
Project Plan



Kendall County MAPP

IPLAN 2016

Project Plan
Kendall County Health Department MAPP
Illinois Project for the Local Assessment of Needs 2016

Timeline

<u>Month</u>	<u>MAPP Phase</u>
January 2010	Planning to Plan
February 2010	Establish Timeline
March-April 2010	Partnership Development
May-July 2010	Community Health Status Assessment
August-October 2010	Local Public Health System Assessment
November 2010-January 2011	Community Themes & Strengths Assessment
February 2011	Forces of Change Assessment
February 2011	Visioning
March 2011	Strategic Issues
March 2011	Formulate Goals
April- August 2011	Action Cycle
September 2011	Technical Submission

Steering Committee

The Kendall County Health Department will convene a Steering Committee to assist with the planning process. The Steering Committee will consist of community leaders from our local public health system, health department leadership, and Board of Health Representatives. Additional community involvement will be included in the process at various assessment and priority setting stages.

The MAPP Process

The MAPP Process, Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnership, is the primary tool we will use for meeting the IPLAN standards established in the Illinois Administrative Code for Local Health Department Certification.

MAPP is a strategic planning approach to community health improvement. The tool helps communities improve health and quality of life through community-wide and community-driven strategic planning. MAPP is intended to result in the development and implementation of a community-wide strategic plan for public health improvement.

MAPP uses the 10 Essential Public Health Services to define public health activities. The 10 Essential Services have been incorporated into MAPP, and will provide a useful framework for determining who is responsible for the community's health and well-being. The services reflect core processes used in public health to promote health and prevent disease.



The Local Public Health System

The “Local Public Health System” is referred to throughout the planning process. The Local public health systems are all entities that contribute to the delivery of public health services within a community. This system includes all public, private, and voluntary entities, as well as individuals and informal associations.

MAPP focuses on strengthening the whole system rather than separate pieces, thus bringing together diverse interests to collaboratively determine the most effective way to conduct public health activities.

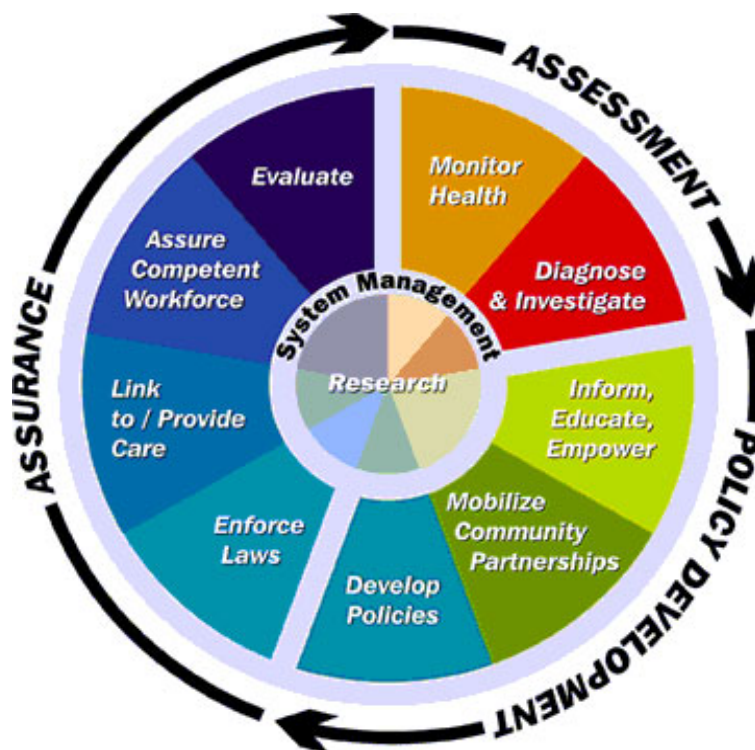
Local Public Health System

Essential Public Health Services

The Essential Public Health Services are used throughout the MAPP process. The Essential Services framework was developed in 1994 as a method for better identifying and describing the core processes used in public health to promote health and prevent disease. All public health responsibilities (whether conducted by the local public health agency or another organization within the community) can be categorized into one of the services.

The Essential Public Health Services are as follows:

1. Monitor health status to identify community health problems.
2. Diagnose and investigate health problems and health hazards in the community.
3. Inform, educate, and empower people about health issues.
4. Mobilize community partnerships to identify and solve health problems.
5. Develop policies and plans that support individual and community health efforts.
6. Enforce laws and regulations that protect health and ensure safety.
7. Link people to needed personal health services and assure the provision of health care when otherwise unavailable.
8. Assure a competent public health and personal health care workforce.
9. Evaluate effectiveness, accessibility, and quality of personal and population-based health services.
10. Research for new insights and innovative solutions to health problems.



Community Health Status Assessment

The Community Health Status Assessment (CHSA) answers the questions:

- How healthy are our residents?
- What does the health status of our community look like?

During this assessment, information regarding health status, quality of life, and risk factors in the community is gathered and analyzed.

The CHSA provides a list of core indicators for eleven broad-based categories.

<i>Who are we and what do we bring to the table?</i>	<i>What are the strengths and risks in our community that contribute to health?</i>	<i>What is our health status?</i>
1. Demographic Characteristics 2. Socioeconomic Characteristics 3. Health Resource Availability	4. Quality of Life 5. Behavioral Risk Factors 6. Environmental Health Indicators	7. Social and Mental Health 8. Maternal and Child Health 9. Death, Illness, and Injury 10. Infectious Disease 11. Sentinel Events

Activities of the CHSA

- A CHSA sub-committee will be convened. The sub-committee will consist of individuals who can ensure access to data, provide assistance with analysis of data, and help to monitor the data in the long-term.
- Data collection will be conducted using a variety of sources including Health Department Data, the IPLAN Database, BRFSS, Illinois Vital Statistics, County Health Status Rankings, and others to collect information related to the core indicators described above.
- The sub-committee will collect other locally appropriate indicators and collect relevant available data.
- The sub-committee will organize the data, develop a compilation of the findings, and disseminate the information.
- The steering committee will identify the challenges and opportunities related to the community's health status. The steering committee will identify 10-15 community health status issues.

One Meeting will be planned for this phase.

Local Public Health System Assessment

The Local Public Health System Assessment (LPHSA) answers the questions:

- What are the components, activities, competencies, and capacities of our local public health system?
- How are the 10 Essential Public Health Services being provided to our community?

The LPHSA focuses on the “local public health system” defined as all entities that contribute to the delivery of public health services within a community. This system includes all public, private, and voluntary entities, as well as individuals and informal associations.

The assessment will be conducted with the steering committee as a whole. This committee was selected to be broadly representative of the public health system and is therefore, the most appropriate group to complete the assessment. The *Local Public Health System Performance Assessment Instrument* will be used as the survey tool. The tool uses model standards and measures for all the 10 Essential Public Health Services to provide a comprehensive picture of the work of the local public health system.

Activities of the LPHSA

- Staff will promote advance review of the assessment tool by sending an email link to the steering committee prior to the first meeting. Committee members will be encouraged to respond to as many questions on the tool before this meeting to ensure a smoother review process and to facilitate discussion.
- Members will be given an orientation to the 10 Essential Public Health Services and how their organizations contribute to the delivery of one or more of the services.
- The assessment will be completed by breaking in to 4-5 small groups. Each group will assign a facilitator/ leader to help move the discussion along. The groups will each respond to and discuss the questions for 2-3 of the indicators.
- The groups will reconvene and report on major points from the discussion.
- Once the assessment tool has been completed responses will be entered into an online database with the CDC. A summary report will be generated within 48 hours.
- The steering committee will use the report along with qualitative data from the group discussions to define strengths and weaknesses. The steering committee will identify and prioritize 10-15 challenges and opportunities.

One meeting will be planned for this phase.

Community Themes and Strengths Assessment

The Community Themes and Strengths Assessment is designed to help answer the following questions:

- What is important to our community?
- How is quality of life perceived in our community?
- What assets do we have that can be used to improve community health?

This assessment serves two purposes. The Community Themes and Strengths Assessment should result in a list of the primary health concerns held by the community, and a capacity inventory of community health resources.

A cross sample of the community will be engaged in a variety of community dialogues including focus groups, “town hall” meetings, surveys and individual discussions. This assessment provides an opportunity for greater community involvement and participation in the planning process. The process should lead to a portrait of the community as seen through the eyes of its residents.

Activities of the Community Themes and Strengths Assessment

- Prepare for the Community Themes and Strengths Assessment by identifying existing collaborations, partnerships, and community groups.
- Determine optimal approaches for engaging these groups in a structured conversation: Focus Groups, Town Hall Style, Community Dialogue
- Develop information gathering tools for the assessment process and implement information gathering activities.
- Staff will collect and report the community input gathered through the various activities above.
- The most prominent findings of this assessment will be captured in a two to five page summary.

One meeting will be planned for this phase.

Forces of Change Assessment

The Forces of Change Assessment is designed to help answer the following questions:

- What is occurring or might occur that affects the health of our community, or the local public health system?
- What specific threats or opportunities are generated by these occurrences?

The Forces of Change Assessment is aimed at identifying forces- such as trends, factors, or events- that are or will be influencing the health and quality of life of the community and the work of the local public health system.

- Trends- patterns over time such as migration in or out of a community
- Factors- discrete elements such as a community's ethnic population, urban/rural setting, or proximity to major roadways
- Events- one time occurrences such as a hospital opening/ closure, a natural disaster, new legislation.

Local, regional, and global issues will be considered. Forces for consideration may be political, economic, social, environmental, and technological.

Activities of the Forces of Change Assessment

- To prepare for the assessment, steering committee member will receive a copy of the Forces of Change worksheet prior to the brainstorming session. Members will be encouraged to come to the meeting with ideas.
- Convene a brainstorming session with the steering committee to identify forces of change. The worksheet will be used to guide the discussion and develop a comprehensive list of forces.
- The committee will then review the list of forces and identify potential threats and opportunities for the community and the local public health system.
- The most prominent findings will be organized and captured in a 2 to 3 page summary.

One meeting will be planned for this phase (to be combined with Visioning).

Visioning

The visioning phase of MAPP guides the community through a collaborative and creative process that leads to the development of a shared community vision and common values.

A vision is a picture of the future you will to create. Your vision can help to provide focus, purpose, and direction to the MAPP process and mobilize participants to collectively achieve a shared vision of the future.

The steering committee will use the broad perspective of members and the extensive data collected from the four assessments to arrive at a range of statements that reflect the committee's vision for the future.

Activities of the MAPP Visioning

- Prior to the visioning meeting, committee members will be asked to consider the following questions:
 - What does a health Kendall County mean to you?
 - What are important characteristics of a healthy community for all who live, work, and play in Kendall County?
 - How do you envision the local public health system in the next 5 or 10 years?

Committee members will be encouraged to come to the meeting prepared to discuss their answers.

- Following discussion, ideas will be organized and grouped. A list of common ideas will be created and prioritized based on what is most valued by the community.
- Once consensus is reached regarding the concepts contained in a community vision, the group will move on to identify common values.
- A similar brainstorming process will be used for values development. Values statements will be identified by compiling the most commonly agreed upon ideas. The values will reflect key behaviors that will be required of the local public health system partners, the community, and other in the next 5-10 years to achieve the vision.
- Staff will compile results and draft statements for the shared vision and common values. The draft statements will be presented to the committee and formally adopted.

One meeting will be planned for this phase (to be combined with the Forces of Change Assessment).

Identify Strategic Issues

During this phase of the process the steering committee will determine which issues are critical to the success of the local public health system and its vision of improved community health.

Strategic issues are those fundamental policy choices or critical challenges that must be addressed in order for a community to achieve its vision. The issues are the foundation upon which the strategies are developed. The strategic issues represent the most compelling findings that emerge when all of the MAPP Assessments are considered together.

Strategic public health issues will emerge by examining the “challenges” and “opportunities” identified in the four community assessments. These findings are funneled and filtered to reveal the most critical public health issues to be addressed over the next five years.

Activities related to Strategic Issues

- The committee will review the findings of the four assessments to identify potential strategic issues answering the question: *Which issues suggested by the assessment findings must be addressed in order to achieve the vision?*
- Arrive at an understanding about why certain issues are strategic by considering the convergence of the assessment findings.
- Determine the consequences of not addressing issues by considering the urgency or immediacy of the issue.
- Consolidate overlapping or related issues to provide a manageable focus for developing strategies. No more than twelve issues will remain at the end of this step.
- The strategic issues will be prioritized into an ordered list. The top issues should represent the most critical public health issues.

One meeting will be planned for this phase (to be combined with Formulate Goals and Strategies).

Formulate Goals and Strategies

During this phase, goals and strategies are developed for each of the strategic issues identified in the previous phase.

Questions for the committee:

- Goals- What do we want to achieve by addressing this strategic issue?
- Strategies- How do we want to achieve it? What action is needed?

The steering committee will develop long-term goals that set a common direction and understanding of the anticipated end result. The committee will also generate a list of possible strategies as to how the community will move in that direction. During this phase the committee will also identify community assets as well as barriers to implementation- these things should have emerged during the Community Themes and Strengths Assessment.

Activities for Goals and Strategies

- Develop goals related to the vision and strategic issues. Goal statements will reflect a relationship between strategic issues and vision elements.
- Using small groups, identify potential strategies for achieving each goal and for achieving the community vision. The groups will not be selecting the best strategy, but simply generating a list of new and innovative approaches.
- Small groups will consider barriers that may interfere with the implementation of strategy alternatives. Barriers could be insufficient resources, lack of community support, or technical difficulties.
- Thinking broadly, the groups will outline details related to implementing the strategy alternatives such as needed activities, timelines, participation, and resources.
- Utilizing the PEARL test for strategy identification, the steering committee will select and adopt strategies by choosing among the alternatives.
- Staff will begin drafting the planning report or “Community Health Plan”. The document will be completed and adopted by the entire committee during the next phase.

One meeting will be planned for this phase (to be combined with Identify Strategic Issues).

The Action Cycle

This phase involves planning, implementation, and evaluation. Each of these activities builds upon the others in a continuous and interactive manner. The strategies identified in the previous phase form the foundation for the Action Cycle.

During this phase, the efforts of the previous phases begin to produce results, as the local public health system develops and implements an action plan for addressing the strategic issues.

Activities for Action Cycle

Planning

- Organize for action by convening the necessary participants and establishing an implementation committee.
- Develop realistic and measurable objectives related to each strategic goal and establish accountability by identifying responsible parties.
- Develop action plans to achieve the outcome objectives and address the selected strategies.

Implementation

- Review action plans for opportunities for coordinating and combining resources to achieve maximum efficiency.
- Implement and monitor the action plans.

Evaluation

- Begin the process of evaluating: the MAPP process, strategies and goals.
- Focus the evaluation design:
 - How well was the activity performed?
 - How effective was the activity?
 - How well did the activity meet our stated goals?
 - What could be changed to improve the activity next time?
- Gather credible evidence and determine what the data means. Did the activity do what it set out to do?

No meetings planned for this phase.