



Keeping the  in Hometown[®]

Challenges in Health Data Collection for Rural Hospitals

Community Hospital Corporation

National Committee on Vital and Health Statistics

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Presenter Information

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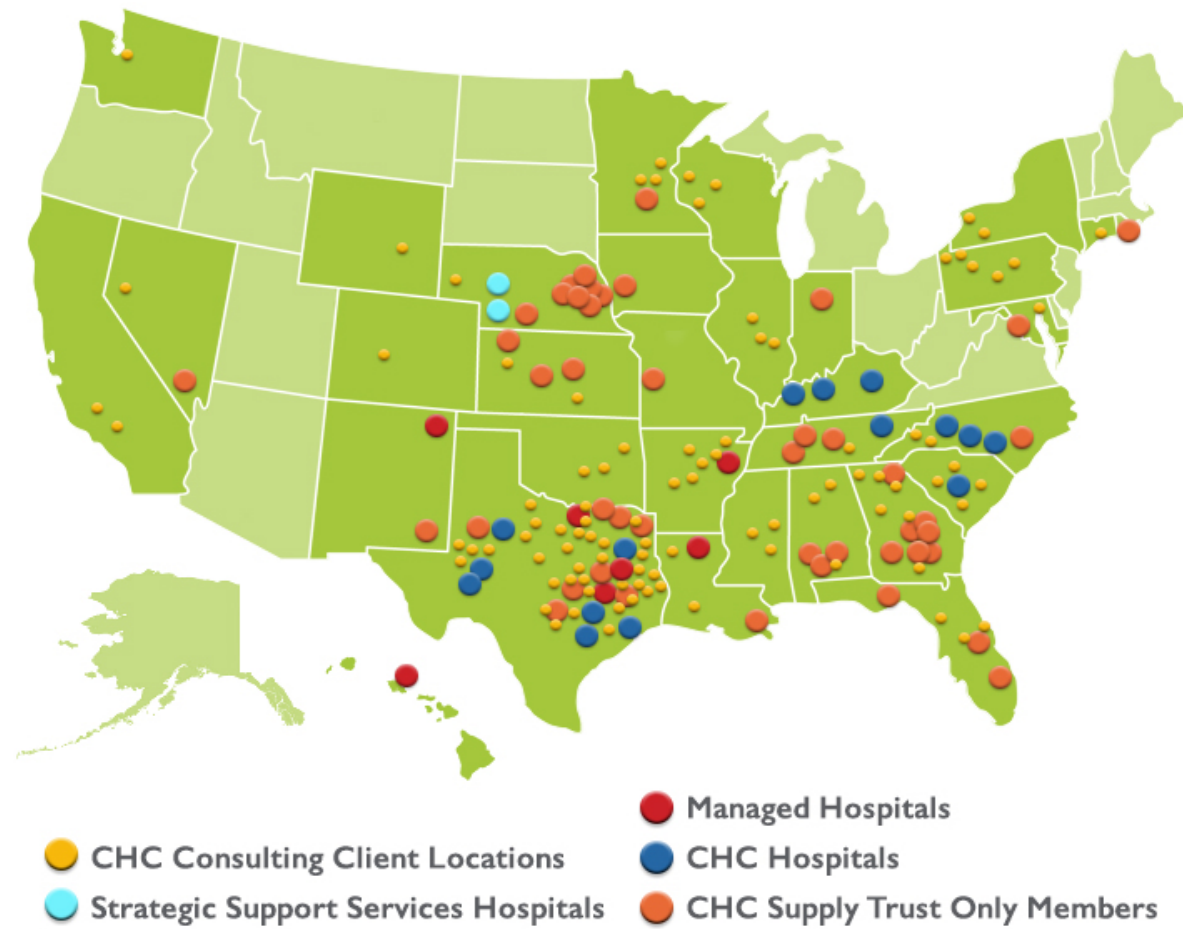
CHC, Planning Manager

CHC Corporate Overview

- Community Hospital Corporation (CHC) was founded in 1996 and is structured as a Support Organization (509(a)(3))
- CHC owns, manages and consults with hospitals through three distinct organizations: CHC Hospitals, CHC Consulting, and CHC ContinueCARE, which share a common purpose of preserving and protecting community hospitals
 - **Mission** – To guide, support and enhance the mission of community hospitals and healthcare providers
 - **Vision** – To be the nation's preeminent resource in advancing community healthcare

CHC Corporate Overview

- Corporate Member of 4 acute care hospitals and 11 LTACHs (owned/leased facilities)
- Provides Management and Strategic Support Services to 10 hospitals and health systems
- Includes over 70 hospitals accessing GPO/Supply Chain services
- Represents USAC/Telecommunications hospital clients in 7 states
- Provided consulting services to nearly 100 hospitals in past 5 years



CHC Consulting Resources

Financial Improvement

- Charge Capture
- GPO Access
- Managed Care Evaluation
- Operational & Capital Budget
- Productivity Management
- Revenue Cycle Assessment
- Revenue Integrity (coding audits/CDM review)
- Supply Spend Analysis

Operational Improvement

- ★ Operational Assessment
- ★ Service Line Analysis / Development
- Internal Audit
- Clinical Assessment
- Perioperative Assessment
- Supply Chain Assessment
- Hospital Management
- Interim Management
- Executive Recruitment
- Information Technology
 - Systems Analysis & Selection (RFP) Support
 - Vendor Mgt. Support
 - Remote PACS Services
 - USAC/USF Program Mgt.
 - Offsite Backup/Disaster Recovery colocation / Mgt.

Regulatory Requirements

- Clinical Quality
- ★ Community Health Needs Assessment and Implementation Strategy
- Environment of Care
- Accreditation Survey Prep
- Technology Compliance
 - Meaningful Use
 - HIPAA
 - Security
 - ICD 10

Strategic Vision

- Annual Business Plan and Operational Budget
- Hospital Board Advisory
- Information Technology Planning / Budgeting
- ★ Market Assessment
- ★ Medical Staff Development and Planning
- Partnering and Organization Alternatives
- ★ Regional Strategies
- ★ Physician Alignment Strategies
- Physician Practice Management
- ★ Strategy and Vision Planning

Current Health Data Usage

- Resources CHC may utilize to inform various strategic planning reports include, but are not limited to:
 - Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
 - U.S. Census
 - Bureau of Labor Statistics
 - State Department of Health & Human Services
 - Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System
 - Truven Health Analytics/IBM
 - Community Commons
 - PolicyMap
 - Annie E. Casey Foundation
 - Health Resources and Services Administration
 - County Health Rankings
 - American Community Survey
 - Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services
 - Enroll America
 - Community Health Status Indicators
 - Feeding America
 - State Cancer Registry
 - Various local/state studies or surveys

Rural Area Health Data Challenges

- Rural areas are at a disadvantage when accessing information
 - Lack of local data available
 - “Apples” vs. “oranges”
 - Currency of the data
 - Higher margins of error for small area estimates
- Fewer data points to pursue funding or other opportunities
- Access to data for rural areas has been improved through averaging
 - Combining of years/areas to calculate statistically reliable rates
- Issues with averaging data may include, but are not limited to:
 - “High” and “low” points are more difficult to identify
 - Smoothing of “highs” and “lows” may minimize significance of health concerns
 - Limitations in comparing data

Methods of Comparing Health Data

- The following are often utilized in order to understand the significance of health needs and compare local areas to various geographic points of reference:
 - Nearby counties
 - Similar counties across the country
 - Region
 - State
 - Nation
 - Benchmarks (Healthy People 2020; US Median)
- Challenges in comparisons may include:
 - Difficulties in trending
 - Differences across timeframes
 - Differences in data definitions across data tools

Comparison Challenges

Data Time Frames

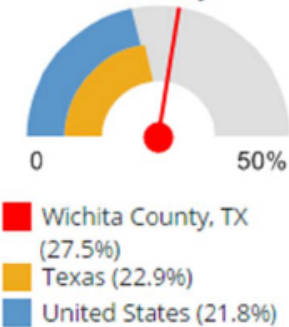
- **Determine the lowest common denominator**
 - Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease Mortality in Lavaca County, TX
 - Lavaca County, TX: 2016 rate unreliable
 - Required to combine 2014-2016 for statistical reliability
 - Nearby Travis County, TX: 2016 rate available
- **Rural area data lag for certain indicators**
 - High Blood Pressure (Hypertension) in Burke County, GA
 - Burke County, GA: 2013 rate via BRFSS
 - Augusta, GA: 2015 rate via CDC 500 Cities

Comparison Challenges

Regional/County Data Conflict and Availability

- Conflicting county/regional data sends unclear message
- HSR 2/3 = 49 Counties

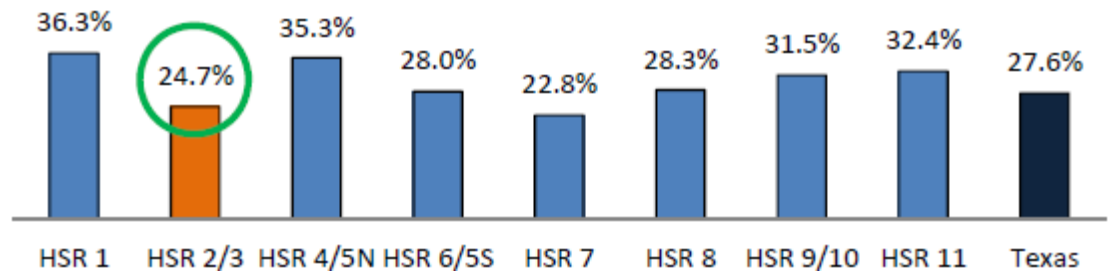
Percent Population with no Leisure Time Physical Activity



Note: A green dial indicates that the county has a better rate than the state, and a red dial indicates that the county has a worse rate than the state.

No Leisure Time Physical Activity

Percent, Adults (age 18+), 2014



- County level data in rural areas is often unavailable for certain indicators

Comparison Challenges

Relatability

- Comparison points are most powerful when relatable
- Community Health Status Indicator (CHSI) data clearly communicated depth of health concerns in rural communities through peer comparisons
 - Now offered through different platform/different format that doesn't provide previous visualizations or analysis points

Teen Birth Rate (Per 1,000 Population)

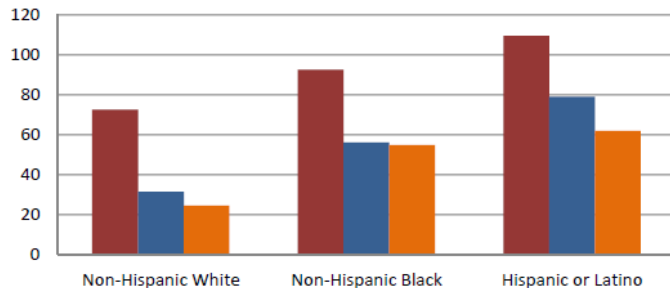


■ Ector County, TX (95.6)
■ Texas (55)
■ United States (36.6)

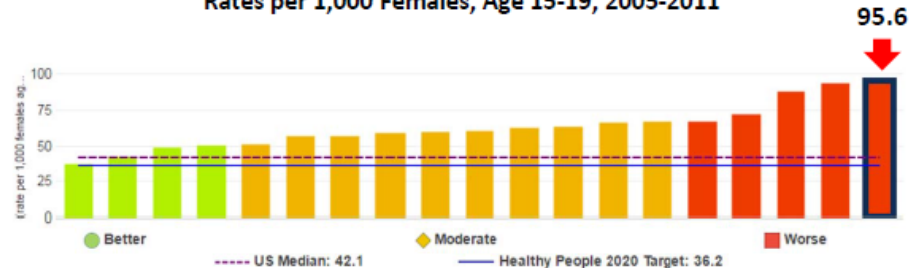
Teen Births by Race/Ethnicity

Rate per 1,000 Population, Females (age 15-19), 2006-2012

■ Ector County, TX ■ Texas ■ United States



Teen Births, Ector County
Rates per 1,000 Females, Age 15-19, 2005-2011



By Age	Ector	Peer Median	US Median
Aged 15-17 Years	57.7	31.1	20.3
Aged 18-19 Years	149.6	106.4	84.0
By Race/Ethnicity	Ector	Peer Median	US Median
Hispanic or Latino	109.5	74.5	72.3

Key Takeaways

- Disproportionate challenges on rural communities to access and analyze health data
- Lack of actionable data leads to barriers in addressing persistent community health needs
 - Size, dispersion or accessibility of rural population can impact adequacy of sample sizing
 - Data clarity, currency and availability leave rural hospitals to make decisions based on assumptions
 - Lagging data causes hospitals to question impact of initiatives
- Increased access to health data in rural areas can improve strategic planning, service line development, community benefit and physician recruitment
 - Better equip rural hospital clients with clear information to make strategic decisions
 - Support grant funding opportunities through stronger evidence of need
- Need tool to access health data and comparison points for rural communities

Thank You!

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