

Improving Health for All Pennsylvanians

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Agenda

- Social Determinants of Health
- Health in All Policies
- Public Health 3.0
- Health Innovation
- Challenges for policy makers
- Role of researchers

Denominator in Health Outcomes – State Population

12,802,503

What determines health?

What Makes Us Healthy



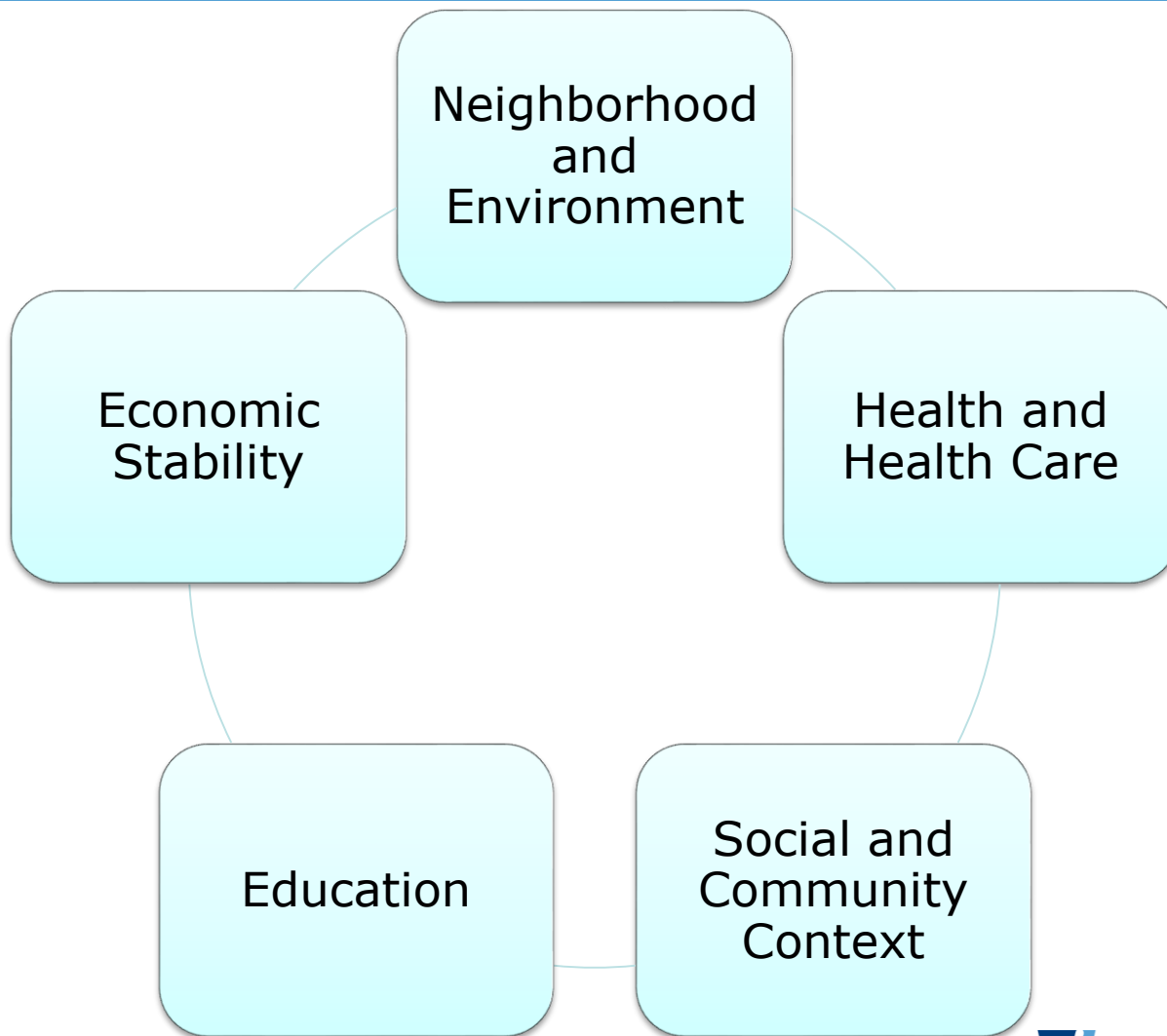
What We Spend On Being Healthy



- Where we are born, work, play, learn, live, and age
- Zip code better predictor than genetic code

Source: Derived from information from the Boston Foundation (June 2007).

Social Determinants of Health



Lackawanna and Luzerne Counties

- Lackawanna ranks 60th and Luzerne ranks 64th out of 67 counties in County Health Rankings for PA

Factor	Lackawanna	Luzerne	Top US	PA
Premature Death*	7,900	6,900	5,200	6,900
Adult Smoking	20%	18%	14%	20%
Primary Care Physicians	1,320:1	1,260:1	1,040:1	1,550:1
Unemployment	6.6%	7.3%	3.5%	5.8%
Children in Poverty	20%	24%	13%	19%

* Years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population

Source: County Health Rankings

➤ Health in All Policies (HiAP)

- HiAP addresses the complex factors that impact social determinants of health
 - Interconnectedness of community planning, economic development, public health, transportation etc.
- Pennsylvania Example: Walk Works
 - Engage community-based organizations to increase opportunities for physical activity
 - Address policies to increase safe walking routes
 - Promotes safe walking routes
 - Offers social support through guided, community based walking groups
 - Walk-to-school programs

Public Health 3.0

PH1.0

- Late 19th and early 20th century
- Infectious disease epidemics such as smallpox; food borne illness; dangerous housing, and the AIDS crisis

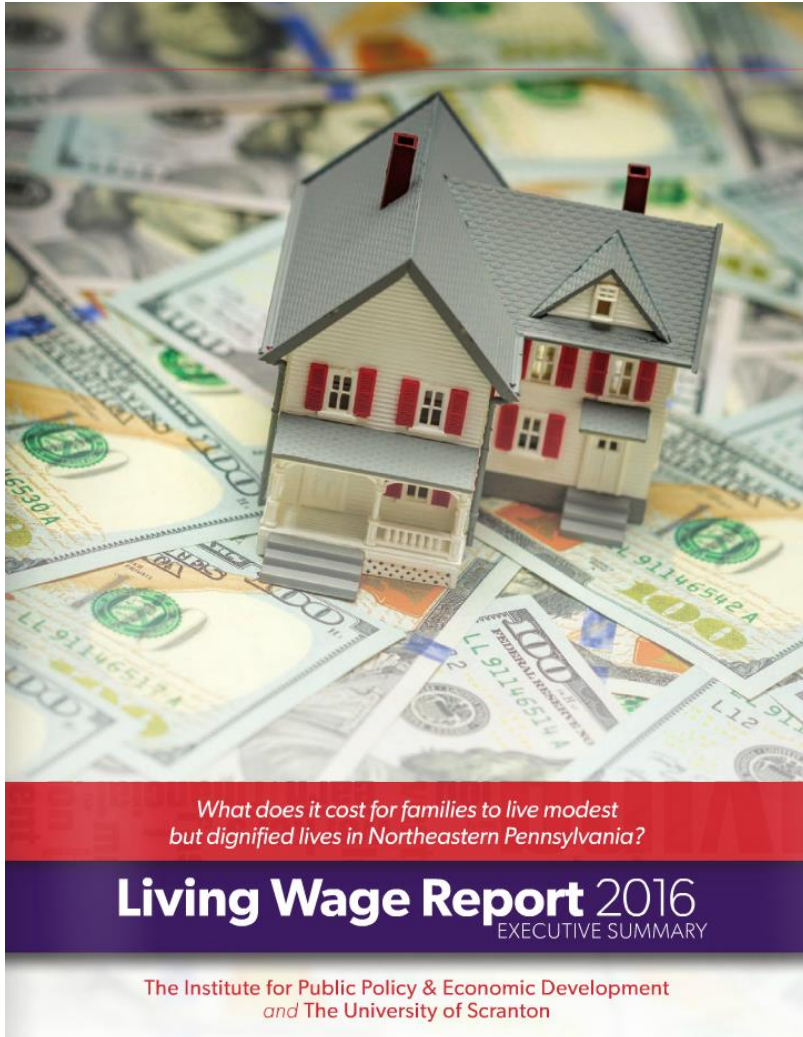
PH 2.0

- The last 30 years
- 1988 IOM report called for public health to address new challenges; disaster response and chronic diseases

PH 3.0

- New challenge to both the private and public sector
- Invest in initiatives that address the environment in which we live
- Expanding public health to address all aspects of life that determine health including: economic development, education, transportation, food, environment, housing and safe neighborhoods.

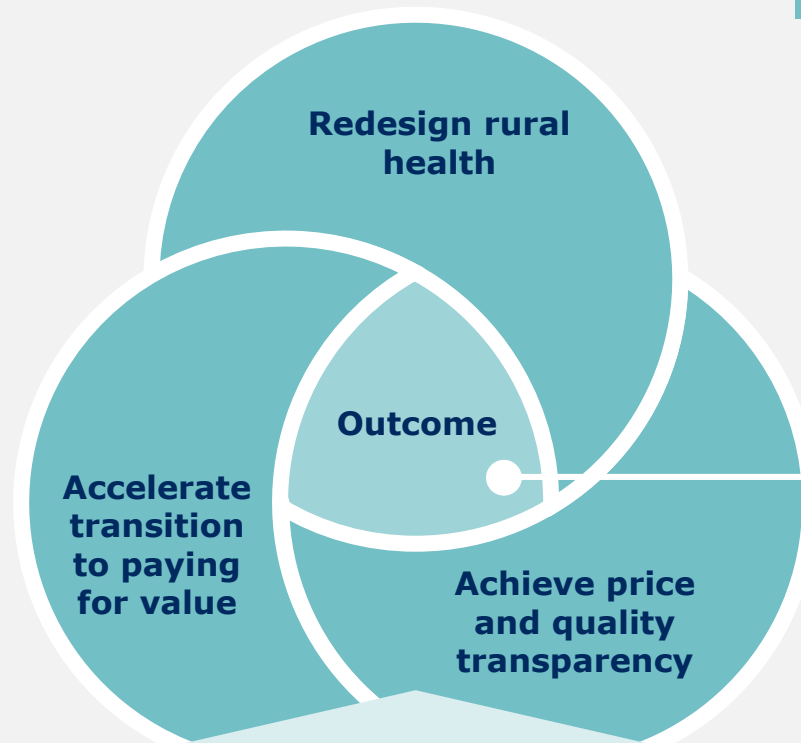
Living Wage Report – Health Care Access



- Basic needs budget = food cost + childcare cost + (**insurance premiums + health care costs**) + housing cost + transportation cost + other necessities cost

Objectives for Health Innovation in Pennsylvania (HIP)

In-going approach to accelerate innovation in PA



■ Primary strategies

- Better health
- Better care
- Smarter spending

Supported by

- Population health approaches
- Health care transformation
- HIT/HIE

Rural Hospitals as a National Imperative

Why focus on payment innovation for rural health

National imperative to address challenges to rural health

1,970 (35%) hospitals in the US are in rural areas

55 rural hospitals have closed in past 5 years causing real issues (e.g. reducing access, jobs)

Right now, there are **>280 rural hospitals (13%) at risk** for closure, which could

- Restrict access for **700,000 Medicare beneficiaries**
- Require transition of **~86,000 jobs**

Rural hospitals **provide important care and deliver critical social programs (e.g., drug addiction rehabilitation)** in the community

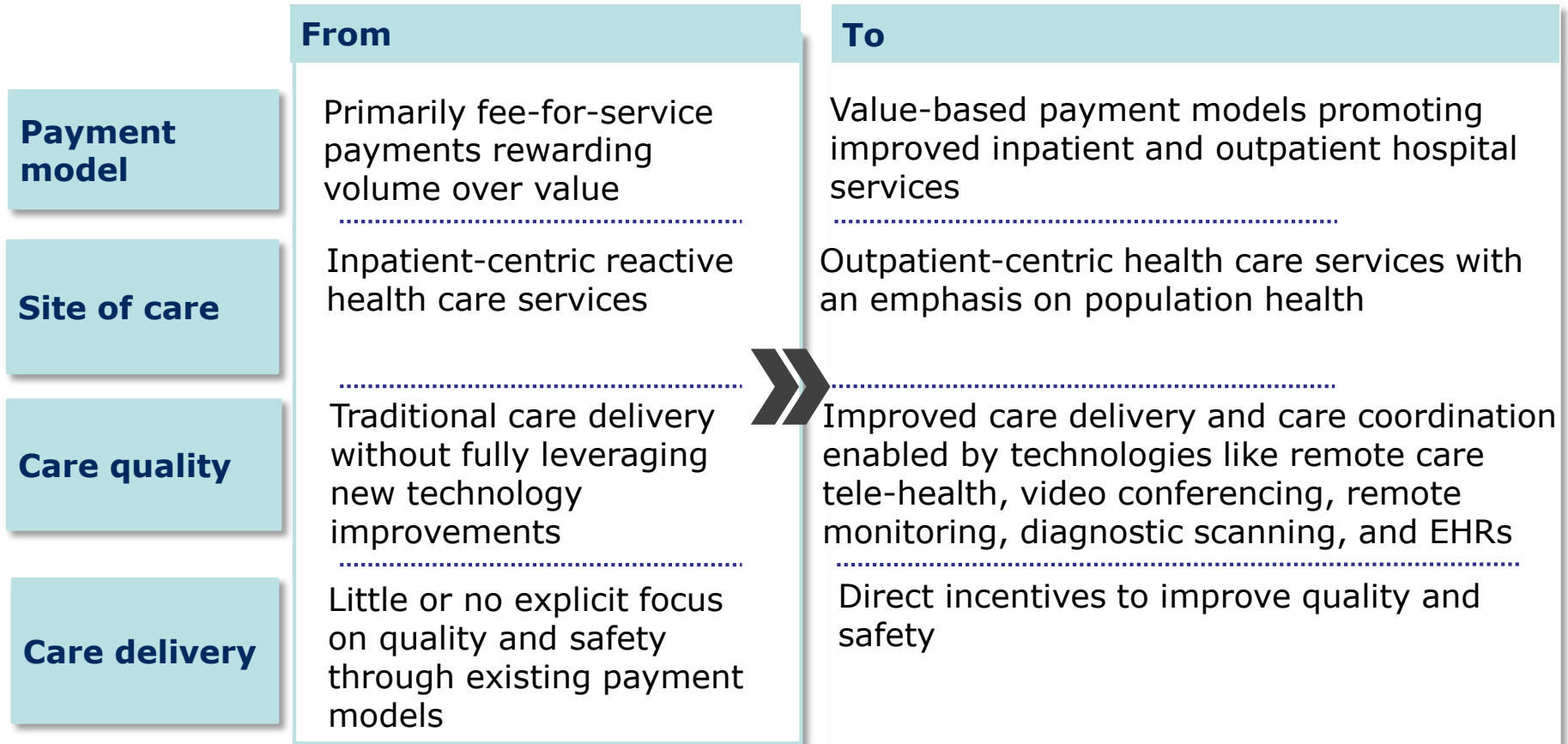
Rural health offerings today represent an antiquated **inpatient model** (driven by FFS incentives) and largely not aligned with the prevention and chronic community care needs



- States are facing the same national rural health challenges with similar opportunities for innovation and stakeholder support
- A state or multi-state focus centered on PA can help build the foundation for national rural health transformation

Volume to Value

Health care innovation will promote transition from volume- to value-based payment transformation



Role of Researchers



HUFFPOST HEALTHY LIVING

THE BLOG

Why a Career in Governmental Public Health Might Be Right for You

🕒 01/27/2016 03:36 pm ET | Updated Jan 27, 2016

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Brian Castrucci

Chief Program and Strategy Officer, de Beaumont Foundation



As far back as I can remember, I always wanted a career that would give me the chance to make a positive impact on the lives of others. Maybe it was because both my parents were nurses, so service was in my blood. After three years studying political science, the plan was to go to law school and become a public defender. Then I found public health during the summer of my junior year of college and realized that the marriage of policy and health would allow me to make a difference



Questions

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Comments