# Shifting the Balance: Reflecting on the IOM Reports and Public Health Realities

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The Future of the Public's Health in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century

•In order to protect and promote health and wellbeing, the nation needs a strong governmental public health infrastructure.

•Communities must be considered potential actors, rather than passive recipients of public health services.

•Employers and businesses can and should play a larger role in furthering population health goals.

•The entertainment industry and news media must be used to promote and protect the public's health.





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Who Will Keep the Public Healthy?: Educating Public Health Professionals for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century

#### Who Will Keep the Public Healthy?

Educating Public Health Professionals for the 21st Century

INSTITUTE OF MEDICINE OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMIES •Public health workforce education must use an ecological model.

•A model of health that emphasizes the linkages and relationships among multiple determinants affecting health

•Graduate-level public health education programs should include eight major content areas.

•Schools of public health have six major responsibilities.



# Who Will Keep the Public Healthy?

**Eight Content Areas for Public Health Education Programs** 



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- Informatics
- •Genomics
- Communication
- Cultural Competence
- •Community-based Participatory Research
- Global Health
- Policy and Law
- Public Health Ethics

## Who Will Keep the Public Healthy?

Six Major Responsibilities of Schools of Public Health

#### Who Will Keep the Public Healthy?

Educating Public Health Professionals for the 21st Century

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•Educate the educators, practitioners, and researchers, and prepare public health leaders and managers

•Serve as a focal point for multi-school transdisciplinary research

Contribute to policy that advances public health

•Work with other schools to assure quality public health content in their programs

•Assure access to life-long learning for the public health workforce

•Engage with communities to improve the public's health

#### 2002



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### **Training Physicians for Public Health Careers**

•This report endorsed the eight public health education content areas recommended in the 2002 report and added three more:

•Leadership; clinical and community preventive services; and public health emergency preparedness

•Trained physicians who will be practicing public health should obtain specialized training.

•Public health training programs should be expanded to ensure an adequate number of public health practitioners.





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ASPH PH Competencies
Epidemiology
Biostatistics
Behavioral and Social Sciences
Environmental Health Sciences
Health Servs Adm/Policy and Mgnmt
Communication and Informatics
Diversity and Culture
Leadership
Professionalism
Program Planning
Public Health Biology
Systems Thinking

For the Public's Health: The Role of Measurement in Action and Accountability

•The U.S. lacks a cohesive national strategy and the appropriate measurement tools to track and respond to the social and environmental factors that affect health.

•The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) should develop and implement a standardized, core set of health outcome indicators and indicators of community health.

•HHS should also adopt a single, broad measuring tool for population health.

•Improving health data and measurement is necessary to improve population health.





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For the Public's Health: Revitalizing Law and Policy to Meet New Challenges



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•Public health law warrants systematic review and revision given the changes in public health over the past 30 years.

•States should enact legislation to ensure they have the ability to effectively deliver the Ten Essential Public Health Services.

•The government and private sector stakeholders should implement *health in all policies* that can prevent unintended negative consequences for health.

•Policymakers should evaluate the implications for health of major legislation, regulations, and policies.



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For the Public's Health: Investing in a Healthier Future

•The U.S. spends large amounts on clinical care, but little on public health.

•To address low U.S. health outcomes and unsustainable spending, we should set national targets in life expectancy and per capita health spending.

•We should also establish a minimum package of public health services.

•Public health should be funded commensurate with its mission.

•Congressional appropriations for public health should be doubled.





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### **Primary Care and Public Health**



•There are five core principles to successfully integrate primary care and public health:

•Common goal of improving population health

•Involve the community in defining and addressing its needs

•Strong leadership that works to bridge disciplines, programs, and jurisdictions

Sustainability

•Collaborative use of data and analysis

Integration can occur on a continuum

### 2012



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