Illinois State Health Improvement Plan

State Health Improvement Plan

- Public Act 93-0975, signed by Governor August 2004
- IDPH and multi stakeholder partners of the IPHI collaborated to develop the legislation
- First SHIP published May, 2007
- Second SHIP near completion, to be published summer, 2010

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Elements of the SHIP Act

- The State Board of Health is responsible for delivering the Plan to the Illinois General Assembly
- 1/1/2006, 1/1/2009 and every 4 years thereafter
- Plan recommends priorities and strategies to improve the public health system and health status of Illinois residents

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Elements of the SHIP Act

- Plan focuses on prevention as a key strategy for long term health improvement in Illinois
- Plan examines and makes recommendations on:
  - The contributions and strategies of the public and private sectors in improving health and the pubic health system
  - Plan must also make recommendations regarding priorities and strategies for reducing health disparities

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Elements of SHIP Act

- IDPH Director appoints a planning team consisting of the range of public , private and voluntary sector stakeholders in the public health system.
- State Board of Health will hold at least 3 public hearings on the plan in representative geographic areas of the state

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Focus on a System

- More than the public health department
- All partners must see their agencies in the picture
- Must see what their agencies can do to improve the “public health system”

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SHIP 2010

- SHIP Team Charge
  - Create a 2010 plan
    - Refine, prioritize, and create action steps for SHIP 2007
    - Use process to promote strategic focus and systems thinking
  - 2010 SHIP Vision – Same as 2007:

    Optimal physical mental and social well being for all people in Illinois through a high functioning public health system comprised of active public, private and voluntary partners

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SHIP Process

- Conducted four Assessments
  - Health Status Assessment (State Health Profile)
  - Public Health System Assessment
  - Statewide Themes and Strengths
  - Forces of Change Assessment

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2010 SHIP

- Synthesis of Assessments produced:
  - 13 strategic issues
    - Five Public Health System Strategic Priorities
    - Eight Priority Health Conditions
  - Overarching forces
    - Economy and the Recession
    - Health Disparities and Changing Demographics
    - Health Care/Insurance Reform Illinois Political Culture and Public Health Leadership
    - Funding and System Fragmentation
  - Cross cutting issues
    - Health Care Reform/Policy
    - Health Across the Lifespan
    - Social Determinants of Health
    - Community Engagement and Education
    - Leadership/Collaboration/Integration

2010 SHIP: System Strategic Priorities

- **Improve Access to Health Services**

  Poor access to public health services and medical care are major determinants of poor health outcomes and high health care costs. The public health system should:
  - Ensure that health services meet the needs of racially and ethnically diverse groups.
  - Optimize integration of prevention and primary care through reform of payment and delivery systems, such as the development of a pervasive network of patient-centered medical homes.
  - Assure universal healthcare access and coverage.

- **Enhance Data and Health Information Technology**

  Highly functioning public data collection and management systems, electronic health records and systems of health information exchange are necessary for understanding health problems and threats, and crafting policies and programs to combat them. The public health system should:
  - Effectively use the data that are currently collected.
  - Develop effective, reliable, secure and interoperable information systems for collection, sharing, dissemination and exchange of health information.

- **Address Social Determinants of Health and Health Disparities**

  Disparities in health outcomes for racial and ethnic minorities, low-income groups, and other underserved or marginalized groups are pervasive in Illinois, and social conditions significantly contribute to these disparities. The public health system should:
  - Improve the social determinants that underlie health disparities.
  - Work to reduce health disparities.
  - Increase individual and institutional capacity to reduce health disparities.

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2010 SHIP: System Strategic Priorities

- **Measure, Manage, Improve and Sustain the Public Health System**

  Performance measurement, continuous improvement, accountability and sustainability of the public health system can help to ensure that the Illinois population is served efficiently and effectively. Achieving the goals of the Data and Health Information Technology strategic issue are important to the success of this strategic issue. The public health system should:
  - Actively work to engage and align the work of public health system stakeholders.
  - Promote coordination and integration of programs, policies and initiatives.
  - Convene public health system leadership to implement the SHIP and monitor results.
  - Provide adequate resources to assure that the public health system can protect and promote the health of Illinois residents.

- **Assure a Sufficient Workforce and Human Resources**

  A well-trained, appropriately compensated and diverse health and health care workforce of adequate size is necessary for optimal health. The public health system should:
  - Assess and plan for future workforce needs, including addressing already identified shortages of health care providers such as physicians and nurses.
  - Provide training and education to the current and future professional, para-professional, and non-professional workforce.
  - Implement strategies to assure workforce diversity and cultural/linguistic effectiveness.

2010 SHIP: Priority Health Conditions

- **Alcohol/Tobacco**

  Tobacco use causes chronic diseases, including lung, oral, laryngeal, and esophageal cancers, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), as well as diseases in non-smokers through exposure to second-hand smoke. Similarly, excessive alcohol use, either in the form of heavy drinking or binge drinking can lead to increased risk of health problems such as liver disease or unintentional injuries. Alcohol or tobacco initiation and use by youth are of particular concern, given their addictive properties and long-term health effects. Therefore, the public health system should work to:
  - Decrease tobacco and excessive alcohol use by adults, and prevent alcohol use and tobacco initiation among youth.

- **Use of Illicit Drugs/Misuse of Legal Drugs**

  Use of illicit drugs cause harm to both the individuals through increased risk of injury, disease and death and to communities through increasing injuries and decreasing community safety. Non-medical use of over-the-counter and prescription drugs is high, particularly among youth. Misuse of legal drugs can lead to injury, addiction and death. Accidental misuse of legal/prescription drugs also poses a health threat, particularly among the elderly who may be using many prescriptions that interact and cause unintentional injury. Therefore, the public health system should work to:
  - Decrease the use of illegal drugs among adults and adolescents.
  - Decrease the unintentional and intentional misuse of legal drugs.

2010 SHIP: Priority Health Conditions

- **Mental Health**

  There is a clear connection between mental and physical health; mental health is fundamentally important to overall health and well-being. Mental disorders affect nearly one in five Americans in any given year; these are real illnesses that, when left untreated, can be just as serious and disabling as physical diseases such as cancer and heart disease. Therefore, the public health system should work to:
  - Prevent mental illness and intervene early with those at risk of mental health issues.
  - Increase treatment of mental health issues in the most appropriate setting.

- **Natural and Built Environment**

  The natural and built environment impact health both through exposure to pollutants, diseases and toxins and by limiting or enhancing healthy lifestyles such as walking and exercise. The public health system should act to:
  - Reduce outdoor and indoor environmental exposure to pollutants and infectious diseases
  - Improve the built environment to reduce pollution and promote healthy lifestyles.

2010 SHIP: Priority Health Conditions

- **Obesity: Nutrition and Physical Activity**

  Obesity, sedentary lifestyle and poor nutrition are risk factors for numerous chronic diseases and they exacerbate others, including heart disease, diabetes, hypertension, asthma, and arthritis. Obesity has reached alarming rate, with 62 percent of Illinois adults overweight; 21 percent of Illinois children is obese, the fourth worst rate in the nation. The Illinois public health system must act quickly to reverse this epidemic through:
  - Implementation of individual, environmental and policy initiatives to increase physical activity.
  - Implementation of individual, environmental and policy initiatives to improve nutrition.

- **Oral Health**

  Good oral health is important to overall health; poor oral health is a risk factor for chronic diseases such as heart disease and diabetes. The public health system should ensure:
  - Access to preventive oral health services.
  - Screening and treatment for oral cancers and other oral health related conditions.

2010 SHIP: Priority Health Conditions

- **Unintentional Injury and Patient Safety**

  The leading cause of death among children is injury. Unintentional injury and patient injury in the health care system are preventable. The public health system should:
  - Promote personal safety devices and safe habits.
  - Engage the health care system in implementing processes that promote safety and reduce errors.

- **Violence**

  Violence is a health concern as both a source of injury and mortality and, particularly for children exposed to violence, is a risk factor for chronic disease and substance abuse in adults; lack of safety in communities is a social determinant associated with an array of health issues. The public health system should work to prevent all forms of interpersonal violence through:
  - An increase in protective factors for safe and peaceful families and communities.
  - A reduction of risk factors and implement early interventions.
  - Collaborative implementation of evidence-based violence prevention strategies.

Implementation

- Illinois HB 5565 creates the SHIP Implementation Coordinating Council.
  - Passed the Illinois General Assembly
  - Awaiting Governor Quinn's signature

More information

Mary Driscoll
Division Chief, IL Department Of Public Health
312-793-2051

Elissa Bassler
CEO Illinois Public Health Institute
312-850-4744

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