

Pathways to Population Health Equity Landscape Analysis of Population Health Frameworks

[Elements in **red** are aligned with/components of Pathways to Population Health Equity (P2PHE)]

| Tool | Type | Intended audience | Description | Implications for P2PHE adaptation and use |
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| Health and Human Services – Public Health 3.0 | Framework with recommendations for the future of public health | Public health practitioners, policymakers | This framework charts a future in which public health goes beyond its historic functions to address upstream community conditions, acting as a health strategist | Used as a foundational recommendation set to guide the development of P2PHE |
| Pathways to Population Health developed through 100 Million Healthier Lives | Framework, with accompanying user guide and assessment tool | Health care organizations | The framework helps partners across sectors to focus on shared work related to the well-being of people, the well-being of places, and equity. It invites them to balance four portfolios, with an equity lens: 1. Physical and/or mental health 2. Social and/or spiritual well-being 3. Community health and well-being 4. Communities of solutions | Used as a multi-sector framework, adapted for use by public health in terms of concepts and language and aligned with FPHS and PHAB standards to strategically advance population health and equity |
| Public Health National Center for Innovations and PHAB – Foundational Public Health Services (and Capabilities) | Framework of services and competencies | Public health departments | Describes five foundational public health services and five foundational public health capabilities. Foundational services include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicable disease control Chronic disease and injury prevention Environmental public health Maternal, child and family health Access to and linkage with clinical care Foundational capabilities include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment and surveillance Community partnership development Equity | The foundational capacities of the FPHS have been integrated into the P2PHE Compass. These are then applied to proactively understand who and where people might be at risk of equity gaps using the foundational services. Public health departments can use the P2PHE Compass to build their foundational capabilities for population health and equity |



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| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organizational competencies Policy development and support Accountability and performance management Emergency preparedness and response Communications | |
| Public Health National Center for Health Innovations and the de Beaumont Foundation – 10 Essential Public Health Services | Framework that describes the public health activities that should be undertaken to protect and promote the health of all people in all communities | Organizations and individuals involved in providing public health services | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Assess and monitor population health Investigate, diagnose and address health hazards and root causes Communicate effectively to inform and educate Strengthen, support and mobilize communities and partnerships Create, champion and implement policies, plans, and laws Utilize legal and regulatory actions Enable equitable access Build a diverse and skilled workforce Improve and innovate through evaluation, research and quality improvement Build and maintain a strong organizational infrastructure for public health | These essential public health services, which center equity, were integrated into the P2PHE Compass tool and Roadmap. Health departments seeking to put these essential services in place can use the P2PHE Compass and roadmaps as tools to advance the foundational public health services as it relates to population and community health |
| Public Health Accreditation Board (PHAB) standards – Version 1.5 and 2022 standards Have domains that align with the Essential Public Health Services | Standards and measures that health departments must meet to achieve accreditation | State, tribal, local and territorial health departments | <p>The 2022 PHAB Standards include 10 domains:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Assess and monitor population health status, factors that influence health, and community needs and assets Investigate, diagnose, and address health problems and hazards affecting the population Communicate effectively to inform and educate people about health, factors that influence it, and how to improve it | The P2PHE Compass supports health departments to meet the vast majority of 2022 PHAB standards and measures as it relates to population health and health equity. Version 1.5 and Version 2022 of the standards both include significant attention to equity. A crosswalk between P2PHE tools and the PHAB Standards can be found here |



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| | | | <ol style="list-style-type: none">4. Strengthen, support, and mobilize communities and partnerships to improve health5. Create, champion, and implement policies, plans, and laws that impact health6. Utilize legal and regulatory actions designed to improve and protect the public's health7. Contribute to an effective system that enables equitable access to the individual services and care needed to be healthy8. Build and support a diverse and skilled public health workforce9. Improve and innovate public health functions through ongoing evaluation, research, and continuous quality improvement10. Build and maintain a strong organizational infrastructure for public health | Because of its strong alignment, the P2PHE Compass can be used as an overall monitoring tool about how a health department is meeting PHAB standards as it relates to population health and equity. In addition, it offers concrete strategies and tools for health departments to take action to meet PHAB standards and measures. The Compass can also be used to reassess progress as a tool for quality improvement and reaccreditation |
| Council on Linkages Between Academia and Public Health Practice, Public Health Foundation – Core Competencies for Public Health Professionals | | Organizations and individuals involved in providing public health services | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Data analytics and assessment skills• Policy development and program planning skills• Communication skills• Health equity skills• Community partnership skills• Public health sciences skills• Management and finance Skills• Leadership and systems thinking skills | These competencies were heavily integrated into the Compass tool for P2PHE |



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| Public Health Foundation – Population Health Competencies | Competencies | Organizations and individuals involved in providing public health services | Population Health Competencies are organized into six domains: 1. Community engagement 2. Community health assessment 3. Community health Improvement planning and action 4. Health equity and cultural awareness 5. Systems thinking 6. Organizational planning and management | These capacities were integrated into the P2PHE Roadmaps and Compass and can be used by public health practitioners to develop competencies |
| National Rural Health Resource Center – Population Health Readiness Assessment | Readiness assessment | Organizations and individuals involved in providing public health services in rural areas | The assessment asks whether the organization's activities across several domains contribute to population health: 1. Leadership activities 2. Strategic planning activities 3. Working with patients, partners, and community members. 4. Data collection, management, and analysis. 5. Operations and processes. 6. Workforce culture. 7. Outcomes and impact. | This tool is uniquely intended for rural health organizations. The website then provides a user with tools based on the domains in which they have low scores. P2PHE Compass resources were connected to these tools |
| NACCHO – Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnerships (MAPP) | Framework for community health planning | Public health departments and communities | The phases include: 1. Organize for success and partnership development 2. Visioning (shared community vision and common values) 3. Assessments (collecting and analyzing data) 4. Identify strategic issues 5. Formulate goals and strategies 6. Action cycle (putting strategies into action) | MAPP is an iterative process that can improve the process of addressing community needs. Its components are integrated into the P2PHE Compass and is especially helpful for Portfolio 3 activities around community conditions, as well as for quality improvement |
| Robert Wood Johnson Foundation – Culture of Health Action Framework | Framework | Organizational/ project level (public health) | The framework identifies four priorities (“action areas”) and suggests measures for improving the health and well-being of all people: 1. Making health a shared priority 2. Fostering cross-sector collaboration | This is a broad framework that was used in the initial development of P2PHE. P2PHE can help public health departments to build a culture of health |



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| | | | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Creating healthier, more equitable communities 4. Strengthening integration of health services and systems | |
| Public Sector Leader Consortium (Center for Health Care Strategies, Milbank Memorial Fund, and National Association of Medicaid Directors) – Framework for Public Sector Leadership | Framework with accompanying stories from the field | Individual/ leadership (public health and other public sectors) | <p>The framework has five domains of competencies that are critical to success in the public sector:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Personal leadership and self-management 2. Setting and managing strategic direction 3. Engaging and motivating people. 4. Practicing good public administration 5. Driving and delivering results | This framework is based on skills for success within the agency, but specific domains could be applied to population health improvement efforts (e.g., engaging people within domain 4, systems thinking and leading innovation within domain 5). These domains align with the P2PHE Compass |
| Saskatchewan Population Health Framework | Framework | Research (rural) | Individual and contextual factors lead to outcomes | Used primarily for rural health and useful for addressing structural inequities |
| Population Health Measurement Framework | Framework | Communities and public health | <p>This framework displays the following characteristics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Population-/community-focused 2. Importance/applicability 3. Developing a scorecard of population health 4. Overall practicality and strategic value 5. Data feasibility and expands digital infrastructure 6. Scientific measures and attributes | Certain elements were integrated into P2PHE Compass data components |
| Bay Area Regional Health Inequities Initiative | Framework | Communities and public health | <p>This framework looks at the following issue through a lens of using policy to address them:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Social inequities 2. Institutional inequities 3. Living conditions | Integrated into P2PHE Compass assessment |
| CDC – Health Impact Pyramid | Framework | Communities and public health (though all levels) | <p>This framework looks at:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Counseling and education 2. Clinical interventions 3. Long-lasting protective interventions 4. Changing to context to impact users and their decisions 5. Socioeconomic factors | Broad framework that could be used in the P2PHE framework introduction |



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| Moving Beyond Midstream | Framework | Communities and public health | This framework breaks public health services into: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Downstream: medical treatment• Midstream: social services (like the hyperutilizers)• Upstream: policy levers | P2PHE helps create a balanced portfolio of activity into downstream, midstream, and upstream. We have added a groundwater component to capture Portfolio 4 and Equity more clearly in P2PHE |
| World Health Organization (WHO) – A Conceptual Framework for Action on the Social Determinants of Health | Domains | Communities and policymakers | This framework addresses: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Income and social protection• Education• Unemployment and job insecurity• Working life conditions• Food insecurity• Housing, basic amenities and the environment• Early childhood development• Social inclusion and non-discrimination• Structural conflict• Access to affordable health services of decent quality | P2PHE focuses on how individual factors and community conditions relate to one another. It is more overarching than any one of these. Several elements related to social inclusion and non-discrimination and structural conflict could be brought into a broader description of the health equity strategy |
| Foundational Practices for Health Equity | Assessment | Health departments | Addresses health equity through a framework and detailed questions, building from the WHO framework | A number of key concepts were integrated into data, policy, and payment elements of the P2PHE Compass |
| HHS Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion – Healthy People 2030 | Framework | Communities and policymakers | National objectives related to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Health conditions• Health behaviors• Special populations• Settings and systems• Social determinants | Useful directionally as an aligned framework |
| United Nations Sustainable Development Goals | Priorities | Communities and policymakers | 17 goals covering many social and environmental conditions known to impact health | P2PHE focuses more on community-level conditions. While environmental conditions could be addressed under Portfolios 3 and 4. |
| Trust for America's Health – Racial Healing and Achieving Health Equity in the United States | Priorities | Communities and policymakers | Provides specific recommendations to implement health equity and racial justice | Relevant to P2PHE Portfolios 3 and 4 and equity and racial justice. |

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| Minnesota Public Health Triple Aim | Framework | Organization | <p>This framework focuses on creating health equity, within a social inclusion frame, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing a health-in-all-policies approach with health equity as the goal • Expand our understanding of what creates health • Strengthen the capacity of communities to create their own healthy future | Useful framework that was integrated into Portfolio 3 and 4 activities for public health in the P2PHE framework and Compass |
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A number of these frameworks and their more detailed contributions can be found in the primer at www.publichealthequity.org.

How can P2PHE be used alongside/complement a framework or tool I am already using?

P2PHE builds from many of the frameworks above and is intended to be a complementary tool, used to support public health departments who are seeking to deepen their work to strategically advance health equity and population health. P2PHE tools can, for example, prepare health departments meet over 90% of the 2022 PHAB accreditation standards and measures. These complementarities are highlighted in the table above, with all aligned elements in red. Crosswalks to various frameworks can be found at www.publichealthequity.org.

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