

Illinois 2024 Snapshot

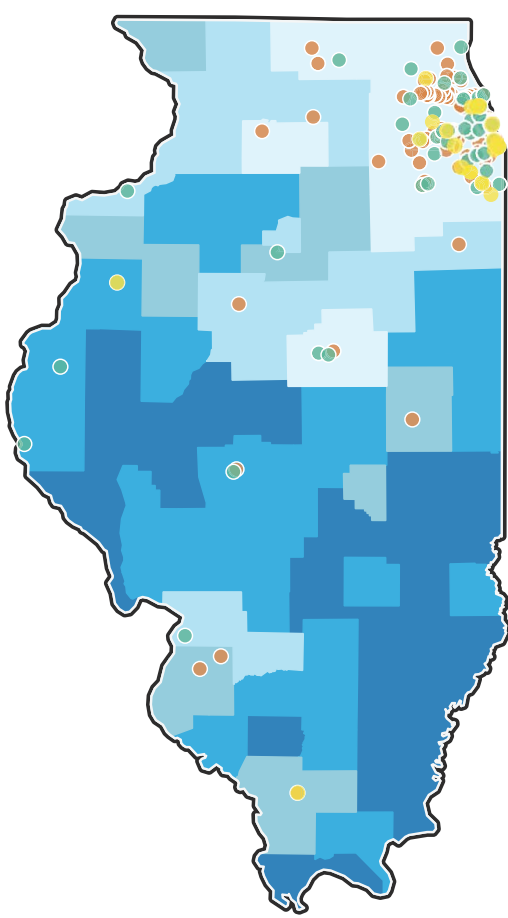
State of Unmet Need for Home-Based Medical Care (HBMC)* in Illinois

Data Source: 2023 Traditional Medicare Claims, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS)

- Illinois is home to 2.1 million older adults, with more than 52% being 75+ years of age. More than 700,000 have ambulatory challenges, and approximately 260,000 are homebound.**
- Over 150,000 of these people cannot access HBMC primarily due to a workforce shortage and the need for Medicare payment reform.
- The majority of HBMC programs are small, serving fewer than 200 patients.
- More than 500 full-time providers are needed to meet the need. Today, there are only 209.

HCCI exists to grow and train the HBMC workforce in Illinois and around the U.S. so more people will have access to this exceptional model of care.

Demand vs. Supply



The map shown at left, using data from Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS), accessed through HCCI's Confer Analytics[®] platform, illustrates:

- Areas (shaded) where HBMC needs of frail[†] older adults are NOT being met.
- Locations (dots) HBMC programs of varying sizes that are part of HCCI's Illinois House Call Project (ILHCP) or trained by HCCI.

LEGEND

% frail patients NOT receiving HBMC	
<85.9%	95.0-97.4%
85.9-91.6%	≥97.5%
91.7-94.9%	

HBMC practices (dots) and their level of involvement with HCCI:

- HCCI IL House Call Project Programs
- HCCI-Trained HBMC Programs
- Not yet trained by HCCI

The Illinois House Call Project

To address the unmet need in Illinois, HCCI launched the Illinois House Call Project (ILHCP) in 2022, and based on its early success, a second cohort was added in 2024. The Project's primary goal is to foster the launch or expansion of high-quality home-based primary care (HBPC) programs to serve more patients and improve health outcomes in Illinois.

The first cohort is on track to enroll and serve more than 3,000 new patients in HBPC services by the end of 2024. With the addition of the second cohort, HCCI expects that at least 6,000 new homebound or home-limited patients will have been collectively enrolled by the end of 2026.

HCCI thanks Loyola Medicine for choosing HCCI as its partner in developing their house call program, and for sponsoring this Project.

View more details about programs that are participating in the Illinois House Call Project.



* The terms "Home-Based Medical Care (HBMC)" and "Home-Based Primary Care," often used interchangeably, represent a model that combines home-based care for medical needs with intense management, care coordination, as well as long-term services and supports (LTSS) when needed. HBMC interventions have been proposed as an alternative way of organizing and delivering care that may better address the needs, values, and preferences of chronically ill, frail, and disabled patients who have difficulty accessing traditional office-based care, primary care, or newer models of care that also require office visits. Source: www.effectivehealthcare.ahrq.gov Published online: November 19, 2014

** COVID challenges and adaptations among home-based primary care practices: lessons for an ongoing pandemic from a national survey. (Ritchie, C.S., Gallopyn, N., Sheehan, O.C., Sharieff, S.A., Franzosa, E., Gorbenko, K., ... & Leff, B. 2021; *Journal of the American Medical Directors Association*, 22(7), 1338-1344.)

† Frailty is theoretically defined as a clinically recognizable state of increased vulnerability resulting from aging-associated decline in reserve and function across multiple physiologic systems such that the ability to cope with every day or acute stressors is comprised. (Fried LP, Tangen CM, Walston J, et al. Frailty in older adults: evidence for a phenotype. *JGerontolA BiolSciMedSci*. 2001;56(3):M146-M156. [PubMed] [Google Scholar] [Ref list])

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