

Caroline CHA/CHIP: Steering Committee Meeting 1

February 25, 2020



Agenda

Introductions

Overview of Responsibilities

Vision Statement

Discuss timeline and assessments

Decide on Work Groups



Introductions

- Name
- Organization
- Position
- How does CHA/CHIP relate to your work?
- Do you have prior experience on needs assessments and/or strategic planning?



Roles of the Steering Committee

- Once per month meeting
- Guide the process and make key decisions
- Represent different parts of the public health system
- Represent the Caroline County community
- Champions for the project



Role of RAHD

- Keep process on track
- Work horse- writing reports, updating website, etc.
- Support Steering Committee; handle logistics
- Facilitate meetings (as appropriate)
- Represent the Health Department and provide expertise (as appropriate)
- Coordinate and facilitate work groups (as appropriate)



Recap: What we've done so far...

- January 29th- Kickoff Meeting
 - 48 people from 31 organizations in attendance
- Presentations to County Administrators, Resource Council, Principal's Round Table, CERVE, school's Faith Advisory Group (2/27), and numerous 1:1 meetings
- 71 people on email list to receive updates



Clarifying points from kickoff meeting

- 2 final products (CHA and CHIP); one process
- Examples of CHIPs

Example: Fredericksburg CHIP

Eat Green Fredericksburg program:

- Addresses food insecurity by providing produce packs to WIC participants
- Refills available at the farmer's market
- Cooking demos from Dr. Yum
- Information about farmer's market, SNAP, and SNAP match



Example: Hanover CHIP, 2018-2022

Goal: “Partner with existing ride programs including Senior Rides, Senior Connections, and UZURV to expand services to Hanover County residents with transportation needs with a focus on seniors, those living with disabilities, those in rural areas, and those unable to afford other transportation options.”



Clarifying points from kickoff meeting

- 2 Final products
- Examples of CHIPs
- Not going to solve every health issue, but nudging the needle in the right direction
- Ongoing partnership

At its core: 9 critical elements of MAPP

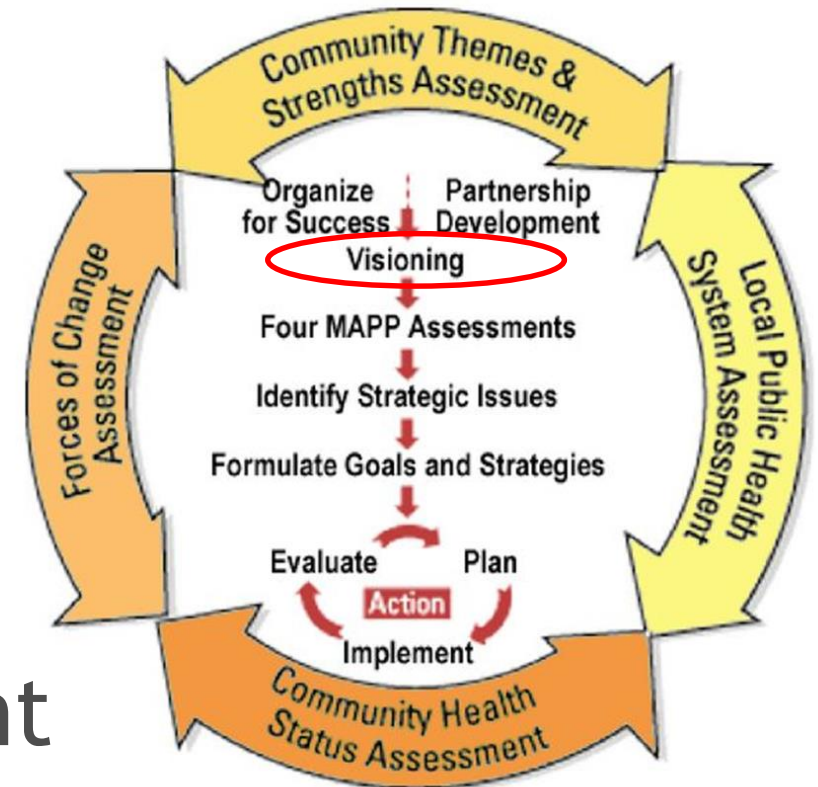
- Creating strategic plans
- Encouraging systems thinking
- Enlisting community ownership and stakeholder investment
- Sharing responsibility and working toward a collective vision
- Using comprehensive data to inform the process
- Building on previous experience
- Encouraging partnerships
- Involving the local public health system
- Celebrating successes



Phase 2: Visioning

- Discuss results from mini-visioning; existing visions in Caroline
- Small group break-outs
- Come back as large group
- Plan to establish vision statement

MAPP Overview





public relations
wellness
education
partnership
older adults
communication
development
recreation
access to resources
volunteers
family
trust
schools
housing
affordable
livability
innovative solutions
caring
needs met
mobile services
safety
connection
neighborhood
ownership
balancing
programs
equity
knowledge
services
history
positive
technology
spiritual wellness
bike
dental
activities
buy-in
mental health
improvement
openness
collaborating
churches
opportunities
information
attitude
access to resources
destination
internet
physical activity
relationships
convenience
children
awareness
outreach
community
exercise opportunity
business
prescriptions
navigating resources
rural
healthcare
access to food
resources
social

Common Themes

- Access to resources and services
- Internet and technology
- Communications and outreach
- Opportunities for exercise, physical activity, recreation
- Access to healthy food
- Access to healthcare, including physicians, prescription drugs, emergency care, mental health and dental care
- Transportation
- Community partnerships and working together
- Families, children, relationships, and community connectedness



Small group discussions



4 Assessments

1. Community Health Status Assessment (CHSA)

Quantitative data

- How healthy are the residents?
- What does the health status of our community look like?
- Method: review secondary data sources

4 Assessments

2. Community Themes and Strengths Assessment (CTSA)

Qualitative data

- ▮ What health issues are important to you?
- ▮ Identify assets in your community used to address health and other issues.
- ▮ Methods: surveys, interviews, focus groups, community meetings, photovoice

4 Assessments

3. Forces of Change Assessment (FoCA)

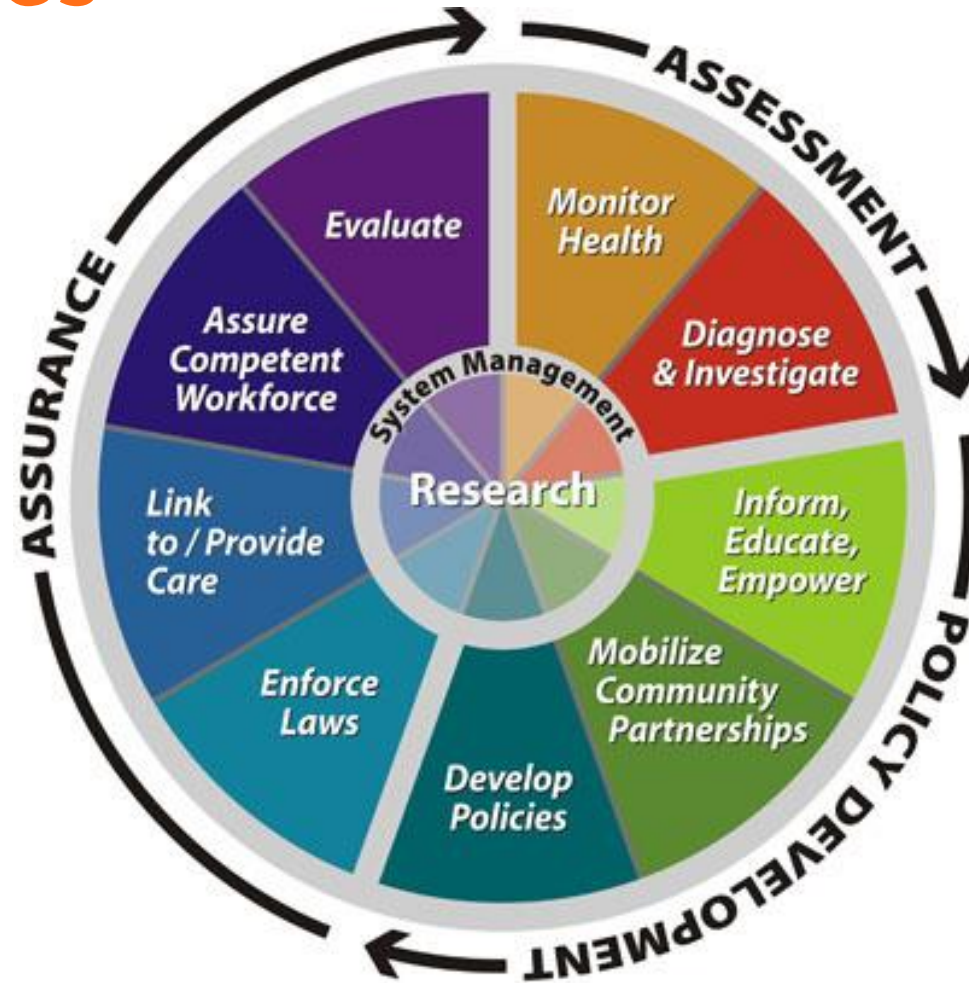
- ▮ What is happening or might happen in the future that will have an impact on community health?
- ▮ Areas to consider: Social, economic, political, technological, environmental, scientific, legal
- ▮ Method = Brainstorm

4 Assessments

4. Local Public Health System Assessment (LPHSA)

- How are the 10 Essential Public Health Services being provided to our community?
- What are the components, activities, competencies and capacities of our local public health system?

The Ten Essential Public Health Services



Assessments: Timeline and Next Steps

- Work groups
 - Do we want them? How many? Who should be on them?
 - Suggestion: CTSA and CHSA
 - 14 people indicated interest in work groups (but most are also on Steering Committee)
- Proposal: Steering Committee takes on LPHSA and FOCA



Next Steps

- Work Groups and Assessments
- Present to Board of Supervisors?
- Next Steering Committee Meeting
 - Date?
 - Prepare for FoCA
- Other?

