



Putting Public Health Evidence in Action

Introduce Evidence-Based Practice and Community Engagement

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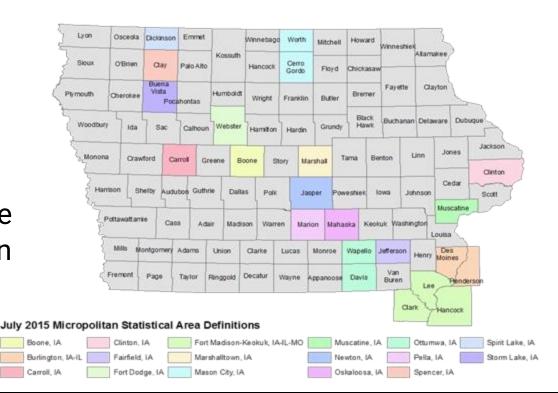
Acknowledgements

- This training is adapted from a training created by The Cancer Prevention and Control Research Network with funding from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the National Cancer Institute.
- The training content builds on the following:
 - National Cancer Institute's Using What Works <u>http://cancercontrol.cancer.gov/use_what_works/start.htm</u>
 - Getting to Outcomes
 <u>https://www.rand.org/health/projects/getting-to-outcomes.html</u>
 - Brownson et al. (2017). Evidence-Based Public Health. 3rd ed. New York, NY: Oxford University Press.
 - Institute for Healthcare Improvement's Collaborative Model for Achieving Breakthrough Improvement. <u>www.ihi.org</u>
 - The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Principles of Community Engagement



Purpose and Audience

Purpose: Promote the implementation of evidencebased interventions with local public health leaders and community based organization staff of micropolitan communities and provide helpful tips and tricks to implementing these interventions in micropolitan communities.





Overview of the 6 Modules

- Module 1: Engaging partners
- Module 2: Understanding the problem and setting goals
- Module 3: Identifying evidence-based interventions (EBIs)
- Module 4: Adapting EBIs
- Module 5: Implementing EBIs
- Module 6: Evaluating EBIs



Objectives for Module 1

Define evidence-based practice

Describe the framework for evidence-based practice that will guide the training series

Introduce community and leader engagement as a foundation to evidence-based practice



What is Evidence-Based Practice?





What are Evidence-based Interventions (EBIs)?

Programs, practices, principles, procedures, policies, pills, and products that have been found to be effective in one or more welldesigned research studies



Examples of EBIs

Broad EBIs (Systematic Review Recommendations

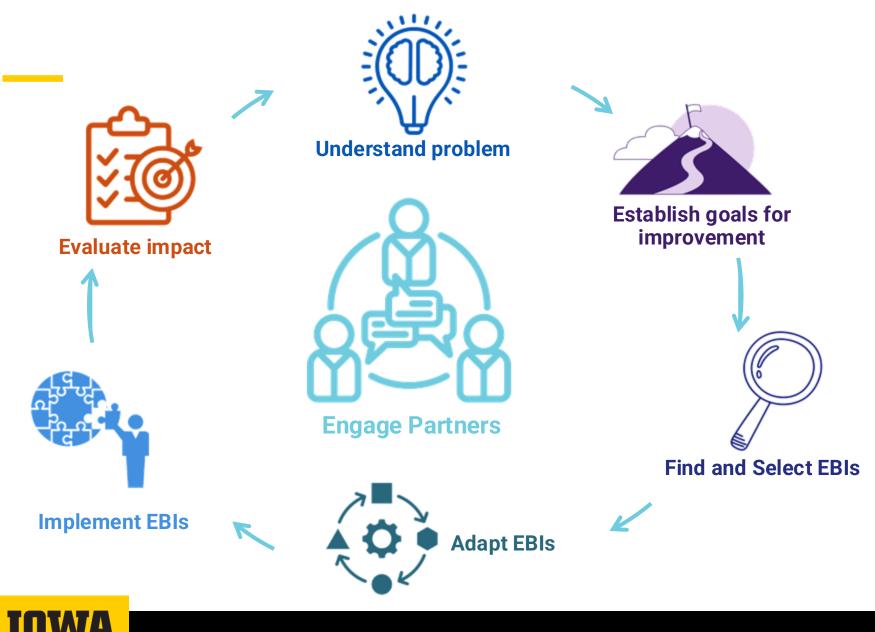
- Program Reminders (phone calls and reminder letters)
- Interventions engaging Community Health Workers and Patient Navigation Services
- Increasing screenings
- Policy changes (legislation, organizational, worksites)
- Built environmental changes (increasing sidewalks and bike lanes)
- Home visits

Packaged EBIs

- TOP and Wise Guys
- Matter of Balance, Stepping On
- Walk with Ease, Enhance Fitness
- CAPABLE
- Fresh Conversations
- Powerful Tools for Caregivers
- Mental Health First Aid
- Diabetes Prevention Program (DPP)
- Flu-FIT

IOWA

Framework for the Training



Framework for the Training



Community



Those who are affected by the health issues being addressed

Those who adopt and implement EBIs into practice to improve health



The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Principles of Community Engagement

Community Engagement

"...the process of working collaboratively with and through groups of people affiliated by geographic proximity, special interest, or similar situations to address issues affecting the well-being of those people."



Benefits of Community Engagement

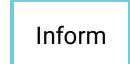




Partners can be engaged in many ways and at many different levels

Some partners only have the capacity to be engaged a little

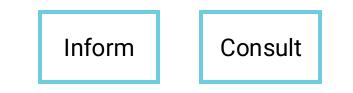
Engagement of partners is a spectrum



Lowest

Highest

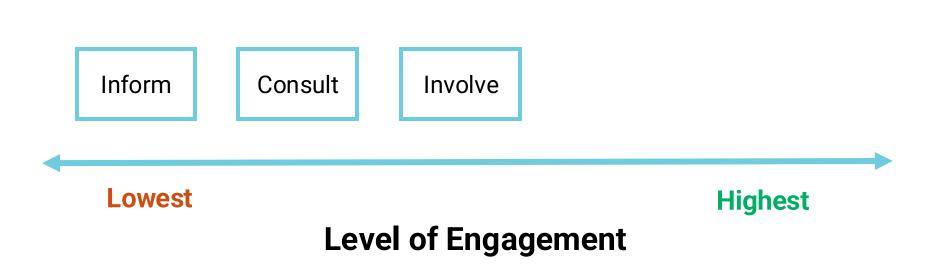
Level of Engagement

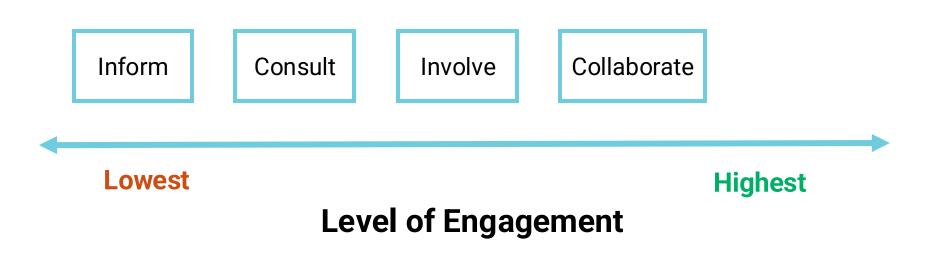


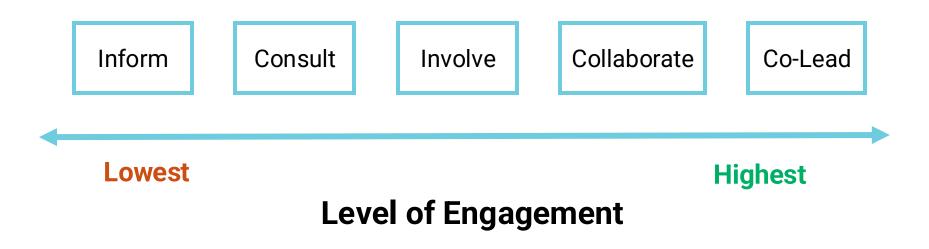
Lowest



Level of Engagement







Principles Essential to Community-Engaged Health Promotion and Research

Adapted from



Clinical and Translational Science Awards Consortium Community Engagement Key Function Committee Task Force on the Principles of Community Engagement







CTSA Clinical & Translational



Active Ottumwa



Input from Community Advisory Board, Physical Activity Leaders, Active Ottumwa Ambassadors, and Community Members



Informational Strategies



Paid Advertising



Community Events



Website Exposure



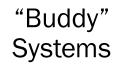
Press Conferences and News Coverage





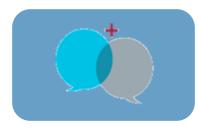


Physical Activity Groups



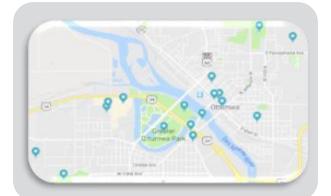


Behavioral and Social Strategies



Positive Reward and Self-talk

Physical Activity Contracts





Joint Use Agreements



Walking Trails

Open Streets Events

Environmental Strategies



Park Installations and Renovations



Bicycle Lanes

Ottumwa Community Advisory Board

Wapello County Public Health

ISU Extension

Sieda Community Action

River Hills Community Health Center

Ottumwa Community School District

U.S. Bank

YMCA of Ottumwa

Indian Hills Community College

Ottumwa Parks Department

United Way of Ottumwa





Active Ottumwa Podcast



10-part podcast series Housed on UI PRC-RH Website (and iTunes/Spotify)





Be clear about the purposes or goals of the efforts and programs

Example:

 CAB co-developed mission, goals, and operating principles



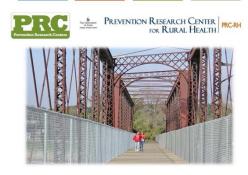


Seek to better understand the context of the community

Example:

- CAB input throughout program decisions
- Community Survey
- Engage PALs in designing programming

CDC's Principles of Community Engagement



Ottumwa Community Health Survey 2013

SUMMARY REPORT



Build trust to actively engage the community

Example:

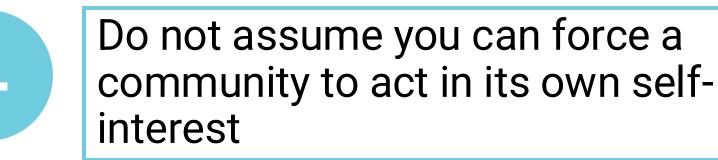
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- Longevity of the CAB
- Open and honest communication with partners and leaders



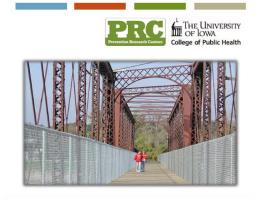






Example:

- Physical activity as focus
- Development of Menu of Activities
- PAL ownership of their activities



ACTIVE OTTUMWA Menu of Activities



Incorporate diversity throughout program

Example:

5

- Diversity in CAB and PALs
- PAL Latinas program





6

Use community strengths to make decisions and act

Example:

- Recruiting PALs and Ambassadors
- Locations for activities
- Channels used for informing community of program





Long-term commitment by partners is needed

Example:

- CAB organizational involvement
- Active Iowa program material development
- COVID-19 outbreak in Ottumwa



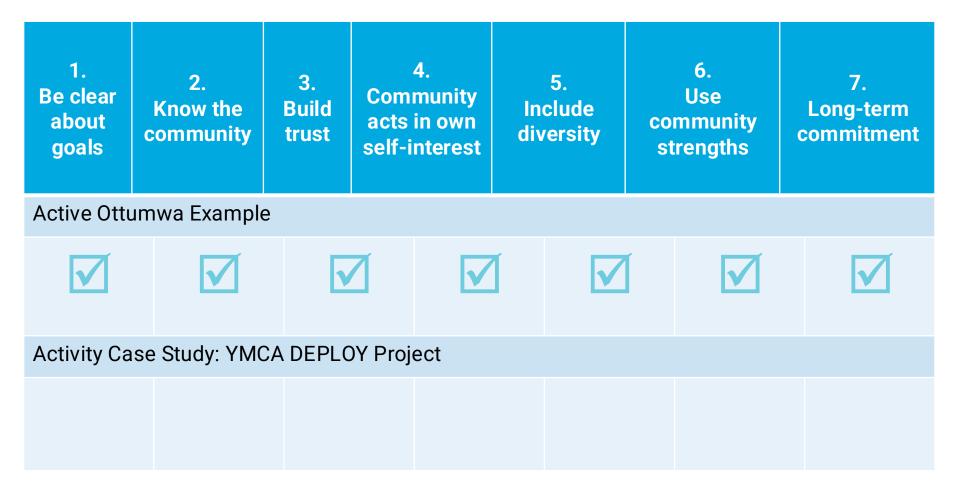


Tips on Long-term Community Engagement

- Engage community partners in all decisions
- Manage member expectations
- Make group agreements and enhance buy-in
- Make time for members to get to know one another
- Compensate and support the community member's time and expertise
- Honor lived experiences
- Be aware of power differences
- Offer the community support outside of the project
- Regularly check in about capacity, time, and interest in project
- Divide roles and responsibilities fairly and with mutual agreement
- Work with partners and participants, not on behalf of them
- Make as easy as possible to participate (ex: hybrid options, go to partners, timing)
- Report back often

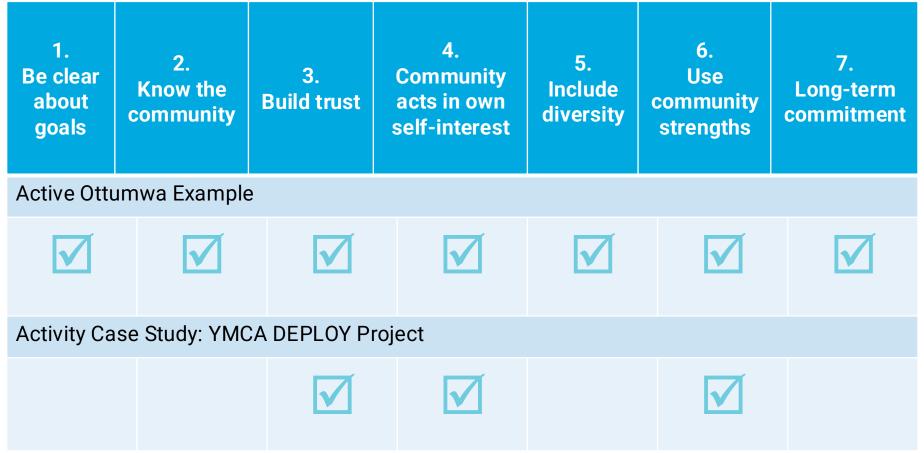


Activity: Community Engagement



Read the **DEPLOY CASE STUDY** document and determine which community engagement principles were followed.

Activity: Community Engagement - Discussion





Framework for the Training



