

16-04

STATEMENT OF POLICY

Integration of Services and Supports for Community Health

Policy

The National Association of County and City Health Officials (NACCHO) supports efforts to better connect and integrate public health, physical and behavioral health, and social services. NACCHO encourages all sectors and disciplines to work collaboratively to leverage their resources, authority, expertise, and shared interests in pursuit of achieving the Triple Aim of simultaneously improving population health outcomes, reducing per capita cost of health care, and improving patient satisfaction and quality of health care.

NACCHO draws attention to the critical role local health departments play in developing integrated health systems, and encourages local health departments to engage with partners to plan, implement, and evaluate strategies to improve the health of their communities.

NACCHO encourages the adoption of policies and practices at the local, state, and federal levels to facilitate integration by doing the following:

- Supporting research on integrative systems of care, such as coordinated care organization models, primary care medical homes, community-based primary health care and regionally based health improvement collaboratives.
- Encouraging collaboration and coordination between sectors (e.g., community health assessment/community health improvement plan; see NACCHO's statement of policy on [Community Health Needs Assessments](#)).
- Encouraging clinical-community linkages that help connect healthcare and behavioral healthcare providers, community organizations, and public health agencies in order to improve access to prevention, early intervention, and chronic behavioral health care services.
- Establishing public and private financing mechanisms that support the coordination and delivery of a range of integrated clinical, public health, and supportive services.
- Creating interoperable health information exchange systems to support improved health outcomes for individuals and to inform community health planning and evaluation (see NACCHO's statement of policy on [Electronic Health Records and Health Information Exchange](#)).
- Offering incentives for integration through performance metrics that measure population health outcomes across all social levels (see NACCHO's statements of policy on [Meaningful Use](#) and [Performance Standards and Measurement](#)).
- Promoting the incorporation of principles of social justice into public health practice in order to improve health outcomes and equity for all people in their communities (see NACCHO's statement of policy on [Health Equity and Social Justice](#)).



Justification

Assuring a “complete state of physical, mental, and social health” for all people in all communities requires more than the provision of health care alone.¹ The Surgeon General’s National Prevention Strategy² posits that clinical preventive services should be supported and reinforced by community-based prevention, policy, and programs, and the Department of Health and Human Services’ Healthy People 2020 further emphasizes the need to consider how social structures influence the health of populations.³ The 2012 Institute of Medicine report “Primary Care and Public Health: Exploring Integration to Improve Population Health” states that “integration of primary care and public health can serve as a catalyst for cooperation across the entire health system,” and calls for generating an appropriate balance in investment across and within three domains: (1) social and environmental determinants of health, (2) health care services for individuals, and (3) public health services for populations.⁴

As leaders in their community with specialized knowledge and resources, local health departments have a unique front-line perspective of the community’s health needs. As local health departments assume the role of community chief health strategist (See NACCHO’s statement of policy on [Local Health Departments as the Community Chief Health Strategist](#)), local health departments can lead, facilitate and participate in integrating community services to improve health in their communities.

The Affordable Care Act (ACA) provides a key opportunity to integrate public health and medicine. Given the shared origins and commitments of public health and medicine to the health of communities,⁵ the principles, practices, assets and resources of medicine and public health should be integrated in order to accomplish national health outcomes.⁶ Health is influenced by a range of interconnected physical, behavioral, and social factors, and the integration of services and supports provides opportunities to effectively address those factors. Behavioral health services are often more effective when integrated with primary care and public health services.⁷ Interventions for adults with co-occurring physical, mental health, and substance use disorders have been shown to be more effective when implemented in an integrated atmosphere of public health, primary care, and mental health or primary care and mental health (as in some federally qualified health centers).^{8,9} Furthermore, the integration of public health with social services creates opportunities to coordinate services to address social determinants of health. Public health shares historical origins with several social service fields,¹⁰ as well as the goals of promoting the well-being of the whole person and eliminating disparities.

Achieving integrated public and personal healthcare will position local health departments as community chief health strategists. From this position, local health departments can ensure the complex healthcare network maintains a culturally sensitive approach to improving the public’s health and well-being.

References

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Record of Action

Proposed by NACCHO Health Systems Transformation Workgroup

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