

Part I – Agency Profile

Agency Overview

Idaho Public Health Districts were established in 1970 under Chapter 4, Title 39, Idaho Code. They were created by the Legislature to ensure that preventive public health services are available to all citizens of the state — no matter how small or large their county population. It was the intent of the Legislature in creating the Public Health Districts that public health services be locally controlled and governed. Idaho's 44 counties are grouped into seven Public Health Districts and are governed by policy boards appointed by the county commissioners in those Districts. The District partnership has served Idaho well since 1971 and has received national attention due to the way it provides decentralized public health services designed to meet the unique needs of the citizens of each District. Each Board of Health adopts a budget and defines the public health services to be offered in its district based on the particular needs of the local populations served. Idaho Public Health Districts are not state agencies or part of any state department; they are recognized much the same as other single purpose districts, and are accountable to their local Boards of Health.

While Idaho Public Health Districts are locally based, they share a common vision and mission. Their vision is “**Healthy People in Healthy Communities.**”

The Public Health Districts' mission is to:

- **Prevent** disease, disability, and premature death,
- **Promote** healthy lifestyles, and
- **Protect** the health and quality of the environment.

Although services vary depending on local need, all seven Public Health Districts provide the essential services that assure healthy communities. These may include:

- Monitoring health status and understanding health issues
- Protecting people from health problems and health hazards
- Giving people information they need to make healthy choices
- Engaging the community to identify and solve health problems
- Developing public health policies and plans
- Enforcing public health laws and regulations
- Helping people receive health services
- Maintaining a competent public health workforce
- Evaluating and improving programs and interventions
- Contributing to the evidence based practice of public health

Idaho Public Health Districts make a difference every day and their work touches everyone. They play a critical role in improving and maintaining the health of Idaho citizens. They strive to prevent diseases and help keep the food and water supplies safe. Idaho is fortunate to have a strong system of Public Health Districts—one that is the envy of many other states.

Core Functions/Idaho Code

As outlined in Idaho Code 39-409, the Public Health Districts are to provide basic health services of public health education, physical health, environmental health, and public health administration. The law also states that services shall not be construed to restrict the programs offered by the local Boards of Health of the Public Health Districts solely to these categories.

While the services provided by Idaho Public Health Districts are not exactly the same in each district, they generally include:

Epidemiology/Communicable Disease Control

Epidemiology is one of the core functions of public health. Idaho Public Health Districts work to investigate, report, prevent, and control communicable diseases by:

- Reporting on over 70 reportable diseases and conditions (IDAPA 16.02.10)
- Investigating and managing outbreaks of communicable diseases (e.g., Cryptosporidiosis, Hepatitis A, Salmonella, Pertussis, Syphilis, Tuberculosis, West Nile Virus, H1N1, etc.)
- Utilizing the National Electronic Disease Surveillance Systems (NEDSS) that provides a direct link to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
- Maintaining and utilizing the Health Alert Network (HAN) to rapidly communicate with state and local partners
- Working in partnership with medical facilities and infection control practitioners

Health Education

Prevention is the key to success in public health. Idaho Public Health Districts focus on promoting healthy lifestyles through educational programs and policy advocacy. They work closely with local coalitions and community partners to provide the following educational programs and policy implementation plans:

- Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention
- Comprehensive Cancer Control
- Diabetes Prevention and Control
- Fall Prevention for Seniors
- Oral Health
- Physical Activity and Nutrition
- Tobacco Use Cessation
- Tobacco Prevention and Control

Physical Health

Idaho Public Health Districts strive to maintain the health of families and the community through health district programs and referrals to community partners. Services and/or programs offered include, but are not limited to:

- Child and Adult Immunizations
- HIV/AIDS Testing and Case Management
- Reproductive Health
- School Health
- Sexually Transmitted Disease Testing and Treatment
- Women's Health Check/Mammography Services
- Women, Infants and Children Program (WIC)

Environmental Health

Environmental Health recognizes the connection between human health and the health of our environmental surroundings. Idaho Public Health Districts work to prevent disease and injury through control and protection of environmental factors such as water, air, and food by:

- Permitting and inspecting food establishments
- Monitoring public water systems
- Permitting and inspecting public swimming pools
- Permitting and inspecting subsurface sewage disposal systems
- Approving and inspecting solid waste facilities
- Inspecting child care facilities and providing education for child care providers
- Reviewing proposed subdivision plans for land development and conducting site evaluations

Health Preparedness

Idaho Public Health Districts are working to improve their ability to respond to all types of hazards, ranging from natural disasters, to infectious disease outbreaks, to acts of terrorism by:

- Exercising all-hazard response plans that have been developed by the health districts
- Planning for and management of the Strategic National Stockpile
- Partnering with public health professionals and the community to ensure they are educated about and prepared for such events
- Working with community partners to develop plans and exercise for surge capacity events
- Responding to public health events, such as the H1N1 pandemic

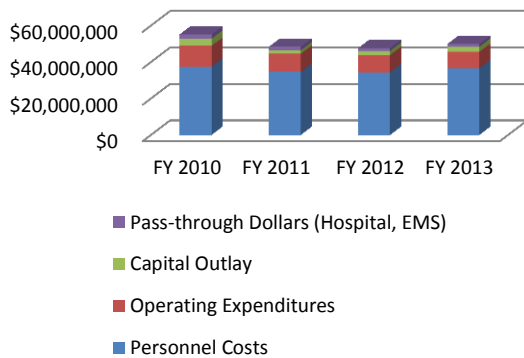
Revenue and Expenditures

Idaho Public Health Districts receive income from four funding sources. Approximately 18 percent of income comes from the State General Fund and the State Millennium Fund combined. About 82 percent is from fees, service contracts, and the counties. Idaho Public Health Districts are accountable to the State, to local counties, and to the general public to ensure that these limited funds are used efficiently and effectively.

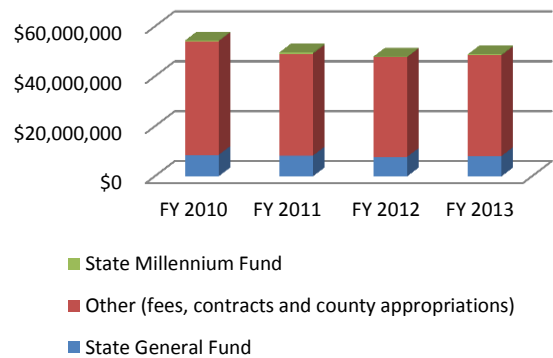
Idaho Public Health Districts are not State agencies; therefore, their entire budget is not set by the Idaho Legislature. The counties that make up each District are responsible for setting and approving the District's overall budget. The portion of funding that is requested by Idaho Public Health Districts from the State's General and Millennium Funds are the only portion of their budget that is approved by the Idaho Legislature.

Revenue	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
State General Fund	\$8,601,500	\$8,319,500	\$7,845,100	\$8,136,100
Other (fees, contracts and county appropriations)	45,552,588	40,812,100	39,934,600	40,373,300
State Millennium Fund	<u>267,388</u>	<u>495,500</u>	<u>250,000</u>	<u>399,500</u>
Total	\$54,421,446	\$49,627,100	\$48,029,700	\$48,908,900
Expenditures	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
Personnel Costs	\$37,495,409	\$34,677,900	\$34,437,400	\$36,610,400
Operating Expenditures	11,383,138	9,914,900	9,440,000	9,019,000
Capital Outlay	3,883,820	1,858,500	2,227,900	2,709,300
Pass-through Dollars (Hospital, EMS)	<u>2,392,396</u>	<u>1,921,000</u>	<u>1,591,600</u>	<u>1,585,600</u>
Total	\$55,154,764	\$48,372,300	\$47,696,900	\$49,924,300

Expenditures



Revenue



Cases Managed/Services Provided	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	Benchmark
# Communicable Disease Reports & Investigations	7,163	9,647	9,478	8,761	10,258	N/A
# Environmental Health Inspections	15,870	15,170	14,427	14,759	14,280	15,225
# Child Care Inspections	3,100	2,549	2,151	2,105	1,962	2,500
# Women, Infants and Children (WIC) Clients	80,738	83,153	80,605	NDA**	73,196	73,000
# Reproductive Health Clients Served	28,518	25,972	23,479	22,306	20,779	30,000
# Individuals Receiving Tobacco Use Cessation Education	2,326	1,195	1,638	1,503	1,431	875
# Children Receiving Fluoride Mouth Rinse	34,824	29,547	30,480	30,647	29,668	30,000
# Adult and Child Vaccines Given	Adult 48,159	Adult 41,248*	Adult 34,154	Adult 44,867	Adult 37,960	Adult 50,000
	Children 96,715	Children 82,952*	Children 74,964	Children 72,159	Children 71,533	Children 100,000

*Totals do not include H1N1. 2010 H1N1 vaccine total: 211,078

**No data available due to State WIC computer program changes

Cases Managed/Key Services Highlights

- Communicable Disease Reports & Investigations:** Epidemiology is essentially the study of diseases, their causes, and patterns. It is core to the foundation of public health. To accomplish this, Idaho Public Health Districts investigate and report on over 70 diseases/conditions that are legally reportable according to the Rules and Regulations Governing Idaho Reportable Diseases (IDAPA 16.02.10). Most of these diseases have been around for decades, while others are newly emerging (Novel H3N2 Influenza virus) or re-emerging (Tuberculosis).
- Environmental Health Inspections:** The environmental health staff perform regulatory and educational functions for a number of programs including food, on-site wastewater, solid waste, public swimming pools, public water systems, land development, and indoor air quality. The functions performed include plan and site reviews, inspections, consultations, compliance monitoring, and educational classes. While numbers of establishments have remained relatively constant in food, solid waste, swimming pools, and public water systems, the present recession is having a tremendous effect on the land and individual lot development programs.
- Child Care Inspections:** The environmental health staff conducts annual and biennial inspections of both licensed and unlicensed child care facilities to provide a level of protection to Idaho's children and additional education to the operators. Up front requirements of CPR/First Aid training and family and worker background checks have and will continue to affect the number of establishments being opened and operated. Health district inspectors are credentialed through examination, experience, and continuing education and are required to have background checks. They are experts in the field of food safety, solid waste sanitation, vector control, drinking water quality, and rural onsite wastewater treatment as they relate to child care facilities. The combined health district resources in environmental health and epidemiology investigations are used to minimize the spread of communicable disease in these facilities.
- WIC Clients:** The supplemental nutrition program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) is provided by Idaho Public Health Districts. The WIC nutrition program helps pregnant and post-partum women, infants, and children eat well, learn about nutrition, stay healthy, and save money. WIC participants are informed about other services available to them in the community. The WIC program is provided at no cost to eligible families. February 2012, a new data collection system was put into place by the State WIC Program, called WIC Information System Program (WISPr). Due to the mid-year end and start of a new/different data collection system, no State WIC data was available for FY2012.

5. Reproductive Health Clients: Idaho Public Health Districts provide comprehensive family planning services to low income men and women, including teenagers, who lack access to reproductive health services. Title X Family Planning clinics offer direct client services, counseling, community education, and outreach activities throughout the various service areas. From July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2012 the 7 Public Health Districts served 22,306 family planning clients through Title X. Approximately 85% of these clients were at or below 150% of the federal poverty level and paid no fee or paid a small percentage of the actual fee based on their stated income. Ensuring access to reproductive health services is one of the leading health indicators for Healthy People 2020, a set of goals and objectives designed to improve the health of all people in the United States. Idaho's Public Health Districts play a vital role in working towards these health promotion and disease prevention efforts.
6. Tobacco Use Cessation: Idaho Public Health Districts facilitate tobacco cessation programs for Idaho citizens at no cost to participants. Funding for this program is provided through the Idaho Millennium Fund. In FY13, the Public Health Districts served 1,431 tobacco use cessation participants across the state. Participation in this program fluctuates slightly from year to year; however, this program continues to provide a valuable health benefit to Idaho's citizens.
7. Fluoride Mouth Rinse: Idaho Public Health Districts facilitate fluoride mouth rinse programs in school districts without adequate fluoride levels in the water. This prevention approach helps to strengthen the teeth of children who are at greater risk of dental decay. Each year the health districts evaluate water levels of fluoride and work to provide this service to more children annually. Public health districts continue to approach schools with low levels of fluoride in an effort to reach more children with this valuable service.
8. Vaccines Given: Disease prevention is a primary function of the Idaho Public Health Districts, particularly noted for vaccine preventable diseases. Vaccines can protect children and adults from infectious diseases, such as measles, mumps and pertussis. The public health districts strive to improve Idaho's immunization rates, yet many children do not receive all of their recommended vaccines. In 2011, Idaho ranked near the bottom of the nation at 66.9% for childhood immunization coverage, compared to the national average of 73.6% among children aged 19-35 months receiving the recommended series of vaccines. When all children are vaccinated, everyone benefits. Cost-benefit analysis show that vaccination against the most common childhood diseases delivers large returns on investment, saving \$16.50 in medical costs and indirect costs, for every dollar spent on immunization¹. Public health district staff seeks opportunities to increase Idaho's immunization rates by focusing on policies to promote childhood vaccines, through community outreach, and working with medical providers, pharmacists, educators, and other advocates.

¹ Zhou, et al., Arch PediatrAdolescMed, 159(Dec 2005):1136-1144

Part II – Performance Measures

Performance Measures	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Benchmark
1. Percent of adults who smoke ¹	16.9%	16.3%	15.7%	17.2%	NDA**	< 21.6 % National %
2. Percent of adults diagnosed with diabetes ¹	7%	8%	8%	9.4%	NDA**	< 7% National %
3. Percent of adults who are overweight ¹	62.2%	61.3%	62.9%	62.3%	NDA**	< 40% National %
4. Adult suicide rate per 100,000 population ²		20	19	18	NDA**	12 (death rate)
5. Teenage pregnancy rates (15-19 year olds) ²	48.7%	43.3%	39.3%	33.6%	NDA**	39.3/1,000

¹ Data obtained from ; Idaho Behavioral Risk Factors Surveillance System (BRFSS)

² Data obtained from Idaho Vital Statistics; Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, Bureau of Health Policy and Vital Statistics

**No Data Available (NDA)

Performance Measure Highlights

- Adults who Smoke:** Idaho Public Health Districts work to reduce the burden of tobacco-related morbidity and mortality through prevention and cessation efforts. They work to achieve the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) goals to: prevent initiation of tobacco use by youth; promote tobacco use cessation among users; eliminate exposure to secondhand smoke; and identify and eliminate tobacco-related disparities. Idaho Public Health Districts are achieving these goals, reflected by the decrease in number of adult smokers. In addition, Idaho continues to remain below the national rate. Through a targeted, multi-faceted approach, Idaho Public Health Districts facilitate tobacco use cessation programs, provide advocacy for policy development, and provide education and awareness for youth and adults and work to make Idaho a smoke-free environment.
- Diabetes:** Diabetes is a serious chronic disease which often increases a person's risk for other serious health problems such as heart disease and stroke. One out of every three people with diabetes is unaware they have this chronic disease. Idaho Public Health Districts work closely with community partners to provide community health education; professional education for medical providers; and policy development designed to facilitate prevention, early diagnosis, and comprehensive treatment. Education efforts focus on eye care, foot exams, blood pressure control, blood glucose control, and reducing cholesterol. More Idahoans are being diagnosed with diabetes. This is due, in part, to more proactive and earlier testing of individuals by healthcare providers. The earlier an individual is diagnosed, the sooner he or she can take efforts to help reduce complications from the disease.
- Overweight/Obesity:** According to the Idaho Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 62.3 percent of Idahoans are overweight, which is defined as having a body mass index (BMI) ≥ 25 . Furthermore, trend data shows that more than one in four adults in Idaho have been classified as obese (BMI ≥ 30) since 2007. Idaho's Public Health Districts continue to address this epidemic by bringing key community partners together in an effort to address the broad scope of issues that are contributing to this trend. Schools, healthcare providers, insurers, community leaders, public health workers, and parents are just some of the people working to curb the epidemic. The Public Health Districts are facilitating the use of policy as well as systems and environmental changes to both assist people in making healthier choices and create an environment where Idahoans can live healthier lives.
- Adult Suicide:** Suicide is a major public health issue that affects tens of thousands of Americans every year. Idaho is consistently listed in the top 10 states in the country for a high suicide rate. Our greatest protection against suicide is a caring community; which is a cornerstone of the Idaho Public Health care system. Even though Idaho Public Health Districts are not funded nor do they have the infrastructure to provide mental health and suicide prevention services, we strive to provide a healthy and caring community environment that addresses public health issues. With suicide being an increasing public health concern, Idaho public health districts work to provide mental health and suicide prevention referrals to the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, and the Idaho Suicide Prevention hotline to assist with meeting the needs of our community members.

5. Teen Pregnancy: More than 400,000 teenage girls, ages 15-19 years, give birth each year in the US. Teen pregnancy carries high costs-physical, emotional and financial-to the teen parents, the child, immediate family and to the community. In Idaho, the teen birth rate is 33 per 1,000 in the 15-19 year old age group. During the past 20 years, the rate of teenage pregnancy has declined across the US and Idaho has followed this trend. However, despite this decline, there is still considerable work to be done because of the impact teen pregnancy has on the future of America's children. Idaho's public health districts focus on pregnancy prevention, through 1:1 counseling in our reproductive health clinics, and education in the local school districts. Together the 7 health districts are working to reach the Healthy People 2020 national objectives to reduce unintended teen pregnancy and improve adolescent health.

For More Information

If you would like more detailed information concerning the Public Health Districts of Idaho and the services they provide, you may download a copy of health districts' "**Strategic Plan: Fiscal Year 2013 Report**" that is available on each health district's website or contact any of the District Directors below.

Panhandle Health District

Lora Whalen, Director
8500 N. Atlas Road
Hayden, Idaho 83835
(208) 415-5100

lwhalen@phd1.idaho.gov
www.phd1.idaho.gov

Public Health, Idaho North Central District

Carol Moehrle, Director
215 10th Street
Lewiston, Idaho 83501
(208) 799-3100

cmoehrle@phd2.idaho.gov
www.idahopublichealth.com

Southwest District Health

Bruce Krosch, Director
13307 Miami Lane
Caldwell, Idaho 83607
(208) 455-5300

bruce.krosch@phd3.idaho.gov
www.southwestdistricthealth.org

Central District Health

Russell Duke, Director
707 N. Armstrong Place
Boise, Idaho 83704
(208) 375-5211

rduke@cdhd.idaho.gov
www.cdhd.org

South Central Public Health District

Rene LeBlanc, Director
1020 Washington Street North
Twin Falls, Idaho 83301-3156
(208) 737-5902

rleblanc@phd5.idaho.gov
www.phd5.idaho.gov

Southeastern Idaho Public Health

Maggie Mann, Director
1901 Alvin Ricken Drive
Pocatello, Idaho 83201
(208) 233-9080

mmann@siph.idaho.gov
www.siphidaho.org

Eastern Idaho Public Health District

Geri Rackow, Director
1250 Hollipark Drive
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83401
(208) 533-3163

grackow@phd7.idaho.gov
www.phd7.idaho.gov