



WELCOME to the

Rural Health Equity ECHO:

Tackling the Social Drivers of Health

Sponsored by the Dartmouth Health
Center for Advancing Rural Health Equity

Session 1- Addressing Rural Health Equity: Contextual Considerations
September 13, 2023

Please let us know you are here: Type your name, email, organization into CHAT

Rural Health Equity: Tackling the Social Drivers of Health

1 - Addressing Rural Health Equity: Contextual Considerations	9/13/2023
2 - Housing	9/27/2023
3 - Food and nutrition	10/11/2023
4 - Transportation	10/25/2023
5 - Childcare	11/8/2023
6 - Access to healthcare	11/29/2023
7 - Special barriers to well-being and care	12/6/2023
8 - Cross cutting solutions	12/20/2023

Series Learning Objectives

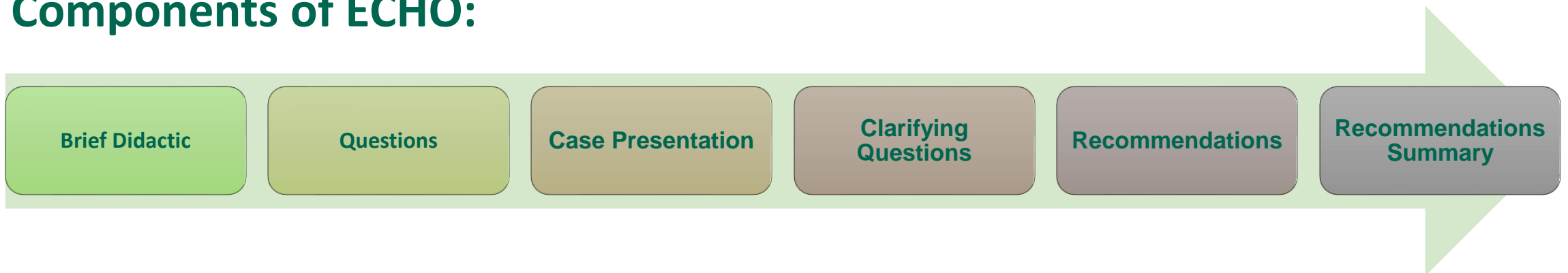
After participating in the Rural Health Equity ECHO participants will be able to:

- Explain rural health equity and the complex issues that come together to produce unfair health outcomes in northern New England (NNE).
- Apply key equity principles to working with others in order to overcome barriers to health equity in NNE.
- Engage in actions that promote greater health equity in NNE.

Project ECHO (Extension for Community Healthcare Outcomes)

- ECHO is a telementoring model that uses virtual technology to support case-based learning and provide medical education.
- Highly Interactive. All teach, all learn.

Components of ECHO:



Today's Program

- Brief housekeeping
- Didactic: Addressing Rural Health Equity, Beth Wilson
- Panel of perspectives – Rudi Fedrizzi, Angela, Sally Kraft
- Case presentation: Kris van Bergen-Buteau
- Case discussion
- Summary
- Up Next

Notes

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- Pre course survey: <https://redcap.hitchcock.org/redcap/surveys/?s=949FNFW3APN34KKA>
- Raise virtual hand or enter comments in chat at any time. We will call on you when it works. Please mute otherwise.
- To protect individual privacy, please use non-identifying information when discussing cases.
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- Closed Captioning will be enabled during sessions
- Questions to ECHO Tech Support thru personal CHAT or ECHO@hitchcock.org

CME

- One hour of free CME is available for every session attended, up to 8 sessions.
- Track participation via [DH ECHO Connect site](#)
- A link will be provided at the end of the course to submit your attendance and claim your CME

ECHO Participant Demographics

Total Registrants: # 134

Public Health	33
Medical Professional	21
Administrative	18
Educator	18
Community Based Health Worker	11
Policy Maker/Advocate	3
Researcher	2
Student	2
Community Service Organization	2
Other	12



Core Panel

- Elisabeth Wilson, MD, MPH, MS-HPEd - Chair and Professor, Department of Community and Family Medicine, Dartmouth Health and Geisel School of Medicine
- Kris van Bergen-Buteau, CPHQ- Director, Workforce Development & Public Health Programs, North Country Health Consortium
- Rudy Fedrizzi, MD- Public Health Services District Director, Vermont Department of Health
- Andrew Loehrer, MD, MPH- Staff Physician, Dartmouth Health
- Andy Lowe- Executive Director, New England Rural Health Association
- Angela Zhang, MSW - Program Services Director, LISTEN community services
- Chelsey Canavan, MSPH - Manager, Center for Advancing Rural Health Equity



Rural Health Equity ECHO

Tackling the Social Drivers of Health

Health Equity



Health equity means that everyone has a fair and just opportunity to be as healthy as possible. This requires removing obstacles to health such as poverty, discrimination, and their consequences, including powerlessness and lack of access to good jobs with fair pay, quality education and housing, safe environments, and health care.

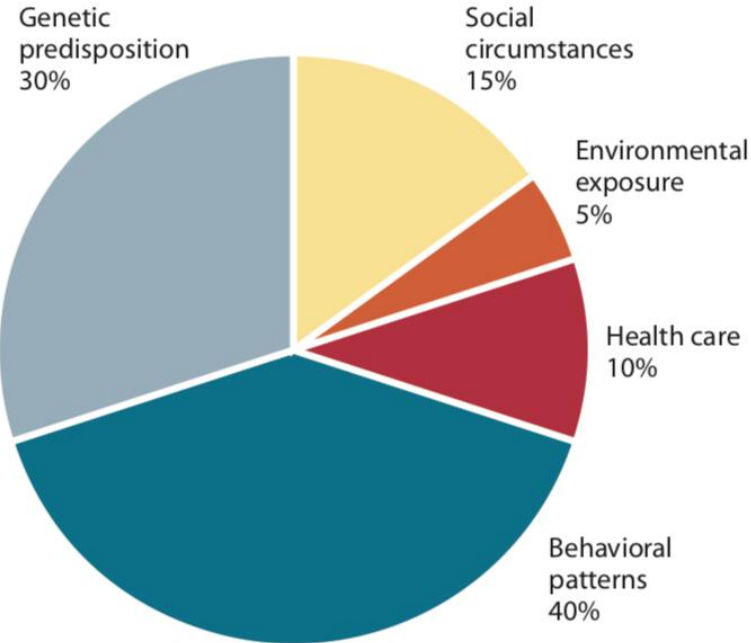
For the purposes of measurement, health equity means reducing and ultimately eliminating disparities in health and its determinants that adversely affect excluded or marginalized groups.

Braveman, P. *A New Definition Of Health Equity To Guide Future Efforts And Measure Progress*, Health Affairs, June 22, 2017

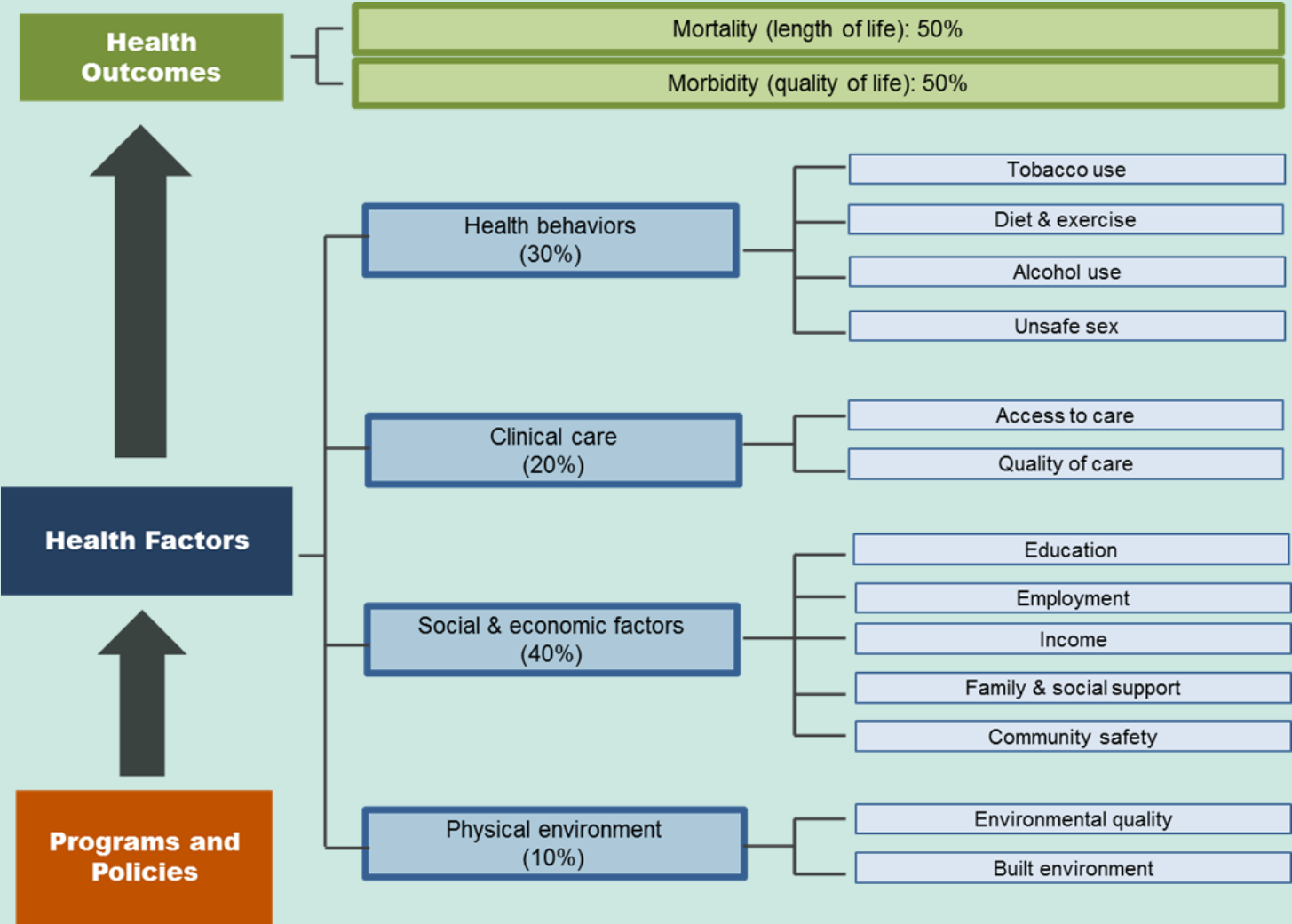
<https://www.healthaffairs.org/content/forefront/new-definition-health-equity-guide-future-efforts-and-measure-progress>

What Drives Health?

Proportional Contribution to Premature Death



J. Michael McGinnis, Pamela Williams-Russo, and James R. Knickman, "The Case for More Active Attention to Health Promotion," *Health Affairs* 21, no. 2 (March/April 2002): 78–93, doi:10.1377/hlthaff.21.2.78.



Social Drivers of Health



The social determinants [drivers] of health are the non-medical factors that influence health outcomes. They are the conditions in which people are born, grow, work, live, and age, and the wider set of forces and systems shaping the conditions of daily life. These forces and systems include economic policies and systems, development agendas, social norms, social policies and political systems.

Rural Health



Despite the many positive attributes and assets associated with working and living in rural communities, many rural American population groups experience significant health disparities.

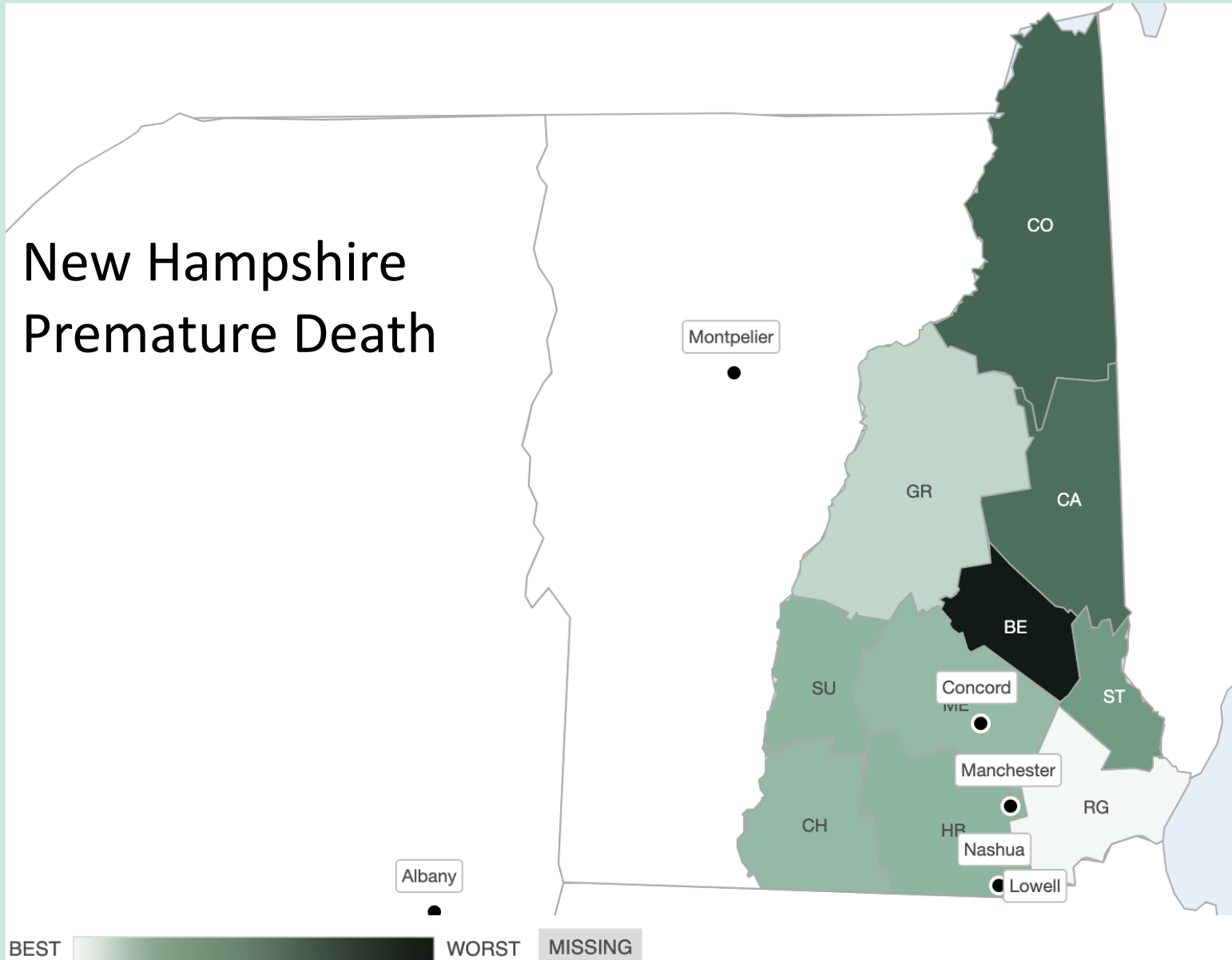
Health disparities are differences in health status when compared to the population overall, often characterized by indicators such as higher incidence of disease and/or disability, higher mortality rates, lower life expectancies, and higher rates of chronic pain.

Rural risk factors for health disparities include geographic isolation, lower socioeconomic status, higher rates of health risk behaviors, limited access to healthcare specialists and subspecialists, and limited job opportunities. Rural residents are also less likely to have employer-provided health insurance coverage, and if they are poor, often are not covered by Medicaid.

Rural Health Information Hub, supported by the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

<https://www.ruralhealthinfo.org/topics/rural-health-disparities>

New Hampshire Premature Death



County Health Rankings & Roadmaps

Building a Culture of Health, County by County

County Health Rankings & Roadmaps (CHR&R) is a program of the University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute.

<https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/>

Your zip code matters more than your genetic code

HANOVER, NH



86.7 yrs.

life expectancy

\$137,344

median household
income

LEBANON, NH



80.7 yrs.

life expectancy

\$67,698

median household
income

GRAFTON, NH



78.9 yrs.

life expectancy

\$61,429

median household
income

NEWPORT, NH



77.5 yrs.

life expectancy

\$54,816

median household
income

Rural Health



August 2023

CMS (Centers for Medicare & Medicare Services) recognizes that more than 61 million Americans live in rural areas including rural, Tribal, frontier, and geographically isolated territories. These Americans face several unique challenges in health care that can differ dramatically among the different kinds of rural areas across the country. Rural residents tend to be older and in poorer health than their urban counterparts, and rural communities often face challenges with access to care, financial viability, and the important link between health

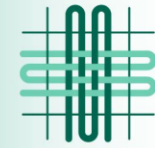
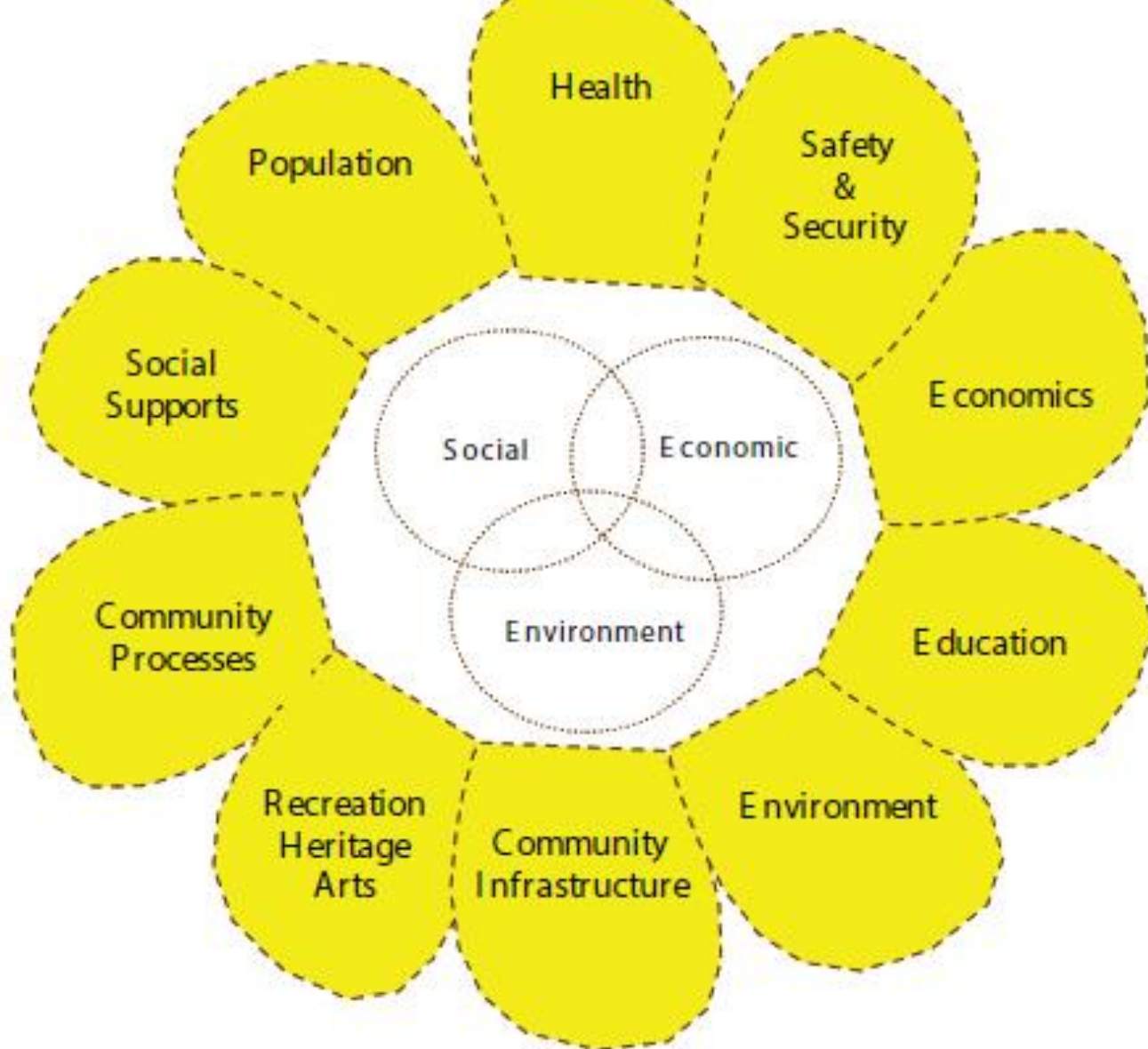


CMS Framework for Advancing Health Care in Rural, Tribal, and Geographically Isolated Communities

Rural Health Overview

Rural communities comprise vast and varied landscapes that encompass micropolitan, frontier, and tribal lands, as well as U.S. territories and other island communities. These communities are increasingly diverse; nearly a quarter of people living in rural areas are from racial or ethnic minority groups. CMS is working to advance health equity across the nation's health system to enable people living and working in rural, tribal, and geographically isolated communities to attain their optimal health regardless of race, ethnicity, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, socioeconomic status, geography, preferred language, or other factors that affect access to care and health outcomes.

<https://www.cms.gov/priorities/health-equity/rural-health>



Dartmouth
Health



The purpose of the framework is to assist residents of rural communities in self-assessing quality-of-life measures that are listed under the framework as “Being,” “Belonging,” and “Becoming.”

Being involves understanding the current state of the community; *belonging* denotes how the community fits within the broader context; and *becoming* encompasses all the purposeful activities that are carried out to achieve the community's goals.

Annis R, Racher F, Beattie M. Rural community health and well-being: A guide to action. Brandon, Manitoba: Rural Development Institute; 2004. [September 22, 2016].

Being

Belonging

Becoming



Up Next

- Next session: Housing on September 27th
- Please submit your cases/questions, track your attendance for CME/CNE and view course resources at the: [DH ECHO Connect site](#)
- Recordings will be posted on the D-H ECHO website <https://www.dartmouth-hitchcock.org/project-echo/enduring-echo-materials>

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SCIENCE AND PRACTICES TO KEEP PEOPLE SAFE AND BUSINESSES PRODUCTIVE AS COVID-19 CONTINUES

SUMMARY OF THIS ECHO

OF SESSIONS

12

WHAT THIS ECHO WILL FOCUS ON

As the COVID-19 pandemic continues, understanding of the virus and strategies to keep people safely engaged in productive work and business encounters is evolving. This second DH ECHO series on COVID-19 for employers and organizational leaders will examine advances in scientific understanding of COVID-19 and its prevention and management. It will explore timely new topics of importance such as strategic distribution of COVID vaccines, emerging perspectives on aerosols and ventilation, business travel considerations, and operationalization of pods to safely maximize social and work interactions. It will update more familiar topics such as PPE, surface and facility hygiene, regulatory changes, and emotional health during COVID with the latest information. Critical new topics will be integrated as they emerge. Sessions include a brief didactic and robust discussion.

WHEN IT STARTS

1/27/2021

WHEN IT ENDS

6/30/2021

LINK TO PARTICIPATE

[Navigate to ECHO](#)

LINK TO COHORTS

[View Cohort Roster](#)

SUMMARY OF EACH SESSION



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Session 2- Housing
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Today's Program

- Brief housekeeping
- Didactic:
 - Intro: Housing, health & equity, *Rudi Fedrizzi*
 - Overview of NH Housing , *Rob Dapice*
- Case presentation: *Andy Lowe*
- Case discussion:
- A story of success: *Andrew Winter*
- Summary
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Guest Panelists

- Michael Redman – Executive Director, Upper Valley Haven
- Andrew Winter – Executive Director, Twin Pines Housing

Insecure Housing

Life impacts

- Reduced activity, mobility, self-efficacy
- Social disruption
- Limited or unemployment
- Financial burdens or bankruptcy due to health costs



Challenges to health

- Chronic toxic stress, hypervigilance
- Limited hygiene resources
- Risk of violence & injury
- Medication access, storage, admin
- Wound & acute care management
- Chronic illness management
- Less access to health care

Poor Health

- Mental health challenges
- Wounds, injuries, infections
- Increased ER visits
- Developmental challenges in kids
- Pre-term birth
- Cardiovascular conditions
- Shorter life expectancy

Health impacts of housing insecurity, SF Dept of Health, 2019 <https://medasf.org/redesign2/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/SFDPH-HousingInsecurityReport.pdf>; <https://nhchc.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/Housing-is-Health-Care.pdf>; Sims M et al, AHA Council on Epidemiology and Prevention and Council on Quality of Care and Outcomes Research. Importance of Housing and Cardiovascular Health and Well-Being: A Scientific Statement From the American Heart Association. *Circ Cardiovasc Qual Outcomes* 2020; Amato S, Nobay F, Amato DP, Abar B, Adler D. Sick and unsheltered: Homelessness as a major risk factor for emergency care utilization. *Am J Emerg Med*. 2019 Mar;37(3):415-420 2020 *Stookey J, CHPH birth statistic master file*

Housing equity

Stability

Affordability

Quality &
Safety

Neighborhood
Opportunity

Fair Housing Act (1968) prohibits discrimination in rental, sales, financing of housing based on

- Race, color, national origin, religion, sex (including gender identity and sexual orientation), disability, family status

Equal Credit Opportunity Act (1974) prohibits creditor discrimination based on

- The above
- Plus marital status, age, or receipt of public assistance

Despite prohibitions, some populations remain more vulnerable to

- Discriminatory rental or sales by landlords/realtor/sellers
- Reduced access to credit
- Appraisal biases (due to make up of neighborhoods)





OVERVIEW OF NEW HAMPSHIRE HOUSING

for Dartmouth Health Project ECHO

ROB DAPICE
Executive Director
September 2023

WE PROMOTE, FINANCE, AND SUPPORT HOUSING SOLUTIONS FOR THE PEOPLE OF NH



- Established in 1981 by state legislature as a self-sustaining public corporation
- Not a state agency – no state operating funds
- Governed by a 9-member Board of Directors that is appointed by Governor and Council

HOUSING SOLUTIONS FOR THE PEOPLE OF NH



NEW HAMPSHIRE HOUSING HAS...

- Helped more than 55,000 families purchase their own homes
- Provided financing to create 16,000+ multifamily units
- Provided direct assistance to tens of thousands of households

LAST YEAR NEW HAMPSHIRE HOUSING...

- Financed 1,800 units of multifamily rental housing
- Monitored operations of thousands of units of rental housing we financed
- Administered federally funded rental assistance for 9,000 households statewide
- Helped 1,300+ families purchase a home

HOMEOWNERSHIP PROGRAMS

- **Mortgage Programs:** Downpayment assistance + flexible underwriting; government-insured single-family mortgages using a pipeline of 70 lenders partners
- **Unique Products:** HomeFirst program downpayment assistance program; 1stGenHomeNH; Purchase-Rehab; Manufactured Housing in ROCs
- **Homebuyer Tax Credit Program** (Mortgage Credit Certificate): tax savings of up to \$2,000/year for life of loan
- **Homebuyer Education:** Grants to HOMEdteam, AHEAD, The Housing Partnership
- **Special Grants:** Granite State Independent Living, Habitat for Humanity
- **NH Homeowner Assistance Fund Program**



MULTIFAMILY HOUSING DIVISION

WE FINANCE

construction, acquisition & preservation of affordable rental housing for families, individuals of all ages, and people who need supportive housing services (substance use disorders, veterans, transitional)

FUNDING SOURCES

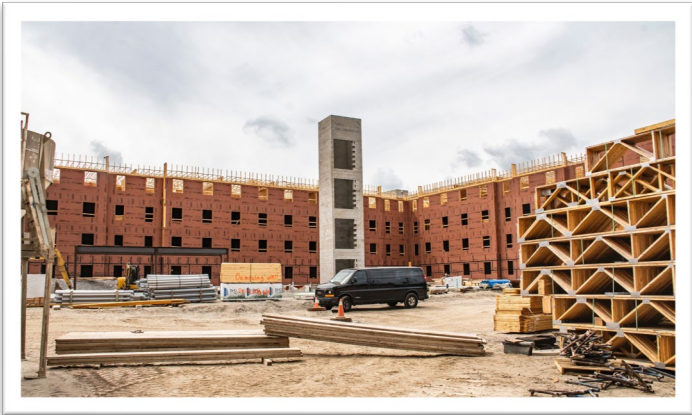
include private investments through bonds and tax credits, federal grants and guarantees, state Affordable Housing Fund, and other NH Housing resources



NH HOUSING MULTIFAMILY FUNDED PROJECTS



PORTSMOUTH - Griffin Place



NASHUA - Monahan Manor



LEBANON - Tracy Community Housing



MANCHESTER - 323 Manchester St.



PLYMOUTH - Boulder Point Vet. Housing



BRISTOL - Newfound River Apts.

ASSISTED HOUSING DIVISION

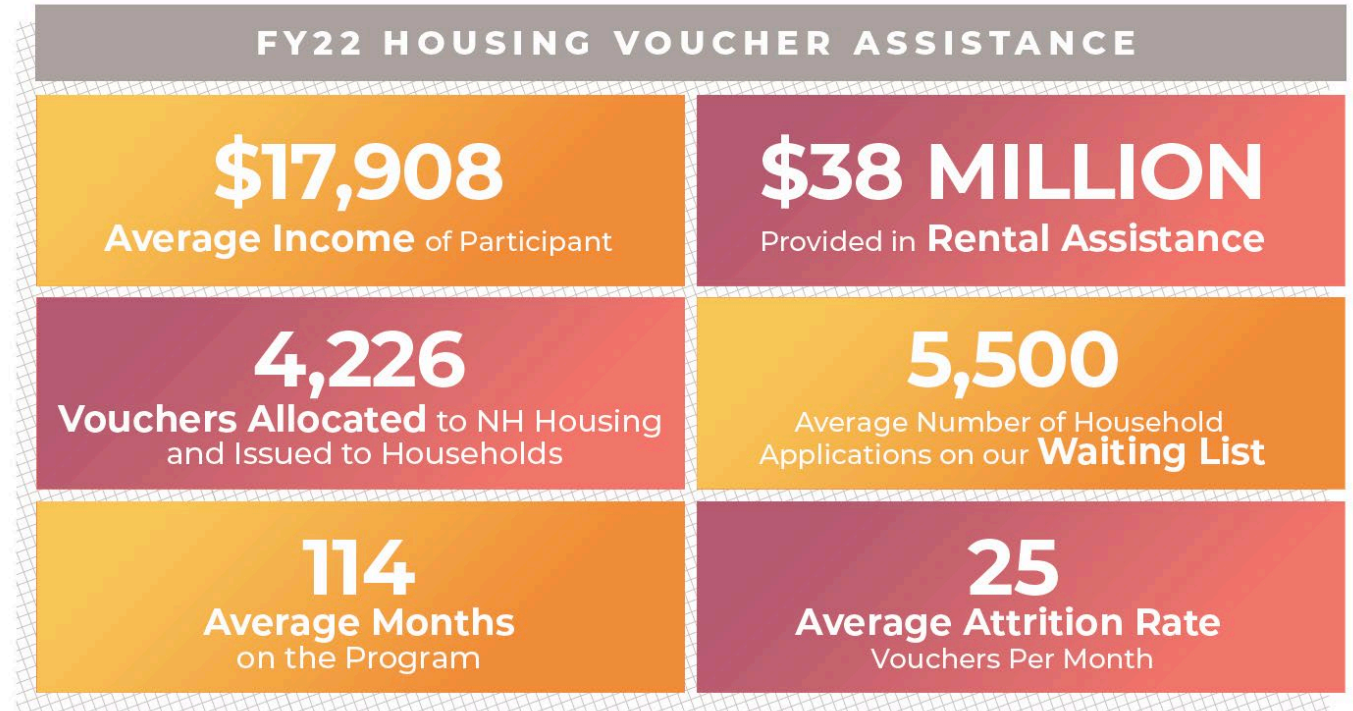
- **Housing Choice Vouchers**

(Section 8 vouchers)

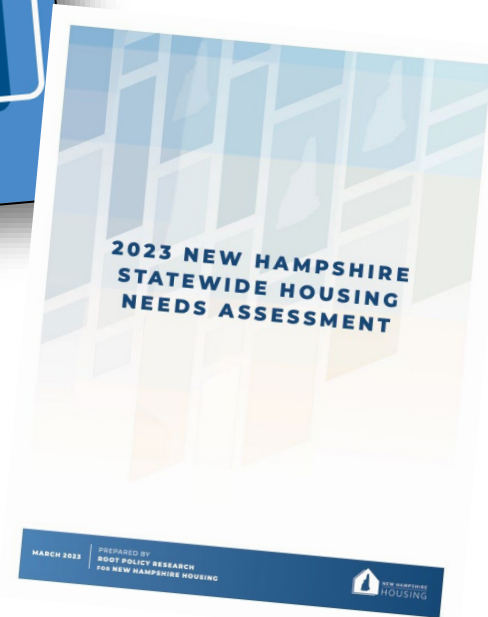
Direct assistance to low-income households through HUD program

- **Other Assistance Programs**

- Family Self-Sufficiency financial & employment coaching
- Voucher Assisted Mortgage Option
- Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing Vouchers
- Moving to Work Grants
- Landlord Incentives



RESEARCH • ENGAGEMENT • POLICY



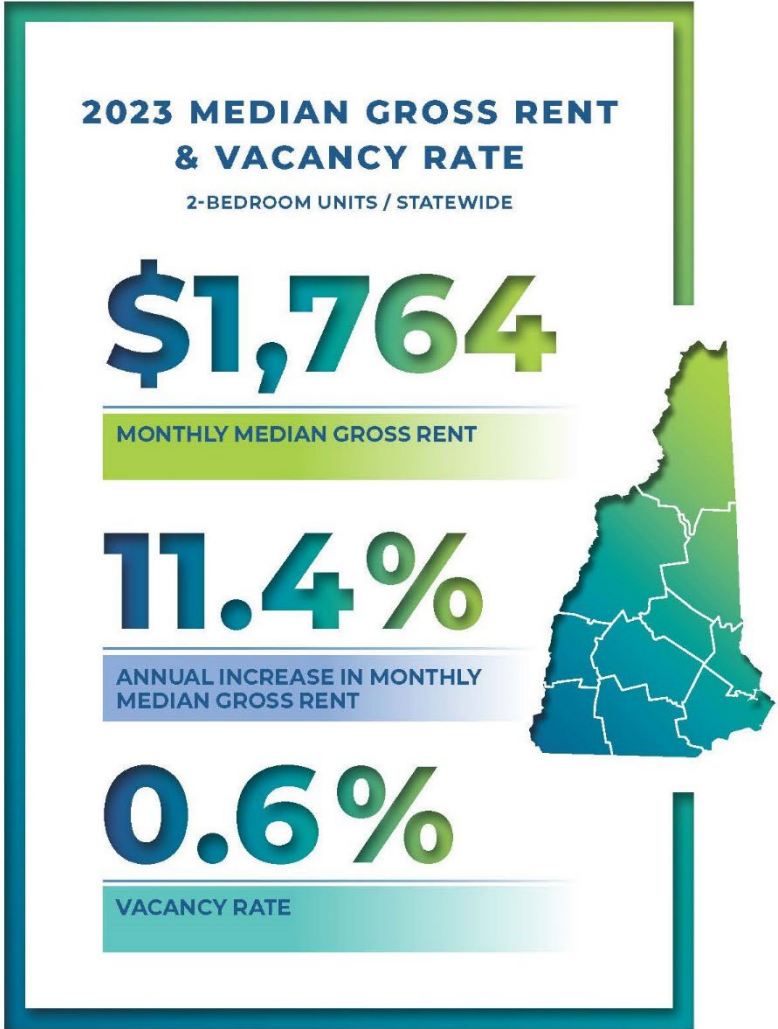
- Housing Studies and Reports
- Annual Residential Rental Cost Survey
- Housing Advocacy/Technical Assistance and grants
- Housing Planning Reports (state & federal)
- Conferences focused on housing issues and policies
- InvestNH Municipal Planning & Zoning Grants

HOUSING MARKET SNAPSHOT



- Rental Market
- Purchase Market
- Market Trends
- How Much Housing Does NH Need?

2023 RESIDENTIAL RENTAL COST SURVEY



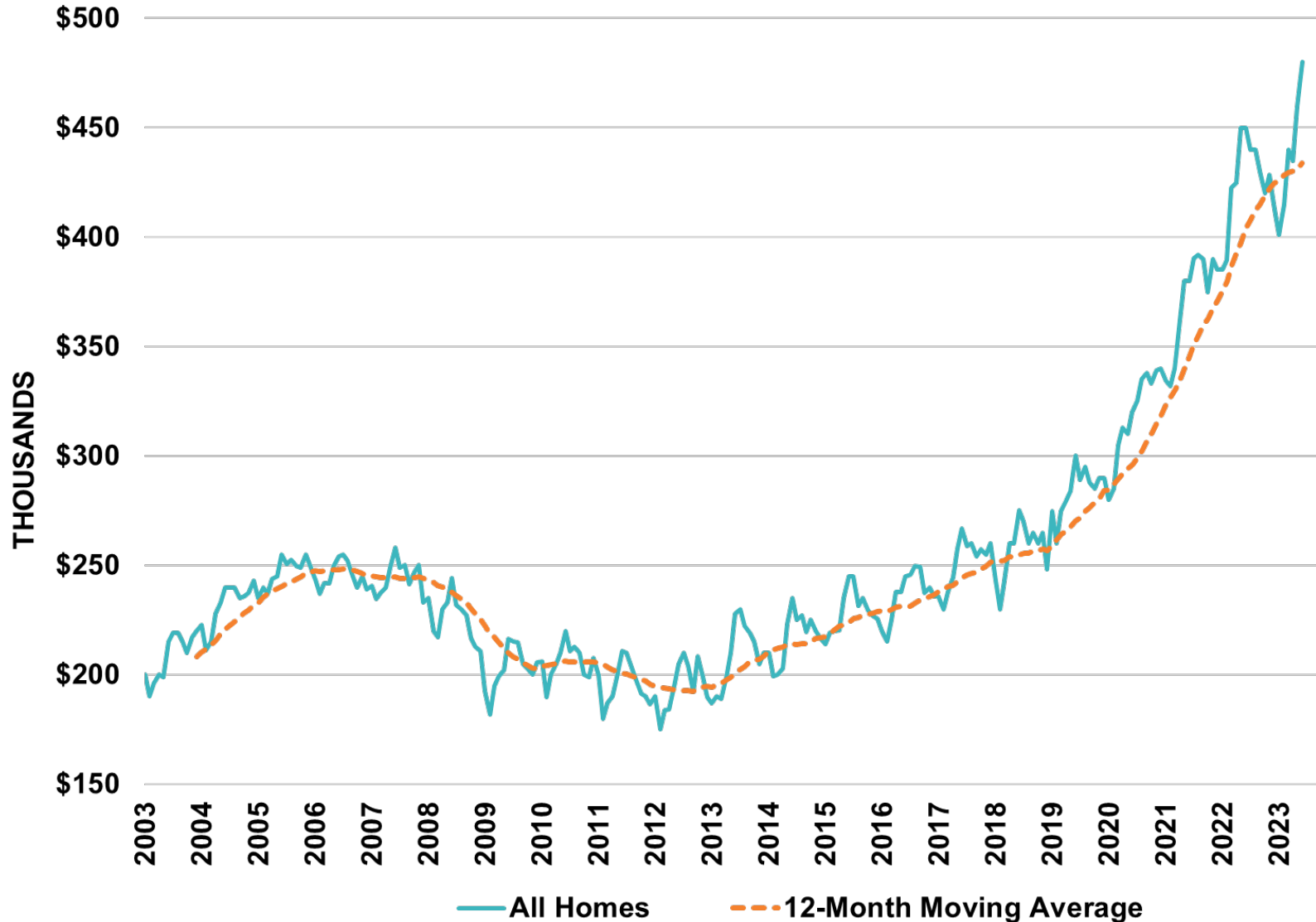
MEDIAN GROSS RENTAL COST





Residential Purchase Market Trends

SINGLE-FAMILY MEDIAN SALES PRICE



June 2021 **\$380K**

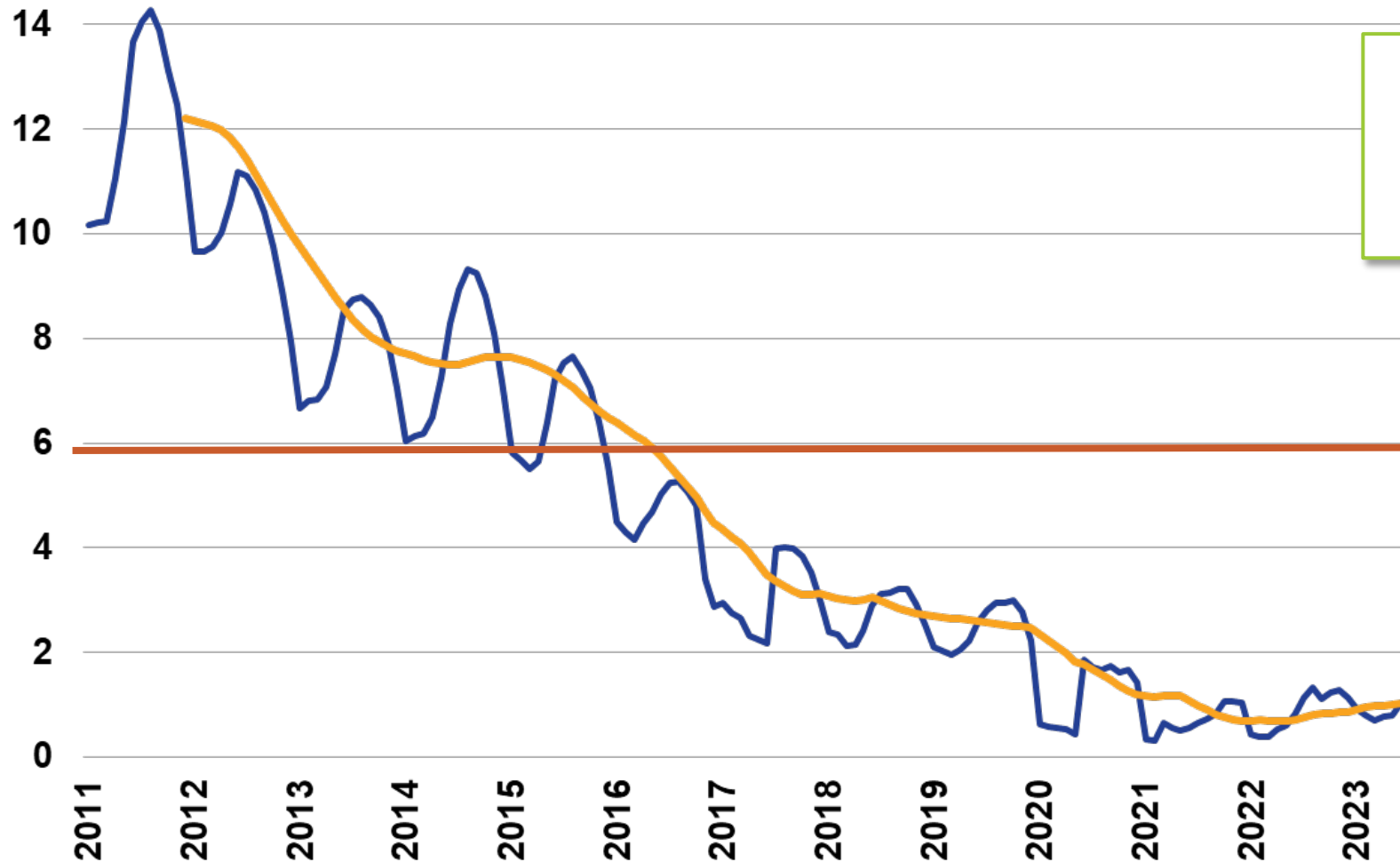
June 2023 **\$480K**

26%

Source: PrimeMLS

SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSING INVENTORY

Months to absorb active listings at prior 12 months' sales pace

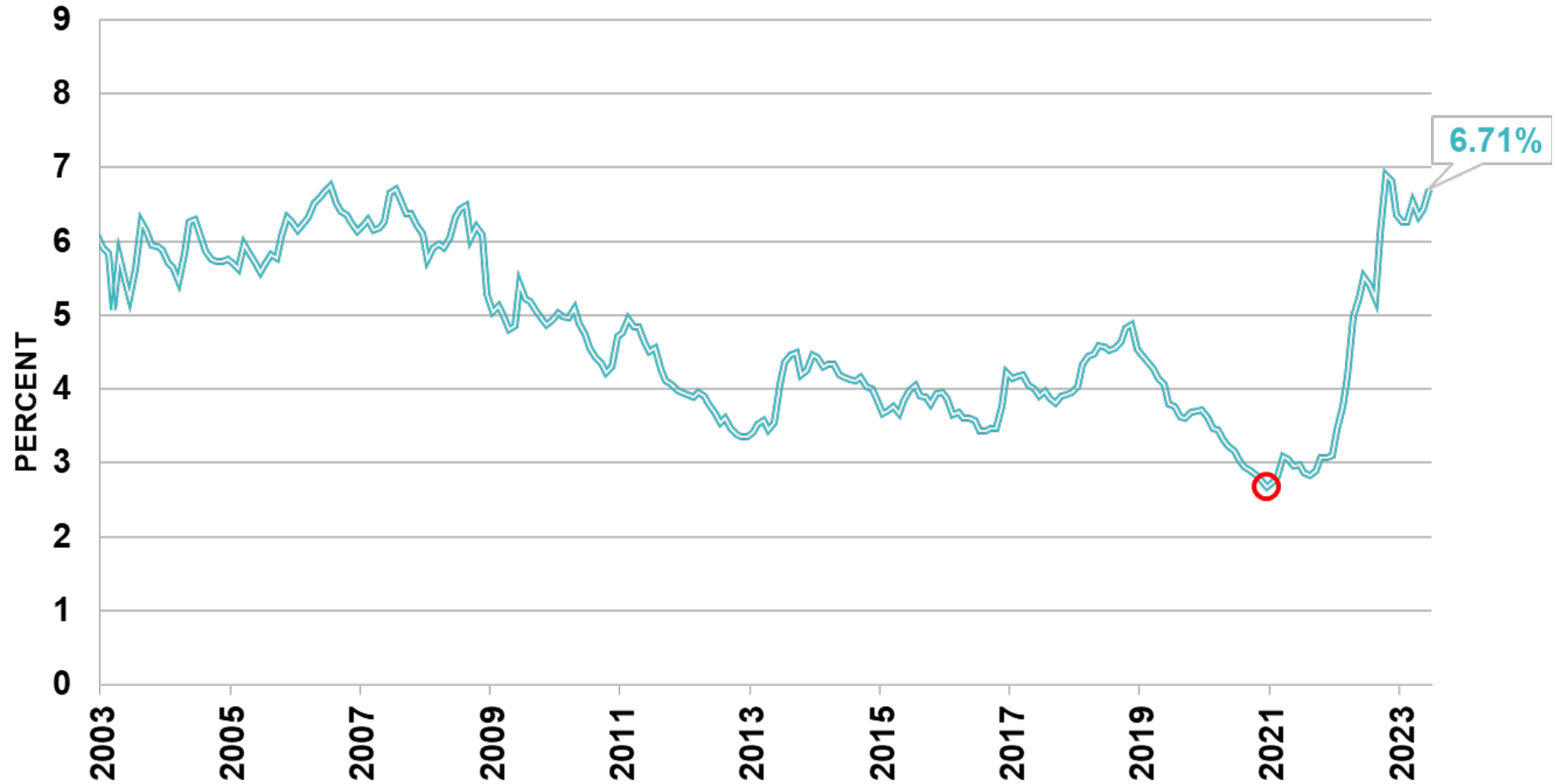


Inventory shortage has the greatest impact at the lower end of the market

Less than 6 months of inventory is considered a ***seller's market.***

Source: PrimeMLS

INTEREST RATES



Source: Freddie Mac Primary National Mortgage Market Survey, Average 30-Year Fixed Rate

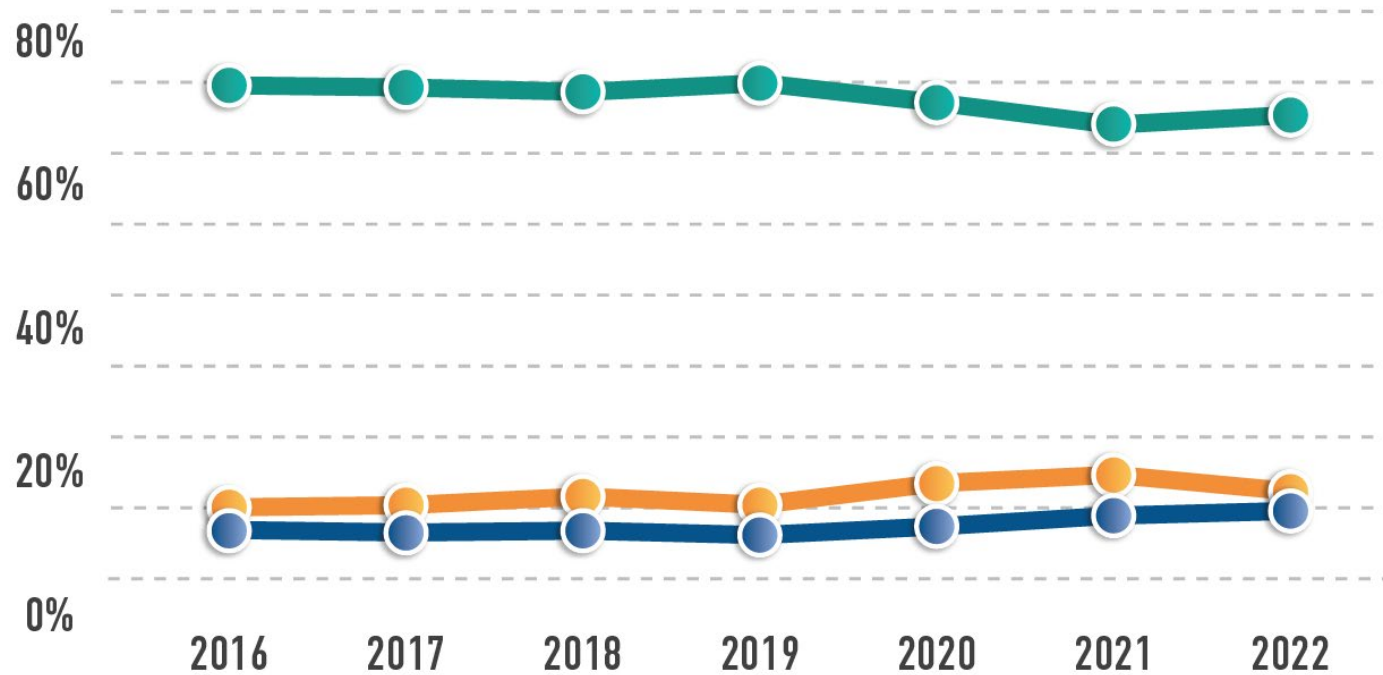
IMPACT OF INTEREST RATES



Interest rate and payments calculated based on \$400,000 home with 5% down payment, 30-year mortgage. Per-month cost reflects principal and interest only, excludes estimated insurance and taxes.

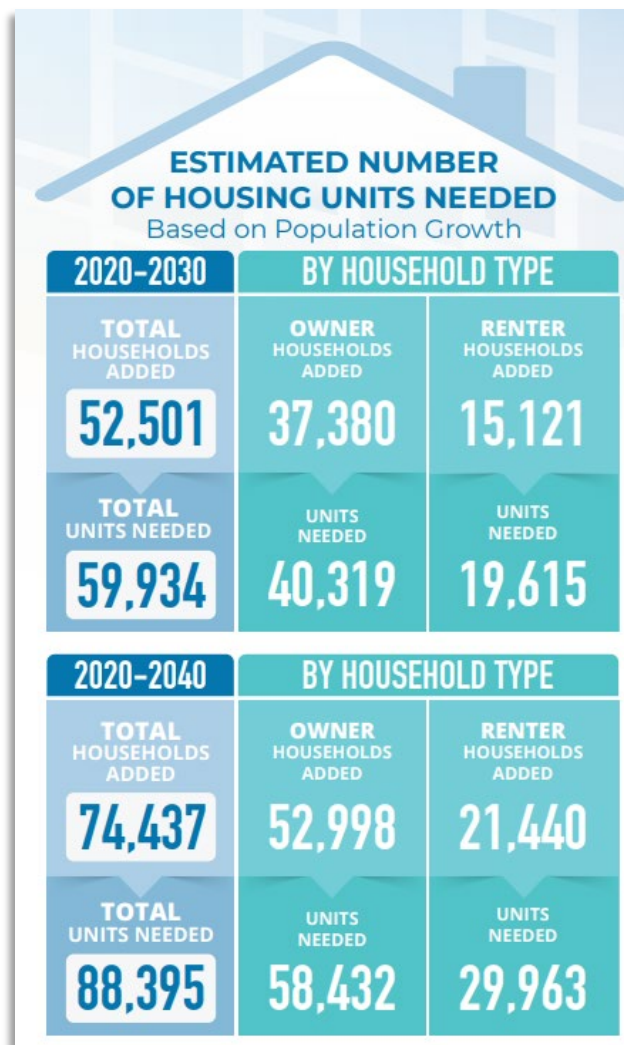
WHERE DO NH HOMEBUYERS COME FROM?

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2020	2022
NH	74.7%	74.6%	73.7%	74.8%	71.5%	68.4%	69.8%
MA	14.7%	14.9%	15.7%	14.9%	17.8%	19.0%	16.4%
Other	10.6%	10.5%	10.6%	10.3%	10.7%	12.6%	13.8%



- Percentage of overall NH home sales
- Modest increase in buyers from “away”

HOW MUCH HOUSING DOES NH NEED?



BASED ON ESTIMATED POPULATION GROWTH:

Almost 60,000 Units Between 2020 and 2030

Nearly 90,000 Units Between 2020 And 2040

- **A total of 23,670 housing units is needed today:** This is New Hampshire's current housing shortage.
- **Additional funding & financing tools to support development of single-family & multifamily housing are key.** More state and federal funding sources have been allocated in recent years, but more is needed.
- **Through planning and zoning changes in our communities,** we will be able to add different types of housing to meet the needs of NH's people, regardless of their income or age or where they live in the state.

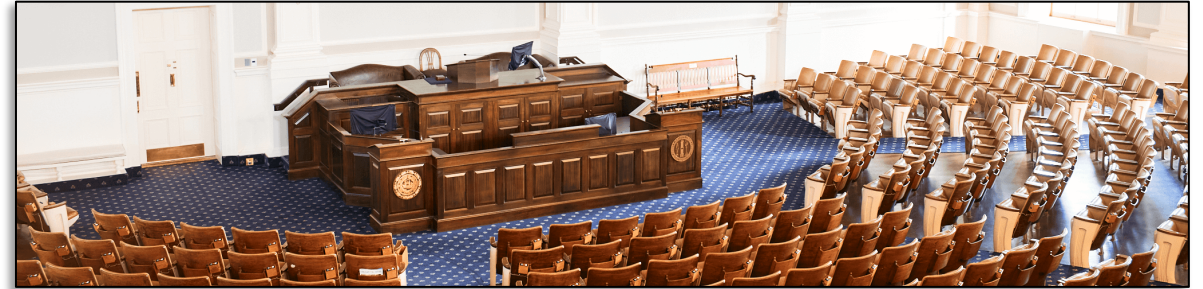
WHAT HAS THE STATE DONE?

- Workforce Housing Law, 2008
 - ❑ All municipalities must allow a “reasonable and realistic opportunity” for the development of workforce housing
- Accessory Dwelling Unit Law, 2016
 - ❑ Municipalities required to allow attached ADUs
- Housing Appeals Board, 2020
 - ❑ Alternative to trial court providing accelerated and less expensive appeals of local decisions on housing development
- Community Toolbox, 2022
 - ❑ Variety of measures to improve local development process



WHAT IS THE STATE DOING?

- Biennial State Budget (HB 2)
 - ❑ \$25M for Affordable Housing Fund (plus \$5M annual dedication from RETT)
 - ❑ \$10M for InvestNH
 - ❑ \$5M for “Housing Champions” Program
 - *3 municipal grant programs established*
- House Special Committee on Housing
- Next year: ADUs, manufactured housing, permit processes



INVEST NH INITIATIVE

- InvestNH is a \$100 million fund to accelerate the approval and construction of affordable workforce housing in NH (NHBEA & NH Housing)
- Funded through the Governor's Office for Emergency Relief and Recovery using the state's allocation of Fiscal Recovery Funds
- Capital subsidy to provide financing to eligible developers

InvestNH Municipal Planning & Zoning Grant (\$5 million)

- Grant funding and community engagement training to support municipalities as they take steps toward regulatory change
- \$4.3 million granted to 64 unique communities
- NHHOPgrants.org

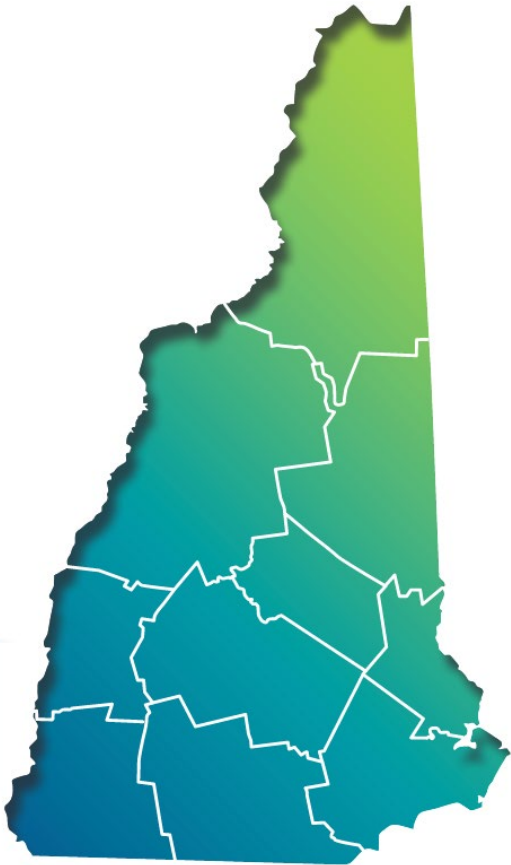
InvestNH

HOUSING OPPORTUNITY

PLANNING GRANTS



HOUSING CHALLENGES IN NH



- **Rising home prices, increasing rents – very low inventory of homes for sale and apartments to rent**
- **Mismatch of housing stock for a changing demographic & economy**
 - Demand for similar types of housing (older & younger)
 - What are the housing options we have now?
 - What do current and future residents of the region need?
 - What do we allow?
- **Local resistance to housing development**
- **Economic conditions & influences**
 - Supply, demand, interest rates, insufficient inventory
 - The need
- **A range of solutions is needed**



ROB DAPICE

Executive Director / CEO

603-472-8623

NHHousing.org

info@nhhfa.org





Richie's Story

- Richie was homeless and addicted to alcohol, begging for money and sleeping under a bridge.
- He ended up in the hospital due to his deteriorating health, with doctors doubting he would survive detox.
- Richie was put into a coma, waking up sober but with nerve damage that affected his ability to walk.
- He eventually moved into The Upper Valley Haven's Hixon House Shelter allowing him to continue medical treatment in the Upper Valley.

Parkhurst Housing

Lebanon, NH

- Twin Pines' Parkhurst House provides housing for chronically homeless individuals, like Richie.
- When Richie moved into his one-bedroom apartment in Parkhurst Community Housing, it was his first home in eight years.
- He received support from an on-site case manager, had easy access to physical therapy, and was able to utilize a free bus for medical appointments.
- Richie developed strong friendships through his church and AA.





Richie Today

- Regained mobility through hospitalizations and surgeries
- Achieved sobriety through residential treatment programs
- Continued receiving assistance from Haven's case worker and TPH supportive services staff
- Transitioned from Parkhurst Apartments to Tracy Street Apartments in West Lebanon
- Embraced art as a crucial part of maintaining sobriety
- His move out of Parkhurst created a fresh start for another homeless individual





Up Next

- Next session: Food and Nutrition on October 11
- Please submit your cases/questions, track your attendance for CME/CNE and view course resources at the: [DH ECHO Connect site](#)
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- Engage in actions that promote greater health equity in NNE.

Today's Program

- Brief housekeeping
- Didactic: *Food and Nutrition, Chelsey Canavan*
- Case presentation: *Hanna Flanders*
- Case discussion
- Summary
- Up Next

Notes

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Researcher	2
Student	2
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Policy Maker/Advocate	3
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Other	12



Core Panel

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Food and nutrition security

Rural Health Equity ECHO
Oct 11, 2023

Chelsey Canavan, MSPH

Food security means access by all people at all times to enough food for an active, healthy life.

Nutrition security means consistent access to and availability and affordability of foods and beverages that promote well-being, while preventing—and, if needed, treating—disease.

Food insecurity is associated with:



Children

- Adverse birth outcomes
- Overweight & obesity
- Anemia
- Asthma
- Depression
- Suicidal ideation
- Cognitive development
- Academic performance



Adolescents

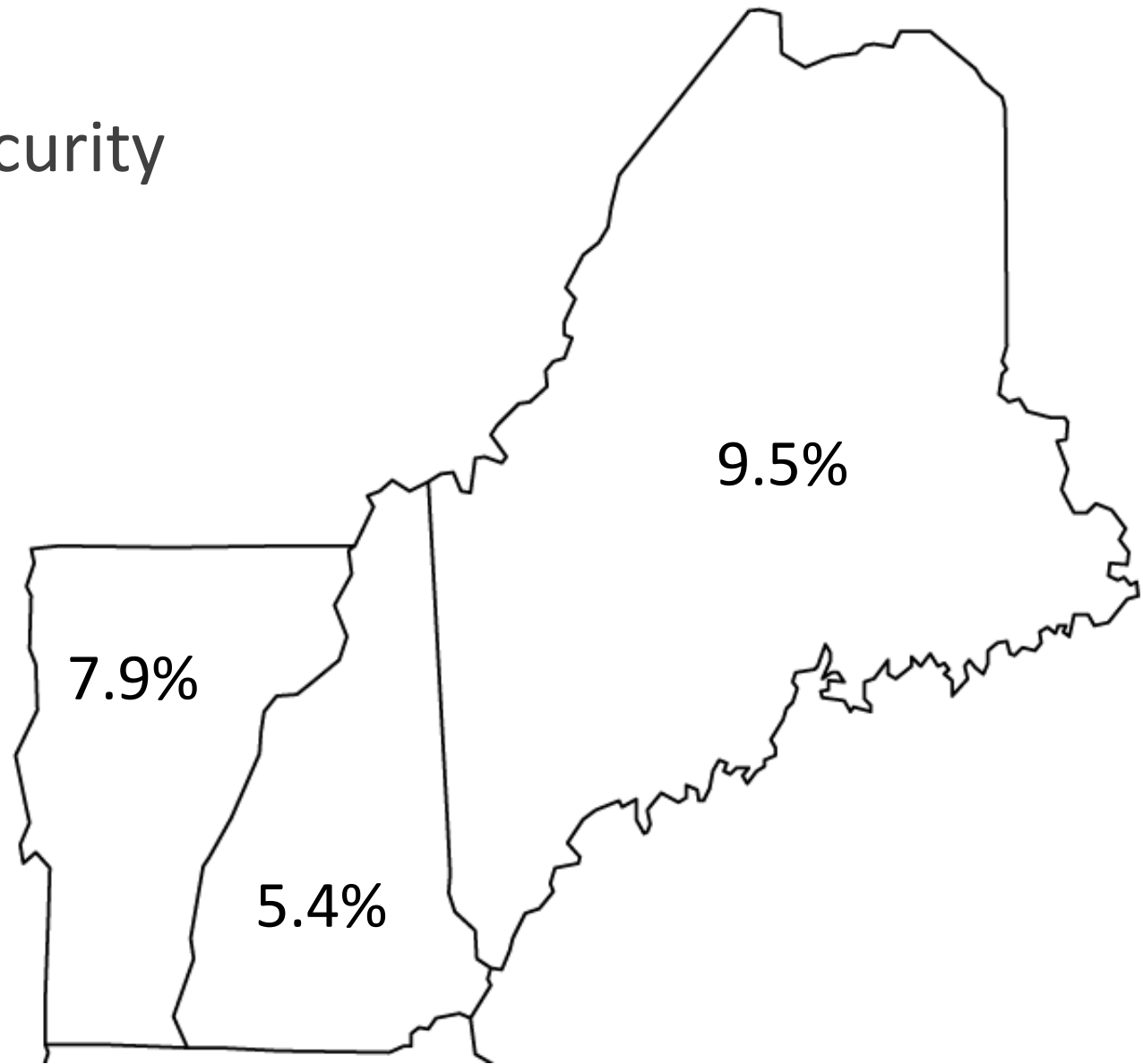
- Sexually transmitted infections
- Substance use
- Anxiety, mental health
- Nutrient deficiencies
- Anemia
- Academic performance

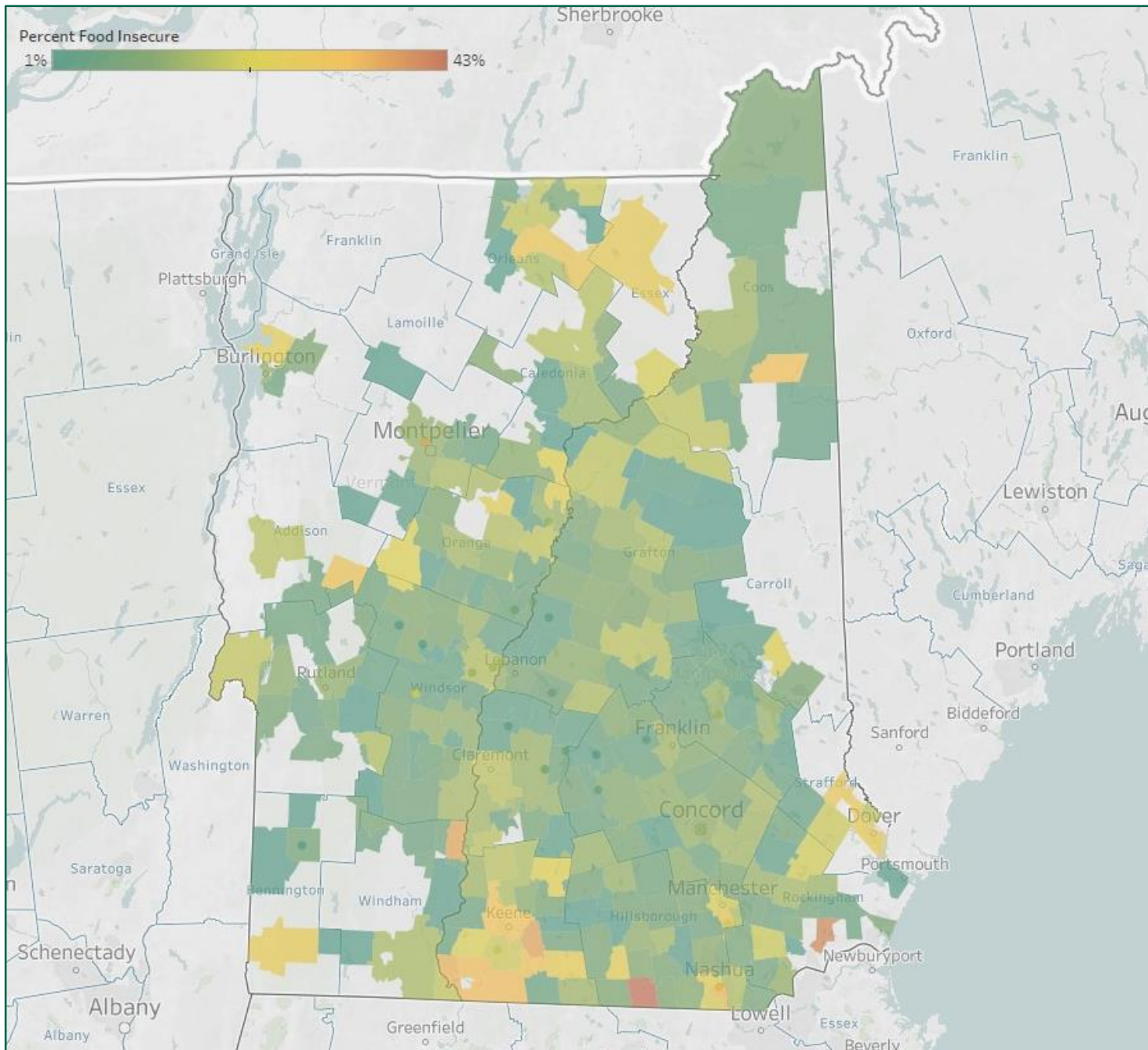


Adults

- Overweight & obesity
- Diabetes
- Hypertension
- Heart disease
- Cancer
- Depression
- Anxiety
- Sleep disorders

Prevalence of food insecurity in our states





Food insecurity among DH primary care patients by zip code (2022)

Average ~10-11%

It's not just about calories

Red meat consumption associated with higher mortality; risk of type 2 diabetes, cardiovascular disease, certain types of cancer.

Ultra processed food consumption associated with higher mortality, obesity, cancer, depression.

Plant-foods such as whole grains, vegetables, fruits, nuts and legumes are protective factors for heart disease, diabetes, and overall mortality.

Willett, W., Rockström, J., et al. (2019). Food in the Anthropocene: the EAT–Lancet Commission on healthy diets from sustainable food systems. *The Lancet (British Edition)*, 393(10170), 447–492. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(18\)31788-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(18)31788-4);

Srour, B., & Touvier, M. (2021). Ultra-processed foods and human health: What do we already know and what will further research tell us? *EClinicalMedicine*, 32, 100747–100747. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eclinm.2021.100747>

Zheng Y, Li Y, Satija A, Pan A, Sotos-Prieto M, Rimm E, Willett WC, Hu FB. Association of changes in red meat consumption with total and cause specific mortality among US women and men: two prospective cohort studies. *BMJ*. 2019 Jun 12;365:l2110. doi: 10.1136/bmj.l2110. PMID: 31189526; PMCID: PMC6559336.

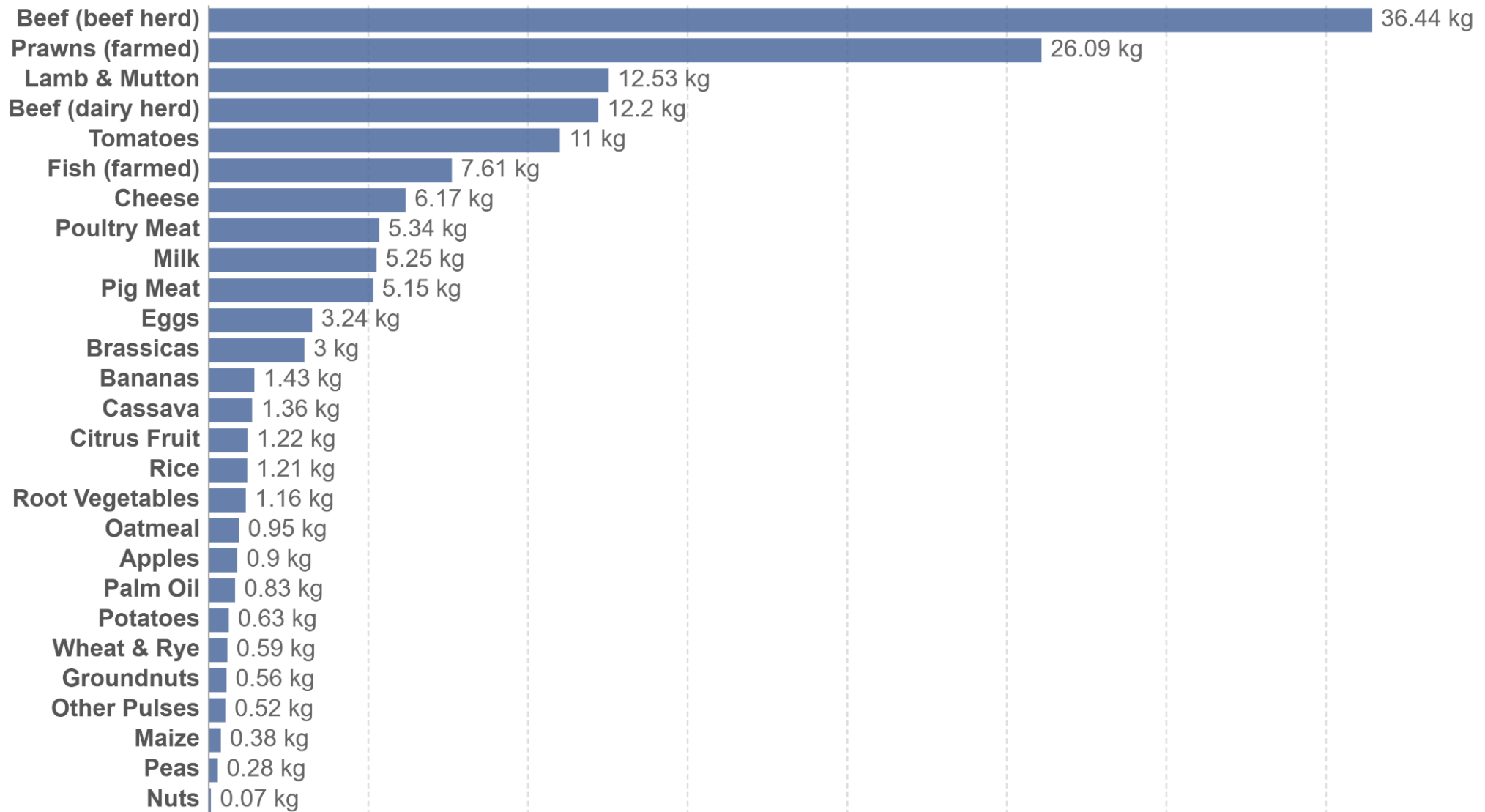
What would an equitable and sustainable food system look like?

“Food production is the largest cause of global environmental change.

Agriculture occupies about 40% of global land, and food production is responsible for up to 30% of global greenhouse-gas emissions and 70% of freshwater use.”

Greenhouse gas emissions per 1000 kilocalories

Greenhouse gas emissions¹ are measured in carbon dioxide-equivalents (CO₂eq)².



FOOD SYSTEM

FOOD ENVIRONMENT

External Domain



Personal domain



AVAILABILITY

Presence of food sources or products



PRICES

Monetary value of food products



VENDOR AND PRODUCT PROPERTIES

Vendor properties (typology, opening hours, services) and product properties (food quality, composition, safety, level of processing, shelf-life, packaging)



MARKETING AND REGULATION

Promotional information, branding, advertising, sponsorship, labelling, policies



ACCESSIBILITY

Physical distance, time, space and place, individual activity spaces, daily mobility, mode of transport



AFFORDABILITY

Purchasing power



CONVENIENCE

Relative time and effort of preparing, cooking and consuming food product, time allocation



DESIRABILITY

Preferences, acceptability, tastes, desires, attitudes, culture, knowledge and skills



PRODUCTION, STORAGE, TRANSFORMATION, TRANSPORTATION

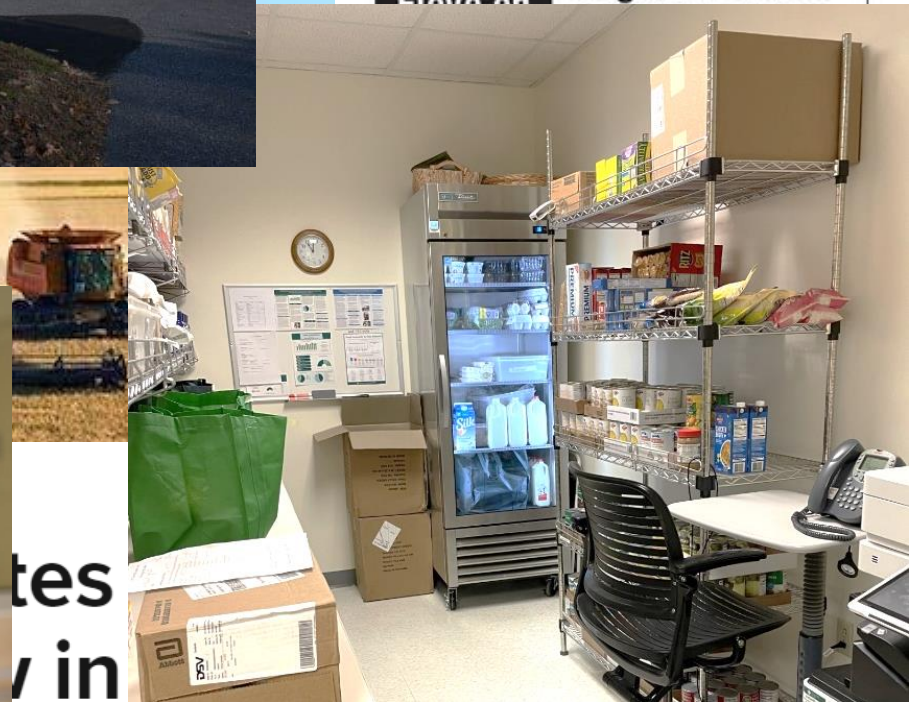


ACQUISITION AND CONSUMPTION



HEALTH AND NUTRITION OUTCOMES

What works?



considering similar changes and congressional
d free meals to all kids nationwide.



Questions?

Comments?

Ideas?



LISTEN Community Services

Food Pantry Demand & Growth



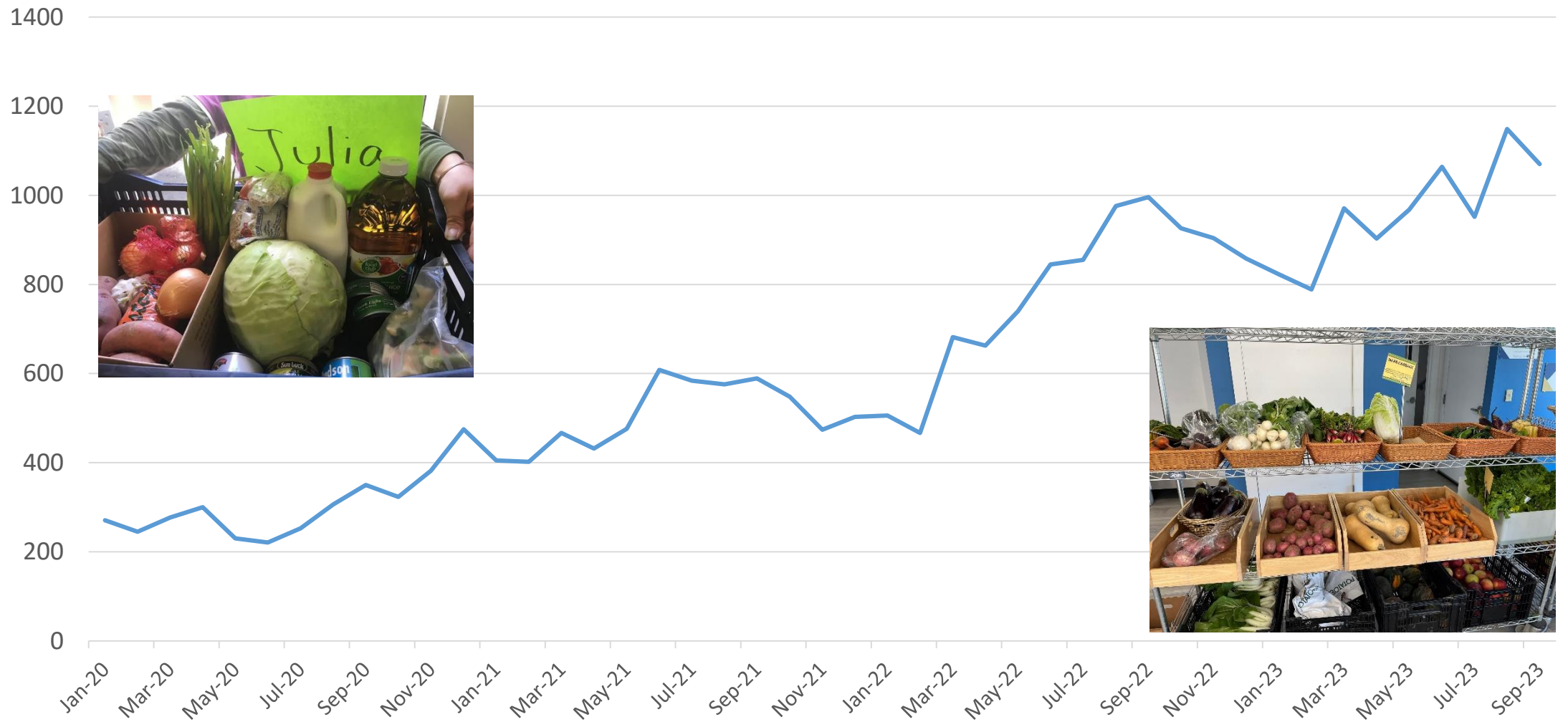


LISTEN Food Pantry

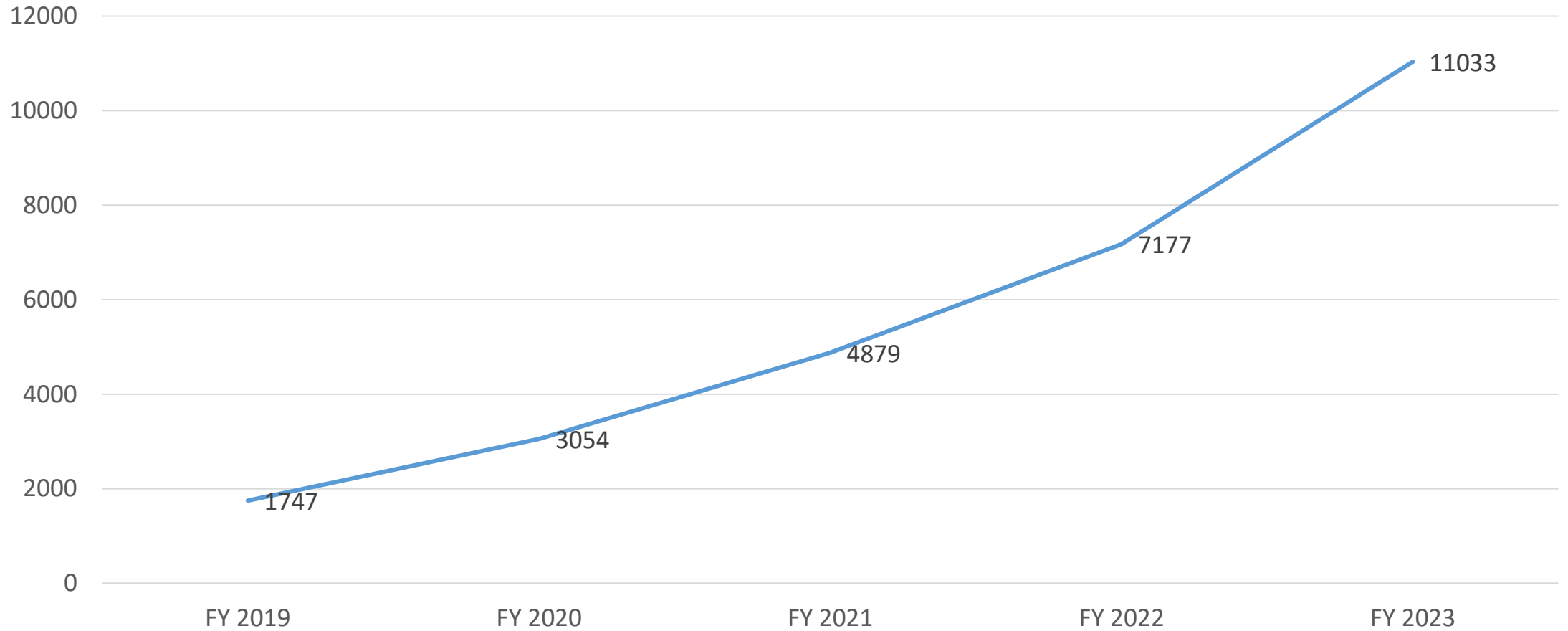
- Based in Lebanon, NH
- Open 5 days a week (Mon 12-4, Tu-Fri 10-4)
- Offer fresh produce, frozen meat, and other nonperishable goods
- 1 F/T Food Pantry Manager, 3 P/T Food Pantry Assistants (2 FTE total)
- 200 volunteers



LISTEN Food Pantry Visits



Food Pantry Visits by Year







Up Next

- Next session: Transportation on October 25
- Please submit your cases/questions, track your attendance for CME/CNE and view course resources at the: [DH ECHO Connect site](#)
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SCIENCE AND PRACTICES TO KEEP PEOPLE SAFE AND BUSINESSES PRODUCTIVE AS COVID-19 CONTINUES

SUMMARY OF THIS ECHO

OF SESSIONS

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WHEN IT STARTS

1/27/2021

WHEN IT ENDS

6/30/2021

LINK TO PARTICIPATE

[Navigate to ECHO](#)

LINK TO COHORTS

[View Cohort Roster](#)

SUMMARY OF EACH SESSION



WELCOME to the

Rural Health Equity ECHO:

Tackling the Social Drivers of Health

Sponsored by the Dartmouth Health
Center for Advancing Rural Health Equity

Session 4- Transportation
October 25, 2023

Please let us know you are here: Type your name, email, organization into CHAT

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Today's Program

- Brief housekeeping
- Didactic: Rural Transit Challenges & Opportunities, Ezekiel Baskin
- Case presentation: Andy Lowe
- Case discussion
- Summary
- Up Next: Childcare

Notes

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Rural Transit: Challenges & Opportunities

If you live or work rurally:

How many days per week, on average, do you spend time in the car (as driver or passenger)?

If you live or work rurally:
How much time per day, on average, do you
spend in the car (as driver or passenger)?

If you live or work rurally:

How many days per week, on average, do you spend time on public transit (e.g. buses, trains, publicly-funded microtransit)?

“Transportation decisions affect everyone, by influencing where they live, how they can get to work and school, whether they can easily access health and other essential services, how they socialize with family members and friends, and ultimately if they can thrive in a physical environment that supports healthy outcomes.”

From Transportation: A Community Driver of Health (2021)

Transportation is a critical social determinant of health

- Access to healthcare (primary care, emergency, specialty care, preventative care)
- Employment
- Education
- Housing
- Social isolation
- Domestic violence / intimate partner violence
- Walkability & chronic disease

Best 43 min 10 hr 2 hr 33

Florida, Massachusetts

Berkshire Medical Ctr, 725 North St, Pittsfield

Add destination

Leave now

Options

Send directions to your phone

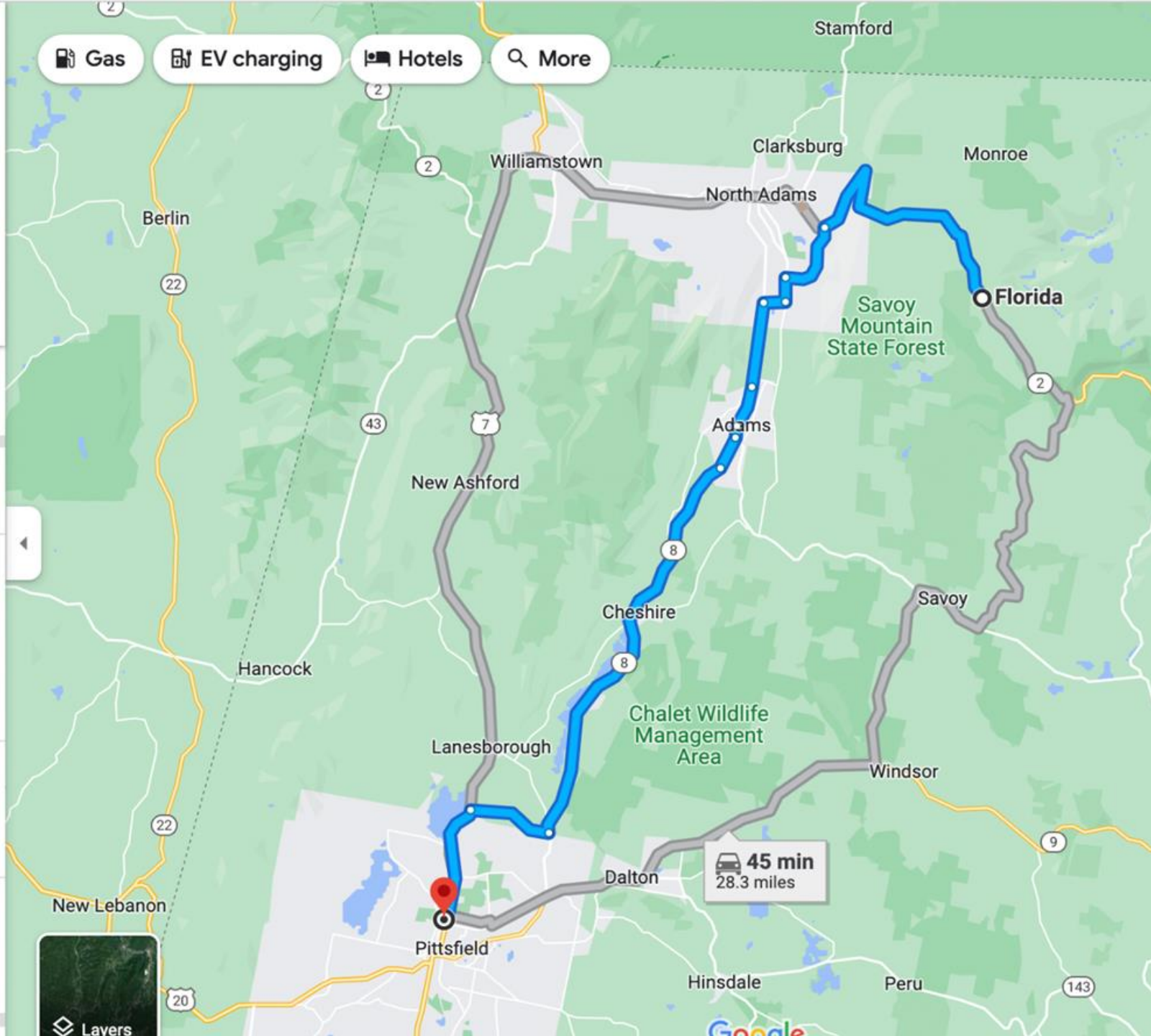
via MA-8 S 43 min 28.2 miles
Fastest route now due to traffic conditions

Details

via MA-8A S 45 min 28.3 miles

via MA-2 W and US-7 S 50 min 33.7 miles

Gas EV charging Hotels More



45 min 28.3 miles





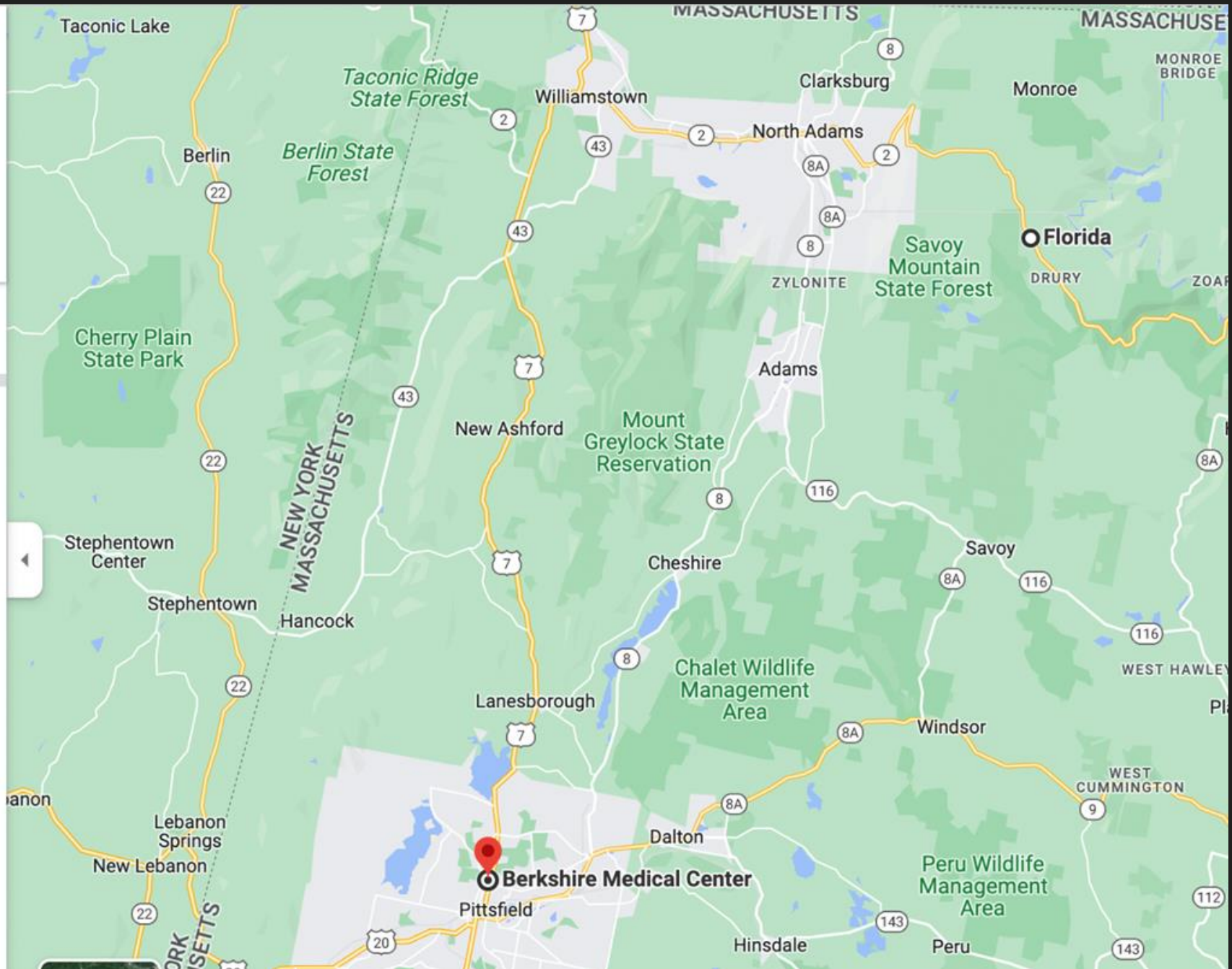
Florida, Massachusetts

Berkshire Medical Ctr, 725 North St, Pitts

Leave now

Options

Sorry, we could not calculate transit directions from "Florida, Massachusetts" to "Berkshire Medical Ctr, 725 North St, Pittsfield, MA 01201"





Florida, Massachusetts

Berkshire Medical Ctr, 725 North St, Pittsfi

Add destination

Options

Send directions to your phone

via MA-8A S

9 hr 36 min

26.4 miles

Details

via US-7 N

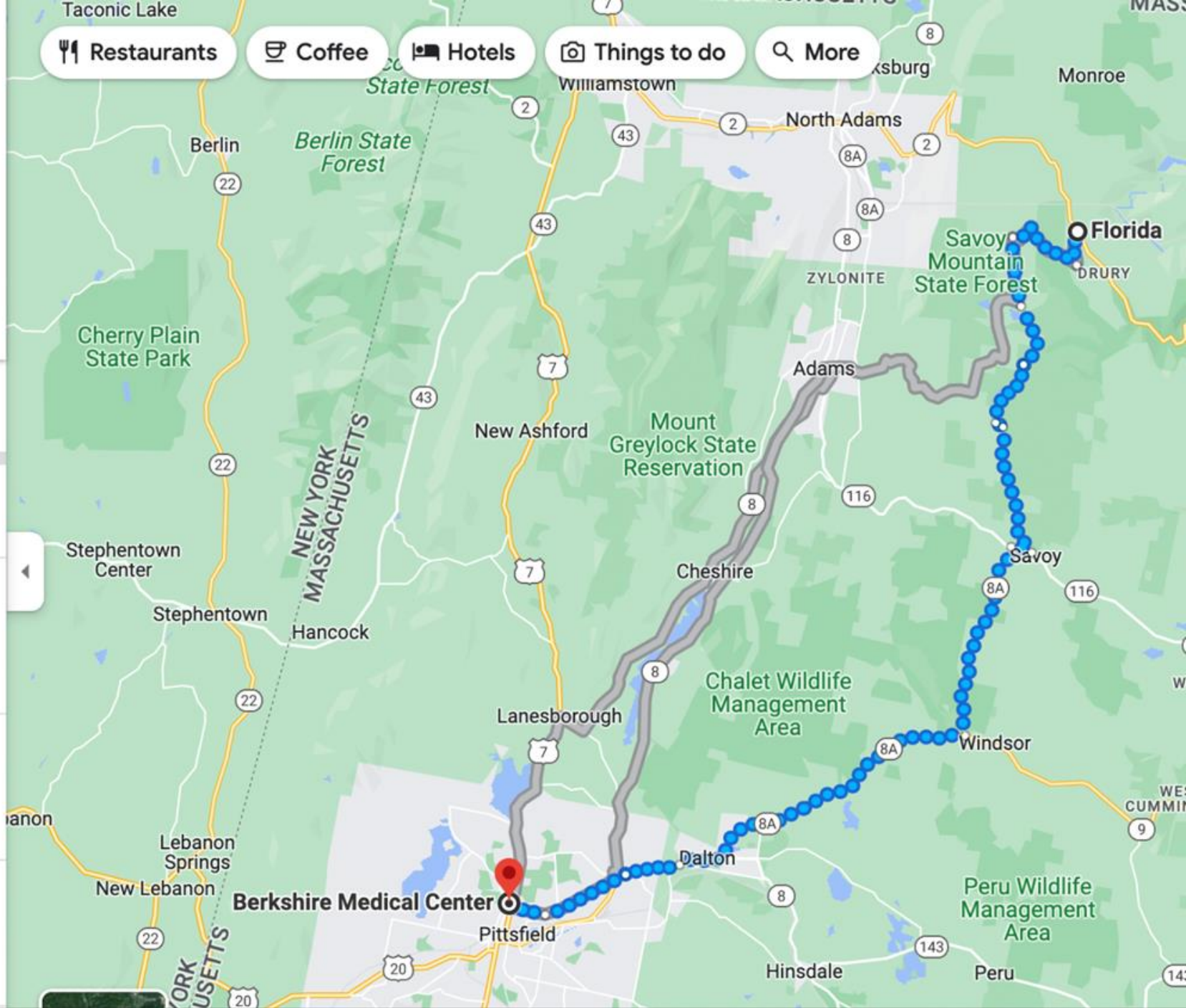
9 hr 38 min

25.8 miles

via Ashuwillticook Rail Trail

9 hr 41 min

26.1 miles



Restaurants

Coffee

Hotels

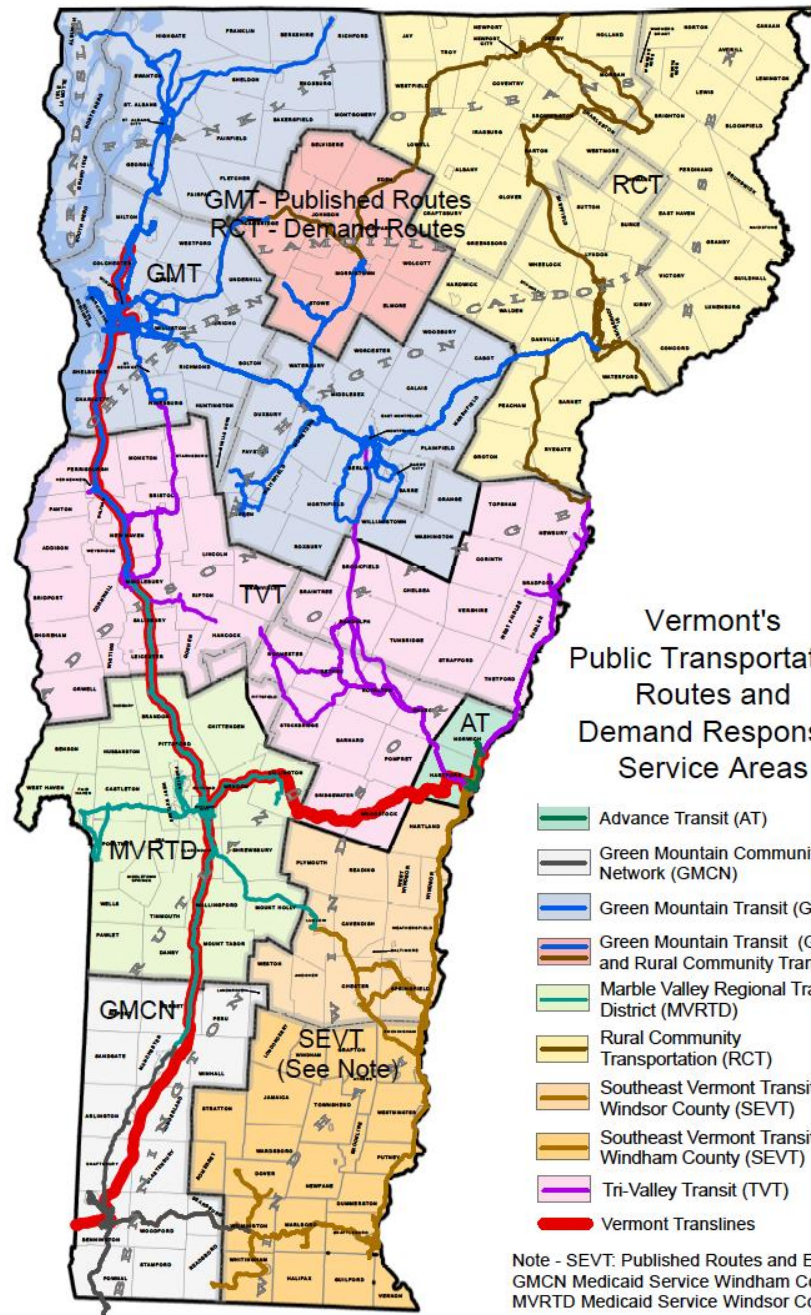
Things to do

More











Core Challenges

- Customer Desirability
- Operational Feasibility
- Organizational Capacity
- Financial Viability

*Adapted from Rural Transit Dialogues facilitated by Central MA Regional Planning Commission



Vermont's
Public Transportation
Routes and
Demand Response
Service Areas

-  Advance Transit (AT)
-  Green Mountain Community Network (GMCN)
-  Green Mountain Transit (GMT)
-  Green Mountain Transit (GMT-RCT) and Rural Community Transportation
-  Marble Valley Regional Transit District (MVRTD)
-  Rural Community Transportation (RCT)
-  Southeast Vermont Transit - Windsor County (SEVT)
-  Southeast Vermont Transit - Windham County (SEVT)
-  Tri-Valley Transit (TVT)
-  Vermont Translines

Note - SEVT: Published Routes and E & D Service,
GMCN Medicaid Service Windham County,
MVRTD Medicaid Service Windsor County

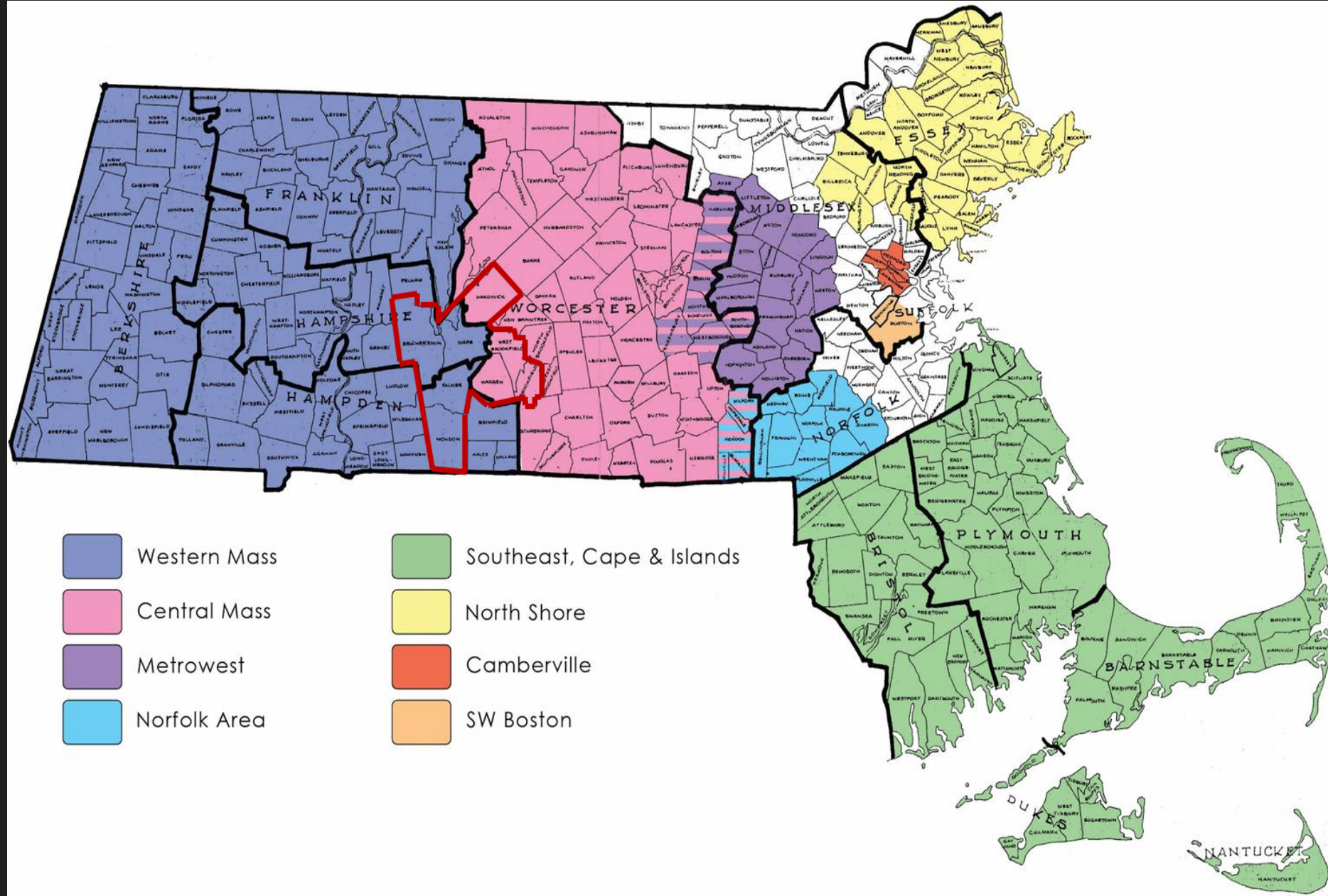
Opportunities

Innovative public transit models:
Microtransit / demand response

Quaboag Connector



Quaboag Connector Service Area



Quaboag Connector Programs

Quaboag Connector

- Started in 2017. Demand-response transportation available to anyone in the service area. Rides are \$2 each way.

B79 Amherst-Worcester Intercity Route

- Collaboration with PVRTA since 2021. Provides fixed-route service from Amherst-Worcester along Route 9.

Palmer Rides to Work

- Launched in February 2022. Collaboration with Town of Palmer Community Development. Half-priced (\$1) Quaboag Connector rides for low-income Palmer residents traveling for employment, employment-related training, job interviews, etc.

Baystate Health Connector

- Launched in 2022. Free medical rides to Baystate Health facilities, especially the Convenient Care center at Baystate Wing.

Senior Van

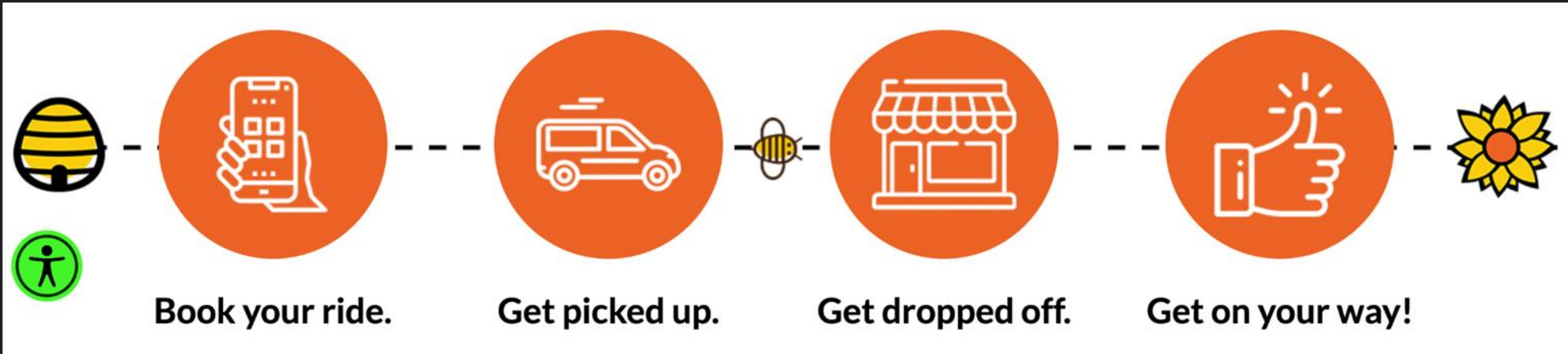
- Launched in 2022. Free, dedicated van for seniors in Ware.

Veterans Ride

- Veterans ride the Quaboag Connector free of charge as of summer 2022.

Yolobus BeeLine

- Based in rural Yolo County, CA
- Zone-based model that connects riders with existing traditional fixed route service
- Works to address first mile & last mile connectivity
- Fares are \$1.50 - \$2.00



Policy changes

- Increased funding for rural transit
- Change metrics to stop penalizing rural
- Funding equity for transit vs infrastructure

ACT NOW FOR EQUITABLE PUBLIC TRANSIT

S.2277/H.3272 Sen. Su Moran & Rep. Natalie Blais



Raise the Funding
Floor for RTAs



Invest in Transit
Statewide



Uplift Community
Needs



Stop Equating
Performance with
Profit

Mindset changes

- Combat stigma
- Travel training
- Consider public transit options seriously / messaging

And there's more!

- Walkability
- Bike collectives



Up Next

- Next session: Childcare on November 8th
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SCIENCE AND PRACTICES TO KEEP PEOPLE SAFE AND BUSINESSES PRODUCTIVE AS COVID-19 CONTINUES

SUMMARY OF THIS ECHO

OF SESSIONS

12

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WHEN IT ENDS

6/30/2021

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SUMMARY OF EACH SESSION



WELCOME to the

Rural Health Equity ECHO:

Tackling the Social Drivers of Health

Sponsored by the Dartmouth Health
Center for Advancing Rural Health Equity

Session 5- Childcare
November 8, 2023

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- Engage in actions that promote greater health equity in NNE.

Today's Program

- Brief housekeeping
- Didactic: Childcare, Courtney Hillhouse
- Case presentation: Amy Brooks
- Case discussion
- Summary
- Up Next: Access to healthcare

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Disclosure Statement

No Relationships to Disclose



Rural Health Equity Tackling the Social Drivers of Health CHILDCARE

Courtney Hillhouse, Regional Manager, Building Bright Futures

Importance of Equitable Childcare

- Accessible to ALL children and families
 - Workforce is strong = Spaces are available
 - Families feel welcomed
- Affordable for ALL families
 - More families can qualify for subsidy
 - Cost of childcare does not put a burden on families
- High Quality
 - Staff are trained and receive ongoing training
 - Services are available for Early Intervention
 - Children's social and emotional needs are met





Rural Child Care Landscape: Child Care Gap & Economic Impact

Child Care Gap	
Rural	35.1%
Urban	28.9%
National	31.2%

Economic Impact	
Rural Projected Economic Loss	\$33 billion to \$50 billion annually
National Projected Economic Loss	\$142 billion to \$217 billion annually

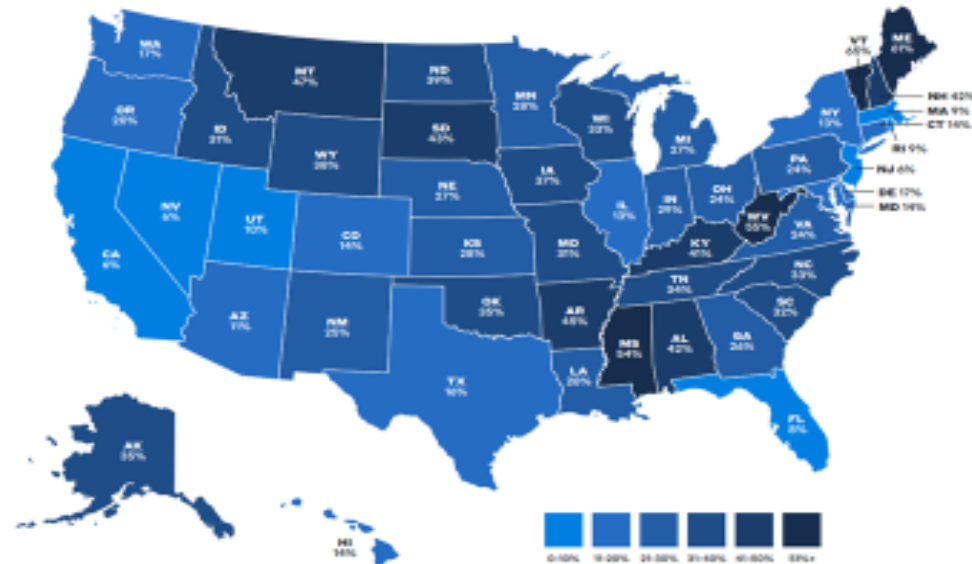
Data from [Child Care in 35 States: What we know and don't know](#)



Rural vs. Urban Child Care

- Families travel longer distances
- Workforce shortages felt more acutely
- Disproportionate access to resources
- Increased administrative burdens

Map 1. Percent of population living in rural areas, 2020 U.S. Census





Up Next

- Next session: Access to healthcare on November 29th
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SUMMARY OF THIS ECHO

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WHEN IT ENDS

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LINK TO COHORTS

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SUMMARY OF EACH SESSION



WELCOME to the

Rural Health Equity ECHO:

Tackling the Social Drivers of Health

Sponsored by the Dartmouth Health
Center for Advancing Rural Health Equity

Session 6- Access to healthcare
November 29, 2023

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Today's Program

- Brief housekeeping
- Didactic: Access to healthcare, Sally Kraft
- Case presentation: Andrew Loehrer
- Case discussion
- Summary
- Up Next: Special barriers to well-being and care

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Access to Health Care Services

Andrew Loehrer

Sally Kraft

“In rural districts, medical attention is not as a rule so easily available as in the cities, partly because of the long distances, partly because of poor roads, partly for other reasons, and in general the same standard of medical attention is relatively more expensive; free clinics are practically unknown, district nursing almost unheard of and hospital advantages rare, as compared with these advantages in the cities.”

—*C.W. Stiles, “The Rural Health Movement,” 1911¹*

Access to health care

The ability to obtain health care services to achieve the best health outcomes.

5 A's of Access

- Affordability
- Availability
- Accessibility
- Accommodation
- Acceptability

5 A's of access

- Affordability
 - Relationship between charges and patients ability or willingness to pay
- Availability
 - Provider's ability to meet patient needs
- Accessibility
 - Ability of the patient to reach the provider
- Accommodation
 - Provision of care that meets the patients needs and preferences
- Acceptability
 - Patient comfort with characteristics of the provider and service

Affordability

Tom is a 42 year old, employed individual with health insurance provided through his employer. His deductible is \$3000/year.

He began to notice bright red blood in his stools but he otherwise felt good.

He is living paycheck-to-paycheck at this time and did not have any savings to cover his health plan deductible. He decided to skip going to the doctor and wait and see how things would go.

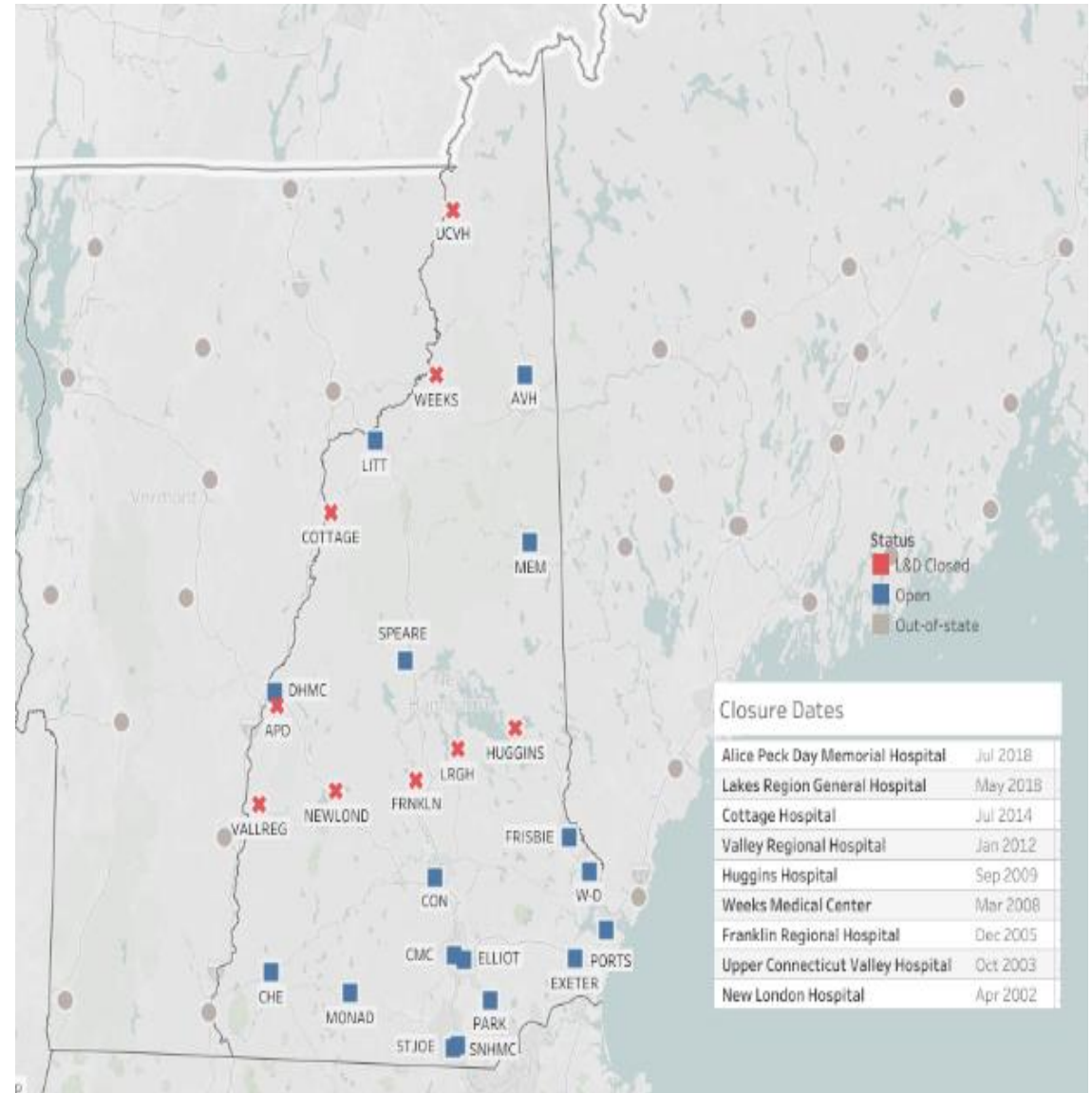
Affordability

- 25 million Americans do not have health insurance
- Having health insurance does not mean that you can afford health care
 - 50% working age US adults (19-64 years) report it is “hard” or “very hard” to pay for health care
 - 2 out of 5 working age US adults report delaying or skipping needed health care or a prescription in the past year because they could not afford it
 - NH has the second highest median annual spending on premiums and out-of-pocket health costs in the country (\$5400/year)

Availability

Janice is a 33 year old who is 39 weeks pregnant. She would like to deliver her baby in her hometown, Lancaster NH but Weeks Medical Center doesn't have a labor and delivery unit.

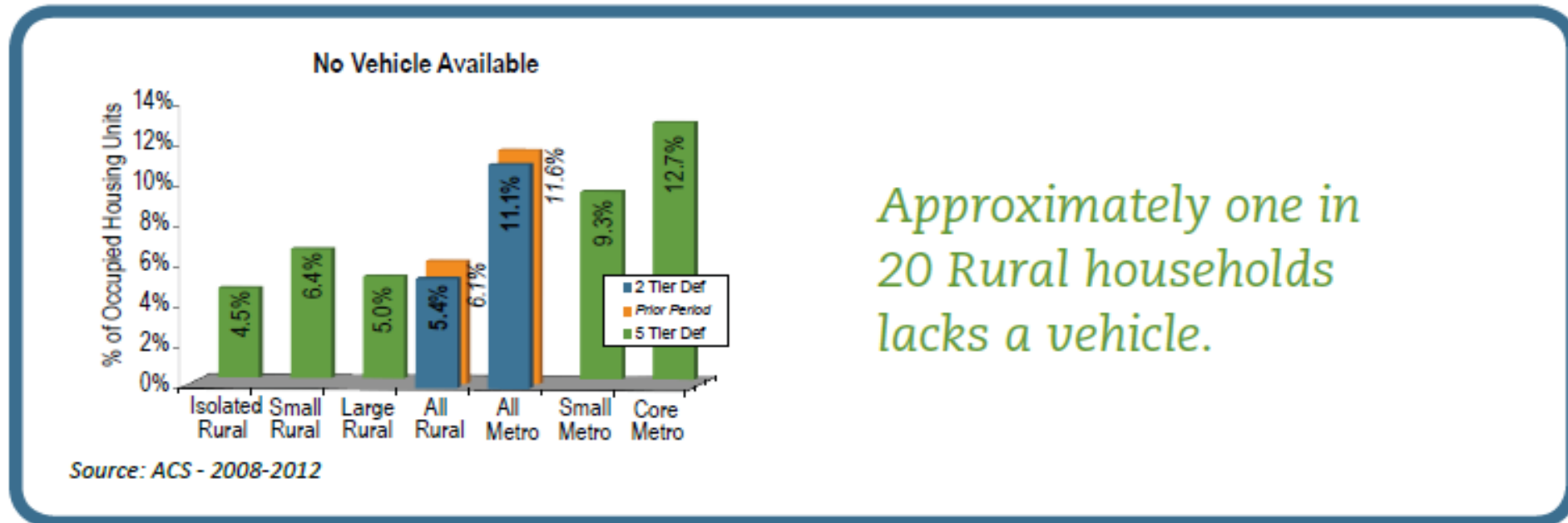
NH has lost 11 maternity wards in 20 years.



Accessible

Dianne is a 69 year old woman with emphysema. She has Medicare health insurance. She lives alone and does not own a car.

Yesterday she developed a cough and today she is very, very short of breath.



Approximately one in 20 Rural households lacks a vehicle.

Accessible

- Increased travel burden negatively impacts health
- Rural residents travel more than twice the distance (17.8 miles) as urban residents (8.1 miles) for medical or dental healthcare.
- Well over half of rural residents (55.8%) identify the cost of gasoline and the financial expense of travel as barriers, compared to 45% of urban residents.
- What about telehealth?
 - 90% of NH residents can locally access broadband
 - However the cost of internet service can be prohibitive. Only 36.4% of NH residents and 1% of VT residents have access to a plan that costs less than \$60/month.

Accommodation

Susan is a 56 year old woman in good health. She lives in northern New England.

She provides day care for her neighbor's two children, 7:00 – 5:30 p.m., Monday-Friday.

She knows she should get a routine mammogram but she can't find a place close to her home that is open when she is not working.



Acceptability

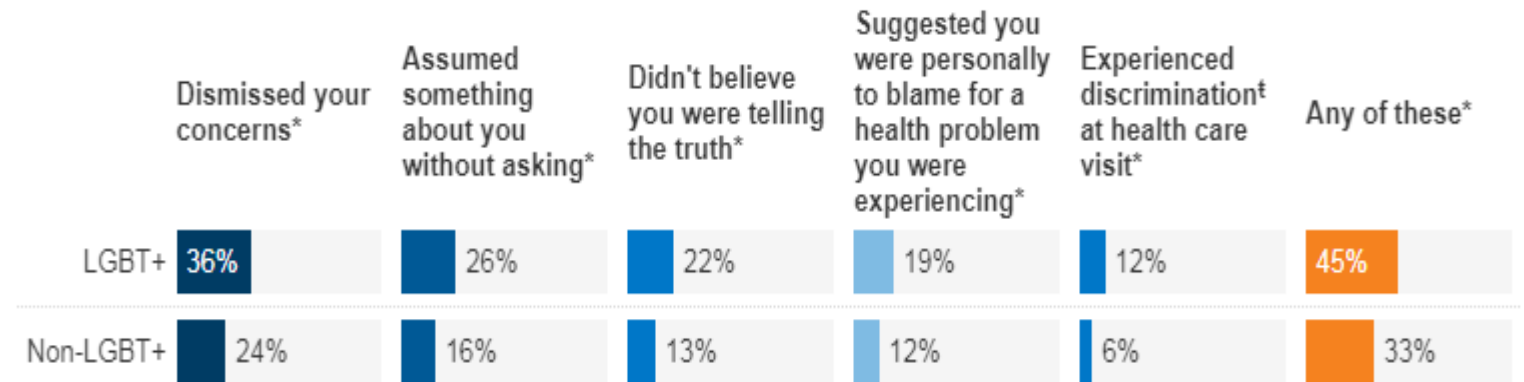
“Growing up as a person of color, particularly with the roots of, like immigrant parents and mixed status or undocumented. Like, we avoid the doctors unless we're dying. You're not going to see us at a doctor's office....”

Acceptability

- 16% of LGBTQ people report being personally discriminated against because they are part of the LGBTQ community when going to a doctor or health clinic;
- 22% of transgender individuals avoided doctors or health care out of concern they would be discriminated against;
- 31% say they have no regular doctor or form of health care.

Larger Shares of LGBTQ+ People Reported Negative Experiences With Their Health Care Provider Than Non-LGBTQ+ People

Among people ages 18-64 who have visited a health care provider in the past two years, share who reported experiencing any of the following



NOTE: *Estimate is statistically different between LGBTQ+ and non-LGBTQ+ ($p < 0.05$) within column. [†]Based on age, gender, race, sexual orientation, religion, or some other personal characteristic. Ninety-three percent of LGBTQ+ people and 92% of non-LGBTQ+ people have visited a health care provider in the past two years, either in-person or via telemedicine. Ten percent of LGBTQ+ people and 4% of non-LGBTQ+ people responded "Don't know" to the discrimination question. Zero percent of respondents responded "Don't know" to the other questions.

SOURCE: KFF Women's Health Survey 2022 • PNG

Summary

Access to health care services is influenced by a number of different factors, including:

- Affordability
- Availability
- Accessibility
- Accommodation
- Acceptability

In general, rural populations have more difficulty accessing health care services compared to urban counterparts.

Rural populations have increased need for health care services because they are older, have more chronic diseases, and higher risk factors for poor health.



Up Next

- Next session: Special barriers to well-being and care on December 6th
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SCIENCE AND PRACTICES TO KEEP PEOPLE SAFE AND BUSINESSES PRODUCTIVE AS COVID-19 CONTINUES

SUMMARY OF THIS ECHO

OF SESSIONS

12

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As the COVID-19 pandemic continues, understanding of the virus and strategies to keep people safely engaged in productive work and business encounters is evolving. This second DH ECHO series on COVID-19 for employers and organizational leaders will examine advances in scientific understanding of COVID-19 and its prevention and management. It will explore timely new topics of importance such as strategic distribution of COVID vaccines, emerging perspectives on aerosols and ventilation, business travel considerations, and operationalization of pods to safely maximize social and work interactions. It will update more familiar topics such as PPE, surface and facility hygiene, regulatory changes, and emotional health during COVID with the latest information. Critical new topics will be integrated as they emerge. Sessions include a brief didactic and robust discussion.

WHEN IT STARTS

1/27/2021

WHEN IT ENDS

6/30/2021

LINK TO PARTICIPATE

[Navigate to ECHO](#)

LINK TO COHORTS

[View Cohort Roster](#)

SUMMARY OF EACH SESSION



WELCOME to the

Rural Health Equity ECHO:

Tackling the Social Drivers of Health

Sponsored by the Dartmouth Health
Center for Advancing Rural Health Equity

Session 6- Access to healthcare
November 29, 2023

Please let us know you are here: Type your name, email, organization into CHAT

Series Learning Objectives

After participating in the Rural Health Equity ECHO participants will be able to:

- Explain rural health equity and the complex issues that come together to produce unfair health outcomes in northern New England (NNE).
- Apply key equity principles to working with others in order to overcome barriers to health equity in NNE.
- Engage in actions that promote greater health equity in NNE.

Today's Program

- Brief housekeeping
- Didactic: Access to healthcare, Sally Kraft
- Case presentation: Andrew Loehrer
- Case discussion
- Summary
- Up Next: Special barriers to well-being and care

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- Elisabeth Wilson, MD, MPH, MS-HPEd - Chair and Professor, Department of Community and Family Medicine, Dartmouth Health and Geisel School of Medicine
- Kris van Bergen-Buteau, CPHQ- Director, Workforce Development & Public Health Programs, North Country Health Consortium
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- Andy Lowe- Executive Director, New England Rural Health Association
- Angela Zhang, MSW - Program Services Director, LISTEN community services
- Chelsey Canavan, MSPH - Manager, Center for Advancing Rural Health Equity

Disclosure Statement

No Relationships to Disclose

Access to Health Care Services

Andrew Loehrer

Sally Kraft

“In rural districts, medical attention is not as a rule so easily available as in the cities, partly because of the long distances, partly because of poor roads, partly for other reasons, and in general the same standard of medical attention is relatively more expensive; free clinics are practically unknown, district nursing almost unheard of and hospital advantages rare, as compared with these advantages in the cities.”

—*C.W. Stiles, “The Rural Health Movement,” 1911¹*

Access to health care

The ability to obtain health care services to achieve the best health outcomes.

5 A's of Access

- Affordability
- Availability
- Accessibility
- Accommodation
- Acceptability

5 A's of access

- Affordability
 - Relationship between charges and patients ability or willingness to pay
- Availability
 - Provider's ability to meet patient needs
- Accessibility
 - Ability of the patient to reach the provider
- Accommodation
 - Provision of care that meets the patients needs and preferences
- Acceptability
 - Patient comfort with characteristics of the provider and service

Affordability

Tom is a 42 year old, employed individual with health insurance provided through his employer. His deductible is \$3000/year.

He began to notice bright red blood in his stools but he otherwise felt good.

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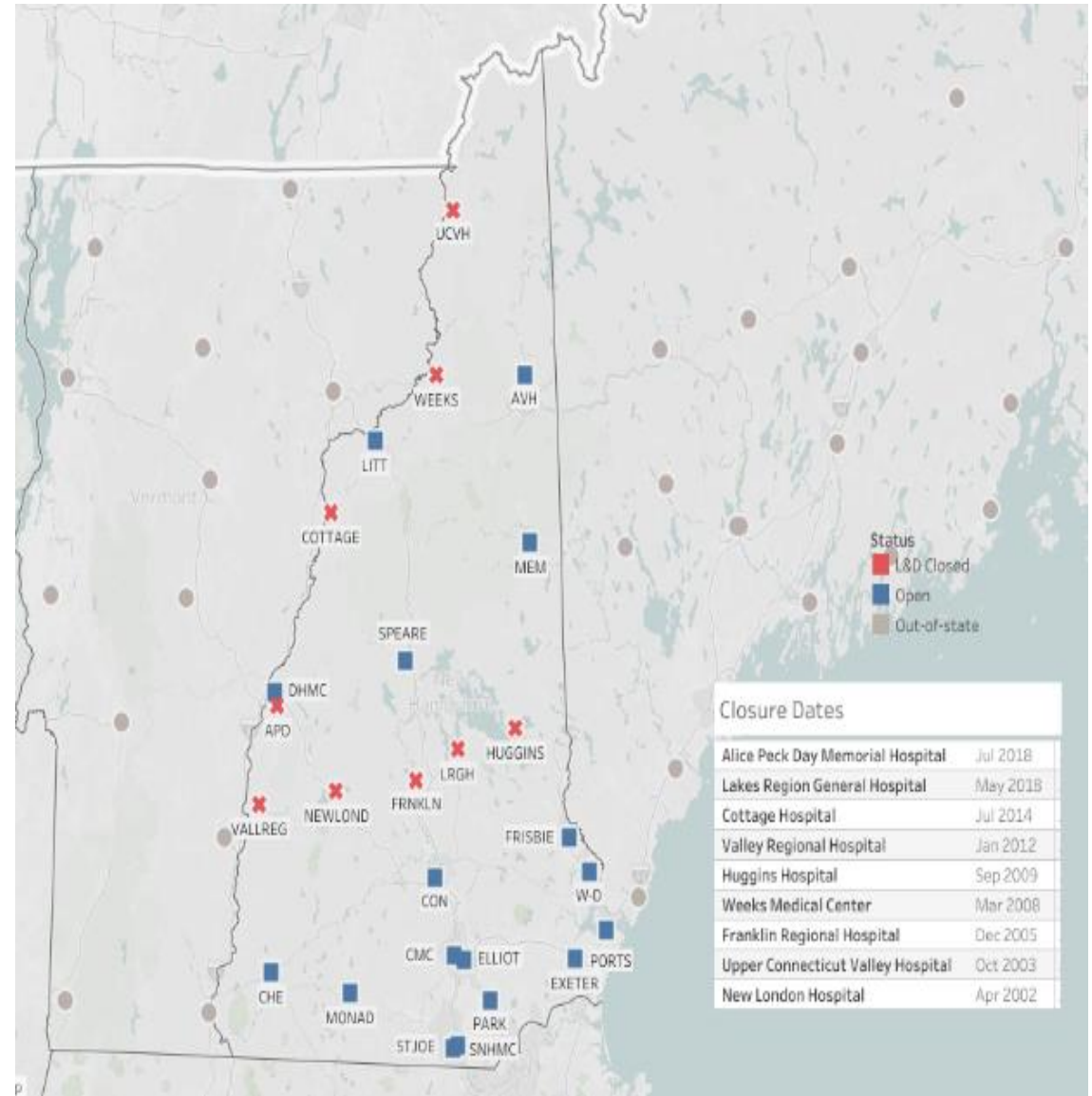
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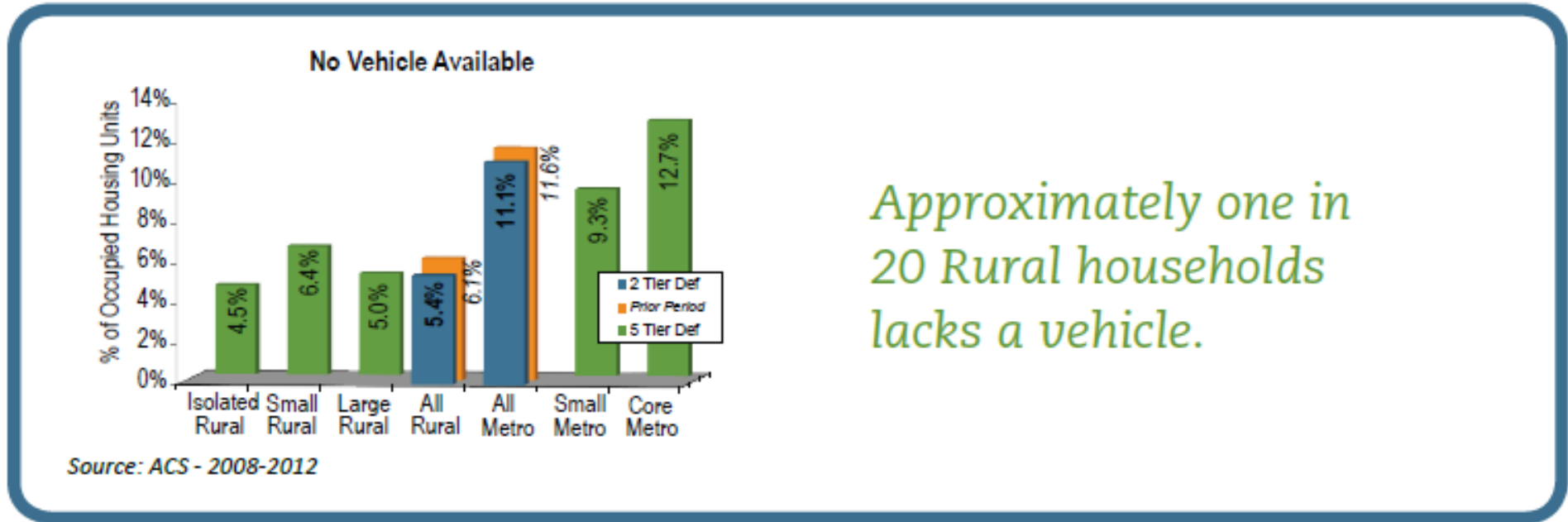
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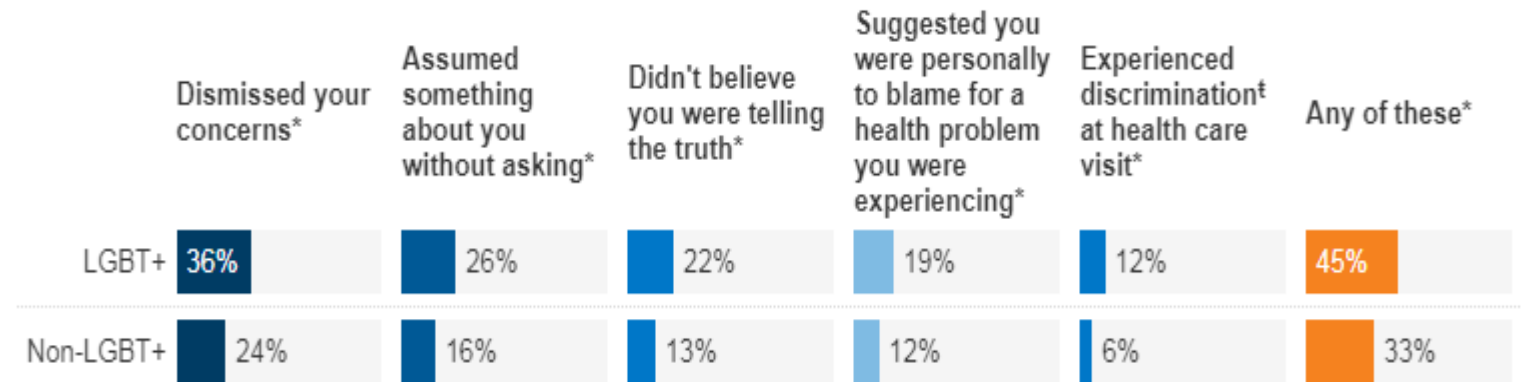
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SCIENCE AND PRACTICES TO KEEP PEOPLE SAFE AND BUSINESSES PRODUCTIVE AS COVID-19 CONTINUES

SUMMARY OF THIS ECHO

OF SESSIONS

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WHEN IT ENDS

6/30/2021

LINK TO PARTICIPATE

[Navigate to ECHO](#)

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SUMMARY OF EACH SESSION



WELCOME to the

Rural Health Equity ECHO:

Tackling the Social Drivers of Health

Sponsored by the Dartmouth Health
Center for Advancing Rural Health Equity

Session 7 – Special Barriers to Well-being and Care
December 6, 2023

Please let us know you are here: Type your name, email, organization into CHAT

Series Learning Objectives

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- Apply key equity principles to working with others in order to overcome barriers to health equity in NNE.
- Engage in actions that promote greater health equity in NNE.

Today's Program

- Brief housekeeping
- Didactic Panel: Jessica Goff, Seacoast Outright; Rikki Chapman, North Country Health Consortium
- Case presentation: Kris van Bergen, North Country Health Consortium
- Case discussion
- Summary
- Up Next: Cross Cutting Solutions

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Disclosure Statement

No Relationships to Disclose

Special Barriers to Well-Being and Care

Kris van Bergen

Jessica Goff

Rikki Chapman

Stigma, Bias and Spoons

Kris van Bergen, North Country Public Health Network

Stigma and Bias in Healthcare

- Stigma (OED) - a mark of disgrace associated with a particular circumstance, quality, or person.
 - stereotypes – beliefs about characteristics associated with the group and its members,
 - prejudice – negative evaluation of the group and its members,
 - stigmatizing behavior – exclusion from events, avoidance behaviors, gossip, and
 - discriminatory attitudes – belief that people with a specific health condition should not be allowed to participate fully in society
- Bias (OED) – (n) prejudice in favor of or against one thing, person, or group compared with another, usually in a way considered to be unfair; (v) cause to feel or show inclination or prejudice for or against someone or something.

Commonalities in health-related stigma

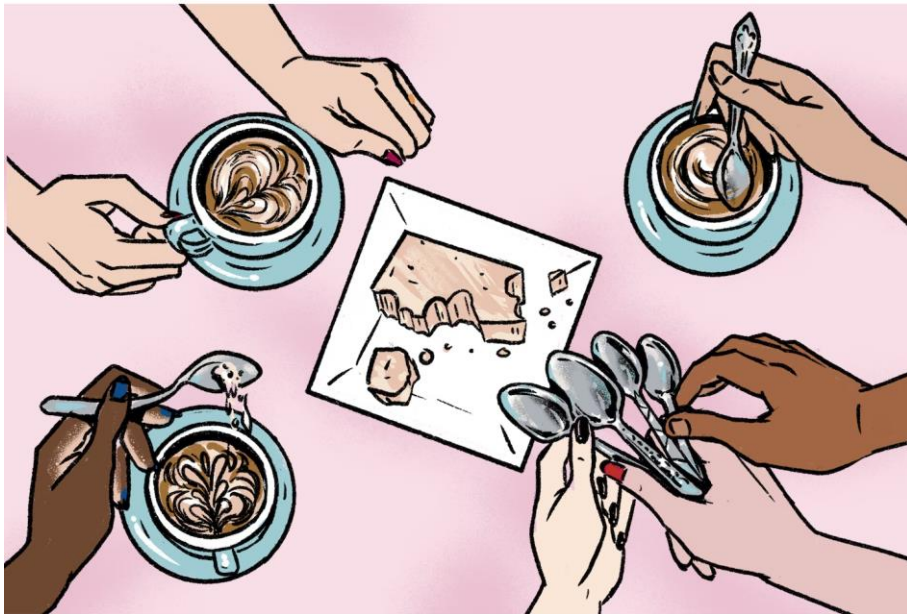
- Occurs across the socio-ecological spectrum (individual, interpersonal, organizational, community, public policy)
- Involves varying levels of social exclusion in response to a threat (physical or symbolic)
- Conditions vary in terms of visibility, which can impact external and internal stigma
- Coping with stigma results in increased levels of stress and underutilization of services

Examples

- Leprosy – fear of contagion, low-income status, visible deformity leads to delays in treatment and extended community exposure to source of infection
- Epilepsy – concealable and unpredictable, religious/supernatural prejudice leads to social rejection, decreased medication adherence and restrictive laws/policies
- Mental Health – stereotypes class MI as a moral issue, perceived threat to public safety, exacerbation of stigma in the race/gender overlap leads to lower self-efficacy/esteem/advocacy, can be helped by public policy
- HIV – perceived physical threat, concerns about longevity, moral judgement around routes of transmission and social norm reinforcement leads to exclusion, delayed access to care and internalized stigma

I don't have spoons for that

The concept was started by writer Christine Miserandino, who used spoons at a diner to describe chronic illness to a friend. Each one represented a unit of energy.



Each person has a finite amount of "spoons" every day.
And once you use them, they're gone.

The Healthcare system is complex

- Clinically
- Economically

First, do no harm. But ...

- World HAI rate = 10%, >3M deaths/year, 50-80% preventable
- US HAI rate = 3%, ~100K deaths, >\$5B increased costs

Any illness or injury decreases capacity to engage

Chronic illness, chronic pain, grief, and caregiving cause a constant capacity deficit

LGBTQ+

Jessica Goff, Seacoast Outright

The harm in discrimination

- The types of discrimination associated with LGBT health harms include
 - interpersonal discrimination, such as bullying, harassment, or assault; and
 - structural discrimination, such as laws, policies, or practices that deny services, opportunities, or protections to LGBT people
- Discrimination is linked to health harms even for those who are not directly exposed to it:
 - The presence of discrimination, stigma, and prejudice creates a hostile social climate that taxes individuals' coping resources and contributes to minority stress.
 - Manifestations of this stress, including internalized stigma, low self-esteem, expectations of rejection, and fear of discrimination, help explain the health disparities seen in LGBT populations.

The Harm In Discrimination

From 2019 [Cornell Study](#):

- Mental health consequences for LGBTQ+ people include depression, anxiety, suicidality, PTSD, substance use, and psychological distress.
- Physical health consequences include physical injury, elevated stress hormone levels, cardiovascular disease, and poor self-reported health.
- Protective factors:
 - peer, community, and family support
 - access to affirming health care and social services
 - establishment of positive social climates, inclusive practices, and anti-discrimination policies

The Impact on LGBTQ+ Youth

From 2022 [Trevor Project Survey](#) and 2020 [Survey](#)

- 36% of LGBTQ+ youth have been physically threatened or harmed due to their identity;
- 73% have experienced discrimination based on their identity.
- These youth are much more likely to display negative mental health outcomes, namely in the area of suicide risk. 1 in 5 trans and nonbinary youth attempted suicide in the past year.
- 73% report symptoms of anxiety
- 93% of transgender and nonbinary youth said that they have worried about transgender people being denied access to gender-affirming medical care due to state or local laws.

The Impact on LGBTQ+ Youth

- Transgender and nonbinary youth with access to binders, shapewear, and gender-affirming clothing reported lower rates of attempting suicide in the past year compared to transgender and nonbinary youth without access.
- Transgender and nonbinary youth who report having their pronouns respected by all or most of the people in their lives attempted suicide at half the rate of those who did not have their pronouns respected.
- 12% of those who reported at least one in-person LGBTQ-affirming space attempted suicide in the past year compared to 20% of LGBTQ youth without in-person LGBTQ-affirming spaces.

The Impact on LGBTQ+ Youth

- 2021 NH [Youth Risk Behavior Survey](#):
 - Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual youth were more likely than straight youth to experience sexual violence and bullying.
 - They were more likely to vape, to have had their first alcoholic drink/ have tried marijuana before the age of 13, to take prescription medication without a prescription, to be sexually active, to be obese, and to have slept away from home because they were kicked out or ran away.
 - They were less likely to be physically active, to eat breakfast, to get 8 hours of sleep, and to see a dentist. They were less likely to see a doctor or nurse.
 - 63% of LGB youth noted that their mental health was not good most of the time or always.
 - Over 30% noted that a parent or other adult in the home most of the time or always swore at them, insulted them, or put them down.

The Bottom Line ...

The Journal of Adolescent Health Article “[Association of Gender-Affirming Hormone Therapy with Depression, Thoughts of Suicide, and Attempted Suicide Among Transgender and Nonbinary Youth](#)” sums it up:

“Research demonstrates that gender-affirming care improves the mental health and overall well-being of gender diverse children and adolescents.”

Complexity in the overlap

Human Rights Commission [analysis](#) of 2020 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS):

- 36% of LGBTQ+ adults self-report having a disability (compared with 24% non-LGBTQ+ adults)
- 52% of transgender adults self-reported a disability.

Complexity in the overlap

From 2023 [Food insecurity study](#):

- In the past seven days, 13.0% of LGB + (lesbian, gay, bisexual, and other non-heterosexual) New Englanders experience food insufficiency, nearly twice the rate of heterosexual people
- 19.8% of transgender+ (transgender, genderqueer, gender non-binary, and other non-cisgender people) New Englanders experience food insufficiency, 2-3x the rate of cisgender men and women.
- LGBTQ+ New Englanders of color experience devastatingly high rates of food insufficiency, with, for example, one in three Black transgender+ New Englanders not having enough food to eat in the past seven days.

Living with Substance Use Disorder

Rikki Chapman, CHW/PRC, North Country Health Consortium

Stigma and Substance Use Disorder

According to SAMHSA ([2021](#)) -

- 13.5% of young adults (18-25) had both a Substance Use Disorder and mental illness
- 46% of young adults (18-25) had either Substance Use Disorder or any mental illness
- 7 in 10 adults who have had SUD considered themselves to be in recovery or are recovering

Stigma and Substance Use Disorder

- Illicit drug use is the most stigmatized health condition in the world, with alcohol use close behind it.
- Women who use substances are the most stigmatized.
- 24.9% individuals were unable to utilize treatment for their SUD due to lack of health care coverage and costs



Up Next

- Next session: Cross Cutting Solutions on December 20th
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SUMMARY OF EACH SESSION



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Sponsored by the Dartmouth Health
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Session 8 – Cross Cutting Solutions
December 20, 2023

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- Brief housekeeping
- Didactic Panel: Andy Lowe, New England Rural Health Association and Rudy Fedrizzi, Vermont Department of Health
- Case presentation: Rudy Fedrizzi
- Case discussion: Andy Lowe
- Summary: Kris van Bergen-Buteau
- Up Next: Post course survey

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*WELCOME to the
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*Sponsored by the Dartmouth Health
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Session 10 - Cross-Cutting Solutions
December 20, 2023

Wrapping It Up

- We have heard about many aspects of how SDOH contribute to wellness and impose unique challenges to access for rural populations
 - Housing
 - Nutrition
 - Transportation
 - Childcare
 - Health Access
- Now let's bring it full circle and look at some cross-cutting solutions that can help address these challenges



Remember
the 5 A's of
Access

Affordable

Available

Accessible

Accommodation

Acceptable

Strength-
Based
Solutions:
4 C's

Rural communities are rich in traditional assets :

- Community
- Collaboratives
- Connections
- Commonalities
 - Connection to the land
 - Shared life experience

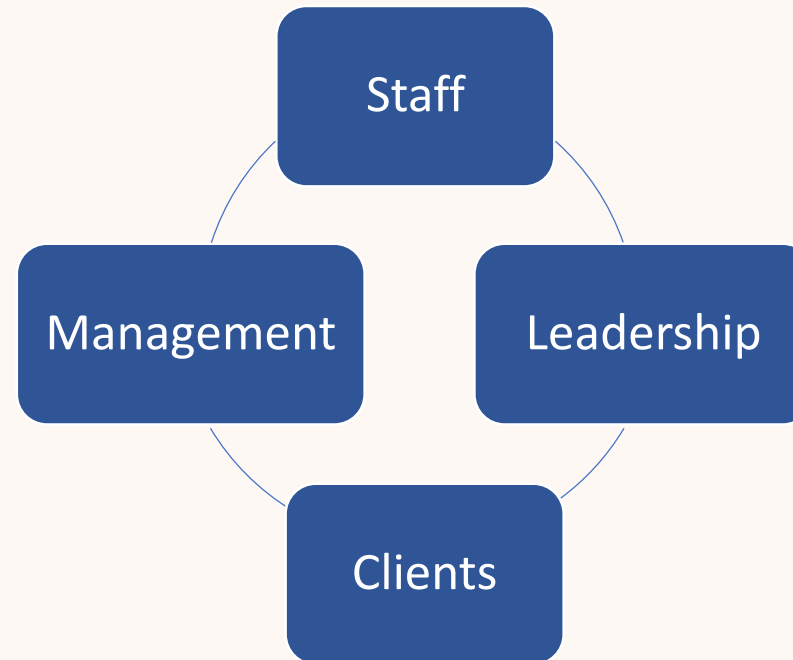
Coordination of Services

Durable change takes ALL partners participating as active collaborators...

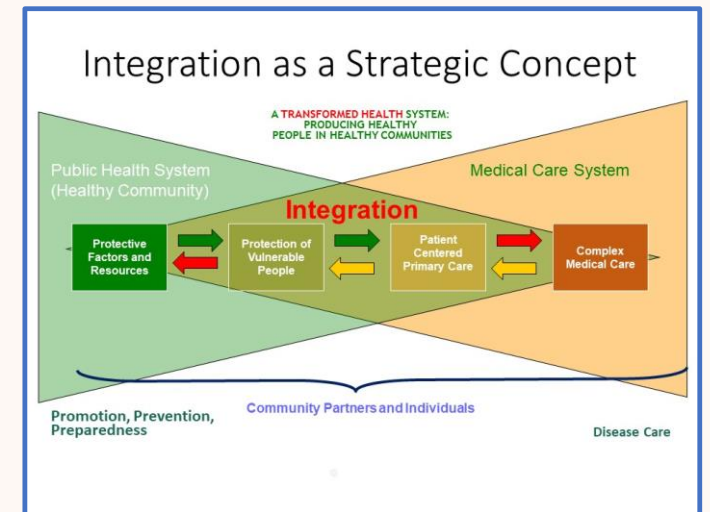


Silos Belong on the Farm

At ALL levels...



Maybe even Clinical-Community Integration...



Community- Based Services

Meet people where they are: Outside the walls of the clinic/hospital

- CHWs
- Doulas
- Peers
- Coaches

- Co-location of services





Focus at Three Levels

- Micro
- Meso
- Macro

Micro-Level

Service Delivery

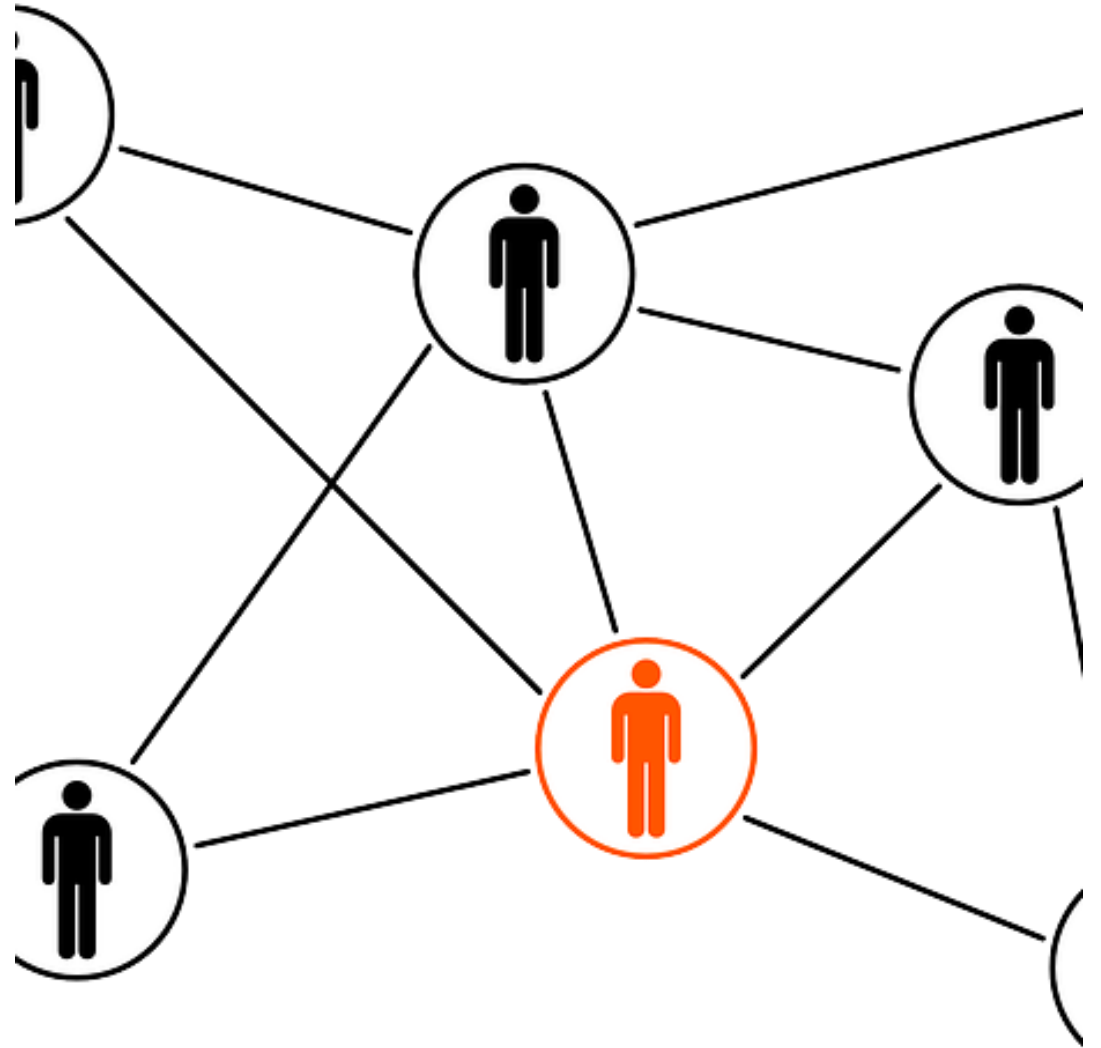
- Patient/person/family-centered...Person-led?
- Person-to-person
- Clinician-to-patient

Appropriate Modalities

- Telehealth not a panacea
- Shared Decision-Making Tools

Meso-Level

- Inter-organizational coordination
- Community-based collaboratives
- Coordination vs. Management
- Pervasive change begins here
- Special tools/skills required!



Macro-Level

Taking the long view toward real change



Policy



Advocacy



Workforce



Education



Research



Policy, Governmental Affairs, and Advocacy

Advocacy vs. Education vs. Lobbying

- Data → Information
- Specific skills
 - Make technical information accessible to lay audiences
- Grassroots education and organizing
- Ex.: CMS finalized payment for CHWs for “community health integration services”



Grow/Strengthen Workforce

- Rural residencies, internships, fellowships
- SDOH impacts on healthcare workforce too!
 - Housing
 - Transportation, etc.
- Recruit migrant/immigrant populations for health workforce



Community-Based Participatory Research

- Identify emerging/best practices
- Rural-specific models
- Disseminate replicable models
- Enable quality improvement
- Engage communities as active partners
 - What's important to them?

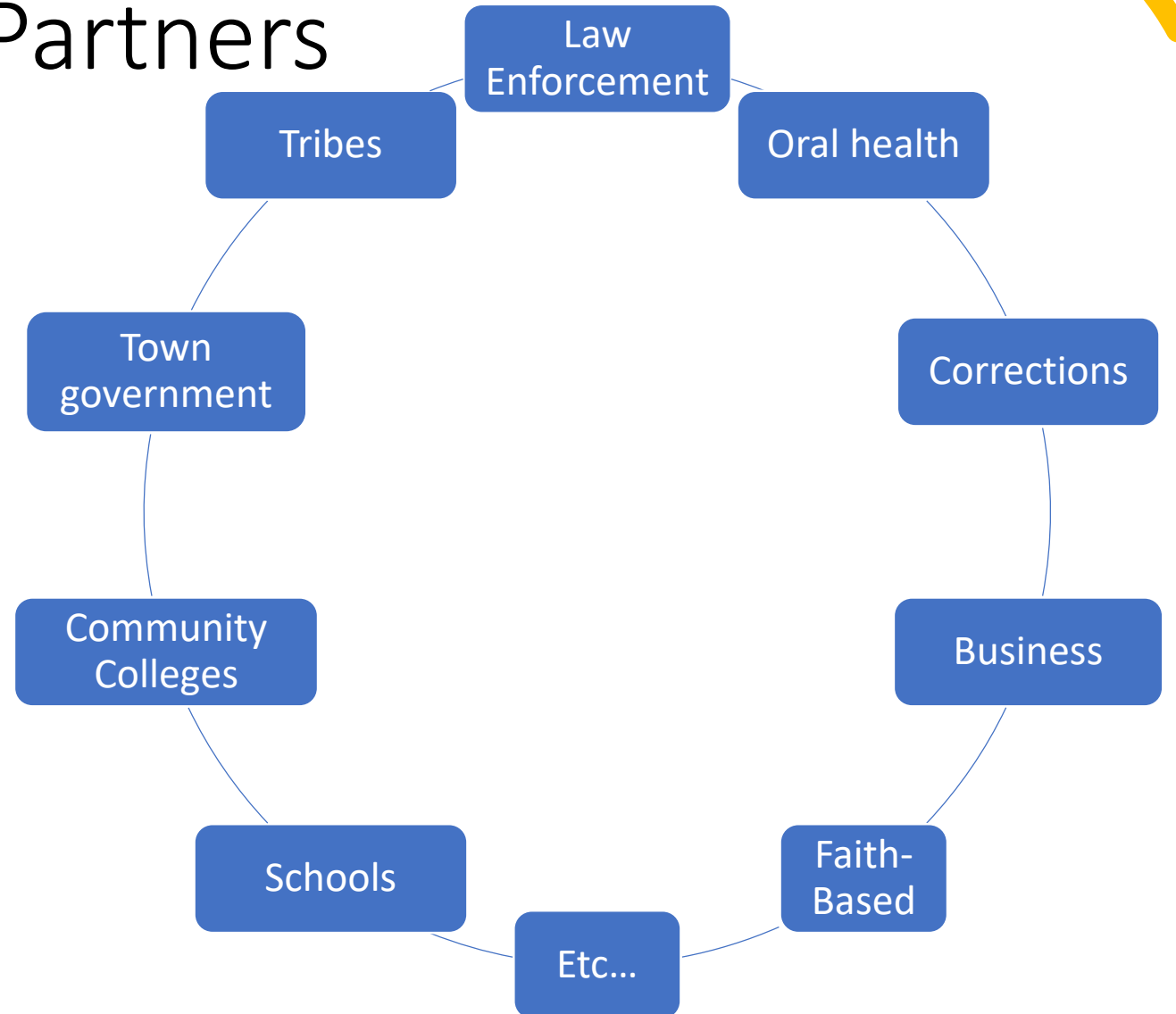
Rural Health Networks

- CBOs
- All sizes and shapes
- Natural aggregators of:
 - Diverse partners
 - Shared funding
 - Needs assessment
 - Community-designed solutions



Non-Traditional Partners

- Rural Health Networks and other CBOs can multiply impact
- They attract a diverse partner set with a common interest in community health



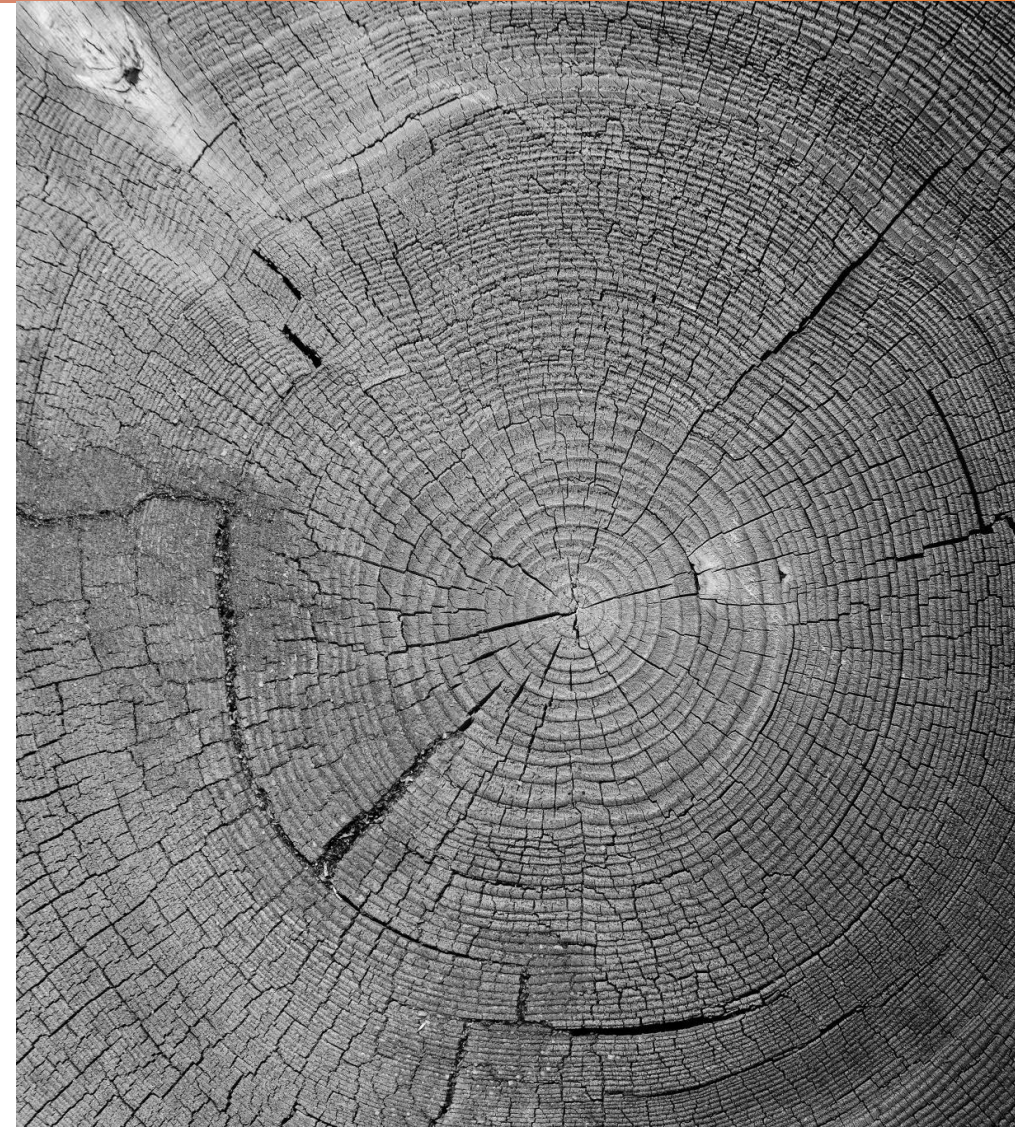


Funding

- Money → Mission
- Reimbursement
 - ACOs
 - CMS
 - Private payers
- Leveraged funding
- Shared, not competitive (silos again)

Rural Shared Strengths: A Case Study

- Multi-town region in Downeast Maine
- Disparities in income, access to services
 - “Summer People”, seasonal workers
- Area health center and human services agencies have a history of collaborating
- Originally ad hoc, networking
- Some relationships uneasy (turf, funding)
- But... The ground is prepared



2018: A New Start

- 3 active members (Health Center, Women's Health NFP, COA) decide to create a more formal structure
 - Steering Committee
 - Permanent venue
 - 20+ members
 - Monthly meetings
 - Agenda!
- Retreat
 - Mission
 - Roadmap for the future
- Still mostly networking—what's missing?



2019: The Next Step

- Health center gets HRSA Rural Network Planning grant
- Move from “The Wellness Collaborative” to “Downeast Rural Health Network”
- Part-time Coordinator
- Technical Assistance
- Develop formal Mission, Vision, Strategic Plan
- Begin governance model
- Focus on action



2020-22: (In
Spite of)
COVID...

The DRHN perseveres!

- Zoom meetings → better attendance
- Continued TA & training in facilitating CBO's
- New members (and some drop off)
- Workgroups on shared projects
- Office of Rural Health grant → Full-time Coordinator
- Housed at Women's Health NFP (fiscal agent)

2023: Not Looking Back

- DRHN still growing/diversifying with members from:
 - Police/Corrections
 - Chamber of Commerce
 - Schools
 - Community College
 - Church (Jamaican migrant/immigrant population)
- Incorporating as 501(c)(3) to accept funding directly
- Funded projects
 - Equity Root Causes
 - Healthcare/Law enforcement/Courts partnership to prevent incarceration due to SUD/BH
- Outreach booth at ethnic/cultural festivals to recruit new partners, inform minority needs assessments

Questions for Conversation



Can this model work in any rural community? Why or why not?



What conditions are needed to prepare the ground for healthy growth/sustainability of such networks?



What are other models that can encourage the transition from ad hoc networking to formal collaborative action?





Up Next

- Please complete the post course survey:
<https://redcap.hitchcock.org/redcap/surveys/?s=EX4RL38CPTYMNXKT>
- Link to claim your credits:
<https://app.smartsheet.com/b/form/16ff74fafed54133b568b59bcce06e35> and instructions available here: [DH ECHO Connect site](#)
- Recordings will be posted on the D-H ECHO website
<https://www.dartmouth-hitchcock.org/project-echo/enduring-echo-materials>



Post Course Survey:

<https://redcap.hitchcock.org/redcap/surveys/?s=EX4RL38CPTYMNXKT>

Connect with this learning community

- ECHO Connect site: <https://connect.echodartmouth-hitchcock.org/>
- Navigate to My ECHOs page
- Click Resources
- Click View Cohort Roster
 - Name
 - Organization
 - Location
 - Email

SCIENCE AND PRACTICES TO KEEP PEOPLE SAFE AND BUSINESSES PRODUCTIVE AS COVID-19 CONTINUES

SUMMARY OF THIS ECHO

OF SESSIONS

12

WHAT THIS ECHO WILL FOCUS ON

As the COVID-19 pandemic continues, understanding of the virus and strategies to keep people safely engaged in productive work and business encounters is evolving. This second DH ECHO series on COVID-19 for employers and organizational leaders will examine advances in scientific understanding of COVID-19 and its prevention and management. It will explore timely new topics of importance such as strategic distribution of COVID vaccines, emerging perspectives on aerosols and ventilation, business travel considerations, and operationalization of pods to safely maximize social and work interactions. It will update more familiar topics such as PPE, surface and facility hygiene, regulatory changes, and emotional health during COVID with the latest information. Critical new topics will be integrated as they emerge. Sessions include a brief didactic and robust discussion.

WHEN IT STARTS

1/27/2021

WHEN IT ENDS

6/30/2021

LINK TO PARTICIPATE

[Navigate to ECHO](#)

LINK TO COHORTS

[View Cohort Roster](#)

SUMMARY OF EACH SESSION