



Toolkit

Public Health Ethics and Stakeholder Engagement: Considerations and Practices for Local Health Departments

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Public Health Ethics and Stakeholder Engagement: Considerations and Practices for Local Health Departments

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1. Introduction

1.1 Public Health Ethics

Public health ethics is a branch of ethics that deals with the moral principles guiding public health practice. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), public health ethics involves a systematic process to clarify, prioritize, and justify possible courses of public health action based on stakeholders' ethical principles, values, and beliefs, as well as scientific and other information. Within the context of local health departments (LHDs), public health ethics serve as a guiding framework to balance the protection and promotion of community health with respect for individual rights. The ethical principles that underpin decision-making in LHDs include respect for people, beneficence, justice, transparency, and accountability.

Respect for people entails recognizing an individual's autonomy and providing protection to those with less autonomy. This principle emphasizes the importance of informed consent and respecting individuals' rights to make their own health decisions. Ensuring that individuals are well-informed about public health measures and interventions is crucial for maintaining their trust and cooperation. Additionally, LHDs are encouraged to consider vulnerable populations who may require additional support and safeguards.

Beneficence requires public health practitioners to take actions that promote the well-being of individuals and communities. This involves not only preventing harm but also actively contributing to the health and welfare of the population. Public health initiatives should benefit the most people while considering the interests of those at risk. Balancing short-term interventions with long-term health promotion strategies is essential for achieving sustainable public health outcomes.

Justice in public health ensures that the benefits and burdens of public health actions are distributed fairly. It addresses issues of equity and aims to reduce health disparities among different population groups. This principle advocates for the fair treatment of all individuals, regardless of their socioeconomic status, race, ethnicity, or other characteristics. Ensuring equitable access to healthcare resources and opportunities is a fundamental aspect of justice in public health.



Transparency involves open and clear communication with stakeholders about public health actions, decisions, and policies. It ensures that the rationale behind decisions is accessible and understandable to the public. Maintaining transparency helps build trust and fosters a collaborative environment where stakeholders feel informed and involved. Effective communication strategies are essential for addressing public concerns and promoting informed decision-making.

Accountability requires public health practitioners and organizations to be accountable for their actions and decisions. It entails monitoring, evaluation, and redress mechanisms to ensure ethical conduct in public health practice. Accountability frameworks facilitate the effective implementation of public health initiatives and the prompt resolution of any negative impacts. Establishing clear roles and responsibilities within public health organizations supports accountability.

1.2 Stakeholder Engagement in Public Health Ethics

Stakeholders in the context of LHDs are individuals, groups, or organizations affected by or interested in public health decisions and policies. This includes community members, healthcare providers, policymakers, public health entities, and other relevant parties. Identifying and engaging stakeholders is crucial for understanding the diverse perspectives and needs within a community. Effective stakeholder engagement helps ensure that public health initiatives are responsive and inclusive.

Engaging stakeholders in ethical decision-making processes is crucial for enhancing public trust and accountability. It ensures that diverse perspectives are considered, leading to more informed and equitable public health actions. Stakeholder engagement fosters collaboration and shared responsibility, which are essential for addressing complex public health

challenges. Involving stakeholders early and throughout the decision-making process helps build consensus and support for public health initiatives.

1.3 Purpose of the Toolkit

The purpose of this toolkit is to provide LHDs with comprehensive guidance on navigating ethical dilemmas through effective stakeholder engagement. It aims to align public health practices with ethical standards, ensuring that decision-making processes are transparent, accountable, and responsive to community needs. LHDs can use this toolkit to improve their ability to make informed and ethical decisions that benefit the entire community.

This toolkit offers practical resources and strategies for LHDs to engage stakeholders ethically and effectively. It covers various aspects of stakeholder engagement, including committee formation, training, and operational considerations. By providing step-by-step guidance, the toolkit helps LHDs implement best practices and develop robust stakeholder engagement processes. It also includes tools for evaluating and improving stakeholder engagement efforts.

By following this toolkit, LHDs can improve their ability to make ethical decisions that respect the rights and interests of all stakeholders. The toolkit underscores the importance of adhering to the Public Health Code of Ethics, which guides public health actions with fundamental ethical principles. Aligning with these standards helps LHDs build trust with their communities and promotes ethical and effective public health practice.

Public health ethics are critical for guiding decision-making processes within LHDs. It provides a framework for addressing ethical dilemmas and balancing competing interests in public health practice. Adhering to ethical principles such as respect for persons, beneficence, justice, transparency, and accountability ensures that public health actions are fair, equitable, and justifiable. Ethical public health practice contributes to the overall health and well-being of communities.

1.4 Using the Toolkit

LHDs can use this toolkit as a practical resource. It provides actionable steps and case studies to illustrate the application of ethical principles in real-world scenarios. Users can easily navigate the toolkit and access relevant information and resources efficiently. By using this toolkit, LHDs can improve their stakeholder engagement efforts and enhance their ethical decision-making processes.

The toolkit includes case studies that demonstrate best practices and lessons learned from other LHDs. These examples offer insights into the application of ethical principles in diverse public health contexts, assisting LHDs in overcoming comparable challenges. By learning from the experiences of others, LHDs can develop more effective and ethical public health strategies that address the unique needs of their communities.

2. Engaging stakeholders on ethical issues at local health departments

2.1 Purpose and Scope of the Ethics Committee at Local Health Departments

Role of Ethics Committees: Ethics committees serve as a cornerstone of ethical oversight in public health practice, providing a methodical approach to addressing and resolving complex ethical issues. These committees play a crucial role in steering the creation of public health policies, guaranteeing their foundation in ethical principles and their alignment with community needs and individual rights. According to the 2019 edition of the Public Health Code of Ethics, ethics committees have several critical functions designed to ensure that public health actions are both ethically sound and practically effective.



Reviewing Ethical Dilemmas: One of the central roles of ethics committees is to review and deliberate on ethical dilemmas that arise in public health practice. Complex decisions often arise in these dilemmas, requiring the weighing of individual rights against the collective needs of the community. For example, during a disease outbreak such as the COVID-19 pandemic, ethics committees faced the challenge of balancing the imposition of quarantine measures with individuals' rights to freedom and privacy. They meticulously analyze such cases, considering historical precedents, current legal frameworks, and fundamental ethical principles, to arrive at recommendations that are both justifiable and feasible. Committees use detailed scenario planning to anticipate potential ethical challenges and prepare guidance that ensures public health responses are timely and ethically defensible. This proactive approach helps in preparing for and mitigating ethical issues before they escalate, thus maintaining the integrity of public health interventions.

Advising on Policy Development: Ethics committees play a crucial role in advising on the development and refinement of public health policies. They ensure that these policies adhere to core ethical principles such as justice, equity, and respect for people. For instance, when developing vaccination policies, ethics committees assess how different policies might impact various demographic groups, including marginalized communities that may have less access to healthcare resources. They review existing policies regularly to incorporate new evidence, address emerging public health issues, and reflect changing societal values. Committees collaborate with a range of experts, including legal scholars, ethicists, and representatives from affected communities, to craft policies that are not only effective but also ethically sound. This collaborative effort ensures that policies are well-rounded, inclusive, and capable of addressing contemporary challenges while maintaining ethical integrity.

Engaging Stakeholders: A fundamental aspect of the ethics committee's role is to engage a diverse array of stakeholders in the decision-making process. This engagement includes involving community members, public health officials, and representatives from various sectors, ensuring that a wide range of perspectives are considered. For example, in developing strategies for managing public health crises, ethics committees actively seek input from community leaders, healthcare providers, and patient advocacy groups to understand the potential impact on different populations. By promoting transparency in their operations, ethics committees build trust within the community by clearly communicating their decisions and the rationale behind them. This openness helps to foster a collaborative environment where stakeholders feel informed and involved. Furthermore, hearing the voices of marginalized or vulnerable groups is crucial for creating equitable and accepted public health interventions. Such inclusive practices help to address disparities and enhance the overall effectiveness and acceptability of public health strategies.

Promoting Transparency and Accountability: Promoting transparency and accountability. They conduct their decision-making processes with openness and clarity, provide detailed documentation, and maintain open communication channels with the public. Committees set and enforce accountability standards for public health officials and organizations, guaranteeing the consistent upholding of ethical principles in all actions. For instance, ethics committees might provide regular reports on their activities and decisions, including the rationale behind their recommendations and the outcomes of their implementation. Building trust with the public and relevant authorities through transparency reinforces the commitment to ethical principles and ensures the conduct of public health initiatives with integrity and accountability. The Public Health Code of Ethics (2019) serves as a foundational document guiding ethics committees in their responsibilities. By adhering to the principles outlined in this code, ethics committees contribute to the integrity, trust, and effectiveness of public health initiatives. By adhering to these ethical standards, they conduct public health practices with the utmost ethical consideration, thereby enhancing the overall health and well-being of the community.

2.2 Navigating Ethics Committee Member Responsibilities: Case Studies, Discussion Questions, and Considerations

Case Study 1: Addressing Vaccine Hesitancy in a Diverse Urban Community

In an urban area with a highly diverse population, an LHD faced significant vaccine hesitancy, particularly among minority communities. The ethics committee played a pivotal role in developing strategies to address this issue by engaging various stakeholders, including community leaders, healthcare providers, and local organizations (Quinn et al., 2017; Dada et al., 2022). They organized community forums and educational sessions where residents could express their concerns and ask questions about the vaccine. By involving trusted community leaders and healthcare professionals who shared the same cultural and linguistic



backgrounds as the hesitant populations, the committee was able to build trust and improve vaccine uptake. The committee also reviewed and recommended culturally sensitive communication materials to ensure that the information was accessible and relevant. This collaborative and inclusive approach resulted in a marked increase in vaccination rates and highlighted the importance of stakeholder engagement in overcoming public health challenges.

Questions for Discussion, Considerations, and Implications

In addressing vaccine hesitancy within diverse urban communities, understanding the roles of the internal public health ethics committee and ad hoc community participants is critical for developing effective and culturally sensitive interventions. LHDs face challenges that require a deep comprehension of cultural factors and effective stakeholder engagement strategies. A fundamental question for discussion is: How can LHDs comprehensively understand the cultural and societal factors contributing to vaccine hesitancy among different demographic groups? Vaccine hesitancy is a multifaceted issue that varies significantly across communities due to unique cultural, historical, and social contexts. To address this, it is important to delve into these contexts to uncover the root causes of reluctance toward vaccination. For instance, skepticism in some communities might stem from historical injustices or longstanding health inequities. How can health departments explore and address these root causes effectively? The internal public health ethics committee plays a crucial role in directing the research and analysis process, guaranteeing the respectful and comprehensive use of findings to inform interventions.

Another critical aspect is the development and dissemination of culturally sensitive communication materials. How can public health officials translate communication materials into multiple languages and tailor them to reflect the cultural values and concerns of different groups? Effective communication involves adapting messages to resonate with the target population's specific concerns and norms, using culturally relevant examples, addressing prevalent fears or misconceptions, and selecting appropriate communication channels. Community representatives are essential in this process, offering valuable insights into the most effective messages and their delivery methods. Engaging community leaders and healthcare providers who share cultural and linguistic backgrounds with hesitant populations enhances trust and credibility. How can public health officials effectively incorporate community feedback to make their messages more relatable and effective?



Understanding the broader societal and historical contexts that shape trust in healthcare systems is also vital. Public health ethics committees can consider: How do past medical practices and discriminatory experiences influence current attitudes toward vaccines? Acknowledging historical grievances and demonstrating a commitment to equity and respect in current practices can help rebuild trust. How can the ethics committee guarantee the respectful and transparent integration of these considerations into public health strategies?

Potential solutions to these challenges involve several key strategies. Engaging trusted community leaders and healthcare providers is one effective way to enhance vaccine uptake. These individuals, with established relationships and credibility within their communities, can

play a vital role in communicating vaccine information and addressing concerns. Regular community forums and educational sessions offer valuable opportunities for open dialogue, allowing residents to ask questions and express their concerns in a supportive setting. How can LHDs structure these interactions to foster trust and effectively debunk myths and misinformation? The internal ethics committee can supervise these interactions to guarantee their respectful and sensitive conduct.

Additionally, developing and utilizing culturally sensitive communication materials is crucial. By tailoring public health messages to meet the specific cultural and linguistic needs of different populations, LHDs can improve their communication efforts' effectiveness and relevance. How can the internal ethics committee guarantee adherence to ethical standards and community input in the development of these materials?

Overall, addressing these questions and implementing effective strategies will not only address immediate public health challenges but also contribute to a more equitable and inclusive approach to public health. By engaging stakeholders effectively and addressing the complex cultural, historical, and societal factors at play, LHDs can build stronger, more trusting relationships with diverse communities. This lays the groundwork for more successful public health initiatives and improved health outcomes. The combined efforts of the internal public health ethics committee and ad hoc community participants are crucial in fostering an environment where public health messages are not only heard but embraced.

Case Study 2: Ensuring Equitable Access to Healthcare in Rural Areas

A rural health department sought to address disparities in healthcare access for its underserved populations. The ethics committee recognized the need to engage with community members to understand their specific barriers and needs (Henning-Smith, C. et al., 2019; Myers, C.R., 2019). They conducted surveys and held focus group discussions with residents, healthcare

providers, and local leaders. The insights gained from these engagements revealed significant transportation challenges and a lack of healthcare facilities. The committee then recommended a mobile health clinic initiative to bring essential services directly to these communities. Local healthcare providers and community volunteers played a critical role in



the implementation of this initiative. The committee also ensured that the services provided were comprehensive and culturally appropriate. As a result, the mobile health clinics significantly improved healthcare access and outcomes for the rural population, demonstrating the impact of ethical stakeholder engagement in addressing health disparities.

Questions for Discussion, Considerations, and Implications

In addressing the challenge of ensuring equitable access to healthcare in rural areas, the internal public health ethics committee and ad hoc community participants play critical roles. Understanding these roles is essential for designing effective and ethically sound mobile health clinic initiatives. What specific barriers do rural populations face in accessing healthcare, and how can LHDs thoroughly analyze these barriers? Barriers often include transportation challenges, economic constraints, and a scarcity of nearby healthcare facilities. LHDs need to engage deeply with these issues, moving beyond superficial assessments to explore underlying causes. For instance, LHDs might attribute transportation issues to infrequent services, but they could also originate from broader systemic problems like inadequate infrastructure or high costs. How can the internal ethics committee ethically steer this analysis, guaranteeing a comprehensive consideration of all factors and a nuanced understanding of the community's needs in the design of interventions? Community members, as ad hoc participants, provide invaluable insights into these barriers based on their lived experiences, which helps tailor solutions that address real-world challenges.

Community engagement should guide the design and implementation of mobile health clinics. This engagement ensures that the services provided are not only geographically accessible but also culturally relevant and responsive. What steps should the ethics committee take to gather input from residents on healthcare priorities and cultural considerations? For instance, how can the mobile clinic effectively diagnose and treat chronic conditions that are highly prevalent in the community? Furthermore, how can LHDs train healthcare professionals in mobile clinics to effectively communicate with diverse populations while respecting local cultural practices and beliefs? Community participants can offer feedback on what culturally appropriate practices look like, ensuring that the clinics' services align with local expectations and needs.

Sustainability is another crucial consideration. The long-term success of mobile health clinics depends on securing consistent funding and forming robust partnerships with local healthcare providers and community organizations. What ethical frameworks should the internal ethics committee develop for these partnerships to ensure that agreements are fair and that all parties are committed to the clinic's goals? How can health departments strategize to recruit, train, and retain volunteers effectively? To maximize their effectiveness and ensure a smooth integration into clinic operations, the ethics committee can oversee the development of volunteer roles. By fostering strong community involvement, health departments can enhance the sustainability of mobile health clinics and their impact. Evaluating the effectiveness of mobile health clinics is essential for understanding their impact and guiding future efforts. What clear metrics for success should LHDs establish, such as improvements in health outcomes, patient satisfaction, and utilization rates? How can the

internal ethics committee aid in the development of these metrics, ensuring their alignment with ethical standards and accurate representation of the clinic's impact? Continuous feedback from community members is also crucial. How can LHDs systematically evaluate the clinics' effectiveness and identify areas for improvement? By addressing these aspects, health departments can make informed decisions about how to enhance clinics and address healthcare needs more effectively.

This case study's broader implications extend beyond the immediate context of mobile health clinics. How can the insights gained from this initiative serve as a model for addressing healthcare disparities in other underserved areas? LHDs and public health ethics committees can reflect on these lessons to develop more equitable healthcare systems on a larger scale. By exploring these questions and implementing thoughtful strategies, health departments can advance efforts to ensure that healthcare access is equitable and responsive to the needs of all community members.



In summary, the roles of the internal public health ethics committee and ad hoc community participants are pivotal in ensuring the success of mobile health clinics and similar initiatives. The ethics committee plays a crucial role in ensuring the ethical soundness of policies and practices, as well as the fair engagement of stakeholders. Community participants offer essential insights that help tailor services to meet real-world needs effectively. By working together, these groups can help create healthcare solutions that are not only effective but also equitable, fostering long-term improvements in health access and outcomes.



Case Study 3: Managing Public Health Data with Privacy Concerns

During an outbreak of a contagious disease, an LHD needed to collect and share detailed health data to track the spread of the illness (Gostin & Wiley, 2008; Kretzschmar et. al., 2020). The ethics committee faced the challenge of balancing the public's need for information with individuals' privacy rights. They engaged with various stakeholders, including data privacy experts, legal advisors, community representatives, and public health officials, to develop a data management strategy that upheld ethical standards. They held public consultations to elucidate the significance of data collection and to tackle privacy concerns. The committee recommended the use of anonymized data wherever possible and implemented strict data access controls to protect sensitive information. By involving stakeholders in the decision-making process and ensuring transparency in their actions, the committee was able to build public trust and effectively manage the outbreak while safeguarding individual privacy.

Questions for Discussion, Considerations, and Implications

In managing public health data during an outbreak, balancing the need for detailed health data collection with the imperative to protect individual privacy is crucial. The internal public health ethics committee and ad hoc community participants play an important role in this process. One fundamental question for discussion is: How can LHDs effectively communicate the importance of data collection to the public while addressing privacy concerns? Given the sensitive nature of health data, it is essential to explore strategies that enhance transparency and reassure the community. How can LHDs clearly explain the use, sharing, and protection of data? Discussions should focus on methods to articulate the necessity of data collection in a

way that is both understandable and convincing, including detailing steps to ensure data security and mitigate potential risks of misuse. The internal public health ethics committee plays a key role by developing guidelines and protocols to ensure that communication is transparent, addresses public concerns effectively, and maintains privacy.

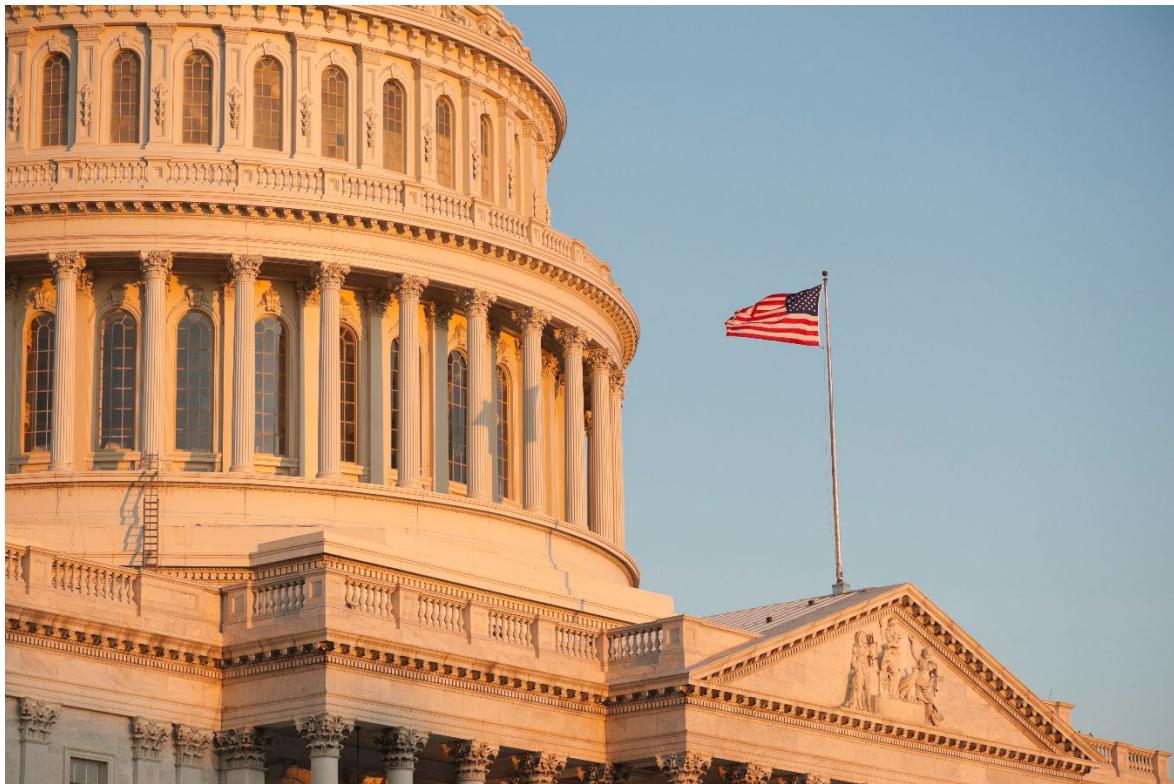
Another important area for discussion is: How can LHDs best involve diverse stakeholders, including data privacy experts, legal advisors, and community representatives, in the decision-making process to identify potential privacy risks and develop balanced solutions? By organizing consultations and incorporating input from these stakeholders into data management policies, the ethics committee can facilitate this engagement. How can community representatives' insights into local concerns and cultural considerations guide the development of policies that respect privacy while meeting public health needs? The ethics committee's responsibility is to incorporate the voices of all stakeholders into a unified strategy.

Potential solutions to these challenges include several strategic approaches. One approach is to ask: What are the best practices for implementing anonymization techniques for health data to protect individual privacy? By removing or obfuscating personal identifiers, LHDs can reduce the risk of privacy breaches while still collecting valuable data. The internal ethics committee can set standards for data anonymization and ensure compliance. Additionally, how can LHDs establish stringent data access controls to ensure that only authorized personnel have access to sensitive information? Robust security measures are necessary to prevent unauthorized access.

Public consultations are also vital for addressing privacy concerns and building trust. How can LHDs effectively organize forums or information sessions to provide clear explanations of the data collection process and address public apprehensions? The ethics committee can supervise these consultations to guarantee their transparent and inclusive conduct. Engaging with the community in this manner fosters trust and demonstrates a commitment to ethical data management practices.

These potential solutions have significant implications. Effective data management practices that prioritize privacy and transparency can enhance public trust considerably. The community is more likely to support and participate in public health initiatives when they perceive their privacy respected and data handled ethically. How does this trust impact the successful implementation of disease control measures and ongoing cooperation from the community? Adhering to high standards of privacy and transparency not only reinforces the credibility of LHDs but also supports the overall success of public health interventions.

In summary, balancing data collection and privacy requires careful consideration of ethical principles, transparent communication, and robust stakeholder engagement. In this process, the internal public health ethics committee and ad hoc community participants are critical. By implementing strategies such as data anonymization, strict access controls, and public consultations, LHDs can manage outbreaks effectively while upholding individual privacy rights and building public trust. These practices support immediate public health responses and lay the groundwork for more effective and ethically sound public health management in the future.



Case Study 4: Promoting health equity through collaborative policymaking

An ethics committee in a city with significant health disparities worked to ensure the development of public health policies through an equitable and inclusive process (Braveman et al., 2017; Williams & Cooper, 2019). They engaged with a wide range of stakeholders, including representatives from marginalized communities, advocacy groups, healthcare providers, and policymakers. Through a series of workshops and public forums, the committee gathered diverse perspectives on the health challenges facing different population groups. This inclusive approach helped identify key areas of need and informed the development of policies aimed at reducing health disparities. For example, the committee's engagement with stakeholders led to the implementation of a community health worker program that provided culturally competent care and support to underserved populations. This program not only improved health outcomes but also empowered community members by involving them directly in the policymaking process. The success of this initiative underscores the importance of collaborative and ethical engagement in promoting health equity.

Questions for Discussion, Considerations, and Implications

In the realm of promoting health equity through collaborative policymaking, the roles of the internal ethics committee and ad hoc participants from the community are both pivotal and complementary. Understanding how these roles interact can provide deeper insights into the effectiveness of public health policies aimed at reducing health disparities. One fundamental question for discussion is: How can the internal ethics committee ensure that the

policymaking process adheres to high ethical standards while addressing health disparities? The committee guides the overall framework of the policy development process, ensuring fairness, transparency, and respect for all stakeholders. How can LHDs integrate these specific ethical considerations into the policymaking process to ensure that proposed policies do not disproportionately disadvantage any particular group?

Another critical question is: How can the ethics committee oversee stakeholder engagement methods to ensure they are ethical and inclusive? For instance, when gathering input from marginalized communities, what steps should be taken to ensure that the process is inclusive and sensitive to the power dynamics that might affect the participation of these groups? To address potential biases and ensure equal consideration of all voices, the committee can establish mechanisms.

Ad hoc participants from the community provide essential real-world insights and contextual knowledge that are crucial for developing effective and equitable health policies. How can community representatives from marginalized groups, local advocacy organizations, and community leaders contribute to identifying specific barriers to accessing care, such as transportation issues or cultural mistrust of the healthcare system? Their involvement is crucial in grounding policies in the lived experiences and needs of those most impacted by health disparities. How can LHDs effectively integrate these insights into the policy development process?

The interplay between the internal ethics committee and community ad hoc participants is critical for the success of health equity initiatives. How can LHDs structure this collaboration to guarantee the ethical soundness and practical effectiveness of the developed policies in meeting the needs of diverse populations? While the ethics committee ensures the integrity of the policymaking process, how can community participants provide practical insights to address real-world issues? This dual approach aims to foster a more inclusive and effective policymaking process, leading to interventions that are ethically robust and pragmatically viable.

In summary, the internal ethics committee and ad hoc community participants each play crucial roles in promoting health equity through collaborative policymaking. The ethics committee ensures adherence to ethical standards and principles, while community participants offer valuable insights that help tailor policies to address specific health disparities. Together, they create a more effective and equitable public health response, addressing immediate needs and fostering long-term improvements in health outcomes and community trust.



2.3 Strengthening Your Ethics Committee Membership and Ad Hoc Participation

Identifying and Inviting Your Core/Standing Committee

Criteria for Core Committee Members: Selecting core committee members involves identifying individuals with the expertise, experience, and ability to contribute to ethical deliberations. The criteria for selection should align with the Public Health Accreditation Board (PHAB) standards, ensuring diversity and interdisciplinary representation. Core committee members should include public health professionals, community representatives, ethical experts, and other relevant stakeholders.

Public health professionals, such as epidemiologists, health educators, and public health administrators, who understand the practical implications of ethical decisions on public health initiatives are critical to LHDs. Their insights help integrate ethical considerations into public health strategies and policies. For instance, an epidemiologist can provide valuable insights during discussions about the ethical implications of quarantine measures during an outbreak. They ensure that scientific evidence and public health needs inform ethical decisions by understanding disease dynamics and population impacts.

Community representatives are essential in amplifying the community's voice. These members represent the interests and perspectives of the community, including those from underserved or marginalized populations. Their involvement fosters trust and transparency

between the public health system and the community, ensuring that their needs and values are considered in ethical deliberations. The Flint water crisis highlighted the importance of community representatives. Community members on the ethics committee helped to highlight the disproportionate impact of the crisis on marginalized populations, leading to more targeted and effective public health interventions (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2016).

Ethical experts can include, for example, public health professionals with ethics training, medical ethicists, bioethicists, legal scholars with a focus on health law and ethics, philosophers with a specialization in ethics, community representatives with ethical insight, public health educators, and healthcare providers with ethics experience. They provide the theoretical frameworks and ethical principles needed to guide the committee's discussions and decisions. Their expertise ensures that actions align with core ethical values like justice, autonomy, and beneficence. For instance, ethical experts on various committees guided the allocation of scarce medical resources during the COVID-19 pandemic, ensuring that decisions were based on ethical principles of fairness and equity (New York State Task Force on Life and the Law, 2015).

Other relevant stakeholders, including policy experts and representatives from non-profit organizations, offer diverse viewpoints and specialized knowledge that enhance the comprehensiveness of the committee's ethical analysis and recommendations. Involving policy experts in the ethics committee of an LHD can facilitate the swift translation of ethical recommendations into actionable policies during a health emergency, demonstrating the practical benefits of diverse committee membership (California Department of Public Health, 2019).

Diversity and Expertise: Ensuring a diverse and interdisciplinary committee enhances the quality of ethical deliberations. Members should represent various fields, including public health, medicine, law, ethics, and community advocacy. This diversity fosters a comprehensive understanding of ethical issues and promotes balanced decision-making.

Diversity brings different perspectives and experiences to the table, helping to ensure that decisions are well-rounded and consider the needs of all community members. Diversity in committee composition promotes justice and equity in public health decisions, according to the Public Health Leadership Society's "Principles of the Ethical Practice of Public Health." A diverse committee effectively identifies potential biases and blind spots, ensuring a thorough examination of ethical considerations from multiple perspectives. Committees with diverse members, including public health professionals, ethicists, and community advocates, are able to develop more nuanced policies that balance public health benefits with ethical concerns about harm reduction and community impact.

To promote diversity, actively seek out and recruit members from various backgrounds, including different cultural, socioeconomic, and professional groups. Providing training on cultural competence and implicit bias to all committee members enhances their ability to engage respectfully and effectively with diverse perspectives. Data from community health programs in New York City shows that committees that underwent such training were more successful in implementing equitable health interventions that addressed the needs of the

city's diverse population. These programs saw improved health outcomes in marginalized communities, underscoring the value of diversity and training in ethical committee operations (New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, 2018).

By prioritizing a diverse and skilled membership, ethics committees can ensure that they are well-equipped to handle the complex ethical challenges that arise in public health practice. This approach not only improves the quality of ethical deliberations but also enhances the legitimacy and acceptance of public health policies and interventions among the communities they serve.



Identifying and Inviting Ad-Hoc Participants for Local Public Health Departments

Guidance for Ad-Hoc Participation: Ad-hoc participants should be based on their relevance to specific ethical issues, which integrates additional expertise and perspectives into the decision-making process. This selection process involves identifying individuals who possess specialized knowledge or represent groups directly impacted by the ethical issues under consideration. These participants contribute to a more nuanced understanding of ethical dilemmas by providing diverse viewpoints and technical expertise. Their involvement is crucial for addressing complex issues comprehensively, making the ethical deliberation process more inclusive and reflective of the varied impacts on different stakeholders.

Subject Matter Experts: Subject matter experts, such as infectious disease specialists, environmental health scientists, or mental health professionals, offer detailed insights and technical information essential for informed ethical decision-making. These experts bring a depth of knowledge that is critical to understanding the complexities of ethical issues in public health. For instance, during the COVID-19 pandemic, infectious disease specialists within LHDs provided expertise on the implications of disease containment measures, while environmental health scientists offered insights into the risks associated with environmental interventions (Association of State and Territorial Health Officials, 2021). Their specialized knowledge grounds ethical deliberations in scientific and practical realities, ensuring decisions are based on a thorough understanding of the relevant issues. An example of the critical role subject matter experts play is evident in the response to the H1N1 influenza outbreak, where experts guided vaccination strategies and public health messaging, controlling the outbreak and informing future public health guidelines (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2010).

Representatives of Affected Communities: Representatives of affected communities, including patients, caregivers, or community leaders, play a vital role in ensuring the lived experiences and concerns of those most impacted are central to the ethical deliberation process. These individuals provide firsthand insights into how public health decisions affect real people, promoting fairness and inclusivity. Their input is crucial for understanding the social, emotional, and practical impacts of public health interventions on different groups. For example, during the Flint water crisis, community leaders highlighted the health impacts and advocated for resources and policy changes (Michigan Department of Health and Human Services, 2016). Their involvement was instrumental in shaping the public health response and addressing the long-term needs of affected residents.

Other relevant stakeholders, such as business leaders, educators, or media representatives, contribute unique viewpoints and considerations that may not be apparent to core committee members. Their diverse perspectives enhance ethical analysis by bringing to light factors that could otherwise go unnoticed. For example, business leaders might offer insights into the economic impacts of public health policies, while educators could provide perspectives on how such policies affect educational settings. Media representatives can shed light on public perceptions and communication challenges related to public health decisions. During the COVID-19 pandemic, the involvement of educators and business leaders was critical in developing policies around school closures and economic support measures, balancing the need to protect public health with the economic and educational needs of the community (National Governors Association, 2020).

Procedures for Ad-Hoc Participation: Establishing clear procedures for involving ad-hoc participants is essential for effective stakeholder engagement in ethical deliberations. These procedures can define the specific roles and responsibilities of each ad-hoc participant, ensuring they understand their contributions to the committee's work. Providing access to relevant information is crucial for informed decision-making. Offering orientation sessions familiarizes ad-hoc participants with the committee's goals, processes, and current ethical issues. Ensuring a welcoming and respectful environment, setting ground rules for discussions, and implementing feedback mechanisms enhance the inclusivity and

effectiveness of engagements. Clear criteria for selecting ad hoc participants ensures that the process is transparent and based on relevance and expertise, promoting equity and diversity.



2.4 Engaging Stakeholder Needs, Showing Appreciation, and Reducing Barriers to Participation

Effective engagement of stakeholders in public health practices within LHDs is crucial for the success of public health initiatives. This combined section addresses strategies for engaging both internal and ad hoc stakeholders and highlights methods to reduce barriers to participation.

Internal Stakeholder Involvement in Ethics Committees

Engaging internal stakeholders within LHDs in ethics committees entails fostering an environment that encourages active involvement and collaboration among staff members. Establishing regular feedback mechanisms is a fundamental strategy. Implementing channels such as surveys, suggestion boxes, and regular staff meetings allows LHDs to gather valuable insights from internal stakeholders about the ethics committee's functions and its impact on public health initiatives. This real-time feedback facilitates the continuous improvement and adjustment of ethical practices, ensuring they are effective and responsive to emerging issues. Additionally, leveraging dynamic collaboration tools like Slack or Microsoft Teams can enhance communication and coordination among ethics committee members. These

platforms streamline workflows, facilitate real-time discussions, and ensure that all members remain informed and engaged with ongoing ethical deliberations and decisions.

Recognition Programs: Implementing recognition programs is another crucial element of engaging internal stakeholders in ethics committees. Recognizing and rewarding the contributions of staff members who participate in the committee can significantly boost morale and motivation. Formal programs like employee of the month awards or public acknowledgment during department meetings can achieve this. Expanding recognition efforts to include social media and internal communication channels further amplifies this impact. Featuring ethical decision-making achievements in newsletters, on the organization's intranet, or through social media platforms helps to publicly honor their contributions, fostering a culture of appreciation and reinforcing the importance of ethical engagement.

Professional Development Opportunities: Professional development opportunities help facilitate high levels of engagement among internal stakeholders involved in ethics committees. Offering training sessions, workshops, and educational resources helps committee members develop their skills and stay updated on the latest ethical standards and public health practices. Tailoring these opportunities to align with the specific needs and roles of committee members ensures that they are well-prepared to contribute effectively. Personalized development plans can further enhance engagement by addressing individual skill gaps and career aspirations related to ethics. Investing in professional growth not only benefits the committee members but also improves the overall effectiveness of the ethics committee and the department's ethical decision-making processes.

Addressing Barriers to Participation: Addressing barriers to participation is essential for maximizing staff involvement in ethics committees. Identifying and mitigating obstacles, such as inconvenient meeting times or a lack of resources, including childcare or transportation support, can encourage greater participation from all internal stakeholders. Providing flexible meeting options, such as virtual participation capabilities and accommodating various schedules, ensures that every member can contribute fully. By proactively addressing these logistical challenges, LHDs create a more inclusive and supportive environment for ethics committee members. This approach aligns with public health ethics by promoting equity and respect for the contributions of all staff members, thereby enhancing the overall functioning and effectiveness of the ethics committee.

Engaging Ad-Hoc Stakeholders

Engaging ad-hoc stakeholders, such as community members, healthcare providers, and policymakers, is crucial for ensuring that public health initiatives are comprehensive and effective. This engagement requires tailored strategies that address the unique contexts and needs of these diverse groups. A fundamental component of effective stakeholder engagement is providing clear and accessible information. This involves delivering information in formats that are straightforward and relevant to the stakeholders' concerns, ensuring that they have the necessary context and knowledge to engage meaningfully. By facilitating understanding and clarity, LHDs can help stakeholders make informed contributions to public health discussions and decision-making processes.

Public Recognition: Public recognition is another key strategy for engaging ad-hoc stakeholders. Acknowledging these individuals' contributions through public forums, reports, or other forms of recognition can significantly increase their motivation and continued involvement. Public recognition not only demonstrates appreciation but also builds trust and strengthens relationships between stakeholders and the Local Health Department (LHD). Recognized stakeholders are more likely to feel valued and respected, which can lead to increased commitment and engagement in collaborative public health efforts. This approach fosters a positive relationship and encourages sustained participation in public health initiatives.

Incorporating Feedback: Incorporating stakeholder feedback into decision-making processes is critical. Actively seeking and integrating the perspectives of ad-hoc stakeholders ensures that their insights are considered and valued. This approach enriches the decision-making process and enhances the relevance and effectiveness of public health actions. By demonstrating that stakeholder feedback has a tangible impact on public health outcomes, LHDs can foster a sense of ownership and partnership among stakeholders. This collaborative approach leads to more robust and community-focused solutions, reflecting the needs and concerns of those involved.

Addressing Barriers to Participation: Challenges such as language differences, limited access to technology, and transportation issues can prevent stakeholders from fully participating in public health initiatives. To overcome these barriers, LHDs can implement strategies such as providing translation services, ensuring accessible meeting locations, and offering virtual participation options. Additionally, offering travel reimbursements and childcare support can further reduce logistical challenges, making it easier for stakeholders to engage. Proactively addressing these barriers helps to create an environment where all stakeholders have the opportunity to participate effectively.

Innovative Engagement Strategies: Incorporating innovative engagement strategies can further enhance stakeholder participation. Offering monetary compensation or gift cards as incentives acknowledges the value of stakeholders' time and effort. Serving meals or refreshments at meetings can also improve attendance and create a more inviting atmosphere. Providing exclusive access or networking opportunities, such as special briefings or events with key decision-makers, can increase stakeholders' sense of involvement and value. Additionally, sending customized engagement kits with relevant materials and branded items can help stakeholders feel appreciated and connected to the LHD's initiatives. Utilizing interactive and experiential events, such as health fairs or hands-on workshops, further engages stakeholders by allowing them to experience the impact of public health initiatives firsthand.



2.5 Onboarding, Training, and Operational Considerations for Public Health Ethics Committee Members and Ad Hoc Participation

Considerations for Committee Members

Onboarding and training are essential for ensuring that core committee members in LHDs are well-prepared to address ethical issues effectively. Training can provide a thorough understanding of fundamental ethical principles, such as autonomy, beneficence, non-maleficence, and justice. These principles are foundational in guiding public health practice and ensuring that decisions uphold ethical standards. LHDs may also introduce members to pertinent laws, regulations, and guidelines that influence public health ethics. Resources like strategic planning guides emphasize the importance of ongoing training and professional development to address ethical challenges and maintain competency.

Training can include practical exercises such as scenario-based learning and role-playing to help members apply ethical frameworks like the DECIDE model—Define, Explore, Consider, Identify, Decide, Evaluate—in real-world contexts. These methods help committee members navigate complex ethical dilemmas, such as resource allocation during health crises. Additionally, operational guidance on managing conflicts of interest, confidentiality, and integrity in decision-making is essential. Comprehensive ethics training programs that include multi-criteria analysis to weigh different ethical principles can ensure that decisions are balanced and justifiable. Regular reviews of decision-making processes, including feedback mechanisms, are vital for continuous improvement. By integrating these practices, public

health ethics committees can enhance their decision-making processes and uphold high ethical standards.

Considerations for Ad Hoc Participants

Effective onboarding and training for ad-hoc participants are crucial for ensuring their contributions are valuable and ethically sound. Orientation should clearly define the roles and responsibilities of ad-hoc participants and provide a comprehensive overview of the committee's mission, goals, and current projects. Detailed communication about the ethical issues under discussion, the decision-making process, and the utilization of their input is crucial. By setting explicit expectations and providing comprehensive background information, public health departments can ensure that ad-hoc participants contribute effectively and that their input aligns with the committee's goals. Developing role-specific briefs and conducting orientation sessions for ad-hoc participants can enhance their understanding and engagement. Additionally, providing access to previous meeting records and relevant data ensures that participants are well-informed and able to contribute meaningfully. Furthermore, training should cover key ethical principles—autonomy, beneficence, non-maleficence, and justice—as well as guidelines for maintaining confidentiality and managing conflicts of interest.

Access to relevant documents, data, and tools is essential for informed participation. Establishing clear communication channels is crucial for facilitating effective input and feedback. Dedicated platforms for sharing information and gathering feedback can ensure that ad-hoc participants engage meaningfully. Effective engagement also involves pairing ad-hoc participants with experienced committee members for mentorship and support. Regular check-ins help address any questions or concerns and provide ongoing guidance. Encouraging active participation and providing constructive feedback on contributions are important for integrating diverse perspectives and enhancing the committee's work. Public recognition of ad-hoc participants' contributions in reports, meetings, and publications further acknowledges their efforts and fosters continued engagement.

Addressing Conflicts of Interest

Effective conflict-of-interest policies are fundamental to maintaining the integrity of committee operations and ensuring impartial decision-making. LHDs should establish comprehensive policies that require members to disclose any potential conflicts of interest and outline clear procedures for managing them. Regular audits and assessments can accompany these policies to proactively identify and address potential conflicts. Implementing a system for anonymous reporting of conflicts can further enhance transparency and trust among stakeholders. Providing regular training on ethical decision-making and conflict management equips members with the skills to navigate complex situations and uphold high ethical standards. By fostering an environment of openness and accountability, these measures help to maintain fairness and credibility in the committee's operations.

Promoting Transparency and Accountability

Maintaining public trust and ensuring ethical committee operations requires the promotion of transparency and accountability. LHDs should strive to hold open meetings whenever feasible, allowing stakeholders and the public to observe and participate in the decision-making process. Maintaining detailed records of deliberations, decisions, and rationales ensures that the decision-making process is well documented and accessible. Sharing reports on committee activities, decisions, and challenges with stakeholders and the public on a regular basis reinforces the committee's commitment to transparency and ethical standards. Utilizing digital platforms for real-time updates and providing comprehensive annual reports can further enhance transparency. Engaging with the public through feedback sessions and ensuring that records and decisions are easily accessible help to build and sustain trust in the committee's operations, fostering a more informed and engaged community.



2.6 Section 3 of the Public Health Code of Ethics

The Public Health Code of Ethics (2019 edition) underscores the critical importance of comprehensive onboarding and training for ethics committees within LHDs. **Essential training** is a foundational component, ensuring that committee members receive thorough education on fundamental ethical principles, relevant laws, and specific departmental policies. This training equips members with the knowledge necessary to make informed and consistent decisions. **Ongoing education** is equally crucial, as it highlights the need for continuous learning beyond initial training. Providing regular updates on emerging ethical issues, new public health challenges, and legislative changes helps committee members stay current and effectively navigate complex scenarios.

Clarity of roles and responsibilities is another key aspect emphasized by the Code. Onboarding should clearly communicate the specific duties, decision-making authority, and procedural expectations for each committee member. This clarity ensures that members understand their roles, contributing to the smooth operation of the committee and maintaining clear accountability. Additionally, training in ***ethical decision-making frameworks*** is essential. Members must be familiar with how to apply ethical principles to real-world situations and balance competing interests, ensuring that decisions are principled and consistent with the LHD's ethical standards.

The Code also stresses the importance of integrating ***ethical considerations with public health practice***. Ethics committee training should align ethical decision-making with the broader mission of public health, helping members understand the impact of their decisions on public health outcomes. Finally, ***evaluation and feedback*** mechanisms are recommended to assess the effectiveness of the training program and gather insights from committee members. Regular evaluations and feedback help identify areas for improvement and ensure that training remains relevant and effective. Overall, these practices are designed to uphold high ethical standards and enhance the effectiveness of ethics committees within LHDs.

2.7 PHAB Measure 10.1.3A: Ethical Deliberation Processes

Ethical Deliberation Processes for LHDs

PHAB Measure 10.1.3A emphasizes the necessity for structured and transparent ethical deliberation processes within LHDs. To ensure effective and equitable conduct of ethical deliberations, this measure requires the establishment of clear guidelines and procedures. For LHDs, this means developing standard operating procedures (SOPs) that outline each step of the deliberation process. These SOPs should include methods for identifying ethical issues, gathering relevant information, facilitating discussions, and making decisions.

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Guidance for PHAB Measure 10.3.1A (Initial and Reaccreditation):

Deliberating and Resolving Ethical Issues

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Clear guidelines are critical. LHDs should document and regularly review SOPs for ethical deliberations to reflect current practices and challenges. This means that the SOPs should detail each step, from the initial identification of ethical concerns to the final decision-making. Comprehensive procedural guidelines guarantee consistency and fairness in all ethical deliberations, fostering impartiality and clarity in decision-making.

Stakeholder engagement is a critical component of effective ethical deliberations. Engaging a diverse range of stakeholders, such as community members, healthcare providers, and policymakers, ensures the inclusion of all relevant perspectives. Methods include surveys, focus groups, and public forums to facilitate inclusive participation. This approach helps to reflect the demographic and cultural diversity of the community, ensuring that all perspectives are considered in the decision-making process.

Documentation and reporting are essential for maintaining transparency and accountability. LHDs should keep detailed records of ethical deliberations, which should include the issues discussed, arguments presented, decisions made, and the rationale behind those decisions. Comprehensive reports on ethical deliberations, including summaries of discussions and outcomes, should be accessible to the public and stakeholders. This fosters trust and demonstrates the department's commitment to ethical standards and accountability.

Discussion Questions, Considerations, and Implications

LHDs face the challenge of ensuring that their standard operating procedures (SOPs) for ethical deliberations remain current and reflective of evolving practices. How can LHDs employ innovative approaches to regularly update SOPs to incorporate new ethical considerations and best practices in public health? This entails examining how to incorporate recent developments and emerging issues into existing guidelines, as well as identifying mechanisms for regularly reviewing and revising these procedures. Departments might explore integrating feedback loops from recent ethical dilemmas and case studies, as well as leveraging technological tools to streamline updates and ensure that SOPs remain relevant and effective.

Additionally, the role of transparency in documenting and reporting ethical deliberations is essential for building public trust and accountability. What are the most effective practices for documenting and communicating the outcomes of ethical deliberations to the public in a way that is both transparent and comprehensible? LHDs should explore methods for creating detailed yet accessible reports, utilizing digital tools for real-time updates, and engaging in open dialogues with the community. Balancing transparency with the need to protect sensitive information, while ensuring public awareness and accountability for department decisions, presents a challenge.

To address these questions effectively, LHDs can prioritize a multifaceted approach to managing and evolving their Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). Implementing regular reviews and updates of SOPs is essential for integrating new developments and best practices. Systematic mechanisms like scheduled evaluations, feedback loops from recent ethical cases, and consultations with subject matter experts can achieve this. Leveraging technology for real-time updates and using analytics to identify trends and gaps in current

practices can also enhance the relevance and effectiveness of SOPs. By creating a dynamic and responsive framework, health departments can ensure that their ethical guidelines remain aligned with the latest advancements and emerging public health challenges.

By focusing on these areas—updating SOPs, engaging diverse stakeholders, and maintaining transparency—public health departments can significantly strengthen their ethical deliberation processes. These practices not only ensure that ethical guidelines are current and reflective of best practices but also promote a more inclusive and accountable approach to public health decision-making. As departments enhance their processes, they can better uphold high standards of practice, address emerging public health challenges effectively, and foster a stronger relationship with the communities they serve.



2.8 Additional Resources for Local Health Departments

This section presents essential resources for Local Health Departments to enhance their ethical practices, including a guide for establishing ethics committees and training materials for improving ethical decision-making.

For guidance on establishing ethics committees, [***Establishing an Ethics Committee: A Step-by-Step Guide***](#) from the National Association of County and City Health Officials (NACCHO) is an invaluable resource. This guide provides practical steps and considerations for setting up an ethics committee within a public health department. It covers everything from forming the committee to developing a framework for ethical decision-making and ensuring effective oversight. This resource is crucial for public health departments aiming to integrate ethical review processes into their operations, thereby enhancing their ability to address ethical issues in a structured and informed manner (NACCHO, 2016). For more information, visit the [NACCHO Ethics Committee Guide](#).

Additionally, the CDC provides training materials on public health ethics through their resource titled [***Good Decision Making in Real Time***](#). These materials offer a range of educational resources and tools for public health professionals, including online courses, workshops, and other training resources designed to enhance understanding of public health ethics and improve ethical practices across public health settings. These resources are critical for ongoing professional development and ensuring that public health practices comply with ethical standards and principles (CDC Training Materials). For more information, refer to the [Good Decision Making in Real Time](#).

3. Ethical considerations for stakeholder engagement between local health departments and community members

3.1 Introduction

Engaging with community members is a cornerstone of LHD programs and service delivery. Effective community engagement is not just a matter of operational efficiency but also an ethical imperative. A robust ethical framework should guide this engagement to ensure fairness, transparency, and inclusivity. Ethical engagement practices are essential for building trust, enhancing community cooperation, and ensuring that public health interventions are both effective and culturally appropriate. A well-structured ethical approach helps to align public health efforts with community values and needs, thereby improving the overall success of public health initiatives and fostering a more collaborative and responsive public health environment.

3.2 Overview of Ethical Considerations When Engaging with Community Members as part of Local Health Department Programs and Service Delivery

Ethical considerations in public health engagement revolve around respecting individual rights, promoting equity, and ensuring that all actions are transparent and justifiable. According to the Public Health Code of Ethics (2019 Edition), key principles include respect for persons, beneficence, and justice. These principles serve as a framework for ethical engagement, guiding LHDs in their interactions with community members. Respect for people involves honoring individual autonomy and obtaining informed consent, while beneficence emphasizes the need to act in ways that benefit the community. Justice calls for the equitable distribution of public health resources and benefits. Adhering to these ethical standards not only protects the integrity of public health efforts but also fosters trust and cooperation within the community. By integrating these principles, LHDs can create a foundation for engagement that is both respectful and effective, ensuring that public health initiatives align with both ethical standards and community needs.

3.3 Ethical Considerations for How Local Health Departments Work with Partners and Community Members

Guidelines for Ethical Engagement. When LHDs engage with community members, adhering to the ethical principles of respect, autonomy, and confidentiality is essential. Key guidelines include obtaining informed consent and ensuring that the process is culturally sensitive and comprehensible. Informed consent involves providing clear and detailed explanations of the purpose, procedures, risks, and benefits associated with participation. This transparency helps community members make well-informed decisions about their involvement. Additionally, ensuring that consent forms and informational materials are accessible and understandable to all community members, including those with limited English proficiency or low literacy levels, is crucial. The Public Health Code of Ethics underscores that informed consent is a fundamental ethical requirement, emphasizing the need for voluntary and fully informed participation. This approach not only respects individual autonomy but also builds trust and supports ethical decision-making.

Respecting Cultural Diversity, Autonomy, and Confidentiality: Considerations for Local Health Departments. Respecting cultural diversity, autonomy, and confidentiality is paramount in public health engagement. Informed consent, as detailed in Sections 2.3 and 3.5 of the Public Health Code of Ethics (2019 Edition), ensures that community members fully understand and voluntarily agree to participate in public health initiatives. Safeguarding personal information from participants, ensuring its sole use for intended purposes, and implementing robust security measures to prevent unauthorized access or disclosure are all part of maintaining confidentiality. This respect for privacy not only fulfills legal obligations but also fosters trust and encourages open participation. Cultural sensitivity should be integral to any engagement strategy; public health interventions should accommodate and respect community beliefs and practices. Collaborating with cultural mediators or community

leaders can provide valuable insights and ensure that interventions are culturally appropriate and effective. Incorporating cultural competence into public health programs enhances their relevance and acceptance, leading to better community outcomes.

Balancing Community Benefits with Potential Risks: Considerations for Local Health Departments.

Balancing the benefits of public health interventions with potential risks is a critical ethical consideration. Conducting thorough risk-benefit analyses ensures that interventions maximize benefits while minimizing risks. This approach aligns with the CDC's guidance on ethical decision-making during public health emergencies, which emphasizes the importance of evaluating the potential impacts of public health actions. By systematically assessing risks and benefits, LHDs can make informed decisions that prioritize community well-being and mitigate adverse effects. Transparent communication about the rationale behind risk-benefit analyses and the steps taken to address potential risks helps to maintain public trust. Additionally, involving community members in the decision-making process can provide valuable perspectives and support for balancing risks and benefits. This inclusive approach helps ensure that public health interventions are both effective and ethically justified, reinforcing the commitment to equitable and responsible public health practices.

CDC Guidance for Local Health Departments. The CDC's document, "Ethical Considerations for Decision Making Regarding Allocation of Mechanical Ventilators during a Severe Influenza Pandemic or Other Public Health Emergency," provides crucial guidance on conducting risk-benefit analyses (2008). This resource underscores the importance of balancing risks and benefits in decision-making processes, particularly in high-stakes public health situations. LHDs can assess the potential impacts of their actions and align their interventions with ethical principles with the help of the CDC's guidance. Ensuring that public health interventions are both effective and ethically sound requires careful consideration of the potential consequences and transparent decision-making processes. Utilizing such guidelines helps LHDs navigate complex ethical dilemmas and make decisions that are justifiable and in the best interest of the community. By integrating these practices, public health departments can enhance their ethical deliberation processes and strengthen their commitment to fair and responsible public health practices.

Discussion Questions, Considerations, and Implications

How can LHDs ensure that their informed consent processes are culturally sensitive and effective?

Ensuring that informed consent processes are culturally sensitive and effective requires a multi-faceted approach that considers diverse community needs and preferences. LHDs can begin by conducting comprehensive community assessments to understand cultural norms, language barriers, and literacy levels. Engaging with cultural mediators and community leaders can provide insights into effective communication strategies and help tailor consent materials to be culturally appropriate. Utilizing plain language and visual aids can make consent documents more accessible to those with limited literacy. Additionally, offering consent forms and explanations in multiple languages and formats, including audio and video, can further enhance comprehension and inclusivity. Providing cultural competence

and sensitivity training to staff equips them to respectfully address questions and concerns. By implementing feedback mechanisms like focus groups or surveys, LHDs can identify areas for improvement and continuously refine the informed consent process to effectively meet community needs.

How can LHDs balance the benefits and risks of public health interventions while upholding ethical integrity?

Balancing the benefits and risks of public health interventions requires a systematic and transparent approach. One effective strategy is to conduct thorough risk-benefit analyses that evaluate the potential impacts of interventions on different population segments. These analyses should consider not only the quantitative outcomes but also qualitative factors, such as social and emotional impacts. Engaging a diverse group of stakeholders, including community members, ethicists, and public health experts, in the decision-making process ensures a range of perspectives and helps to identify potential risks and benefits that may not be immediately apparent. Implementing pilot programs or phased rollouts can provide valuable data on the real-world effects of interventions before full-scale implementation. Clear communication about the rationale behind decisions and the steps taken to mitigate risks helps build trust and demonstrate ethical integrity. Establishing ongoing monitoring and evaluation mechanisms allows for adjustments based on feedback and emerging evidence, ensuring that interventions remain responsive to community needs and ethical standards.

How can LHDs improve decision-making transparency and confidentiality measures to foster community trust and participation?

Improving transparency in decision-making and confidentiality measures involves adopting practices that foster openness and build trust within the community. Organizing regular public meetings and forums to openly discuss decisions and their rationales is one approach. Providing detailed reports and updates on public health initiatives, including the criteria and processes used in decision-making, helps to demystify the operations of health departments and reinforces accountability. Implementing digital platforms for real-time updates and feedback allows community members to stay informed and engage with the decision-making process. It is crucial to guarantee the robustness and clear communication of confidentiality measures, which encompass the safekeeping of personal data through secure systems and the provision of information to participants about the use and protection of their information. Creating channels for anonymous feedback and concerns can further enhance transparency, enabling individuals to express their opinions without fear of retaliation. By combining these strategies, health departments can create a more open and inclusive environment that encourages community participation and fosters trust in public health initiatives.

3.4 Reducing Barriers to Inclusive Community Engagement: Considerations for Local Health Departments

Promoting Inclusivity: Considerations for LHDs

Promoting inclusivity in public health initiatives entails addressing barriers that would otherwise prevent certain populations from fully participating in health programs. This requires a multi-faceted approach, beginning with the provision of translation and interpretation services to facilitate communication with non-English-speaking community members. These services guarantee the provision of critical health information and services to individuals who do not speak the dominant language. Prioritizing the accessibility of public health materials is crucial; providing information in formats like braille, large print, or digital formats compatible with screen readers is crucial for individuals with visual impairments. The integration of these accessibility measures ensures that everyone, regardless of their language proficiency or physical abilities, can engage with and benefit from public health initiatives. By implementing these strategies, LHDs create a more inclusive environment, reinforcing the principle that public health services should be accessible to all members of the community.

Addressing Language Barriers and Accessibility: Considerations for Local Health Departments

Effective communication is foundational for inclusive public health engagement, particularly when addressing language barriers. Providing comprehensive translation and interpretation services enables non-English-speaking community members to fully understand and participate in health programs. Such services can encompass a wide range of languages to cater to the diverse needs of the population. Moreover, to further enhance inclusivity, LHDs should ensure that public health information is accessible to individuals with disabilities. This includes making materials available in braille, large print, and digital formats that are compatible with screen readers. Additionally, employing accessible digital platforms that offer features such as text-to-speech and adjustable text sizes can significantly improve engagement. By integrating these accessibility measures, health departments ensure that all community members can access important health information, thus promoting greater equity and inclusivity in public health efforts.

Socioeconomic Disparities: Considerations for Local Health Departments

Socioeconomic disparities often pose significant barriers to participation in public health initiatives, impacting individuals' ability to access and benefit from health services. Addressing these disparities involves implementing practical supports that remove obstacles faced by low-income or disadvantaged populations. For example, providing transportation vouchers can help individuals who lack reliable transportation attend health appointments or community events. Offering childcare services during public health activities ensures that parents and guardians can participate without the burden of finding alternative care. Flexible scheduling for meetings and events can also accommodate individuals with varying work

hours and responsibilities. These supports not only enhance access to health services but also demonstrate a commitment to addressing the broader social determinants of health. By implementing these strategies, LHDs can promote greater inclusivity and equity in their public health programs, ensuring that socioeconomic barriers do not prevent individuals from participating in and benefiting from essential health services.

Engaging Marginalized and Vulnerable Populations: Considerations for Local Health Departments

Engaging marginalized and vulnerable populations requires building trust through consistent and respectful communication. It is crucial to understand their unique needs and ensure the inclusion and value of their voices in decision-making processes. Tailored interventions are also essential for addressing the specific needs and challenges faced by these populations. For example, the Boston Public Health Commission's (BPHC) "REACH Coalition" focused on reducing racial and ethnic health disparities through community-driven initiatives. This coalition collaborated with community members to design and implement programs that are culturally appropriate and effective (Boston Housing Authority, n.d.). Furthermore, creating public health interventions specifically tailored to these groups can result in more effective and equitable health outcomes. By focusing on inclusivity and removing barriers, LHDs can better serve all community members.

Questions for Discussion

How can LHDs ensure that their translation and interpretation services are comprehensive and culturally sensitive?

To address this, LHDs can establish partnerships with organizations that have expertise in language services and cultural mediation. Regularly assessing the community's linguistic needs can help tailor services to the most prevalent languages and dialects. Furthermore, it's crucial to incorporate feedback from community members to identify and address any gaps or inefficiencies in current translation services. Training translators and interpreters on cultural nuances and sensitivities can also enhance the quality of interactions. Employing bilingual staff who are familiar with the local culture can provide additional layers of support and trust. Providing comprehensive and culturally sensitive translation and interpretation services not only enhances communication but also cultivates a more inclusive environment.

What are the effective strategies for providing accessibility measures for individuals with disabilities?

LHDs can implement several strategies to improve accessibility. First, they can invest in developing and maintaining health materials in various formats, such as braille, large print, and accessible digital formats. Creating digital platforms that are compatible with screen readers and other assistive technologies is also essential. Regular usability testing with individuals who have disabilities can help identify and resolve accessibility issues. In addition, providing physical accommodations at health facilities, such as ramps, elevators, and accessible restrooms, ensures that these spaces are welcoming to all. Training staff to be

sensitive and proactive in addressing accessibility needs contributes to a more inclusive environment. By adopting these strategies, departments can ensure that individuals with disabilities can fully engage with public health programs and services.

How can LHDs further reduce socioeconomic barriers to enhance community participation in public health programs?

To tackle socioeconomic barriers, LHDs can explore partnerships with local businesses and organizations to provide transportation vouchers or discounted rides for individuals attending health programs. Offering childcare services during events and programs can remove a significant barrier for parents and guardians. Flexible scheduling of health-related activities can accommodate individuals with varying work schedules and commitments. Departments can also create community resource hubs that offer information and support services, helping to address practical challenges faced by low-income individuals. Additionally, implementing sliding-scale fees or free services based on income can make participation more feasible for economically disadvantaged groups. By addressing these barriers, health departments can significantly enhance community participation and ensure that public health programs reach a broader and more diverse audience.

What are the best practices for building trust with marginalized and vulnerable populations to ensure their meaningful engagement in public health initiatives?

Building trust with marginalized and vulnerable populations involves several key practices. Engaging with community leaders and members early in the planning process ensures the incorporation of their insights and concerns into the program design. Transparency in decision-making and operations fosters credibility and shows respect for the community. Providing regular updates and feedback on how community input has influenced program changes can reinforce trust. Additionally, offering culturally relevant and accessible information helps demonstrate a commitment to understanding and addressing the community's specific needs. Building long-term relationships through consistent and respectful communication also helps establish and maintain trust. By prioritizing these best practices, LHDs can foster meaningful engagement and collaboration with marginalized and vulnerable populations, leading to more effective and equitable public health outcomes.

Considerations and Implications

LHDs can enhance their translation and interpretation services by forging partnerships with organizations specializing in these areas, ensuring that offerings are comprehensive and tailored to the community's needs. Regular training programs on cultural competence can significantly improve the effectiveness of these services by equipping staff with the skills necessary to address cultural nuances. Departments can invest in a diverse range of formats for health materials and design digital platforms with accessibility in mind, incorporating feedback from individuals with disabilities to continuously improve usability.

Reducing socioeconomic barriers involves collaborating with local businesses and transportation providers to offer free or subsidized options, making participation in public

health programs more feasible for those with financial constraints. Addressing practical obstacles, such as providing childcare services and offering flexible scheduling, can also enhance community engagement. Building trust with marginalized and vulnerable populations requires a commitment to ongoing, transparent communication and the inclusion of community leaders in program planning and implementation. By focusing on these strategies, LHDs can foster stronger community relations, promote equity, and enhance the overall impact of their public health initiatives.

3.5 Collaboration with Other Community Institutions

Building Partnerships

Collaborative efforts with local healthcare providers are essential for improving public health outcomes. By partnering with these providers, LHDs can leverage resources, share expertise, and coordinate their efforts more effectively. This partnership guarantees strong support for public health initiatives and aligns healthcare providers with wider public health objectives. Such collaboration is vital for creating a cohesive and comprehensive approach to community health. For instance, the Chicago Department of Public Health (CDPH) has developed the "Healthy Chicago 2025" plan in partnership with local hospitals and clinics. This collaboration focuses on addressing health disparities and improving health outcomes through a coordinated and strategic approach (Chicago Department of Public Health, n.d.).

Collaborative Efforts

Engaging educational institutions, such as schools and universities, is another crucial aspect of building partnerships. These institutions play a significant role in promoting public health education and engaging young people in public health initiatives. By collaborating with educational institutions, LHDs can disseminate important health information, foster health literacy, and encourage healthy behaviors among students. This proactive approach helps to establish a foundation for long-term community health improvement. A notable example is the partnership between the Los Angeles County Department of Public Health and local schools to implement the "Infection Prevention & Control Toolkit for Schools," which provides strategies and guidance to circumvent and manage infectious disease in schools (Los Angeles County Department of Public Health, n.d.).

Non-Profit Organizations

Working with non-profit organizations allows LHDs to reach wider segments of the community. Non-profits often have established networks and resources that can be invaluable for public health initiatives. Collaborating with these organizations can help LHDs tap into these networks and extend their reach. This partnership also allows for more comprehensive community engagement and the ability to address diverse health needs effectively. For example, the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene collaborates with numerous non-profits through its "Take Care New York" initiative, which

focuses on improving health outcomes across various communities (New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, n.d.).

Justice and Beneficence

It is crucial for ethical public health practice to guide collaborations with the principles of justice, beneficence, and non-maleficence. According to Sections 2.2 and 3.1 of the Public Health Code of Ethics (2019 Edition), these principles should underpin all public health efforts. By adhering to these ethical standards, LHDs can ensure that their collaborations are fair, beneficial, and do no harm. This ethical approach is crucial for maintaining trust and integrity in public health initiatives. The San Francisco Department of Public Health's "Community Health Equity & Promotion Branch" exemplifies this approach by prioritizing ethical guidelines in all collaborative efforts to address health inequities (San Francisco Department of Public Health, n.d.).

3.6 Responsibilities for Equitable Access

Health Equity

Working towards health equity involves eliminating barriers to healthcare and ensuring that all community members have access to necessary health resources and services. LHDs have a responsibility to promote health equity by addressing disparities and ensuring a fair distribution of health resources. This commitment to equity helps to create a more just and inclusive public health system. It also ensures that all community members can achieve optimal health outcomes. An example is the Boston Public Health Commission's efforts to address racial health disparities through its "REACH Boston 2022" program, which focuses on community-based strategies to improve health equity (Boston Public Health Commission, n.d.).

Addressing Barriers

Collaborating with community partners to identify and address barriers to healthcare access is vital for promoting health equity. These barriers can include transportation issues, financial constraints, and a lack of awareness about available services. Working together, LHDs and community partners can develop strategies to overcome these challenges. This collaborative effort ensures that healthcare services are accessible to all, particularly those who are most in need. For instance, the "Healthy Chicago Equity Zones" initiative works with local organizations to identify and mitigate barriers to health access in underserved areas (Chicago Department of Public Health, n.d.).

Questions for Discussion, Considerations, and Implications

How can LHDs enhance their partnerships with a wide spectrum of healthcare providers in the community to ensure comprehensive public health services? What are the effective strategies to involve a wide spectrum of local educational institutions in public health

initiatives? How can LHDs enhance collaborations with non-profit organizations to better cater to the diverse needs of the community? How can LHDs practically apply the principles of justice and beneficence in public health collaborations?

LHDs can strengthen their partnerships with local healthcare providers in their communities by establishing regular communication channels to ensure the alignment of goals and resources. Integrating public health topics into local school curricula and involving students in community health projects can enhance engagement with educational institutions. Joint training programs and shared resources can strengthen collaborations with non-profit organizations to address common health issues. Applying the principles of justice and beneficence involves ensuring transparent decision-making processes and an equitable distribution of health resources. These efforts can lead to more robust public health initiatives, greater community trust, and improved health outcomes.

3.7 Ensuring Sustainability through Ethical Stakeholder Engagement

Long-Term Commitment

To ensure the sustainability of ethical stakeholder engagement, it is crucial for public health organizations to embed ethical practices deeply within their operational frameworks. This begins with the development of comprehensive policies that mandate ethical engagement and define clear procedures for stakeholder interaction. Such policies should outline expectations for regular engagement, feedback integration, and transparency in decision-making. By institutionalizing these practices, organizations can ensure consistency and accountability in their stakeholder interactions. Developing and maintaining these policies requires a commitment to not only setting standards but also continuously revisiting and updating them to reflect evolving best practices and community needs.

Another essential component is the creation of dedicated roles or committees to oversee ethical engagement practices. Establishing specialized groups responsible for monitoring adherence to ethical standards helps maintain high-quality practices over time. LHDs should empower these committees to review engagement strategies, provide recommendations for improvements, and address emerging issues related to ethics and equity. By assigning specific responsibility for ethical oversight, organizations can foster a culture of accountability and ensure that engagement practices remain aligned with core ethical principles.

Continuous improvement is vital for sustaining effective stakeholder engagement. Organizations should implement regular reviews of their engagement policies and procedures, incorporating feedback from stakeholders, to refine their strategies. This involves systematically gathering input from community members and analyzing the effectiveness of current practices. Regular assessments, combined with stakeholder feedback, enable organizations to adapt to changing circumstances and continuously enhance their engagement efforts. This proactive approach ensures that organizations remain responsive to community needs and can address any emerging challenges promptly.

Building Trust and Relationships

Consistent engagement is fundamental to LHDs building and maintaining trust with stakeholders. Establishing regular communication channels and ongoing interactions fosters reliable relationships that extend beyond specific projects or crises. By engaging with community representatives on a regular basis, public health organizations can demonstrate their commitment to the community and build a solid foundation of trust. This consistent presence helps to ensure that stakeholders view the organization as a reliable partner in public health efforts.

Transparency in decision-making is also crucial for sustaining ethical engagement. Organizations should openly share information about public health initiatives, including the rationale behind decisions and the outcomes of engagement activities. Transparent practices enhance credibility and foster trust by ensuring that stakeholders are well-informed and understand the impact of their contributions. Providing detailed reports and updates about public health initiatives and their outcomes helps to reinforce the organization's commitment to ethical engagement and accountability.

Reciprocity is an important aspect of ethical stakeholder engagement. Engagement efforts should be mutually beneficial, offering value to both the public health organization and the community stakeholders. This involves ensuring that public health initiatives address the needs and concerns of the community while also providing tangible benefits. Developing community benefit agreements or similar frameworks can formalize this reciprocal relationship, clearly outlining the benefits that stakeholders can expect in return for their participation. By ensuring that engagement efforts are balanced and equitable, organizations can strengthen relationships and enhance community support.

Questions for Discussion, Considerations, and Implications

How can LHDs ensure that their policies for ethical engagement are both comprehensive and inclusive?

It is important to explore strategies for engaging a diverse range of stakeholders in the policy development process to ensure that all perspectives are considered. Additionally, how can LHDs maintain consistency in ethical practices across various community interactions? Establishing regular training for staff on ethical engagement principles and creating oversight committees can help maintain high standards. How can LHDs enhance feedback mechanisms and guarantee ongoing progress in stakeholder engagement initiatives? Employing a mix of qualitative and quantitative feedback tools, such as surveys, focus groups, and public forums, can provide a comprehensive view of stakeholder experiences and areas for enhancement.

To develop comprehensive and inclusive policies for ethical engagement, public health organizations should involve a diverse group of stakeholders in the policy-development process. Engaging community leaders, healthcare providers, and representatives from marginalized groups ensures that policies reflect a broad range of perspectives and needs. Regular staff training and the establishment of oversight committees that monitor

engagement activities can achieve consistency in ethical practices. Improving feedback mechanisms involves using a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods to gather detailed input from stakeholders. By implementing these strategies, public health organizations can establish sustainable and effective engagement practices that foster trust, address community needs, and enhance public health.

3.8 PHAB Standards and Related Considerations for Local Health Departments

Aligning with Public Health Accreditation Board (PHAB) standards is essential for ensuring that stakeholder engagement practices meet recognized benchmarks for public health excellence. This alignment ensures that engagement strategies are comprehensive, effective, and in line with nationally recognized best practices. LHDs can enhance their credibility, build public trust, and ensure systematic evaluation and continuous improvement of their efforts by adhering to PHAB standards. PHAB standards provide a robust framework for evaluating and enhancing the quality of public health services and initiatives. By integrating these standards, health departments can achieve more effective community engagement, improve health outcomes, and strengthen partnerships within their communities.

PHAB Standard 1.1 focuses on conducting community health assessments. A key component of PHAB accreditation is the Community Health Assessment (CHA). The CHA is a systematic process used by public health departments to collect and analyze data on the health status of the community. It involves engaging stakeholders, including community members and partners, to identify key health needs and issues. This collaborative approach helps ensure that public health interventions are data-driven and tailored to the specific needs of the population.

The CHA is foundational to developing a Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP) and informs strategic planning, allowing health departments to set priorities, allocate resources effectively, and track progress over time. By integrating the CHA into their operations, accredited health departments demonstrate their commitment to transparency, accountability, and continuous quality improvement, ultimately leading to better health outcomes for the communities they serve.

PHAB Standard 6.1 requires the development and maintenance of a health assessment process to inform health improvement activities. Engaging stakeholders in the health assessment process ensures that it accurately reflects community needs and priorities. By incorporating input from a diverse range of groups, LHDs can gain a comprehensive understanding of local health issues, which helps tailor public health initiatives to address the specific needs of the community. This practice ensures that assessments are inclusive and responsive to the population served. An example of this is the Multnomah County Health Department in Oregon, which engages community stakeholders in its Community Health Improvement Plan (Multnomah County, 2023).

PHAB Standard 8.1 mandates the monitoring and evaluation of public health programs and initiatives to guarantee their effectiveness. Regular evaluation of stakeholder engagement efforts is crucial for measuring their impact and effectiveness. LHDs use the findings from this evaluation process to refine and improve engagement strategies, ensuring their alignment with ethical principles and public health goals. By continuously assessing engagement efforts, LHDs can enhance their practices and achieve better outcomes. For example, the Washington State Department of Health aligns with PHAB Standard 8.1 by diligently monitoring and evaluating its programs and initiatives to ensure their effectiveness. As detailed in their Community Engagement Guide, they employ a systematic approach to community engagement, which includes assessing community needs, implementing evidence-based strategies, and regularly evaluating outcomes to refine and improve health initiatives (Washington State Department of Health, 2012). This commitment ensures that public health services remain responsive and effective in meeting the needs of the community.

PHAB Standard 11.1 focuses on establishing and maintaining effective communication systems with the public and stakeholders. Communication strategies should be transparent, accessible, and culturally sensitive to effectively convey information about public health initiatives. Engaging with stakeholders and seeking their feedback is essential for building trust and improving community involvement. Clear communication fosters a better understanding of public health efforts and encourages active participation from the community. The San Diego County Health and Human Services Agency, for example, aligns with PHAB Standard 11.1 by implementing culturally competent communication strategies that include providing materials in multiple languages, engaging with community leaders from diverse backgrounds, and training staff in cultural sensitivity. Their Cultural Competence Plan highlights these efforts to ensure that all community members receive effective and respectful communication tailored to their cultural and linguistic needs (San Diego County Health and Human Services Agency, 2022).

Finally, PHAB Standard 12.2 emphasizes the importance of utilizing performance improvement processes to enhance organizational effectiveness and public health outcomes. Implementing performance improvement methodologies in stakeholder engagement practices is crucial for continuously enhancing their effectiveness. This approach involves leveraging data and feedback to drive refinements, ensuring that engagement strategies adhere to both ethical and operational standards. By adopting a performance improvement framework, LHDs can better address community needs, optimize their public health initiatives, and achieve their objectives more efficiently. Performance improvement processes help ensure that engagement practices are adaptive and responsive, ultimately leading to more impactful and successful public health efforts.

Additional Considerations for Local Health Departments

Ethical Principles in Collaborative Efforts

Integrating ethical principles into stakeholder engagement practices not only aligns with PHAB standards but also supports the broader goal of achieving national public health objectives. This involves incorporating principles such as respect for persons, beneficence, and justice into all collaborative efforts with community institutions. According to PHAB standards, LHDs should consistently apply these principles to promote fairness, transparency, and accountability in their engagements. By doing so, they can cultivate stronger, more ethical partnerships and guarantee the execution of public health initiatives according to the highest ethical standards. The Tacoma-Pierce County Health Department in Washington has implemented ethical principles in its collaborative efforts, particularly in addressing health equity issues through its Health Equity Action Network (Tacoma-Pierce County Health Department, n.d.).

National Public Health Goals: Considerations for Local Health Departments

Aligning local public health initiatives with national goals and standards helps to ensure consistency and promote best practices across the board. This alignment is essential for creating a cohesive public health strategy that effectively addresses the health needs of communities while adhering to ethical and professional standards. By aligning with PHAB standards, LHDs can contribute to the overall improvement of public health outcomes at both local and national levels. The Baltimore City Health Department, for instance, aligned its Healthy Baltimore 2030 objectives with national goals to ensure a comprehensive and consistent approach to improving community health (Baltimore City Health Department, 2017).

Questions for Discussion, Considerations, and Implications

How can LHDs ensure that their stakeholder engagement practices consistently align with PHAB standards?

LHDs should systematically review and align their stakeholder engagement practices with the Public Health Accreditation Board (PHAB) standards by incorporating best practices and ethical guidelines. This involves not only updating policies and procedures but also ensuring that staff are well-trained and aware of these standards. Regular audits and feedback loops can help maintain compliance and adapt to evolving requirements. Additionally, creating a robust framework for stakeholder engagement that integrates PHAB's performance measures can help ensure that departments meet and exceed accreditation requirements.

What are the challenges and benefits of integrating ethical principles into stakeholder engagement efforts?

Integrating ethical principles into stakeholder engagement can present challenges such as balancing diverse stakeholder interests and managing potential conflicts of interest. However, the benefits include enhanced trust, transparency, and credibility in public health initiatives. Ethical engagement fosters a more inclusive environment where stakeholder voices are genuinely considered, which can lead to more effective and equitable health outcomes. Addressing these challenges requires developing clear ethical guidelines and training staff to handle complex situations while maintaining transparency and fairness.

How can LHDs effectively measure the impact of their engagement strategies on public health outcomes?

Measuring the impact of engagement strategies involves both quantitative and qualitative assessments. Departments can use metrics such as participation rates, stakeholder satisfaction surveys, and health outcome indicators to evaluate effectiveness. Implementing regular evaluations and feedback mechanisms helps to understand the direct and indirect effects of engagement on public health. Additionally, longitudinal studies can track changes over time to assess long-term impacts. Utilizing data analytics and performance dashboards can provide real-time insights and inform strategic adjustments.

How can LHDs apply performance improvement methodologies to improve stakeholder engagement practices?

Performance improvement methodologies, such as Plan-Do-Study-Act (PDSA) cycles, Lean, and Six Sigma, can be instrumental in refining stakeholder engagement practices. By systematically planning changes, implementing them on a small scale, studying the results, and acting on the findings, departments can continuously enhance their engagement strategies. These methodologies promote a culture of continuous improvement, where data-driven decisions lead to more efficient and effective practices. Incorporating these methodologies allows for the ongoing refinement of engagement strategies, ensuring they are responsive to stakeholder needs and aligned with public health objectives.

3.9 Practical considerations for ethical stakeholder engagement at local health department

Case Studies: Examples of Ethical Engagement

Case Study 1: Enhancing Vaccination Rates through Ethical Stakeholder Engagement in a Culturally Diverse City

In a culturally diverse city, an LHD successfully increased vaccination rates by integrating public health ethics into its stakeholder engagement practices (NACCHO, 2022). This case study exemplifies how ethical considerations and strategic community partnerships can significantly enhance public health outcomes. The LHD adopted a comprehensive approach

by collaborating with local cultural organizations and health centers to address both tuberculosis (TB) and COVID-19 vaccination needs. The ethical principles of respect, equity, and transparency underpinned this partnership, guaranteeing access to essential health information and services for all community members.

To address language barriers and cultural sensitivities, the LHD organized information sessions in multiple languages, ensuring non-English speakers received accurate and relevant vaccination information. This approach not only adhered to the ethical principles of inclusivity but also demonstrated respect for cultural diversity. Additionally, the LHD implemented mobile vaccination clinics in strategically selected neighborhoods with historically low vaccination rates. These clinics were established based on community data to maximize accessibility and effectively address logistical barriers like transportation and mobility.

The ethical framework guiding this initiative emphasized understanding and respecting cultural differences, ensuring equitable access to health services, and building trust through transparent and meaningful partnerships with local organizations. By focusing on these ethical considerations, the LHD was able to foster a more inclusive and effective vaccination campaign. The collaboration with local cultural organizations and health centers provided a foundation for ethical stakeholder engagement, enhancing the credibility and reach of public health efforts.

Questions for Discussion

Several critical aspects deserve attention in the case study of increasing vaccination rates through ethical stakeholder engagement. How did the LHD identify and select the cultural organizations and health centers for partnership, ensuring alignment with ethical standards of inclusivity and respect? Understanding the decision-making process behind these partnerships can offer insights into ethical stakeholder engagement practices. What specific strategies did these diverse communities employ to build and maintain trust, and how did these strategies align with the ethical principles of transparency and respect? Additionally, how were the locations for the mobile vaccination clinics chosen to ensure equitable access for all residents, and what ethical considerations guided this decision-making? Finally, what metrics and evaluation methods did the vaccination initiative use to assess its ethical impact and effectiveness, and how did these metrics align with public health ethics?

Takeaways

The case study underscores the importance of integrating public health ethics into stakeholder engagement practices. Emphasizing cultural competence and respect for diversity are crucial for designing and implementing health initiatives that are both ethical and effective. Forming strategic partnerships with local cultural organizations and health centers can enhance the reach and credibility of public health campaigns, aligning with ethical principles of equity and inclusivity. The use of mobile vaccination clinics illustrates an ethical approach to overcoming access barriers, particularly in underserved areas, and highlights the significance of thoughtful logistical planning. By incorporating these ethical

considerations, LHDs can improve stakeholder engagement, achieve more equitable health outcomes, and strengthen community trust in public health initiatives.

Case Study 2: Distributing Emergency Supplies through Faith-Based Organizations

In the context of a public health emergency, an LHD formed a strategic partnership with faith-based organizations to enhance the distribution of emergency supplies and disseminate crucial health information. Faith-based organizations' established trust and extensive outreach networks within their communities, crucial for effectively reaching vulnerable and underserved populations, drove this collaboration. According to a study published in *Public Health Reports*, faith-based organizations are integral to public health emergency responses due to their ability to bridge gaps in service delivery and engage communities in need (Miller, Peters, & Davis, 2024). The LHD collaborated with these organizations to oversee the distribution of emergency supplies, directing resources to the areas and individuals most impacted by the emergency.

Ethical considerations played a significant role in the planning and execution of this initiative. The LHD was committed to ensuring that communication through faith-based organizations was both clear and culturally appropriate, respecting the diverse needs and contexts of different communities. This approach was essential for maintaining trust and ensuring that the information and resources provided were relevant and effective. The partnership also addressed the inclusivity of response efforts, with a focus on reaching hard-to-access populations and ensuring equitable distribution of supplies.

Adaptive strategies and continuous feedback from the partner organizations managed the challenges faced during the emergency response, such as logistical issues and the need for culturally sensitive messaging. The LHD implemented methods to evaluate the effectiveness of the initiative, including monitoring the distribution process and gathering feedback from the community and partner organizations. This evaluation was critical for understanding the response's impact and making necessary adjustments to improve future emergency preparedness and response efforts.

Questions for Discussion

What criteria did the LHD use to select the most appropriate faith-based organizations to partner with for the distribution of emergency supplies? In what ways did the LHD ensure that communication through faith-based organizations was culturally sensitive and aligned with the diverse needs of the community? What specific strategies did the LHD employ to address and overcome logistical challenges during the distribution process? How did they gather and use feedback to assess the partnership's effectiveness and enhance the emergency response?

Considerations and Implications

The collaboration with faith-based organizations highlights the importance of leveraging established community networks for effective emergency response. By focusing on public

health ethics and stakeholder engagement, the LHD was able to enhance the reach and effectiveness of its efforts. Ensuring that communication is culturally sensitive and inclusivity is a priority is critical for addressing the needs of diverse populations and improving public health outcomes during emergencies.

Case Study 3: Addressing Health Inequities through Community Health Workers

In a midsized city, an LHD undertook a significant initiative to tackle health inequities by incorporating community health workers (CHWs) into their public health strategy (ASTHO, 2023). This approach exemplifies the intersection of public health ethics, stakeholder engagement, and community-focused solutions. The LHD recognized that CHWs, who were from the same communities they served, could play a crucial role in addressing health disparities by providing culturally relevant health education and support. By engaging CHWs, the LHD was able to bridge the gap between the healthcare system and underserved populations, fostering trust and improving access to essential services.

The initiative involved selecting CHWs based on their deep understanding of and connection to the communities they were serving. Training for CHWs was extensive and included a focus on public health ethics such as confidentiality, informed consent, and respectful communication. This ethical grounding ensured that CHWs could navigate sensitive issues effectively and maintain the trust of the community. Furthermore, the LHD emphasized stakeholder engagement by involving community members in the program's planning and implementation, which helped tailor the services to the specific needs of the population.

To monitor and enhance the effectiveness of the program, the LHD implemented regular feedback sessions with community members. These sessions were designed to collect feedback on the program's impact and implement data-driven modifications to enhance service delivery. By addressing the challenges encountered by CHWs, such as logistical barriers and varying levels of community resistance, the LHD was able to refine its strategies and strengthen the program's overall effectiveness.

Questions for Discussion

How did the LHD ensure that community health workers were selected and trained in accordance with ethical principles and effectively addressed community needs?

What specific strategies did the LHD employ to involve stakeholders, including community members, in the development and implementation of the CHW program? How did the LHD address and overcome challenges faced by CHWs in their roles, and what impact did these solutions have on the program's success? How did the LHD employ methods to evaluate the effectiveness of the CHW program, and how did these evaluations inform subsequent improvements?

Takeaways

Incorporating community health workers into public health strategies is a powerful way for LHDs to address health inequities and enhance stakeholder engagement. Emphasizing public health ethics in CHW training ensures that these workers uphold principles of respect and confidentiality, which are crucial for building and maintaining community trust. Engaging stakeholders throughout the program's development and implementation phases helps tailor the services to community needs and increases the program's effectiveness. Regular evaluation and feedback mechanisms are essential for refining the program and ensuring that it continues to meet its objectives and address health disparities effectively.

Case Study 4: Reducing Tobacco Use Through Youth Engagement

In a large metropolitan area, an LHD implemented a successful strategy to reduce high tobacco use rates by actively involving youth in advocacy and educational efforts. This initiative centered on creating a Youth Advisory Board comprised of high school students from diverse backgrounds, which underscored the ethical principles of inclusivity and empowerment in public health practice. This LHD selected the board members based on their commitment to health advocacy and provided them with thorough training on the health risks of tobacco use and effective advocacy techniques.

The LHD's approach reflected important public health ethics by prioritizing youth empowerment and ensuring meaningful participation in the initiative. The students conducted peer education sessions, organized community outreach events, and engaged in advocacy efforts to support stricter tobacco control policies. This strategy not only increased community awareness about tobacco risks, but also helped shape local policies through the active participation of young leaders. According to NACCHO's 2022 report, integrating youth into public health efforts can significantly influence both community behavior and policy outcomes, demonstrating a strong alignment with ethical standards and stakeholder engagement principles (NACCHO, 2022).

The LHD prioritized ethical engagement in program management by equipping the youth with essential resources and support to guarantee their participation in policy discussions. This included regularly consulting with the youth on program improvements and policy advocacy. This LHD measured the initiative's effectiveness by tracking changes in community tobacco use rates and evaluating the impact of the youth-led activities on local policy changes. The holistic approach not only valued the youth's contributions but also resulted in tangible improvements in public health.

Questions for Discussion

How did the LHD ensure that the Youth Advisory Board selection and training aligned with ethical standards and public health best practices? How did the LHD tailor specific methods to address the community's needs and facilitate effective youth engagement and advocacy? In what ways did the LHD support the youth in overcoming challenges and ensuring their advocacy efforts were impactful? How were the outcomes of this initiative

measured to assess the effectiveness of youth engagement and its influence on tobacco use reduction?

Considerations and Implications

When thorough training and resources support their involvement, integrating youth into public health initiatives can substantially enhance both stakeholder engagement and ethical practice. By empowering and involving young people in advocacy efforts, LHDs can effectively drive community change and influence public policy. This case study highlights the significance of ethical involvement in guaranteeing active involvement of all stakeholders, including youth, and the meaningful integration of their contributions into public health strategies. Supporting youth-led initiatives not only helps address critical public health issues but also fosters a more inclusive and responsive approach to community health challenges.

Case Study 5: Enhancing Maternal Health through Collaborative Networks

A rural health department significantly improved maternal health outcomes by establishing a collaborative network with local hospitals, clinics, and community organizations. This initiative focused on providing comprehensive prenatal and postnatal care, health education, and support services tailored to the needs of expecting and new mothers. In alignment with the ethical principles of public health, the network emphasized equitable access to care and consideration of social determinants of health, such as transportation and housing, which are critical factors affecting maternal well-being.

The LHD's approach mirrored best practices highlighted by the California Department of Public Health's Division of Maternal, Child, and Adolescent Health (DMCAH, n.d.). By forming a coalition of diverse stakeholders, the department was able to leverage each partner's expertise and resources, ensuring a more comprehensive and coordinated approach to maternal health. The collaborative efforts involved regular meetings and workshops designed to align all stakeholders with the program's objectives and ethical standards, facilitating ongoing communication and shared commitment.

The strategic identification and engagement of relevant stakeholders, which ensured the incorporation of diverse perspectives into the planning and implementation processes, were key considerations for this initiative. This LHD developed strategies to maintain alignment and foster effective collaboration among partners. These included establishing clear goals, regular communication channels, and a shared understanding of ethical obligations to address social determinants impacting maternal health.

To evaluate the success of the collaborative network, the health department employed a range of metrics, including rates of prenatal and postnatal care utilization, improvements in maternal and infant health outcomes, and community feedback on the program's impact. This data-driven approach ensured that the initiative was not only effective but also responsive to the needs of the community.

Questions for Discussion

What criteria did the LHD use to select stakeholders for the maternal health network, and how did they identify and engage them? How did the LHD implement strategies to ensure ongoing alignment and effective collaboration among diverse partners? In what ways did the network address social determinants of health, such as transportation and housing, and how did these efforts contribute to improved maternal health outcomes? What metrics and evaluation methods did the collaborative network use to assess its effectiveness and its impact on maternal health?

Considerations and Implications

Developing collaborative networks with multiple stakeholders is a powerful strategy for enhancing public health outcomes by addressing both clinical and social factors. Effective stakeholder engagement requires ongoing communication, alignment, and commitment to ethical principles, ensuring that all partners work towards common goals. Addressing social health determinants within these networks can significantly improve health outcomes for vulnerable populations, demonstrating the value of integrated and inclusive approaches in public health initiatives.

3.10 Local Health Department Colleagues' Perspectives: Ethical Considerations in Partner and Community Engagement

Introduction

Engaging with partners and community members is a cornerstone of public health practice, especially when addressing complex ethical issues that impact diverse populations. Local Health Departments (LHDs) must navigate a landscape of ethical considerations to ensure that their collaborations are both effective and just. This section draws on insights from interviews with ethical experts and LHD leaders from a wide range of areas, including small rural counties, mid-sized communities, and large urban centers. These perspectives emphasize the importance of ethical frameworks in guiding interactions with partners and communities, helping to balance competing interests and ensure fairness.

By synthesizing the practical insights and strategies shared by these LHD leaders, this section provides a comprehensive guide to ethical considerations in partner and community engagement. The tools and recommendations outlined here are designed to support LHDs in building strong, ethical relationships with their partners and communities, ultimately enhancing the impact of their public health initiatives.

Approach to Ethical Decision-Making: LHDs often face complex ethical dilemmas that require careful deliberation and application of ethical principles such as beneficence, non-maleficence, justice, and autonomy. For instance, decisions regarding resource allocation during public health emergencies—such as prioritizing ventilator use or addressing vaping regulations—should balance competing needs and ensure fairness. Transparent processes, involving stakeholders in discussions and guided by clear, evidence-based criteria, constitute

an effective ethical decision-making framework. Errors in communication, such as mishaps with vaccine eligibility notifications, highlight the necessity of robust ethical frameworks to maintain public trust and ensure equitable outcomes. Ultimately, a structured approach to ethics helps LHDs navigate challenging scenarios and make decisions that uphold public health integrity.

Stakeholder Engagement Challenges and Barriers: Engaging stakeholders presents unique challenges across different regions, including urban, mid-sized, and rural areas. In densely populated urban settings, the sheer diversity of stakeholders and competing interests can complicate efforts to achieve consensus and align goals. Mid-sized counties may face limitations related to resources and staffing, which can impact their ability to engage effectively with all relevant parties. Rural areas often grapple with geographic isolation and fewer local organizations to partner with, making outreach efforts more challenging. Strategies to address these barriers include developing tailored engagement approaches, establishing clear communication channels, and leveraging technology to bridge gaps, ensuring that all stakeholders have opportunities to contribute meaningfully.

Successful Engagement Efforts: Stakeholder engagement often relies on forming strong partnerships and utilizing effective communication strategies. In urban areas, forming community health advisory boards and conducting targeted outreach campaigns have proven successful in mobilizing diverse groups and addressing health concerns. For mid-sized counties, collaborating with local leaders and employing culturally relevant messaging can enhance engagement and drive effective health interventions. Rural areas benefit from involving trusted community figures and utilizing local networks to facilitate outreach and participation. By identifying and building on successful engagement strategies, LHDs can enhance their ability to connect with stakeholders and implement impactful public health initiatives.

Ensuring Inclusivity and Equity: In order to ensure inclusivity and equity in public health efforts, a deliberate and comprehensive approach should be taken. This includes hiring staff from diverse backgrounds, forming health equity councils, and conducting outreach in multiple languages to reach underserved populations. Addressing structural barriers, such as lack of access to transportation and childcare, is also crucial for ensuring broad participation. LHDs can implement strategies such as providing participation stipends and offering flexible meeting times to accommodate different needs. By prioritizing inclusivity and equity, health departments can better address health disparities and engage all community members in their initiatives.

Assessing the Impact on Health Equity: Evaluating the impact of stakeholder engagement on health equity involves both quantitative and qualitative methods. Surveys, focus groups, and community health assessments provide valuable data on health outcomes and community perceptions. However, measuring intangible outcomes, such as shifts in community empowerment and trust, requires innovative approaches and a nuanced understanding of local contexts. For example, conducting in-depth interviews with community members can reveal insights into how engagement efforts influence their perceptions of public health

services. Rigorous impact assessments help LHDs understand the effectiveness of their engagement strategies and identify areas for improvement.

Resources and Tools for Collaboration: A variety of resources and tools support effective stakeholder engagement by facilitating communication and collaboration. People commonly use social media platforms, community forums, and printed materials to share information and gather feedback. However, there is a growing need for more interactive and accessible tools to enhance engagement. Developing virtual engagement platforms, expanding language translation services, and creating mobile-friendly resources can improve accessibility and inclusivity. Innovative tools such as virtual reality simulations and interactive online forums can provide engaging and participatory experiences for stakeholders, making it easier for them to connect with public health initiatives.

Navigating Cultural Differences and Language Barriers: Addressing cultural differences and language barriers. Strategies include hiring bilingual staff, partnering with community-based organizations, and providing staff cultural competency training. Understanding and respecting cultural norms and communication styles can significantly improve interactions and build trust within diverse communities. For example, hosting community events that celebrate local cultural practices or providing translation services at public meetings can bridge gaps and ensure equitable participation. By focusing on cultural competence and inclusivity, LHDs can enhance their ability to engage effectively with all segments of the population.

Effective stakeholder engagement fundamentally involves ensuring the representation and value of marginalized communities' voices. Practices such as providing stipends for participation, ensuring diverse representation on advisory boards, and conducting community-led decision-making processes help amplify these voices. Involving community members directly in shaping public health policies fosters a sense of ownership and ensures that health interventions are relevant and effective. For example, organizing community forums where residents can contribute to decision-making processes can enhance engagement and legitimacy. By actively valuing and incorporating diverse perspectives, LHDs can create more inclusive and impactful public health initiatives.

Areas for Improvement: Identifying and addressing areas for improvement in stakeholder engagement is crucial for enhancing the effectiveness of public health initiatives. Key focus areas include increasing diversity in stakeholder representation, improving accessibility to engagement activities, and addressing barriers such as disabilities. Creating culturally tailored engagement materials and expanding outreach efforts to underserved neighborhoods can help to make engagement efforts more inclusive. For example, providing accessible event venues and assistive technologies can enhance participation for individuals with physical disabilities. By continuously evaluating and refining engagement strategies, LHDs can better meet the needs of all community members and improve public health outcomes.

Recommendations: To advance stakeholder engagement practices, LHDs can consider developing comprehensive training programs on ethical decision-making and cultural competency. Establishing dedicated teams or committees to monitor and evaluate engagement activities ensures accountability and facilitates continuous improvement.

Exploring innovative virtual engagement methods, such as virtual reality simulations and online interactive forums, can enhance accessibility and participation. Strengthening partnerships with community-based organizations and regularly soliciting feedback from stakeholders are essential for maintaining responsiveness and effectiveness. Investing in ongoing professional development opportunities and collaborating with academic institutions can further enhance engagement practices and public health outcomes.

Conclusions and takeaways: Effective stakeholder engagement and ethical decision-making require a multifaceted approach that incorporates diverse perspectives and values. Ongoing efforts to address specific challenges, implement targeted strategies, and foster collaboration are essential for improving public health outcomes and promoting equity. By learning from various regional experiences and applying best practices, LHDs can enhance their engagement efforts and drive positive change in community health. The commitment to flexibility, adaptability, and inclusivity in public health initiatives is crucial for meeting the evolving needs of diverse populations and achieving meaningful health improvements.

Next Steps: To build on these insights, LHDs can schedule follow-up meetings to review progress on action items and discuss emerging challenges and opportunities. Allocating resources and assigning responsibilities for implementing the identified solutions will ensure clear communication and coordination among team members. Exploring cross-departmental collaborations and partnerships can strengthen stakeholder engagement efforts and maximize their impact on community health and well-being. Regular progress reviews and adjustments to strategies will help maintain accountability and ensure continued improvement in stakeholder engagement and public health outcomes. Engaging with diverse stakeholders and leveraging new tools and methods will further support effective and inclusive public health initiatives.

3.11 Best Practices for Local Health Departments

Building Trust Through Consistent Engagement: LHDs can prioritize building trust through consistent and transparent engagement with community stakeholders. This involves establishing and maintaining open communication channels and regularly interacting with community leaders and organizations. For instance, regular town hall meetings, community forums, and updates on public health issues can keep stakeholders informed and involved. Transparent communication about public health decisions, such as vaccine distribution or emergency response strategies, demonstrates accountability and fosters credibility. Ethical considerations demand that LHDs actively listen to and address community concerns, which not only enhances trust but also promotes cooperative relationships. By embedding trust-building into their operational strategies, LHDs can better align with community needs and values, leading to more successful public health outcomes.

Leveraging Partnerships: Strategic partnerships are crucial for LHDs to enhance their outreach and effectiveness in public health initiatives. Collaborating with local organizations, such as faith-based groups, cultural institutions, and non-profits, allows LHDs to leverage existing community networks and resources. These partnerships can facilitate more effective dissemination of health information, improve access to services, and engage underserved

populations. For example, partnering with local schools or universities can enhance educational outreach and involve younger demographics in health promotion activities. Recognizing and valuing the contributions of these partners is crucial for ethical stakeholder engagement, as it ensures alignment with public health goals and integrates their input into planning and implementation processes. Building and sustaining these partnerships requires ongoing communication, mutual respect, and shared objectives.

Culturally Tailored Communication: For effective stakeholder engagement and addressing public health disparities, culturally tailored communication is essential. LHDs can develop and disseminate health messages that are culturally sensitive and linguistically appropriate. This includes translating materials into multiple languages and incorporating culturally relevant examples and practices. LHDs can ensure alignment of communication strategies with community values and norms by engaging with community leaders and representatives from diverse cultural backgrounds. Addressing cultural differences and respecting traditions are ethical imperatives that enhance the relevance and acceptance of public health messages. By adopting culturally competent communication practices, LHDs can improve engagement with diverse populations and address health inequities more effectively.

Resource Allocation and Innovation: Effective resource allocation and innovative approaches are vital for overcoming the challenges faced by LHDs. Efficiently utilizing available resources and exploring new methods, such as mobile clinics, telehealth services, and digital health platforms, can extend the reach and impact of public health programs. For example, mobile health units can provide essential services in remote or underserved areas, while telehealth can facilitate access to care for those with mobility or transportation issues. Balancing the needs of different community segments and ensuring equitable implementation of innovations are essential for ethical decision-making in resource allocation. Embracing innovation and optimizing resource use helps LHDs address public health challenges more effectively and adapt to evolving community needs.

Takeaways: Building and maintaining trust through consistent, transparent, and culturally sensitive engagement is foundational to the success of local public health initiatives. Strategic partnerships with local organizations enhance the reach and impact of public health efforts, ensuring that initiatives are well-integrated into community networks. Culturally tailored communication strategies are crucial for effectively engaging diverse populations and addressing health disparities. Innovative resource allocation and problem-solving approaches enable LHDs to overcome challenges and improve service delivery. By focusing on these best practices, LHDs can enhance their stakeholder engagement efforts and achieve better public health outcomes while adhering to ethical principles and promoting health equity.

Resources

Supporting ethical practices and effective stakeholder engagement in public health necessitates access to comprehensive guidelines and toolkits that offer practical and innovative guidance. One essential resource in this regard is the **Public Health Code of Ethics (2019 Edition)**, published by the American Public Health Association (APHA). This code provides a robust framework for ethical conduct in public health, delineating core

values and principles that help public health professionals navigate complex ethical dilemmas and maintain high standards of practice. Accessible through the APHA website, this resource offers invaluable support for ensuring ethical decision-making and fostering integrity within public health organizations.

Another critical resource is the **PHAB Standards and Measures (Version 1.5)** by the Public Health Accreditation Board (PHAB). These standards serve as a comprehensive framework for public health departments to enhance their performance and promote continuous quality improvement. They outline a structured approach for evaluating and improving public health practices, ensuring that departments meet rigorous standards of excellence. Available online, the PHAB Standards and Measures offer a benchmark for departments striving to achieve and sustain accreditation, thereby advancing their overall effectiveness and accountability in public health practice.

The **CDC's Principles of Community Engagement (2nd Edition)** is another key resource that offers detailed strategies and best practices for fostering effective community engagement. This publication helps public health professionals build and maintain strong relationships with communities, emphasizing the importance of participatory approaches and trust-building in public health initiatives. Available from the CDC, this guide provides a comprehensive overview of best practices for engaging diverse communities and ensuring that public health interventions are responsive to community needs and preferences (CDC, 2020). [Access the CDC publication.](#)

FEMA's **Engaging Faith-Based and Community Organizations** guide provides critical planning considerations for integrating faith-based and community organizations into emergency preparedness and response efforts. Emergency managers and public health professionals involved in disaster planning need this guide to effectively incorporate these groups into preparedness activities and response strategies. Available from FEMA, this resource supports the development of inclusive and comprehensive emergency management plans that leverage the strengths of community organizations ([FEMA Guide](#)).

Finally, the **ASTHO Blog on Policies for Inclusive Emergency Preparedness Planning** provides insights into best practices for developing inclusive emergency preparedness policies. It emphasizes the importance of considering diverse community needs and ensuring that all stakeholders are involved in planning processes. This blog offers practical recommendations for enhancing emergency preparedness through inclusive and equitable approaches ([ASTHO Blog](#)).

By leveraging these resources, LHDs can ensure their engagement with partners and community members adhere to established ethical standards and effectively engage with diverse stakeholders, thereby promoting better public health outcomes and fostering community trust.

3.12 Evaluating the Impact of Ethical Stakeholder Engagement

To effectively evaluate the impact of ethical stakeholder engagement, LHDs can utilize a diverse array of evaluation metrics. These metrics are critical for understanding the processes and outcomes of engagement activities, as well as refining public health strategies.

Monitoring and evaluation

Process Metrics: Process metrics focus on tracking various aspects of stakeholder engagement, including the diversity of participants and the frequency and types of engagement activities. This involves systematically documenting the number and nature of outreach events, the demographic representation of attendees, and the overall level of community involvement. For instance, LHDs can implement sophisticated data tracking systems to monitor which community groups are participating and how frequently. This approach not only helps to understand the inclusivity of public health initiatives, but it also helps to identify underrepresented groups. By analyzing these metrics, health departments can develop targeted strategies to engage underserved populations more effectively, ensuring that their public health efforts reach a broad spectrum of the community.

The purpose of outcome metrics is to evaluate the direct impact of stakeholder engagement on public health outcomes. These metrics include evaluating changes in health behaviors, improving health indicators, and increasing community trust in health services. For example, an effective outcome evaluation might involve assessing improvements in vaccination rates or changes in health knowledge among community members following an engagement initiative. Gathering and analyzing these data points helps health departments understand the impact of their engagement strategies and identify areas for improvement. By linking engagement activities to tangible health outcomes, health departments can better gauge the success of their efforts and adjust strategies to enhance effectiveness.

3.13 Feedback Mechanisms

Surveys and Questionnaires: For collecting both quantitative and qualitative feedback from stakeholders, surveys and questionnaires are essential. These tools allow health departments to gather data on stakeholder satisfaction and the effectiveness of engagement activities. Regularly conducting community surveys can provide insights into areas where engagement practices may need refinement. For example, survey feedback might reveal gaps in communication strategies or areas where community members feel underserved. Using these insights, health departments can make informed adjustments to their engagement approaches and improve overall outreach effectiveness.

Focus Groups: Focus groups offer an in-depth method for obtaining feedback from community members. These discussions provide a platform for participants to share detailed opinions and experiences, offering valuable insights into stakeholder perceptions and needs. Focus groups can be particularly effective in exploring barriers faced by specific community segments, such as language or cultural challenges. For instance, focus group discussions

might uncover issues related to accessing health services or understanding health information, leading to the development of more tailored and culturally sensitive resources.

Public Forums: Public forums provide a platform for community members to voice their opinions and make direct suggestions. Hosting these forums ensures the inclusion of diverse community voices in public health decision-making. Effective public forums involve creating accessible and inclusive environments where participants feel comfortable sharing their views. Through these forums, health departments can engage with the community on public health priorities and policy decisions, ensuring that initiatives align with community needs and expectations.

Questions for Discussion, Considerations, and Implications

It is important for LHDs to consider how to ensure their evaluation metrics comprehensively reflect the diversity of the community. This requires developing a framework that not only tracks quantitative data but also captures qualitative aspects of stakeholder engagement. LHDs can explore effective strategies for gathering and utilizing qualitative feedback from diverse stakeholder groups. How can health departments design engagement activities that accommodate varied cultural and linguistic needs while collecting meaningful feedback? Additionally, it is crucial to balance the need for quantitative data with qualitative insights. Integrating numerical data from surveys with detailed feedback from focus groups and public forums can achieve this balance, ensuring a comprehensive understanding of engagement impact.

To achieve comprehensive and inclusive evaluation metrics, LHDs can adopt a mixed-methods approach that integrates both quantitative and qualitative data. This approach provides a more nuanced understanding of stakeholder engagement impacts. Effective strategies for gathering qualitative feedback include conducting regular focus groups with a diverse range of community representatives and hosting public forums that are accessible to all community members. Balancing quantitative data with qualitative insights involves designing surveys and questionnaires that capture both numerical and open-ended responses. By employing these methods, health departments can enhance their public health initiatives, ensuring that they are responsive to community needs and contribute to improved health outcomes.

4. Conclusion

4.1 Summary of Key Points Covered in the Toolkit

In conclusion, this toolkit underscores the vital role of ethics and stakeholder engagement in the practice of public health within LHDs. As public health practitioners face increasingly complex challenges, the need for a solid ethical foundation and robust stakeholder engagement strategies becomes ever more critical. The toolkit has comprehensively addressed the critical aspects of public health ethics and stakeholder engagement for LHDs. It emphasized the importance of public health ethics in guiding decision-making processes to

ensure actions are justifiable and equitable. The toolkit highlighted the significant role of ethics committees in addressing ethical dilemmas and engaging diverse stakeholders effectively. Additionally, it provided strategies for building and managing ethics committees and ad hoc participation to ensure broad representation and inclusion in public health decisions. The toolkit also offered guidelines for ethical engagement with community members and other stakeholders, focusing on transparency, accountability, and respect for people. The toolkit detailed practical considerations to reduce barriers to participation and promote inclusivity, ensuring the hearing and value of all voices. Furthermore, the toolkit underscored the importance of collaboration with other community institutions to enhance public health outcomes and foster a collective approach to addressing health disparities.

LHDs can guide their actions with respect for persons, beneficence, justice, transparency, and accountability by adhering to the ethical principles outlined in the Public Health Code of Ethics. LHDs can integrate these principles into everyday public health practice, as they are not just abstract ideals but actionable standards. The emphasis on stakeholder engagement within this toolkit highlights the importance of including diverse perspectives in public health decision-making processes. By doing so, LHDs can enhance the inclusivity, legitimacy, and effectiveness of their initiatives.

4.2 Call to Action for Applying Ethical Principles at Local Health Departments

LHDs are encouraged to actively apply the ethical principles and strategies outlined in this toolkit to their public health practices. Implementing ongoing education and training on ethical standards is essential for fostering a culture of ethical reflection, transparency, and accountability within LHDs. By promoting ethical stakeholder engagement, LHDs can enhance public trust, improve health outcomes, and ensure that public health actions are justifiable and equitable. It is imperative for LHDs to continuously evaluate and refine their engagement practices to adapt to evolving community needs and ethical challenges. Building strong, trust-based relationships with community members and stakeholders will lead to more effective and sustainable public health interventions. Ultimately, the commitment to ethical principles in public health practice will contribute to creating healthier, more equitable communities.

5. Appendix: Key Terms, Templates and Forms to Support Ethical Stakeholder Engagement at Local Health Departments

5.1 Key Terms and Definitions

Public Health Ethics: A branch of ethics that deals with the moral principles guiding public health practices within local health departments (LHDs). It involves a systematic process to clarify, prioritize, and justify possible courses of public health action based on ethical principles, values, beliefs of stakeholders, and scientific and other information relevant to LHDs.

Stakeholders: Individuals, groups, or organizations that are affected by or have an interest in public health decisions and policies at the local level. For LHDs, stakeholders include community members, healthcare providers, policymakers, public health entities, and other relevant parties engaged in local public health activities and decision-making processes.

Respect for Persons: Recognizing the autonomy of individuals and providing protection to those with diminished autonomy within LHDs. This principle emphasizes the importance of informed consent and respecting individuals' rights to make their own health decisions in the context of local public health initiatives and services.

Beneficence: The requirement for public health practitioners within LHDs to take actions that promote the well-being of individuals and communities. This involves preventing harm and actively contributing to the health and welfare of the local population through public health programs and interventions.

Justice: Ensuring that the benefits and burdens of public health actions are distributed fairly by LHDs, addressing issues of equity and aiming to reduce health disparities among different population groups within the local community.

Transparency: Involving open and clear communication with stakeholders about public health actions, decisions, and policies within LHDs. It ensures that the rationale behind decisions made by LHDs is accessible and understandable to the local public and stakeholders.

Accountability: Requiring public health practitioners and organizations within LHDs to be answerable for their actions and decisions. It involves mechanisms for monitoring, evaluation, and redress to ensure ethical conduct in local public health practice and to maintain public trust.

5.2 Relevant Templates and Forms

Ethics Committee Meeting Agenda Template

[Your Organization's Name]

Ethics Committee Meeting Agenda

[Date]

[Time]

[Location]

1. Welcome and Introductions

- Chairperson's Welcome
- Introductions of Committee Members and Guests

2. Approval of Previous Meeting Minutes

- Review and Approval

3. Review of Ethical Dilemmas

- Case 1: [Description]
- Case 2: [Description]
- Discussion and Recommendations

4. Policy Development Advisory

- Current Policies Under Review
- Proposed Amendments
- Stakeholder Feedback

5. Stakeholder Engagement Initiatives

- Upcoming Engagement Activities
- Review of Past Activities

6. Training and Operational Guidelines

- Update on Training Modules
- Feedback and Improvements

7. Open Forum

- Additional Issues and Concerns

8. Next Steps and Action Items

- Summary of Decisions
- Assignment of Tasks
- Next Meeting Date

9. Adjournment

Email Template for Stakeholder Engagement

Subject: Invitation to Participate in Public Health Ethics Committee Discussion

Dear [Stakeholder's Name],

I hope this message finds you well. As a valued member of our community, we are reaching out to invite you to participate in an upcoming discussion hosted by the Public Health Ethics Committee of [Your Organization's Name].

The meeting will be held on [Date] at [Time] at [Location]. During this session, we aim to discuss key ethical issues affecting our public health initiatives and gather diverse perspectives to ensure our actions are equitable and just.

Your insights and experience would be incredibly valuable to our discussion. We hope you can join us in this important dialogue. Please confirm your attendance by replying to this email by [RSVP Date].

Thank you for your time and consideration. We look forward to your participation.

Best regards,

[Your Name]

[Your Position]

[Contact Information]

Training and Operational Guidelines Forms

Ethics Committee Training Modules Sign-Off Sheet

[Your Organization's Name]

Ethics Committee Training Modules Sign-Off Sheet

Name: _____

Position: _____

Date of Training: _____

Module Completed:

- Module 1: Introduction to Public Health Ethics []
- Module 2: Ethical Principles in Public Health []
- Module 3: Case Studies and Applications []
- Module 4: Stakeholder Engagement []
- Module 5: Confidentiality and Data Integrity []

Trainer's Signature: _____

Trainee's Signature: _____

Confidentiality and Integrity Agreement

[Your Organization's Name]

Confidentiality and Integrity Agreement

I, _____, acknowledge the importance of maintaining confidentiality and integrity in all committee operations. I hereby agree to uphold the following:

- Maintain confidentiality of all discussions, documents, and information shared within the committee.
- Act with integrity, ensuring that all actions and decisions are made ethically and transparently.
- Respect the privacy and rights of individuals affected by our decisions.

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Confidentiality and Integrity Agreement

[Your Organization's Name]

Confidentiality and Integrity Agreement

I, _____, acknowledge the importance of maintaining confidentiality and integrity in all committee operations. I hereby agree to uphold the following:

- Maintain confidentiality of all discussions, documents, and information shared within the committee.
- Act with integrity, ensuring that all actions and decisions are made ethically and transparently.
- Respect the privacy and rights of individuals affected by our decisions.

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Stakeholder Feedback Form

[Your Organization's Name]

Stakeholder Feedback Form

Name: _____

Affiliation: _____

Date: _____

1. How would you rate your overall experience with the public health initiative?

- [] Excellent
- [] Good
- [] Fair
- [] Poor

2. What do you think were the strengths of this initiative?

3. What areas do you think need improvement?

4. Do you have any specific suggestions or comments?

5. How likely are you to participate in future public health initiatives?

- Very Likely
- Likely
- Unlikely
- Very Unlikely

Thank you for your feedback!

Ad-hoc Participant Invitation Letter

[Your Organization's Name]

[Your Address]

[City, State, ZIP Code]

[Date]

[Participant's Name]

[Participant's Address]

[City, State, ZIP Code]

Dear [Participant's Name]:

We are pleased to invite you to serve as an ad-hoc participant on the Public Health Ethics Committee of [Your Organization's Name]. Your expertise and perspective will be invaluable as we address critical ethical issues in our public health initiatives.

As an ad-hoc participant, you will be asked to provide input on specific ethical dilemmas and participate in discussions that require your unique insights. We believe your involvement will greatly enhance our decision-making processes and ensure that our actions are equitable and just.

Please find attached an outline of your role and responsibilities, as well as the schedule of upcoming meetings. We look forward to your participation and the valuable contributions you will bring to our committee.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]

[Your Position]

Conflict of Interest Disclosure Form

[Your Organization's Name]

Conflict of Interest Disclosure Form

Name: _____

Position: _____

Date: _____

1. Do you have any financial, professional, or personal interests that could potentially influence your decisions as a member of the Ethics Committee?

- [] Yes

- [] No

2. If yes, please describe the nature of the conflict:

3. Are you involved in any other organizations or activities that might conflict with your role on the Ethics Committee?

- [] Yes

- [] No

4. If yes, please describe these activities:

5. Do you agree to disclose any potential conflicts of interest that may arise in the future during your tenure on the committee?

- [] Yes

- [] No

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Ad-Hoc Stakeholder Feedback Form

Ad-Hoc Stakeholder Feedback Form

[Your Health Department's Name]

Ad-Hoc Stakeholder Feedback Form

I. Contact Information

- Name:
- Organization:
- Email:
- Phone:

II. Feedback on Engagement

1. How effectively were you engaged in the process?

- Very Effective
- Effective
- Neutral
- Ineffective
- Very Ineffective

2. Were your concerns and suggestions considered?

- Yes
- No
- Partially

3. What could be improved in the engagement process?

III. Additional Comments

IV. Confidentiality

- All feedback will be treated confidentially and used solely for improving stakeholder engagement processes.

Signature:

[Name] [Date]

Community Needs Assessment Form

Local Health Department: _____

Date: _____

Section 1: Demographic Information

- Community Name:**
- Geographic Area:**
- Population Size:**
- Key Demographics:**
 - Age Distribution:
 - Ethnic/Racial Composition:
 - Socioeconomic Status:
 - Primary Languages Spoken:

Section 2: Health Indicators

- Major Health Concerns:**
 - Chronic Diseases (e.g., diabetes, heart disease):
 - Infectious Diseases:
 - Mental Health Issues:
 - Substance Abuse:
- Health Services Utilization:**
 - Access to Primary Care:
 - Hospitalization Rates:
 - Preventive Services (e.g., vaccinations, screenings):

Section 3: Social Determinants of Health

1. Economic Factors:

- Employment Rates:
- Income Levels:
- Housing Stability:

2. Education:

- Literacy Rates:
- High School Graduation Rates:
- Access to Higher Education:

3. Environment:

- Air and Water Quality:
- Access to Green Spaces:
- Transportation Availability:

Section 4: Community Assets and Resources

1. Healthcare Facilities:

- Hospitals:
- Clinics:
- Community Health Centers:

2. Community Organizations:

- Non-profits:
- Faith-based Organizations:
- Advocacy Groups:

3. Existing Health Programs:

- Public Health Initiatives:
- Community Outreach Programs:
- Support Groups:

Section 5: Community Engagement and Feedback

1. Community Surveys:

- Summary of Survey Results:
- Key Health Priorities Identified by the Community:

2. Focus Groups:

- Key Findings:

- Community Concerns and Suggestions:

3. Public Forums:

- Attendance and Participation Rates:
- Main Topics Discussed:

Stakeholder Engagement Form

Local Health Department: _____

Date: _____

Section 1: Stakeholder Identification

1. Internal Stakeholders:

- Staff Members:
- Volunteers:

2. Ad Hoc Stakeholders:

- Community Leaders:
- Local Businesses:
- Non-profit Organizations:
- Residents:

Section 2: Stakeholder Engagement Plan

1. Engagement Goals:

- Understand Community Needs:
- Foster Collaboration:
- Improve Public Health Outcomes:

2. Engagement Methods:

- Surveys:
- Focus Groups:
- Public Meetings:
- Workshops:

3. Barriers to Participation:

- Language:
- Transportation:

- Technology Access:
- Time Constraints:

Section 3: Invitation to Ethics Committee

1. Selection Criteria:

- Representation of Community Demographics:
- Expertise in Public Health:
- Commitment to Ethical Practices:

2. Invited Stakeholders:

- Name:
- Organization/Community Role:
- Contact Information:

3. Engagement Timeline:

- Initial Contact Date:
- Follow-up Meeting Dates:
- Final Confirmation:

Section 4: Feedback and Evaluation

1. Stakeholder Feedback:

- Summary of Comments:
- Areas for Improvement:

2. Engagement Outcomes:

- Key Decisions Made:
- Implementation of Feedback:
- Future Engagement Plans:

This appendix provides the necessary definitions, templates, and forms to support the ethical and effective operation of LHD initiatives, ensuring that all actions are guided by core ethical principles and stakeholder engagement practices.

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