Community-Centered Approaches to Healthcare: Introduction to the CCHH Model

National Health Care for the Homeless Council
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Moving Prevention Further Upstream

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Our organization may already be</th>
<th>The next step might be ...</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Linking patients to legal services to address health and safety in rental housing (MLP)</td>
<td>Working with the city to enforce housing codes in rental properties</td>
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<td>Enrolling patients in health insurance</td>
<td>Advocating for universal access to insurance</td>
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<td>Providing transportation vouchers</td>
<td>Influencing adoption of policy to provide free bus passes available to all high school students</td>
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<td>Referring patients to food pantries</td>
<td>Working to improve the local food system</td>
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St. John's Well Child and Family Center

Source: https://www.wellchild.org/about-us/
Many systems influence health outcomes
Factors that influence health

40% Social factors
20% Clinical care
30% Behaviors
10% Genetic and biologic

Source: County Health Rankings

Health equity means that every person, regardless of who they are—the color of their skin, their level of education, their gender or sexual identity, whether or not they have a disability, the job that they have, or the neighborhood that they live in—has an equal opportunity to achieve optimal health.


Trajectory of Health Inequities

Structural drivers
Environmental exposures
Inequities in health and wellness

White sink

Jail gate

Old photo of people in a room
What local or regional policies or practices have produced inequities that you see in your work?

Which populations are most impacted by these inequities in your community?

Policies and practices that have led to residential segregation

- GI Bill
- School Funding Formulas
- Covenants & Deed Restrictions
- Suburban Investment / Divestment in Urban Core
- Lifting of Desegregation Orders
- Interstate Highway System
- Plessy v. Ferguson
- Redlining

Greater segregation
Operationalizing Equity

- **Past disadvantage**: Closes historic gaps to improve health and economic opportunities in vulnerable communities.
- **Contemporary participation**: Engages in shared decision making through community-based participation and elevating perspectives of vulnerable communities.
- **Future consequences**: Prevents future disparities by leveraging funding for long-term health and organizational capacity, and incorporating metrics and evaluation to track whether initiatives are closing gaps.

Source: USC’s Program for Environmental and Regional Equity

A Different Way to Think about Healthcare

A Community-Centered Health Home not only acknowledges that factors outside the clinic walls affect patient health outcomes; it actively participates in improving them.
Asian Health Services: Community-Centered Health Home

Inquiry

Analysis

Transportation

Shared Outcomes
- Improved health and safety for residents and visitors, especially for seniors and disabled
- Reduced health disparities in the community

Key Strategies:
- Develop streetscape designs that facilitate traffic flow and ease of travel
- Enhance pedestrian and bicycle infrastructure

Local Business

Shared Outcomes
- Increased business and foot traffic for local businesses
- Enhanced economic viability of the community

Key Strategies:
- Advocate to elected officials re: impact on economic viability and development
- Partner with local businesses to develop pedestrian-friendly policies

Health Services

Shared Outcomes
- Improved health and safety outcomes for community
- Reduced unintentional injuries

Key Strategies:
- Develop educational pedestrian safety campaigns
- Foster partnerships across sectors

Community Groups

Shared Outcomes
- Increased quality of life in the community
- Culturally and socially relevant services and policies

Key Strategies:
- Promote to community members
- Provide public support around health and safety to community leaders

Asian Health Services: Community-Centered Health Home

Priorities and Shared Outcomes:
1. Economic development and economic equity
2. Physical development in nearby communities impacted by traffic patterns in Chinatown
3. Transportation development in the neighborhood to improve safety

Action
Asian Health Services: ...to Community Change!

Photo courtesy of Community Commons, http://www.communitycommons.org

Results: 50% reduction in auto-pedestrian conflicts

Source: Alameda County Transportation Commission - Comprehensive Circulation Study for Downtown Oakland and Access to/from West Alameda

Partnership is Key

City Officials
Community Health Centers
Behavioral Health
Community Groups
Business Owners
Transportation

Important Takeaways

• Leverage complementary assets of partners to move work forward effectively
• Start with the data you have, which may come from partners and the community first
• Support community residents in taking action
• “CCHH isn’t a program we fund, it’s everything about us.”

Checking In...

How are the themes of CCHH coming up in your work and community?

Which aspect of CCHH do you want to learn more about?

CCHH Model
References

- PI's CCHH report, 2nd edition  

- LPHI CCHH Demonstration Project final report  

- PI frameworks: THRIVE and ACE-R  
  https://preventioninstitute.org/tools

- PI's Building Bridges report on health equity and racial justice  