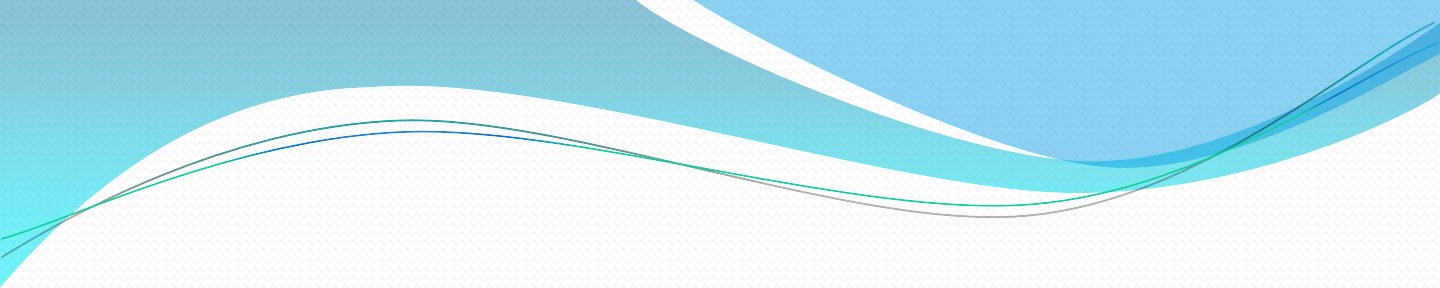


Local Public Health Systems Assessment

Monday, September 30, 2013
Kiamichi Technology Center
Idabel, OK 74745





WELCOME

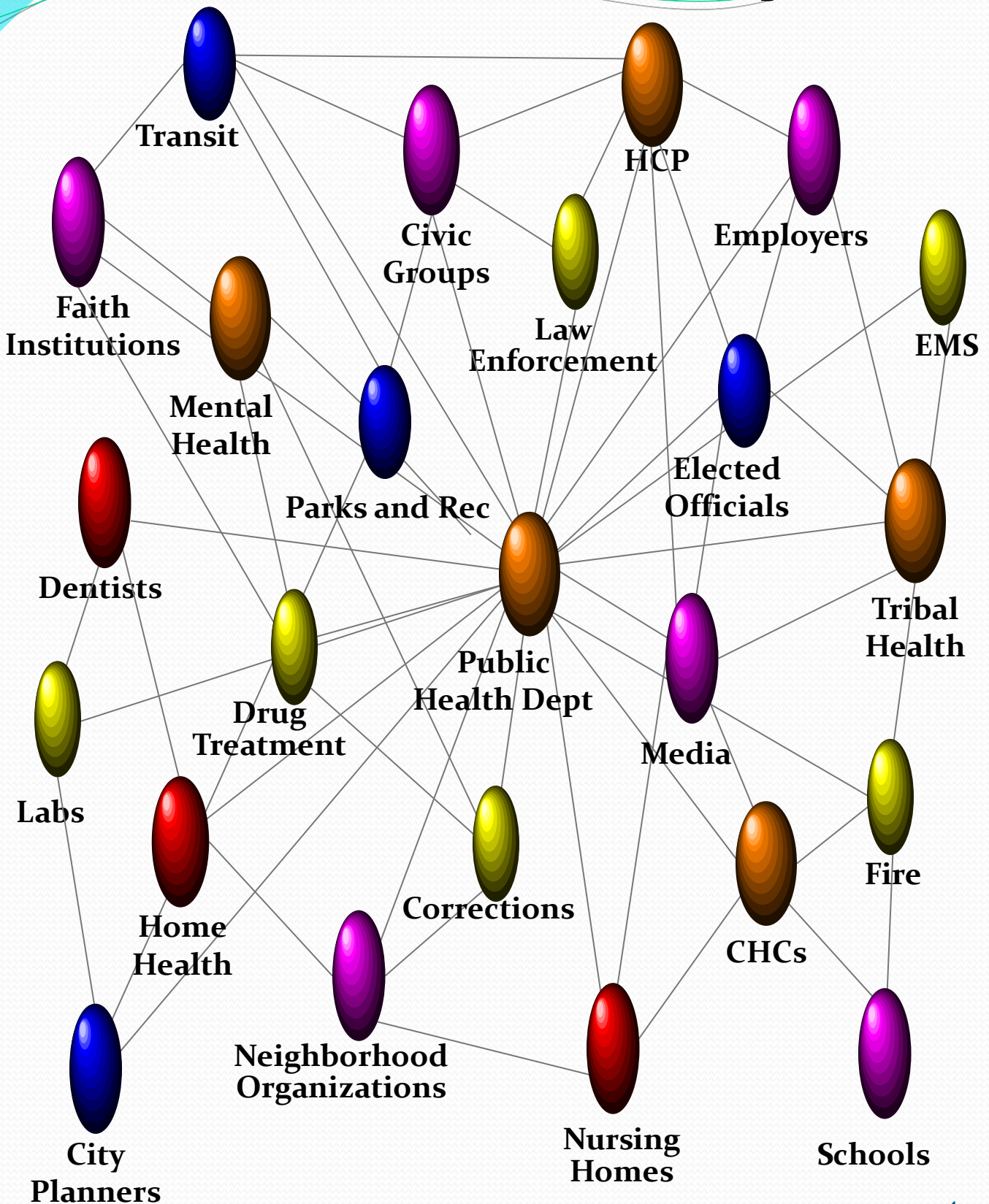
Pat Fowler, Administrative Director
Bryan, Choctaw, McCurtain *and*
Pushmataha County Health Departments



Ground Rules

- Start/End *on Time*
- Stay Focused *and on Task*
- Allow Facilitator *to move Conversation along*
- Use Voting Instruments
- Own Your Rating
- Mutual Respect *for Opinions/Perspectives*
- Attack *the Issue, not the Person*
- ELMO ~ *enough let's move on*

Local Public Health System



LPHS Essential Service 1: Monitor health status to Identify community health problems

What is going on in our community?

Do we know how healthy we are?

Monitoring health status to identify community health problems encompasses the following:

Accurate, ongoing assessment of the community's health status. Identification of threats to health.

Determination of health service needs.

Attention to the health needs of groups that are at higher risk than the total population.

Identification of community assets and resources that support the public health system in promoting health and improving quality of life.

Use of appropriate methods and technology to interpret and communicate data to diverse audiences.

Collaboration with other stakeholders, including private providers and health benefit plans, to manage multi-sectorial integrated information systems.

Partners gathered to discuss the performance of the local public health system in monitoring health status for identification of community health problems include, but is not limited to:

- ✓ The local health department or other governmental public health agency
- ✓ The local board of health or other local governing entity
- ✓ University or academic institutions
- ✓ Public health laboratories
- ✓ Healthcare systems
- ✓ Hospitals
- ✓ Managed care organizations
- ✓ Local chapter of national health-related group (example: March of Dimes)
- ✓ State health department
- ✓ Community-based organizations
- ✓ Epidemiologists
- ✓ Environmental health data experts
- ✓ Emergency preparedness teams
- ✓ The general public
- ✓ Community health planners

LPHS Model Standards 1.1: Population-Based Community Health Assessment (CHA)

The local public health system (LPHS) develops a detailed community health assessment (CHA) to allow an overall look at the community's health. A CHA identifies and describes factors that affect the health of a population, and factors that determine the availability of resources within the community to adequately address health concerns. This provides the foundation for improving and promoting the health of the community and should be completed at least every 3 years. Data included in the community health assessment are accurate, reliable, and interpreted according to the evidence base for public health practice. CHA data and information are shared, displayed, and updated in a continuous and ongoing fashion according to the needs of the community.

With a CHA, a community receives an in-depth picture or understanding of the health of the community. From the CHA, the community can identify the most at-risk populations and related health inequities, prioritize health issues, identify best practices to address health issues, put resources where they are most needed, and provide a basis for collaborative efforts to promote the public's health. The CHA also tracks the health of a community over time and compares local measures to other local, state, and national benchmarks.

To accomplish this, members of the LPHS work together to:

- ✓ Conduct regular community health assessment.
- ✓ Continuously update the community health assessment with current information.
- ✓ Promote the use of the community health assessment among community members and partners.

Discussion Items for Model Standard 1.1

Awareness

Was everyone aware of the assessment?

Does everyone have access to the Community Health Assessment (CHA)?

Involvement

How many of you have participated in the assessment?

Frequency

How often is the assessment completed?

How often do updates to the CHA occur?

Quality and Comprehensiveness

Which data sets are included in the CHA?

How is the CHA used to monitor progress towards:

- Local health priorities?
- State health priorities?
- Healthy People 2020 national objectives?

How is the CHA looking at data over time to track trends?

How are the data helping identify health disparities?

Usability

How accessible to the general public are the CHA results?

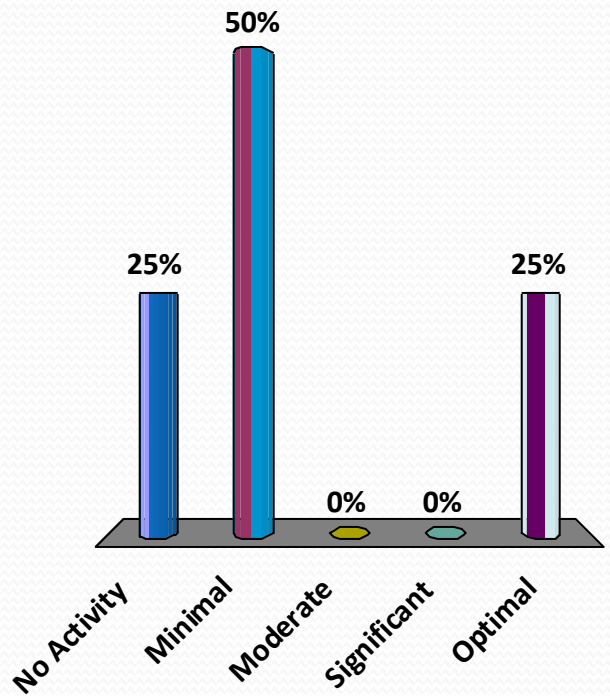
How is the CHA promoted to the community?

How is the CHA used to inform health policy and planning decisions?

At what level does the local public health system...

1.1.1 Conduct regular community health assessments?

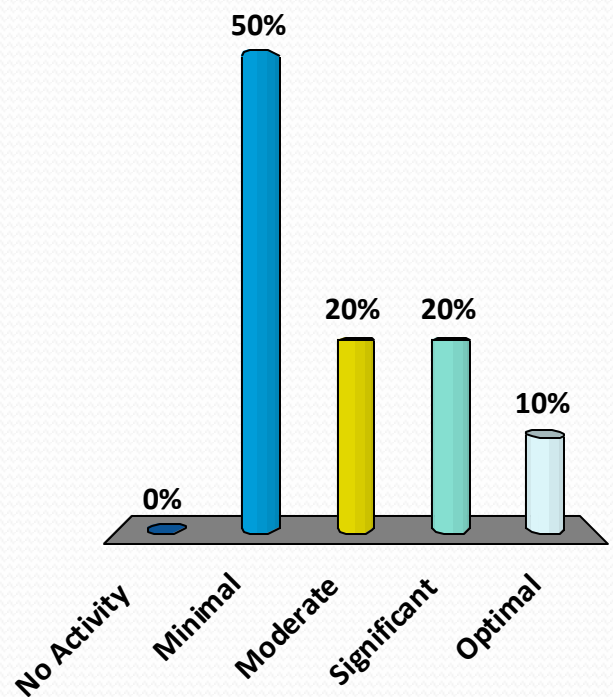
- A. No Activity
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- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



At what level does the local public health system...

1.1.2 Continuously update the community health assessment with current information?

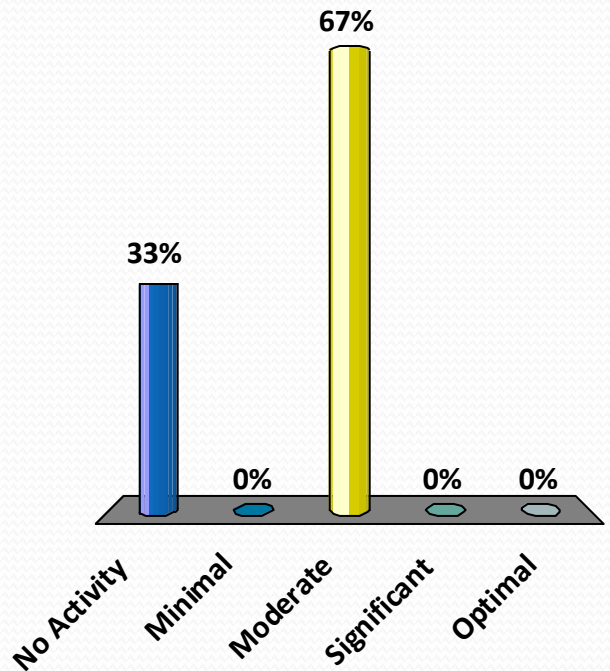
- A. No Activity
- B. Minimal
- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



At what level does the local public health system...

1.1.3 Promote the use of the community health assessment among community members and partners?

- A. No Activity
- B. Minimal
- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



LPHS Model Standard 1.2: Current Technology to Manage and Communicate Population Health Data

The local public health system (LPHS) provides the public with a clear picture of the current health of the community. Health problems are looked at over time and trends related to age, gender, race, ethnicity, and geographic distribution are examined. Data are shown in clear ways, including graphs, charts, and maps while the confidential health information of individuals is protected. Software tools are used to understand where health problems occur, allowing the community to plan efforts to lessen the problems and to target resources where they are most needed. The Community Health Assessment (CHA) is available in both hard copy and online formats, and is regularly updated. Links to other sources of information are provided on websites.

To accomplish this, members of the LPHS work together to:

- ✓ Use the best available technology and methods to combine and show data on the public health.
- ✓ Analyze health data, including geographic information, to see where health problems exist.
- ✓ Use computer software to create charts, graphs, and maps which show trends over time and compare data for different population groups.

Discussion Items for Model Standard 1.2

Awareness

What technology is available to local public health system partners to support health profile databases?

Quality and Comprehensiveness

How does the LPHS use technology to support health profile databases?

At what level does the LPHS have access to and include geocoded health data?

How local is the data available?

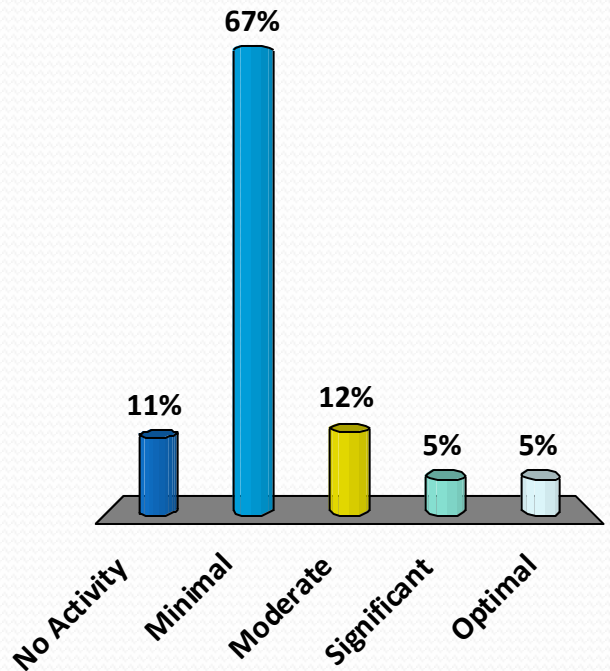
How does the LPHS use geographic information systems (GIS)?

How does the LPHS use computer-generated graphics?

At what level does the local public health system...

1.2.1 Use the best available technology and methods to display data on the public's health?

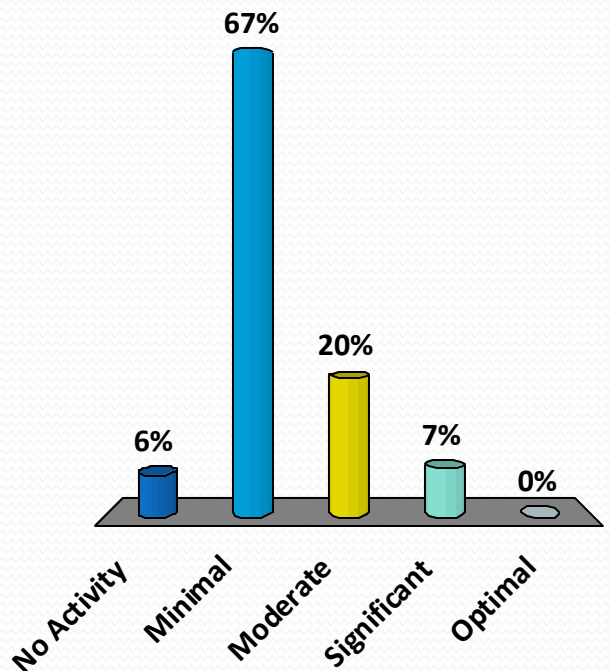
- A. No Activity
- B. Minimal
- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



At what level does the local public health system...

1.2.2 Analyze health data, including geographical information, to see where health problems exist?

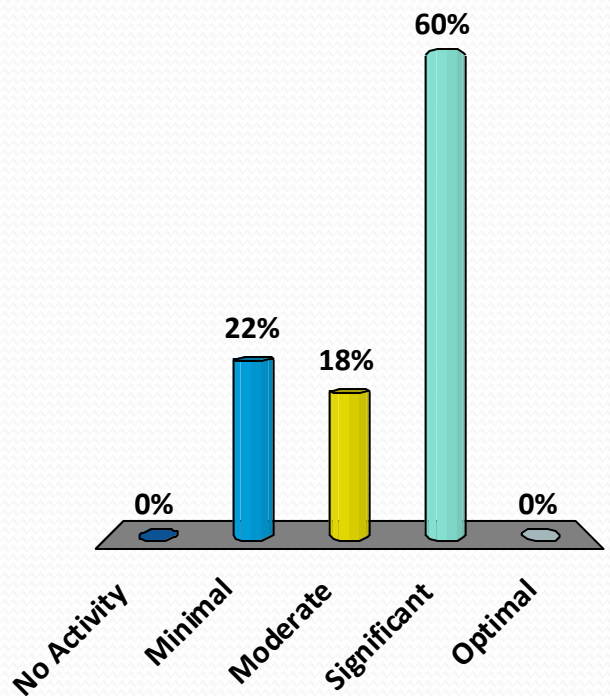
- A. No Activity
- B. Minimal
- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



At what level does the local public health system...

1.2.3 Use computer software to create charts, graphs, and maps to display complex public health data (trends over time, sub-population analyses, etc.)?

- A. No Activity
- B. Minimal
- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



LHS Model Standard 1.3: Maintenance of Population Health Registries

The local public health system (LPHS) collects data on health-related events for use in population health registries. These registries allow more understanding of major health concerns, such as birth defects and cancer, and tracking of some healthcare delivery services, such as vaccination records. Registries also allow the LPHS to give timely information to at-risk persons. The LPHS assures accurate and timely reporting of all the information needed for health registries.

Population health registry data are collected by the LPHS according to standards, so that they can be compared with other data from private, local, state, regional, and national sources. With many partners working together to contribute complete data, population registries provide information for policy decisions, program implementation, and population research.

To accomplish this, members of the LPHS work together to:

- ✓ Collect data on specific health concerns to provide to population health registries in a timely manner, consistent with current standards.
- ✓ Use information from population health registries in community health assessments or other analyses.

Discussion Items for Model Standard 1.3

Involvement

Which population health registries are contributed to and/or maintained within the LPHS?

What partners contribute to and/or maintain population health registries?

Frequency

How often are the data used by the LPHS for such activities?

Have they been used in the past year?

Quality

What specific standards are in place for data collection?

What established processes are there for reporting health events to the registries? Are they followed?

What, if any, systems are in place to ensure accurate, timely, and unduplicated reporting?

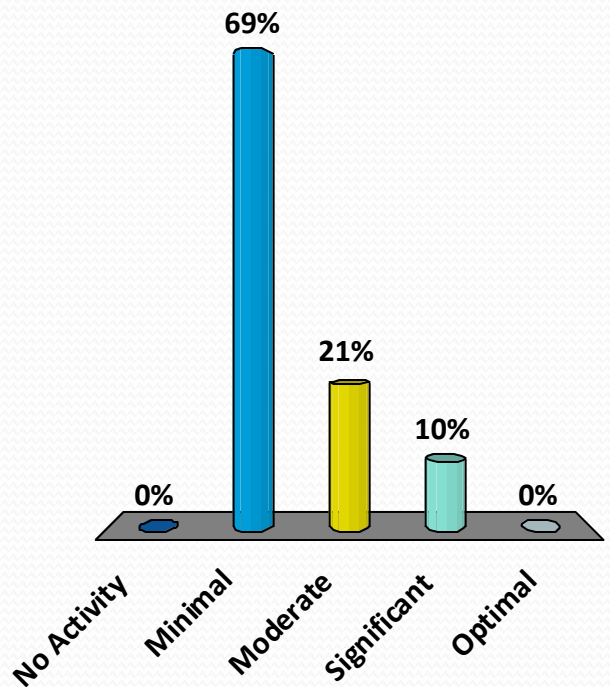
Usability

How are population health registries used by the LPHS?

At what level does the local public health system...

1.3.1 Collect timely data consistent with current standards on specific health concerns in order to provide the data to population health registries?

- A. No Activity
- B. Minimal
- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



At what level does the local public health system...

1.3.2 Use information from population health registries in community health assessments or other analyses?

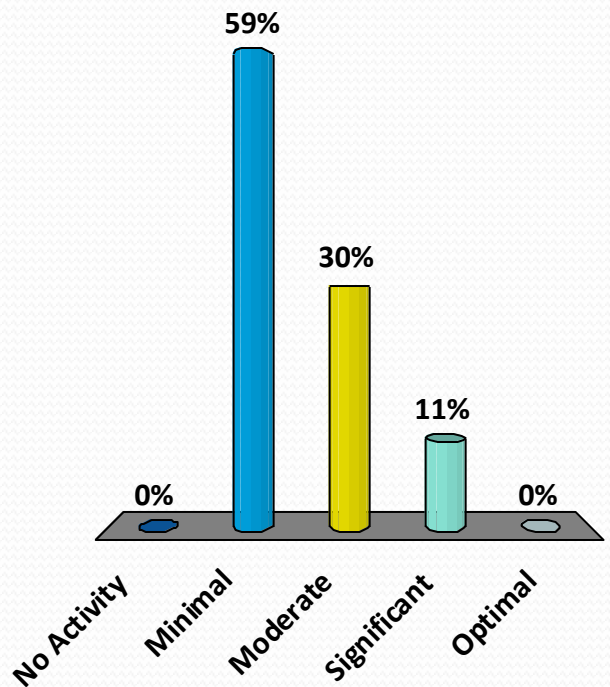
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B. Minimal

C. Moderate

D. Significant

E. Optimal



LPHS Essential Service 2: Diagnose and investigate health problems and health hazards

Are we ready to respond to health problems or health hazards in our county?

How quickly do we find out about problems?

How effective is our response?

Diagnosing and investigating health problems and health hazards in the community encompass the following:

Access to a public health laboratory capable of conducting rapid screening and high-volume testing.

Active infectious disease epidemiology programs.

Technical capacity for epidemiologic investigation of disease outbreaks and patterns of the following: 1) infectious and chronic diseases; 2) injuries; 3) and other adverse health behaviors and conditions.

Partners gathered to discuss the performance of the local public health system in diagnosing and investigating health problems and health hazards include, but are not limited to:

- ✓ The local health department or other governmental public health agency
- ✓ The local board of health or other local governing entity
- ✓ Hospitals
- ✓ Long-term care facilities
- ✓ Preschool and day care programs
- ✓ Public and private schools
- ✓ Colleges and universities
- ✓ Employers
- ✓ Managed care organizations
- ✓ Primary care clinics, including Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHCs)
- ✓ Physicians
- ✓ Public safety and emergency response organizations
- ✓ Public health laboratories

LPHS Model Standard 2.1: Identification and Surveillance of Health Threats

The local public health system (LPHS) conducts surveillance to watch for outbreaks of disease, disasters and emergencies (both natural and manmade), and other emerging threats to public health. Surveillance data includes information on reportable diseases and potential disasters, and emergencies or emerging threats. The LPHS uses surveillance data to notice changes or patterns right away, determine the factors that influence these patterns, investigate the potential dangers, and find ways to lessen the impact on public health. The best available science and technologies are used to understand the problems, determine the most appropriate solutions, and prepare for and respond to identified public health threats. To ensure the most effective and efficient surveillance, the LPHS connects its surveillance systems with state and national systems. To provide a complete monitoring of health events, all parts of the system work together to collect data and report findings.

To accomplish this, members of the LPHS work together to:

- ✓ Participate in a comprehensive surveillance system with national, state and local partners to identify, monitor, and share information and understand emerging health problems and threats.
- ✓ Provide and collect timely and complete information on reportable diseases and potential disasters, emergencies and emerging threats (natural and manmade).
- ✓ Assure that the best available resources are used to support surveillance systems and activities, including information technology, communication systems, and professional expertise.

Discussion Items for Model Standard 2.1

Awareness

How many of you are aware of the LPHS contributions to Surveillance system(s) designed to monitor health problems and identify health threats?

Frequency

What is the time-frame for submitting reportable disease information to the state or the LPHS?

Quality and Comprehensiveness

Which data sets are included in the surveillance system?

How well is the surveillance system integrated with national and/or state surveillance systems?

Is the surveillance system compliant with national and/or state health information exchange guidelines?

What types of resources are available to support health problem and health hazard surveillance and investigation activities within the LPHS?

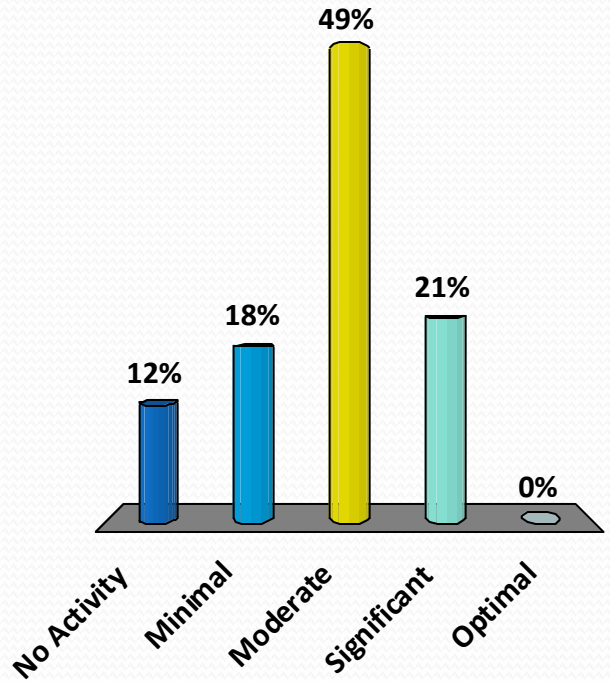
Usability

How does the LPHS use the surveillance system(s) to monitor changes in the occurrence of health problems and hazards?

At what level does the local public health system...

2.1.1 Participate in a comprehensive surveillance system with national, state and local partners to identify, monitor, and share information and understand emerging health problems and threats?

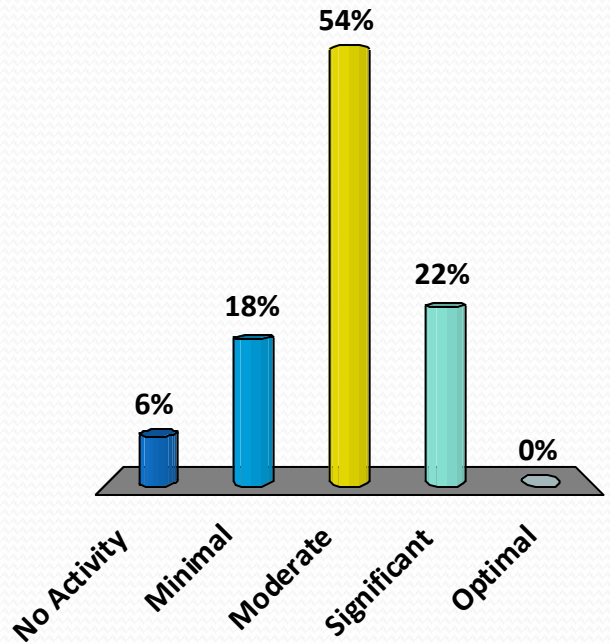
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- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



At what level does the local public health system...

2.1.2 Provide and collect timely and complete information on reportable diseases and potential disasters, emergencies and emerging threats (natural and manmade)?

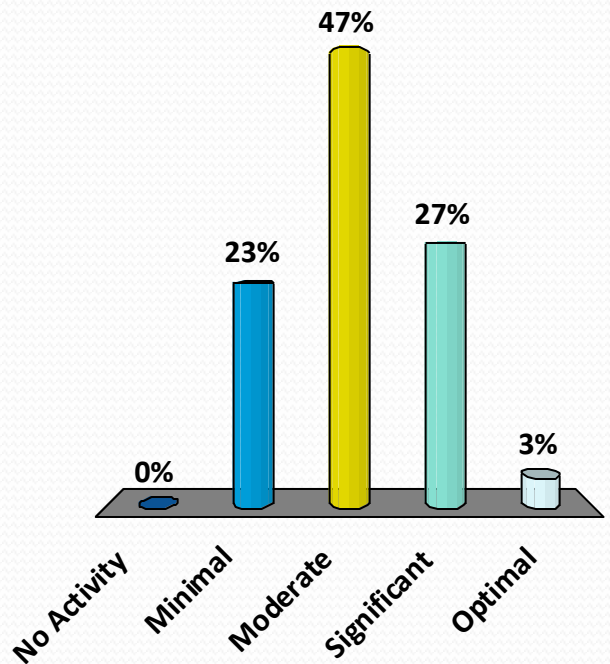
- A. No Activity
- B. Minimal
- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



At what level does the local public health system...

2.1.3 Assure that the best available resources are used to support surveillance systems and activities, including information technology, communication systems, and professional expertise?

- A. No Activity
- B. Minimal
- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



LPHS Model Standard 2.2: Investigation and Response to Public Health Threats and Emergencies

The local public health system (LPHS) stays ready to handle possible threats to the public health. As a threat develops – such as an outbreak of a communicable disease, a natural disaster, or a biological, chemical, nuclear, or other environmental event – a team of LPHS professionals works closely together to collect and understand related data. Many partners support the response, with communication networks already in place among health-related organizations, public safety, rapid response teams, the media, and the public. In a public health emergency, a jurisdictional Emergency Response Coordinator leads LPHS partners in the local investigation and response. The response to an emergent event is in accordance with current emergency operations coordination guidelines.

To accomplish this, members of the LPHS work together to:

- ✓ Maintain written instructions on how to handle communicable disease outbreaks and toxic exposure incidents, including details about case finding, contact tracing, and source identification and containment.
- ✓ Develop written rules to follow in the immediate investigation of public health threats and emergencies, including natural and manmade disasters.
- ✓ Designate a jurisdictional Emergency Response Coordinator.
- ✓ Rapidly and effectively respond to public health emergencies according to emergency operations coordination guidelines.
- ✓ Identify personnel with the technical expertise to rapidly respond to
- ✓ Possible biological, chemical, or nuclear public health emergencies.
- ✓ Evaluate emergency response exercises and incidents for effectiveness and opportunities for improvement (using hot washes, After Action Reports and Improvement Plans).

Discussion Items for Model Standard 2.2

Involvement

Who is the LPHS designee serving as the Emergency Response Coordinator within the jurisdiction?

How does the Emergency Response Coordinator coordinate emergency activities within the LPHS?

Does the LPHS maintain a current list of personnel with the technical expertise to respond to natural and intentional emergencies and disasters?

How does the LPHS ensure a timely response from emergency personnel, including sufficient numbers of trained professionals?

How does the LPHS mobilize volunteers during a disaster?

Quality and Comprehensiveness

How does the LPHS use written processes and standards for implementing a program of case finding, contact tracing, source identification, and containment for communicable diseases or toxic exposures?

How are LPHS personnel prepared to rapidly respond to natural and intentional disasters?

Usability

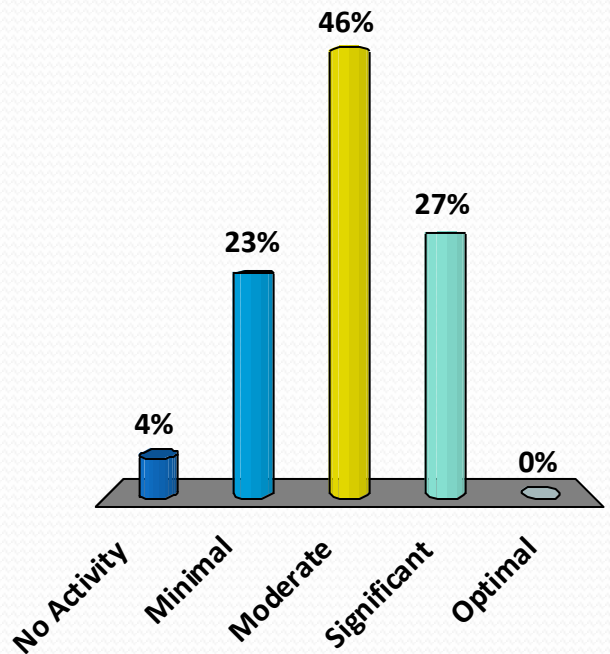
How does the LPHS evaluate public health emergency response incidents for effectiveness and opportunities for improvement (e.g., After Action Reports and Improvement Plans)?

How are the findings used to improve emergency plans and response?

At what level does the local public health system...

2.2.1 Maintain written instruction on how to handle communicable disease outbreaks and toxic exposure incidents, including details about case finding, contact tracing, and source identification and containment?

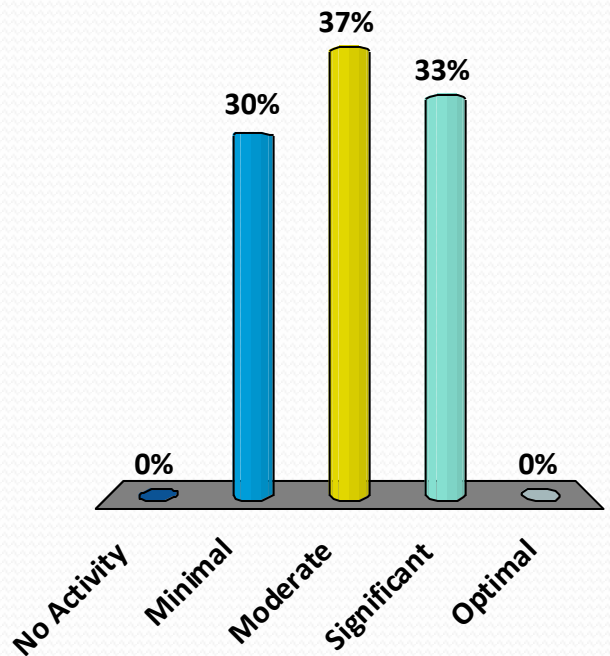
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- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



At what level does the local public health system...

2.2.2 Develop written rules to follow in the immediate investigation of public health threats and emergencies, including natural and intentional disasters?

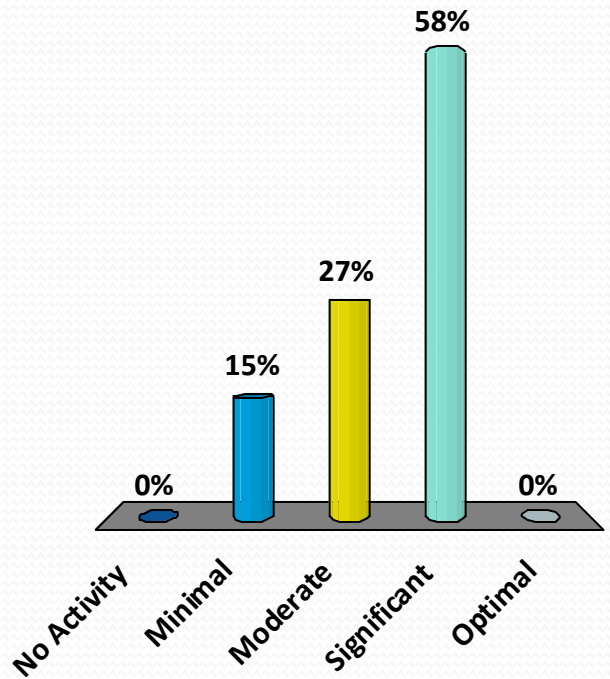
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- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
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At what level does the local public health system...

2.2.3 Designate a jurisdictional Emergency Response Coordinator?

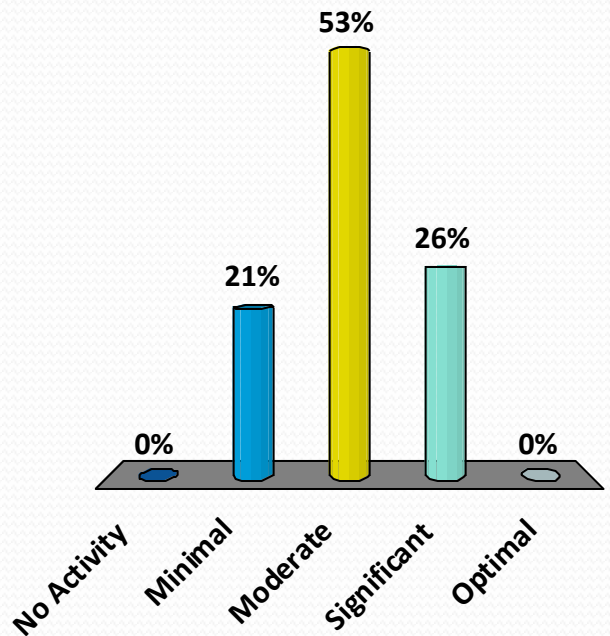
- A. No Activity
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- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



At what level does the local public health system...

2.2.4 Prepare to rapidly respond to public health emergencies according to emergency operations coordination guidelines?

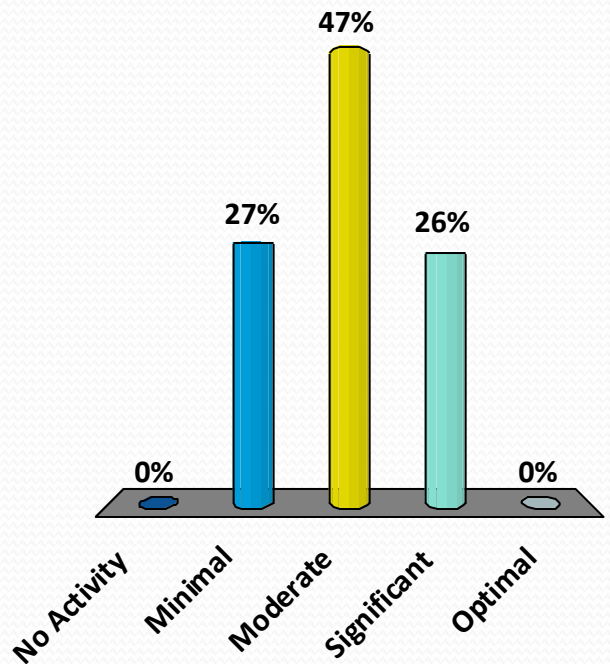
- A. No Activity
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- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



At what level does the local public health system...

2.2.5 Identify personnel with the technical expertise to rapidly respond to possible biological, chemical, and nuclear public health emergencies?

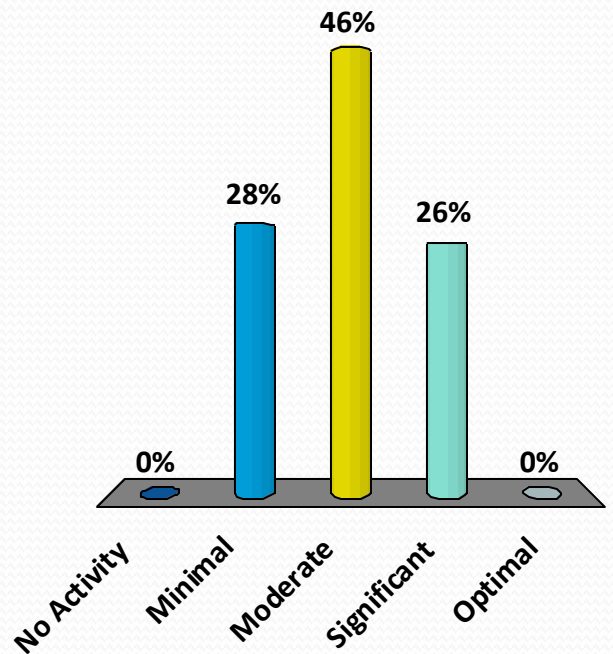
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- B. Minimal
- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



At what level does the local public health system...

2.2.6 Evaluate incidents for effectiveness and opportunities for improvement (through After Action Reports and Improvement Plans)?

- A. No Activity
- B. Minimal
- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



LPHS Model Standard 2.3: Laboratory Support for Investigation of Health Threats

The local public health system (LPHS) has the ability to produce timely and accurate laboratory results for public health concerns. Whether a laboratory is public or private, the LPHS sees that the correct testing is done and that the results are made available on time. Any laboratory used by public health meets all licensing and credentialing standards.

To accomplish this, members of the LPHS work together to:

- ✓ Have ready access to laboratories that can meet routine public health needs for finding out what health problems are occurring.
- ✓ Maintain constant (24/7) access to laboratories that can meet public health needs during emergencies, threats, and other hazards.
- ✓ Use only licensed or credentialed laboratories.

Discussion Items for Model Standard 2.3

Quality and Comprehensiveness

Where does the LPHS maintain ready access to laboratories able to meet routine diagnostic and surveillance needs including analysis of clinical and environmental specimens?

How does the LPHS use laboratory services to support time-sensitive investigations of public health threats, hazards, and emergencies?

What mechanisms are in place to ensure the laboratories used are all licensed and/or credentialed?

What current guidelines or protocols are in place for the handling of laboratory samples?

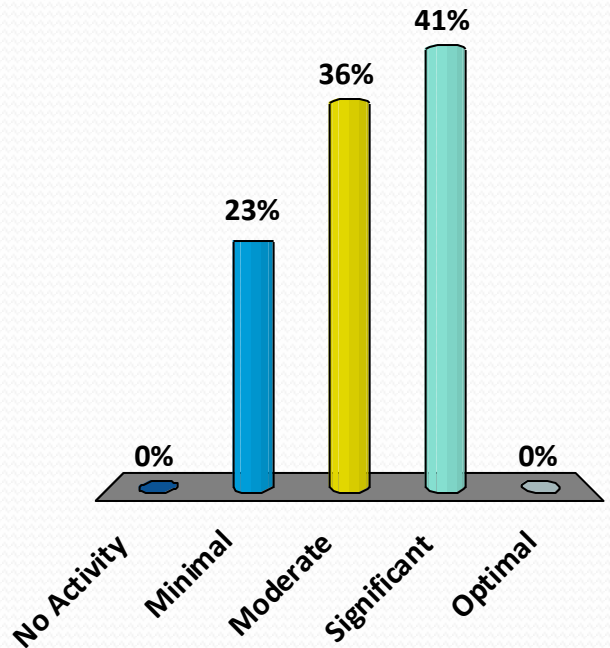
If the health event is part of a criminal act, are the current procedures able to stand up in a court of law, e.g., chain of custody, coordination with law enforcement officials, HIPPA?

Maintain a written list of rules related to laboratories, for handling samples (including receiving, collecting, labeling, storing, transporting, and delivering), determining who is in charge of the samples at what point, and reporting the results.

At what level does the local public health system...

2.3.1 Have ready access to laboratories that can meet routine public health needs for finding out what health problems are occurring?

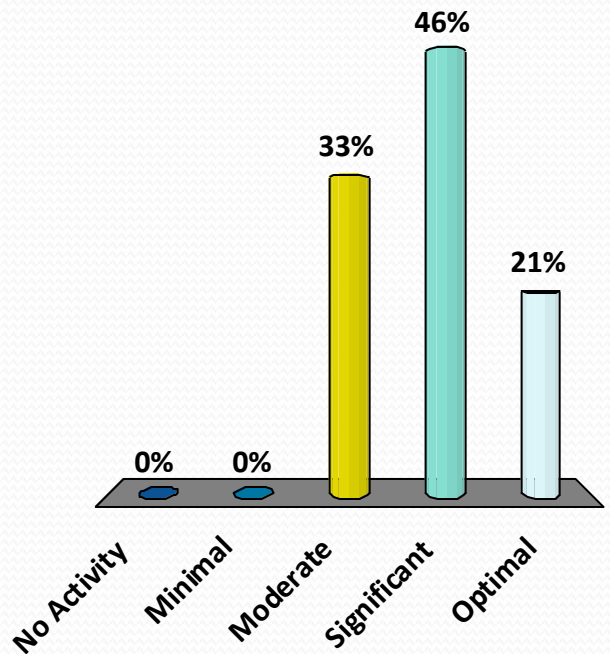
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- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



At what level does the local public health system...

2.3.2 Maintain constant (24/7) access to laboratories that can meet public health needs during emergencies, threats, and other hazards?

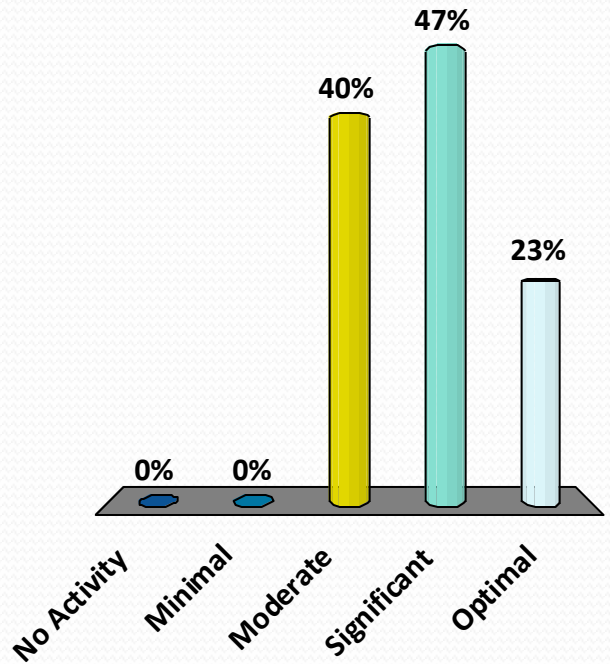
- A. No Activity
- B. Minimal
- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



At what level does the local public health system...

2.3.3 Use only licensed or credentialed laboratories?

- A. No Activity
- B. Minimal
- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



LPHS Essential Service 3: Inform, educate, and empower people about health issues

How well do we keep all segments of our community informed about health issues?

Informing, educating, and empowering people about health issues encompass the following:

Community development activities.

Social marketing and targeted media public communication.

Provision of accessible health information resources at community levels.

Active collaboration with personal healthcare providers to reinforce health promotion messages and programs.

Joint health education programs with schools, churches, worksites, and others.

Partners gathered to discuss the performance of the local public health system in informing, educating, and empowering people about health issues include:

- ✓ The local health department or other governmental public health agency
- ✓ The local board of health or other local governing entity
- ✓ Hospitals
- ✓ Public and private schools
- ✓ Colleges and universities
- ✓ Health educators
- ✓ Local businesses and employers
- ✓ Managed care organizations
- ✓ Faith-based organizations
- ✓ Non-profit organizations/advocacy groups
- ✓ Civic organizations
- ✓ Neighborhood organizations
- ✓ Other community/grassroots organizations
- ✓ Public information officers
- ✓ Media

LPHS Model Standard 3.1: Health Education and Promotion

The local public health system (LPHS) designs and puts in place health promotion and health education activities to create environments that support health. These promotional and educational activities are coordinated throughout the LPHS to address risk and protective factors at the individual, interpersonal, community, and societal levels. The LPHS includes the community in identifying needs, setting priorities and planning health promotional and educational activities. The LPHS plans for different reading abilities, language skills, and access to materials.

To accomplish this, members of the LPHS work together to:

- ✓ Provide policymakers, stakeholders, and the public with ongoing analyses of community health status and related recommendations for health promotion policies.
- ✓ Coordinate health promotion and health education activities to reach individual, interpersonal, community, and societal levels.
- ✓ Engage the community in setting priorities, developing plans and implementing health education and health promotion activities.

Discussion Items for Model Standard 3.1

Involvement

How many of you provide information on community health to the general public, policymakers, and public and private stakeholders?

How do your organizations work together to plan, conduct, and implement health education and promotion activities?

How do your organizations work with others beyond your usual LPHS system partners on specific health promotion activities (e.g., supermarkets and nutrition interventions)?

How do LPHS entities work with community advocates and local media outlets to publicize health promotion activities (e.g., campaigns about the public health impacts of laws, media campaigns)?

Quality and Comprehensiveness

Are the health education and health promotion campaigns based on sound theory, evidence of effectiveness, and/or best practice?

How do organizations in the LPHS support healthy behavior?

How do organizations in the LPHS tailor campaigns for populations with higher risk of negative health outcomes?

How do organizations in the LPHS design campaigns to reach populations in specific settings?

How are the health education programs and health promotion campaigns evaluated?

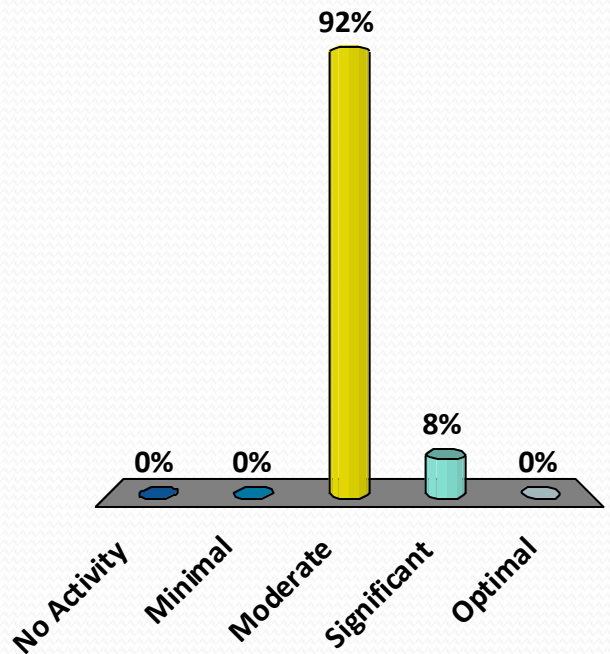
Usability

How are evaluation results used to revise and strengthen the programs?

At what level does the local public health system...

3.1.1 Provide policymakers, stakeholders, and the public with ongoing analyses of community health status and related recommendations for health promotion policies?

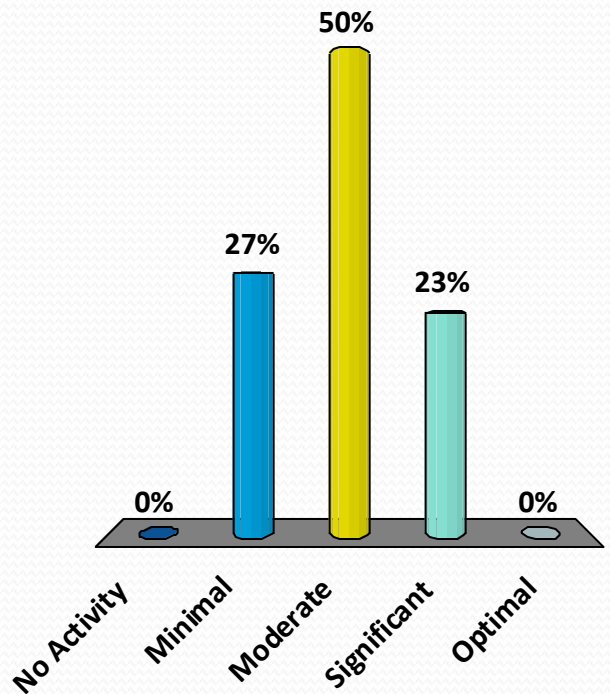
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- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



At what level does the local public health system...

3.1.2 Coordinate health promotion and health education activities to reach individual, interpersonal, community, and societal levels?

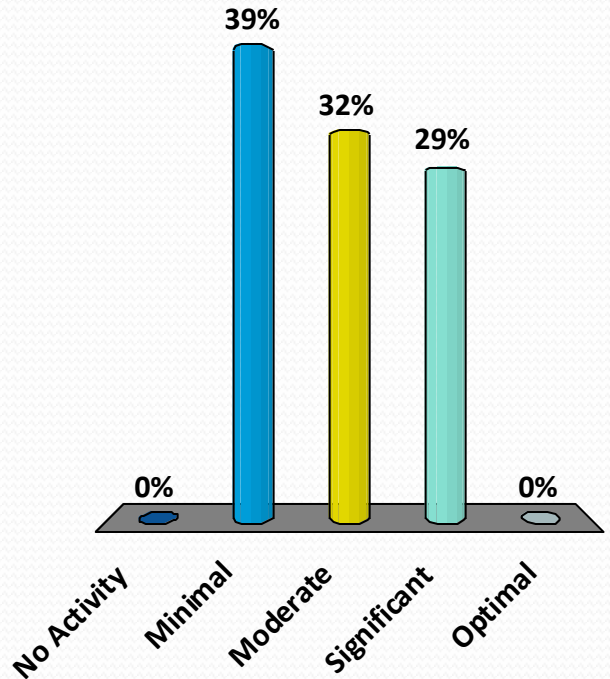
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- B. Minimal
- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



At what level does the local public health system...

3.1.3 Engage the community throughout the process of setting priorities, developing plans and implementing health education and health promotion activities?

- A. No Activity
- B. Minimal
- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



LPHS Model Standard 3.2: Health Communication

The local public health system (LPHS) uses health communication strategies to contribute to healthy living and healthy communities, that include the following: increasing awareness of risks to health; ways to reduce health risk factors and increase health protective factors; promoting healthy behaviors; advocating organizational and community changes to support healthy living; increasing demand and support for health services; building a culture where health is valued; and creating support for health policies, programs and practices.

Health communication uses a broad range of strategies, including print, radio, television, the internet, media campaigns, social marketing, entertainment education, and interactive media.

The LPHS reaches out to the community through efforts ranging from one-on-one conversations to small group communication, to communications within organizations and the community, to mass media approaches.

The LPHS works with many groups to understand the best ways to present health messages in each community setting and to find ways to cover the costs.

To accomplish this, members of the LPHS work together to:

- ✓ Develop health communication plans for media and public relations and for sharing information among LPHS organizations.
- ✓ Use relationships with different media providers (e.g. print, radio, television, and the internet) to share health information, matching the message with the target audience.
- ✓ Identify and train spokespersons on public health issues.

Discussion Items for Model Standard 3.2

Involvement

How many of your organizations have developed health communication plans?

How do your organizations work collaboratively to link the communication plans?

Usability

What policies and procedures are in place to coordinate responses and public announcements related to public health issues?

Quality and Comprehensiveness

Do the communications plans include policies and procedures for creating, approving, sharing, and disseminating information with partners and key stakeholders?

How are different sectors of the population identified in order to create targeted public health messages for various audiences?

How does the LPHS coordinate with local media to develop information or features on health issues?

What mechanism is in place to document and respond to public inquiries?

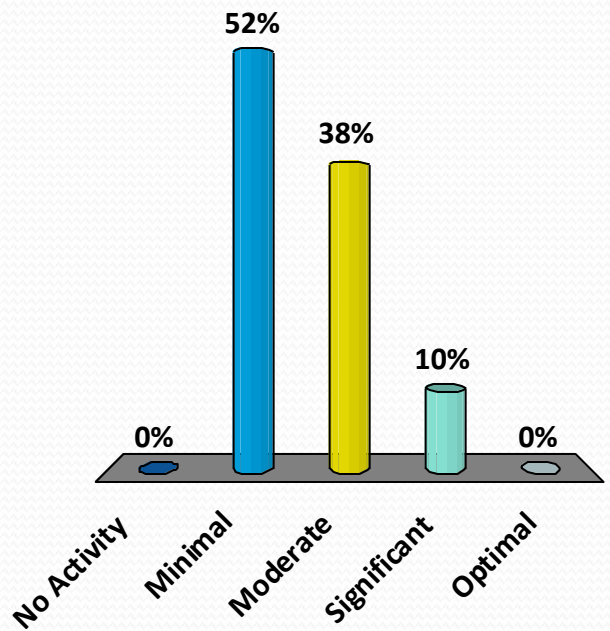
Who, if anyone, has been designated as public information officers (PIOs) to provide important health information and answers to public and media inquiries?

How are designated spokespersons trained in providing accurate, timely, and appropriate information on public health issues for different audiences?

At what level does the local public health system...

3.2.1 Develop health communication plans for media and public relations and for sharing information among LPHS organizations?

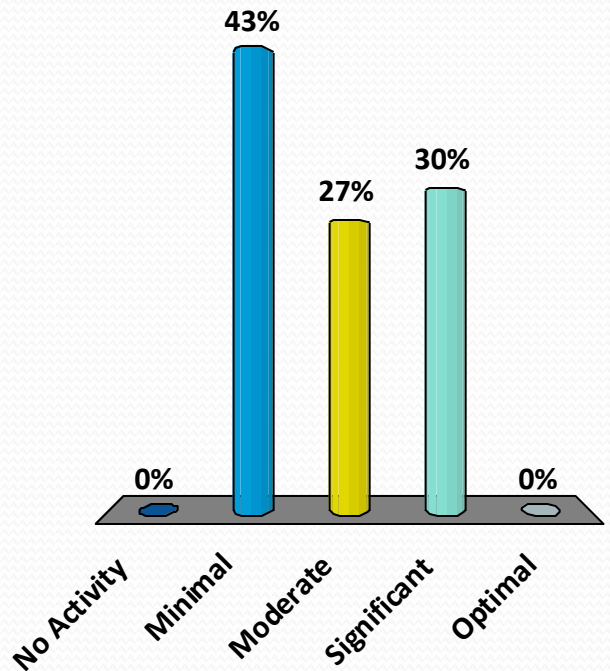
- A. No Activity
- B. Minimal
- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



At what level does the local public health system...

3.2.2 Use relationships with different media providers (e.g. print, radio, television, and the internet) to share health information, matching the message with the target audience?

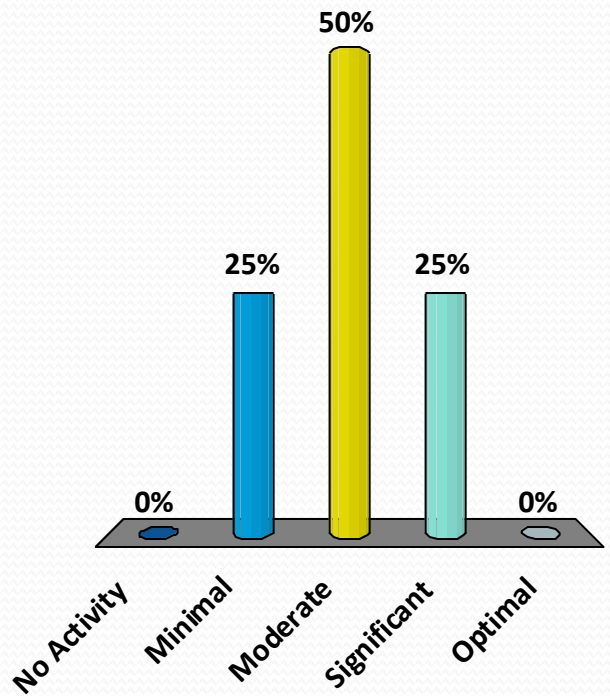
- A. No Activity
- B. Minimal
- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



At what level does the local public health system...

3.2.3 Identify and train spokespersons on public health issues?

- A. No Activity
- B. Minimal
- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



LPHS Model Standard 3.3 Risk Communication

The local public health system (LPHS) uses health risk communications strategies to allow individuals, groups and organizations, or an entire community to make optimal decisions about their health and well-being in emergency events. The LPHS recognizes a designated Public Information Officer (PIO) for emergency public information and warning. The LPHS organizations work together to identify potential risks (crisis or emergency) that may affect the community and develop plans to effectively and efficiently communicate information about these risks. The plans include pre-event, event, and post-event communication strategies for different types of emergencies.

To accomplish this, members of the LPHS work together to:

- ✓ Develop an emergency communications plan for each stage of an emergency to allow for the effective creation and dissemination of information.
- ✓ Make sure that systems and mechanisms are in place and enough resources are available for a rapid emergency communication response.
- ✓ Provide crisis and emergency communication training for employees and volunteers.

Discussion Items for Model Standard 3.3

Involvement

Who is involved in or aware of the LPHS emergency communications plans?
How do multiple agencies coordinate emergency communication planning within the LPHS?

Quality and Comprehensiveness

Can the emergency communication plans be adapted to different types of emergencies (i.e., disease outbreaks, natural disasters, bioterrorism)?

Do the plans include established lines of authority, reporting, and responsibilities for emergency communications teams in accordance with the National Incident Management System (NIMS)?

How do the plans alert communities, including special populations, about possible health threats or disease outbreaks?

How do the plans provide information from emergency operation center situation reports, health alerts, and meeting notes to stakeholders, partners, and the community?

What type of technology is in place to ensure rapid communication response? (e.g. local Health Alert Network, reverse 911 warning system, local PSAs, broadcast text, email, fax, social networks)

What staff persons are available to develop or adapt emergency communications materials and to provide communications for all stakeholders and partners in the event of an emergency?

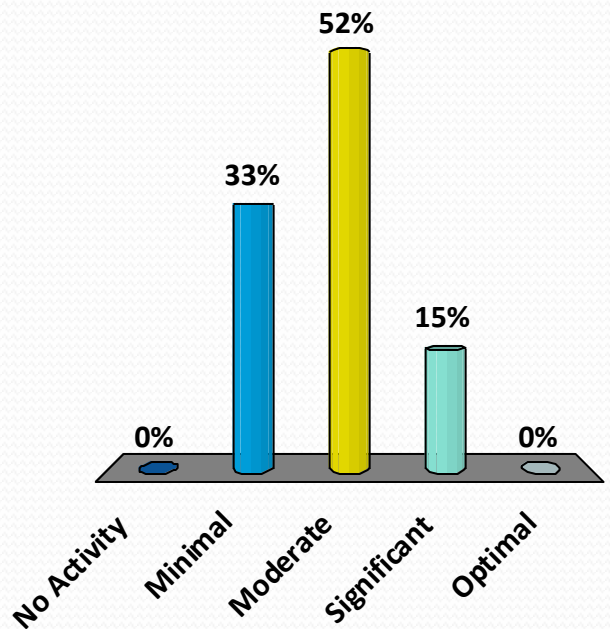
What type of crisis and emergency communications training is available within the LPHS for new and current staff?

How does the LPHS maintain a directory of emergency contact information for media liaisons, partners, stakeholders, and PIOs?

At what level does the local public health system...

3.3.1 Develop an emergency communications plan for each stage of an emergency to allow for the effective dissemination of information?

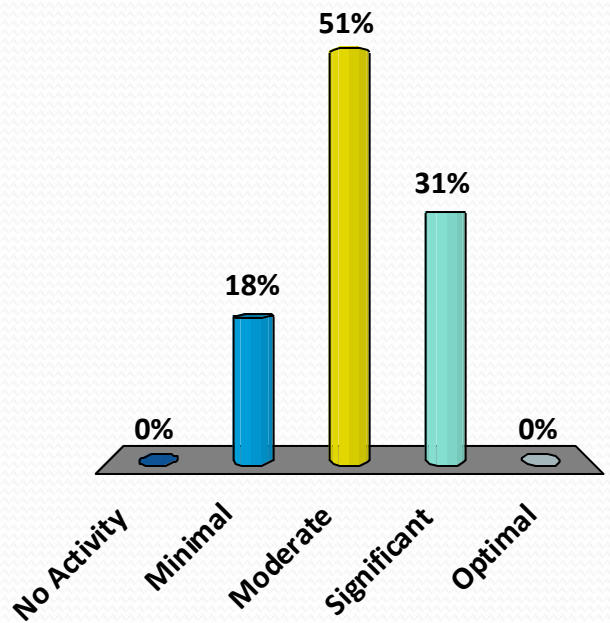
- A. No Activity
- B. Minimal
- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



At what level does the local public health system...

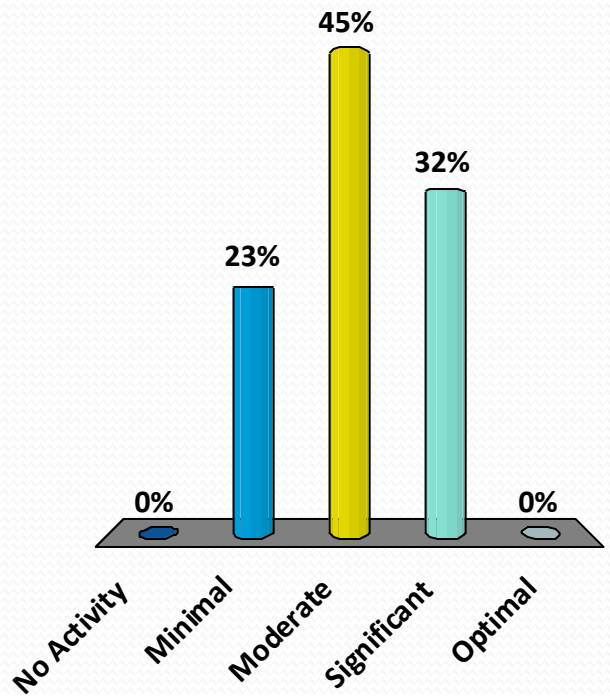
3.3.2 Make sure resources are available for a rapid emergency communication response?

- A. No Activity
- B. Minimal
- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



3.3.3 Provide risk communication training for employees
At what level does the local public health system...
and volunteers?

- A. No Activity
- B. Minimal
- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



LPHS Essential Service 4: Mobilize community partnerships to identify and solve health problems

How well do we truly engage people in local health issues?

Mobilizing community partnerships to identify and solve health problems encompasses the following:

Convening and facilitating partnerships among groups and associations (including those not typically considered to be health related).

Undertaking defined health improvement planning process and health projects, including preventive, screening, rehabilitation, and support programs.

Building a coalition to draw on the full range of potential human and material resources to improve community health.

Partners gathered to discuss the performance of the local public health system in mobilizing community partnerships to identify and solve health problems include, but is not limited to:

- ✓ The local health department or other governmental public health agency
- ✓ The local board of health or other local governing entity
- ✓ Hospitals and clinics
- ✓ Public and private schools
- ✓ Colleges and universities
- ✓ Health educators
- ✓ Local businesses and employers
- ✓ Managed care organizations
- ✓ Faith-based organizations
- ✓ Non-profit organizations/advocacy groups
- ✓ Civic organizations
- ✓ Neighborhood organizations
- ✓ Other community/grassroots organizations
- ✓ Public information officers
- ✓ Media
- ✓ Community members
- ✓ Substance abuse or mental health organizations
- ✓ City and county governmental agencies
- ✓ Ministerial alliances
- ✓ United Way
- ✓ Worksite wellness councils
- ✓ Local chamber of commerce
- ✓ State and federal programs
- ✓ Health-related coalition leaders

LPHS Model Standard 4.1: Constituency Development

The local public health system (LPHS) actively identifies and involves community partners -- the individuals and organizations (constituents) with opportunities to contribute to the health of communities. These stakeholders may include health, transportation, housing, environmental, and non-health related groups, as well as community members. The LPHS manages the process of establishing collaborative relationships among these and other potential partners. Groups within the LPHS communicate well with one another, resulting in a coordinated, effective approach to public health, so that the benefits of public health are understood and shared throughout the community.

To accomplish this, members of the LPHS work together to:

- ✓ Follow an established process for identifying key constituents related to overall public health interests and particular health concerns.
- ✓ Encourage constituents to participate in community health assessment, planning and improvement efforts.
- ✓ Maintain a complete and current directory of community organizations.
- ✓ Create forums for communication of public health issues.

Discussion Items for Model Standard 4.1

Awareness

How is awareness regarding the importance of public health issues

Developed with the community-at-large and organizations within the LPHS through communication strategies?

Involvement

What organizations are active parts of the LPHS?

How are new individuals/groups identified for constituency building?

How are constituents encouraged to participate in improving Community health?

How are members of the community-at-large engaged to improve health?

Quality and Comprehensiveness

Does the LPHS maintain a current and accessible directory of Organizations that comprise the LPHS?

What is the LPHS's process for identifying key constituents or stakeholders?

How does the LPHS maintain names and contact information for Individuals and key constituent groups?

Usability

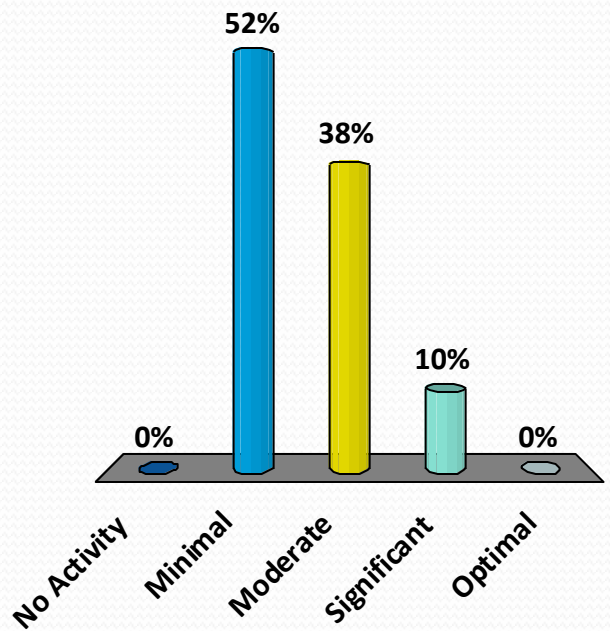
How accessible is the directory of LPHS organizations?

How does the LPHS create forums for communication of public health issues?

At what level does the local public health system...

4.1.1 Maintain a complete and current directory of community organizations?

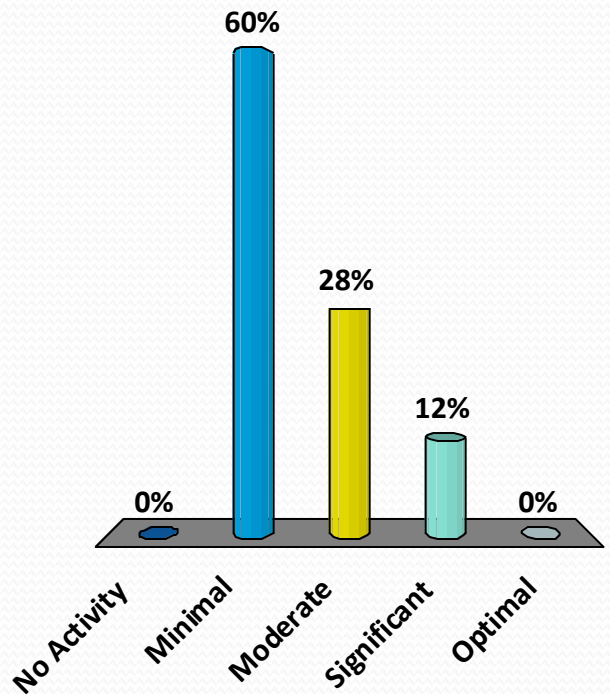
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- B. Minimal
- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



At what level does the local public health system...

4.1.2 Follow an established process for identifying key constituents related to overall public health interests and particular health concerns?

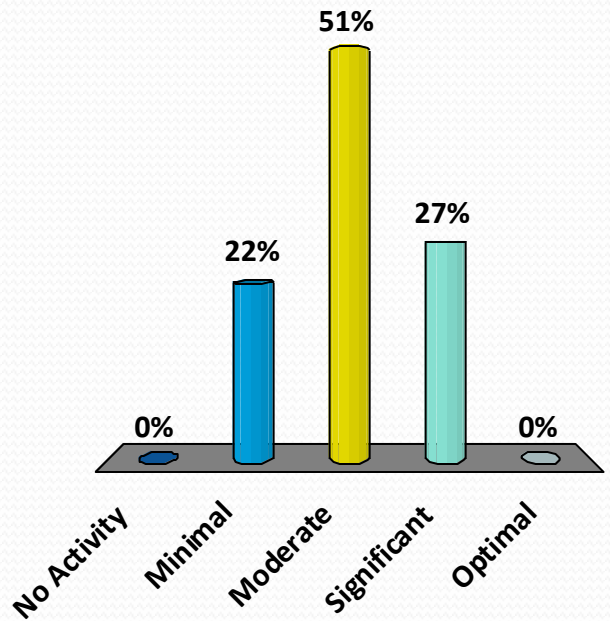
- A. No Activity
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- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



At what level does the local public health system...

4.1.3 Encourage constituents to participate in activities to improve community health?

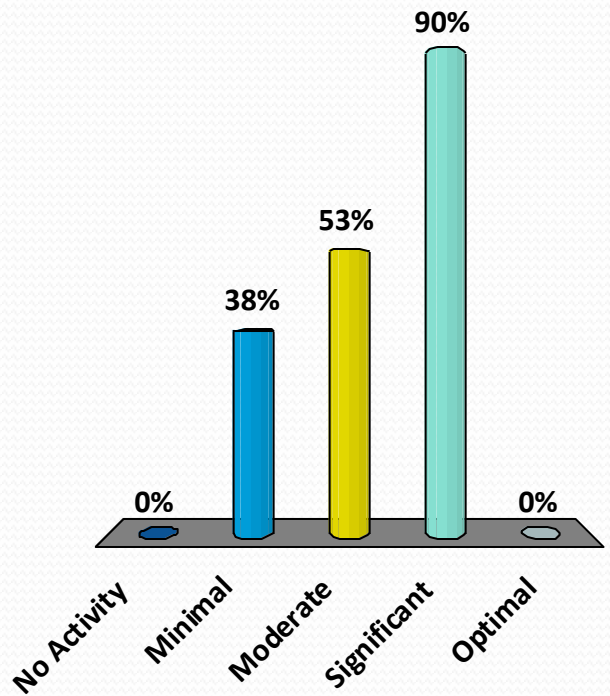
- A. No Activity
- B. Minimal
- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



At what level does the local public health system...

4.1.4 Create forums for communication of public health issues?

- A. No Activity
- B. Minimal
- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



LPHS Model Standard 4.2: Community Partnerships

The local public health system (LPHS) encourages individuals and groups to work together so that community health may be improved. Public, private, and voluntary groups – through many different levels of information sharing, activity coordination, resource sharing, and in-depth collaborations – strategically align their interests to achieve a common purpose. By sharing responsibilities, resources, and rewards, community partnerships allow each member to share its expertise with others and strengthen the LPHS as a whole. A community group follows a collaborative, dynamic, and inclusive approach to community health improvement; it may exist as a formal partnership, such as a community health planning council, or as a less formal community group.

To accomplish this, members of the LPHS work together to:

- ✓ Establish community partnerships and strategic alliances to provide a comprehensive approach to improving health in the community.
- ✓ Establish a broad-based community health improvement committee.
- ✓ Assess how well community partnerships and strategic alliances are working to improve community health.



Discussion Items for Model Standard 4.2

Involvement

What types of partnerships exist in the community to maximize public health improvement activities?

How do organizations within these partnerships interact?

If there is a broad-based community health improvement committee, what does the committee do?

Quality and Comprehensiveness

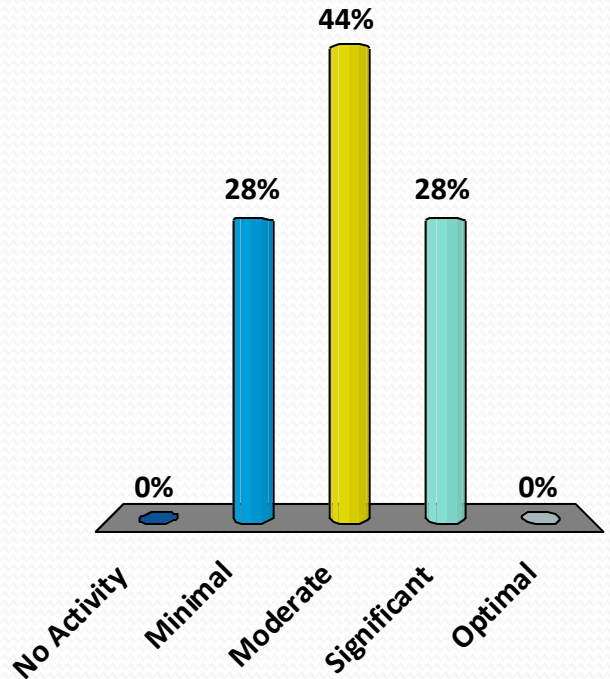
What types of activities do the LPHS engage in?

How does the LPHS review the effectiveness of community partnerships and strategic alliances?

At what level does the local public health system...

4.2.1 Establish community partnerships and strategic alliances to provide a comprehensive approach to improving health in the community?

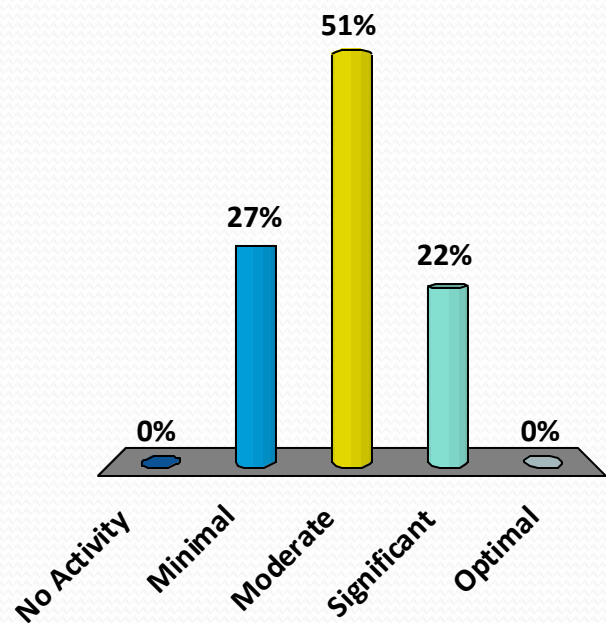
- A. No Activity
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- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



At what level does the local public health system...

4.2.2 Establish a broad-based community health improvement committee?

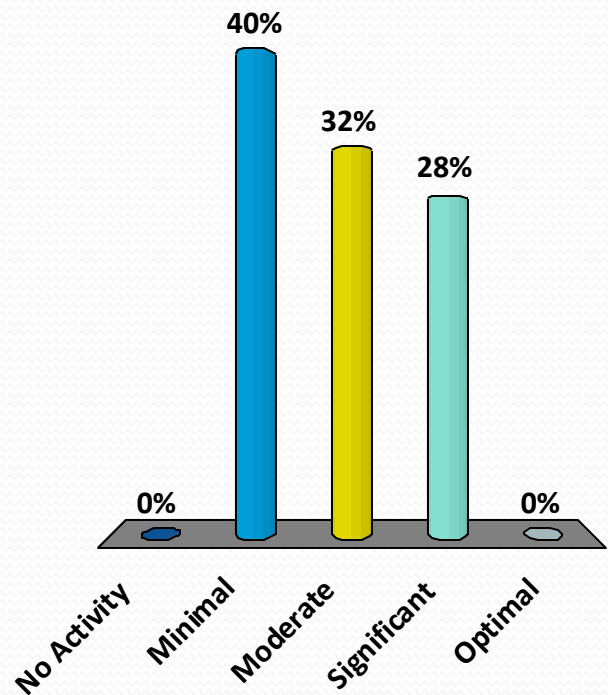
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- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



At what level does the local public health system...

4.2.3 Assess how well community partnerships and strategic alliances are working to improve community health?

- A. No Activity
- B. Minimal
- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



Essential Service 5: Develop policies and plans that support individual and community health efforts

*What local policies in both the government and private sector promote health in my community?
How well are we setting healthy local policies?*

Developing policies and plans that support individual and community health efforts encompasses the following:

Leadership development at all levels of public health.

Systematic community-level and state-level planning for health improvement in all jurisdictions.

Development and tracking of measurable health objectives from the community health plan as a part of a continuous quality improvement strategy plan.

Joint evaluation with the medical healthcare system to define consistent policies regarding prevention and treatment services.

Development of policy and legislation to guide the practice of public health.

Partners gathered to discuss the performance of the local public health system in developing policies and plans that support individual and community health efforts include, but are not limited to:

- ✓ The local health department or other governmental public health agency
- ✓ The local board of health or other local governing entity
- ✓ Hospitals
- ✓ Health officer/public health director
- ✓ Elected officials and policymakers
- ✓ Community health planners
- ✓ Law enforcement agencies and emergency services personnel
- ✓ Healthcare providers
- ✓ Colleges and universities
- ✓ Local businesses and employers
- ✓ Managed care organizations
- ✓ Faith-based organizations
- ✓ Non-profit organizations/advocacy groups
- ✓ Civic organizations
- ✓ Neighborhood organizations and other community/grassroots organizations
- ✓ Media
- ✓ Indian Health Service
- ✓ Community development organizations
- ✓ Community residents
- ✓ Department of transportation
- ✓ City planners
- ✓ Mental health and substance abuse organizations
- ✓ Department of Parks and Recreation
- ✓ Local foundations
- ✓ Public interest law groups
- ✓ Professional associations

LPHS Model Standard 5.1: Governmental Presence at the Local Level

The local public health system (LPHS) includes a governmental public health entity dedicated to the public health. The LPHS works with the community to make sure a strong local health department (or other governmental public health entity) exists and that it is doing its part in providing essential public health services. The governmental public health entity can be a regional health agency with more than one local area under its jurisdiction. The local health department (or other governmental public health entity) is accredited through the national voluntary accreditation program.

To accomplish this, members of the LPHS work together to:

- ✓ Support the work of a governmental local public health entity to make sure the essential public health services are provided.
- ✓ See that the local health department is accredited through the national voluntary accreditation program.
- ✓ Assure that the governmental local public health entity has enough resources to do its part in providing essential public health services.

Discussion Items for Model Standard 5.1

Involvement

What type of governmental local public health presence (i.e., local health department) within the LPHS is available to *assure* the provision of Essential Public Health Services to the community?

How is the LHD being supported to prepare for and obtain national voluntary public health accreditation?

Frequency

How often does the LPHS assure that the governmental local public health entity has enough resources to do its part in providing the Essential Services?

Quality and Comprehensiveness

How does the governmental local public health entity document its statutory, chartered, and/or legal responsibilities?

How does the governmental local public health entity assess its functions against national standards for health departments as defined by the Public Health Accreditation Board (PHAB)?

What types of services does the governmental local public health entity provide?

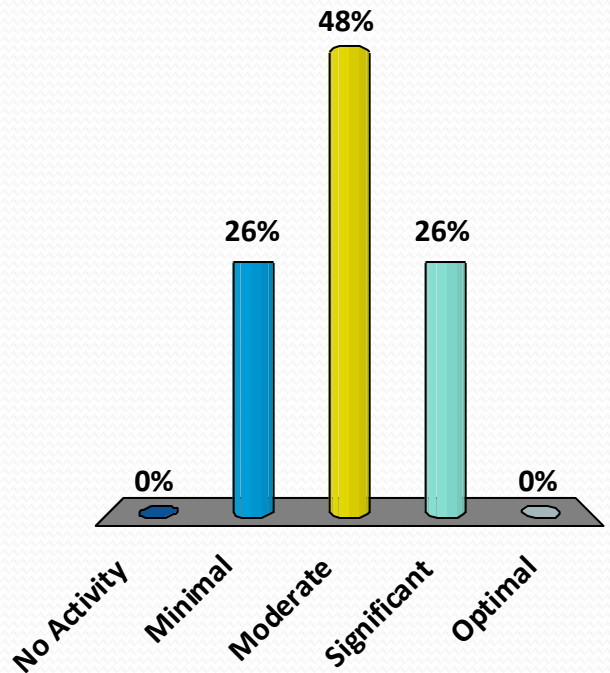
How does the LPHS assure the availability of resources for the governmental local public health entity's contributions to the Essential Public Health Services?

How does the governmental local public health entity work with the state public health agency and other state partners to assure the provision of public health services?

At what level does the local public health system...

5.1.1 Support the work of a governmental local public health entity to make sure the essential public health services are provided?

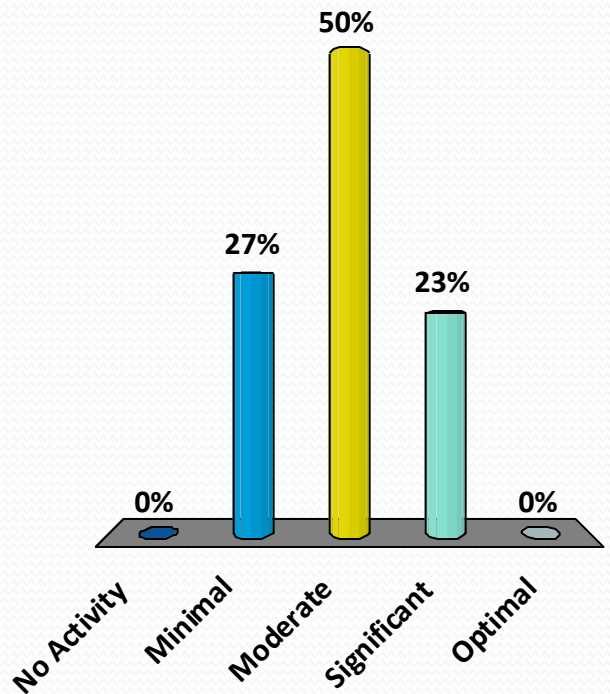
- A. No Activity
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- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



At what level does the local public health system...

5.1.2 See that the local health department is accredited through the national voluntary accreditation program?

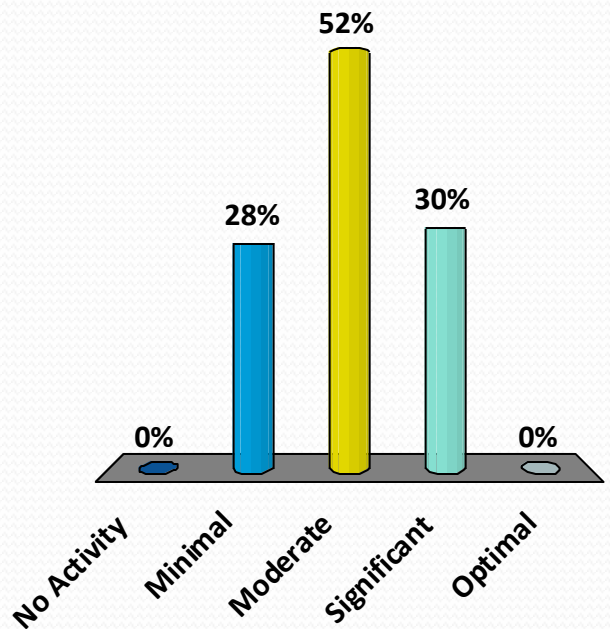
- A. No Activity
- B. Minimal
- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



At what level does the local public health system...

5.1.3 Assure that the local health department has enough resources to do its part in providing essential public health services?

- A. No Activity
- B. Minimal
- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



LPHS Model Standard 5.2: Public Health Policy Development

The local public health system (LPHS) develops policies that will prevent, protect or promote the public health. Public health problems, possible solutions, and community values are used to inform the policies and any proposed actions, which may include new laws or changes to existing laws. Additionally, current or proposed policies that have the potential to affect the public health are carefully reviewed for consistency with public health policy through health impact assessments.

The LPHS and its ability to make informed decisions are strengthened by community member input. The LPHS, together with the community, works to identify gaps in current policies and needs for new policies to improve the public health. The LPHS educates the community about policies to improve the public health and serves as a resource to elected officials who establish and maintain public health policies.

To accomplish this, members of the LPHS work together to:

- ✓ Contribute to new or modified public health policies by engaging in activities that inform the policy development process and facilitate community involvement.
- ✓ Alert policymakers and the community of the possible public health impacts (both intended and unintended) from current and/or proposed policies.
- ✓ Review existing policies at least every three to five years.

Discussion Items for Model Standard 5.2

Awareness

How does the LPHS alert policymakers and the public of public health impacts from current and/or proposed policies?

Involvement

How does the LPHS contribute to the development of public health policies?

How does the LPHS engage constituents in identifying and analyzing issues?

How does the LPHS engage in conducting a health impact assessment?

Within the past year, how has the LPHS been involved in activities that influenced or informed the public health policy process?

Quality and Comprehensiveness

How does the LPHS support prevention and protection policies related to health disparities within the community?

How does the LPHS work together to see that public health considerations become a part of all policies?

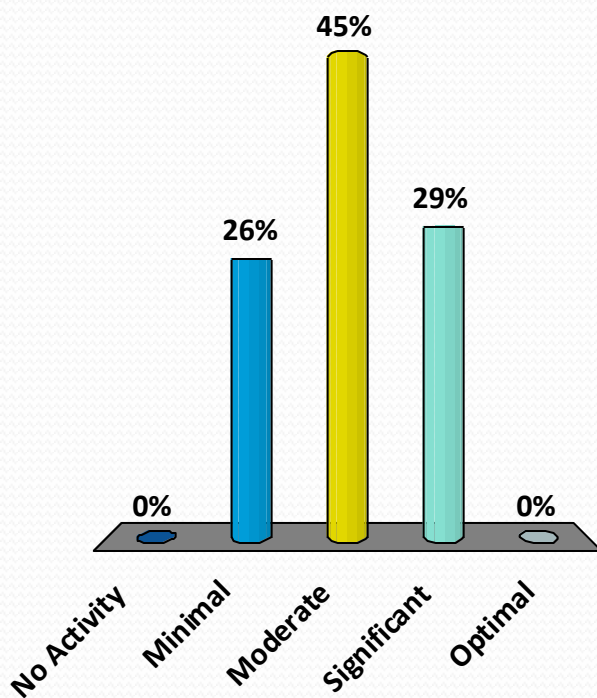
Frequency

Does the LPHS conduct reviews of public health policies at least every three to five years?

How often are health impact assessments developed and used?

At what level does the local public health system...
5.2.1 Contribute to public health policies
by engaging in activities that inform the
policy development process?

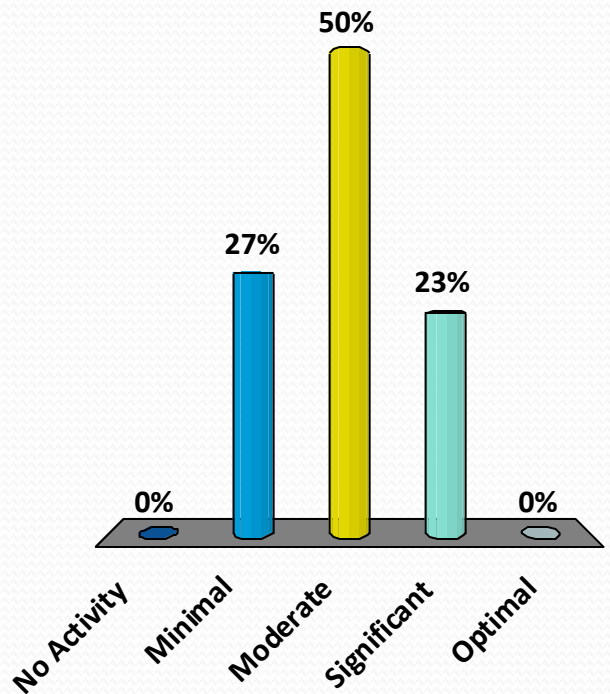
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- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



At what level does the local public health system...

5.2.2 Alert policymakers and the community of the possible public health impacts (both intended and unintended) from current and/or proposed policies?

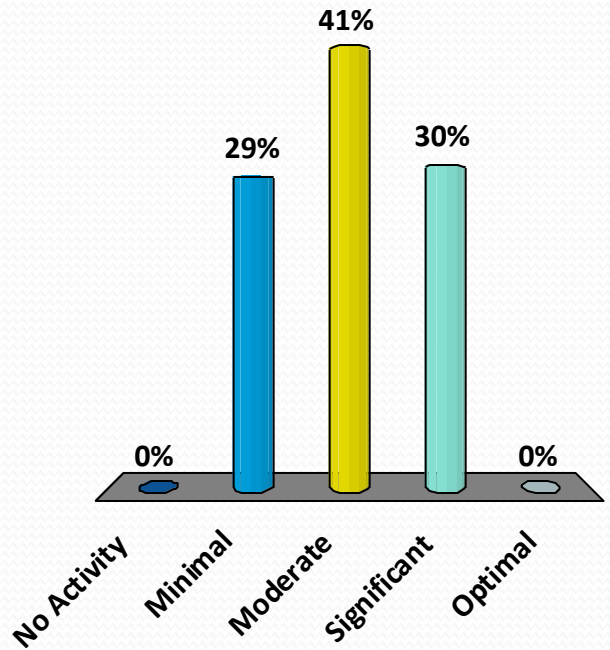
- A. No Activity
- B. Minimal
- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



At what level does the local public health system...

5.2.3 Review existing policies at least every three to five years?

- A. No Activity
- B. Minimal
- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



LPHS Model Standard 5.3: Community Health Improvement Process and Strategic Planning

The local public health system (LPHS) seeks to improve community health by looking at it from many sides, such as environmental health, healthcare services, business, economic, housing, land use, health equity, and other concerns that impact the public health. The LPHS leads a community-wide effort to improve community health by gathering information on health problems, identifying the community's strengths and weaknesses, setting goals, and increasing overall awareness of and interest in improving the health of the community. This community health improvement process provides ways to develop a community-owned plan that will lead to a healthier community. With the community health improvement effort in mind, each organization in the LPHS makes an effort to include strategies related to community health improvement goals in their own strategic plans.

To accomplish this, members of the LPHS work together to:

- ✓ Establish a community health improvement process, with broad-based diverse participation, that uses information from both the community health assessment/community health needs assessment and the perceptions of community members.
- ✓ Develop strategies to achieve community health improvement objectives, including a description of organizations accountable for specific steps.
- ✓ Connect organizational strategic plans with the Community Health Improvement Plan.

Discussion Items for Model Standard 5.3

Awareness

What community health assessment and planning tools are used by the LPHS (e.g., MAPP, PACE EH)?

Involvement

What organizations are involved in community health assessment and planning processes?

Frequency

Does the LPHS have plans to revisit community health assessment and planning processes in 3-5 years?

Quality and Comprehensiveness

What types of activities are involved in community health assessment and planning processes?

Does the process result in the development of a community health improvement plan?

How is the community health improvement plan linked to a state health improvement plan?

How are the strategic plans of local public health system partner organizations, including the local health department, aligned with the community health improvement plan?

Usability

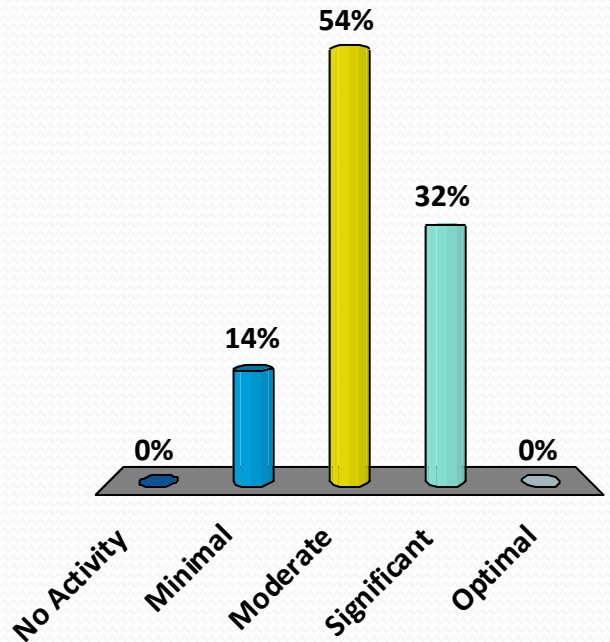
How has the LPHS developed strategies to address community health objectives?

How are the individuals or organizations accountable for the implementation of these strategies identified?

At what level does the local public health system...

5.3.1 Establish a community health improvement process, with broad-based diverse participation, that uses information from both the community health assessment and the perceptions of community members?

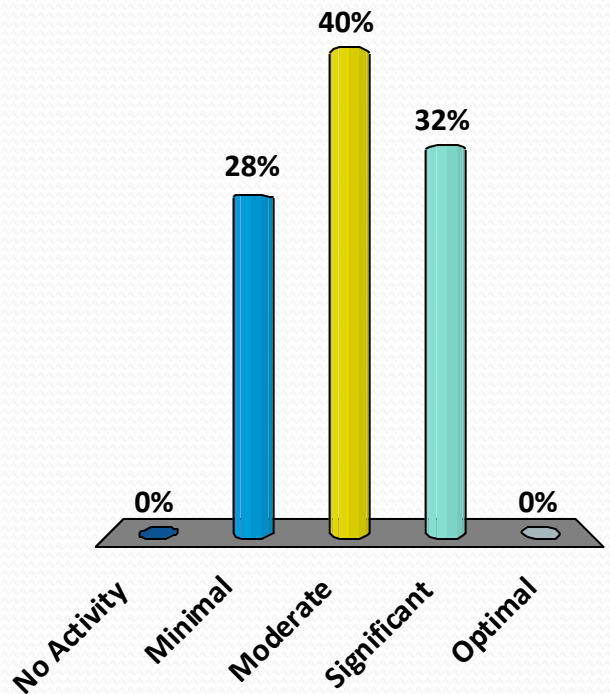
- A. No Activity
- B. Minimal
- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



At what level does the local public health system...

5.3.2 Develop strategies to achieve community health improvement objectives, including a description of organizations accountable for specific steps?

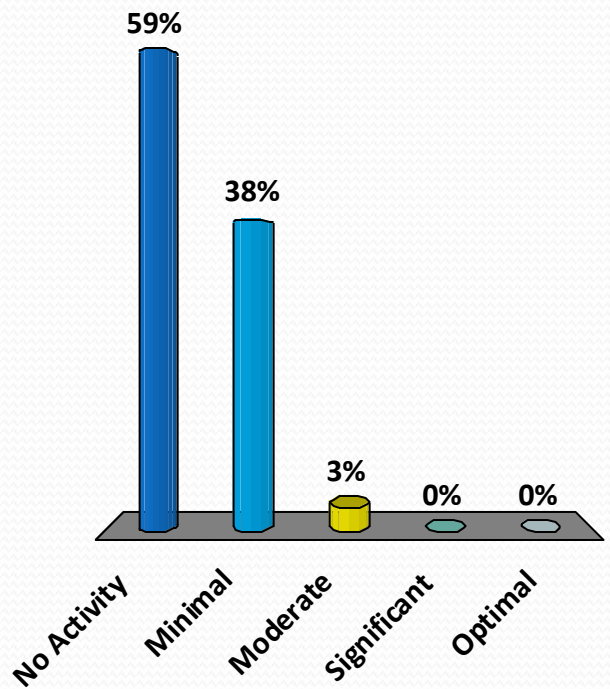
- A. No Activity
- B. Minimal
- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



At what level does the local public health system...

5.3.3 Connect organizational strategic plans with the Community Health Improvement Plan?

- A. No Activity
- B. Minimal
- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



LPHS Model Standard 5.4: Plan for Public Health Emergencies

The local public health system (LPHS) adopts an emergency preparedness and response plan which describes what each organization in the LPHS should be ready to do in a public health emergency. The plan describes community interventions necessary to prepare, mitigate, respond and recover from all types of emergencies, including both natural and intentional disasters. The plan also looks at challenges of possible events, such as biological, chemical or nuclear events. Practicing for possible events takes place through regular exercises or drills. A work group sees that the necessary organizations and resources are included in the planning and practicing for all types of emergencies. The workgroup uses national standards (example: CDC's Public Health Emergency Preparedness Capabilities) to advance local preparedness planning efforts.

To accomplish this, members of the LPHS work together to:

- ✓ Support a work group to develop and maintain preparedness and response plans.
- ✓ Develop a plan that defines when it would be used, who would do what tasks, what standard operating procedures would be put in place, and what alert and evacuation protocols would be followed.
- ✓ Test the plan through regular drills and revise the plan as needed, at least every two years.

Discussion Items for Model Standard 5.4

Involvement

Which LPHS organizations participate in a task force or coalition of community partners to develop and maintain local and/or regional emergency preparedness and response plans?

Frequency

How often is the all-hazards emergency preparedness and response plan reviewed and, if appropriate, revised?

Quality and Comprehensiveness

Does the LPHS have an all-hazards emergency preparedness and response plan? What is included?

Does the plan follow national standards?

How does the LPHS test the plan through simulations or “mock events”?

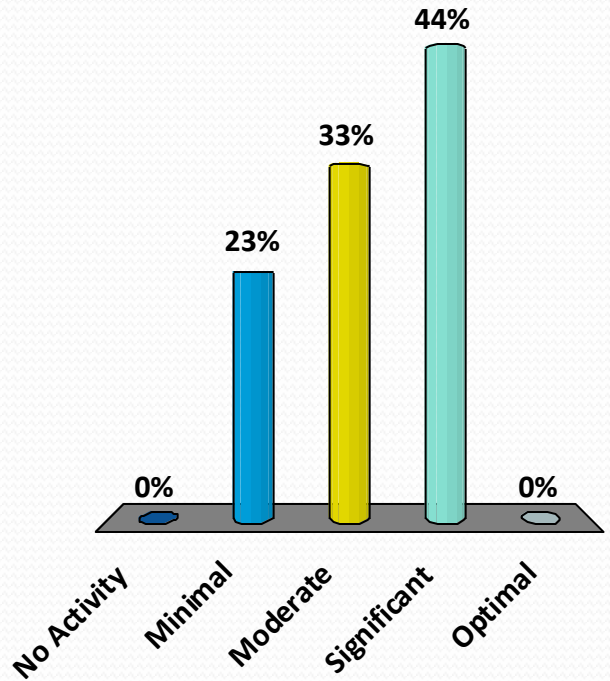
Usability

How is the plan evaluated? Are opportunities for improvement identified and implemented?

At what level does the local public health system...

5.4.1 Support a workgroup to develop and maintain preparedness and response plans?

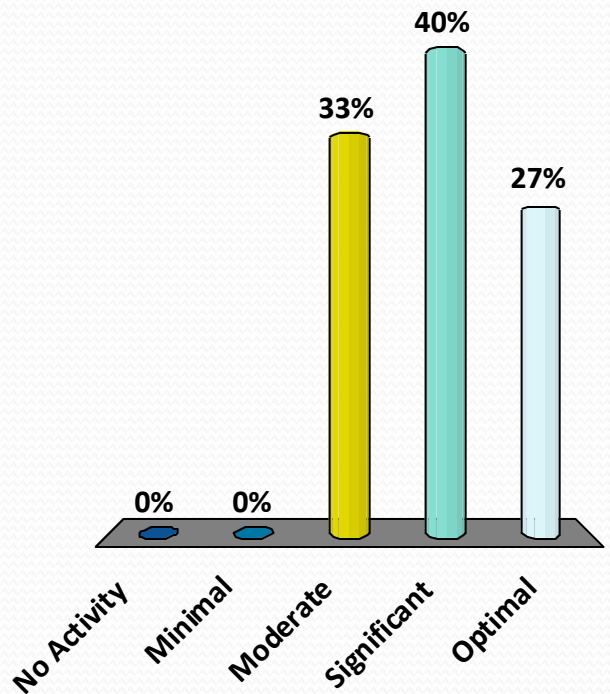
- A. No Activity
- B. Minimal
- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



At what level does the local public health system...

5.4.2 Develop a plan that defines when it would be used, who would do what tasks, what standard operating procedures would be put in place, and what alert and evacuation protocols would be followed?

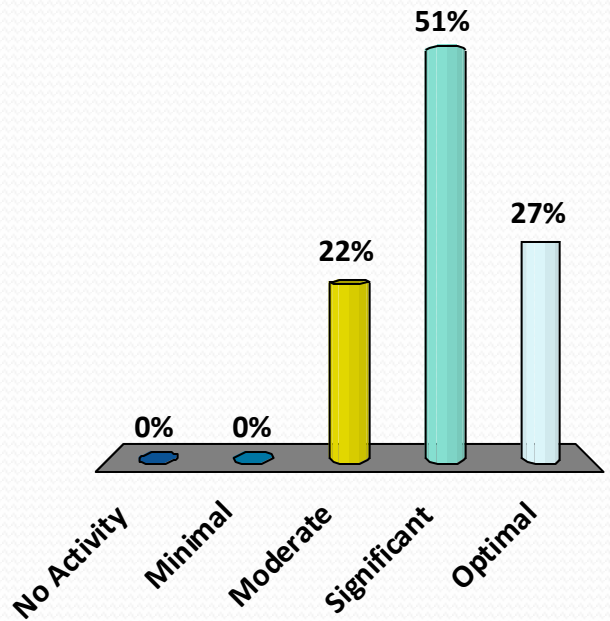
- A. No Activity
- B. Minimal
- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



At what level does the local public health system...

5.4.3 Test the plan through regular drills and revise the plan as needed, at least every two years?

- A. No Activity
- B. Minimal
- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



LPHS Essential Service 6: Enforce laws and regulations that protect health and ensure safety

When we enforce health regulations are we technically competent, fair, and effective?

Enforcing laws and regulations that protect health and ensure safety encompasses the following:

- Enforcement of sanitary codes, especially in the food industry
- Protection of drinking water supplies
- Enforcement of clean air standards
- Animal control activities
- Follow-up of hazards, preventable injuries, and exposure-related diseases identified in occupational and community settings
- Monitoring quality of medical services (e.g., laboratories, nursing homes, and home healthcare providers)
- Review of new drug, biologic, and medical device applications

Partners gathered to discuss the performance of the local public health system in developing policies and plans that support individual and community health efforts include:

- ✓ The local health department or other governmental public health agency
- ✓ The local board of health or other local governing entity
- ✓ Hospitals
- ✓ Health officer/public health director
- ✓ Public health attorneys
- ✓ Law enforcement agencies and emergency services personnel
- ✓ Healthcare providers
- ✓ Local businesses and employers
- ✓ Managed care organizations
- ✓ Non-profit organizations/advocacy groups (e.g. youth, human rights, etc.)
- ✓ Civic and neighborhood organizations
- ✓ Other community/grassroots organizations (e.g. tattoo shops, tanning booths, anti-vaccine coalitions, utilities, environmental advocacy groups, etc.)
- ✓ Media
- ✓ Public and private schools
- ✓ Animal control authorities
- ✓ Fire department
- ✓ District attorney and public defender
- ✓ Environmental health agencies
- ✓ Waste management facilities
- ✓ Department of transportation
- ✓ City planner
- ✓ Corrections facilities
- ✓ Public housing
- ✓ State licensing boards
- ✓ Civil and human rights groups
- ✓ Oil and gas industry representatives
- ✓ Elected officials

LPHS Model Standard 6.1: Review and Evaluation of Laws, Regulations, and Ordinances

The local public health system (LPHS) reviews existing laws, regulations, and ordinances related to public health, including laws that prevent health problems, promote and protect public health. The LPHS looks at federal, state, and local laws to understand the authority provided to the LPHS and the potential impact of laws, regulations, and ordinances on the health of the community. The LPHS also looks at any challenges involved in complying with laws, regulations, or ordinances, whether community members have any opinions or concerns, and whether any laws, regulations, or ordinances need to be updated.

To accomplish this, members of the LPHS work together to:

- ✓ Identify public health issues that can be and should be
- ✓ addressed through laws, regulations, or ordinances.
- ✓ Stay up-to-date with current laws, regulations, and ordinances that prevent, promote, or protect public health on the federal, state, and local levels.
- ✓ Review existing public health laws, regulations, and ordinances at least once every five years.
- ✓ Have access to legal counsel for technical assistance when
- ✓ reviewing laws, regulations, or ordinances.
- ✓ Involvement with local board of health or local government?

Discussion Items for Model Standard 6.1

Awareness

What has the LPHS identified that can best be addressed through laws, regulations, and ordinances?

Frequency

Are the reviews conducted at least once every three to five years?

Quality and Comprehensiveness

How do LPHS organizations stay-up-to-date regarding federal, state, and local laws, regulations, and ordinances that protect the public health?

Do governmental entities within the LPHS have access to legal counsel to assist with the review of laws, regulations, and ordinances related to the public's health?

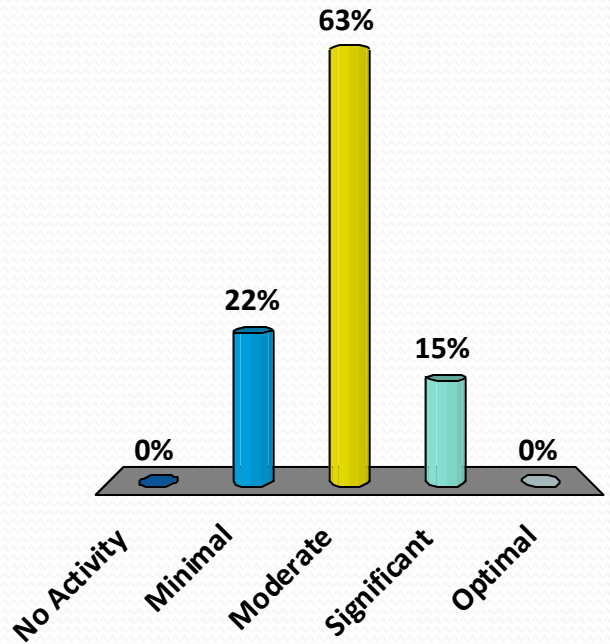
Usability

How are laws, regulations, and ordinances that protect public health reviewed by the LPHS to ensure appropriate compliance?

At what level does the local public health system...

6.1.1 Identify public health issues that can be addressed through laws, regulations, or ordinances?

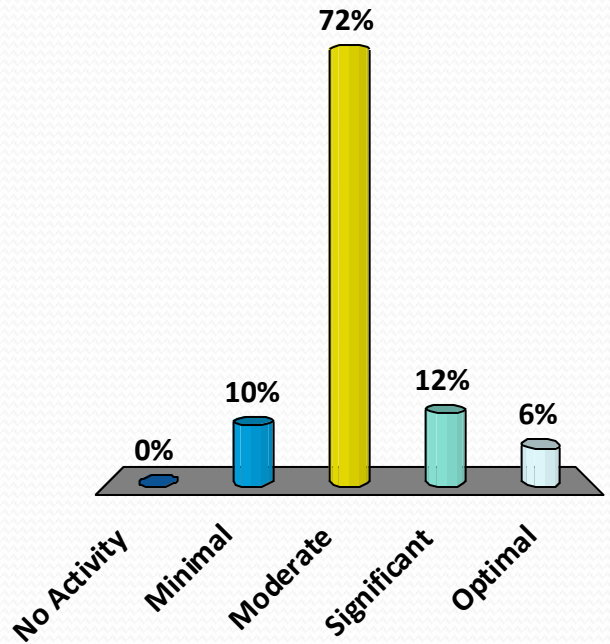
- A. No Activity
- B. Minimal
- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



At what level does the local public health system...

6.1.2 Stay up-to-date with current laws, regulations, and ordinances that prevent, promote, or protect public health on the federal, state, and local levels?

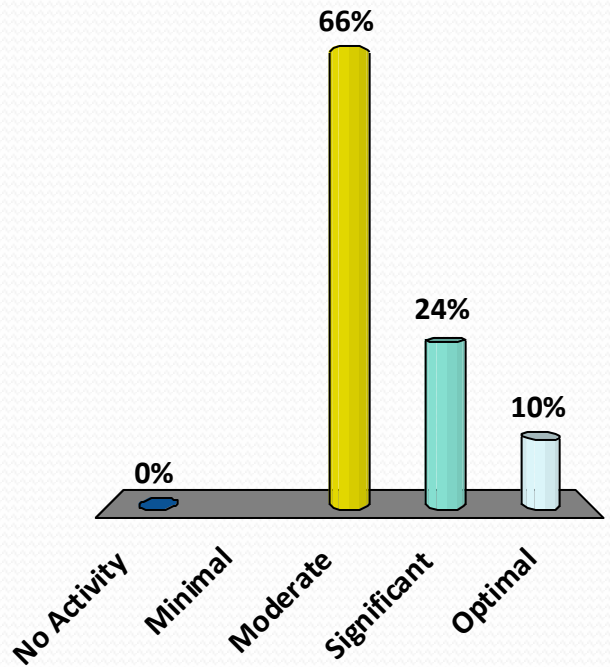
- A. No Activity
- B. Minimal
- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



At what level does the local public health system...

6.1.3 Review existing public health laws, regulations, and ordinances at least once every five years?

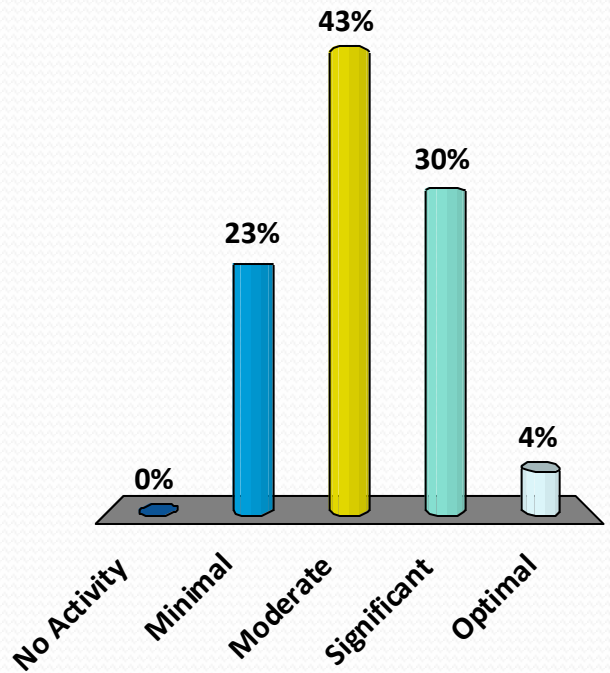
- A. No Activity
- B. Minimal
- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



At what level does the local public health system...

6.1.4 Have access to legal counsel for technical assistance when reviewing laws, regulations, or ordinances?

- A. No Activity
- B. Minimal
- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



LPHS Model Standard 6.2: Involvement in the Improvement of Laws, Regulations, and Ordinances

The local public health system (LPHS) works to change existing laws, regulations, or ordinances – or to create new ones – when they have determined that changes or additions would better prevent, protect or promote public health.

To promote public health, the LPHS helps to draft the new or revised legislation, regulations, or ordinances; takes part in public hearings; and talks with lawmakers and regulatory officials.

To accomplish this, members of the LPHS work together to:

- ✓ Identify local public health issues that are inadequately addressed in existing laws, regulations, and ordinances.
- ✓ Participate in changing existing laws, regulations, and ordinances, and/or creating new laws, regulations, and ordinances to protect and promote the public health.
- ✓ Provide technical assistance in drafting the language for proposed changes or new laws, regulations, and ordinances.
- ✓ Evaluating the impact of policies, laws, regulations and ordinances



Discussion Items for Model Standard 6.2

Awareness

What examples are there of identified local public health issues that are not adequately addressed through existing laws, regulations, and ordinances?

Involvement

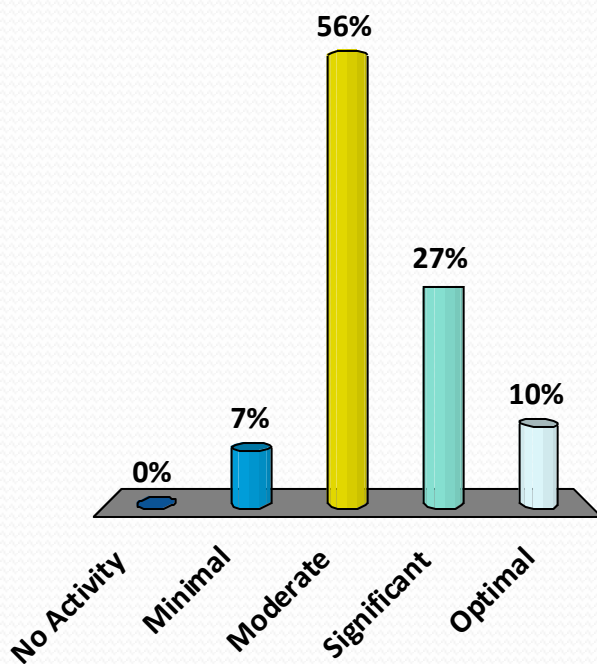
How have LPHS organizations provided technical guidance or support to legislative, regulatory or advocacy groups drafting proposed legislation, regulations, or ordinances?

Frequency

How have LPHS organizations participated (in the past three to five years) in the development or modification of laws, regulations, or ordinances for those public health issues?

At what level does the local public health system...
6.2.1 Identify local public health issues that are inadequately addressed in existing laws, regulations, and ordinances?

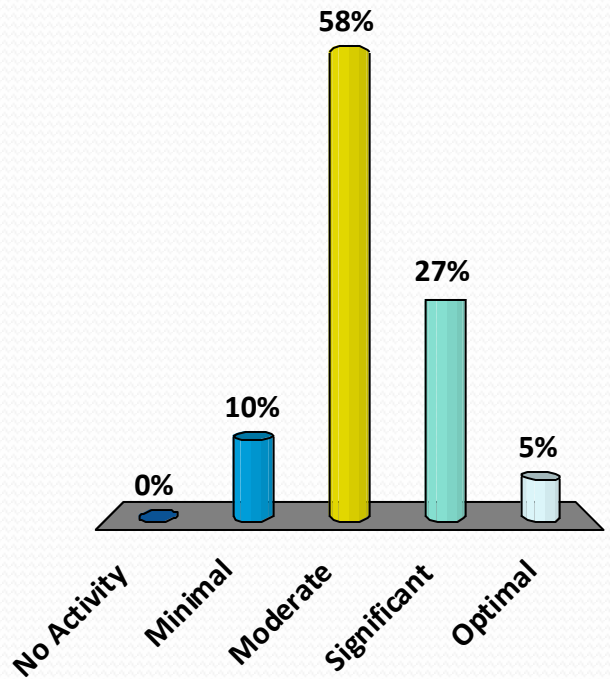
- A. No Activity
- B. Minimal
- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



At what level does the local public health system...

6.2.2 Participate in changing existing laws, regulations, and ordinances, and/or creating new laws, regulations, and ordinances to protect and promote the public health?

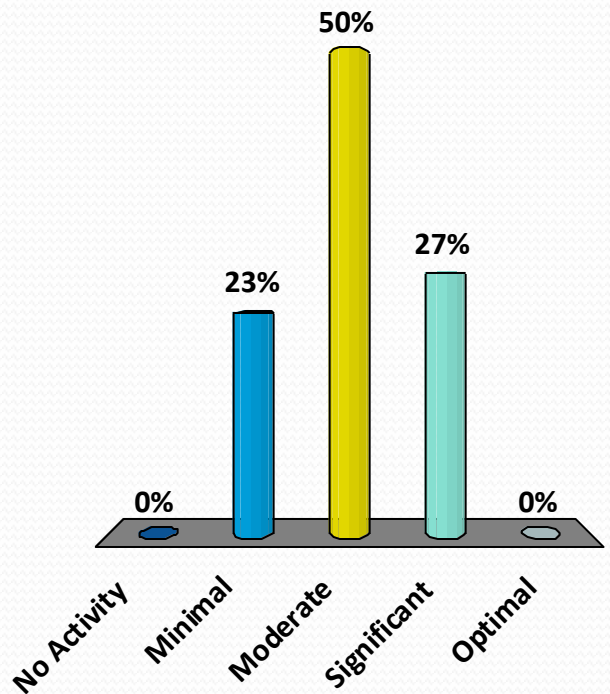
- A. No Activity
- B. Minimal
- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



At what level does the local public health system...

6.2.3 Provide technical assistance in drafting the language for proposed changes or new laws, regulations, and ordinances?

- A. No Activity
- B. Minimal
- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



LPHS Model Standard 6.3: Enforcement of Laws, Regulations, and Ordinances

The local public health system (LPHS) sees that public health laws, regulations, and ordinances are followed. The LPHS knows which governmental agency or other organization has the authority to enforce any given public health-related requirement within its community, supports all organizations tasked with enforcement responsibilities, and assures that the enforcement is conducted within the law. The LPHS has sufficient authority to respond in an emergency event. The LPHS also makes sure that individuals and organizations understand the requirements of relevant laws, regulation, and ordinances. The LPHS communicates the reasons for legislation and the importance of compliance.

To accomplish this, members of the LPHS work together to:

- ✓ Identify organizations that have the authority to enforce public health laws, regulations, and ordinances.
- ✓ Assure that a local health department (or other governmental public health entity) has the authority to act in public health emergencies.
- ✓ Assure that all enforcement activities related to public health codes are done within the law.
- ✓ Inform and educate individuals and organizations about relevant laws, regulations, and ordinances.
- ✓ Evaluate how well local organizations comply with public health laws.

Discussion Items for Model Standard 6.3

Awareness

What authority do governmental public health entities within your LPHS have to enforce laws, regulations, or ordinances related to the public's health?
How are the roles and responsibilities related to the authority documented?

Involvement

Does the LPHS provide information to the individuals and organizations that are required to comply with certain laws, regulations, or ordinances?

Frequency

How often does the LPHS assess the compliance of institutions and businesses with laws, regulations, and ordinances?

Quality and Comprehensiveness

How are those responsible for enforcement activities trained on compliance and enforcement?

How is the LHD or governmental public health entity empowered through laws and regulations to implement necessary community interventions in the event of a public health emergency?

How does the LPHS assure that all enforcement activities are conducted in accordance with laws, regulations, and ordinances?

How has the LPHS assessed the compliance of institutions and businesses in the community (e.g., schools, food establishments, day care facilities) with laws, regulations, and ordinances designed to ensure the public health?

What information is gathered?

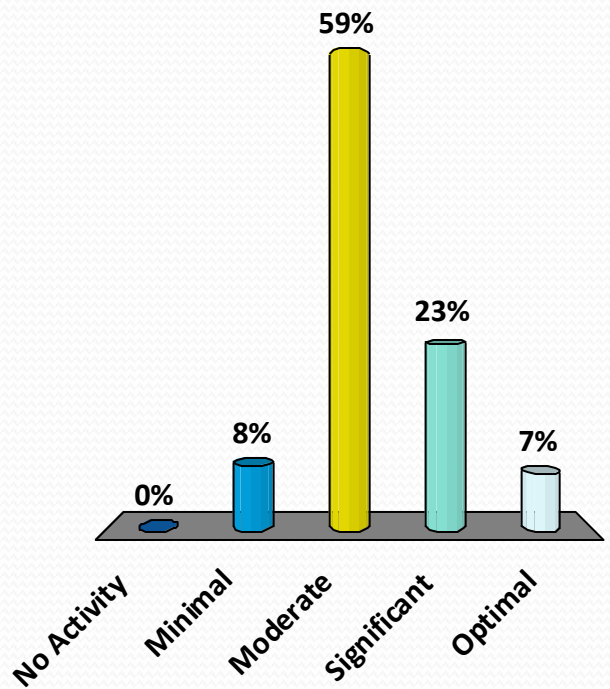
Usability

Is dissemination of this information integrated with other public health activities (e.g., health education, communicable disease control, health assessment, planning)?

At what level does the local public health system...

6.3.1 Identify organizations that have the authority to enforce public health laws, regulations, and ordinances?

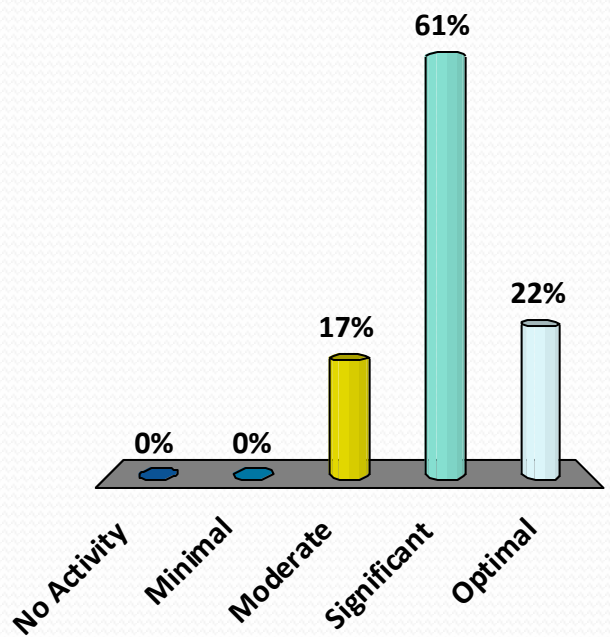
- A. No Activity
- B. Minimal
- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



At what level does the local public health system...

6.3.2 Assure that a local health department (or other governmental public health entity) has the authority to act in public health emergencies?

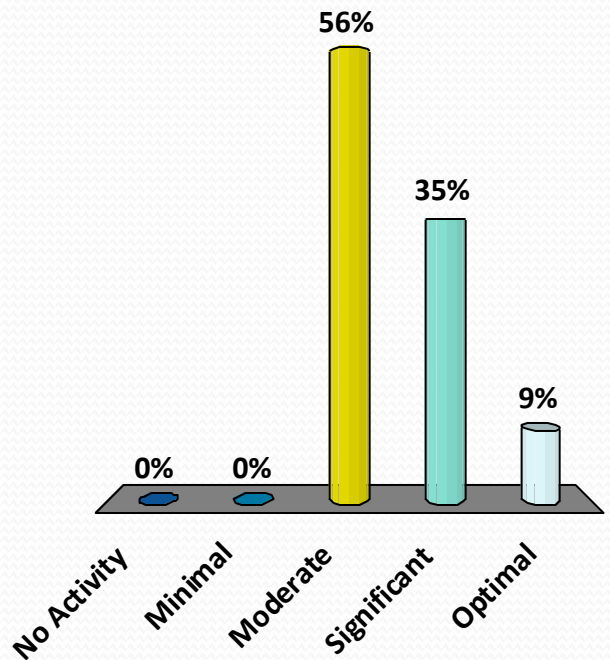
- A. No Activity
- B. Minimal
- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



At what level does the local public health system...

6.3.3 Assure that all enforcement activities related to public health codes are done within the law?

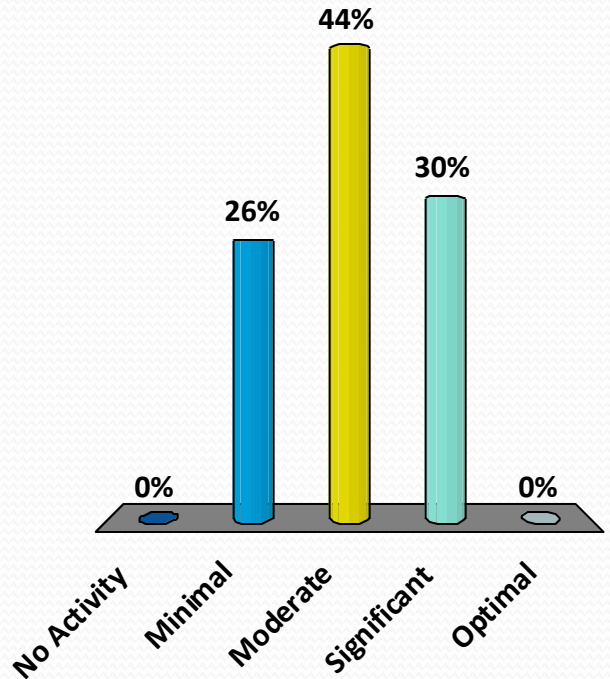
- A. No Activity
- B. Minimal
- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



At what level does the local public health system...

6.3.4 Educate individuals and organizations about relevant laws, regulations, and ordinances?

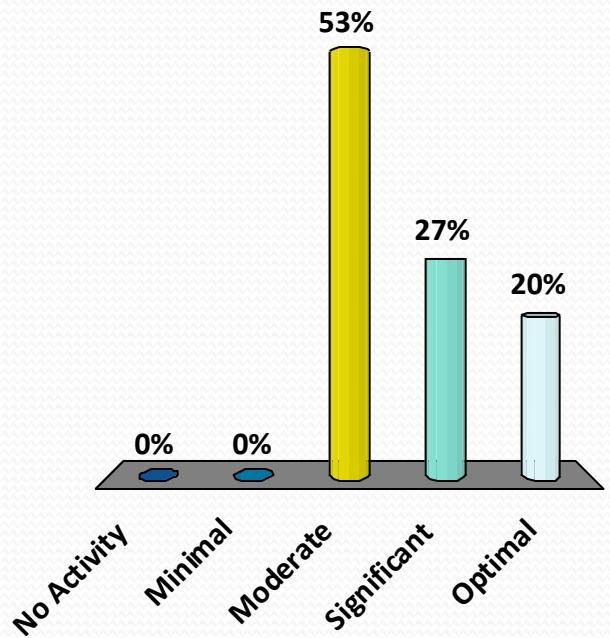
- A. No Activity
- B. Minimal
- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



At what level does the local public health system...

6.3.5 Evaluate how well local organizations comply with public health laws?

- A. No Activity
- B. Minimal
- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



Essential Service 7: Link people to needed personal health services and assure the provision of health care when otherwise unavailable

Are people in my community receiving the health services they need?

Linking people to needed personal health services and ensuring the provision of health care when otherwise unavailable (sometimes referred to as outreach or enabling services) encompass the following:

Assurance of effective entry for socially disadvantaged people into a coordinated system of clinical care.

Culturally and linguistically appropriate materials and staff to ensure linkage to services for special population groups.

Ongoing “care management.”

Transportation services.

Targeted health education/promotion/disease prevention to at-risk population groups.

Partners gathered to discuss the performance of the local public health system in linking people to needed personal health services and ensuring the provision of health care when otherwise unavailable include:

- ✓ The local health department or other governmental public health agency
- ✓ The local board of health or other local governing entity
- ✓ Hospitals
- ✓ Service providers
- ✓ Service recipients
- ✓ Managed care organizations
- ✓ Non-profit organizations/advocacy groups
- ✓ Nursing Homes
- ✓ Department of Veterans’ Affairs
- ✓ Faith-based organizations
- ✓ Mental health and substance abuse organizations
- ✓ Department of transportation and other transportation services
- ✓ Federally Qualified Health Centers
- ✓ Law enforcement agencies
- ✓ Elected officials
- ✓ Tribal and cultural leaders
- ✓ United Way
- ✓ Public assistance programs (e.g. public housing)
- ✓ LGBT (lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender) organizations
- ✓ Social services
- ✓ Public and private schools
- ✓ Colleges and universities
- ✓ Employment assistance organizations

LPHS Model Standard 7.1: Identification of Personal Health Service Needs of Populations

The local public health system (LPHS) identifies the personal health service needs of the community and identifies the barriers to receiving these services, especially among particular groups that may have difficulty accessing personal health services. The LPHS has defined roles and responsibilities for the local health department (or other governmental public health entity) and other partners (e.g. hospitals, managed care providers, and other community health agencies) in relation to overcoming these barriers and providing services.

To accomplish this, members of the LPHS work together to:

- ✓ Identify groups of people in the community who have trouble accessing or connecting to personal health services.
- ✓ Identify all personal health service needs and unmet needs throughout the community.
- ✓ Defines roles and responsibilities for partners to respond to the unmet needs of the community
- ✓ Understand the reasons that people do not get the care they need.

Discussion Items for Model Standard 7.1

Awareness

What does the LPHS do to understand which personal health services are utilized by populations who may experience barriers to care?

Quality and Comprehensiveness

How does the LPHS identify populations that may experience barriers to personal health services?

Which populations are taken into account?

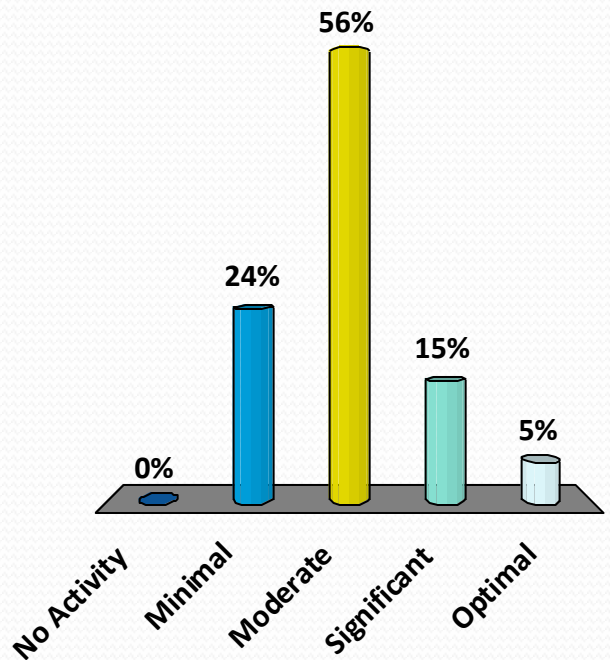
How has the LPHS identified the personal health service needs of populations in its jurisdiction, including the needs of populations who may experience barriers to care?

Which types of personal health services has the LPHS assessed?

At what level does the local public health system...

7.1.1 Identify groups of people in the community who have trouble accessing or connecting to personal health services?

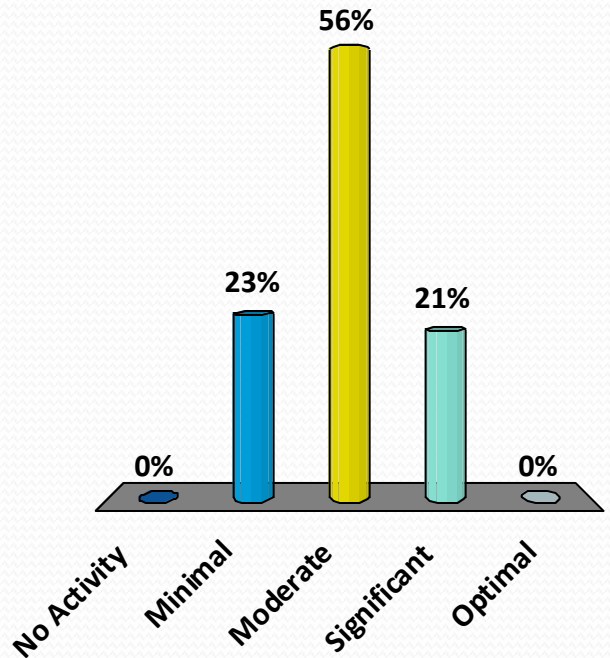
- A. No Activity
- B. Minimal
- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



At what level does the local public health system...

7.1.2 Identify all personal health service needs and unmet needs throughout the community?

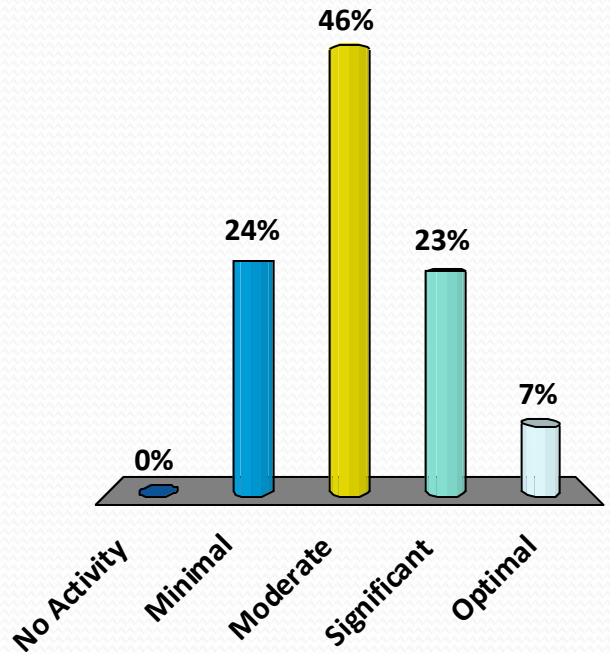
- A. No Activity
- B. Minimal
- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



At what level does the local public health system...

7.1.3 Defines partner roles and responsibilities to respond to the unmet needs of the community?

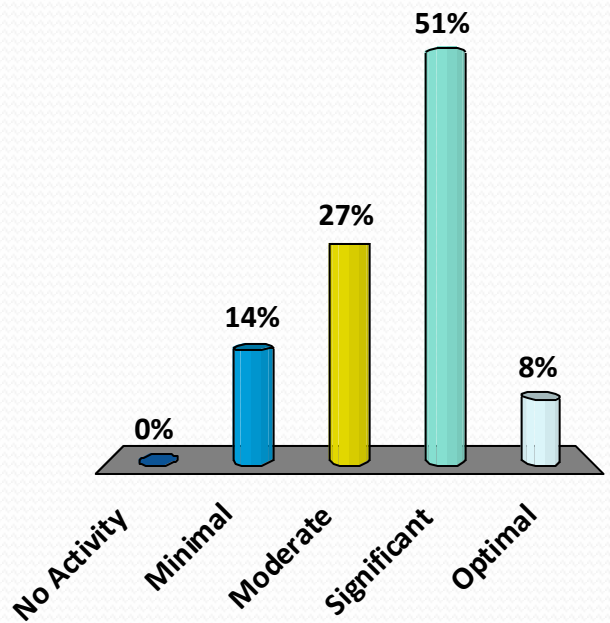
- A. No Activity
- B. Minimal
- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



At what level does the local public health system...

7.1.4 Understand the reasons that people do not get the care they need?

- A. No Activity
- B. Minimal
- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



LPHS Model Standard 7.2: Assuring the Linkage of People to Personal Health Services

The local public health system (LPHS) partners work together to meet the diverse needs of all populations. Partners see that persons are signed up for all benefits available to them and know where to refer people with unmet personal health service needs. The LPHS develops working relationships between public health, primary care, oral health, social services, and mental health systems as well as organizations that are not traditionally part of the personal health service system, such as housing, transportation, and grassroots organizations.

To accomplish this, members of the LPHS work together to:

- ✓ Connect (or link) people to organizations that can provide the personal health services they may need.
- ✓ Help people access personal health services, in a way that take into account the unique needs of different populations.
- ✓ Help people sign up for public benefits that are available to them (e.g., Medicaid or medical and prescription assistance programs).
- ✓ Coordinate the delivery of personal health and social services so that everyone has access to the care they need.

Discussion Items for Model Standard 7.2

Involvement

How does the LPHS coordinate the delivery of personal health and social services to optimize access to services for populations who may encounter barriers to care?

Usability

How does the LPHS coordinate the delivery of personal health and social services to optimize access to services for populations who may encounter barriers to care?

Quality and Comprehensiveness

How does the LPHS link populations to needed personal health services?

How does the LPHS assure the provision of services to populations who may encounter barriers to care?

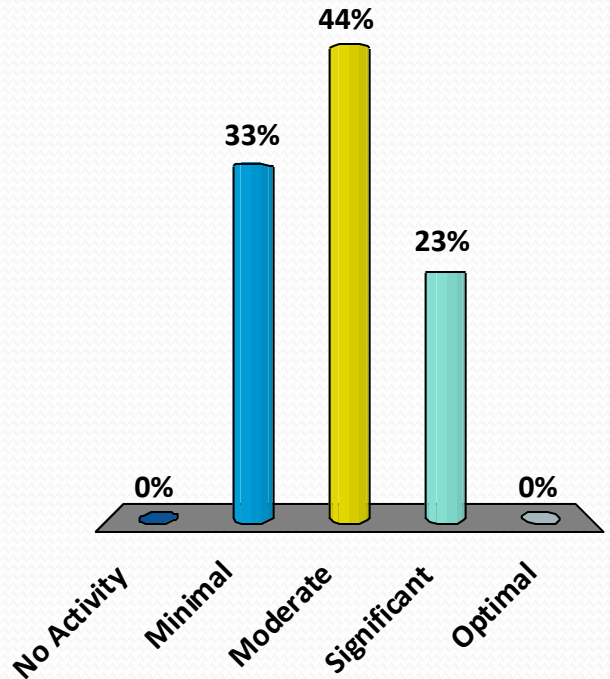
How does the LPHS provide assistance to vulnerable populations in accessing needed health services?

What types of initiatives does the LPHS have available to enroll eligible individuals in public benefit programs such as Medicaid and/or other medical or prescription assistance programs?

At what level does the local public health system...

7.2.1 Connect (or link) people to organizations that can provide the personal health services they may need?

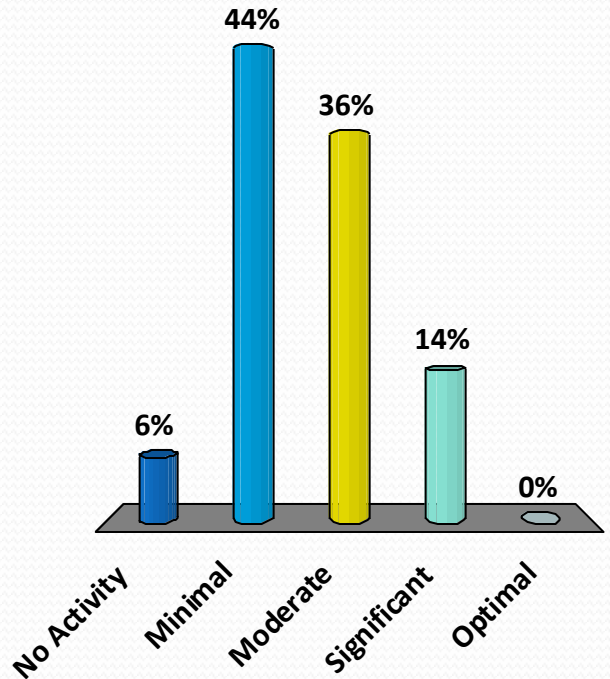
- A. No Activity
- B. Minimal
- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



At what level does the local public health system...

7.2.2 Help people access personal health services, in a way that takes into account the unique needs of different populations?

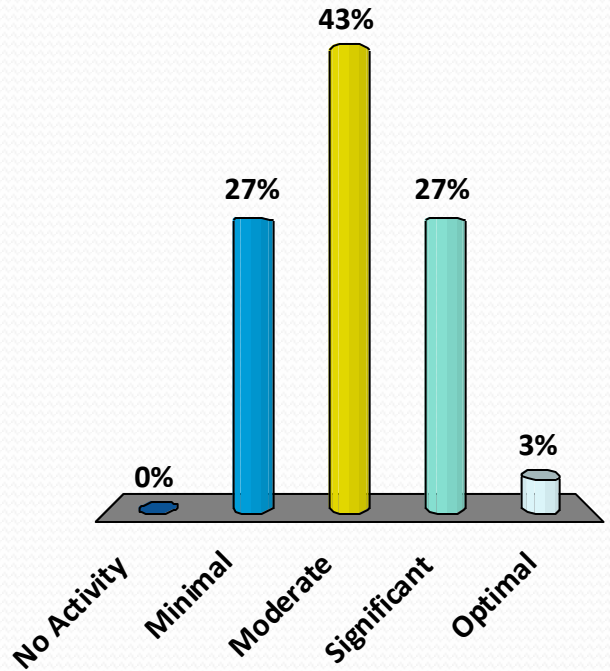
- A. No Activity
- B. Minimal
- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



At what level does the local public health system...

7.2.3 Help people sign up for public benefits that are available to them (e.g., Medicaid or medical and prescription assistance programs)?

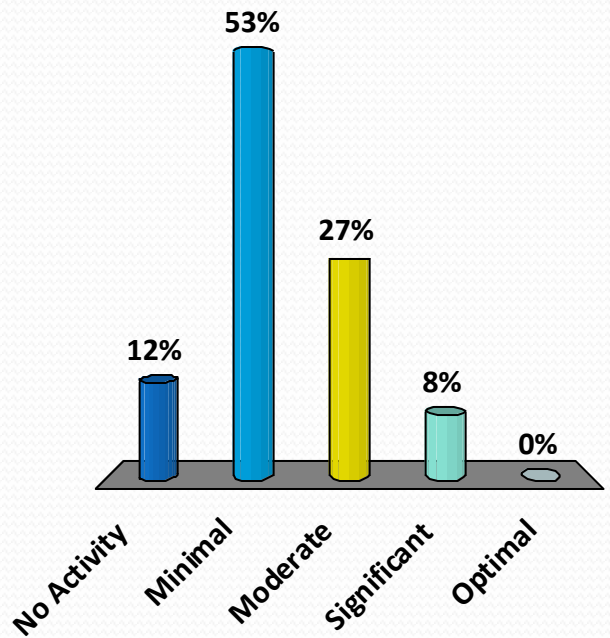
- A. No Activity
- B. Minimal
- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



At what level does the local public health system...

7.2.4 Coordinate the delivery of personal health and social services so that everyone has access to the care they need?

- A. No Activity
- B. Minimal
- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



LPHS Essential Service 8: Assure a competent public health and personal health care workforce

*Do we have a competent public health staff?
How can we be sure that our staff stays current?*

Ensuring a competent public and personal health care workforce encompasses the following:

Education, training, and assessment of personnel (including volunteers and other lay community health workers) to meet community needs for public and personal health services.

Efficient processes for licensure of professionals.

Adoption of continuous quality improvement and lifelong learning programs.

Active partnerships with professional training programs to ensure community-relevant learning experiences for all students.

Continuing education (requirements?) in management and leadership development programs for those charged with administrative/executive roles.

Partners gathered to discuss the performance of the local public health system in ensuring a competent public and personal healthcare workforce include:

- ✓ The local health department or other governmental public health agency
- ✓ The local board of health or other local governing entity
- ✓ Hospitals
- ✓ Colleges and universities
- ✓ Employers
- ✓ Managed care organizations
- ✓ Foundations
- ✓ Human resources departments
- ✓ Advocacy organizations
- ✓ Federally Qualified Health Centers
- ✓ Professional associations
- ✓ Local chamber of commerce
- ✓ Emergency Medical Services
- ✓ Public Health Training Centers

LPHS Model Standard 8.1: Workforce Assessment, Planning, and Development

The local public health system (LPHS) assesses the local public health workforce – all who contribute to providing essential public health services for the community.

Workforce assessment looks at what knowledge, skills, and abilities the local public health workforce needs and the numbers and kinds of jobs the system should have to adequately prevent, protect and promote health in the community. The LPHS also looks at the training that the workforce needs to keep its knowledge, skills, and abilities up to date. After the workforce assessment determines the number and types of positions the local public health workforce should include, the LPHS identifies gaps and works on plans to fill the gaps.

To accomplish this, members of the LPHS work together to:

- ✓ Set up a process and a schedule to track the numbers and types of LPHS jobs and the knowledge, skills, and abilities that they require whether those jobs are in the public or private sector.
- ✓ Review the information from the workforce assessment and use it to find and address gaps in the local public health workforce.

Discussion Items for Model Standard 8.1

Awareness

What type of public health workforce assessments have been conducted within the community?

Frequency

Within the past three years, has an assessment of the LPHS workforce been conducted?

Quality and Comprehensiveness

What components were included in the assessment?

Whether or not a formal assessment has been conducted, have shortfalls and/or gaps within the LPHS workforce have been identified? If so, which?

How have the organizations within the LPHS implemented plans for correction?

Is there a formal process to evaluate the effectiveness of plans to address workforce gaps?

Usability

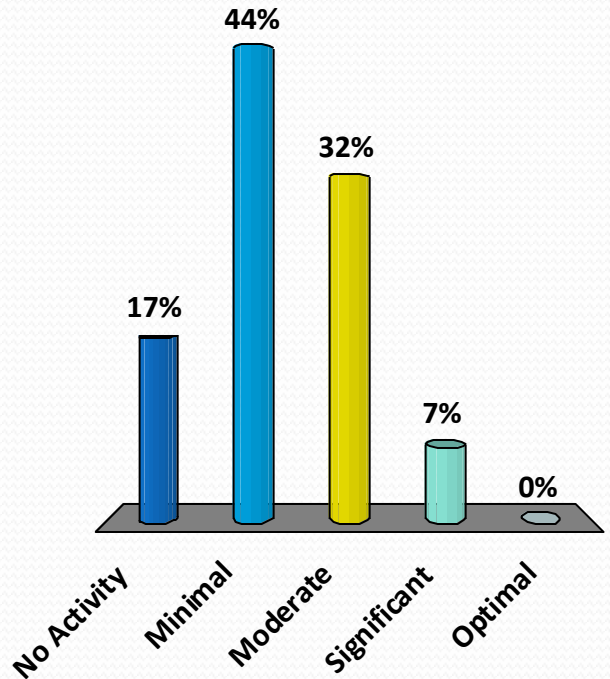
How is this knowledge from the assessments used to develop plans to address workforce gaps?

How are results from formal or informal workforce assessments and/or gap analysis shared with LPHS organizations for use in strategic or operational plans?

At what level does the local public health system...

8.1.1 Complete a workforce assessment, a process to track the numbers and types of LPHS jobs, both public and private sector and the associated knowledge, skills, and abilities required of the jobs?

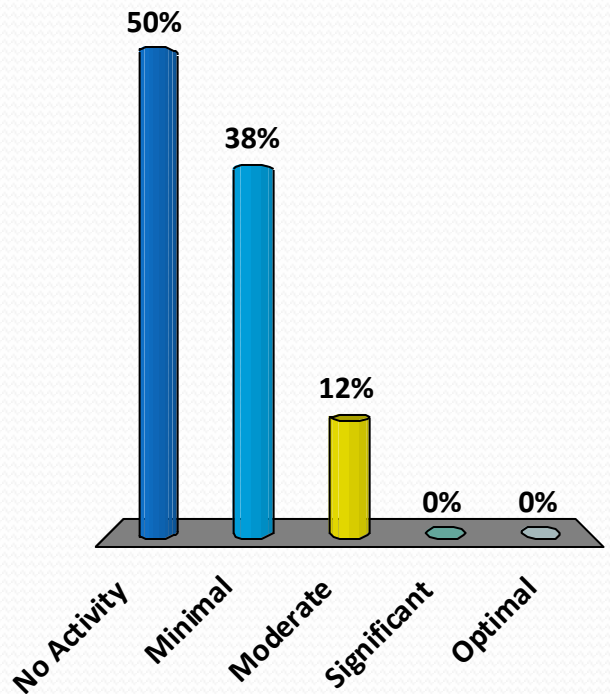
- A. No Activity
- B. Minimal
- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



At what level does the local public health system...

8.1.2 Review the information from the workforce assessment and use it to find and address gaps in the local public health workforce?

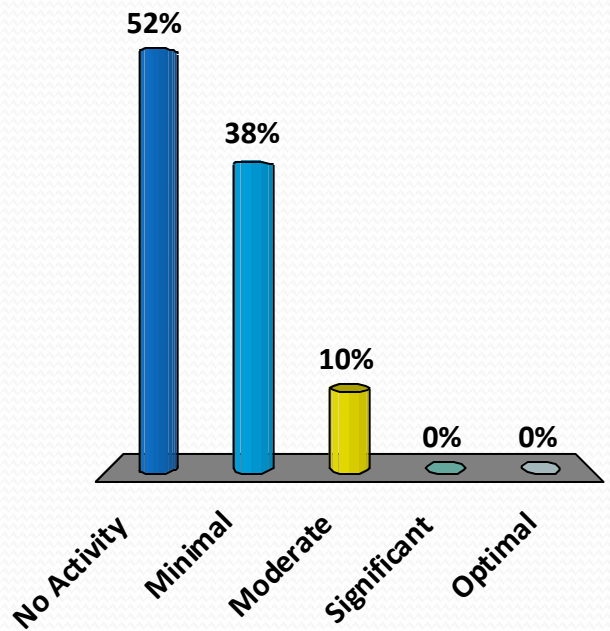
- A. No Activity
- B. Minimal
- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



At what level does the local public health system...

8.1.3 Provide information from the workforce assessment to other community organizations and groups, including governing bodies and public and private agencies, for use in their nonorganizational planning?

- A. No Activity
- B. Minimal
- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



LPHS Model Standard 8.2: Public Health Workforce Standards

The local public health system (LPHS) maintains standards to see that workforce members are qualified to do their jobs, with the certificates, licenses, and education that are required by law or by local, state, or federal guidance. Information about the knowledge, skills, and abilities that are needed to provide essential public health services are used in personnel systems, so that position descriptions, hiring, and performance evaluations of workers are based on public health competencies.

To accomplish this, members of the LPHS work together to:

- ✓ Make sure that all members of the public health workforce have the required certificates, licenses, and education needed to fulfill their job duties and meet all legal obligations.
- ✓ Develop and maintain job standards and position descriptions based in the core knowledge, skills, and abilities needed to provide the essential public health services.
- ✓ Base the hiring and performance review of members of the public health workforce in public health competencies.

Discussion Items for Model Standard 8.2

Quality and Comprehensiveness

What types of guidelines and/or licensure/certification requirements are required for positions within the LPHS organizations that contribute to the Essential Public Health Services?

How do organizations within the LPHS make sure they are in compliance with those guidelines and/or licensure/certification requirements?

Do most or all organizations within the LPHS have written job standards and/or position descriptions for all personnel contributing to the Essential Public Health Services? Are these job standards tied to public health competencies?

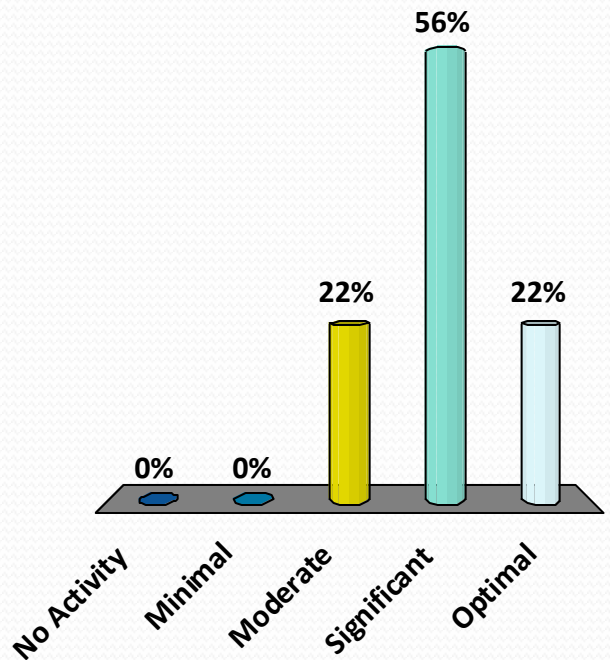
Do most or all organizations within the LPHS conduct annual performance evaluations?

What type of performance evaluations are conducted within organizations in the LPHS?

At what level does the local public health system...

8.2.1 Make sure that all members of the public health workforce have the required certificates, licenses, and education needed to fulfill their job duties and comply with legal requirements of the law?

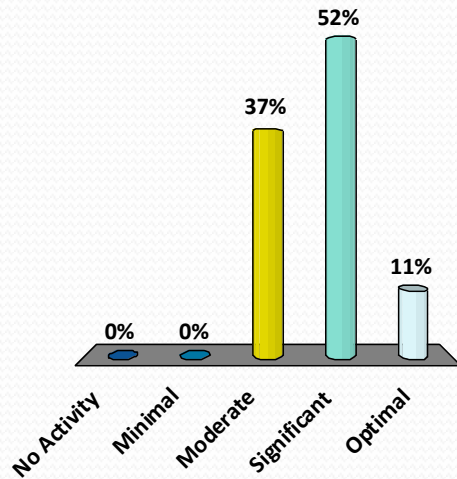
- A. No Activity
- B. Minimal
- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



At what level does the local public health system...

8.2.2 Develop and maintain job standards and position descriptions based in the core knowledge, skills, and abilities needed to provide the essential public health services?

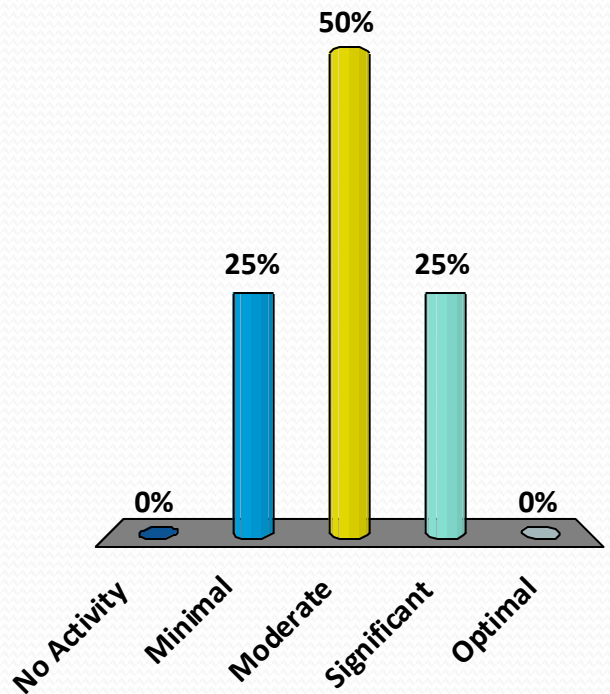
- A. No Activity
- B. Minimal
- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



At what level does the local public health system...

8.2.3 Base the hiring and performance review of members of the public health workforce in public health competencies?

- A. No Activity
- B. Minimal
- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



LPHS Model Standard 8.3: Life-Long Learning through Continuing Education, Training, and Mentoring

The local public health system (LPHS) encourages lifelong learning for the public health workforce. Both formal and informal opportunities in education and training are available to the workforce, including workshops, seminars, conferences, and online learning. Experienced staff persons are available to coach and advise newer employees. Interested workforce members have the chance to work with academic and research institutions, particularly those connected with schools of public health, public administration, and population health. As the academic community and the local public health workforce collaborate, the LPHS is strengthened.

The LPHS trains its workforce to recognize and address the unique culture, language and health literacy of diverse consumers and communities and to respect all members of the public. The LPHS also educates its workforce about the many factors that can influence health, including interpersonal relationships, social surroundings, physical environment, and individual characteristics (such as economic status, genetics, behavioral risk factors, and health care).

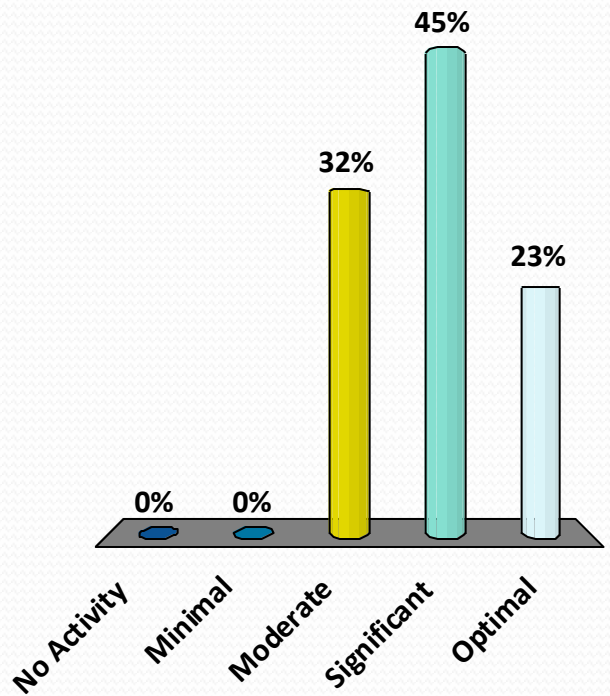
To accomplish this, members of the LPHS work together to:

- ✓ Identify education and training needs and encourage the workforce to participate in available education and training.
- ✓ Provide ways for workers to develop core skills related to essential public health services.
- ✓ Develop incentives for workforce training, such as tuition reimbursement, time off for class, and pay increases.
- ✓ Create and support collaborations between organizations within the public health system for training and education (eg. practice and academic collaborations between public health workforce members and the faculty and students of research institutions or healthcare professionals).

At what level does the local public health system...

8.3.1 Identify education and training needs and encourage the workforce to participate in available education and training?

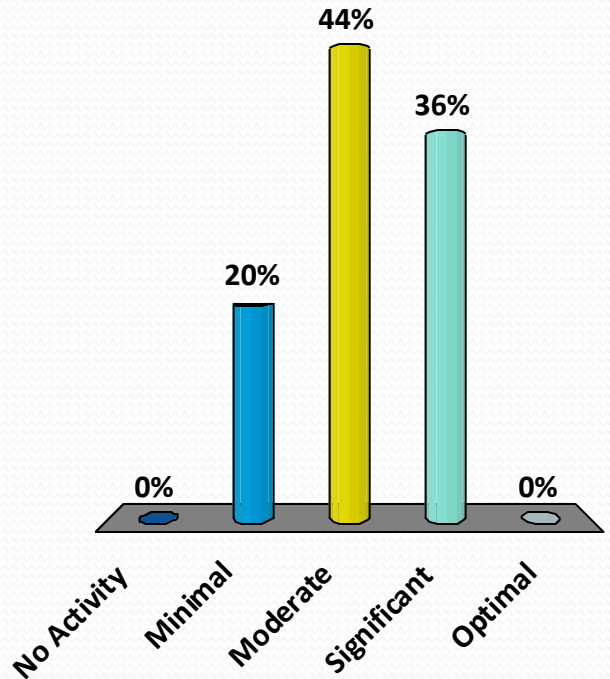
- A. No Activity
- B. Minimal
- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



At what level does the local public health system...

8.3.2 Provide ways for workers to develop core skills related to the Essential Public Health Services?

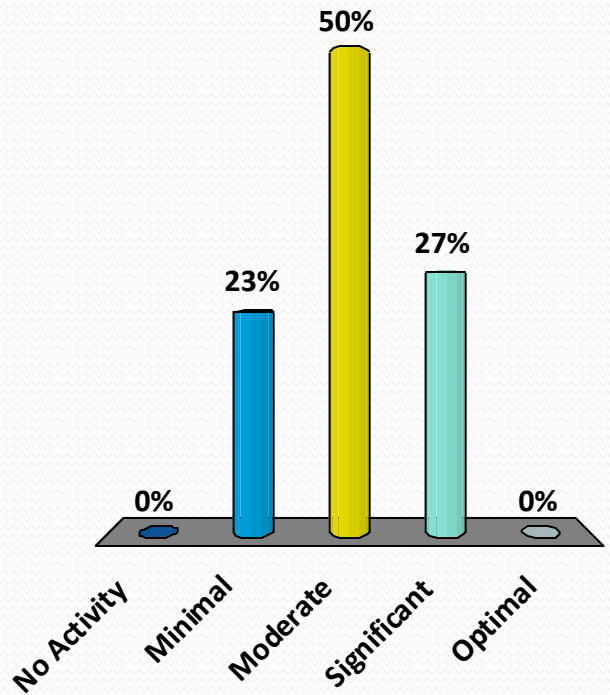
- A. No Activity
- B. Minimal
- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



At what level does the local public health system...

8.3.3 Develop incentives for workforce training, such as tuition reimbursement, time off for class, and pay increases?

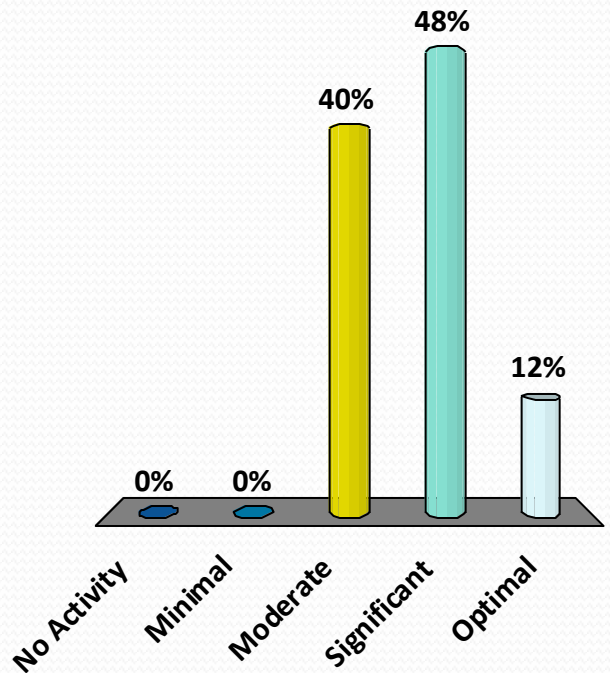
- A. No Activity
- B. Minimal
- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



At what level does the local public health system...

8.3.4 Create and support collaborations between organizations within the public health system for training and education?

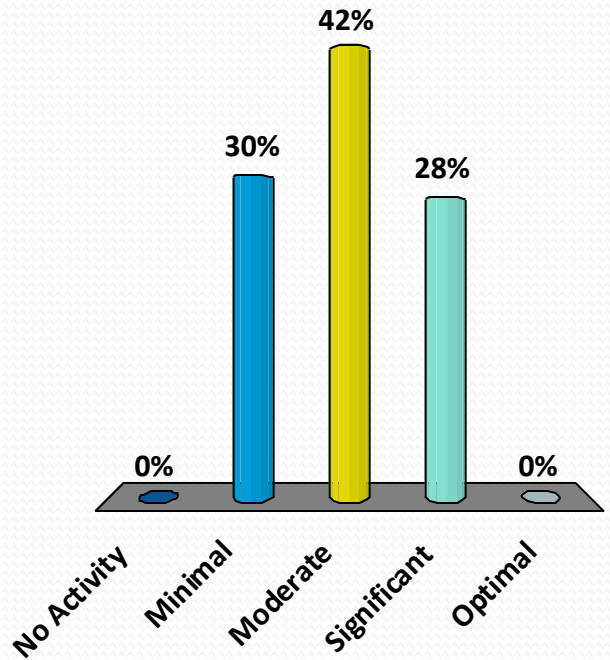
- A. No Activity
- B. Minimal
- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



At what level does the local public health system...

8.3.5 Continually train the public health workforce to deliver services in a cultural competent manner and understand social determinants of health?

- A. No Activity
- B. Minimal
- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



LPHS Model Standard 8.4: Public Health Leadership Development

Leadership within the local public health system (LPHS) is demonstrated by organizations and individuals that are committed to improving the health of the community. Leaders work to continually develop the local public health system, create a shared vision of community health, find ways to make the vision happen, and to make sure that public health services are delivered. Leadership may come from the health department, from other governmental agencies, nonprofits, the private sector, or from several partners. The LPHS encourages the development of leaders that represent different groups of people in the community and respect community values.

To accomplish this, members of the LPHS work together to:

- ✓ Provide access to formal and informal leadership development opportunities for employees at all organizational levels.
- ✓ Create a shared vision of community health and the public health system, welcoming all leaders and community members to work together.
- ✓ Ensure that organizations and individuals have opportunities to provide leadership in areas where they have knowledge, skills, or access to resources.
- ✓ Provide opportunities for the development of leadership representative of the diversity within the community.

Discussion Items for Model Standard 8.4

Awareness

Have leaders within the LPHS and community collaborated to create a shared vision for the community?

How have leaders within the LPHS and community collaborated for participatory decision making?

Involvement

How does the LPHS recruit and retain new leaders who are representative of the population diversity within their community?

Quality and Comprehensiveness

How do organizations within the LPHS promote the development of leadership skills?

How do organizations across the LPHS communicate to ensure informed participation in decision making? (e.g., forums, list serves)?

How does the LPHS provide leadership opportunities for individuals and/or organizations in areas where their expertise or experience can provide insight, direction, or resources?

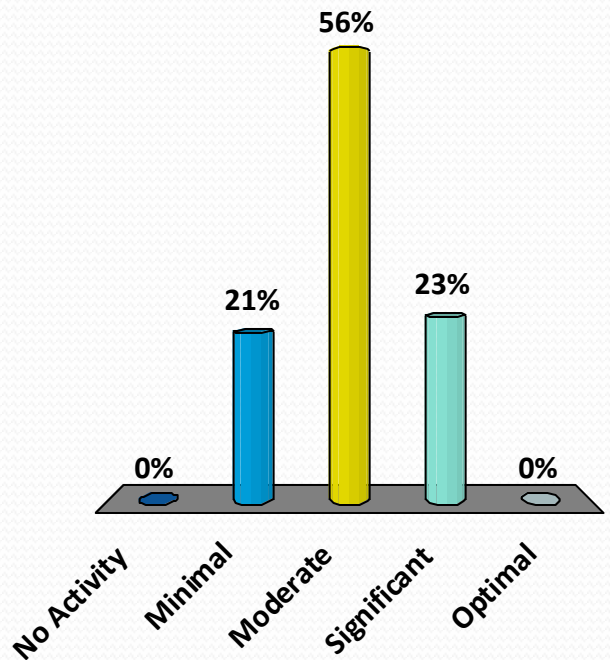
Usability

How are coaching and mentoring used within the LPHS to develop community leadership?

At what level does the local public health system...

8.4.1 Provide access to formal and informal leadership development opportunities for employees at all organizational levels?

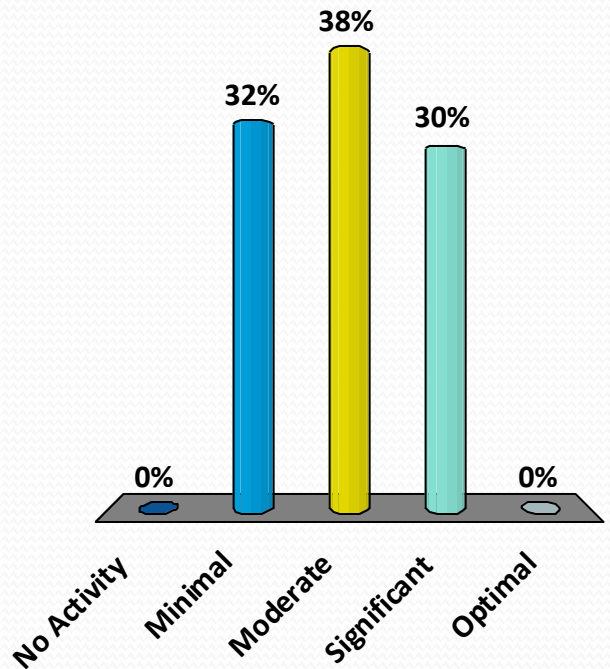
- A. No Activity
- B. Minimal
- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



At what level does the local public health system...

8.4.2 Create a shared vision of community health and the public health system, welcoming all leaders and community members to work together?

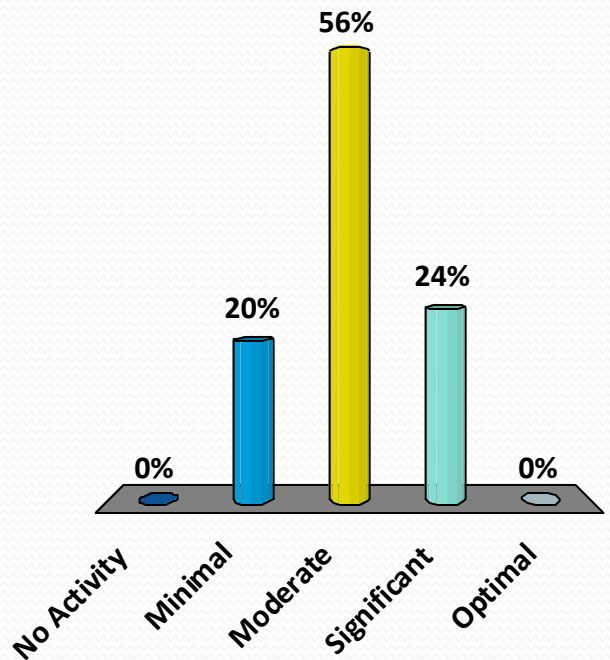
- A. No Activity
- B. Minimal
- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



At what level does the local public health system...

8.4.3 Ensure that organizations and individuals have opportunities to provide leadership in areas where they have knowledge, skills, or access to resources?

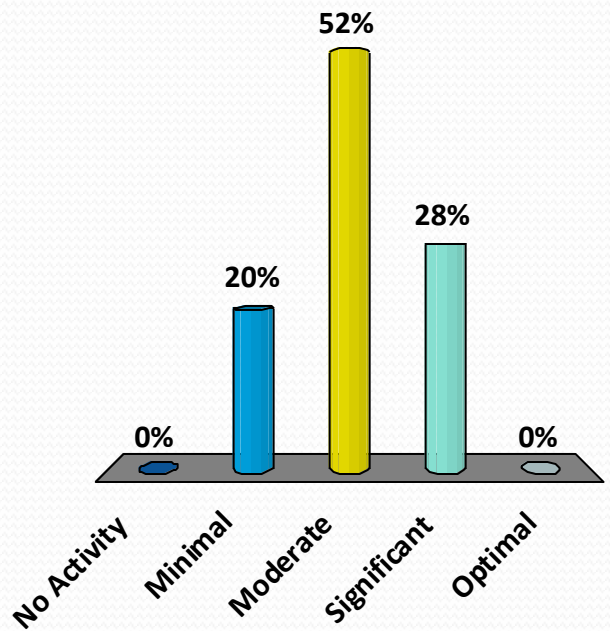
- A. No Activity
- B. Minimal
- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



At what level does the local public health system...

8.4.4 Provide opportunities for the development of leaders whom represent of the diversity within the community?

- A. No Activity
- B. Minimal
- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



LPHS Essential Service 9: Evaluate effectiveness, accessibility, and quality of personal and population-based health services

*Are we meeting the needs of the population we serve? Are we doing things right?
Are we doing the right things?*

Evaluating effectiveness, accessibility, and quality of personal and population-based health services encompasses the following:

Assessing program effectiveness through monitoring and evaluating implementation, outcomes and impact.

Providing information necessary for allocating resources and reshaping programs.

Partners gathered to discuss the performance of the local public health system in evaluating effectiveness, accessibility, and quality of personal and population-based health services include:

- ✓ The local health department or other governmental public health agency
- ✓ The local board of health or other local governing entity
- ✓ Hospitals
- ✓ Service providers
- ✓ Service recipients
- ✓ Managed care organizations
- ✓ Non-profit organizations/advocacy groups
- ✓ Consultants
- ✓ Public and private schools
- ✓ Faith-based organizations
- ✓ Foundations
- ✓ Federally Qualified Health Centers

LPHS Model Standard 9.1: Evaluation of Population Based Health Services

The local public health system (LPHS) evaluates population-based health services, which are aimed at disease prevention and health promotion for the entire community. Many different types of population-based health services are evaluated for their quality and effectiveness in targeting underlying risks. The LPHS uses nationally recognized resources to set goals for their work and identify best practices for specific types of preventive services (e.g., *Healthy People 2020* or *The Guide to Community Preventive Services*). The LPHS uses data to evaluate whether population-based services are meeting the needs of the community and the satisfaction of those they are serving. Based on the evaluation, the LPHS may make changes and may reallocate resources to improve population-based health services.

To accomplish this, members of the LPHS work together to:

- ✓ Evaluate how well population-based health services are working, including whether the goals that were set for programs were achieved.
- ✓ Assess whether community members, including those with a higher risk of having a health problem, are receiving services and are satisfied with the approaches to preventing disease, illness, and injury.
- ✓ Identify gaps in the provision of population-based health services.
- ✓ Use evaluation findings to improve plans and services.

Discussion Items for Model Standard 9.1

Frequency

How often are each of the services evaluated?

Quality and Comprehensiveness

How does the LPHS evaluate population-based health services?

What are the service elements to be evaluated?

How does the LPHS determine community satisfaction with population-based health services?

Usability

How are the results of population-based health services evaluation used by LPHS organizations in the development of strategic and operational plans?

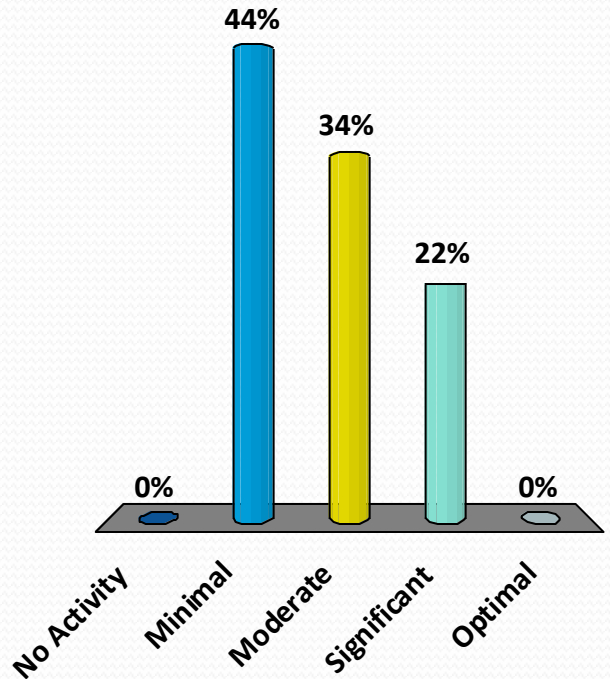
How does the LPHS identify gaps in health service delivery?

Do evaluations look at the extent to which program goals are achieved for population-based health services? (i.e., including access, quality, and effectiveness of population-based health services)

At what level does the local public health system...

9.1.1 Evaluate how well population-based health services are working, including whether the goals that were set for programs were achieved?

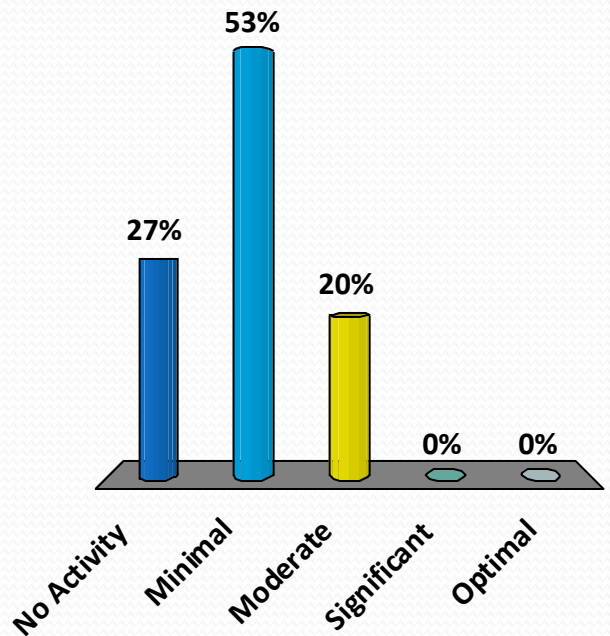
- A. No Activity
- B. Minimal
- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



At what level does the local public health system...

9.1.2 Assess whether community members, including those with a higher risk of having a health problem, are satisfied with the approaches taken toward preventing disease, illness, and injury?

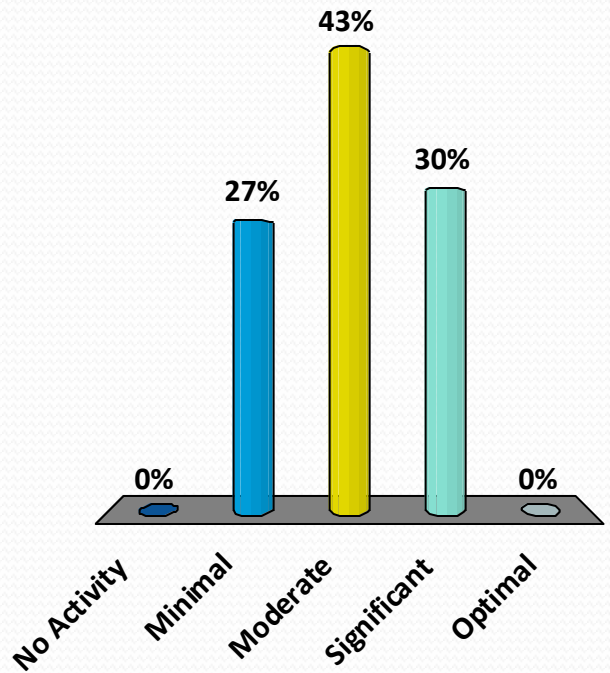
- A. No Activity
- B. Minimal
- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



At what level does the local public health system...

9.1.3 Identify gaps in the provision of population-based health services?

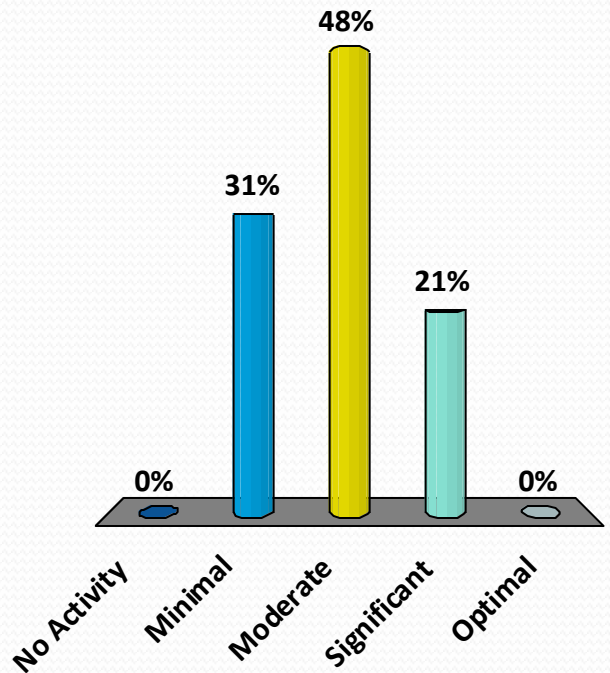
- A. No Activity
- B. Minimal
- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



At what level does the local public health system...

9.1.4 Use evaluation findings to improve plans, processes, and services?

- A. No Activity
- B. Minimal
- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



LPHS Model Standard 9.2: Evaluation of Personal Health Services

The local public health system (LPHS) regularly evaluates the accessibility, quality, and effectiveness of personal health services. These services range from preventive care, such as mammograms or other preventive screenings or tests, to hospital care, to care at the end of life. The LPHS sees that the personal health services in the area match the needs of the community, with available and effective care for all ages and groups of people. The LPHS works with communities to measure satisfaction with personal health services through multiple methods, including a survey that includes people who have received care and others who might have needed care or who may need care in the future. The LPHS uses findings from the evaluation to improve services and program delivery, using technological solutions such as electronic health records, when indicated, and modifying organizational strategic plans, as needed.

To accomplish this, members of the LPHS work together to:

- ✓ Evaluate the accessibility, quality, and effectiveness of personal health services.
- ✓ Compare the quality of personal health services to established guidelines.

Discussion Items for Model Standard 9.2

Awareness

How have organizations within the LPHS evaluated personal health services for the community? What has been evaluated in the past?

Usability

How is information technology used by the LPHS to assure quality of personal health services?

How is information technology used to facilitate communication among providers (e.g., Health Information Exchange or Regional Health Information Organizations) and improve quality of care?

How are the results of the evaluation used by organizations in the LPHS in the development of strategic and operational plans?

Quality and Comprehensiveness

Which personal health services in the community are evaluated against established clinical standards (examples: The Joint Commission, State licensure, Healthcare Effectiveness Data and Information Set (HEDIS))?

How is client satisfaction with personal health services determined?

What opportunities are there for clients to comment on the effectiveness of health services? Do the clients who provide input represent past, current, and potential users of services?

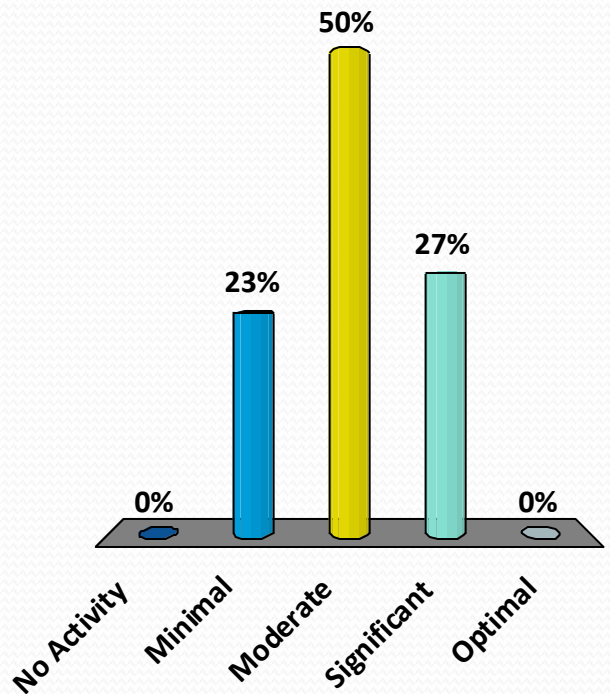
Frequency

How often are accessibility, quality, and effectiveness of personal health service evaluated?

At what level does the local public health system...

9.2.1 Evaluate the accessibility, quality, and effectiveness of personal health services?

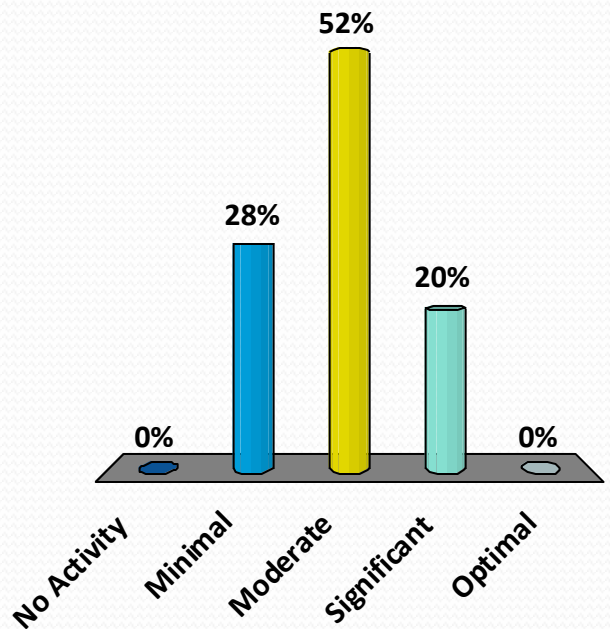
- A. No Activity
- B. Minimal
- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



At what level does the local public health system...

9.2.2 Compare the quality of personal health services to established guidelines?

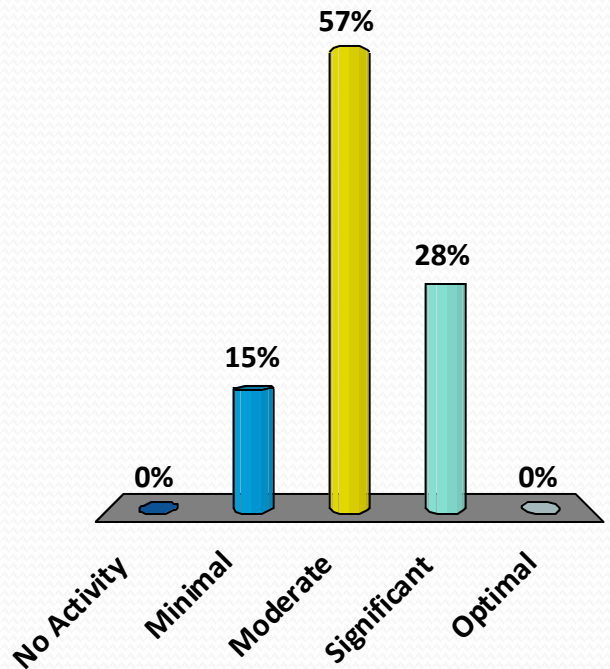
- A. No Activity
- B. Minimal
- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



At what level does the local public health system...

9.2.3 Measure satisfaction with personal health services?

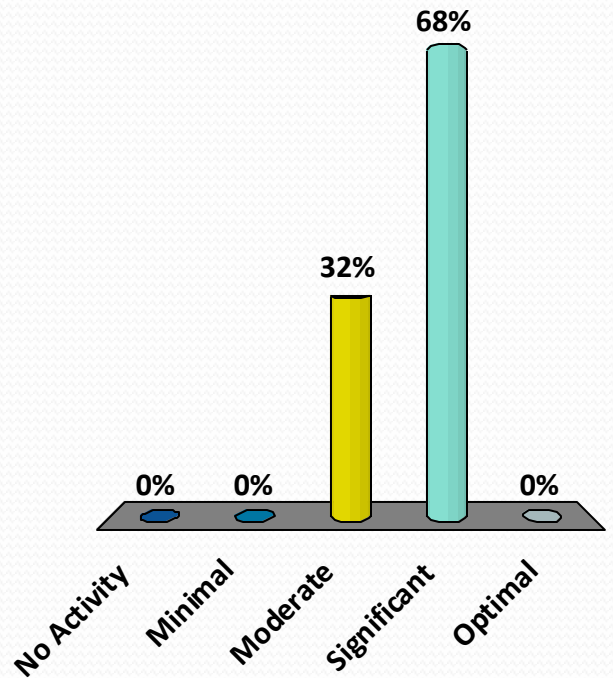
- A. No Activity
- B. Minimal
- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



At what level does the local public health system...

9.2.4 Use technology, like the internet or electronic health records, to improve quality of care?

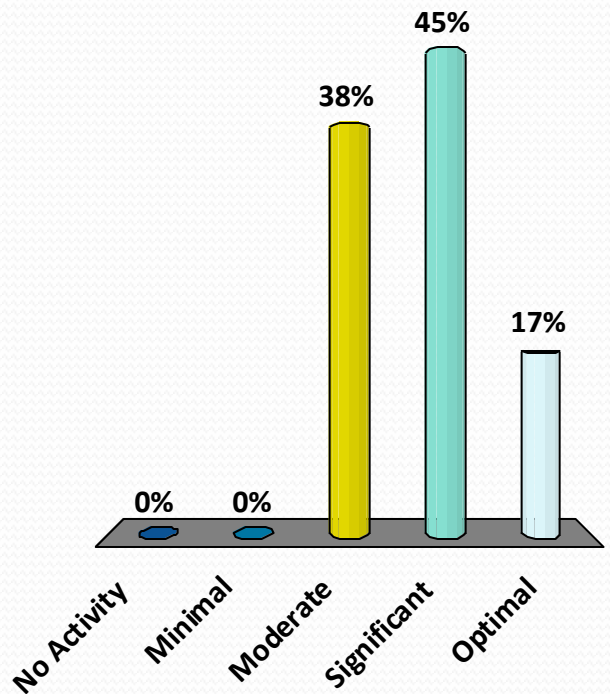
- A. No Activity
- B. Minimal
- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



At what level does the local public health system...

9.2.5 Use evaluation findings to improve services and program delivery?

- A. No Activity
- B. Minimal
- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



LPHS Model Standard 9.3: Evaluation of the Local Public Health System

The local public health system (LPHS) evaluates itself to see how well it is working as a whole. Representatives from all groups (public, private, and voluntary) that provide Essential Public Health Services gather to conduct a systems evaluation. Together, using guidelines (such as this tool) that describe a model LPHS, participants evaluate LPHS activities and identify areas of the LPHS that need improvement. The results of the evaluation are also used during a community health improvement process.

To accomplish this, members of the LPHS work together to:

- ✓ Identify all public, private, and voluntary organizations that provide Essential Public Health Services.
- ✓ Evaluate how well LPHS activities meet the needs of the community at least every five years, using guidelines that describe a model LPHS and involving all entities contributing to essential public health services.
- ✓ Assess how well the organizations in the LPHS are communicating, connecting, and coordinating services.
- ✓ Use results from the evaluation process to improve the LPHS.

Discussion Items for Model Standard 9.3

Awareness

Have all the community organizations or entities that contribute to the delivery of the Essential Public Health Services been identified as part of the LPHS within the community?

Frequency

Is a comprehensive evaluation of the LPHS, such as this, conducted every three to five years?

Quality and Comprehensiveness

Has a partnership assessment been conducted that evaluates the relationships among organizations that comprise the LPHS?

How is the exchange of information among the organizations in the LPHS assessed?

How are linkage mechanisms among the providers of population based services and personal health services assessed (e.g., referral systems, memoranda of understanding)?

Usability

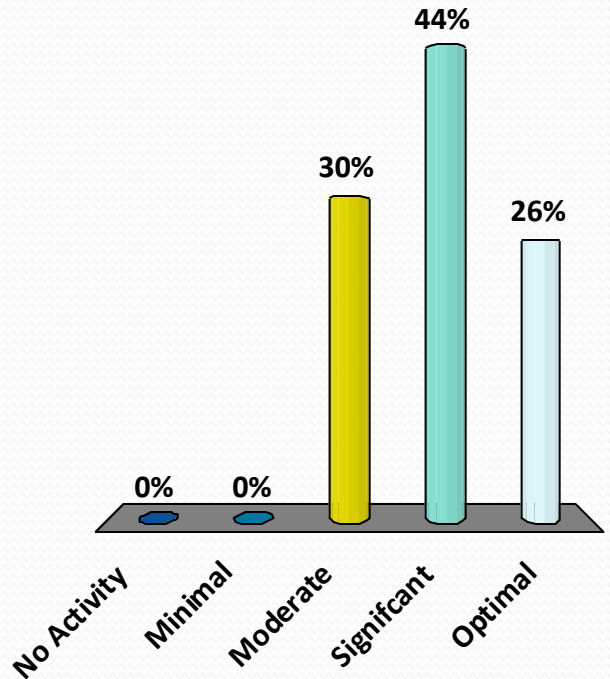
How is the use of resources (e.g., staff, communication systems) to support the coordination among LPHS organizations assessed?

How does the LPHS use results from the evaluation process to guide community health improvements?

At what level does the local public health system...

9.3.1 Identify all public, private, and voluntary organizations that provide Essential Public Health Services?

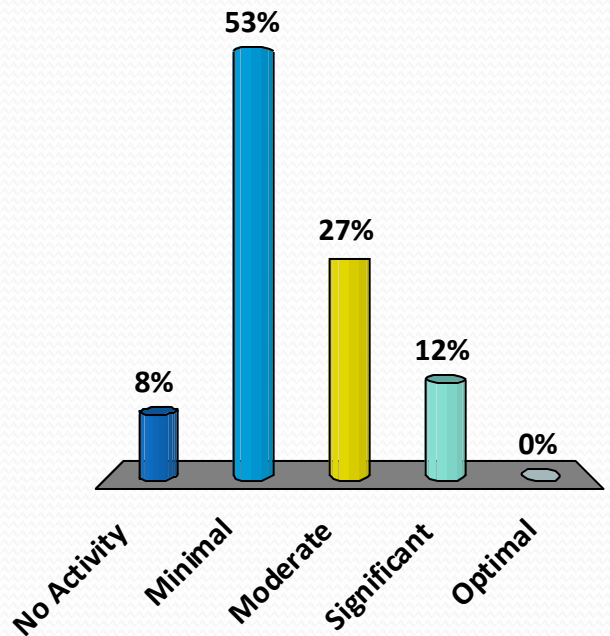
- A. No Activity
- B. Minimal
- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



At what level does the local public health system...

9.3.2 Evaluate how well LPHS activities meet the needs of the community at least every five years, using guidelines that describe a model LPHS and involving all entities contributing to Essential Public Health Services?

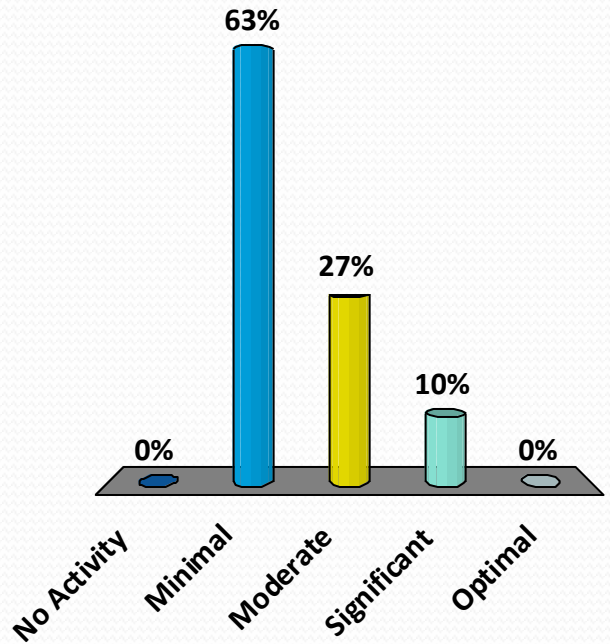
- A. No Activity
- B. Minimal
- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



At what level does the local public health system...

9.3.3 Assess how well the organizations in the LPHS are communicating, connecting, and Coordinating services?

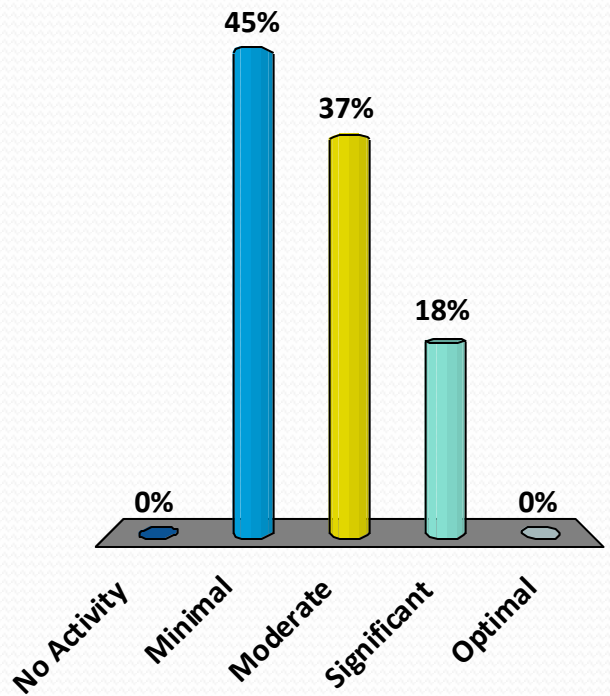
- A. No Activity
- B. Minimal
- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



At what level does the local public health system...

9.3.4 Use results from the evaluation process to improve the LPHS?

- A. No Activity
- B. Minimal
- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



LPHS Essential Service 10: Research for new insights and innovative solutions to health problems

Are we discovering and using new ways to get the job done?

Researching for new insights and innovative solutions to health problems encompasses the following:

Full continuum of innovation, ranging from practical field-based efforts to fostering change in public health practice, to more academic efforts that encourage new directions in scientific research.

Continuous linkage with institutions of higher learning and research.

Internal capacity to mount timely epidemiologic and economic analyses and conduct health services research.

Partners gathered to discuss the performance of the local public health system in researching for new insights and innovative solutions to health problems may include:

- ✓ The local health department or other governmental public health agency
- ✓ The local board of health or other local governing entity
- ✓ Hospitals
- ✓ Colleges and universities
- ✓ Employers
- ✓ Managed care organizations
- ✓ Foundations
- ✓ Human resources departments
- ✓ Advocacy organizations

LPHS Model Standard 10.1: Fostering Innovation

Local public health system (LPHS) organizations try new and creative ways to improve public health practice. In both academic and practice settings, such as universities and local health departments, new approaches are studied to see how well they work.

To accomplish this, members of the LPHS work together to:

- ✓ Provide staff with the time and resources to pilot test or conduct studies that test new solutions to public health problems and see how well they actually work.
- ✓ Suggest ideas about what currently needs to be studied in public health to organizations that do research.
- ✓ Keep up with information from other agencies and organizations at the local, state, and national levels about current best practices in public health.
- ✓ Encourage community participation in research, including deciding what will be studied, conducting research, and sharing results.

Discussion Items for Model Standard 10.1

Frequency

During the past two years, have LPHS organizations proposed one or more public health issues for inclusion in a research organization's agenda?

Usability

How do LPHS organizations encourage community participation in the development or implementation of research?

How do LPHS organizations document and share results, lessons learned, and success stories?

Quality and Comprehensiveness

How do LPHS organizations encourage staff to develop new solutions to health problems in the community?

How do LPHS organizations provide time and/or resources for staff to pilot test or conduct studies to determine new solutions?

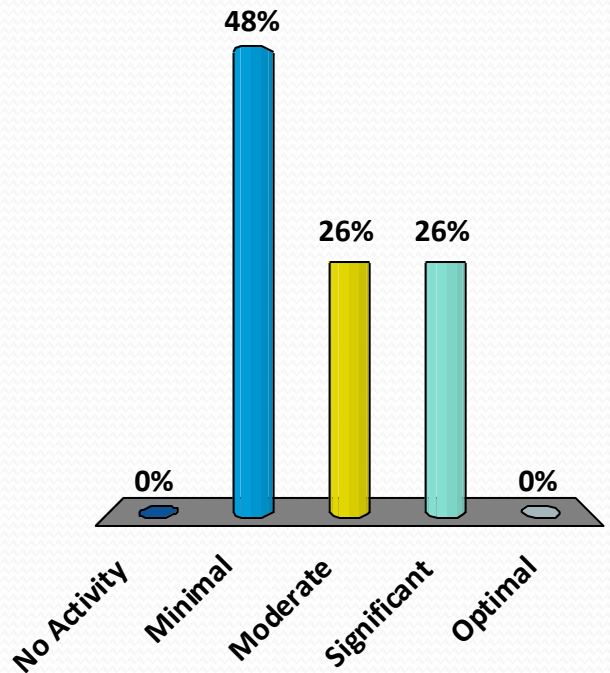
How do LPHS organizations identify and stay current with best practices?

How do LPHS organizations evaluate the innovation, document success and build an evidence base?

At what level does the local public health system...

10.1.1 Provide staff with the time and resources to pilot test or conduct studies to test new solutions to public health problems and see how well they actually work ?

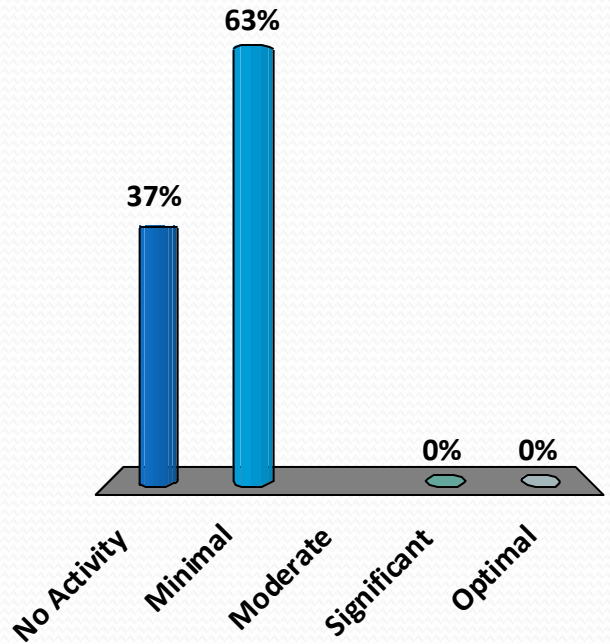
- A. No Activity
- B. Minimal
- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



At what level does the local public health system...

10.1.2 Suggest ideas about what currently needs to be studied in public health to organizations that do research?

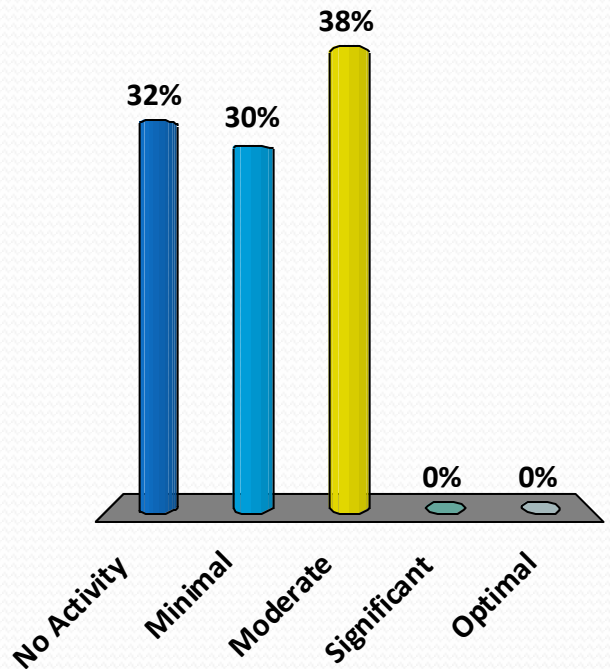
- A. No Activity
- B. Minimal
- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



At what level does the local public health system...

10.1.3 Keep up with information from other agencies and organizations at the local, state, and national levels about current best practices in public health?

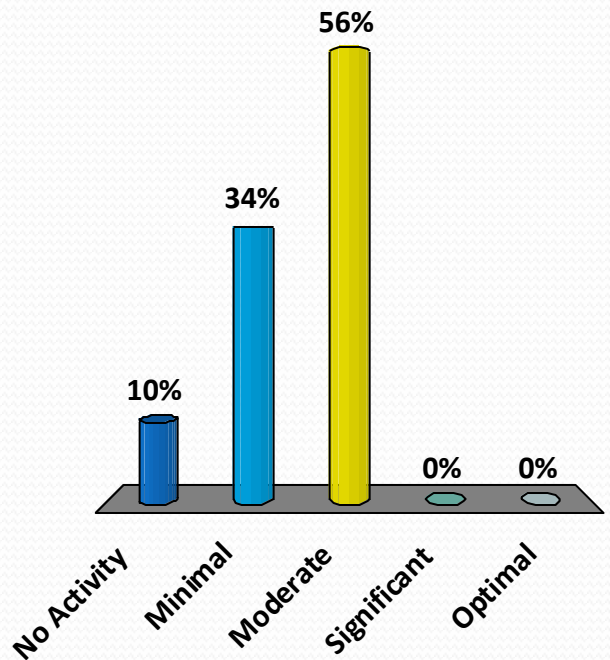
- A. No Activity
- B. Minimal
- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



At what level does the local public health system...

10.1.4 Encourage community participation in research, including deciding what will be studied, conducting research, and sharing results?

- A. No Activity
- B. Minimal
- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



LPHS Model Standard 10.2: Linkage with Institutions of Higher Learning and/or Research

The local public health system (LPHS) establishes relationships with colleges, universities, and other research organizations. The LPHS is strengthened by ongoing communication between academics and LPHS organizations. They freely share information and best practices and set up formal or informal arrangements to work together. The LPHS connects with other research organizations, such as federal and state agencies, associations, private research organizations, and research departments or divisions of business firms. The LPHS does community-based participatory research, including the community as full partners from selection of the topic of study, to design, to sharing of findings. The LPHS works with one or more colleges, universities, or other research organizations to co-sponsor continuing education programs.

To accomplish this, members of the LPHS work together to:

- ✓ Develop relationships with colleges, universities, or other research organizations to create formal and informal arrangements to work together.
- ✓ Partner with colleges, universities, or other research organizations to do public health research, including community-based participatory research.
- ✓ Encourage colleges, universities, and other research organizations to work together with LPHS organizations to develop projects, including field training and continuing education.



Discussion Items for Model Standard 10.2

Awareness

Do any of your organizations or others within the LPHS have relationships with institutions of higher learning and/or research organizations?

Quality and Comprehensiveness

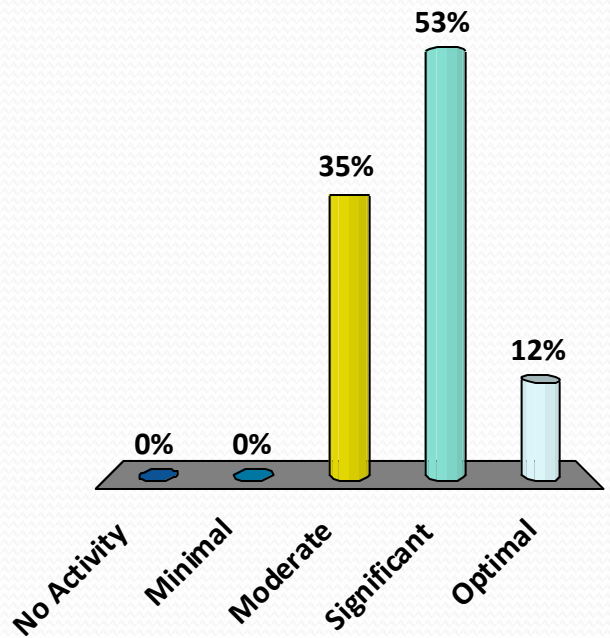
Does any LPHS organization partner with at least one institution of higher learning and/or research organization to conduct research related to the public health? What are the results of these efforts, if any?

How does the LPHS encourage collaboration between the academic and practice communities?

At what level does the local public health system...

10.2.1 Develop relationships with colleges, universities, or other research organizations, with a free flow of information, to create formal and informal arrangements to work together?

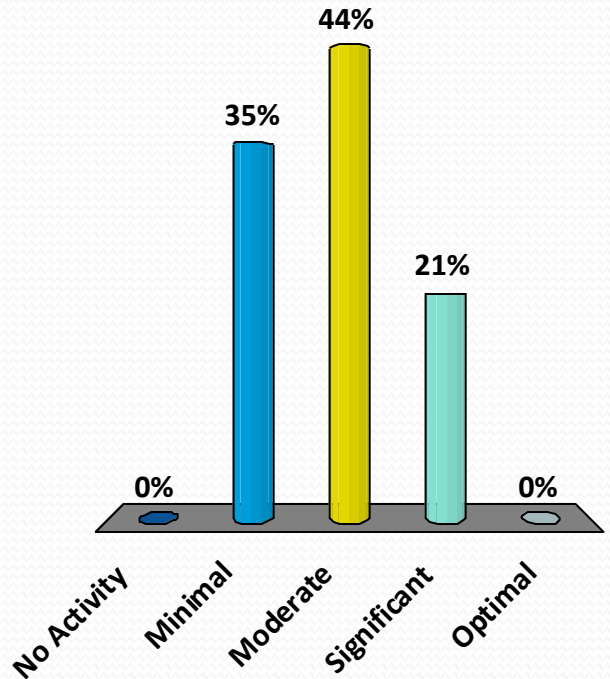
- A. No Activity
- B. Minimal
- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



At what level does the local public health system...

10.2.2 Partner with colleges, universities, or other research organizations to do public health research, including community-based participatory research?

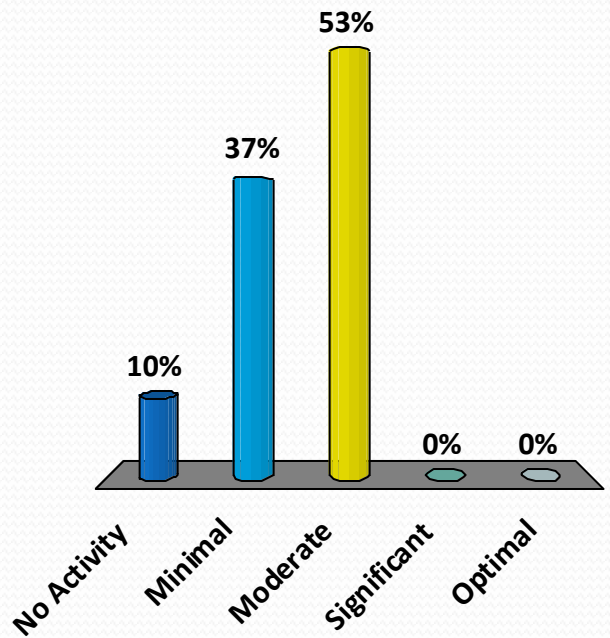
- A. No Activity
- B. Minimal
- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



At what level does the local public health system...

10.2.3 Encourage colleges, universities, and other research organizations to work together with LPHS organizations to develop projects, including field training and continuing education?

- A. No Activity
- B. Minimal
- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



LPHS Model Standard 10.3: Capacity to Initiate or Participate in Research

The local public health system (LPHS) takes part in research to help improve the performance of the LPHS. This research includes the examination of how well LPHS members provide the Essential Public Health Services in the community (public health systems and services research) as well as studying what influences health care quality and service delivery in the community (health services research). The LPHS has access to researchers with the knowledge and skills to design and conduct health-related studies, supports their work with funding and data systems, and provides ways to share findings. Research capacity includes access to libraries and information technology, the ability to analyze complex data, and ways to share research findings with the community and use them to improve public health practice.

To accomplish this, members of the LPHS work together to:

- ✓ Collaborate with researchers who offer the knowledge and skills to design and conduct health-related studies.
- ✓ Support research with the necessary infrastructure and resources, including facilities, equipment, databases, information technology, funding, and other resources.
- ✓ Share findings with public health colleagues and the community broadly, through journals, websites, community meetings, etc.
- ✓ Evaluate public health systems research efforts throughout all stages of work from planning to impact on local public health practice.

Discussion Items for Model Standard 10.3

Awareness

Does the LPHS have access to research support (either on staff or through other organizations)?

Usability

How is the LPHS sharing findings from its research?

Quality and Comprehensiveness

What types of research expertise and/or experience are available to the LPHS?

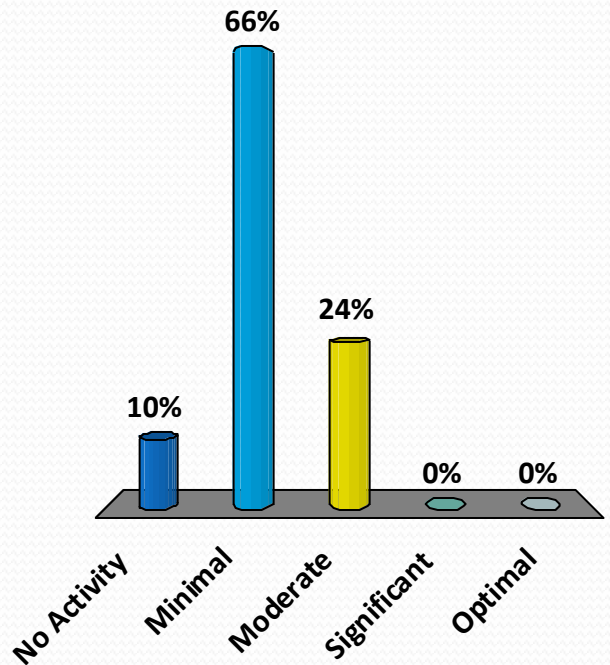
What types of resources are available within the LPHS to facilitate research?

How does the LPHS evaluate its research activities?

At what level does the local public health system...

10.3.1 Collaborate with researchers who offer the knowledge and skills to design and conduct health-related studies?

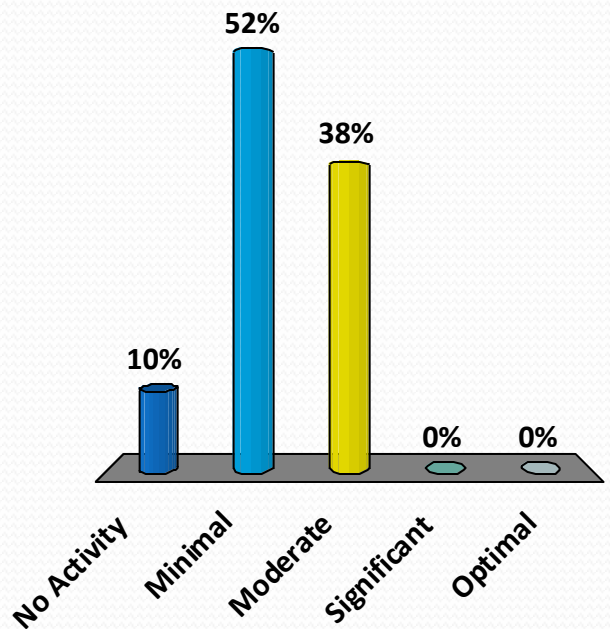
- A. No Activity
- B. Minimal
- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



At what level does the local public health system...

10.3.2 Support research with the necessary infrastructure and resources, including facilities, equipment, databases, information technology, funding, and other resources?

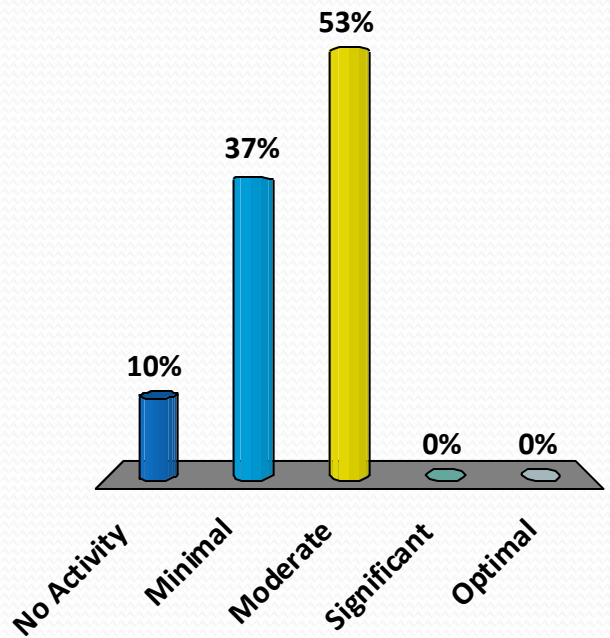
- A. No Activity
- B. Minimal
- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



At what level does the local public health system...

10.3.3 Share findings with public health colleagues and the community broadly, through journals, websites, community meetings, etc.?

- A. No Activity
- B. Minimal
- C. Moderate
- D. Significant
- E. Optimal



The End
Congratulations

