SOCIOTECHNICAL INTERVENTIONS FOR HEALTH DISPARITY REDUCTION: A RESEARCH AGENDA

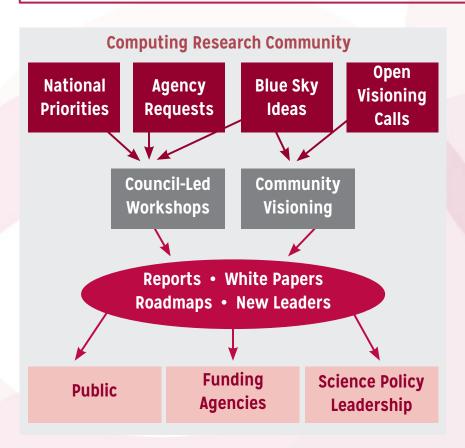
CCC Briefing @ mPower, June 2020

Tiffany Veinot, University of Michigan
Katie Siek, Indiana University and CCC Council
Elizabeth Mynatt, Georgia Tech and former CCC Council



COMPUTING COMMUNITY CONSORTIUM

The **mission** of the Computing Research Association's Computing Community Consortium (CCC) is to **catalyze** the computing research community and **enable** the pursuit of innovative, high-impact research.



Bring the computing research community together to envision audacious research challenges.

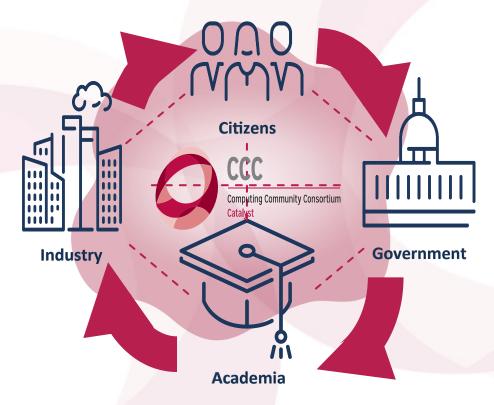
Communicate these challenges and opportunities to the broader national community.

Facilitate investment in these research challenges by key stakeholders.

Inculcate values of **leadership** and service by the computing research community.

Inform and influence early career researchers to engage in these community-led research challenges.

COMPUTING COMMUNITY CONSORTIUM (CCC): CATALYZING I.T.'S VIRTUOUS CYCLE



Pre-competitive white papers & workshops catalyzing I.T. research for the nation's benefit

 Fall 2017: AMIA Working Group on Interactive Systems in Healthcare Panel - Good Intentions Are Not Enough: Health Informatics Interventions That Worsen Inequality



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- Fall 2017: CCC approves Veinot & Siek proposal; organizing committee begins to plan workshop to take place before Society for Behavioral Medicine's 39th Annual Meeting.
- Fall 2017 / Spring 2018: Invited participants with background in health informatics, behavioral medicine, health disparities, and computing.



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HEALTH DISPARITIES: OUR FRAMEWORK

- Health disparities are: inequities in disease prevalence, incidence, morbidity and mortality rates
- Health care disparities: differences between groups in health insurance coverage, access to and use of care, and quality of care.
- Disparities have socio-economic, political, and historical origins
- Populations which experience disparities are socioeconomically and politically marginalized



HEALTH DISPARITY POPULATIONS = MARGINALIZED GROUPS

Lower Socioeconomic (SES) Status People

Pacific Islanders/Native Hawaiians

Rural and Urban Residents

African Americans Native Americans/Alaska Natives

LGBTQ+ People

Hispanics/Latinos

Women or Men (varies by indicator)

People with Disabilities

Aims

- Theory to Design and Implementation
- Sociotechnical System Blackboxes
- Sociotechnical Systems to Inform Theory
- Multidimensional Evaluation to Reduce Health Disparities at Population Level



DAY 1

Sociotechnical Theory in Health Disparity Contexts Panel



Computing: Lena Mamykina, PhD Columbia University



Behavioral Medicine: Jasmin Tiro, PhD U. Texas Southwestern



Health Disparities: Robert Newton, PhD Louisiana State University



Health Informatics: Madhu Reddy, PhD, FACMI Northwestern University

 Sociotechnical Blackboxes and Multidimensional Evaluation to Reduce Health disparities Panel



Computing: Tammy Toscos, Ph.D. Parkview Mirro Center



Behavioral Medicine: Kathy Kim, PhD, MPH, MBA U. Of California Davis



Health Disparities: Jamilia Sly, PHD Mount Sinai



Health Informatics: Robert Lucero, PhD, MPH, RN, FAAN University of Florida

DAY 2

- Lightning Intro Talks
- Breakout Groups
- Problem Selection
- Breakout Groups
- Report Out



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- April 2018: 1.5-day workshop held: panel on sociotechnical theory and blackboxes, break out groups, cross-cutting breakout/discussions, & draft report inputs.
- May 2018: AMIA webinar summarizing the findings and insights from the workshop.
- August 2019: Workshop report released. Vetted by participants, CCC, & external experts.
- June 2020: Presentation to mPower.



CCC Workshop Themes

- Theory to Design and Implementation
- Sociotechnical System Blackboxes
- Sociotechnical Systems to Inform Theory
- Multidimensional Evaluation to Reduce Health Disparities at Population Level



How do we identify and map theory to design, implementation, & evaluation in a health disparity context?

UPSTREAM INTERVENTIONS

Workshop Participants Raised these Questions:

How can we operationalize structural causes of health disparities in intervention design, and their bi-directionality?

How can we design multi-level interventions with technology (i.e. individual, networks, living/working conditions, policy, institutions)?

When is there a need for a mixture of online and offline interventions? What types of "blended" interventions are effective, and for whom?

EQUITY-CENTERED INTERVENTION UPTAKE/ RECRUITMENT AND ADHERENCE/RETENTION

Workshop Participants Raised these Questions:

Do "standard" recruitment strategies work for marginalized groups? For whom? When? For what health issues?

How can we promote uptake among "disinterested" populations?

What kind of technology training and support is needed for interventions with different marginalized groups?

How and when should we re-engage?

OPPORTUNITIES

- Developing and evaluate upstream and multi-level interventions to reduce health disparities by impacting community, social, economic, and political factors.
- Develop and evaluate methods of recruitment/uptake and retention/adherence or studies/interventions that involve marginalized communities.

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How can we understand when sociotechnical systems elicit +/O/-health outcomes?

PARTICIPATORY METHODS FOR STUDY AND TECHNOLOGY DESIGN

Workshop Participants Raised these Questions:

How do we build capacity for communities to meaningfully participate in research and technology design?

How do we mitigate power issues between researchers/ technologists and marginalized communities?

How do we know what participatory methods to choose for a given study/intervention? How do we evaluate the effectiveness of these methods? How can we compare methods across fields?

UNDERSTANDING DATA QUALITY IN EXISTING SYSTEMS

Workshop Participants Raised these Questions:

How do we identify and report on data provenance — especially in marginalized groups?

How can we better communicate algorithmic abstractions so that all stakeholders understand the limitations of the data provided?

What are the impacts of the characteristics of marginalized users and their living/working environments on data quality from sensors, location tracking, medical devices?

DESIGNING DOSING SCHEMES

Workshop Participants Raised these Questions:

For a given intervention, how often should doses be given for which groups, and through what mechanisms?

For a given intervention, what mix of dosing of technological and non-technological elements are needed to achieve a given outcome? (e.g., community or social network characteristics may moderate effectiveness.)



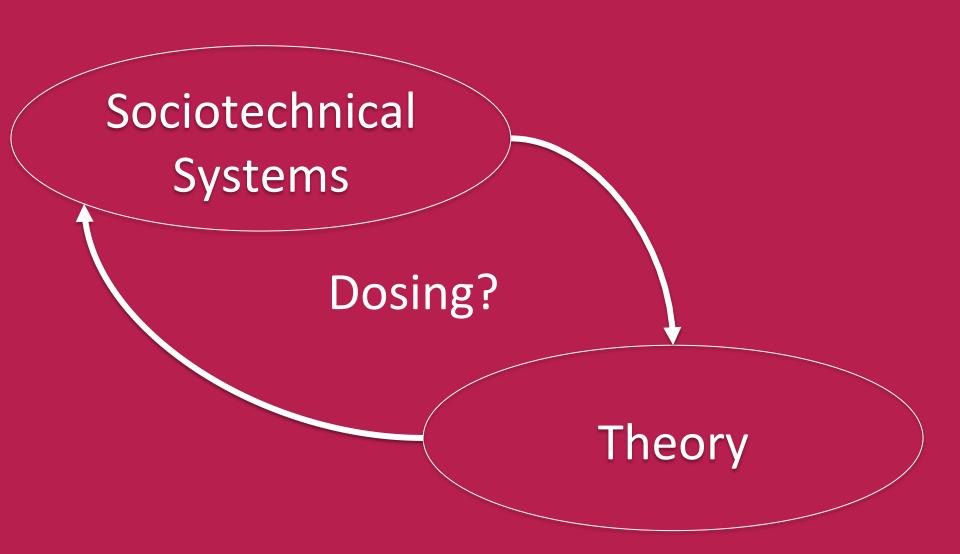
OPPORTUNITIES

- Ensure access to resources to build and maintain communitybased research collaborations and participatory methods.
- Conduct pilot studies and iterative design to ensure initial conditions (e.g., data quality) are correct.
- Evaluate the "dose" of sociotechnical systems to better understand the frequency of use, as well as the dosing contexts and infrastructure support available.
- Support broader impacts in research to ensure researcher are addressing issues that are important to communities.

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BUILDING BETTER THEORIES

Workshop Participants Raised these Questions:

What data streams can best inform dynamic theories that address the social origins of health and health disparities?

How can we identify better data streams and come closer to a ground truth understanding for marginalized groups?

How do we develop and validate dynamic and personalized theories in marginalized groups?



TAILORING AND OPTIMIZATION

Workshop Participants Raised these Questions:

How do we collect all of the data needed for tailoring without unduly burdening participants or violating their privacy — especially in marginalized groups that have previously been exploited for research gain?

How do we make sense of all of the available data streams to ensure they are providing an accurate picture of users' contexts, lives, and cultures?



OPPORTUNITIES

- Document instruments, data streams, and mappings between sociotechnical systems and theories used.
- Develop dynamic new theories that can account for future sociotechnical systems and capture the social contexts of marginalized populations.
- Create and document equity-relevant metrics that can capture appropriate levels of detail to contextualize user groups and interventions.
- Develop, evaluate, share, and validate study designs and theories for interventions.

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How can we design safeguards to assist researchers become more aware of intervention generated inequalities?

ASSESSING HEALTH EQUITY IMPACTS AND UNINTENDED CONSEQUENCES

Workshop Participants Raised these Questions:

What are the equity-related consequences of existing (and future) socio-technical interventions in health?

How can health-equity-relevant phenomena such as resilience, culture, context, and patient-centered goals be more effectively measured?

How can we better measure intervention effects across micro, meso, and macro levels? How can we effectively account for interactions between different levels of outcomes?

ETHICS OF CAPTURING DATA REGARDING CONTEXT

Workshop Participants Raised these Questions:

What are the risks to those whose contextual data are captured? How do they change over time? How can they be mitigated?

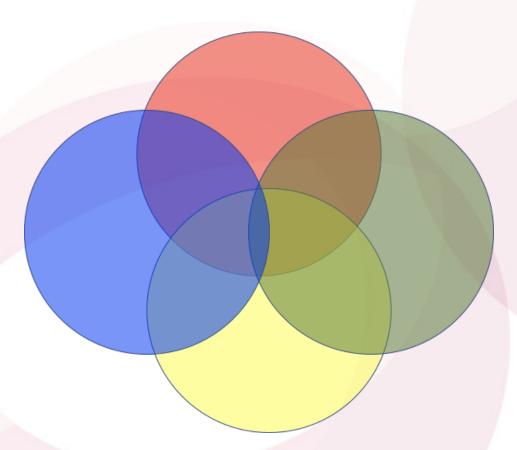
What are the ethical implications of use of contextual data to tailor interventions, diagnose health conditions, and identify health risks?

How can we include more diverse perspectives in discussions of research ethics?

OPPORTUNITIES

- Assist researchers in identifying ethical issues and proactively assessing risks with benefits.
- Develop dynamic new theories that can account for future sociotechnical systems and capture the social contexts of marginalized populations.
- Establish research processes that check on what groups, data, or resources are unaccounted for and monitor unintended consequences.
- Engender a research culture in which learning, sharing, and disclosing failures are encouraged.

A WAY FORWARD



Sustained research collaborations and community partnerships

Connect and coordinate efforts to address larger problems – e.g., theory development

Create training opportunities

Share reusable components, processes, measures, algorithms and data