

VA



U.S. Department
of Veterans Affairs

Focus on Health Equity and Action:

Release of the Inaugural VHA National Veteran Health Equity Report

Uchenna S. Uchendu, MD

Donna L. Washington, MD, MPH

Elizabeth M. Yano, PhD, MSPH



October 27, 2016 @ 3PM EST



Veterans Health Administration
Office of Health Equity



WHAT YOU CAN EXPECT

- Acknowledgement
- Background – Health Equity Action Plan
- NVHER - Highlights
 - Background
 - Data notes
 - Distribution
 - Socio-demographics
 - Health Conditions
 - Utilization
- Discussion





THANK YOU VETERANS ~ I CARE & VA CARES!



Five Priorities

- Access
- Employee Engagement
- Best Practices and Consistency
- Development of a High Performance Network
- Restore Trust and Confidence

- Veteran/Customer Experience
- Employee Experience
- Support Service Excellence
- Performance Improvement
- Strategic Partnership





VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

- Racial or Ethnic Group*
- Gender*
- Age*
- Geographic Location*
- Religion
- Socio-Economic Status
- Sexual Orientation
- Military Era/Period of Service
- Disability – Cognitive, Sensory, Physical
- Mental Health*
- Other characteristics historically linked to discrimination or exclusion



* Covered in the NVHER



Veterans Health Administration
Office of Health Equity



VA HEALTH EQUITY ACTION PLAN - HEAP

OHE along with key partners developed the HEAP which Aligns with MyVA, the VHA Strategic Plan (see Objective 1E Quality & Equity), and other agency and national strategic goals. The HEAP focal areas are

- ❑ **Awareness:** Crucial strategic partnerships within and outside VA

- ❑ **Leadership:** Health equity impact assessed for all policies, executive decision memos, handbooks, procedures, directives, action plans and National Leadership Council decisions

- ❑ **Health System Life Experience:** Incorporate social determinants of health in personalized health plan

- ❑ **Cultural and Linguistic Competency:** Education & training on health equity, cultural competency to include unconscious bias, micro inequities, diversity & inclusion

- ❑ **Data, Research and Evaluation:** Develop common definitions and measures of disparities and inequities; Develop strategies for capturing data on race, ethnicity, language, and socioeconomic status and other variables needed to stratify the results for all quality measures and to address disparities; Incorporate health equity into Strategic Analytics for Improvement and Learning (SAIL)





- ❑ **Recommendation #5** – Eliminate health care disparities among Veterans treated in the VHA Care System by committing adequate personnel and monetary resources to address the causes of the problem and ensuring the **VHA Health Equity Action Plan (HEAP) is fully implemented**. According to the Commission, despite unique assets that secure VA’s position as an industry leader in today’s healthcare market, the challenges it faces in ensuring timely access to high quality, equitable healthcare for all Veterans remain real and in need of more action. The Commission made additional sub recommendation to address such challenges:
- VHA work to eliminate health disparities by establishing health care equity as a strategic priority;
 - VHA provide the Office of Health Equity (OHE) adequate resources and level of authority to successfully build cultural and military competence among all VHA Care System providers and employees;
 - VHA ensure that the HEAP is fully implemented with adequate staffing, resources, and support; and
 - VHA increase the availability, quality, and use of race, ethnicity, and language data to improve the health of minority Veterans and other vulnerable Veteran populations with strong surveillance systems that monitor trends in health status, patient satisfaction and quality measures.



VA



U.S. Department
of Veterans Affairs

National Veteran Health Equity Report–FY2013

Overview & Select Highlights

<http://www.va.gov/healthequity/NVHER.asp>



Veterans Health Administration
Office of Health Equity



NATIONAL VETERAN HEALTH EQUITY REPORT— FY2013



Veterans Health
Administration
Office of Health Equity

National Veteran Health Equity Report—FY2013

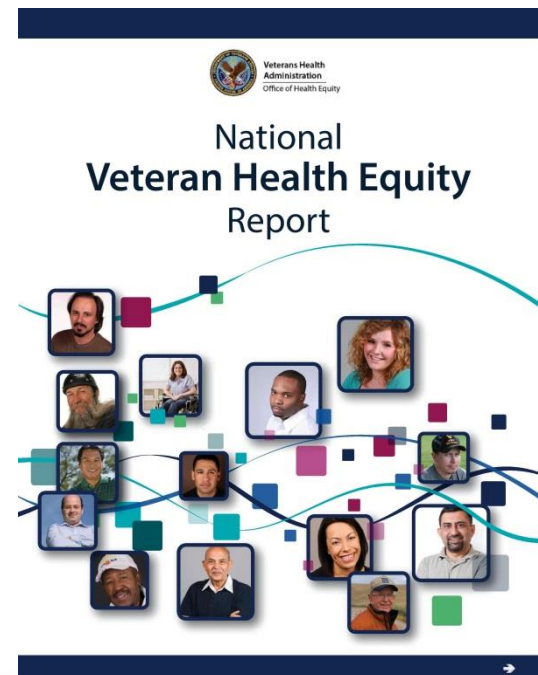


Veterans Health Administration
Office of Health Equity



VHA NATIONAL VETERAN HEALTH EQUITY REPORT

- ❑ OHE venture with SMEs from the Palo Alto & GLA HSR&D COINs & chapter authors
- ❑ FY13 data as initial base
- ❑ Data variables by vulnerable populations + intersections
- ❑ Age, Gender, MH, Racial/Ethnic, Geography etc.
- ❑ Data variables within vulnerable populations for
 - Encounters in Primary Care, Mental Health , Emergency, Telephone etc.
 - Services in Fee Care, Cost of Care
 - Health Profile for medical and mental diagnoses domains
- ❑ Top Diagnoses by Vulnerable groups with identified gaps
 - Vulnerable Veteran groups
 - Use VA more
 - Have higher MH & complex medical diagnoses
 - Sicker with greater disease burden
- ❑ Full report and data released October 4, 2016!
- ❑ OHE - PEC => next steps with FY14 data including mortality



Veterans Health Administration
Office of Health Equity



DEDICATION

□ *The National Veteran Health Equity Report is dedicated to the brave men and women who have served our country and their families*



Veterans Health Administration
Office of Health Equity



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT



The forces behind the Office of Health Equity at the United States Department of Veterans Affairs and this inaugural report



Veterans Health Administration
Office of Health Equity



HOT OFF THE GRILL!

"The care of the most vulnerable is long, but it benefits everyone."
 —Theodore Parker

Like tens of thousands of other physicians, I had the privilege of serving at Veterans Administration (VA) hospitals and clinics. As both a medical resident and a resident, I cared for and served our best and our country, while working alongside VA health professionals who provided daily evidence of the selfless commitment we share as healthcare providers. It is to learn, provide, respect patient autonomy, and know how to care.

In a fast-paced world of medical ethics, it is our duty to ensure that our patients receive the highest quality of patient attention and distribution. Understanding the unique challenges that continue to exist in the VA health care system for our most vulnerable, the resulting data reveal a complex landscape of disparities, care utilization patterns, and social conditions of veteran patients related to race, ethnicity, sex, age, geography, and overall health status. This report of our most vulnerable patients' health status is the result of our efforts to identify and address these disparities through the use of data and the inclusion of our patients in social equity and disease and more awareness of health care disparities among veterans.

The report's findings highlight the increasing diversity of the VA patient population, which reflects our commitment to ensure that all veterans receive the highest quality of care. In the VA patient population, the number of patients aged 65 and older increased from 14% in 2010 to 18% in 2015, and the veteran patient population is expected to continue to grow through 2025. The number of patients aged 65 and older is expected to increase in the coming years. As the report notes, these trends make it increasingly important that VA health care providers ensure that care is culturally and gender sensitive and reflects the needs and preferences of these populations.

As we expand our capacity, the need to care for an increasingly diverse and aging population will become more pronounced in the VA patient population. With more than one-third of all veterans served by the VA being 65 and older—including 60% of women aged 65 and older—programs must be able to provide the care of our patients through the use of data and technology to ensure that we are providing the highest quality of care to our patients. Our commitment to ensure that we are providing the highest quality of care to our patients is a commitment that we will continue to uphold.

With these and other findings, this report provides a useful baseline to help health care providers, scholars, and education leaders in the state of care for veterans. A better understanding of the issues of health care disparities in the VA health system is a key to ensuring that our most vulnerable are addressed by all citizens. This report also contributes to our understanding of the wide variety of disparities in care for our most vulnerable patients. It is our hope that this report will help guide our nation's veterans to a more equitable future. While the journey to equity will no doubt be long, like Theodore Parker, I am certain it will bend toward justice.

As the Commission on Care noted in its 2013 findings, despite the challenges of veterans' care in recent years, "the most remarkable thing about veterans' care is that the VA has made remarkable progress in providing a firm foundation on which to build." This foundation includes thousands of dedicated health professionals and staff who are committed to the vision of a high-quality, equitable VA Care System that delivers health care when our veterans need it.

Of course to the findings presented in this book are the recommendations from the Commission on Care:

Recommendation #1: Elevate health care disparities among veterans treated in the VA Care System by leveraging available personnel and resources resources to address the causes of the problem and ensuring the VA Health Equity Action Plan is fully implemented.

Recommendation #2: Foster cultural and military competence among all VA Care System healthcare providers, and staff to enhance diversity, promote cultural sensitivity, and improve veteran health outcomes.

As health professionals, we have a clear ethical obligation to eliminate health and health care disparities and work toward a more equitable future for all veterans. It is our hope that this report will help guide our nation's veterans to a more equitable future. While the journey to equity will no doubt be long, like Theodore Parker, I am certain it will bend toward justice.

David G. Kirch, MD
 President and Chief Executive Officer
 Association of American Medical Colleges

- ❑ AAMC President and CEO adds Endorses the NVHER!
- “Like two-thirds of my fellow physicians, I had the privilege of training at Veterans Administration (VA) hospitals and clinics...
- ...because the VA sponsors approximately 10 percent of graduate medical education trainee positions, this report will inform the way the next generation of physicians thinks about equity and care for vulnerable patients...
- There is a common saying in health care, “You can only change what you measure.” My hope is that this report will help guide those who serve and heal our nation’s veterans to a more equitable future. While the journey to equity will no doubt be long, like Theodore Parker, I am certain it will bend toward justice.

~ Darrell G. Kirch, MD



Veterans Health Administration
Office of Health Equity



PUBLICATION TEAM – CHAPTER AUTHORS

Chapter 1: Introduction

- Elizabeth Yano, PhD, MSPH *VA Greater Los Angeles Healthcare System*

Chapter 2: Office of Health Equity: Background and Role in VHA Disparities Reduction

- Uchenna S. Uchendu, MD *VA Office of Health Equity, Washington, DC*

Chapter 3: Health and Healthcare for Veterans in VHA by Race/Ethnicity

- Donna L. Washington, MD, MPH *VA Greater Los Angeles Healthcare System*

Chapter 4: Health and Healthcare for Women Veterans in VHA

- Susan Frayne, MD, MPH *VA Palo Alto Health Care System*
- Sally Haskell, MD *VA Connecticut Healthcare System*
- Fay Saechao, MPH *VA Palo Alto Health Care System*
- Melissa Farmer, PhD *VA Greater Los Angeles Healthcare System*
- Patricia Hayes, PhD *VA Women's Health Services, Washington, DC*

Chapter 5: Health and Healthcare for Older Veterans in VHA

- Debra Saliba, MD, MPH *VA Greater Los Angeles Healthcare System*
- Katherine Hoggatt, PhD *VA Greater Los Angeles Healthcare System*

- Adriana Izquierdo, MD, MSCE *VA Greater Los Angeles Healthcare System*

Chapter 6: Health and Healthcare for Veterans in VHA in Rural Areas

- Ashley Cozad, MPH *Iowa City VA Medical Center*
- Gina Capra, MPA *VA Office of Rural Health, Washington, DC*
- Nancy Maher, PhD *VA Office of Rural Health, Washington, DC*

Chapter 7: Health and Healthcare Disparities Among Veterans with Serious Mental Illness

- Amy N. Cohen, PhD *VA Greater Los Angeles Healthcare System*
- Dawn L. Glover, MA *VA Greater Los Angeles Healthcare System*

Chapter 8: VHA National Veterans Health Equity Report Highlights

- Donna L. Washington, MD, MPH *VA Greater Los Angeles Healthcare System*
- Elizabeth Yano, PhD, MSPH *VA Greater Los Angeles Healthcare System*
- Uchenna S. Uchendu, MD *VA Office of Health Equity, Washington, DC*

Technical Appendix

- Fay Saechao, MPH *VA Palo Alto Health Care System*
- Susan M. Frayne MD, MPH *VA Palo Alto Health Care System*





PUBLICATION TEAM – REPORT TEAM

- ❑ **VA Office of Health Equity, Washington, DC**
 - Uchenna S. Uchendu, MD
 - Kenneth T. Jones, PhD
- ❑ **Center for the Study of Healthcare Innovation, Implementation & Policy (CSHIIP) VA HSR&D Center of Innovation, VA Greater Los Angeles Healthcare System**
 - Donna L. Washington, MD, MPH
 - Deborah Riopelle, MSPH
 - Elizabeth M. Yano, PhD, MSPH
- ❑ **Women’s Health Evaluation Initiative (WHEI) VA HSR&D Center for Innovation to Implementation (Ci2i), VA Palo Alto Health Care System**
 - Susan Frayne, MD, MPH
 - Fay Saechao, MPH
- ❑ **VA Employee Education System, Washington, DC**
 - Peggy Knotts
 - Sherry Keene
 - Scott A. Wood





DATA SOURCES

- ❑ Leverages WHEI Master Database and adds new variables; derived from multiple data sources, including:
 - ADUSH Enrollment File
 - National Patient Care Database
 - Non-VA (Fee) Medical Care Files
 - VA Managerial Cost Accounting System, MCA (DSS NDEs)
 - PSSG Enrollee File
 - VHA Vital Status File
 - OEF/OIF/OND Roster
- ❑ Denominator:
 - Veteran VHA patients in FY2013
- ❑ Variable creation:
 - Algorithms draw upon multiple sources





POLL QUESTION #1

Have you read the *National Veteran Health Equity Report–FY2013*?

I have read the entire report

I have read some of the report

I have not read the report



VA



U.S. Department
of Veterans Affairs

National Veteran Health Equity Report–FY2013

Key Information For Interpreting the
Results in the Chapters with Data

<http://www.va.gov/healthequity/NVHER.asp>



Veterans Health Administration
Office of Health Equity



DATA NOTES - RACE /ETHNICITY

- ❑ Race/ethnicity categories reported here are mutually exclusive
- ❑ All individuals with indication of Hispanic ethnicity are included in the “Hispanic” race/ethnicity group regardless of their race
- ❑ The remaining race/ethnicity categories contain Veteran patients who have identified as “non-Hispanic,” but for simplicity, the label identifies only the race
- ❑ For example, “White” is used as shorthand for non-Hispanic White, and “Black/African American” is used as shorthand for non-Hispanic Black or African American
- ❑ The multi-race category is comprised of non-Hispanic individuals who identify more than one race





DATA NOTES - CONDITIONS

- ❑ Condition rates are based on ICD-9 diagnostic codes, with denominators representing counts of the number of patients using VHA for any reason (e.g., outpatient care, inpatient care, and outsourced VHA care)
- ❑ Use of FY13 data preceded implementation of ICD-10 diagnoses
- ❑ Use of diagnosis codes to ascertain prevalence of health conditions results in our use of the term “rate of diagnosed X,” where X represents the medical or mental health condition of interest





DATA NOTES - RURAL/URBAN

- ❑ In FY13 (and prior), VA defined rurality by using the three category URH scheme, which gave each Veteran the designation of urban, rural, or highly rural based on U.S. Census Bureau information and Veteran residence

- ❑ The URH scheme is used throughout this report. This classification system was updated in FY15 to the USDA and HHS Rural-Urban Commuting Area (RUCA) methodology to allow for increased consistency across federal agencies in the definition of rural designation





DATA NOTES - MENTAL HEALTH

- ❑ In order to contextualize the findings regarding the group of Veterans with SMI, we have established five comparison groups, for a total of six groups:
 - 1) serious mental illness;
 - 2) mood or anxiety disorders;
 - 3) post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD);
 - 4) substance abuse;
 - 5) other mental health and
 - 6) no mental health diagnoses
- ❑ The comparison groups were formed **hierarchically** such that individuals who had comorbid mental health diagnoses were placed in the highest group for which they had a diagnosis, starting with the SMI group





DATA NOTES - UTILIZATION

- ❑ Veteran users of VA healthcare services may also use healthcare outside the VA (e.g., reimbursed through Medicare, Medicaid, private insurance, or other non-VA sources)
- ❑ Utilization represented in this report may therefore underestimate the total amount of care Veterans receive from all sources combined
- ❑ Further, long-term nursing home care and VA pharmacy services are not included in any counts of utilization
- ❑ Utilization data in this report include care outsourced and paid for by VA through the non-VA (Fee) medical care system
- ❑ These data pre-date changes in coding enacted through implementation of the Veterans Choice Act



VA



U.S. Department
of Veterans Affairs

National Veteran Health Equity Report—FY2013

Distribution of Vulnerable Populations

<http://www.va.gov/healthequity/NVHER.asp>



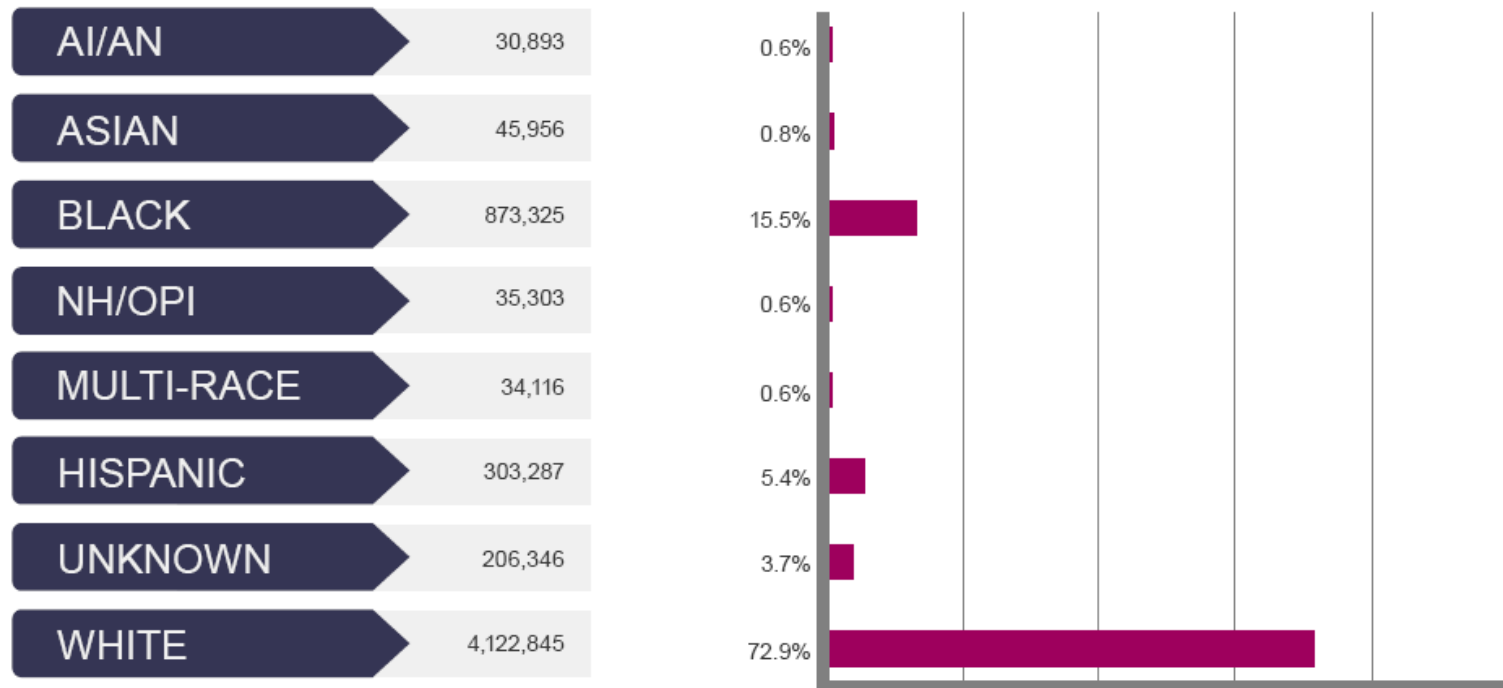
Veterans Health Administration
Office of Health Equity



CHAPTER 3: HEALTH AND HEALTHCARE FOR VETERANS IN VHA BY RACE/ETHNICITY

EXHIBIT 3-1

DISTRIBUTION OF RACE/ETHNICITY AMONG VETERAN VHA PATIENTS, FY13



Abbreviations applied throughout this chapter: AI/AN = American Indian or Alaska Native; Black = Black or African-American; NH/OPI = Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander.

Denominator: All Veterans who used any VHA care in FY13 (VHA outpatient care, inpatient care, pharmacy care, or Non-VA [Fee] Medical Care), referred to as "Veteran FY13 VHA patients" (Data source: WHEI Master Database).

Source: VHA National Health Equity Report 2016



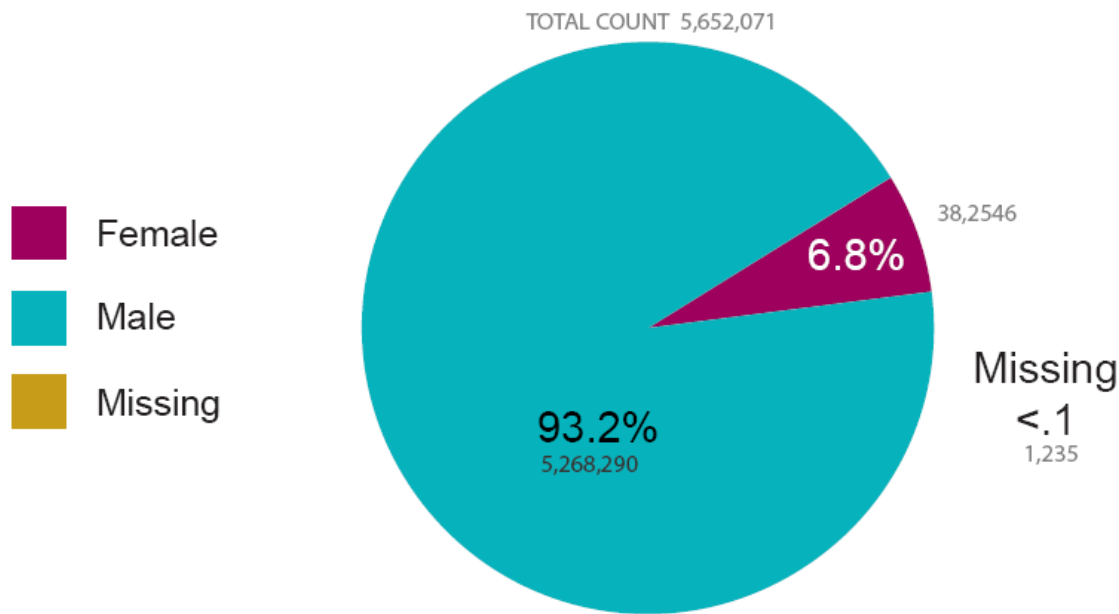
Veterans Health Administration
Office of Health Equity



CHAPTER 4: HEALTH AND HEALTHCARE FOR WOMEN VETERANS IN VHA

EXHIBIT 4-1

DISTRIBUTION OF GENDER AMONG VETERAN VHA PATIENTS, FY13



Note: The VHA databases available in FY13 did not include fields to distinguish between transgender and cisgender Veterans.

Denominator: All Veterans who used any VHA care in FY13 (VHA outpatient care, inpatient care, pharmacy care, or Non-VA [Fee] Medical Care), referred to as "Veteran FY13 VHA patients" (Data source: WHEI Master Database).

Source: VHA National Health Equity Report 2016



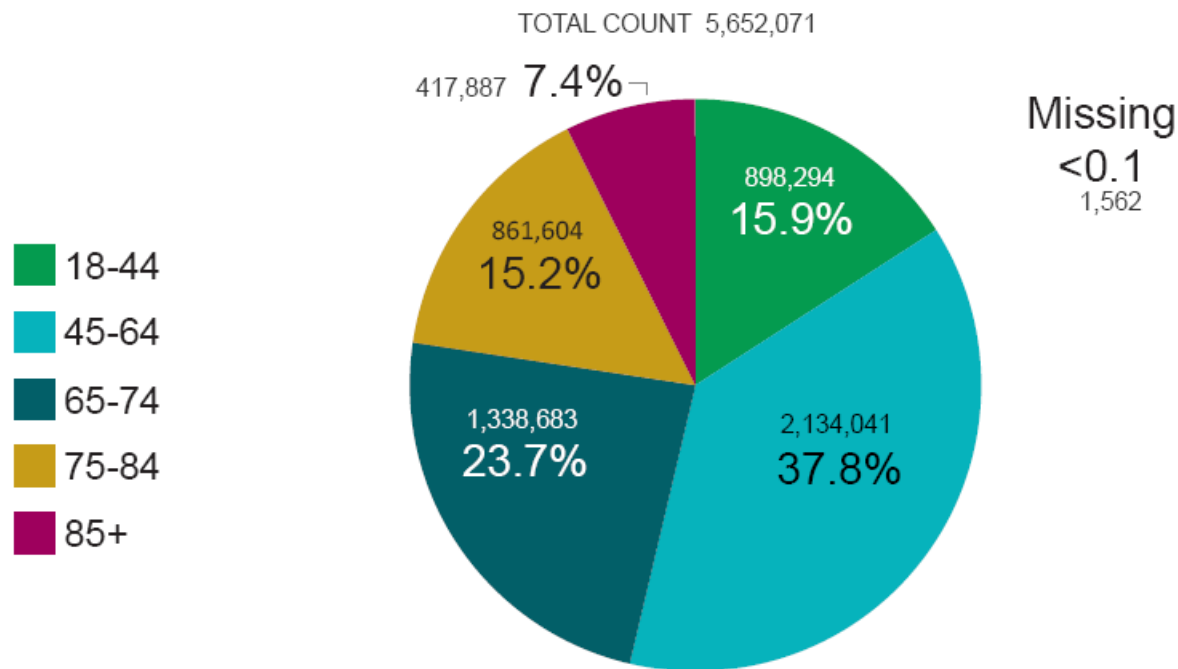
Veterans Health Administration
Office of Health Equity



CHAPTER 5: HEALTH AND HEALTHCARE FOR OLDER VETERANS IN VHA

EXHIBIT 5-1

DISTRIBUTION OF AGE AMONG VETERAN VHA PATIENTS, FY13



Denominator: All Veterans who used any VHA care in FY13 (VHA outpatient care, inpatient care, pharmacy care, or Non-VA [Fee] Medical Care), referred to as “Veteran FY13 VHA patients” (Data source: WHEI Master Database).

Source: VHA National Health Equity Report 2016



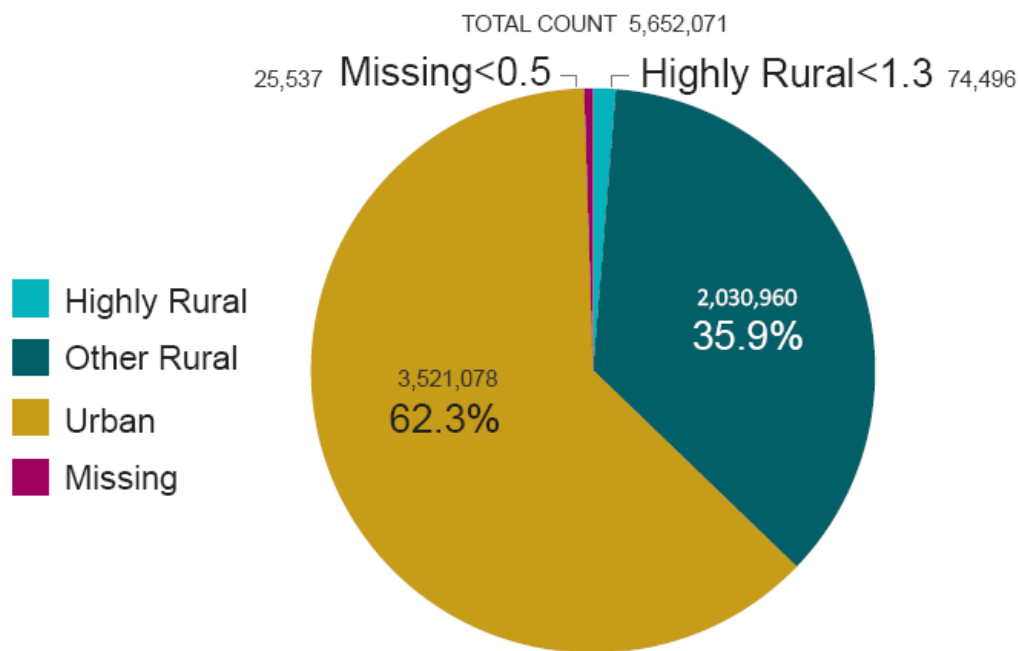
Veterans Health Administration
Office of Health Equity



CHAPTER 6: HEALTH AND HEALTHCARE FOR VETERANS IN VHA IN RURAL AREAS

EXHIBIT 6-1

DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL/URBAN STATUS AMONG VETERAN VHA PATIENTS, FY13



Note: Categories for the URH codes are as follows: “highly rural” applies to Veterans who have an address in a county with <7 residents per square mile, “rural” applies to Veterans who have an address in any other non-urban location, and “urban” applies to Veterans who have addresses in areas with 50,000 or more people.

Denominator: All Veterans who used any VHA care in FY13 (VHA outpatient care, inpatient care, pharmacy care, or Non-VA [Fee] Medical Care), referred to as “Veteran FY13 VHA patients” (Data source: WHEI Master Database).

Source: VHA National Health Equity Report 2016



Veterans Health Administration
Office of Health Equity



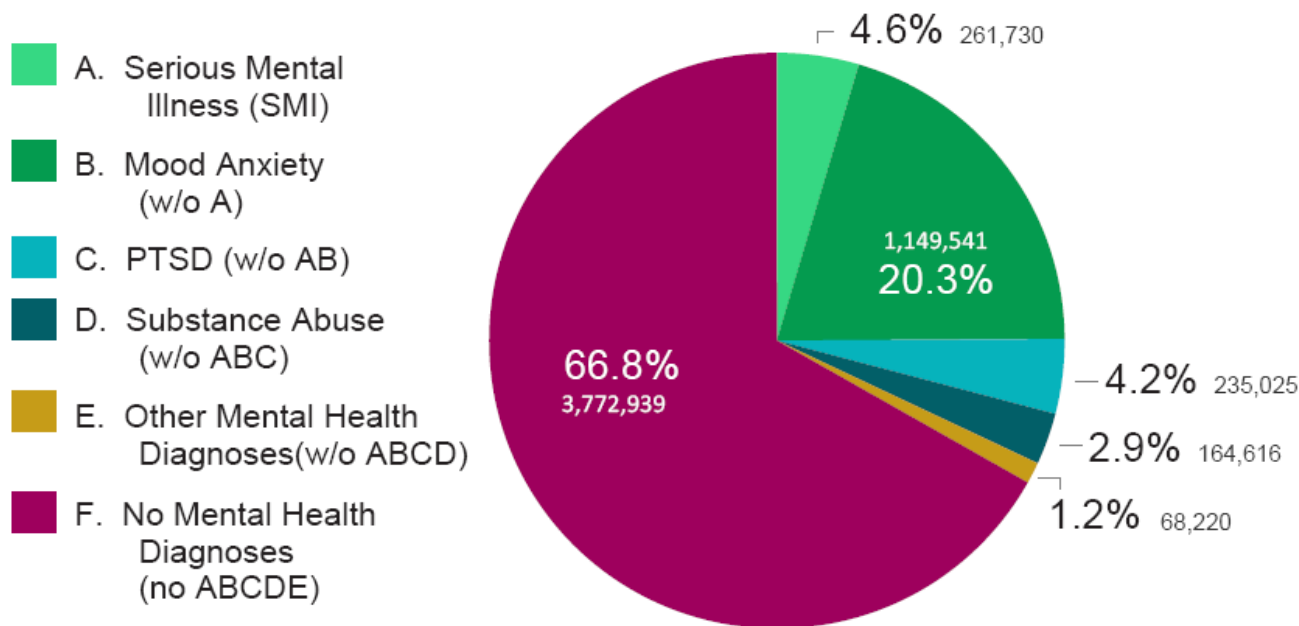
CHAPTER 7: HEALTH AND HEALTHCARE DISPARITIES AMONG VETERANS WITH SERIOUS MENTAL ILLNESS

EXHIBIT 7-1

DISTRIBUTION OF MENTAL HEALTH DIAGNOSES AMONG VETERAN VHA PATIENTS, FY13

HIERARCHICAL PRESENCE OF SERIOUS MENTAL ILLNESS, FY13

TOTAL COUNT 5,652,071



Denominator: All Veterans who used any VHA care in FY13 (VHA outpatient care, inpatient care, pharmacy care, or Non-VA [Fee] Medical Care), referred to as "Veteran FY13 VHA patients" (Data source: WHEI Master Database).

Source: VHA National Health Equity Report 2016

VA



U.S. Department
of Veterans Affairs

National Veteran Health Equity Report–FY2013

Sociodemographic Highlights

<http://www.va.gov/healthequity/NVHER.asp>



Veterans Health Administration
Office of Health Equity



CHAPTER 4: HEALTH AND HEALTHCARE FOR WOMEN VETERANS IN VHA

EXHIBIT 4-3

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF RACE/ETHNICITY BY GENDER AMONG VETERAN VHA PATIENTS, FY13

	Female 382,546	Male 5,268,290	Total 5,650,836
Count			
Race/Ethnicity	%	%	%
American Indian/Alaska Native	0.8	0.5	0.6
Asian	1.1	0.8	0.8
Black/African American	27.1	14.6	15.5
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	0.8	0.6	0.6
Multi-race	1.0	0.6	0.6
Hispanic	6.2	5.3	5.4
Unknown	6.6	3.4	3.6
White	56.4	74.2	73.0

Missing = 1,235

Denominator: All Veterans who used any VHA care in FY13 (VHA outpatient care, inpatient care, pharmacy care, or Non-VA [Fee] Medical Care), referred to as “Veteran FY13 VHA patients” (Data source: WHEI Master Database).

Source: VHA National Health Equity Report 2016



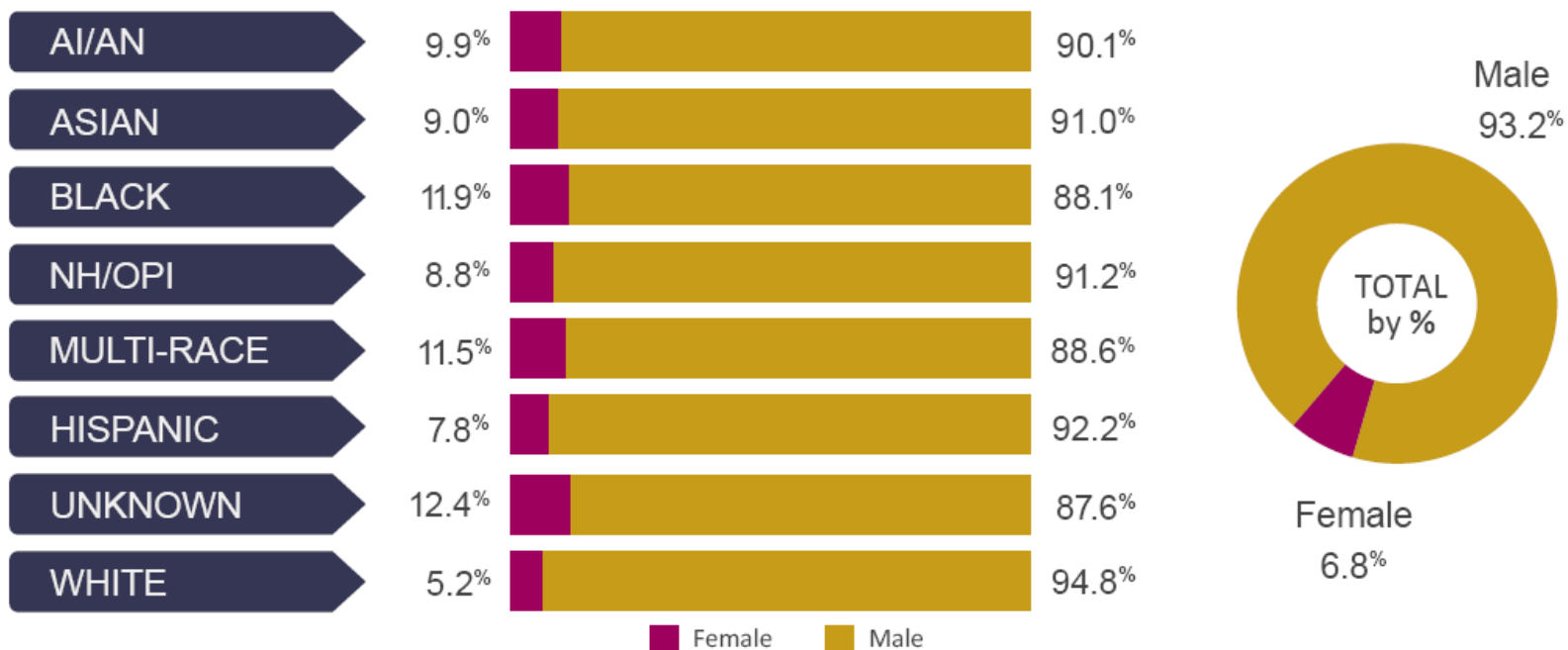
Veterans Health Administration
Office of Health Equity



CHAPTER 3: HEALTH AND HEALTHCARE FOR VETERANS IN VHA BY RACE/ETHNICITY

EXHIBIT 3-3

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF GENDER BY RACE/ETHNICITY AMONG VETERAN VHA PATIENTS, FY13



Note: AI/AN = American Indian or Alaska Native; Black = Black or African-American; NH/OPI = Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander. Missing = 1,235

Denominator: All Veterans who used any VHA care in FY2013 (VHA outpatient care, inpatient care, pharmacy care, or Non-VA [Fee] Medical Care), referred to as "Veteran FY2013 VHA patients" (Data source: WHEI Master Database).

Source: VHA National Health Equity Report 2016



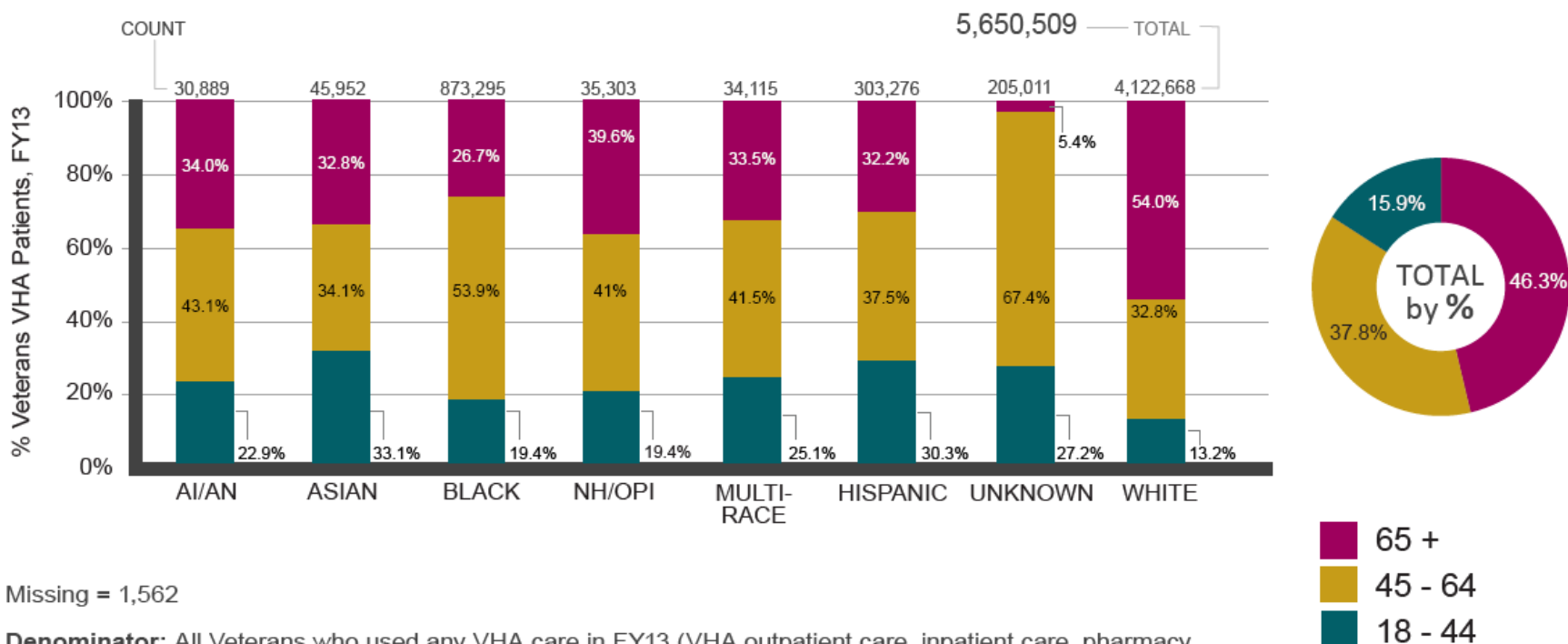
Veterans Health Administration
Office of Health Equity



CHAPTER 3: HEALTH AND HEALTHCARE FOR VETERANS IN VHA BY RACE/ETHNICITY

EXHIBIT 3-4

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF AGE BY RACE/ETHNICITY AMONG VETERAN VHA PATIENTS, FY13



Missing = 1,562

Denominator: All Veterans who used any VHA care in FY13 (VHA outpatient care, inpatient care, pharmacy care, or Non-VA [Fee] Medical Care), referred to as “Veteran FY13 VHA patients” (Data source: WHEI Master Database).

Source: VHA National Health Equity Report 2016



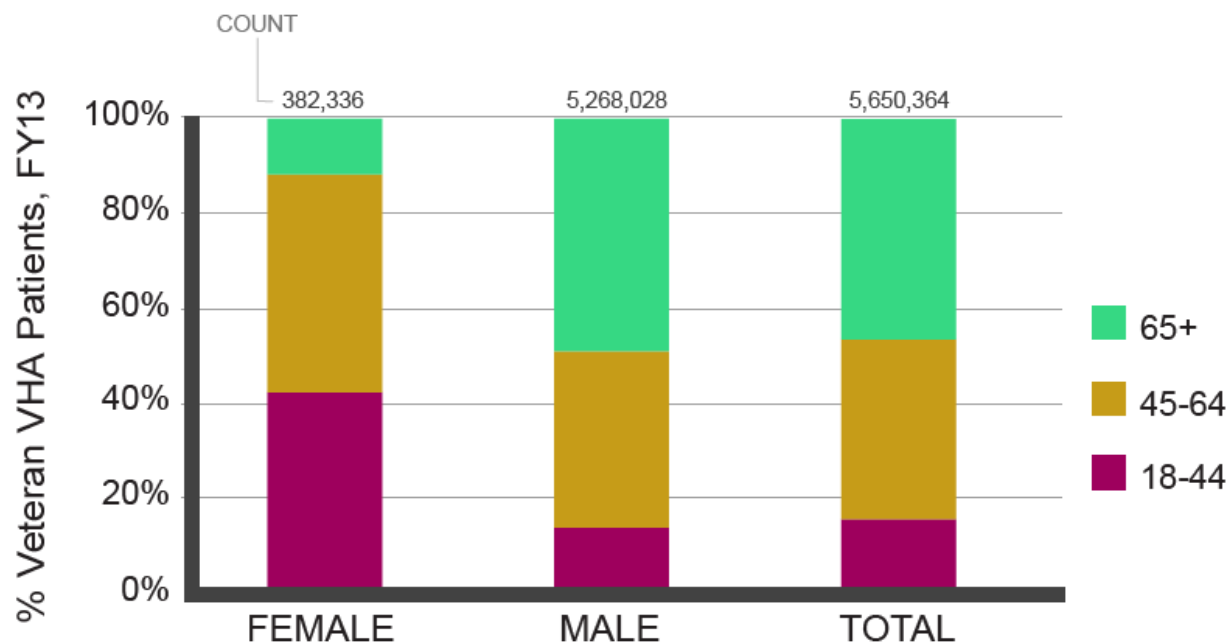
Veterans Health Administration
Office of Health Equity



CHAPTER 4: HEALTH AND HEALTHCARE FOR WOMEN VETERANS IN VHA

EXHIBIT 4-2

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF AGE BY GENDER AMONG VETERAN VHA PATIENTS, FY13



Note: The VHA databases available in FY13 did not include fields to distinguish between transgender and cisgender Veterans.

Denominator: All Veterans who used any VHA care in FY13 (VHA outpatient care, inpatient care, pharmacy care, or Non-VA [Fee] Medical Care), referred to as “Veteran FY13 VHA patients” (Data source: WHEI Master Database).

Source: VHA National Health Equity Report 2016



Veterans Health Administration
Office of Health Equity



URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE

- ❑ Over one-third of Veterans served by VHA reside in rural areas
 - 1.3% highly rural; 35.9% rural; 62.3% urban

- ❑ Older (age 65+) Veterans were more likely to live in rural locations (40.7%) compared to their younger counterparts
 - 36.8% of 45-64 year olds; 29.4% of 18-44 year olds

- ❑ In contrast to other racial/ethnic groups, a majority of American Indian/Alaska Native Veteran VHA users lived in rural areas
 - 53.5%, versus 42.6% of Whites, and smaller percentages of other groups



VA



U.S. Department
of Veterans Affairs

National Veteran Health Equity Report–FY2013

Health Conditions Highlights

<http://www.va.gov/healthequity/NVHER.asp>



Veterans Health Administration
Office of Health Equity



TOP 7 CATEGORIES AND PERCENT

❑ The top condition categories for diagnoses were:

#1 Endocrine/Metabolic/Nutritional (63.6%);

#2 Cardiovascular (60.6%);

#3 Musculoskeletal (49.8%);

#4 Other (46.8%);

#5 Sense Organ (42.6%);

#6 Gastrointestinal (34.7%);

#7 Mental Health/Substance Use Disorder (33.2%).

❑ Top diagnoses in the groups >>>





TOP CONDITIONS BY RACE/ETHNICITY - CHAPTER 3: HEALTH AND HEALTHCARE FOR VETERANS IN VHA BY RACE/ETHNICITY

EXHIBIT 3-15

CONDITIONS DIAGNOSED IN ≥ 20% OF A RACIAL/ETHNIC GROUP

Count	AI/AN 30,893	Asian 45,956	Black 873,325	NH/OPI 35,303	Multi-race 34,116	Hispanic 303,287	Unknown 206,346	White 4,122,845	TOTAL 5,652,071
CONDITIONS	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Hypertension	43.9	39.3	55.7	51.8	48.7	44.5	31.0	51.7	51.0
Lipid Disorders	39.7	37.4	39.3	48.5	44.0	43.7	31.1	50.2	47.3
Diabetes Mellitus	26.1	22.1	26.2	28.3	24.9	26.7		23.6	23.8
Refraction Disorders			19.9	20.4	20.9	21.2			
Dermatologic Disorders – Other					19.6				
Spine Disorders – Lumbar	20.7		21.6	21.0	22.3	22.2			
Hearing Problems								20.3	17.6
Joint Disorders - Lower Extremity	19.5		21.9		20.3				
Depression, Possible – Other	19.7				20.6				
Overweight / Obesity						19.8			
PTSD	20.7								

Key: Grayed out cells indicate conditions in which the diagnosed prevalence in a group is < 20% (rounded).

Denominator: All Veterans who used any VHA care in FY13 (VHA outpatient care, inpatient care, pharmacy care, or Non-VA [Fee] Medical Care), referred to as “Veteran FY13 VHA patients” (Data source: WHEI Master Database).

Source: VHA National Health Equity Report 2016





TOP CONDITIONS BY GENDER

Exhibit 4-14. Conditions with Frequency of at least 5% in Women, Sorted by Rank Order in Women, and Difference in Frequency for Women Versus Men (*excerpt*)

Rank among women	Condition	Female 382,546	Male 5,268,290	%Δ
1	Hypertension	28.5	52.7	-24.1
2	Lipid Disorders	27.7	48.7	-21.0
3	Depression, Possible - Other	26.2	15.2	10.9
4	Joint Disorders - Lower Extremity	23.1	15.7	7.3
5	Spine Disorders - Lumbosacral	21.8	17.5	4.3
22	Diabetes Mellitus	11.2	24.7	-13.6





TOP CONDITIONS - RURAL - DIAGNOSED 20% OR MORE

Exhibit 6-13. Percent Distribution of Diagnosed Conditions by Rural/Urban Status among Veteran VHA Patients, FY13 (*excerpt*)

	Highly Rural	Other Rural	Urban	TOTAL
Count	74,496	2,030,960	3,521,078	5,626,534
Hypertension	49.2	54.4	49.3	51.1
Lipid Disorders	46.6	51.9	44.8	47.4
Diabetes Mellitus	22.3	25.2	23.1	23.8
Esophageal Disorders	18.3	20.3	16.4	17.9





TOP CONDITIONS BY AGE - HIGHLIGHTS

- ❑ Young age (18-44 year old)
 - High prevalence of spine disorders

- ❑ 65+
 - Hypertension
 - Lipid
 - Diabetes Mellitus
 - Coronary Artery Disease
 - Sensory Organ





TOP CONDITIONS BY MENTAL HEALTH - CHAPTER 7: HEALTH AND HEALTHCARE DISPARITIES AMONG VETERANS WITH SERIOUS MENTAL ILLNESS

EXHIBIT 7-16

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MOST PREVALENT CONDITIONS IN THE OVERALL VA POPULATION BY MENTAL HEALTH DIAGNOSES, FY13

Mental Illness Categories, FY13

	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	
	Serious Mental Illness (SMI)	Mood Anxiety (w/o A)	PTSD (w/o AB)	Substance Abuse (w/o ABC)	Other Mental Health Diagnoses (w/o ABCD)	No Mental Health Diagnoses (no ABCDE)	Total
Count	261,730	1,149,541	235,025	164,616	68,220	3,772,939	5,652,071
Conditions	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Hypertension	50.7	52.8	48.7	57.9	43.8	50.5	51.0
Lipid Disorders	47.1	49.6	46.6	41.2	41.5	47.0	47.3
Diabetes Mellitus	25.6	24.4	24.0		19.6	23.9	23.8
Refraction Disorders	24.0	23.2	23.0				
Dermatologic Disorders-Other	23.0	22.5	21.9		20.8		
Esophageal Disorders	24.2	24.9	19.9				
Spine Disorders -Lumbosacral	26.1	28.6	26.2	19.7	22.9		
Eye Disorders - Other		19.7					
Joint Disorders - Lower Extremity	21.5	23.2	22.1		21.5		
Overweight/Obesity	21.6	20.3					
Joint Disorders - Unspecified or Multiple Joints		20.4					
Tobacco Use Disorder	32.8	22.7		44.2			
Residual Codes	22.2						
Psychosocial Factors - Other	21.2						

Key: Blacked out percentages were less than 20% rounded. Table ordered by rank of the total VA population involved in the condition.

Denominator: All Veterans who used any VHA care in FY2013 (VHA outpatient care, inpatient care, pharmacy care, or Non-VA [Fee] Medical Care), referred to as "Veteran FY2013 VHA patients" (Data source: WHEI Master Database).

Source: VHA National Health Equity Report 2016



Veterans Health Administration
Office of Health Equity



POLL QUESTION #2

How likely are you to use the National Veteran Health Equity Report–FY2013 in your work related to vulnerable Veterans?

Very likely

Somewhat likely

Not at all likely



VA



U.S. Department
of Veterans Affairs

National Veteran Health Equity Report–FY2013

Utilization Highlights

<http://www.va.gov/healthequity/NVHER.asp>



Veterans Health Administration
Office of Health Equity

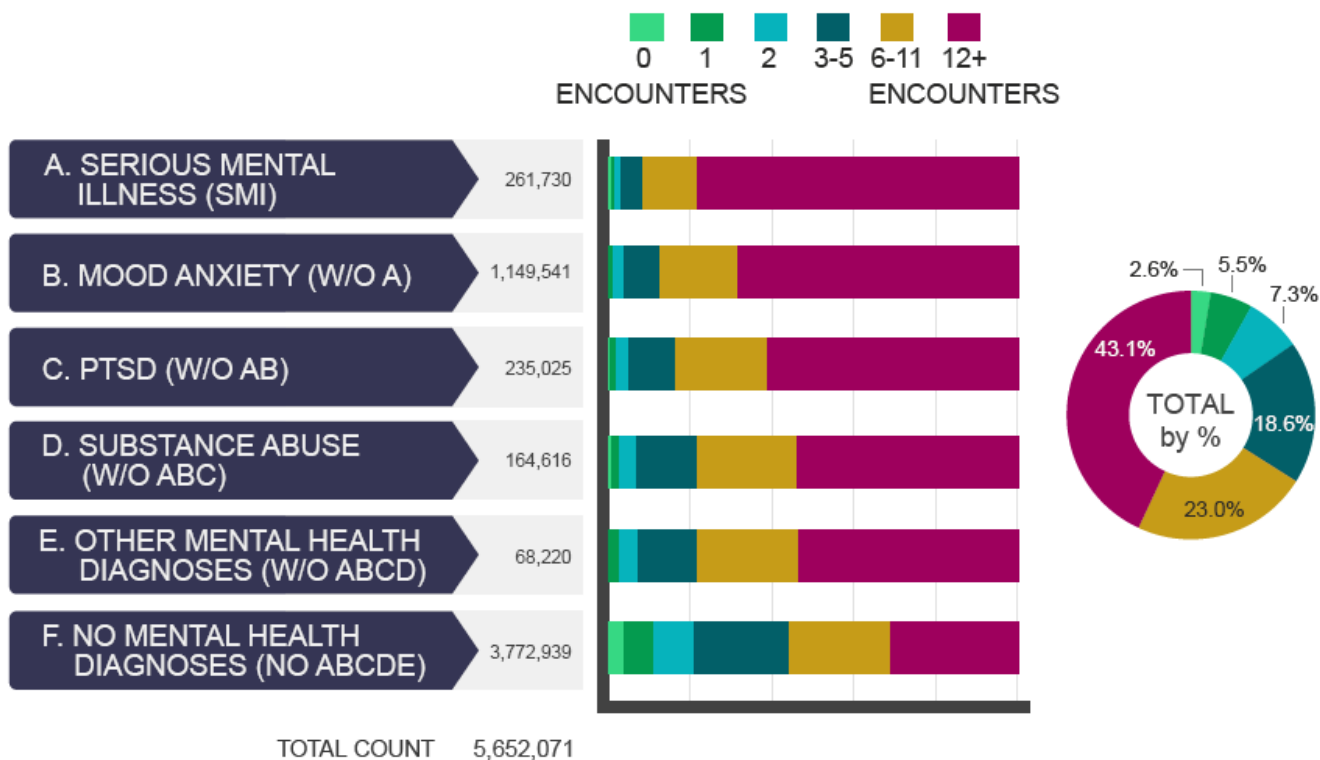


CHAPTER 7: HEALTH AND HEALTHCARE DISPARITIES AMONG VETERANS WITH SERIOUS MENTAL ILLNESS

EXHIBIT 7-8

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF OUTPATIENT ENCOUNTERS BY MENTAL HEALTH DIAGNOSES AMONG VETERAN VHA PATIENTS, FY13

HIERARCHICAL PRESENCE OF SERIOUS MENTAL ILLNESS, FY13



Denominator: All Veterans who used any VHA care in FY13 (VHA outpatient care, inpatient care, pharmacy care, or Non-VA [Fee] Medical Care), referred to as "Veteran FY13 VHA patients" (Data source: WHEI Master Database).

Source: VHA National Health Equity Report 2016



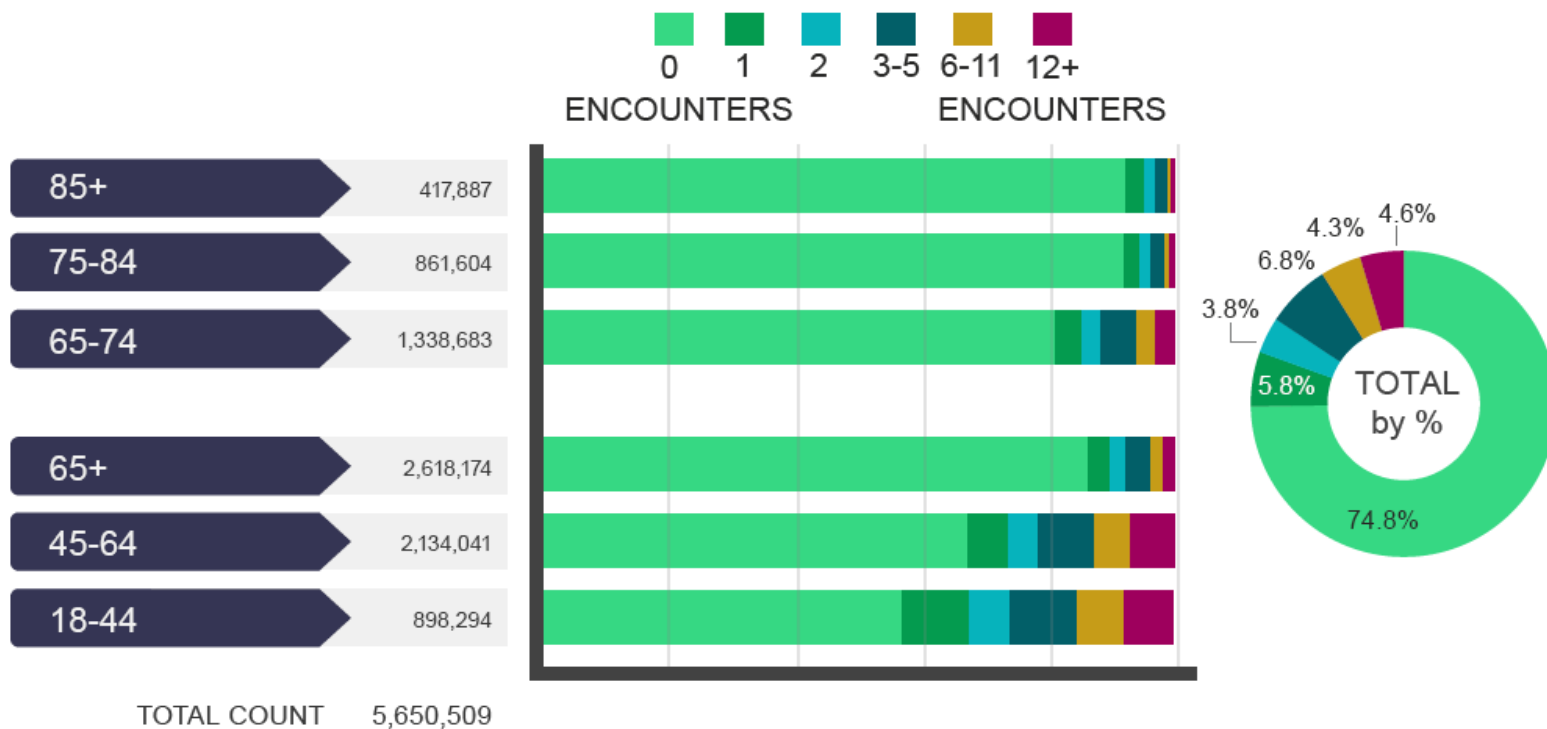
Veterans Health Administration
Office of Health Equity



CHAPTER 5: HEALTH AND HEALTHCARE FOR OLDER VETERANS IN VHA

EXHIBIT 5-8

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MENTAL HEALTH/SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER ENCOUNTERS BY AGE AMONG VETERAN VHA PATIENTS, FY13



Missing = 1,562.

Denominator: All Veterans who used any VHA care in FY13 (VHA outpatient care, inpatient care, pharmacy care, or Non-VA [Fee] Medical Care), referred to as "Veteran FY13 VHA patients" (Data source: WHEI Master Database).

Source: VHA National Health Equity Report 2016



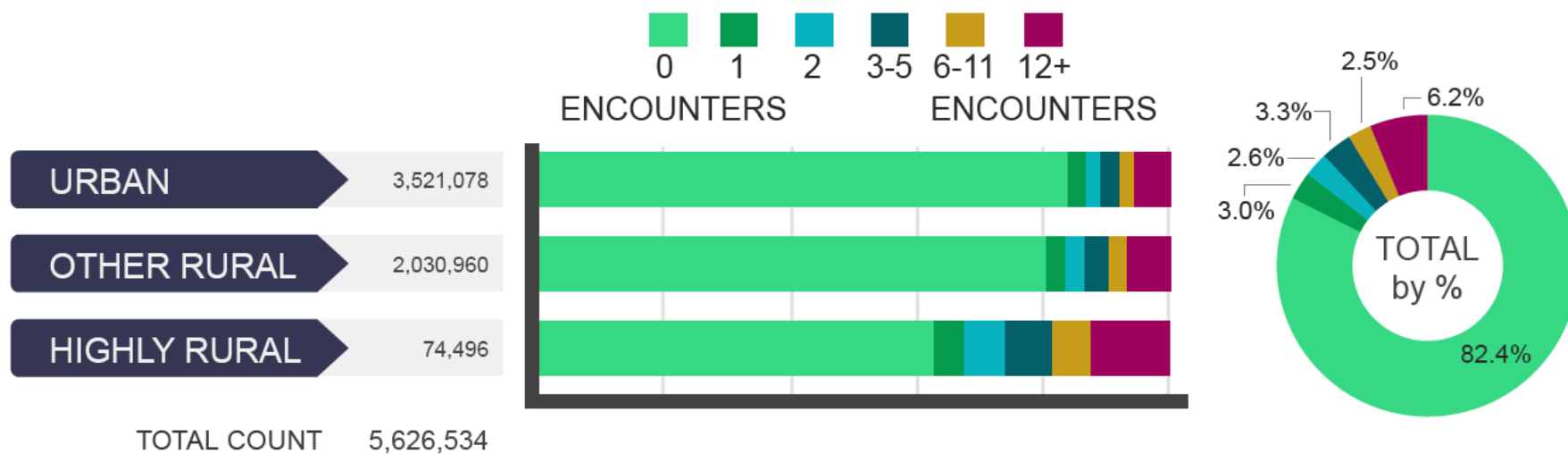
Veterans Health Administration
Office of Health Equity



CHAPTER 6: HEALTH AND HEALTHCARE FOR VETERANS IN VHA IN RURAL AREAS

EXHIBIT 6-11

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF FEE OUTPATIENT SERVICES ENCOUNTERS BY RURAL/URBAN STATUS AMONG VETERAN VHA PATIENTS, FY13



Missing = 25,537.

Denominator: All Veterans who used any VHA care in FY13 (VHA outpatient care, inpatient care, pharmacy care, or Non-VA [Fee] Medical Care), referred to as “Veteran FY13 VHA patients” (Data source: WHEI Master Database).

Source: VHA National Health Equity Report 2016

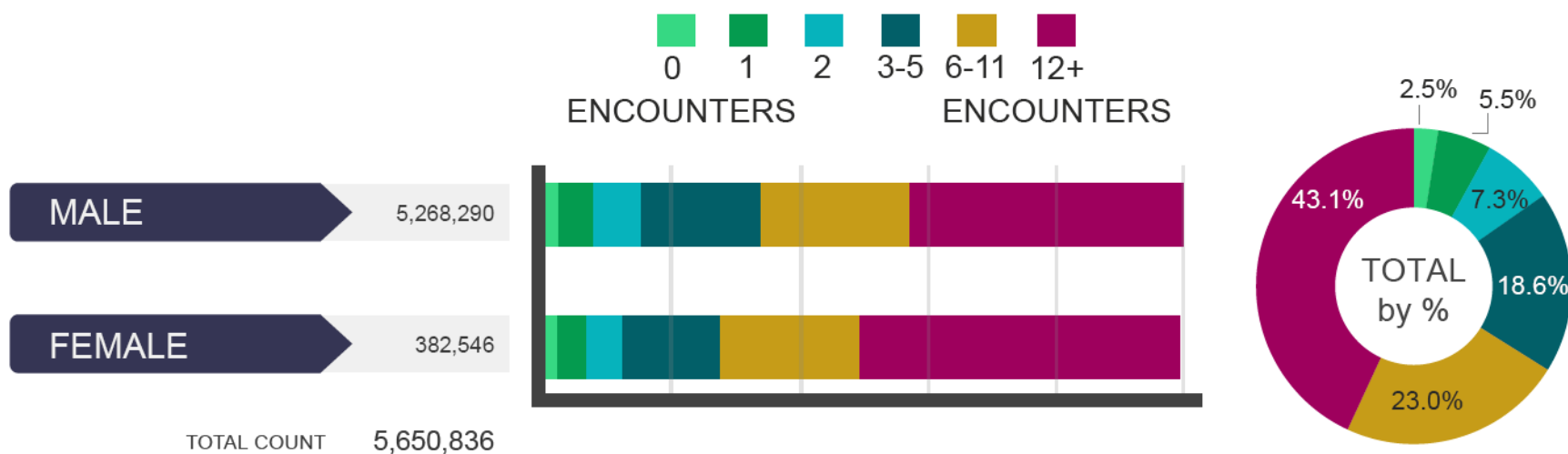




CHAPTER 4: HEALTH AND HEALTHCARE FOR WOMEN VETERANS IN VHA

EXHIBIT 4-6

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF VHA OUTPATIENT ENCOUNTERS BY GENDER AMONG VETERAN VHA PATIENTS, FY13



Denominator: All Veterans who used any VHA care in FY13 (VHA outpatient care, inpatient care, pharmacy care, or Non-VA [Fee] Medical Care), referred to as “Veteran FY13 VHA patients” (Data source: WHEI Master Database).

Source: VHA National Health Equity Report 2016



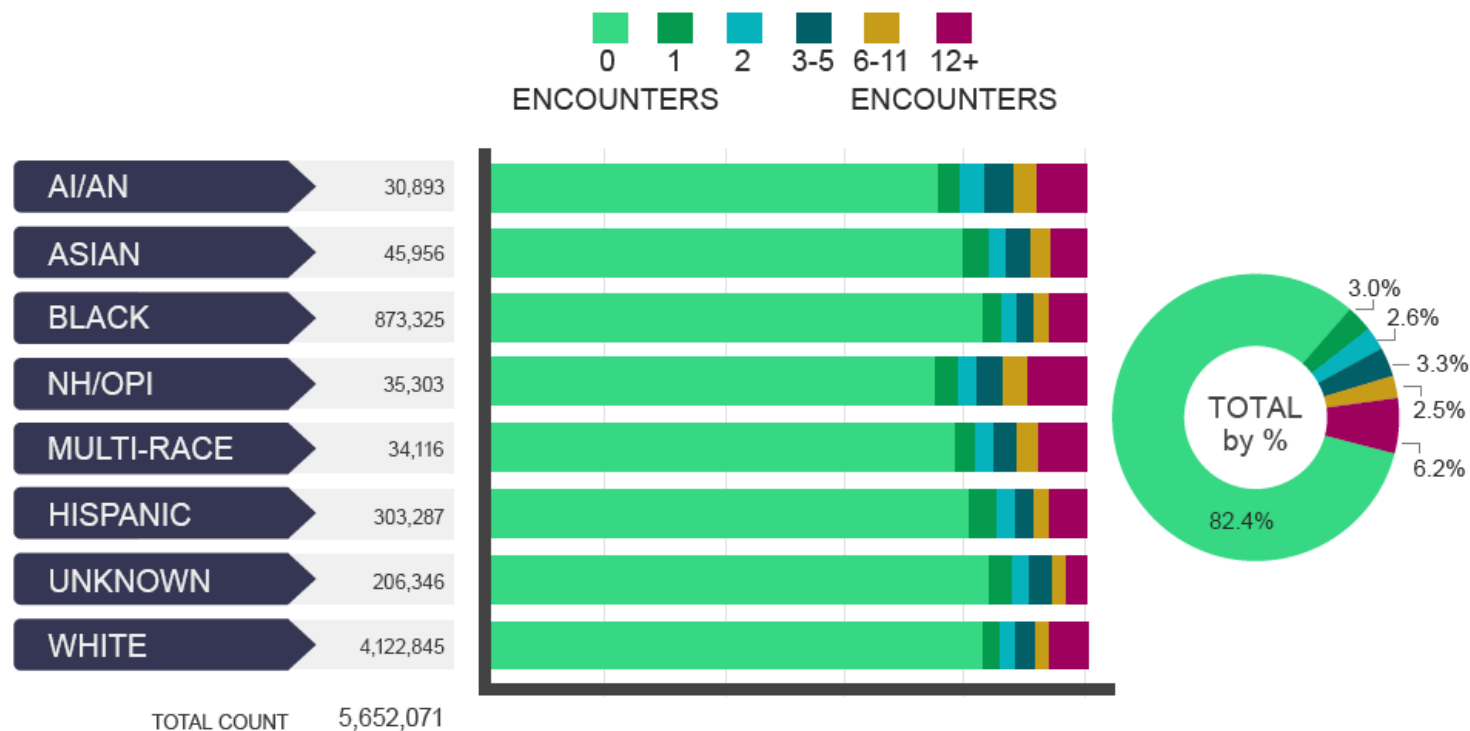
Veterans Health Administration
Office of Health Equity



CHAPTER 3: HEALTH AND HEALTHCARE FOR VETERANS IN VHA BY RACE/ETHNICITY

EXHIBIT 3-12

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF FEE OUTPATIENT SERVICES BY RACE/ETHNICITY AMONG VETERAN VHA PATIENTS, FY13



Abbreviations applied throughout this chapter: AI/AN = American Indian or Alaska Native; Black = Black or African-American; NH/OPI = Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander.

Denominator: All Veterans who used any VHA care in FY13 (VHA outpatient care, inpatient care, pharmacy care, or Non-VA [Fee] Medical Care), referred to as "Veteran FY13 VHA patients" (Data source: WHEI Master Database).

Source: VHA National Health Equity Report 2016



Veterans Health Administration
Office of Health Equity



FOCUS ON HEALTH EQUITY AND ACTION CYBER SEMINAR SERIES

11/17/2016 3-4P ET: Health Disparities among Veterans with Serious Mental Illness – Findings and Intervention Framework- [Register Now!](#)

Future Sessions – Mark your calendars to join us from 3-4PM ET on the following Thursdays:

- **01/26/2017 **02/23/2017 **03/30/2017
- **04/27/2017 **06/29/2017 **07/27/2017
- **08/31/2017 **09/28/2017 *PEC 06/20/2017

10/27/2016 – Today’s Session- Archive coming soon

Past Sessions Archived

[National Expert Panel Discussion on TBI & Chronic Traumatic Encephalopathy Morbidity & Mortality among Vulnerable Veterans](#) - 06/30/2016

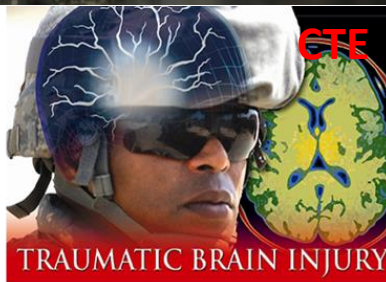
[Race/Ethnicity Data Collection in the Veterans Health Administration](#) -04/28/2016

[Using Data to Characterize Vulnerable Veteran Populations](#) - 03/24/2016

[Treatment of HCV-ALD Among VHA Vulnerable Populations](#) - 02/25/2016

[Findings from the VISN 4 Hypertension Racial Disparities Quality Improvement Project](#) - 01/21/2016

[Office of Health Equity Hepatitis C Virus-Advanced Liver Disease Disparities Dashboard](#) - 11/19/2015



Veterans Health Administration
Office of Health Equity



GET INVOLVED!

- The pursuit of Health Equity should be everyone's business.
- It is a journey that takes time and *sustained* effort.
- What can you do today in your area of influence to improve health equity?
- At a minimum - in all your actions - do not increase the disparity.
- Thank you!





PRESENTER INFORMATION

Uchenna S. Uchendu, MD: Uchenna.Uchendu2@va.gov

Donna L. Washington, MD, MPH: Donna.Washington@va.gov

Elizabeth M. Yano, PhD, MSPH: Elizabeth.Yano@va.gov

THANK YOU!





OHE CONTACT INFORMATION

- Uchenna S. Uchendu, MD

Uchenna.Uchendu2@va.gov or 202-632-8470

www.va.gov/healthequity

- OHE Listserv sign up link:

<http://www.va.gov/HEALTH EQUITY/Updates.asp>

