

Tribal Accreditation Learning Community

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JANUARY 27 2020

TOPIC:

EVIDENCED BASED CHIP/STRATEGIC PLANNING



TALC Webinar Protocols



- ▶ The meeting will be recorded.
- ▶ Please keep your phones on mute to minimize background noise.
- ▶ Use the chat box anytime or the phone line for questions during the Q&A
- ▶ Feel free to ask questions of other people on the line as well
- ▶ A post webinar evaluation survey will pop up when you leave the meeting, please fill that out



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WHAT DOES EVIDENCE BASED
MEAN?

Evidence-Based Practice

- The term originated as an alternative to authority-based practice (e.g., basing decisions on uninformed opinions, consensus, tradition, and anecdotal experiences.)
 - Tribal Best Practices: There are Many Pathways



Evidence-Based Public Health

- “The development, implementation, and evaluation of effective programs and policies in public health through application of principles of scientific reasoning”



Data Driven Health

- Data can help us...
 - Identify need and risk
 - Focus our efforts on real problems, not perceived
 - Prioritize
 - Identify root cause of health outcome
 - Track changes over time due to changing environment, programs, and policies



Evidence-Based Practice

- Making decisions based on best available peer-reviewed evidence.
- Using information systems and data systematically.
- Applying program planning frameworks.
- Engaging the community in assessment and decision making.
- Conducting sound evaluation.
- Disseminating what is learned to key stakeholders and decision makers.

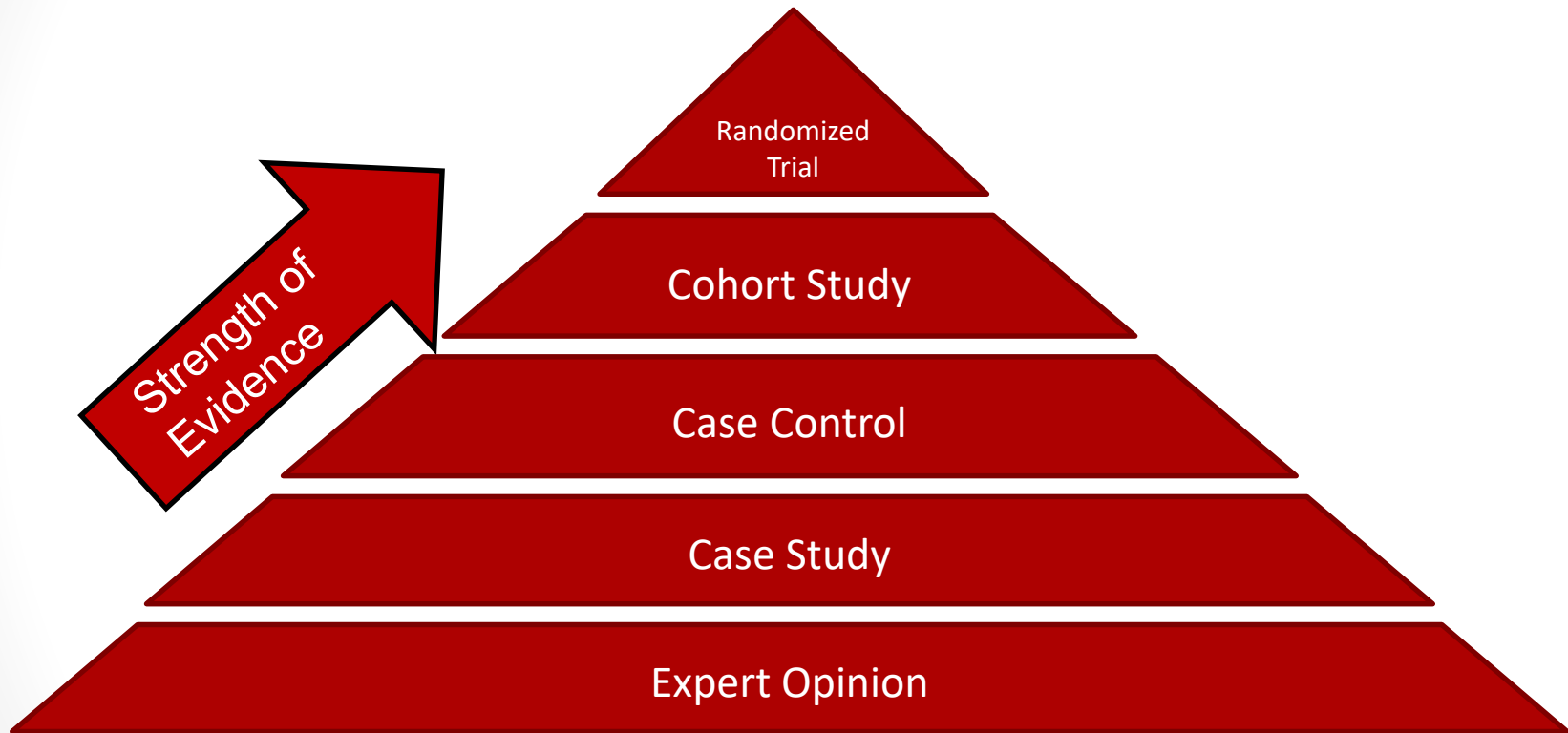


Evidence-Based Program

- Randomized clinical trials (RCT), where participants are randomly placed in treatment and control groups for the study, are often considered the ‘gold standard’ for evaluating effectiveness.



Evidence-Based Practice



Practice-Based Evidence

- Many evidence-based practices have...
“inadequate or no inclusion of cultural variables in research samples, no examination of the impact of culture(s) on outcomes, no adequate consideration for co-occurring disorders, and not taking into account context and environment.” (Isaacs et al., 2005)



Practice-Based Evidence

- Practice-Based Evidence (PBE): practices that come from the local community.
- “PBEs are embedded in the culture, are accepted as effective by local communities, and support healing of youth and families from a cultural framework.” (Isaacs et al., 2005)



Cultural Based Practices

- Practiced by Tribe historically-
“culturally validated”
- Successful in other Tribes-
“culturally replicated”
- Tested using Native methodologies
- Evidence of successful outcomes



Evidence through Evaluation

- Evaluation- tracking program success
- Process/implementation evaluation determines whether program activities have been implemented as intended.
- Outcome/effectiveness evaluation measures program effects in the target population by assessing the progress in the outcomes or outcome objectives that the program is to achieve.
- Impact evaluation assesses program effectiveness in achieving its ultimate goals.
 - Centers for Disease Control and Prevention



Evidence-Based Practice



Figure. Domains that influence evidence-based decision making. Source: Satterfield JM et al (2). [[A text description of this figure](#) is also available.]



Discussion

- What are examples of evidence based practice or practice-based evidence you have considered or used in your community?
- How did you identify this program or initiative?



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EVIDENCE BASED COMMUNITY HEALTH IMPROVEMENT PLANS (CHIPS)

Why is CHIP an important component for PI?

- Proposes and measures objectives for community health improvement.
- Suggests strategies to implement objectives.
- Used as a tool of identification for performance measures and quality improvement.
- Used as a tool for Tribal, state and national levels.



CHIP (cont.)

- Maps the process and expectations for reporting, monitoring, and evaluating the objectives being implemented within the community.
- Develops a timeline of events for strategic planning, and the implementations of each objective.
- Serves a baseline for policies and governance. Defines what good public health practice should consist of.



What are the components of a CHIP?

- Data (qualitative and quantitative)
- Health issues being addressed from the CHA
- Resource lists

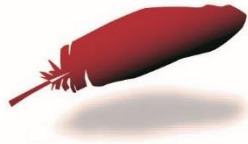


Evidenced Based CHIP

- Identifies the needs of the community.
- Seen as a coalition network of stakeholders for integrated activities.
- Increases collaboration efforts.
- Aimed at population health improvement overall



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EVIDENCE BASED STRATEGIC PLANNING

Why Create an Organizational Strategic Plan?

- Strategic Plan: A strategic plan results from a deliberate decision-making process and defines where an organization is going.
 - PHAB Acronyms and Glossary of Terms, Version 1.5
- A strategic plan sets forth what an organization plans to achieve, how it will achieve it, and how it will know if it has achieved it.
 - PHAB Standards and Measures, Version 1.5



Organizational Strategic Plan (cont.)

- The plan sets the direction for the organization and, through a common understanding of the mission, vision, goals and objectives, provides a template for all employees and stakeholders to make decisions that move the organization forward.
 - Swayne, Duncan, and Ginter. Strategic Management of Health Care Organizations. Jossey Bass. New Jersey. 2008
- Serves as a guide for decision making, allocation of resources, and taking actions.

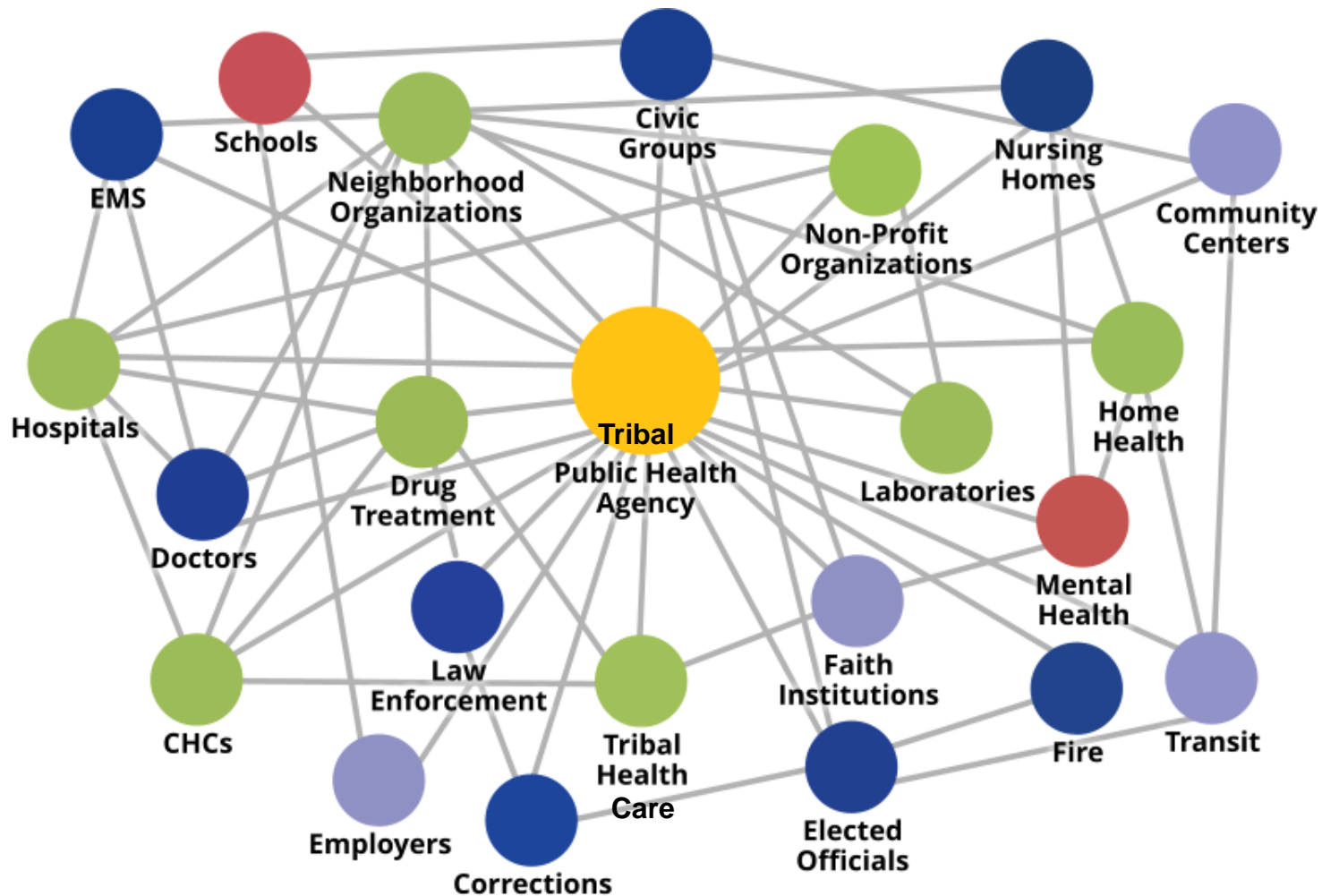


Strategic Planning Goals

- Building a stronger and healthier community with evidence-based strategic planning.
- Promoting healthy lifestyles by keeping the community engaged in preventative activities, practices, and management of medical conditions.
- Educate the community on public health through the context of traditional practices and with a cultural perspectives.



Who's involved in your strategic planning team?



Phases of a Strategic Plan

1. Preparing for strategic planning (assess readiness, stakeholder engagement, determining an approach).
2. Conducting strategic planning (time framed goal measures, strategic priorities for identified goals and objectives).



Phases of a strategic plan (cont.)

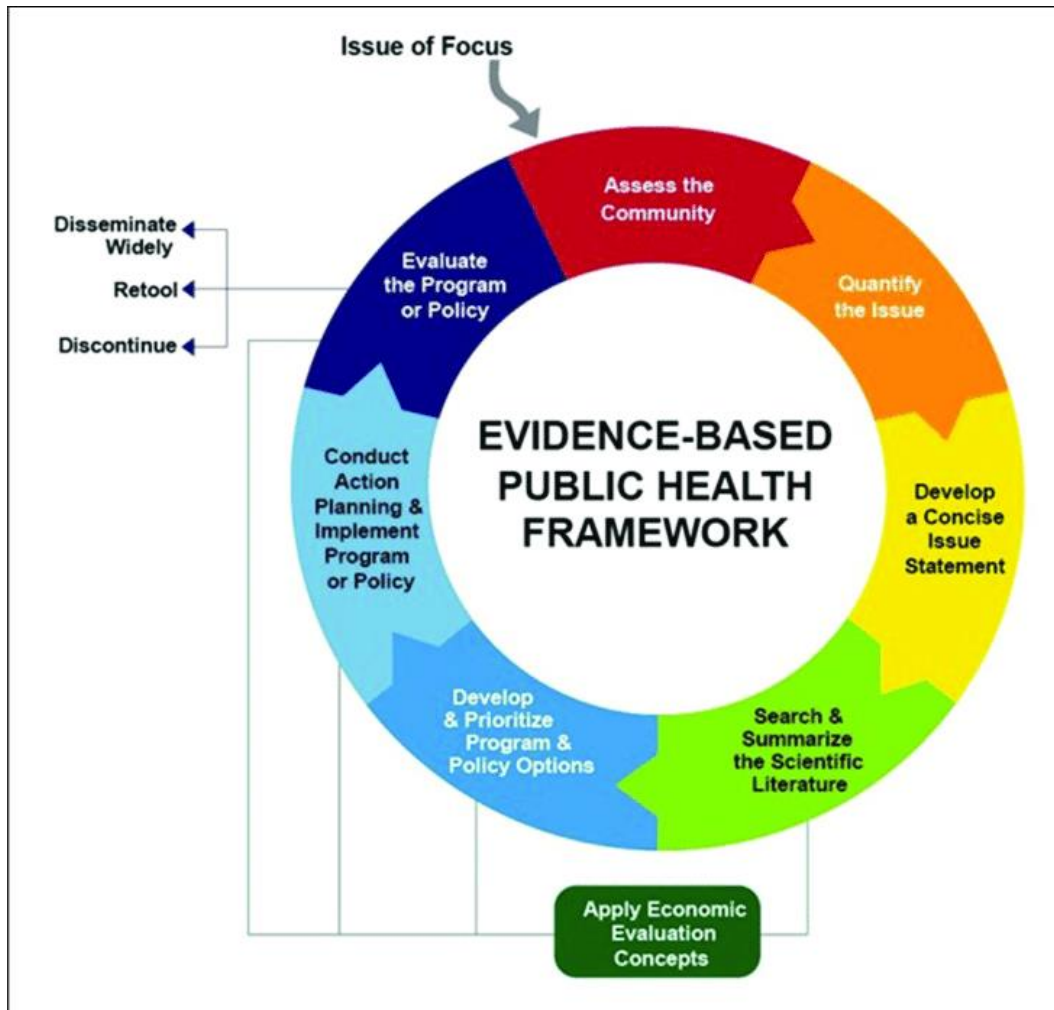
3. Implementing the strategic plan (identifying activities and putting plan in action).
4. Monitoring and evaluation progress, of the plan (evaluate) and revise as needed.



Social Determinants of Health during Strategic Planning Process



Strategic Planning Approach



S

STRENGTHS

- Things your company does well
- Qualities that separate you from your competitors
- Internal resources such as skilled, knowledgeable staff
- Tangible assets such as intellectual property, capital, proprietary technologies etc.

W

WEAKNESSES

- Things your company lacks
- Things your competitors do better than you
- Resource limitations
- Unclear unique selling proposition

O

OPPORTUNITIES

- Underserved markets for specific products
- Few competitors in your area
- Emerging need for your products or services
- Press/media coverage of your company

T

THREATS

- Emerging competitors
- Changing regulatory environment
- Negative press/media coverage
- Changing customer attitudes toward your company

 WordStream



What role do you play in your strategic planning?

- Develop partnerships in public health networking.
- Contribute to committees on different health topics affecting the community.
- Attend conferences pertaining to public health disparities.



Activities for Strategic Planning

- As a group communicate values to reach a consensus:
 - Brainstorm and engage in creative thinking
 - Group collaborates on ideas revolving around integrity, leadership, excellence, and respect for traditional practices and indigenous knowledge.



Activities for Strategic Planning

- Second activity involves using a three round multi-voting*
- Vote as many times as you like
- Vote up to 3 times and update
- Vote up to 2 times and determine results.

Health Indicator	Round 1 Vote	Round 2 Vote	Round 3 Vote
Collect and maintain reliable, comparable, and valid data	VVV	VV	
Evaluate public health processes, programs, and interventions.	VVVV	VVV	VVVVV
Maintain competent public health workforce	VV		
Implement quality improvement of public health processes, programs, and interventions	VVV	VV	
Analyze public health data to identify health problems	VV		
Conduct timely investigations of health problems in coordination with other governmental agencies and key stakeholders	VV		
Develop and implement a strategic plan	VVVV	VVV	VV
Provide information on public health issues and functions through multiple methods to a variety of audiences	VV		
Identify and use evidence-based and promising practices	VV		
Conduct and monitor enforcement activities for which the agency has the authority	V		
Conduct a comprehensive planning process resulting in a community health improvement plan	VVVV	VVV	VV
Identify and implement strategies to improve access	VV	VV	

Quick Recap

- A strategic plan allows you to facilitate advocacy for public health.
- Also prepares you for changes that arise in health systems as you execute your plan.
- Allows for the primary focus on social determinants of health to be addressed.



Discussion

- Where are you in the process?
- What challenges have you been faced with during this process?
- What best practices have you identified during this process?



Discussion

- What challenges have you faced with strategic planning?
- How much emphasis has been placed on your strategic plan in regards to consistency, clarity, and constancy?
- Has anyone identified any additional skills or resources needed to achieve strategic objectives?



Resource List

- Examples of Tribal CHIPS and Strategic Plans
 - [https://www.nihb.org/tribalasi/tribal asi tribal examples.php](https://www.nihb.org/tribalasi/tribal%20asi%20tribal%20examples.php)
- List of Evidence-based practice resources
 - <https://application.naccho.org/Public/Applications/Search>
 - <https://www.thecommunityguide.org/task-force-findings>
 - <https://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/tools-resources/Evidence-Based-Resources>



Thank you!

Next TALC:

FEBRUARY 24, 2020

3PM ET, 2PM CT, 1PM MT, 12PM PT



Upcoming Trainings/Events



18th OPEN FORUM
for Quality Improvement (QI) and Innovation



MARCH 26-27, 2020 | Kansas City, MO



Optimizing Your Resources Through Performance Improvement



Public Health
Improvement Training

JUNE 2-4, 2020 | SAN ANTONIO