



Essential Service 1: Monitor Health Status to Identify Community Health Problems

What is going on in our community?

Do we know how healthy we are?

Monitoring health status to identify community health problems encompasses the following:

- Assessing, accurately and continually, the community's health status.
- Identifying threats to health.
- Determining health service needs.
- Paying attention to the health needs of groups that are at higher risk than the total population.
- Identifying community assets and resources that support the public health system in promoting health and improving quality of life.
- Using appropriate methods and technology to interpret and communicate data to diverse audiences.
- Collaborating with other stakeholders, including private providers and health benefit plans, to manage multi-sectorial integrated information systems.

Partners gathered to discuss the performance of the local public health system (LPHS) in monitoring health status for identifying community health problems include, but are not limited to:

- The local health department or other governmental public health agency.
- The local board of health or other local governing entity.
- University or academic institutions.
- Public health laboratories.
- Healthcare systems.
- Hospitals.
- Managed care organizations.
- Local chapter of national health-related group (e.g., March of Dimes).
- State health department.
- Community-based organizations.
- Epidemiologists.
- Environmental health data experts.
- Emergency preparedness teams.
- The general public.
- Community health planners.



Essential Service 2: Diagnose and Investigate Health Problems and Health Hazards

Are we ready to respond to health problems or health hazards in our county?

How quickly do we find out about problems?

How effective is our response?

Diagnosing and investigating health problems and health hazards in the community encompass the following:

- Accessing a public health laboratory capable of conducting rapid screening and high-volume testing.
- Establishing active infectious disease epidemiology programs.
- Creating technical capacity for epidemiologic investigation of disease outbreaks and patterns of the following: (a) infectious and chronic diseases, (b) injuries, and (c) other adverse health behaviors and conditions.

Partners gathered to discuss the performance of the local public health system (LPHS) in diagnosing and investigating health problems and health hazards include, but are not limited to:

- The local health department or other governmental public health agency.
- The local board of health or other local governing entity.
- Hospitals.
- Long-term care facilities.
- Preschool and day care programs.
- Public and private schools.
- Colleges and universities.
- Employers.
- Managed care organizations.
- Primary care clinics, including Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHCs).
- Physicians.
- Public safety and emergency response organizations.
- Public health laboratories.