Pre-assessment Orientation

Webinar Host
Illinois Public Health Institute

Orientation for the Local Public Health Governance Performance Assessment

Webinar Overview

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The MAPP Framework

- Use of NPHPSP within MAPP ensures broad-based involvement
- MAPP provides the process for addressing strengths and weaknesses

www.naccho.org/MAPP
Webinar Objectives

As a result of viewing this Webinar, participants will be able to:

• Describe the National Public Health Performance Standards Program (NPHPSP).
• Describe the 10 Essential Public Health Services.
• Explore how the Board of Health addresses the 10 Essential Public Health Services.

Webinar Objectives

As a result of viewing this Webinar, participants will be able to:

• Understand the Local Public Health Governance Assessment (LPHGA) tool and how it will be facilitated.
• Explain benefits, value or purpose of the LPHGA process and results.
• Identify where to find additional information and resources to prepare for participating in the assessment.

Webinar Technical Support

• Session is approximately 60 Minutes
• Fast forward/ Rewind / Pause
• Handout Versions of Slides Available
• Need Technical Support?

✓ Contact Kathy Tipton at 312.850.4744 or Kathy.Tipton@iphionline.org
National Public Health Performance Standards Program Overview

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NPHPSP Vision

A partnership effort
to improve the
quality of
public health practice
and
performance of
public health systems

Partners

- CDC – Overall lead for coordination
- ASTHO – Develop and support state instrument
- NACCHO – Develop and support local instrument; MAPP
- NALBOH – Develop and support governance instrument
- APHA – Marketing and communications
- PHF – Performance improvement; data collection and reporting system
- NNPHI – Support through institutes, training workshop and user calls
**Performance Standards: Mission & Goals**

To improve the quality of public health practice and performance of public health systems by:

1. Providing performance standards for public health systems and encouraging their widespread use;
2. Engaging and leveraging national, state, and local partnerships to build a stronger foundation for public health preparedness;
3. Promoting continuous quality improvement of public health systems; and
4. Strengthening the science base for public health practice improvement.

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**Three NPHPSP Instruments**

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<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Local</th>
<th>Governance</th>
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**NPHPSP Governance Instrument Use**

(Thru November 2009)

- Significant Use (67% or greater)
- Moderate Use (33% - 66%)
- Limited Use (1% - 32%)
- No Boards of Health

*Also includes sites using field test versions of the NPHPSP Local Public Health Governance Performance Assessment.*
Local Public Health Governance Instrument

- Developed by NALBOH officers and local board of health members, in coordination with CDC
- Includes cross-connections with Local PHS Instrument

- Focus:
  - Governance of local public health systems
  - On the public health governing body:
    - The individual, board, council, commission, or other body with legal authority over the public health functions of a jurisdiction of local government; or region, or district, or reservation
  - On oversight of and authority for public health activities:
    - ES #2 - Diagnose and investigate health problems and health hazards in the community
    - Model Standard #2 – Oversight to assure public health surveillance and response

Role of the governing body is concerned with the Health System’s Infrastructure

In order to fulfill this role: A governing board must fully understand and assure that the public health agencies and system partners have the necessary legal authority, resources, policies, routinely evaluate, and promote collaboration

The Local Public Health Governance Instrument works to increase understanding and strengthen the abilities of the governing body through an assessment process

Local Governance Puzzle

History of the NPHPSP

- Key Dates
  - Began in 1998
  - Version 1 instruments released in 2002 and used in more than 30 states (2002-2007)
  - Version 2 released in Fall 2007

- Comprehensive Development of Instruments
  - Practice-driven development by CDC and ASTHO, NACCHO and NALBOH Work Groups
  - Field testing
  - Validation studies

- Goals of the Performance Standards Program
  - Provide public health performance
  - Conduct systematic collection
  - Improve quality and accountability
  - Develop a strong science base
Reasons for Performance Standards

- Establish a baseline measure of public health performance
- Identify strengths and weaknesses of state and local public health systems and boards of health
- Initiate a public health improvement process
- Build a stronger level of collaboration among public health partners
- Improve public health system effectiveness

Four Concepts Applied In NPHSP

1. Based on the ten Essential Public Health Services
2. Focused on the overall public health system
3. Describe an optimal level of performance/model standard
4. Support a process of quality improvement

The Essential Services as a Framework

- Provides a foundation for any public health activity
- Describes public health at both the state and local levels
- Instruments include sections addressing each ES
What Is Public Health?

Vision: Healthy People in Healthy Communities

Mission: Promote Physical and Mental Health and Prevent Disease, Injury, and Disability

Purpose:
- Prevents epidemics and the spread of disease
- Protects against environmental hazards
- Prevents injuries
- Promotes and encourages healthy behaviors
- Responds to disasters and assists communities in recovery
- Assures the quality and accessibility of health services

10 Essential Services of Public Health

Founded on the Three Core Functions of Public Health

▲ Assurance: Process of determining that services necessary for basic health care, public health and to achieve agreed upon goals are regulated and monitored on a consistent basis.

▲ Assessment: Involves the systematic collection and analysis of data

▲ Policy Development: Problem identification, technical knowledge of possible solutions, and incorporating society's values into action

The Essential Public Health Services

1. Monitor health status
2. Diagnose and investigate health problems
3. Inform, educate and empower people
4. Mobilize communities to address health problems
5. Develop policies and plans
6. Enforce laws and regulations
7. Link people to needed health services
8. Assure a competent workforce - public health and personal care
9. Evaluate health services
10. Conduct research for new innovations
Focus on the “System”

- More than just the public health agency
- “Public health system”
  - All public, private, and voluntary entities that contribute to public health in a given area.
  - A network of entities with differing roles, relationships, and interactions.
  - All entities contribute to the health and well-being of the community.

Public Health System

Our goal is an integrated system of partnerships
Each performance standard represents the “gold standard”

Provide benchmarks to which state and local systems can strive to achieve

Stimulate higher achievement

Standards should result in identification of areas for improvement

Link results to an improvement process

NPHPSP Local Instrument - used within the MAPP planning process
Preparing for YOUR Participation in the LPHGA

- Review the LPHGA Tool (see handouts)
- Begin thinking about how your BOH is performing in comparison to each of the 10 model standards
- Keep in mind...
  - Model standards are the optimal level or performance.
  - The tool focuses on assurance of the local public health system delivering the 10 essential services.
  - The purpose for completing the assessment is to identify opportunities for quality/performance improvement.

ES 1 - Monitor Health to Identify and Solve Community Health Problems

▲ Accurate, periodic assessment of the community’s health status, including:
  ▲ Identification of health risks
  ▲ Attention to vital statistics and disparities
  ▲ Identifications of assets and resources

▲ Utilization of methods and technology (e.g., GIS) to interpret and communicate data
▲ Population health registries
ES 2 - Diagnose and Investigate Health Problems and Hazards in the Community

- Timely identification and investigation of health threats
- Availability of diagnostic services, including laboratory capacity
- Response plans to address major health threats

ES 3 - Inform, Educate, and Empower People About Health Issues

- Initiatives using health education and communication sciences to:
  ▲ Build knowledge and shape attitudes
  ▲ Inform decision-making choice
  ▲ Develop skills and behaviors for healthy living
- Health education and health promotion partnerships within the community to support healthy living
- Media advocacy and social marketing

ES 4 - Mobilize Community Partnerships to Identify and Solve Health Problems

- Constituency development and identification of system partners and stakeholders
- Coalition development
- Formal and informal partnerships to promote health improvement
ES 5 - Develop Policies and Plans that Support Individual and Community Health Efforts

- Policy development to protect health and guide public health practice
- Community and state planning
- Alignment of resources to assure successful planning

ES 6 - Enforce Laws and Regulations that Protect Health and Ensure Safety

- Review, evaluation, and revision of legal authority, laws, and regulations
- Education about laws and regulations
- Advocating of regulations needed to protect and promote health
- Support of compliance efforts and enforcement as needed

ES 7 - Link People to Needed Personal Health Services and Assure the Provision of Health Care when Otherwise Unavailable

- Identifying populations with barriers to care
- Effective entry into a coordinated system of clinical care
- Ongoing care management
- Culturally appropriate and targeted health information for at risk population groups
- Transportation and other enabling services
ES 8 - Assure a Competent Public and Personal Healthcare Workforce

- Assessment of the public health and personal health workforce
- Maintaining public health workforce standards
  - Efficient processes for licensing / credentialing requirements
  - Use of public health competencies
- Quality improvement and life-long learning
  - Leadership development
  - Cultural competence

ES 9 - Evaluate Effectiveness, Accessibility, and Quality of Personal and Population-based Health Services

- Evaluation answers:
  - Are we doing things right?
  - Are we doing the right things?
- Evaluation must be ongoing and should examine:
  - Personal health services
  - Population based services
  - The public health system
- Evaluation should drive resource allocation and program improvement

ES 10 - Research for New Insights and Innovative Solutions to Health Problems

- Identification and monitoring of innovative solutions and cutting-edge research to advance public health
- Linkages between public health practice and academic / research settings
- Epidemiological studies, health policy analyses and health systems research.
What is a model standard?

Within each of the 10 Essential Public Health Services (EPHS) lies a paragraph describing all aspects of the governance and oversight activities that could possibly take place in each EPHS.

A Closer Look: Governance Instrument Format

One Model Standard for each Essential Service (10 model standards total)

Example:

- Essential Service #3: Inform, Educate, and Empower People about Health Issues
- Model Standard #3: Oversight of Public Health Information, Education, and Empowerment Activities
**Instrument Format**

- Stem questions include consistent attention to...
- Second-tier, or sub-questions include...
- Discussion toolboxes contain...
- Responses options include...

**Framework for the Assessment**

- **Your facilitator will facilitate open discussion of the model standard by...**
  - Drawing out different points of view
  - Gathering ratings on system performance on each question
  - Keeping the process moving!

- **Your role as a participant**
  - Be prepared to engage in discussion of BOH performance related to the model standard and measures
  - Score measures based on discussion and your understanding of performance.
  - Actively listen to your colleagues
Determining Responses

- Think about the focus of the question:
  - Dispersion through program areas
  - Dispersion through out the entire community
  - Participation among many system partners
  - Frequency of activity
  - Quality of activity
- Use discussion toolboxes if available
- One final set of responses should be developed

NPHPS Reports – Governance

Reports answer three questions:

1. How well did the board perform the ten Essential Public Health Services (EPHS)?
2. How well did the board perform on specific areas of each Essential Service?
3. Overall, how well is the board achieving optimal activity levels?
Value of Assessment for Performance Improvement

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Four Concepts Applied in NPHSP

1. Based on the ten Essential Public Health Services
2. Focus on the overall public health system
3. Describe an optimal level of performance
4. Support a process of quality improvement

Systems Performance Improvement: A Definition

- Positive changes in capacity, process and outcomes of public health as practiced in government, private and voluntary sector organizations. SPI involves:
  - strategic changes to address public health system weaknesses
  - ongoing efforts to maintain well-performing services
  - systems improvements leading to better outcomes
1. How well did the board perform the ten EPHS?

Rank ordered performance scores for each Essential Service, by level of activity.

2. How well did the board perform on specific areas?

3. Overall, how well is the board achieving optimal activity levels?
Benefits for the Governance User

- Conversation about public health
- Starting Point for addressing public health
- Increased Awareness of responsibilities, resources, and partners as well as gaps, needs, and barriers within the system
- Data to use in grant applications
- Improves organizational and community Communication
- Promotes cohesion and Collaboration among system members

A Reminder about the Importance of Planning

NPHPSP and Accreditation

NPHPSP standards and measures
- Building block for accreditation standards and measures
- Provides state local and administrative or governing measures around same framework (ES)
- Different focus (agency vs. system)

Complement agency accreditation with system assessment
- "assessment of the public health system using the NPHPSP could be a recommended self-study for accreditation" (EAP Final Report)

NPHPSP can help sites prepare for or maintain public health accreditation
- Develop a culture of performance improvement
- Assess and strengthen agency and system activities using the ES framework
Public Health Accreditation Board

A new non-profit organization dedicated to the development and implementation of a national voluntary accreditation program for state, local, and tribal public health departments

- Established May 2007 in Alexandria, VA
- Governed by state, tribal and local public health officials and board of health members
- Dr. Kaye Bender, President & CEO
- Co-funded by CDC and RWJF

Website: www.phaboard.org
Phone: 703-778-4549

Voluntary Accreditation Goal

The goal of a voluntary national accreditation program is to improve and protect the health of the public by advancing the quality and performance of state, local, territorial and tribal public health departments.

Eleven Domains

Part A
Administrative Capacity and Governance

Part B
1. Conduct assessment activities focused on population health status and health issues facing the community
2. Investigates health problems and environmental public health hazards to protect the community
3. Inform and educate about public health issues and functions
4. Engage with the community to identify and solve health problems
5. Develop public health policies and plans
6. Enforce public health laws and regulations
7. Promote strategies to improve access to healthcare services
8. Maintain a competent public health workforce
9. Evaluate and continuously improve processes, programs, and interventions
10. Contribute to and apply the evidence base of public health
**PHAB Timeline**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Internal Operations</th>
<th>Standards and Measures</th>
<th>Assessment Process</th>
<th>18 Month Beta Test</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2007 2008 2009 2010 2011</td>
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**Next Steps**

- Review Local Public Health Governance Assessment Tool (see link in Webinar materials to download)
- For More Info on NPHPSP, visit: [http://www.cdc.gov/od/ocphp/nphpsp/](http://www.cdc.gov/od/ocphp/nphpsp/)
- NALBOH Website: [http://www.nalboh.org/NPHPSP.htm](http://www.nalboh.org/NPHPSP.htm)
- Plan to participate at the special session meetings. (see meeting schedule)
- Complete the Feedback Evaluation for this Webinar

**Thank you for your participation.**

The Illinois Public Health Institute provides local Technical Assistance and support with administering the NPHPSP Assessments and with planning and facilitating the MAPP process. For TA, contact Laurie Call at the Center for Community Capacity Development at IPHI.

Contact Laurie at laurie.call@iphionline.org