



Lessons Learned from Incorporating Social Determinants of Health into Clinical Care



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NCCHCS Conference

October 20, 2022



Opening Discussion

- What are you currently doing, or do you wish you could do, to incorporate social determinants of health into your clinical practice?



Pilots in North Carolina’s Medicaid Managed Care System

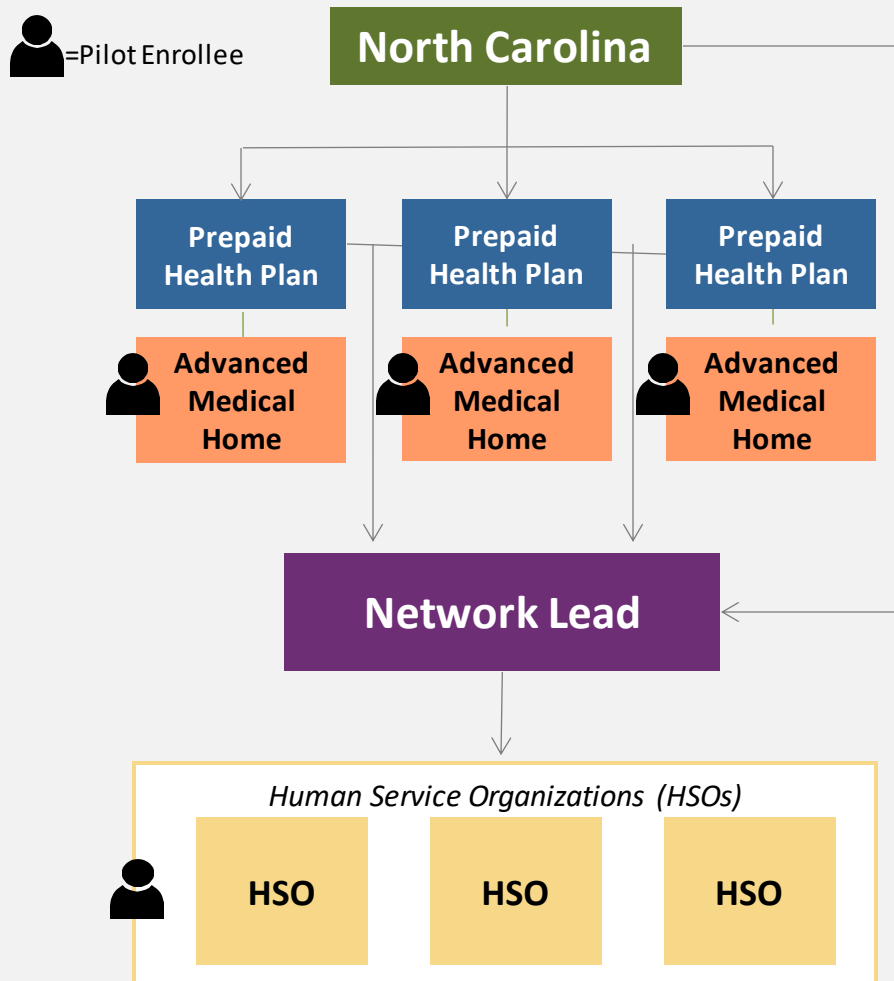
The Pilots present an unprecedented opportunity to provide selected evidence-based, non-medical interventions to Medicaid enrollees to address social needs within Medicaid managed care.

- Social and economic factors have a significant impact on individuals’ and communities’ health—driving as much as 80% of health outcomes
- The Pilots will facilitate coordination and collaboration between different Pilot entities, including individual care managers and care teams (referred to as care management teams throughout) and Human Service Organizations (HSOs), to provide “whole person care” to Pilot enrollees
- The Pilots will help evaluate the effectiveness of non-medical services on health outcomes and costs, with the ultimate goal of making successful Pilot services available statewide through the Medicaid managed care program



Healthy Opportunities Pilots: Overview

Sample Regional Pilot

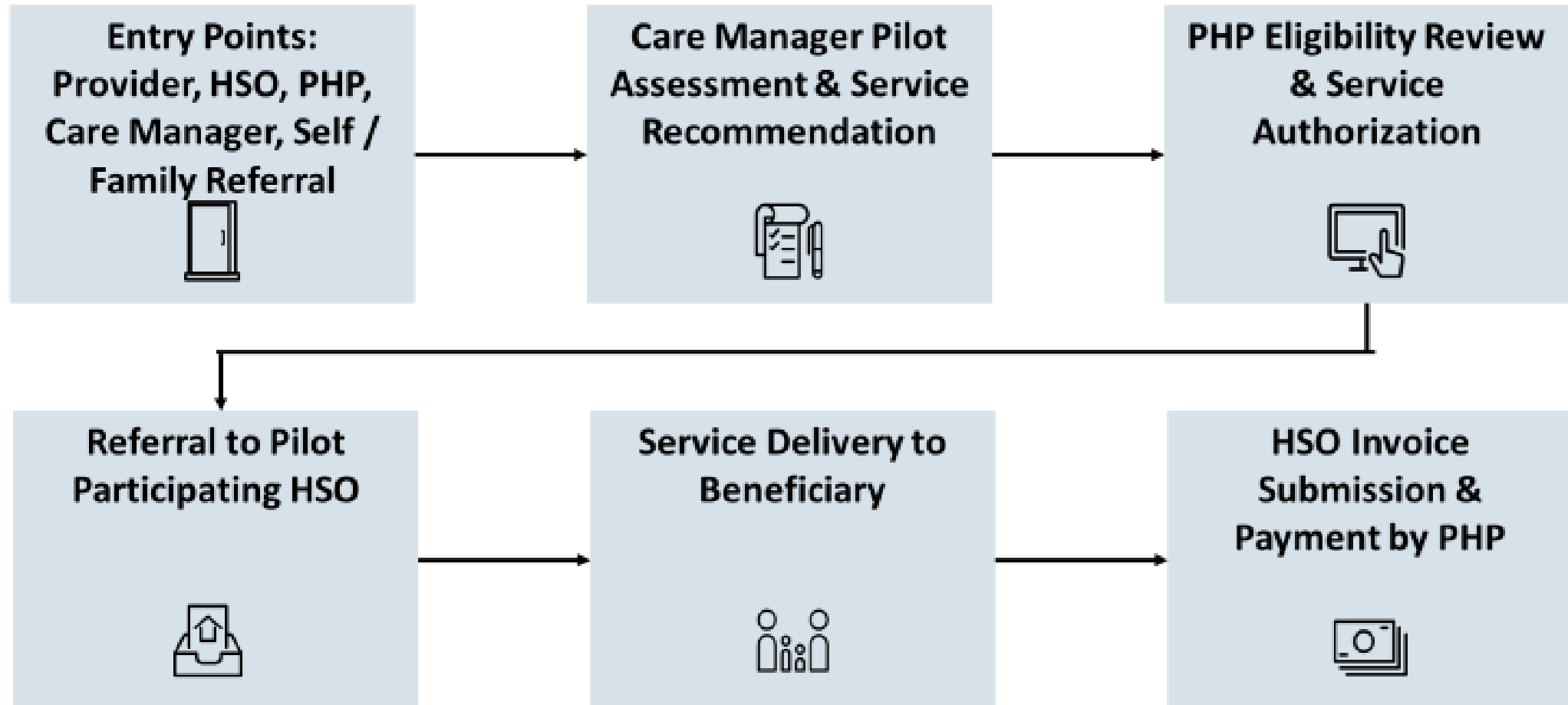


Healthy Opportunities Pilot Overview

- NC's 1115 Medicaid transformation waiver authorizes up to \$650M in state and federal Medicaid funding for the Healthy Opportunities Pilots
- Pilot funds are used to:
 - Pay for 29 evidence-based, federally-approved, non-medical services defined and priced in NC DHHS' Pilot [fee schedule](#)
 - Build capacity of local community organizations and establish infrastructure to bridge health and human service providers¹
- Pilot Vision and Goals:
 - Integrate evidence-based, non-medical services into Medicaid to:
 - Improve health outcomes for Medicaid members
 - Promote health equity in the communities served by the Pilots
 - Reduce costs in North Carolina's Medicaid program
 - Evaluate which services are highest value & impact for which populations
 - CMS-approved [SMART design \(randomized trial\)](#) to provide rapid-cycle feedback, concluding in a summative evaluation
 - Create accountable infrastructure, sustainable partnerships and payment vehicles that support integrating highest value non-medical services into the Medicaid program sustainably at scale

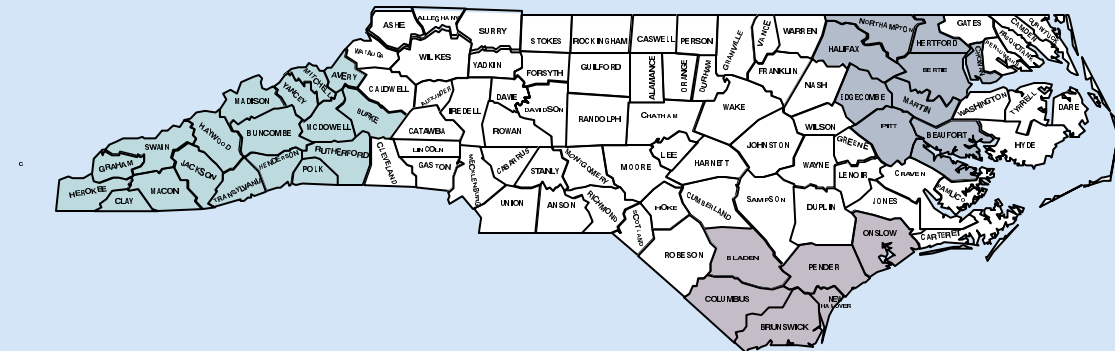
¹ Administrative, care management, and value-based payments are also being made to support and incentivize Pilot entities to perform optimally

Workflow Across the Network



Healthy Opportunities Pilots: Selecting Priority Outcomes and Populations

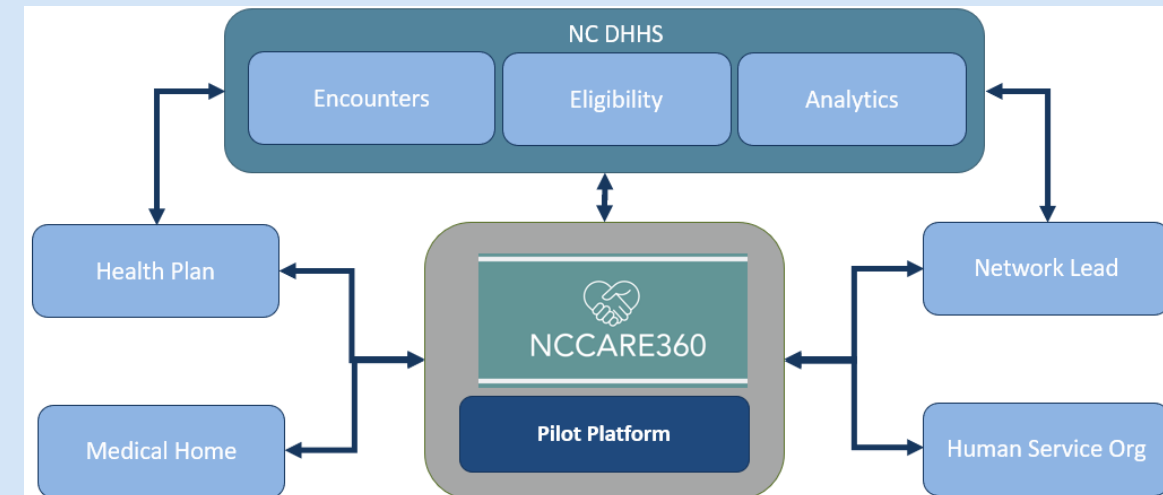
- Focused on sustainable financing: making the initial investment
- Took a data-driven approach:
 - 4 priority domains: food, housing, transportation, interpersonal violence/toxic stress
 - 29 pilot services
- Aimed to be good stewards of State resources:
 - Focus on high-need, high-cost enrollees (one physical or behavioral health condition and one social need)
 - 3 regions of North Carolina (3 Network Leads: Access East, Community Care of Lower Cape Fear, Impact Health)
- Embedded pilot into managed care with PHPs responsible for budget management and oversight
- Took a broad view of success
 - CMS Evaluation:
 - **Medicaid program** – must demonstrate that using Medicaid dollars improves health outcomes and utilization and lowers health care costs
 - Specifically, what individual services are most impactful for defined populations
 - **Non-medical impact** – rates of screening and connection to non-medical services; improvement in social risk factors
 - **Additional Definitions of Success:**
 - Member and community impact
 - Sustainable infrastructure and partnerships
 - Impacts to sectors outside of health care (e.g. enrollment in SNAP and WIC, school attendance)



Early Successes in First Six-Months

NC DHHS developed and launched a roadmap to create an ecosystem model of addressing unmet social needs.

- Generated partnerships and collaboration across health and human service sectors: 5 health plans, 5 clinically integrated networks (23 care management organizations), 3 Network Leads, 100 HSOs
- Created SDOH service definitions, fee schedule, billing codes, invoicing, claims, and encounters
- Established Network Lead “hubs” to connect health and human service organizations and model contracts to govern relationships
- Built a technology system to link the medical and non-medical sectors
- Established additional, predictable funding source to local HSOs
- Capturing data to evaluate

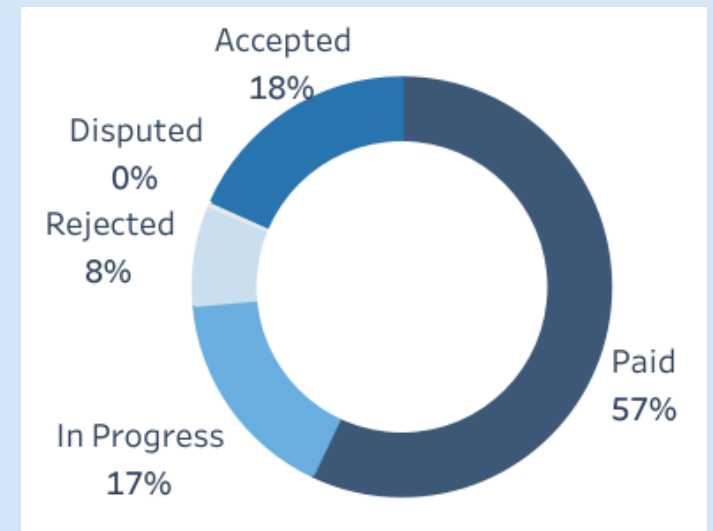


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Healthy Opportunities Pilots: Operations Status Overview

- **Enrollment:**
 - 95% of enrollment requests approved
 - Average days to enrollment is <1 day
- **Service Authorization:**
 - 97% of authorizations approved
 - Average days to service authorization is <1 day
- **Referrals:**
 - 96% of referrals accepted
 - Average of 1.1 day for referral to be accepted
 - 90% of organizations accepted referrals within 3 days
 - 99% of organizations closed cases within 5 days

Invoices



10,742 Invoices Submitted

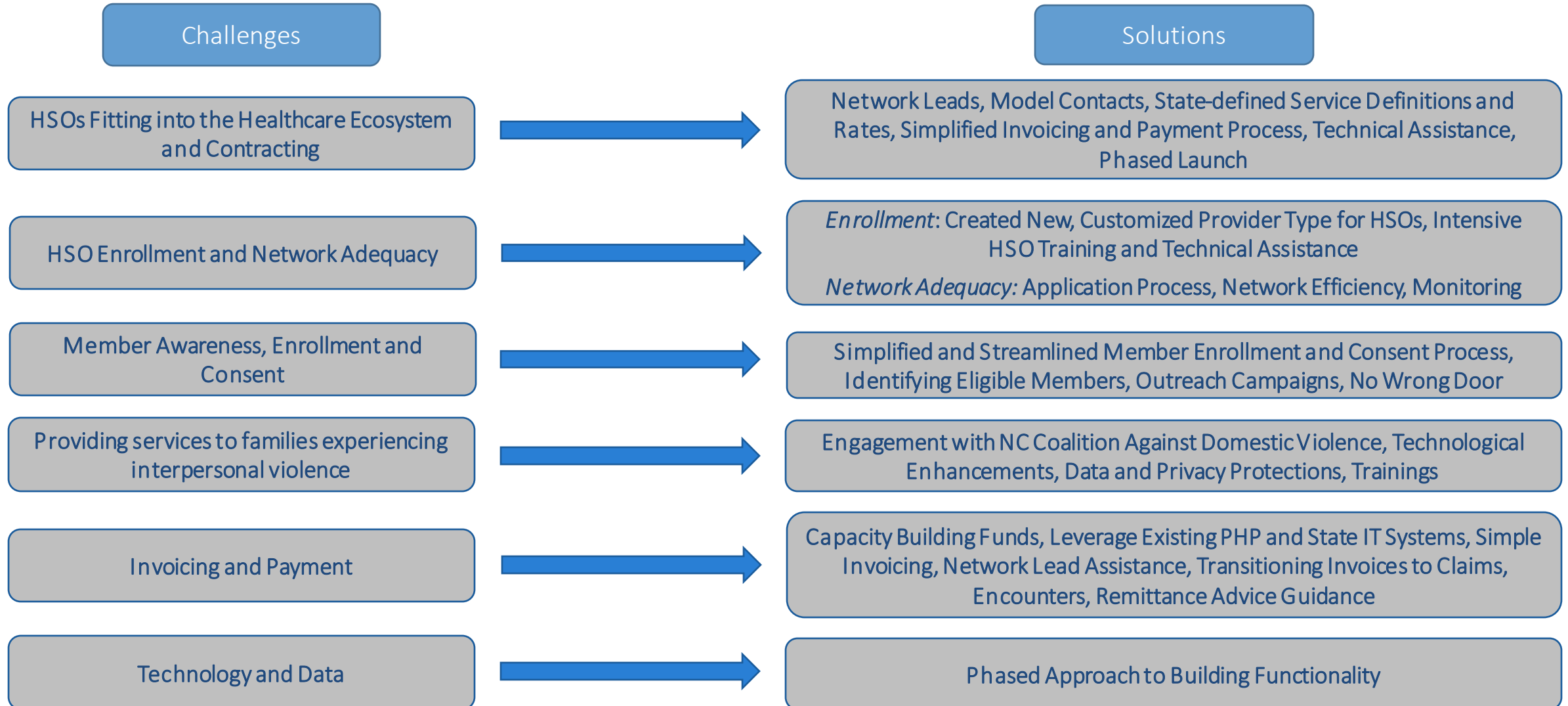


Healthy Opportunities Pilots: Success Stories



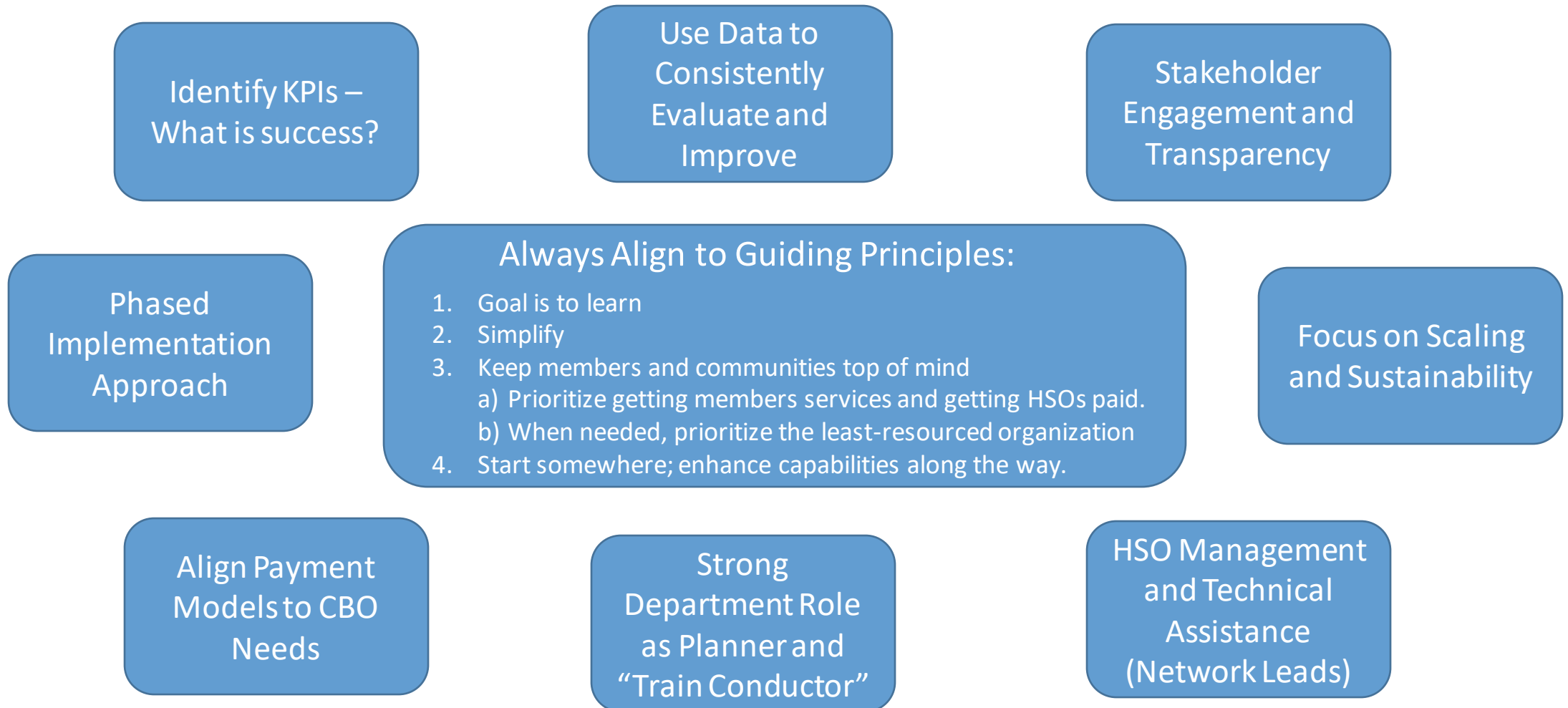
- **Currently homeless family secured housing near hospital for life-saving surgery**
 - A single mom, [Michelle](#), had been staying at a local shelter with her children but needed life-saving surgery. Her children couldn't remain in the shelter without her, which left her in an impossible position. Mom had secured an emergency housing voucher, but it wasn't enough to cover rent in the county where she'd be receiving treatment. Through HOP, her care managers were able to help her transfer her housing voucher and secure income-based housing near the hospital. They also helped her access financial support for her security deposit and utility setup fees – all services covered through HOP. Now mom can focus on her health, schedule needed medical care, and keep her family together under one roof with a little help from her friends and HOP.
- **[Donna's](#) diabetes level managed; avoided emergency due to healthy food through HOP**
 - "I feel so passionate about the differences we are already making in people's lives. A few weeks ago, a participant shared that their HbA1C is down from 11 percent to 7 percent. That's down from an emergency to almost normal. When their healthcare provider asked what they were doing differently, they said it was the healthy food we bring them. I am so honored to get to do this work in the community that raised me. I really appreciate all the guidance and support you give to us!"
- **Car repair enabled [Robert](#) to get to health appointments, pick up food, and reengage with community, helping his depression**
 - During a routine doctor's appointment, Robert identified as having a few different health-related social needs. The most pressing was transportation, as he had not had reliable transportation in 5 years (he lives in a rural county that does not have set public transit) due to his car always needing a repair. Through HOP, he was able to have his brakes repaired, which has allowed him to reconnect with friends, and keep medical appointments. All of these factors have helped with managing his depression. In addition to the car repair, Robert is also receiving a Fruit and Vegetable Prescription and his wood burning furnace is being repaired just in time for winter. When asked about how HOP has impacted him, he shared that "HOP has literally changed my life."
 - Local HSO that provided car repair was able to expand the number of counties it serves from 1 to 6 (with plans to grow further!)

Healthy Opportunities Pilots: Challenges and Solutions



Healthy Opportunities Pilots: Key Success Factors

NC DHHS sees the following as being critical for the successful launch of integrated medical and SDOH programs.





NCDHHS
NC Medicaid
Division of Health Benefits

NC Medicaid and NC Integrated Care for Kids (NC InCK)

An Innovative Partnership to Promote Child and Family Wellbeing

The project described is supported by Funding Opportunity Number CMS 2B2-20-001 from the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. The contents provided are solely the responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official views of HHS or any of its agencies.

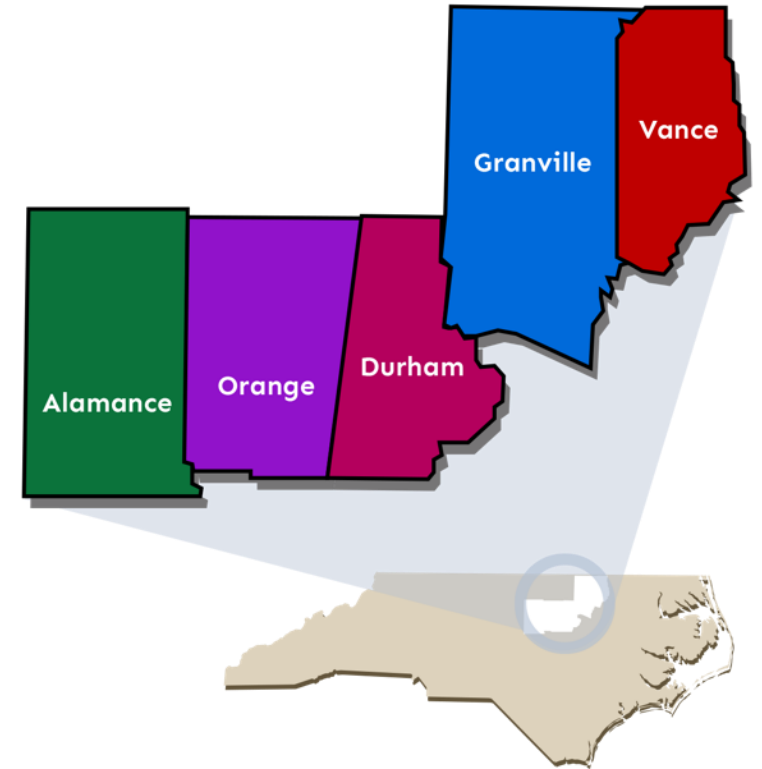


NC InCK: Brief Overview

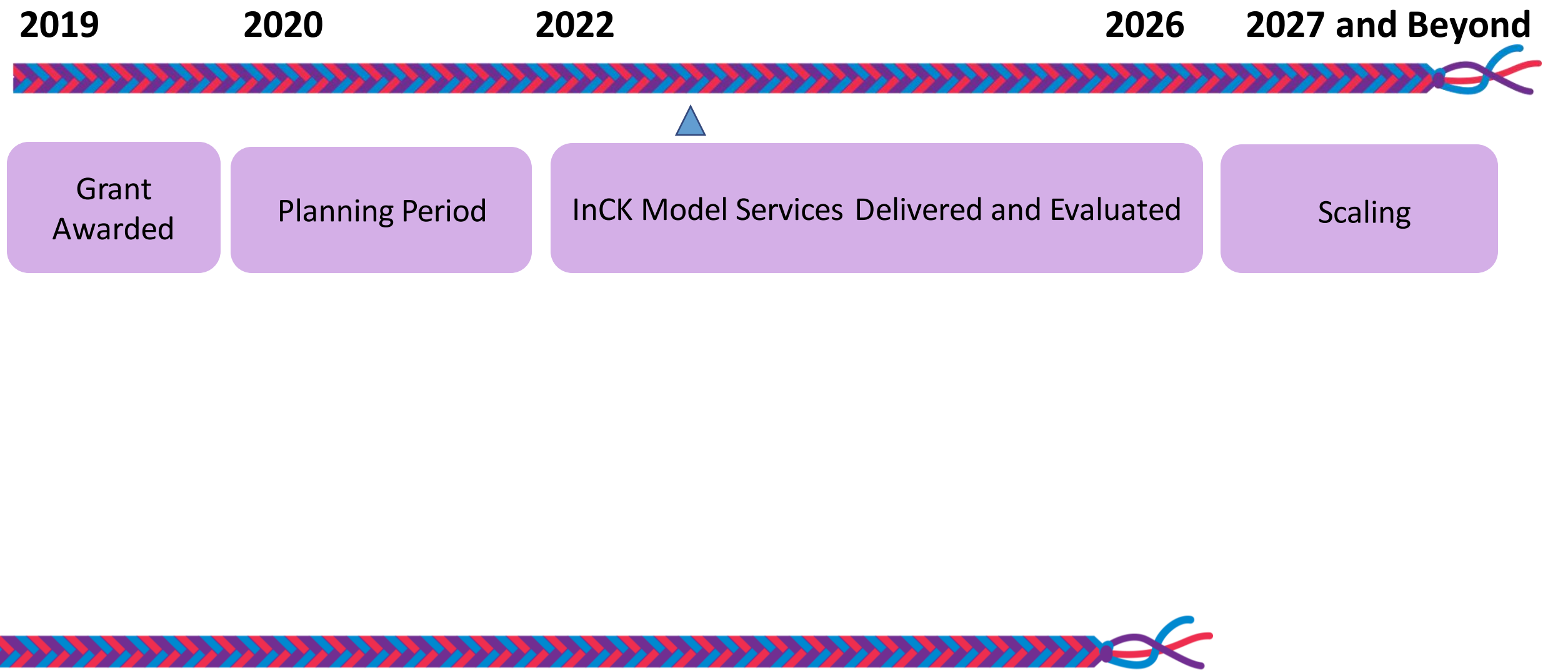
- **Population: All Medicaid and CHIP-insured children in this 5-county area**
 - Birth to age 20
 - Regardless of where they receive medical care
 - ~95,000 children
- **Funding: A 7-year, \$16M grant from CMS to the following institutions:**



NC DEPARTMENT OF
**HEALTH AND
HUMAN SERVICES**



The NC InCK Journey



Three Key Strategies to Integrate Care for Children in NC InCK

1 UNDERSTAND NEEDS

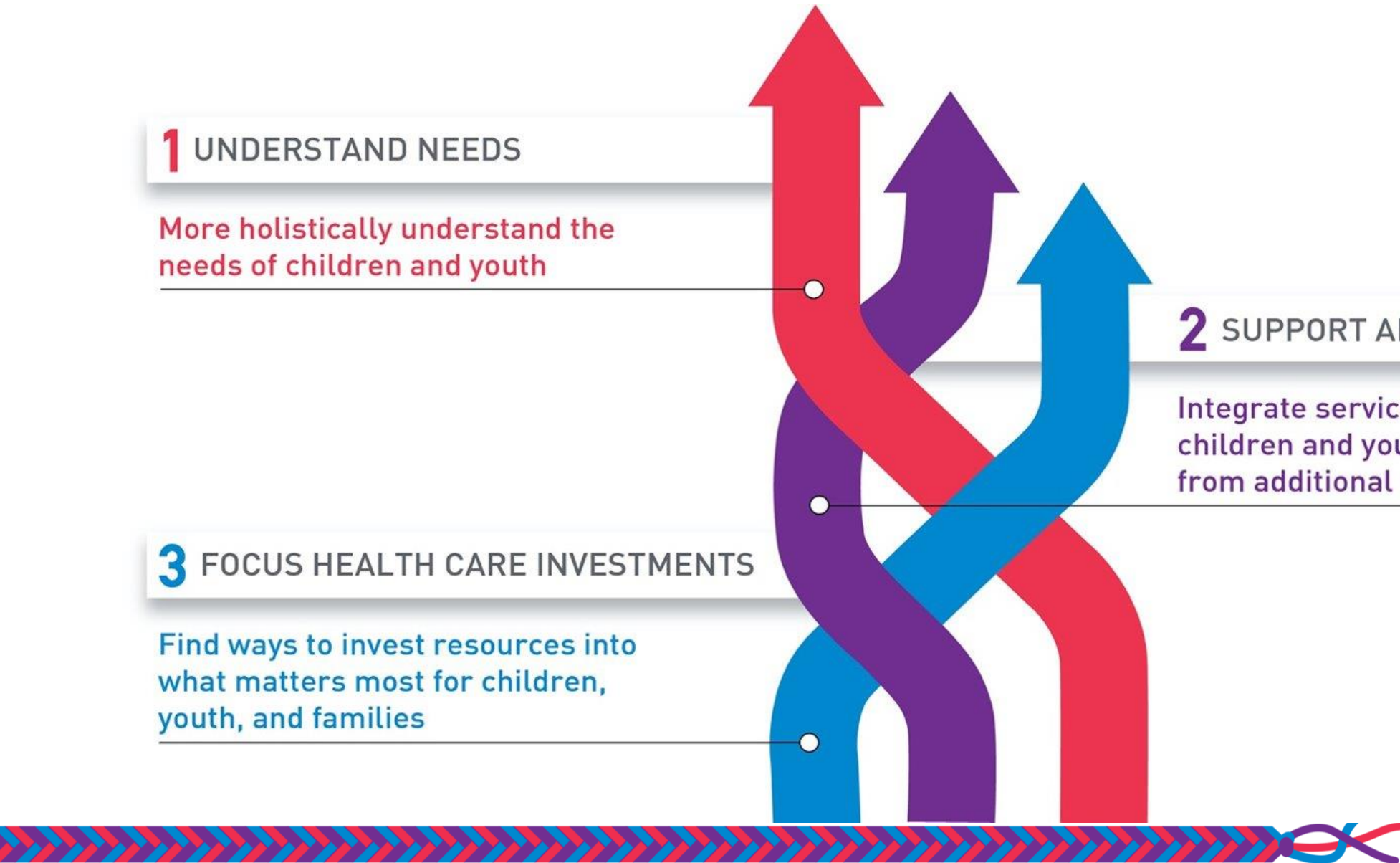
More holistically understand the needs of children and youth

2 SUPPORT AND BRIDGE SERVICES

Integrate services across sectors for children and youth who could benefit from additional support

3 FOCUS HEALTH CARE INVESTMENTS

Find ways to invest resources into what matters most for children, youth, and families



Understand Needs

Administrative Data Sharing for InCK

2 Data Use Agreements anchored by Medicaid identifier link data across DPS, DPI and DHB for stratification of children



- Healthcare utilization
- Tailored Plan Eligibility
- Foster Care Status
- Guardian Health Status
- Social Drivers of Health
- Medical Complexity



- Detention Stays
- Youth Development Center Stays
- Probation
- Diversion
- Intake Status



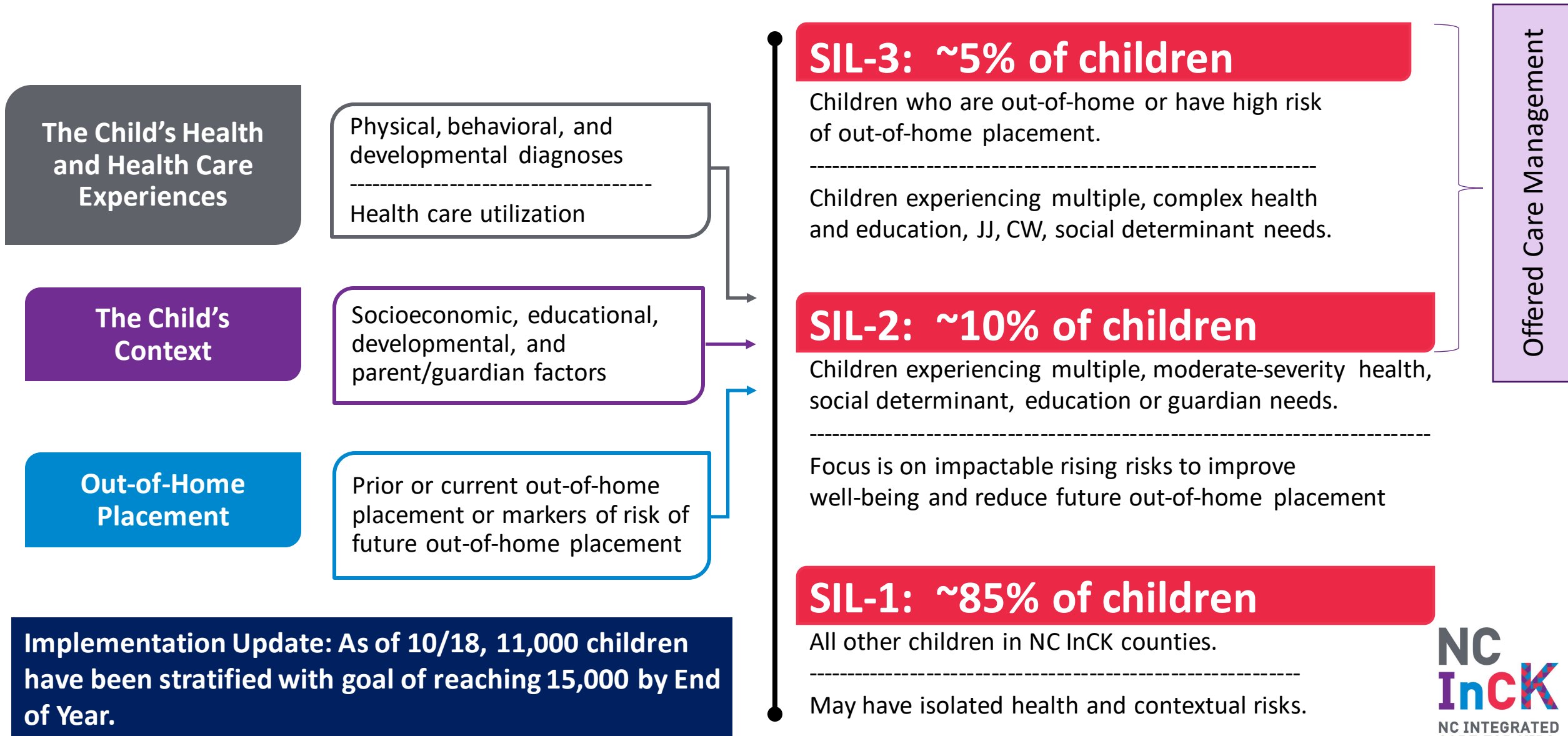
- Attendance & Absences
- In School Suspensions
- Out of School Suspensions
- Expulsions
- Enrollment



Merges data and produces score



Overview: NC InCK Stratification- Service Integration Levels



Lesson Learned: The Need for Manual Elevation

Manual Elevation Pilots

Background

- Our data-driven approach offers broad reach and is efficient and sustainable however, it is limited as a whole by the limitations of its individual data sources
- Key issues that *could* be mitigated by direct referrals
 - Limitations around timeliness of identification
 - Blind spots in our current approach
 - Challenges around engagement of families
 - Little insight into who is inadequately supported by existing services
 - Direct referral is a common felt need among stakeholders

Starting in January, 2023, InCK will take referrals from:

- **5 local DSS offices** → families involved with Child Protective Services
- **Family Navigators** → siblings or family members with need for year-long CM
- **Schools** → school social worker or nurse from 2 pilot schools
- **Juvenile Justice** → youth receiving voluntary support from Court Counselors

Support and Bridge Services

A Child's NC InCK Journey

Understand a
child's needs

Integrate
services

Invest in what
matters most



Child is identified through NC InCK's integrated **cross-sector data** as needing additional supports

Child is assigned a **Family Navigator** to serve as their care manager

Family and Family Navigator form **Integrated Care Team** of trusted cross-sector individuals

Family, Family Navigator, and Care Team collaborate to create a **Shared Action Plan**

Family and Family Navigator meet at least **quarterly** to discuss unmet or emerging needs

Integrated care consultation, education, ongoing training and support by the InCK Integration Consultant

Implementation Update: As of 10/18, 60 Family Navigators have outreached ~1,500 children and co-created ~350 Shared Action Plans.



INTEGRATION CONSULTANT
Team of 16 NC InCK clinical staff available to support a child

Integrate Services Across Core Child Services

1. Schools
2. Early Care and Education
3. Food – SNAP, WIC, Food banks
4. Housing
5. Physical and Behavioral Healthcare
6. Maternal and Child Services – Title V
7. Social Services – Child Welfare
8. Mobile Crisis Response
9. Juvenile Justice
10. Legal Aid



Lesson Learned: Continual Need for Refocusing on SDOH

Building Capacity of Family Navigators

- Role of Integration Consultant
- Integrated Care Rounds (ICR)
 - Learning spaces that convene monthly, designed to support care managers serving children in building capacity in specialized pediatric care management, all available through our website (e.g., [Food and Nutrition](#))
- Resource Guides created for each core child service area, including [Housing](#) and [Food](#)

June Integrated Care Rounds on Food

What can **Family Navigators** do to address food insecurity?

- (1) Understand and address **common barriers** to accessing food and nutrition support.
- (2) Create safe spaces to **ask about food needs**.
- (3) Connect families with **federal nutrition support programs** and **insurance provider benefits**.

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April Integrated Care Rounds on Schools

Individualized Support at Schools

| Low regulation & intensity | | High regulation & intensity | |
|--|---|---|--|
| Teacher intervention | MTSS intervention (Multi-tiered System of Support) | 504 Plan | IEP (Individualized Education Plan) |
| Academic needs | Academic needs | Academic needs Health/wellness needs | Academic needs Health/wellness needs |
| Standard "best practices" of teaching → individualizing learning as best one can for all students | Teachers/school staff are more formally "trying out" individualized intervention to see if it helps | Documented plan to provide modifications & accommodations to a student's learning and school day based on that student's need | Documented plan to provide modifications, accommodations, and specialized instruction to a student's learning and school day based on that student's need |
| Ex: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Teacher offers additional tutoring for a student• Teacher strategically chooses a student's seat to be with positive peers• Teacher informally checks in on a student who gets distracted easily | Ex: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Student joins a more targeted reading group focused on phonics skills that meets twice/week• All teachers implement a consistent organization system for a student; student is allowed to carry one folder with all papers | Ex: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Student receives additional time on all assessments, in-class and standardized• Student can take bathroom breaks whenever they need• Student is allowed to type all responses vs. writing by hand | Ex: Everything listed AND <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Student receives different math instruction from an EC teacher 3 times/week• Student receives Speech Therapy twice/week• Student attends "life skills" instruction in a separate class for students with ASD |

ALL STUDENTS ARE ELIGIBLE ← → STUDENTS MUST QUALIFY

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Focus Healthcare Investments: Alternative Payment Model



Investing in Health: NC InCK's Alternative Payment Model

- Together, leadership across Pre-Paid Health Plans (PHPs), Clinically Integrated Networks (CINs), NC Medicaid & NC InCK have met ~monthly for 2+ years to design a payment model that:
 - Supports whole child health by linking incentive payments to **meaningful measures of child well-being**
 - **Embeds equity** in the care delivery + payment model
 - Creates a coalition to **advance child health and well-being via payment innovation**
- **Our Collective Goal for the InCK APM:** To meet cross-sector needs of patients and improve health and well-being outcomes for children through opportunities for increased resources, flexibility, and access to actionable data for health care providers
- The InCK APM uses **standardized benchmarks** and **pooled performance measures** across PHPs with some variation in incentive amounts by PHP

The NC InCK APM is an important start, bringing to life the type of pediatric payment innovation that has been contemplated and requested for decades

Year 1 APM Performance Measures

| NC InCK Foundation APM Measures | | |
|--|---|---|
| Cross-sector child well-being metrics | Kindergarten Readiness Promotion Bundle | Pay-for-Reporting For Documenting Kindergarten Readiness Bundle |
| | Food Insecurity and Housing Instability Screening | Pay-for-Reporting For Documenting Screenings Performed |
| | Shared Action Plan (SAP) Completion | Pay-for-Reporting For Documenting the Completion of a SAP |
| Health care metrics | Screening for Clinical Depression & Follow-Up | Pay-for-Reporting For Documenting Clinical Depression Screening & Follow-up Plan |
| | Rate of Emergency Dept Visits | Pay-for-Performance For Reducing Rate |
| | Equity: Reduction in disparity in Infant Well Child Visits | Pay-for-Performance For Reducing Black-White Disparity |

Additional Rates Shared for Awareness without Incentive: Kindergarten Readiness; Housing Instability; Food Insecurity

Lesson Learned: Health systems cannot stop at screening, but must determine effective ways to intervene after screening takes place

Potential Clinic-Based Interventions

- Direct referral to PHP housing specialists *
- Enhanced Medical Legal Partnerships
- Cash assistance for families distributed by clinics to meet acute housing needs

*NC Medicaid requires each Pre-Paid Health Plan to employ at-least one housing specialist to support families in combatting housing instability

Closing Discussion

- What lessons do you hope to learn from HOP and NC InCK implementation that can inform your work at incorporating social determinants of health into clinical care?
- What ideas do you have for combatting food insecurity and housing instability that you would like to see reflected in HOP or NC InCK?
- As you imagine your own clinic, and your own patients, what questions are you left with about the work that Medicaid can do to better support social determinants of health?

