Setting the Foundation for Public Health: *Foundational Public Health Services for Kansas*

Council for the Future of Public Health in Kansas
December 8, 2016
Today’s Agenda

1. Background on Foundational Public Health Services (FPHS)
2. Kansas FPHS development process
3. Kansas FPHS proposed list
4. What’s next?
What are the Foundational Public Health Services?
History

- 2012 report from the Institute of Medicine:
  - “...concept of a minimum package of public health services which includes the foundational capabilities and an array of basic programs no health department can be without.”

- A framework for program and financial management
Foundational Public Health Services

Population-based preventive health services that are best addressed by governmental public health.
Foundational Public Health Services

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• The suite of *skills*, *programs* and *activities*.....
Foundational Public Health Services

Population-based preventive health services that are best addressed by governmental public health.

• The suite of skills, programs and activities that should be available in every community in Kansas.....
Foundational Public Health Services

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- The suite of skills, programs and activities that should be available in every community in Kansas through state or local public health agencies.....
Foundational Public Health Services

Population-based preventive health services that are best addressed by governmental public health.

- The suite of skills, programs and activities that should be available in every community in Kansas through state or local public health agencies as *basic* components to *keep* the public safe and healthy.
Foundational Areas and Capabilities – Making the Tree Strong

**Foundational Areas**

- Communicable Disease Control
- Health Promotion and Chronic Disease and Injury Prevention
- Environmental Health
- Maternal and Child Health
- Access to Clinical Care

**Foundational Capabilities**

- Assessment
- All-Hazards Preparedness/Response
- Communications
- Policy Development & Support
- Community Partnership Development
- Organizational Competencies
- Addressing Health Equities and the Social Determinants of Health
FPHS in Kansas: Development Process
Develop FPHS Model for KS

- Process

Propose FPHS List for KS:
- State-By-State Comparison
- Key Informants Interviews

Capacity Assessment

Fiscal Estimate

Governance and Policy Options

Legal Ramifications
FPHS: Inclusion Criteria

1. Population-based
   – Are the benefits for large groups of people, rather than individuals?

2. Governmental responsibility
   – Is governmental public health only, primary or best provider?

3. Mandatory:
   – Mandated by law?
## FPHS Decision Matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population-based</th>
<th>Mainly provides individual benefits</th>
<th>Partially population based, such as an individual health care service the absence of which would pose a significant community health threat</th>
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Is it mandated by law or contingent on legal powers granted only to the local health officer/board of health?
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[www.doh.wa.gov/fphs](http://www.doh.wa.gov/fphs)
Let’s Pause: Thoughts?
FPHS in Kansas: Proposed List
# Foundational Public Health Services - *KS Proposed Model*

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*(Kansas Health Institute)*
Foundational Public Health Services - *KS Proposed Model*

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# Foundational Public Health Services - KS Proposed Model

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## Programs and Services Specific to Community Needs

- Communicable Disease Control
- Health Promotion and Chronic Disease and Injury Prevention
- Environmental Health
- Maternal and Child Health
- Access to Clinical Care
FPHS KS Proposed Model: General Features

- State vs Local roles remain TBD
- Some services must be “assured”, not necessarily directly provided by HD
- Focus on:
  - Population health
  - Multi-sectorial work
  - Health disparities
General Feature: State vs. Local Role

- Model is “agnostic” about who provides the service (TBD later)
  - The main question is: What should be available in every community through governmental public health?
- There may be some cases where:
  - State could assist locals with or entirely provide a component (e.g., epidemiological investigations).
  - Multiple HDs could join forces to share one or more component.
General Feature: “Assure”

- ‘Assure’: Strategically work with community partners to ensure access to service, and a plan in place to provide the service.
- Must provide service directly if not otherwise available.
- These include some individual services traditionally offered by HDs.
Assure Components: Examples

- Childhood, adolescent, and adult immunization services.
- Treatment for individuals with latent or active tuberculosis.
- Family planning services.
- Maternal and infant services (e.g., maternity support, WIC)
- STD and HIV testing and treatment.
General Feature: Focus - Population-Based Approach

• Emphasis on providing services targeting broad groups, for example:
  • Community health assessment, community engagement, tobacco use reduction
• Several individual interventions now fall in the “assure” category, for example:
  – Immunizations, STI, TB, Family planning
General Feature: **Focus – Multi-Sectorial Work**

- Emphasis on connecting community partners:
  - Promote public health policies, Health in All Policies
- Health officer as “**Chief Health Strategist**”
  - Influence versus authority.
  - Could lead from the front or from the back.
General Feature: Focus – Health Disparities

- Emphasis on addressing social determinants of health and reduce inequities.
- Examples:
  - Recognize and understand the determinants of health disparities within the community.
  - Coordinate programming etc.
  - Develop and advocate for policies […] particularly [for] the most vulnerable
  - Provide services in culturally and linguistically appropriate and accessible formats etc.
Let’s Pause: Thoughts?
Discussion on Select FPHS Components

• Only partial list presented today:
  • Items that could be surprising, controversial, unusual….  
• Focus on what capabilities, areas and components are included, not how they are grouped:  
  – Grouping is for convenience only.
• Refer to handout for full list
Capability: **Assessment**

- Activities for the collection and analysis of public health data.
- Examples:
  - Identify patterns, causes, and effects of chronic and communicable diseases (epidemiology).
  - Lead [...] a community health assessment, including health disparity analysis and identification of health priorities.
  - Interpret, display, and communicate public health data

*Total components: 8*
Capability: All Hazards Preparedness/Response

• Activities critical to prepare for and respond to public health emergencies.

• Examples:
  – Identify, prioritize, and address the needs of vulnerable populations in advance of a public health emergency.
  – Promote community preparedness and resilience by communicating with the public, in advance of an emergency
Capability: Communications

• Ensure a comprehensive communications strategy is developed and implemented.
• Examples:
  – Communicate the role of public health to the public and to policymakers.
  – Communicate in culturally and linguistically appropriate and accessible formats for various communities served.
Capability: Policy Development & Support

• Activities to inform, develop, and implement public health policy.

• Examples:
  • Work with partners and policymakers to develop and enact public health policies.
  • Utilize health in all policies (HiAP) approaches for all policy development.

*Total components: 5*
Capability: Community Partnership Development

• Activities to improve collaboration and interdependence within the public health system.

• Examples:
  – Engage community members (including those who experience health disparities) to develop and implement community health improvement plans.
  – Convene a broad, multi-sector assembly of [...] stakeholders to promote health, prevent disease, and protect residents.

Total components: 6
Capability: Organizational Competencies

• Support the business, management, and leadership functions within the public health system.

• Examples:
  – Develop and maintain a performance management system to monitor achievement of organizational and programmatic objectives.
  – Engage with the public health governing entity to advocate for public health funding & initiatives.
Capability: Addressing Health Equity and the Social Determinants of Health

- Identify and respond to health disparities and the needs of vulnerable populations.
- Examples:
  - Coordinate programming to improve health disparities within the community.
  - Provide services in culturally and linguistically appropriate and accessible formats.
  - Provide public health information for the community that is stratified by demographic characteristics.

Total components: 5
Let’s Pause: Thoughts?
Area: Communicable Disease Control

- Programs and activities to prevent and control the spread of communicable disease.
- Examples:
  - Assure availability of public health laboratory services
  - Conduct disease investigations, including contact tracing and notification, etc.
Area: Health Promotion and Chronic Disease and Injury Prevention

- Programs and activities for health promotion and chronic disease and injury prevention.
- Examples:
  - Reduce rates of tobacco use
  - Increase rates of healthy eating and active living
  - Promote community mental health and well-being
  - Reduce rates of substance abuse in the community.

Total components: 10
Area: Environmental Health

• Programs and activities to prevent and reduce exposure to environmental hazards.
• Examples:
  – Assure environmental public health inspections (e.g., inspection of child care facilities), etc.
  – Coordinate and communicate with agencies that carry out environmental public health functions at the local level (e.g., inspections of food service facilities, drinking water, and liquid and solid waste streams).

Total components: 103
Area: Maternal and Child Health

• Prevention of developmental impairments and life-threatening illnesses in mothers and children.

• Examples:
  – Identify, disseminate, and promote evidence-based information about early interventions in the prenatal period to lower infant mortality and pre-term birth outcomes.
  – Provide timely, accurate, and locally relevant information on emerging and ongoing maternal and child health trends, including the importance of Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) and health disparities.

Total components: 6
Area: Access to Clinical Care

- Programs and activities for assuring access to preventive and primary care clinical services.
- Examples:
  - Provide timely, accurate, and locally relevant information on how to access and navigate the health care system.
  - Assure access to family planning services.
  - Link community members to existing behavioral health services in the community.

Total components: 6
General Issue: Mental Health and Substance Abuse

• Often listed as key issue in Community Health Assessments throughout the state
• Several components proposed in KS model through various areas:
  – Promote community mental health and well-being.
  – Work to reduce rates of substance abuse in the community.
  – Link community members to existing behavioral health services in the community.
What does it mean for you?

• The work continues…
  – Capacity assessment
  – Fiscal impact estimation
  – Exploration of different governance models
    • State vs local
    • Single vs shared services
• THIS IS BIG!
  – Likely to change the public health landscape and job descriptions
  – Based on experiences from other states, full implementation may take many years
Thank you.

ANY QUESTIONS?

You can connect with us at:
shartsig@khi.org or gpezzino@khi.org