

Conducting Personal Network Research: A Practical Guide (Methodology in the Social Sciences)

Commission on the Social Determinants of Health, WHO (2008) (27) Improve daily living conditions Put major emphasis on early childhood education and development. Improve living and working conditions. Create social protection policy supportive of all.

Tackle the inequitable distribution of power, money, and resources Create a strong public sector that is committed, capable, and adequately financed. Ensure legitimacy, space, and support for civil society, for an accountable private sector, and for the public to agree to reinvestment in collective action.

Measure and understand the problem and assess the impact of action Acknowledge there is a problem. Ensure that health inequity is measured. Develop national and global health equity surveillance systems for routine monitoring of health inequity and the social determinants of health. Evaluate the health equity impact of policy and action. Ensure stronger focus on social determinants in public health research.

Committee on Recommended Social and Behavioral Domains and Measures for Electronic Health Records, Institute of Medicine, NASEM (2014) (80) Standardize data collection and measurement to facilitate the critical use and exchange of information on social and behavioral determinants of health Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology and the CMS should include the recommended standardized measures in the certification and meaningful use regulations:

Commonly used measures : race and ethnicity,* residential address,* alcohol use, tobacco use

Additional recommended measures : census tract-median income,* education,* financial resource strain,* social connections and social isolation,* depression, intimate partner violence, physical activity, stress

Committee on Educating Health Professionals to Address the Social Determinants of Health, NASEM (2016) (301) Create a learning environment for health professionals to foster community collaborations Health professional educators should create lifelong learners who appreciate the value of relationships and collaborations for understanding and addressing community-identified needs and for strengthening community assets.

Prepare health professionals to take action on SDOH To prepare health professionals to take action on the social determinants of health in, with, and across communities, health professional and educational associations and organizations at the global, regional, and national levels should apply [frameworks for] partnering with communities to increase the inclusivity and diversity of the health professional student body and faculty.

Integrate SDOH into organizational mission and values Governments and individual ministries (e.g., signatories of the Rio Declaration), health professional and educational associations and organizations, and community groups should foster

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an enabling environment that supports and values the integration of the social determinants framework principles into their mission, culture, and work.

Build the evidence base for SDOH learning, intervention, and evaluation approaches Governments, health professional and educational associations and organizations, and community organizations should use [a social determinants] framework and model to guide and support evaluation research aimed at identifying and illustrating effective approaches for learning about the social determinants of health in and with communities while improving health outcomes, thereby building the evidence base.

Committee on Integrating Social Needs Care Into the Delivery of Health Care to Improve the Nation's Health, NASEM (2019) (5) Design health care delivery to integrate social care into health care, guided by the five health care system activities—awareness, adjustment, assistance, alignment, and advocacy Establish organizational commitment to addressing disparities and health-related social needs. Incorporate strategies for screening and assessing for social risk factors and needs. Incorporate social risk into care decisions using patient-centered care. Establish linkages between health care and social service providers. Include social care workers in team care. Develop infrastructure for care integration, including financing of referral relationships with select social providers.

Build a workforce to integrate social care into health care delivery Social workers and other social care workforces should be providers eligible for reimbursement from payers. Integrate SDOH competencies in medical and health professional credentialing.

Develop a digital infrastructure that is interoperable between health care and social care organizations Establish ACA-recommended digital infrastructure for social care. The Office of the National Coordinator should support identification of interoperable, secure, platforms for use across health and social care communities. The Federal Health Information Technology Coordinating Committee should facilitate data sharing across domains (e.g., health care, housing, and education). Analytic and technology implementation must have an explicit focus on equity to avoid unintended consequences such as perpetuation or aggravation of discrimination, bias, and marginalization.

Finance the integration of health care and social care CMS should define and use flexibility in what social care constitutes Medicaid-covered services. Health systems, payers, and governments should consider collective financing to spread risk and create shared returns on investments in social care. Health systems subject to community benefit

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regulations should comply with those regulations and should align their hospital licensing requirements and public reporting with community benefits regulations and should link their community benefits providing social care.

Reference

[Sage Handbook of Mixed Methods in Social and Behavioral Research](#)

[Legal and Ethical Issues in Nursing Education: An Essential Guide](#)