Maryland’s Health Enterprise Zones Summit: Sustaining Social Determinants of Health Programs

History and Background

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Social justice is a matter of life and death...avoidable health inequalities, arise because of the circumstances in which people grow, live, work, and age, and the systems put in place to deal with illness. The conditions in which people live and die are, in turn, shaped by political, social, and economic forces.

WHO Commission on the SDOH report, Closing the Gap in a Generation: Health Equity through Action on the Social Determinants of Health; 2008
In Maryland, chronic diseases—such as heart disease, cancer, and diabetes—are the leading causes of death, disability, and health care costs, accounting for 70% of all deaths each year and 75% of all medical costs (Anderson, 2010).
Burden of Heart Disease in Maryland

Heart Disease Age-Adjusted Mortality Rate by Maryland Census Tract 2004-2008

Heart Disease Rate by Quintile
- Less Than 5 Cases
- 32.5 - 148.9
- 149.0 - 191.1
- 191.2 - 229.6
- 229.7 - 279.1
- 279.2 - 1124.3
Heart Disease and Stroke

Every 33 minutes, one person in Maryland dies from heart attack, stroke, or other cardiovascular disease.

(Maryland BRFSS, 2011)

In 2010, heart disease and stroke accounted for $1.227 billion dollars of hospital expenses in Maryland.

(matchstats.org)
Critical Dates in the History of Health Enterprise Zones Legislation

October 2010:
The Office of Minority Health and Health Disparities: Presentation to the Health Care Reform Coordinating Council (HCRCC) on Maryland Health Disparities

January 2011:
HCRCC’s report noted Recommendation # 14: “Achieve reduction and elimination of health disparities through exploration of financial, performance-based incentives and incorporation of other strategies”.

March 2011:
Maryland Health Quality and Cost Council established
Health Disparities Workgroup Chaired by Dean Reece of University of MD School of Medicine and included diverse experts on minority health from across the State
• Report Recommendations:
  • Health Enterprise Zones (HEZs)
  • Maryland Health Innovation Prize
  • Racial and Ethnic tracking of health care delivery performance
In 2012 SB 234, the Health Improvement and Disparities Reduction Act was signed into law, establishing the Health Enterprise Zones and providing $4 million per year to support the HEZs.

As legislatively mandated, the purpose of establishing Health Enterprise Zones is to target State resources to reduce health disparities, improve health outcomes, and reduce health costs and hospital admissions and readmissions in specific areas of the State.
January 2013 – Health Enterprise Zones Designation

Maryland's Health Enterprise Zones

Legend
1 - Anne Arundel County/Annapolis
2 - Dorchester and Caroline Counties
3 - Prince George's County/Capitol Heights
4 - St. Mary's County/Greater Lexington Park
5 - West Baltimore

Source: Maryland Department of Health & Mental Hygiene and Community Health Resources Commission, August 2013
HEZ Incentives: Loan Assistance

• Maryland Loan Assistance Repayment Program (MLARP)
  – Eligible physicians and physicians assistants in the fields of family practice, internal medicine, pediatrics, obstetrics and gynecology, and general psychiatry.
  – Awards are up to $25,000 per year for a two-year commitment.
  – More information is available at: http://hsia.dhmh.maryland.gov/opca/SitePages/pcollarp.aspx

• Janet L. Hoffman Loan Assistance Repayment Program
  – Eligible physician assistants, social workers, nurses, and nurse practitioners.
  – Awards can be up to $10,000 a year for a three-year commitment.
  – More information is available at: https://www.mhec.state.md.us/financialaid/ProgramDescriptions/prog_larp.asp
HEZ Incentives: Income Tax Credit

• HEALTH CARE PRACTITIONER PERSONAL INCOME TAX CREDIT
  – An eligible practitioner may apply for a tax credit in an amount equal to 100% of the amount of State income tax for income derived from practice in the HEZ.
  – The Health Care Practitioner Personal Income tax credit is available as of April 28, 2014.

• EMPLOYER HIRING TAX CREDIT
  – Enables employers to receive $5,000 per year over a two-year period per employee.
  – Employers that hire health care practitioners, community health workers, or interpreters and receive a letter of support from the HEZ where they practice are eligible to apply.
  – The Employer Hiring Tax Credits were impacted by legislation (HB 668) that was approved by the Maryland General Assembly during the 2014 legislation session, which ended on April 7, 2014. The bill was signed into law later this spring and the tax credits will be made available later this fall.
We realize that the areas with the worst health outcomes and the most health disparities, also cost the State the most money.
CDC Health Impact Pyramid
Factors that Affect Health

Smallest Impact

Counseling & Education
Examples
- Eat healthy, be physically active

Clinical Interventions
Examples
- Rx for high blood pressure, high cholesterol, diabetes

Long-lasting Protective Interventions
Examples
- Immunizations, brief intervention, cessation treatment, colonoscopy

Changing the Context
- to make individuals' default decisions healthy
Examples
- Fluoridation, trans fat, smoke-free laws, tobacco tax

Socioeconomic Factors
Examples
- Poverty, education, housing, inequality

Largest Impact

Check the Tarrant County Public Health Web site to learn more.
http://health.tarrantcounty.com
Community-Integrated Medical Home

Community Health
- Local health departments
- Community organizations
- Social services
- Hospitals
- Other providers

Primary Care
- Primary care physicians
- Nurse practitioners
- Allied health professionals
- Community pharmacists

Shared Data
Health Enterprise Zone Initiative

Reducing health care cost and disparities while improving the health of socially disadvantaged communities

All-Cause Unplanned Readmission Rates, 2012-2014.

Source: HSCRC data reported by the Chesapeake Regional Information System for our Patients and the DHMH Vital Statistics Administration
Root Causes of Health Inequities

- Institutional Racism
- Social inequalities, including housing, education, access to quality health care, class
- Gender
- Conscious and unconscious biases
- Economics
- Limited Resources
- Trust
- Political structures
One should be able to see that things are hopeless and yet be determined to make them otherwise

-F. Scott Fitzgerald
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