CONNECT & ENGAGE WITH HOSPITALS for COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS:
USING IRS & ACA REQUIREMENTS OF COMMUNITY HEALTH NEEDS ASSESSMENT & IMPLEMENTATION PLANS

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WHAT ARE THE AFFORDABLE CARE ACT (ACA) REQUIREMENTS...
WHAT ARE THE ACA REQUIREMENTS...

Legal Imperative: Community Health Needs Assessment

- At least once every three years
- Includes input from persons who represent the broad interests of the community
- Includes input from persons having public health knowledge or expertise
- Make assessment widely available to the public
- Adopt written implementation strategy to address identified community needs

Failure to comply results in excise tax penalty of $50,000 per year
WHAT ARE THE ADDITIONAL IRS REQUIREMENTS...
STEPS IN CONDUCTING A COMMUNITY HEALTH NEEDS ASSESSMENT INCLUDE

Define the community
Assess the health needs of the community
Solicit and take into account input from the community and public health
Make assessment widely available to the public
Document the CHNA in a written report approved by an authorized body
Make the CHNA report widely available to the public

Consider geographic area served, the hospital's target populations and principal functions
Community may not be defined in a way that excludes certain populations served by the hospital (for example, low income persons and minority groups)
ADDITIONAL IRS REQUIREMENTS THAT SPECIFY COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ENGAGEMENT...
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ASSESS NEEDS TO:
Address financial and other barriers to accessing care
Prevent illness
Ensure adequate nutrition
Address social, behavioral, and environmental factors that influence health in the community
Framing the issue:

Health reform is tasking hospitals to focus on wellness and treat the health of populations.

Doing so requires hospital leaders to look outside their institutions to partner with community stakeholders.

Community health needs assessments can be a key first step to unearthing issues and finding the right partners.

Obesity, behavioral health and substance abuse are some of the top community health concerns for hospitals, a recent survey found.
Some points of interests to consider...
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Health Care Organizations Move Slow
It too 264 years for “citrus” to be introduced into the sailors diet to prevent scurvy…lots of opportunities to talk with hospitals

The Implementation Strategy assists in the adoption of the Community Benefit programs and interventions
Implementation strategy needs leadership buy in and board approval

CHNA vs. Human Rights
“Community Driven” can lead us away from important issues Stigma with mental health to “bark parks” or focus on histoplasmosis due to retaining ponds in affluent areas
Some points of interests to consider...

How can a hospital improve opportunities for healthy choices

**INITIATIVE TYPES:**

- Investing in community development to reduce socioeconomic insecurity
- Stimulating the local economy
- Creating affordable housing
- Building assets to rejuvenate neighborhoods
- Addressing food deserts
- Servicing basic social needs
- Bolstering workforce capacity, local hiring
- Reducing environmental hazards

American Hospital Association’s Health Research & Educational Trust lists areas in which hospitals can take action to address community health:
Mapping Life Expectancy: Indianapolis IN ...

Worlds Apart: Gaps in Life Expectancy in the Indianapolis
Produced by the Richard M. Fairbanks School of Public Health
in partnership with The Polis Center
Two communities that are both situated within the Indianapolis metropolitan area and separated by only 28 miles are in reality worlds apart. One sits in a northeastern suburb of Indianapolis. Its residents have a life expectancy of 83.7 years, rivaling the top-ranking countries of the world, Switzerland (83 years) and Japan (84 years). Taking a drive from that community along I-465 and I-70 into the city, life expectancy drops off – to 78.9 years, then to 74.2 years – until you arrive in the second community, situated within the urban core directly south of Monument Circle. Its residents have a life expectancy of 69.4 years, similar to countries like Uzbekistan (69 years), Bangladesh (70 years), and Iraq (70 years).
Mapping the Social Determinants of Health
Mapping the Social Determinants of Health

**Science**
- Health Outcomes
  - Length of Life (50%)
  - Quality of Life (50%)

**Culture**
- 20% Clinical Care
- 40% Social Determinants of Health – not addressed in standard of care but highest impact on costs of health care especially in emergency care
- 10% Physical Environment

**Health Factors**
- Health Behaviors (30%)
  - Tobacco Use
  - Diet & Exercise
  - Alcohol & Drug Use
  - Sexual Activity
- Clinical Care (20%)
  - Access to Care
  - Quality of Care
- Social & Economic Factors (40%)
  - Education
  - Employment
  - Income
  - Family & Social Support
  - Community Safety
  - Air & Water Quality
  - Housing & Transit

**Policies & Programs**

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Hunger is a health issue...
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Health related social needs, such as food insecurity increase the risk of developing chronic conditions and reduce individuals ability to manage these conditions.

Health related social needs are also associated with increased emergency room visits and inpatient hospital admissions.

Many health systems lack the infrastructure and incentives to develop systematic screening and referral protocols to build relationships with existing community service providers.
Housing is a health issue...
Housing is a health issue

Conditions of a home (quality) the location (access to health provider) and costs (spending more than you can afford) contribute to poor health in both children and adults.

With a limited income, paying a high rent or mortgage may not leave enough money for other expenses, such as food, transportation or health care and medicines.

The stress of homelessness or unstable housing situation negatively impacts mental health for people of all ages.

Access to safe and affordable housing can support positive health outcomes [lus it can potentially reduce health care spending]

Small investments in weatherization and energy upgrades can result in many positive health outcomes such as reduced asthma symptoms, Reduced emergency visit and reduced health care spending
Economic Development is a health issue...
Economic Development is a health issue...

Bringing people out of poverty is one of the most transformative and effective means of improving health outcomes.
QUESTIONS?