



Public Health Systems: Core Services and Capabilities Background

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A Recent (?) History of Public Health Systems Development

- 1988 The Future of Public Health (IOM)
- 1994 The 10 Essential Public Health Services
- 2003 The Future of the Public's Health (IOM)
- 2005 Operational Definition of a Functional Local Health Department (NACCHO)
- 2011 Version 1.0 Health Department accreditation standards, measures, and processes (PHAB)
- 2010 For the Public's Health: The Role of Measurement in Action and Accountability (IOM)

History continued!

- 2011 For the Public's Health: Revitalizing Law and Policy to Meet New Challenges (IOM)
- 2012 For the Public's Health: Investing in a Healthier Future (IOM)
- 2012 Transforming Public Health: Emerging Concepts in a Changing Public Health World (Resolve/Robert Wood Johnson Foundation)



Core Public Health Services

- Environmental health
- Communicable disease control
- Epidemiology and surveillance
- Birth and death records
- Health promotion & prevention
- Emergency preparedness
- Linking people to health services
- Community engagement

Foundational Capabilities

- Quality assurance
- Information management and analysis
- Policy development
- Resource development
- Legal support
- Laboratory capacity
- Support and expertise for LHD community engagement strategies

Differences in Elected Official Understanding

- Public health seen as an aggregation of discrete services and programs
- Different system perspective



Ohio

- Define minimum package of local public health services – foundational capabilities and core services
- Accreditation ready by 2018

Minimum Package of Public Health Services

Foundational Capabilities such as:

- Information systems and resources, including surveillance and epidemiology
- Policy development, analysis, and decision support
- Public health research, evaluation, and quality improvement (including accreditation guidance)
- Health planning (including community health improvement planning)
- Communication (including health literacy and cultural competence)
- Partnership development and community mobilization
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- Administrative functions (HR, purchasing, legal, insurance, IT, fiscal, etc.)*

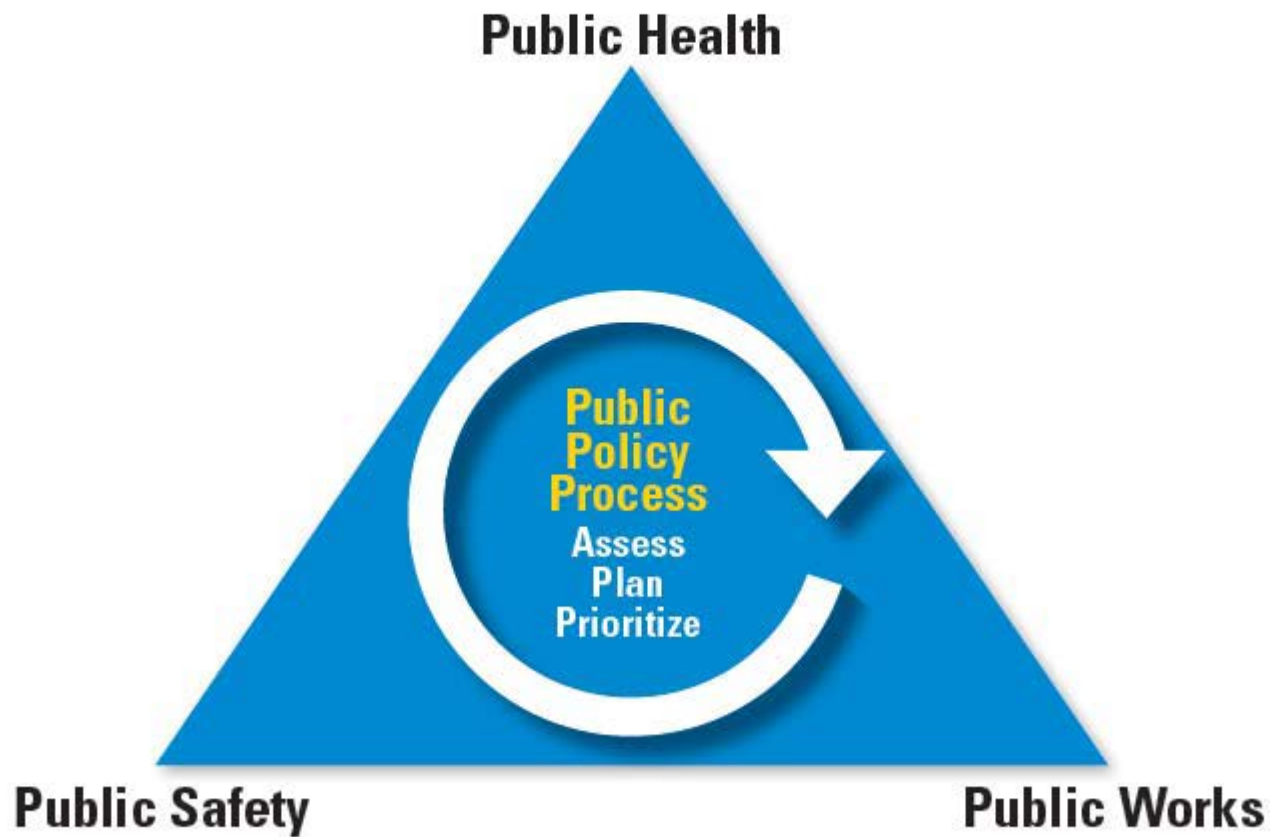
Basic Programs (for Ohio), such as:

- Environmental health
 - Maternal and child health promotion
 - Communicable disease control
 - Injury control
 - Chronic disease prevention (including tobacco control)
 - (referred to in Ohio as: Nursing Services, Environmental Health, and Health Education/Other)
- (Not sure where emergency preparedness fits)

Kansas

- Focus on county elected officials
- Connecting accreditation to their responsibilities and public accountabilities

STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK: Managing core county functions



Washington

- Biennial Public Health Improvement Plan (since 1994)
- Performance standards address the governmental public health system as a whole:
 - Standards for both local and state health

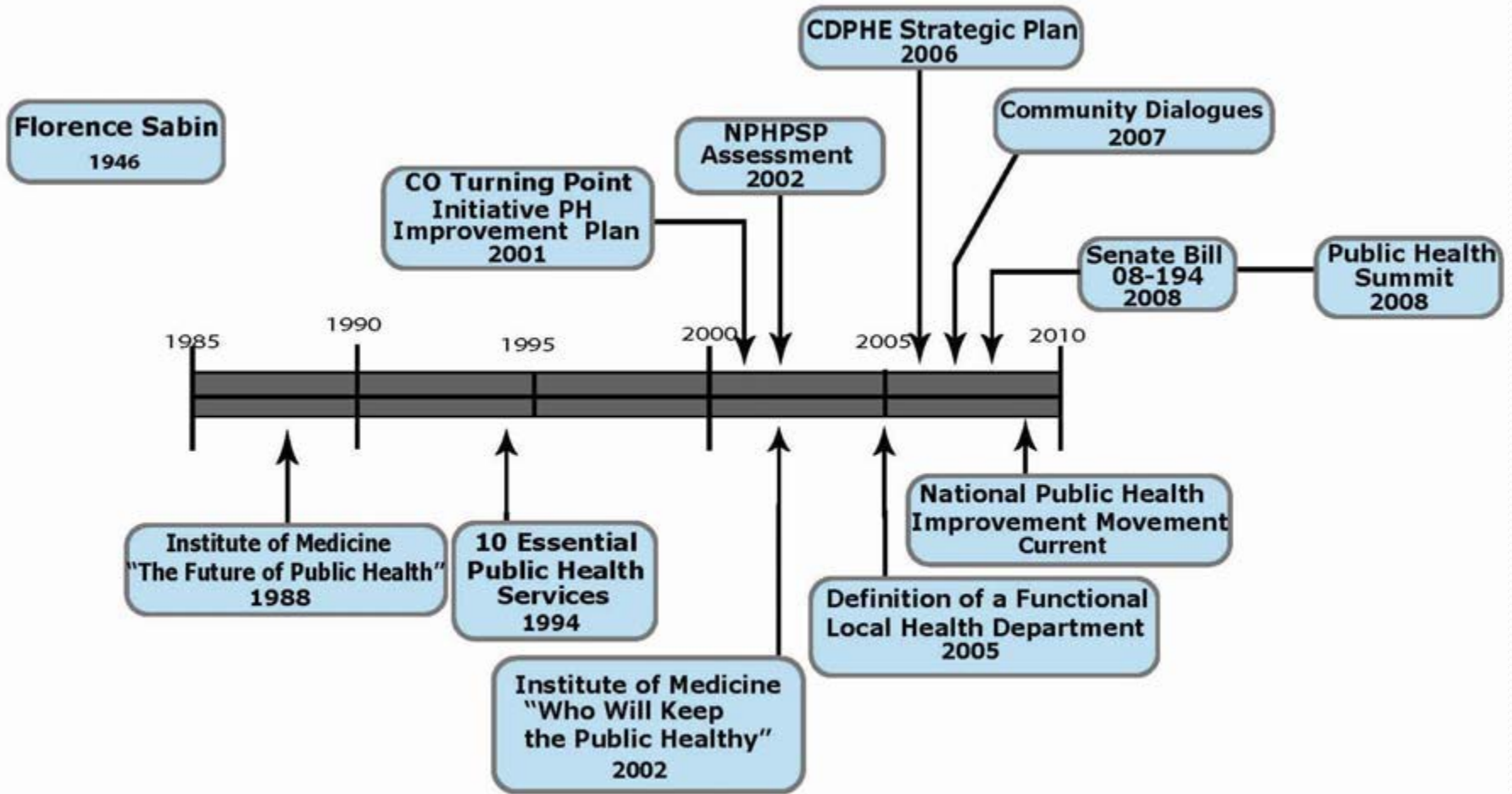


Colorado

- Establish set of core public health services with minimum performance standards (SBOH)
- Public Health Improvement Plan process

The Public Health Improvement Journey

Colorado Efforts



National Efforts

Common Characteristics


- Multiple partners engaged
- Development and change is more incremental and iterative than wholesale
- It takes time and sustained effort

Considerations in Moving Forward

- Plan to plan
- Plan to act
- Time and resources
- Partner and stakeholder roles and involvement
- Distinguish between change management and project management
- Communication, communication, communication – multiple audiences, targeted messages, and targeted communicators







Thank you and I wish you well
as you go forward!

For follow-up please feel free contact me:
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