

National Prevention Strategy

Partners in Prevention

STATE, TRIBAL, LOCAL *and* TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENTS



The National Prevention Strategy aims to guide our nation in the most effective and achievable means for improving health and well-being. Aligning and coordinating prevention efforts across a wide range of partners is central to the success of the National Prevention Strategy. Engaging partners across disciplines, sectors, and institutions can change the way communities conceptualize and solve problems, enhance implementation of innovative strategies, and improve individual and community well-being.

WHY PARTNER WITH THE NATIONAL PREVENTION STRATEGY?

Partners play a variety of roles and, at their best, are trusted members of the communities and populations they serve. Opportunities for prevention increase when those working in housing, transportation, education, and other sectors incorporate health and wellness into their decision making. For example, state, tribal, local and territorial governments can incorporate recommendations for physical activity and standards for healthy eating into performance standards for schools and child care centers.

RECOMMENDATIONS: NATIONAL PREVENTION STRATEGY STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS

Healthy and Safe Community Environments

- ▶ Facilitate collaboration among diverse sectors (e.g., planning, housing, transportation, energy, education, environmental regulation, agriculture, business associations, labor organizations, health and public health) when making decisions likely to have a significant effect on health.
- ▶ Include health criteria as a component of decision making (e.g. policy making, land use and transportation planning).
- ▶ Conduct comprehensive community health needs assessments and develop state and community health improvement plans.
- ▶ Promote the use of interoperable systems to support data-driven prevention decisions and implement evidence-based prevention policies and programs, such as those listed in the Guide to Community Preventive Services.
- ▶ Strengthen and enforce housing and sanitary code requirements and ensure rapid remediation or alternative housing options.
- ▶ Participate in national voluntary accreditation of health departments.

Clinical and Community Preventive Services

- ▶ Increase delivery of clinical preventive services, including ABCS, by Medicaid and Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) providers.
- ▶ Foster collaboration among community-based organizations, the education and faith-based sectors,

businesses, and clinicians to identify underserved groups and implement programs to improve access to preventive services.

- ▶ Create interoperable systems to exchange clinical, public health and community data, streamline eligibility requirements, and expedite enrollment processes to facilitate access to clinical preventive services and other social services.
- ▶ Expand the use of community health workers and home visiting programs.

Empowered People

- ▶ Create healthy environments that support people's ability to make healthy choices (e.g., smoke-free buildings, attractive stairwells, cafeterias with healthy options).
- ▶ Offer accurate, accessible, and actionable health information in diverse settings and programs.

Elimination of Health Disparities

- ▶ Use data to identify populations at greatest risk and work with communities to implement policies and programs that address highest priority needs.
- ▶ Improve coordination, collaboration, and opportunities for engaging community leaders and members in prevention.
- ▶ Improve privacy-protected health data collection for underserved populations to help improve programs and policies for these populations.



RECOMMENDATIONS: NATIONAL PREVENTION STRATEGY PRIORITIES

Tobacco Free Living

- ▶ Implement and sustain comprehensive tobacco prevention and control programs, including comprehensive tobacco free and smoke free policies and paid media advertising.
- ▶ Work with the FDA to enforce the provisions set forth in the Tobacco Control Act.
- ▶ Implement and enforce policies and programs to reduce youth access to tobacco products (e.g., Synar program).
- ▶ Balance traditional beliefs and ceremonial use of tobacco with the need to protect people from second hand smoke exposure.

Preventing Drug Abuse and Excessive Alcohol Use

- ▶ Maintain and enforce the age 21 minimum legal drinking age (e.g., increasing the frequency of retailer compliance checks), limit alcohol outlet density, and prohibit the sale of alcohol to intoxicated persons.
- ▶ Require installation of ignition interlocks in the vehicles of those convicted of alcohol impaired driving.
- ▶ Implement or strengthen prescription drug monitoring programs.
- ▶ Facilitate controlled drug disposal programs, including policies allowing pharmacies to accept unwanted drugs.
- ▶ Implement strategies to prevent transmission of HIV, hepatitis and other infectious diseases associated with drug use.

Healthy Eating

- ▶ Ensure that foods served or sold in government facilities and government-funded programs and institutions (e.g., schools, prisons, juvenile correctional facilities) meet nutrition standards consistent with the Dietary Guidelines for Americans.
- ▶ Strengthen licensing standards for early learning centers to include nutritional requirements for foods and beverages served.
- ▶ Work with hospitals, early learning centers, health care providers, and community-based organizations to implement breastfeeding policies and programs.


- ▶ Ensure laboratories, businesses, health care, and community partners are prepared to respond to outbreaks of foodborne disease.
- ▶ Use grants, zoning regulations, and other incentives to attract full-service grocery stores, supermarkets, and farmers markets to underserved neighborhoods, and use zoning codes and disincentives to discourage a disproportionately high availability of unhealthy foods, especially around schools.

Active Living

- ▶ Design safe neighborhoods that encourage physical activity (e.g., include sidewalks, bike lanes, adequate lighting, multi-use trails, walkways, and parks).
- ▶ Convene partners (e.g., urban planners, architects, engineers, developers, transportation, law enforcement, public health) to consider health impacts when making transportation or land use decisions.
- ▶ Support schools and early learning centers in meeting physical activity guidelines.

Injury and Violence Free Living

- ▶ Strengthen and enforce transportation safety policies and programs (e.g., primary seat belt laws, child safety and booster seat laws, graduated driver licensing systems for young drivers, motorcycle helmet use laws, ignition interlock policies).
- ▶ Implement traffic engineering strategies (e.g. sidewalks and pedestrian safety medians) that allow pedestrians, bicyclists, motorists, and public transportation users to safely move along and across streets.
- ▶ Implement countermeasures for impaired driving (e.g., alcohol sobriety checkpoints) and enhance enforcement of speeding and other safety regulations.
- ▶ Implement per se drug impairment laws (presence of any illegal drug in one's system), train law enforcement personnel to identify drugged drivers, and develop standard screening methodologies to detect the presence of drugs.
- ▶ Develop systems to increase access to trauma care.
- ▶ Implement policies to support modifications to the physical environment to deter crime (e.g., crime prevention through environmental design).

 More information can be found at:

Website:

www.HealthCare.gov/nationalpreventioncouncil

Email:

prevention.council@hhs.gov

Twitter:

#NPSAction

Reproductive and Sexual Health

- ▶ Increase access to comprehensive preconception and prenatal care, especially for low-income and at-risk women.
- ▶ Strengthen delivery of quality reproductive and sexual health services (e.g., family planning, HIV/STI testing).
- ▶ Implement evidence-based practices to prevent teen pregnancy and HIV/STIs and ensure that resources are targeted to communities at highest risk.
- ▶ Use social marketing, support services and policies to increase the number of people tested and linked to care for HIV, viral hepatitis, and other STIs.

Mental and Emotional Well-Being

- ▶ Enhance data collection systems to better identify and address mental and emotional health needs.
- ▶ Include safe shared spaces for people to interact (e.g., parks, community centers) in community development plans which can foster healthy relationships and positive mental health among community residents.
- ▶ Ensure that those in need, especially potentially vulnerable groups, are identified and referred to mental health services.
- ▶ Pilot and evaluate models of integrated mental and physical health in primary care, with particular attention to underserved populations and areas, such as rural communities.

