



# Island County Community Health Assessment

Community Health  
Assessment Team Kickoff  
Meeting

July 2023



# Agenda

- Community Health Assessment (CHA) and Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP) Overview
- MAPP Evolution Process and Foundational Principles
- Overview of MAPP Framework Revisions
  - The Assessments
  - The Phases
- Forthcoming Resources and Next Steps
- Questions, Answers, and Feedback

# What is a Community Health Assessment (CHA)?



- **Multisector collaborations** that support shared ownership of all phases of community health improvement, including assessment, planning, investment, implementation, and evaluation
- Proactive, broad, and **diverse community engagement** to improve results
- A definition of community that encompasses both a significant enough area to allow for **population-wide interventions and measurable results**, and includes a **targeted focus to address disparities** among subpopulations
- **Maximum transparency** to improve community engagement and accountability
- Use of **evidence-based interventions** and encouragement of innovative practices with thorough evaluation
- Evaluation to inform a **continuous improvement** process
- Use of the **highest quality data pooled from, and shared** among, diverse public and private sources

# What is a Community Health Assessment (CHA)?



The ultimate goal of a community health assessment is to develop strategies to address the community's health needs and identified issues

**Island County Public Health and Human Services** also emphasizes the importance of celebrating the strengths and assets of our community



Source: CDC, Community Health Assessments & Health Improvement Plans. <https://www.cdc.gov/publichealthgateway/cha/plan.html>

# History of CHA in Island County



Last CHA was completed  
in 2016\*

Informed the development  
of a Community Health  
Improvement Plan (CHIP)  
in 2017-2020

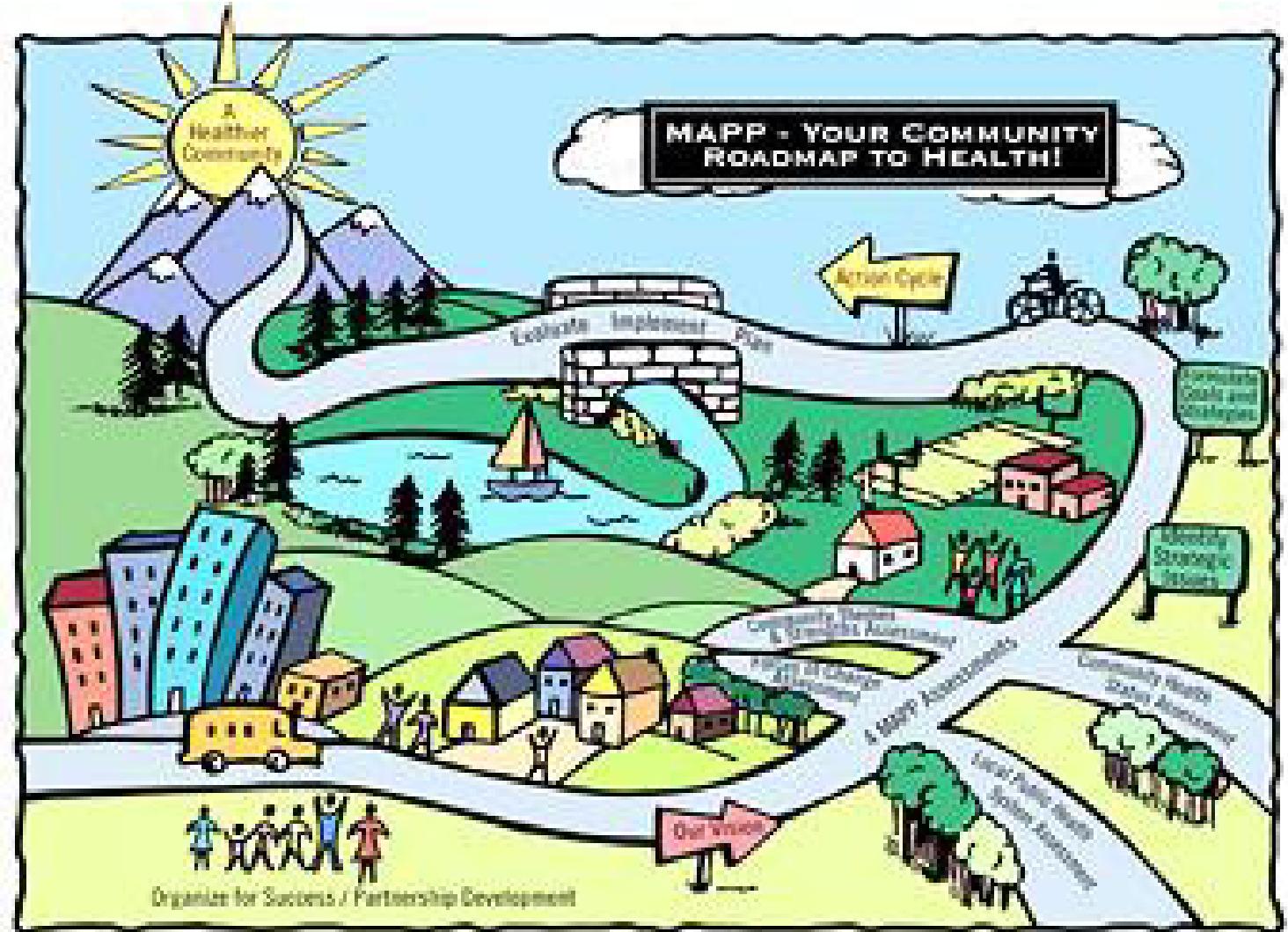
COVID-19 pandemic has  
been a barrier to updating  
the CHA/CHIP

\*Typically updated every 3-5 years

# Broad Steps of the CHA and CHIP

1. Organize and plan
2. Engage the community
3. Develop a goal or vision
4. Conduct community health assessment(s)
5. Prioritize health issues
6. Develop community health improvement plan
7. Implement and monitor community health improvement plan
8. Evaluate process and outcomes

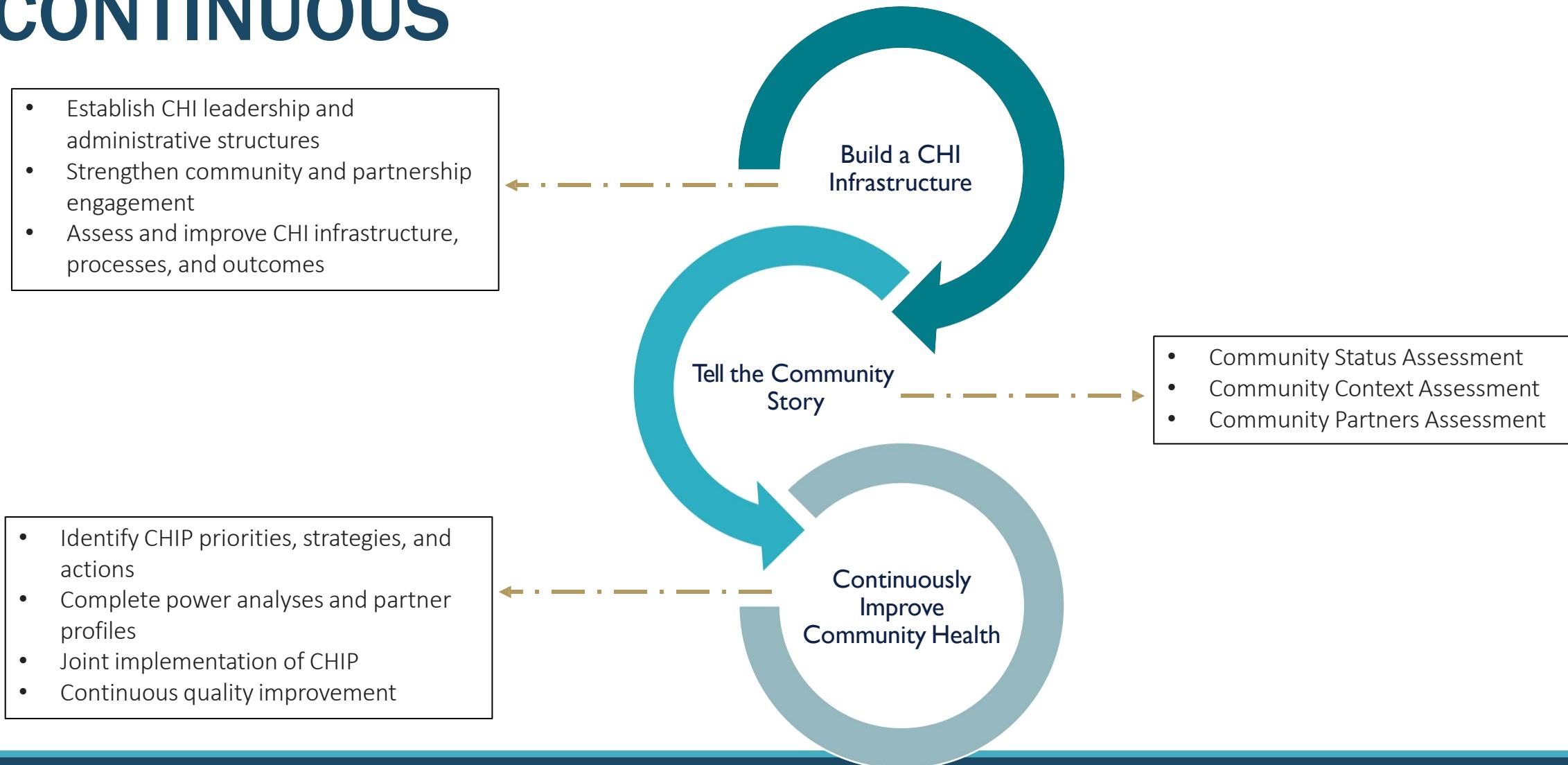
# Mobilizing for Action through Planning & Partnerships (MAPP) as a Framework for the CHA



# MAPP Foundational Principles

- **Equity** - Encourages shared exploration of the social injustices including structural racism, class oppression, and gender oppression, that create and perpetuate inequities. Mobilizes community action to address these injustices through transformative change to the structures and systems that perpetuate inequities and creates the opportunity for all to achieve optimal health.
- **Community Power** — Actively builds community power to ensure those most impacted by the inequities and actions addressed through CHI are those that guide the process, make key decisions, and help drive action.
- **Inclusion** - Fosters belonging and prevents othering by identifying and eliminating barriers to community participation and ensuring all stakeholders and community members, regardless of background or experience, can contribute to the MAPP process.
- **Trusted Relationships** - Builds connection and trust by honoring the knowledge, expertise, and voice of community members and stakeholders.
- **Strategic Collaboration and Alignment** - Creates a community-wide strategy that appropriately aligns the missions, goals, resources, and reach of cross-sectoral partners to improve community health and address inequities.
- **Data and Community Informed Action** - Identifies priorities, strategies, and action plans that are driven by the community's voice and grounded in community need as identified through timely qualitative and quantitative data.
- **Full Spectrum Actions** - Encourages community improvement through approaches ranging from provision of direct services to PSE and community power building for supportive communities that enable health and well-being for all.
- **Flexible** - Meets the real-time, evolving, and unique needs of diverse MAPP communities, organizations, and sectors through an adaptable framework.
- **Continuous** - Maintains continuous learning and improvement through iterative community assessment, planning, action, and evaluation cycles.

# THE REVISED MAPP FRAMEWORK IS CONTINUOUS



# Phase 1: BUILD CHI INFRASTRUCTURE

## Steps

- Conduct stakeholder and power analysis \*
- Establish and orient leadership structure
- Define mission\* and vision
- Conducting a Starting Point Assessment \*
- Scope and plan the CHI process
- Coordinate CHI workgroups \*



# PHASE 2: TELL THE COMMUNITY STORY

## Steps

- Form the assessment design teams
- Design the assessments
- Conduct the assessments \*
  - Community Status
  - Community Context
  - Community Partners
- Share and interpret the data with community
- Develop priority issue profiles - data triangulation\*
- **Disseminate findings\***

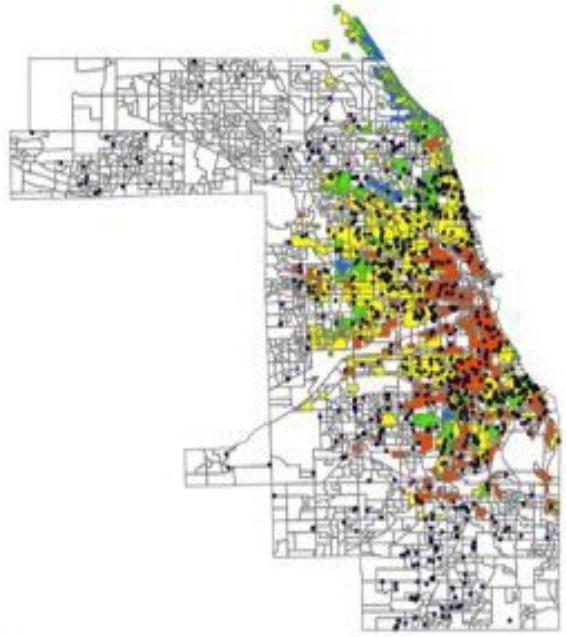


# THE COMMUNITY STATUS ASSESSMENT (CSA)

The CSA should **quantify** a community's status across a range of indicators

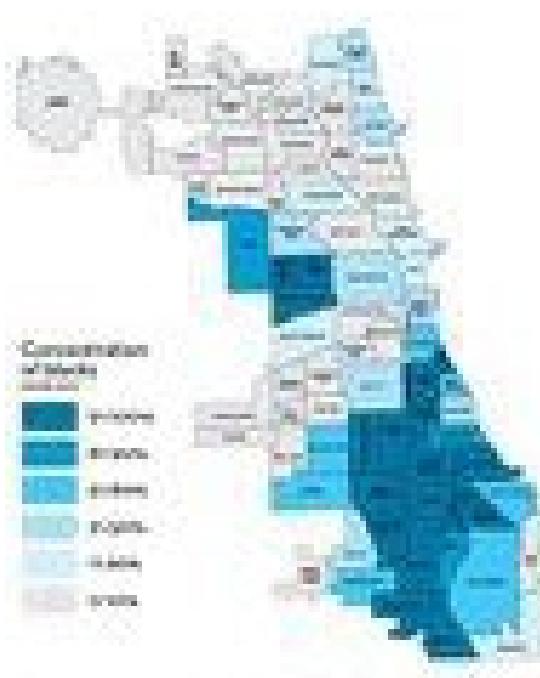


# Power of Data to Focus on Root Causes

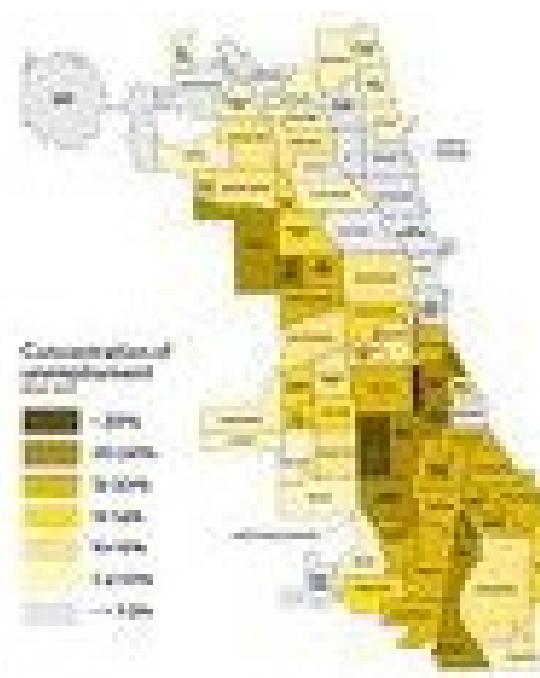


Cook County  
Total COVID19  
Deaths  
3/16/20 - 6/16/20

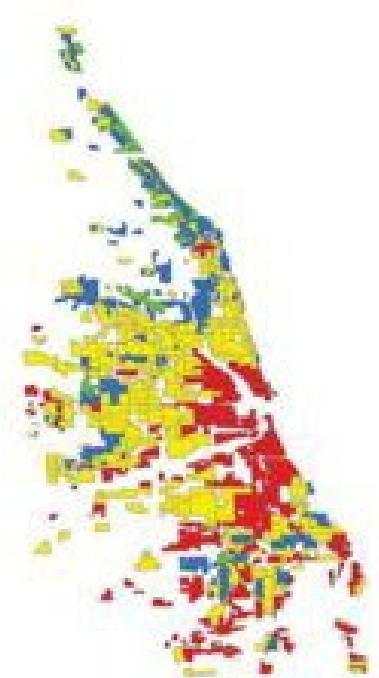
**Health  
outcome**



Concentration of  
Blacks



Concentration of  
Unemployment  
**Living  
Conditions  
/ SDOH**

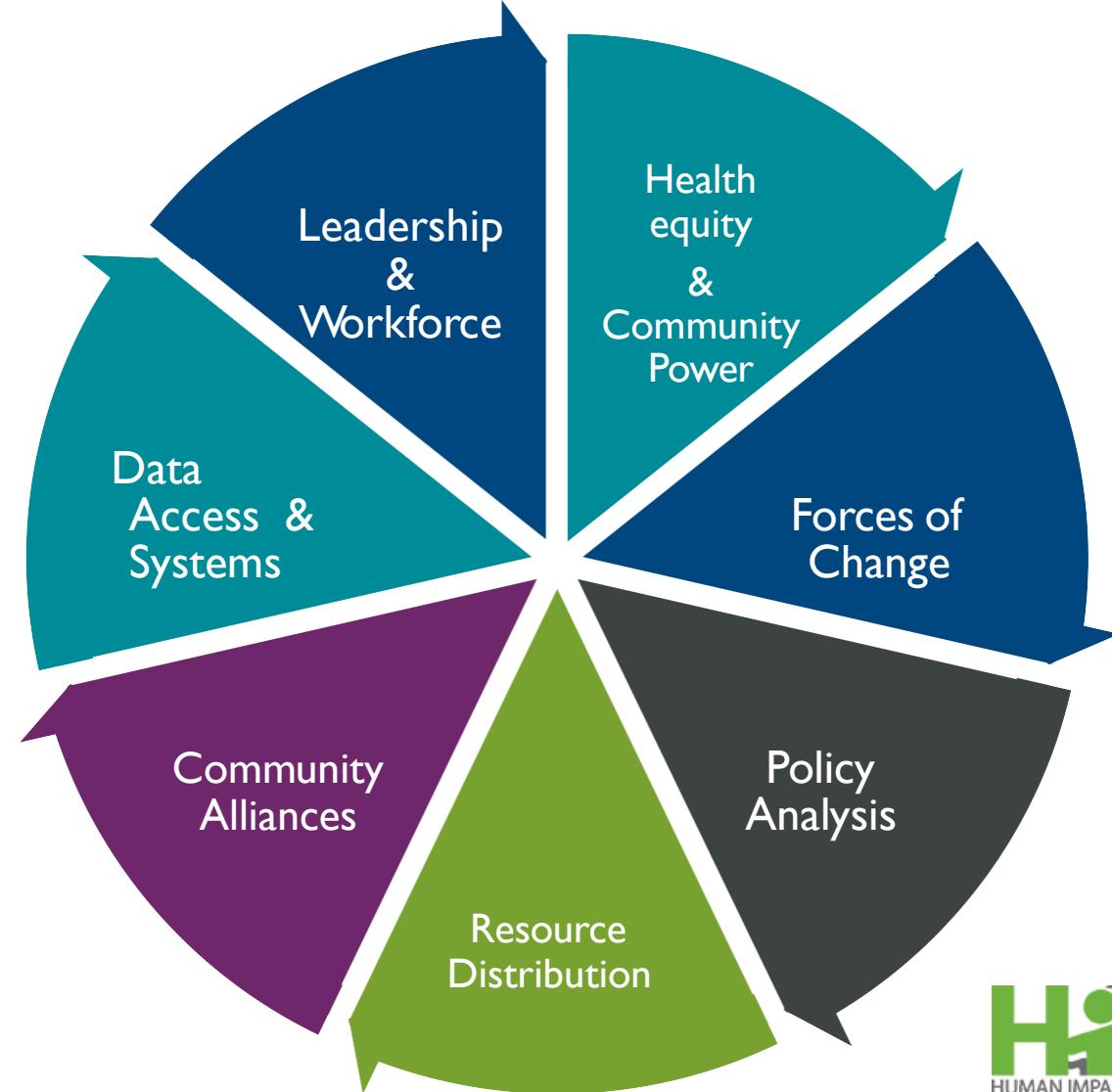


Historical Redlining  
Map of Chicago

**Structural  
Root Causes**

# COMMUNITY PARTNERS ASSESSMENT (CPA)

Community partner organizations look critically at their own systems and processes to better understand how they are addressing or perpetuating health inequities



# THE COMMUNITY CONTEXT ASSESSMENT (CCA)

The CCA is designed to understand a community's **lived experience, environment, culture and assets, and unique history**.

(Matt McVay / Seattle Times)



Credit Austin Jenkins / Northwest News Network

# LIMITS OF THE BIOMEDICAL PARADIGM: MISSING CONTEXT



*Source: Mark Henle, photographer, copyright Phoenix Newspapers, Inc.*

The National Institutes of Health spent over \$80 million studying the genetics of the Pima Indians to understand why they had the highest rates of diabetes in the world.

They found nothing.

Why?

*Source: Unnatural Causes: Is Inequality Making Us Sick?*

# What support would your community most need to complete the CCA?

- Facilitating community conversations around health equity
- Reaching populations experiencing inequities
- Assessing community strengths and assets
- Understanding community history which led to inequities
- Exploring modern-day forms of structural racism and oppression that perpetuate inequities
- Other (*chat responses*)

# The Community Story – The CHA



# Discussion & Questions

- Why do you think it is important for us to conduct a CHA in Island County?
- What do we need to consider when completing the CHA? Potential challenges, outreach needs, etc.
- Think about the role you would like to have in the CHA process. We will review engagement opportunities next.