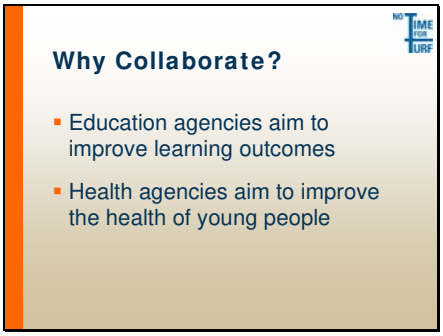
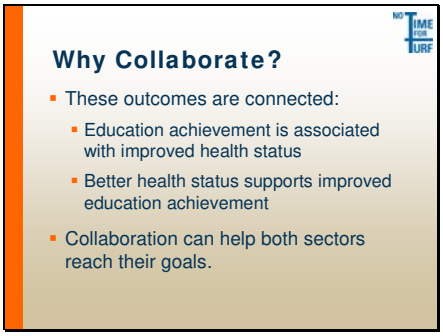
Slide 1



Slide 2



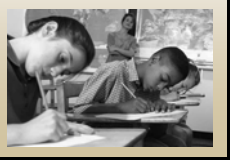
Slide 3



Slide 4

Quote from the Field

"Public health issues occur in education environments."



Slide 5

Persistent Health Problems Interfere with Learning

- Asthma results in 14 million lost school days annually.
- Type 2 diabetes is increasing among children and adolescents and is linked to obesity and physical inactivity.
- Every year, about 860,000 adolescents become pregnant. Less than one third of young women who become mothers before age 18 complete high school.
- One in 10 children and adolescents have mental health problems severe enough to cause some level of impairment.

Slide 6

A coordinated school health program provides a framework for promoting positive education and health outcomes through collaboration.



Slide 7

A coordinated school health program provides a framework for promoting positive education and health outcomes through collaboration.

- Includes eight components
- Aims to bring sectors together
- Addresses both programs **and** policies
- Uses a team approach

Slide 8

What State Agencies Can Do

Common functions can support collaboration:

- Develop regulations, model policies, and curriculum frameworks
- Provide and administer funding for health-related programs
- Jointly set priorities

Slide 9

What State Agencies Can Do

Common functions can support collaboration:

- License and credential professionals
- Offer technical assistance and staff development
- Convene stakeholders
- Provide resource materials
- Establish data systems
- Monitor and evaluate progress

Slide 10

State to Local Collaboration

- State agencies can model interactions for local agencies.
- CDC infrastructure model offers a high-level focus on interagency collaboration.
- State agencies demonstrate that if they can do it, so can local agencies.

Slide 11

What Is Collaboration?

Public health, education, and other agencies join together. The relationships differ in:

- Commitment
- Time span
- Numbers and kinds of players
- What they call themselves

Slide 12

What Is Collaboration?

Different degrees of relationship are possible. One is not better than the other. Each represents a different point in the development process.



Slide 13

The Collaboration Continuum

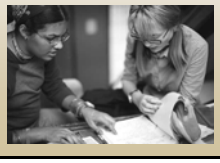
- Networking
- Cooperation
- Coordination
- Coalition
- Collaboration



Slide 14

Quote from the Field

"This is not a program. This is a systems change. We are doing at the state level what we are asking our schools to do."



Slide 15

What Do We Mean by Systems Change

- A system is "…a group of key individuals or organizations that interact to produce a benefit."
- In this case the benefit is healthy, educated, productive members of a democratic society.

Slide 16

What Do We Mean by Systems Change

When systems come together, they must first understand each other and develop ways of functioning that can accommodate differences.

Slide 17

Systems Change

Public Health Stage Theory	Education Systems Change Theory
Awareness	Adoption
Adoption	Initiation
Implementation	Implementation
Institutionalization	Institutionalization

Slide 18

Systems Change

- Identify a shared need
- Create a vision of what to accomplish
- Take stock of the current situation
- Identify strengths and weaknesses
- Target priority objectives
- Establish a plan to address priorities and measure success
- Assess progress regularly and make revisions
- Evaluate and use findings to revisit the vision
- Take time to assess what has been learned

Slide 19

Support from Agency Leaders Is Essential to Success

- Agency leaders must understand the collaboration's link to the agency's mission.
- Agency leaders must be kept informed.

Slide 20

Staff Relationships

- Strong, long-term relationships
- Common commitment and vision
- Frequent, regular communication
- Systemic supports, such as legislative mandates, contribute to continued collaboration

Slide 21

Quote from the Field

"We have honed our relationship over the years with the support of our commissioners. They rely on us to move things forward."



Slide 22

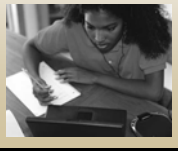
Resource Administration

- Administration of funding can be blended, pooled, or shared.
- Funding can move to another agency, depending on capacity.
- Funding is allocated on the basis of which agency can use it best.
- Individual funding managers may need to be convinced that blending is in their best interest.

Slide 23

Quote from the Field

"We talk about who can do things best, where it would be easiest, where there would be the least red tape, and then we allocate funds."



Slide 24

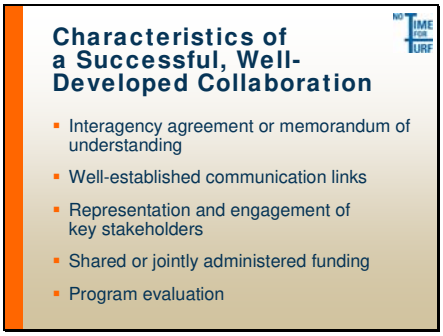
Agency Differences

- Population-based vs. systems-based
- Size and staffing
- Method of selecting agency leader
- Relationships between state and local agencies
- Vocabulary—get out your glossary!

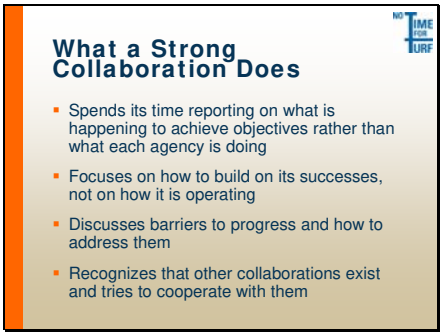
Slide 25



Slide 26



Slide 27



Slide 28

Systematic and Deliberate Interagency Collaboration

- Ask the right questions:
  - Why?
  - Who?
  - How?
- Determine where your relationship is on the collaborative continuum

Slide 29

Conclusion

"Collaboration is a process by which people who care about an issue commit to examining the ways that they are interrelated. It is a tool through which diverse community constituents can meet their individual and collective needs. Collaboration is a process essential and fundamental to all outcomes that are multifaceted and sustainable across time and shifting resources."

—Healthy Start Field Office, California

