PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES DISTRICT COCONINO COUNTY DELIVERABLE #3

2013-2014 Accreditation Support Initiative (ASI) for Local Health Departments Category 3 – Progress Towards Developing and Implementing an Agency Strategic Plan (related to PHAB Domain: 5)

Detailed written description of the process for identifying agency strategic priorities, goals and objectives with measurable and time-framed targets

Partially-Completed Strategic Plan

Coconino County Public Health Services District (CCPHSD) utilized colleagues at the Arizona Department of Health Services (ADHS) as well as an internal facilitator trained in the Institute of Cultural Affairs Technology of Participation[®] (ToP[®]) *Participatory Strategic Planning* to conduct a workshop series that yielded CCPHSD strategic priorities; goals and objectives, with time-framed targets, are still pending.

First, on April 30th, Carol Vack, ADHS Local Health Liaison and Public Information Officer and Patricia Tarango, Chief, ADHS Bureau of Health Systems Development Chief facilitated a 2.5 hour *Strengths, Opportunities, Weaknesses, and Threats (SWOT) Analysis* with 18 CCPHSD subject matter experts from across CCPHSD's spectrum of services. The session began with Dr. Marie Peoples, CCPHSD's Chief Health Officer (CHO), welcoming everyone and reviewing CCPHSD's draft vision statement. Next, Carol and Patricia reviewed ground rules, encouraged dynamic engagement, and emphasized that in this process, all staff have valid, credible input and therefore should be respected (reiterating that "no idea is a bad idea" and that since they are "equal" experts, no one should feel hindered to express his/her true opinions). Then the Public Health Accreditation Board (PHAB)'s overall goal for voluntary national public health accreditation and prerequisites were reviewed, after which Angela Horvath, CCPHSD Policy Analyst, talked about *CCPHSD Community Health Improvement Plan* targets:

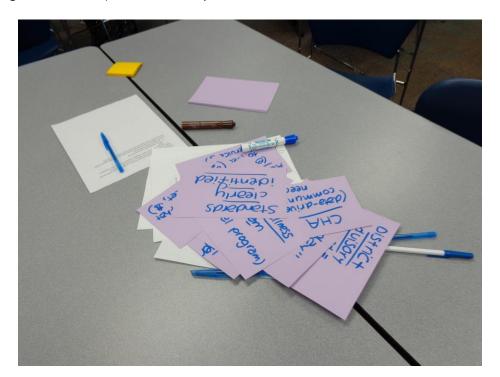
- Coordinate injury prevention, chronic disease and access to health care service providers
- Make community aware of alcohol-abuse prevention and treatment options
- Educate youth and public about obesity-related disease prevention
- Advocate for policies fighting chronic diseases
- Advocate for medical transport system
- Make Page community aware of low-cost providers and services

Carol and Patricia also shared a handout entitled, "What is a Vision Statement?" to help staff realize nuances between vision and mission statements (how they are similar, yet different).





In order to begin the SWOT Analysis, Patricia had everyone count off by letters, spelling out S-W-O-T and thereby forming four separate groups. These groups then took turns rotating to one of four tables, wherein note cards were used to brainstorm *strengths, opportunities, weaknesses,* and *threats* (each table focused on a particular facet). Individuals then shared ideas, identified main categories, and reviewed thoughts as groups, echoing and building upon ideas identified by the previous group (each time rotating to a new table). Results of this process follow.







	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
	Staff	Modest Specific Funding
	Subject matter expertise	Bureaucracy limits opportunities for revenue
	Cultural diversity of staff/services	Program funding and scope limitations
	Desire to serve community (repeated)	Partnerships
	Dedicated, passionate staff (repeated)	Tribal collaboration
	Increased intern base	Lack of partnerships with other County departments
INTERNAL	Customer service	(repeated)
FACTORS	Culture	Branding/Marketing
	New Chief Health Officer leadership	Misunderstanding of public health impacts/services
	Shift toward greater accountability	Use/access to technology/social media
	Positive/supportive culture (repeated)	Messaging to public
	Policy trailblazing (repeated)	Ineffective branding
		Don't champion our internal programs



Willingness to lead (try things first)	Organizational Culture
Staff input is valued	Lack of innovative thinking
Professional development embraced	Resistance to change ("We've always done it this way")
Public health work is important	Silos at organizational level
External S	
County (organization) resources (Info	
Technology, Human Resources, Emerg Preparedness)	gency Complacency – lack of enforcement of policies and
Board of Directors and District Adviso	procedures (repeated)
support	Lack of accountability
Modest financial stability	Inconsistent expectations of professionals (repeated)
Centrally-L	ocated Financial
	Doing more with less – not good balance (repeated)
	Grant reliance
	Priorities
	Changing priorities
	Competing priorities
	Lack of prioritization
	Geographic Distance
	"Flagcentric" (repeated)
	Partnerships (repeated)
	Community relationships (repeated)
OPPORTUNITIES	<u>THREATS</u>
Organizational O	Culture Finance
Fresh leadership (Chief Health Officer	
Manager + Board of Director) (repeat	Limited funding results in future unskilled staff
"New day" – reorganization, increase internal and external collaboration (re	
Increased communication with staff, a	top- Budget restrictions
down	



	Increase staff training	Unstable tax base and fiscal division from County (repeated)
	Staff engagement	Grant dependency
	District Advisory Board is highly-engaged	Competitive environment
	Embracing change	Political Influences
	Marketing	Political will – spectrum of none to overly engaged
	Greater use of technology and social media	Less autonomy for decision-making from County Manager's Office (repeated)
	Marketing	
	Improve public perception of PHSD	View of PHSD as separate from the County
	County Wellness Program (model program)	Community perception of health and safety regulations
	Public Health Standards	Staffing
		Losing staff knowledge base
EXTERNAL	Research best/evidence-based practices	Units are siloed
FACTORS	Community Health Assessment (data-driven	
FACTURS	community needs)	Expectation of services – not a clear direction – primary/secondary/tertiary
	Accreditation opens doors (repeated)	Accreditation is scary word
	Create continuous quality improvement culture	Cost of living versus wages
	Standards clearly defined	Expanded Public Health Role
	Strategic plan helps us define where we go	(Re-) Emerging diseases
	Greater use of technology and social media	Public misunderstands what we do
	Policy	Lack of understanding of public health role
	Streamline policies and procedures	Multitude of changes
	Outside agency does leg work for Health in All Policy	Poverty
		Mass disaster
	Affordable Care Act (enhanced access to preventive services)	Competitive environment with federally-qualified health centers – as opposed to collaborative
	Policy work (acknowledge that it is a vital facet and tied to funds)	Duplication of services
	Make policies accessible and understandable	Climate changes
	Policy expansion to outlying cities	

EXTERNA



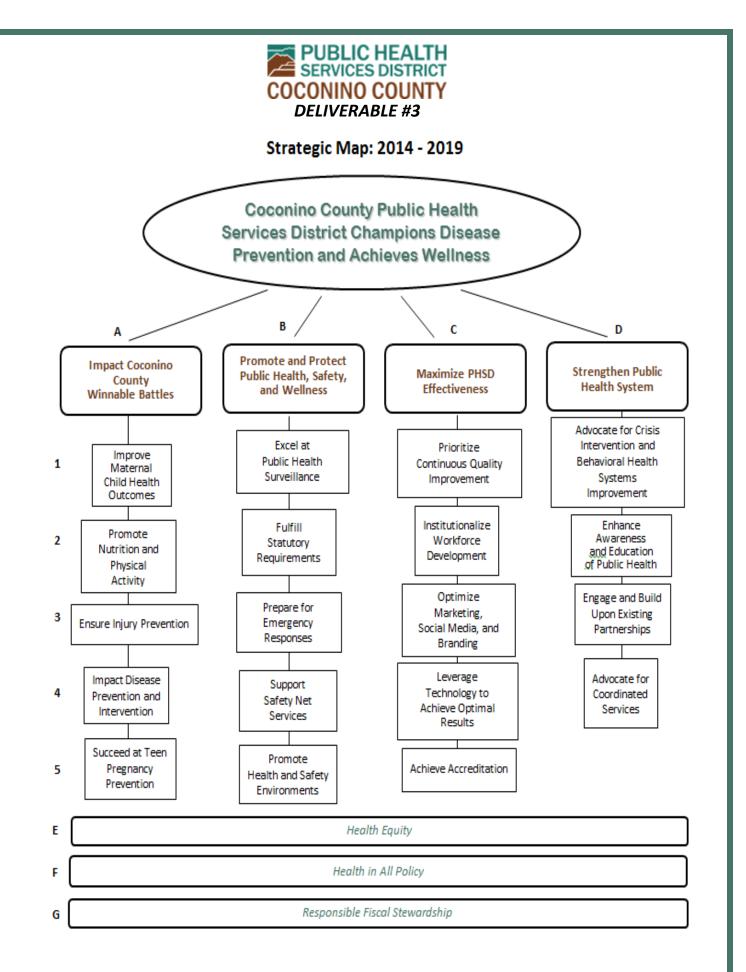
Partners
Expansion of services to the community
Alignment of services with other departments and programs
Improve and expand partnerships
Engage nontraditional partners







After breaking for lunch, staff spent nearly two hours creating a Strategic Map. Carol talked about how a Vision represents the long-term goal, or desired end-state, whereas a Mission focuses upon the fundamental purpose as to why an organization exists. Then she introduced the Strategic Map as being a roadmap of, and strategy of, how we get there (essentially a plan for the next three to five years). We used their recently-completed ADHS Vision, Mission, and Strategic Map and the Mohave County Public Health Department Strategic Maps as examples. Carol explained that the top bubble (see following CCPHSD Strategic Map) reflects the *central challenge*, whereas boxes along the top are *strategic* priorities. Likewise, cross-cutting boxes along the bottom are strategic priorities that pervade service delivery across the entire organization. By modeling the CCPHSD Strategic Map on the ADHS and Mohave ones, we honored state-wide continuity in planning, fostering collaboration. Both sample maps also had 25 individual boxes in specific rows and columns, each representing strategies. Next, we took what we had in both our vision and SWOT Analysis and paired it down succinctly, considering: CCPHSD responsibilities required by law/ordinance, County-assigned responsibilities, short-term goals, and overarching goals. We also touched upon rollout, such as how CCPHSD could communicate the plan to gain staff buy-in. Due to realistic policy changes, we were encouraged to plan only five years ahead, and to imagine the dynamic, program-based services we offer (or would like to offer). Carol asked, "What is the current structure?" before staff began offering ideas that contributed to our map (that was created in real-time):





Partial Documentation to Meet PHAB Measure 5.3.2 A

CCPHSD made significant progress toward adopting a District strategic plan by attaining the following PHAB-required documentation to meet Measure 5.3.2A: (a) Consideration of key support functions required for efficiency and effectiveness (attained through the Strategic Map and prior Strategic Directions Workshop), (b) Identification of external trends, events, or factors that may impact community health or the health department (gleaned from the SWOT Analysis and prior Underlying Contractions Workshop), (c) Assessment of CCPHSD strengths and weaknesses (also ascertained via the SWOT Analysis), and (d) Link strategic to the CCPHSD Community Health Improvement Plan (done in the SWOT analysis and prior efforts).

Informal Plan to Attain Documentation that Fully Meets PHAB Measure 5.3.2 A

Since defining goals and objectives with measurable and time-framed targets is the only PHAB-required facet that remains, a multi-hour Focused Implementation Workshop will be conducted with members of the strategic planning in the near future, facilitated by our staff member trained in Technology of Participation® Participatory Strategic Planning. The focus of this session will be about priorities. Specifically, she will ask, "What will be our specific, measurable accomplishments for the next five years?" Discussion questions will be of the nature: "What will be our specific measurable accomplishments? What is our timeline for completion of our first year accomplishments? What are the implementation steps for the first quarter accomplishments? What are our priority actions for the first quarter?" Through this workshop, the strategic planning group will take each strategic direction (from the Strategic Directions Workshop) and consider their relationship to the four complementing strategic priorities (specified in brown in the Strategic Map boxes above). The strategic planning group will then define what success looks like and decide what it is committed to doing in the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth years of the strategic plan. Together, they will identify desired outcomes, choose staff actions, and negotiate timeframes and responsibilities. Overall, this process will move implementation forward by helping the strategic planning group build commitment to the new strategic plan by aligning its resources and formalizing leadership roles. To achieve this, our Strategic Map will guide us, along with the strategic directions identified in the Strategic Directions Workshop, in finalizing the framework for the CCPHSD Strategic Plan. This framework will then be filled in with the newly-identified goals, objectives, and time-framed, measurable targets that are cross-referenced in our yet-to-be-created CCPHSD Quality Improvement (QI) Plan (thereby fulfilling PHAB's final requirement, of linking our strategic plan to our QI plan). Lastly, once the strategic plan is finalized, it will be vetted by the CCPHSD District Advisory Board, adopted by the CCPHSD Board of Directors, and ultimately shared with all staff.

<u>Staff have an Increased Awareness</u> of what a Comprehensive, Results-Driven Strategic Plan Entails

Since successful implementation is contingent upon decisions made by all strategic planning group members, as they take responsibility for specific tasks identified through group planning, CCPHSD's ToP[®] workshop techniques have proven invaluable in helping staff to understand what a comprehensive, results-driven strategic plan entails. By participating in the process thus-far, staff have gained an appreciation for the linkage between their day-to-day work and the evolving strategic plan; the strategic plans's action steps will make this even clearer. Additionally, as part of their ADHS-provided technical assistance, Carol and Patricia talked about how the Strategic Map can be used to enhance communication with all staff, as well as internal and external stakeholders across the County, to share priorities and future plans. They highlighted how each box in the map connects to every program



CCPHSD delivers, so it will prove to be a valuable tool in helping individual staff members from all levels of the organization understand how his/her work fits into the larger strategic plan (just as it has for the numerous subject matter experts who participated in the creation of the Strategic Map). In this way, the Strategic Map will serve as an easy-to-understand, visual starting point to talk about associated initiatives, thereby energizing discussion. Finally, program managers learned ways to market our final "message" at stakeholder rollout meetings, perhaps hosted by partner agencies, by integrating our onepage Strategic Map into slides and webinars; other marketing examples included sharing it at division staff meetings, CHO messaging (both informal and formal, ranging from one-on-one to larger group audiences), internet video presentations, and via conference room displays. Overall, staff members are enthusiastic to see how CCPHSD's strategic plan's clarity will translate to improved service delivery and further opportunities within our organization.