

NCIOM Task Force on Accountable Care Communities

Overview of Task Force Process and Charge

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NC Institute of Medicine

- Quasi-state agency chartered in 1983 by the NC General Assembly to:
 - Be concerned with the health of the people of North Carolina
 - Monitor and study health matters
 - Respond authoritatively when found advisable
 - Respond to requests from outside sources for analysis and advice when this will aid in forming a basis for health policy decisions

NCGS §90-470



NCIOM Studies

- NCIOM studies issues at the request of:
 - North Carolina General Assembly
 - North Carolina state agencies
 - Health professional organizations
 - NCIOM Board of Directors
- Often work in partnership with other organizations to study health issues



Recent NCIOM Studies

Some recent studies include:

- Metrics to Drive Improvements in Health: A Report of the Task Force on Health Care Analytics (2017)
- Claims to Improve Health in North Carolina: A Report from the NCIOM Task Force on All-Payer Claims Database (2017)
- Transforming North Carolina's Mental health and Substance use Systems: A Report from the NCIOM Task Force on Mental Health and Substance Use (2016)
- Dementia-Capable North Carolina: A Strategic Plan for Addressing Alzheimer's Disease and Related Dementia (2016)
- Patient and Family Engagement: A Partnership for Culture Change (2015)
- Task Force on Essentials for Childhood: Safe, Stable, and Nurturing Relationships and Environments to Prevent Child Maltreatment (2015)
- Rural Health Action Plan (2014)



NCMJ

- NCIOM also publishes the NCMJ
 - Each issue contains a special focus area with articles and commentaries discussing specific health issues
 - One of the issues of the NCMJ will include an issue brief (4-6 pages) about the Task Force's work and recommendations
 - NC Medical Journal circulated to more than 170,000 people across the state





Task Force Process

- NCIOM creates broad-based task forces to study health issues facing the state
 - Task Forces generally comprised of 30-60 people
 - Task Forces are guided by co-chairs who run the meetings
 - Task Force members typically include representatives of state and local policy makers and agency officials, health professionals, insurers, business and community leaders, consumers and other interested individuals
 - Meetings are open to the public



Task Force Process (cont'd)

- Task Force work guided by a smaller steering committee
 - People with expertise or knowledge of the issue
 - Help shape the agenda and identify potential speakers
- Presentations
 - May include research summaries and/or statistics, descriptions of programs, challenges or barriers to best practices, national developments
 - Presenters may include task force members, researchers, national or state leaders, state health care professionals, consumers, or NCIOM staff



Task Force Process (cont'd)

- NCIOM staff
 - NCIOM staff will prepare agendas, invite speakers, gather information, and identify evidence-based studies when available to inform the Task Force's work
 - Staff write first draft of the report, and seek input from the Task Force and Steering Committee members



Task Force Process (cont'd)

- Task Force report
 - Report is circulated several times before being finalized
 - Task Force members may be asked to prioritize recommendations or metrics
 - Task Force members will take final vote on the recommendations and report
- NCIOM Board of Directors
 - Board members must review the report before it is finalized
- Reports distributed widely, other dissemination
 - Shorter 4-6 page Issue Brief
 - Update published 3-5 years after report is published.



Meeting Materials on NCIOM Website



- We know that Task Force members may have conflicts for some of the meetings
 - We host webinars and conference calls for each meeting so that you can follow online or participate over the phone
 - We post meeting summaries and all meeting presentations on our website: www.nciom.org
 - Calendar and directions also available on the NCIOM website









- 78 (4) Accountable Care Communities: Connecting Communities and Health Care
 - Hennepin Health
 - Mission Health Partners
 - Roanoke Valley
 - Community Partnerships
 - Rural
 - Work Force
 - Business







Keynote Speaker

Jennifer DeCubellis

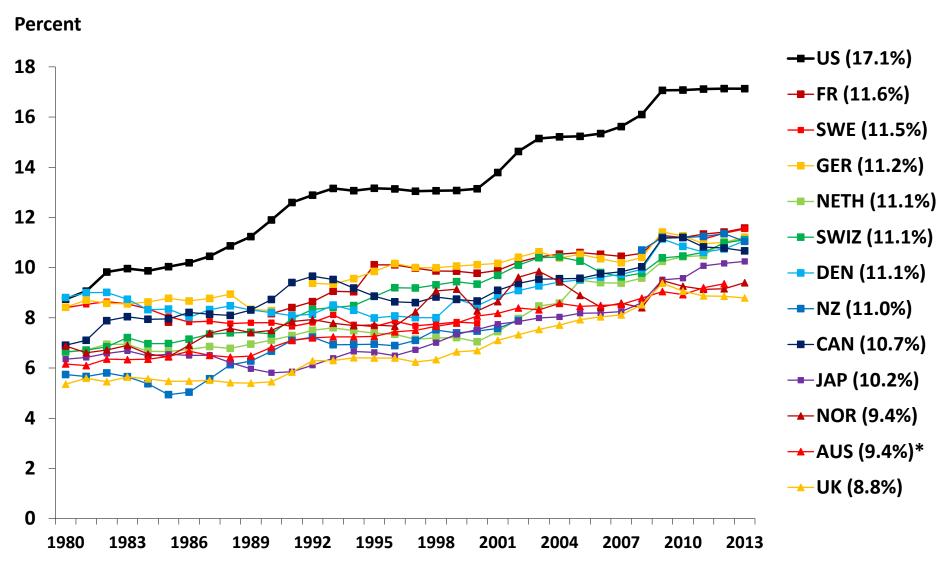
Deputy County Administrator

Health & Human Resources

Hennepin County, MN



Exhibit 1. Health Care Spending as a Percentage of GDP, 1980–2013



^{* 2012.}

Notes: GDP refers to gross domestic product. Dutch and Swiss data are for current spending only, and exclude spending on capital formation of health care providers.

Source: OECD Health Data 2015.

Exhibit 9. Select Population Health Outcomes and Risk Factors

	Life exp. at birth, 2013 ^a	Infant mortality, per 1,000 live births, 2013 ^a	Percent of pop. age 65+ with two or more chronic conditions, 2014 ^b	Obesity rate (BMI>30), 2013 ^{a,c}	Percent of pop. (age 15+) who are daily smokers, 2013 ^a	Percent of pop. age 65+
Australia	82.2	3.6	54	28.3 ^e	12.8	14.4
Canada	81.5 ^e	4.8 ^e	56	25.8	14.9	15.2
Denmark	80.4	3.5	_	14.2	17.0	17.8
France	82.3	3.6	43	14.5 ^d	24.1 ^d	17.7
Germany	80.9	3.3	49	23.6	20.9	21.1
Japan	83.4	2.1	_	3.7	19.3	25.1
Netherlands	81.4	3.8	46	11.8	18.5	16.8
New Zealand	81.4	5.2 ^e	37	30.6	15.5	14.2
Norway	81.8	2.4	43	10.0 ^d	15.0	15.6
Sweden	82.0	2.7	42	11.7	10.7	19.0
Switzerland	82.9	3.9	44	10.3 ^d	20.4 ^d	17.3
United Kingdom	81.1	3.8	33	24.9	20.0 ^d	17.1
United States	78.8	6.1 ^e	68	35.3 ^d	13.7	14.1
OECD median	81.2	3.5	_	28.3	18.9	17.0

^a Source: OECD Health Data 2015.

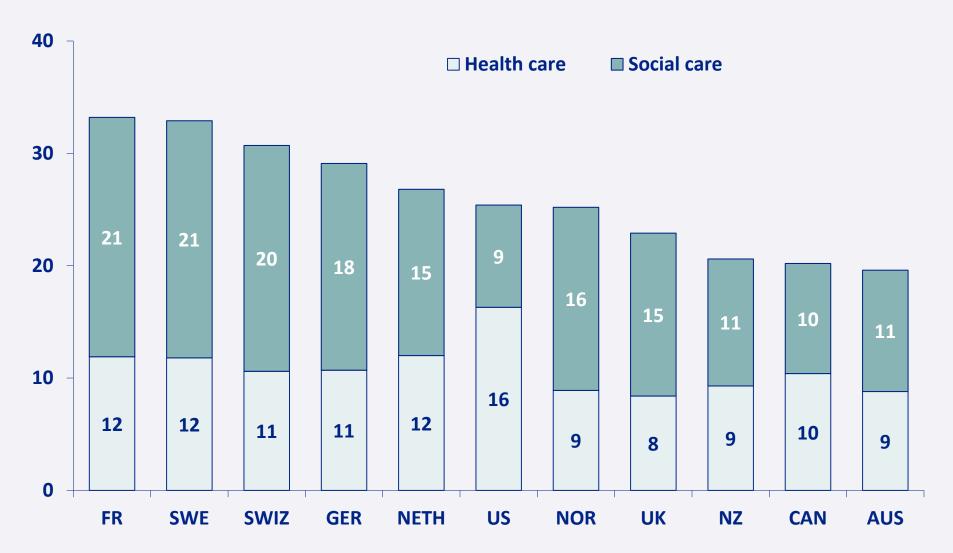
^b Includes: hypertension or high blood pressure, heart disease, diabetes, lung problems, mental health problems, cancer, and joint pain/arthritis. Source: Commonwealth Fund International Health Policy Survey of Older Adults, 2014.

^c DEN, FR, NETH, NOR, SWE, and SWIZ based on self-reported data; all other countries based on measured data.

^d 2012. ^e 2011.

Exhibit 8. Health and Social Care Spending as a Percentage of GDP

Percent



Notes: GDP refers to gross domestic product.

Source: E. H. Bradley and L. A. Taylor, The American Health Care Paradox: Why Spending More Is Getting Us Less, Public Affairs, 2013.

Accountable Care Communities

- A coalition of cross-sector stakeholders, including health care providers and community agencies, that addresses health from a community perspective. ACCs integrate health care, public health, and social services to address multiple determinants of health, including social determinants.
- Shared decision making, risk, and reward.
- An ACC encourages aligned congestive heart failure (CHF)or food security for people with insulin dependent diabetes.
- We often think of an ACC as an opportunity to invest in social determinants of health.



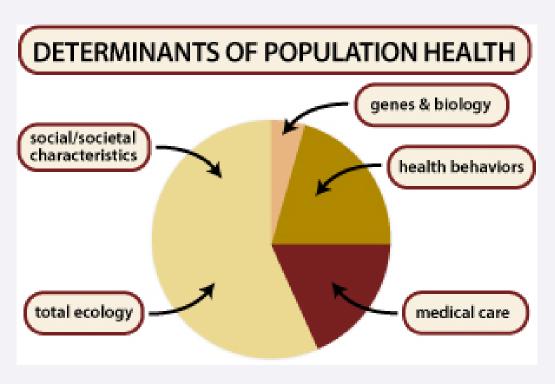
Accountable Care Communities

- ACCs across the country have begun to address:
 - Food security
 - Housing
 - Transportation
 - Employment
 - Education
 - Child Care
 - Caregiving
 - Poverty
 - Health Equity
- What's in a name?



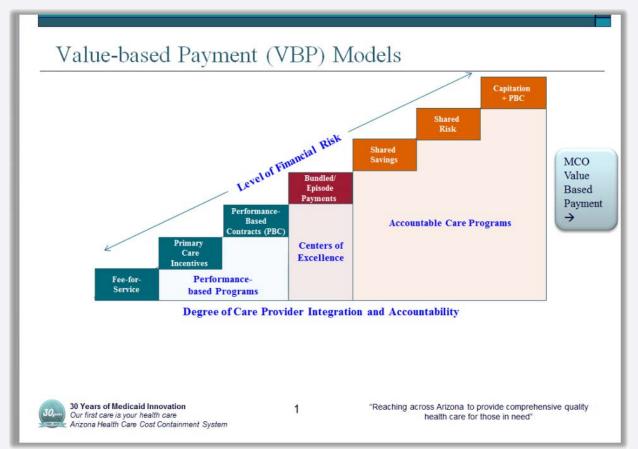


Determinants of Health



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: https://www.cdc.gov/nchhstp/socialdeterminants/faq.html







Where does Medicaid Reform fit in?

• 2 million patients will be moving to value-based purchasing in the next 1-4 years. Tipping point?

• Investment in SDOH. Interest in funding across silos in state

government.

Quality metrics will include SDOH.

 Direct investments in SDOH. Community pilots. Program and disease specific interventions.





For More Information

- Support for this Task Force comes from The Duke Endowment and the Kate B. Reynolds Charitable Trust
- Websites: <u>www.nciom.org</u>
 - www.ncmedicaljournal.com
- Key Contacts:
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