

MODULE 2: THE LEGAL INFRASTRUCTURE OF PUBLIC HEALTH

2

The Legal Infrastructure of Public Health

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Public Health
Learning Modules

Using **Healthy People 2020**
to Improve Population Health



ASSOCIATION FOR PREVENTION TEACHING AND RESEARCH



College of Health Professions
and Social Work
TEMPLE UNIVERSITY*

Module 2: The Legal Infrastructure of Public Health



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Part 2: Integrating Law and Public Health Systems Research and Practice

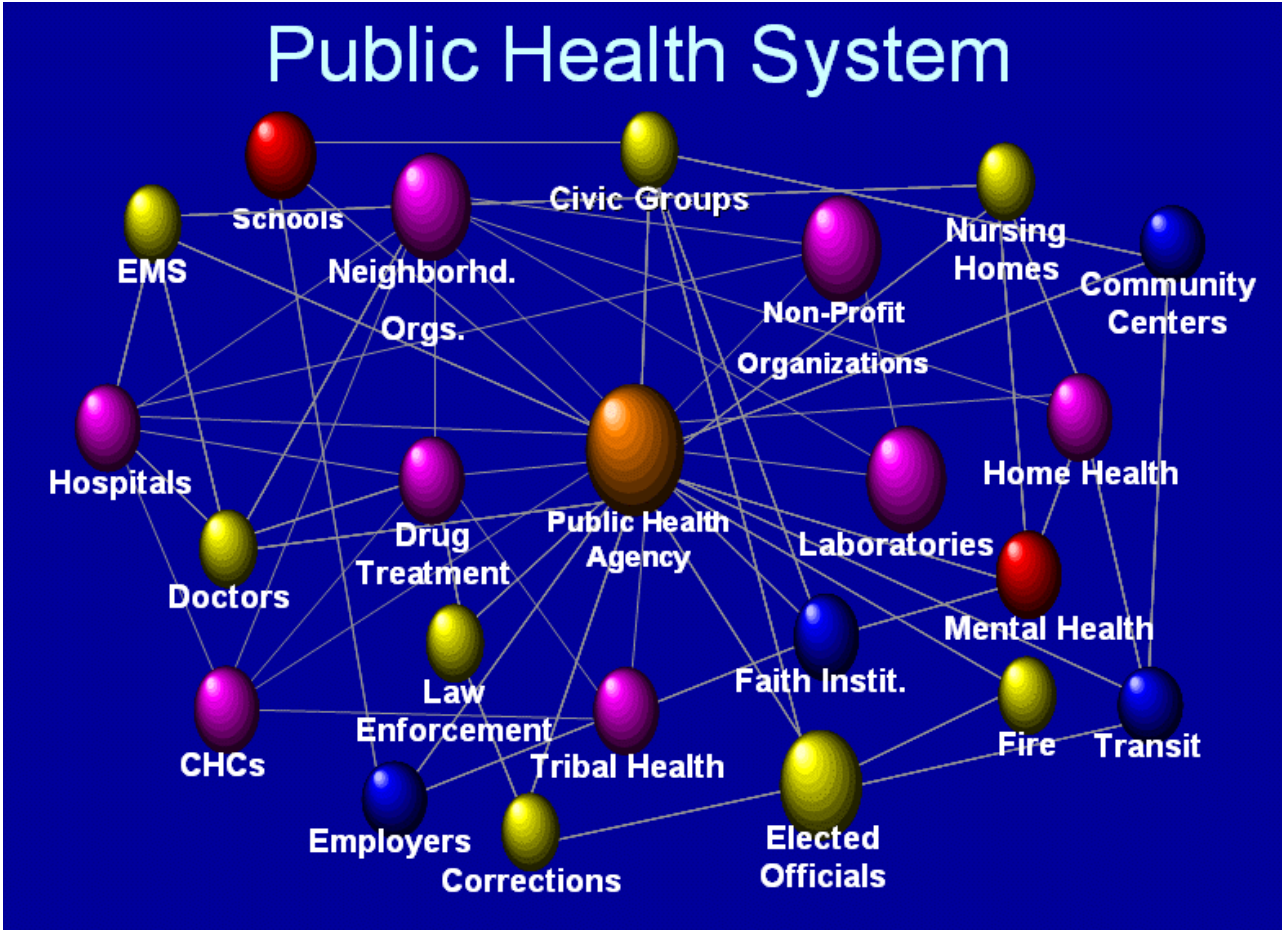


Public Health
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Using **Healthy People 2020**
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The Challenges of Public Health Administration

- Policymakers
Appropriators
- Media
- Interest Groups
- Upstream
Agencies

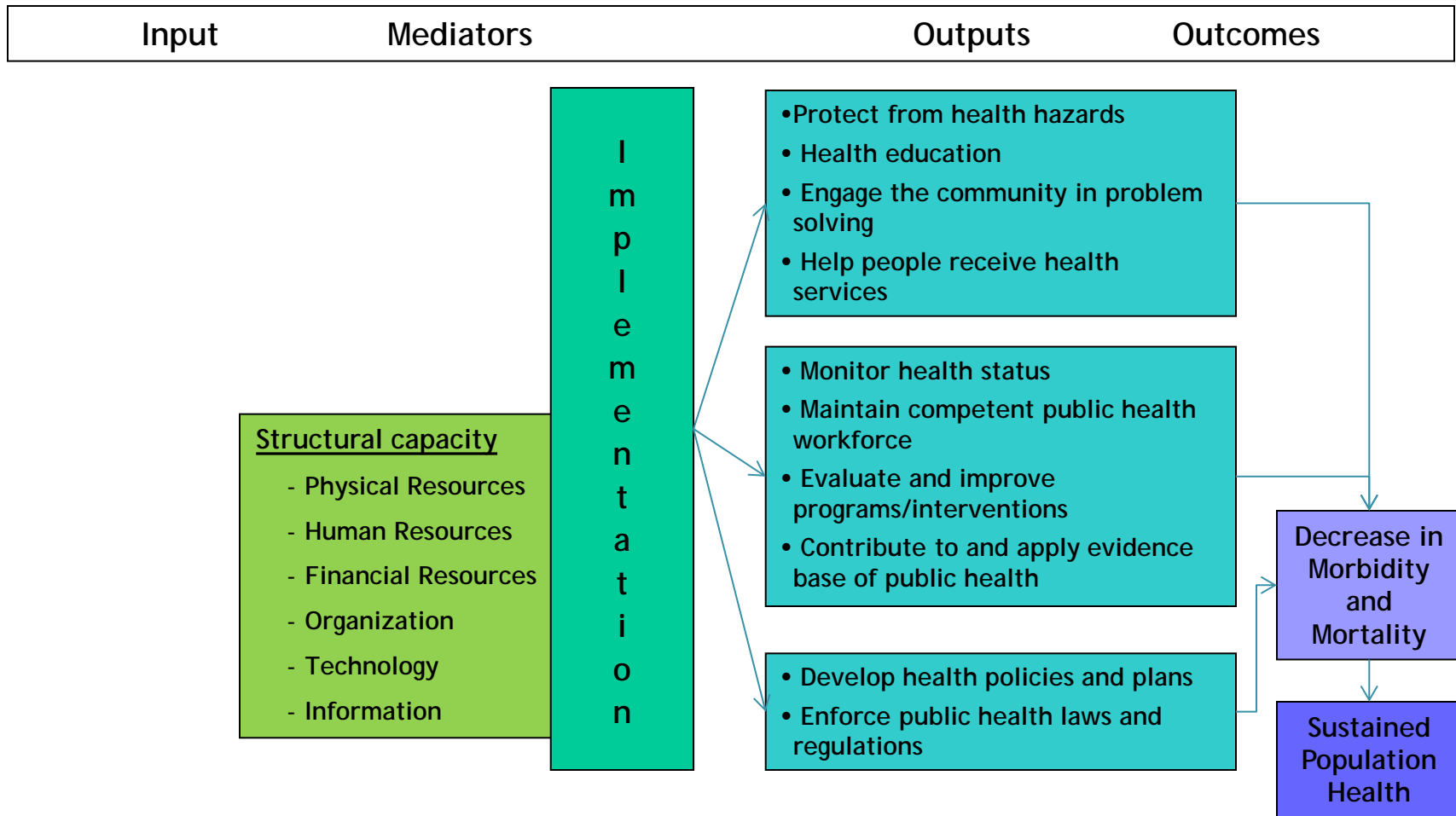


The Challenges of Public Health Administration

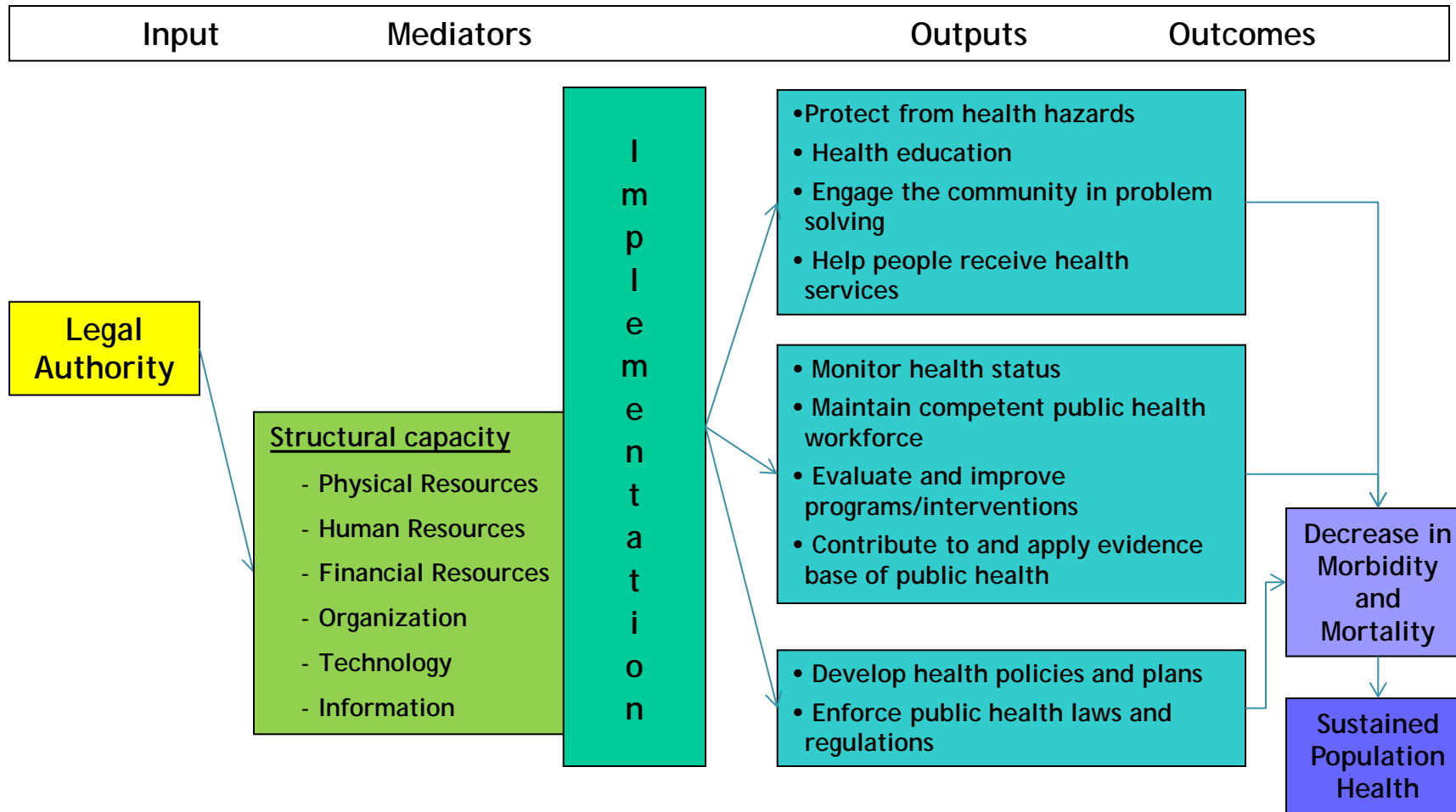
<i>Configuration</i>	<i>Funding</i>	<i>Partnerships/collaboration</i>	<i>Agency organization</i>	<i>Political relationships</i>
Configuration one: dynamic	Preparedness funds had significant impact	Increased collaboration/communication with other health organizations in community	Preparedness funds used to enhance infrastructure	Policy makers supportive of public health
Configuration two: dynamic	Preparedness funds had significant impact	Stronger relationships with university and community organizations; created new communications network	Environmental laboratory privatized	Broad support among stakeholders for public health
Configuration three: dynamic	Cuts from decreased Medicaid funding balanced with increased preparedness funds	Pandemic flu preparedness drove increased collaboration with community organizations; new relationship with local university	Preparedness-related reporting obligations caused shift in resources toward those activities	Strengthened relationship with local elected officials
Configuration four: dynamic	Increased funding, primarily from SCHIP and preparedness funds	Increased collaboration with many community organizations	Preparedness funds used to build internal capacity	Strong influence from local governing body and positive relationships with political partners
Configuration five: dynamic	Severe budget cuts; preparedness funds used to develop infrastructure and hire employees	Increased partnerships with emergency preparedness partners and local hospital and university	Agency merged with other governmental agency	Many policy makers unaware of role of public health
Configuration six: dynamic	Preparedness funds had significant impact; decreased Medicaid funding negatively impacted service provision	Increased partnerships with some community organizations through regional preparedness body; less collaboration with dental community	Outsourced laboratory services	Public policy favorable to public health; local governing body is actively engaged with agency
Configuration seven: dynamic	Decreased state funding and preparedness funds have not impacted local agency	Increased involvement with community coalitions and private health-care organizations	Preparedness responsibilities caused change in roles of nursing and environmental staff; agency is more integrated	Poor relationship between local and state health agencies

Public Health Rep. 2012 Mar-Apr;127(2):208-15. The economic, institutional, and political determinants of public health delivery system structures. Ingram RC, Scutchfield FD, Mays GP, Bhandari MW.

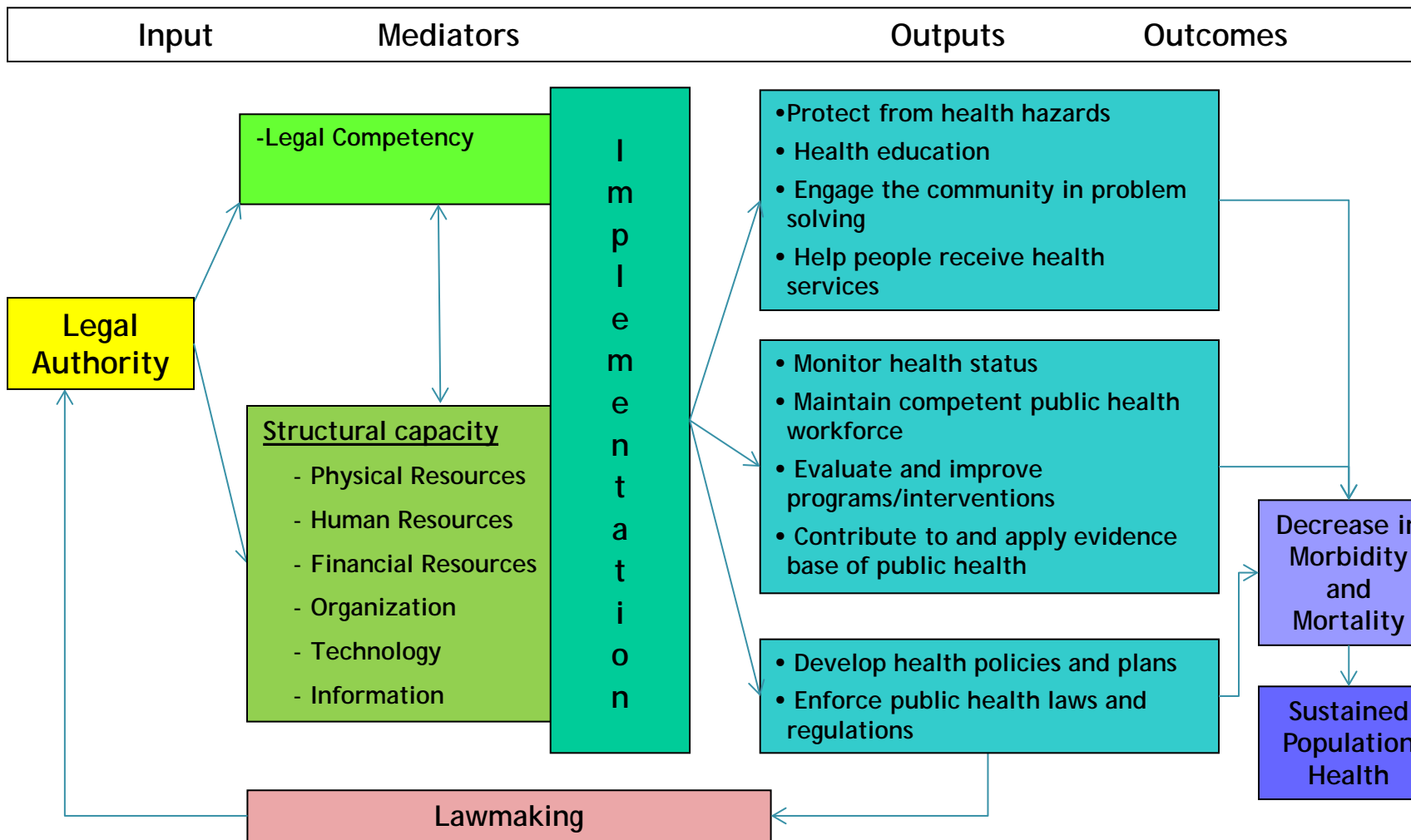
A Model of Public Health Systems Operation - without the Law



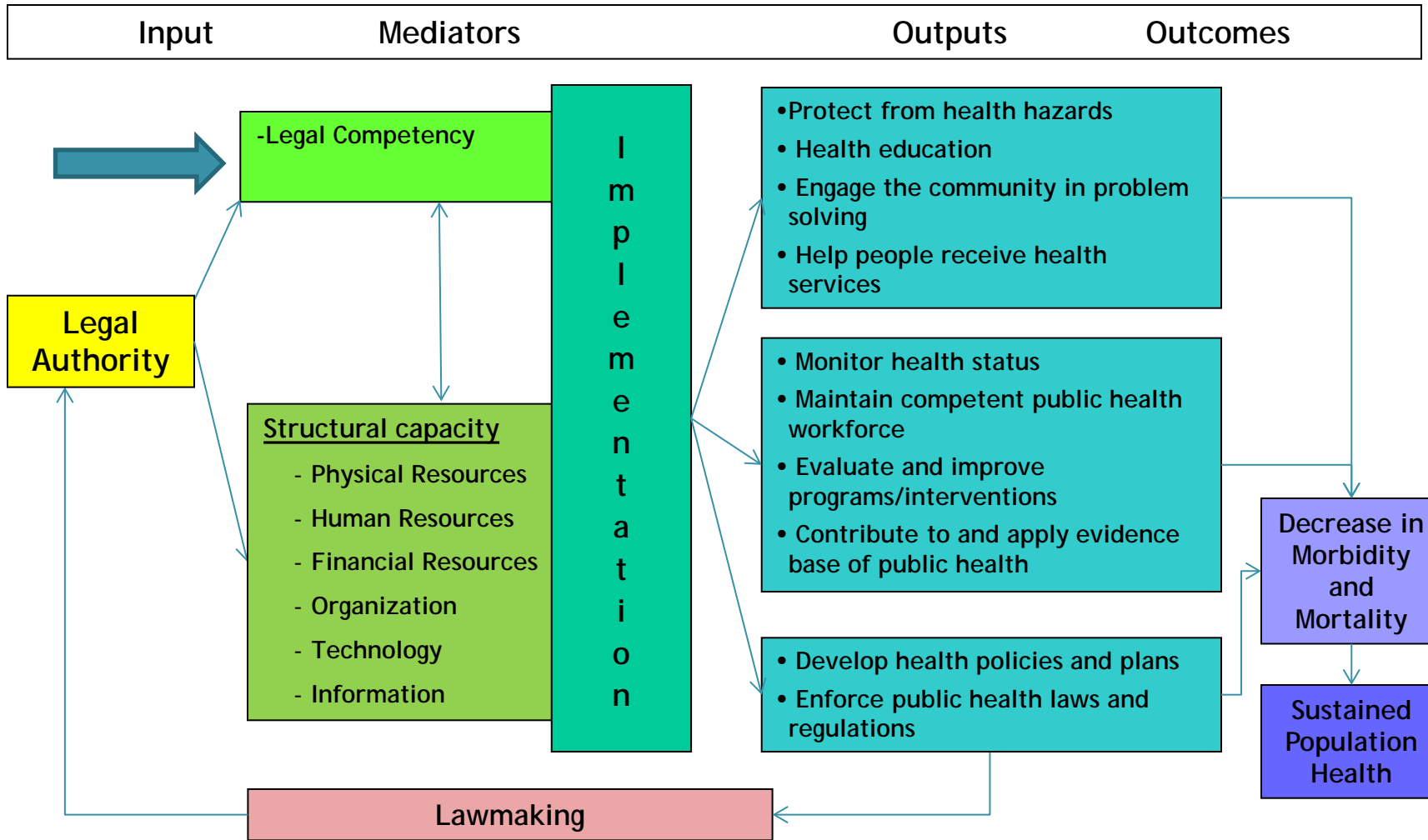
Early Legal Work in Public Health Systems and Services Research



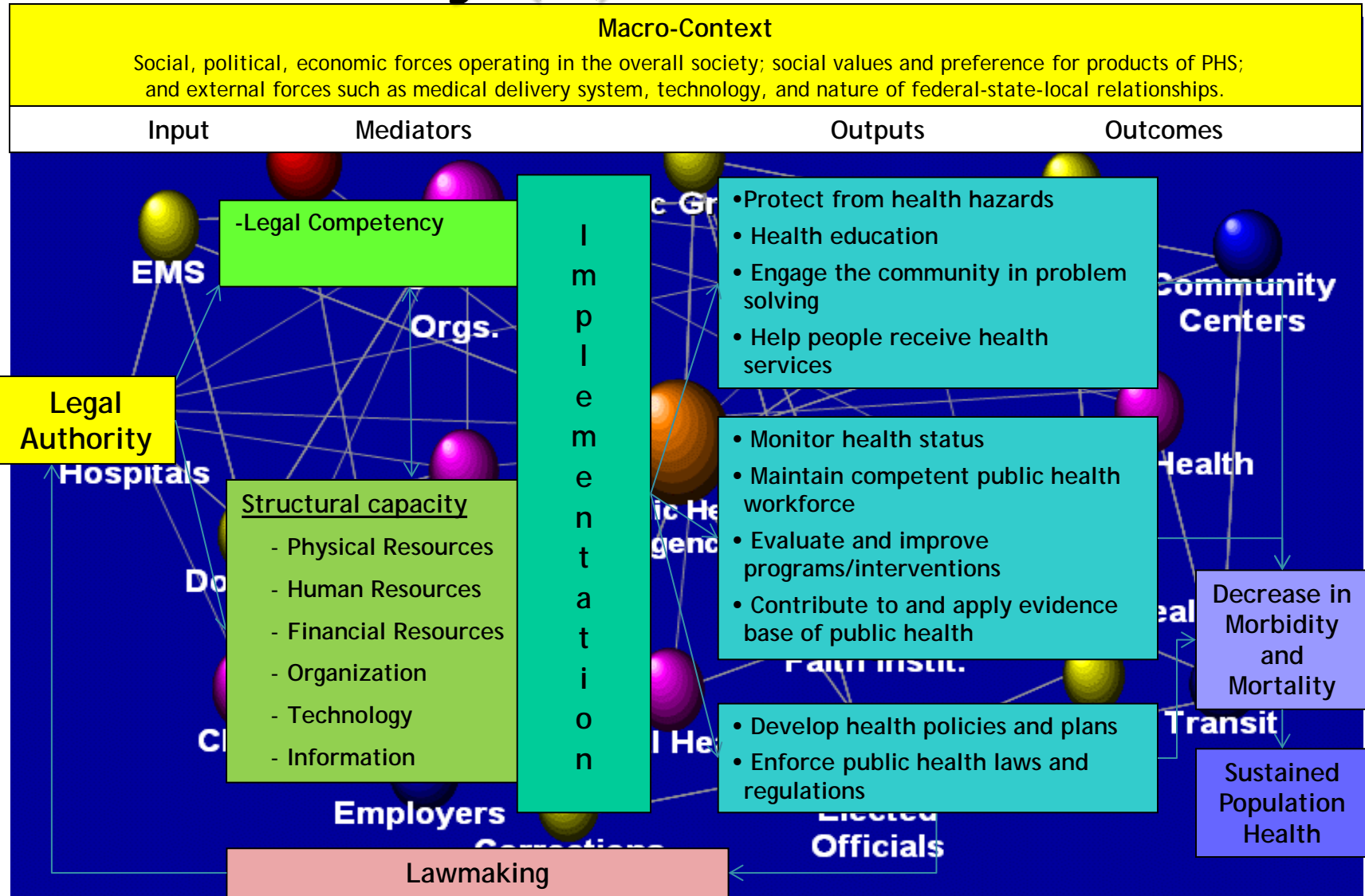
Early Legal Work in Public Health Systems and Services Research



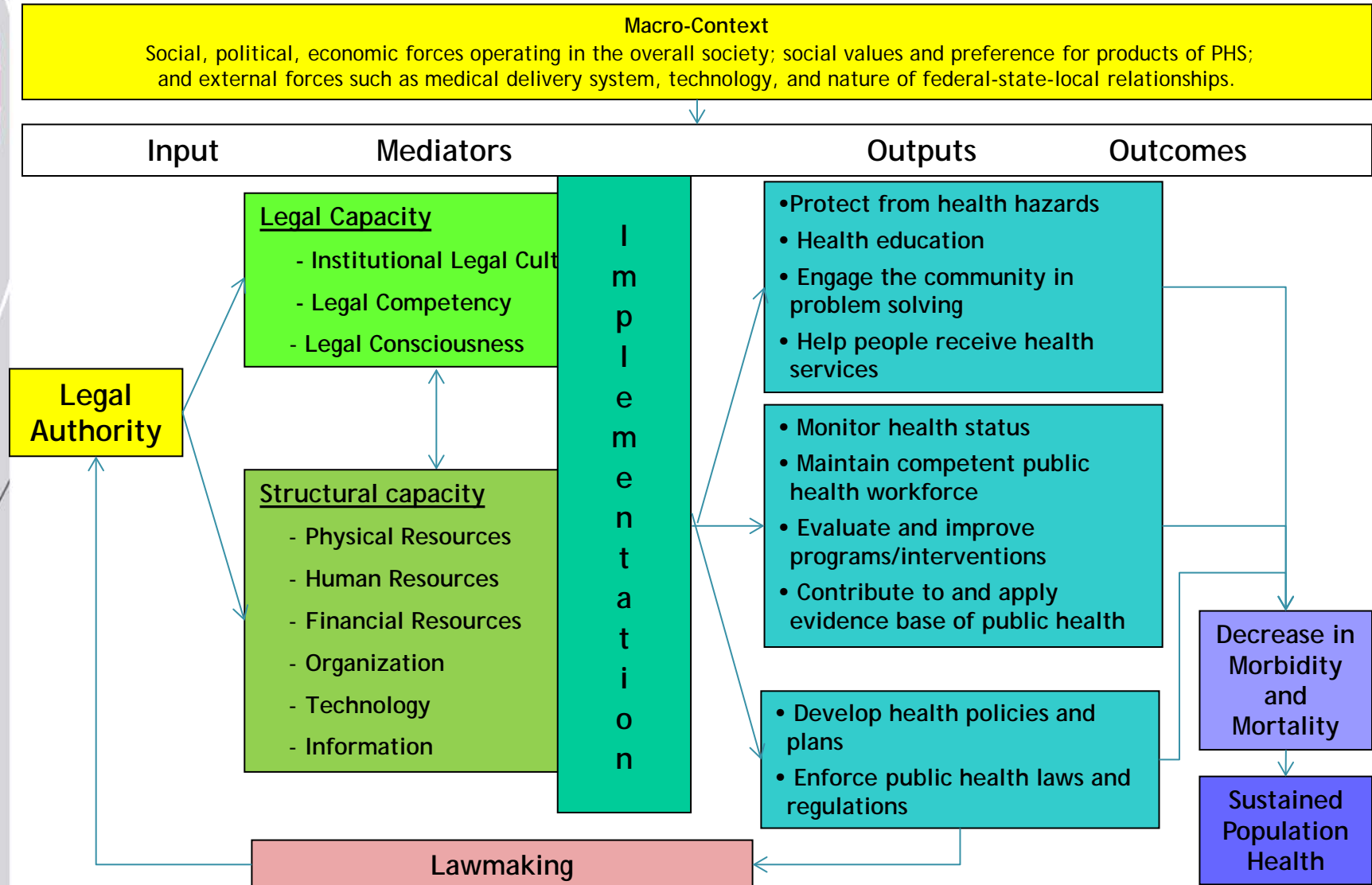
Today (1)



Today (2): In Context



How it Works (Ideally)



Summary

- Public health systems are complex:
 - Many entities have important roles
 - Social values, political imperatives, and resource constraints all influence health agency effectiveness
- Law is a medium of, result of, and tool for managing these complex forces.

Summary

- Laws on the books, legal capacities, and structural capacities all influence the success of health agencies in providing the ten essential public health services.
- New laws and policies are an important output of effective health agencies.