



Implementation of MAPP in Colorado

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and Environment**

July 19, 2005



Mobilizing for Action Through Planning and Partnership

MAPP

At its most basic description ---

It is a way of gathering the important information (data) about a circumscribed area (could be county, or other jurisdiction) with that community's help

for the purpose of making analyses and critical decisions about what would create a healthier community,

and together then taking the steps to do so.

• MAPP Pilot Sites in Colorado

- Cheyenne
- Clear Creek
- Garfield
- Kiowa
- Pitkin
- Park
- Río Blanco
- Eagle
- El Paso*
- Gilpin
- Kit Carson
- Mesa*
- Prowers
- Teller

New in 2006

San Luis valley (6 county Collaborative)

Alamosa

Conejos

Costilla

Mineral

Río Grande

Saguache

Otero (2 counties)

Otero

Crowley

Office of Local Liaison & MAPP

- PHN Section has contracts with County Nursing Services to assess communities every five years.
- In 2002, four staff attended a two day MAPP training by NACCHO.
- OLL saw MAPP as more comprehensive and liked the planning/partnership aspects.
- Began a plan to inform health agencies about MAPP as a model for those who wished to use it.
- The next year, conducted MAPP trainings in many regional meetings and various groups

OLL and MAPP (cont)

- Out of some located funds, provided some monies to 2 pilot sites: Kiowa/Cheyenne, and Park County.
- With NACCHO, held a large MAPP training at Glenwood Springs bringing in those who wanted to go forward: academic partners, counties or partnering counties who were interested, and others
- Collaborated with CU SON to have ND students contract with counties for data gathering, analysis and a report
- Two sites went forward, and completed the assessments, received their analyses, and are now in stages of identifying strategic issues for implementation

OLL and Mapp (cont)

- In the mean time two sites had already independently gone forward with MAPP:
- El Paso County Health Department
- Clear Creek County

OLL & MAPP

- With little pots of money have been able to add other sites this year: Eagle, Pitkin, Garfield and Río Blanco, Kit Carson, Mesa, Prowers, Teller
- There are different stages of development in the different settings and of course different needs.
- Karen tries to find sources to provide some seed money.
- We are working to develop partnerships with those schools whose students need this clinical experience.



MAPP

MOBILIZING FOR ACTION
THROUGH PARTNERSHIP AND
PLANNING

MAPP TOPICS OF DISCUSSION

- What it is
- What it isn't.....
- How it works.....
- What is needed.....
- What are the Resources

SEVEN PRINCIPLES OF MAPP

- Systems thinking to promote the idea of the interrelationship of components required of a health community
- Dialogue: to ensure respect for diverse voices
- Shared vision: a foundation for a healthy future
- Data: to inform each step of the way
- Partnerships & Collaboration: optimizes performance
- Strategic thinking: for proactive responses
- Celebration of successes: to sustain excellence by recognizing contributions

SEVEN PRINCIPLES (CON'T)

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What it is:

- Model for mobilizing action through planning and partnerships
- Community-wide strategic planning tool for improving health.
- Help for communities to prioritize public health issues and identify resources for addressing them
- Process for improving a community's health and quality of life through community ownership

MAPP is A Paradigm Shift

From:

- operational planning to strategic planning
- focus on the agency to the entire PH system
- purely needs assessment to looking at assets and resources
- medically oriented model to a broader definition of health
- agency knows all to everyone knows something

Three Keys to MAPP

- Strategic Thinking, emphasizing the future
 - Requires broad-scale info gathering
 - Facilitates participation & communication
- Community Driven Process
 - Mobilizing and Engaging the community
 - Action with and by the community
 - Planning is driven by the community
- Focus on the Local Public Health System

What it isn't.....

- Not just a community assessment
- Not just a project, but a new way of doing business
- Not a static process but dynamic interactions in communities
- Not a beginning and an end but ideally an ongoing process

Pros and Challenges of the MAPP PROCESS

- Pros
 - Comprehensive and doesn't leave a stone unturned
 - Relies heavily on the community
 - Includes both subjective and objective data
 - Relies on primary and secondary data
 - Built on the Essential Services that have proven useful in infrastructure initiatives.



Challenges of MAPP

- Requires wide attention and lots of time
- Very dependent on process and interaction
- Takes a bit of resources, especially human resources
- Again it is more than just community assessment!



MAPP

THE JOURNEY





Phase 1: Nuts and Bolts

- Organizing for Success and Visioning
 - Plan for community participation :
 - Who's coming?,
 - Who has to be there?
 - How to build commitment?
 - How should they sustain the efforts?
 - MAPP website has many tools to guide these efforts



6 Steps to Organize for Success/Partnership Development

- Determine the need
- Identify and organize participants
- Design the Planning Process
- Assess Resource Needs
- Conduct Readiness Assessment
- Determine how the process will be managed.
 - Here is where you go to the toolbox for assistance!



Visioning:

- The community develops statements of vision about what a healthy community is.
- Vision and value statements provide for the community :
 - Focus
 - Purpose
 - Direction

The Four Assessments

- Community Themes and Strengths
 - perceptions about quality of life
 - community assets
 - what engages the community
- Local Public Health System
 - measures the capacity to conduct Public Health
 - Looks at how capable a community is to provide its community with resources to create healthy community
- Community Health Status
 - Analysis of data: health status, quality of life, risk factors; MAPP has 12 categories of data
- Forces of Change
 - forces occurring that will affect the LPH system

Identify Strategic Issues


- Strategic issues are fundamental policy choices or critical challenges to be addressed to achieve the vision
 - Identify the strategic issue (phrase it as a question)
 - Why is it an issue?
 - What are the consequences of not addressing the issue?

Formulate Goals & Strategies

- From here on it begins to look like most planning processes: Plan, Act, Do, Study
- Goal Statements made should be in relation to strategic issues
- Then Identifying Strategies for goal achievement (Remember: Future Oriented)
- Should work in a way Monitor & Evaluate the process early!

Realism

- Give MAPP time and space to work
- Resources and tools exist, use them
 - See NACCHO website.
- Continuity and communication are essential



More Realism: Some things to consider early!

- Identify a coordinator and a resource to analyze the data early in the game.
- An inclusive list of at least 100 community members to serve as Stakeholders, Key Informants, focus groups and participants in committees
- Bring to the table some of those citizens who don't usually participate but have a lot to say about health in the community

Tools:

- MAPP web site at www.naccho.org
(web demo and complete toolkit)
- MAPP Field Guide
- Achieving Healthier Communities through MAPP. A User's Handbook (NACCHO)
All are available at the NACCHO web site