



# **National Public Health Performance Standards**



**Local Public Health System Assessment Report**  
Sumner County Health Department  
April 2015

## **NPHPSP Program Partner Organizations**

American Public Health Association

[www.apha.org](http://www.apha.org)

Association of State and Territorial Health Officials

[www.astho.org](http://www.astho.org)

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[www.cdc.gov](http://www.cdc.gov)

National Association of County and City Health Officials

[www.naccho.org](http://www.naccho.org)

National Association of Local Boards of Health

[www.nalboh.org](http://www.nalboh.org)

National Network of Public Health Institutes

[www.nnphi.org](http://www.nnphi.org)

Public Health Foundation

[www.phf.org](http://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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## **Acknowledgements**

The National Public Health Performance Standards (NPHPS) was developed collaboratively by the program's national partner organizations. The NPHPS partner organizations include: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC); American Public Health Association (APHA); Association of State and Territorial Health Officials (ASTHO); National Association of County and City Health Officials (NACCHO); National Association of Local Boards of Health (NALBOH); National Network of Public Health Institutes (NNPHI); and then Public Health Foundation (PHF). We thank the staff of these organizations for their time and expertise in the support of the NPHPS.

## **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.

This Sumner County assessment was conducted using two separate meeting dates in April 2015, see appendix for details. Facilitation support was provided through a contract with Wichita State University's Center for Community Support and Research.

## 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**

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

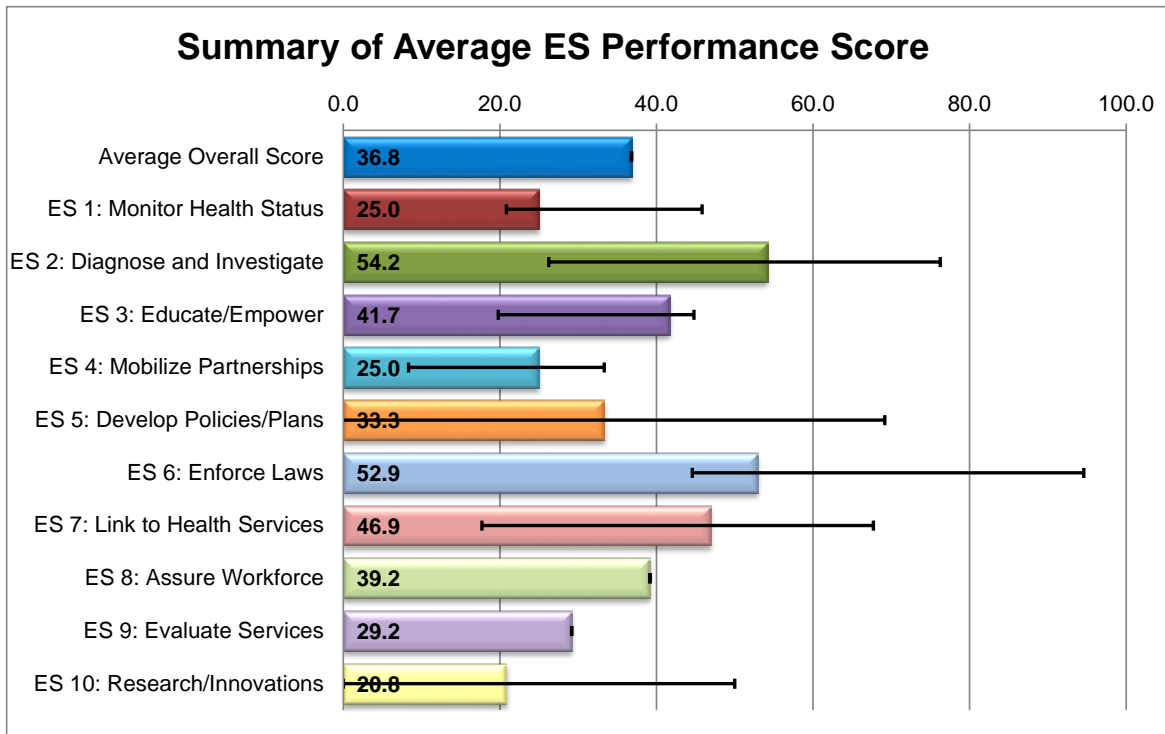
Now that your assessment is completed, one of the most exciting, yet challenging opportunities is to begin to review and analyze the findings. As you recall from your assessment, the data you created now establishes the foundation upon which you may set priorities for performance improvement and identify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

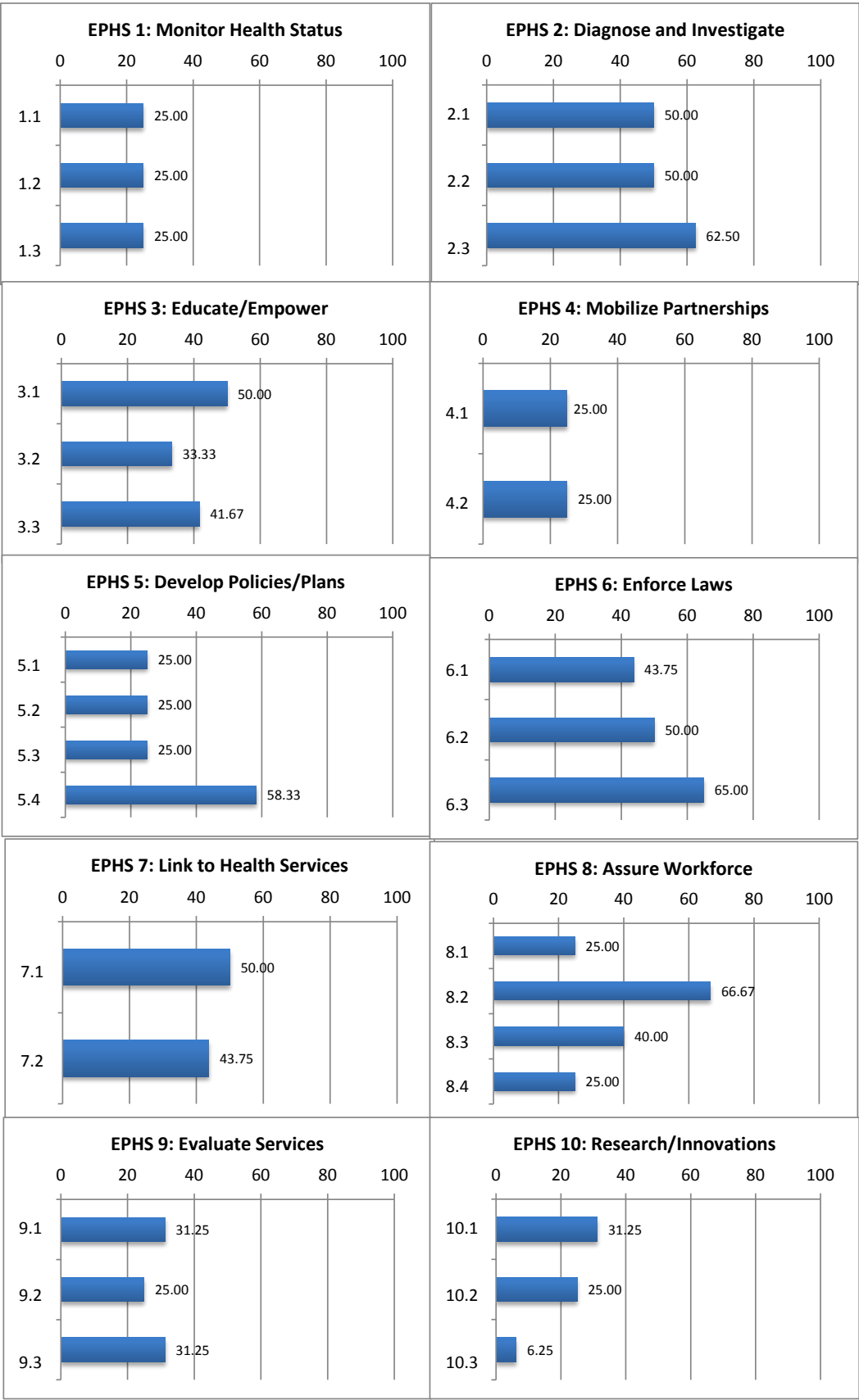


## Performance Scores by Essential Public Health Service for Each Model Standard

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.

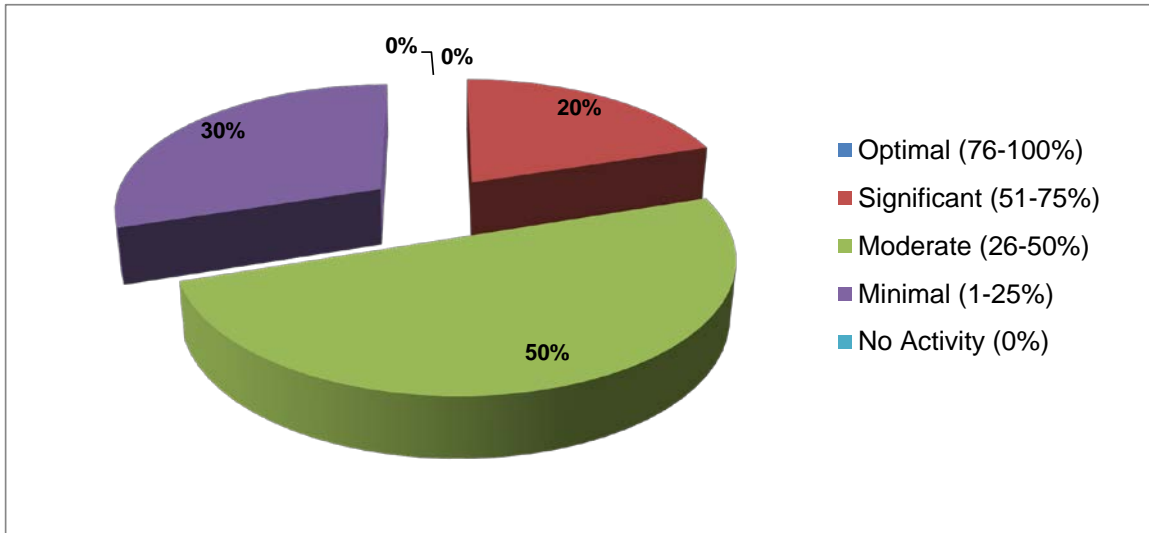
**Table 2. Overall Performance, Priority, and Contribution Scores by Essential Public Health Service and Corresponding Model Standard**

Model Standards by Essential Services	Performance Scores
<b>ES 1: Monitor Health Status</b>	<b>25.0</b>
1.1 Community Health Assessment	25.0
1.2 Current Technology	25.0
1.3 Registries	25.0
<b>ES 2: Diagnose and Investigate</b>	<b>54.2</b>
2.1 Identification/Surveillance	50.0
2.2 Emergency Response	50.0
2.3 Laboratories	62.5
<b>ES 3: Educate/Empower</b>	<b>41.7</b>
3.1 Health Education/Promotion	50.0
3.2 Health Communication	33.3
3.3 Risk Communication	41.7
<b>ES 4: Mobilize Partnerships</b>	<b>25.0</b>
4.1 Constituency Development	25.0
4.2 Community Partnerships	25.0
<b>ES 5: Develop Policies/Plans</b>	<b>33.3</b>
5.1 Governmental Presence	25.0
5.2 Policy Development	25.0
5.3 CHIP/Strategic Planning	25.0
5.4 Emergency Plan	58.3
<b>ES 6: Enforce Laws</b>	<b>52.9</b>
6.1 Review Laws	43.8
6.2 Improve Laws	50.0
6.3 Enforce Laws	65.0
<b>ES 7: Link to Health Services</b>	<b>46.9</b>
7.1 Personal Health Service Needs	50.0
7.2 Assure Linkage	43.8
<b>ES 8: Assure Workforce</b>	<b>39.2</b>
8.1 Workforce Assessment	25.0
8.2 Workforce Standards	66.7
8.3 Continuing Education	40.0
8.4 Leadership Development	25.0
<b>ES 9: Evaluate Services</b>	<b>29.2</b>
9.1 Evaluation of Population Health	31.3
9.2 Evaluation of Personal Health	25.0
9.3 Evaluation of LPHS	31.3
<b>ES 10: Research/Innovations</b>	<b>20.8</b>
10.1 Foster Innovation	31.3
10.2 Academic Linkages	25.0
10.3 Research Capacity	6.3
<b>Average Overall Score</b>	<b>36.8</b>
<b>Median Score</b>	<b>36.3</b>

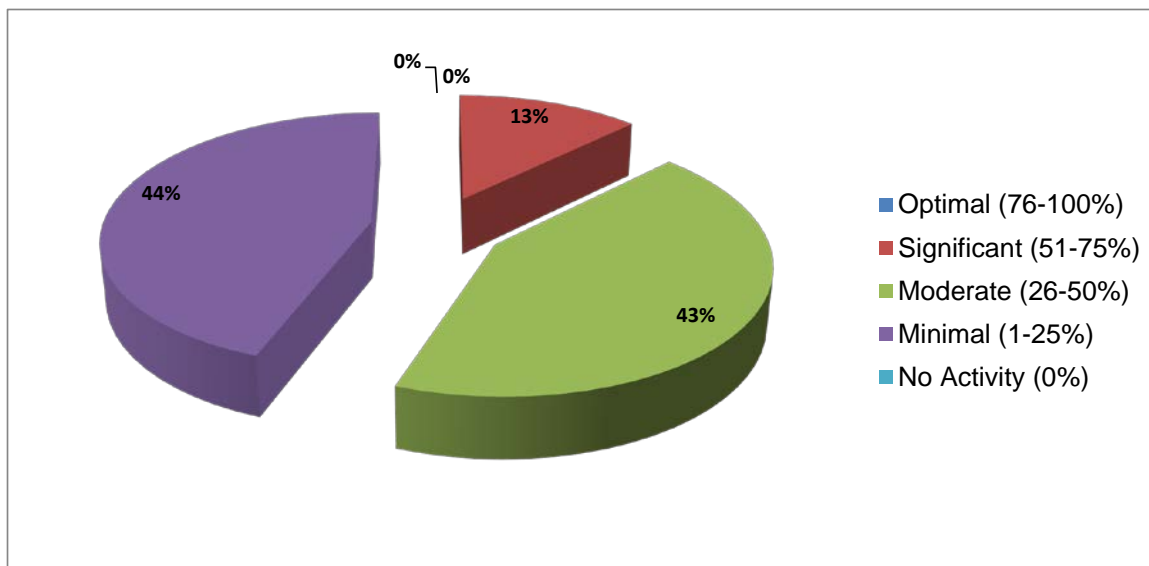
### Performance Relative to Optimal Activity

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		
<b>1.1</b>	<b>Model Standard: Population-Based Community Health Assessment (CHA)</b> <i>At what level does the local public health system:</i>	
1.1.1	Conduct regular community health assessments?	25
1.1.2	Continuously update the community health assessment with current information?	25
1.1.3	Promote the use of the community health assessment among community members and partners?	25
<b>1.2</b>	<b>Model Standard: Current Technology to Manage and Communicate Population Health Data</b> <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?	25
1.2.2	Analyze health data, including geographic information, to see where health problems exist?	25
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.)?	25
<b>1.3</b>	<b>Model Standard: Maintenance of Population Health Registries</b> <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?	25
1.3.2	Use information from population health registries in community health assessments or other analyses?	25
ESSENTIAL SERVICE 2: Diagnose and Investigate Health Problems and Health Hazards		
<b>2.1</b>	<b>Model Standard: Identification and Surveillance of Health Threats</b> <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?	50
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?	50
<b>2.2</b>	<b>Model Standard: Investigation and Response to Public Health Threats and Emergencies</b> <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?	50
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?	50
2.2.6	Evaluate incidents for effectiveness and opportunities for improvement?	50
<b>2.3</b>	<b>Model Standard: Laboratory Support for Investigation of Health Threats</b> <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?	50
2.3.3	Use only licensed or credentialed laboratories?	75
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?	75

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

<b>3.1</b>	<b>Model Standard: Health Education and Promotion</b> <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?	50
3.1.2	Coordinate health promotion and health education activities to reach individual, interpersonal, community, and societal levels?	50
3.1.3	Engage the community throughout the process of setting priorities, developing plans and implementing health education and health promotion activities?	50
<b>3.2</b>	<b>Model Standard: Health Communication</b> <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?	25
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?	50



3.2.3	Identify and train spokespersons on public health issues?	25
<b>3.3</b>	<b>Model Standard: Risk Communication</b> <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?	50
3.3.2	Make sure resources are available for a rapid emergency communication response?	50
3.3.3	Provide risk communication training for employees and volunteers?	25

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

<b>4.1</b>	<b>Model Standard: Constituency Development</b> <i>At what level does the local public health system:</i>	
4.1.1	Maintain a complete and current directory of community organizations?	25
4.1.2	Follow an established process for identifying key constituents related to overall public health interests and particular health concerns?	25
4.1.3	Encourage constituents to participate in activities to improve community health?	25
4.1.4	Create forums for communication of public health issues?	25
<b>4.2</b>	<b>Model Standard: Community Partnerships</b> <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?	25
4.2.2	Establish a broad-based community health improvement committee?	25
4.2.3	Assess how well community partnerships and strategic alliances are working to improve community health?	25

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

<b>5.1</b>	<b>Model Standard: Governmental Presence at the Local Level</b> <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?	25
5.1.2	See that the local health department is accredited through the national voluntary accreditation program?	25
5.1.3	Assure that the local health department has enough resources to do its part in providing essential public health services?	25
<b>5.2</b>	<b>Model Standard: Public Health Policy Development</b> <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?	25

5.2.2	Alert policymakers and the community of the possible public health impacts (both intended and unintended) from current and/or proposed policies?	25
5.2.3	Review existing policies at least every three to five years?	25
<b>5.3</b>	<b>Model Standard: Community Health Improvement Process and Strategic Planning</b> <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?	25
5.3.2	Develop strategies to achieve community health improvement objectives, including a description of organizations accountable for specific steps?	25
5.3.3	Connect organizational strategic plans with the Community Health Improvement Plan?	25
<b>5.4</b>	<b>Model Standard: Plan for Public Health Emergencies</b> <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?	50
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?	50
5.4.3	Test the plan through regular drills and revise the plan as needed, at least every two years?	75

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

<b>6.1</b>	<b>Model Standard: Review and Evaluation of Laws, Regulations, and Ordinances</b> <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?	25
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?	50
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?	75
<b>6.2</b>	<b>Model Standard: Involvement in the Improvement of Laws, Regulations, and Ordinances</b> <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?	50
6.3	<b>Model Standard: Enforcement of Laws, Regulations, and Ordinances</b> <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?	75
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?	50

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

7.1	<b>Model Standard: Identification of Personal Health Service Needs of Populations</b> <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	<b>Model Standard: Assuring the Linkage of People to Personal Health Services</b> <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?	50
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)?	50
7.2.4	Coordinate the delivery of personal health and social services so that everyone has access to the care they need?	25

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

8.1	<b>Model Standard: Workforce Assessment, Planning, and Development</b> <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?	25
8.1.2	Review the information from the workforce assessment and use it to find and address gaps in the local public health workforce?	25
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?	25
8.2	<b>Model Standard: Public Health Workforce Standards</b> <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?	75
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?	75
8.2.3	Base the hiring and performance review of members of the public health workforce in public health competencies?	50
8.3	<b>Model Standard: Life-Long Learning through Continuing Education, Training, and Mentoring</b> <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?	75
8.3.2	Provide ways for workers to develop core skills related to essential public health services?	0
8.3.3	Develop incentives for workforce training, such as tuition reimbursement, time off for class, and pay increases?	50
8.3.4	Create and support collaborations between organizations within the public health system for training and education?	50
8.3.5	Continually train the public health workforce to deliver services in a cultural competent manner and understand social determinants of health?	25
8.4	<b>Model Standard: Public Health Leadership Development</b> <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?	25
8.4.2	Create a shared vision of community health and the public health system, welcoming all leaders and community members to work together?	25
8.4.3	Ensure that organizations and individuals have opportunities to provide leadership in areas where they have knowledge, skills, or access to resources?	25

8.4.4	Provide opportunities for the development of leaders representative of the diversity within the community?	25
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**ESSENTIAL SERVICE 9: Evaluate Effectiveness, Accessibility, and Quality of Personal and Population-Based Health Services**

<b>9.1</b>	<b>Model Standard: Evaluation of Population-Based Health Services</b> <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
<b>9.2</b>	<b>Model Standard: Evaluation of Personal Health Services</b> <i>At what level does the local public health system:</i>	
9.2.1	Evaluate the accessibility, quality, and effectiveness of personal health services?	25
9.2.2	Compare the quality of personal health services to established guidelines?	25
9.2.3	Measure satisfaction with personal health services?	0
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?	25
<b>9.3</b>	<b>Model Standard: Evaluation of the Local Public Health System</b> <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?	50
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?	25
9.3.3	Assess how well the organizations in the LPHS are communicating, connecting, and coordinating services?	25
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**

<b>10.1</b>	<b>Model Standard: Fostering Innovation</b> <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?	25
10.1.2	Suggest ideas about what currently needs to be studied in public health to organizations that do research?	25
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?	50
10.1.4	Encourage community participation in research, including deciding what will be studied, conducting research, and in sharing results?	25
<b>10.2</b>	<b>Model Standard: Linkage with Institutions of Higher Learning and/or Research</b> <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?	25
10.2.2	Partner with colleges, universities, or other research organizations to do public health research, including community-based participatory research?	25
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?	25
<b>10.3</b>	<b>Model Standard: Capacity to Initiate or Participate in Research</b> <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?	0
10.3.2	Support research with the necessary infrastructure and resources, including facilities, equipment, databases, information technology, funding, and other resources?	0
10.3.3	Share findings with public health colleagues and the community broadly, through journals, websites, community meetings, etc?	25
10.3.4	Evaluate public health systems research efforts throughout all stages of work from planning to impact on local public health practice?	0

**APPENDIX B: Qualitative Assessment Data**

**Summary Notes**

<b>ESSENTIAL SERVICE 1: Monitor Health Status to Identify Community Health Problems</b>			
<b>STRENGTHS</b>	<b>WEAKNESSES</b>	<b>OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMMEDIATE IMPROVEMENT / PARTNERSHIPS</b>	<b>PRIORITIES OR LONGER TERM IMPROVEMENT OPPORTUNITIES</b>
1.1	Model Standard: Population-Based Community Health Assessment (CHA)		
Recent and current report Partnership effort with Futures Unlimited. Have infrastructure for future efforts	Low participation low reporting, haven't done an assessment in many years	Engage more people in process Make people more aware of health department efforts	How does head start want to adjust their goals based off community assessment

1.2	Model Standard: Current Technology to Manage and Communicate Population Health Data		
<p>A lot of data collection at many individual agencies</p>	<p>Compiling data into one database</p> <p>Not many opportunities to convene, lot of silos</p> <p>Public isn't aware of what type of data we have</p> <p>In the past the state has not shared information with public</p> <p>Information is out there, but no one is sharing it</p>		<p>To share information with the public</p> <p>Being able to use data from hospitals</p>



1.3	Model Standard: Maintenance of Population Health Registries		
	<p>Data is not being captured in one spot, if children are insured they get shots from their doctor, and the doctor does not use web IZ</p>		<p>Doctors offices should also use Web IZ to document immunization records</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>Doctors offices tracking reports</p> <p>Schools are raising awareness and keep track of diseases</p> <p>EPA air monitoring gives real time data</p> <p>Sedgwick county resources are close and available</p> <p>Standardized State system</p> <p>Both hospitals have labs</p>	<p>Don't utilize epi-track system</p> <p>People do not know that data exists</p> <p>Surveillance limitations</p> <p>Lab has to be sent to the state, delay response</p> <p>No complete data</p>	<p>We could always do better</p>	

2.2	Model Standard: Investigation and Response to Public Health Threats and Emergencies		
<p>Partnership Mark Stump from the United Way in Wichita-will vet</p> <p>Red Cross partnerships</p> <p>Medical Reserve Corps in neighboring counties</p> <p>Casino takes in Mulvane county kids in active shooter scenarios at school</p> <p>Active shooter drill by Futures</p>	<p>Preparing for large gatherings, such as if a disease outbreaks happen at the Kansas Star with 12,000 people staffing, people to carry out not many trained volunteers there are lots of rules, but they do not get off the shelves</p> <p>argonia has no EMS</p> <p>takes 45 minutes of ambulance</p>	<p>Active participants in activities</p> <p>County level notification. Familiarizing people with the system.</p>	<p>Want to start utilizing 211, plan to set up kiosk for anyone who wants to volunteer in case of a disaster</p> <p>Should familiarize community about response system</p>

2.3	Model Standard: Laboratory Support for Investigation of Health Threats		
<p>Accredited JCO Hospitals</p> <p>2 Local hospital labs</p> <p>24/7 operation</p>	<p>Not a lot of lab partnerships</p> <p>limitations of what kind of testing</p>		<p>Always fully staff</p> <p>capacity in town who could perform everything</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>Walk Kansas team participation</p> <p>Facebook and social media</p> <p>School readiness pre-screening kids</p> <p>Futures Unlimited health education</p> <p>Mayor involved in work-site wellness</p> <p>Health Homes</p> <p>High School drug prevention program</p>	<p>Some capability, implementation is a weakness</p> <p>Should take more opportunities to partnership with others</p>	<p>New Mayor involved in work-site wellness</p> <p>Expanding social media outreach</p>	<p>Theres a new Mayor, she may get involved now so she can implement health promotion policies</p>

3.2	Model Standard: Health Communication		
<p>Schools promote Public Information Officer professional training</p>	<p>Its not as consistent as they would like</p> <p>Keeping programs ongoing, many "one and done" projects</p> <p>Evaluation of health promotion communication plan</p>	<p>More spokesperson training</p>	<p>Do more evaluations</p>

3.3	Model Standard: Risk Communication		
<p>Representatives from organizations that can be easily convened.</p> <p>School district text alerts</p>	<p>Have no experience, do not practice much</p> <p>Training and preparation for media</p> <p>Don't have county wide system</p>	<p>Uniform technology based alert system</p>	<p>More outreach by texting to let people know in an alert system</p>

**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>Tiny K Health Committee</p> <p>Fairly good communication between counties</p>	<p>Not many people know about the Health Committee</p> <p>Most people don't think about public health until they need it</p> <p>Limited time, poor structure, and limited funding</p> <p>Keeping people involved</p> <p>More information needs to be posted, communication does not get to everyone. there's no Sumner co newspaper, only Belle Plain</p> <p>No one knows who to contact</p>	<p>Let people know about the Health Committee, performing outreach</p> <p>Use of media</p> <p>Disseminate information to all the county towns</p>	<p>Figure out who else we need to partner with Hospital staff, EMS, schools, pharmacies, community banks should be involved</p> <p>A student could comprise a directory of community organizations, as a class project, could would with 211</p>



4.2	Model Standard: Community Partnerships		
<p>Church groups Kawinis, rotary clubs Survey of regional preparedness partners once per year</p>	<p>Have not been consistent with community engagements Limited time Staff changing Not many evaluations are being done</p>	<p>Organizations partnering with community groups</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>LPHS has good leadership</p> <p>LPHS is accessible, partners with organizations like Futures.</p> <p>LPHS staff is community oriented and trained</p> <p>Have an advisory board of Health</p>	<p>Funding</p> <p>Sustaining commitment</p> <p>Public officials not being informed</p> <p>1/3 of budget comes from sales tax</p>	<p>Educate partners about Public Health</p> <p>Accreditation efforts</p>	<p>Sending information to county commissioners</p> <p>PHAB is a continued process of education people</p>

5.2	Model Standard: Public Health Policy Development		
<p>County commissions meets 2 times per week for half a day</p>	<p>Change takes a long time</p> <p>Being a small community, many people don't want to offend others</p>	<p>Review public health policies</p>	

5.3	Model Standard: Community Health Improvement Process and Strategic Planning		
CHIP in the process of being planned	No health improvement plan yet, due to time restraints	Formal CHIP plan	There is a health improvement plan that will use the information from health assessment

5.4	Model Standard: Plan for Public Health Emergencies		
Active shooter exercise Animal disease plan Many exercises	There are plans, but people are not aware of them	Emergency preparedness partnership with the Casino	

**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>Lobbyist on staff for the Casino to stay up to date on laws</p> <p>Mental Health Association has a lobbyist</p> <p>Early childhood belongs to several associations, regional office</p> <p>Communicate with each other often, community knows each other.</p> <p>Technology, where to access regulations</p> <p>Working Co-operatively</p>	<p>Not a full time job for anyone, little time</p> <p>Lack of knowledge</p> <p>Money to implement changes</p> <p>Not regularly reviewed, only reviewed when someone brings up a problem</p> <p>Someone has to do the research</p>		

6.2	Model Standard: Involvement in the Improvement of Laws, Regulations, and Ordinances		
Physicians promote concussion protections for athletes	<p>Low rate of HPV vaccination in the county</p> <p>Difficult to get 3rd dose of HPV vaccine</p>	Raise HPV vaccination rate	

6.3	Model Standard: Enforcement of Laws, Regulations, and Ordinances		
<p>Catch water regulation through property sale inspections</p> <p>Environmental health fully staffed and trained</p> <p>Childcare safety, staff trained for mandatory reporting</p> <p>County made up for the lack of LAPP funding</p> <p>Legal daycare enforcement</p> <p>Homehealth has state regulations</p>	<p>Time limited funding, lasts about 3 years.</p> <p>LAPP funding went away 3 years ago</p> <p>ABC underage drinking enforcement, but only reactive enforcement</p> <p>Complacency of staff</p>	<p>More media information will educate people and they will report more</p> <p>More viability</p> <p>A dedicated staff member that is dedicated for the job</p>	<p>Full time staff person responsible</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>Consider needs of children</p> <p>Elderly population identification and care at Casino</p> <p>Aging and disability services</p> <p>Hospital helps identify the homeless</p>	<p>Transportation to Health Department</p> <p>Transportation in mental health services, people didn't know there was a mental health center.</p> <p>Poverty barrier to access to services</p> <p>Transportation in rural counties</p> <p>911 calls get routed through Sedgwick, then someplace Sumner, then to Mulbane.</p> <p>No one knows about the homeless population unless they come to churches.</p> <p>There is no way of knowing who has unmet needs</p>	<p>Awareness of mental health service, how to get to mental health services</p> <p>Identifying populations</p>	<p>Identification of homeless individuals, nobody seems to do it. Hospitals may do something, but I've never seen any results from efforts</p> <p>Making 911 more accessible to the surrounding communities</p>

7.2	Model Standard: Assuring the Linkage of People to Personal Health Services		
<p>Programs with required referral work- WIC, Mental Health case managers, gambling</p> <p>Head start and early head start links people with services and needs</p> <p>Programs across sections have staff available for helping people to enroll in Medicaid</p> <p>Local Library helps people sign up for health insurance through ACA</p> <p>Health Department has required referral work</p> <p>Social workers at the hospitals provide assistance</p> <p>Library is helping with navigators</p>	<p>May not have the service due to specialty care or funding mechanism.</p> <p>Medicaid recipients have a hard time finding dentists. Especially after the age of 19.</p> <p>Generational perspectives on health needs</p> <p>Harder to enroll in Medicaid, have to go to the Winfield office</p> <p>No qualified Health Center in Sumner, people are referred to GraceMed.</p> <p>May not have funding</p> <p>Health Illiteracy</p>	<p>Education for parents, my parents raised me this way and it's fine mentality</p> <p>Make a more formal effort to coordinate services</p> <p>Make assistance for signing up for Medicaid easier</p>	<p>formalized communication due to informal social network referral system</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		
<p>National resources and MSA studies</p> <p>Workforce center</p> <p>Van pool pilot project, get workers from Wichita to Sumner County</p> <p>Informal assessment</p>	<p>Difficult to get technically skilled staff in positions like mental health. Not a large population, no university.</p> <p>Competing social service agencies for limited workforce</p> <p>Hard to find a trained nurse, competing with hospitals and Sedgwick county.</p>	<p>Getting feedback from stakeholders</p> <p>Communicate quality of life of the county- highlight Sumner's strengths to encourage workers to come</p> <p>Formal assessment</p> <p>Look into organizing a van pool to take workers from Wichita to Mulvane for casino work.</p>	

8.2	Model Standard: Public Health Workforce Standards		
<p>Board and licenser systems in place</p> <p>Mental health- continuous licenser process</p> <p>Continuing education requirements for staff and volunteers</p> <p>Database where Health Department can verify licenses.</p> <p>Performance evaluations are routinely done in Sumner in many departments</p>		<p>Part of licensing that makes sure mental health keeps their position descriptions updated</p>	

8.3	Model Standard: Life-Long Learning through Continuing Education, Training, and Mentoring		
<p>Head start requires professional development</p> <p>Rt. physician used to pay for staff to go to trainings and report back</p> <p>HD works with various people to provide training to her staff</p>	<p>Money and time diminishes quickly once you get below licensed staff</p> <p>It costs a lot to train people</p>	<p>Providing culturally competent training is now required for HD</p>	

8.4	Model Standard: Public Health Leadership Development		
Health Committee Sumner County Leadership initiative		Strengthen and expand health committee	

**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>Home health has customer service</p> <p>Casino sends 2,000 surveys per month, although it's not health related</p> <p>Hospital does official randomized QA on patient charts</p> <p>Health department and hospital conduct patient satisfaction surveys</p>	<p>Some things don't get published</p> <p>Time and funding</p>	<p>There is an opportunity for vulnerable populations to be approached to participate in surveys and to identify gaps in population based health services</p>	

9.2	Model Standard: Evaluation of Personal Health Services		
<p>Hospitals do patient satisfaction surveys</p> <p>EHRs at the Mental Health Center</p> <p>HD is implementing EHR</p> <p>Hospital has HER</p>	<p>We don't know if this is happening</p>	<p>Hospital in process of being critical access hospital</p> <p>Would like Doctors to ask how patients experience was</p> <p>Information needs to get reported</p> <p>The physician needs to do know what the results</p>	



9.3	Model Standard: Evaluation of the Local Public Health System		
<p>Technology available for our county</p> <p>There are many referrals</p> <p>There are some data that was done recently</p>	<p>No formal process</p> <p>Little infrastructure</p>	<p>Build a formal process and infrastructure that works for Sumner County</p> <p>As we learned in a previous evaluation, 40% population is obese, many are diabetic</p>	<p>Get more information, then will have experience to assess</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		
<p>Lack of money causes innovation and collaboration with unique partners</p> <p>There are published best practices, reading the publications, going to conferences</p>	<p>Time consuming, jobs related to specific services rather than innovation</p> <p>Lack of funding, but can turn into a strength by being more creative</p>	<p>We have to be more creative and collaborate to create funding</p>	

10.2	Model Standard: Linkage with Institutions of Higher Learning and/or Research		
<p>Student internships at Futures, Mental Health, Medical Practice, Health Department</p> <p>Part of Wichita MSA, participant in MSA studies</p>	<p>No satellite campus in county, most higher learning occurs online</p>		

10.3	Model Standard: Capacity to Initiate or Participate in Research		
<p>Data is collected</p> <p>Mental health/Rt Physician has participated in studies, but doesn't know the results</p>	<p>No research staff at agencies</p> <p>No studies occurred in Sumner County</p> <p>Funding</p> <p>Staffing- man hours</p> <p>Research outside of many organizations scope</p> <p>Not built into the infrastructure</p> <p>funding for research for mental health systematically gutted</p>	<p>Formal partnerships</p> <p>Mental health had it in plans, but got gutted out of the system, they do tell students that you should always be evaluating your services</p>	

## 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](http://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](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](http://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](http://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](http://www.yourunitedway.org/media/Guide_for_Logic_Models_and_Measurements.pdf)

National Resource for Evidence Based Programs and Practices

[www.nrepp.samhsa.gov](http://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>

## Local Public Health Systems Assessment Meeting

Raymond Frye Complex  
320 N. Jefferson, Wellington, KS 67152  
April 10<sup>th</sup>, 2015 | 8:30 AM – 12:30 PM

**Purpose:**

- Identify areas for public health system improvement
- Strengthen local partnerships
- Assuring strong delivery of day-to-day public health services and response to public health emergencies

**8:30-8:50 Welcome and Introduction**

**8:50-9:20 Essential Service 1**

*What is going on in the community?  
Do we know how healthy we are?*

**9:20-10:00 Essential Service 2**

*Are we ready to respond to health problems or health hazards?  
How quickly do we find out about problems?*

**10:00-10:30 Essential Service 3**

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

**10:30-10:40 Break**

**10:40-11:00 Essential Service 4**

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

**11:00-11:35 Essential Service 5**

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

**11:35-12:00 Essential Service 7**

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

**12:00-12:15 Conclusion**

**12:15 Adjourn**

*This Local Public Health System Assessment is supported with funding and direction from the Sumner County Health Department and facilitation support from WSU's Center for Community Support and Research.*



# AGENDA

## Local Public Health Systems Assessment Meeting

Sumner County Economic Development  
123 N Jefferson St., Wellington, KS 67152  
April 24<sup>th</sup>, 2015 | 10:00 AM – 2:00 PM

### Purpose:

- Identify areas for public health system improvement
- Strengthen local partnerships
- Assuring strong delivery of day-to-day public health services and response to public health emergencies

### 10:00-10:20 Welcome and Introduction

### 10:20-10:50 Essential Service 6

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

### 10:50-11:20 Essential Service 7

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

### 11:20-11:55 Essential Service 10

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

### 11:55-12:10 Break

### 12:10-12:55 Essential Service 8

*Do we have competent public health staff?*

*Do we have competent healthcare staff?*

*How can we be sure that our staff stays current?*

### 12:55-1:35 Essential Service 9

*Are we meeting the needs of the population we serve?*

*Are we doing things right?*

*Are we doing the right things?*

### 1:35-1:45 Conclusion

### 1:45 Adjourn

*This Local Public Health System Assessment is supported with funding and direction from the Sumner County Health Department and facilitation support from WSU's Center for Community Support and Research.*

## Community Partners Gathered

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

4/10 Meeting Responses	Percent	Count
Local Health Department	40%	4
Local Board of Health	0%	0
Academic Institution	0%	0
Healthcare systems	10%	1
Hospitals	10%	1
Managed Care Organizations	0%	0
Local Chapter of national health-related group (e.g. March of Dimes)	0%	0
Community Based Organization	10%	1
The General Public	0%	0
Other	30%	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>10</b>

4/24 Meeting Responses	Percent	Count
Local Health Department	18%	2
Local Board of Health	9%	1
Academic Institution	9%	1
Healthcare systems	9%	1
Hospitals	0%	0
Managed Care Organizations	0%	0
Local Chapter of national health-related group (e.g. March of Dimes)	0%	0
Community Based Organization	9%	1
The General Public	0%	0
Other	45%	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>11</b>