

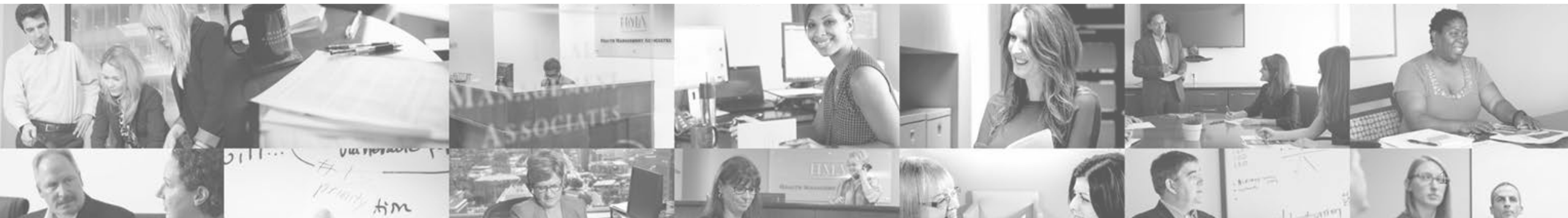


# HEALTH MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATES

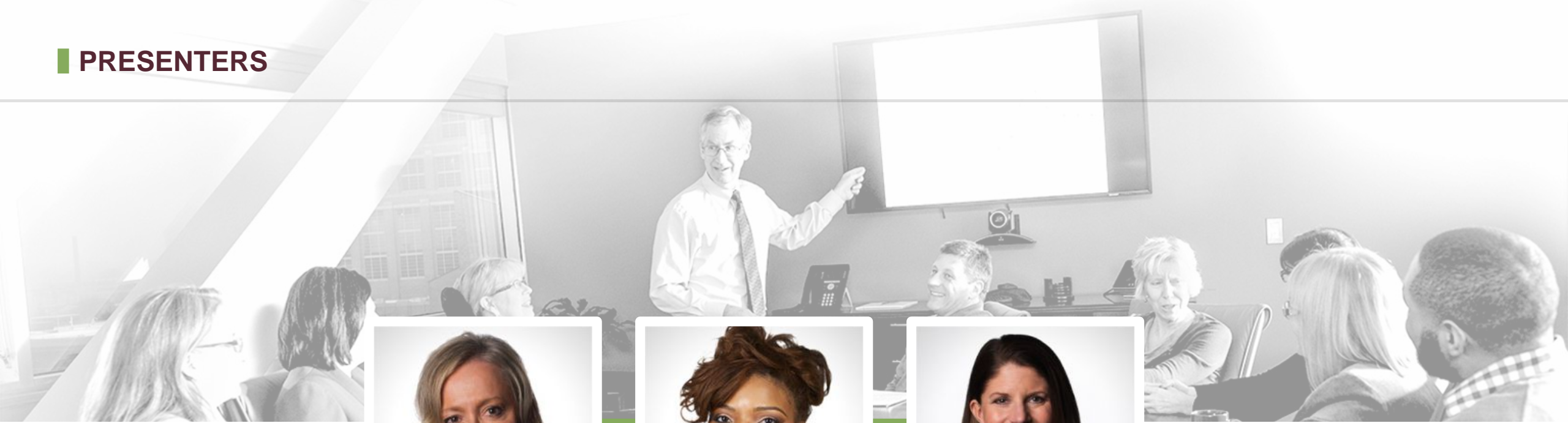
## **Building a Community Collaborative:**

Bringing Together Healthcare Providers, Community-Based Organizations, Health Plans, and the Criminal Justice System for Effective Complex Care

4/12/17



## ■ PRESENTERS



**Bren Manaugh**  
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San Antonio



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Senior Consultant,  
New York



**Amanda Ternan**  
Senior Consultant,  
San Antonio



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Quick Start Event Info

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Host: HMA Events  
Event number: 666 221 939

 Record  End Event




I Will Call In

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Share My Desktop

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Invite & Remind



Copy Meeting URL

Participants Chat Recorder Q&A




▼ Participants (1)

Speaking:

▼ Panelists: 1


 **HMA Events** (Host, me) 

▼ Attendees: 0 (0 displayed)

▼ Chat



Send to: All Panelists



Select a participant in the Send to menu first, type chat message, and send... 

▼ Q&A

All (0)

Select a question, and then type your answer here. There is a 256 character maximum.

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Select a participant to send a message to:

Host  
Presenter  
Host & Presenter

Q&A


All (0)

All Attendees  
**All Panelists**  
All Participants  
Select an Attendee...

Send

Select a question, and then type your answer here. There is a 256 character maximum.

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## ■ COMMUNITY COLLABORATIVE MODEL FOR HIGH IMPACT: TWO FOCAL POINTS

- 
- + **Beneficiaries with Complex Needs/Super Utilizers of Emergency Departments and Inpatient Hospitalization with Complex Co-Occurring Behavioral Health, Chronic Medical Conditions and High Levels of Social Service Needs**
  - + **Community Members with Behavioral Health Conditions with Criminal Justice System Involvement**





## ■ OBJECTIVES FOR TODAY'S PRESENTATION

- ❑ Understand two primary focal points of a high impact “Community Collaborative Accountable System of Care (ASOC)” model
- ❑ Understand the clinical components of a complex care Community Collaborative
- ❑ Define roles and responsibilities of key partners
- ❑ Define data infrastructure

## New York and Texas are very different in politics and policy.

*What do they have in common?*

A need to find a better way to respond to individuals who are frequent utilizers of ED and inpatient when they could be better served in less acute settings;  
and helping people who would be better served by mental health treatment than jail.







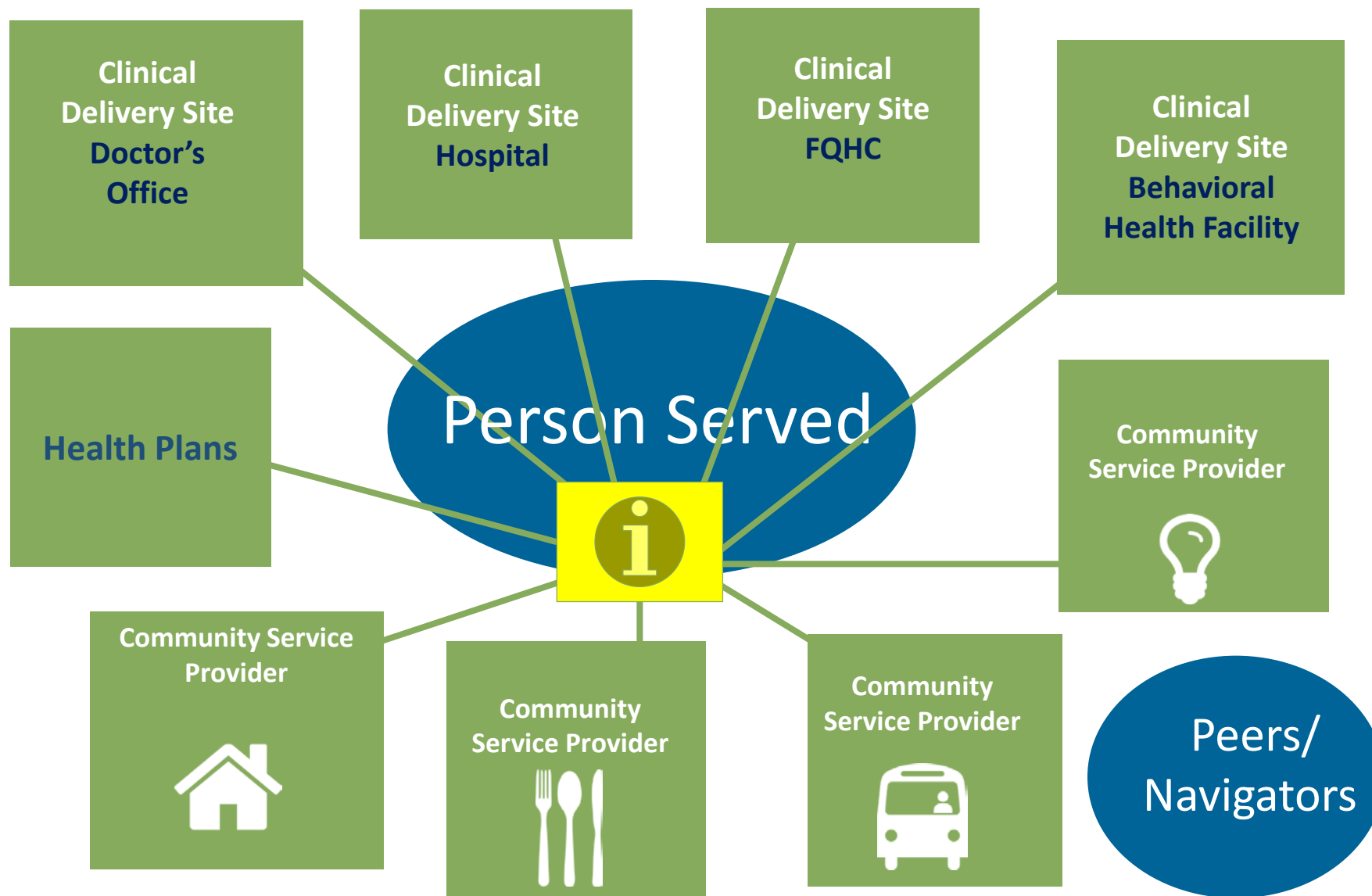
## ■ ASOC: A NEW PARADIGM

### Community Collaborative “Accountable System of Care”

- + Not the Medical Model
- + Not a Social Services Model
- + Not co-location or integration

**Person-centered system  
of care driven by value**

# ■ ASOC: A NEW PARADIGM



# OLD PARADIGM

**Focus on  
Service  
Delivery/  
Encounters**



**Encounters: Volume  
and Process Driven**



**System-Centered: Person  
served must fit the system**



**Lack of Empathy and Regard**

# NEW PARADIGM

**Focus on  
Community  
Member in  
Need**



**Engagement: Empathy,  
Dignity and Respect**



**Understanding: Individualized,  
Person-Centered, Trauma-  
Informed**



**Trust: Healing relationships**

# Culture Change



**Changing to a person-centered system of care requires:**

- + Collaboration
- + Respect and Trust – toward persons served and among partners



## ■ NEW PARADIGM

Clinical Model:  
Universal  
Coordination  
of Care and all  
Interventions  
Incorporate:

Person-Centered  
Model

Strengths-Based  
and Recovery-  
Focused

Trauma-  
Informed

Social  
Determinants of  
Health – “Life”

The image features two light-colored wooden blocks shaped like houses, one slightly behind and to the left of the other. They are placed on a dark, textured wooden surface. The background is a solid, vibrant green. Overlaid on the center of the image is the text "SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH" in a white, sans-serif, all-caps font.

# SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

## ■ SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH



**Access to  
housing and  
food**

**Access to  
transportation**

**Safety;  
Trauma-  
Informed**

**Access to  
health care  
resources**

**Access to  
social  
services and  
supportive  
connections**



## Core Health-Related Social Needs

- + **Housing** instability (e.g., homelessness, inability to pay mortgage/rent, housing quality);
- + **Utility needs** (e.g., difficulty paying utility bills);
- + **Food insecurity;**
- + **Interpersonal** violence (e.g., intimate partner violence, elder abuse, child abuse, etc.); **and**
- + **Transportation needs** (beyond medical transportation).

# Universal Screening Tool

- + Relevant Clinical Information
- + Transportation Needs
- + Housing Instability
- + Utility Needs
- + Food Insecurity
- + Interpersonal Violence



# Data to Drive Effectiveness

## TELL THE STORY:

- THE PERSON SERVED AND
- THE COMMUNITY

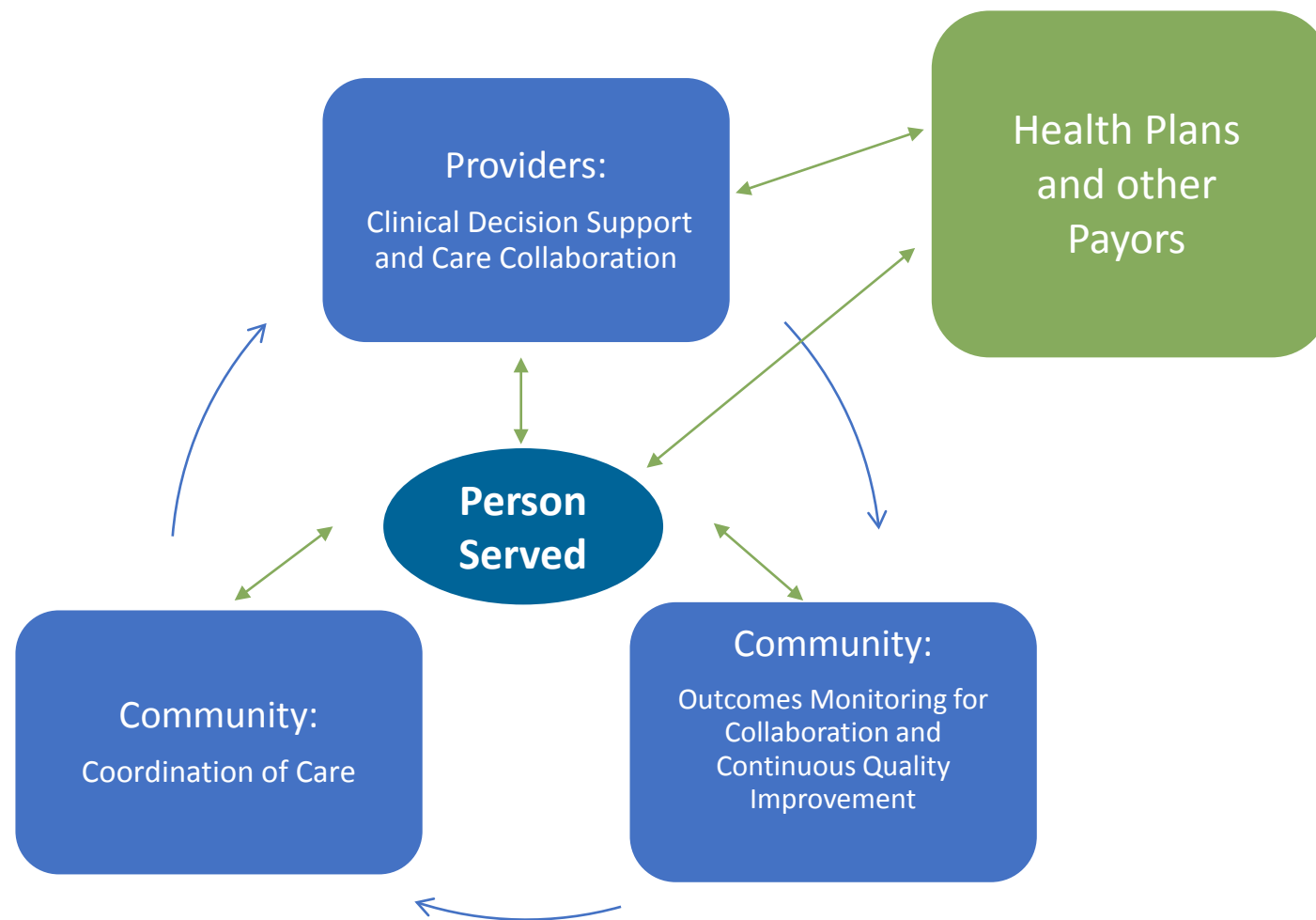
Consistent, faster engagement and RE-engagement of BNCs

Reduce inappropriate health care utilization

Increase efficiencies for law enforcement disposition of individuals with BH

Outcomes evaluation framework for continuous quality improvement

**Information  
Sharing:  
Potential of the  
system to drive  
better care  
*depends on*  
data sharing  
and analysis  
capacity**





- + Demographics including housing status
- + Current medications
- + Current and Recent History of Diagnosis(es); Presentation
- + Case History Notes
- + Treatment Plan Progress Updates
- + Staff Involvement – All “touches”
- + Common Services Used by Consumer
- + On Call and Crisis Information

## ■ EFFECTIVE MODELS FOR COMPLEX CARE: COMMUNITY CONNECTION AND IMPACT



Continuity  
of Care  
and Care  
Coordination

Mobile, agile,  
no wrong  
door

Community  
Re-Entry:  
Built for  
Success

Universal  
Assessment  
and Care  
Plan; Alerts

Pre-Discharge  
and  
Pre-Release  
Engagement

## ■ BEXAR COUNTY DIVERSION MODEL

### **DIVERSION BEFORE BOOKING:**

Magistrate or Judge  
receives  
recommendation for  
diversion to mental  
health treatment

### **DIVERSION AFTER BOOKING:**

Judge issues order  
for release to  
treatment from Jail.  
Public Recognizance  
bond valuable tool

### **COMMUNITY CONNECTION:**

Comprehensive  
coordinated services  
to support outcomes  
for Diversion and Re-  
Entry





## ■ BEXAR COUNTY BH JAIL DIVERSION: KEY MODEL COMPONENTS



- + Stakeholder Collaboration and Ownership
- + Law Enforcement and Judiciary Involvement and Buy-In
- + Established Outcomes; EBP Screenings/Assessments/Interventions
- + Pre- and Post-Trial Diversion
- + One site for integrated full spectrum BH, Minor Medical and law enforcement disposition
- + Community Re-Entry Intensive Wraparound Services
- + Multiple Specialty Courts



## **SUPER UTILIZERS in BEXAR COUNTY**



2600 cases each year of “super utilizers”, most with co-morbid substance use disorders, living in poverty (200%FPL). Estimated costs reported for serving people with mental health disorders in the Bexar County Jail and local hospital emergency department – Totaling \$82,637,141

**SUCCESS:** Model SU program served 320 of these individuals and was able to reduce ED and inpatient utilization by 60% after 90 days engaged in the program.

## ■ BEXAR COUNTY SUPER UTILIZER PROGRAM KEY MODEL COMPONENTS



**Person-  
Centered;  
Trauma-  
Informed**

**Integrated Care  
Treatment Team  
– Clinic and  
Mobile/Field-  
Based**

**Collaborative  
Care Model  
Implemented in a  
Fully Integrated  
Clinical Service  
Delivery System**

**Community  
Connection:  
Communication  
and collaboration  
with hospitals,  
EMS, and law  
enforcement**

**Strong data  
evaluation and  
sharing  
framework**



- + ED Utilization
- + Behavioral Health-Related Hospitalizations
- + Recidivism: Re-arrests; Re-Booking
- + Jail Days
- + Behavioral Health Crisis Encounters

## Lessons Learned

Requires a champion and “front loaded” investment to launch and develop buy-in

Solicit input through an established forum; report outcomes and monitor progress

Establish strong data evaluation framework before initiating





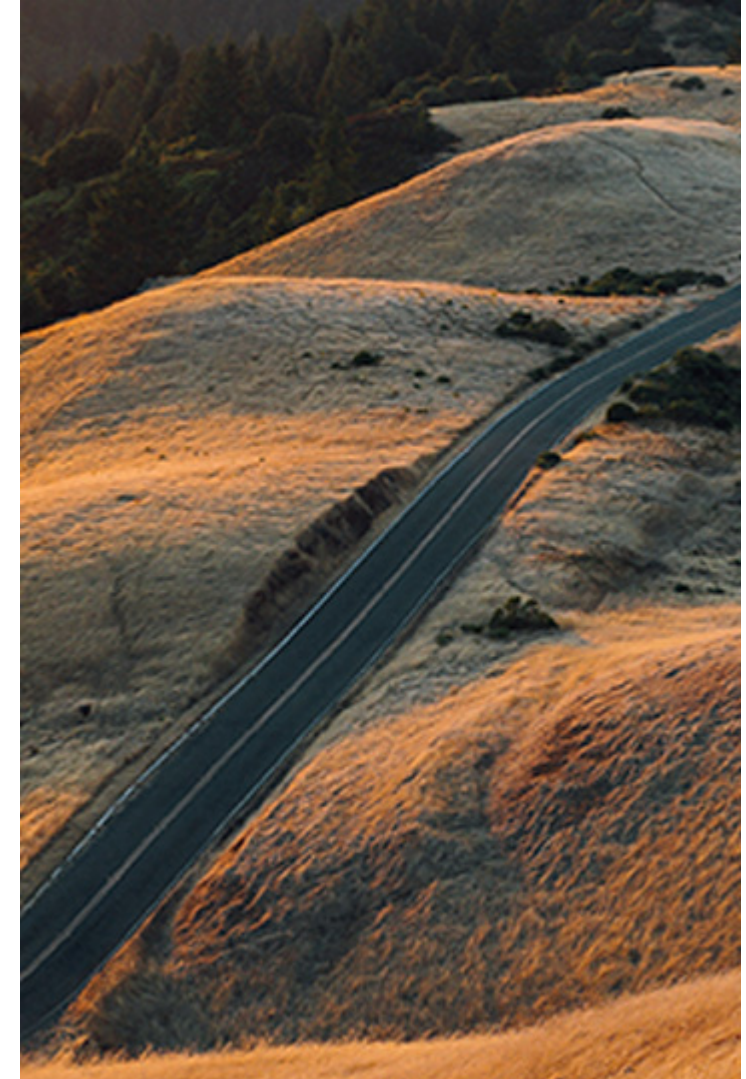
- + One Super Utilizer model worked with key community leaders of public and private providers of primary, tertiary, emergency and behavioral health care to identify points of intersection between physical and behavioral health
- + Created a connected information system that assisted included sectors in the care of adults with severe mental illness and co-occurring substance abuse or physical health issues

- + Created a Community Treatment Plan (CTP) including key universal data elements
- + The CTP was uploaded from the EHR into the HIE allowing EDs access to critical information on the Super Utilizer
- + HIE specific consents in addition to general consents were created in the EHR for the SU population, including an expiration timeframe to allow for evaluation purposes
- + HIE Community Participation and Partnerships
- + Using the HIE Alerts dashboard, case managers had near real-time information when their clients presented in the ED.

- HL7
- Mirth Connect
- Selenium IDE
- SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS)
- HIE Analytics & Alerts

### + Looking Ahead

- + Partitioned Access for Law Enforcement and other groups that don't need full client information
- + Inform the community when needed without violating PHI regulations
- + Identify Partnerships
- + Continue to build on the established evaluation framework for participating consumers
  - + Improvements at the individual level
  - + Decrease in the use of EDs, Hospitalizations and Incarcerations
  - + Increase in consumer engagement
  - + Program costs and savings



## 2014: Decreasing jail population; increasing mental health population in jail

Mayor's Task Force on  
Behavioral Health and  
the Criminal Justice System  
Action Plan City of New York  
Mayor Bill de Blasio 2014

- + “Action Plan” includes 24 recommendations along Sequential Intercept map for ensuring individuals with behavioral health needs
  - + do not enter the criminal justice system in the first place;
  - + if they do enter, that they are treated outside of a jail setting;
  - + if they are in jail, that they receive treatment that is therapeutic rather than punitive in approach;
  - + and that, upon release, they are connected to effective services.
- + Best practice programs such as CIT, Public Health Diversion Centers, specialized treatment units in jail, and supportive housing

**New York City's Health + Hospitals --- the Correctional Health Services (CHS) entity in NYC--- implemented a behavioral health pilot program in called the Enhanced Pre-arrest Screening Unit (EPASU).**

- + Early identification of behavioral health need through comprehensive screening**
- + Electronic Health Records and Medicaid Claims systems show clinical needs and use of supportive services in community**
- + Mental Health staff ask about program involvement**
- + Immediate treatment of acute medical conditions saves trips to the hospital**

## ■ NYC: PRE-ARRAIGNMENT SCREENING AND DIVERSION

Pathway back to care



With consent from the client, health information and information on connections to community mental health programs has been used to advocate for release instead of jail



Health information gained in the EPASU has been used to create better continuity of care for individuals who do go to jail





## Justice-Involved Supportive Housing (JISH)

High users of shelter and correction services

- + Department of Homeless Services and Department of Correction data
- + List of 200 individuals with at least 5 jail stays and 5 shelter stays over 4 years
- + High prevalence of mental illness and substance use disorder
- + 3 Non-profit organizations work with city agencies (health department, correctional health, department of homeless services, district attorneys office, etc.) to actively find eligible high-users

Based on the Frequent Users Service Enhancement (FUSE) model, which showed participants spent 146.7 fewer days in shelter and 19.2 fewer days incarcerated (40% reduction) than did a comparison group and to save \$16,000 per individual in annual jail, shelter, and emergency room costs. 55% reduction in days in a psychiatric hospital over two years.

### Process for finding a clients

- + Daily match of JISH-eligible clients against jail and shelter rosters
- + Client is matched with one of the JISH providers, screened, assessed and immediately receives case management (even before moving into an apartment)
- + Client is given keys to an apartment and receives in-home visits from care managers



# Lessons Learned

Best practices are not “one-size fits all”

Models should consist of a series of interconnected programs, not siloed by intercepts

# HEALTH MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATES

## Community Collaborative ASOCs

HEALTHCARE &  
SERVICE DELIVERY SYSTEM  
TRANSFORMATION:



APMs/VBP provides an opportunity to capture value – increased payment and reduced care costs with services that:

- + **Help people stay out of the hospital**
  - + **Help people stay out of EDs**
  - + *Help people get jobs*
  - + *Help people get into and stay in school*
  - + *Help people get and stay housed*
  - + *Help people stay out of jails*
- all of which also help people with the first two!***







- + Funding and payment models must shift from Fee for Service and Cost Reimbursement to value-based
- + Healthcare providers, hospitals, health plans, EMS, law enforcement, government health officials, community based organizations can partner to mine value
  - + Outcomes!!
    - + Improved quality
    - + Reduced costs



- + **Volume → Value: Person-Centered System of Care**
- + **Partnerships: Share risk and responsibility to share savings and improve outcomes**
- + **Social determinants have a HUGE IMPACT on healthcare outcomes (& must be taken into account when defining value and how to measure it)**
- + **Investment in infrastructure is not optional**
- + **Opportunity awaits with careful planning**

Consultation and technical assistance for developing and implementing integration and complex care at all levels; provider, communities and states.

VBP Tool provides primary care and behavioral health providers with actionable information on their readiness to succeed under value-based payment and to identify critical gaps to address

- + Designed by **HMA** and **CohnReznick** in partnership with the **DC Primary Care Association**

## QUESTIONS?

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