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Affordable Care Act Implementation and Multi-Sector Contributions to Population Health

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Available at: https://works.bepress.com/glen_mays/248/

Affordable Care Act Implementation & Multi-sector Contributions to Population Health

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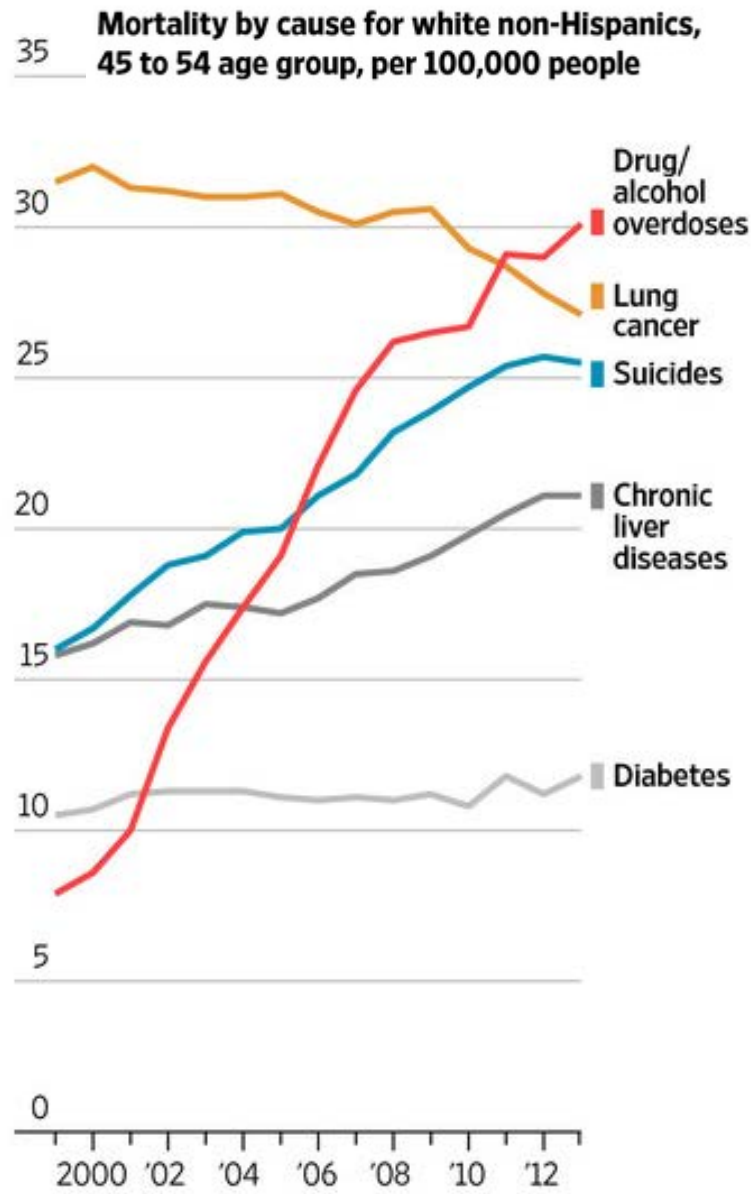
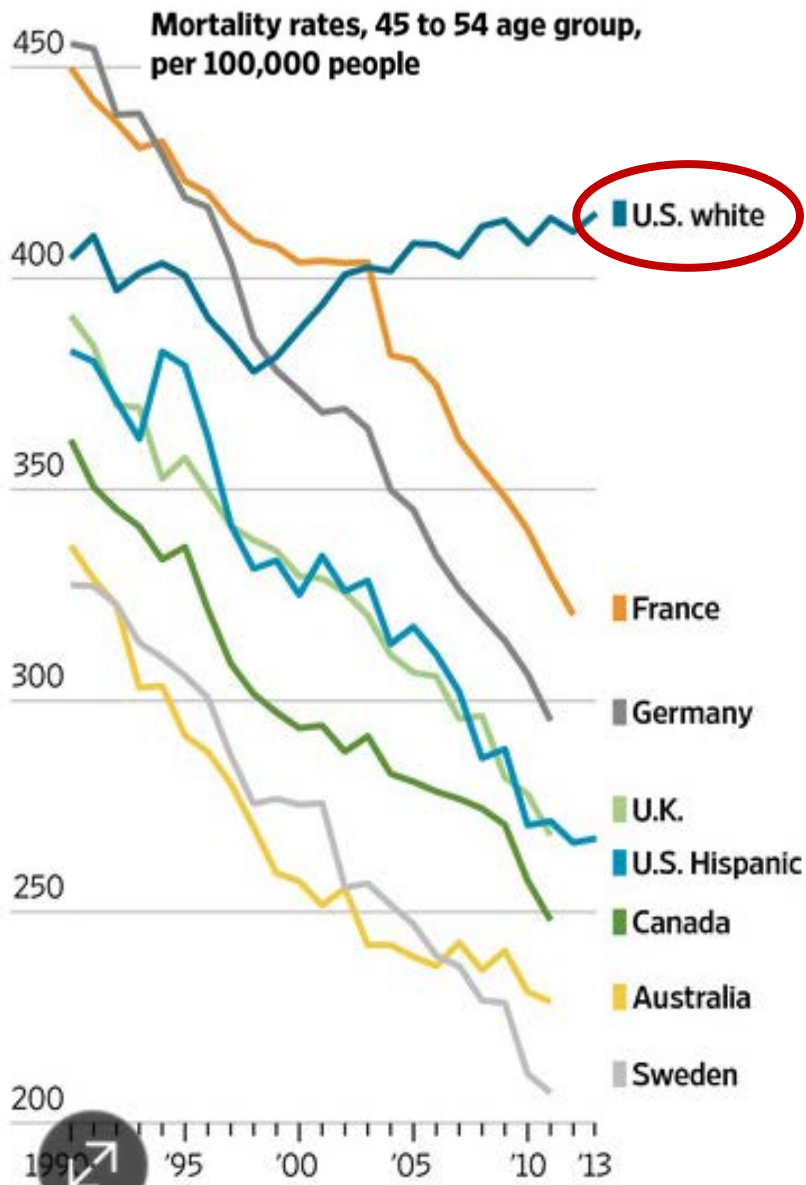
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Losing ground in population health

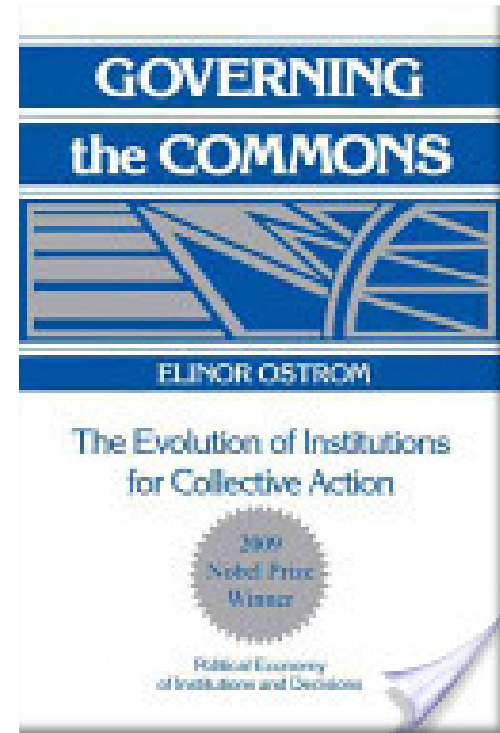


How do we support effective population health improvement strategies?

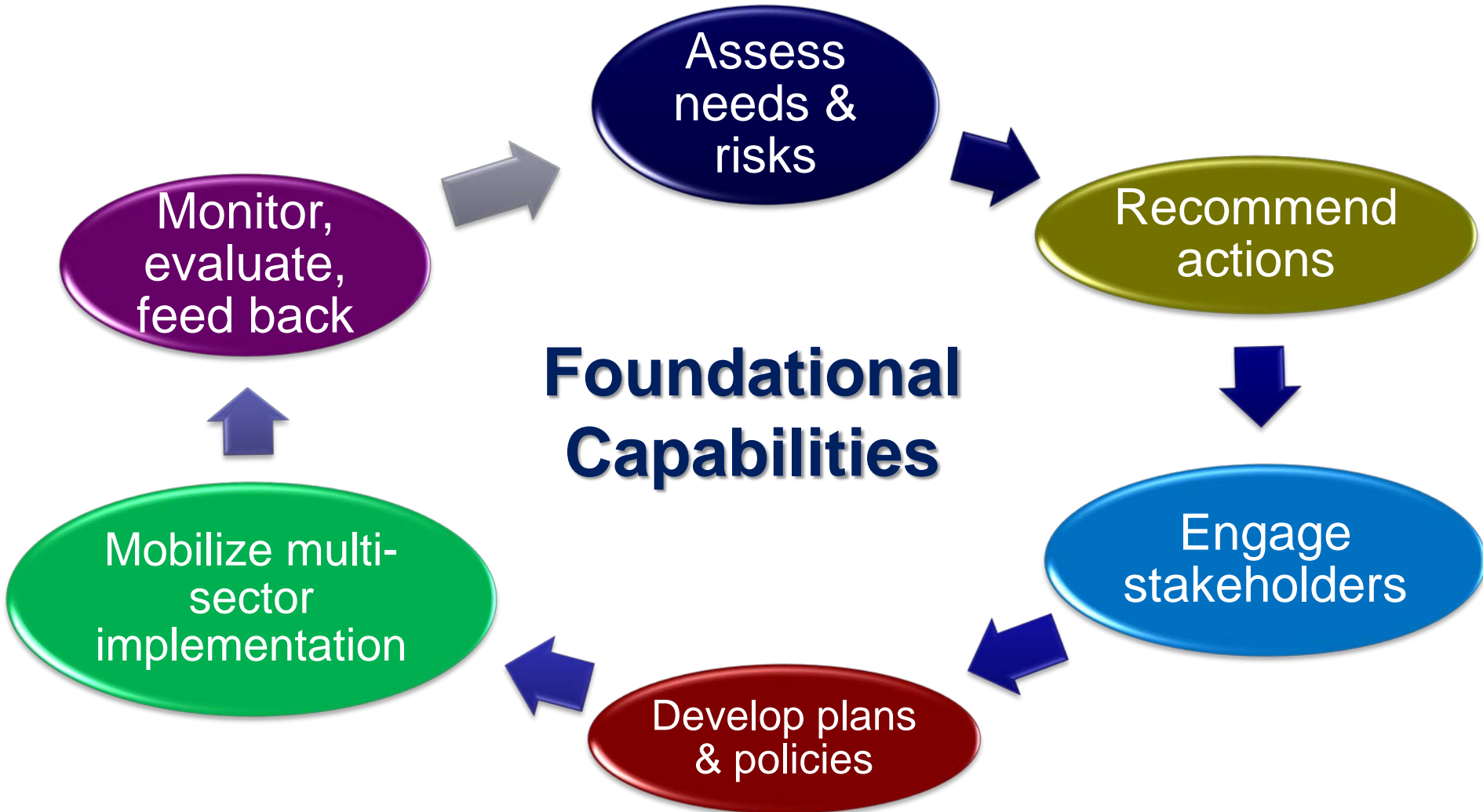
- Target **large-scale** health improvement: neighborhood, city/county, region
- Address **fundamental** and often **multiple** determinants of health
- Mobilize the **collective actions** of multiple stakeholders in government & private sector
 - Infrastructure
 - Information
 - Incentives

Challenge: overcoming collective action problems across systems & sectors

- Incentive compatibility → public goods
- Concentrated costs & diffuse benefits
- Time lags: costs vs. improvements
- Uncertainties about what works
- Asymmetry in information
- Difficulties measuring progress
- Weak and variable institutions & infrastructure
- Imbalance: resources vs. needs
- Stability & sustainability of funding



Solution? Catalytic functions to support multi-sector population health work



ACA creates new incentives & infrastructure for population health work

- Health insurance coverage expansion:
ability to redeploy charity-care resources
- Hospital community benefit requirements
- Insurer and employer incentives
- Value-based payment models
- CMS Innovation Center demonstrations
- Prevention & Public Health Fund
- National public health accreditation standards

Questions of interest

- Which organizations contribute to the implementation of foundational population health activities in local communities?
- How do these contributions change with ACA implementation?
- What are the health and economic effects attributable to ACA-related population health activities?

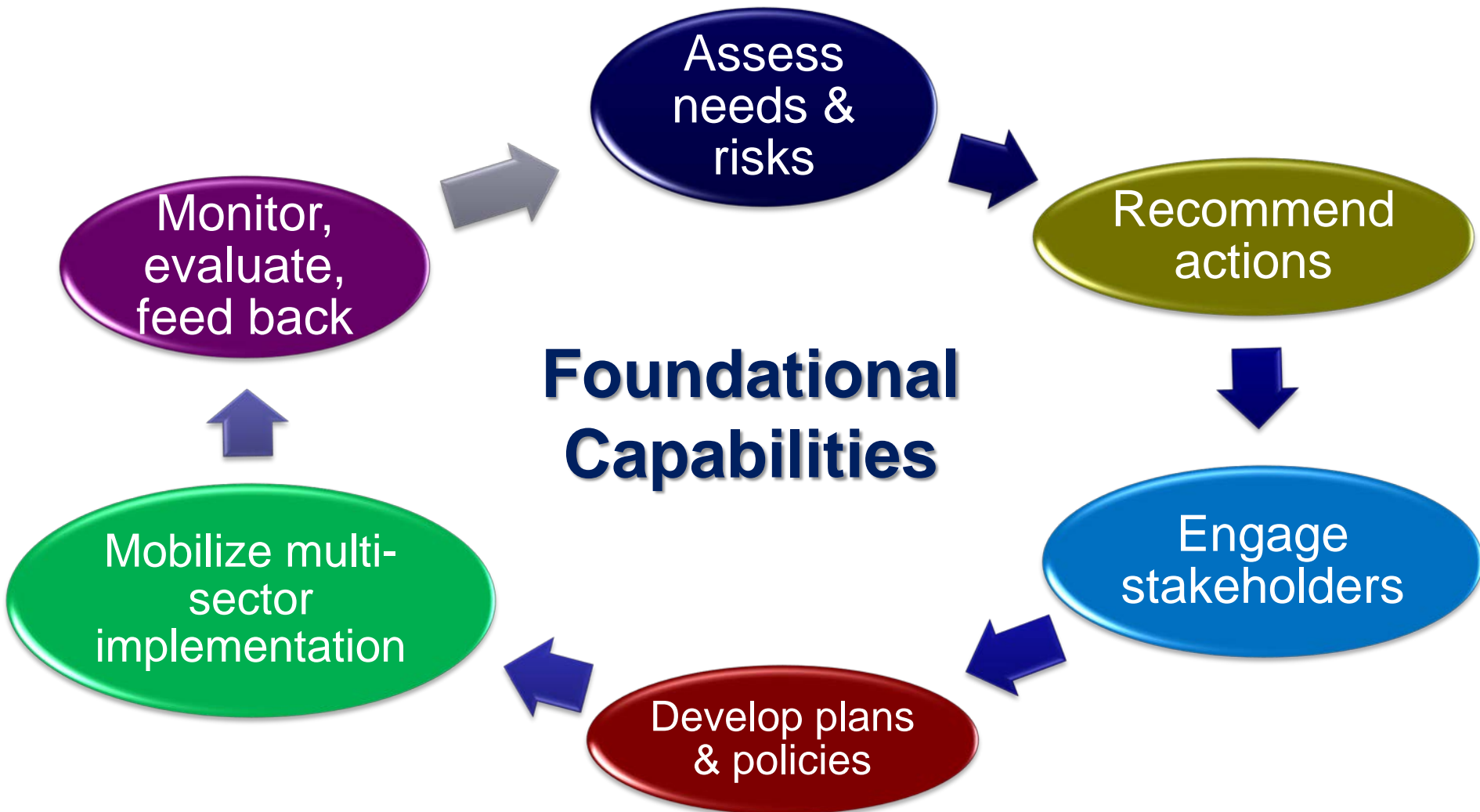
Primary data source

National Longitudinal Survey of Public Health Systems

- Cohort of 360 communities with at least 100,000 residents
- Followed over time: 1998, 2006, 2012, 2014** (2016)
- Local public health officials report:
 - **Scope**: availability of 20 recommended population health activities
 - **Network**: organizations contributing to each activity
 - **Centrality of effort**: contributed by governmental public health agency
 - **Quality**: perceived effectiveness of each activity

** Additional sample of 500 non-metro communities added in 2014 wave

Measures of population health activities



Data linkages

- **Area Health Resource File:** health resources, demographics, socioeconomic status, insurance coverage
- **NACCHO Profile data:** public health agency institutional and financial characteristics
- **PHAB:** public health agency accreditation status
- **CMS Impact File & Cost Report:** hospital ownership, market share, uncompensated care
- **Dartmouth Atlas:** Area-level medical spending (Medicare)
- **CDC Compressed Mortality File:** Cause-specific death rates by county
- **Equality of Opportunity Project (Chetty):** local estimates of life expectancy by income

Estimating changes associated with ACA implementation

Dependent variables:

- **Scope:** Percent of population activities performed
- **Organizational centrality:** relative influence of organizations and sectors in supporting population health activities
- **System capital:** composite measure of multi-sector contributions to population health activities

Independent Variables/Comparators:

- Pre-post ACA time trend
- Medicaid expansion vs. Non-expansion states (DD)
- Post-expansion coverage gains
- Public health accreditation status (DD)

Estimating ACA effects on multi-sector population health activities & systems

- Panel regression estimation with random effects to account for repeated measures and clustering of public health jurisdictions within states
- Difference-in-difference specification to estimate ACA expansion and public health agency accreditation effects on system:

$$E(\text{Scope/Centrality/System}_{ijt}) = f(\text{ACA}, \text{ACA*Post}, \text{Accred}, \text{Accred*Post}, \text{Agency}, \text{Community})_{ijt} + \text{State}_j + \text{Year}_t + \varepsilon_{ijt}$$

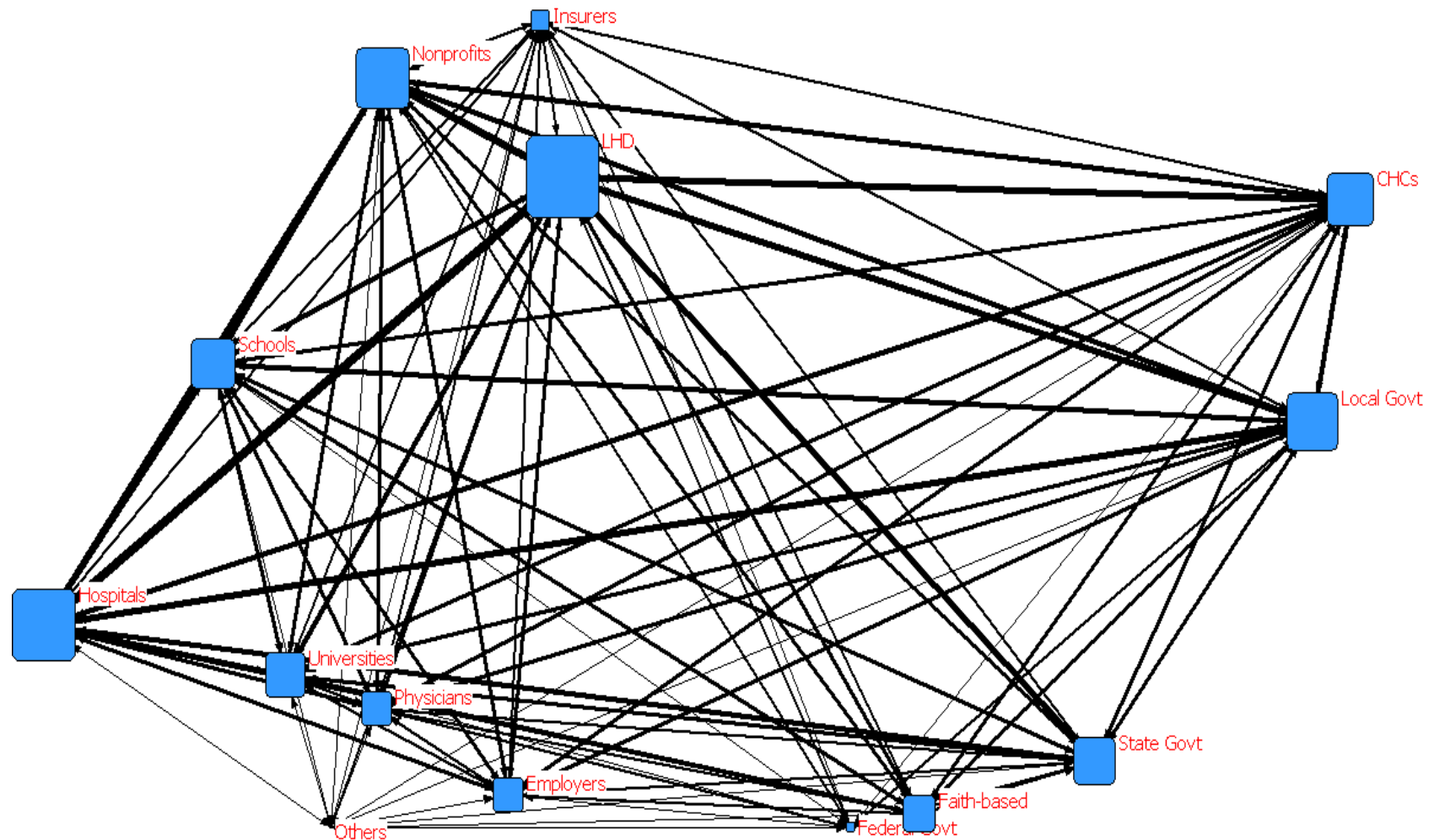
- Two-stage IV model to estimate long-run effect of system changes on population health

$$\text{Prob}(\text{System}_{ijt} = \text{Comprehensive}) = f(\text{Governance}, \text{Agency}, \text{Community})_{ijt} + \text{State}_j + \text{Year}_t$$

$$E(\text{Mortality/LE}_{ijt}) = f(\text{System+resid}, \text{Agency}, \text{Community})_{ijt} + \text{State}_j + \text{Year}_t + \varepsilon_{ijt}$$

All models control for type of jurisdiction, population size and density, metropolitan area designation, income per capita, unemployment, poverty rate, racial composition, age distribution, physician and hospital availability, insurance coverage, and state and year fixed effects. **N=1019 community-years**

Mapping who contributes to population health

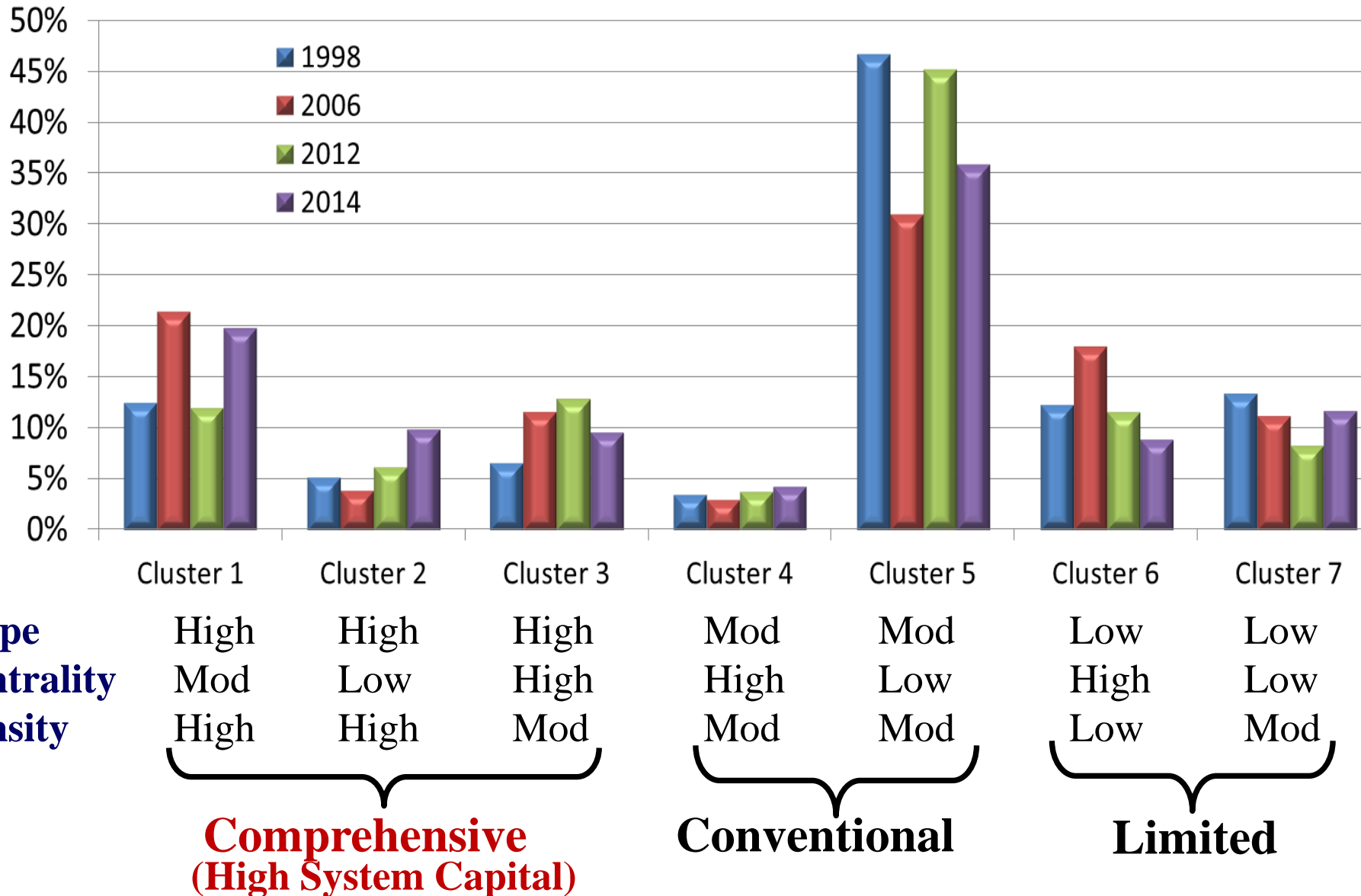


Node size = degree centrality

Line size = % activities jointly contributed (tie strength)

Mays GP et al. Understanding the organization of public health delivery systems: an empirical typology. *Milbank Q.* 2010;88(1):81–111.

Classifying multi-sector delivery systems for population health activities, 1998-2014

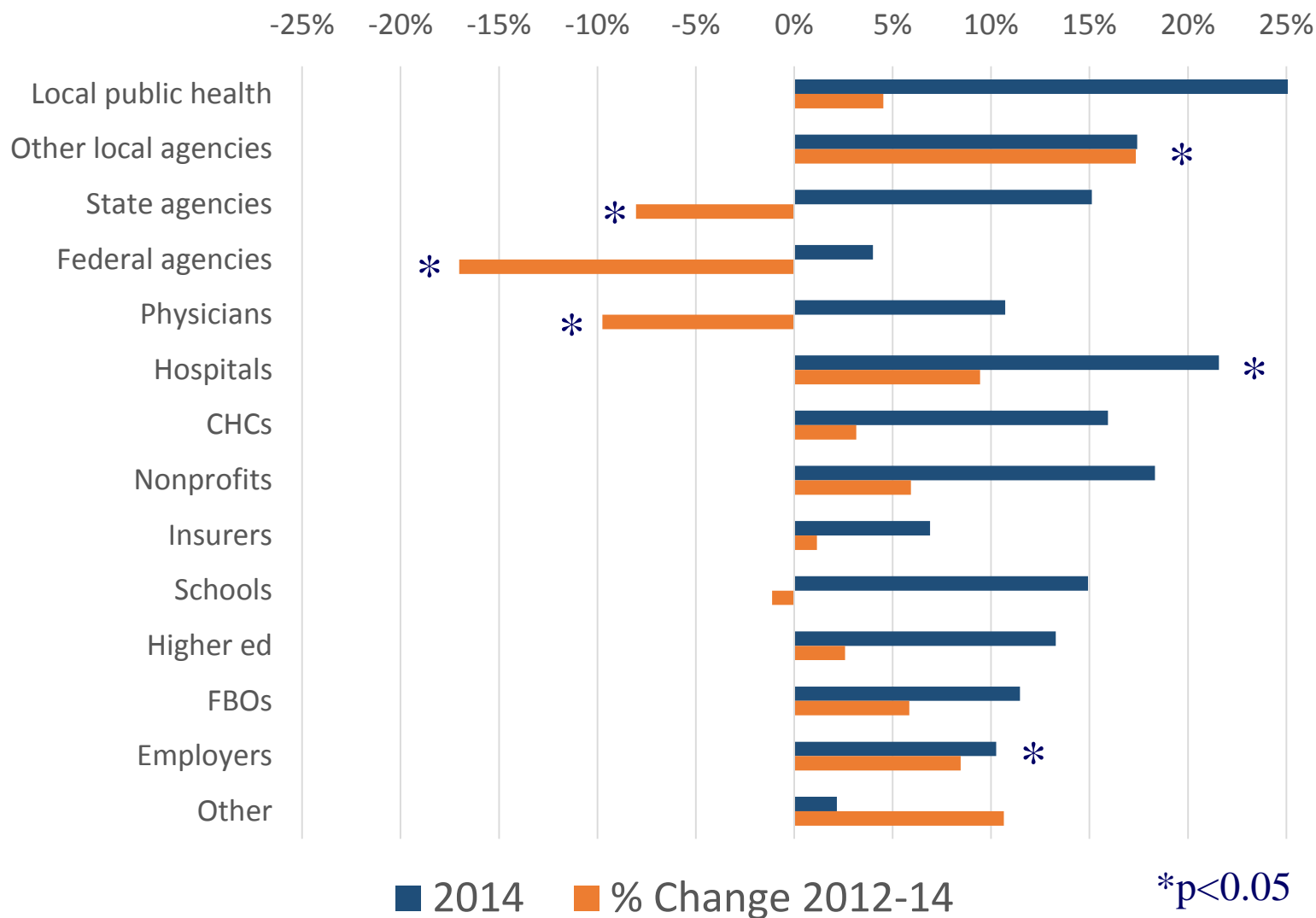


Organizational contributions to population health activities, 1998-2014

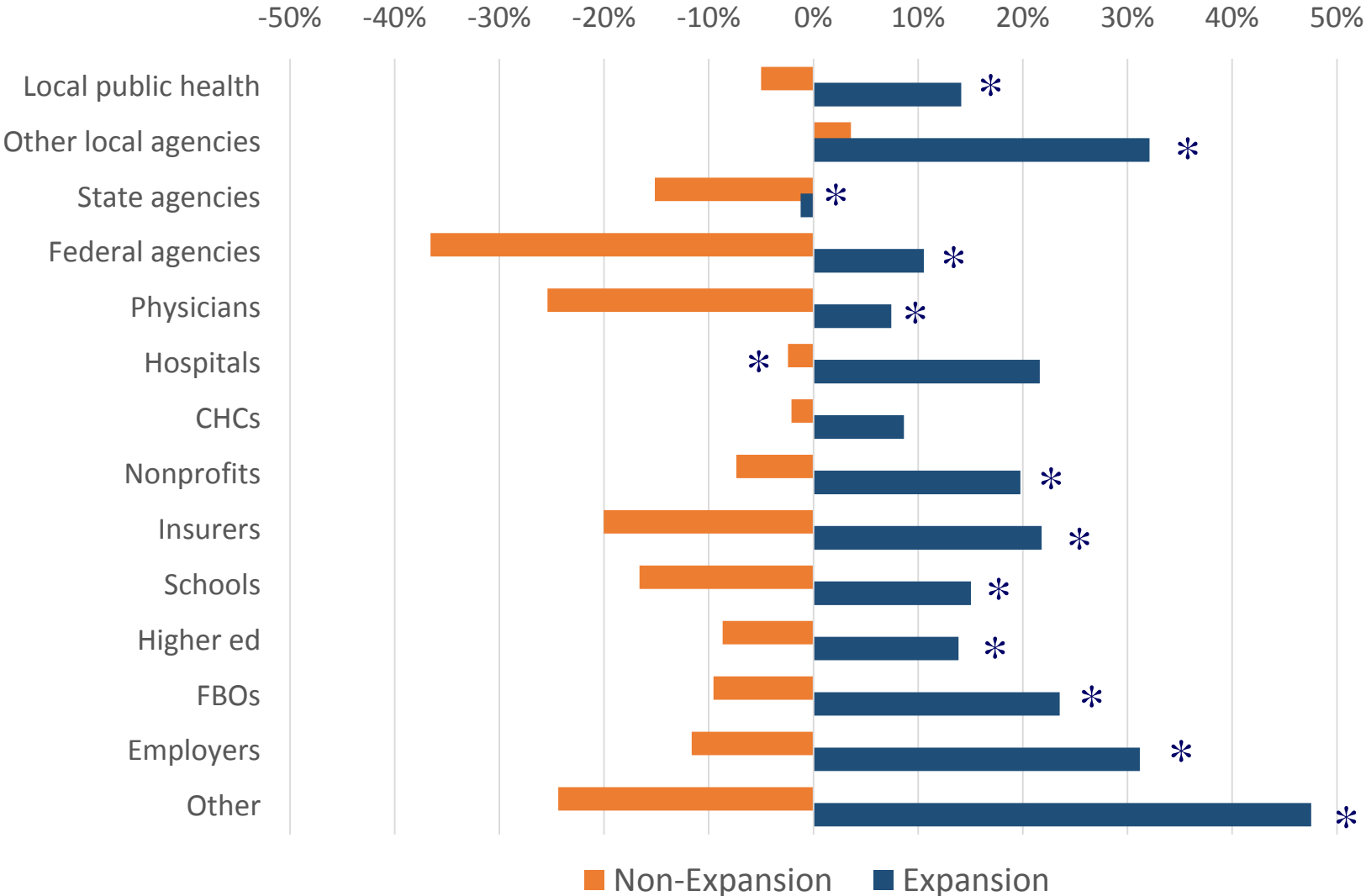
% of Recommended Activities Implemented

<u>Type of Organization</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Local public health agencies	60.7%	67.5%	11.1%
Other local government agencies	31.8%	33.2%	4.4%
State public health agencies	46.0%	34.3%	-25.4%
Other state government agencies	17.2%	12.3%	-28.8%
Federal government agencies	7.0%	7.2%	3.7%
Hospitals	37.3%	46.6%	24.7%
Physician practices	20.2%	18.0%	-10.6%
Community health centers	12.4%	29.0%	134.6%
Health insurers	8.6%	10.6%	23.0%
Employers/businesses	16.9%	15.3%	-9.6%
Schools	30.7%	25.2%	-17.9%
Universities/colleges	15.6%	22.6%	44.7%
Faith-based organizations	19.2%	17.5%	-9.1%
Other nonprofit organizations	31.9%	32.5%	2.0%
Other	8.5%	5.2%	-38.4%

Changes in organizational centrality for population health activities, 2012-2014

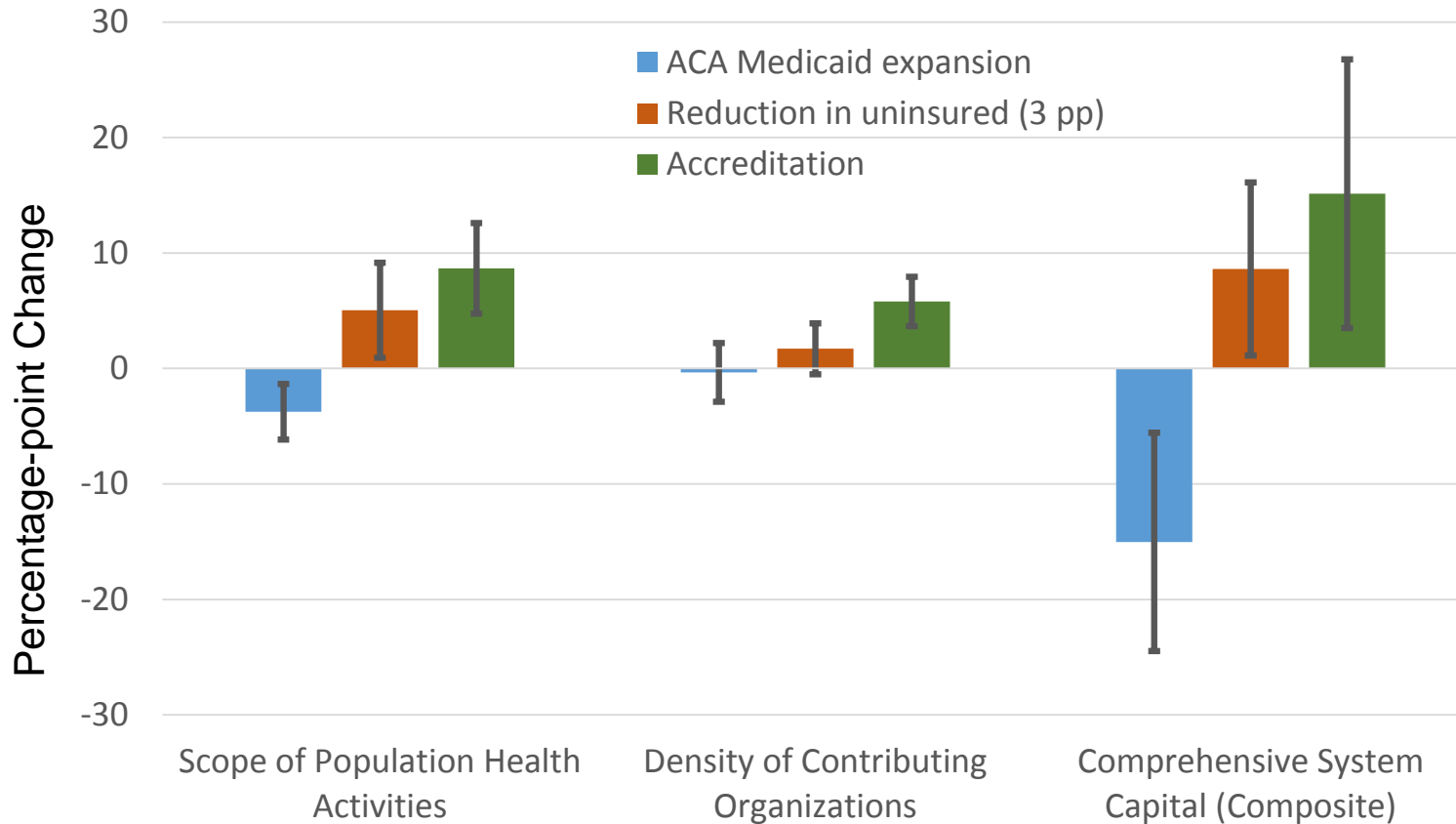


Changes in organizational centrality by ACA Medicaid expansion status, 2012-2014



*p<0.05

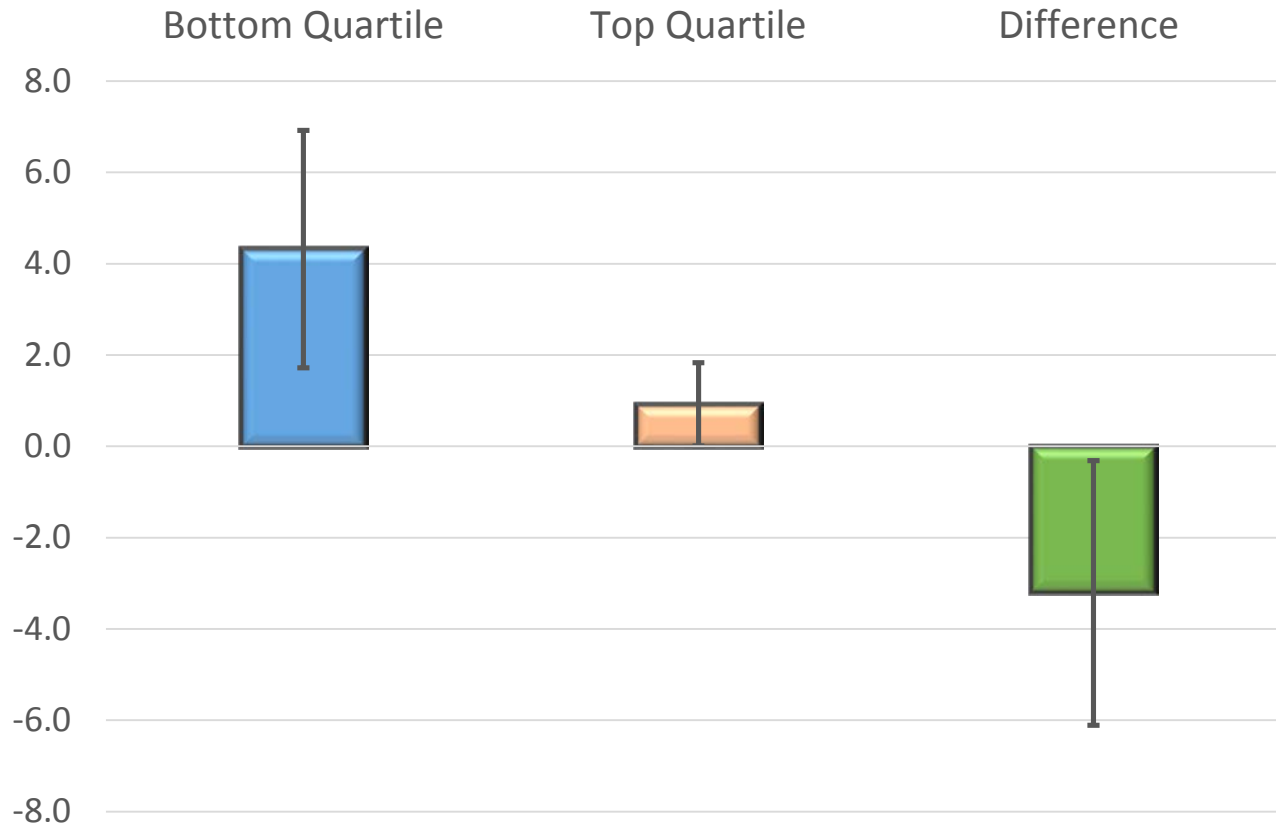
DD estimates of ACA effects on population health activities



Controlling for type of jurisdiction, population size and density, metropolitan area designation, income per capita, unemployment, poverty rate, racial composition, age distribution, physician and hospital availability, state and year fixed effects. Vertical lines are 95% confidence intervals. **N=1019 community-years**

Long-run health effects attributable to multi-sector systems

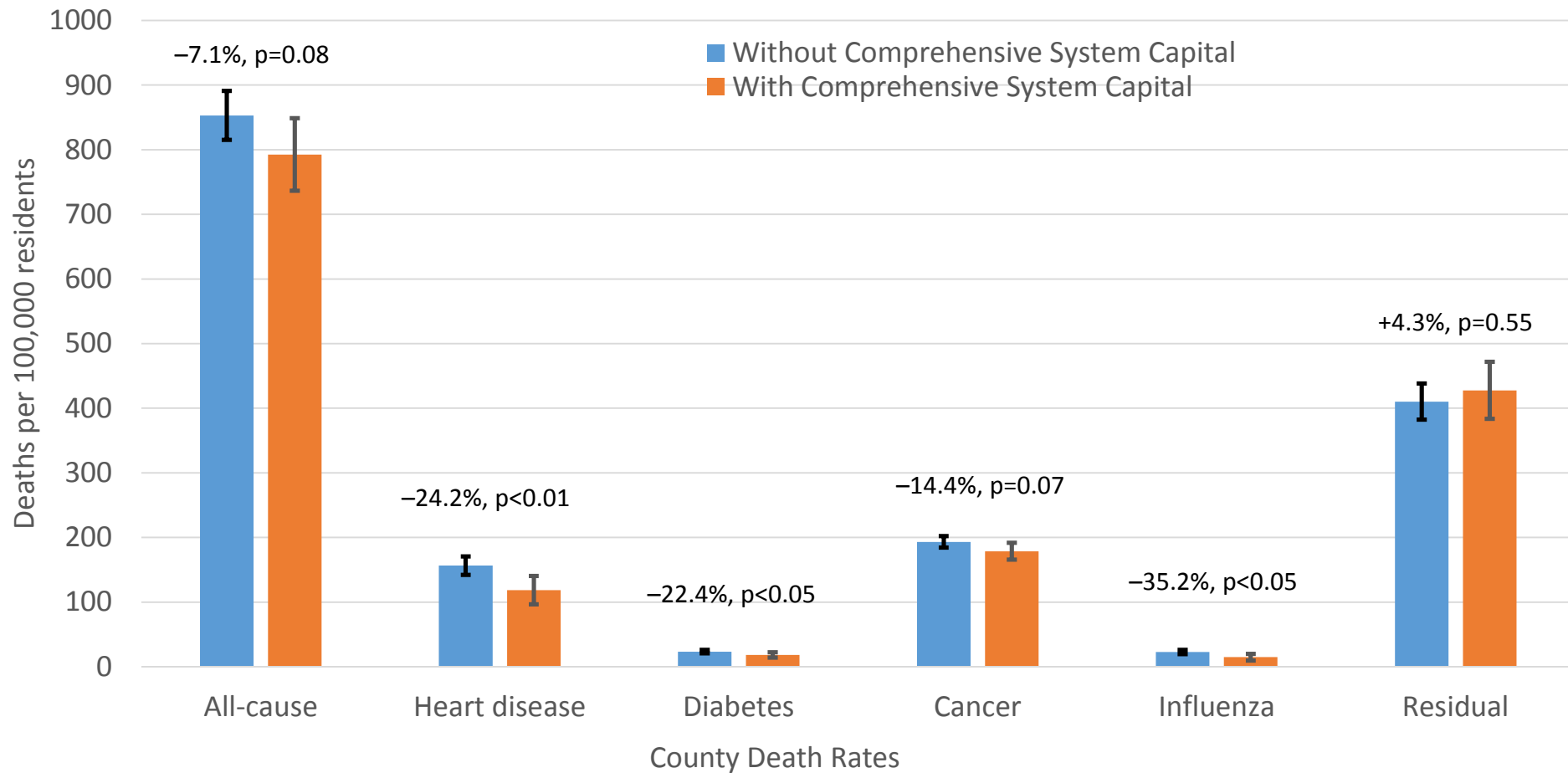
IV Estimates of Comprehensive System Capital Effects on Life Expectancy by Income (Chetty), 2001-2014



Models also control for racial composition, unemployment, health insurance coverage, educational attainment, age composition, and state and year fixed effects. N=1019 community-years. Vertical lines are 95% confidence intervals

Long-run health effects attributable to multi-sector systems

IV Estimates on Mortality, 1998-2014



Models also control for racial composition, unemployment, health insurance coverage, educational attainment, age composition, and state and year fixed effects. N=1019 community-years

Conclusions and Implications

- ACA-related coverage expansions are associated with significant increases in multi-sector contributions to population health activities.
 - Proportional to gains in coverage
- Accreditation is associated with large increases in population health activities.
- If sustained over time, multi-sector population health activities may reduce preventable mortality and reduce income-related disparities in life expectancy.

Limitations

- Only short-term view of coverage expansion
- Low-resolution measures of population health activities
- Measure extensive margin of population health activities rather than intensive margin
- Do not directly observe incidence of other ACA population health components (e.g. community benefit)
- Estimates based on small numbers of accredited health agencies through 2014 (<100)

For More Information

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