May 16-18 Montreal, Canada



2024

CONFERENCE

10th Anniversary Edition



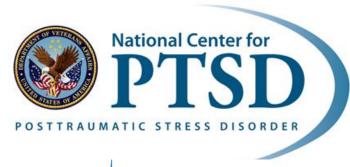
Equity and Access By Design: Lessons Learned Creating Digital Public Mental Health Interventions

Beth K. Jaworski, PhD
Director of Participant Platforms
All of Us Research Program
National Institutes of Health

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All of Us Research Program
National Institutes of Health



Talk Overview

- 1. Digital health landscape
- 2. Importance of digital health equity frameworks
- 3. Key considerations & lessons learned from the field



Setting the Stage: Digital Health Landscape



Defining Digital Health

"[T]he use of information and communications technologies in medicine and other health professions to manage illnesses and health risks and to promote wellness. Digital health has a broad scope and includes the use of wearable devices, mobile health, telehealth, health information technology, and telemedicine."

Source: Ronquillo Y, Meyers A, Korvek SJ. Digital Health. [Updated 2023 May 1]. In: StatPearls [Internet]. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK470260/



Defining Digital Health Equity

"Achieving digital health equity entails not only ensuring access to digital infrastructure but also designing digital health solutions with the broad range of end users in mind, implementing them in ways that address the unique needs of patients who require health-related safety-net services, and evaluating their effects across a range of populations and health systems."

Source: Lyles, C. R., Wachter, R. M., & Sarkar, U. (2021). Focusing on Digital Health Equity. JAMA, 326(18), 1795–1796. https://doi.org/10.1001/jama.2021.18459



Goals of Digital Health

- Improve healthcare quality, services, & outcomes
- Enhance patient & healthcare provider experiences
- Address health disparities
- Improve population health

Source: Ronquillo Y, Meyers A, Korvek SJ. Digital Health. [Updated 2023 May 1]. In: StatPearls [Internet]. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK470260/



Example Digital Health Categories

- Remote sensing & wearables
- Telemedicine & health information
- Data analytics & intelligence
- Health & wellness behavior modification tools (e.g., apps)
- Bioinformatics tools (-omics)
- Patient-physician portals
- (DIY) technologies for diagnosis, treatments, & decision support
- Imaging

Source: Ronquillo Y, Meyers A, Korvek SJ. Digital Health. [Updated 2023 May 1]. In: StatPearls [Internet]. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK470260/



The Meteoric Rise of Digital Health





March 19, 2020

OPINION

To Fight Coronavirus, Millions More Americans Need Internet Access

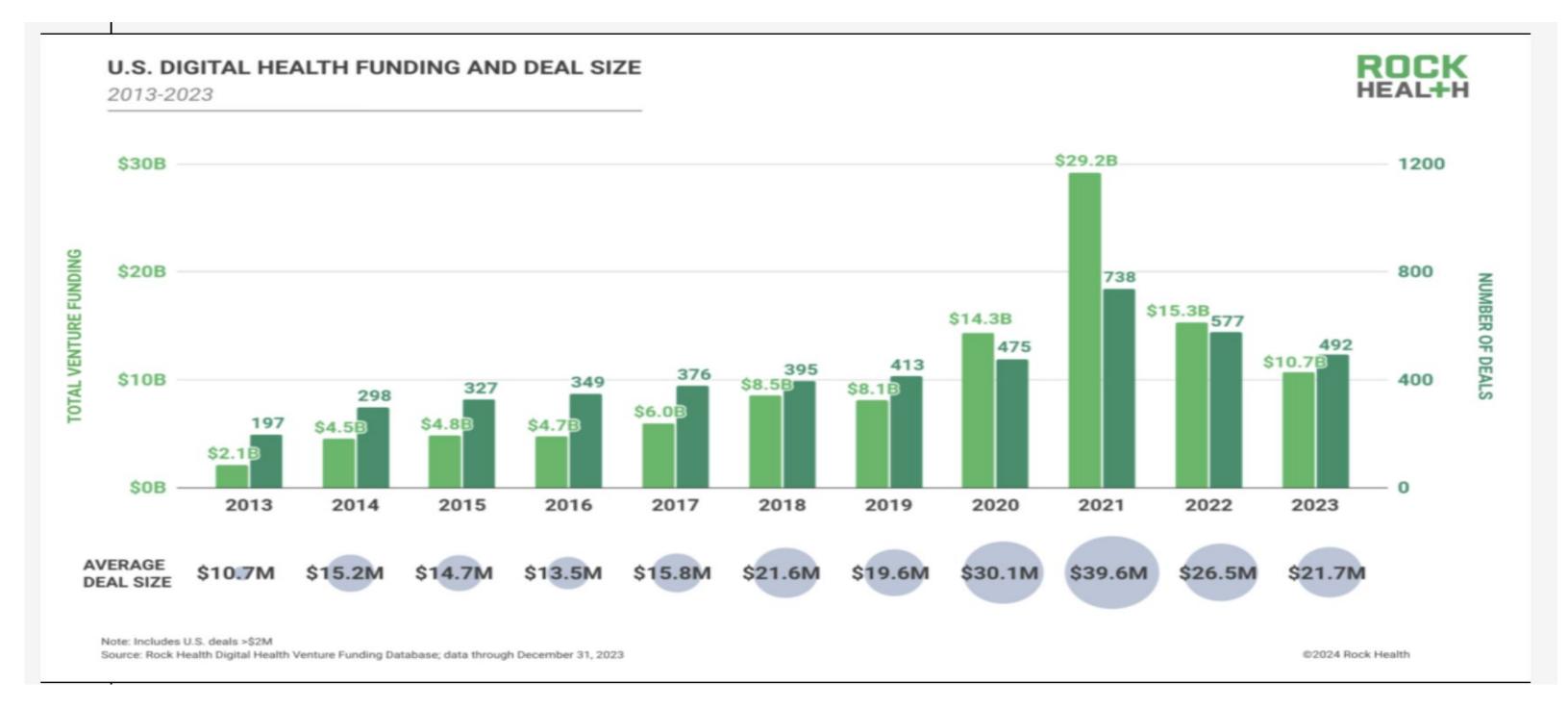
Here's what the federal government must do to help.

By Geoffrey Starks





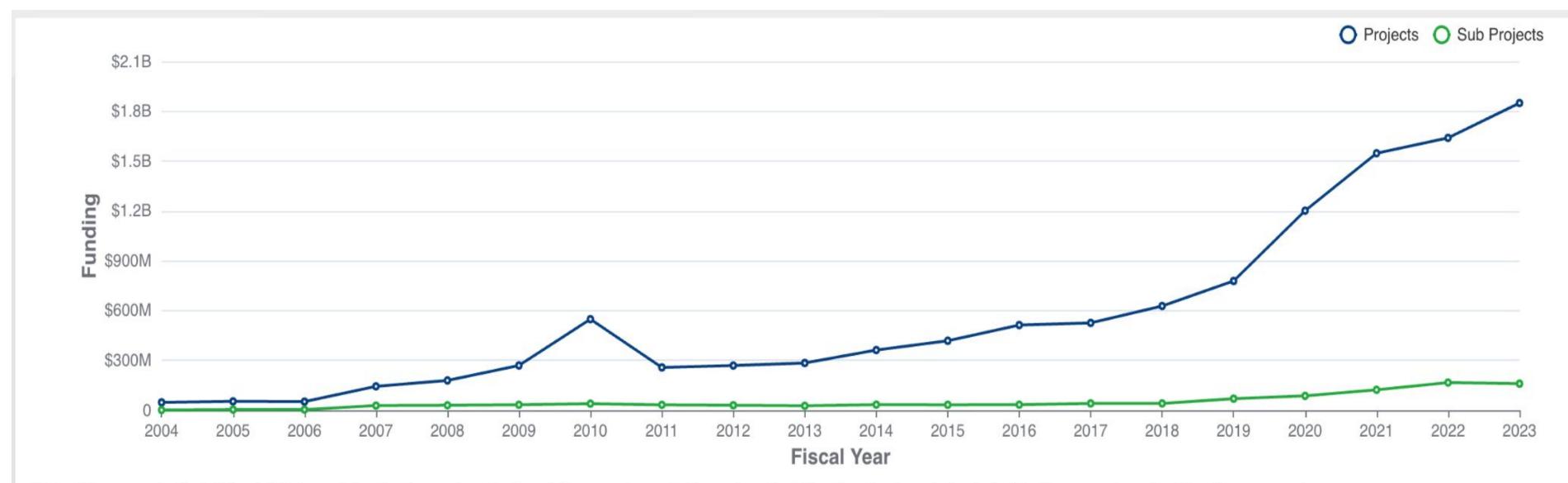
U.S. Private Sector Funding for Digital Health



Source: https://rockhealth.com/insights/2023-year-end-digital-health-funding/



NIH Funding for Digital Health (2004 - 2023)

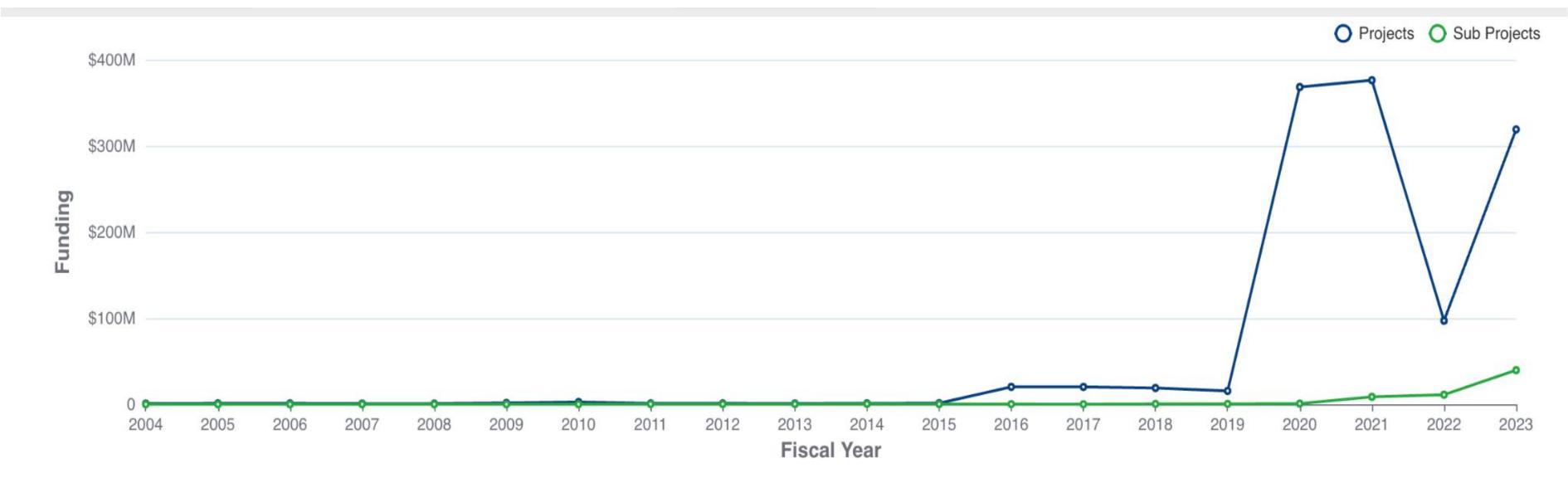


Note: Please note that if the hit list contains both a subproject and its parent grant, the subproject funding is already included in the parent project funding amount.

Source: https://reporter.nih.gov/



NIH Funding for Digital Health Equity (2004 - 2023)



Note: Please note that if the hit list contains both a subproject and its parent grant, the subproject funding is already included in the parent project funding amount.

Source: https://reporter.nih.gov/



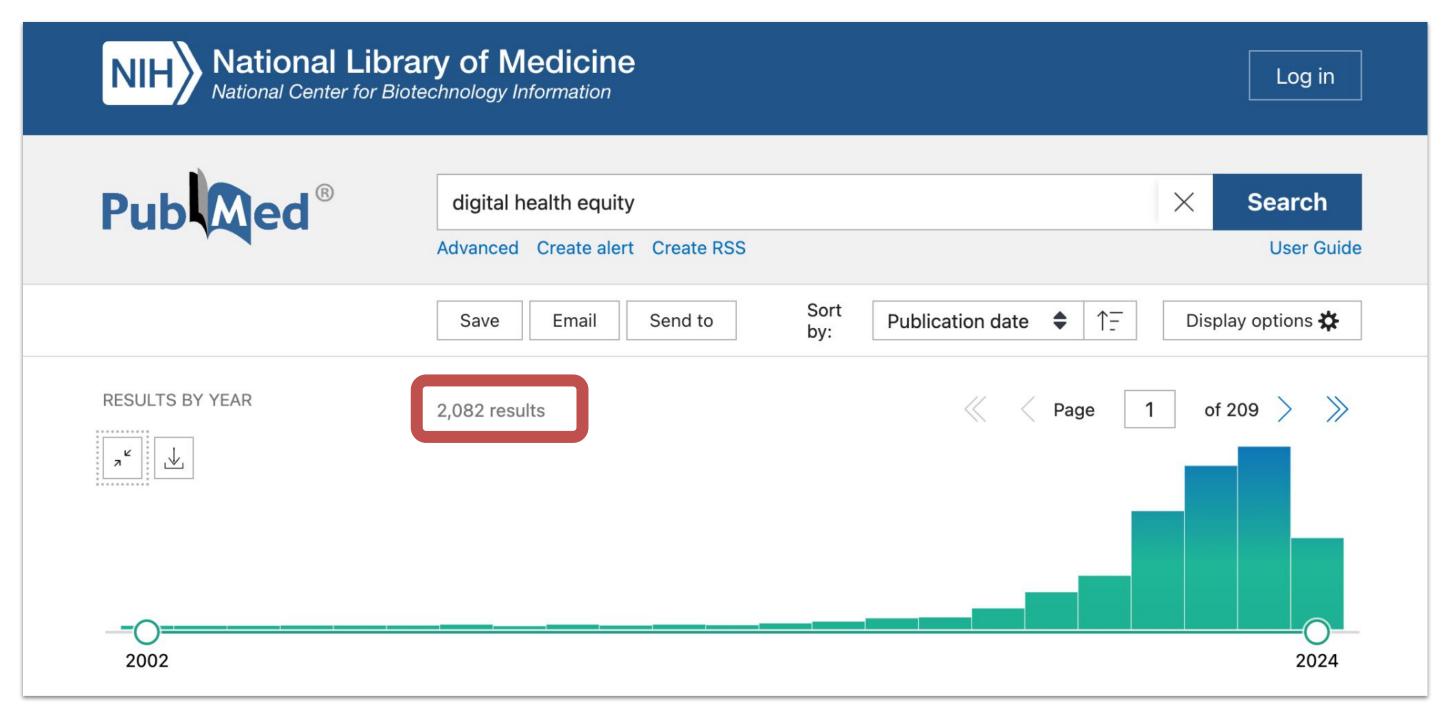
Publications for Digital Health (1960 - 2024)



Source: https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/



Publications for Digital Health Equity (2002 - 2024)



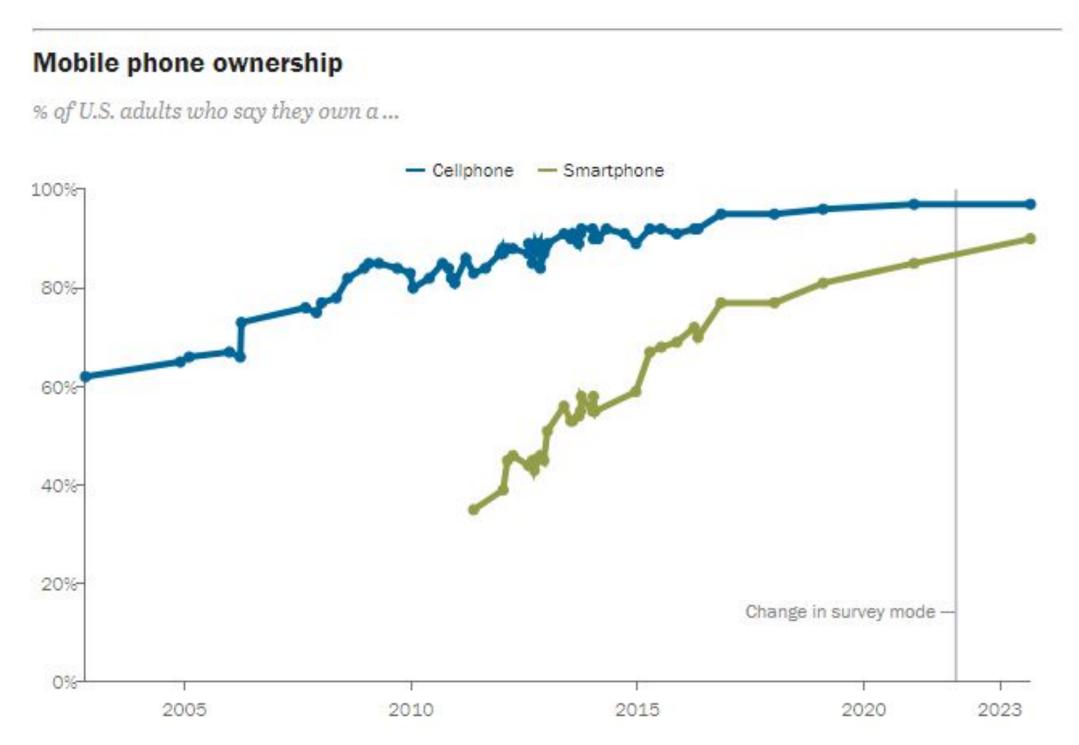
Source: https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/



The Importance of Digital Health Equity Frameworks



Smartphone Ownership (in the U.S.)



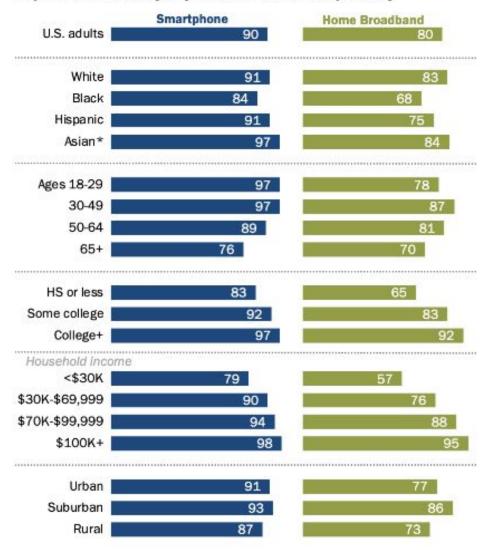
Source: https://www.pewresearch.org/internet/fact-sheet/mobile/



U.S. Smartphone Ownership vs. Home Broadband

Rates of smartphone ownership, broadband subscription vary across groups, including by household income and education

% of U.S. adults who say they own or subscribe to the following



^{*} Estimates for Asian adults are representative of English speakers only.

Note: White, Black and Asian adults include those who report being only one race and are not Hispanic. Hispanic adults are of any race. Those who did not give an answer or who gave other responses are not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted May 19-Sept. 5, 2023.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Source:

https://www.pewresearch.org/internet/2024/01/31/americans-use-of-mobile-technology-and-home-b roadband/

behavioural trials network

[&]quot;Americans' Use of Mobile Technology and Home Broadband"

Barriers to Achieving Digital Health's Potential

- 1. Persistence of digital infrastructure deficits & "digital redlining"
 - Digital Equity Act of 2021 is helping, but more work remains
- 2. Digital health innovations can exacerbate or create new health disparities "inverse care law" (e.g., Lyles et al., 2023; The Lancet, 2021)
- 3. Digital health literacy identified as a "super determinant" of health, but low literacy levels limit full potential of digital health tools (Van Kessel, Wong, Clemens, & Brand, 2022)
- 4. Engagement is essential yet historically underserved and vulnerable populations less likely to engage with digital health tools & resources than more privileged populations (e.g., Adedinsewo et al., 2023)



A Framework for Digital Health Equity

		Levels of Influence"				
		Individual	Interpersonal	Community	Societal	
Domains of Influence (Over the Lifecourse)	Biological	Biological Vulnerability and Mechanisms	Caregiver-Child Interaction Family Microbiome	Community Illness Exposure Herd Immunity	Sanitation Immunization Pathogen Exposure	
	Behavioral	Health Behaviors Coping Strategies	Family Functioning School/Work Functioning	Community Functioning	Policies and Laws	
	Physical/Built Environment	Personal Environment	Household Environment School/Work Environment	Community Environment Community Resources	Societal Structure	
	Digital Environment	Digital Literacy, Digital Self-Efficacy, Technology Access, Attitudes Towards Use	Implicit Tech Bias, Interdependence (e.g. shared devices), Patient-Tech-Clinician Relationship	Community Infrastructure, Healthcare Infrastructure, Community Tech Norms, Community Partners	Tech Policy, Data Standards, Design Standards, Social Norms & Ideologies, Algorithmic Bias	
	Sociocultural Environment	Sociodemographics Limited English Cultural Identity Response to Discrimination	Social Networks Family/Peer Norms Interpersonal Discrimination	Community Norms Local Structural Discrimination	Social Norms Societal Structural Discrimination	
	Health Care System	Insurance Coverage Health Literacy Treatment Preferences	Patient-Clinician Relationship Medical Decision-Making	Availability of Services Safety Net Services	Quality of Care Health Care Policies	
Health Outcomes		2 Individual Health	Family/ Organizational Health	合 Community 合合 Health	Population Health	

Levels of Influence*

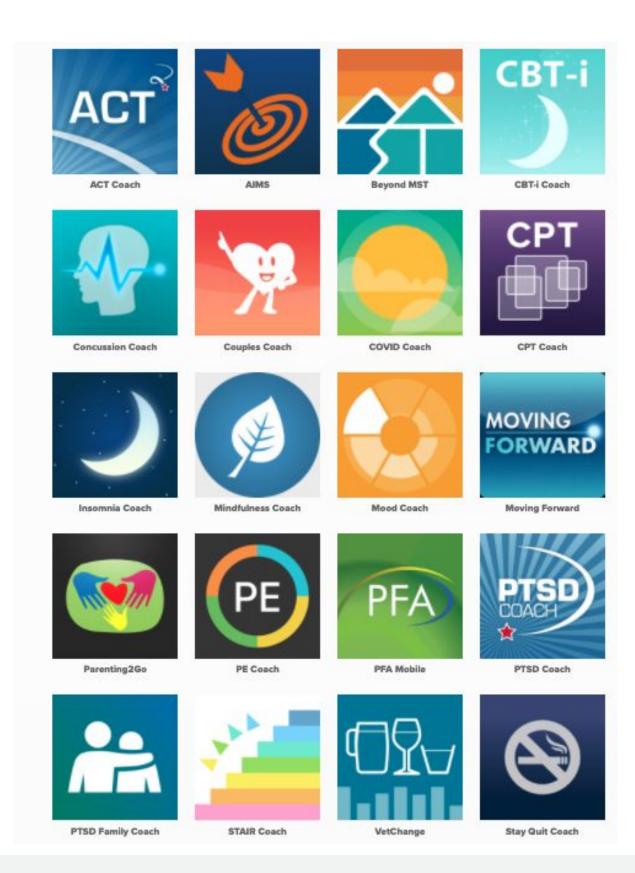
Source: Richardson, S., Lawrence, K., Schoenthaler, A.M. et al. A framework for digital health equity. npj Digit. Med. 5, 119 (2022). https://doi.org/10.1038/s41746-022-00663-0



Key Lessons Learned for Working Toward Digital Health Equity



Overview of VA NCPTSD's Public Digital Health Innovation Program



- Large portfolio of mental health apps (20+)
 - Self-management and treatment companion apps
- Significant reach
 - Over 5 million app installs
- Strong data privacy protections
- Free & accessible
- Contribute to the development of a digital mental health safety net
- Evidence-informed
 - RCTs (e.g., Kuhn et al., 2017) and "in the wild" (e.g. Jaworski, et al., 2021;
 Kozlov et al. 2020; Owen et al. 2015)



Suggestion 1: Equity and access must be central

- Cannot be an afterthought
- Accessibility should go beyond the bare minimum
 - Meeting Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Compliance and Web Content Accessibility
 Guidelines (WCAG) necessary but not sufficient
- Research teams, technologists, & all partners should be mission-aligned



Suggestion 2: Cultivate multidisciplinary teams

- Greater variety of disciplines, the better
- Will likely need to spend time creating shared language & understanding



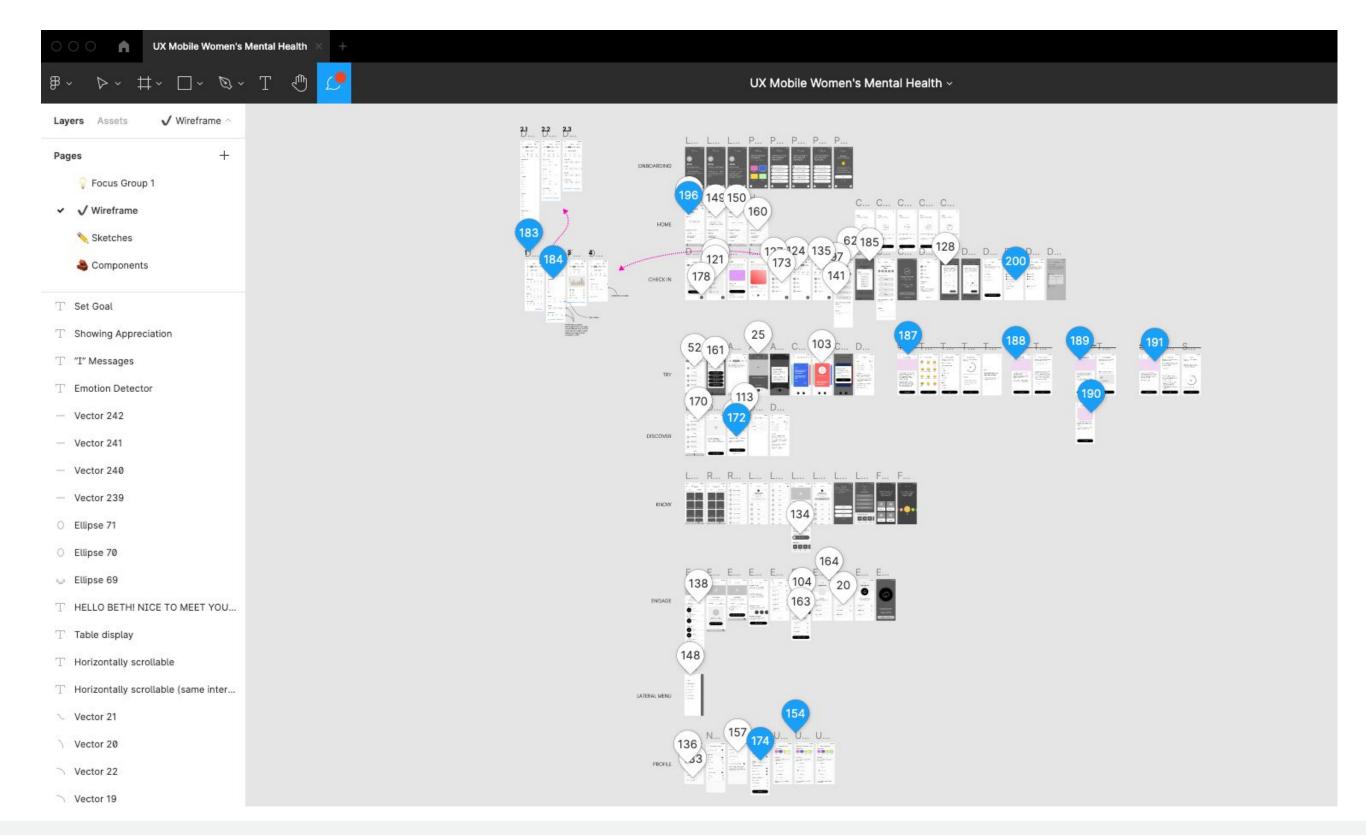
Suggestion 3: Create via participatory methodologies

• Co-design: Diverse voices included directly in all aspects of the the design process (e.g., defining the problem space, possible solutions, strategies for implementation)

anking		
pp Name Ranking		
lease rank order the names	s, from the one you like the most to the one you like th	e least.
ou can drag and drop the a	pp names to move them around.	
Option 🗘	Average position (mean)	Average position (median)
WellWithin	2	1
HerHealth Coach	2.9	3
WellnessforHer	3.1	2.5
Bridges	3.7	3.5
Empower Coach	4.6	5
BrightSpots	4.7	5



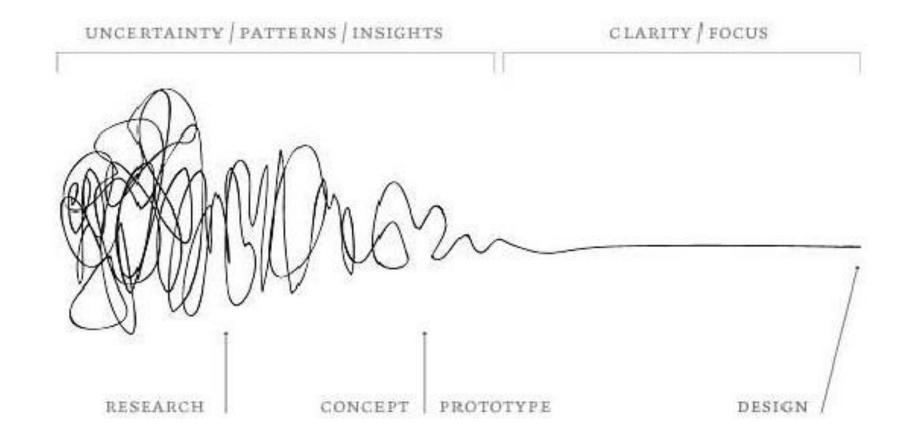
Suggestion 4: Iterate early and often





Suggestion 5: Allow space for a non-linear process(es)







Suggestion 6: Focus on digital health literacy and engagement

 Design for promoting digital health literacy - simplicity and ease of use

 Understand what meaningful engagement looks like & meet individuals where they are at

	Frequency of Events	% of Total Key Events	Frequency of Unique Users	% of Total Users
Manage Stress Tools	325,691	70.40%	28,009	58.82%
Learn	52,123	11.27%	10,124	20.54%
Mood Check (goal tracking + assessments)	47,821	10.34%	13,510	27.40%
Find Resources	37,016	8.00%	9,418	19.10%
Total	462,651	100%	49,297	*

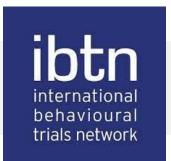
Observation Window = May 1, 2020 - October 31, 2020





Suggestion 7: Ethically approach data collection & uses

- Informed consent is key, especially among historically underserved and/or vulnerable populations
- Focus on the six Vs (Wesson et al., 2022)
 - virtuosity (equity and ethics of big data)
 - volume (size of data)
 - veracity (trustworthiness of data)
 - variety (types of data)
 - value (usefulness of data for decision-making)
 - velocity (speed with which data are collected/processed)



Suggestion 8: Plan for tailored dissemination & implementation strategies from the outset









JMIR Ment Health. 2023; 10: e41773.

Published online 2023 Jan 12. doi: 10.2196/41773

PMCID: PMC9880807

PMID: 36633895

Training Staff Across the Veterans Affairs Health Care System to Use Mobile Mental Health Apps: A National Quality Improvement Project

Monitoring Editor: John Torous

Reviewed by Samantha Connolly and John Torous

Pearl McGee-Vincent, PsyD,^{⊠1,2} Margaret-Anne Mackintosh, PhD,¹ Andrea L Jamison, PhD,¹ Katherine Juhasz, MSc,^{1,3} Colleen Becket-Davenport, PsyD,^{1,4} Jeane Bosch, MPH, PhD,¹ Timothy J Avery, PsyD,^{1,5} Lauren Glamb, PsyD,^{1,6} and Shilpa Hampole, BSc¹



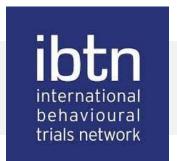
Designing for Equity & Access: Suggestion Summary

- 1 Equity and access must be central
- 2 Cultivate multidisciplinary teams
- 3 Create via participatory methodologies
- 4 Iterate early and often
- 5 Allow space for a non-linear process(es)
- 6 Focus on digital health literacy & engagement
- 7 Ethically approach data collection & uses
- 8 Plan for tailored dissemination & implementation strategies from the outset



Concluding Thoughts

- 1. Designing for equity and access has the potential to improve overall quality of digital health tools
 - May also have a significant economic impact in the U.S., health disparities cost an estimated \$93
 billion in excess medical care costs annually (Rock Health, 2024)
- 2. Multi-level determinants of digital health equity require more research (Lyles et al., 2023)
- 3. Meaningful partnerships are just as impactful as specific technologies
 - Technology is always evolving relationships persist over time
- 4. Digital health equity → digital health inclusion and justice (Figueroa et al., 2022; Rodriguez et al., 2022)



Thank you!

beth.jaworski@nih.gov

