Healthy San Francisco Overview

Preparing the Primary Care System for Health Reform

Alameda County Board of Supervisors – Health Committee

Tangerine Brigham
San Francisco Department of Public Health
February 27, 2011



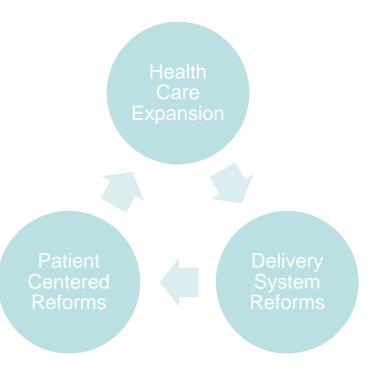
San Francisco's Approach to Address Uninsured Problem

- ☐ Context: Estimated 64,000 uninsured adults San Francisco residents (2009 CHIS)
- ☐ Framework: San Francisco Health Care Security Ordinance
 - Employer Spending Requirement
 - ➤ Healthy San Francisco
- ☐ Healthy San Francisco (HSF) provides universal, comprehensive, affordable health care to uninsured
 - Weaves together existing health care safety net into coordinated system of public/non-profit/private providers





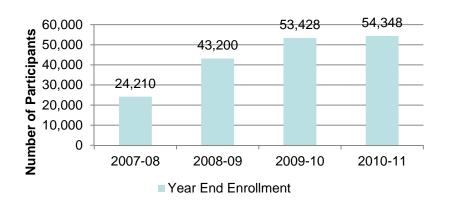
- □ HSF is an access program not health insurance
- ☐ Program goals
 - Expand access to care
 - > Ensure quality of care
 - Promote appropriate levels of care
 - Improve participant satisfaction
 - Make system improvements

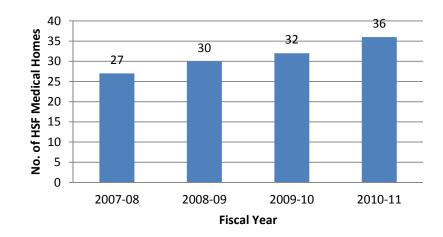




Enrollment & Service Delivery System Trends (FY 2010-11)

- HSF served 85% of the estimated 64,000 uninsured adult
- In first 4 years, HSF served over 100,237 adults
- Number of HSF primary care medical homes has increased each year
- At any one time, 68% of HSF medical homes were open to new participants







Key HSF Program Results

More than 85% of participants remain in program for at least 12 months

91% of participants rated care as good or excellent

90% of renewing participants reported no delay seeking care or filling a prescription in past 12 months

For those enrolled for at least 12 continuous months, 80% received at least one service

Levels of primary care use, including preventive care, are high (71%)

Declining emergency department use over time and decline in percentage of potentially avoidable hospitalizations at SFGH



Key HSF Feature – Medical Home

- □ Delivery system is built on a strong foundation of primary care
- □ Participants select a primary care medical home at enrollment
 - Challenge for both providers and participants
 - ➤ Intended to make care more efficient and improve quality, increase preventive care and enhance patient satisfaction



□ Participants report being more likely to have a usual source of care over time

HSF Faces Same Challenges Experienced by Other Delivery Systems – Capacity Constraints

- May never have adequate supply of providers (primary or specialty)
- Restructure health care delivery and payment/financial incentives

Primary Care

- Continue to invest in improvements to improve primary care access and efficiency
- Examples: team-based care, patient care experience, same day access, after hours access, P4P, non-physician providers, nurse advice line

Specialty Access

- Continue to invest in improvements to expand specialty access
- Examples: non face-to-face physician-patient visits, telemedicine



Lessons Learned

- ☐ Changing behavior at all levels -- clients, providers, clinic staff
- ☐ Undertake analysis of supply and demand know your capacity
- ☐ Utilize existing health delivery system and infrastructure
- Solidify community partnerships with non-profit/private providers to ensure access and administrative partners
- Maintain ongoing focus on improving efficiency, quality and access
- Become a provider of choice
- → Manage expectations



HSF Has Prepared San Francisco For Health Reform

Centralized system of enrolling and tracking uninsured

Leveraging existing resources and organizing delivery system to expand access to new and existing uninsured

Positioned providers to compete successfully in a more competitive health care landscape

Medical home model and increased provider accountability has contributed to quality improvement



Long-term cost savings due to fewer ED visits and potentially avoidable hospitalizations – short-term costs of preventive and primary care services may increase as uninsured become more connected to medical home

QUESTIONS

(www.healthysanfrancisco.org)















