



Social Determinants of Health – Introduction to Foundational Community Supports

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Washington State
Health Care Authority

Introduction to HCA Activities

- ▶ Health Care Authority has a range of activities with “social determinants of health”, including:
 - ▶ Medicaid Transformation Project (MTP) Waiver – Accountable Communities of Health activities in each region
 - ▶ Examining opportunities to link SDOH with Medicaid Managed Care purchasing and employee benefit purchasing, but still in research and development
 - ▶ MTP – Foundational Community Supports – targeted federal dollars to provide supportive housing and supported employment to high need Medicaid clients
 - ▶ Today will provide an introduction to the Foundational Community Supports and the active program focus on these critical needs that help address clients’ health needs
 - ▶ The services are delivered through a third-party administrator, Amerigroup, with contracted community providers (*map included*)

HEALTH IS WHERE WE LIVE, LEARN, WORK & PLAY



Stable Jobs = Healthier Lives

American adults spend nearly half their waking hours at work. Whether we work—and under what conditions—influences our health. Employment provides the income, benefits and stability necessary for a healthy life¹.

Unemployment may affect health in many ways.
Laid-off workers are⁵:



54% more likely to
have fair or poor health.

<https://www.rwjf.org/en/library/infographics/infographic--stable-jobs---healthier-lives.html#/embed>



83% more likely to develop a stress-related condition such as heart disease.

<https://www.rwjf.org/en/library/infographics/infographic--stable-jobs---healthier-lives.html#/embed>

Unemployment has also been linked to⁶:



**Loss of
Health
Insurance**



**Increased
Stress &
Blood
Pressure**



**Unhealthy
Coping
Behaviors**



**Increased
Depression**

<https://www.rwjf.org/en/library/info-graphics/infographic--stable-jobs--healthier-lives.html#/embed>

JAMA research shows DESC housing saves taxpayers millions.

Posted on April 1, 2009

In the first outcomes paper from DESC's 1811 Eastlake Housing First program for chronically homeless people with severe alcohol problems, University of Washington researchers show that providing housing and on-site services without requirements of abstinence or treatment is significantly more cost-effective than allowing them to remain homeless. See the following two publications:

[Health Care and Public Service Use and Costs Before and After Provision of Housing for Chronically Homeless Persons With Severe Alcohol Problems](#) – The Journal of the American Medical Association (Vol. 301 | No. 13, April 1, 2009)



Study Finds Affordable Housing Reduces Health Care Costs

Mar 07, 2016

[Housing First reduces use of Emergency Medical Services](#)

Posted on October 6, 2014

The peer-reviewed journal *Prehospital Emergency Care* includes a paper examining the use of EMS services by DESC supportive housing tenants before and after being housed. In the study University of Washington researchers found an average reduction of 54% in the number of contacts with EMS in the two years after obtaining housing. See:

[Housing First is Associated with Reduced Use of Emergency Medical Services](#) – *Prehospital Emergency Care* (Volume 18 | No.4, October-December 2014)

Foundational Community Supports benefits

▶ Supported employment

- ▶ Employment assessments/planning
- ▶ Outreach to employers
- ▶ Connecting with community resources
- ▶ Assisting with job applications
- ▶ Education, training, and coaching

▶ Supportive housing

- ▶ Housing assessments and planning
- ▶ Outreach to landlords
- ▶ Connecting with community resources
- ▶ Assisting with housing applications
- ▶ Education, training, and coaching (resolve disputes, advocacy)

“Now that I have my living situation covered, I guess we’ll start working on other stuff like my health appointments and work.”

-BRIDGES Photovoice participant 2016

What are Foundational Community Supports (FCS)?



It is...

- Medicaid benefits for help finding **housing** and **jobs**:
 - Supportive Housing to find a home or stay in your home
 - Supported Employment to find the right job, right now

It isn't...

- Subsidy for wages or room & board
- For all Medicaid-eligible people

Who is eligible to receive FCS benefits?

FCS benefits are reserved for people with the greatest need. To qualify, you must:

- 1 **Be enrolled in Medicaid**
- 2 **Be at least 18 years old (Supportive Housing) or 16 years old (Supported Employment)**
- 3 **Meet the requirements for **complex needs****
 - You have a **medical necessity** related to mental health, substance use disorder (SUD), activities of daily living, or complex physical health need(s) that prevents you from functioning successfully or living independently.
 - You meet specific **risk factors** that prevent you from finding or keeping a job or a safe home.

Who is eligible to receive FCS benefits?



Supportive Housing risk factors <i>One or more</i>	Supported Employment risk factors <i>One or more</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Chronic homelessness✓ Frequent or lengthy stays in an institutional setting (e.g. skilled nursing, inpatient hospital, psychiatric institution, prison or jail)✓ Frequent stays in residential care settings✓ Frequent turnover of in-home caregivers✓ Predictive Risk Intelligence System (PRISM)¹ score of 1.5 or above	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Housing & Essential Needs (HEN) and Aged Blind or Disabled (ABD) enrollees✓ Difficulty obtaining or maintaining employment due to age, physical or mental impairment, or traumatic brain injury✓ SUD with a history of multiple treatments✓ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) or co-occurring mental and substance use disorders

1. PRISM measures how much you use medical, social service, behavioral health and long-term care services.



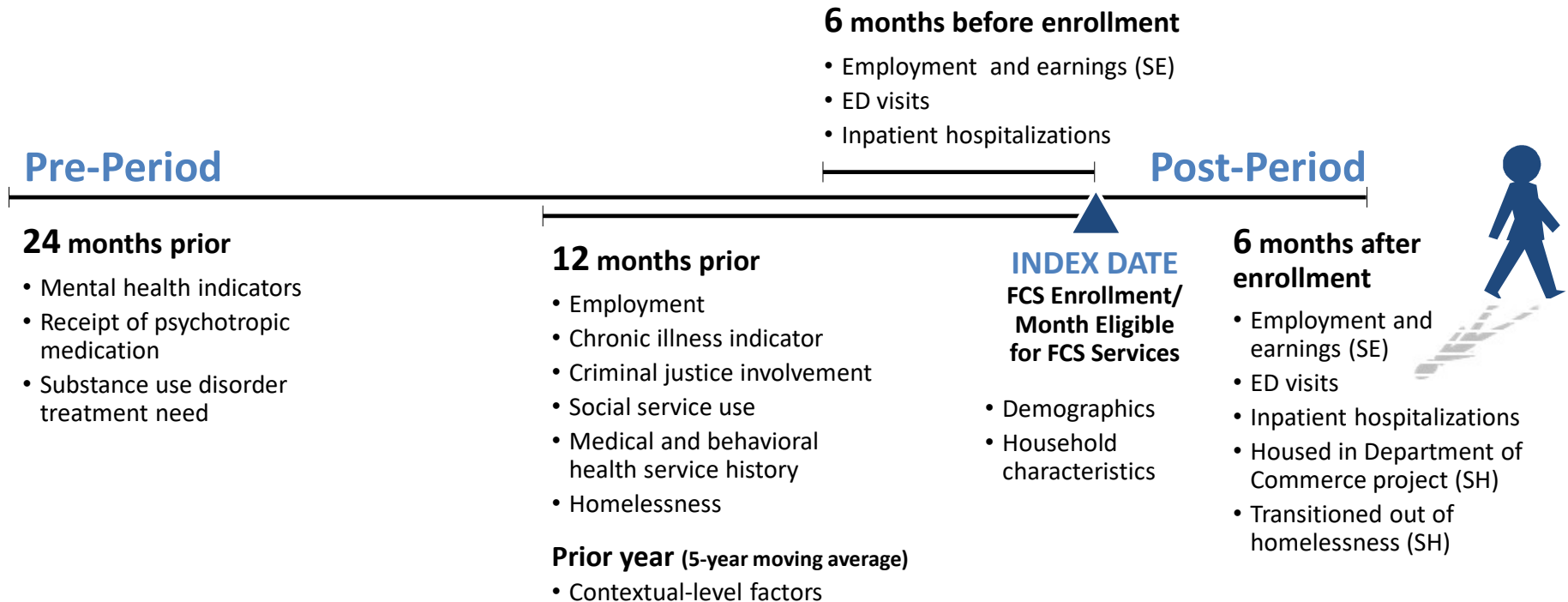


Getty Images, iStock

The Foundational Community Supports Program: Preliminary Evaluation Findings

Materials Prepared by Taylor Danielson, Department of Social and Health Services, Research and Data Analysis Division

FCS Study Measures

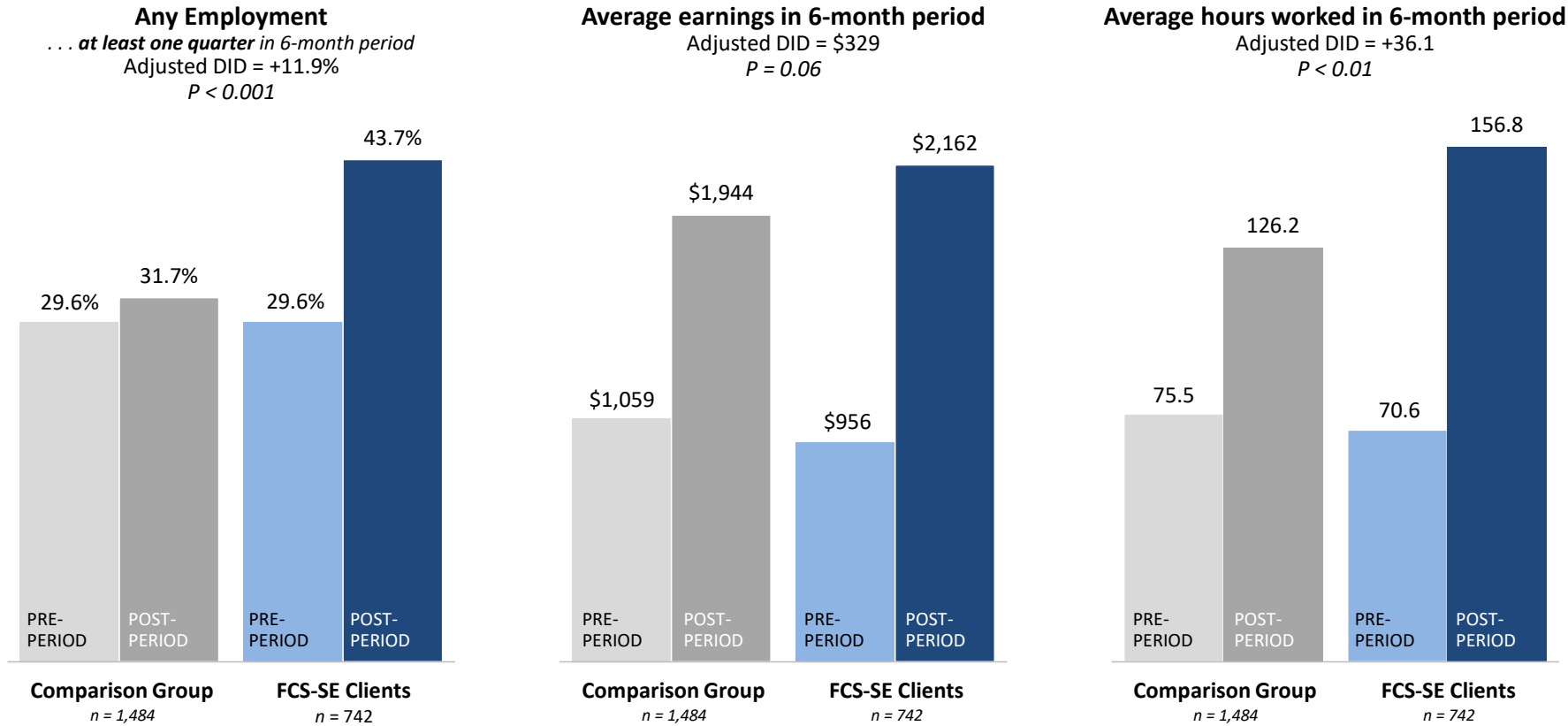


Summary of Key Findings

- **Supported employment**
 - ✓ **Uniformly positive impacts on employment, earnings, and hours for both HCA and AL TSA populations**
 - ✓ **Magnitude of employment effects are relatively modest**
 - ✓ **No statistically significant impacts on ED or IP utilization**
- **Supportive housing**
 - ✓ **Significant or promising positive impacts on transitions out of homelessness for both HCA and AL TSA populations**
 - ✓ **Promising reductions in ED utilization and IP utilization for the “HCA” population**
 - ✓ **No positive impact on ED, IP, or nursing facility utilization for AL TSA clients**

HCA Supported Employment Outcomes: Employment and Earnings

Comparison of outcomes 6 months prior to and 6 months following enrollment month • Data is limited to individuals who entered the program as of September 30, 2018



SOURCE: Integrated Client Repository (ICDR).

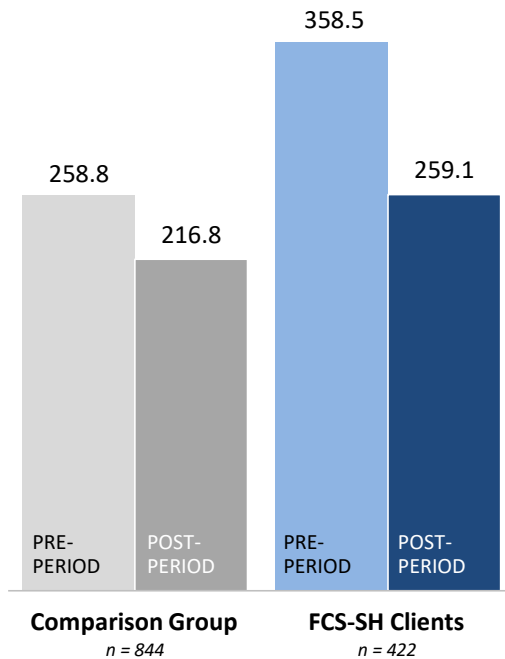
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HCA Supportive Housing Outcomes: Healthcare Utilization per 1,000 Member Months

Comparison of outcomes 6 months prior to and 6 months following enrollment month • Data is limited to individuals who entered the program as of September 30, 2018

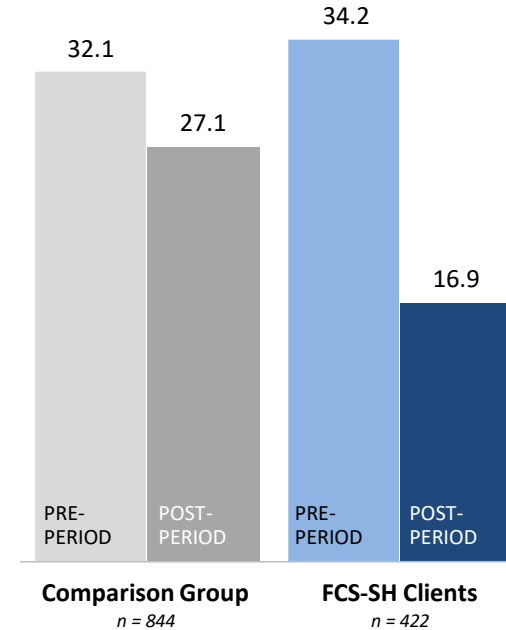
Outpatient ED Visits, per 1000 Member Months

Adjusted DID = -45.9
P = 0.14



Inpatient Hospitalizations, per 1000 Member Months

Adjusted DID = -12.4
P = 0.06



SOURCE: Integrated Client Repository (ICDR).