Public Health Accreditation

New Health Officer Orientation
November 8, 2017

Objectives
- Describe the public health agency accreditation process.
- Describe the Public Health Accreditation Board (PHAB) standards.
- Describe the relationship between DHS 140 Review and the public health agency accreditation process.
- Navigate the Local Health Department Checklist.
- Integrate performance management and quality improvement into accreditation planning.

Setting the Foundation

Core Functions and Essential Services

Operational Definition of a functional local health department

Healthiest Wisconsin 2020
By 2020, all Wisconsin health departments will be accredited using an established standard.
- Proportion of local health departments and tribal health units that have met either Public Health Accreditation Board or state-adopted accreditation standards.
- Accreditation of the Wisconsin Division of Public Health using either Public Health Accreditation Board or state-adopted accreditation standards.

Public Health Accreditation Board (PHAB)
- PHAB is a non-profit, voluntary accreditation organization founded in 2007 whose goal is to advance public health performance by providing a national framework of accreditation standards for tribal, state, local, and territorial health departments.
- Located in Alexandria, VA, PHAB is the national organization charged with administering the public health accreditation program.
What is Voluntary Public Health Accreditation?

- The measurement of health department performance against a set of nationally recognized, practice-focused and evidenced-based standards.
- The issuance of recognition of achievement of accreditation within a specified time frame by a nationally recognized entity.
- The continual development, revision, and distribution of public health standards.

What is the goal of Voluntary Accreditation?

The goal of a national public health department accreditation is to improve and protect the health of the public by...

**advancing the quality and performance**

...of tribal, state, local, and territorial public health departments.

Importance of Accreditation

Accreditation can help your health department:

- identify successes and opportunities for improvement using a standard of measure
- promote quality improvement initiatives
- energize the workforce and develop a strong team
- Initiate and improve partnerships
- focus the health department on common goals
- evaluate your health department’s performance
- align your resources with your strategic objectives
- deliver results and outcomes that improve the health of your community

Benefits of Accreditation

- National recognition for public health practice
- Increased credibility to residents and governing body
- Increased visibility and accountability
- Increases the understanding of public health
- Workforce engagement and development
- Access to a network of public health experts
- Potential access to new funds or priority for funding
- Potential streamlined reporting
- Opportunity to leave the health department and community better than you found it!

Quick Reality Check.....

- Process takes time, leadership, and money.
- Support of the Health Department Board and Leadership
- Involvement of staff throughout the department
- After the first official notice from PHAB to “start” — typically at least a year
- If accredited — Annual reports to PHAB and 5 years until next full process repeated
- Every year Health Department responsible for ongoing QI work post accreditation
The PHAB Accreditation Process

Seven Steps in the Accreditation Process
1. Pre-Application
2. Application
3. Document Selection and Submission
4. Site Visit
5. Accreditation Decision
6. Reports
7. Reaccreditation (5 years)

Accreditation Coordinator
✓ All applicant Health Departments must designate an Accreditation Coordinator.
✓ The Coordinator cannot be the Health Director.
✓ The Coordinator must have the support of Health Department Leadership and staff.
✓ An Accreditation Team is strongly recommended to assist the Accreditation Coordinator in his/her duties.

Steps in Accreditation Process

Step 1 – Pre-application
✓ Determine Eligibility
✓ Readiness Checklists
✓ Online Orientation
✓ Statement of Intent (SOI)

Step 2 – Application
✓ Completed online
✓ Three prerequisites documents
✓ Letter of support from governing body
✓ Electronic signature
✓ Eligibility to apply
✓ Completeness review
✓ Applicant training

The Three Prerequisites
✓ Community Health Assessment
✓ Health Improvement Plan
✓ Department Strategic Plan

Do you know if these are done in your agency?
Are they strong and well-used documents?
What can you do to focus on these?
Why are these documents important even if you don’t care about accreditation?

Accreditation Fees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health Department Category</th>
<th>Initial Accreditation</th>
<th>Annual Accreditation Services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Category 1 (populations ≤ 100,000)</td>
<td>$14,000</td>
<td>$5,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category 2 (populations 100,000 to 500,000)</td>
<td>$21,000</td>
<td>$8,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category 3 (populations &gt; 500,000 to 1,000,000)</td>
<td>$28,000</td>
<td>$11,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category 4 (populations &gt; 1,000,000 to 5,000,000)</td>
<td>$35,000</td>
<td>$14,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category 5 (populations &gt; 5,000,000)</td>
<td>$56,000</td>
<td>$22,400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Installment payment plans are available.
What do the fees cover?
- An assigned accreditation specialist
- The Site Visit
- Applicant training
- Access to the e-PHAB information system
- A network of accredited health departments
- Annual support

Step 3 – Documentation
- Must be complete within 12 months
- Use guidance in the Standards & Measures document
- All staff should play a role
- PHAB conducts a review

Step 4 – Site Visit
- Conducted by trained peer reviewers
- Teams of 3 to 4 with a team chair who will manage the site visit
- Site visit scheduled at a practical and agreed upon time
- Lasts 2-3 days with a set agenda
- Report due 2 weeks after visit

Step 5 – Accreditation Decision
- Written notification to health department
- Two possible decisions:
  - Accredited
  - Not accredited
- Accreditation lasts 5 years
- If not accredited, Accreditation Action Plan due within 90 days – this may eventually lead to accreditation

Step 6 – Reports
- Substantial changes:
  - Leadership changes
  - Other changes that affect ability to conform to the standards
- Lists how Opportunities for Improvement are being addressed

Step 7 – Reaccreditation
- Advance notice
- Must complete the full accreditation process
- May use previous documentation with appropriate revisions
- Will lose accreditation status if no application has been submitted prior to expiration date

The Standards & Measures – Newly revised!
Framework of the Standards
- 12 Domains
  (10 Essential PH Services plus administration & governance)
- Standards
- Measures
- Documentation

Twelve Domains
1. Conduct assessments focused on population health status and health issues facing the community
2. Investigate health problems and environmental public health hazards to protect the community
3. Inform and educate about public health issues and functions
4. Engage with the community to identify and solve health problems
5. Develop public health policies and plans
6. Enforce public health laws and regulations

Twelve Domains (cont’d)
7. Promote strategies to improve access to healthcare services
8. Maintain a competent public health workforce
9. Evaluate and continuously improve processes, programs, and interventions
10. Contribute to and apply the evidence base of public health
11. Maintain administrative and management capacity
12. Build a strong and effective relationship with governing entity

Self-Assessment Exercise

Do – Pair - Share
- Review the tool individually – reflect on your agency
- Pick some of the items that you know the answer and you know you do it/have it at your agency. Pick some items that you have no clue about or you know you don’t currently have/do.
- Talk to a partner about these
- Share with large group
DHS 140 – Wisconsin Process

- Requirements for all LHDs to meet state statute and administrative rules as required in WI.
- State determines local health department as a Level I, II, III
- Uses DHS electronic systems for evidence collection.
- Every 5 year process
- Tool organized by Essential Public Health Service.
- Identifies statute and rules addressed by PHAB accreditation.
- Provides method for PHAB accredited agencies to address about one-third of evidence requests through submission of their PHAB accreditation report.

PS...this one is NOT voluntary!!!!

PHAB and 140

In 2013-2014 the State OIPRA team compared Wisconsin Statutes and Rules to PHAB Domains and Standards to identify:

1. Evidence requested by both PHAB accreditation and the DHS 140 Review.
2. Evidence requested by the DHS 140 Review only.
3. The PHAB Domain most closely related to each statute and rule reference.

New 140 process incorporates this into tools. Locals that are accredited by PHAB have to provide about 2/3 of the required documents that non-accredited health departments have to provide.

DHS 140 – PHAB Crosswalk: The Evidence

- 140 & Accreditation: Organizational Culture
- Accreditation Only: QI culture

Biggies for most Health Departments in WI

- Having things in writing – if you don’t have it documented it hasn’t happened
- Having a Performance Management Plan – this is organizational performance
- Having a QI culture

Roadmap to an Organizational Culture of QI


Source: NACCHO QI Learning Community
What Does Quality Improvement Have To Do With Accreditation?

- Quality improvement is the backbone of accreditation
- Quality improvement becomes part of what we as health professionals do every day
- Accreditation is really just one big quality improvement project!

Connecting the Dots using State Resources

- Regional Office Technical assistance
- WALHDAB
- NIHI
- Prevention Block Grant
- Peers that have made the journey!
- Trained site visitors
- Other……

PHAB Resources

www.phaboard.org: Includes these and many more documents
- 9 Things Every Health Department Should Know About Public Health Department Accreditation
- National Public Health Department Accreditation Readiness Checklist
- e-PHAB Statement of Intent Information
- e-PHAB Application Information
- Considerations for Selecting an Accreditation Coordinator
- National Public Health Department Accreditation Peneguises
- PHAB Accreditation Coordinator Handbook
- PHAB Acronyms and Glossary of Terms Version 1.5
- PHAB Presentation for Health Departments
- Standards & Measures Version 3.5
- Dates & Due for Report Documentation
- PHAB Standards and Measures Version 3.5 Documentation Selection Template
- Accepted Region Areas for PHAB Documentation
- e-PHAB Documentation Submission Guide
- Preparing Documentation

Technical Assistance and Other Resources

- Association of State and Territorial Health Officials (ASTHO): www.astho.org
- Division of Public Health (DPH): www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/Departments/VoluntaryAccreditation
- Institute for Wisconsin’s Health, Inc. (IWHI): www.instituteforwihealth.org
- National Association of County and City Health Officials (NACCHO): www.naccho.org
- National Association of Local Boards of Health (NALBOH): www.nalboh.org
- National Indian Health Board (NIHB): www.nihb.org
- National Network of Public Health Institutes (NNPHI): www.nnphi.org
- Public Health Accreditation Wisconsin: https://sites.google.com/a/phawisconsin.com/login
- Public Health Foundation (PHF): www.phf.org

Technical Assistance and Other Resources (cont’d)

- National Indian Health Board (NIHB): www.nihb.org
- National Network of Public Health Institutes (NNPHI): www.nnphi.org
- Public Health Accreditation Wisconsin: https://sites.google.com/a/phawisconsin.com/login
- Public Health Foundation (PHF): www.phf.org

THANK YOU!
FOR ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS OR INFORMATION:

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