Exploring Competencies for the Emerging Field of Legal Epidemiology: Virtual Town Hall Meeting

Public Health Foundation
ChangeLab Solutions
CDC's Public Health Law Program
Association of State and Territorial Health Officials

May 11, 2017

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- All attendees are muted. If you are using your phone, please choose the “Phone call” option and enter your Audio PIN (found in the “Audio” panel). If you are using a mic, please choose the “Computer audio” option.
- Presentation materials are available for download in the “Handouts” section of your control panel.
- Please use the “Questions” panel to ask questions and submit comments throughout the webinar.
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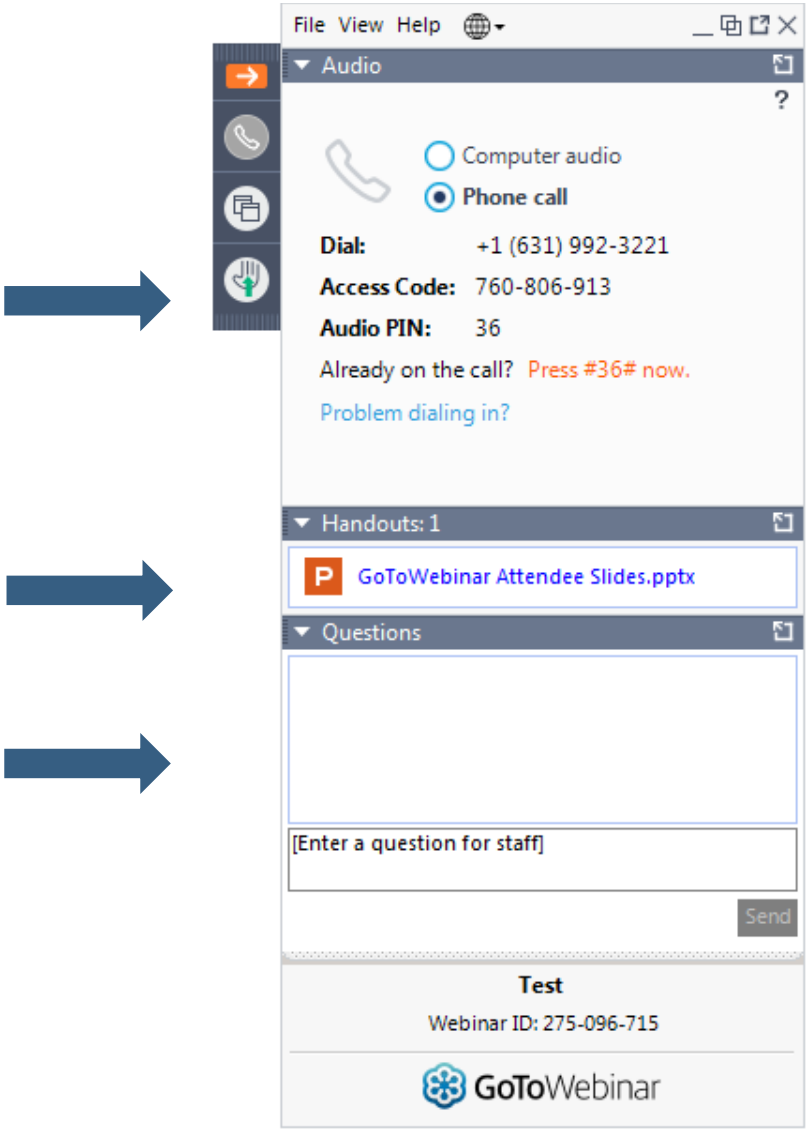
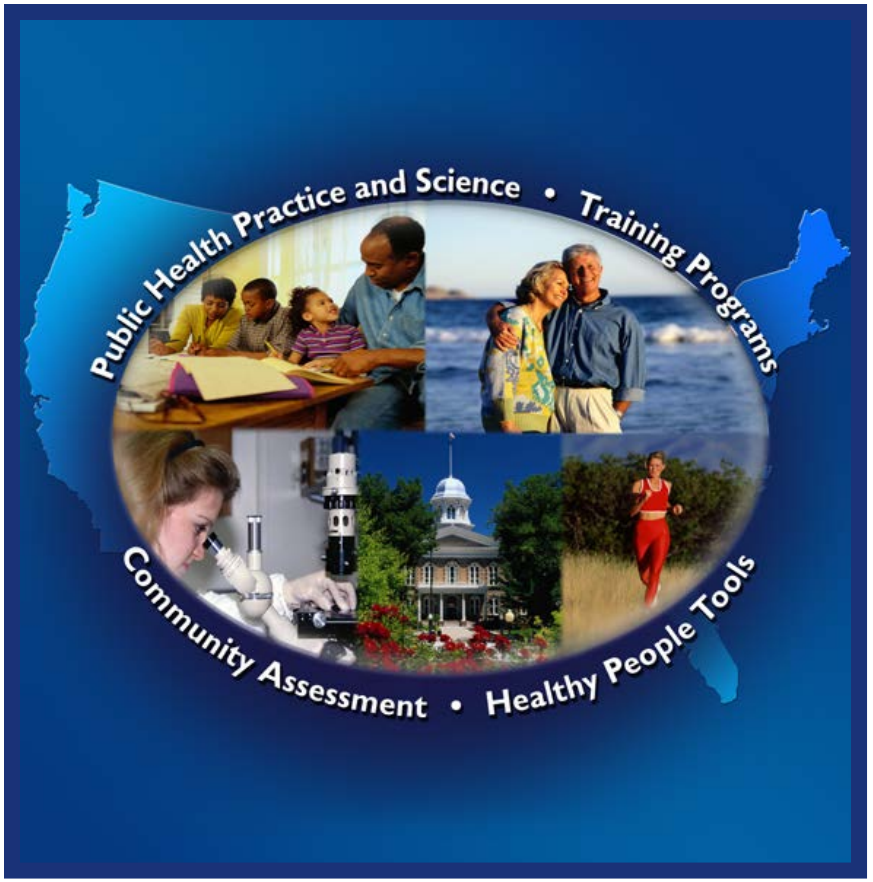


…***PHF Mission***:

We improve the public's health by strengthening the quality and performance of public health practice

www.phf.org



Experts in Quality Improvement, Performance Management, and Workforce Development

Overview

- What is legal epidemiology?
- Why do legal epidemiology?
- What knowledge, skills, and abilities are needed for legal epidemiology?
- YOUR FEEDBACK!!!!!!!

Poll: What type of organization do you work in?

Poll: What is your primary professional role?

Today's Speakers

- **Tara Ramanathan, JD, MPH**
  Sr. Public Health Analyst, Public Health Law Program
  Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

- **Andy Baker-White, JD, MPH**
  Senior Director, State Health Policy
  Association of State and Territorial Health Officials

- **Montrece McNeill Ransom, JD, MPH**
  Sr. Public Health Analyst, Public Health Law Program
  Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

- **Ron Bialek, MPP (Moderator)**
  President
  Public Health Foundation

Legal Epidemiology: How to Study the Impact of Law

Tara Ramanathan, JD, MPH

Team Lead for Research and Translation

CDC Public Health Law Program

Office for State, Tribal, Local and Territorial Support

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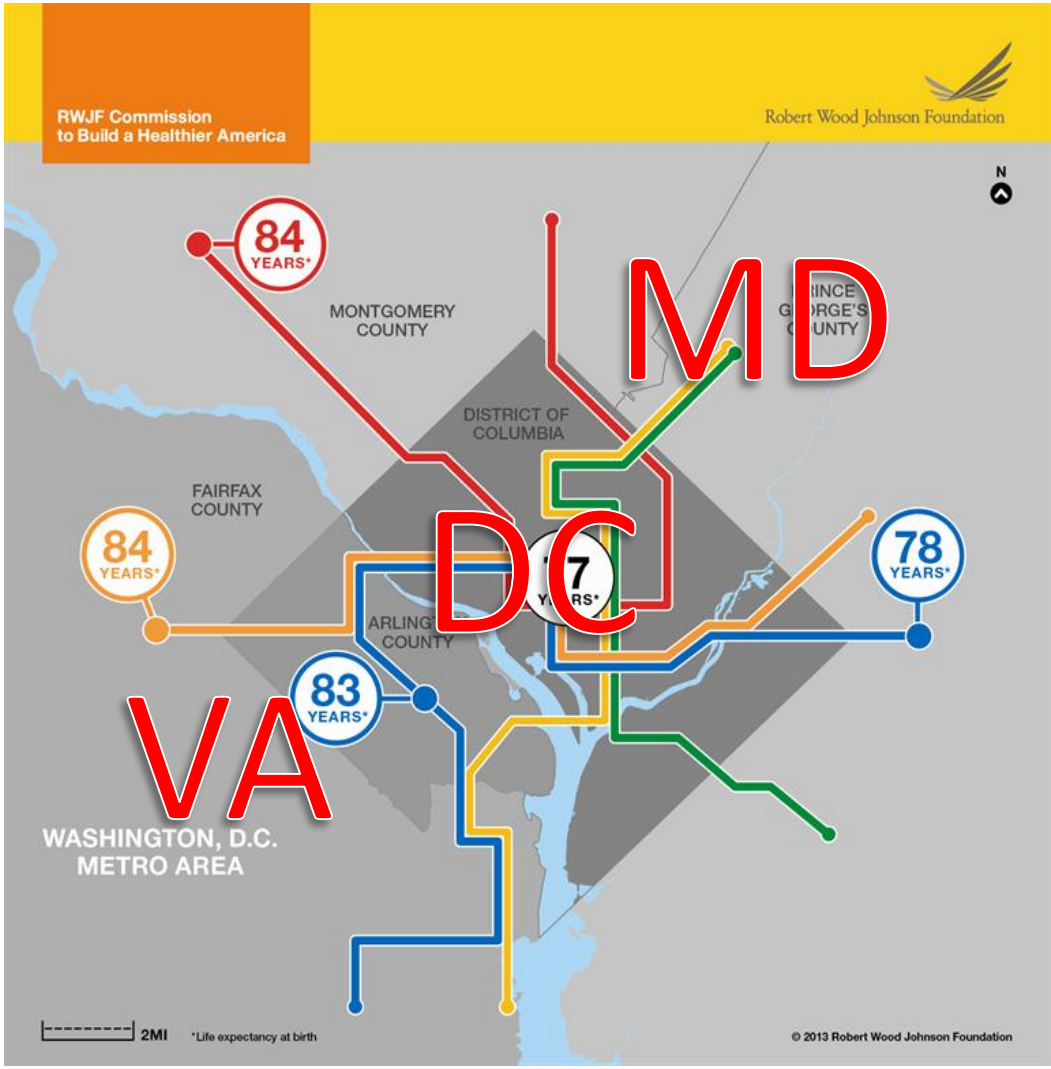
CDC's Public Health Law Program

- What we do
  - Advance the use of law as a public health tool
- How we do it
  - Training and workforce development
  - Outreach and strategic planning
  - Legal epidemiology
- Whom we serve
  - CDC programs and state, tribal, local, and territorial communities

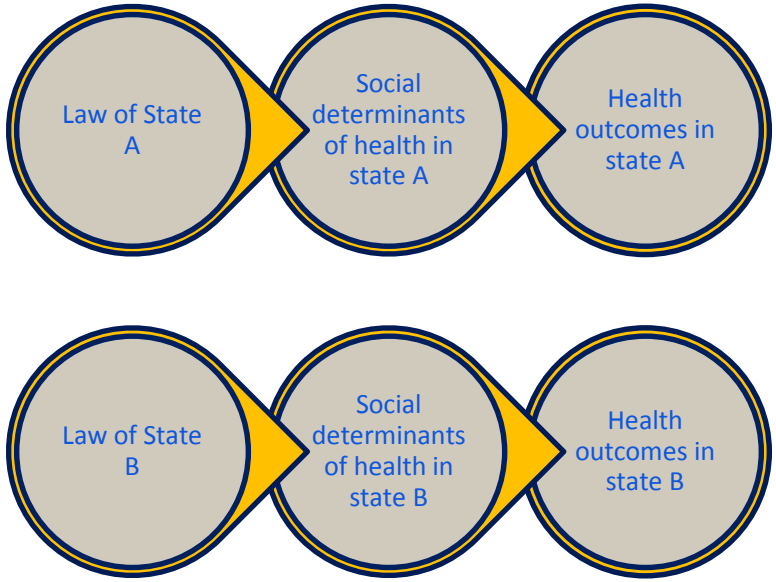
Social determinants of health

- Resource availability
- Healthcare access
- Public safety
- Social support
- Natural environment
- Worksites and schools
- Physical barriers
- Economic status
- Many more!



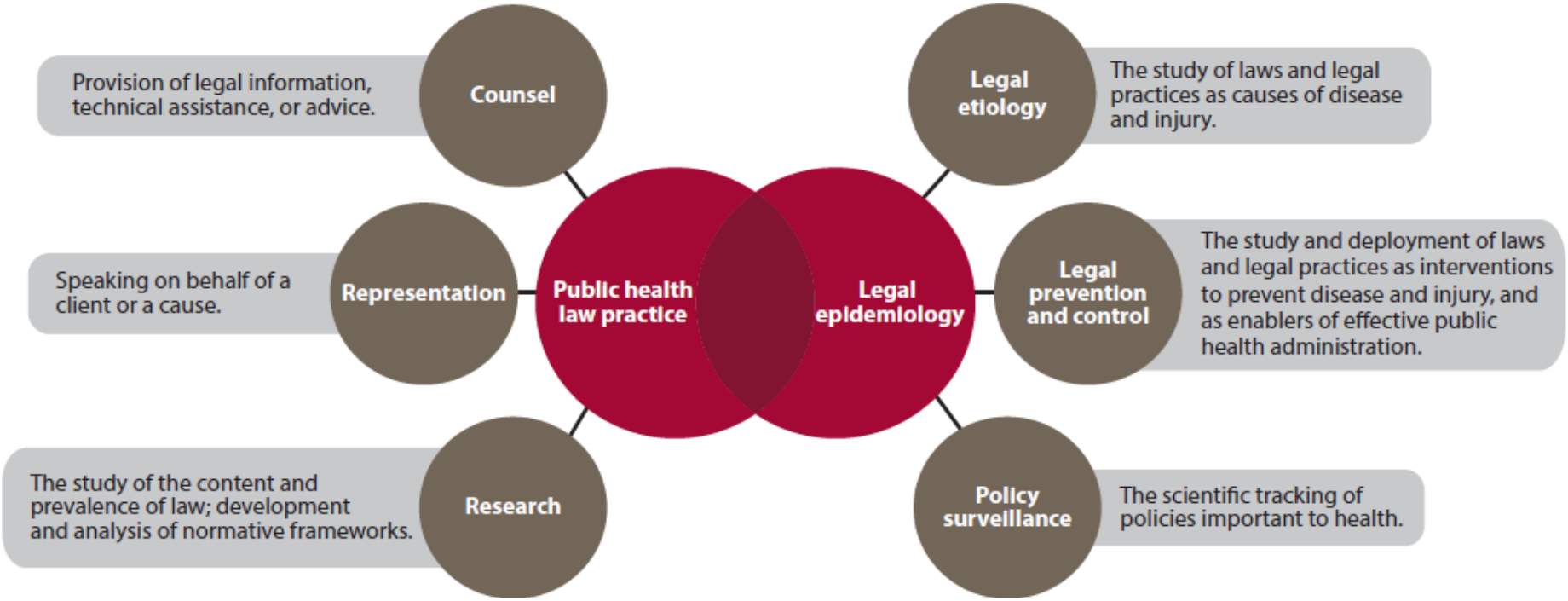
Law as a natural experiment

- Opportunities:
  - Evidence in support of or against a public health intervention
  - Observational studies require no manipulation
  - Based on readily available information
- No causal inferences and not random selection of test Participants
  - High risk of confounding factors



Defining Legal Epidemiology

Legal practice *applies* the law; legal epidemiology *measures* the law.

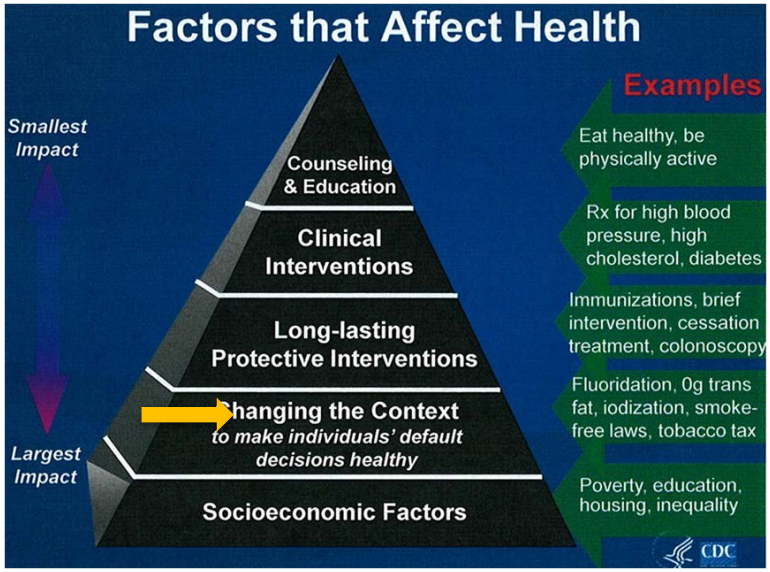


* A Transdisciplinary Approach to Public Health Law: The Emerging Practice of Legal Epidemiology. Scott Burris, Marice Ashe, Donna Levin, Matthew Penn, and Michelle Larkin. Annual Review of Public Health, Vol. 37: (Volume publication date April 2016).

Defining legal epidemiology

- The scientific study of law as a factor in the cause, distribution, and prevention of disease and injury in a population
  - Legal mapping
  - Legal evaluation
  - Research innovation

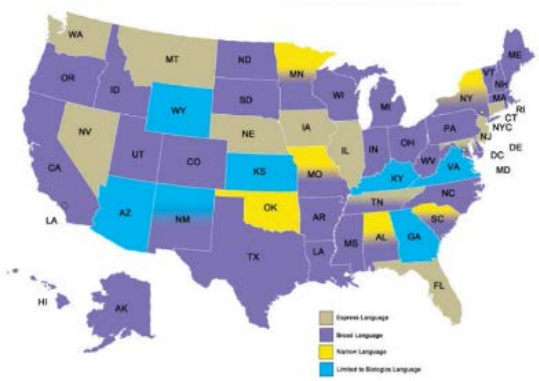
Legal Epidemiology at CDC



- Answers two common questions:
  - What does the law say?
  - How does the law work?
- Addresses important goals:
  - Make the law understandable to a variety of audiences
  - Identify and quantify attributes and trends in law and policy
  - Compare legal data to other kinds of data to identify associations between law and health

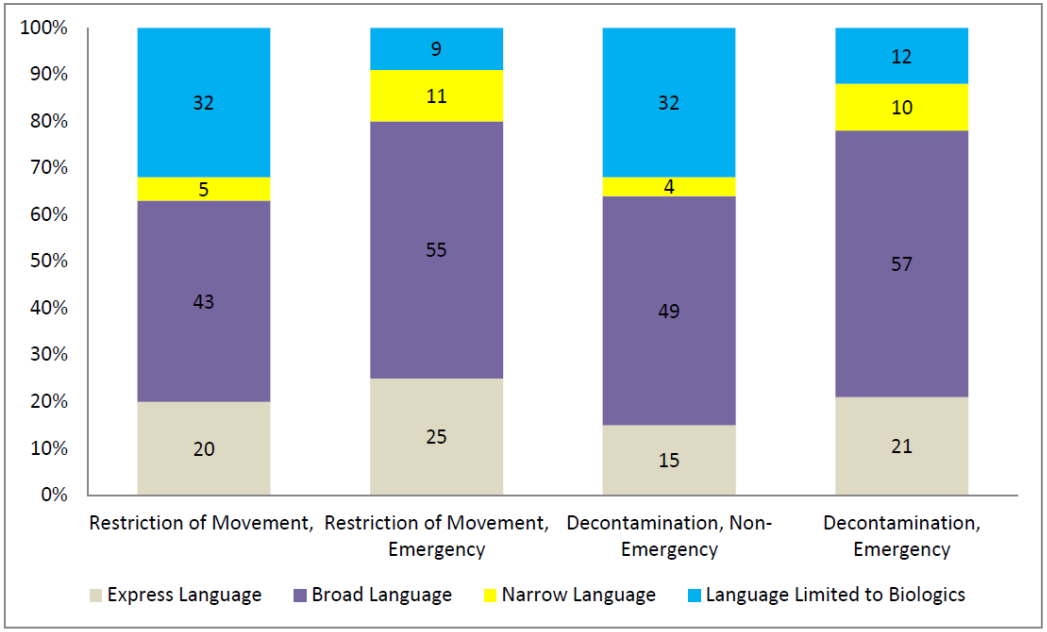
* Thomas R. Frieden. A framework for public health action: the health impact pyramid. Am J Public Health 100(4):590-5 (2010).

Legal mapping studies



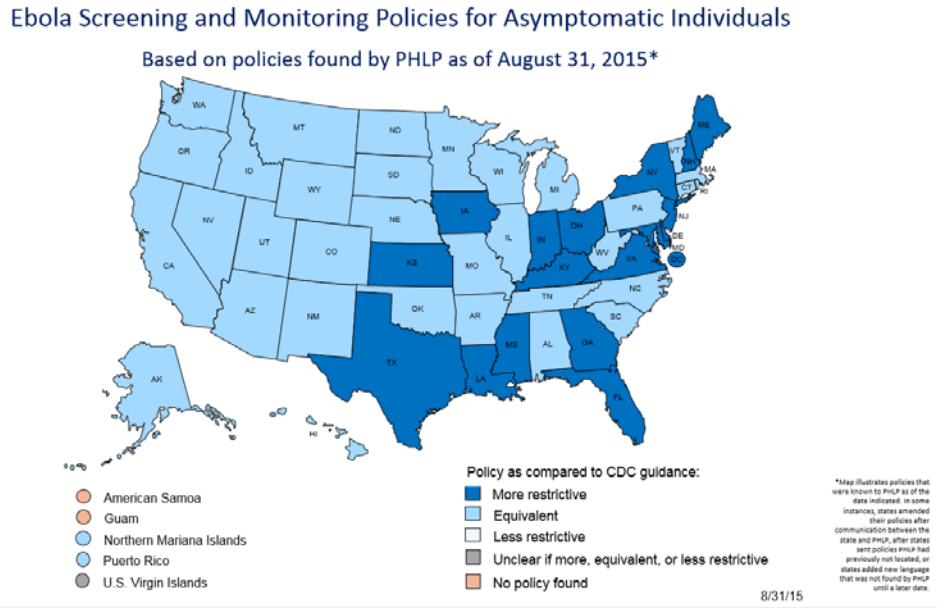
- **Comparative law analyses across:**
  - Topics of public health importance
  - Jurisdictions: tribes; states and DC; localities; territories
  - Time: cross-sectional (legal assessments) or pro- or retrospective (policy surveillance)

Figure 2: Jurisdiction Category Representation[4]



Why should you use legal epidemiology?

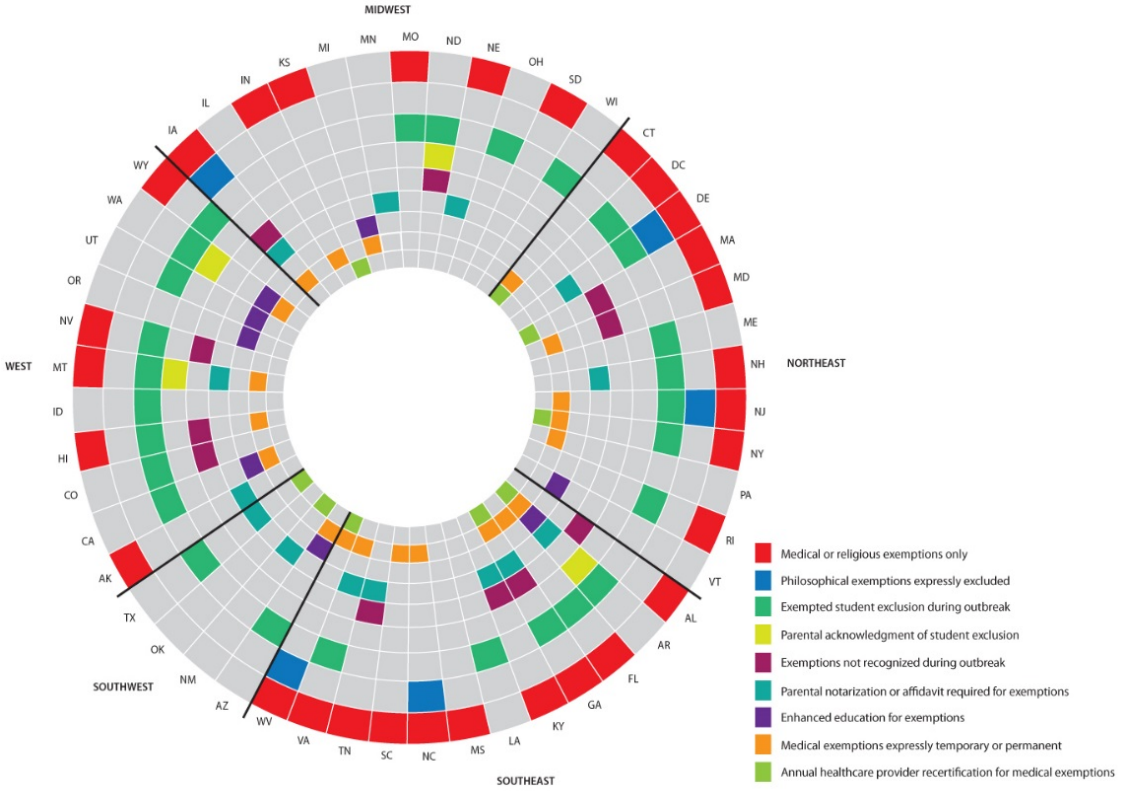
- Understand trends across jurisdictions
- Provide data for statistical analyses
- Support qualitative research
- Enable study of the impact and effectiveness of laws on health
- Create valid, reliable, repeatable studies that inform legal and public health practice
- Identify best practices for the field



Legal evaluations

- **Comparative analyses of legal data with health, cost, or systems data**
  - Quantitative studies
  - Qualitative studies
  - The key is to match applicable research questions across datasets.

Polar Graph on State School Vaccination Exemptions Law
www.cdc.gov/phlp/publications/topic/vaccinations.html



Using Legal Epidemiologists in Public Health Practice

Use of Legal Epidemiology Studies

Legal Mapping

Legal Assessments

What do laws say across jurisdictions on a topic?

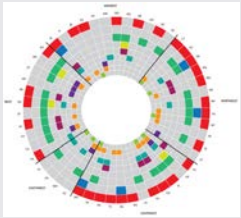
Policy Surveillance

How do laws across jurisdictions change over time?

Legal Evaluation

Associational Studies

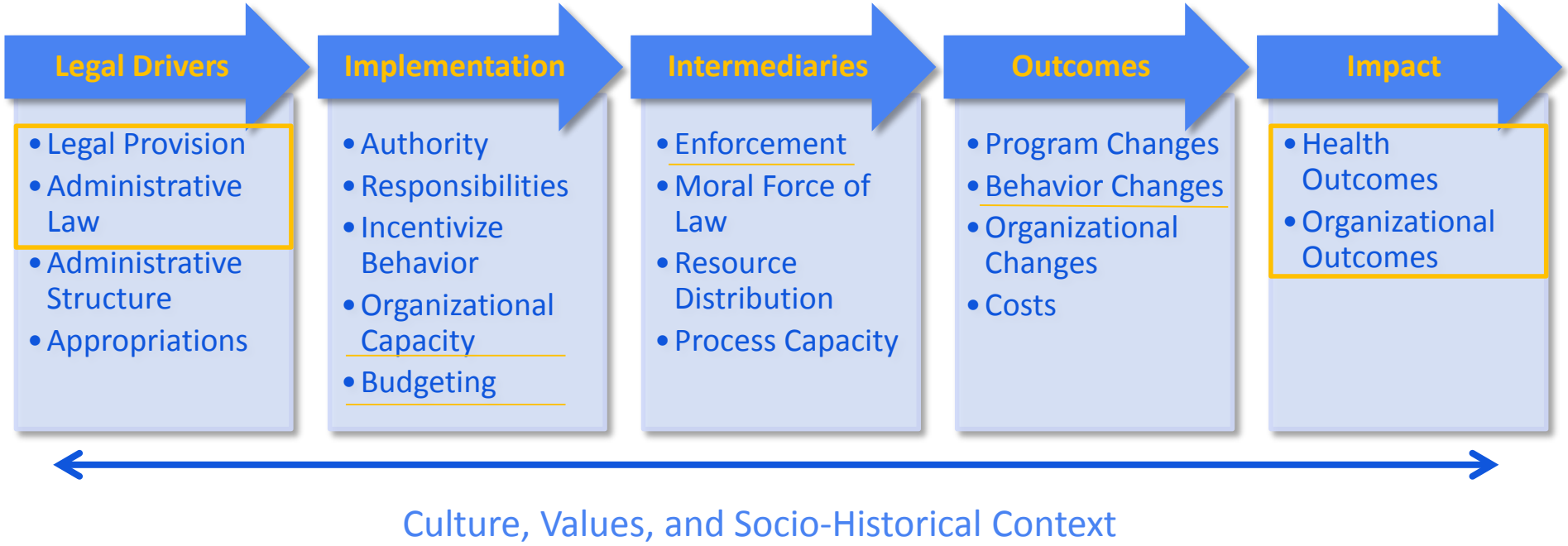
Do trends in law relate to trends in health?



Investigational Studies

What impact does the law have on health, cost, and the health system?

Law in the context of public health practice



Example: variations of agency oversight

Registration (Licensure through the State)

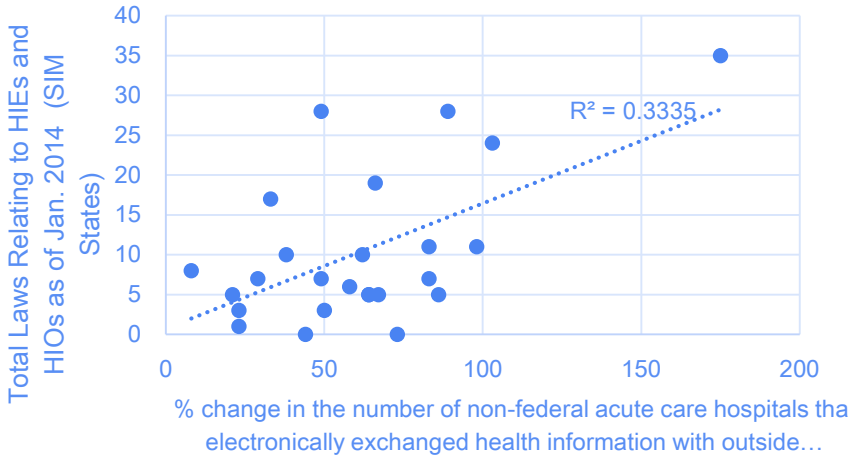
Registration and Inspection (Regular or Ad Hoc)

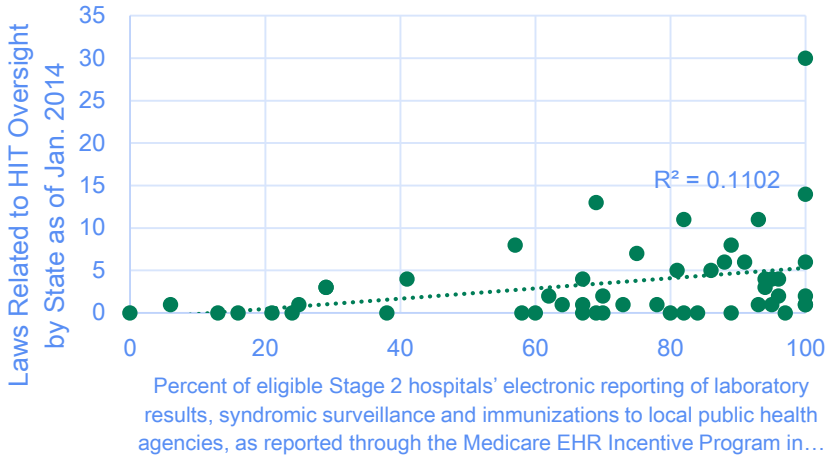
Registration, Inspection, and Investigation (Upon Complaint)

Gather data to understand variations in laws across this spectrum!

Using legal data to show public health impact

- Correlations between law and identified health objectives:
  - Uses existing datasets with applicable denominators (raw #s, prevalence, incidence)





Using legal data to identify gaps and solutions

For more on legal epidemiology:

- Submit a technical assistance request to PHLP at www.cdc.gov/phlp/technicalassistance or email us at phlawprogram@cdc.gov
- Visit our website to learn about our program and available resources: www.cdc.gov/phlp
- Subscribe to CDC *Public Health Law News* at www.cdc.gov/phlp/news/current.html

For more information, contact CDC
1-800-CDC-INFO (232-4636)
TTY: 1-888-232-6348 www.cdc.gov

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Poll: What types of legal epidemiology activities do you engage in?

Why Legal Epidemiology?

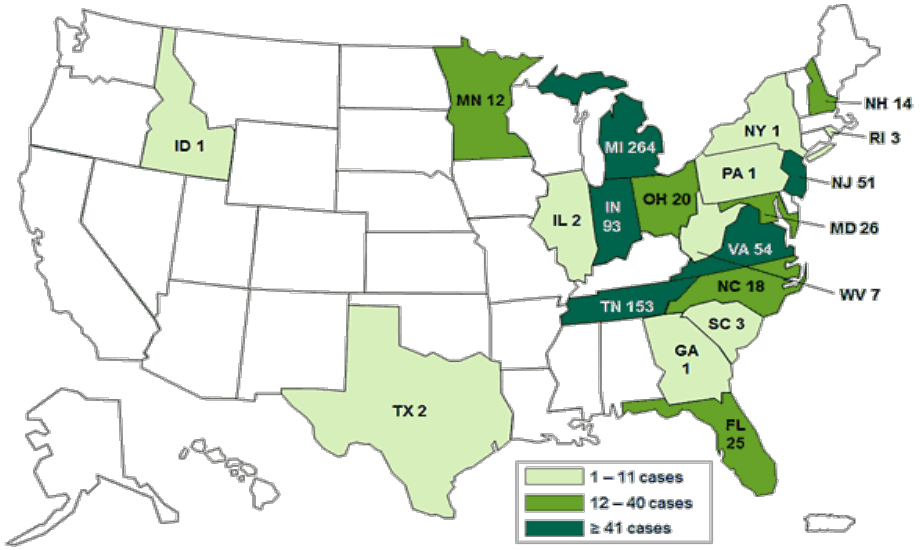
VALIDATION VIRTUAL TOWN HALL

So, what does all this mean for State, Tribal, Local, and Territorial public health practice?

- Studies that examine how laws regulate and safeguard the environment can benefit from legal epi methods.
- Local public health partners should be aware of legal epi tools because it is often difficult to look across jurisdictions for best practices.
- Public health professionals who conduct surveillance on their own laws and policies can use that information for evaluation and future program planning.
- Legal epi findings can have significant impact on real world public health responses.

2012 Fungal Meningitis Outbreak Due to Contaminated Injectable Steroids

PROBLEM: Contaminated steroid given to many patients in hospitals and pain clinics across the United States



20 States

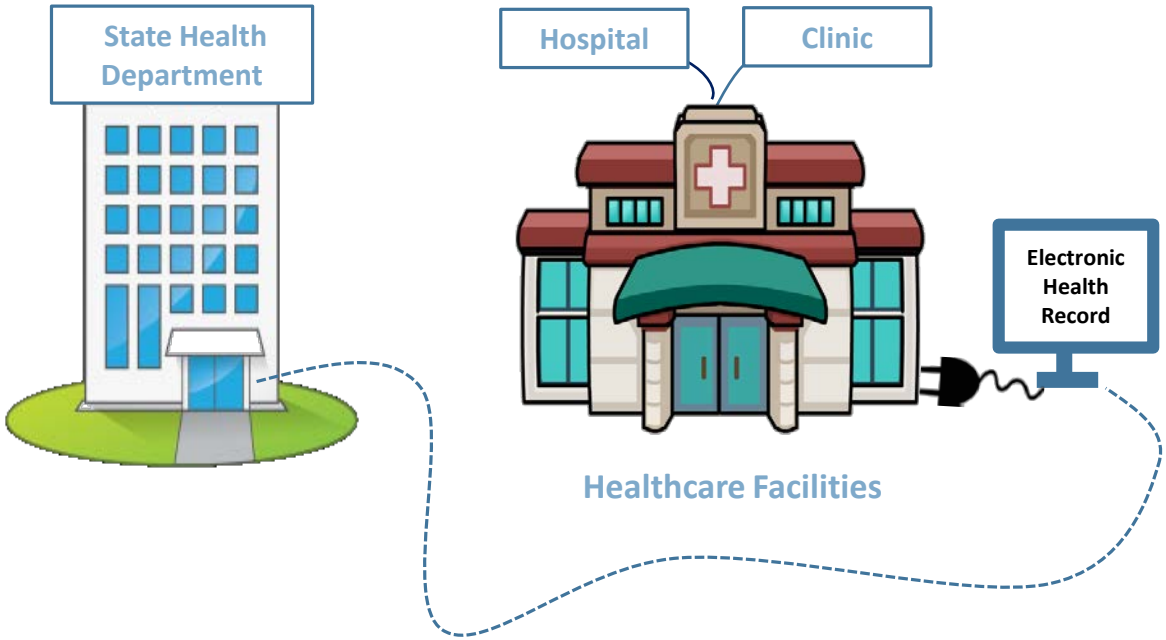
751 Infections

64 Deaths

FDA Recall

Evaluated Public Health Access to Electronic Health Records

- **Interviews with health departments generated**
  - List of barriers
  - Suggestions to overcome barriers
  - Highlight best practices and policies
  - Practical tools



Perceived Legal Barriers vs. Actual Legal Prohibitions

- **Many perceived legal barriers to data use and release**
  - Not all are actual legal prohibitions
- **Overcoming perceived barriers**
  - Identify technologic solutions
  - Identify legal solutions

Developed Toolkit on Accessing Electronic Health Records

- CDC and ASTHO developed a toolkit for health departments on the perceived and actual barriers to EHR during outbreaks

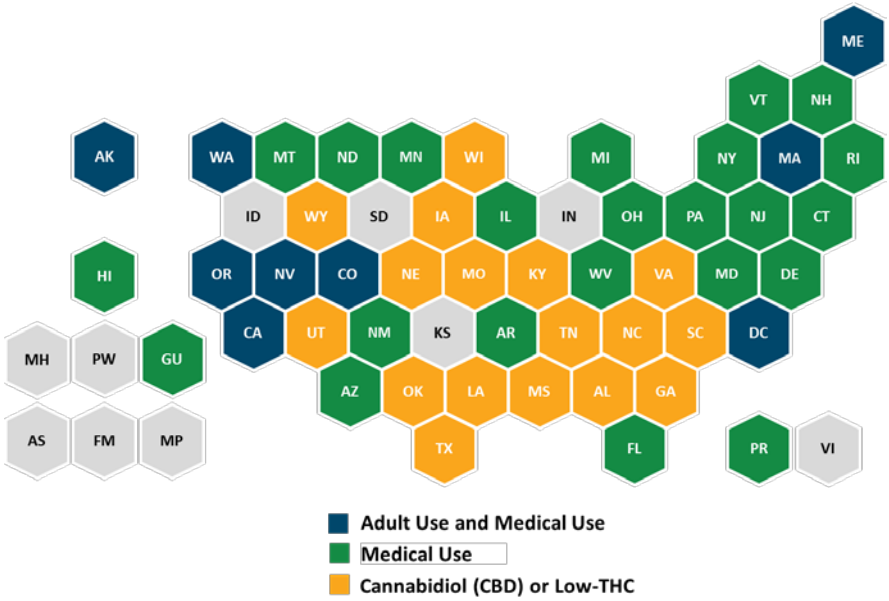
Best Practices for Access and Use of EHRs

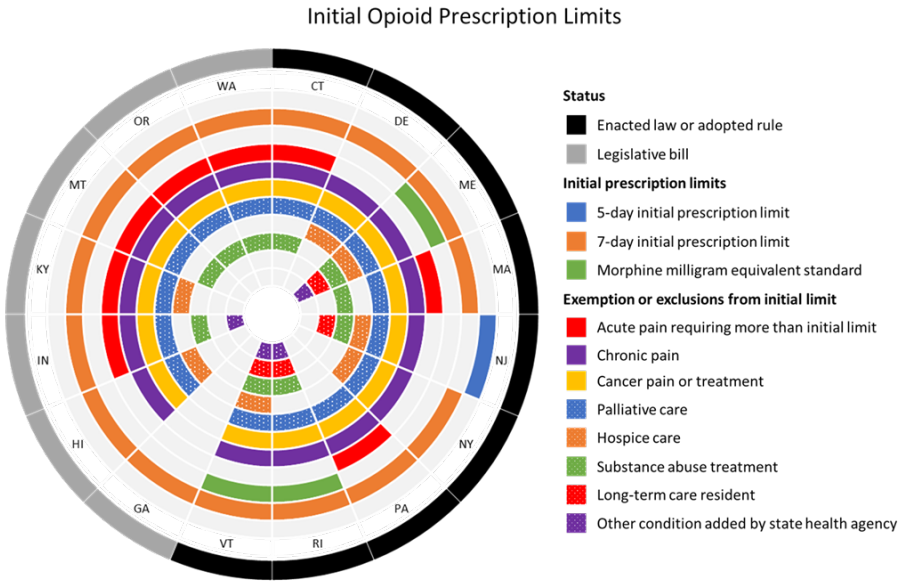
Build and Sustain Good Relationships with Healthcare Facilities Before, During and After Outbreaks

Evolving National Efforts and Resources to Improve Information Exchange

Address Patient Privacy, Authority and Security Concerns

Legal Epi and State Public Health





How can you use the Legal Epi Competency Model?

1. Identify legal epi related skill and competency gaps more efficiently
2. Incorporate elements of legal epi into existing and future public health law, legal research, and public health research curricula and methodologies
3. Recruit, select, and evaluate performance more effectively
4. Develop related career ladders, employee development/training plans, and position descriptions

Poll: Does your organization employ legal epidemiologists?

Introducing the Legal Epidemiology Competency Model

Montrece McNeill Ransom, JD, MPH

Team Lead, Public Health Law Training & Workforce Development

Public Health Law Program, Office for State, Tribal, Local and Territorial Support

CDC–PHLP Disclaimer

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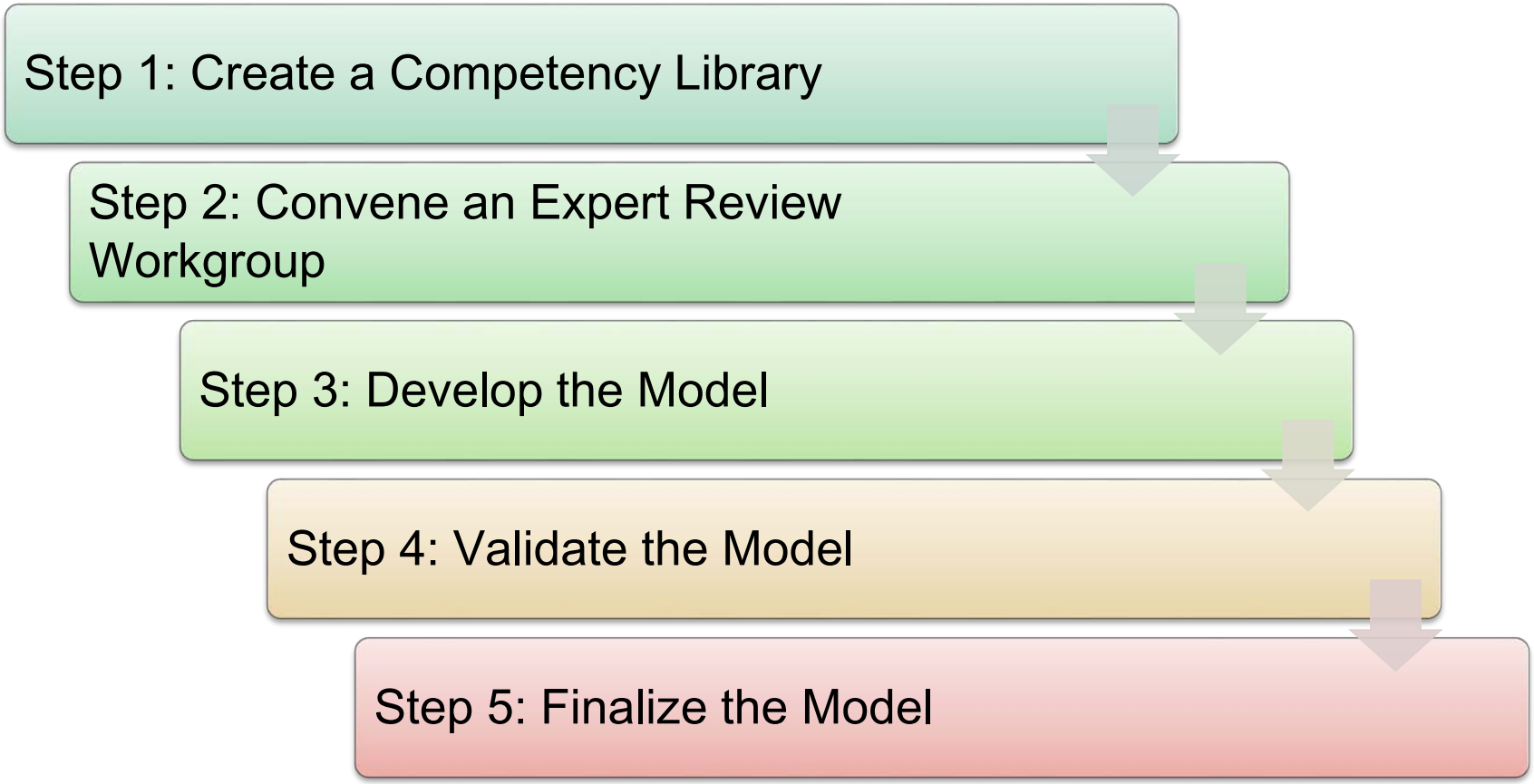
PHLP's Training & Workforce Development Team

- Vision
  - An transdisciplinary public health workforce competent in the use and understanding of the role of law as a public health tool
- 5 Core Areas of Work
  1. Webinar Program
  2. In-person training development and delivery (including the forthcoming STLT Attorney Institute)
  3. Internship/Externship Program
  4. Competency Modeling Program
  5. Public Health Law Academy

PHLP's Competency Modeling Program

- A competency model is a list of statements, often organized into groupings or domains, attributable to satisfactory or exceptional employee performance.
- Overarching Goal:
  - To create user-friendly models of law-specific skills and knowledge necessary to effectively use, study, or advise on law in public health practice.
- Models developed:
  - Public Health Emergency Law Competency Model (2012)
  - Public Health Law Competency Model (2016)
- Forthcoming models:
  - Legal Epidemiology Competency Model (2017)
  - STLT Attorney Competency Model (2018)

Competency Model Development Process



LECM Expert Review Workgroup

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- VAN NOSTRAND, Elizabeth, JD
- WEINER, Sarah, MPH, CPH

The Legal Epi Competency Model

- ***Purpose***
  - to provide a common language to describe the critical skills and knowledge of practitioners engaged in the scientific study of law as a factor in the cause, distribution, and prevention of disease and injury.
  - drive the development of legal epidemiology-focused curricula, scholarly support, and additions to the literature.
  - create a tool to guide the development of products related to public health law research and training under federal capacity-building cooperative agreements.

The Legal Epi Competency Model

- ***Project Goal***
  - to develop guidelines for minimum competencies in *legal epidemiology*, including research and translation knowledge and skills required of public health practitioners, lawyers, and policy experts working in state, Tribal, local, or territorial health departments.
  - to present a user-friendly model of a minimum set of law-specific skills and legal knowledge in legal epidemiology that is necessary for effective public health research and practice across STLT jurisdictions.

The Legal Epi Competency Model

- ***Anticipated uses for the Legal Epidemiology Competency Model:***
  - Foundation for national standards of knowledge, skills, and abilities in legal epidemiology
  - Updating and revising job descriptions
  - Career planning and self-assessment by employees
  - Career guidance and exploration for students
  - Developing competency-based training and learning outcome objectives
  - Curriculum development, evaluation, and planning

Key Assumptions

- Legal epidemiology recognizes that generating, analyzing, and communicating information about law through quantitative and qualitative analysis is essential to the promotion of population health.
- The LECM competencies support desirable legal epidemiology-related knowledge and skills for public health practitioners, lawyers, and policy experts at progressive stages of their careers, and are designed to build upon each other.
    - Tier 1: those who directly implement legal epidemiology research tasks, and are not in management or supervisory positions.
    - Tier 2: the mid-tier practitioner who is in a program management, team lead, or supervisory role.
    - Tier 3: senior management or principal investigator level.

Key Assumptions

- Legal epidemiology practitioners, including non-attorneys, should possess basic competencies in public health law.
- These competencies do not limit the practice of legal epidemiology.
  - Not all of the necessary skills for every job would be represented in the model, and every person working in the field would not necessarily need all of the competencies listed.
  - Provides a broad set of skills and will have to be tailored for individual job descriptions and uses.

Domain #1 General Legal Epi Competencies

Competency Statement #1:	Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
Articulate and apply legal epidemiology principles and concepts to inform health, health, fiscal, administrative, legal, social, and political research and discourse.	Define and describe basic legal epidemiology principles and concepts for use in transdisciplinary legal epidemiology research	Assemble and support a transdisciplinary legal epidemiology research team, contributing to study processes and outcomes (timeline, IRB coordination, publications)	Provide guidance to a transdisciplinary legal epidemiology research team
	Perform assigned tasks as a member of a transdisciplinary legal epidemiology research team	Manage legal epidemiology research teams across disciplines, including assignment of roles and responsibilities	Promote transdisciplinary collaborations, partnerships, and team building to accomplish legal epidemiology program objectives
	Identify opportunities to include legal epidemiology in existing organizational activities	Apply for and create funding opportunities, cross-sector collaborations, peer review, and outreach using legal epidemiology principles and concepts	Allocate funding for legal epidemiology studies within new or existing programs
	Collaborate across relevant disciplines to effectively use the resources allocated for specific legal epidemiology studies	Assign available resources to activities needed to support high quality legal epidemiology research	Promote legal epidemiology principles and concepts in organizational strategic planning processes and in policy agendas for federal, state, tribal, local, territorial, and global public health programs, as well as NGOs and academic programs

Domain #1 General Legal Epi Competencies			
Competency Statement #2	Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
Incorporate methodologies methodologies and iterative iterative processes into well-well-designed legal epidemiology research.	Conduct background research and draft scoping statements for sound legal epidemiology studies	Identify opportunities to address population and research needs and through legal epidemiology methodology and processes (e.g. developing research questions)	Choose best approaches to ensure methodology and processes are tailored to research gaps and study questions
	Record all pertinent scoping information for future reference and replication, such as: a. resources and methods used, b. information considered, and c. reasons for selecting or rejecting various authorities or resources	Apply knowledge of legal epidemiology principles and concepts to make specific recommendations regarding coding schemes and research protocols	Apply knowledge of legal epidemiology principles and methods to make decisions regarding coding schemes and research protocols
	Draft supporting documentation, including coding scheme, legal epidemiology research protocols, codebooks, and data sheets	Finalize legal epidemiology documentation to reflect methodology	Oversee the accurate completion of legal epidemiology study documentation

Domain #1 General Legal Epi Competencies			
Competency Statement #3:	Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
Develop and disseminate materials and recommendations based on on legal epidemiology research findings for public public health, legal, and other other audiences.	Draft research papers, articles, or reports that describe how legal epidemiology findings inform the practice of law, policy, and public health	Synthesize current and previous legal epidemiology study findings to inform the practice of law, policy, and public health	Guide the development of research papers, articles, or reports which describe how legal epidemiology findings inform legal frameworks and contribute to health outcomes
	Draft abstracts for presentations on legal epidemiology findings	Collaborate with communication and informatics specialists in the design of legal epidemiology translational tools which convey variation in laws and legal processes	Identify actionable next steps based on legal epidemiology findings to improve future research and advance health outcomes
	Convey findings in laws and legal processes in written, visual, and graphical depictions tailored to discrete audiences	Explain legal epidemiology methodologies and findings to public health, legal, and lay audiences	Explain the significance and impact of legal epidemiology methodologies and findings to decision-makers
	Convey variation in laws and legal processes in visual depictions	Choose and appropriate communication format and style to educate non-lawyers	Partner with stakeholders to ensure legal epidemiology findings are used to inform public health practice

Domain #1 General Legal Epi Competencies

Competency Statement #4:	Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
Monitor and evaluate the use of of legal epidemiology findings to inform health, fiscal, administrative, legal, social, and and political activities.	Document evidence about the influence of legal epidemiology studies in informing ongoing debate or reform of related laws or legal mechanisms	Identify needs for legal epidemiology studies to impact ongoing debate and reform of related laws or legal mechanisms	Develop mechanisms to monitor and evaluate legal epidemiology studies for their effectiveness and quality Identify opportunities for replication, update, and/or expansion of existing legal epidemiology studies

Domain #2: Competencies for Legal Mapping Studies

	Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
Competency Statement #1: #1: **Identify needs for evidence-evidence-based legal research for a specific public health topic to inform inform the process, nature, nature, and impact of existing and potential policies and laws on public public health.**	Describe the need for a legal mapping study through problem definition with input from a subject matter expert	Compare the precise public health law issues with gaps in policy surveillance to determine areas for further investigation	Predict legal mapping research priorities based on current knowledge of partners and activities in the field
	Research the legal and policy framework and new legislative and regulatory developments related to the particular public health problem or area	Select jurisdictions, populations, or outcomes in order to tailor the scope of legal mapping research	Identify and finalize legal mapping study objectives
	Use multiple data sources to obtain health and law-related background or data for analysis to create a legal mapping research question	Determine feasibility of the legal mapping study and develop a research question	Apply for and allocate resources and develop transdisciplinary partnerships
	Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
Competency Statement #2: #2: **Design policy surveillance surveillance or legal assessment studies to address specific research research questions.**	Collect laws or policies iteratively using online search platforms based on background research	Critique methods and instruments for collecting valid and reliable legal or health data	Guide research agenda across multiple legal mapping studies
	Generate search string, variables of interest, scope definitions, and coding system based on initial review of collected information	Organize tasks in a legal mapping study based on administrative requirements and resources	Confirm the appropriateness of the legal mapping study scope and coding scheme of the research paradigm with subject matter experts
		Consult with stakeholders, accrediting bodies and other partners regarding the progress of development of standards, measures, and metrics	

Domain #2: Competencies for Legal Mapping Studies

Competency Statement #3:

Track and assess laws, policies, and political and programmatic priorities using evidence-based or empirical guidelines (including health-related principles or trends, stakeholder or special interests, and other key developments or concerns).

Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
Apply coding system to collected laws and policies using an iterative process	Standardize and perform quality review of coding and surveillance procedures and systems	Track legal mapping study progress and provide objective feedback on research strategy using institutional knowledge and experience
Quantify variation in laws or policies between jurisdictions or over time on a regular schedule	Evaluate research strategies against program objectives and outcomes and revise them as needed	Foster communications with partners to provide review of legal mapping study methodology, progress, and findings
Operates local, national, and global law and policy databases using data from surveillance, investigations, or other sources	Identify opportunities for innovation and enhancement of methods or use of new technology or resources for legal epidemiology studies	Pursue opportunities for innovation and enhancement of methods or use of new technology or resources

Competency Statement #4

Analyze, validate, and synthesize results and findings that compare and contrast meaningful variations in law and policy related to health.

Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
Resolve ambiguities, discrepancies, and conflicts in data	Synthesize findings from legal mapping studies based on the current legal, public health, and political context	Develop systems to monitor and evaluate legal mapping programs for their effectiveness and quality
Identify the variations in and limitations of research findings	Apply legal epidemiology principles and concepts to make recommendations regarding the validity of data	Ensure that legal mapping study design, process, and findings have met original research objectives
Describe the methods for and basic findings from the legal mapping study	Confirm the variations in and limitations of research findings	Examine findings in the context of the current state of knowledge on the subject

Domain #3: Competencies for Legal Evaluation Studies

	Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
Competency Statement #1: **Identify needs and feasibility for a legal evaluation study based on existing legal, health, or other data.**	Identify existing data sources available for legal evaluation research, such as legal mapping and other surveillance data that pertain to the issue	Identify multiple data sources and analytical tools for the research topic	Establish research priorities based on evidence, potential for improving population health, socioeconomic or cultural needs or priorities, and professional standards
	Review and assess relevant literature, public health laws, regulations, and policies related to specific programs, and other evidence	Articulate significance of interventional, infrastructural, or intersectional laws to the legal evaluation	Identify specific legal evaluation study aims
		Report needs or requirements for data collection, e.g., legal mapping studies	
Competency Statement #2: **Design a legal evaluation research strategy to study potential correlations using public health surveillance or legal mapping studies.**	Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
	Collect measurable, meaningful, and manageable data relevant to an issue and test its reliability	Identify appropriate research questions in light of need and feasibility	Select research questions for legal evaluation study
	Identify legal evaluation study designs with proximal and distal impacts to issue	Develop a logic model incorporating proposed legal evaluation study designs to inform the legal evaluation research plan	Gather support for research plan through stakeholder engagement
	Propose options for conducting legal evaluation study, including extramural funding and staff and stakeholder involvement	Operationalize key constructs and concepts in a draft legal evaluation research plan	Finalize a logic model, incorporating the mechanisms through which the law can deter, encourage, or compel health-related behaviors
		Finalize research plan for the legal evaluation study using available resources and incorporating evaluation theory	Ensure legal evaluation study design includes potentially underrepresented or underprivileged groups
			Develop a fiscally sound budget that will support the activities defined in the research plan and that is consistent with the financial rules of the agency

Domain #3: Competencies for Legal Evaluation Studies

	Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
Competency Statement #3: **Collect and analyze qualitative and quantitative study data using generally-accepted research methodologies.**	Adhere to the legal evaluation study protocol in the collection and management of data	Follow legal and ethical principles and concepts within the design for the legal evaluation study (e.g., Institutional Review Board requirements prior to data collection, if necessary)	Monitor legal evaluation research progress and quality against specific targets
	Collaborate with team members to review initial results and confirm correct scoping of the data	Develop an explicit quality review and control plan to standardize analytic codes used in legal evaluation studies	Manage available resources such as staff, time, and budget for specific legal evaluation studies
	Ensure validity and reliability of the data		
Competency Statement #4: **Interpret results, draw conclusions, and formulate key findings toward the improvement of public health.**	Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
	Identify key findings and limitations from the data collection and analysis	Apply criteria to evaluate the reliability of information through cross-checks, external review, etc., including but not limited to: authority, credibility, currency, and authenticity	Analyze research results using institutional knowledge and experience on the topic, as well as general knowledge of legal principles
	Describe patterns or trends in data across sources	Apply standardized population categories or variables when performing data analysis	Interpret findings according to geographic, socioeconomic, political, or cultural factors identified through stakeholder engagement
	Apply principles of epidemiology and informatics, including data collection, processing, and analysis, in support of legal epidemiologic practice	Interpret point estimates and confidence intervals of measures of central tendency and dispersion, disease or event frequency, and measures of association and impact	

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The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Questions for the Speakers?

Tara Ramanathan

Andy Baker-White

Montrece McNeill Ransom

Ron Bialek

Questions for You!

- What knowledge, skills, or abilities do you need to engage in legal epidemiology effectively?
  - Does the draft LECM adequately capture these?
  - Are there important concepts missing from the draft LECM?
  - Are there concepts that should be removed?
- Do the behavioral statements in the draft LECM reflect how legal epidemiologists demonstrate competency in their work?
- Does the draft LECM accurately reflect the knowledge, skills, and abilities that legal epidemiologists must demonstrate in YOUR organization?
- How might you use the LECM?

We Still Need to Hear from YOU!!!

- Is there anything else you would like us to know about legal epidemiology or the LECM?
- Provide feedback after the Virtual Town Hall Meeting: http://www.phf.org/phfpulse/Pages/Feedback_Needed_on_Competencies_for_the_Emerging_Field_of_Legal_Epidemiology.aspx
- Share feedback by email:
  - Janelle Nichols – jnichols@phf.org

Thank You!