

COMMUNITY HEALTH ASSESSMENT LEARNING COLLABORATIVE

Community Health Assessment Models

MAY 2014

Authors

Prepared for this Collaborative by the Kansas Health Institute.

Point of Contact

Sarah Hartsig

WHAT IS A CHA OR CHIP MODEL?

An accepted state or national model from the public, private, or business sector. A local model or a model made up of parts of multiple models is also acceptable. (Wisconsin CHIPP Quality Tool).

WHY BOTHER ABOUT THE “MODEL?”

Public Health Accreditation Board, Standards and Measures, Version 1.0. Measure 1.1.1: “The health department must provide documentation of the collaborative process to identify and collect data and information, identify health issues, and identify existing Tribal or local assets and resources to address health issues. The process used may be an accepted state or national model; a model from the public, private, or business sector; or other participatory process model. Examples of models include: Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnership (MAPP), Healthy Cities/Communities, or Community Indicators Project. Examples of other tools and processes that may be adapted for the community assessment include: community asset mapping, National Public Health Performance Standards Program (NPHPSP), Assessment Protocol for Excellence in Public Health (APEX/PH), Healthy People 2020, and Protocol for Assessing Community Excellence in Environmental Health (PACE-EH).

MOST COMMON MODELS CURRENTLY USED IN PUBLIC HEALTH

- **Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnerships (MAPP).**
In order to address the importance of CHA and strategic planning, CDC and NACCHO developed the Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnerships (MAPP) tool, which was launched in 2001. MAPP is a community-wide strategic planning process for improving community health and strengthening local public health systems. This site leads you through the process and offers many community health assessment tools to help prioritize public health issues and identify resources to address them.
<http://www.naccho.org/topics/infrastructure/mapp/>
- **Healthy People 2020 – MAP-IT.**
Healthy People 2020 provides science-based, 10-year national objectives for improving the health of all Americans. MAP-IT is a guide to using Healthy People in a community. MAP-IT steps include:
 1. Mobilize partners.
 2. Assess the needs of your community.
 3. Create and implement a plan to reach Healthy People 2020 objectives.
 4. Track your community’s progress.
<http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/Implement/default.aspx>

- **Assessing and Addressing Community Health Needs.**
This is the Catholic Health Association assessment guide, developed to help not-for-profit health care organizations strengthen their assessment and community benefit planning processes. Using CHA's previous work, the experience of community benefit professionals and public health expertise, this book offers practical advice on how hospitals can work with community and public health partners to assess community health needs and develop effective strategies for improving health in our communities.
http://www.chausa.org/Assessing_and_Addressing_Community_Health_Needs.aspx

- **Assessment Protocol for Excellence in Public Health (APEXPH).**
In 1991, NACCHO and CDC released the Assessment Protocol for Excellence in Public Health (APEXPH). APEXPH provides local communities with a means of increasing their organizational capacity and strengthening their leadership role in their communities. Through a three-part process, local health departments (LHD) assess internal capacity, identify priority community health issues, and develop action plans. APEXPH provides a framework for working with community members and other organizations in assessing the health status of the community and establishing a leadership role of the health department in the community. It is a flexible tool and its concepts can be easily integrated with other planning tools.
<http://www.naccho.org/topics/infrastructure/APEXPH.cfm>

- **Community Health Assessment and Group Evaluation (CHANGE).**
The CHANGE tool, developed by the CDC, helps community teams (such as coalitions) develop their community action improvement plan that address the root causes of chronic diseases and related risk factors. The tool includes specific questions to be answered in the areas of demographics, physical activity, nutrition, tobacco, chronic disease management, and leadership. In addition, the school sector includes questions related to the school district and after-school program.
<http://www.cdc.gov/healthycommunitiesprogram/tools/change.htm>

OTHER MODELS

- **Protocol for Assessing Community Excellence in Environmental Health (PACE-EH).** PACE EH is a community-based methodology for evaluating and characterizing local environmental health conditions; identifying populations at risk of environmental exposure; and prioritizing local actions, programs and policies. This model is focused on environmental health and uses the APEXPH model of incorporating participatory planning concepts into its process. <http://www.naccho.org/topics/environmental/PACE-EH/index.cfm>
- **Healthy Cities/Healthy Communities** is a theoretical framework for a participatory process by which citizens can create healthy communities. It's a loosely-defined strategy that asks citizens and officials to make becoming a healthy community a priority, and to pursue that end by involving all community members in identifying and addressing the issues most important to them. http://ctb.ku.edu/en/tablecontents/sub_section_main_1009.aspx
- **PRECEDE-PROCEED** is a community-oriented, participatory model for creating successful community health promotion interventions.

PRECEDE has four phases:

Phase 1: Social diagnosis

Phase 2: Epidemiological diagnosis, including behavioral and environmental diagnosis

Phase 3: Educational and organizational diagnosis

Phase 4: Administrative and policy diagnosis

PROCEED has four phases:

Phase 1: Implementation

Phase 2: Process evaluation

Phase 3: Impact evaluation

Phase 4: Outcome evaluation

PRECEDE-PROCEED rests on the following premises:

- Since behavior change is by and large voluntary, health promotion (and, by extension, the promotion of other community benefits) is more likely to be effective if it's participatory.
- Health and other issues must be looked at in the context of the community.
- Health and other issues are essentially quality-of-life issues.
- Health is itself a constellation of factors that add up to a healthy life for individuals and communities.
http://ctb.ku.edu/en/tablecontents/section_1008.aspx

- **National Public Health Performance Standards Program (NPHPSP).**

The NPHPSP is a collaborative effort of the CDC and national partners to improve the quality of public health practice and the performance of public health systems. The assessment focus is on the overall public health system (all public, private, and voluntary entities that contribute to public health activities within a given area), rather than a single organization.
<http://www.cdc.gov/nphpsp/overview.htm>