

Screening for and Collecting Social Determinants of Health

Three Benefits to Successful SDOH Screening at New York-Presbyterian



Advances organization's efforts to address health equity



Improves patient outcomes



Responds to external requirements

Key Screening Opportunities



Emergency Department by ED navigators



Outpatient setting by community health workers



Inpatient setting by clinical teams

Four Priority SDOH Areas of focus when collecting SDOH data elements:

Consistent SDOH data domains for collection: food, housing, transportation

Standardized workflows in electronic health record and cross-sector collaboration software

Consistent definitions and reporting processes

Importance of clinical champions for SDOH data collection

Three Keys to Advance the Collection and Use of SDOH Data:



Systems and workflow – Health information technology systems and electronic health record workflow, interoperability, coding, and data capture



Providing services – Policy gaps, sustainability, resource directory



External factors – Alignment with waivers, regulatory compliance, health system collaboration

What are social determinants of health?

Social determinants of health (SDOH) include where people are born, live, learn, work, play, worship, and age that affect a wide range of health and quality of life outcomes and risks.

When SDOH data is appropriately collected, used, and securely shared, it can play a critical role in improving health and healthcare outcomes.



How Can I Learn More?

To learn more about how you can engage in this work and to sign up for regular updates, visit:

