



# Revisiting Social Needs in ISP and other Health Equity Approaches

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# Overview

- Quick review of the social needs milestone in ISP
- Approaches to overcoming barriers with practices
- What else can be done to work towards health equity?

# Shared Language

## Social Needs/ Social Barriers to Health

- An individual's lack of a resource that is needed to support a healthy lifestyle

## Social Determinants of Health

- The conditions in which people are born, grow, work, live, and age

## Structural Determinants of Health

- The policies, regulations, values, and social hierarchies that lead to unequal access to favorable social determinants of health.



Family income



Employment



Our communities



Access to health services



Childhood experiences



Housing

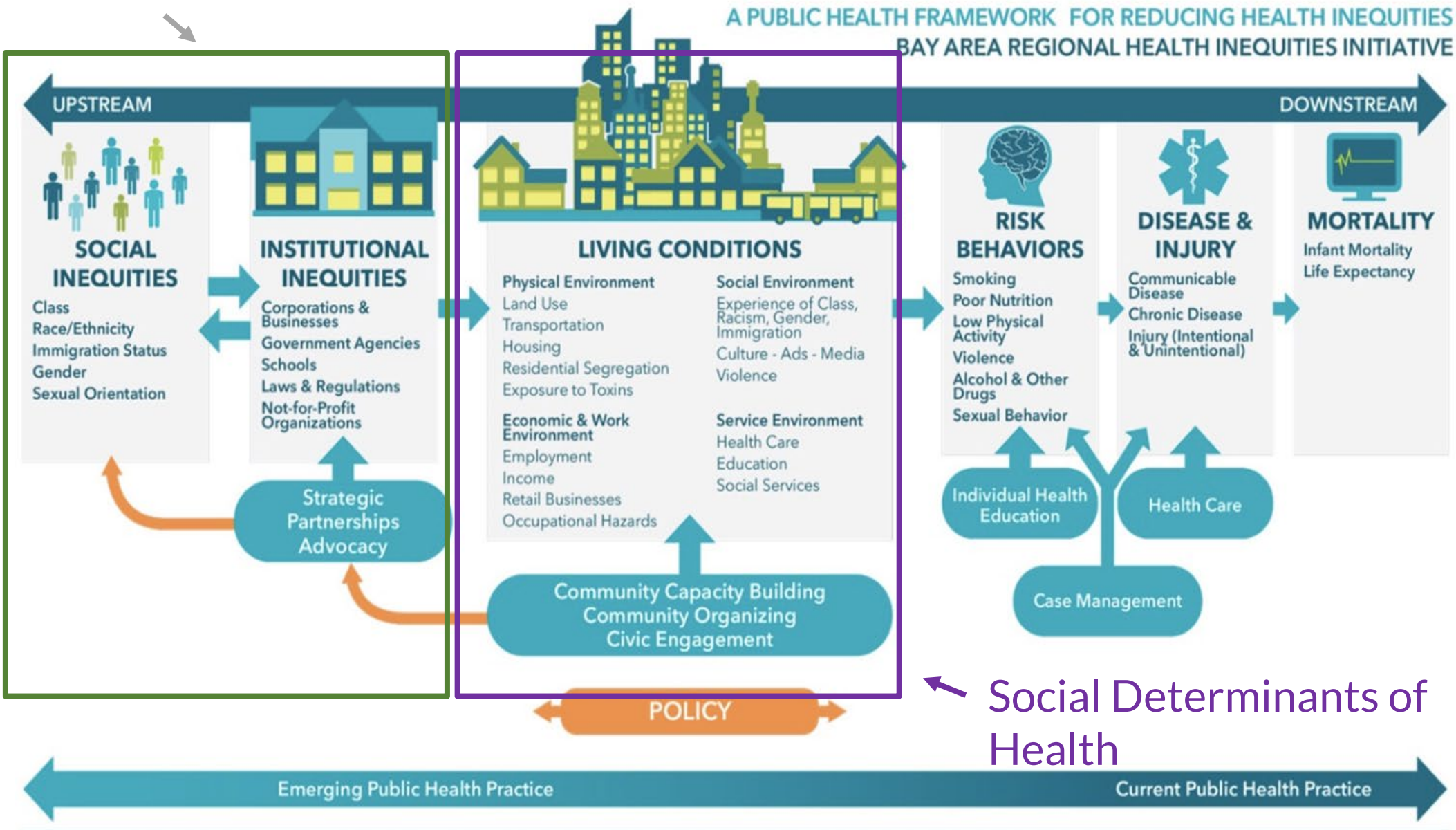


Education



Social support

# Structural Determinants of Health





# ISP Building Block: Addressing Social Needs of Patients

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Goal: Practice routinely assesses patients for social needs and links them to appropriate community resources.



“Practice routinely assesses patients for social needs and links them to appropriate community resources.”

### Phase 1

Assess patients' social needs and focus on  $\geq 1$

Assess community resources

### Phase 2

### Phase 3

“Practice routinely assesses patients for social needs and links them to appropriate community resources.”

Phase 1

Phase 2

Phase 3

Develop screening and  
referral process

Develop community  
partnerships

Identify needs that are  
hard to address

Practice routinely assesses patients for social needs and links them to appropriate community resources.

Phase 1

Phase 2

Phase 3

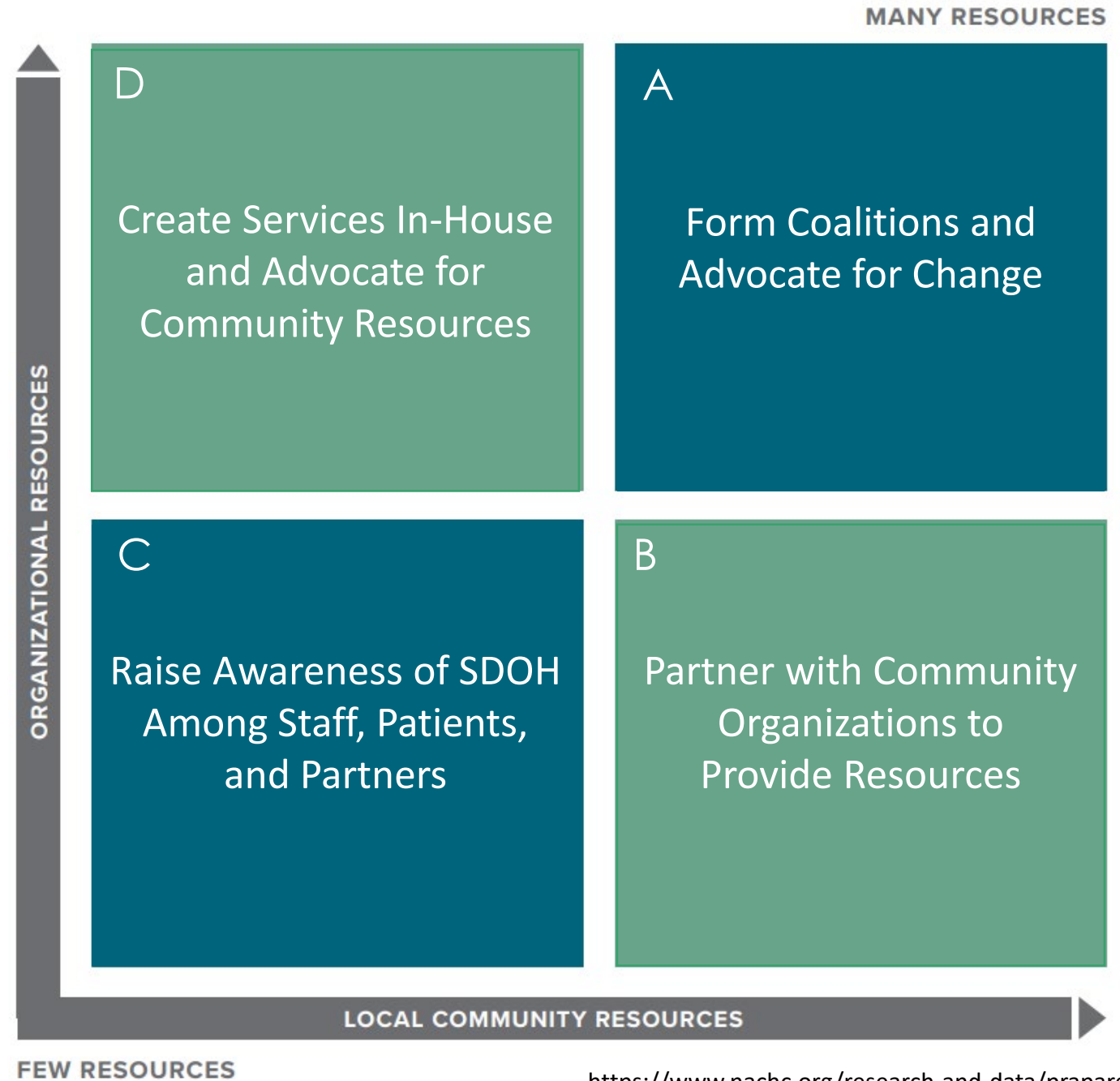
Screen for  $\geq 1$  additional  
need

Streamline  
communication with  
partners

Advocate for expanded  
resources



# Strategies for Responding to Patient Social Needs



# Barriers to Social Needs Screening

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Tips from the PRAPARE Implementation Toolkit

<https://www.nachc.org/research-and-data/prapare/toolkit>



### COMMON QUESTION

How do we fit screening into our workflow without increasing visit time?



### MESSAGING SOLUTION

Use time when the patient is waiting anyway

Incorporate screening into other paperwork



## COMMON QUESTION

What If We Do Not Have the Resources or Services to Address the Social Determinant Needs Identified? What Do We Do?



## MESSAGING SOLUTION

You have to start somewhere!

Social needs information will help you provide more effective medical care.

This information will help you find partners and opportunities for advocacy



## COMMON QUESTION

How Do We Add Another New Initiative to Our Already Full Schedules and Responsibilities?



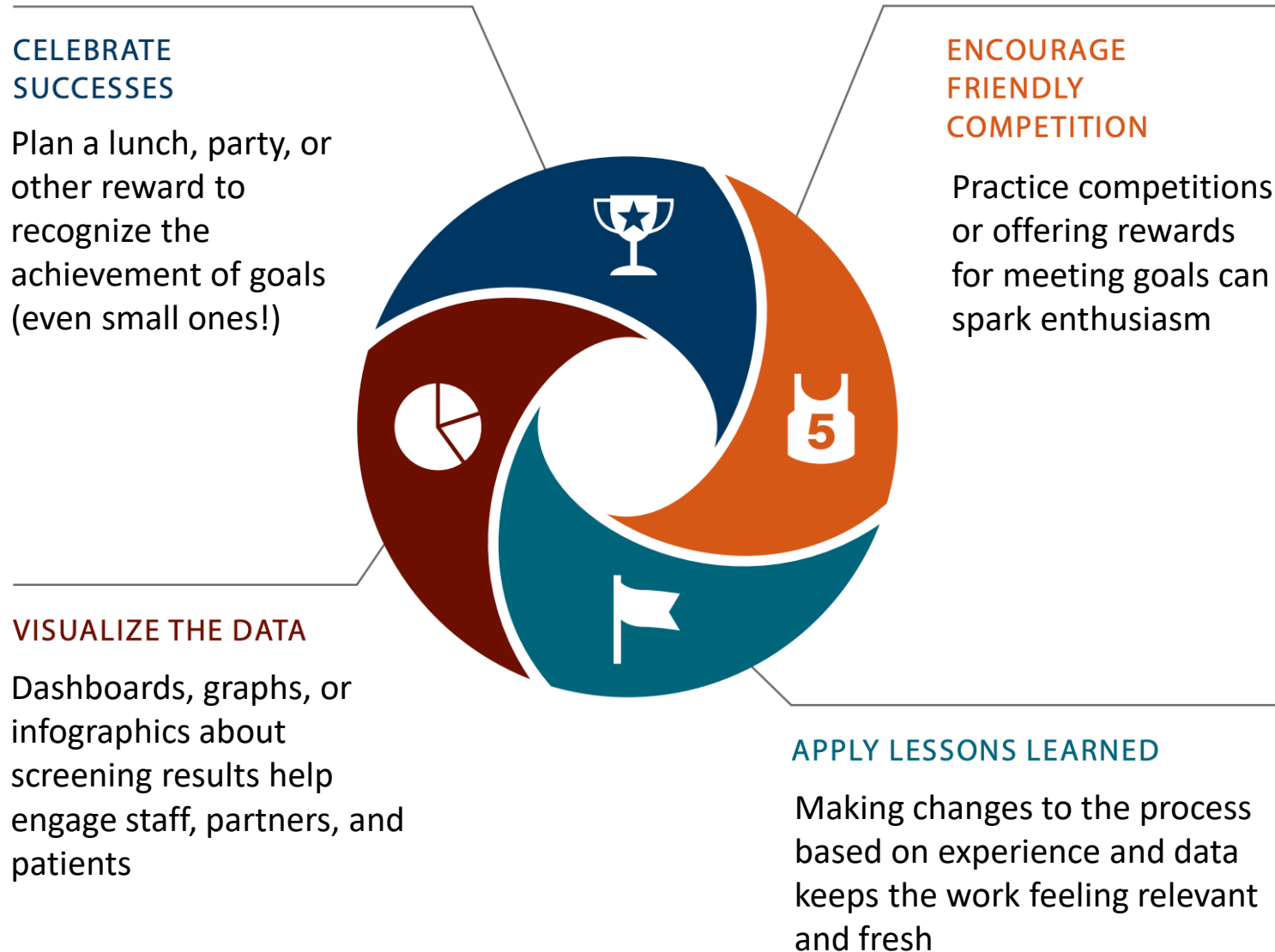
## MESSAGING SOLUTION

Frame SN screening as an extension of other work, not as a BIG, NEW initiative

Move the conversation to SN screening organically

Find opportunities to tack SN screening onto existing processes

# Practice Challenge #4: Waning Enthusiasm



# Other Approaches for Health Equity

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# What Causes Health Inequities?



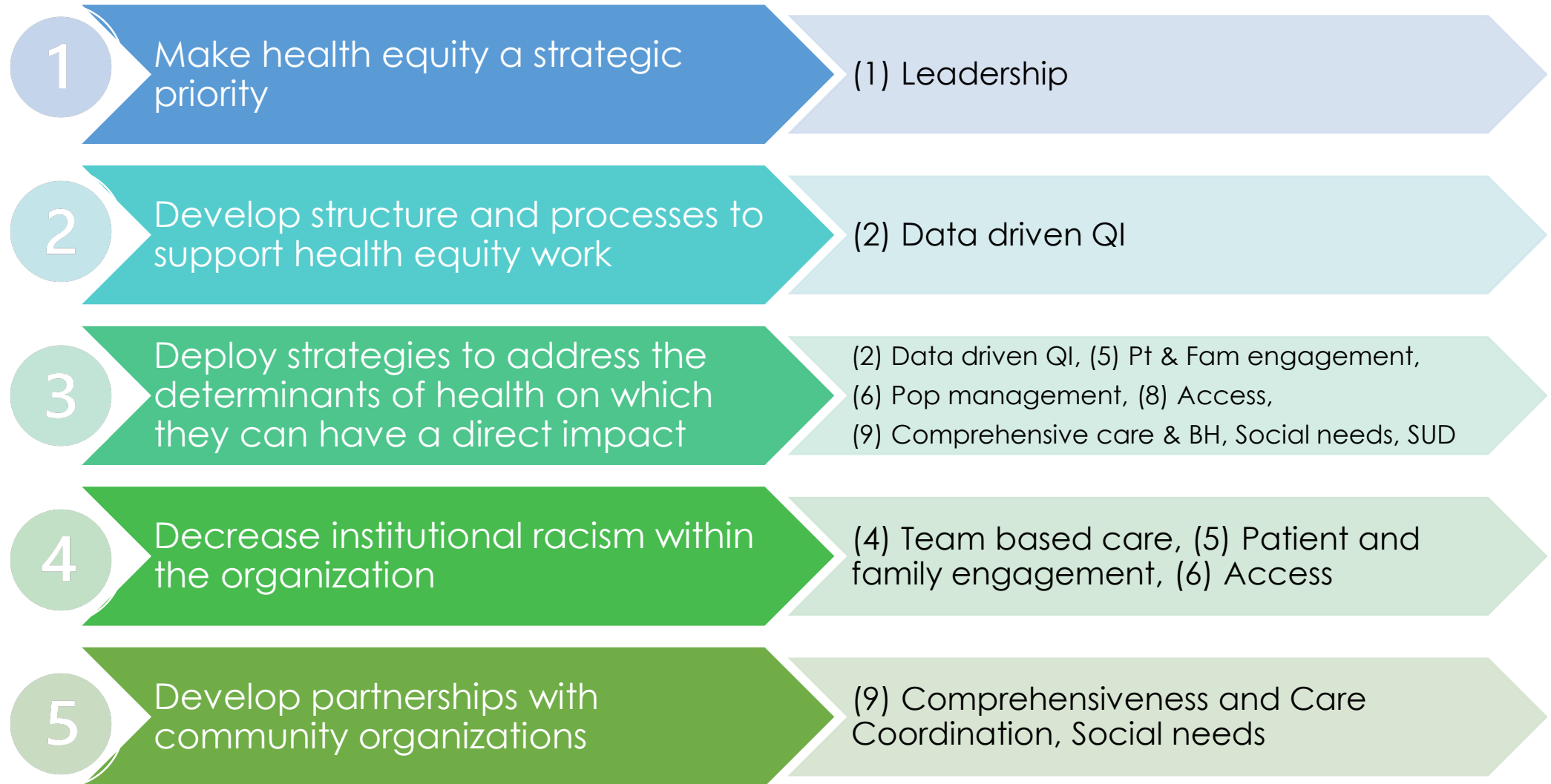
Bias/stereotypes  
Barriers to access  
Communication/language barriers  
Providers' false medical beliefs

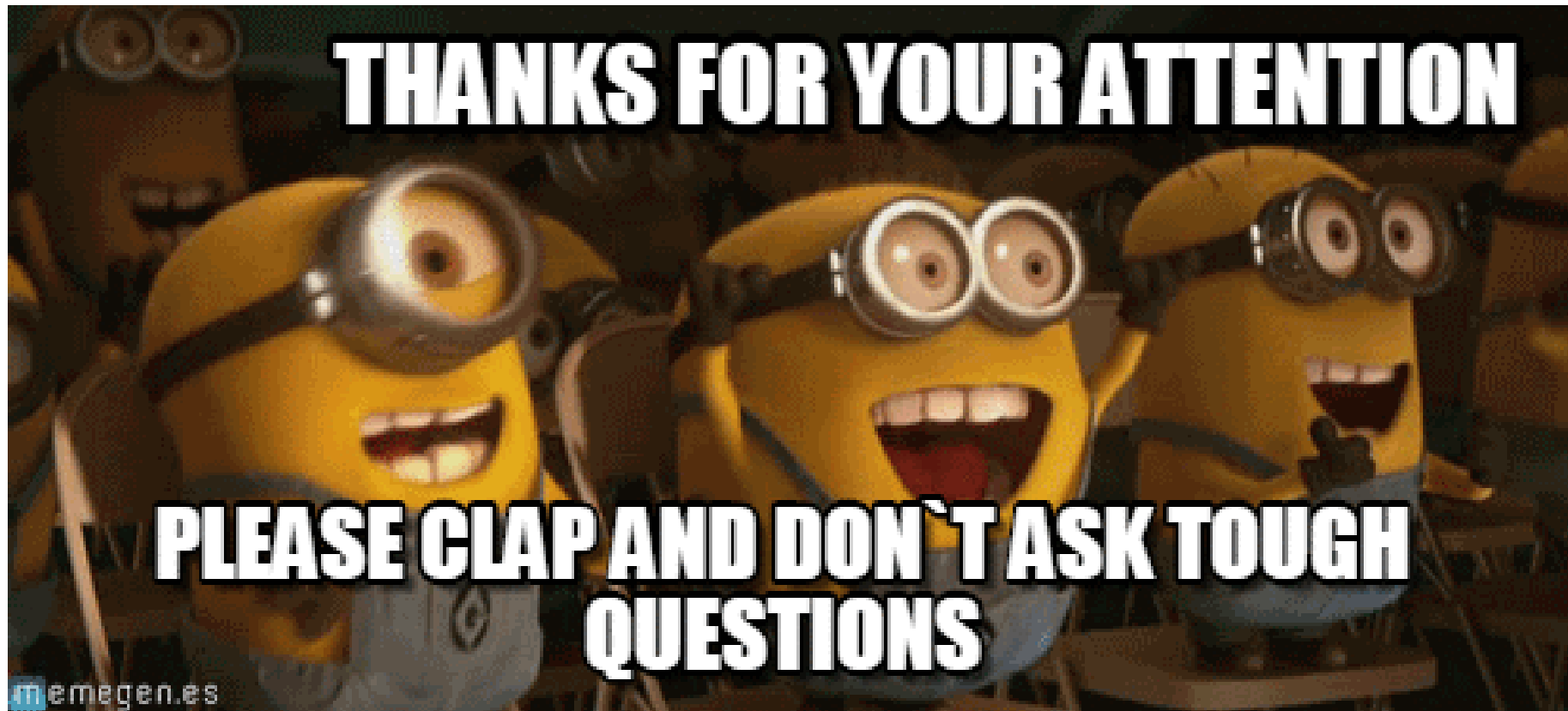
But also  
this

# Institute of Healthcare Improvement Framework for Healthcare Organizations to Achieve Health Equity




# Applying the Health Equity Framework to ISP Building Blocks





Just kidding...ask away!

# Additional Health Equity Resources



Institute for  
Healthcare  
Improvement

Improving Health and Health Care Worldwide

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## Health Equity

Topics »

### ONLINE COURSE

#### TA 102: Improving Health Equity

IHI Open School online courses are available by [subscription](#) and [free](#) to students and faculty.


Health Equity

Improving health and health care worldwide requires a focus on equity — equity of access, treatments, and outcomes. Health equity is realized when each individual has a fair opportunity to achieve their full health potential.

Differences in access, treatment, and outcomes between individuals and across populations that are systemic, avoidable, predictable, and unjust are particularly problematic for quality improvers. These types of differences are often referred to as inequities or disparities. Inequities are the worst type of unwanted variation in a system — variation linked to the complicated history and reality of racism, classism, sexism, ableism, ageism, and other forms of oppression. Quality improvers have a role to play and a set of tools to use in health care systems and communities to remediate inequities.

### MORE ON THIS TOPIC

- [Building an Equitable System for Postsecondary Education Transition Success »](#)
- [100 Million Healthier Lives Community Transformation Resources »](#)
- [100 Million Healthier Lives Health and Being Measurement Approach and Assessment Tools »](#)
- [100 Million Healthier Lives Engaging People with Lived Experience Tools »](#)
- [100 Million Healthier Lives Advancing Equity Tools »](#)



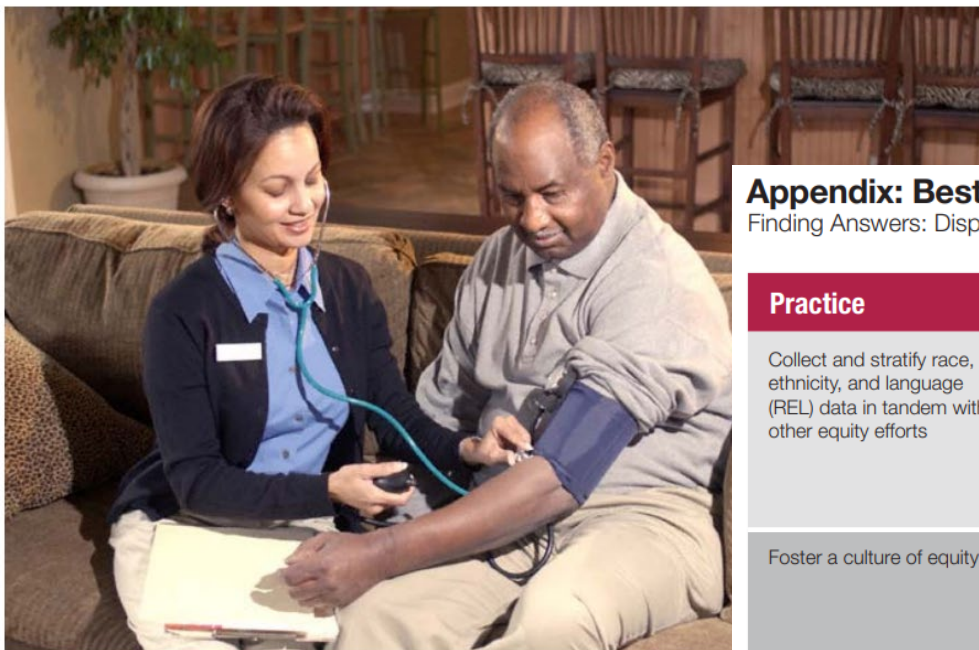
Institute for  
Healthcare  
Improvement

WHITE PAPER

## Achieving Health Equity: A Guide for Health Care Organizations

# Additional Health Equity Resources

## A Roadmap to Reduce Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Health Care



### Appendix: Best Practices to Reduce Disparities

Finding Answers: Disparities Research for Change

Finding Answers:  
Disparities Research for Change

Robert Wood Johnson Foundation

Practice	Rationale	Possible Strategies	Outcome
Collect and stratify race, ethnicity, and language (REL) data in tandem with other equity efforts	REL data is an important part of reducing disparities, but it is not necessary to put all equity efforts on hold until REL data is available.	Use qualitative methods (e.g., surveys, interviews) to identify disparities if quantitative data isn't available.  Continue to foster a culture of equity across the organization while REL data collection is in progress.	Disparities efforts are not stalled.  The organization is primed to address disparities once REL-stratified data is available.
Foster a culture of equity	Success is more likely if staff recognize that disparities exist within the organization and view inequality as an injustice that must be redressed.	Share feedback with providers and incentivize disparities reduction.  Include equitable health care as a goal in mission statements.  Build a work force that reflects the diversity of the patient population.  Institute a Community Advisory Board and develop ties with community-based organizations.	Staff, patients, and community members share a definition of equitable care and value equity in health care delivery.



# Additional Health Equity Resources

