

HEALTHCARE SUPER-UTILIZERS

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WHAT IS A "WICKED PROBLEM"

The phrase was originally used in social sciences. A wicked problem is a problem that is difficult or impossible to solve because of incomplete, contradictory, and changing requirements that are often difficult to recognize. It affects multiple players that may not be aware of the other. Moreover, because of complex interdependencies, the effort to solve one aspect of a wicked problem may reveal or create other problems.

The key to finding an answer is to acknowledge it is a complicated problem, and that **no individual**, **organization**, **agency or governmental body can solve this by themselves**



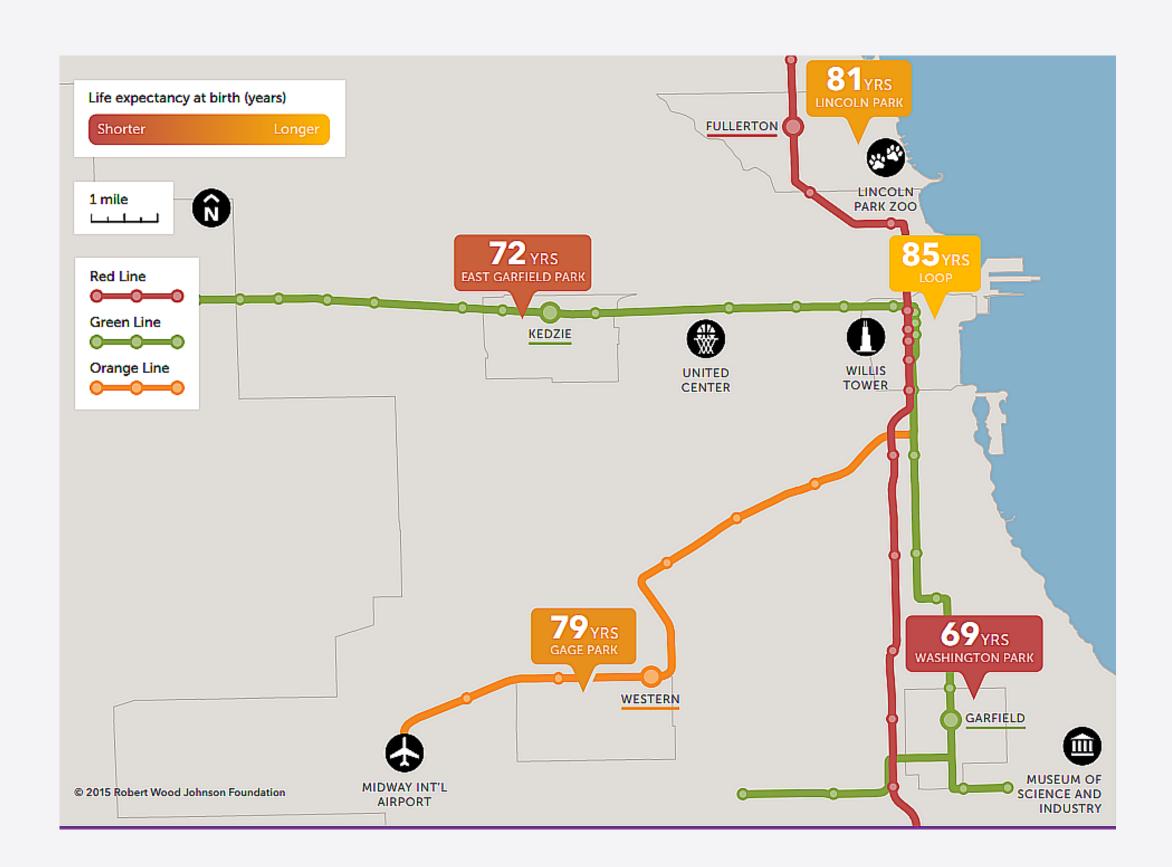


WHERE YOU LIVE AFFECTS HOW LONG YOU LIVE

Your socioeconomic status affects your health

Examples

- Housing Status
- Food Insecurity
- Transportation
- Mental Illness
- Substance Abuse
- Interpersonal Violence



Third world countries with similar life expectancies to Washington Park



Where you live, access to education, to employment, and other variables are called The Social Determinants of Health





POPULATION HEALTH

A minority of patients accumulate most of the cost & utilization In most states, 5% of Medicaid patients make up 48% of the cost

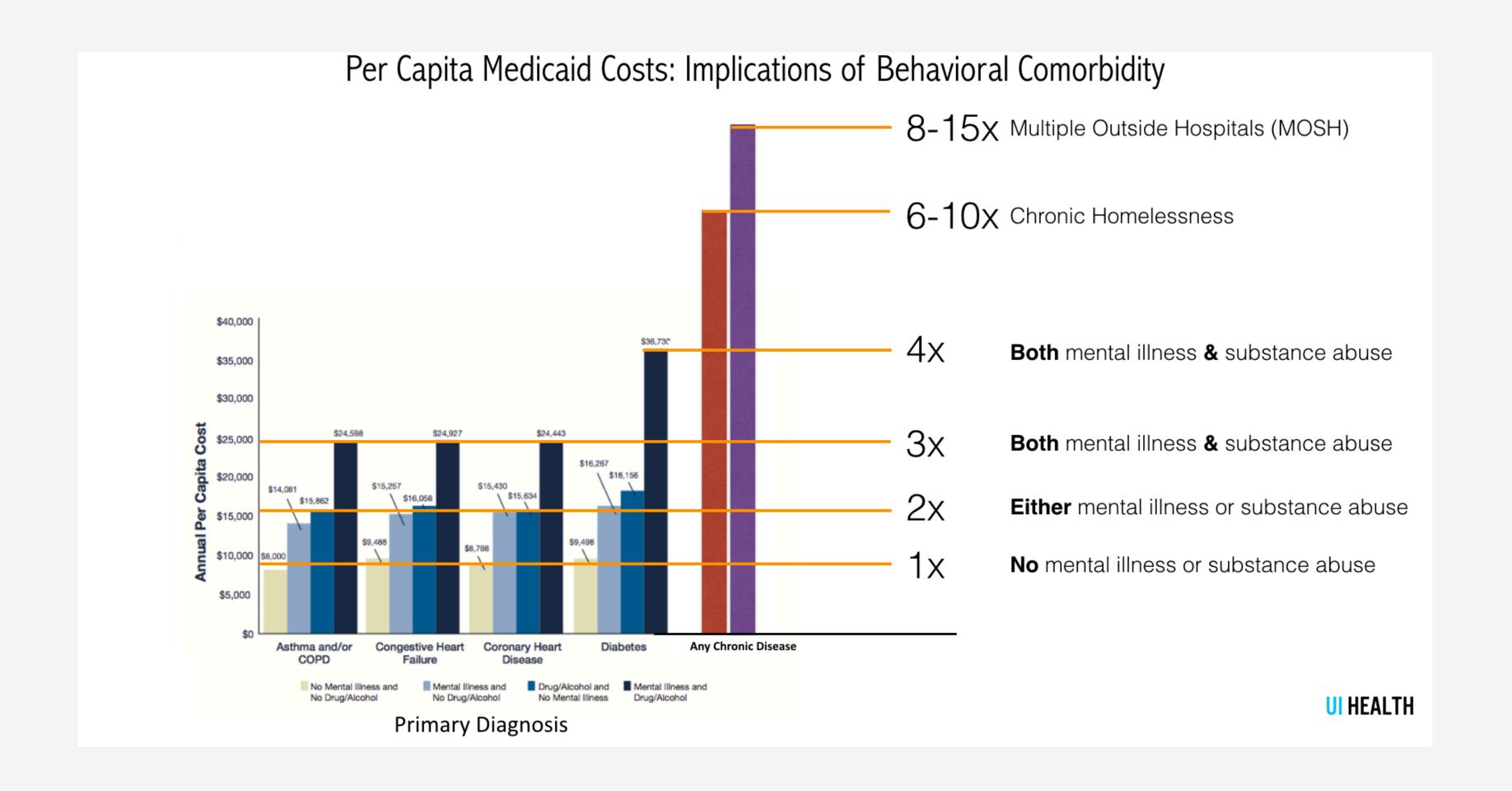








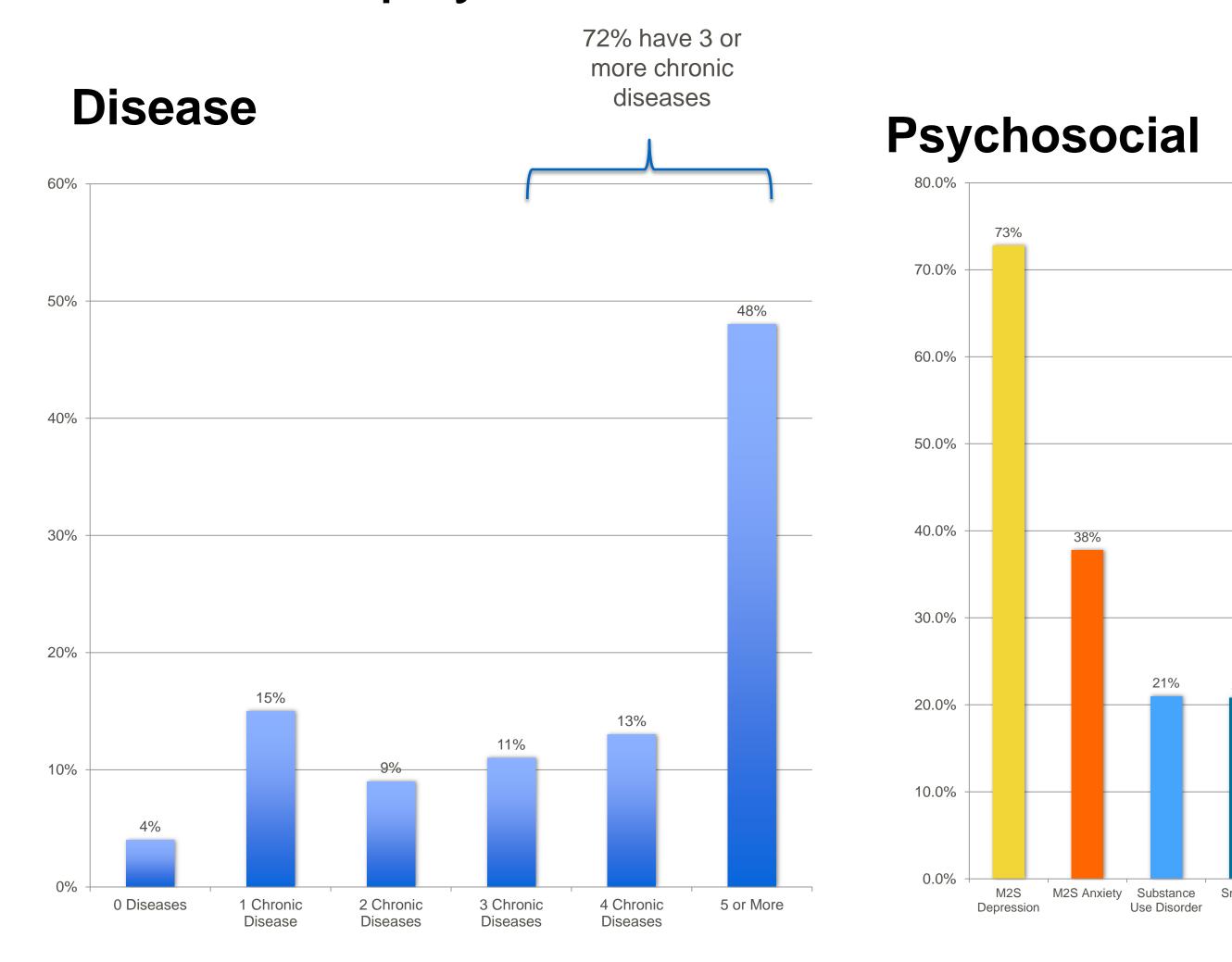
COMORBIDITIES







Extraordinary psychosocial / disease burden





No PCP

Low Med

Adherence homeless/top Reading

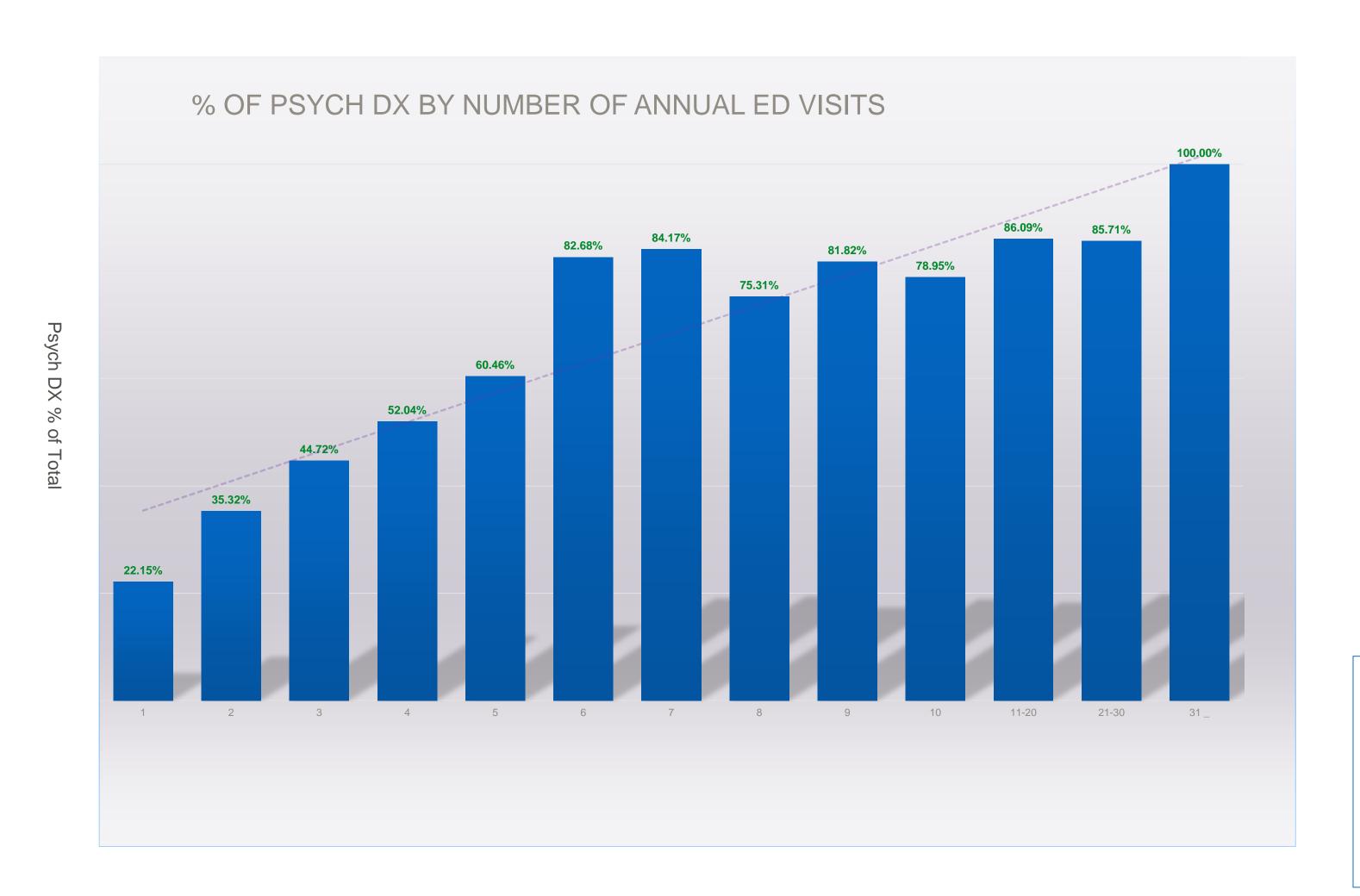
50

Level

Low Social

Support

High rates of mental illness & substance abuse



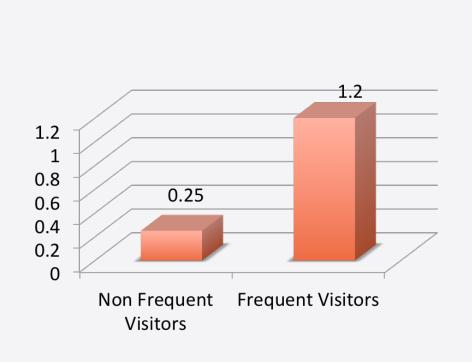
There is a 80% probability
that a patient who
accumulates 8 or more
visits in the previous 12
months has either a
mental illness or a
substance abuse disorder

Calendar Year 2014

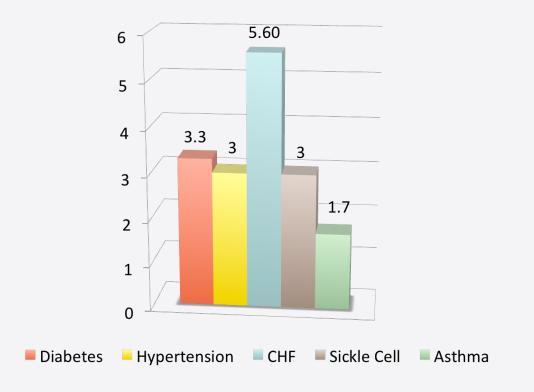
46,186 Visits 30,100 Unique Patients 8,300 Patients had a Psych Diagnosis (27.7%)

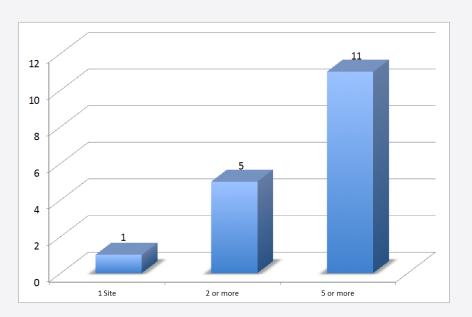
Number of Annual ED Visits

HIGH RATES OF COSTS & UTILIZATION









Hospitalization rate

Annual Costs

Annual # of hospitalizations

Relative Costs by number of acute sites of care accessed





HEALTHCARE & HOMELESSNESS

Homelessness is virtually unrecognized in healthcare, yet this health-related social need carries risks as great as cancer or advanced cardiovascular disease







UI HEALTH





Number of homeless identified via survey of ED and psychiatry staff in June 2015

- 20 had no encounters in the previous year
- 48 had healthcare costs that 4.8x higher than our average patient

Found to date through labor-intensive chart audits





UI HEALTH EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT FREQUENT VISITORS



45%

...of the top 100 ED frequent visitors are homeless

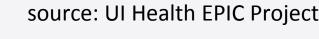
20%

...of ED "super-utilizers" (~300 patients who have had 8+ visits in the previous year)

57%

...of UI Health's 600+ homeless (350) have had at least one ED visit within the previous 12 months





WHAT DO WE MEAN BY HOMELESSNESS?

Three Typologies

transitional 80%

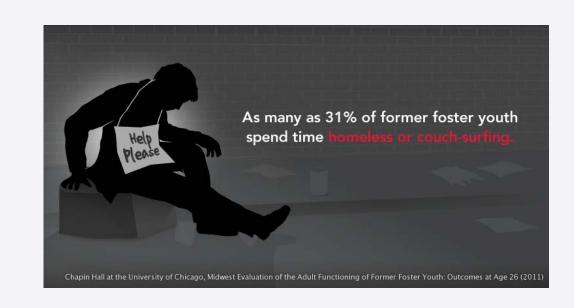
Both individuals (48%) and families (52%) who become homeless due to a housing, health care, or other financial crisis. They come into the shelter system and stay about three months and often move into housing.

episodic 10%

More individuals than families who regularly go in and out of shelters.

They tend to be younger and leave shelters when they get income, or use

shelters seasonally.

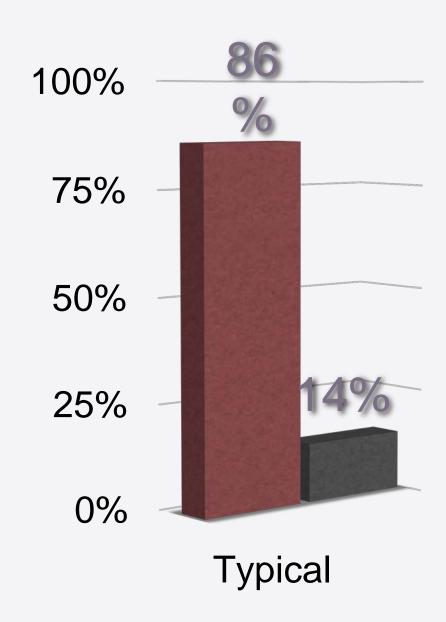


chronic 10%

Primarily individuals who have been homeless for a year or more, or four times in the last three years. They tend to be older with significant mental illness, substance abuse and many have a chronic medical condition(s).

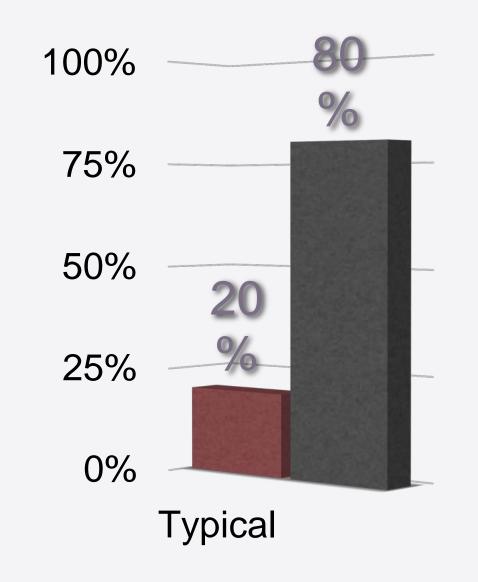
WHY FOCUS ON THE CHRONICALLY HOMELESS?

Among all homeless, the chronically homeless make up 10-20% of the general population...



Prevalence

...yet account for nearly 80-90% of the total cost of services to the entire population



Cost

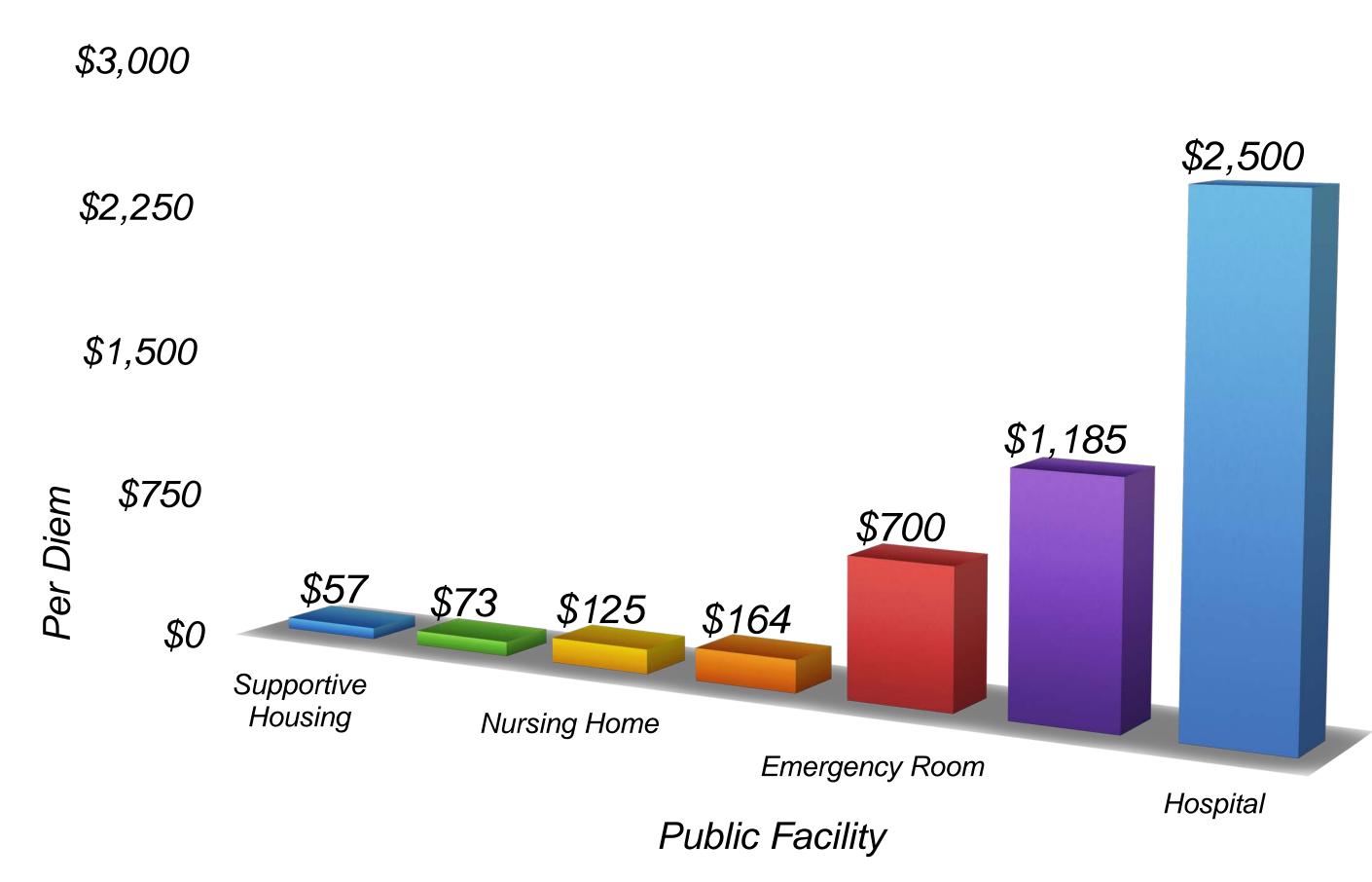
We've found that chronically homeless people, who are about 12% of the homeless population, make up 80% of the total government costs spent, from emergency room visits to jail time.... We are wasting a huge amount of money in this country keeping these people homeless."

Jake Maguire, Director of Communications for the 100,000 Homes Campaign



AN EXPENSIVE, FRAGMENTED DE FACTO "SYSTEM"

Without the stability of a place to live, the homeless seek services in facilities that are exceedingly more expensive





SHORTER LIVES

Risk of Early Death



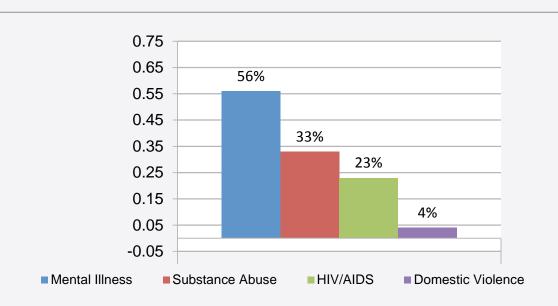
The average American is expected to live to 78 years old The chronically homeless' average life expectancy is 53 years old





HEALTH RISKS

There are high rates of mental illness, substance abuse, HIV/AIDs & Domestic Violence



Up to half of the chronically homeless may have a Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI)



The chronically homeless have high rates of head, neck and breast cancers



60% of the chronically homeless that use cocaine & heroin have asthma or COPD



46% report at least one suicide attempt







UI HEALTH BETTER HEALTH THROUGH HOUSING



(11.7%)

... of the 27 referred into housing have died.

(18.5%)

...have had undiagnosed traumatic brain injury, dementia or intellectual disability, and no family support.

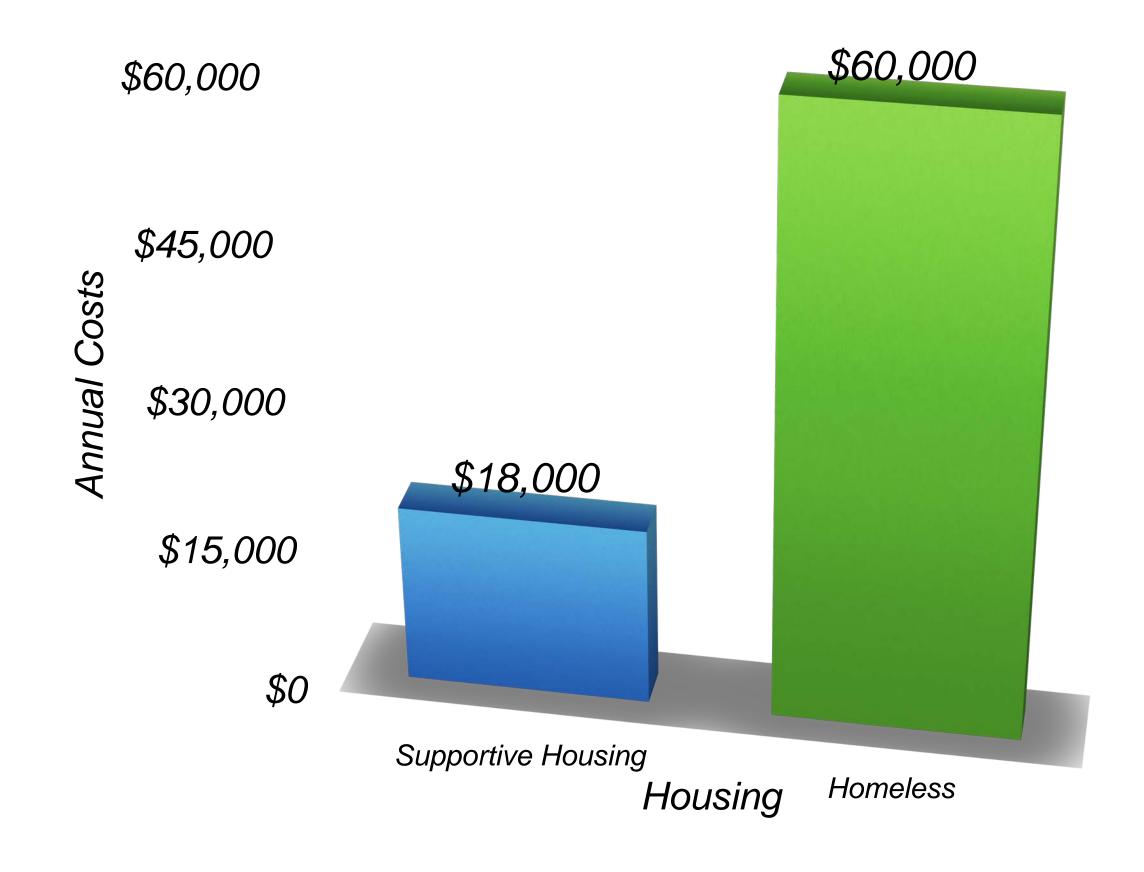
(22.2%

...have head, neck or breast cancer. All are in advanced states and all have been out-of-care



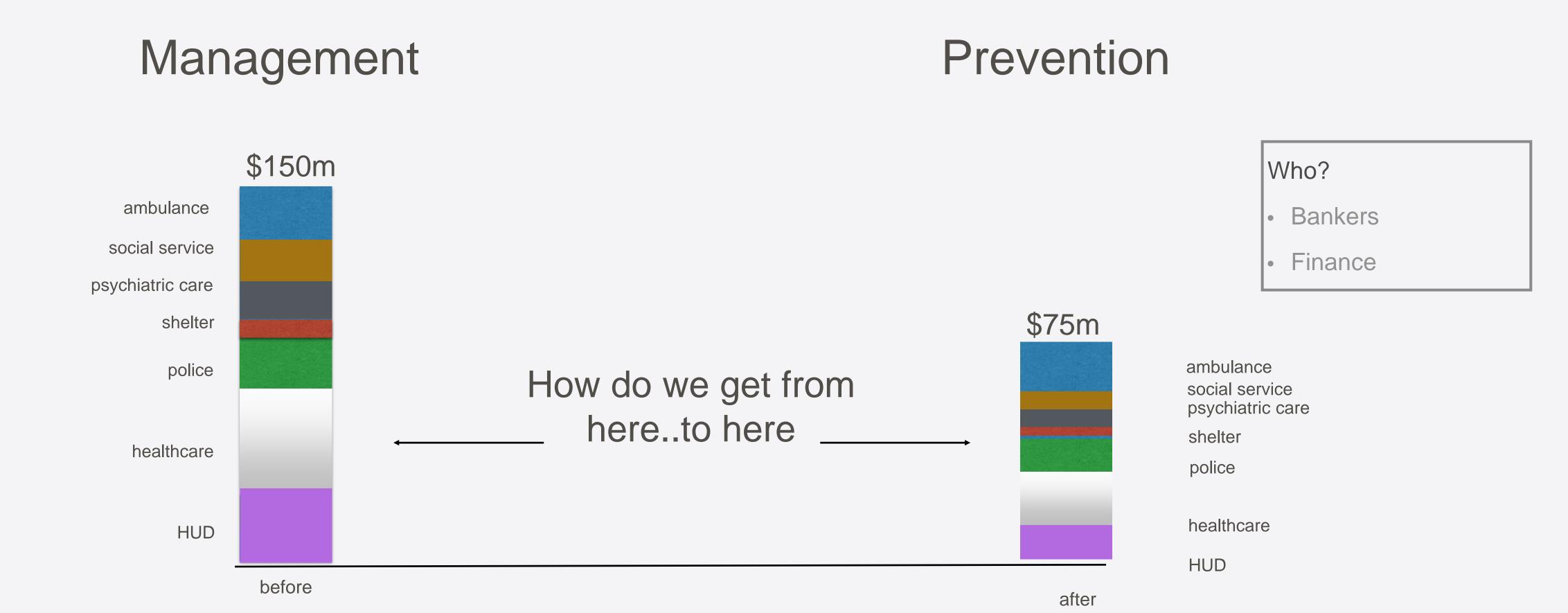
ITS CHEAPER TO HOUSE THE HOMELESS

Programs in other cities have demonstrated it costs a third to a half to house the homeless rather than having them remain homeless.





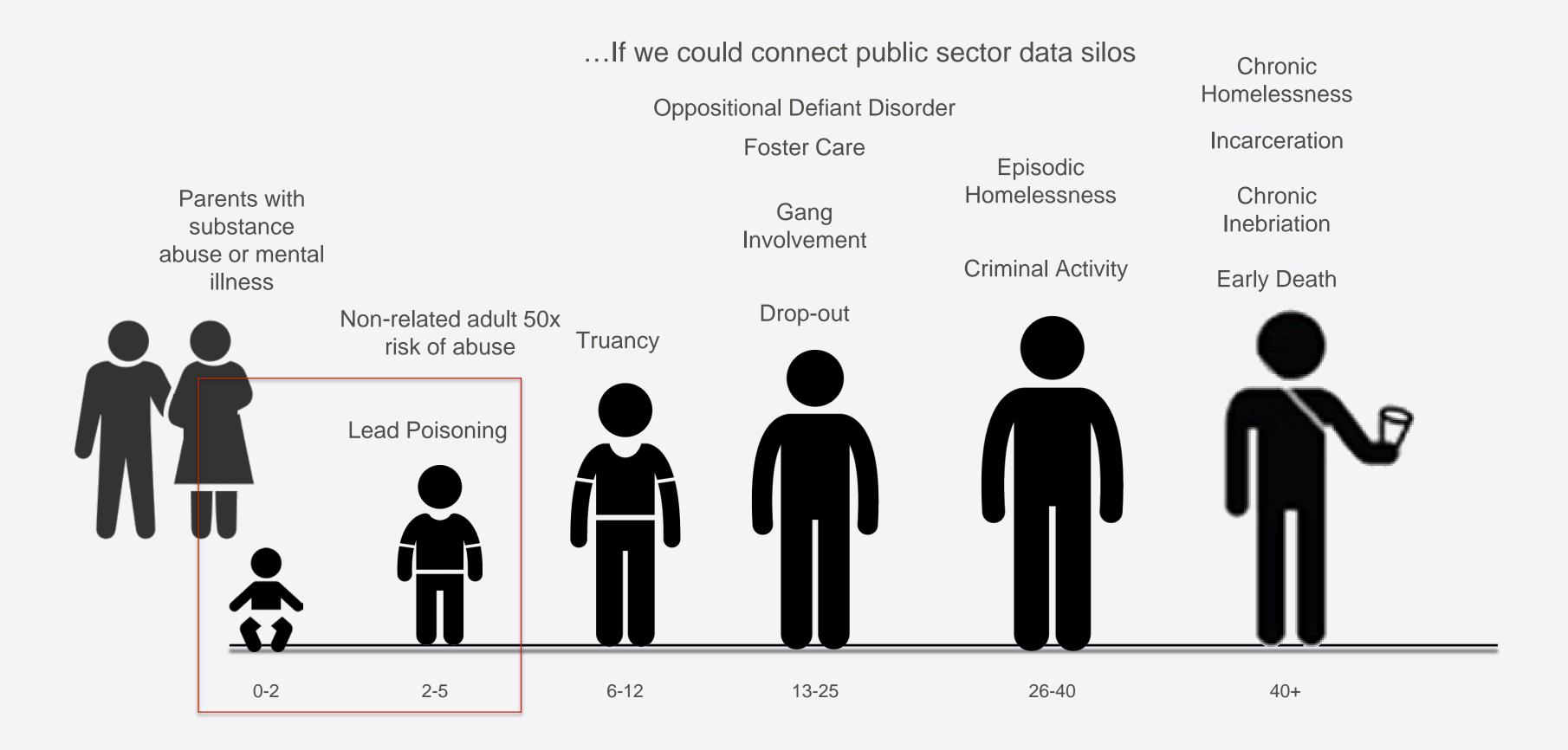
PAYMENT IS A WICKED PROBLEM







COULD WE HAVE SEN IT COMING?



Many chronically homeless have risk factors that originate in childhood, yet develop into issues that span a lifetime,





THE FOG IS LIFTING



