Systems for Action National Coordinating Center Systems and Services Research to Build a Culture of Health



Strategies to Achieve Alignment, Collaboration, and Synergy across Delivery and Financing Systems

Impact of Integrating Behavioral Health with TANF to Build a Culture of Health

Research In Progress Webinar Wednesday, December 20, 2017 12:00-1:00 pm ET/ 9:00 am-10:00 pm PT



Agenda



Welcome: Anna G. Hoover, PhD

Co-Director, RWJF <u>Systems for Action</u> National Coordinating Center, *Assistant Professor*, University of Kentucky College of Public Health

Presenter: Mariana Chilton, PhD, MPH,

Professor, Dept. of Health Management and Policy Drexel Dornsife School of Public Health mmc33@drexel.edu

Commentary Speakers:

Sandra Bloom, MD

Associate Professor, Dept. of Health Management and Policy Drexel Dornsife School of Public Health slb79@drexel.edu

James Ziliak, PhD

Gatton Endowed Chair in Microeconomics

Director, Center for Poverty Research

Executive Director, Kentucky Federal Statistical Research Data Center
University of Kentucky Gatton College of Business and Economics
jziliak@uky.edu

Questions and Discussion: Moderated by Dr. Hoover

Presenter





Mariana Chilton, PhD, MPH,

Professor

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Presenter & Commentary Speaker





Sandra Bloom, MD

Associate Professor

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Commentary Speaker





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Webinars



Archives

http://systemsforaction.org/research-progress-webinars

Upcoming

Wednesday, January 10, 12-1pm ET/ 9-10am PT

IMPROVING POPULATION AND CLINICAL HEALTH WITH INTEGRATED SERVICES AND DECISION SUPPORT

Collaborating Research Center: Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis

Principal Investigators: Joshua Vest, PhD, MPH, and Paul K. Halverson, DrPH, FACHE

Wednesday, January 24, 12-1pm ET/ 9-10am PT

To Be Announced

Wednesday, February 7, 12-1pm ET/ 9-10am PT

STRENGTHENING THE CARRYING CAPACITY OF LOCAL HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICE NETWORKS

Trailhead Institute

Principal Investigators: Danielle Varda, PhD, and Katie Edwards, MPA

Wednesday, February 21, 12-1pm ET/ 9-10am PT

LINKING MEDICAL HOMES TO SOCIAL SERVICE SYSTEMS FOR MEDICAID POPULATIONS

National Committee for Quality Assurance

Principal Investigators: Sarah Scholle, DrPH, and Keri Christensen, MS

Thank you for participating in today's webinar!



For more information about the webinars, contact:

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www.systemsforaction.org

Speaker Bios



Dr. Mariana Chilton, is a Professor at the Dornsife School of Public Health at Drexel University. She is the Director of the Center for Hunger-Free Communities and is Co-Principal investigator of Children's HealthWatch, a national research network that investigates the impact of public assistance programs on the health and well-being of young children and their caregivers. Dr. Chilton founded Witnesses to Hunger, a participatory action study to increase women's participation in the national dialogue on hunger and poverty. She is Principal Investigator of the Building Wealth and Heath Network, which is a trauma-informed peer support and asset building program designed to incentivize entrepreneurship and self-sufficiency among families with young children participating in the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program. Dr. Chilton has testified before the U.S. Senate and U.S. House of Representatives on the importance of child nutrition programs and other anti-poverty policies, and has served as an advisor to Sesame Street and to the Institute of Medicine.

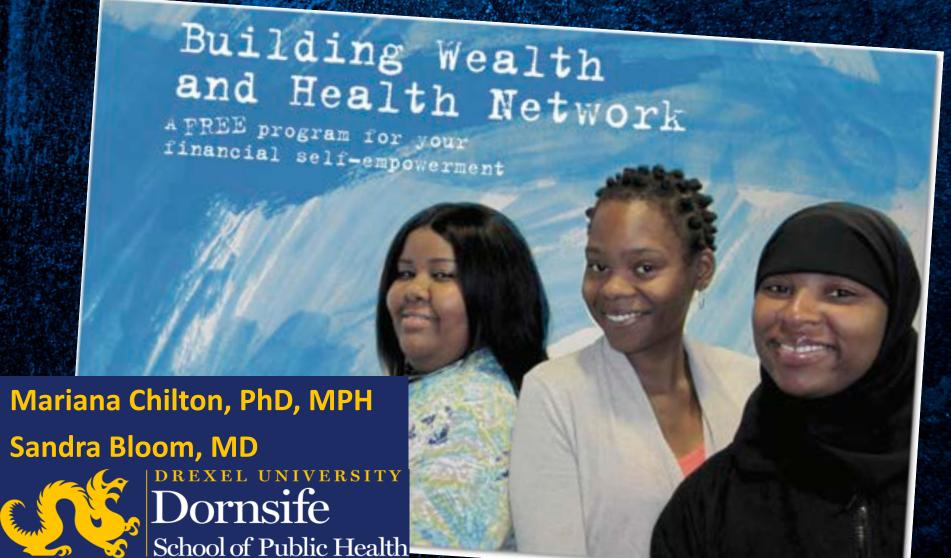


Dr. Sandra L. Bloom is a Board-Certified psychiatrist, and an Associate Professor at the School of Public Health at Drexel. In addition, she is President of CommunityWorks, an organizational consulting firm committed to the development of nonviolent environments. Dr. Bloom currently serves as Distinguished Fellow of the Andrus Children's Center in Yonkers, NY. From 1980-2001, Dr. Bloom served as Founder and Executive Director of the Sanctuary programs, inpatient psychiatric programs for the treatment of trauma-related emotional disorders. In partnership with Andrus Children's Center, Dr. Bloom has established a training institute, the Sanctuary Leadership Development Institute, to train a wide variety of programs in the Sanctuary Model®. The Sanctuary Model® is being applied in residential and multi-service treatment programs for children, inpatient mental health programs, schools, domestic violence shelters, group homes, homeless shelters, juvenile justice programs, schools and communities across the United States and internationally.



Dr. James Ziliak is Founding Director of the Center for Poverty Research and Founding Executive Director of the Kentucky Federal Statistical Research Data Center at the University of Kentucky, where he holds the Carol Martin Gatton Endowed Chair in Microeconomics in the Department of Economics. He is also a Research Fellow at the Institute for Fiscal Studies. He is also Co-Investigator of the Systems for Action National Coordinating Center. His research interests are in the areas of labor and public economics, with a special emphasis on U.S. tax and transfer programs, poverty measurement and policy, food insecurity, and inequality.

Integrating Behavioral Health with TANF to Build a Culture of Health



Overview

- Review
 - Systems for Action Goals
 - TANF & challenges to economic success
 - Trauma & trauma-informed practice
- Building Wealth and Health Network
 - Description of the program
 - Preliminary Outcomes
- Next steps



Research and Program Teams

Investigators



PI: Mariana Chilton, PhD, MPH





Falguni Patel, MPH



Co- PI: Sandra Bloom, MD





Co-l's: Jerome Dugan, PhD Layla Booshehri, PhD

Research Team



Coordinator: Courtney Sartain, MPH



Research Assistant: Courtney Scott

Program Team



Coordinator: Michael Moody





Coaches: Alie Huxta, MSW and Kevin Thomas



Resource Specialist: Jenay Smith, MSS

Data Team: Doctoral Students



Data Analyst:Pam Phojanakong,
MPH



Research Associate: Emily Brown, MSW

RWJF Systems for Action (S4A) S4

TANF and Medicaid Integration

- 1. Assess effects of trauma-informed peer support built into education and training on health and economic security for participants in The Network.
- 2. Identify cost savings to TANF and Medicaid & make a case for linking these systems.
- 3. Engage multiple stakeholders to promote a Culture of Health within anti-poverty programming through a strategic public dissemination effort.

TANF & Challenges to Economic Success

TANF reaches less than 30% of those eligible¹

Work participation requirement has low success²

— Return to TANF / Churning

Barriers to Work among TANF participants

- 33% report work-limiting health condition³
- 43% report disability⁴
- 74% report Intimate Partner Violence⁵
- High involvement with criminal justice system⁶
- 1. Pavetti, 2015: TANF continues to weaken as a safety net
- 2. Ctr Study of Social Policy, 2016: 20 Years of TANF
- 3. Kneipp et al 2011: Public Health Nursing Case Management

- 4. Loprest & Maag 2009: Disabilities among TANF recipients
- 5. Cheng 2013: IPV & Welfare Participation
- 6. Bloom et al, 2011: TANF recipients w. barriers to employment

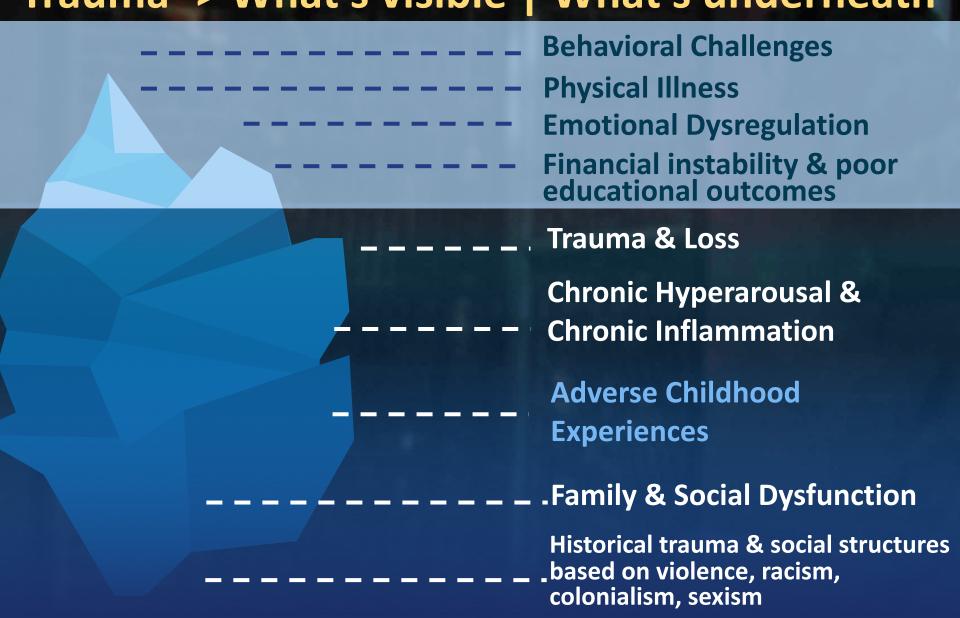
"My sad, little tokens."



to Hunger

Background: What is Trauma? Toxic Stress (kids) Overwhelming relentless stress for young children without adequate support to overcome it Homelessness / poverty Adverse Childhood Experiences Traumatic Stress (adults) Internal and external factors insufficient to cope with external threat **Central nervous system** overwhelmed Helplessness to Hunger

Background: Trauma -> What's visible | What's underneath



ADVERSE CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES (ACEs) 10 questions

Category	Subcategory	Example Question
	Emotional	
Abuse	Physical	
	Sexual	Emotional Abuse
Neglect	Emotional	(Did a parent or other adult
	Physical	in the household) Often or very often swear
Household Instability	Parental Separation	at you, insult you, put you down, or humiliate you? OR
	Mother Abused	act in a way that made you
	Mental Illness	afraid you might be physically hurt?
	Substance Abuse	priysically flate.
	Incarceration	



What is Trauma-Informed practice?

Realizes

Widespread impact on trauma; paths to recovery

Recognizes

 Signs & Symptoms of trauma in clients, families, staff, and systems

Responds

 Fully integrate knowledge about trauma into policies, procedures and practice

Resist

Actively resists "re-traumatization"





The Sanctuary Model by Dr. Sandra L. Bloom

Theory-based, traumainformed, evidence-supported, whole culture approach for creating / changing an organizational culture.



Books by Dr. Sandra L. Bloom



Creating Sanctuary

Creating Sanctuary: Toward the Evolution of Sane Societies



Destroying Sanctuary

Destroying Sanctuary: The Crisis in Human Service **Delivery Systems**

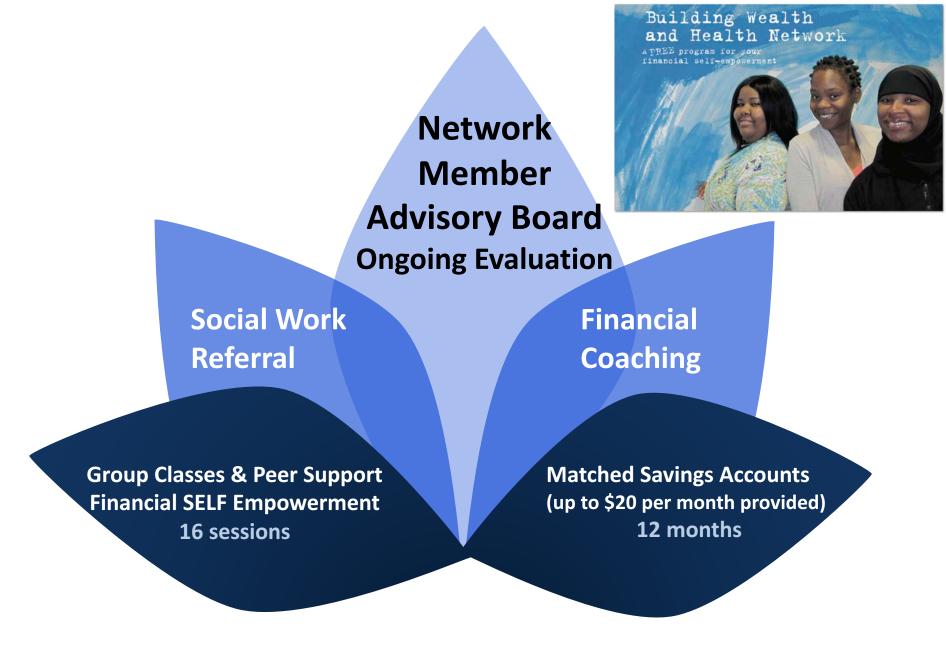


Restoring Sanctuary A New Operating System for Trauma-Informed Systems of Care



Additional Books

Review the entire library of published books with Dr. Sandra L. Bloom



Major Components of Building Wealth and Health Network

Curriculum Financial SELF Empowerment

Trauma-Informed Peer Support

- S Safety
- E Emotions
- L Loss
- F Future

Financial Empowerment

- M Manage money
- O Own a business
- N Negotiate good wages
- E Earn money & build credit
- Y Yield benefits





SELECTED CLASS TOPICS

What's Your Financial & Personal Reputation?

Protect your financial reputation. This class teaches members how to read a credit report, while also discussing the control they have over their image and personal reputation.

Financial Services & Understanding Systems

Being banked can help cover many of your current expenses. Our coaches teach members how to avoid paying money for things that banks do for free and discuss other risky financial institutions.

Managing Work & Communication

How to stay employed. Our coaches discuss the three main reasons why employees are fired from their jobs, and ways to avoid them. Members also learn ways to speak your mind and take action in your life and community.

Create your
Future:
Entrepreneurship
& Creativity

Start your own business. We want to help members gain the SELF confidence needed to become an entrepreneur by teaching the basics of starting a business.

Matched Savings

- 1:1 Match up to \$20 per month for 1 year
- Credit Union bankers on site to open accounts, collect deposits
- Group and individual savings goals
- Branch visit and tour



Outcomes Measured (Self-Report)

Baseline, 3 month intervals to 12 months

Basic Characteristics

- Demographics
- Benefits
- Household characteristics

Exposure to Violence and Adversity

- Adverse childhood experiences
- Community violence
- Interaction with criminal justice

Maternal & Child Health and Development

- CES-D (Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression)
- Self-Rated Health
- PEDS (Parents' Evaluation of Developmental Status Survey)
- Caregiver-Rated Health of Child

Economic Security

- Food Insecurity
- Housing Insecurity
- Energy Insecurity

Financial Wellbeing

- Unofficial work/self employment
- Employment Hope
- General Self-Efficacy
- Financial behaviors and knowledge

See Sun et al (2016) BMC Public Health

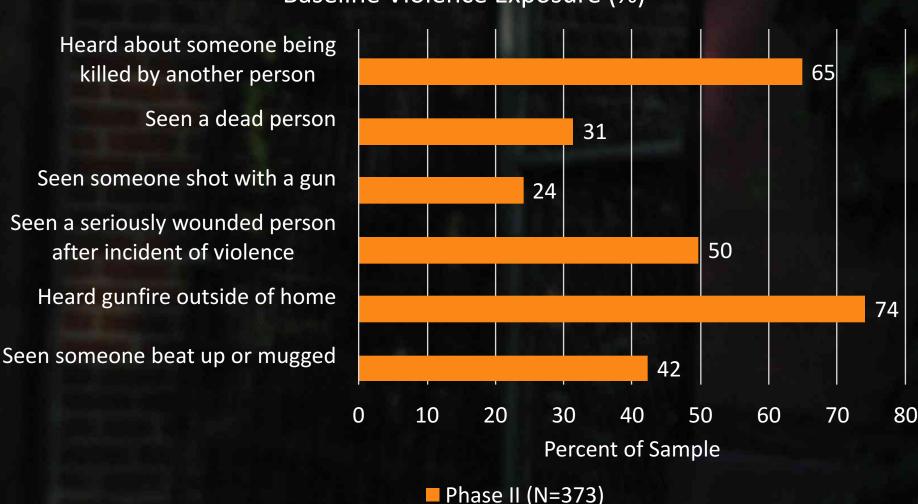
Ongoing Recruitment & Survey Participation

Network ACASI Survey Completion					
Cohort	Baseline	3-month	6-month	9-month	12 nch
Cohort 1 (Mixed Assist)	31	27 (87%)	24 (77%)	23 (74%)	24 (77%)
Cohort 2 (TANF)	67	47 (70%)	33 (49%)	40 (59%)	33 (49%)
Cohort 3 (Mixed Assist)	28	23 (82%)	18 (64%)	18 (64%)	18 (64%)
Cohort 4 (TANF)	37	26 (70%)	21 (57%)	17 (46%)	20 (54%)
Cohort 5 (TANF)	37	22 (56%)	28 (76%)	22 (60%)	21 (57%)
Cohort 6 (Mixed Assist)	25	20 (80%)	17 (68%)	17 (68%)	14 (56%)
Cohort 7 (TANF)	33	19 (58%)	23 (70%)	19 (58%)	12 (37%)*
Cohort 8 (TANF)	26	15 (58%)	14 (54%)	13 (50%)	4 (16%)*
Cohort 9 (Mixed Assist)	32	22 (69%)	24 (75%)	23 (72%)	
Cohort 10 (TANF)	30	17 (57%)	12 (40%)*		
Cohort 11 (TANF)	27	15 (56%)	11 (41%)*		
TOTAL	373	254	223	192	146

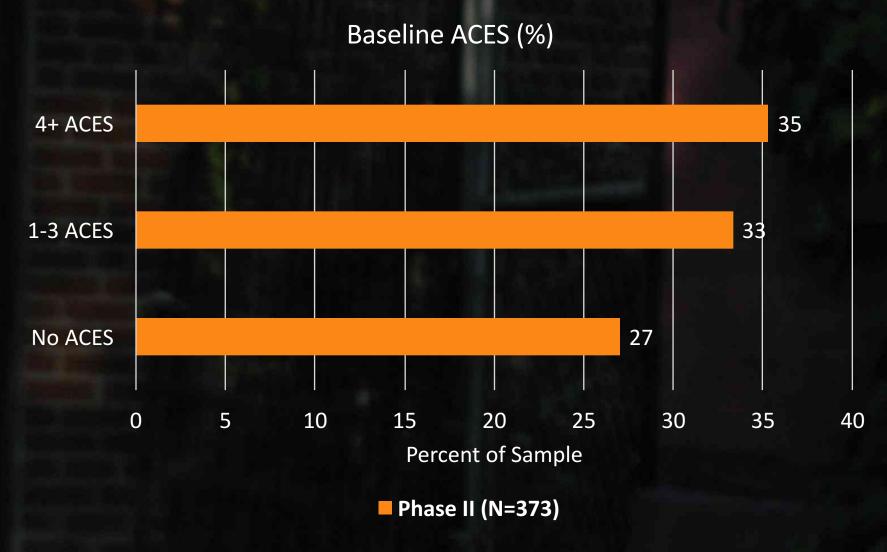
*indicates follow-up is ongoing; total % changes every day as people cycle in for appointments

Baseline Violence Exposure

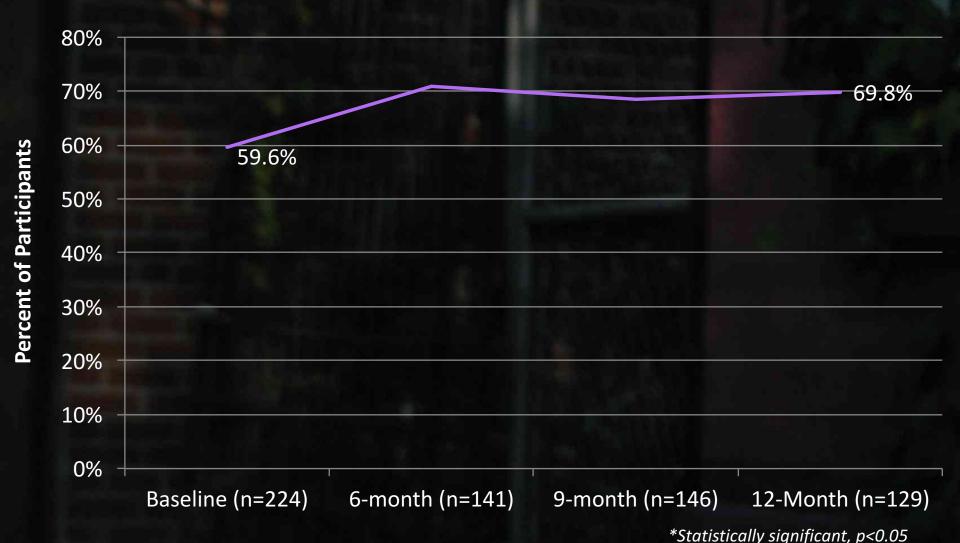
Baseline Violence Exposure (%)



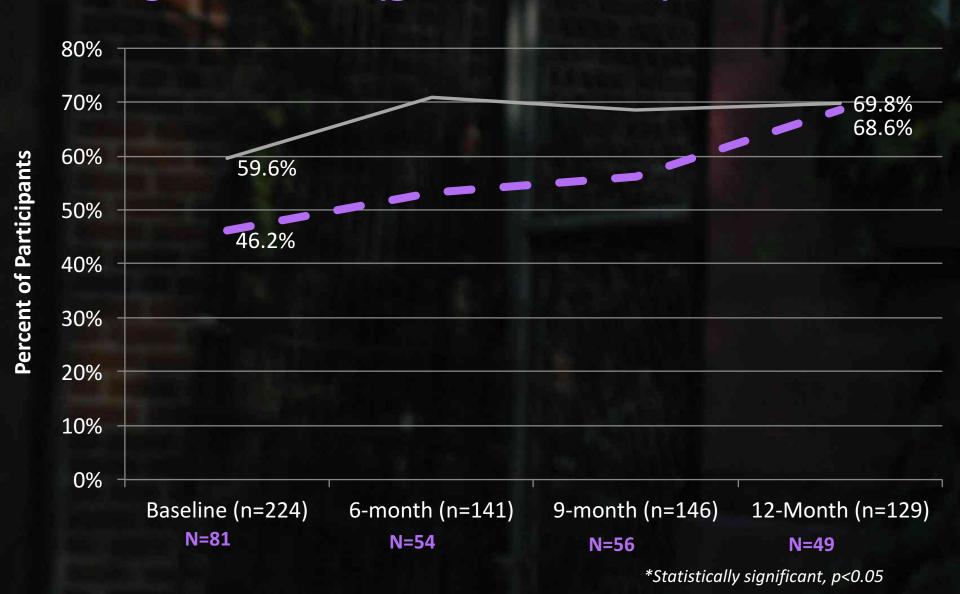
Baseline Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)



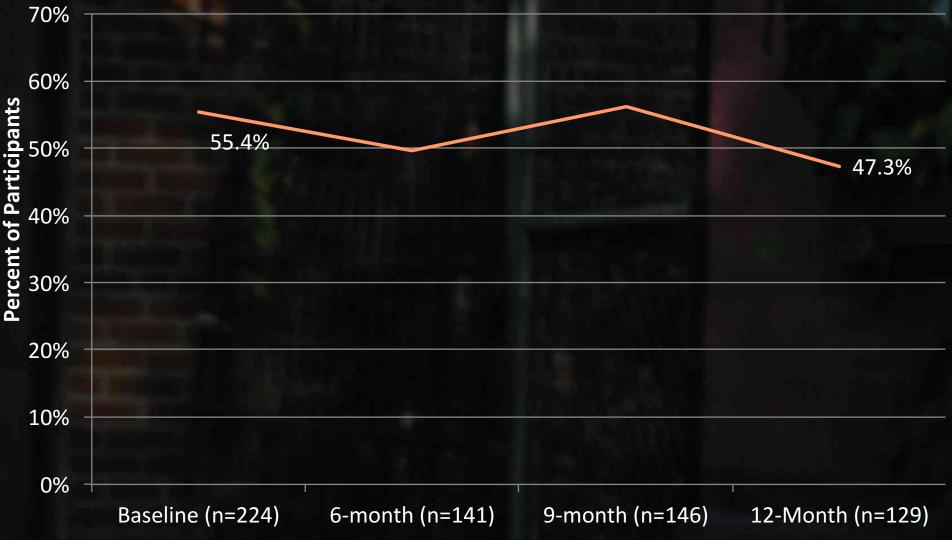
Preliminary Outcomes Caregiver Health (good/excellent)



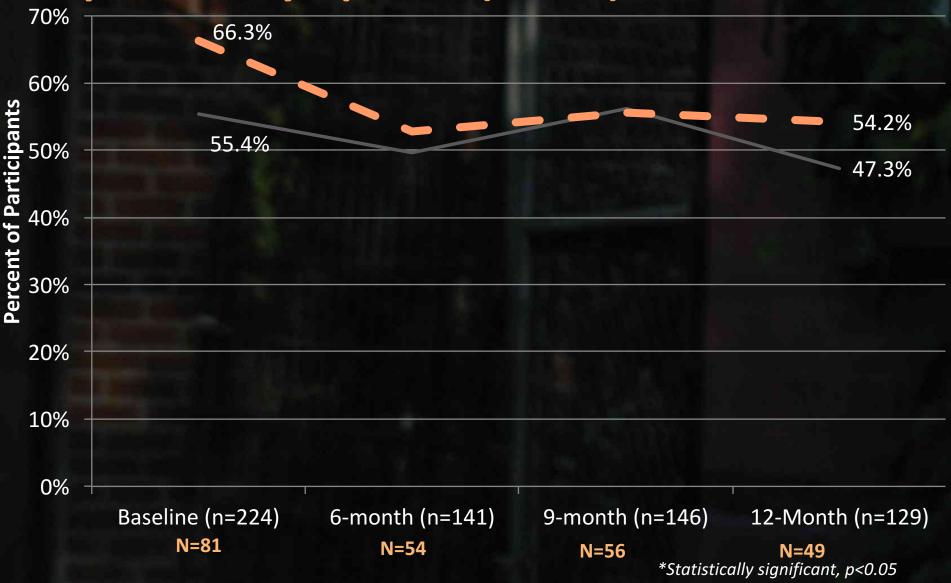
Preliminary Outcomes Caregiver Health (good/excellent) w. 4+ ACEs



Preliminary Outcomes Depressive Symptoms (CES-D)



Preliminary Outcomes Depressive Symptoms (CES-D) w. 4+ ACEs



Preliminary Results Effect of Class Attendance on Mental Health

Table 1. The Effects of Class Attendance on Psychosocial Health Outcomes						
	Depression*		Child Development*		Self Efficacy*	
	Estimated Coefficient	P Value	Estimated Coefficient	P Value	Estimated Coefficient	P Value
Class Attendance by Treatment Group	-0.174 (0.080)	P=0.030	-0.009 (0.013)	P=0.491	-0.024 (0.079)	P=0.765



Attending one additional class is associated with a **statistically significant** decline in depressive symptoms (-0.174; p=0.030)



Class attendance was <u>not</u> associated with any changes in child development and general self efficacy

^{*}Controlled for ACES within the fixed effects regressions.

Preliminary Results: Effect of Class Attendance on Coping Strategies

Table 2. The Effects of Class Attendance on the Use of Drugs and Alcohol						
	Drug Use*		Weekly Drinking (2+)*		Binge Drinking (4+ Drinks)*	
	Estimated Coefficient	P Value	Estimated Coefficient	P Value	Estimated Coefficient	P Value
Class Attendance by Treatment Group	-10.854% (7.466)	P=0.146	-15.269% (9.214)	P=0.098	-25.448% (12.682)	P=0.045



Class attendance was **not** associated with any changes in drug use other than those required for medical reasons.



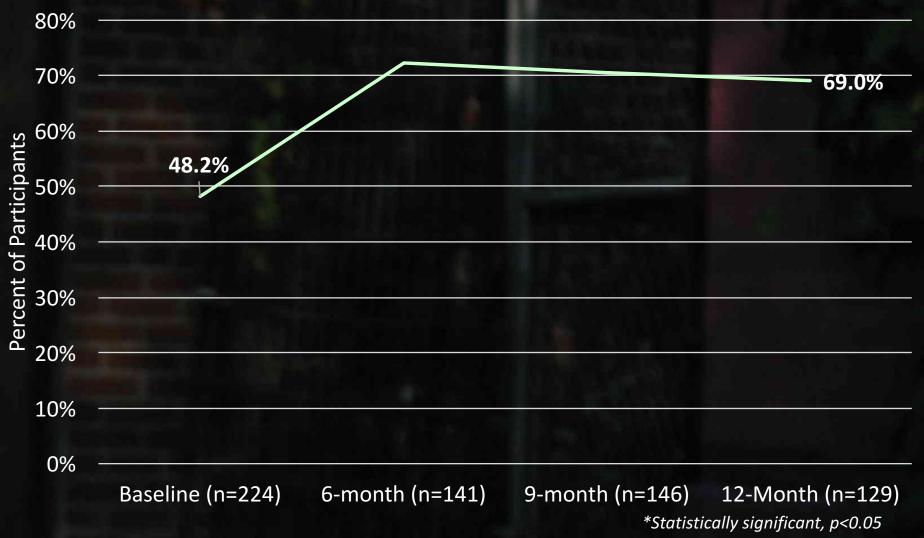
Attending one additional class is associated with a -15.269% decline in the propensity to drink two or more times a week.



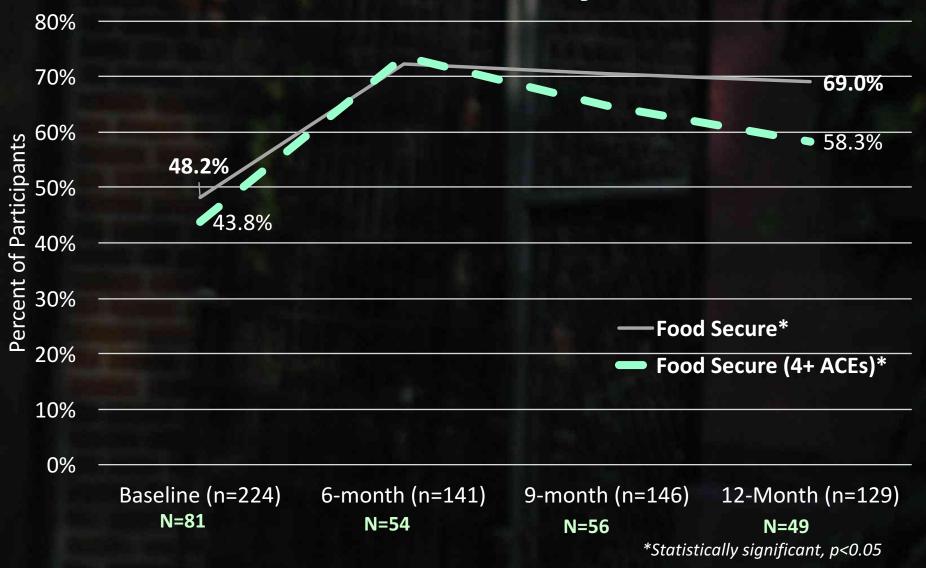
Attending one additional class is associated with a -25.448% decline in the propensity to binge drink (4+ drinks).

^{*}Controlled for ACES within the fixed effects regressions.

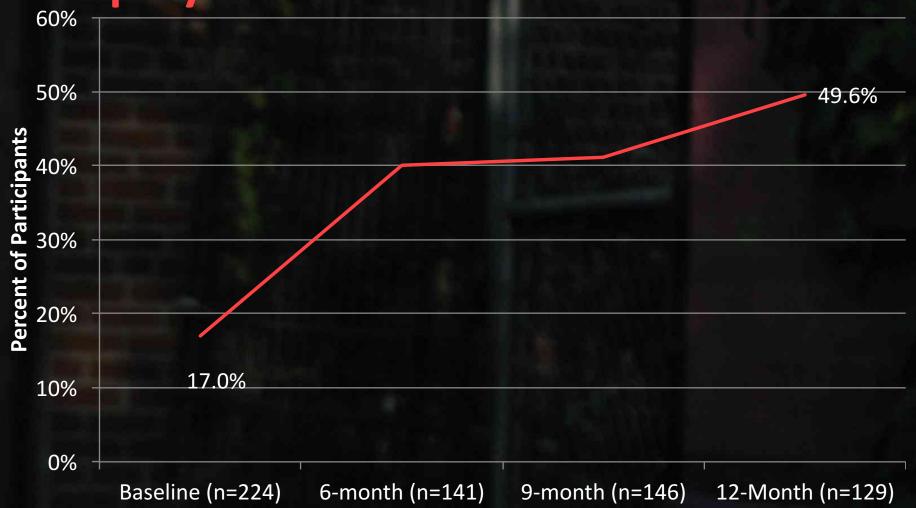
Preliminary Outcomes: Household Food Security



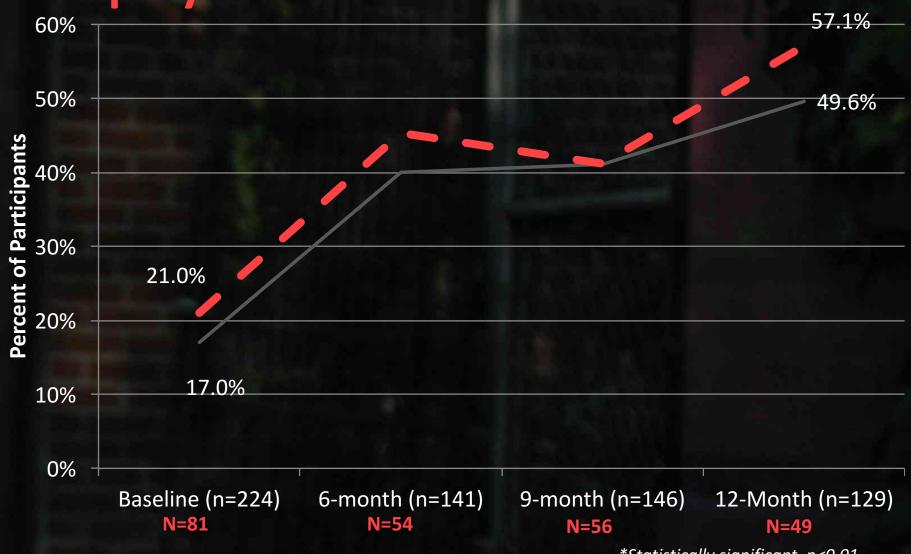
Preliminary Outcomes: Household Food Security with 4+ ACEs



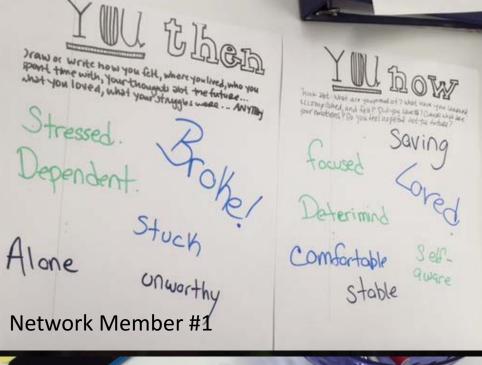
Preliminary Outcomes Employment

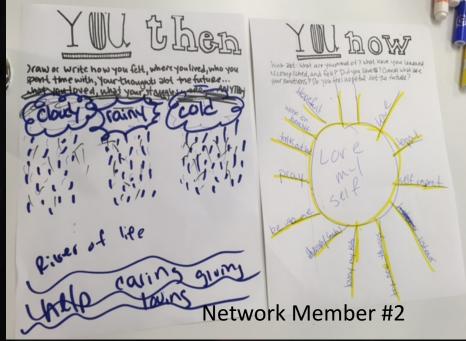


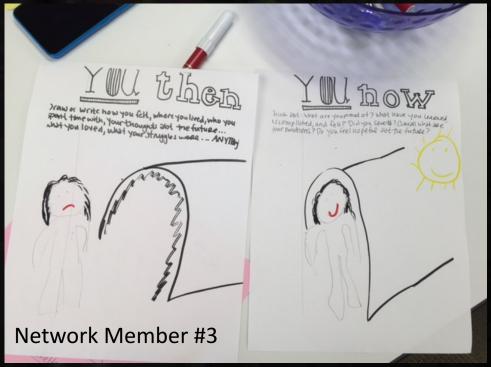
Preliminary Outcomes Employment with 4+ ACEs

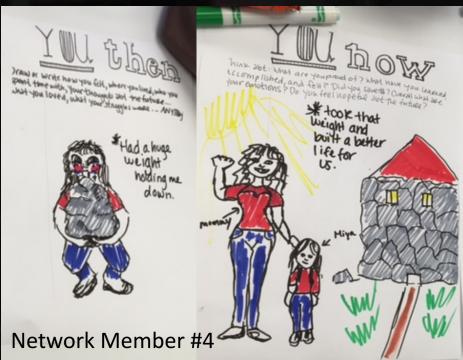


*Statistically significant, p<0.01









News Flash: What's Happening now — and next

Pennsylvania

- Partnership with PA CareerLink
 - Launched at the CareerLink in October 2017
 - Pilot with 50 TANF clients at Career
 - January 2018 scale up

~ Sneak Peak of CareerLink Outcomes ~				
Building Wealth & Health Network	Regular TANF Programming			
27% gained employment	16% gained employment			
11% terminated from EARN program	26% terminated from EARN program			

Next Steps: Systems for Action (S4A)

S4A Systems for Action

TANF and Medicaid Integration

- Identify cost savings to TANF and Medicaid & make a case for linking these systems.
 - Administrative data from Commonwealth of PA
 - Philadelphia City Dept. of Behavioral Health
- 3. Engage multiple stakeholders to promote a Culture of Health within anti-poverty programming through a strategic public dissemination effort.
 - Steering Group
 - Policy Brief series

Policy Brief #1: Aligning Systems to Build a Culture of Health (Trauma & TANF)





ALIGNING SYSTEMS TO BUILD A CULTURE OF HEALTH

Why a Trauma-Informed Approach Can Help TANF Be More Successful

POLICY BRIEF | NOVEMBER 2017

OVERVIEW

By focusing strictly on job search and work participation, the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program creates barriers that limit participants' ability to find and keep a job. TANF will not be successful without proper attention to adversity and poor health experienced by TANF participants. TANF outcomes could improve if programing included comprehensive approaches to promote social support and build resilience, which have been shown to limit the negative effects of exposure to violence and adversity.

TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES

The Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program was established in 1996 as part of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act. The goal was to overhaul the Ald to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program that began in 1935 to provide cash welfare to low-income families with children. This new legislation transformed the program that was meant to be a safety net for families into one that has strict, sometimes impossible, requirements and penalizes participants for not complying.

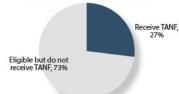
Unlike AFDC, TANF places strict requirements on individuals participating in the program to demonstrate that they are actively seeking employment. This requirement is often demanded without sufficient support in place for participants. This focus on employment often eclipses other forms of assistance, leaving people who need additional support to find and keep a Job without the resources to help them achieve that goal.

While the number of families receiving TANF has been on the decline, the number of people living in poverty has increased since 1996 welfare reform. In 2013, 45.3 million people lived in poverty in the United States, including over one in five children under the age of six, yet only 27% of

eligible families received TANF. In 2015, only 23 out of 100 families in poverty received cash assistance. States benefit when TANF participant numbers decrease, leaving no strong incentives to keep people on the program to help them with time and resources to find work.

To receive benefits, families with young children under age six that are deemed to be "work mandatory" are required to participate in work-related activities for at least 20 hours per week. However, due to financial hardship, poor health, and exposure to violence and adversity, the success families achieve through TANF is limited.

OF 45.3 MILLION IN POVERTY, JUST 1 IN 4 RECEIVE TANF



Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF): Federal program designed to help needy families achieve self-sufficiency. States receive block grants to design and operate programs that accomplish one of the purposes of the TANF program. Key provisions to the program include:

- Work requirements: States must meet a minimum of 50% work participation rate or are subject to a monetary penalty. States
 receive a caseload reduction credit (reduction in minimum participation rate) for reductions compared to the caseload in FY 1995.
- Time limits: States cannot use federal funds to provide assistance to families who have received cash for more than 60 months total.
- State penalties: States receive penalties for failing to submit required reports of grant expenditures and TANF caseload, failing to meet minimum work participation rates, and failing to comply with the time limits.

This policy brief is the first in a series for RWJF-funded project "The Impact of Integrating Behavioral Health with Temporary Assistance for Needy Families to Build a Culture of Health across Two-Generations." Stay in touch on social media

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solutions based on science and the human experience

DREXEL UNIVERSITY

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