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Public Health Services and Systems Research

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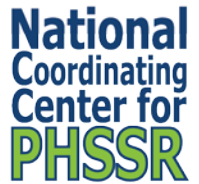
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Public Health Services & Systems Research



January 19, 2012
PHLR Annual Meeting
New Orleans, LA

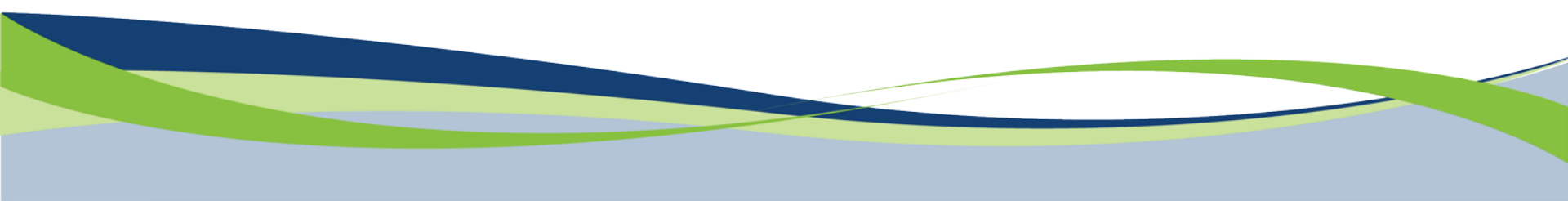
F. Douglas Scutchfield, M.D.
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A decorative graphic at the bottom of the slide consisting of several overlapping, wavy lines in shades of blue and green, creating a sense of movement and flow.

Definition

Public Health Services and Systems Research:

A “field of study that examines the organization, financing, and delivery of public health services within communities and the impact of those services on public health”.



MACRO CONTEXT

Social, Political, Economic forces operating in the overall society (e.g. National economy)

Extent of Demand and need for public health services within the population

Social values and preferences for products of public health systems (e.g. clean water)

External forces such as: Medical delivery systems, Technological advances, Nature of federal-state-local relationships

Local Public Health System

PHSSR MISSION AND PURPOSE

Goals and how they are to be implemented

Performance of the core functions of assessment, policy development, and assurance

Capacity

System Inputs:

Workforce

Facilities

Technology

Organizational relationships

Funding

Processes

Essential Public Health Services

Outputs

Programs and Services consistent with mandates and community priorities

Process Outcomes

Improved organizational performance

Improved program performance

Community Health Outcomes

Improved Health Practices, Environment, Life Styles

Improved Morbidity and Mortality Rates

Improved Health Status

PHSSR Research Agenda

Sections:

- Finance
- Organization and Structure
- Workforce
- Technology, Data and Methods

Website:

- http://www.publichealthsystems.org/cphssr/Research/PHSSR_Research_Agenda

DRAFT PHSSR Research Agenda
Updated-Monday, January 9, 2012

National
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PHSSR

Table 1. The Public Health Workforce

Section	Research Question
Enumeration	1. What is the size and composition of the public health workforce, including the mix of training and experience, occupational responsibilities, institutional practice settings, and socio-demographic characteristics of workers?
	2. How do the size and composition of the public health workforce vary across states and communities, and change over time?
Demand, Supply, and Shortages	3. What factors influence the supply of, demand for, and geographic and organizational distribution of workers within the public health workforce?
	4. How does the size and composition of the public health workforce affect the volume, mix, quality, and outcomes of public health strategies delivered at local, state, and national levels?
	5. What analytic methods provide the most valid and reliable estimates of public health workforce shortages and surpluses based on population characteristics, preventable disease burdens and risks, and economic conditions?
Diversity and Disparities	6. How do supply-side and demand-side factors affect the racial, ethnic, socioeconomic, and cultural diversity of the public health workforce?
	7. How does public health workforce diversity affect the volume, mix, quality, and outcomes of public health strategies delivered at local, state, and national levels?
	8. How does public health workforce diversity affect health disparities?
	9. What recruitment and retention strategies are most effective in enhancing racial, ethnic, socioeconomic, and cultural diversity in the public health workforce?
Recruitment and Retention	10. What models are most effective in recruiting qualified workers into public health jobs?
	11. How do the components of compensation packages affect the recruitment and retention of qualified workers in public health jobs?
	12. What factors beyond compensation affect worker opinions to pursue public health careers?
	13. How do formal and informal mentoring strategies affect recruitment and retention of qualified workers in public health jobs?
	14. How does staff turnover influence the effectiveness and efficiency of public health strategies delivered at local, state, and national levels?
	15. How do human resource policies, including civil service systems and collective bargaining agreements, affect the recruitment and retention of qualified workers in public health jobs?
Workforce Competencies	16. What standardized assessment methods are most effective in producing valid and reliable measures of the skills and competencies attained by public health students and practicing professionals?
	17. How do the skills and competencies of the public health workforce impact the effectiveness, efficiency, and outcomes of public health strategies delivered by this workforce?
	18. How do different types of staffing models (i.e. allocation of tasks and responsibilities to different types of public health workers based on their competencies) impact the effectiveness, efficiency, and outcomes of public health strategies delivered by these workers?
	19. How do certification programs for public health professionals impact the effectiveness, efficiency, and outcomes of public health strategies delivered by these professionals?
Educational Methods and Curricula	20. What impact do existing education and training programs have on the skills and competencies of the public health workforce?

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producing the volume and mix of qualified workers?
improving the skills and competencies effectively and efficiently?
sites associated with acquiring different
improving cultural competency among
improving the financial management skills

issues of defining the geographic and local, state, and national levels? measures of the effectiveness, efficiency, health delivery systems at local, state, and national levels? public health delivery systems influence strategies delivered at local and state levels program impact the effectiveness, at local and state levels?

in terms of health influence the sites delivered at local and state levels? characteristics influence the effectiveness, at local, state, and national levels? health agencies influence the effectiveness, at local and state levels? public health agencies, including decision-making government agencies, influence the sites delivered at local and state levels? influence for governmental public health efficiency, and outcomes of public health

reaction within public health delivery public health strategies delivered at local, national relationships and patterns of strategies at local, state, and national

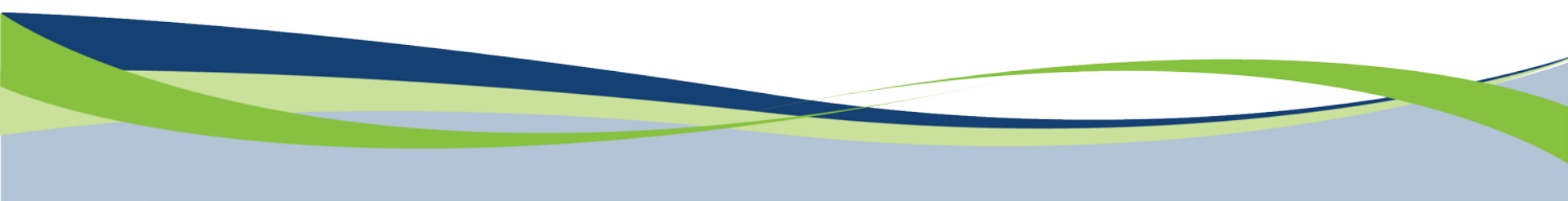
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PHLR/PHSSR Agenda

- 1) the structural role of law in shaping the organization, powers, prerogatives, duties and limitations of public health agencies, and thereby their functioning and ultimately their impact on public health (“*infrastructure*”);
- 2) the way that public health system characteristics influence the implementation of interventional public health laws (“*implementation*”); and
- 3) the individual and system characteristics that influence the ability of public health systems and their community partners to develop and secure enactment of legal initiatives to advance public health (“*innovation*”).

Three Questions for PHLR/PHSSR

- 1) What is the relationship between statutory architecture and language and the outputs and outcomes of public health systems?
 - 2) What are the structural/operational determinants of implementation of law by health agencies?
 - 3) What individual and system characteristics influence the ability of public health systems and their community partners to develop and secure enactment of legal initiatives to advance public health?
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