



Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnerships (MAPP) and MAPP Assessment 2 Local Public Health System Assessment

Using the National Public Health Performance Standards Local Assessment

(Includes materials from NAACHO, CDC and Florida DOH)

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Objectives

- To describe an overview of the MAPP process
- To describe the Public Health System Assessment of the MAPP process
- To understand the importance of systems thinking and system properties

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Top 10 points to know about PH

1. PH has been underfunded, and more underfunded in recent years
2. PH infrastructure has suffered
3. **Many agencies and individuals are involved in public health** (not just PH authority) – a complex system
4. A systems approach provides one model or representation of an organization (Turnock's approach)

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TOP 10

5. PH mission: promote physical and mental health and prevent disease, injury and disability is spelled out in 3 core functions which are achieved by means of 10 essential services –
6. APEXPH, MAPP and PATCH (also PACE EH) are methods (involving community members) for formulating a health improvement plan.
7. Healthy People 2010 states national PH goals

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Top 10 (OK 11)

8. National Public Health Performance Standards measure the progress of state and local health departments in performing the 10 essential PH services.
9. The PH core competencies are aimed at developing/defining public health professionals
10. Public health seeks to become more evidence-based, to develop 'best practices'
11. Community public health evaluation use performance measurement to hold **communities** accountable for actions for which they have accepted responsibility

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Organization of Public Health

"Many public health activities are organized not within institutions but between them, through an array of interorganizational and intergovernmental structures. Adding to the complexity, the organization of public health activities varies widely across communities, states, and regions."

--Novick & Mays

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Back to PH Basics: The determinants of health

- Physical environment
- Social environment
- Behavior
- Genetics
- Health services

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Core Functions of Public Health

- Assessment
- Policy development
- Assurance

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Ten Essential Public Health Services – see Dr. Turnock's video

1. Monitor health status
2. Diagnose and investigate problems
3. Inform, educate and empower people about health issues
4. Mobilize community partnerships
5. Develop policies and plans that support individual and community efforts
6. Enforce laws and regulations protecting health and safety
7. Link people to needed personal health services and assure health care when otherwise not available
8. Assure a competent public health and health care workforce
9. Evaluate effectiveness, accessibility and quality of personal and population health services
10. Research new insights and solutions to health problems

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Strategic planning for a community

*MAPP – Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnerships - many steps

CHP – Community Health Improvement Process

PATCH – Planned Approach to Community Health

PACE-EH

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*National Public Health Performance Standards

1. State agency survey instrument
 2. Local agency survey instrument
 3. Local Public Health Governance Performance Assessment Instrument
- The NPHPS Local Agency survey may be done during the MAPP process

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Organizing for MAPP– Conduct a Readiness Assessment

- Are we really ready yet? What will it take to get ready?
 - Process has strong sponsors,
 - Process has effective champions
 - Key resources are budgeted
 - Core participants are willing/available
 - There is general agreement on how to proceed
 - Staff and technical support have been identified
- (Voluntary) PH Agency Accreditation is here – PH Agency had better get ready! – Community Health Assessment must be done before beginning accreditation process.

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Three Keys to MAPP

1. Strategic Thinking
2. Community Driven Process
3. Focus on the Local Public Health System



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MAPP - Overview



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MAPP: Six phases

1. **Organize for Success and Partnership Development**
2. **Visioning**
3. **Four MAPP Assessments**
 - Community Themes and Strengths
 - Local Public Health System
 - Community Health Status
 - Forces of Change
4. **Identify Strategic Issues**
5. **Formulate Goals and Strategies**
6. **Action Cycle**
 - Plan
 - Implement
 - Evaluate

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New Public Health - Exemplified by NPHPS and MAPP

- A concept combining the traditional public health concern of population health with concern about the health of the individual both directly, in working with individual risk, but also indirectly by reducing the risk in the social and physical environment (Tulchinsky and Varavikova 2000).
- Describes a shift in philosophy of health promotion from focus on modification of individual risk factors to addressing the context of health actions and the determinants, including both physical and social environment, that keep people healthy.
- "It stresses that both society and the individual have rights and responsibilities in promoting and maintaining health." (P. 3)

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NPHPSP in Florida

- Florida has been in forefront of adoption and implementation of NPHPSP and MAPP.
- In summer 2005 all 67 Florida County Departments of Health completed the NPHPSP instrument for local public health agencies,
- This survey is the first national attempt to report what public health agencies are doing and results are to serve as a benchmark for future activities. Florida state and aggregate county results are available at DOH COMPASS.

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NPHPSP

- The NPHPSP approach to performance review is based on the proposition that Public Health requires new forms of governance, including citizen participation and public-private partnerships, in order to deal with the complexity of problems it faces (CDC 2004).
- 'Local public health system' - includes, not just the relevant government agencies but also the local public health system, including "all entities—public, private, and voluntary, plus individuals and informal associations that contribute to the delivery of public health services within a community" (Public Health Foundation 2003).

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NPHPSP

- A major purpose of the NPHPSP is to improve the quality of public health performance by “Engaging and leveraging national, state and local partnerships to build a stronger foundation for public health preparedness.” (CDC 2004 Users Guide p. 4).
- The use of the NPHPSP instrument is also aimed in part toward “improving organizational and community communication and collaboration by bringing partners to the same table.” (Id. p. 5)

“Because MAPP results in a strategic plan for improving community health and for creating and strengthening the local public health system, throughout the MAPP process include as many entities as possible that contribute to the Essential Public Health Services.” (NACCHO MAPP Handbook)

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MAPP - elements

- uses traditional strategic planning concepts within its model.
- is focused on systems thinking. (see next slide)
- creates opportunities for public health leadership
- helps to develop a shared vision
- uses data
- builds on previous experiences and lessons learned
- helps to develop partnerships and collaboration
- uses dialogue.
- encourages the celebration of successes

(NACCHO MAPP Handbook)

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MPH Interdisciplinary/Cross-cutting Competencies: SYSTEMS THINKING

- The ability to recognize system level properties that result from dynamic interactions among human and social systems and how they affect the relationships among individuals, groups, organizations, communities, and environments.

(ASPH Education Committee Master's Degree in Public Health Core Competency Development Project Version 2.3 May 2007)

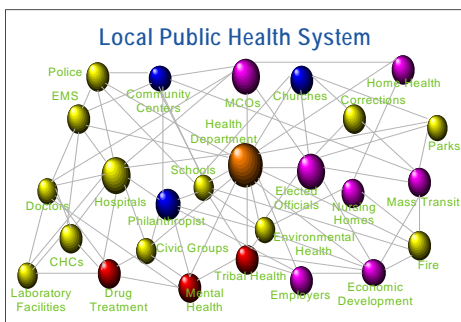
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Local Public Health System Assessment

- Measures the capacity of the local public health system to conduct **essential public health services**
- “What are the components, activities, competencies and capacities of our local public health system?”
- “How are the essential services being provided to our community?”

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Local Public Health System



All public, private and voluntary entities that contribute to the delivery of public health services

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Role of CHD in Local Public Health System

- Key leadership – see NAACHO Operational Definition of Functional Public Health Agency
- Unique responsibilities
 - Enable
 - Assure
 - Enforce
- Advocate for change

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Local Public Health System Assessment: What Palm Beach Co. did

- Step 1 – Prepare for the Assessment
- Step 2 – Discuss Essential Services and Identify Where Each Organization is Active
- Step 3 – Discuss and Complete the Performance Measurement Instrument – NACCHO recommends the NHPSP tool
- Step 4 – Review Results and Determine Challenges and Opportunities

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Example: ADOPTED ORGANIZATIONAL GROUNDROLES

DECISION MAKING

Consensus. Committee will seek consensus decisions on issues

1. Levels of Consensus.

2. Good faith of participants

SELECTED PROCEDURAL AGREEMENTS

1. Impasse.

2. Facilitator – who s/he will be, role

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Systems thinking in public health

- **MAPP (and NHPSP) is focused on systems thinking** to promote an appreciation for the dynamic inter-relationship of all components of the local public health system required to develop a vision of a healthy community.

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Systems thinking -Critical themes: Interconnectedness

- a relational perspective; a nonreductionist approach;
- a focus on context, particularly the idea of embedded systems - what is considered a holistic, systems view is considered a reductionist view when the boundaries of the system are redrawn
- the nature of causality, particularly nonlinear relationships;
- the dynamic nature of systems across time;
- the importance of a multidisciplinary approach in systems thinking

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Systems thinking -Critical themes: complexity.

- Most systems in the public health arena are complex
- consist of many interacting stakeholders
- with often different and competing interests.
- Agents in these networks must constantly adapt to the actions of others and to a changing environment that is in turn affected by the actions of the agents themselves.
- Such systems are not controlled centrally; they are self-organizing.

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Systems thinking -Critical themes: Complexity theory

- The study of complex adaptive systems, focuses on understanding systems of this type.
- Includes some notion of the relationship between the emergent or unpredictable behavior of a system and autonomous agents self-organizing by simple rules. A working definition of a complex system is "one whose properties are not fully explained by an understanding of its component parts".
- Simple rules, networks of adaptive agents, feedback, self-organization, and emergence are hallmarks of complex adaptive systems.
- Example, 911 system

- (Trochim et al AJPH March 2006)

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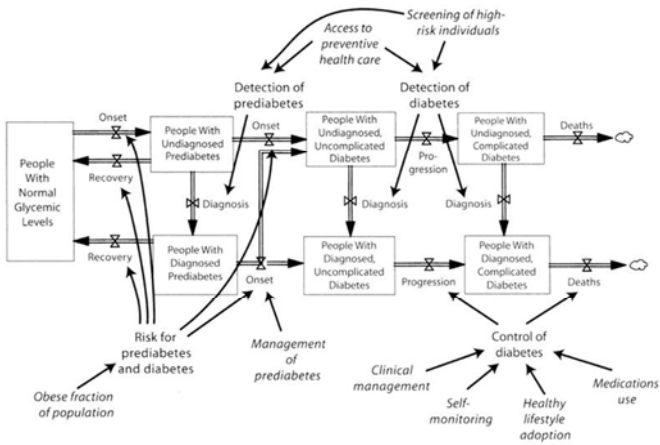
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Example: system stocks and flows

Question: How do we address the health and cost burdens of diabetes in the US?

Source: *Understanding Diabetes Population Dynamics Through Simulation Modeling and Experimentation* Jones et al. March 2006
American Journal of Public Health

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