

Jurisdictions and Geographic Parameters

Best Practices for Community Health Needs Assessment and
Implementation Strategy Development:
A Review of Scientific Methods, Current Practices, and Future Potential
Atlanta, GA
July 11, 2011

José E. Camacho
Executive Director/General Counsel
Texas Association of Community Health Centers

Defining Community

- The community can be defined as:
 - A rational service area for the hospital in which an investment is to be made;
 - A targeted 'community in need' which could benefit from an investment strategy to expand health care access or area of needed health care services; or
 - A combination of both a rational service area and a targeted 'community in need', with a layered analysis to include the:
 - areas or population currently served;
 - areas or population in need;
 - needed health care services; and/or
 - areas or population to be served.

Determining Factors

- Access
 - Population to provider ratios for an identified community.
 - geographic or population
- Ability to Pay
 - Percent of population under an identified percent of poverty.
 - Currently – 100% of poverty
 - After January 1, 2014 – 400% of poverty
 - Percent of population that is uninsured should consider changes which could occur.

Statistics

Texas *before* January 1, 2014

- 26% uninsured (6,500,000)
 - 13% undocumented
 - 12% eligible, but unenrolled (children under 200% of poverty)
 - 64% covered by medical expansion or eligible for subsidy
 - 11% over 400% of poverty

Texas *after* January 1, 2014

- 9% uninsured (2,349,139)
 - 36% undocumented
 - 12% eligible, but unenrolled (children under 200% of poverty or adults under 133% of poverty)
 - 35% eligible for subsidy (children and adults under 400% of poverty)
 - 16% no subsidy (over 400% of poverty)

Determining Factors

- Health Status
 - Standardized mortality ratio
 - Low birth weight rate
 - Prevalence of diabetes
 - Ambulatory care sensitive conditions
 - Percent of population that is non-employed
 - Percent of population that is single parent households
 - Percent of population with less than a high school education

Determining Factors

- Barriers to Care
 - Population density
 - Percent of population with limited English proficiency
 - Percent of population that is of a racial minority
 - Percent of population with a disability
 - Percent of population without a usual source of care (persons with a majority of their visits from one provider)

Determining Factors

- Facilities
 - Investments in practices or locations providing services to a large percentage of persons with an identified need for services. For example, IRS's definition of Low Income Communities.
 - Low Income Communities are census tracts where:
 - Poverty rate exceeds 20%; or
 - Median income is below 80% or the greater of:
 - Statewide median income or
 - Metropolitan area median income
 - “Targeted populations”
 - Census tracts with less than 2,000 people that is contiguous to a low-income community and within an empowerment zone
 - High migration rural communities (use 85% instead of 80%)

Rural vs. Urban

- Population density
- Scope of available services
- Barriers to care
 - Travel
 - Cost per unit of care

Apportionment of Responsibilities

- Coordination of investment?
- Coordination of data
- Uniform methodology for identification of need
 - Certificate of need process
 - Coordination of definitions
- Assumption of responsibility