Regional Projects (2010-2015)
- Regional Models (N=9)

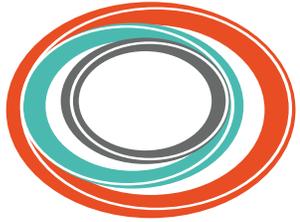


## Users

- 9
- ~65
- ~2,500
- ~16

Local Configurations  
Strategy Labs  
Leaders  
Universities





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**Case Studies: ReThink Health  
Model in Support of Local  
Collaboration**

# Pueblo, Colorado—Getting Started



- **Community that collaborated with us on the model's original development; faced a number of economic and health challenges and wanted a way to implement concept of Triple Aim**
- **HealthBound and other models provided a starting point, but frequent interaction with Pueblo working group assured that the model could be responsive to their concerns**
- **Intensive use was made of local and Colorado data, gaps were filled with National data adjusted to reflect local demographics**
- **Pueblo working group used model with basic interface to explore many options and narrow to a smaller number, then used the model to educate a widening circle and build consensus and support for a preferred option**



# Pueblo, Colorado—Expanding the Circle in Two Stages

**Initial Stage: defined where they needed to do the work**

- **Focused on**
  - **Support for self-care and improved adherence to chronic illness regimens**
  - **Reduce teen pregnancy**
  - **Lower smoking rates**
  - **Lower hospital readmissions and inappropriate ER use**
  - **Expanded safety net primary care capacity**
- **Provided a sense of direction, built a coalition, and provided a basis for a backbone organization to continue the work**
- **Demonstrated measurable outcomes early**
  - **Teen pregnancy down by 57%**
  - **Avoidable readmissions down by 40%**



# Pueblo, Colorado—Further Expanding the Circle

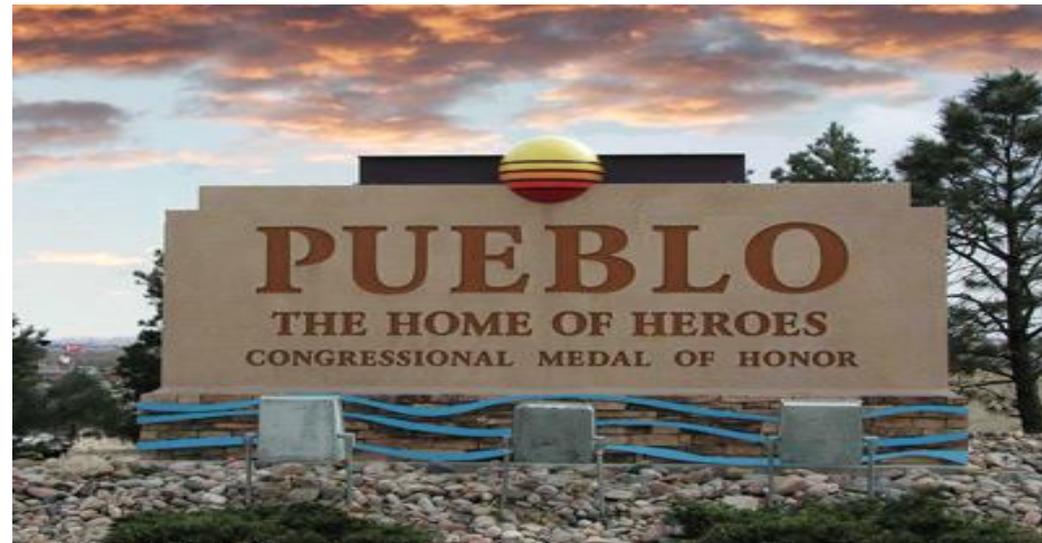
## Second Stage: model as a tool to engage other groups

- **Bringing social service and other government agencies and the business community into the conversation**
  - **Help understand their connection to health**
  - **Develop joint grant proposals and grants (e.g., with housing agency on built environment related to obesity, with anti-poverty agency to provide social services on community college campus, participate in opioid work group)**
- **Developing more sustainable sources of funding**
  - **Getting away from the “bake sale” mentality of short-term grants and working with foundations to help them understand the need for long-term funding cycles**
  - **Engaging payers to help them understand the ROI of reinvestment of savings**
- **Maintain model (updated once) to reflect emerging trends and continue to examine various combinations of alternatives to find sources of leverage**

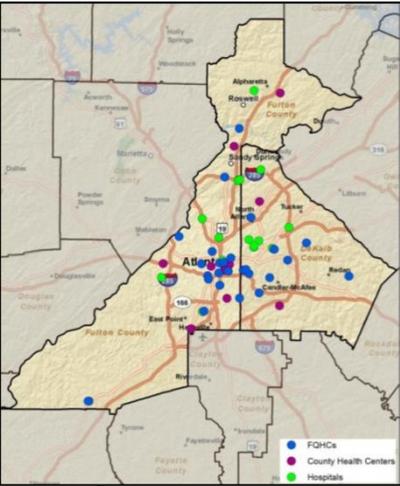
# Pueblo, Colorado—In Their Own Words

“Gathering data and then using the model helped us to *build trust* and to be dedicated and committed ... The model helped us *understand the importance of intervention timing, doing things in the right sequence, and identifying early wins*... We can get satisfaction out of moving the dial today and knowing how it will contribute to results down the road. It gave us the impetus to stay the course because we could see the possibilities and know how successful we could be.” —Dr. Christine Nevin-Woods, Director of the Pueblo City-County Health Department

“Working with the model built *consensus around common issues* that will enable us to have collective impact. The work allowed us to develop a common language that made it easier to communicate. It also enabled us to see how the pieces fit together.” —Eileen Dennis, member of the Pueblo County Board of Health



# Atlanta Regional Collaborative for Health Improvement (ARCHI)



Led by United Way, ARC and Georgia Health Policy Center



**ARCHI** | Atlanta Regional Collaborative for Health Improvement  
*Joining Forces to Improve Health Outcomes in Metro Atlanta*



Funders (CDC, Kaiser, St. Joseph's Healthcare, Grady and the Lead Organizations)

Public Health, Hospitals, FQHCs, Physicians, Behavioral and Other Providers

Business, County Commissioners, Faith Leaders, Insurers, Philanthropy

Atlanta Regional Collaborative for Health Improvement. Who we are. Atlanta, GA; 2013 June 5.  
Available at <http://www.archicollaborative.org/>



# Atlanta Regional Collaborative for Health Improvement (ARCHI)



- Formed to meet the needs of its various stakeholders to collaborate with others
- Gathered data and customized the model to reflect the region's population and health care system
- Workshops used the model to explore options; multiple teams proposed scenarios and evaluated them with the model; consensus formed around a preferred option that became the basis for the "ARCHI Playbook" and that guides further work by the collaborative:
  - Healthier Behavior
  - Family Pathways
  - Coordinated Care
  - Global Payment
  - Capture and reinvest savings
  - Expand access to insurance

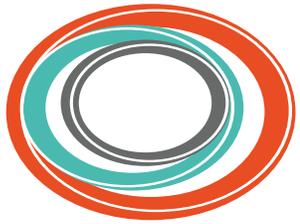
# Atlanta Regional Collaborative for Health Improvement (ARCHI)— In Their Own Words:

“The model helped us see if we will be getting the results we want. *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.” –Emil Runge, Health Policy Advisor to John Eaves, Chair of Fulton County Commission



“It helped me think about the *capacity to do this work as the county government and how we need to partner to fill in the gaps.* The experience made it clear that you can’t only have health care people in the room. You need a *broad set of perspectives.*” – Joan Garner, Fulton County Commissioner

“The model helped show how we could *work toward the goal of a healthier community including for those who can’t afford health care and healthier lifestyles....* Also, having all the people in the room who can make decisions made me want to be involved, made it worth my time.” – Larry Johnson, Dekalb County Commissioner



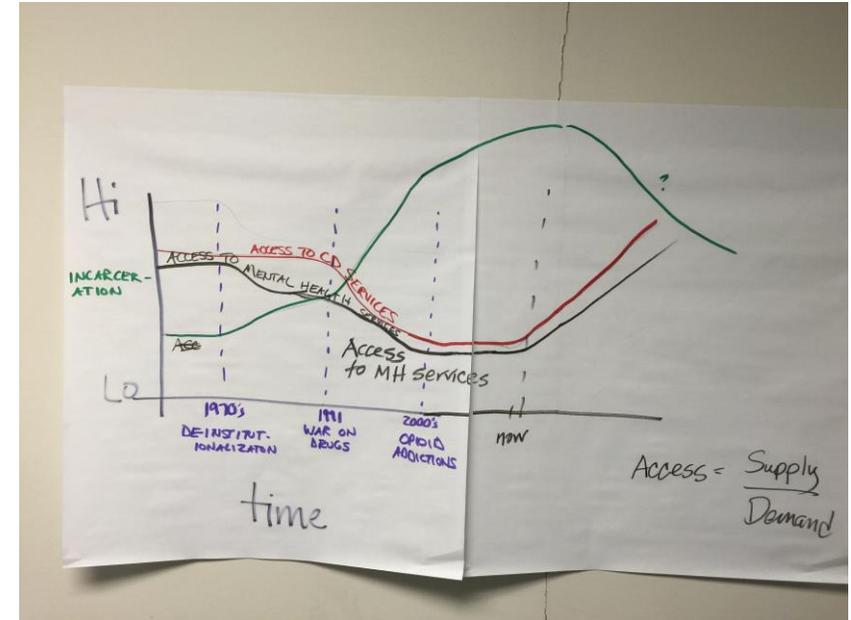
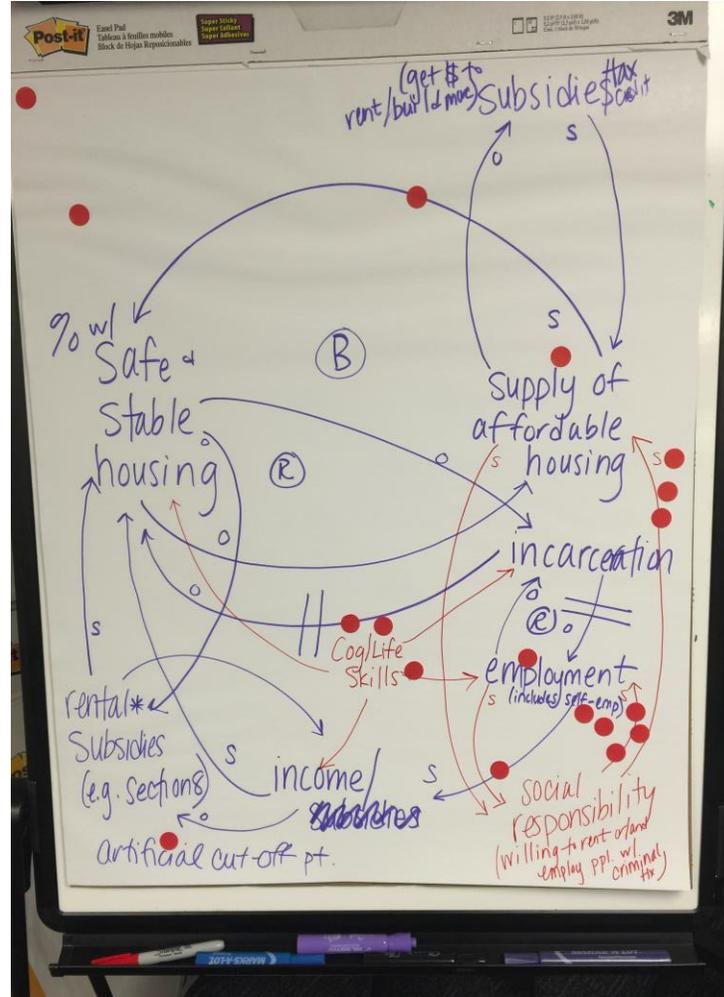
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## Other Initiatives in Modeling and Collaboration

# Incarceration and Health in Minnesota

- 30 person multi-stakeholder group convened by the Minnesota Department of Public Health including representatives from health care, corrections, and advocacy groups
- Charge was to:
  - Map the linkages between incarceration and health
  - Develop a position paper for the legislature that identifies potential leverage points for breaking the cycle of incarceration that traps many people, especially members of minority groups

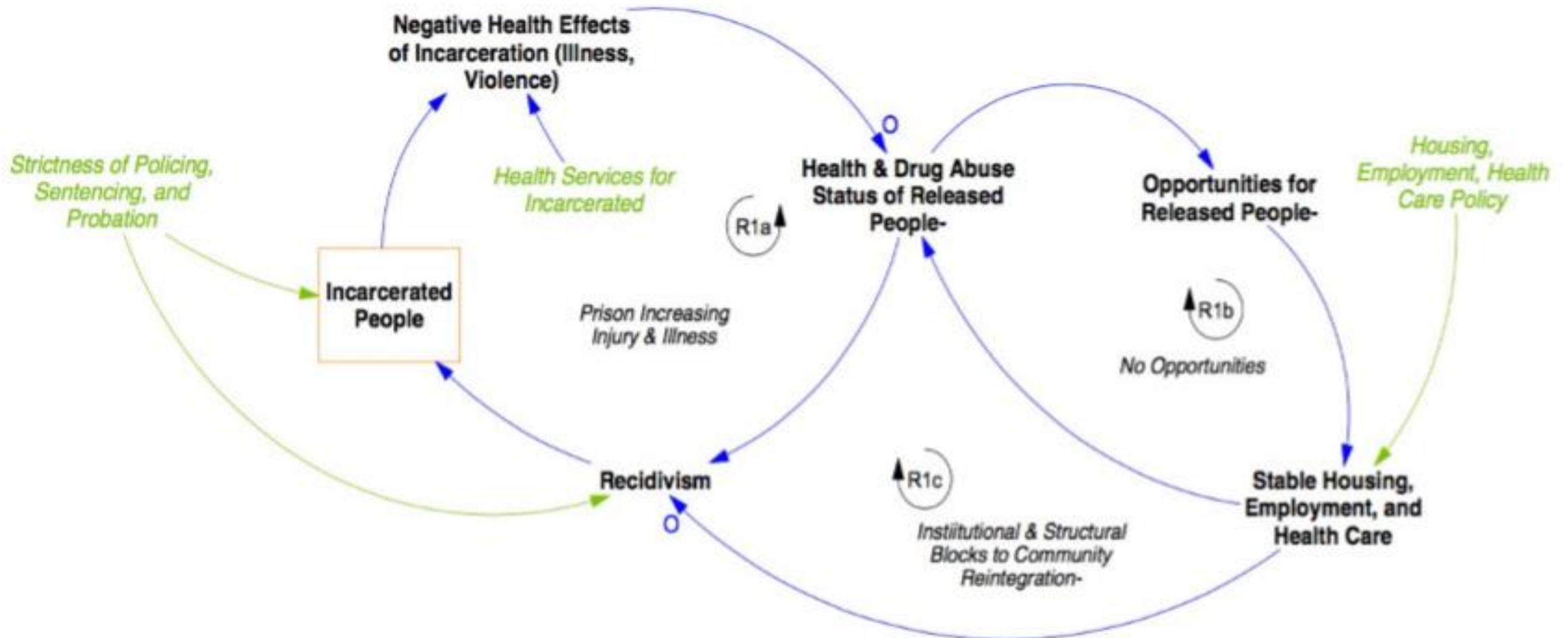
# Incarceration and Health in Minnesota—Identifying the Issues



# Mapping Linkages Between Incarceration and Health in Minnesota

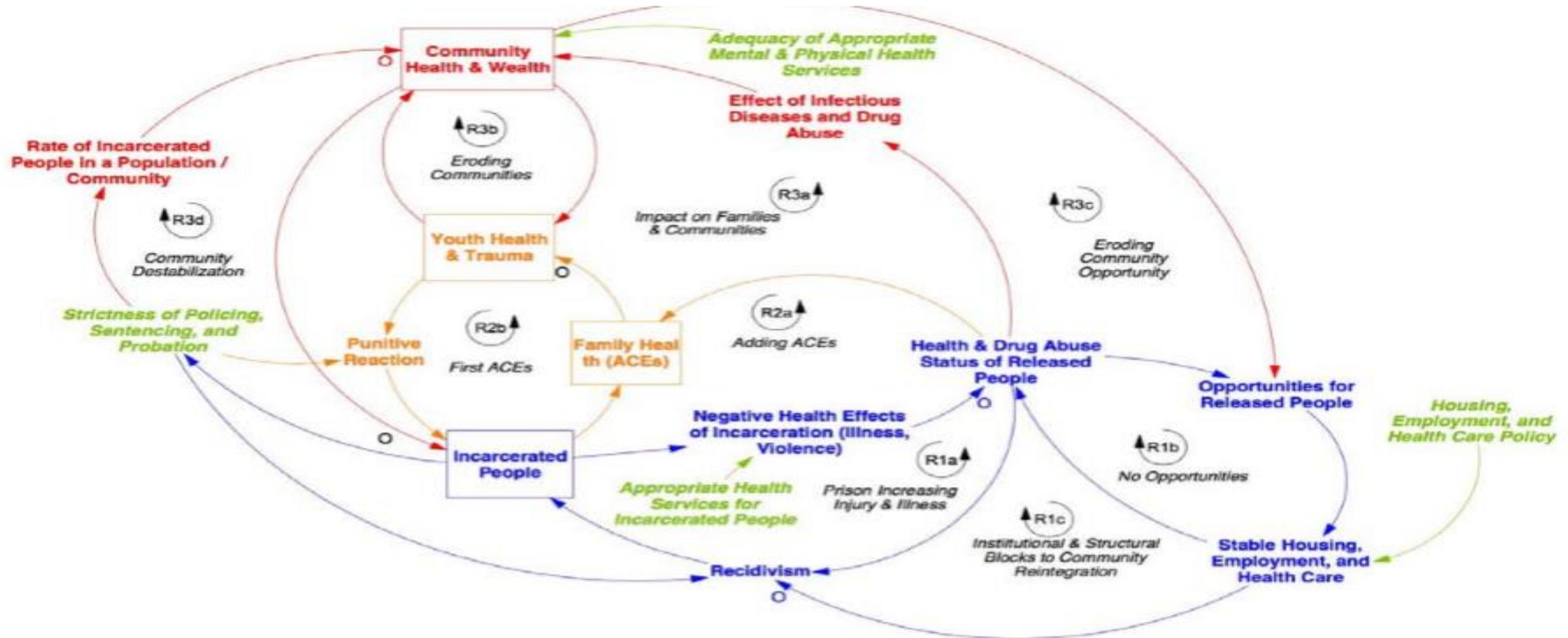
“The incarcerated population bears a disproportionate burden of many diseases.”

– National Research Council



# Mapping Linkages Between Incarceration and Health in Minnesota

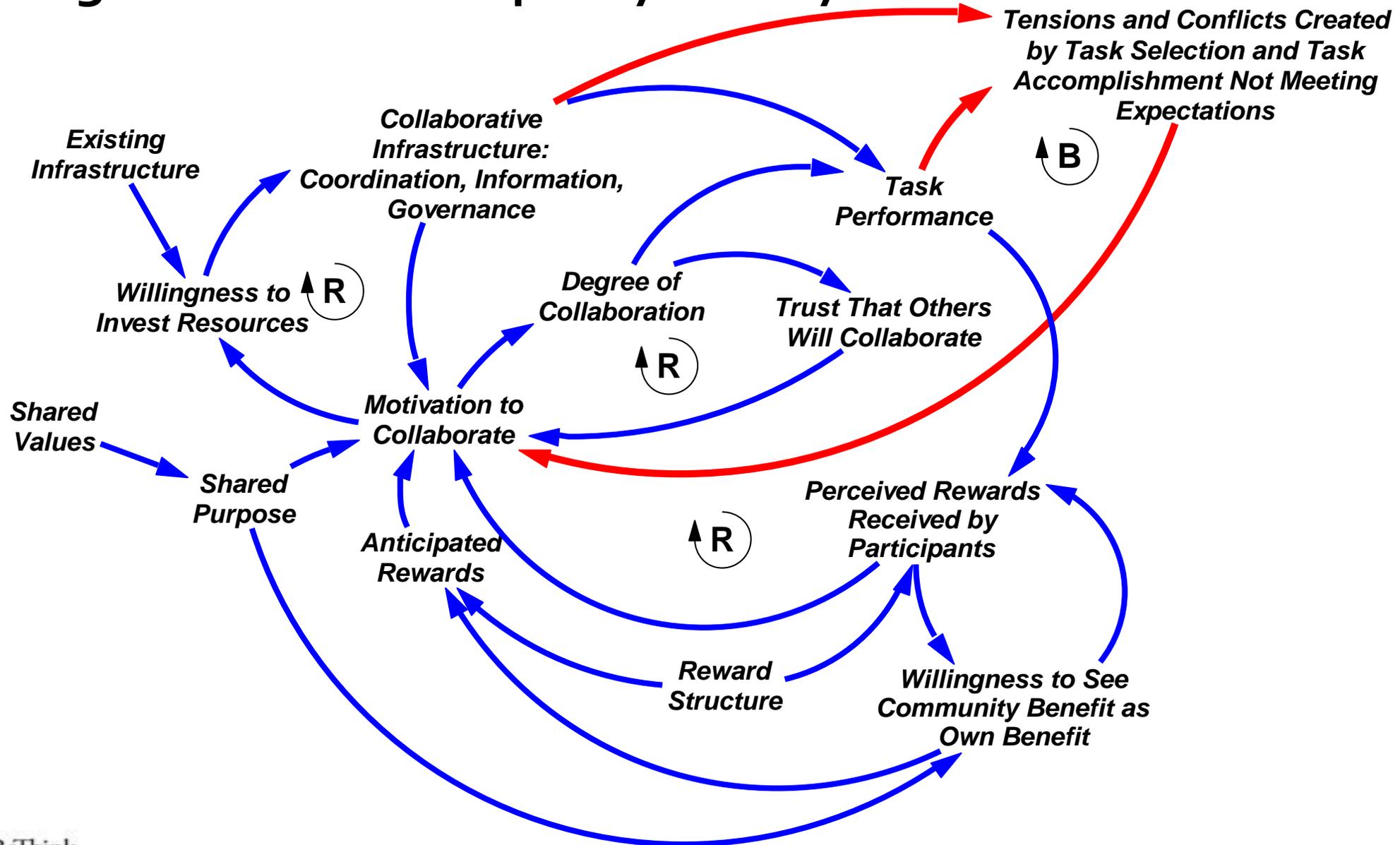
“Because of the extreme social concentration of incarceration, the most important effects may be systemic, for groups and communities.” – National Research Council



# Modeling Collaborative Capacity as a Dynamic Process

- Developed initial causal model based extensive literature review
- Surveyed 18 regional health care collaboratives with varying trajectories using in-depth phone interviews with key actors
- Refined model to help explain the various trajectories that collaboratives experience

# Modeling Collaborative Capacity as a Dynamic Process



# Modeling Collaborative Capacity as a Dynamic Process—Growth Loops

1. Building of trust among participants and learning that builds quality of collaboration.
2. Resource Investment by collaborators to build infrastructure that supports task performance.
3. Successful performance of collaborative tasks producing benefits perceived by collaborators.
4. Performance of collaborative tasks is enhanced by attracting outside investment and achieving better use of existing resources.
5. Building support through measurable community health improvement and data systems that allow health problems to be identified and task and goal accomplishment to be measured.
6. Perception of problems leading to larger system view (e.g., social determinants of health problems) and motivation to include a more diverse set of participants.

# Modeling Collaborative Capacity as a Dynamic Process—Impediments

1. Tensions created by taking on
  - too many or too diverse a set of tasks than collaborative infrastructure can support due to breadth of vision.
  - tasks that require a higher degree of interdependence than can be supported by collaborative infrastructure or participants' motivation to collaborate.
2. Inability to focus and select tasks due to broad vision and/or diverse set of participants.
3. Selection and/or performance of tasks that have adverse consequences (e.g., reduced revenue) for some participants.
4. Task accomplishment does not match expected level due to poor task performance
5. Failure to develop diverse, sustainable funding flows constrains resources available for programs and infrastructure development.

# Next Steps

- Additional sites for customization and taking the model to 9 more sites through the Ventures project, funded in part by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, that includes use of the model in support of business plan development
- Closer integration of modeling and strategy work with ReThink Health's stewardship and financing activities
- Development of products that help communities apply insights from ReThink Health model (e.g., identify specific high leverage Healthy Behavior opportunities based on their populations' health risks)

▪

# Thank you for your attention!

## Questions?