Institute of Medicine Roundtable on Population Health Improvement
Advancing the Science to Improve Population Health: A Workshop
September 30, 2015

Informing a Research Agenda for Population Health Improvement: Facilitated Small Group Discussions

Facilitators:
1. Alina Baciu, Institute of Medicine
2. Michelle Frisco, Pennsylvania State University
3. Amy Geller, Institute of Medicine
4. Mary Lou Goeke, United Way of Santa Cruz, California
5. Marthe Gold, New York Academy of Medicine and City College of New York
6. Lyla Hernandez, Institute of Medicine
7. Paula Lantz, University of Michigan
8. Michelle Larkin, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation
9. Sarah Linde, Health Resources and Services Administration
10. Phyllis Meadows, Kresge Foundation and University of Michigan
11. Creagh Milford, Partners HealthCare and Massachusetts General Physicians Organization
12. Lynn Parker, Institute of Medicine
13. Lisa Simpson, AcademyHealth
14. Steven Smith, University of Florida

Table hosts will:
1) welcome participants and facilitate introductions;
2) facilitate the selection of the first research area for discussion;
3) facilitate the discussion; and
4) record the decisions of the group on a grid.

Overall Goal: To engage in action-oriented dialogue regarding specific research that is needed to foster and guide population health improvement.

Participants will be seated at a round tables to have discussions about specific research priorities in three different general research areas. There will likely only be enough time for tables to complete the discussion for one research area.
Items for the table groups to discuss:

1. Select research area for discussion:
   A. Research on understanding population health problems or issues, their root causes, trends over times, differences within subpopulations, etc.
   B. Research on designing, implementing and evaluating the impact of different types of policies, services or other interventions that aim to improve population/community health and/or reduce socioeconomic and health
   C. Research that would help to improve the dissemination of data, research results and evidence to wide audiences, and to improve the translation of evidence into policy and practice in ways that have a positive impact on communities and populations

2. Discuss important research questions/issues in the selected broad area, and identify the three top priorities.

3. For each of the three prioritized research questions/issues, discuss the following:
   A. What are the primary audiences for the results/answers from this research?
   B. Who is most likely to conduct the desired research? (For example, academics; health systems; government; industry; etc.)
   C. What resources and incentives are needed for this research to get done?
   D. Are there any significant challenges to producing this research, and how can these challenges be overcome?
Research Area Discussed (circle):
A. Understanding population health problems or issues, their root causes, trends over times,
B. Research on designing, implementing and evaluating the impact of different types of policies, services, interventions
C. Research that would help to improve the dissemination of data, research results and evidence

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority Research Questions/Issues</th>
<th>Primary Audiences</th>
<th>Who will Conduct</th>
<th>Resources/Incentives</th>
<th>Challenges/Strategies</th>
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Framework for State of Research and Policy Action Related to Population Health

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<th>State of Knowledge and Consensus</th>
<th>High</th>
<th>Medium</th>
<th>Low</th>
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<td><strong>High</strong></td>
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<td>Fluoride in drinking water</td>
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<td>Seat belts</td>
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<td>Motor vehicle safety in general</td>
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<td>Environmental tobacco smoke</td>
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<td>Mammography screening 40-49</td>
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<td>Supportive housing for high-risk populations</td>
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**Current Degree of Evidence-Based Policy/Practice**

- **High**: Fluoride in drinking water, Seat belts, Motor vehicle safety in general.
- **Medium**: Residential lead paint exposure, Childhood vaccinations, Diabetes prevention.
- **Low**: Climate Change, Negative impacts of childhood poverty, Gun violence, Programs/policies that evidence shows don’t work but are used: D.A.R.E., Prenatal care, Impact of micro-aggressions/social stress on health, Impact of trauma on brain/health and how to counteract/prevent.

MOST IMPORTANT CELL FOR IDENTIFYING RESEARCH AGENDA