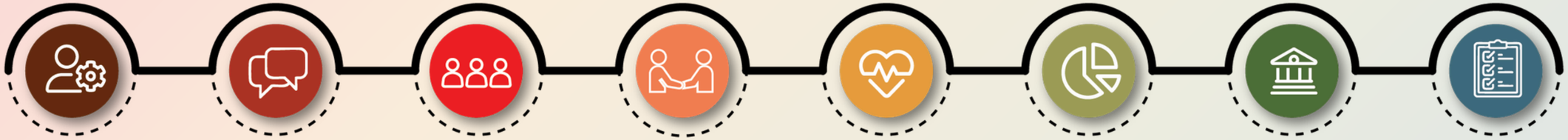
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CLASSROOM TO CAREER

Governmental Public Health Toolkit

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This is Governmental Public Health



Learning Objectives

By the end of this module, students will be able to:

1. Define governmental public health and describe its role within the broader public health system.
2. Identify state, Tribal, local, and territorial (STLT) health departments' core functions.
3. Describe the factors that influence how STLT governmental public health responsibilities and activities are carried out.
4. Recognize how law, regulation, governmental structure, and other factors shape governmental public health practice.



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What is Governmental Public Health?

Governmental public health is the work carried out by federal and STLT governments to protect and improve the public's health.[1]

These governments have different structures, roles, and responsibilities.[1] Governmental public health is part of a broader public health system that also includes:

- Healthcare organizations
- Academic institutions
- Businesses
- Other partners[1]



Federal Public Health



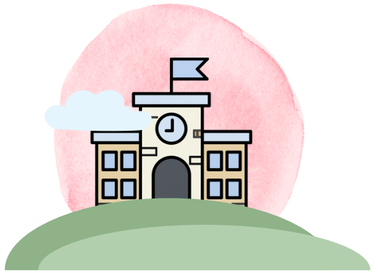
State Public Health



Tribal Public Health



Local Public Health



Territorial Public Health

What Does Governmental Public Health Do?

STLT health departments work to protect and improve the public's health in many ways. Their work may include:

- Carrying out regulatory and compliance responsibilities
- Providing public health information and guidance
- Maintaining public health infrastructure
- Monitoring health and identifying health threats
- Investigating and responding to public health problems
- Developing and implementing policies and programs
- Providing public health services
- Coordinating with governmental and nongovernmental partners[1]

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Key Concepts in Governmental Public Health

Where Responsibilities Apply

Jurisdiction
Geographic area within which responsibilities are carried out[2]



What Shapes or Directs Action

Law
Rules and requirements established through legal authorities that can define, authorize, or limit governmental public health responsibilities and actions[3]

Statute
A formal written law enacted by a legislative body[4]

Regulation
Rule issued by a governmental agency, board, or commission under authority provided by law that has the force and effect of law[5]

How Requirements Are Met and Addressed

Compliance
Meeting applicable laws, regulations, permits, or other legal requirements[6]

Enforcement
Actions taken by a governmental entity to address violations and bring regulated entities into compliance[7]

How Governmental Work Is Organized

Governance
Structures, processes, and mechanisms through which public health responsibilities are directed, coordinated, and overseen[8]

Accountability
Responsibility to answer for decisions, actions, performance, and use of resources[8]

Why Governmental Public Health Exists

1. **Organized and Sustained Action**
   Protecting the public's health requires organized and sustained action.[1]

2. **A Distinct Governmental Role**
   Laws, policies, regulations, programs, funding, information, infrastructure, and coordination help governments organize and sustain public health action. Some governmental entities also have regulatory responsibilities.[1]

3. **Working with Others**
   STLT health departments work with healthcare organizations, community organizations, academic institutions, businesses, and other partners.[1]

Governmental Roles in Public Health



Federal Public Health[1]

Establishes national public health priorities, coordinates federal initiatives, and provides funding, guidance, and technical assistance.



State Public Health[1]

Establishes statewide public health policies, coordinates activities across jurisdictions, and supports local health departments.



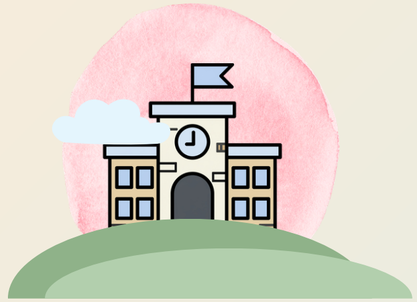
Tribal Public Health[10,11]

Exercises sovereign public health authority, establishes health policies, and services to protect Tribal communities.



Local Public Health[1]

Administers community public health services, implements prevention programs, and responds to health needs in its jurisdiction.



Territorial Public Health[9]

Establishes territory-wide public health policies, administers public health programs, and coordinates health protection efforts.

Responsibilities may be distinct, shared, or overlapping. [1,9]

TIGPH Core Functions

Assess & Monitor
Health conditions and threats



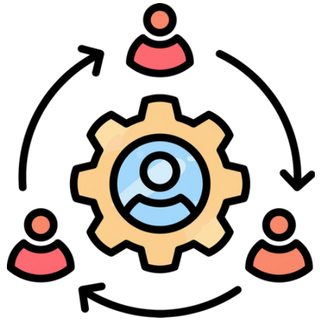
Prevent & Protect
Disease, injury, and the public's health



Develop & Implement
Public health policy and programs



Coordinate
Public health action



Maintain
Public health infrastructure and readiness



These functions are interconnected, and specific activities and responsibilities vary across governmental entities.[1]

What Shapes Governmental Public Health Practice?



These factors influence how STLT governmental public health responsibilities and activities are carried out.[1]

From Governmental Public Health Practice to Workforce Responsibilities

To better understand the work performed by governmental public health professionals, ASPPH partnered with the Public Health Accreditation Board (PHAB) and the National Board of Public Health Examiners to conduct a national Job Task Analysis (JTA) that identified core responsibilities and tasks.

Governmental Public Health Practice

The structures, authority, requirements, and relationships that shape the work

ASPPH Job Task Analysis

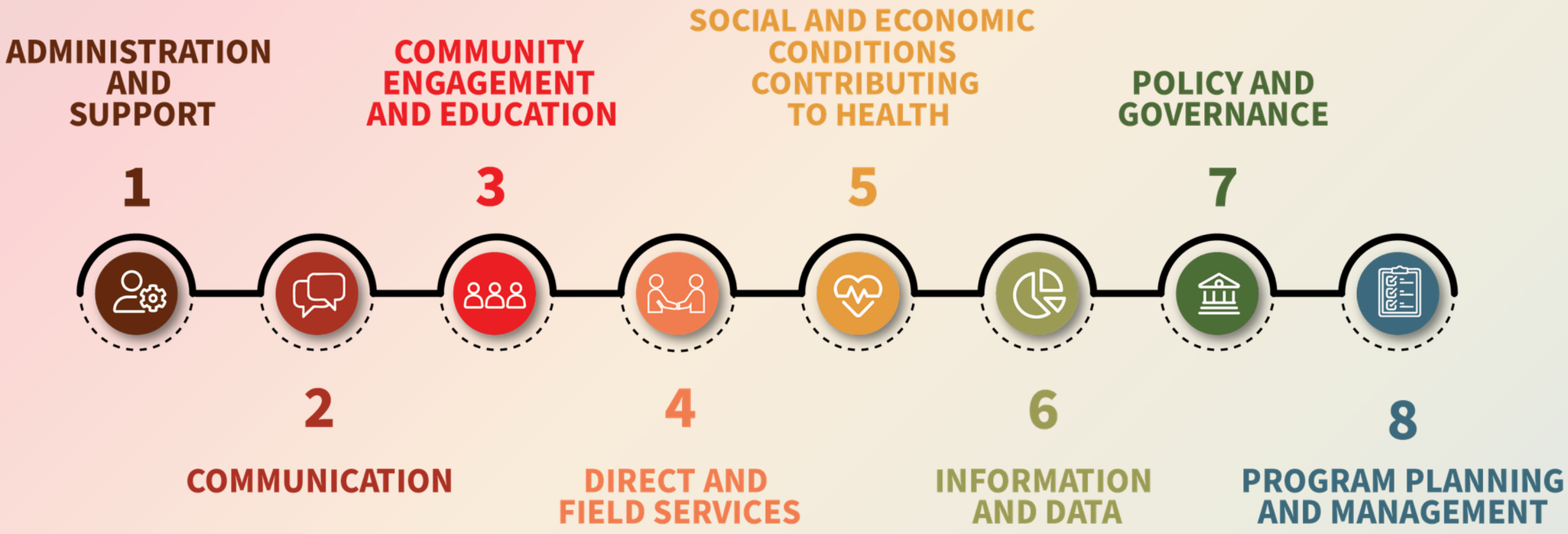
Identifying the responsibilities and tasks performed by governmental public health professionals

Eight Governmental Public Health Job Domains

Organizing the work into key areas of responsibility

Governmental Public Health Workforce Job Domains

The Job Task Analysis[12] identified eight interconnected domains that describe the core responsibilities of the governmental public health workforce:



Q & A



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