

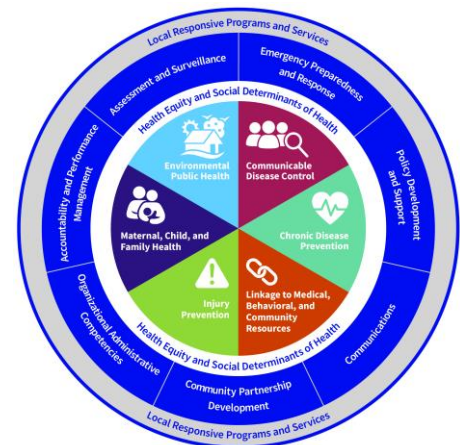
## Missouri's FPHS Model – Overview

Every Missourian deserves a fair opportunity for health, but gaps between what local public health agencies *want* to provide and what they are *able* to provide continue to widen. Pockets of funding may improve opportunities for some Missourians, but don't benefit everyone equally. Missouri needs a stronger, more equitable public health system, guided by local public health agencies (LPHAs) committed to assuring that critical public health services are in place to protect the health of every Missourian.

Missouri has developed a **Foundational Public Health Services (FPHS) model** that defines a minimum set of fundamental public health services and capabilities that must be available in every community in order to have a functional public health system. Missouri's FPHS model looks different from the national FPHS model and models created by other states, but it shares a common definition of the unique responsibilities of governmental public health. Missouri's model builds on the 10 Essential Services and Core Public Health Functions to create a simplified operational framework upon which LPHAs can explain the vital role of governmental public health in a thriving community, identify capacity gaps, determine the cost for assuring foundational public health capabilities and areas, and justify funding requests.

The Missouri model defines seven cross-cutting skills required to assure the delivery of foundational public health services and achieve equitable health outcomes. These **foundational capabilities** include:

- Assessment and Surveillance,
- Emergency Preparedness and Response,
- Policy Development and Support,
- Communications,
- Community Partnership Development,
- Organizational Administrative Competencies, and
- Accountability and Performance Management.



The Missouri FPHS model identifies six interconnected areas of public health expertise best provided by governmental public health agencies. These **foundational areas** include Communicable Disease Control, Chronic Disease Prevention, Environmental Public Health, Maternal, Child and Family Health, Injury Prevention, and Linkage to Medical, Behavioral, and Community Resources.

Rather than focusing on individual programs defined by limited funding streams, Missouri's FPHS model describes a minimum set of measurable capabilities under each area that are truly essential in every Missouri community. These capabilities will be further defined in a capacity assessment and then attached to a measurable cost for delivery. Each LPHA will determine the best strategy to achieve the capabilities in their own jurisdiction. Resource sharing, collaborative partnerships, and innovative solutions are some of the effective tools already being used by Missouri LPHAs to assure foundational public health capabilities.

The Missouri FPHS model highlights Health Equity and Social Determinants of Health as a lens through which all public health programs and services should be provided. The model allows LPHAs to add their own Local Responsive Programs and Services that may not be foundational statewide, but are vital to meet identified needs in specific communities. LPHAs depend on a network of partners to assure that community members have equitable access to the expertise and resources necessary to address many of the underlying causes of poor health, like transportation, housing, access to healthy food, health literacy, and health insurance.

Missouri's LPHAs have a rich history of creatively solving the challenge of increasing demand for services with shrinking resources. Missouri's FPHS model offers LPHAs a framework upon which to lead their communities through strategic planning and implementation of innovative solutions that assure a stronger public health system and offer every Missourian the fair opportunity for health.

