### Why Area-Level Data on SDOH Can Be Useful

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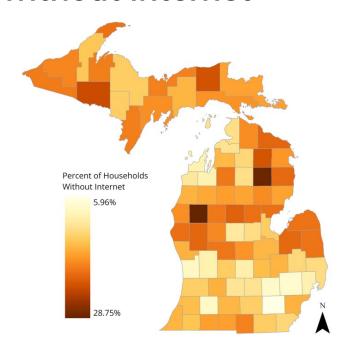


### Why Use Area-Level SDOH Measures?

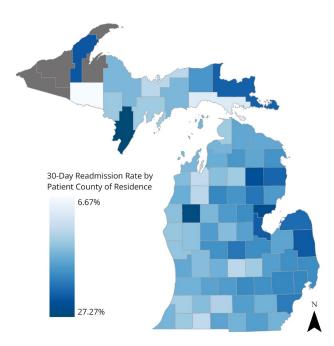
- The MVC analytics team just shared a lot of <u>area-level</u> social determinants of health metrics with you
- Why are these data useful?



### Percent of households without internet



### Post-admission readmission rate





### Are Area-Level SDOH Measures Useful?

- These are <u>area-level</u> measures of SDOH associated with <u>area-level</u> measures of health utilization/health outcomes
- Do these <u>area-level</u> data accurately reflect <u>individual-level</u> associations between SDOH and health utilization and outcomes?

Yes, they do.

Let's briefly see a few examples for the data the MVC team just presented...



#### Home Internet Access & Computing

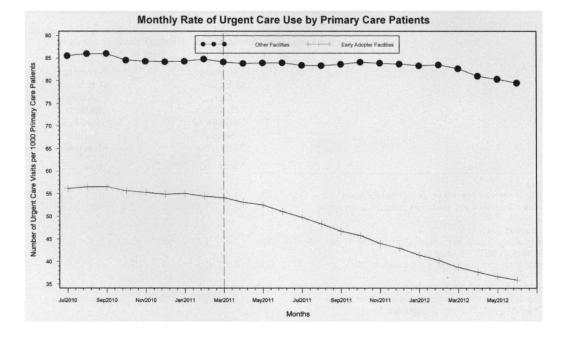
**EXHIBIT 1** 

Difference In Performance On HEDIS Effectiveness-Of-Care Measures Among Patients Using And Not Using Secure E-Mail To Communicate With Their Physicians, Kaiser Permanente Southern California, 2008

	HEDIS performance difference between users and nonusers	
HEDIS measure	of secure e-mail*	p value
PATIENTS WITH DIABETES		
HbA1c screening	6.9	p < 0.0001
HbA1c less than 9%	11.1	p < 0.0001
LDL-C screening	7.2	p < 0.0001
LDL-C less than 100 mg/dl	10.5	p < 0.0001
Retinopathy screening	8.3	p < 0.0001
Nephropathy screening	4.2	p < 0.0001
BP less than 140/90	6.6	p < 0.0001
BP less than 130/80	6.1	p < 0.0001
PATIENTS WITH HYPERTENSION ON	LY	
BP control less than 140/90	4.0	p < 0.0001

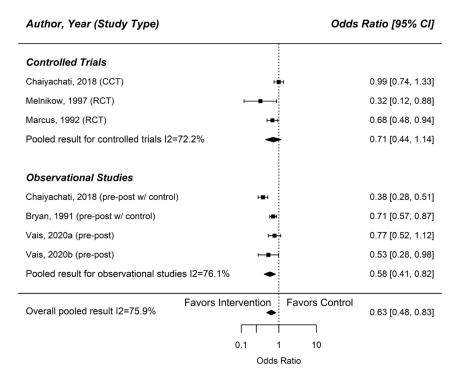
- 2010 study of 450,000 people enrolled with Kaiser Permanente with diabetes, hypertension, or both
- Examined the association between a patient having emailed with their PCP and HEDIS quality measures
- Controlled for patient demographics and the patient's PCP

#### Home Internet Access & Computing



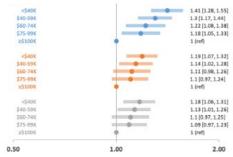
- 2013 study from the VA examining the adoption of a secure messaging (SM) system between patients and doctors
- Examined the changes in patient urgent care use before and after introduction of SM for facilities with higher and lower levels of SM use, "early adopter" facilities vs "later adopter" facilities

#### Vehicle Access

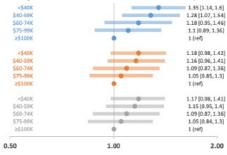


- 2022 meta-analysis of interventions that provided non-emergency medical transportation to patients
- Outcome was rates of missed appointments





#### Myocardial infarction (aka heart attack)



- 2019 study of 336,000 patients with atrial fibrillation
- Examined the association of patient income with heart failure and MI, adjusting for demographics and other clinical characteristics

2015 literature review detailing the extensive associations between food insecurity and health outcomes and chronic conditions across the entire population

	EXHIBIT 2			
	Summary Of Research	On Food Insecurity And Health	Among Children In The Unit	ted States And Canada Published During 2006–14
	Authors	Title	Data source	Central findings
	Eicher-Miller et al. (Note 6)	Food insecurity is associated with iron deficiency anemia in US adolescents.	1999-2004 NHANES	↑ Iron deficiency anemia
	Cook et al. (Note 8)	Child food insecurity increases risks posed by household food insecurity to young children's health.	1998–2004 Children's HealthWatch, various cities	↑ reported poor health
	Howard (Note 9)	Does food insecurity at home affect non-cognitive performance at school? A longitudinal analysis of elementary student classroom behavior.	1999-2003 ECLS-K	↓ school performance
In children:	Whitaker et al. (Note 10)	Food insecurity and the risks of depression and anxiety in mothers and behavior problems in their preschool-aged children.	1998–2000 Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study	↑ maternal depression
	Kirkpatrick et al. (Note 13)	Child hunger and long-term adverse consequences for health.	1994–2005 Canadian NLSCY	↑ asthma
	Melchior et al. (Note 15)	Food insecurity and children's mental health: a prospective birth cohort study.	1997–2005 Québec Longitudinal Study of Child Development	↑ child depression/anxiety
	McIntyre et al. (Note 16)	Depression and suicide ideation in late adolescence and early adulthood are an outcome of child hunger.	1994–2009 Canadian NLSCY	↑ teen suicidality
	Chi et al. (Note 17)	Socioeconomic status, food security, and dental carries in US children: Mediation analyses of data from the National Health and Nutrition Examination	2007-2008 NHANES	↑ dental disease

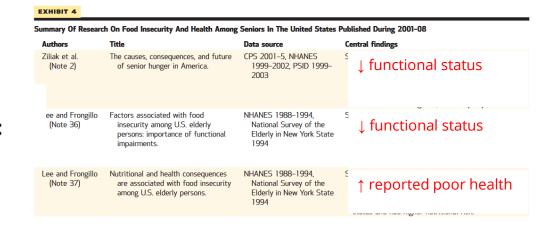
 2015 literature review detailing the extensive associations between food insecurity and health outcomes and chronic conditions across the entire population

In	non-
eld	derly
ad	lults:

Authors	Title	Data source	Central findings
Whitaker et al. (Note 10)	Food insecurity and the risks of depression and anxiety in mothers and behavior problems in their preschool-aged children.	1998–2000 Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study	↑ maternal depression
Muirhead et al. (Note 18)	Oral health disparities and food insecurity in working poor Canadians.	2007 nationally representative stratified random sample of workin poor Canadians ages 18–6-	↑ dental disease
Park et al. (Note 25)	Iron deficiency is associated with food insecurity in pregnant females in the United States: National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey 1999– 2010.	1999-2010 NHANES	↑ iron deficiency in pregnancy
Heflin et al. (Note 26)	Food insufficiency and women's mental health: findings from a 3-year panel of welfare recipients.	Women's Employment Study, 1997–99	↑ maternal depression
Casey et al. (Note 29)	Maternal depression, changing public assistance, food security, and child health status.	Children's Sentinel Nutritional Assessment Program household-level survey, 1998–2001 (at emergency departments and primary care clinics)	↑ maternal depression
Seligman et al. (Note 31)	Food insecurity is associated with diabetes mellitus: results from the National Health Examination and Nutritional Examination Survey (NHANES) 1999– 2002.	1999-2002 NHANES	† diabetes
Seligman et al. (Note 32)	Food insecurity is associated with chronic disease among low-income NHANES participants.	1999-2004 NHANES	↑ hypertension & high cholesterol

 2015 literature review detailing the extensive associations between food insecurity and health outcomes and chronic conditions across the entire population

#### In the elderly:



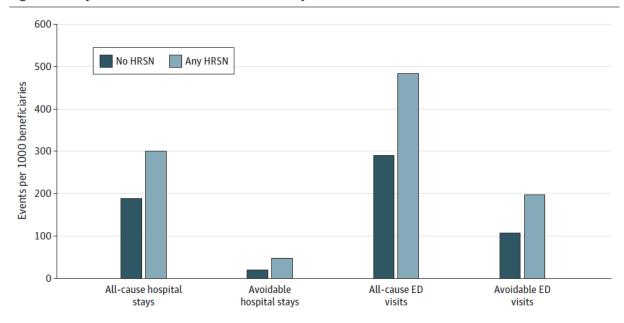
- 2016 survey of 411 patients with diabetes
- Examined associations between food insecurity and financial insecurity and health outcomes

Table 3. Adjusted Comparisons of Material Need Insecurities With Control of Diabetes Mellitus and Use of Health Care Resources

	Poor Diabetes Control.	IRR for Vis	IRR for Visits (95% CI) <sup>b</sup>		
	OR (95% CI) <sup>a</sup>	Outpatient	ED/Inpatient		
Food					
Insecure	1.97 (1.58-2.47) <sup>c</sup>	1.19 (1.05-1.36) <sup>c</sup>	1.00 (0.51-1.97)		
Secure	1 [Reference]	1 [Reference]	1 [Reference]		
Cost-related medication underuse					
Insecure	1.91 (1.35-2.70) <sup>c</sup>	1.07 (0.95-1.21)	1.68 (1.21-2.34) <sup>c</sup>		
Secure	1 [Reference]	1 [Reference]	1 [Reference]		
Housing instability					
Insecure	1.10 (0.60-2.02)	1.31 (1.14-1.51) <sup>c</sup>	1.49 (0.81-2.73)		
Secure	1 [Reference]	1 [Reference]	1 [Reference]		
Energy					
Insecure	1.27 (0.96-1.69)	1.12 (1.00-1.25) <sup>c</sup>	1.31 (0.80-2.13)		
Secure	1 [Reference]	1 [Reference]	1 [Reference]		

 2022 survey of 56,000 Medicare Advantage enrollees asked about health-related social needs (financial strain, housing, food, utility, or transportation insecurity, and loneliness)

Figure 1. Unadjusted Rates of Acute Care Utilization by Presence of Health-Related Social Needs (HRSNs)



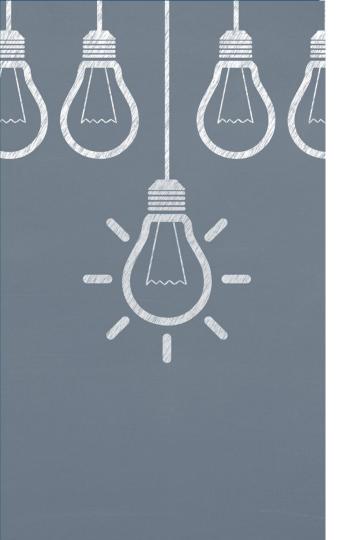
### Are Area-Level SDOH Measures Useful?

- To summarize: the available literature strongly suggests that unmet health-related social needs are correlated with worse health outcomes and increased health utilization at the individual level
- But, individual-level health-related social needs are often unavailable
- Instead, we use area-level SDOH measures as a proxy for individual needs
- The reason we can do this is that we are confident they these area-level proxies reflect underlying individual-level associations



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#### **Questions?**

