



Applying Law and Policy Solutions to Public Health Challenges in the Coming Decade

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February 20, 2019

I. Introduction to Healthy People and Opportunities to Leverage Law and Policy to Achieve National Health Goals in Healthy People 2030

- Don Wright, MD, MPH; Deputy Assistant Secretary for Health; Director, ODPHP, HHS



II. Developing Healthy People 2030: The Secretary's Advisory Committee on National Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Objectives for 2030 and the Role of Law and Policy

- Joel Teitelbaum, JD, LL.M., Associate Professor and Director, Hirsh Law and Health Policy Program, George Washington University



III. CityHealth: Applying Healthy People Objectives in Cities

- Shelley Hearne, DrPH, President, CityHealth



IV. Question and Answer Session



Introduction to Healthy People and Opportunities to Leverage Law and Policy to Achieve National Health Goals in Healthy People 2030

What Is Healthy People?

- Provides a strategic framework for a **national prevention agenda** that communicates a vision for improving health and achieving health equity
- Identifies science-based, **measurable objectives with targets** to be achieved by the end of the decade
- Requires tracking of **data-driven outcomes** to monitor progress and to motivate, guide, and focus action
- Offers a model for international, state, and local **program planning**



- Healthy People 2020 Consortium
 - Diverse group of organizations committed to promoting and implementing Healthy People 2020
- Healthy People State Coordinators
 - Ensure that State and Territory plans are in line with Healthy People goals and objectives
- Healthy People Outreach
 - Listserv
 - Social Media



Reports and Related Products

- Reports and community “Bright Spots”

Webinar Series

- Focused on specific HP2020 topics
- Shares community examples of innovative uses of law and policy to improve health outcomes

Supporting the Development of Healthy People 2030 (HP2030)

- HP2030 Listening Session: 2018 Public Health Law Conference

For more information:

www.healthypeople.gov/2020/law-and-health-policy



Robert Wood Johnson Foundation

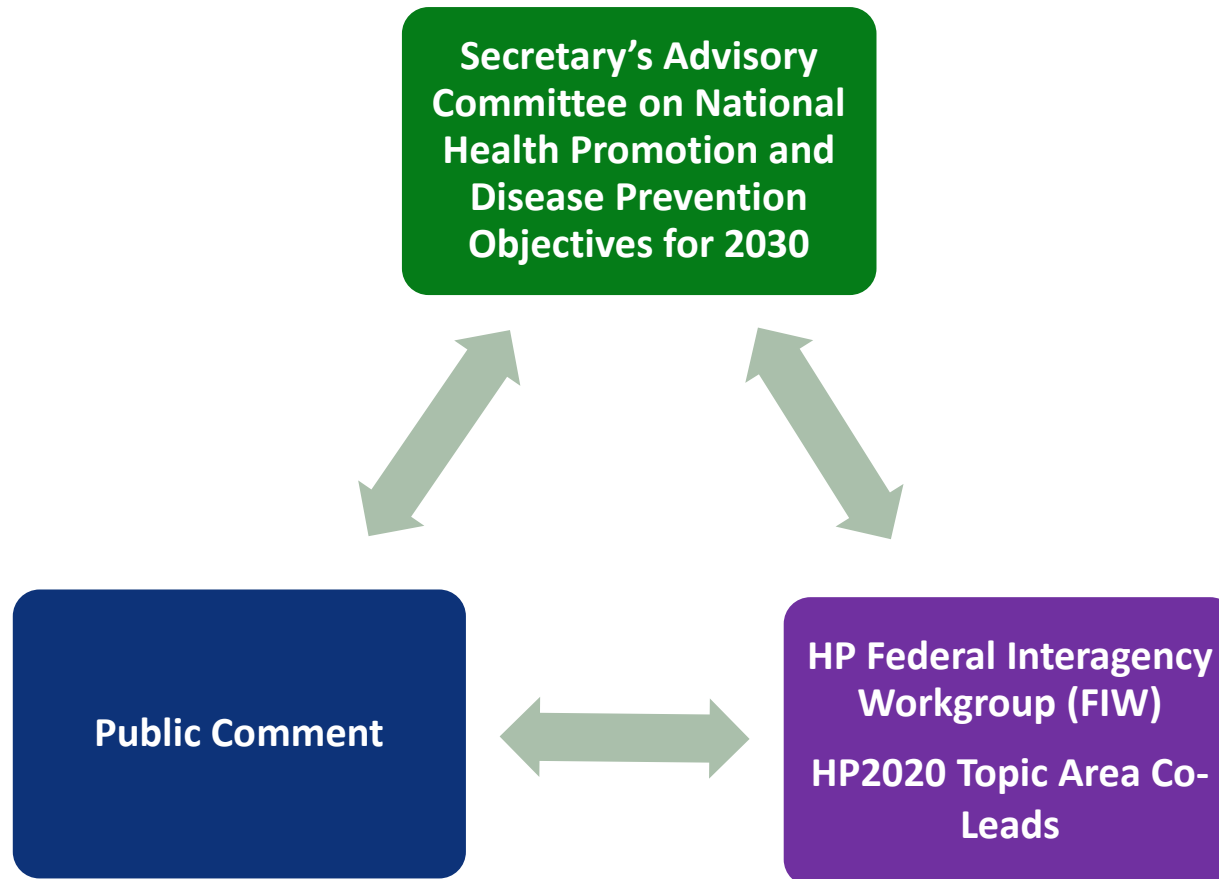


Decade	Objectives Related to Law and Policy	Topic Areas with Law and Policy Objectives	Relevant Topic Areas
Healthy People 1990	4 of 226 objectives	3 of 15 topic areas	Toxic Agent and Radiation Control, Smoking and Health, Nutrition
Healthy People 2000	27 of 319 objectives*	10 of 22 topic areas	Tobacco, Substance Abuse: Alcohol and Other Drugs, Violent and Abusive Behavior, Unintentional Injuries, Occupational Safety and Health, Environmental Health, Food and Drug Safety, Cancer, Diabetes and Chronic Disabling Conditions, Immunization and Infectious Diseases
Healthy People 2010	23 of ~1,000 objectives [^]	6 of 28 topic areas	Environmental Health, Injury and Violence Prevention, Physical Activity and Fitness, Public Health Infrastructure, Substance Abuse, Tobacco Use
Healthy People 2020	59 of >1,200 objectives [^]	10 of 42 topic areas	Adolescent Health, Early and Middle Childhood, Environmental Health, Injury and Violence Prevention, Maternal, Infant, and Child Health, Nutrition and Weight Status, Physical Activity, Preparedness, Substance Abuse, Tobacco Use

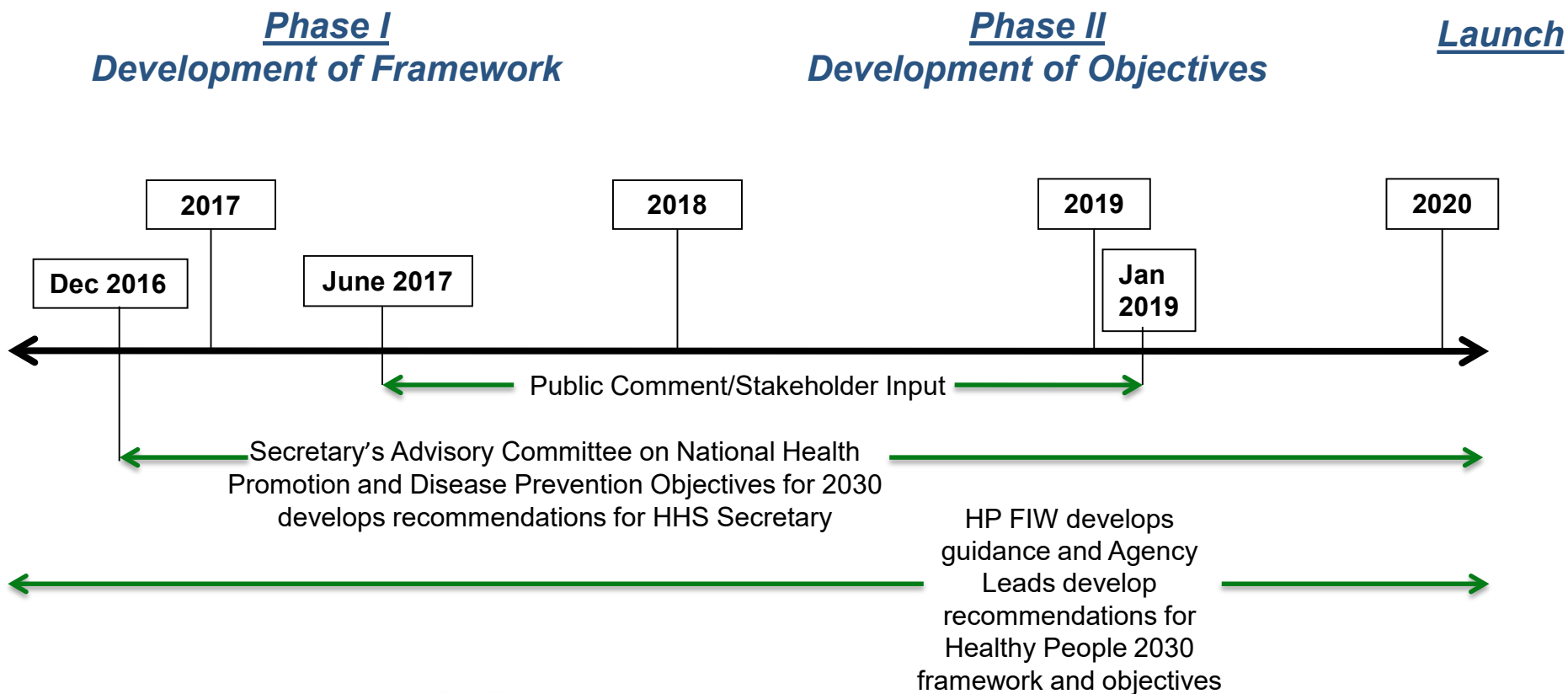
- In HP2000, some objectives were included under more than one topic area. These duplicate objectives were given more than one objective number (e.g., 3.11 and 10.18) . For this exercise, these objectives are counted twice to reflect they are in both topic areas.
- [^] In HP2010 and HP2020, some objectives are grouped under a main objective "header." The sub-objectives are the measurable objectives. The number of relevant objectives reflects all measurable objectives that are related to law and policy.



3-Pronged Approach



Development Timeline



Vision: Where we are headed

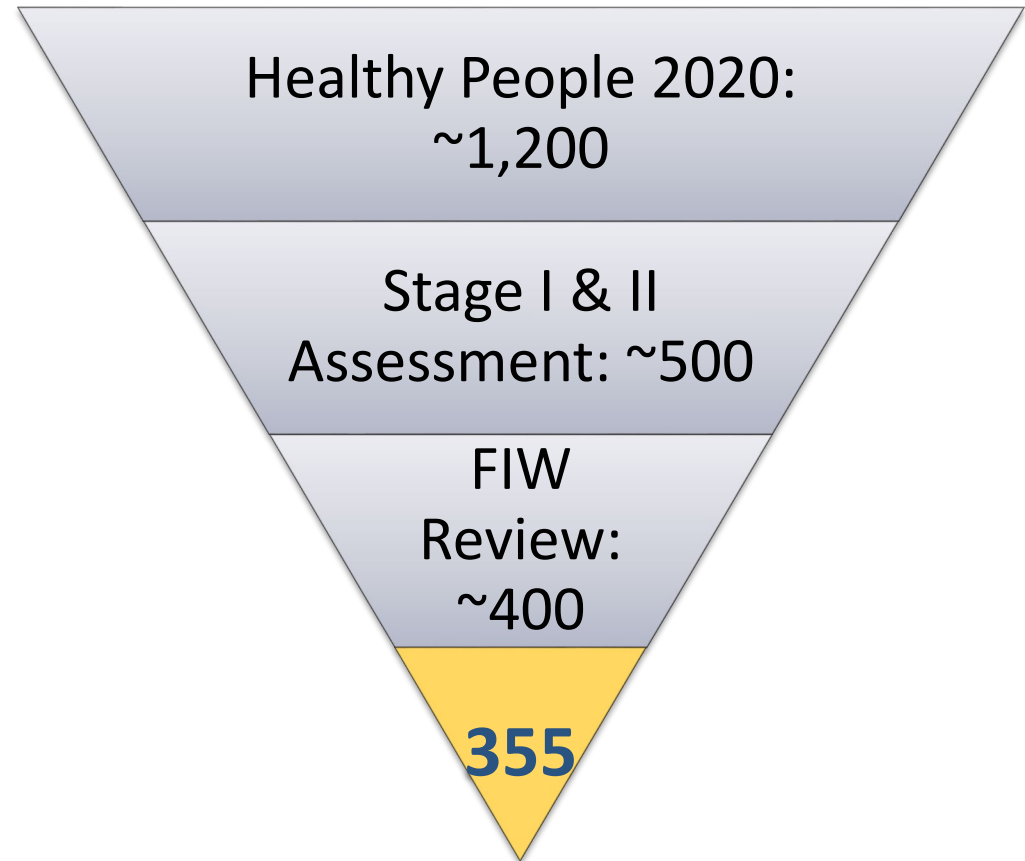
- A society in which all people can achieve their full potential for health and well-being across the lifespan.

Mission: Why we are here

- To promote, strengthen and evaluate the Nation's efforts to improve the health and well-being of all people.



- Objective Selection Criteria
 - Baseline data from 2016 or later
 - Collection of at least 2 data points in addition to the baseline by 2030
 - Address health concerns of national importance
 - Identification of at least 1 evidence-based intervention
 - Considerations related to health disparities and health equity



Core Objectives

- Must address all of the core inclusion criteria
- Targets will be set

Developmental Objectives

- Focus on need to develop data sources and data collection
- Represent high priority issues that do not have reliable baseline data, but for which evidence-based interventions have been identified

Research Objectives

- Focus on need to advance research and develop evidence-base interventions in an area
- Represent significant opportunities for advancement in areas with limited research, a high degree of health or economic burden (preventable or otherwise), or evidence of substantial disparities between populations



- For more on the Healthy People Initiative, including the development of Healthy People 2030:
 - www.healthypeople.gov
- For the Law and Health Policy project:
 - <https://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/law-and-health-policy/topic/nutrition-and-weight-status>
- For any other questions, please contact:
 - Angie McGowan, Project Director (CDC Assignee), ODPHP: Angela.McGowan@hhs.gov



Developing Healthy People 2030: The Secretary's Advisory Committee on National Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Objectives for 2030 and the Role of Law and Policy

Joel Teitelbaum, JD, LLM

“The Committee’s advice must assist the Secretary in reducing the number of objectives while ensuring that the selection criteria identify the most critical public health issues that are high-impact priorities supported by current, national data sets.”

Specific elements of the charge:

- Ensure the selection criteria identify objectives that address public health issues shown to be high-impact priorities by current national data
- Limit the number of objectives
- Identify the Leading Health Indicators
- Implement Healthy People 2030



Co-Chairs:

- Dushanka V. Kleinman, DDS, MScD
- Nico Pronk, PhD, MA, FACSM, FAWHP

Chair Emeritus: Jonathan Fielding, MD, MPH, MBA, MA

Members:

- Susan F. Goekler, PhD, MCHES
- Cynthia A. Gómez, PhD
- Paul K. Halverson, DrPH, MHSA, FACHE
- Mary A. Pittman, DrPH
- Therese S. Richmond, PhD, CRNP, FAAN
- Nirav R. Shah, MD, MPH
- Edward J. Sondik, PhD
- Joel B. Teitelbaum, JD, LL.M.
- Glenda L. Wrenn Gordon, MD, MSHP, FAPA
- Namvar Zohoori, MD, MPH, PhD



- The Committee met 11 times between December 1, 2016 and September 7, 2018
- The Committee has approved recommendations on a number of topics, including:
 - Healthy People 2030 framework (vision, mission, overarching goals)
 - Healthy People 2030 priorities and scope
 - The role of social determinants and health equity in HP2020 and their inclusion as cross-cutting themes in HP2030
 - Criteria for selecting objectives that highlight priorities
 - Recommendations for increasing data timeliness and dissemination
 - Recommendations for engaging stakeholders in the development of HP2030

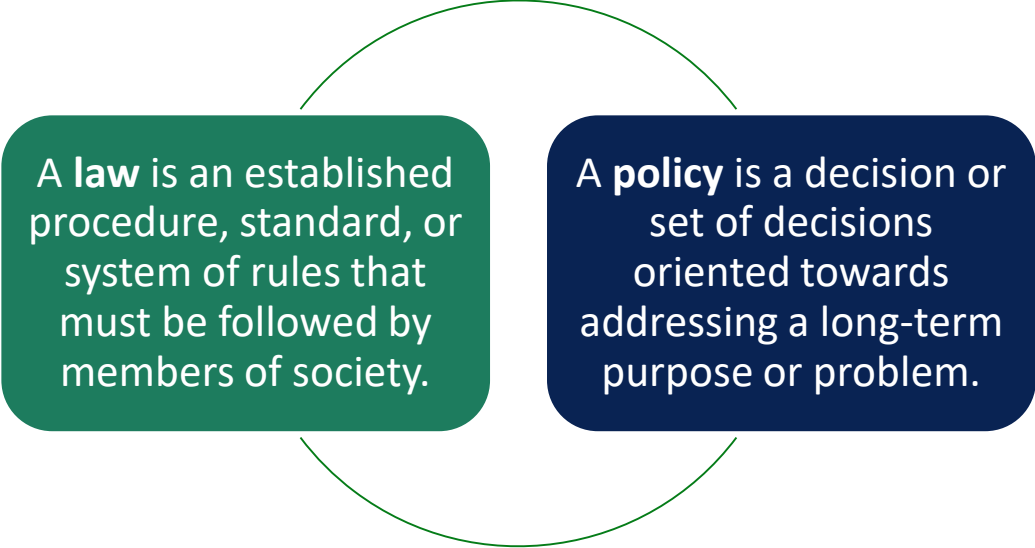


The Committee developed 7 briefs that provide additional context and definitions for the terms used in the Healthy People 2030 framework:

- Health and Well-Being
- Health Equity
- Health Literacy
- Law and Policy
- Health Promotion
- Summary Measures
- Systems Science and Modeling



As powerful determinants of health and well-being, **law and policy** provide important tools to improve health and well-being, achieve health equity, reduce health disparities, and attain health literacy.

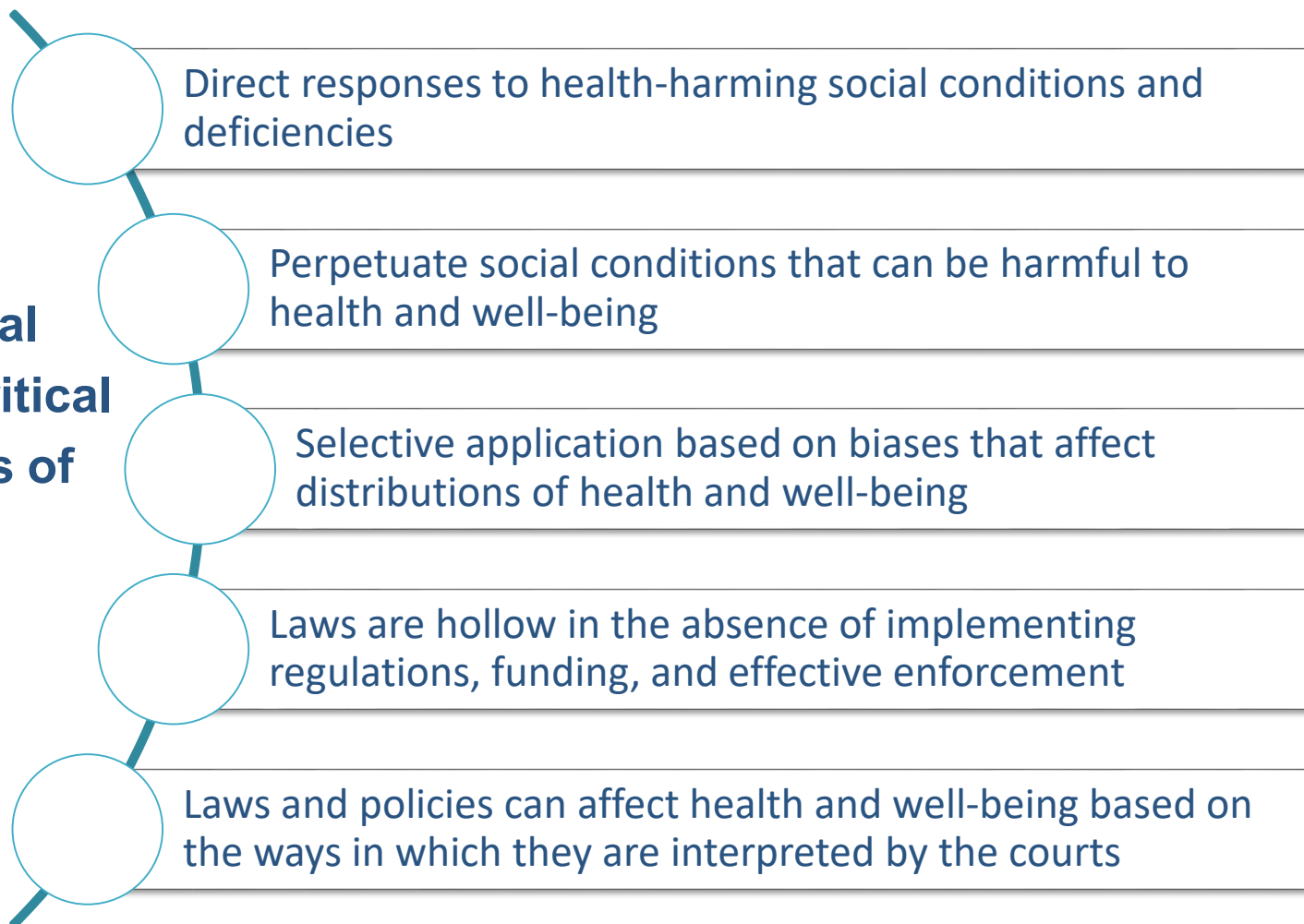


A **law** is an established procedure, standard, or system of rules that must be followed by members of society.

A **policy** is a decision or set of decisions oriented towards addressing a long-term purpose or problem.



Law and Legal Policy are Critical Determinants of Health



Law and policy successes in improving population health:

- Immunizations
- Motor-vehicle safety
- Workplace safety
- Control of infectious diseases
- Fluoridation of drinking water
- Tobacco as a health hazard
- Safer and healthier foods
-
- Family planning
- Healthier mothers and babies
- Declines in deaths from heart disease and stroke



- Law and policy can be crucial tools in the quest to alleviate poor health and create conditions for good health and well-being
 - The legal system effectively serves as the Nation’s primary structural engineer, responsible for its foundation, its most important design features, and its resiliency
 - The structures built (or not) result in the social determinants of health (some healthy, some health-harming)
 - If 60% of health is dependent upon on social and environmental factors, law and public policy must be utilized to create a “society in which all people can achieve their full potential for health and well-being across the lifespan”



Frameworks to consider law and policy as determinants of health:

- Health and well-being in all policies/laws
- Promoting population health through public health regulation
 - Economic incentives and disincentives
 - Changing the informational environment
 - Direct regulation
 - Indirect regulation
 - Deregulation
- Legal epidemiology and policy surveillance



Suggestions for the Role of Law and Policy in Healthy People 2030

Healthy People 2030 should strive to promote the use of law and policy as tools by which the Nation can affirmatively attack health disparities and health inequities, and improve the national health and well-being.

- Legal interventions can be integrated directly into the infrastructure of individual and population health to address both systemic and in-the-moment health-harming legal issues
- Although it's a national initiative, Healthy People 2030 should continue its long history as a tool to promote disease prevention and health promotion policy at the community, state, and tribal levels
- Healthy People 2030 could push a law and policy research agenda, including health outcomes assessments that aim to sharpen the linkages between law, policy, health, and well-being, and partnerships with researchers to develop new ways to evaluate whether laws and policies improve or hamper progress toward Healthy People 2030 objectives



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Office of Disease Prevention
and Health Promotion



cityhealth

AN INITIATIVE OF





WHAT IS CITYHEALTH?

- **An initiative** of the de Beaumont Foundation and Kaiser Permanente that aims **to help cities thrive** through policies that improve people's day-to-day lives.
- **A package of nine policy recommendations** with significant potential to boost health, well-being, and quality of life by addressing the key social determinants.

WHAT DO WE ASSESS?

- ✔ **Scores** to assess and improve policies that affect residents' health and well-being with **ratings of the nation's 40 largest cities**.
- ✔ The ratings are the culmination of an assessment of how these **40 cities fare across nine policies** that can significantly advance people's quality of life.
- ✔ We award gold, silver, bronze, or no medal overall and in each of our policy areas.

HOW DID WE CHOOSE POLICIES?

Pragmatic, Achievable, Aspirational:

- ✔ The **evidence base** of policies that address the **key determinants of health**
- ✔ Must be under the **cities' jurisdictional authority** and precedent
- ✔ Analysis by a policy advisory committee

CITY HEALTH'S NINE POLICIES



Affordable Housing



Alcohol Sales Control



Complete Streets



Earned Sick Leave



Food Safety/Restaurant
Inspection Rating



Healthy Food Procurement



High-Quality Universal Pre-K



Smoke Free Indoor Air



Tobacco 21



CITYHEALTH'S PROCESS

OBJECTIVES

- **Assess** how the 40 largest US cities stack up when it comes to the number and quality of these policies on their books.
- **Support cities** who want to take action on implementing these policies






SCORING CITIES' POLICIES

THREE CORE STEPS:

- 1** Collect and code all relevant laws, statutes, executive orders and regulations in each of the 40 cities.
- 2** Work with leading national issue experts to set scoring criteria; sort policies into gold, silver, bronze and no-medal categories.
- 3** Provide city leaders with an opportunity to vet their assessments for accuracy.


























HOW OVERALL MEDALS ARE AWARDED

-  **City received 5 or more gold medals across each of the 9 policies**
-  **City received 5 or more gold or silver medals across each of the 9 policies**
-  **City received 4 or more gold, silver, or bronze medals across each of the 9 policies**



2018 KEY FINDINGS

OVERALL MEDAL SCORES

 Boston, MA	 Kansas City, MO	 Albuquerque, NM
 Chicago, IL	 Long Beach, CA	 Atlanta, GA
 Los Angeles, CA	 Philadelphia, PA	 Baltimore, MD
 New York, NY	 Sacramento, CA	 Austin, TX
 San Jose, CA	 San Antonio, TX	 Charlotte, NC
	 San Diego, CA	 Denver, CO
	 San Francisco, CA	 Fresno, CA
	 Seattle, WA	 Houston, TX
	 Washington, DC	 Louisville, KY
		 Milwaukee, WI
		 Portland, OR

CITIES THAT MOVED UP IN 2018

10 CITIES WITH IMPROVED OVERALL MEDAL STATUS *from 2017 to 2018*

- 
- Albuquerque
 - Austin
 - Kansas City
 - Long Beach
 - Louisville
 - Milwaukee
 - Portland
 - San Antonio
 - San Jose
 - Seattle

CITY POLICY MEDALS



Affordable Housing

13 cities received a medal



Alcohol Sales Control

15 cities received a medal



Complete Streets

32 cities received a medal



Earned Sick Leave

19 cities received a medal



Food Safety/Restaurant Inspection Rating

15 cities received a medal



Healthy Food Procurement

16 cities received a medal



High-Quality Universal Pre-K

33 cities received a medal



Smoke Free Indoor Air

36 cities received a medal



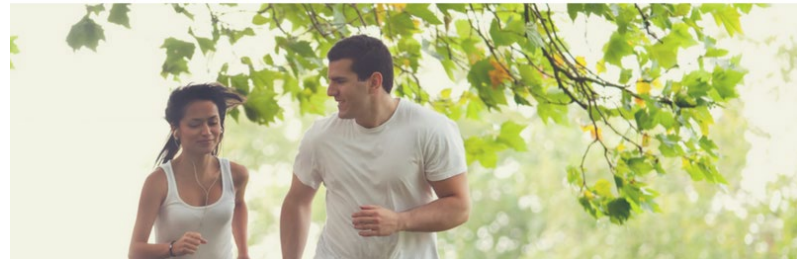
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15 cities received a gold medal

**In just one year,
cities earned 24
new policy
medals.**



**24 NEW
MEDALS
IN 1 YEAR**





LET'S CONNECT

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