Social determinants of health (SDoH) are the conditions in which people are born, grow, work, live, and age. Local food insecurity was defined for these analyses as those who are considered to be adversely impacted by the SDoH factor. See methodology for how unmet social needs are defined for these analyses.

2 Survey also included questions regarding income, employment, and education as these are often underlying factors of the social needs highlighted in these analyses. See methodology for how unmet social needs are defined for these analyses.

Food security was the most commonly reported unmet social need

Percentage of respondents reporting unmet social need

Because some respondents have multiple unmet social needs, the % shown below do not sum to 100%

Respondents who self-reported poor health or higher healthcare utilization were more likely to report multiple unmet social needs

Self-reported poor physical health

Self-reported poor mental health

Self-reported high healthcare utilization

3 Includes respondents who are adversely impacted by two or more of the following SDoH factors: Food security, community safety, housing security, social support, and transportation access. Respondents who indicated "poor" or "fair" health include respondents who indicated "good" or "very good" or "excellent" health.

5 Proprietary high risk health calculation based on self-reported healthcare utilization and number of chronic conditions.

Methods:

- **Survey details and population:** Findings in this document are based on responses to the 2019 McKinsey Social Determinants of Health Survey. The survey was fielded in December 2018. Respondents included 12,300+ individuals between the ages of 18-64 who have the following insurance coverage: Individually insured, Medicare, Medicaid, both Medicare and Medicaid, and uninsured. For the individually insured and uninsured survey population, respondents were limited to those at 250% of the federal poverty level or below. Results are shown for a nationally representative subset of 2,010 respondents.

- **Food environment:** Survey respondents are considered to be adversely impacted by food insecurity if they have "very low food security" or "low food security," using questions and methodology from the USDA's screening tool to assess household food security. Methodology uses U.S. Household Food Security Survey Questions, USDA.

- **Community safety:** Survey respondents are considered to be adversely impacted by community safety if they reported low-scoring responses to questions about general feelings about their community, concerns about community crime, perceptions of community problems and crime indicators, and perceptions of physical and emotional safety in their community.

- **Housing:** Survey respondents are considered to be adversely impacted by housing if they indicated that they do not have housing or have housing but are worried about losing it.

- **Social support:** Survey respondents are considered to be adversely impacted by social support if they reported low-scoring responses to questions about emotional and social loneliness, and about availability of emotional and physical social support (e.g., sources of emotional strength and help with practical activities).

- **Transportation:** Survey respondents are considered to be adversely impacted by transportation if they indicated that transportation has kept them from work, meetings, or getting things needed for daily living, or that it takes 60 minutes or longer to get to a doctor's appointment.
Social Determinants of Health:

Survey details and population:

Insights from the McKinsey 2019 Consumer Social Determinants of Health Survey

McKinsey conducted a survey of 2,010 individuals to understand how social determinants of health (SDoH) impact health outcomes, utilization, and preferences. All survey respondents were US residents and either had health insurance coverage (through Medicare, Medicaid, both Medicare and Medicaid, or an individual market plan) or were uninsured (respondents who had individual market plans or were uninsured had to have incomes at or below 250% of the federal poverty level). Individuals with employer-sponsored health insurance were excluded.

Survey recipients reporting higher inpatient or ER utilization were more likely to report unmet social needs...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of respondents with IP utilization reporting unmet social needs</th>
<th>% of respondents with ER utilization reporting unmet social needs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[31% IP visits, 52% IP stay]</td>
<td>[24% ER visits, 57% IP visits]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Compared to those whose social need is met...

- Respondents reporting food insecurity are 2.4x as likely to report multiple ER visits and 2.0x as likely to report an IP visit over a 12-month period
- Respondents reporting unmet transportation needs are 2.6x as likely to report multiple ER visits and 2.2x as likely to report an IP visit over a 12-month period
- Respondents reporting unmet community safety needs are 3.2x as likely to report multiple ER visits over a 12-month period

Most respondents reporting multiple unmet social needs are interested in offerings from their health insurer...

85% of respondents reporting multiple unmet social needs indicated they would use a social program6 offered by their health insurer

- 50% Discounts at grocery stores that specialize in healthy foods6
- 48% Free memberships at local gyms6
- 45% A wellness dollar account6
- 41% Total reimbursement of specific home improvement purchases to address health concerns10
- 40% Drop-in care clinic at lower or no cost during evenings/weekends11

... and many respondents, regardless of social need, said they would use the following offerings from their health insurer

- 50% Discounts at grocery stores that specialize in healthy foods6
- 48% Free memberships at local gyms6
- 45% A wellness dollar account6
- 41% Total reimbursement of specific home improvement purchases to address health concerns10
- 40% Drop-in care clinic at lower or no cost during evenings/weekends11

Methodology

Survey details and population: Findings in this document are based on responses to the 2019 McKinsey Social Determinants of Health Survey. The survey was fielded in December 2018. Respondents included 12,500+ individuals between the ages of 18-64 who have the following insurance coverage: Individually insured, Medicare, Medicaid, both Medicare and Medicaid, and uninsured. For the individually insured and uninsured survey population, respondents were limited to those at or below 250% of the federal poverty level or below. Results are shown for a nationally representative subset of 2,110 respondents.

Social Determinants of Health: Survey participants were asked questions across the following categories: Income, family size, employment, education, food security, community, housing, transportation, social support, and use of social services. Impact of food security, community safety, housing security, social support, and use of social services was defined per the methodology below. Respondents reporting unmet social needs were defined as those who are considered to be adversely impacted by the SDoH factor.

Food security:

- Food availability: Respondents were asked whether they had access to food, the availability of a food service, or the availability of a food service in their community.

Community safety:

- Community crime: Respondents were asked whether they felt safe in their community.
- Fear of crime: Respondents were asked whether they felt safe in their community.

Housing:

- Housing security: Respondents were asked whether they had a safe and stable place to live.

Transportation:

- Transportation access: Respondents were asked whether they had access to transportation.

Social support:

- Social support availability: Respondents were asked whether they had access to social support.

Other:

- Inpatient stays: Respondents were asked whether they had an inpatient stay.
- ER visits: Respondents were asked whether they had an ER visit.

Insurers and employers were asked whether they offered social programs to their customers or employees. The survey respondents were asked whether they would use the following offerings from their health insurer:

- Discounts at grocery stores that specialize in healthy foods
- Free memberships at local gyms
- A wellness dollar
- Total reimbursement of specific home improvement purchases to address health concerns
- Drop-in care clinic at lower or no cost during evenings/weekends