

Key Takeaways:

- People with higher levels of education are more likely to be healthier and live longer.
- Interventions to help children and adolescents do well in school and help families pay for college can have long-term health benefits.
- A reliable process requires a common understanding of the problem it aims to solve, the high-level steps that need to happen, and the places where errors are most likely to arise.
- If our aim is to deeply understand the sources of error, then a root cause analysis can provide a systematic perspective on the sources of error
- If our aim is to learn more about the sources of error quickly, then observation and/or assessment can be used to quickly inform decisions.

Further Reading:

Health Equity	Healthy People 2030: Education Access and Quality
	County Health Rankings & Roadmaps – explore Nebraska county-level measures using the orange drop down bar on the left
	Social Determinants of Health in Rural Communities Toolkit: https://www.ruralhealthinfo.org/toolkits/sdoh
	ICD-10-CM Codes for Social Determinants of Health: https://www.aha.org/system/files/2018-04/value-initiative-icd-10-code-social-determinants-of-health.pdf
	Readability Tool: https://readabilityformulas.com/
Quality Improvement	Reliable Systems and Processes, Institute for Healthcare Improvement Website
	Swiss Cheese Model for Risk
	Patient Care Experience Observation Exercise, Institute for Healthcare Improvement Website