Roadmap

• About the Hunger Vital Sign™ National Community of Practice (NCoP)
• Overview of 2018 NCoP Logic Model & next steps
About the Hunger Vital Sign™
National Community of Practice (NCoP)

Co-convened by Children’s HealthWatch and Food Research & Action Center (FRAC), the NCoP works to facilitate conversations and collective action among a wide-range of stakeholders interested in addressing food insecurity through a health care lens.
Goals and purpose

The overarching goal and purpose of the NCoP is to rapidly share leading best practices and data on food insecurity screening/intervention activities and strategies to scale what works.

- Quarterly virtual meetings facilitate a collaborative forum and a venue where multiple stakeholders gather to disseminate research and best practices, incubate innovative ideas, and most importantly, collaborate in sub-groups to inform and influence large-scale policy and practice change resulting in evidence-based innovations to alleviate food insecurity and improve population health outcomes.
What makes us unique?

• We are first and foremost a policy change group.
• We are driven to shape policy at the practice, local, state and federal level.
• Our efforts are mainly focused on the intersection of health care and social policy (e.g., state-level Medicaid redesign, medical informatics/coding policies) and to a lesser extent on federal legislative policy (strengthening federal nutrition programs).
How do we get things done?

We regularly...
• Quarterly virtual meetings
• Collaborative sub-groups
• Annual in-person meeting

We annually...
• NCoP member survey
• Participatory strategic development and logic model creation

To access virtual meeting notes, NCoP documents, sub-group materials, NCoP contact list, and more – visit our Box folder (https://bostonmedical.box.com/s/1djj74v7pd4u9twargdz94p248isg3yz)
**Hunger Vital Sign™ NCoP Simplified Logic Model**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTIVITIES</th>
<th>OUTPUTS</th>
<th>SHORT-TERM OUTCOMES</th>
<th>INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES</th>
<th>LONG-TERM OUTCOMES</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Alleviate FI and/or Improve the patient experience of healthcare</td>
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<td>- Meet quarterly to disseminate best practices and research</td>
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<td>Increase evidence-based policies and practice innovations to address FI on institutional, state, and national levels</td>
<td>Increased implementation of sustainable evidence-based screening and intervening practices</td>
<td>Improve population health outcomes</td>
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<td>- Collaborate in subgroups on research and policy projects</td>
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<td>Increased dissemination of research on impacts of FI screening and intervening on patient satisfaction, health, and health care cost</td>
<td>Reduce per capita cost of health care</td>
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<td>Innovative partnerships</td>
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## HVS NCoP Subgroups

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Policy</th>
<th>Coding</th>
<th>Research</th>
<th>Clinical Implementation</th>
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<tr>
<td>This subgroup focuses on projects that advance the policy landscape surrounding food insecurity screening and intervening.</td>
<td>This subgroup focuses on projects that improve the compatibility of electronic medical records and coding language for food insecurity screening and intervening.</td>
<td>This subgroup focuses on research projects and partnerships to enhance the evidence-base for food insecurity screening and interventions.</td>
<td>This subgroup focuses on engaging providers to increase implementation of food insecurity screening and intervening practices.</td>
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**Example projects:**
- Create templates for statewide advocacy to increase Medicaid reimbursement of food insecurity screening.
- Survey professional organizations/associations about existing policies about social determinants of health and food insecurity.
- Advocate for more appropriate ICD10 and CPT codes for food insecurity.
- Engage health IT companies to increase the number of electronic medical records with embedded HVS.
- Create standard set of outcome metrics to increase alignment of food insecurity research.
- Collaborate on return on investment research surrounding food insecurity screening and intervening.
- Partner with VA hospitals or school-based clinics to increase screening in high-risk populations.
- Publish intervention toolkit to increase provider awareness of effective food insecurity interventions.

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