

Public Health Accreditation: Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP)

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Outline

- 1 What is the Community Health Improvement Plan?
- 2 How can we improve methods for setting health priorities?

What is public health? (Institute of Medicine, 1988)

“Public health is what we, as a society, do collectively to assure the conditions for people to be healthy.”



2. Application

a. Submission of following documents

The application process begins once a health department submits a completed application form and required supporting material. This material includes, but is not limited to, a letter of support by the health department's appointing authority and three prerequisite documents, updated in the last 5 years:

- 1 Community Health Assessment (CHA) and Profile;
- 2 Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP),^a and
- 3 Departmental Strategic Plan.^b

^aThe CHA/CHIP must be conducted using a community engagement process, be a resource for the entire city, and incorporate social determinants of health.

^bThe Strategic Plan represents DPH's plan to address CHIP components for which DPH is accountable.

Standards for Domain 5: Policies and Plans

Develop public health policies and plans

- 5.1 Serve As a Primary and Expert Resource for Establishing and Maintaining Public Health Policies, Practices, and Capacity
- 5.2 Conduct a **Comprehensive Planning Process** Resulting in a **Community Health Improvement Plan**
- 5.3 Develop and Implement a Health Department **Organizational Strategic Plan**
- 5.4 Maintain an All Hazards Emergency Operations Plan

Standard 5.2: Conduct a Comprehensive Planning Process Resulting in a Community Health Improvement Plan

- 5.2.1 **Conduct a process** to develop community health improvement plan
- 5.2.2 **Produce a community health improvement plan** as a result of the community health improvement process
- 5.2.3 **Implement elements and strategies** of the health improvement plan, in partnership with others
- 5.2.4 **Monitor progress on implementation** of strategies in the community health improvement plan in collaboration with broad participation from stakeholders and partners

Std 5.2: Comprehensive Planning Process / Community Health Improvement Plan

- The CHIP is a long-term, systematic plan to address issues identified in the CHA.
- The purpose is to describe how the LHD and the community will work together to improve the health of the population.
- The CHIP is more comprehensive than the roles and responsibilities of the health department alone.
- The planning and implementation process is community-driven: it reflects the results of a participatory planning process that includes a variety of community sectors.
- Stakeholders and partners use the CHIP to **set priorities**, direct the use of resources, and develop and implement projects and programs.

Standard 5.2.1: Conduct a process to develop community health improvement plan

1. Completed community health improvement planning process that included:
 - a. Broad participation of community partners
 - b. Information from community health assessments
 - c. Issues and themes identified by stakeholders in the community
 - d. Identification of community assets and resources
 - e. **A process to set community health priorities**

What process do we/you use to . . .

- Make decisions?
- Set priorities?
- Allocate resources?
- Prioritize budgets?

How do we commonly set priorities?

Informal methods

- Organizational traditions
- Leadership preferences
- Politics and advocacy
- Categorical funding
- Personal interests

“Formal” methods

- Conduct a needs assessment
- Define “core” services
- Conduct economic evaluations (CEA, CBA)
- Conduct multi-criteria decision-making (MCDM) process

Challenges to setting health priorities

Challenges

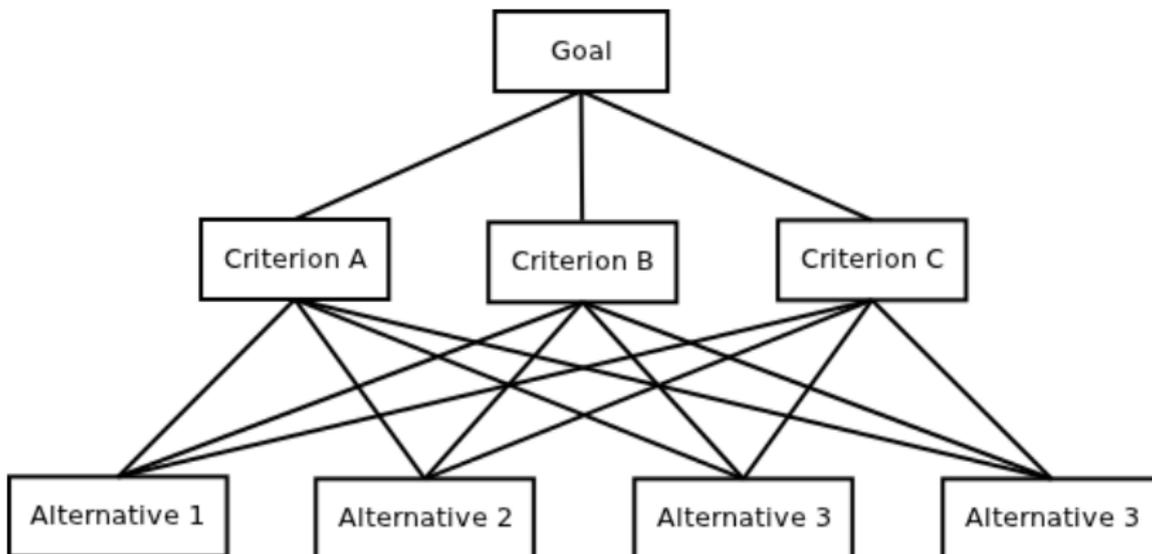
- Our understanding of complex health / population systems is limited
- Qualitative attributes (values, mission, ethics, and equity) are difficult to combine with quantitative attributes (e.g., burden of disease)
- Inclusion of diverse stakeholders with competing interests / values
- Goals, criteria, or alternatives to be prioritized are not always well specified
- Timely decisions must be made, sometimes with limited evidence
- Ideal analyses are not complete, timely, or feasible
- Our understanding of prioritization methods may be limited
- Criteria may have different measurement scales or no scale at all

The 3 Steps of Highly Effective Priority Setting (AHP*)

- 1 Define the goal of priority setting
- 2 Define, organize, and weight criteria
- 3 Apply criteria to prioritize choices

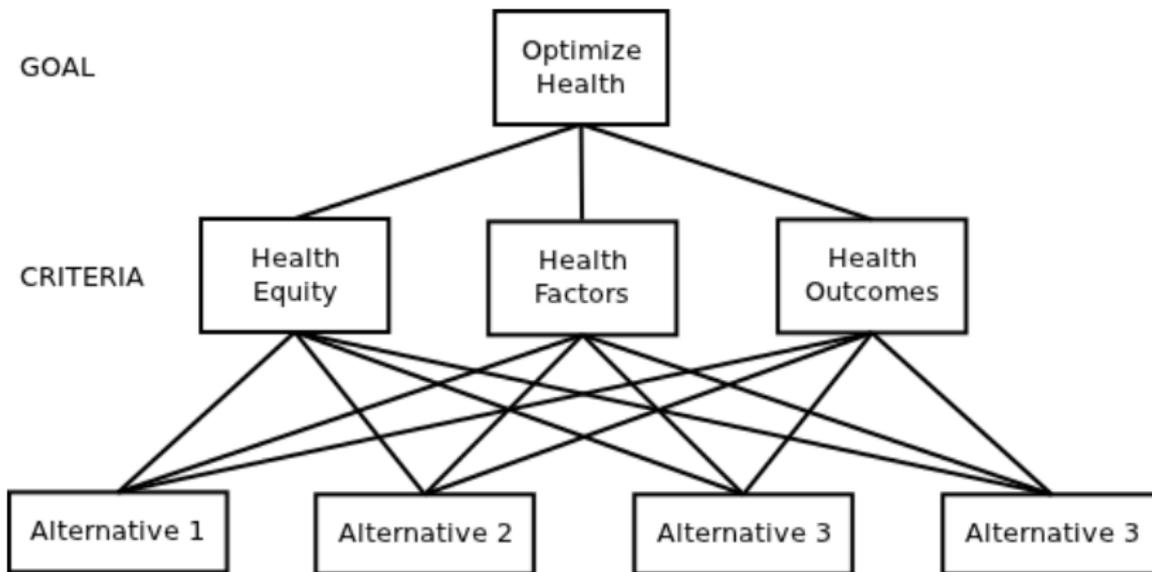
*Analytic Hierarchy Process

The 3 Steps of Highly Effective Priority Setting (AHP*)



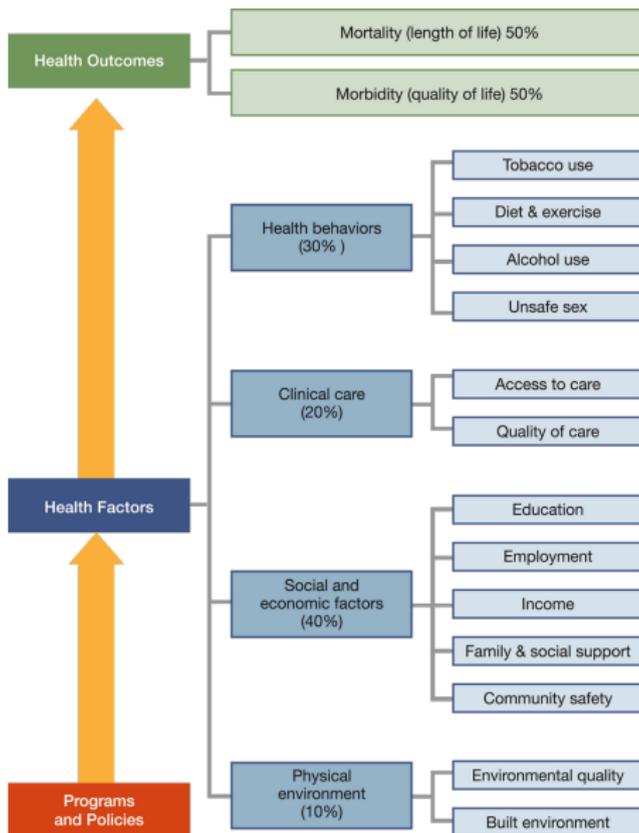
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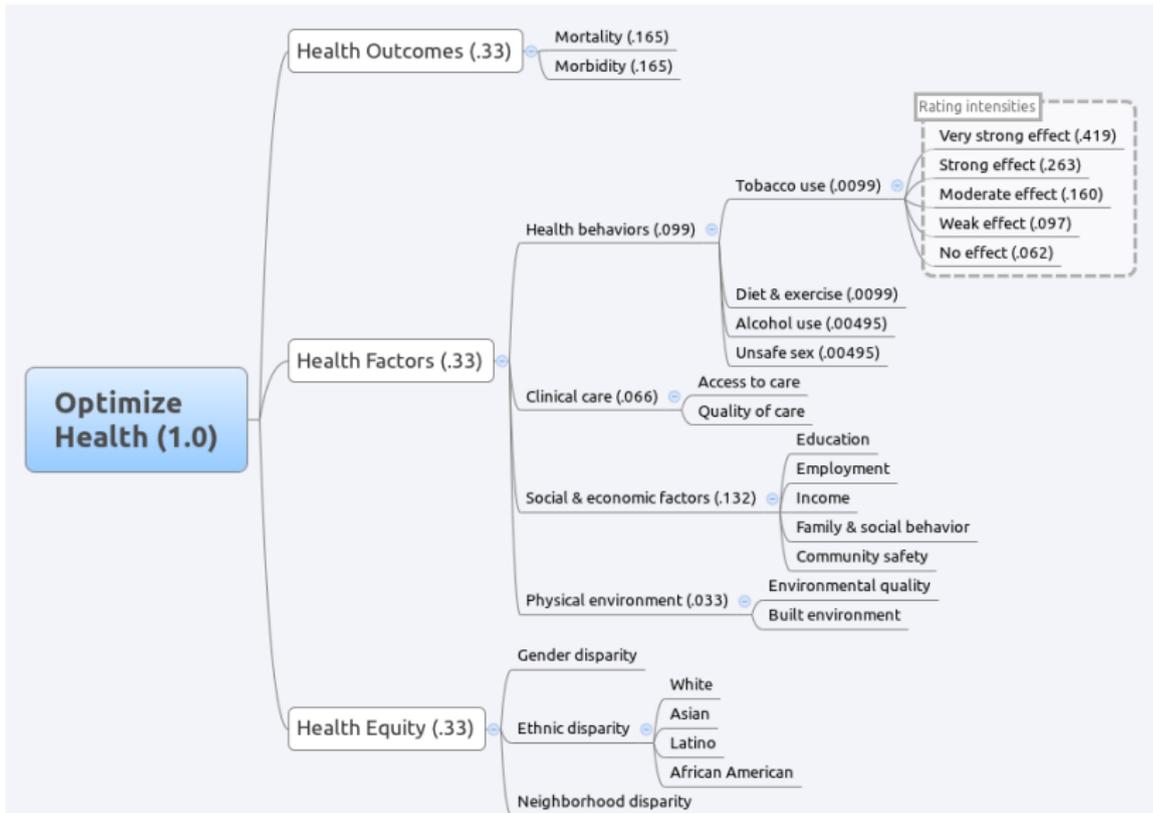


*Analytic Hierarchy Process

Example: Adopt Criteria from County Health Rankings



Example: Adopt Criteria from County Health Rankings



Example: Deriving Weights for Rating Intensities

	Very Strong	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None
Very Strong	1	2	3	4	5
Strong	1/2	1	2	3	4
Moderate	1/3	1/2	1	2	3
Weak	1/4	1/3	1/2	1	2
None	1/5	1/4	1/3	1/2	1

Reading across row 1: “Very Strong” is about 2 times more intense than “Strong”, about 3 times more intense than “Moderate”, about 4 times more intense than “Weak”, and about 5 times more intense than “None”. Using an open source program, we derive the rating intensities:

Very Strong	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None
0.41853929	0.26251761	0.15992286	0.09725359	0.06176665

Rating strategies for health behaviors

Strategy	Tobacco 0.0099	Diet / Exer 0.0099	Alcohol 0.00495	Unsafe sex 0.00495	Total
A	V	S	M	N	s_A
B	S	M	N	W	s_B
C	S	V	S	N	s_C
D	V	S	N	N	s_D
E	N	W	W	N	s_E
F	V	V	S	W	s_F

The score for Strategy A is the weighted sum across the first row.

$$\begin{aligned}
 s_A &= .0099V + .0099S + .00495M + .00495N \\
 &= .0099(.419) + .0099(.263) + .00495(.160) + .00495(.062)
 \end{aligned}$$

Quote

“Not everything that counts can be counted and not everything that can be counted, counts”

— Albert Einstein

Bibliography

- 1 *Multicriteria Decision Making (MCDM) Using the Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP)*, by Tomás J. Aragón, Available from <http://medepi.com>
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Also available for free PDF download from <http://mdm.gwu.edu/profforman/DecisionByObjectives/default.html>
- 3 *Decision Making for Leaders: The Analytic Hierarchy Process for Decisions in a Complex World*, New Edition 2001 (Analytic Hierarchy Process Series, Vol. 2), by Thomas L. Saaty
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