

COMMUNITY DIAGNOSIS

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PRESENTATION OUTLINE

- ❑ Introduction to community diagnosis
- ❑ Purpose of community diagnosis
- ❑ Importance of community diagnosis
- ❑ Community diagnosis and its process
- ❑ Stages of community diagnosis
- ❑ Steps to plan community diagnosis
- ❑ Limitation of community diagnosis
- ❑ Acknowledgement
- ❑ References



OBJECTIVE

- At the end of this presentation students will be able to understand:
 - Define Community diagnosis.
 - Purpose and importance of Community diagnosis .
 - Community analysis & its process
 - Steps to plan Community diagnosis(stages)
 - Limitation of the Community diagnosis.



INTRODUCTION TO COMMUNITY DIAGNOSIS

What is Community?

- ❑ A cluster of people with at least one common characteristic (geographic location, occupation, ethnicity, housing condition.....)
- ❑ It is a group of people with a common characteristic or interest living together within a larger society
- ❑ Is a whole entity that functions because of the interdependence of its parts or subsystems. (*Glasgow et al. 1997; VanEenwyk 1997; Han et al. 1999*)



INTRO.....

Community diagnosis:-

- ❑ is a comprehensive assessment of health status of the community in relation to its social, physical and biological environment.
- ❑ a quantitative and qualitative description of the health of citizens and the factors which influence their health. It identifies problems, proposes areas for improvement and stimulates action(WHO)
- ❑ It identify the common problems or diseases spread in the community



INTRO.....

- It is generally refers to the identification and quantification of health problems in a community as a whole in terms of mortality, morbidity rates, ratios, and identification of their correlates for the purpose of defining those at risk or those in need of health care(WHO).



SOURCES OF INFORMATION AND THE METHODS THAT CAN BE USED FOR COMMUNITY DIAGNOSIS-

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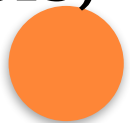
1. Routine reporting from health facilities
2. Surveillance – active , passive and sentinel surveillance
3. Screening of the community
4. Surveys
5. Vital registration of events

○ **Trend analysis-**

- To assess the changes in the health situation of a community , burden of illness, prevalence of risk factors and many other factors.

CHARACTERISTICS OF COMMUNITY DIAGNOSIS-

1. Ability to address important community problems which are amenable to practical control.
2. Ability to identify most of the targeted health events.
3. Adequacy in reflecting changes in distribution of events over time, place and person.
4. Having a clearly defined population, data collection, data flow, analysis, interpretation and feedback.
5. Orientation towards appropriate action.



PURPOSE OF COMMUNITY DIAGNOSIS

- ❑ To define existing problems
- ❑ To determine available resources
- ❑ To set priorities for planning,
- ❑ To implementing and
- ❑ To evaluating health action for the community



IMPORTANCE OF COMMUNITY DIAGNOSIS

- ❑ Act as a data reference for the district
- ❑ It helps to find the common problems or diseases, which may be easily preventable in the community.
- ❑ It is a tool to disclose the hidden problems that are not visible but affect community
- ❑ To access the group of underprivileged people
- ❑ It helps to find the real problems of the community people which might not have perceived by them as problems.
- ❑ It helps to impart knowledge and attitudes to turnover people's problems towards the light of solution.



COMMUNITY ANALYSIS

- ❑ Community analysis is the process of examining data to define needs strengths, barriers, opportunities, readiness, and resources.
- ❑ The end product of analysis is the “community profile”



COMMUNITY ANALYSIS (CONT.)

Profiling:-

- ❑ The collection of relevant information that will inform about the state of health and health needs of the population and
- ❑ Analysis of this information to identify the major health issues



COMMUNITY ANALYSIS (CONT.)

- To analyze assessment data is helpful to categorize the data. This may be done as following:
 - Demographic
 - Environmental
 - Socioeconomic
 - Health resources and services
 - Health policies
 - Study of target groups.



THE COMMUNITY DIAGNOSIS PROCESS

- ❑ “A means of examining aggregate and social statistics in addition to the knowledge of the local situation, in order to determine the health needs of the community”



COMMUNITY DIAGNOSIS PROCESS(CONT....)

The end result of community diagnosis should provide answers to

- ❑ Where is the community now?
- ❑ Where does it want to be?
- ❑ How will it get there?

The above questions can be answered through systematic analysis of

- ❑ Health statistical data of the locality
- ❑ Community surveys
- ❑ Available resources
- ❑ Community involvement
- ❑ Leaders commitment



WHY DO IT?

1. To Ensure that scarce resources are allocate with max health benefit
2. To Plan and deliver the most effective care to those in greatest need
3. To Apply the principles of equity and social justice in practice
4. To Work collaboratively with the community and plan interventions



HOW IS THE COMMUNITY DIAGNOSED?

- Community Diagnosis is done using a tool called "Health Indicators" which are the variables used for the assessment of community health. ■



HEALTH INDICATORS

Health indicators can be classified as:

- ❑ Mortality indicators
- ❑ Morbidity indicators
- ❑ Disability rates
- ❑ Nutritional status indicators
- ❑ Health care delivery indicators
- ❑ Utilization rates
- ❑ Indicators of social and mental health
- ❑ Environmental indicators
- ❑ Socio-economic indicators
- ❑ Health policy indicators
- ❑ Indicators of quality of life
- ❑ Other indicators



CHARACTERISTICS OF INDICATORS:

- ❑ should be **valid**, i.e., they should actually measure what they are supposed to measure;
- ❑ should be **reliable** and objective, i.e., the answers should be the same if measured by different people in similar circumstances;
- ❑ should be **sensitive**, i.e., they should be sensitive to changes in the situation concerned,
- ❑ should be **specific**, i.e., they should reflect changes only in the situation concerned,
- ❑ should be **feasible**, i.e., they should have the ability to obtain data needed,
- ❑ should be **relevant**, i.e., they should contribute to the understanding of the phenomenon of interest.



STAGES OF COMMUNITY DIAGNOSIS

The process of community diagnosis involves four stages:

1. Initiation
2. Data collection and analysis
3. Diagnosis
4. Dissemination



STAGE1: INITIATION

In order to initiate a community diagnosis project:

- ❑ a dedicated committee or working group should be set up to manage and coordinate the project.
 - ❑ The committee should involve relevant parties such as government departments, health professionals and non-governmental organizations.
 - ❑ Identify the available budget and resources to determine the scope of the diagnosis.
- 

STAGE1 CONT...

- ❑ Some of the common areas to be studied may include health status, lifestyles, living conditions, socioeconomic conditions, physical and social infrastructure, inequalities, as well as public health services and policies.
- ❑ Once the scope is defined, a working schedule to conduct the community diagnosis, production and dissemination of report should be set



STAGE2: DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

The project should collect both quantitative and qualitative data:

- ❑ It can be collected by conducting surveys through self-administered questionnaires, face to face interviews, focus groups and telephone interviews.
- ❑ In order to ensure reliability of the findings, an experienced organization such as an academic institute can be employed for conducting the study.



STAGE2: CONT...

Data can be analyzed and interpreted by experts. Here are some practical tips on data analysis and presentation:

- ❑ Statistical information is best presented as rates or ratios for comparison
 - ❑ Trends and projections are useful for monitoring changes over a time period for future planning
 - ❑ Local district data can be compared with other districts or the whole population
 - ❑ Graphical presentation is preferred for easy understanding.
- 

STAGE3: DIAGNOSIS

Diagnosis of the community is reached from conclusions drawn from the data analysis. It should preferably comprise three areas:

- ❑ health status of the community
- ❑ determinants of health in the community
- ❑ potential for healthy city development



STAGE 4:DISSEMINATION

The target audience for the community diagnosis includes

- ❑ Policy-makers,
- ❑ Health professionals and
- ❑ The general public in the community.



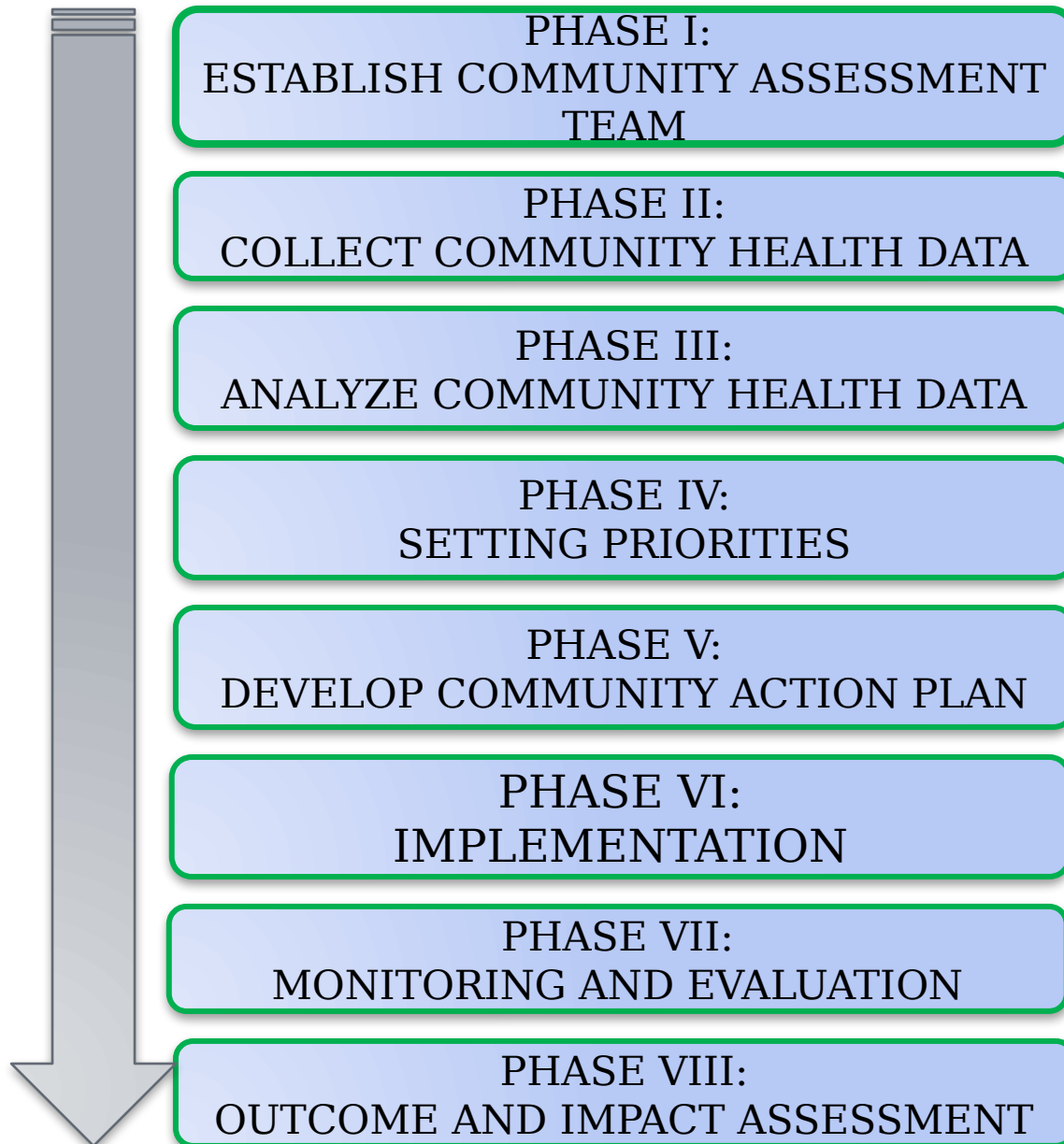
STAGE 4:CONT...

The report can be disseminated through the following channels:

- ❑ presentations at meetings of the health boards and committees, or forums
- ❑ organized for voluntary organizations, local community groups and the general public
- ❑ press release
- ❑ thematic events (such as health fairs and other health promotion programmes)



STEPS IN COMMUNITY DIAGNOSIS



PHASE I:

ESTABLISH COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT TEAM

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There is no better way to build support for public health interventions than to engage community residents in identifying important health issues.

Community assessment team should consist of

- ❑ Community leaders ; traditional and official authorities,

- ❑ Nominations from minor and special community members; women, youth, and other special groups ..

- ❑ Role models in the community for better



PHASE I CONT,,,

The community assessment team should have

- ❑ a steering committee that controls the overall activity of the process
- ❑ an advisory group that can provide technical support to the process



PHASE II: COLLECT COMMUNITY HEALTH DATA

Community health data is collected from

- ❑ Primary Data: The community members through a face to face interview, Focus Group Discussion or Nominal Group Discussion, which is important to identify the community felt problems.
- ❑ Secondary Data: Health statistics of the locality provides a baseline information regarding the prevailing health related problems of the community.



PHASE 3: ANALYZE COMMUNITY HEALTH DATA

Community health data is analyzed through:

- ❑ Data collected from the community members is transcribed and themathized in to categories that can match with the secondary data.
- ❑ Thematic areas may be
 - Maternal health problems
 - Nutritional problems
 - Reproductive health problems
 - Health care service delivery related problems
- ❑ These thematic areas then used to explain the secondary data and provide justification and reasons for the prevailing problems.
- ❑ In addition the themathized data represent the community felt problems and concerns.



PHASE IV: SETTING PRIORITIES

Priority setting is done through some criteria

- ❑ Magnitude
- ❑ Severity
- ❑ Feasibility
- ❑ Sustainability
- ❑ Community concern
- ❑ Governmental concern
- ❑ Donors concern



PRIORITY SETTING CONT...

Magnitude

E.g.-Infectious diseases such as Tb can have a profound effect b/c of the potential number of people who could be affected.

Things to consider in magnitude

- ❑ Are there disadvantaged groups with high needs for care?
- ❑ Are some people less able to access services?
- ❑ Are those whose needs are greatest receiving the services they need?



CONT...

Severity

- ❑ Some health problems the impacts are so severe for those people who are affected in terms of
 - ❑ Number of people with severe disability
 - ❑ Number of deaths
- ❑ That a response is required.



CONT...

Feasibility

- ❑ Appropriate and effective interventions available or not.
- ❑ Look beyond health services in to stakeholders when planning action to address a health problem.
- ❑ Acceptable to local people
- ❑ Justifiable in terms of cost of resources and benefits to health of population



CONT...

- ❑ **Are the services adequate?**
- ❑ Analysis of lack of services or duplication in terms of Rx , prevention or services
- ❑ Trend of the population and services should be coherent.
- ❑ **Is the expertise and training available?**
- ❑ People with skills & knowledge, and other resources should be used
- ❑ Knowing about these assets will help in deciding how to deal with needs raised through the assessment.



CONT...

Government & community concern

- ❑ Does the health need identified coincide with known priorities & strategies?
- ❑ The national & local priorities and health programs will influence whether a local health need will be acted on.
- ❑ It may be that action on an issue is already being taken as part of a national strategy, or local action is required.

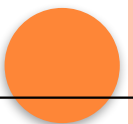


PRIORITIES SETTING TABLE

HEALTH ISSUE-----

	Very high(5).....very low(1)					
	5	4	3	2	1	subtotal
Magnitude						
Severity						
Feasibility						
Sustainability						
Community concern						
Governmental concern						
Donors concern						

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PROBLEM PRIORITIZATION WORKSHEET

Problem	Problem Importance Index
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	

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PHASE V: DEVELOP COMMUNITY ACTION PLAN

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- ❑ Action plan is a road map of each and every activity to be implemented in the process of intervention.

Action plan considers:-

- ❑ responsible personnel
- ❑ resources and budget
- ❑ strategies
- ❑ interventions, and
- ❑ time frame.



PHASE V: CONT...

Examine Interventions Pass the **PEARL** Test/not?

P - Proper and Politically feasible?

- ❑ Is the intervention suitable?
- ❑ Is any special authority or permission required

E - Economic?

- ❑ Does it make economic sense to address the problem with the intervention?
- ❑ Are there economic consequences if the intervention is not



PHASE V: CONT...

A - Acceptable?

- ☐ Will the community accept this intervention?
- ☐ Is it consistent with local norms and values?

R - Resources?

- ☐ Are there local resources or expertise?
- ☐ Can it be obtained?
- ☐ Is financial support available, or potentially available?



PHASE V: CONT....

L - Legal?

- ❑ Do current laws allow this intervention?
- ❑ Are there mandates which may interfere?



INTERVENTION WORKSHEET(CHECK TO SEE IF EACH INTERVENTION PASSES TH

Problem _____

Potential Interventions	(Yes or No)				
	P?	E?	A?	R?	L?

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PHASE VI: IMPLEMENTATION

- ❑ Implementation is the practical act of the intervention.
- ❑ Or it is when the action plan is set on practical ground.
- ❑ While implementation; we perform each and every activity as planned on the action plan, by considering the resources, strategies, and time frame



PHASE VII: MONITORING AND EVALUATION

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- ❑ Monitoring is an activity which is on tracking; it is recording each and every activity of the intervention and compare with the already settled plan.
- ❑ While Evaluation provides and used to assess whether our objective is achieved or not; provides and assess the reasons for why our activity over or under achieved.
 - *Evaluation of an intervention is done with an already settled evaluation indicators for each and specific interventions



PHASE VIII: OUTCOME AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- ❑ Outcome is the immediate effect of the intervention in reducing the problems that are targeted.
- ❑ Impact is the long term contribution of the intervention in modifying the quality of life of the community



LIMITATIONS OF COMMUNITY DIAGNOSIS

- ❑ The effects of health problems of individuals on their relatives cannot be assessed so simply
- ❑ The community will need to be consulted regarding their perceptions of values to assess the correctness of community diagnosis



CHALLENGES

- ❑ Working across professional boundaries
- ❑ Developing a shared language b/n sectors
- ❑ Obtaining commitment from the authorities
- ❑ Accessing relevant data
- ❑ Accessing the target population
- ❑ Maintaining team commitment



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THANK YOU !!

