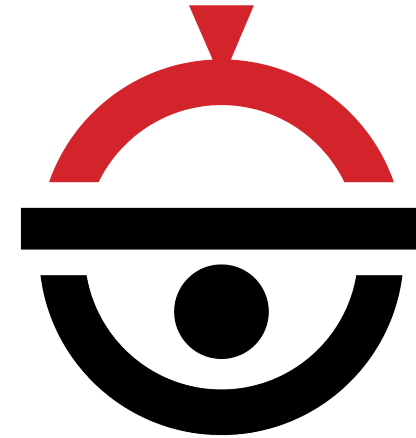




Photo: Corey Jennings, Comptroller of MD



MOVEABLE FEAST

Feed People | Fortify Health | Foster Hope

MPN Member-Sponsored Briefing: Measuring Impact for Food is Medicine and Medically Tailored Meals Interventions in MD



The Harry and Jeanette Weinberg Foundation



PRESENTERS

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KEY NATIONAL DATA



Improved access to quality food

A robust body of evidence links food insecurity to poor health outcomes. Recipients of MTMs report reduced food insecurity from 62% to 42% versus a matched comparison group.¹¹



Improved mental health

Recipients of MTMs reported fewer days when mental health interfered with quality of life.^{11 1 3} Study participants experienced approximately two fewer depressive symptoms and 13% of respondents reported less binge drinking once they started receiving meals.¹



Better diabetes management

Among patients with type 2 diabetes, 47% reported an episode of hypoglycemia while they were receiving MTM, versus 64% while they were not receiving MTM. BMI decreased from 36.1 at baseline to 34.8 at follow-up.²

Save \$13.6 Billion

in healthcare spending in just one year⁶ if modeled nationally.

Avoid 1.6 Million

possible hospitalizations in just one year⁶ if modeled nationally.

16% Reduction

in net health care costs.⁷ Six months of meals costs the same as one day in the hospital.⁵



URGENCY BASED ON NEED

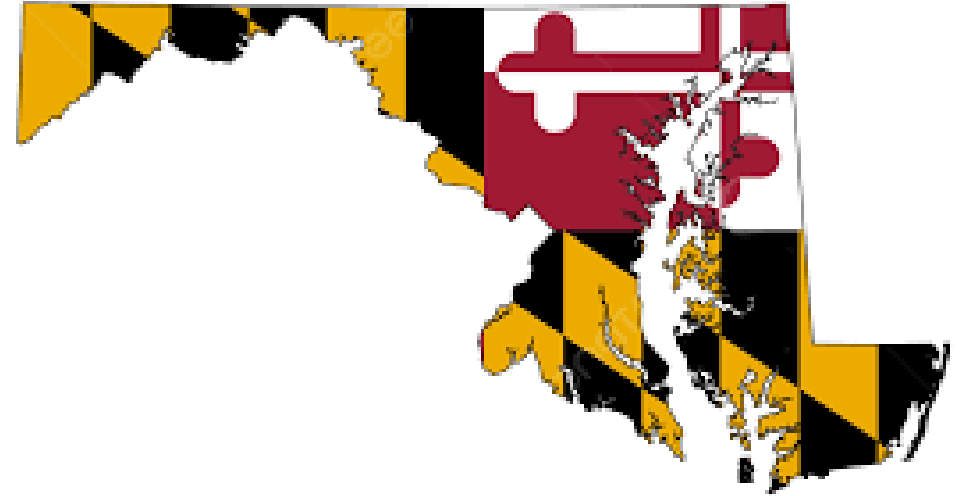


BUT WHAT ABOUT **YOUR** INTERVENTION IN **MD?**



QUESTIONS

- Do you have data specific to your intervention?
- Does it work in *Maryland*?
- Couldn't we serve more people if:
 - we use cheaper food?
 - we limit the time on service?



OUR QUESTION

Can we show short-term ROI
of our *MTM* intervention
across *MD*?



WHY THIS STUDY THIS WAY

- Urgency of the question
- Aligning process with resources to maximize impact



PARTNERSHIPS



SAMPLE & DATA SOURCES

- n=2,214 individuals
- CRISP pre-post reporting (6-month)
- Internal patient records
- Deidentified records matched using unique ID
- IRB - exempt status



ANALYTIC DECISION POINTS

- Pre-post raw differences vs. percentage differences
- Outpatient visits as "desired utilization"
- Sample inclusion and exclusion
- Continuous vs. categorical variables
- Calculating dosage
- 6-month pre-post (as opposed to 3- or 12-month)



ANALYTIC METHODS

- Bivariate pre-post analyses (paired t-tests)
- Adjusted regression analyses (linear regression)
 - Predictor: dosage (average meals/week)
 - Covariates: time on meals, gender, age, income, region
 - Outcomes: charges, PAU, visits
- Subgroup analyses
 - High-cost patients (top 25%)
 - Medicare eligible (65+)
 - Medicaid eligible (138% FPL)
 - Chronic illness: diabetes, CVD, kidney disease
 - BIPOC



LIMITATIONS

- No control group
- Potentially underestimated effects
 - Truncated dosage / time on meals for longstanding clients
 - Incomplete PAU data (lower sample size)
- Chronic illness comorbidities
- Self-report, missingness for demographic data



RESULTS

AVERAGE AMONG ALL CLIENTS

(n=2,214)

33%

[\$10,640]

REDUCTION
IN CHARGES



21%

[0.10 PAU]

REDUCTION
IN PAU



24%

[0.57 VISITS]

REDUCTION
IN VISITS



AVERAGE AMONG HIGH-COST PATIENTS

(n=491)

*High-cost patients are
those in the top 25%
of hospital charges.*

59%

[\$55,379]

REDUCTION
IN CHARGES



35%

[0.43 PAU]

REDUCTION
IN PAU



38%

[1.8 VISITS]

REDUCTION
IN VISITS



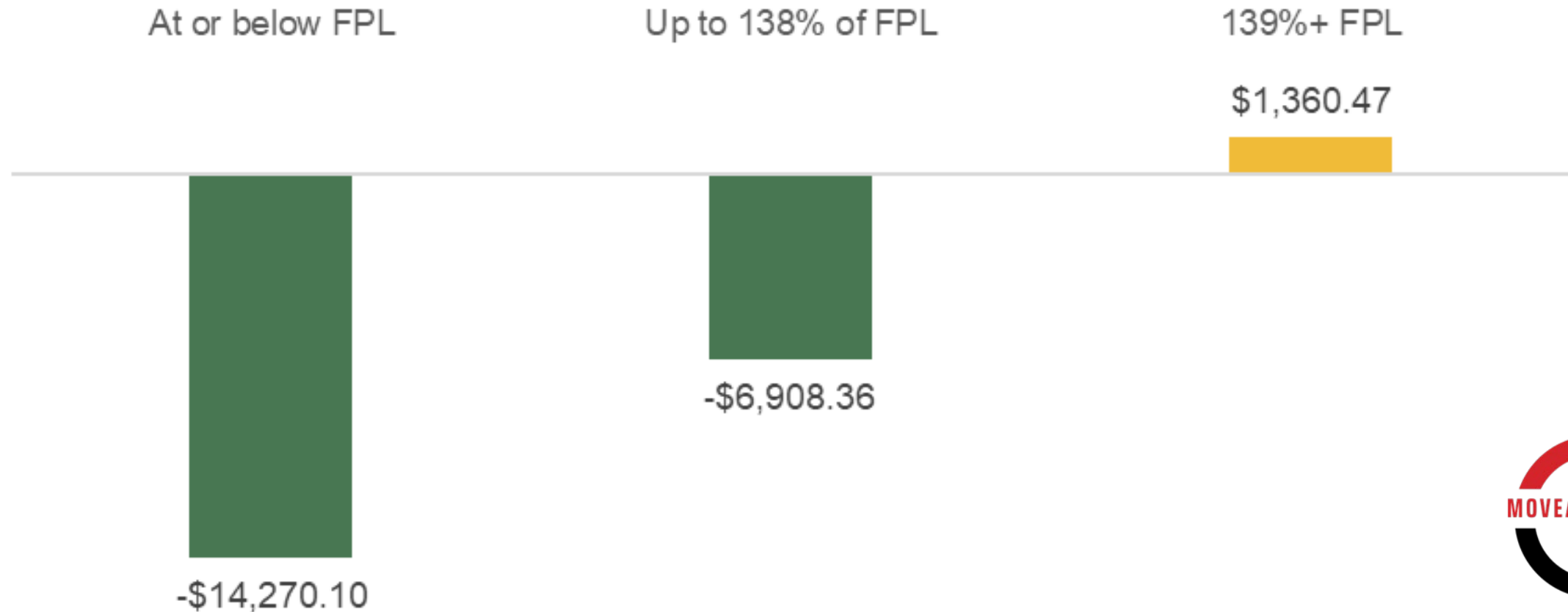
*High-cost patients accounted
for 77% of hospital charges
in the pre-intervention period*

*High-cost patients were more likely
to be Black (vs NH White) and male
compared to the rest of the sample*



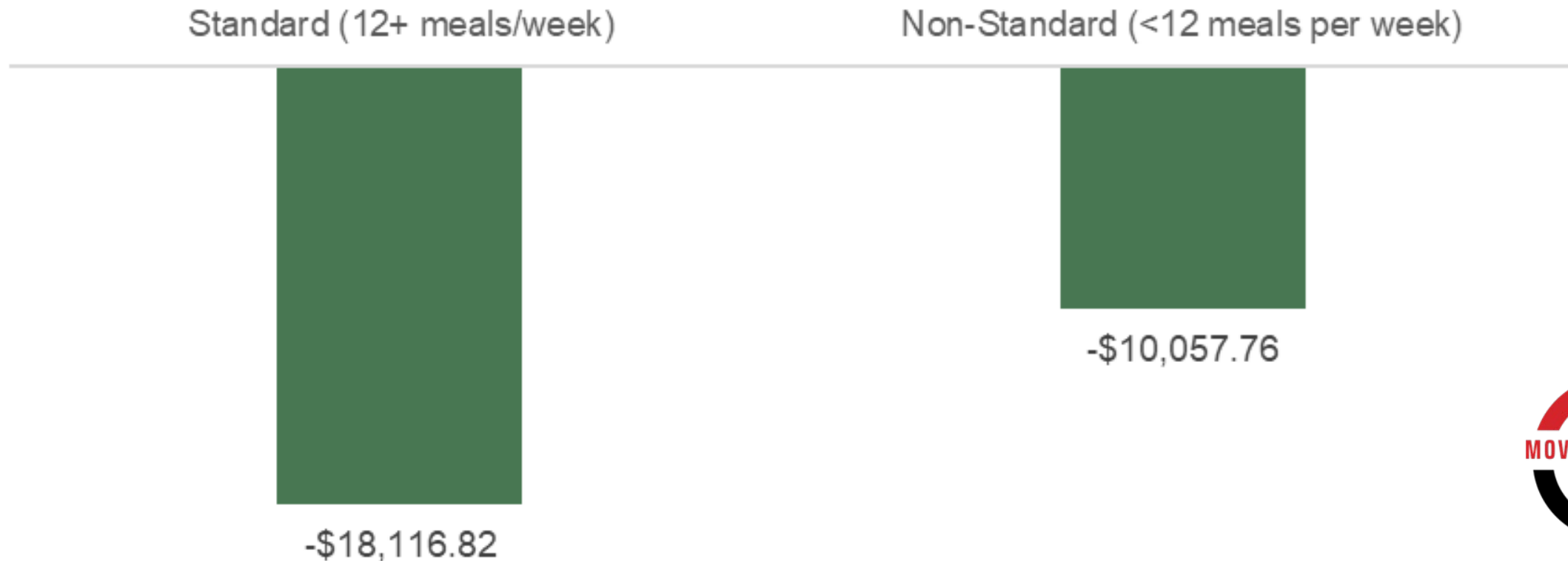
RESULTS - CHARGES

Those with a higher poverty level had a larger reduction in charges ($p < 0.001$)



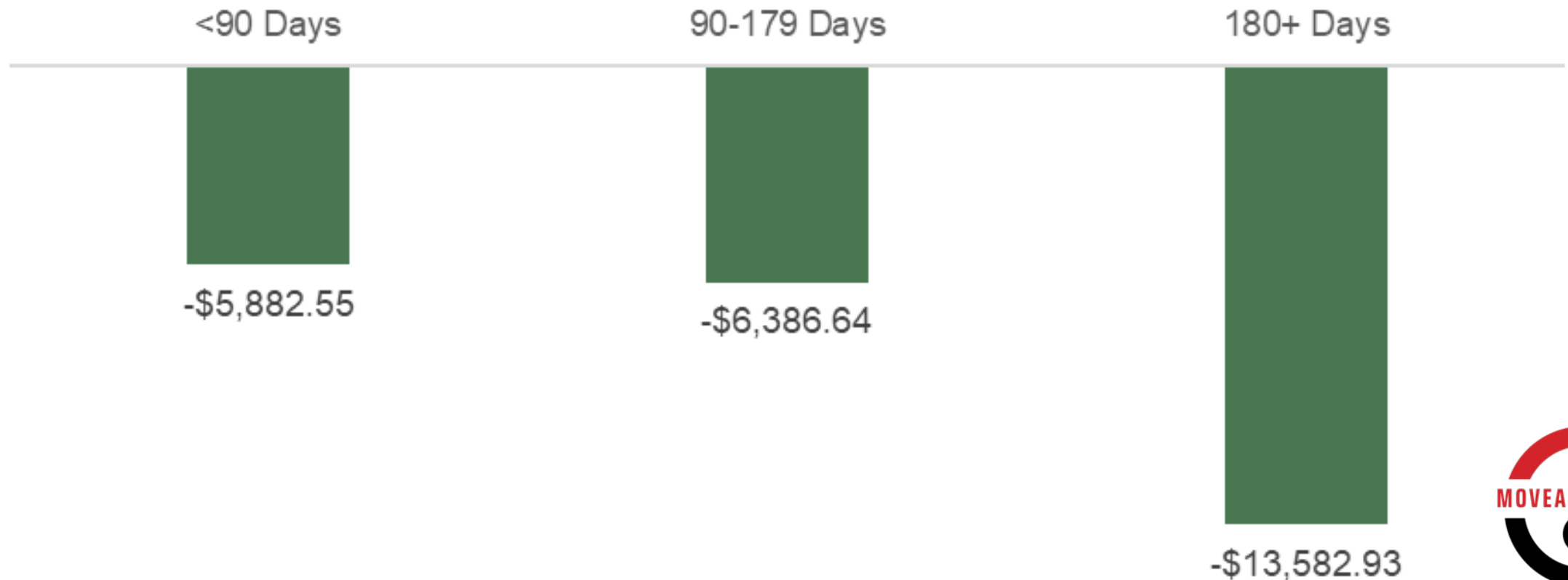
RESULTS - CHARGES

Higher meals per week was associated with a larger reduction in charges ($p=0.037$)



RESULTS - CHARGES

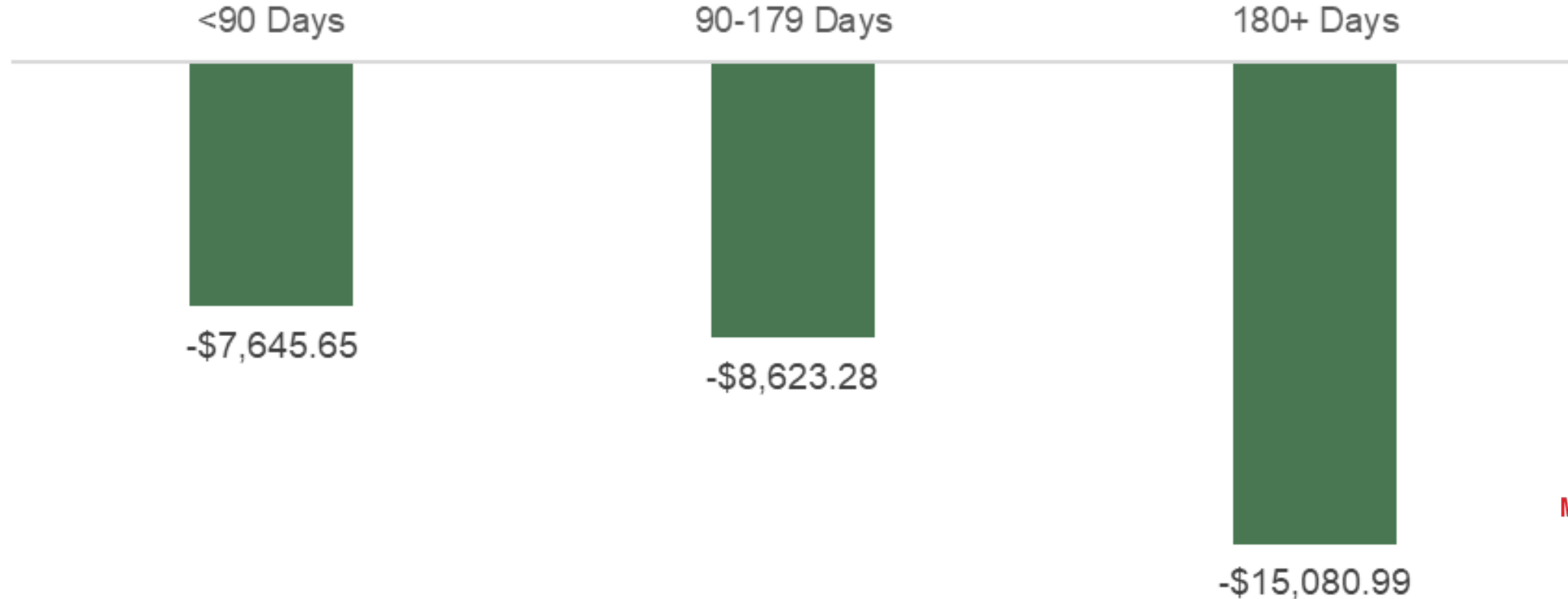
Among those with diabetes, longer time on service was associated with a larger reduction in charges ($p=0.004$)



This association was also true for those with heart disease and kidney disease.

RESULTS - CHARGES

Among those 65+, longer time on service was associated with a larger reduction in charges ($p=0.028$)



WHAT IS PAU?

“Hospital care that is unplanned and could be prevented through improved care, care coordination, or effective community-based care.”

As defined by Maryland's Health Services Cost Review Commission (HSCRC)



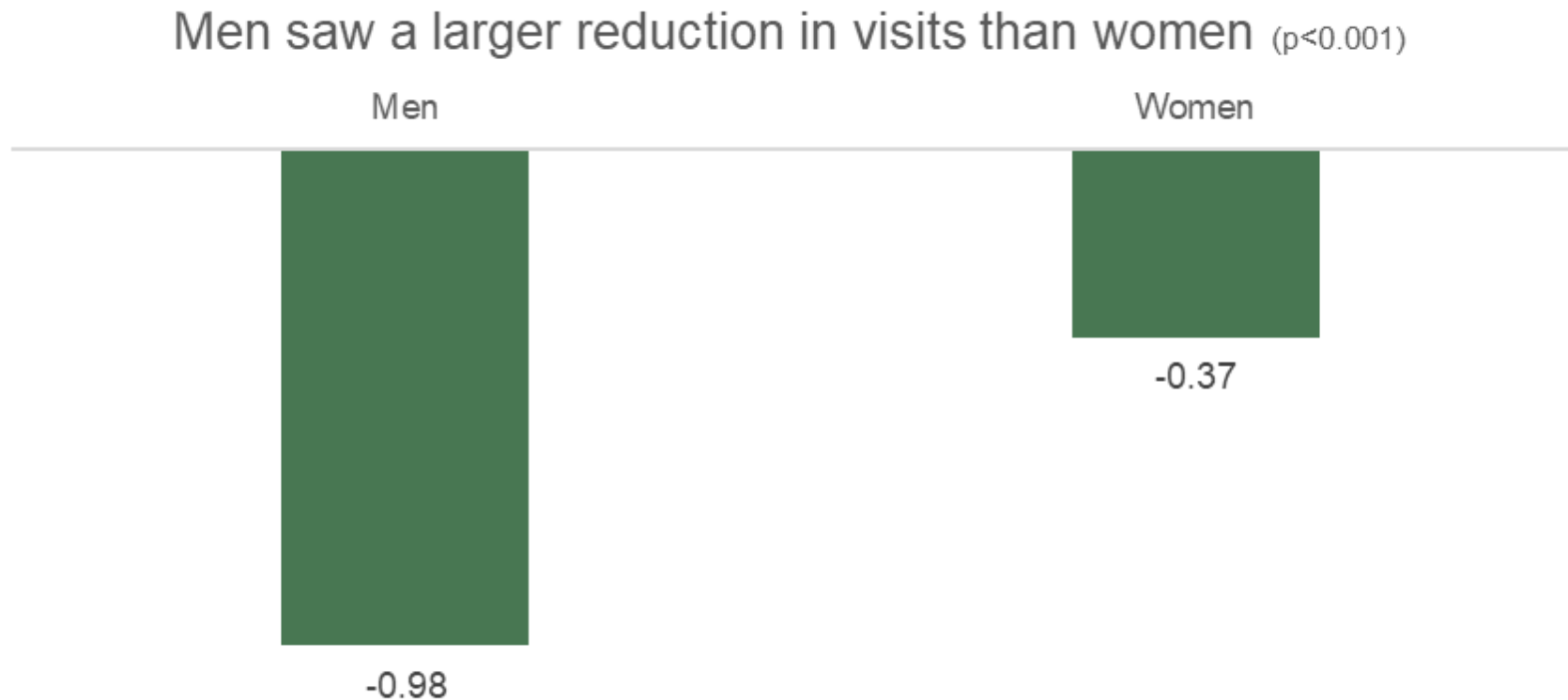
RESULTS - PAU

- Participants averaged 21% reduction in PAU (0.10 fewer) at post than at pre (n=1,778; p=0.001).
- No significant independent predictors of pre-post reductions in PAU by subgroup.



RESULTS – HOSPITAL AND ED VISITS

In bivariate analyses, participants averaged 24% reduction (0.57 fewer visits) at post than at pre (n=2,214; $p<0.001$).



WHO BENEFITS THE MOST



- Those who use the most healthcare
- Those with lowest incomes
- Those with chronic diseases and people 65+ benefit from longer duration of service



KEY TAKEAWAYS

- Our services are associated with absolute reductions in healthcare spending
 - 33% reduction in charges (net savings of over \$7,000 even after accounting for all costs)
 - Six months of MTM = Cost of one day in the hospital in Maryland
- We can now target more accurately toward the people who are likely to have the highest return
- There is an abundance of data (even high-quality data) in the community setting
- Leveraging partnerships can enhance resources





Q & A

FOOD IS MEDICINE, FOOD IS POWER

Our Mission:

To improve the health of Marylanders experiencing food insecurity and chronic illness by preparing and delivering medically tailored meals and providing nutrition education, thereby achieving racial, social, and health equity.

Our movement to reach, teach and feed Marylanders living with serious chronic illness continues to gain momentum as medically tailored meals are recognized on a national level for their contribution to improved health and reduced costs. It is time to set a place at the table for anyone in need of our services.





MF VALUES

COMPASSION

Cultivate authentic and deep connections with one another and our diverse community through understanding, care, and empathy

EQUITY

Ask questions and seek solutions to overcome barriers and alleviate root causes of food insecurity and health disparities

QUALITY

Include multiple perspectives and strive for excellence in the meals we produce, the services we provide and all we do

INTEGRITY

Show up, be honest, follow through, and be accountable

HOPE

Envision and build together a future where people facing serious illness have the nutritious food they need to fight disease

WHAT'S NEXT

- Continue to focus on low-income and high-risk populations
- Longer duration – at least 6 months
- High quality intervention
- Leveraging the data –
 - Disseminate results widely
 - Make the case for more investment
 - More to learn - additional \$ for research
- Demand – 300 people waiting for services; stopped accepting applications since May



MD COALITION FOR FOOD IS MEDICINE

- Build a coalition to further FIM investments
- Advocate for CBOs as providers



WHAT'S NEXT – STRATEGIC PLAN

- Production facility to scale intervention
- Technology solutions
 - Local procurement
 - Client choice
- Maternal Health



WHAT'S NEXT – SCALE FOR IMPACT

- Significant investment
- Partnership
- Innovation
- Courage

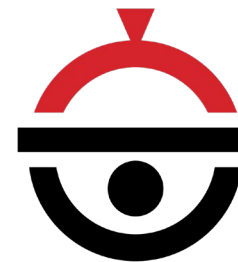


NOW



FUTURE





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THANK YOU!