

# Developing an Equity-Minded Public Health Workforce

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### Our mission

Healthier communities for all through equitable laws & policies.



# Speakers



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# What will we talk about?

- 1. Context Setting: Building a more equityminded public health workforce
- 2. What Are We Doing?
  - Preparing public health graduates
  - Addressing structural racism
  - Combatting misinformation
- 3. Moderated Discussion
- 4. Audience Q&A





# Supporting Practitioners Across Their Career

Context-Setting

Identifying
needs and
opportunities
within health
departments



Law is a critical determinant of health; yet most public health practitioners do not receive any formal public health law training.

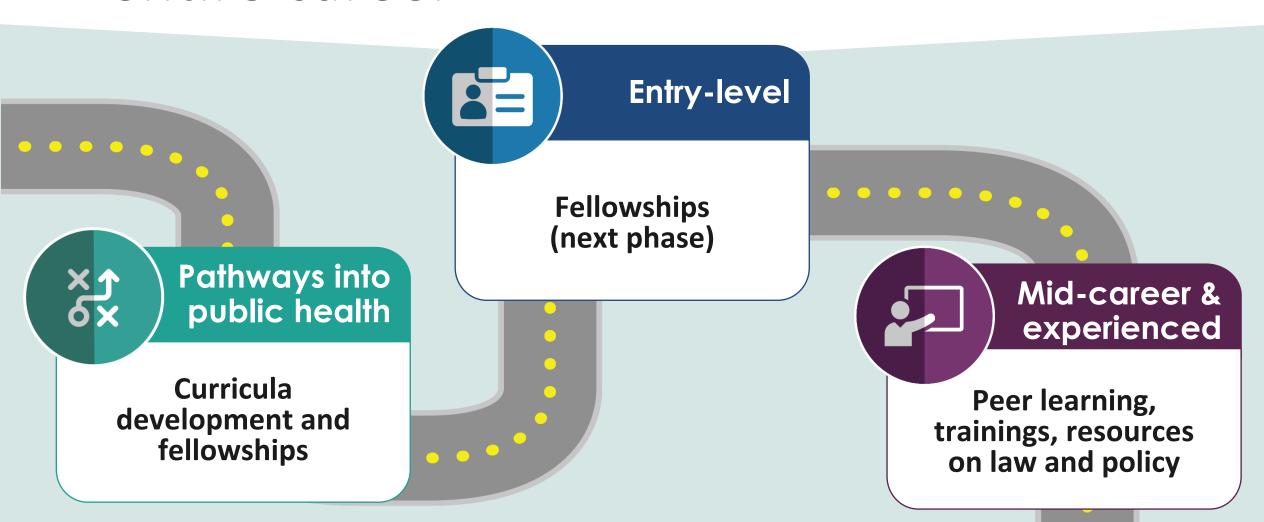


Many public health practitioners are committed to working on health equity, but don't know where to start or how to navigate structural, legal, or political barriers.



Health departments fall across a continuum of readiness; need for customizable resources.

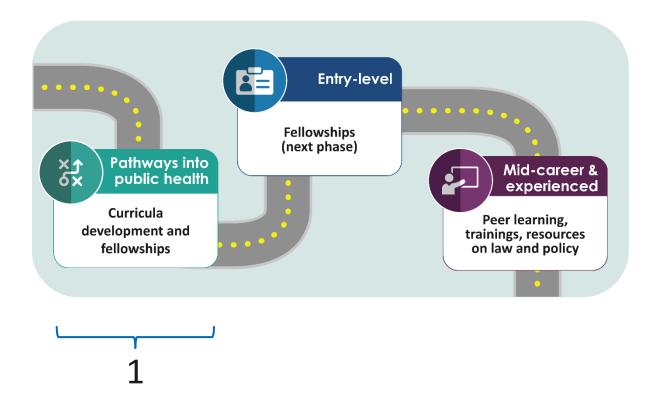
# Supporting practitioners across their entire career



1. Strengthening educational pathways through:

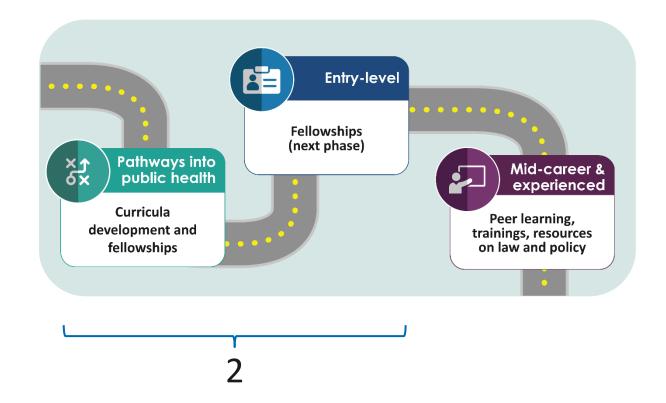


Embedding public health law curricula into schools and programs of public health



2. Creating on-the-ground training and job opportunities:





3. Building workforce capacity through:



Peer learning cohorts and TA



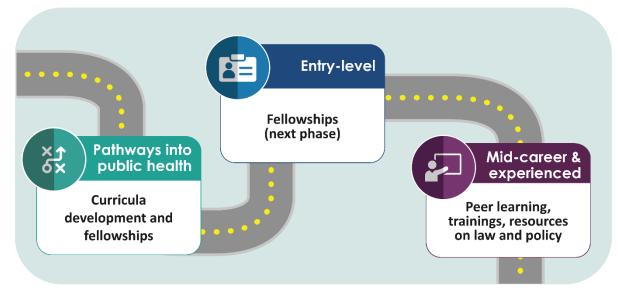
Legal research and analysis

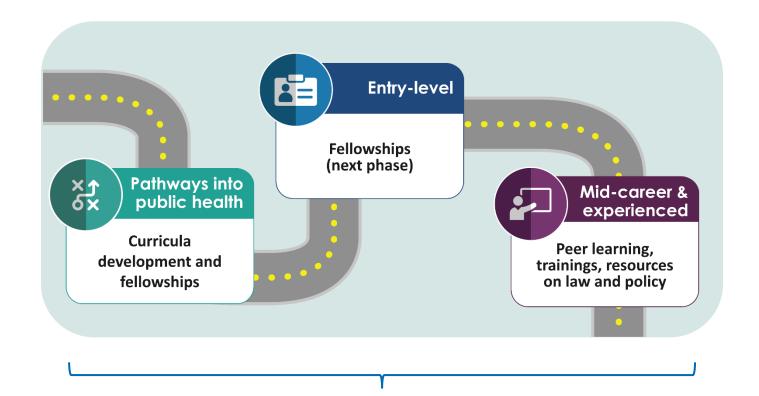


Resource development



Online learning modules









# Future Public Health Practitioners

Opportunities in Public Health Law

### Project Team



# The work that is represented in this presentation has been made possible by:

- CDC Public Health Law Program
- Public health faculty, administrators, and practitioners who participated in key informant interviews, serve on project steering committee, and contributed to curricula design.
- ChangeLab Solutions project team: Nessia Berner-Wong, Chassidy Hanley, Chelsea Wu, Holly Magdziarz, Hollie Storie, Jessica Nguyen, Kathryn Robinson, Rebecca Johnson, Sara Bartel, and Tyra Satchell





# Methods for assessing academic landscape

- 190 accredited graduate schools and programs of public health (SPPH)
- Assessed data for themes and trends
- Crosswalked CEPH, CDC PHL, and other competency models
- Conducted key informant interviews w/ 8 MPH faculty and administrators



# What we learned



PHL concepts only discussed broadly, and not required for graduation



PHL course development dependent on faculty expertise and available resources



Accreditation requirements may be a challenge and opportunity



Increased interest in public health education

### MPH program curriculum & courses



#### Of 190 accredited SPPH:

- ~36% (68) have a course that teaches PHL concepts at least at a broad level.
- 17% (33) have a course dedicated to PHL topics.
- Only 13 have a course that addresses public health law topics that is required for graduation.



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Increased interest in public health education

### Faculty expertise & budget constraints



- Law is most often taught in the context of ethics, legal powers/application of the law, and advocacy/policy
- Lack of consistency in how, or if, public health law is integrated into MPH courses and program curriculum
- Majority of accredited schools don't have a JD faculty on staff
- Course offerings that address public health law concepts are largely dependent on program size



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Accreditation requirements may be a challenge and opportunity



Increased interest in public health education

### Accreditation challenges & opportunities



- CEPH accreditation requirements strongly influence MPH curriculum
- Difficult to develop or change nonelective classes





# What we learned



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PHL course development dependent on faculty expertise and available resources



Accreditation requirements may be a challenge and opportunity



Increased interest in public health education

### Increased interest in public health education



- Relevancy as a driver for course offerings
- All faculty named public health law as an important knowledge area for every MPH student

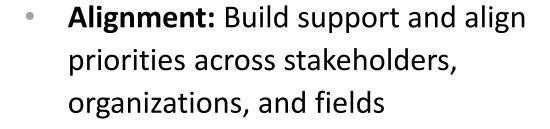


# **Equity Considerations**



- Acknowledge & take action to undo the historical legacy of structural racism in higher education
- Capacity to expand training in PHL dependent on institutional resources
- Consider and support the diversity of educational pathways

# How do we create change?



- Access: Increase access to public health law training for students
- Capacity: Increase the capacity of schools, programs, and faculty to teach public health law
- Educational diversity: Increase access to public health law training for non-MPH students

# How can you tap in?



- **Everyone:** Check out the PHLA for short video and training opportunities in core PHL concepts
  - Faculty & administrators: Pilot! Reach out to learn more about opportunities to test out PHL teaching modules
  - **Students:** Talk to your faculty and program administrators about the importance of PHL
- PH community: connect with local schools and programs about the need for training in the connections between PH and the law.

# Public Health Law Academy

- Free, online, on demand trainings on public health law
- Trainings cover intro to PHL, administrative law & health equity, hot topics, & legal epidemiology
- Includes an option to receive a free certificate
- Materials for instructors



### Public Health Law Pilot Program

- MPH and undergraduate public health programs
- Designed for both JD/non-JD faculty
- Appropriate for introductory public health courses, public health policy courses, and/or introduction to epidemiology courses
- Six individual modules:
  - 1. Public health law introduction
  - 2. Sources of public health authority
  - 3. Limits on government power and preemption
  - 4. Limits on government power and individual rights
  - 5. Balancing government power with individual rights
  - 6. Legal epidemiology





# Uprooting Structural Racism

Through Equity-Centered Public Health Law



 Present-day gaps in health and prosperity are rooted in historical injustice and systemic inequality

 Health disparities are deeply entrenched and growing, particularly among BIPOC and low-income communities



Project Objective  Develop and equip public health departments and leaders with the legal tools, resources, and trainings to address structural racism in the context of public health



## Project Goals

 Ensure that public health practitioners have historical and contemporary perspectives on racism – that they can identify the thread between the historical and the contemporary – and associated health inequities

 Identify and lift up strategies that allow for this historical understanding and perspective to inform work in public health settings



# Project Approach

- Literature review and desktop legal research
- Establish an Expert Review Work Group (ERWG)
- Regularly engage our CDC partners and the ERWG with our research findings and draft materials
- Produce draft content for a three-part Learning Series
- Produce accompanying tools and resources for the Learning Series modules
- Pilot draft content and materials in the field and refine as appropriate



Learning Series Modules  Module 1: Racism: Defining its History and Existence

 Module 2: Exploration of Racism as a Built System

 Module 3: We Can Act to Dismantle Racism

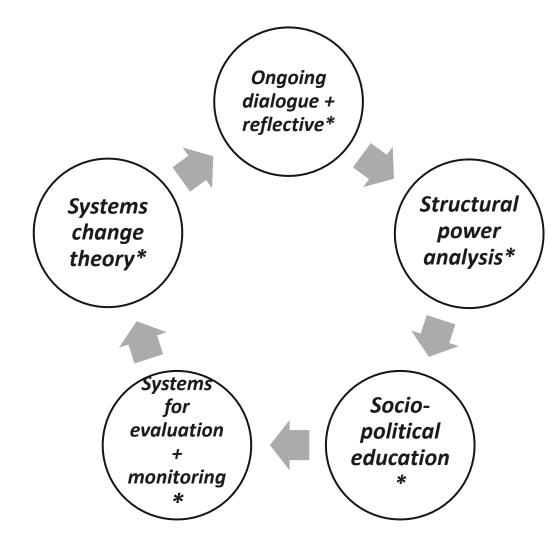


### Preliminary Insights

#### Application of Adult Learning Theory

- Reflection and active engagement in the learning process
- Clarity around the goals and purpose of the learnings
- Varied learning experiences that simulate the complexities of real life
- Incorporation of the lived experiences and knowledge of learners

#### Exploration of Anti-Racism Pedagogy



\*Source: Came H, Griffith D. Tackling racism as a "wicked" public health problem: Enabling allies in anti-racism praxis. Soc Sci Med. 2018;199:181.



Preliminary Insights



Even with increasing anti-racist public health scholarship, relatively little pedagogical guidance exists to help public health education faculty teach about structural racism or empower future generations of public health professionals to address it."

Chandler CE, Williams CR, Turner MW, Shanahan ME.

Training Public Health Students in Racial Justice and Health Equity: A Systematic Review. Public Health Rep. 2022 Mar-Apr;137(2):375-385.



Observations

Challenges

Opportunities



# Addressing Misinformation and Health Equity

Through A Public Health Law Framework

Health misinformation is a serious threat to public health. It can cause confusion, sow mistrust, harm people's health, and undermine public health efforts. Limiting the spread of health misinformation is a moral and civic imperative that will require a whole-of-society effort."

- Vivek H. Murthy, M.D., M.B.A. Surgeon General of the United States

## CONFRONTING HEALTH MISINFORMATION

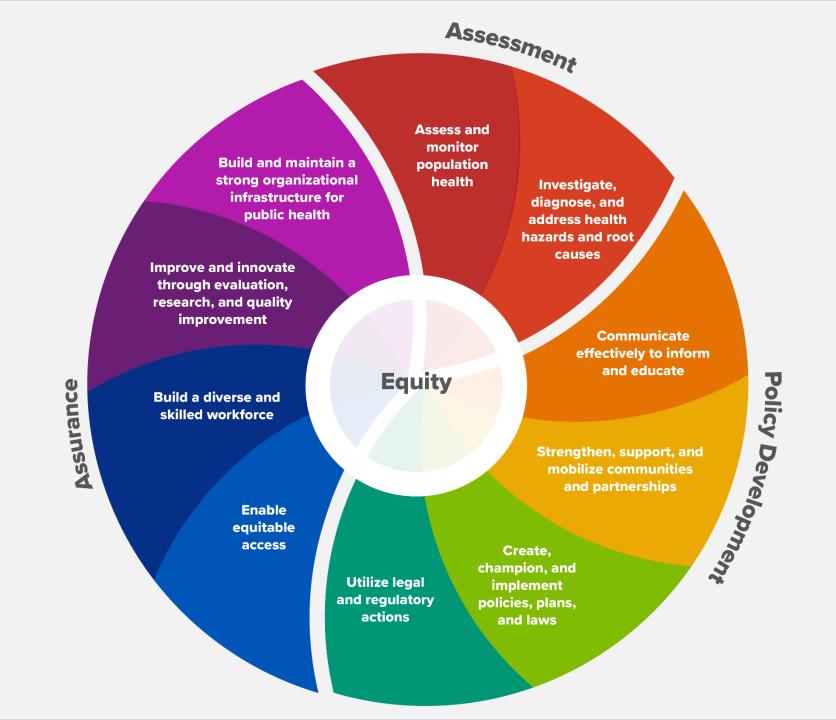
The U.S. Surgeon General's Advisory on Building a Healthy Information Environment

## Health Departments

- Expressed need for legal strategies to deal with misinformation as part of building relationships with community
- During scoping, we identified primarily programmatic responses.

# THE 10 ESSENTIAL PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

To protect and promote the health of all people in all communities



# SOCIAL DETERMINANTS AND SOCIAL NEEDS: MOVING BEYOND MIDSTREAM



Improve Community Conditions COMMUNITY

upstream

TACTICS

Laws, policies, and regulations that create community conditions supporting health for all people.

# INDIVIDUAL

midstream

Include patient screening questions about social factors like housing and food access; use data to inform care and provide referrals.

Social workers, community health workers, and/or community-based organizations providing direct support/assistance to meet patients social needs

Addressing Individuals' Social Needs



Law and Policy Strategies

COMBATING
MISINFORMATION

# Three Groups of Strategies



Making Accurate Information Available & Debunking Misinformation



Holding Accountable Those Who Spread Disinformation



Structural Approaches Through Interdisciplinary Collaboration

# Making Accurate Information Available & Debunking Misinformation

#### **Law & Policy Solutions**

- Traditional approach
  - Grant funds and specify messages
- Modern public health law
  - Building trust between public health and the community
    - Openness, fairness, and transparency in governance
    - Community engagement
    - Centering equity

# Holding Accountable Those Who Spread Misinformation

#### **Traditional Approaches**

- Professional licensing regulation
- Liability for (social) media companies or individuals

#### **Modern Public Health Law**

- Addressing structural determinants
- Applied to social media as an example:
  - Procedural safeguards
  - Increasing internet user privacy rights
  - Using antitrust to limit large data companies

#### Interdisciplinary and Cross-Sector Approaches

#### **Education**

Important SDoH

 Critical thinking and literacy

Embedded health education

#### **Journalism**

Improving quality journalism

 Establishing policy priorities and funding

#### **Social Media**

 Social media cooperating with research efforts

 Making accurate information available, and debunking misinformation



Conclusion UN-SILOING



### Moderated Discussion





Audience Q&A



### Thank you!

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