

Expanding the world of possibilities for aging.

# Partnering with Aging Services in the Community

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*inspire. serve. advocate.*

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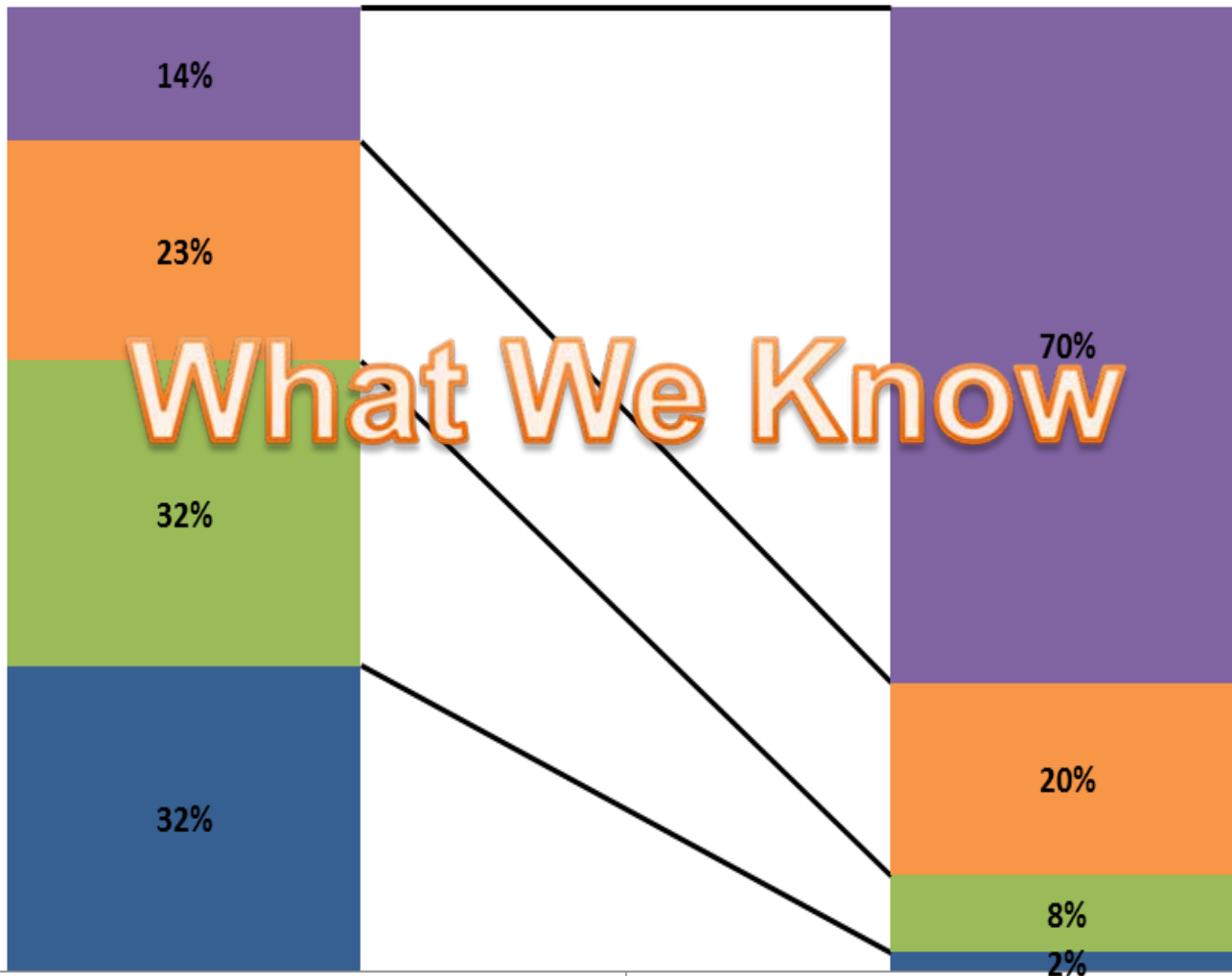
# Distribution of Medicare FFS Beneficiaries by Number of Chronic Conditions and Total Medicare Hospital Readmissions: 2010

■ 0 to 1 Condition ■ 2 to 3 Conditions ■ 4 to 5 Conditions ■ 6+ Conditions

4 or more conditions

What We Know

90% of Medicare Re-admissions



Percent of Beneficiaries

Percent of Medicare Hospital Readmissions

# Natural Points of Aggregation – Coordinating Services where People Live

	% > 65 population	% Medicare Costs	Where do they live?
Frail Elderly	5%	43%	NHs, assisted living, affordable housing, community- dwelling
Chronically Ill (multiple co- morbidity)	20%	42%	Affordable housing, CCRCs, ALFs, community- dwelling,



# Aging Services linked to Reduced Hospital admission



Nutrition Programs

Adult Day Services



Med Management

In-home Monitoring and Tele-health



Care Coordination

# Examples of LeadingAge Members Participating in CCTP Demos

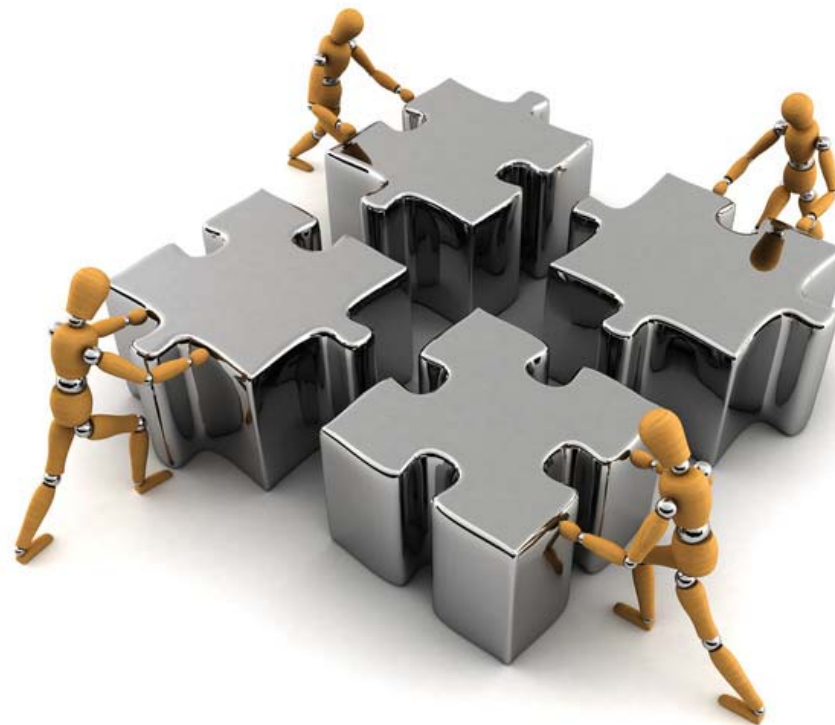
**Brewster Place, Topeka, KS**

**CJE SeniorLife, Chicago, IL**

**Eddy Visiting Nurse Association, Troy, NY**

All use a combination of nurse coaches, social services, tele-health and coordination with primary care within a community, aging services organization

# Pulling it all Together



# Getting to our Goal



## Present world of health care reform:

- Hospital and physician practice focused
- Playing with payment system
- HCBS are seen as “purchased services”

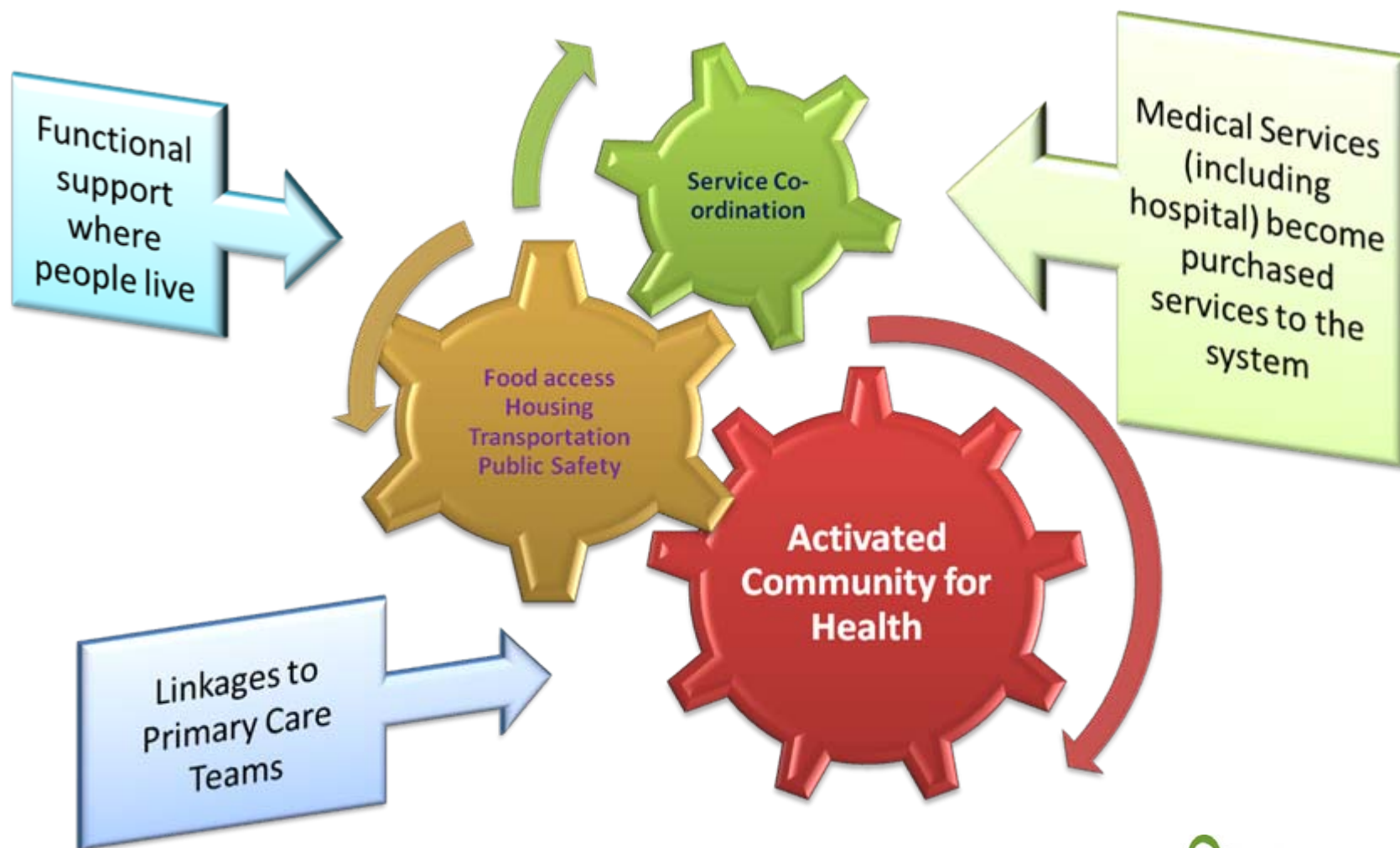
Incremental  
process  
change



## Activated communities:

- “System” is identified more broadly
- Services are linked and integrated
- Focus is on broad measures of “health”

# Health Measures and Payment must Focus on Populations





# Using Supportive Affordable Housing as the Platform



# Affordable Housing for the Elderly

## Characteristics

- Affordable Housing is a natural aggregator of high risk individuals
  - >90% are on Medicare
  - 1/2 of those are Medicare/Medicaid beneficiaries and 1/3 of residents are rated as vulnerable on the VES scale
- Average age= 82, with multiple chronic illnesses
- For many it where they will spend the rest of their life
- Residents have a trusting relationship with housing management and service coordinators

# What it Could Look Like



Expanded role  
of Wellness  
and Homecare  
Nurse



Service Coordinators linked to Care  
Managers and Primary Care Teams



Medical  
Homes



Med  
Assistance



New Partnerships with Health  
Plans

# Successful Housing/Medical Models

- SASH – VT (affordable housing, Medicare/Medicaid, patient-centered medical homes)
  - 19% reduction in hospitalizations
  - Reduced falls by 22%
  - Costs \$700/person/yr
- Mercy Care Plan
  - 43% fewer hospital days and 31% fewer admissions
  - 9% reduction in ED visits
- National Church Residences
  - Working with Ohio “duals” integration demo



National Church Residences  
CENTER FOR SENIOR HEALTH



# Challenges

- Evidence is still local – how do these program scale?
- Resistance for payors and “traditional health care systems” to look to housing and community-based services
- Resistance by community-based service providers to understand *risk*
- Limited inventory of affordable housing and limited capital options to invest in more



# US Health Care Delivery System Evolution

Health Delivery System Transformation Critical Path

## Acute Care System 1.0

**Episodic  
Non Integrated  
Care**

- Episodic Health Care
- Lack integrated care networks
- Lack quality & cost performance transparency
- Poorly Coordinate Chronic Care Management

## Coordinated Seamless Healthcare System 2.0

**Outcome  
Accountable  
Care**

- Patient/Person Centered
- Transparent Cost and Quality Performance
- Accountable Provider Networks Designed Around the patient
- Shared Financial Risk
- HIT integrated
- Focus on care management and preventive care

## Community Integrated Healthcare System 3.0

**Community  
Integrated  
Healthcare**

Healthy Population Centered  
Population Health Focused Strategies

Integrated networks linked to community resources capable of addressing psycho social/economic needs  
Population based reimbursement  
Learning Organization: capable of rapid deployment of best practices

Community Health Integrated  
E-health and telehealth capable

Neal Halfon, UCLA Center for Healthier  
Children, Families & Communities

*LeadingAge*™