

# Gaining Ground

## Domain 1: Access Webinar Transcript

### **Webinar Series Overview:**

PHAB accreditation uses an established framework of standards based on twelve domains. The first ten address the Ten Essential Services of Public Health. The last two focus on your health department's infrastructure and governance. This 12-part video series provides information, tips, and resources on how you can use the specific performance measures in each domain to advance the quality and performance of your department. Applying the standards now will help your department reach its strategic goals, even as you consider taking the next steps toward accreditation.

### **Domain 1 Introduction:**

The goal of this presentation is to provide an overview of PHAB Domain 1. Domain 1 provides the PHAB accreditation requirements for Conducting and Disseminating Assessments Focused on Population Health Status and Public Health Issues Facing the Community.

My name is Joy Harris. I am the Public Health Modernization Coordinator at the Iowa Department of Public Health. I serve as the department's Accreditation Coordinator and provide technical assistance to local public health departments about the PHAB standards and process.

There are 12 domains as shown here. This presentation is just going to focus on Domain 1: Conducting and Disseminating Assessments Focused on Population Health Status and Public Health Issues Facing the Community.

Domain 1 covers various aspects of understanding the population of the jurisdiction served by the health department. Conducting a community health assessment process and monitoring and using data available to you about your jurisdiction will help to assure that resources (that we all know are limited) can be used most effectively.

Domain 1 is broken down into four areas called Standards. These standards may be broken down further into separate measures. Measures can apply to local, Tribal, or state health departments individually or in some combination.

### **Standard 1.1:**

Standard 1 is to participate in or lead a collaborative process resulting in a comprehensive community health assessment. In Iowa, we refer to this as the community health needs assessment. There are three measures under Standard 1.

**Measure 1.1.1:**

The first measure calls for a partnership to develop a comprehensive community health assessment of the population served by the health department. Wide input should be sought. PHAB gives several examples in guidance of community partners you might consider inviting to the table. Consider law enforcement, local government, community development, economic development, education, for –profits, non-profits, etc. etc. Make sure to keep a list of partners invited to participate and meeting attendance records. A community health assessment isn't a one-time thing. PHAB requires that there be some communication between the department and community partners on a regular basis to consider new data, review recent data, and consider changing dynamics of the community. You will need to be able to document the process you used to complete your self-assessment. A formal process is required every 5 years.

**Measure 1.1.2:**

Measure 1.1.2 is where you submit the community health assessment itself. PHAB requires that the self-assessment includes several different types of information that describe the population. It also requires that the community at large has an opportunity to review and contribute to the assessment. You may do this by holding a community forum, publishing the results in the paper or on your website and providing a forum for people to provide comment or presenting the findings to partners and taking feedback. Finally, you must demonstrate that once the community health assessment is done that you continue to gather information and data about issues affecting the community. You'll have to show the information gathered and analyzed as well as the mechanisms you used to share that data.

**Measure 1.1.3:**

Measure 1.1.3 encourages health departments to share the community health assessment. Hopefully other agencies in your community will gain ideas for their own priorities from it and can use it as a resource. PHAB requires members of the public to have access to the assessment as well. This is easily accomplished by posting a link to the self-assessment on your website, your Facebook page, or posting information about it in a local newspaper.

**Standard 1.2:**

Standard 2 looks at your department's ability to collect and maintain reliable, comparable, and valid data that provides information on conditions of public health importance and on the health status of the population. There are four measures under Standard 2.

**Measure 1.2.1:**

Measure 1.2.1 looks at the process for collecting and managing data in order to do surveillance. Requirements include the following: protocols or a process to collect, review, and analyze surveillance data, formal clarification of which data are and which

data are not confidential and how you will handle confidential information, and also that your department has a 24/7 contact system and that you test that system.

**Measure 1.2.2:**

Documentation for Measure 1.2.2 must be from within the 14 months prior to documentation submission to PHAB. The PHAB standards lay out expectations that a health department have regular contact with sites that report surveillance data. The department must provide a list of partners who provide surveillance reporting, and show that there have been trainings and meetings held with those partners to discuss aspects of surveillance. The department is asked to provide two different examples of surveillance data it's received and prove that it distributes data to others.

**Measure 1.2.3:**

The standards state that primary data are data that did not exist before the health department gathered it. This measure calls for the collection of primary quantitative health data. The measure also calls for the collection of qualitative data. In order to gather qualitative data, consider conducting surveys, listening sessions, focus groups, or interviews. Finally a department needs to demonstrate that a standardized tool was used to collect data. If you develop a survey you may want to test it with a small group to make sure that the questions you are asking make sense to the people taking the survey so that you can yield the data that you need.

**Measure 1.2.4:**

For Measure 1.2.4, a department needs to show that they are providing the state department with data. Data can be submitted electronically or in hard copy.

**Standard 1.3:**

Standard 1.3 is analyze public health data to identify trends in health problems, environmental public health hazards, and social and economic factors that affect the public's health. But remember, it's not enough just to collect data and pass it on. We also need to continuously be analyzing public health data. There are two measures in Standard 3.

**Measure 1.3.1:**

Measure 1.3.1 requires a department to show examples of data they've analyzed, describe how the data was analyzed, what conclusions have been drawn from the data and that the information has been shared. Data analysis is critical for problem identification, program design, and evaluation of programs for quality improvement purposes.

**Measure 1.3.2:**

Measure 1.3.2 is aimed at assuring that the department shares data and the analysis of data with the larger community. Specific audiences may have different needs or interests in data. A department is not required to distribute an actual report but instead a summary of the information. If you accomplish this through a presentation,

be sure to keep a copy of your presentation and a sign-in list of attendees, as well as any evaluations of the presentation.

**Standard 1.4:**

Standard 1.4 is provide and use the results of health data analysis to develop recommendations regarding public health policy, processes, programs, or interventions. There are two measures in Standard 4.

**Measure 1.4.1:**

For Measure 1.4.1, a department must document that data has been used in developing a policy, process, or program or in the revision or expansion of a current policy, process, or program. You have to be able to show the data used and the use of the data.

**Measure 1.4.2:**

In this measure a health department must provide summaries or fact sheets of community health data to PHAB. This is not the same as the community health assessment. This fact sheet could look at a singular health issue or contain information about a few complementary data sets that describe a segment of the population (like adolescents, pregnant women, or the elderly). These fact sheets or summaries should be shared with interested parties in order to complete what the standards require.

**Conclusion:**

This concludes our presentation on Domain 1: Conduct and Disseminate Assessments Focused on Population Health Status and Public Health Issues. We hope this overview is helpful. Here are a few prominent resources to help you conduct your work in Domain 1:

- NACCHO
  - CHA/CHIP Resource Center
- Iowa Department of Public Health
  - Public Health Tracking Portal
- Community Commons

On behalf of the Gaining Ground Coalition, thank you for joining us today.