The webinar will begin shortly. If you need technical assistance, please email naccho@commpartners.com.

To listen to the audio portion of this webinar, please dial 888-891-0496 or 719-785-4487 and enter passcode 797334#.

Keys to MAPP Success: Results from a Nationwide Evaluation of MAPP Communities

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Dialogue for New Awareness

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MAPP Program Manager
NACCHO

MAPP - Overview
Three Keys to MAPP

• Strategic Thinking
• Community Driven Process
• Focus on the Local Public Health System

MAPP - Benefits

• Increases visibility of public health.
• Creates advocates for public health.
• Anticipates and manages change.
• Creates a stronger public health infrastructure.
• Builds stronger partnerships.
• Builds public health leadership.

Tools You Can Use

• MAPP website through http://www.naccho.org/topics/infrastructure/MAPP.cfm
• MAPP Field Guide
• MAPP Users Handbook
• On-Line TA Center
  – Peer Assistance Network
  – Clearinghouse
  – TA Web casts
• NACCHO Staff: mapp@naccho.org
Results from the 2005 Evaluation of MAPP Communities

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Senior Analyst
National Association of County and City Health Officials
December 14, 2006
MAPP Technical Assistance Webcast Series

History of MAPP

- Created in 2001 by a workgroup of local public health practitioners & national partners
- 9 demonstration sites
- Since then, about 650 organizations have referenced MAPP
- Over 250 communities have fully implemented the process
- State-wide promotion of MAPP
- Several communities are in their 2nd iteration of MAPP

Data Source & Methods

- 2005 National Profile of Local Health Departments Study
  - Census of all LHDs in U.S.
  - Survey developed & administered by NACCHO
- 2005 MAPP Evaluation
  - Survey developed & administered by the Illinois Public Health Institute

http://www.naccho.org/topics/infrastructure/2005Profile.cfm
How would you classify yourself?
A. I work at a local health department (LHD).
B. I work at a local board of health.
C. I work at a state agency.
D. I work at a university.
E. I work at a public health non-profit or foundation.
F. I work at another type of organization.

Presentation Roadmap

• Who uses MAPP?
• How are communities implementing MAPP?
• What are benefits of completing the process?
• What factors are related to positive outcomes?

Do you think communities with larger health departments with lots of resources are more likely to implement MAPP?
Yes or No?
How do MAPP communities compare to other local jurisdictions?

Population Size of MAPP Users Compared to All LHDs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>MAPP Users</th>
<th>All LHDs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Median</td>
<td>64,642</td>
<td>34,436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>240,240</td>
<td>130,999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Min</td>
<td>1,048</td>
<td>313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max</td>
<td>6,036,744</td>
<td>9,998,371</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Per Capita Expenditures of MAPP Users Compared to All LHDs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>MAPP Users</th>
<th>All LHDs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Median</td>
<td>$32.47</td>
<td>$29.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>$49.56</td>
<td>$40.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Min</td>
<td>$0.73</td>
<td>$0.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max</td>
<td>$659.63</td>
<td>$659.63</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MAPP Users Compared to All LHDs by Number of Employees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>MAPP Users</th>
<th>All LHDs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Median</td>
<td>42.5</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>117.5</td>
<td>66.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Min</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max</td>
<td>1,351</td>
<td>5,807</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What factors increase the likelihood of implementing MAPP?

Factors Suspected to Increase Likelihood of MAPP Implementation

Infrastructure Capacity
- Per Capita Expenditures
- Per Capita FTE

Assessment & Planning Experience
- CHA in the last 3 years
- CHIP the last 3 years
- APEX PH
- PACE EH
- NPHPS
- PATCH

Controlled for FL, NJ, and CO
Statistically Significant Variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Increases the Likelihood of MAPP Use</th>
<th>Decreases the Likelihood of MAPP Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Use of APEX, NPHPS, PATCH</td>
<td>- Increases in per capita FTE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- State health department endorsement</td>
<td>- CHA in the last 3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- CHIP in the last 3 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


No Statistically Significant Effects

- LHD per capita expenditures
- Use of PACE EH


Main conclusions

Experience with past planning and assessment tools matter more than infrastructure capacity in predicting MAPP use. However, communities who have completed a CHA or CHIP in the last 3 years are less likely to implement MAPP.
How would you classify yourself?
A. My community has implemented MAPP.
B. My community is interested in implementing MAPP.
C. I’m interested in learning more about MAPP.
D. None of the above.

How do MAPP communities implement the process?
LHDs and partnerships typically convene and organize the process.

Who had the primary responsibility for organizing and convening your MAPP process?

- 77% LHD
- 17% Partnership
- 2% Hospital or Provider Group
- 2% University
- 1% Other

Percentages don’t equal 100 because of rounding.

Most MAPP communities do not have dedicated budgets.

Do you have a dedicated budget for conducting MAPP?

- 63% No, do not have a dedicated budget
- 37% Yes, have a dedicated budget

Most MAPP communities do have dedicated staff.

Do you have a dedicated staff assigned to support your MAPP process?

- 77% Yes, we do have dedicated staff
- 23% No, we do not have dedicated staff
Most MAPP communities do use external facilitators.

Do you use outside facilitators or paid consultants for your MAPP process?

56% Yes, we used external facilitators

44% No, we did not use external facilitators

Proportion of Survey Respondents who Modified MAPP Phases

How did you use MAPP?

- Followed MAPP 15%
- As a reference only 1%
- Modified MAPP 51%
- Did not modify MAPP 33%
Organizing for Success

- 40% of MAPP users said that this phase took longer than expected.
- But most (88%) were satisfied with their results.

Visioning

- Most communities choose interactive methods for creating a vision (community meetings, focus groups, brainstorming sessions) as opposed to surveys.

Community Themes & Strengths

- About 1/3 of users felt this assessment took more time and was more complex than they had anticipated.
- Most communities convened community forums, focus groups, and community surveys.
Community Health Status

- About ½ of users found that this assessment took more time and required more data collection than they had anticipated.

Local Public Health System MAPP Evaluations Results

- Communities who use facilitators to complete this assessment report more positive outcomes.
- Most communities complete the LPHS in a series of meetings or a retreat format.
Local Public Health System
MAPP Evaluations Results

- Over 1/3 of users found the LPHSA was more complex, required more information, and more time to complete than originally expected.
- In addition to resources provided by national organizations, informal peer networks are valuable in completing the LPHSA.

What are the three keys to MAPP? (Select Three):

- Strategic Thinking
- Operational Planning
- Process of Quality Improvement
- Community Driven
- Health Agency Focused
- Focus on the Local Public Health System
- Data Driven
- Describes an Optimal Level of Performance
- Based on the 10 Essential Public Health Services
Three Keys to MAPP

- Focus on the Local Public Health System
- Community Driven Process
- Strategic Thinking

How well does MAPP improve local public health system partnerships?

The degree to which MAPP strengthens existing partnerships

![Bar chart showing the degree of achievement in strengthening partnerships]
Is the community driving the MAPP process?
The degree to which MAPP improves collaboration in the community

The degree to which MAPP increases community understanding of public health

How well does MAPP perform as a strategic planning tool?
The degree to which MAPP improves understanding of community health problems

The degree to which MAPP identifies existing non-LHD public health resources

The degree to which MAPP improves response to external events and demands
What factors are related to positive MAPP outcomes?

MAPP Outcomes

- Improved public health outcomes
- Increased visibility for public health
- Constituency/external support for public health
- Prepared LHD to manage change
- Build new partnerships
- Build a local public health system
- Improved leadership role for LHD
Factors that may be related to differences in MAPP outcomes

1. Number of participants in the process
2. Dedicated budget for conducting MAPP
3. Number of FTEs working on the process
4. Dedicated staff to the process
5. LHD staff competencies (e.g. facilitation, cultural, data)
6. LHO’s decision to use MAPP
7. Hired facilitator or consultant

Factors Related to Positive Outcomes

• Local Health Officer support of the MAPP process
• One or more FTEs (not necessarily one dedicated staff)
• 20 or more participants
Competencies Related to Outcomes

- Cultural
- Facilitation
- Leadership
- Project Management
- Data Analysis
- Collaboration & Community Engagement
- Marketing and Communication

Visit the MAPP Program Page at www.naccho.org/topics/infrastructure/MAPP.cfm