



National Public Health Performance Standards



Local Assessment Report
Clay County Health Department
2/1/2017

More information will be added in April 2017

Clay County
Health Department
Better Care, Better Health, Better Living

Program Partner Organizations

American Public Health Association

www.apha.org

Association of State and Territorial Health Officials

www.astho.org

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

www.cdc.gov

National Association of County and City Health Officials

www.naccho.org

National Association of Local Boards of Health

www.nalboh.org

National Network of Public Health Institutes

www.nnphi.org

Public Health Foundation

www.phf.org

The findings and conclusions stemming from the use of NPHPS tools are those of the end users. They are not provided or endorsed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, nor do they represent CDC's views or policies.



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Background

The NPHPS is a partnership effort to improve the practice of public health and the performance of public health systems. The NPHPS assessment instruments guide state and local jurisdictions in evaluating their current performance against a set of optimal standards. Through these assessments, responding sites can consider the activities of all public health system partners, thus addressing the activities of all public, private and voluntary entities that contribute to public health within the community.

The NPHPS assessments are intended to help users answer questions such as "What are the components, activities, competencies, and capacities of our public health system?" and "How well are the ten Essential Public Health Services being provided in our system?" The dialogue that occurs in the process of answering the questions in the assessment instrument can help to identify strengths and weaknesses, determine opportunities for immediate improvements, and establish priorities for long term investments for improving the public health system.

Three assessment instruments have been designed to assist state and local partners in assessing and improving their public health systems or boards of health. These instruments are the:

- State Public Health System Performance Assessment Instrument,
- Local Public Health System Performance Assessment Instrument, and
- Public Health Governing Entity Performance Assessment Instrument.

The information obtained from assessments may then be used to improve and better coordinate public health activities at state and local levels. In addition, the results gathered provide an understanding of how state and local public health systems and governing entities are performing. This information helps local, state and national partners make better and more effective policy and resource decisions to improve the nation's public health as a whole.

Introduction

The NPHPS Local Public Health System Assessment Report is designed to help health departments and public health system partners create a snapshot of where they are relative to the National Public Health Performance Standards and to progressively move toward refining and improving outcomes for performance across the public health system.

The NPHPS state, local, and governance instruments also offer opportunity and robust data to link to health departments, public health system partners and/or community-wide strategic planning processes, as well as to Public Health Accreditation Board (PHAB) standards. For example, assessment of the environment external to the public health organization is a key component of all strategic planning, and the NPHPS assessment readily provides a structured process and an evidence-base upon which key organizational decisions may be made and priorities established. The assessment may also be used as a component of community health improvement planning processes, such as Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnerships (MAPP) or other community-wide strategic planning efforts, including state health improvement planning and community health improvement planning. The NPHPS process also drives assessment and improvement activities that may be used to support a Health Department in meeting PHAB standards. Regardless of whether using MAPP or another health improvement process, partners should use the NPHPS results to support quality improvement.

The self-assessment is structured around the Model Standards for each of the ten Essential Public Health Services, (EPHS), hereafter referred to as the Essential Services, which were developed through a comprehensive, collaborative process involving input from national, state and local experts in public health. Altogether, for the local assessment, 30 Model Standards serve as quality indicators that are organized into the ten essential public health service areas in the instrument and address the three core functions of public health. Figure 1 below shows how the ten Essential Services align with the three Core Functions of Public Health.

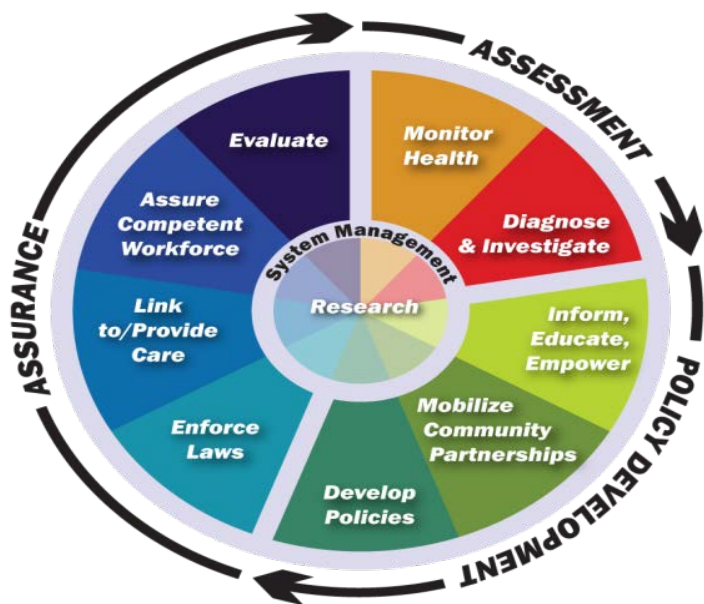


Figure 1. The ten Essential Public Health Services and how they relate to the three Core Functions of Public Health.

Purpose

The primary purpose of the NPHPS Local Public Health System Assessment Report is to promote continuous improvement that will result in positive outcomes for system performance. Local health departments and their public health system partners can use the Assessment Report as a working tool to:

- Better understand current system functioning and performance;
- Identify and prioritize areas of strengths, weaknesses, and opportunities for improvement;
- Articulate the value that quality improvement initiatives will bring to the public health system;
- Develop an initial work plan with specific quality improvement strategies to achieve goals;
- Begin taking action for achieving performance and quality improvement in one or more targeted areas; and
- Re-assess the progress of improvement efforts at regular intervals.

This report is designed to facilitate communication and sharing among and within programs, partners, and organizations, based on a common understanding of how a high performing and effective public health system can operate. This shared frame of reference will help build commitment and focus for setting priorities and improving public health system performance. Outcomes for performance include delivery of all ten essential public health services at optimal levels.

About the Report

Calculating the Scores

The NPHPS assessment instruments are constructed using the ten Essential Services as a framework. Within the Local Instrument, each Essential Service includes between 2-4 Model Standards that describe the key aspects of an optimally performing public health system. Each Model Standard is followed by assessment questions that serve as measures of performance. Responses to these questions indicate how well the Model Standard - which portrays the highest level of performance or "gold standard" - is being met.

Table 1 below characterizes levels of activity for Essential Services and Model Standards. Using the responses to all of the assessment questions, a scoring process generates score for each Model Standard, Essential Service, and one overall assessment score.

Table 1. Summary of Assessment Response Options

Optimal Activity (76-100%)	Greater than 75% of the activity described within the question is met.
Significant Activity (51-75%)	Greater than 50%, but no more than 75% of the activity described within the question is met.
Moderate Activity (26-50%)	Greater than 25%, but no more than 50% of the activity described within the question is met.
Minimal Activity (1-25%)	Greater than zero, but no more than 25% of the activity described within the question is met.
No Activity (0%)	0% or absolutely no activity.

Understanding Data Limitations

There are a number of limitations to the NPHPS assessment data due to self-report, wide variations in the breadth and knowledge of participants, the variety of assessment methods used, and differences in interpretation of assessment questions. Data and resultant information should not be interpreted to reflect the capacity or performance of any single agency or organization within the public health system or used for comparisons between jurisdictions or organizations. Use of NPHPS generated data and associated recommendations are limited to guiding an overall public health infrastructure and performance improvement process for the public health system as determined by organizations involved in the assessment.

All performance scores are an average; Model Standard scores are an average of the question scores within that Model Standard, Essential Service scores are an average of the Model Standard scores within that Essential Service and the overall assessment score is the average of the Essential Service scores. The responses to the questions within the assessment are based upon processes that utilize input from diverse system participants with different experiences and perspectives. The gathering of these inputs and the development of a response for each question incorporates an element of subjectivity, which may be minimized through the use of particular assessment methods. Additionally, while certain assessment methods are recommended, processes differ among sites. The assessment methods are not fully standardized and these differences in administration of the self-assessment may introduce an element of measurement error. In addition, there are differences in knowledge about the public health system among assessment participants. This may lead to some interpretation differences and issues for some questions, potentially introducing a degree of random non-sampling error.

Presentation of results

The NPHPS has attempted to present results - through a variety of figures and tables - in a user-friendly and clear manner. For ease of use, many figures and tables use short titles to refer to Essential Services, Model Standards, and questions. If you are in doubt of these definitions, please refer to the full text in the assessment instruments.

Sites may have chosen to complete two additional questionnaires, the Priority of Model Standards Questionnaire assesses how performance of each Model Standard compares with the priority rating and the Agency Contribution Questionnaire assesses the local health department's contribution to achieving the Model Standard. Sites that submitted responses for these questionnaires will see the results included as additional components of their report.

Results

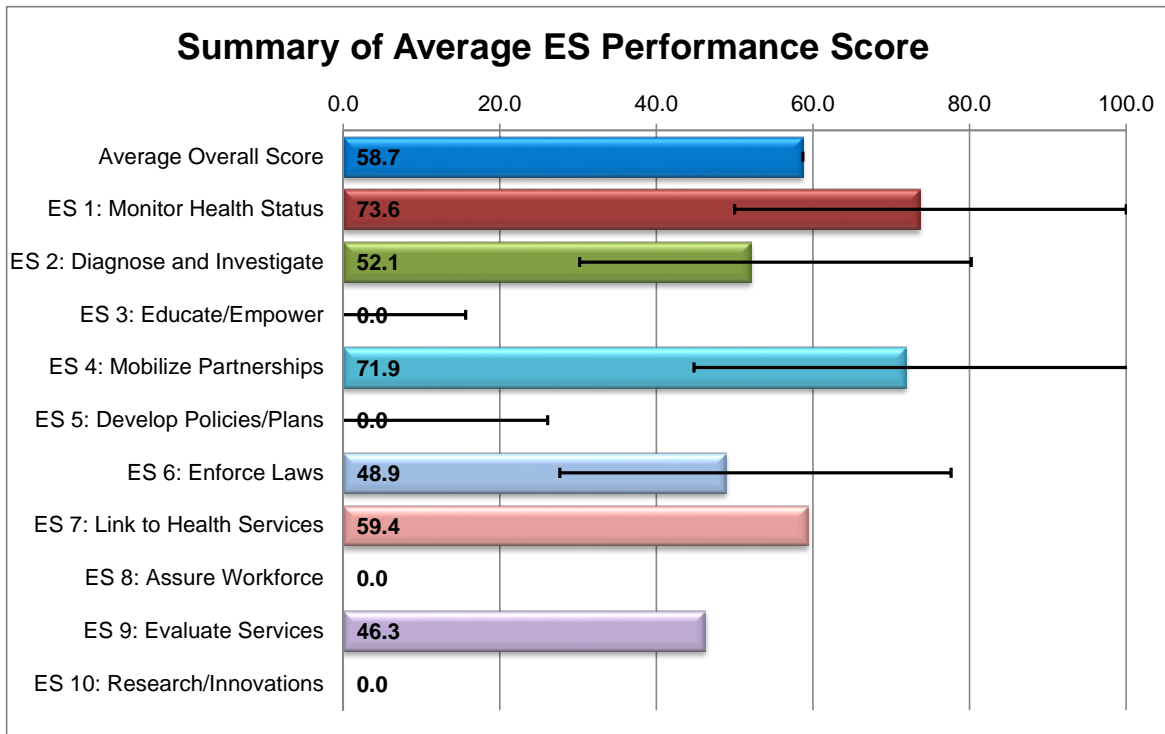
Now that your assessment is completed, one of the most exciting, yet challenging opportunities is to begin to review and analyze the findings. As you recall from your assessment, the data you created now establishes the foundation upon which you may set priorities for performance improvement and identify specific quality improvement (QI) projects to support your priorities.

Based upon the responses you provided during your assessment, an average was calculated for each of the ten Essential Services. Each Essential Service score can be interpreted as the overall degree to which your public health system meets the performance standards (quality indicators) for each Essential Service. Scores can range from a minimum value of 0% (no activity is performed pursuant to the standards) to a maximum value of 100% (all activities associated with the standards are performed at optimal levels).

Figure 2 displays the average score for each Essential Service, along with an overall average assessment score across all ten Essential Services. Take a look at the overall performance scores for each Essential Service. Examination of these scores can immediately give a sense of the local public health system's greatest strengths and weaknesses. Note the black bars that identify the range of reported performance score responses within each Essential Service.

Overall Scores for Each Essential Public Health Service

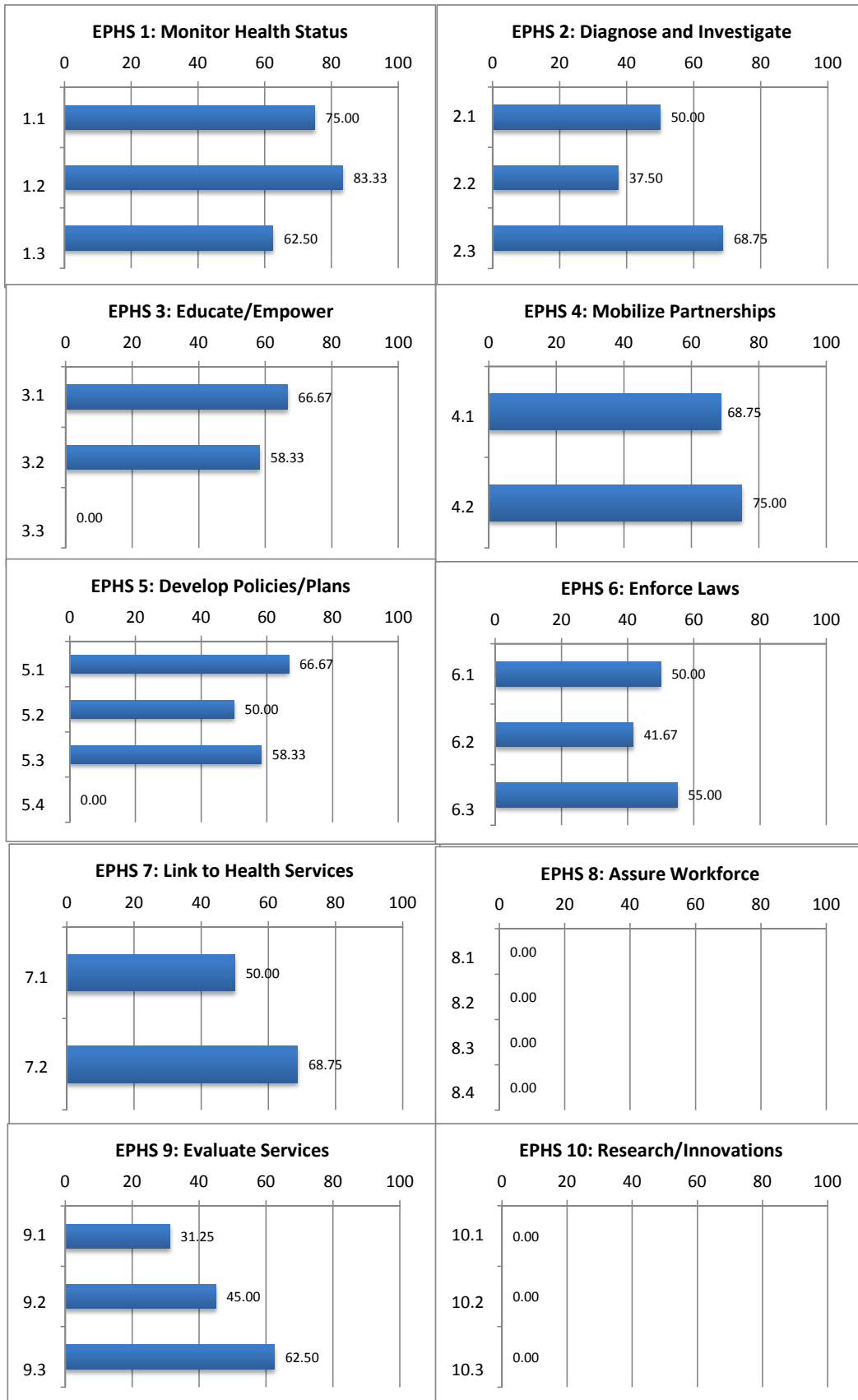
Figure 2. Summary of Average Essential Public Health Service Performance Scores



Performance Scores by Essential Public Health Service for Each Model Standard

Figure 3 and Table 2 on the following pages display the average performance score for each of the Model Standards within each Essential Service. This level of analysis enables you to identify specific activities that contributed to high or low performance within each Essential Service.

Figure 3. Performance Scores by Essential Public Health Service for Each Model Standard



In Table 2 below, each score (performance, priority, and contribution scores) at the Essential Service level is a calculated average of the respective Model Standard scores within that Essential Service. Note – The priority rating and agency contribution scores will be blank if the Priority of Model Standards Questionnaire and the Agency Contribution Questionnaire are not completed.

Table 2. Overall Performance, Priority, and Contribution Scores by Essential Public Health Service and Corresponding Model Standard

Model Standards by Essential Services	Performance Scores	Priority Rating	Agency Contribution Scores
ES 1: Monitor Health Status	73.6		
1.1 Community Health Assessment	75.0		
1.2 Current Technology	83.3		
1.3 Registries	62.5		
ES 2: Diagnose and Investigate	52.1		
2.1 Identification/Surveillance	50.0		
2.2 Emergency Response	37.5		
2.3 Laboratories	68.8		
ES 3: Educate/Empower			
3.1 Health Education/Promotion	66.7		
3.2 Health Communication	58.3		
3.3 Risk Communication			
ES 4: Mobilize Partnerships	71.9		
4.1 Constituency Development	68.8		
4.2 Community Partnerships	75.0		
ES 5: Develop Policies/Plans			
5.1 Governmental Presence	66.7		
5.2 Policy Development	50.0		
5.3 CHIP/Strategic Planning	58.3		
5.4 Emergency Plan			
ES 6: Enforce Laws	48.9		
6.1 Review Laws	50.0		
6.2 Improve Laws	41.7		
6.3 Enforce Laws	55.0		
ES 7: Link to Health Services	59.4		
7.1 Personal Health Service Needs	50.0		
7.2 Assure Linkage	68.8		
ES 8: Assure Workforce			
8.1 Workforce Assessment			
8.2 Workforce Standards			
8.3 Continuing Education			
8.4 Leadership Development			
ES 9: Evaluate Services	46.3		
9.1 Evaluation of Population Health	31.3		
9.2 Evaluation of Personal Health	45.0		
9.3 Evaluation of LPHS	62.5		
ES 10: Research/Innovations			
10.1 Foster Innovation			
10.2 Academic Linkages			
10.3 Research Capacity			
Average Overall Score	NA	NA	NA
Median Score	NA	NA	NA

Performance Relative to Optimal Activity

Figures 4 and 5 display the proportion of performance measures that met specified thresholds of achievement for performance standards. The five threshold levels of achievement used in scoring these measures are shown in the legend below. For example, measures receiving a composite score of 76-100% were classified as meeting performance standards at the optimal level.

Figure 4. Percentage of the system's Essential Services scores that fall within the five activity categories. This chart provides a high level snapshot of the information found in Figure 2, summarizing the composite performance measures for all 10 Essential Services.

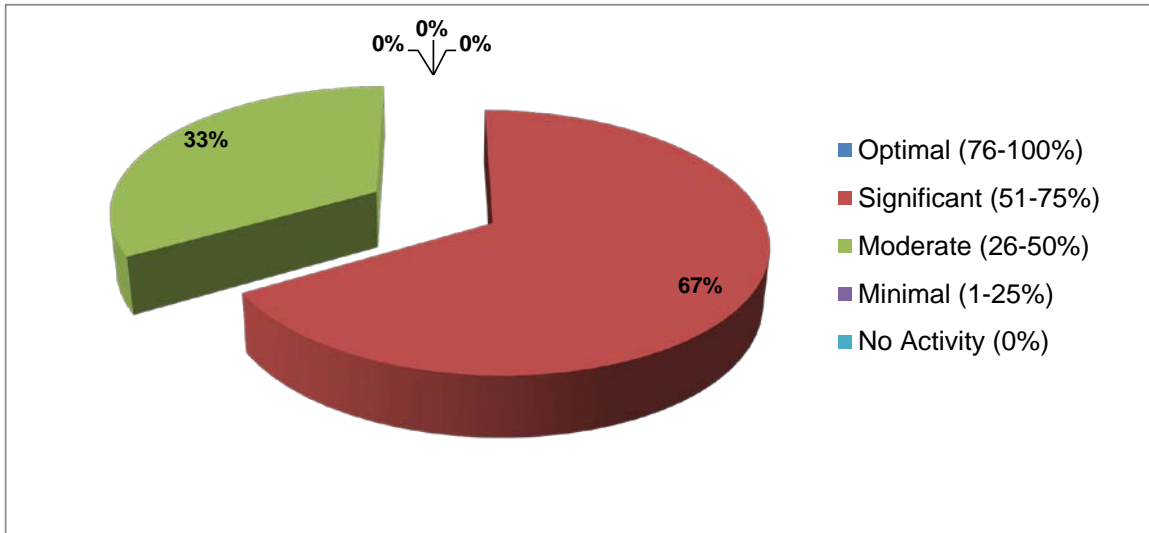
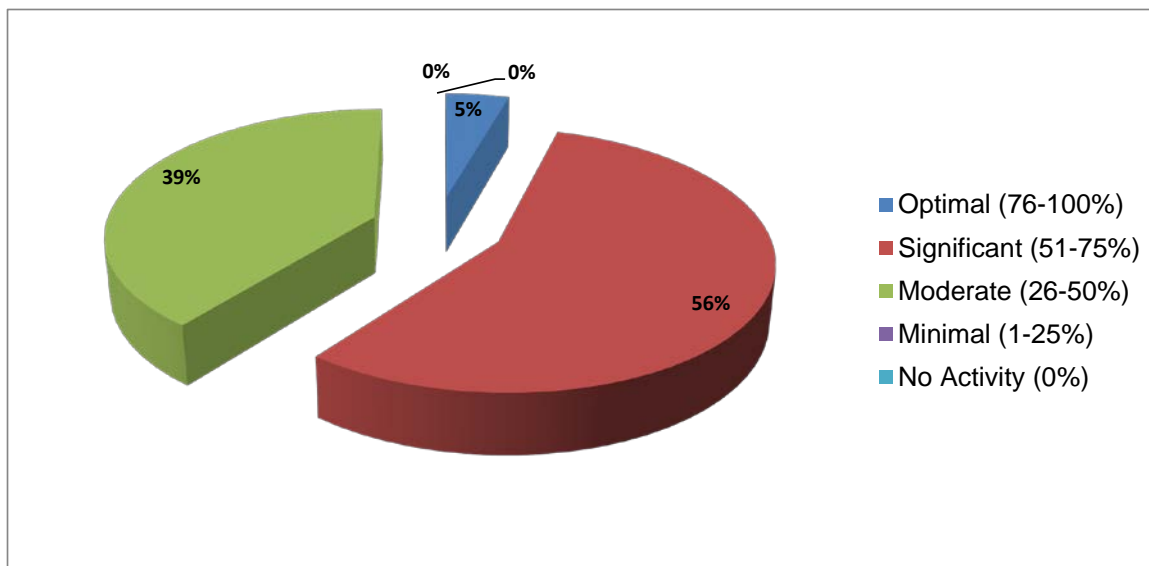


Figure 5. Percentage of the system's Model Standard scores that fall within the five activity categories. This chart provides a high level snapshot of the information found in Figure 3, summarizing the composite measures for all 30 Model Standards.



Analysis and Discussion Questions

Having a standard way in which to analyze the data in this report is important. This process does not have to be difficult; however, drawing some initial conclusions from your data will prove invaluable as you move forward with your improvement efforts. It is crucial that participants fully discuss the performance assessment results. The bar graphs, charts, and summary information in the Results section of this report should be helpful in identifying high and low performing areas. Please refer to Appendix H of the Local Assessment Implementation Guide. This referenced set of discussion questions will help guide you as you analyze the data found in the previous sections of this report.

Using the results in this report will help you to generate priorities for improvement, as well as possible improvement projects. Your data analysis should be an interactive process, enabling everyone to participate. Do not be overwhelmed by the potential of many possibilities for QI projects – the point is not that you have to address them all now. Consider this step as identifying possible opportunities to enhance your system performance. Keep in mind both your quantitative data (Appendix A) and the qualitative data that you collected during the assessment (Appendix B).

Next Steps

Congratulations on your participation in the local assessment process. A primary goal of the NPHPS is that data is used proactively to monitor, assess, and improve the quality of essential public health services. This report is an initial step to identifying immediate actions and activities to improve local initiatives. The results in this report may also be used to identify longer-term priorities for improvement, as well as possible improvement projects.

As noted in the Introduction of this report, NPHPS data may be used to inform a variety of organization and/or systems planning and improvement processes. Plan to use both quantitative data (Appendix A) and qualitative data (Appendix B) from the assessment to identify improvement opportunities. While there may be many potential quality improvement projects, do not be overwhelmed – the point is not that you have to address them all now. Rather, consider this step as a way to identify possible opportunities to enhance your system performance and plan to use the guidance provided in this section, along with the resources offered in Appendix C, to develop specific goals for improvement within your public health system and move from assessment and analysis toward action.

Note: Communities implementing Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnerships (MAPP) may refer to the MAPP guidance for considering NPHPS data along with other assessment data in the Identifying Strategic Issues phase of MAPP.

Action Planning

In any systems improvement and planning process, it is important to involve all public health system partners in determining ways to improve the quality of essential public health services provided by the system. Participation in the improvement and planning activities included in your action plan is the responsibility of all partners within the public health system.

Consider the following points as you build an Action Plan to address the priorities you have identified

- Each public health partner should be considered when approaching quality improvement for your system
- The success of your improvement activities are dependent upon the active participation and contribution of each and every member of the system
- An integral part of performance improvement is working consistently to have long-term effects
- A multi-disciplinary approach that employs measurement and analysis is key to accomplishing and sustaining improvements

You may find that using the simple acronym, 'FOCUS' is a way to help you to move from assessment and analysis to action.

F **Find** an opportunity for improvement using your results.

O **Organize** a team of public health system partners to work on the improvement. Someone in the group should be identified as the team leader. Team members should represent the appropriate organizations that can make an impact.

C **Consider** the current process, where simple improvements can be made and who should make the improvements.

U **Understand** the problem further if necessary, how and why it is occurring, and the factors that contribute to it. Once you have identified priorities, finding solutions entails delving into possible reasons, or "root causes," of the weakness or problem. Only when participants determine why performance problems (or successes!) have occurred will they be able to identify workable solutions that improve future performance. Most performance issues may be traced to well-defined system causes, such as policies, leadership, funding, incentives, information, personnel or coordination. Many QI tools are applicable. You may consider using a variety of basic QI tools such as brainstorming, 5-whys, prioritization, or cause and effect diagrams to better understand the problem (refer to Appendix C for resources).

S **Select** the improvement strategies to be made. Consider using a table or chart to summarize your Action Plan. Many resources are available to assist you in putting your plan on paper, but in general you'll want to include the priority selected, the goal, the improvement activities to be conducted, who will carry them out, and the timeline for completing the improvement activities. When complete, your Action Plan should contain documentation on the indicators to be used, baseline performance levels and targets to be achieved, responsibilities for carrying out improvement activities and the collection and analysis of data to monitor progress. (Additional resources may be found in Appendix C.)

Monitoring and Evaluation: Keys to Success

Monitoring your action plan is a highly proactive and continuous process that is far more than simply taking an occasional "snap-shot" that produces additional data. Evaluation, in contrast to monitoring, provides ongoing structured information that focuses on why results are or are not being met, what unintended consequences may be, or on issues of efficiency, effectiveness, and/or sustainability.

After your Action Plan is implemented, monitoring and evaluation continues to determine whether quality improvement occurred and whether the activities were effective. If the Essential Service performance does not improve within the expected time, additional evaluation must be conducted (an additional QI cycle) to determine why and how you can update your Action Plan to be more effective. The Action Plan can be adjusted as you continue to monitor and evaluate your efforts.

APPENDIX A: Individual Questions and Responses

Performance Scores

ESSENTIAL SERVICE 1: Monitor Health Status to Identify Community Health Problems		
1.1	Model Standard: Population-Based Community Health Assessment (CHA) <i>At what level does the local public health system:</i>	
1.1.1	Conduct regular community health assessments?	100
1.1.2	Continuously update the community health assessment with current information?	50
1.1.3	Promote the use of the community health assessment among community members and partners?	75
1.2	Model Standard: Current Technology to Manage and Communicate Population Health Data <i>At what level does the local public health system:</i>	
1.2.1	Use the best available technology and methods to display data on the public's health?	75
1.2.2	Analyze health data, including geographic information, to see where health problems exist?	75
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.)?	100
1.3	Model Standard: Maintenance of Population Health Registries <i>At what level does the local public health system:</i>	
1.3.1	Collect data on specific health concerns to provide the data to population health registries in a timely manner, consistent with current standards?	75
1.3.2	Use information from population health registries in community health assessments or other analyses?	50
ESSENTIAL SERVICE 2: Diagnose and Investigate Health Problems and Health Hazards		
2.1	Model Standard: Identification and Surveillance of Health Threats <i>At what level does the local public health system:</i>	
2.1.1	Participate in a comprehensive surveillance system with national, state and local partners to identify, monitor, share information, and understand emerging health problems and threats?	75
2.1.2	Provide and collect timely and complete information on reportable diseases and potential disasters, emergencies and emerging threats (natural and manmade)?	50
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?	25
2.2	Model Standard: Investigation and Response to Public Health Threats and Emergencies <i>At what level does the local public health system:</i>	

2.2.1	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?	50
2.2.2	Develop written rules to follow in the immediate investigation of public health threats and emergencies, including natural and intentional disasters?	50
2.2.3	Designate a jurisdictional Emergency Response Coordinator?	25
2.2.4	Prepare to rapidly respond to public health emergencies according to emergency operations coordination guidelines?	50
2.2.5	Identify personnel with the technical expertise to rapidly respond to possible biological, chemical, or and nuclear public health emergencies?	25
2.2.6	Evaluate incidents for effectiveness and opportunities for improvement?	25
2.3	Model Standard: Laboratory Support for Investigation of Health Threats <i>At what level does the local public health system:</i>	
2.3.1	Have ready access to laboratories that can meet routine public health needs for finding out what health problems are occurring?	50
2.3.2	Maintain constant (24/7) access to laboratories that can meet public health needs during emergencies, threats, and other hazards?	25
2.3.3	Use only licensed or credentialed laboratories?	100
2.3.4	Maintain a written list of rules related to laboratories, for handling samples (collecting, labeling, storing, transporting, and delivering), for determining who is in charge of the samples at what point, and for reporting the results?	100

ESSENTIAL SERVICE 3: Inform, Educate, and Empower People about Health Issues

3.1	Model Standard: Health Education and Promotion <i>At what level does the local public health system:</i>	
3.1.1	Provide policymakers, stakeholders, and the public with ongoing analyses of community health status and related recommendations for health promotion policies?	75
3.1.2	Coordinate health promotion and health education activities to reach individual, interpersonal, community, and societal levels?	75
3.1.3	Engage the community throughout the process of setting priorities, developing plans and implementing health education and health promotion activities?	50
3.2	Model Standard: Health Communication <i>At what level does the local public health system:</i>	
3.2.1	Develop health communication plans for relating to media and the public and for sharing information among LPHS organizations?	50
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?	75

3.2.3	Identify and train spokespersons on public health issues?	50
3.3	Model Standard: Risk Communication <i>At what level does the local public health system:</i>	
3.3.1	Develop an emergency communications plan for each stage of an emergency to allow for the effective dissemination of information?	SELECT
3.3.2	Make sure resources are available for a rapid emergency communication response?	SELECT
3.3.3	Provide risk communication training for employees and volunteers?	SELECT

ESSENTIAL SERVICE 4: Mobilize Community Partnerships to Identify and Solve Health Problems

4.1	Model Standard: Constituency Development <i>At what level does the local public health system:</i>	
4.1.1	Maintain a complete and current directory of community organizations?	50
4.1.2	Follow an established process for identifying key constituents related to overall public health interests and particular health concerns?	50
4.1.3	Encourage constituents to participate in activities to improve community health?	100
4.1.4	Create forums for communication of public health issues?	75
4.2	Model Standard: Community Partnerships <i>At what level does the local public health system:</i>	
4.2.1	Establish community partnerships and strategic alliances to provide a comprehensive approach to improving health in the community?	75
4.2.2	Establish a broad-based community health improvement committee?	100
4.2.3	Assess how well community partnerships and strategic alliances are working to improve community health?	50

ESSENTIAL SERVICE 5: Develop Policies and Plans that Support Individual and Community Health Efforts

5.1	Model Standard: Governmental Presence at the Local Level <i>At what level does the local public health system:</i>	
5.1.1	Support the work of a local health department dedicated to the public health to make sure the essential public health services are provided?	75
5.1.2	See that the local health department is accredited through the national voluntary accreditation program?	75
5.1.3	Assure that the local health department has enough resources to do its part in providing essential public health services?	50
5.2	Model Standard: Public Health Policy Development <i>At what level does the local public health system:</i>	
5.2.1	Contribute to public health policies by engaging in activities that inform the policy development process?	75

5.2.2	Alert policymakers and the community of the possible public health impacts (both intended and unintended) from current and/or proposed policies?	50
5.2.3	Review existing policies at least every three to five years?	50
5.3	Model Standard: Community Health Improvement Process and Strategic Planning <i>At what level does the local public health system:</i>	
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?	75
5.3.2	Develop strategies to achieve community health improvement objectives, including a description of organizations accountable for specific steps?	50
5.3.3	Connect organizational strategic plans with the Community Health Improvement Plan?	50
5.4	Model Standard: Plan for Public Health Emergencies <i>At what level does the local public health system:</i>	
5.4.1	Support a workgroup to develop and maintain preparedness and response plans?	SELECT
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?	SELECT
5.4.3	Test the plan through regular drills and revise the plan as needed, at least every two years?	SELECT

ESSENTIAL SERVICE 6: Enforce Laws and Regulations that Protect Health and Ensure Safety

6.1	Model Standard: Review and Evaluation of Laws, Regulations, and Ordinances <i>At what level does the local public health system:</i>	
6.1.1	Identify public health issues that can be addressed through laws, regulations, or ordinances?	50
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?	75
6.1.3	Review existing public health laws, regulations, and ordinances at least once every five years?	25
6.1.4	Have access to legal counsel for technical assistance when reviewing laws, regulations, or ordinances?	50
6.2	Model Standard: Involvement in the Improvement of Laws, Regulations, and Ordinances <i>At what level does the local public health system:</i>	
6.2.1	Identify local public health issues that are inadequately addressed in existing laws, regulations, and ordinances?	50

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?	50
6.2.3	Provide technical assistance in drafting the language for proposed changes or new laws, regulations, and ordinances?	25
6.3	Model Standard: Enforcement of Laws, Regulations, and Ordinances <i>At what level does the local public health system:</i>	
6.3.1	Identify organizations that have the authority to enforce public health laws, regulations, and ordinances?	50
6.3.2	Assure that a local health department (or other governmental public health entity) has the authority to act in public health emergencies?	75
6.3.3	Assure that all enforcement activities related to public health codes are done within the law?	50
6.3.4	Educate individuals and organizations about relevant laws, regulations, and ordinances?	75
6.3.5	Evaluate how well local organizations comply with public health laws?	25

ESSENTIAL SERVICE 7: Link People to Needed Personal Health Services and Assure the Provision of Health Care when Otherwise Unavailable

7.1	Model Standard: Identification of Personal Health Service Needs of Populations <i>At what level does the local public health system:</i>	
7.1.1	Identify groups of people in the community who have trouble accessing or connecting to personal health services?	50
7.1.2	Identify all personal health service needs and unmet needs throughout the community?	50
7.1.3	Defines partner roles and responsibilities to respond to the unmet needs of the community?	50
7.1.4	Understand the reasons that people do not get the care they need?	50
7.2	Model Standard: Assuring the Linkage of People to Personal Health Services <i>At what level does the local public health system:</i>	
7.2.1	Connect (or link) people to organizations that can provide the personal health services they may need?	75
7.2.2	Help people access personal health services, in a way that takes into account the unique needs of different populations?	50
7.2.3	Help people sign up for public benefits that are available to them (e.g., Medicaid or medical and prescription assistance programs)?	75
7.2.4	Coordinate the delivery of personal health and social services so that everyone has access to the care they need?	75

ESSENTIAL SERVICE 8: Assure a Competent Public and Personal Health Care Workforce

8.1	Model Standard: Workforce Assessment, Planning, and Development <i>At what level does the local public health system:</i>	
8.1.1	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?	SELECT
8.1.2	Review the information from the workforce assessment and use it to find and address gaps in the local public health workforce?	SELECT
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 organizational planning?	SELECT
8.2	Model Standard: Public Health Workforce Standards <i>At what level does the local public health system:</i>	
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 meet the law?	SELECT
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?	SELECT
8.2.3	Base the hiring and performance review of members of the public health workforce in public health competencies?	SELECT
8.3	Model Standard: Life-Long Learning through Continuing Education, Training, and Mentoring <i>At what level does the local public health system:</i>	
8.3.1	Identify education and training needs and encourage the workforce to participate in available education and training?	SELECT
8.3.2	Provide ways for workers to develop core skills related to essential public health services?	SELECT
8.3.3	Develop incentives for workforce training, such as tuition reimbursement, time off for class, and pay increases?	SELECT
8.3.4	Create and support collaborations between organizations within the public health system for training and education?	SELECT
8.3.5	Continually train the public health workforce to deliver services in a cultural competent manner and understand social determinants of health?	SELECT
8.4	Model Standard: Public Health Leadership Development <i>At what level does the local public health system:</i>	
8.4.1	Provide access to formal and informal leadership development opportunities for employees at all organizational levels?	SELECT
8.4.2	Create a shared vision of community health and the public health system, welcoming all leaders and community members to work together?	SELECT
8.4.3	Ensure that organizations and individuals have opportunities to provide leadership in areas where they have knowledge, skills, or access to resources?	SELECT

8.4.4	Provide opportunities for the development of leaders representative of the diversity within the community?	SELECT
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ESSENTIAL SERVICE 9: Evaluate Effectiveness, Accessibility, and Quality of Personal and Population-Based Health Services

9.1	Model Standard: Evaluation of Population-Based Health Services <i>At what level does the local public health system:</i>	
9.1.1	Evaluate how well population-based health services are working, including whether the goals that were set for programs were achieved?	50
9.1.2	Assess whether community members, including those with a higher risk of having a health problem, are satisfied with the approaches to preventing disease, illness, and injury?	25
9.1.3	Identify gaps in the provision of population-based health services?	25
9.1.4	Use evaluation findings to improve plans and services?	25
9.2	Model Standard: Evaluation of Personal Health Services <i>At what level does the local public health system:</i>	
9.2.1	Evaluate the accessibility, quality, and effectiveness of personal health services?	50
9.2.2	Compare the quality of personal health services to established guidelines?	25
9.2.3	Measure satisfaction with personal health services?	50
9.2.4	Use technology, like the internet or electronic health records, to improve quality of care?	50
9.2.5	Use evaluation findings to improve services and program delivery?	50
9.3	Model Standard: Evaluation of the Local Public Health System <i>At what level does the local public health system:</i>	
9.3.1	Identify all public, private, and voluntary organizations that provide essential public health services?	75
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?	75
9.3.3	Assess how well the organizations in the LPHS are communicating, connecting, and coordinating services?	75
9.3.4	Use results from the evaluation process to improve the LPHS?	25

ESSENTIAL SERVICE 10: Research for New Insights and Innovative Solutions to Health Problems

10.1	Model Standard: Fostering Innovation <i>At what level does the local public health system:</i>	
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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?	SELECT
10.1.2	Suggest ideas about what currently needs to be studied in public health to organizations that do research?	SELECT
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?	SELECT
10.1.4	Encourage community participation in research, including deciding what will be studied, conducting research, and in sharing results?	SELECT
10.2	Model Standard: Linkage with Institutions of Higher Learning and/or Research <i>At what level does the local public health system:</i>	
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?	SELECT
10.2.2	Partner with colleges, universities, or other research organizations to do public health research, including community-based participatory research?	SELECT
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?	SELECT
10.3	Model Standard: Capacity to Initiate or Participate in Research <i>At what level does the local public health system:</i>	
10.3.1	Collaborate with researchers who offer the knowledge and skills to design and conduct health-related studies?	SELECT
10.3.2	Support research with the necessary infrastructure and resources, including facilities, equipment, databases, information technology, funding, and other resources?	SELECT
10.3.3	Share findings with public health colleagues and the community broadly, through journals, websites, community meetings, etc?	SELECT
10.3.4	Evaluate public health systems research efforts throughout all stages of work from planning to impact on local public health practice?	SELECT

APPENDIX B: Qualitative Assessment Data

Summary Notes

ESSENTIAL SERVICE 1: Monitor Health Status to Identify Community Health Problems			
STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMMEDIATE IMPROVEMENT / PARTNERSHIPS	PRIORITIES OR LONGER TERM IMPROVEMENT OPPORTUNITIES
1.1	Model Standard: Population-Based Community Health Assessment (CHA)		
<p>The Health 4 Generations Coalition conducts I-PLAN, including a Community Health Assessment and Improvement Plan every five years.</p> <p>The Health 4 Generations Coalition includes broad membership among community members and partners.</p>	<p>During the five year CHA cycle, there is not a standard way to track progress and to update with more current information continuously.</p>	<p>Distribute the finished CHA to community members and local public health system partners and promote the use of the document.</p> <p>Add the finished CHA to the health department website for easy access to the public and partners.</p> <p>Identify method to update the CHA with current information continuously.</p>	<p>Update the CHA with current information annually for at least priority health issues.</p>

1.2	Model Standard: Current Technology to Manage and Communicate Population Health Data		
<p>We utilize several web resources for finding and displaying public health data including: community commons and county health rankings.</p>	<p>Sub-county level data, including geographic information, is not readily available or useful because of the small population size of Clay County.</p>	<p>Continue to research new and innovative data sources and technology.</p>	

1.3	Model Standard: Maintenance of Population Health Registries		
<p>The Clay County Hospital collects data for a cancer registry.</p> <p>The Clay County Coroner has a death registry.</p> <p>The Clay County Health Department utilizes an Adverse Pregnancy Outcomes Registry.</p> <p>The Health 4 Generation uses data from these registries in the Community Health Assessment.</p>	<p>We are unsure if there are other population health registries that we could be using.</p> <p>The Clay County Hospital may have additional data from medicaid coding/claims data that the Health 4 Generations coalition is not using for the Community Health Assessment.</p>	<p>Work with Clay County Hospital to determine other available registry data.</p>	

ESSENTIAL SERVICE 2: Diagnose and Investigate Health Problems and Health Hazards

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMMEDIATE IMPROVEMENT / PARTNERSHIPS	PRIORITIES OR LONGER TERM IMPROVEMENT OPPORTUNITIES
2.1	Model Standard: Identification and Surveillance of Health Threats		
<p>Several national and state surveillance systems are utilized in Clay County for identifying, monitoring, and sharing information. Local providers report infectious diseases to the health department through INEDS, who then reports it to the Illinois Department of Public Health.</p> <p>In terms of emergency preparedness, the health department receives information through the State of Illinois Rapid Electronic Notification System (SIREN), through the Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA), and utilizes an Inventory Management Agency Tracking System (IMATS).</p>	<p>Local surveillance systems to share monitor hazards and share information are not as defined as State and National structures. Public health system partners have good relationships, and usually just use informal communication methods instead of using a standard approach.</p> <p>Sometimes it is hard for the local public health system to respond to reportable diseases and potential emerging threats in a timely manner because the reports are not received in a timely manner. For example, a water district might report a boil order through fax on the weekend. The health department wouldn't receive the fax until Monday morning and would then be late to call potentially effected restaurants.</p>	<p>Ensure that public health h system partners know that the health department has a 24/7 phone line to reach staff on the weekends or after hours for time sensitive reports like boil orders or outbreaks. Communicate the importance of receiving acknowledgment that their report has been received.</p> <p>The health department and hospital could participate in each other's exercises more to learn how to support each other during a real emergency.</p>	<p>Develop a more defined communication plan for local agencies to share information on emerging threats.</p>

2.2	Model Standard: Investigation and Response to Public Health Threats and Emergencies		
<p>The Clay County Health Department maintains communicable disease outbreak policies, foodborne illness and water emergencies policies.</p> <p>The Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) meets quarterly at the health department, and is well attended and partners have good relationships. During meetings, system partners invite each other to participate in exercises to practice working together.</p>	<p>The health and medical annex in the City and County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) is limited.</p>	<p>A few resources can be utilized by Clay County Health Department staff to better be prepared to respond to public health emergencies including: Web EOB and IMATS.</p> <p>Currently, the health department is in good practice of writing AARs following exercises. But, AARs are generally not written following real smaller scale incidents. The health department should develop a policy on when an event rises to the significance of requiring an AAR or debriefing meeting.</p>	<p>The Clay County Health Department primarily relies on state technical expertise. More work could be done to clarify who the experts are, and maintain current contact info.</p>

2.3	Model Standard: Laboratory Support for Investigation of Health Threats		
<p>The health department utilizes only certified labs through the Illinois Department of public health (IDPH), and correctly follows IDPH procedures for handling, labeling, transporting and delivering specimens.</p>	<p>Due to the somewhat isolated location of Clay County, being more than 2 hour away from a lab, this can be difficult in an emergency situation. It is difficult to get time sensitive samples shipped through the post office, especially after hours or on a weekend.</p>		<p>The health department may try to seek an agreement with a local lab, like the Clay County Hospital lab, to utilize during times of emergencies.</p> <p>Additionally, the health department should considered maintaining a list of certified private labs as a backup in case IDPH labs are unavailable or too far away during an emergency.</p>

ESSENTIAL SERVICE 3: Inform, Educate, and Empower People about Health Issues

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMMEDIATE IMPROVEMENT / PARTNERSHIPS	PRIORITIES OR LONGER TERM IMPROVEMENT OPPORTUNITIES
3.1	Model Standard: Health Education and Promotion		
<p>There are many organizations in our community who partner with the local schools to reach students and parents for education on topics including: tobacco, drug use, physical activity, healthy foods.</p> <p>The coalition against drug abuse (CADA) is a good example of a community effort that works with many organizations including the schools, the legal community, the hospital and health department.</p> <p>Our industrial partners work with local health organizations to offer wellness fairs, and health benefits like gym reimbursement.</p> <p>We have several non-traditional health promotion methods such as promoting healthy behaviors at baseball field and in parks, advertising on bulletin boards at laundromats.</p> <p>We engage the community through surveys and focus</p>	<p>Each organization in our local public health system does a lot of health education, but the effort is not always coordinated among agencies. We could share information more and help support each other's promotional materials.</p> <p>We could do more to provide policy makers, like the county board members, with analysis of community health data and recommendations.</p> <p>After the Community Health Assessment process is done, and we have implemented health promotion plans, we should do more to engage the community in evaluating the activities</p>	<p>Choose more family oriented health promotion methods. For example, giving away pedometers to children and encouraging them to "walk to the moon" or "walk across the U.S", makes the kids ask the parents to take them on a walk. We should pursue funding opportunities to provide pedometers to kids at events.</p> <p>Find faith- based partners to promote health education messages through church community and in church bulletins.</p> <p>Identify a few opportunities each year for H4G to collaborate on national awareness topics, for example "wear red week", or "stroke awareness month" or "public health week". Potentially create a YouTube video with spokesperson from each organization stating their commitment to the topic, and share jointly across social media.</p> <p>Utilize H4G list serve to share health education messages and events across county organizations.</p> <p>After the CHA/CHIP is completed in April, we should distribute widely to policy makers, the public and the media.</p>	<p>More billboards with health education messages.</p> <p>Figure out ways to promote "every day exercise" like going for walks around the field at your child's sports practice instead of sitting in the bleachers. We need to figure out how to motivate people to choose physical activity.</p> <p>Consider community garden options. It would require community partnerships and dedication to be able to sustain the garden. The Flora High School Horticulture class, FFA, Heritage Woods and U of I Extension 4H all expresses some interest in the idea.</p>

3.2	Model Standard: Health Communication		
<p>The Health 4 Generations Coalition is beneficial for helping organizations in the community work together to share communication plans and strategies.</p> <p>All local public health system partners present agreed that we have a great relationship with the media, and can usually get radio interviews, newspaper press releases into the media easily.</p> <p>A newspaper campaign on radon kits earlier in the month resulted in several people purchasing and making phone calls to inquire about radon.</p>	<p>Organizations have competing priorities, "stroke month", "earth day", etc. It can be hard to collaborate and do joint messages when individual agencies have priorities other than collaborative CHIP priorities.</p>	<p>Learn from the results of focus groups and surveys regarding where most people in our community look for education when designing health communication plans.</p>	<p>Explore opportunities for collaboration between junior high or high school health classes and local health organizations.</p>

3.3	Model Standard: Risk Communication		
LEPC meeting - pending			

ESSENTIAL SERVICE 4: Mobilize Community Partnerships to Identify and Solve Health Problems

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMMEDIATE IMPROVEMENT / PARTNERSHIPS	PRIORITIES OR LONGER TERM IMPROVEMENT OPPORTUNITIES
4.1	Model Standard: Constituency Development		
<p>The Health for Generations (H4G) coalition meets regularly and follows the Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnership (MAPP) process to "organize for success" to identify methods of community engagement.</p> <p>The community is encouraged to participate in the CHA planning and improvement process through focus groups, surveys, and public meetings. We conducted a Lunch and Learn through the Chamber of Commerce to reach industrial and other non-traditional partners.</p> <p>The CASPER survey was done with a random sampling to involve a representative group of citizens from all parts of the county.</p>	<p>We do not have an up to date resource directory of community organizations.</p> <p>We have not been able to find a way into to engage the spanish speaking population in our community.</p>	<p>Pursue opportunities to network with organizations in our community that have not yet participated in our current CHA/CHIP process including: ministerial alliance members, united way, faith-based organizations.</p> <p>Create a community resource directory. Perhaps partner with the Chamber of Commerce on their "community guide" that is provided to new Flora residents and available at City Hall.</p>	<p>Find way to engage Spanish speaking population in next community health assessment planning process.</p>

4.2	Model Standard: Community Partnerships		
<p>The Health for Generations (H4G) coalition meets regularly and consists of a diverse group of public health and non-traditional public health partners.</p> <p>The local public health system assessment (LPHSA) is used every five years as a part of the MAPP process to assess community partnerships.</p>		<p>As we collaborate to write the community health improvement plan (CHIP), we should form sub committees for each priority health issue. The sub committees can design their own charter to determine how often they meet and how they will evaluate progress. We can meet as a whole group a few times per year and publish annual reports that show how we are working together to improve community health.</p>	

ESSENTIAL SERVICE 5: Develop Policies and Plans that Support Individual and Community Health Efforts

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMMEDIATE IMPROVEMENT / PARTNERSHIPS	PRIORITIES OR LONGER TERM IMPROVEMENT OPPORTUNITIES
5.1	Model Standard: Governmental Presence at the Local Level		
<p>The Clay County Board of Health has been supportive of the Clay County Health Department's PHAB accreditation application and process.</p> <p>A training on the 10 essential services of public health was held at a Board of Health Meeting in 2016.</p> <p>Historically, the County Board has increased county contributions to the health department.</p> <p>Additionally, the Clay County Health Foundation is supportive and authorizes fundraising opportunities for the Clay County Health Department</p>	<p>The Illinois State budget impasse has made delivering the 10 Essential Public Health Services difficult.</p>		<p>If there was enough discretionary funding, it would be ideal to tie spending levels to the 10 essential services of public health. Specifically, to incorporate the Health Department Strategic Plan and Community Health Improvement Plan to resources.</p>

5.2	Model Standard: Public Health Policy Development		
<p>Jeff Workman (Clay County Health Department Administrator) stays informed of public health policies by participating in the Illinois Association of Public Health Administrators and the Illinois Public Health Association legislative committees. He also regularly attends the County Board meetings and provides Board of Health Updates.</p>	<p>A variety of public health policies have not been reviewed in the last five years.</p>		<p>Provide more official health department testimony and statements on public health impacts at the local level.</p>

5.3	Model Standard: Community Health Improvement Process and Strategic Planning		
<p>The Health 4 Generations Coalition has had many active participants in the Community Health Assessment Process. There are several organizations excited about continuing to work with the Health 4 Generations Coalition on the Community Health Improvement Plan.</p> <p>Clay County Health Department monitors progress on strategic plan and community health improvement plan with performance management dashboard.</p>		<p>Ensure that the Community Health Improvement plan is developed with evidence-based strategies and measurable objectives.</p> <p>Maintain same level of high engagement in the Community Health Assessment Process as in the Community Health Improvement Planning process.</p> <p>Add updated measures to performance management plan for monitoring community health improvement plan progress.</p>	

5.4	Model Standard: Plan for Public Health Emergencies		

ESSENTIAL SERVICE 6: Enforce Laws and Regulations that Protect Health and Ensure Safety

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMMEDIATE IMPROVEMENT / PARTNERSHIPS	PRIORITIES OR LONGER TERM IMPROVEMENT OPPORTUNITIES
6.1	Model Standard: Review and Evaluation of Laws, Regulations, and Ordinances		
<p>Jeff Workman (Clay County Health Department Administrator) stays informed of public health policies by participating in the Illinois Association of Public Health Administrators and the Illinois Public Health Association legislative committees. He also regularly attends the County Board meetings and provides Board of Health Updates.</p> <p>The health department has access to legal counsel through Jeff's membership on the committees. The Clay County State's Attorney has also provided legal advice and support on public health matters in the past.</p>	<p>There are a few County ordinances that have not been updated in at least five years, such as the County Nuisance Ordinance.</p>	<p>The Clay County Food Ordinance will be updated in the next year to incorporate FDAs Model Food Code.</p> <p>There is an opportunity to update Clay County's Tobacco/Smoke Free IL Act Ordinance with the updated Food Ordinance in the next year.</p>	

6.2	Model Standard: Involvement in the Improvement of Laws, Regulations, and Ordinances		
<p>The Health 4 Generations Coalition has worked on several Smoke Free policies with local schools, parks and housing complexes.</p>			<p>Municipalities and citizens have expressed concern about leaf burning causing an air quality hazard in the past. In the long term, the Health 4 Generations Coalition could work with municipalities to develop leaf burning ordinances, laws and enforcement plans.</p>

6.3	Model Standard: Enforcement of Laws, Regulations, and Ordinances		
<p>The Clay County Health Department has enforcement authority for food, water, sewage, nuisance programs. Several other partners including the City of Flora and other municipalities as well as the State of Illinois Regional Office have enforcement authority for public health related laws and ordinances in Clay County.</p> <p>The Clay County Health Department sends letters to several agencies regarding their responsibilities on a variety of public health laws including reportable disease and boil order notifications.</p>	<p>The State of Illinois is responsible for conducting "standardization" with food inspectors every three years to ensure consistent application of the food code. The State has not hired a standardization officer, meaning food inspectors in Clay County have not been standardized in more than three years.</p>	<p>The Clay County Health Department plans to provide in person trainings regarding reportable diseases with partners like health care providers and schools.</p>	

ESSENTIAL SERVICE 7: Link People to Needed Personal Health Services and Assure the Provision of Health Care when Otherwise Unavailable

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMMEDIATE IMPROVEMENT / PARTNERSHIPS	PRIORITIES OR LONGER TERM IMPROVEMENT OPPORTUNITIES
7.1	Model Standard: Identification of Personal Health Service Needs of Populations		
<p>The local public health system members have many anecdotal experiences of identifying individuals who have trouble accessing personal health services, including those who are too wealthy to qualify for WIC, SNAP and other services, but still have high insurance deductibles/premiums and have a hard time affording and finding time for health care.</p> <p>LPHS members also identify individuals with developmental disabilities as a group that has unmet needs in the community.</p> <p>The Health for Generations Coalition has broad community involvements and seeks to identify groups of people in the community who have trouble accessing care through data analysis, surveys and focus groups.</p>	<p>There are lots of services available in our community, but we don't have a central resource manual or agency that helps make connections.</p> <p>Several coalitions have been started including interagency meetings, behavioral health meetings, but they have not had great follow through. The LPHS is not sure who leads or participates in these meetings anymore.</p>	<p>A short term opportunity would be to create a central resource manual that can help define partner roles and responsibilities.</p>	<p>Create a reliable mechanism for updating and distributing a resource manual.</p> <p>Explore the idea of creating a resource webpage or holding annual meetings to update all agency information.</p>

7.2	Model Standard: Assuring the Linkage of People to Personal Health Services		
<p>The hospital's case management program for all patients with two or more chronic conditions is successful at linking people with needed services and following up.</p> <p>For individuals that qualify for the health department's case management program and WIC program, there are a lot of services under one roof.</p> <p>Clay Medical Center is working towards decreasing the transportation barrier by applying for grant funding to cover transportation to specialty appointments.</p> <p>The many area agencies work together often and refer to each other. All the LPHS partners agreed that we do a good job of taking and making referrals. Active coalitions such as the coalition against drug abuse, healthy families committee, health for generations coalition build relationships among service providers</p>	<p>Our community is lacking specialty medical care. It is especially difficult to connect people with Medicaid to specialty care. Dental care for people who have Medicare is another personal health service that is very hard to link people to.</p>	<p>A short term opportunity would be to create a central resource manual that can help define partner roles and responsibilities.</p>	<p>Spanish translation services are limited. English Second Language classes are held in our surrounding counties - Frontier Community College, and Olney Central College. It would be great to get ESL opportunities in Clay County.</p>

ESSENTIAL SERVICE 8: Assure a Competent Public and Personal Health Care Workforce

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMMEDIATE IMPROVEMENT / PARTNERSHIPS	PRIORITIES OR LONGER TERM IMPROVEMENT OPPORTUNITIES
8.1	Model Standard: Workforce Assessment, Planning, and Development		

8.2	Model Standard: Public Health Workforce Standards		

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

8.4	Model Standard: Public Health Leadership Development		

ESSENTIAL SERVICE 9: Evaluate Effectiveness, Accessibility, and Quality of Personal and Population-Based Health Services

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMMEDIATE IMPROVEMENT / PARTNERSHIPS	PRIORITIES OR LONGER TERM IMPROVEMENT OPPORTUNITIES
9.1	Model Standard: Evaluation of Population-Based Health Services		
<p>Individual agencies have quality measures and customer focus for their health services.</p>	<p>The Health for Generation coalition has not had ideal follow through on CHIP priorities or conducted evaluations of programs.</p>	<p>For the next IPLAN (CHA/CHIP) five year cycle, we can do annual reports on progress and follow through on efforts to evaluate how well programs are working. We should also try to assess whether community members are satisfied with the approach during mid-way points throughout the IPLAN cycle.</p>	

9.2	Model Standard: Evaluation of Personal Health Services		
<p>Individual agencies have quality measures and customer focus for their health services.</p>		<p>Quality measures and customer surveys that can be used to show progress on CHIP priorities could be integrated into annual CHIP reports and shared with H4G coalition.</p>	

9.3	Model Standard: Evaluation of the Local Public Health System		
<p>By using the Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnership framework to conduct our Community Health Assessment every five years, we do significant work to identify the public, private and voluntary organizations in our community.</p> <p>There is broad community participation in the Local Public Health System Assessment (LPHSA).</p> <p>The LPHSA assessment our ability to communicate, connect, and coordinate services.</p>			<p>The Community Health Assessment (CHA) has been our strong suit, and the CHIP and follow through could be improved. This IPLAN round, we will try to use the LPHSA results to improve our LPHS more. We should review the LPHSA annually, and identify a method to document short term and long term opportunities that were addressed.</p>

ESSENTIAL SERVICE 10: Research for New Insights and Innovative Solutions to Health Problems

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMMEDIATE IMPROVEMENT / PARTNERSHIPS	PRIORITIES OR LONGER TERM IMPROVEMENT OPPORTUNITIES
10.1	Model Standard: Fostering Innovation		

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

10.3	Model Standard: Capacity to Initiate or Participate in Research		

APPENDIX C: Additional Resources

General

Association of State and Territorial Health Officers (ASTHO)

<http://www.astho.org/>

CDC/Office of State, Tribal, Local, and Territorial Support (OSTLTS)

<http://www.cdc.gov/ostlts/programs/index.html>

Guide to Clinical Preventive Services

<http://www.ahrq.gov/clinic/pocketgd.htm>

Guide to Community Preventive Services

www.thecommunityguide.org

National Association of City and County Health Officers (NACCHO)

<http://www.naccho.org/topics/infrastructure/>

National Association of Local Boards of Health (NALBOH)

<http://www.nalboh.org>

Being an Effective Local Board of Health Member: Your Role in the Local Public Health System

<http://www.nalboh.org/pdffiles/LBOH%20Guide%20-%20Booklet%20Format%202008.pdf>

Public Health 101 Curriculum for governing entities

http://www.nalboh.org/pdffiles/Bd%20Gov%20pdfs/NALBOH_Public_Health101Curriculum.pdf

Accreditation

ASTHO's Accreditation and Performance Improvement resources
<http://astho.org/Programs/Accreditation-and-Performance/>

NACCHO Accreditation Preparation and Quality Improvement
<http://www.naccho.org/topics/infrastructure/accreditation/index.cfm>

Public Health Accreditation Board
www.phaboard.org

Health Assessment and Planning (CHIP/ SHIP)

Healthy People 2010 Toolkit:

Communicating Health Goals and Objectives

<http://www.healthypeople.gov/2010/state/toolkit/12Marketing2002.pdf>

Setting Health Priorities and Establishing Health Objectives

<http://www.healthypeople.gov/2010/state/toolkit/09Priorities2002.pdf>

Healthy People 2020:

www.healthypeople.gov

MAP-IT: A Guide To Using Healthy People 2020 in Your Community

<http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/implementing/default.aspx>

Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnership:

<http://www.naccho.org/topics/infrastructure/mapp/>

MAPP Clearinghouse

<http://www.naccho.org/topics/infrastructure/mapp/framework/clearinghouse/>

MAPP Framework

<http://www.naccho.org/topics/infrastructure/mapp/framework/index.cfm>

National Public Health Performance Standards Program

<http://www.cdc.gov/nphpsp/index.html>

Performance Management /Quality Improvement

American Society for Quality; Evaluation and Decision Making Tools: Multi-voting

<http://asq.org/learn-about-quality/decision-making-tools/overview/overview.html>

Improving Health in the Community: A Role for Performance Monitoring

<http://www.nap.edu/catalog/5298.html>

National Network of Public Health Institutes Public Health Performance Improvement Toolkit

<http://nnphi.org/tools/public-health-performance-improvement-toolkit-2>

Public Health Foundation – Performance Management and Quality Improvement

<http://www.phf.org/focusareas/Pages/default.aspx>

Turning Point

<http://www.turningpointprogram.org/toolkit/content/silostosystems.htm>

US Department of Health and Human Services Public Health System, Finance, and Quality Program

<http://www.hhs.gov/ash/initiatives/quality/finance/forum.html>

Evaluation

CDC Framework for Program Evaluation in Public Health

<http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/rr4811a1.htm>

Guide to Developing an Outcome Logic Model and Measurement Plan (United Way)

http://www.yourunitedway.org/media/Guide_for_Logic_Models_and_Measurements.pdf

National Resource for Evidence Based Programs and Practices

www.nrepp.samhsa.gov

W.K. Kellogg Foundation Evaluation Handbook

<http://www.wkkf.org/knowledge-center/resources/2010/W-K-Kellogg-Foundation-Evaluation-Handbook.aspx>

W.K. Kellogg Foundation Logic Model Development Guide

<http://www.wkkf.org/knowledge-center/resources/2006/02/WK-Kellogg-Foundation-Logic-Model-Development-Guide.aspx>