

The Role of Social Determinants in Centering Equity in QI Research

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NATIONWIDE CHILDREN'S
When your child needs a hospital, everything matters.

Introductions



Name



Institution



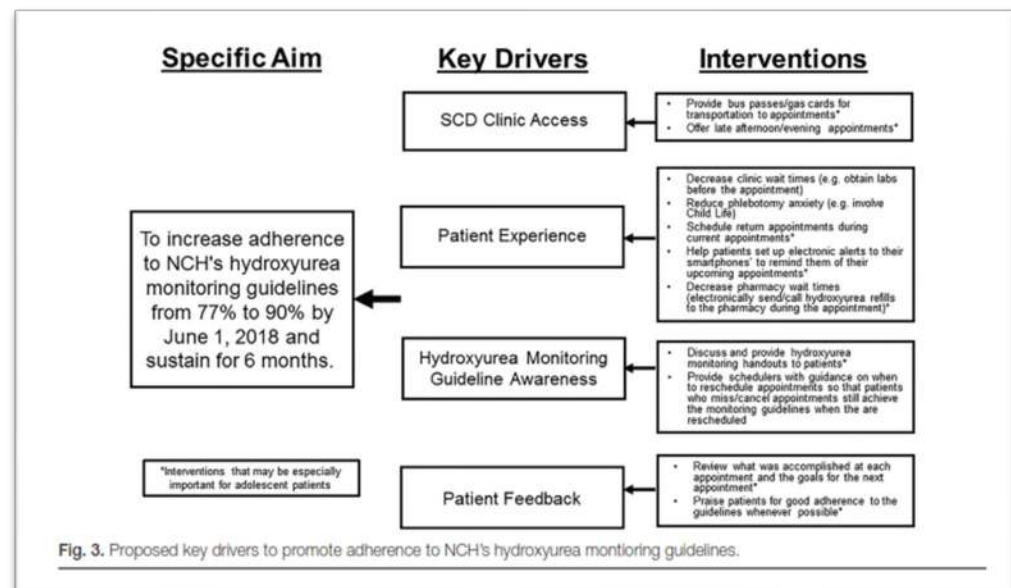
Specialty/Discipline



What You Hope To Learn Today

Today's Agenda

- Identifying Social Needs/Determinants that Impact Our Outcomes
- Using Mix Methods to Achieve Equity
- Defining New Measures of Success



Remember...

As we go through today's exercise, think about a QI project that you are working on.

- How can you include SDH in your key drivers?
- What would a mixed methods approach look like?

Health Equity

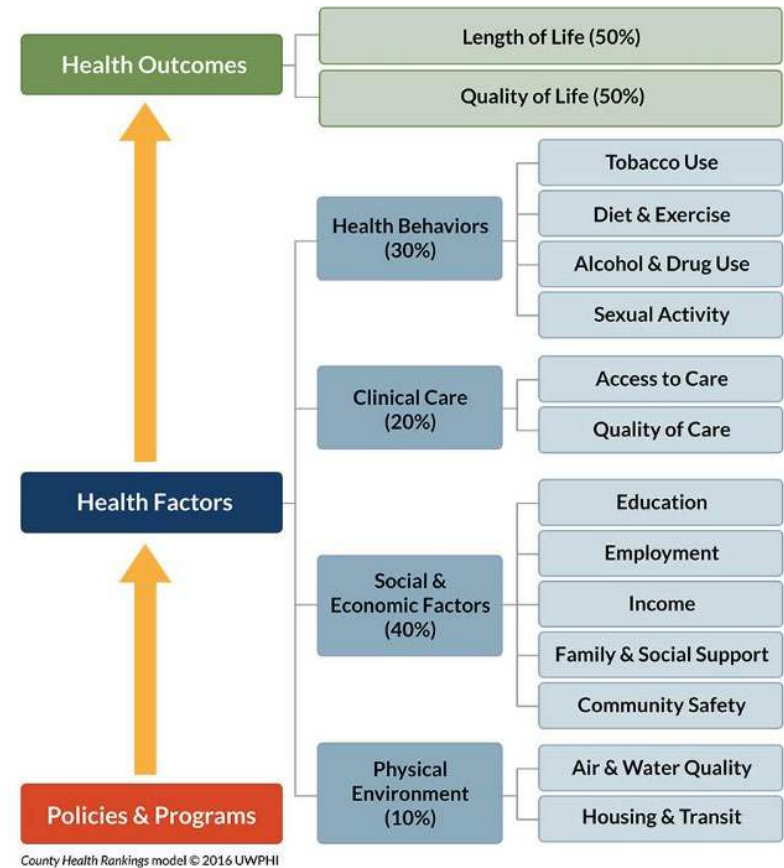
“Health equity means that everyone has a **fair and just opportunity** to be healthier.

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”

-Robert Wood Johnson Foundation

SDH in Key Driver Diagram

In 2014, the Institute of Medicine's (IOM) recommended that at minimum, 10 patient-reported social and behavioral domains and one neighborhood/community-level domain should be documented in EHRs.



Social Determinants vs. Social Needs

Social Determinants

- Measures conditions at the community level

Social Needs

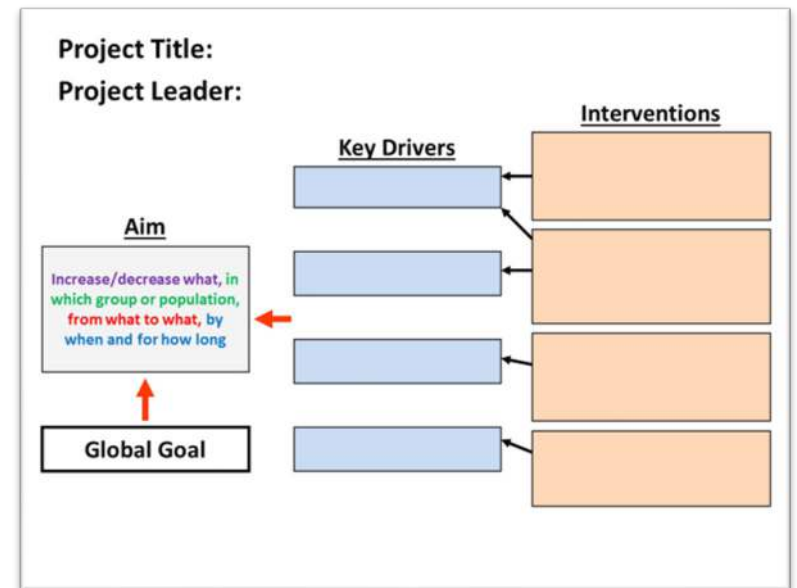
- Measures conditions at the individual level

Activity #1

Each table has a handout with a KDD.

For the next 8mins:

- Brainstorm social needs and determinants that impact your topic (i.e. sleep among youth or maternal depression screening in peds primary care).





**REPORT
OUT**

Sources of SDH Data

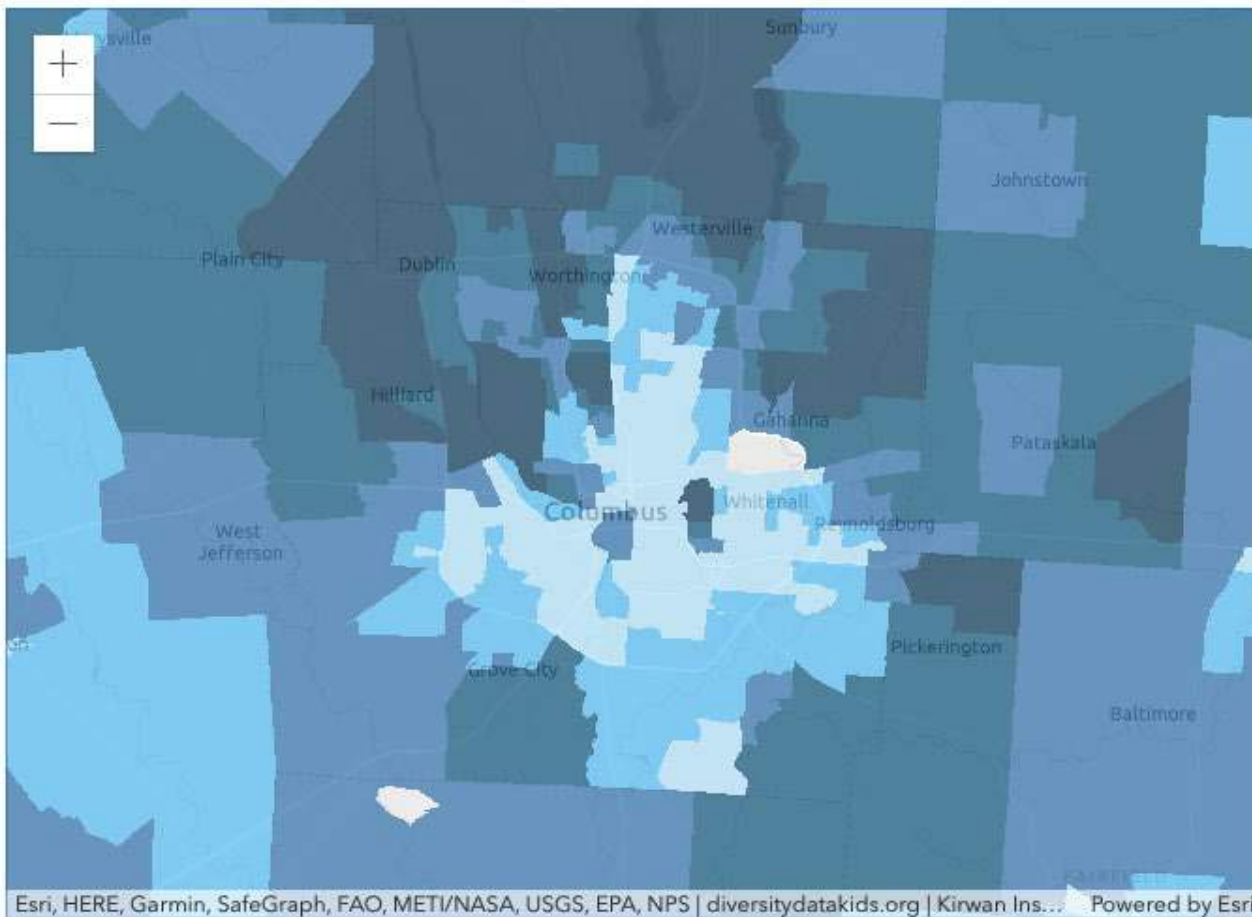
Community-level Quantitative Data

- U.S. Census/ American Community Survey (ACS)
- Publicly available indices → Child Opportunity Index, Social Vulnerability Index etc.
- Partnering with local agencies

Individual-level Quantitative Data

- Screening patients

Child Opportunity Index (COI) 2.0



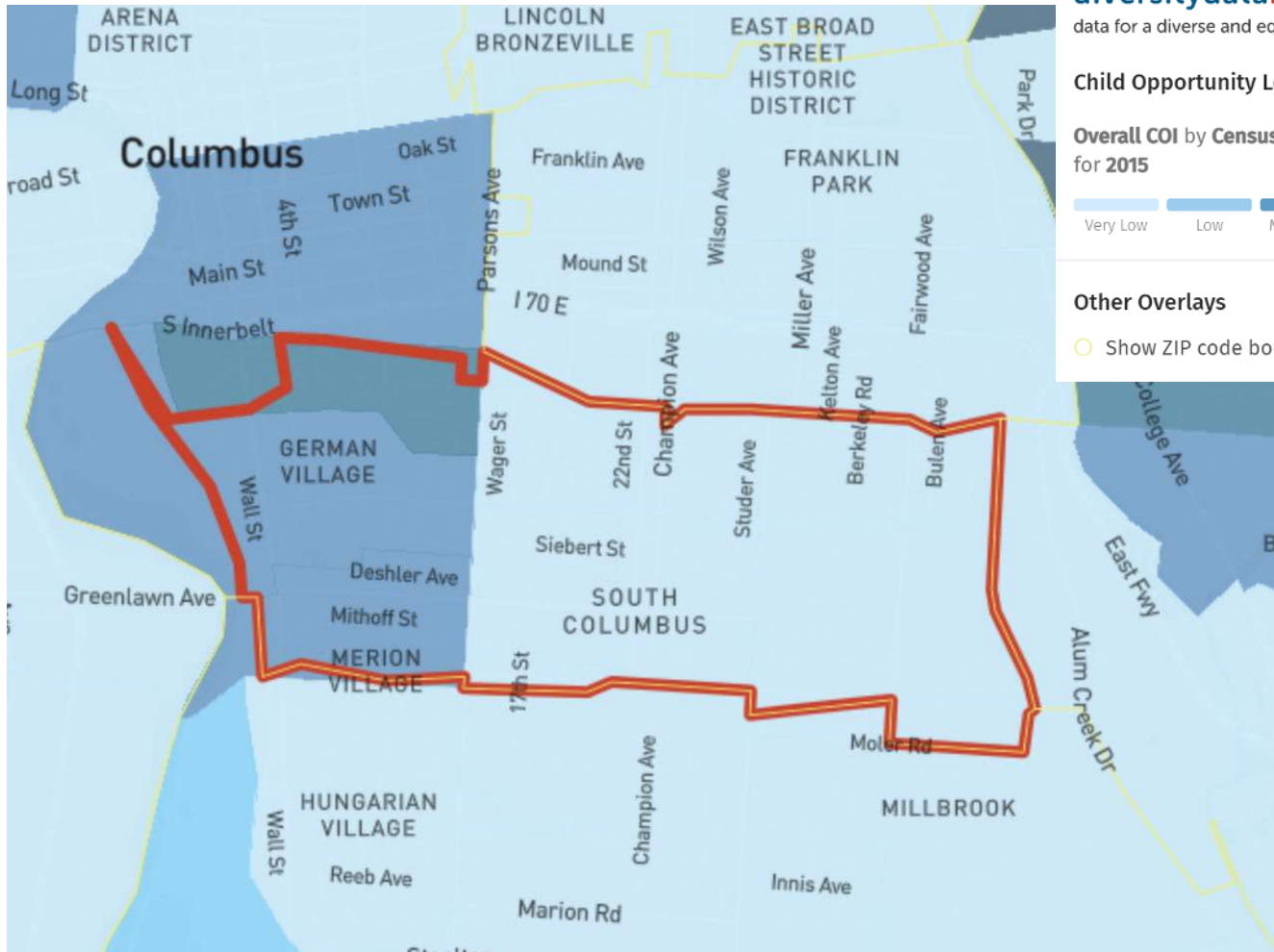
**29 indicators
across 3 domains:**

- Education
- Health and Environment
- Social and Economic

Neighborhood opportunity levels

Very low Low Moderate High Very high

COI 2.0 in 43206 Zip Code

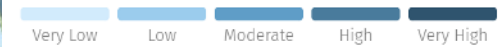


diversitydatakids.org

data for a diverse and equitable future

Child Opportunity Levels

Overall COI by Census Tract, nationally-normed for 2015



Other Overlays

Show ZIP code boundaries

Who is Impacted by Those Disparities?

Percent of children at each neighborhood opportunity level, by race/ethnicity

SELECT METRO
Columbus, OH

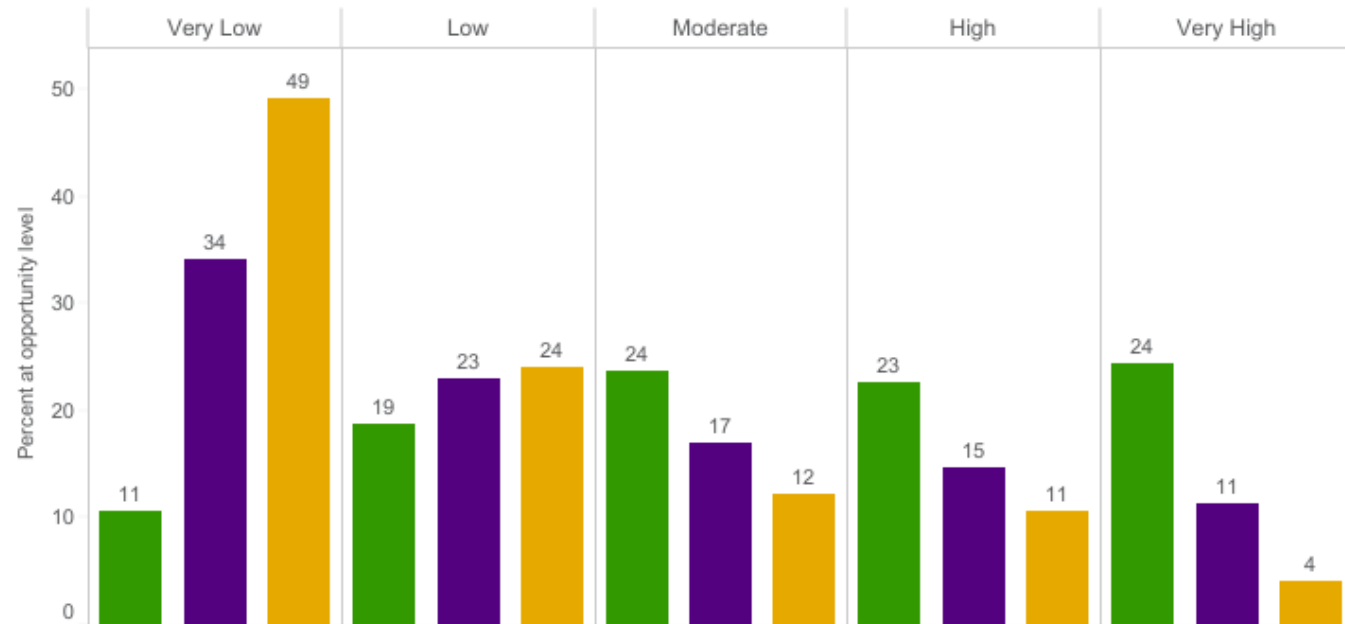
SELECT RACE/ETHNICITY
Multiple values

RACE/ETHNICITY

White (non-Hispanic)

Hispanic

Black



NCH Screens for Social Needs

Once a year, patients are screened across 4 domains of SDH:



Financial Resource Strain



Housing Stability



Transportation

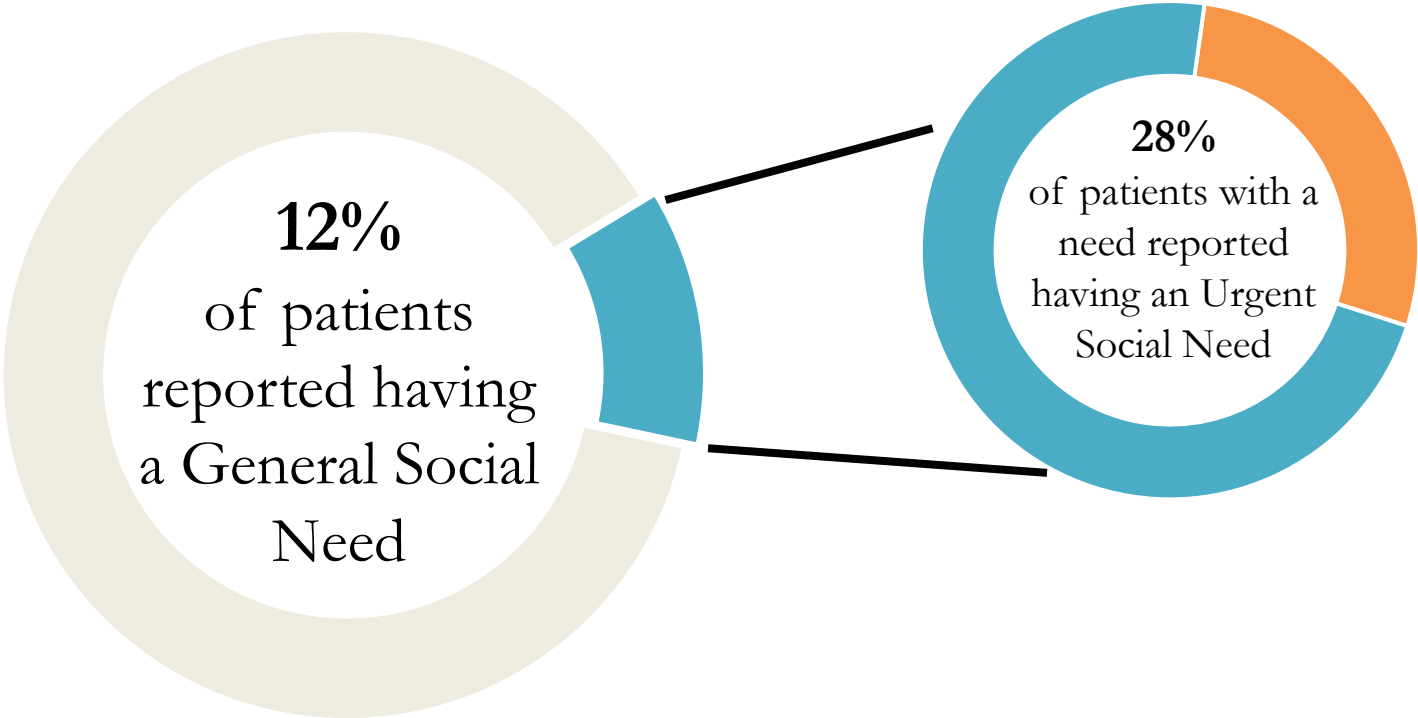


Food Insecurity



NATIONWIDE CHILDREN'S
When your child needs a hospital, everything matters.

Data from 56,253 children and youth (ages 0 to 21years) who received primary care from NCH between June 2018 – October 2019 showed that:



Hardy R et al. Social Determinants of Health Needs and Pediatric Health Care Use. J Pediatr. 2021 doi: 10.1016/j.jpeds.2021.07.056.

Data from **56,253** children and youth (ages 0 to 21 years) who received primary care from NCH between June 2018 – October 2019 showed that:

Having a General Social Need is associated with



Having an Urgent Social Need is associated with



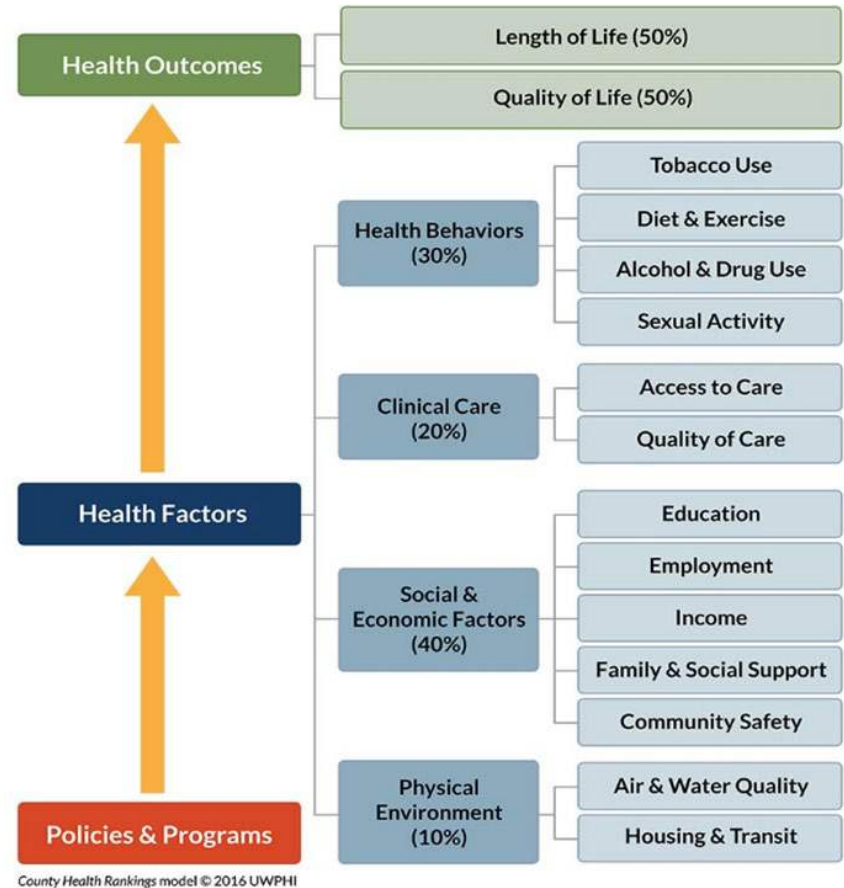
Hardy R et al. Social Determinants of Health Needs and Pediatric Health Care Use. J Pediatr. 2021 doi: 10.1016/j.jpeds.2021.07.056.

Mixed Methods Approach

- **Purpose 1:** To richly describe experiences, process, contexts, and beliefs, often with the goal of using information to create improvement
- **Purpose 2:** To generate new hypotheses that can later be tested empirically
- **Purpose 3:** To explain the processes, experiences, and beliefs underlying quantitative findings.

Context Matter!

- **Goal:** Improve our understanding the community
 - No “one-size-fits-all” solutions
- Valuing the expertise of those with lived experience



Who do we engage?



Organizations/institutions

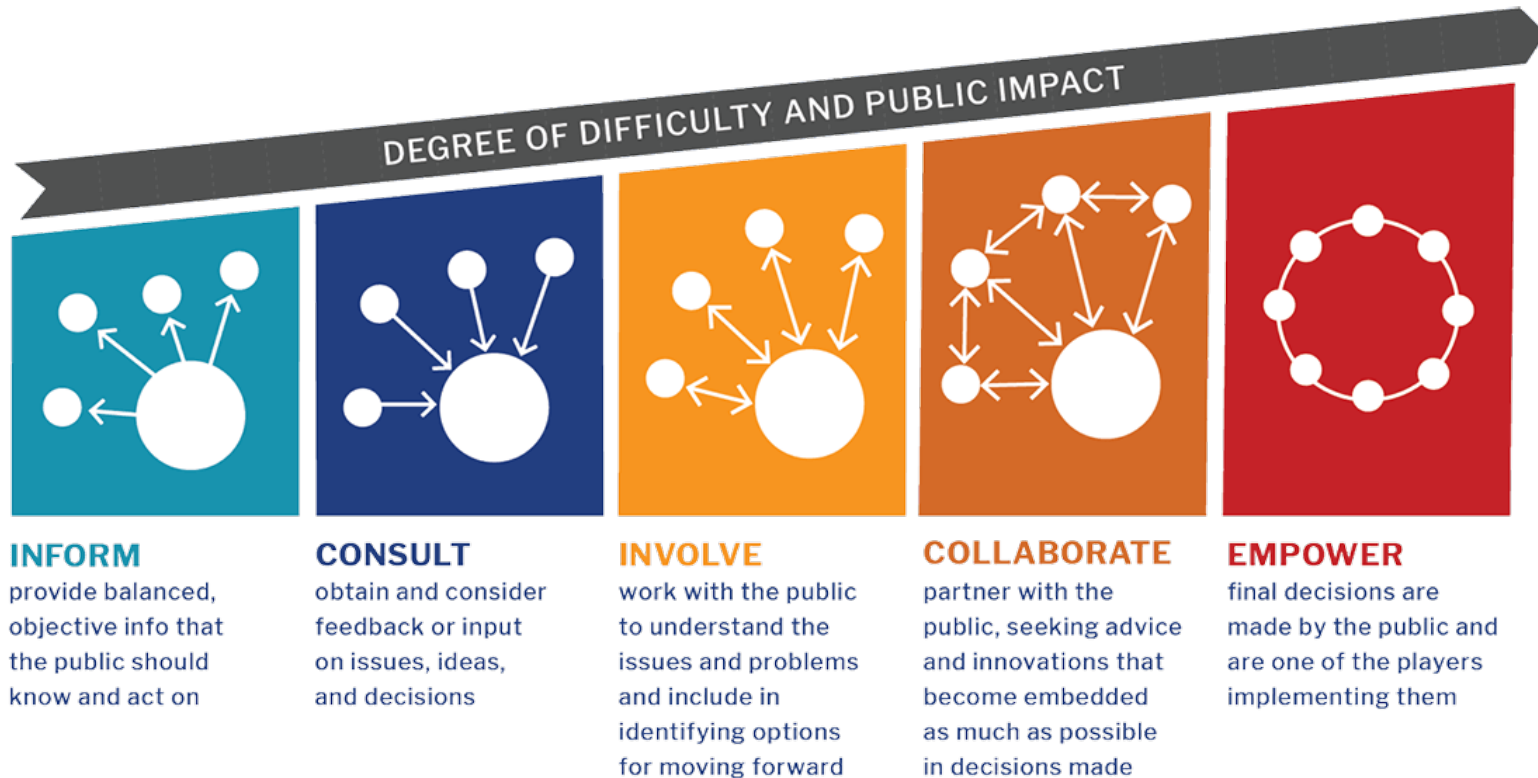


Stakeholders or champions in the community



Community members

How do we engage the community?



https://catalyst.harvard.edu/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/HCAT_CEP_CommunityEngagement-Accessibility.pdf

Example of Community Engagement

- **Goal:** To understand the lived experiences of women of color to inform policy and strategic plan in Columbus

Advancing Maternal Health Equity – Original Research Article

WOMEN'S HEALTH 

Women's Health
Volume 18: 1–12
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“I just want us to be heard”: A qualitative study of perinatal experiences among women of color

Kierra S Barnett¹ , Ashley R Banks¹, Tiffany Morton¹, Christine Sander¹, Maureen Stapleton² and Deena J Chisolm¹

Abstract
Objectives: Long-standing racial disparities, particularly between White and Black women, in maternal and birth outcomes necessitate an examination of the factors influencing these disparities. This study aimed to understand the experiences of women of color as they relate to pregnancy and/or birth complications to inform policy and strategy to decrease racial and ethnic health disparities.
Methods: Six focus groups were conducted with women (n=31) who were identified as a woman of color, were 18 years or older, self-identified as having experienced pregnancy or birth complications after 2016, and who spoke English. A focus group guide co-created with the research team, community partners, and peer researchers from the local community was utilized to elicit discussions related to barriers, successes, and existing opportunities to provide equitable care and services to families throughout the perinatal period. An inductive and iterative approach to qualitative analyses of the focus group transcripts was used to identify key themes.
Results: The seven themes identified include: lack of knowledge, mental health, communication with providers, support systems, representation, social determinants of health, and discrimination and stigma. Women shared a variety of experiences related to their health care from before pregnancy into their post-partum period, revealing many areas for improvement to extant systems.
Conclusion: The inclusion of voices of the populations most deeply affected by health disparities is crucial to understanding how care and services provided can be improved. This analysis suggests the need for change at multiple levels of the health care and social services systems. These experiences provide valuable insight into some of the many struggles and barriers that women of color face during pregnancy and beyond.

Example of Community Engagement

Players:

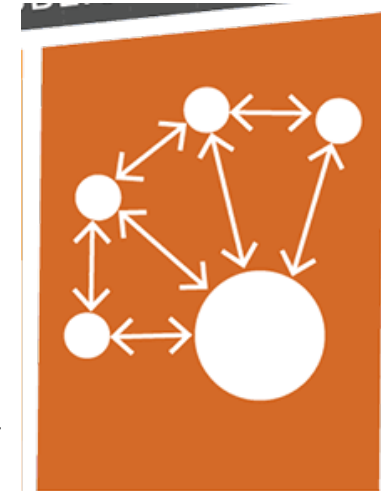
- Nationwide Children's Hospital
- CelebrateOne – MCH focused city agency
- Design Impact - community-centered design organization
- Peer researchers – women with lived experience



Example of Community Engagement

What we did:

- Co-create a focus group guide to elicit experiences from community members
 - Peer researchers facilitated the focus groups
- Initial summaries were verified with peer research
- NCH research team completed the detailed analysis of the data.
- Results informed strategic plan for the city



COLLABORATE
partner with the public, seeking advice and innovations that become embedded as much as possible in decisions made

Activity #2:

Thinking through the Data

Begin to fill out your KDD informed by the data that you have. Think about:

- How do I include SDH in the key drivers?
- What (if any) additional information do I need? What are the potential data sources?
- What would an intervention to address that key drivers look like?

Project Title:

Aim

Increase/decrease
what, in which group or
population, from what
to what, by when and
for how long



Global Goal

Key Drivers

[Empty blue box]

[Empty blue box]

[Empty blue box]

[Empty blue box]

Interventions

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[Empty orange box]

[Empty orange box]

[Empty orange box]

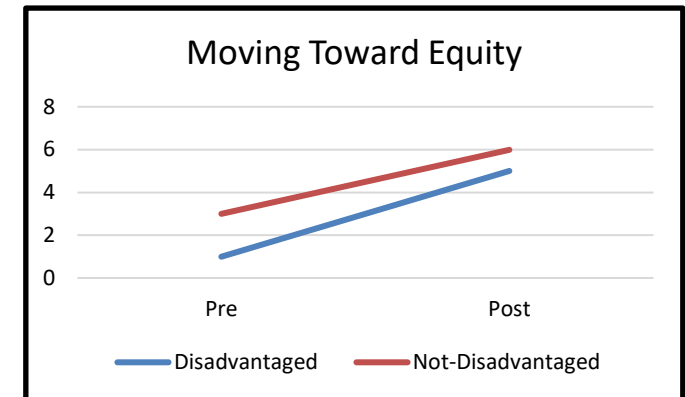
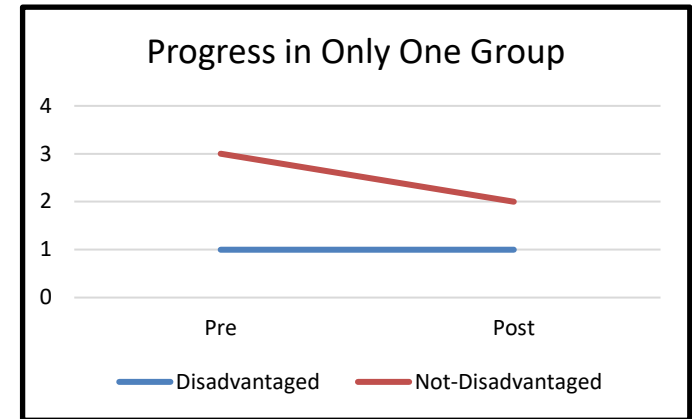




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Defining New Measure of Success

- Process measurement vs. health outcomes
- The value in measuring gaps and not just absolute performance/change
- Using a Targeted Universalism framework



5 Steps for Targeted Universalism

1. Set a universal goal.
2. Assess the general population performance relative to the universal goal.
3. Assess and identify the performance of groups that are performing differently with respect to the universal goal.
4. Assess and understand the structures and other factors that support or interfere each group from achieving the universal goal.
5. Develop and implement targeted strategies for each group to reach the goal.

Activity #3

- What metrics are we using to define “success”?
 - Think back to data and stakeholders
- How are we monitoring progress?
 - How will you monitor equity in the outcomes?



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Key Takeaway

- We need to ASK: “Are their social drivers impacting this quality measure?”
 - If yes, how do we address them?
 - If you can’t address them, how do you work around them?

Thank You!

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