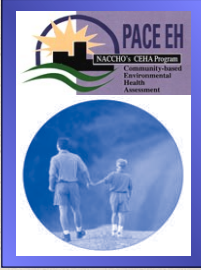


Environmental Health Policy & Practice



Lesson 24.
PACE-EH

18 May 2012

Chuck Treser
University of Washington
Dept. of Environmental & Occupational Health Sciences

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Announcements

❖ **Course Schedule:**

- Today: PACE-EH
- Monday 5/21: Working Session
- Wednesday 5/23: Working Session
- Friday 5/25: Working Session
- Wednesday 5/30: Wrap Up Session

Announcements

❖ **NO DEOHS Seminar next week:**

- **Student Research Day**
- Thursday, May 24, 2012
12:30 - 3:00pm
South Campus Center, Room 316
- http://depts.washington.edu/envhlth/research_day/srd_12.php

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What is PACE EH?

- ❖ **PACE-EH = Protocol for Assessing Community Excellence in Environmental Health**
- ❖ **A Guidebook**
 - > Document that describes a process for conducting a community-based EH assessment
 - > Offers tools and methodologies
- ❖ **A Philosophy**
 - > Values community collaboration
 - > Incorporates the Essential Services of PH
 - > Demonstrates leadership

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What PACE EH is not

- ❖ **A “cookbook”**
- ❖ **A quick fix to resolve current EH problems**
- ❖ **Loss of control**
- ❖ **Easy**

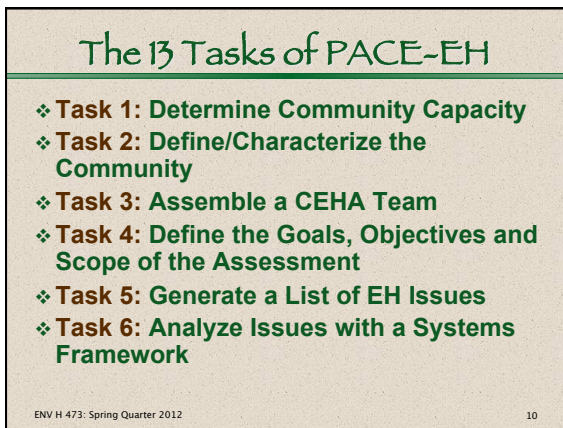
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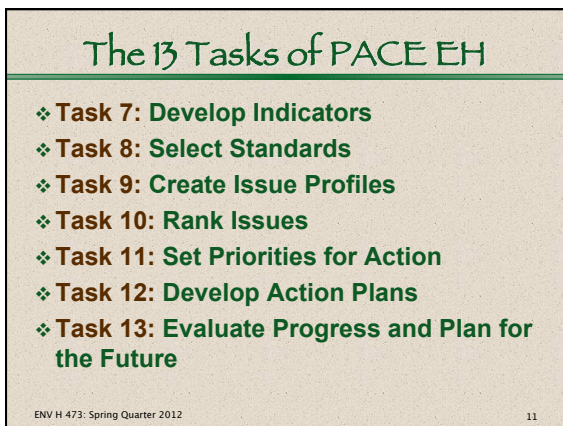
Why was PACE EH created?

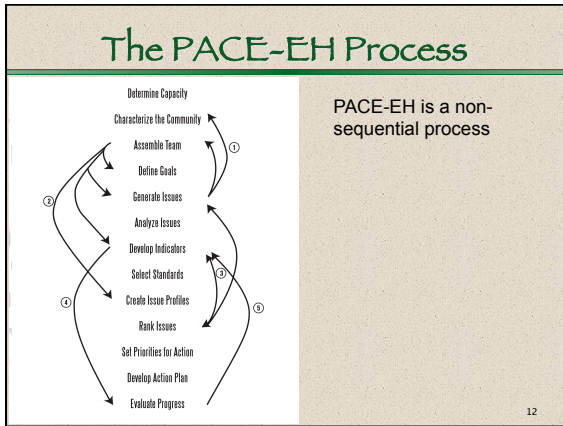
- ❖ **The IOM Report: *The Future of Public Health* (1988)**
- ❖ **APEX-PH (Assessment Protocol for Excellence in Public Health)**
- ❖ **EH Addendum to APEX-PH**

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Task 1: Determine Community Capacity

- ❖ **Description:**
 - Identifies your "readiness" to conduct a CEHA
- ❖ **Value:**
 - Recognize resource limitations & assets
 - Initiates a long term planning process
 - Identifies potential partners
- ❖ **Issue:**
 - Availability of information

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Determining Internal Capacity

- ❖ Previous studies of internal capacity (APEX/PH)
- ❖ Commitment from health agency staff
- ❖ Health agency participatory research experience

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Determining External Capacity

- ❖ Previous community diagnosis
- ❖ Pledges of local organizations
- ❖ Asset mapping process
- ❖ Census data
- ❖ Survey to measure community support for PACE-EH

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Task 1

- ❖ The “champion”: coach, visionary
- ❖ Develop an “asset map”: Personal & Community Knowledge, Skills, and Abilities (KSAs)
 - Enhance personal KSAs
 - Peer assistance network (NACCHO)
 - Identify community resources (identify your current support network, then branch out)
 - Resources: MAPP, APEXPH, Turning PT, DOH Training, EJ Projects

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Task 1 (Continued)

- ❖ Deciding to take on PACE-EH ...
 - A community planning process contemplated
 - There are concerns about a specific issue
 - Lack of support for EH programs & activities
 - Environmental problems keep emerging, but remain unaddressed
 - Environmental justice concerns being raised
 - There is existing community leadership on environmental issues

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PACE-EH Tabletop Exercise

- ❖ **The Question: What would you do to determine the community capacity to begin PACE-EH?**
 - (e.g., Perform an inventory of staff knowledge, skills, and abilities; Convene a meeting of known community supporters of EH; Learn more about asset mapping or community profiling)

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**Task 2:
Characterize the Community**

- ❖ **Description:**
 - Defines the target community
- ❖ **Value:**
 - Defines boundaries of CEHA
 - Highlights community diversity and dynamics
- ❖ **Issues:**
 - Validity of the "map"
 - Authority of the facilitators
- ❖

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Task 2

- ❖ **May be your hardest task**
- ❖ **Define criteria**
 - low income, ethnically diverse, data available, another planning effort contemplated, concerns about a specific issue, multiple exposures, community support existing, existing community leadership on environmental issues
- ❖ **May need to do after the CEHA team formed**

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Dimensions of Community		
The Community as a Social System	The Community as a Place	The Community as a People
Health Care System	Community Boundaries	Age
Family System	Location of Health Services	Sex
Economic System	Climate	Race/Ethnicity
Educational System	Geographic Features	Residence/Location
Religious System	Housing	Household Income
Communication System	Flora and Fauna	Birth and Death Rates

Source: MN Dept. of Health

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Task 3: Assemble a CEHA Team

- ❖ **Description:**
 - Invite key community members
- ❖ **Value:**
 - Provides for community collaboration
 - Identifies issues to be addressed
 - Ensures shared responsibility
- ❖ **Issues:**
 - Locating and enlisting the “right” people
 - Governing structure

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Task 3

- ❖ Existing advisory group?
- ❖ Legitimize early – roles, governing structure, organization, commitment
- ❖ Who to invite? Ensure diversity
- ❖ Team size: 16 – 25
- ❖ Get a good facilitator
- ❖ Develop group interaction & team management skills

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Task 4:
Defining Goals of the Assessment

- ❖ Goals and objectives of the assessment
- ❖ Define the scope of issues to be discussed
- ❖ Define key terms
- ❖ Hint: write it down, hang it up

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Common Goals and Objectives

- ❖ Community engagement
- ❖ Prevalence of environmental health issues
- ❖ Relationship between behaviors and health
- ❖ Synergize resources
- ❖ Determine trends
- ❖ Environmental health priorities
- ❖ Environmental services
- ❖ Environmental justice
- ❖ Health education
- ❖ Change perception of business community
- ❖ Database
- ❖ Pollution prevention methods
- ❖ Enforce e.h. policies
- ❖ Increase funding
- ❖ Risk assessment
- ❖ State model

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Task 5:
Generate List of EH Issues

- ❖ **Description:**
 - Identify community EH concerns
- ❖ **Value:**
 - Provides data for upcoming tasks
 - Broadens community collaboration
- ❖ **Issues:**
 - Methodology to collect information
 - Heightened community expectations
 - Creating a manageable list

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Task 5

- ❖ **Methods for collecting data**
 - Informally: windshield survey, community fairs, focus groups, key-informant interviews
 - Formally: questionnaires, polling (hint: look to universities to help)
- ❖ **Develop a final manageable list (7 to 10?)**
- ❖ **Information about community knowledge, perceptions, attitudes, behavior**
 - My experience in South Park Seattle

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**Task 6:
Analyze Issues**

- ❖ **Description:**
 - Identifies links between key components of EH issues
- ❖ **Value:**
 - Connects issue list with “state” of the community
- ❖ **Issues:**
 - Lack of data
 - Difficult to establish conclusive links

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Task 6

- ❖ **Tool to help develop indicators**
- ❖ **The bubble diagram**
 - 4 factors in analyzing a specific issue
 - ✓ Environmental factors
 - ✓ Population of concern
 - ✓ PH protection factors in place
 - ✓ Health status

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Task 7:
Develop Indicators

- ❖ **Description:**
 - Develop viable indicators for EH issues
 - Develop an indicator selection process
 - Screen and select EH indicators
- ❖ **Value:**
 - Translate issues into measures
- ❖ **Issues:**
 - Indicators before data collection
 - The “right” indicators

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Task 7

- ❖ **Indicator: Tool for measuring progress (caveat)**
- ❖ **Criteria:**
 - **Simple** (measures one thing)
 - **Understandable** (clear, concise)
 - **Acceptable** (to community, to CEHA team)
 - **Measurable** (comparable, quantifiable)
 - **Defensible** (now you know why you went through task 6 – supports relationship between environment & health)
- ❖ **E.g., Children exposed to goose poop on our lake beaches**

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Task 8:
Select Standards

- ❖ **Description:**
 - Identify standards against which identified local issues can be compared
- ❖ **Value:**
 - Determines local EH “benchmarks”
- ❖ **Issues:**
 - Value and applicability of existing EH standards (e.g., HP 2010)

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Task 8

- ❖ **Develop your own standards, but look to external standards for guidance**
 - Healthy People 2010
 - Healthy Communities 2000-Model Standards (APHA, 1991)
 - State or Local standards (e.g., WA PHIP)
- ❖ **And be realistic: “The amount of goose poop on our lake beaches should be no less than 2 lbs per square yd”, or standard about feeding of geese, or about frequency of beach cleanup, or about limiting children’s time on the beach, or ...**

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**Task 9:
Create Issues Profiles**

- ❖ **Description:**
 - Gather background information and data for chosen indicators
 - Develop comparable “profiles” for EH issues
- ❖ **Value:**
 - Standardized format
 - Documentation
- ❖ **Issues:**
 - “Apples and oranges”

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Task 9

- ❖ **A template for communicating information**
- ❖ **Delegate this task to subgroups**
- ❖ **“Briefing paper” to local board of health?**
- ❖ **Elements of the issue profile refer back to Task 6: the factors to consider when analyzing the issue (i.e., affected pop’ n, exposure factors, PH protection factors in place, etc)**

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**Task 10:
Rank Issues**

- ❖ **Description:**
 - Develop and select ranking criteria
 - Rank issues
- ❖ **Value:**
 - Identifies the relative importance of each profiled issue
 - Unites and focuses the team
- ❖ **Issues:**
 - Ranking methodology
 - Smoothing ruffled feathers

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Task 10

- ❖ May be performed in combination with Task 11 (priority setting)
- ❖ Numerous tools available for ranking issues

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**Task 11:
Set Priorities for Action**

- ❖ **Description:**
 - Determine local priority-setting criteria
 - Select priority-setting methodology
 - Prioritize EH issues
- ❖ **Value:**
 - Contextual environment
- ❖ **Issues:**
 - Availability of information
 - Balancing idealism against realism

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Task 11

- ❖ Careful here. Make sure everybody agrees to the criteria and methodology.
- ❖ Take time to clearly identify the political, social, and economic factors affecting the issues (watch out for hidden agendas here)
- ❖ Hint: Pick the low hanging fruit? And celebrate success.

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**Task 12:
Develop Action Plans**

- ❖ **Description:**
 - Design action plans to address priority issues
 - Link desired goals to available resources, community assets, potential barriers, etc.
- ❖ **Value:**
 - Improving the EH of the community
- ❖ **Issues:**
 - Reasonable expectations/timeframes
 - Sharing responsibilities
 - Broadening community buy-in

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Task 12

- ❖ Watch out for outsiders – orgs, groups that have not been included in the process and naysayers from within your own dept

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Task 13:
Evaluate Progress

- ❖ **Description:**
 - Measure the effectiveness of the process
 - Plan future activities
- ❖ **Value:**
 - Ongoing activities streamline the process
 - Recognizes the dynamic nature of local EH
- ❖ **Issues:**
 - Maintaining momentum
 - Bringing in "new blood"
 - Curbing frustration

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Task 13

- ❖ **Reminder: After each task, evaluation should have occurred**
- ❖ **Discuss sustainability (on-going EH assessment activities)**
- ❖ **Look back to the goals, objectives of the process in Task 4**

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Reasons for Success

- ❖ **Leadership and vision**
- ❖ **Community is an equal partner**
- ❖ **Dedicated staff**
- ❖ **Departments are committed and find a way to make it happen**
- ❖ **Access to key supports**

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PACE EH linkages

- ❖ **MAPP: Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnerships**
- ❖ **APEX-PH and Turning Point Initiatives**
- ❖ **Healthy People 2010**
- ❖ **National Performance Standards Project**
- ❖ **Others:**
 - **Local Planning**
 - **Economic Development (Brownfields)**
 - **Environmental Justice**
 - **Strategic Planning**
 - **Community Health Assessments**

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Link to the Essential Services

- ❖ **Monitor environmental & health status**
- ❖ **Diagnose & investigate health problems**
- ❖ **Inform, educate & empower people**
- ❖ **Mobilize community partnerships**
- ❖ **Develop policies & plans**
- ❖ **Enforce laws & regulations**
- ❖ **Link people to health services**
- ❖ **Assure a competent workforce**
- ❖ **Evaluate effectiveness & quality**
- ❖ **Research for new insights**

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The Benefits of PACE EH

- ❖ **Improved EH decision-making & planning**
- ❖ **Leadership role in the community**
- ❖ **Strengthened community support**
- ❖ **Community understanding of connections between the environment and health**
- ❖ **Appropriate distribution of EH services**
- ❖ **Economies of scale**

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The Pilot Sites

❖ Allentown Health Bureau, PA	(105K)
❖ Arlington Dept of Human Svcs, VA	(186K)
❖ Barren River Health Dist, KY	(210K)
❖ Delaware City/Co HD, OH	(86K)
❖ Island County HD, WA	(70K)
❖ Linn County HD, IA	(170K)
❖ McHenry Co HD, IL	(225K)
❖ No. KY Indep. HD, KY	(317K)
❖ San Antonio Metro HD, TX	(1.300K)
❖ Scott County HD, IA	(151K)

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Lessons Learned From Sites

- ❖ Community collaboration takes longer than expected.
- ❖ PACE-EH requires effective facilitation and meeting management skills.
- ❖ Communities respond favorably to inclusion.
- ❖ PACE-EH requires commitment in terms of time, skills, support, and money.

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Lessons Learned *(Continued)*

- ❖ National standards, if they exist, are often not appropriate for local users
- ❖ PACE-EH works (in part) due to its adaptability
 - Facilitator-driven vs community undertaking
 - Large vs small scale undertakings
 - Urban vs rural communities
- ❖ PACE-EH is most useful when with additional support and guidance

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