



New York State Public Health Corps (NYSPHC) Fellowship Program

Educational Series:

Change Management: Navigating Public Health Changes in Your Community

May 10, 2023

Agenda

- NYSPHC Educational Series Overview
- Change Management: Navigating Public Health Changes in your Community
- Questions
- Program Updates



NYSPHC Educational Series

The New York State Public Health Corps (NYSPHC) Educational Series is excited to offer live monthly educational sessions addressing the Core Competencies of Public Health!

Educational sessions will take place on the second Wednesday of every month from 12-1 PM

Learning Objectives:

To provide program participants with opportunities to expand their skill sets and knowledge on emerging public health activities, programming, and state priorities. The <u>PH Wing</u> evidence-based core competencies provide the foundation for the NYSPHC education and training sessions for program participants to ensure an effective and knowledgeable public health workforce.



Educational Series

- Sessions on core competencies and public health topics
- Guest speakers from NYSDOH, institutions of higher education and more



Each meeting will be 60 minutes long with about 40 minutes of content and 20 minutes of Q&A or discussion. Registrants will be provided with an agenda and learning objectives prior to the learning session. Recordings of the meetings will be posted to the <u>Training Resource</u> <u>Center website</u>.

Registration details coming soon!

Questions? Please contact your Regional Fellowship Placement Coordinator for more details

PRESENTATION

Change Management in Public Health



Prepared For: NYSPHC Fellowship Program

05/10/2023



Agenda

- Change Management and Organizational Change Management (OCM)
- Drivers for public health change
- Variables to consider when deciding how and when to make a change
- Challenges when implementing a change
- Crucial steps in change management and a successful implementation



What is Change Management? What is OCM?

NYSPHC Core Competency:

Change Management: Assessing the drivers in one's community to modify programmatic practices that may influence public health programs and services.

Organizational Change Management (OCM) Industry Definitions:

- * "the application of a structured process and set of tools for leading the people side of change to achieve a desired outcome."
 - Prosci (Definition of Change Management (prosci.com))
- * "the practice of applying a structured approach to transition an organization from a current state to a future state to achieve expected benefits."
 - ACMP (Change Management The Association of Change Management Professionals (acmpglobal.org))
- Change management represents a domain of principles and practices that enable stakeholders of change to adopt the mindsets, behaviours and capabilities required for that change to deliver full business value. It focuses on people."
 - CMI (What is Change Management? Change Management Institute (change-management-institute.com))



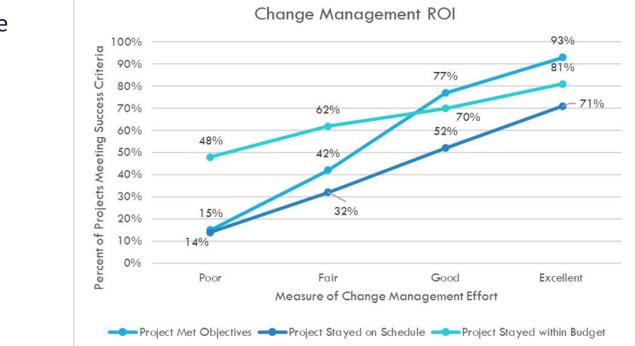
Where did OCM come from?

		Psychology
3-Step Model Lewin	Transtheoretical Model Prochaska and DiClemente	Five Stages of Grief Kubler-Ross
UnfreezeChangeRefreeze	 Precontemplation Contemplation Preparation Action Maintenance 	 Denial Anger Bargaining Depression Acceptance

Organizational or **<u>Community change</u>** is accomplished & facilitated through **<u>individual change!</u>**



Reasons for Change Management



- Improves results of the project:
 - Schedule
 - Budget/Resources
 - > Benefits

Creasey, T., et. al., 2018 Best Practices in Change Management 2018 – 10th Edition; Prosci.



Drivers for Change in Public Health

Internal Drivers:

You or your community are the driving force behind making the change, and responsible for its success.

- Results of Community Health Assessment or Surveillance
- Public Interest or Desire
- LHD (or NYSDOH) Policy Changes
- LHD (or NYSDOH) Budget Fluctuations

External Drivers:

You have little or no control over the change, but you are responsible for making it successful.

- Federal, State, Local Policy Changes
- Federal or State Budget
 Fluctuations
- Emergent public health crises



Ignaz Semmelweis and Hand Hygiene – 1847



- Higher rates of post partum infection and mortality clinical delivery settings
- Physician behaviors moving from autopsy to delivery
- A post-autopsy odor remained on physician's hands even after washing hands with soap and water



Change: Physician's will begin scrubbing with chlorinated lime solution instead of just soap and water



Ignaz Semmelweis – Vienna, 1847

Results:

- Decrease to less than 3% maternal mortality
- No sustained behavior change among physicians



- Did not collaborate with administrators and other physicians
- Values and Beliefs of physicians at the time:
 - Disease was caused by Miasma and Dyscrasia
 - As "gentlemen" it was offensive that they could be preceived as "dirty"



Variables to Consider

- Perception of the proposal by all stakeholder groups
 - Expectations and value alignment
- > What is compelling to this audience?
 - Storytelling emotions
 - Data Evidence
 - Source Credibility
 - Messaging consistency
- Effects of mitigating or confounding factors on the outcome?
- What other factors will impact change adoption?

- Who is your change team and what are their roles?
 - Communicators
 - Liaisons
 - Advocates/Champions
 - Change networks
 - Decision makers



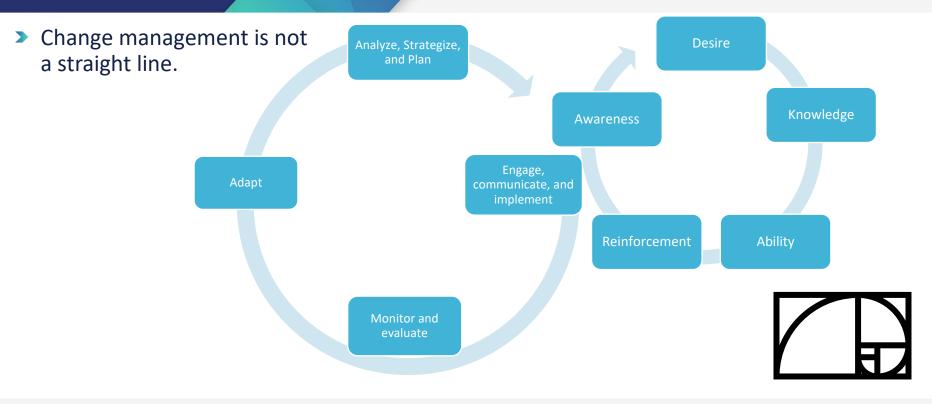
Change Management Challenges

- Think about things from your stakeholder's perspectives:
 - Barriers what makes it hard to adopt even if they want to?
 - Risks things that may come up that will make it difficult to adopt or sustain in the future
 - Capacity for change
 - Culture/history of change

- "Wicked Problems" there is not a simple or single pronged solution.
 - What are the confounding variables?
 - Is this a multi-layer change and are all levels being addressed?
 - \circ Societal
 - \circ Political
 - \circ Community
 - \circ Individual



Change Management Cycle





Step One: Define the Change

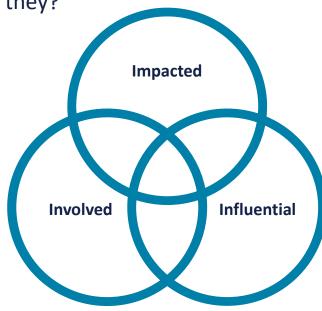
Remember your five Ws (& the H)





Step Two: Define Change Impacts

What is a stakeholder and who are they?



- What do you need to know about your stakeholders?
 - Values
 - High-level, permeating values
 - Expectations
 - Related to the process, policy, practice or change you are implementing
 - How the change will impact them
 - Current state(s) and future state(s)
 - Indirect consequences
 - Perceived risks, barriers, & concerns

 Areas of resistance
 - Capacity



Step Three: Engage Stakeholders

Why we do it

- People want a voice
- People appreciate transparency
- Stakeholders can help generate solutions & identify challenges
- Snowball effect/word of mouth

What we do

- Provide information
- Gather feedback
- Build coalitions & partnerships
- Foster buy-in
- Offer instruction, guidance, & training

What comes next

- Respond to what we hear
- Act on what stakeholders tell you
- Establish feedback loops



Step Four: Monitor the Change Impacts

Set goals for adoption

Goals for changes in stakeholder behavior or attitudes

Community health goals

Determine appropriate metrics to demonstrate progress

What will tell you if behaviors and attitudes are changing? What will tell you if the overall goal for improved health outcomes is being met?

Identify effective ways to measure progress How will you monitor change adoption and progression through the change curve? What will tell you are reaching the community health goal?



Step Five: Adapt your Strategy and Re-engage



Real World Examples Implementing Change Management





Kate Ott, MPH Director of Preventative Health Services Ontario County Public Health





POLICY CHANGE AT THE LOCAL LEVEL

This is Not a Success Story

Kate Ott, MPH





- Smoking Rates
 - Low, in general
 - Disparately high in low SES population



- Local regulation to require tobacco images be kept out of the view of children in convenience stores.
- Rationale
 - Convenience stores are a common outlet for tobacco products
 - Children who frequent convenience stores are exposed to colorful images that promote tobacco use
 - Children frequently exposed to tobacco advertising are more likely to start smoking



- Health Department
- Legislative Body
 - Health and Human Services (HHS) standing committee
- Tobacco Action Coalition of the Finger Lakes
- American Lung Association



- At standing committee the Public Health Director
 - Defined the problem.
 - Presented the data gleaned during our Community Health Assessment.
 - Recommended a local statute to require tobacco products be covered and tobacco advertising removed.



- All 6 members of HHS were supportive.
- Recommended a public hearing during a full meeting of the legislative body.

PUBLIC HEARING

• Statements from:

- Public Health Director (20-minute presentation)
- Concerned high school student (letter)
- Tobacco Coalition of the Finger Lakes (3 min.)
- American Lung Association (3 min.)
- School Superintendent (3 min.)
- Representative for convenience store owners (3 min.)
- Media was present

OUTCOME

- Tabled until the next meeting (3-weeks later)
 - Not all members were present
 - Chairman wasn't present



When You Crash and Burn

They They

They

The

They They

- Frustration and Anger
 - This is so unfair!
 - They are so short sighted!
 - They don't care about our residents.
 - They care more about economics than people.
 - They don't respect women (yes, I went there).

Get this out of your system quickly because you need these people. They They They They

So Many Questions

What if It's Not Them?

Remember our partners?

- 1. Health Department
- 2. Legislative Body
- 3. Tobacco Action Coalition of the Finger Lakes
- 4. American Lung Association

Who did we overlook?

- Members of the target population
 - Personal stories are often more effective than data sets
- Community champions
 - Respected leaders who live and work in the community
- Convenience store owners or managers
 - Though unlikely bedfellows, conversations may have led to a suitable compromise

Was Our Data Timely and Local?

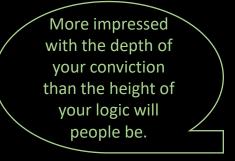
- Derived from the NYS Prevention Agenda Dashboard.
- Local data is hard to acquire.
- Collecting primary data is labor intensive.
 - Surveys?
 - Focus groups?

Were We in It to Win It?

- Motivation
 - Checking a box on our CHIP for NYS?
 - Looking for bragging rights?
 - Doing something to the community vs. with the community?
 - Did the target population even value this change?

LESSONS

- Planning
 - A logic model would have ensured we had the right partners, did all the leg work, and were better prepared.
- Data isn't enough
 - Soft skills (communication, trust, relationships, passion, etc.) are imperative to creating change.
- Logic sometimes loses to:
 - Economics
 - Personal beliefs and biases
 - Politics
 - Timing
 - Conflicts of interest







Diane Oldenburg Associate Public Health Educator Oswego County Health Department





Recruit, Train, Retain: Restructure of a Local Health Department with the Help of NYS Public Health Corps Fellowship

Oswego County Health Department NYSDOH Public Health Corps April 2023



Gaps Identified During the COVID-19 Pandemic

Data Collection and Analysis

Clinical Staff

Public Information

Support Staff

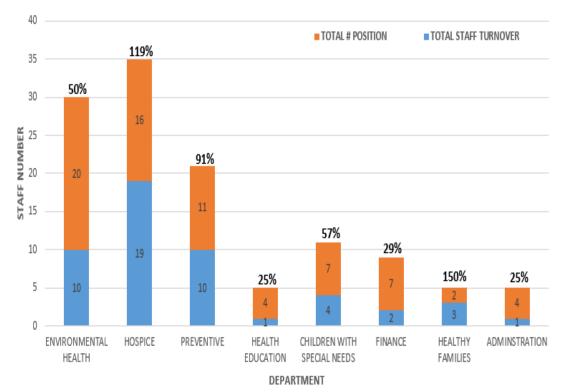
Staff Turnover



OCHD STAFF TURNOVER DURING PANDEMIC (12/2020 TO 10/2022)

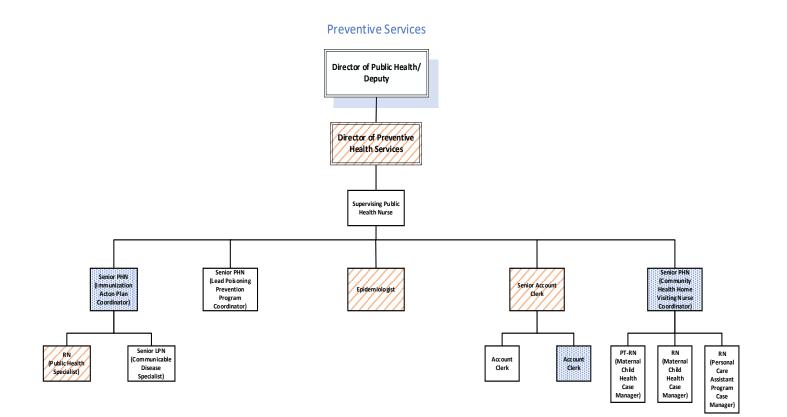
Gaps Identified: Staff Turnover

- 70 total LHD positions
- 50 LHD staff changes from December 2019 – October 2022
- 71% LHD staff turnover during pandemic

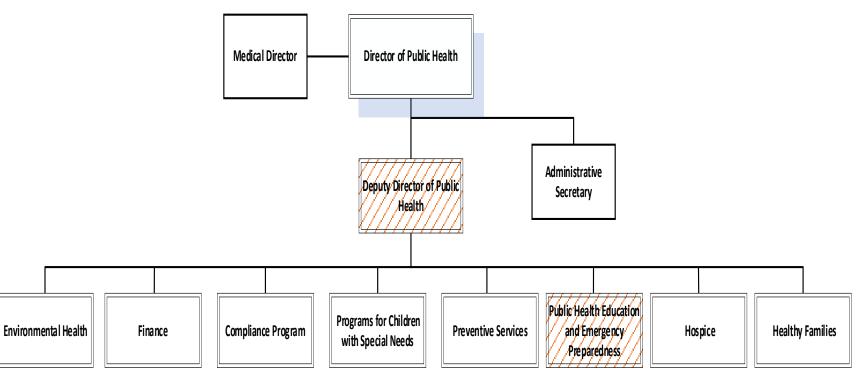


Health Department's overall goals for 2022

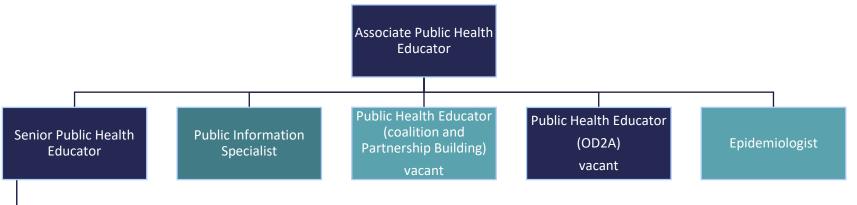
- 1. Continue collective efforts in COVID-19 response to mitigate the pandemic damages to the County.
- 2. Identify department's infrastructure and capacity gaps revealed in COVID-19 response and develop new organizational structure for long-term public health success.
- 3. Take the opportunities of the New York State Public Health Corps Fellowship Program to retain and strengthen the dedicated and competent workforce.
- 4. Continue to efficiently and effectively provide services to prevent disease, promote health and well-being, and protect those that live, work, or play in Oswego County.



Oswego County Health Department



Public Health Education and Emergency Preparedness



Public Health Education Assistants (3)

Public Health Educators (2) _____ (1) vacant

Questions?

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Q & A





Announcements





Announcements & Updates

- Please complete the Educational Series Evaluation Survey which will be sent via email following this meeting.
- If you want to continue the conversation, join the NYSPHC Fellowship Program LinkedIn Group to continue networking and professional development: https://www.linkedin.com/groups/14059709



New York State Public Health Corps Fellowship Program LinkedIn Group





NYSPHC Training and Resources Website

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Department

of Health

https://nysphcresources.health.ny.gov/training-resource-center

New York State Public Health Corps Fellowship Program



Training Resource Center Home



NYSPHC Training and Resources Website Shout Out!



Fellow Spotlights & Shout Outs

Fellow Spotlights from Public Health Awareness Week, April 3rd through April 9th, 2023

Regional Fellow Spotlights 2023

Shout Out!

Nicole Amendola

Thank you Nicole for always being there to answer all of my questions!

Thanks, Hung Jin Jin (Grace), for sharing!



A Tracy Bowen

The biggest shout-out ever goes to my colleague (we're both fellows) Ms. Trazy Bowent she shares pertinent public health information with all of us fellows and if asked a question and she doesn't have the answer, rest assured Trazy will find the correct answer and share it with us! Being on this public health journey with Trazy Bowen is a pleasure!

Thanks, Jennifer Jones, for sharing!



<u>Christina Brown</u>

Christina, who works with Public Health Education, gave a really great Narcan training recently. She is passionate articulate, energetic, and instrumental in health education. Such a pleasure learning from her!

Thanks, Jessica Leggio, for sharing!

