

The Academic Primary Care Collaborative

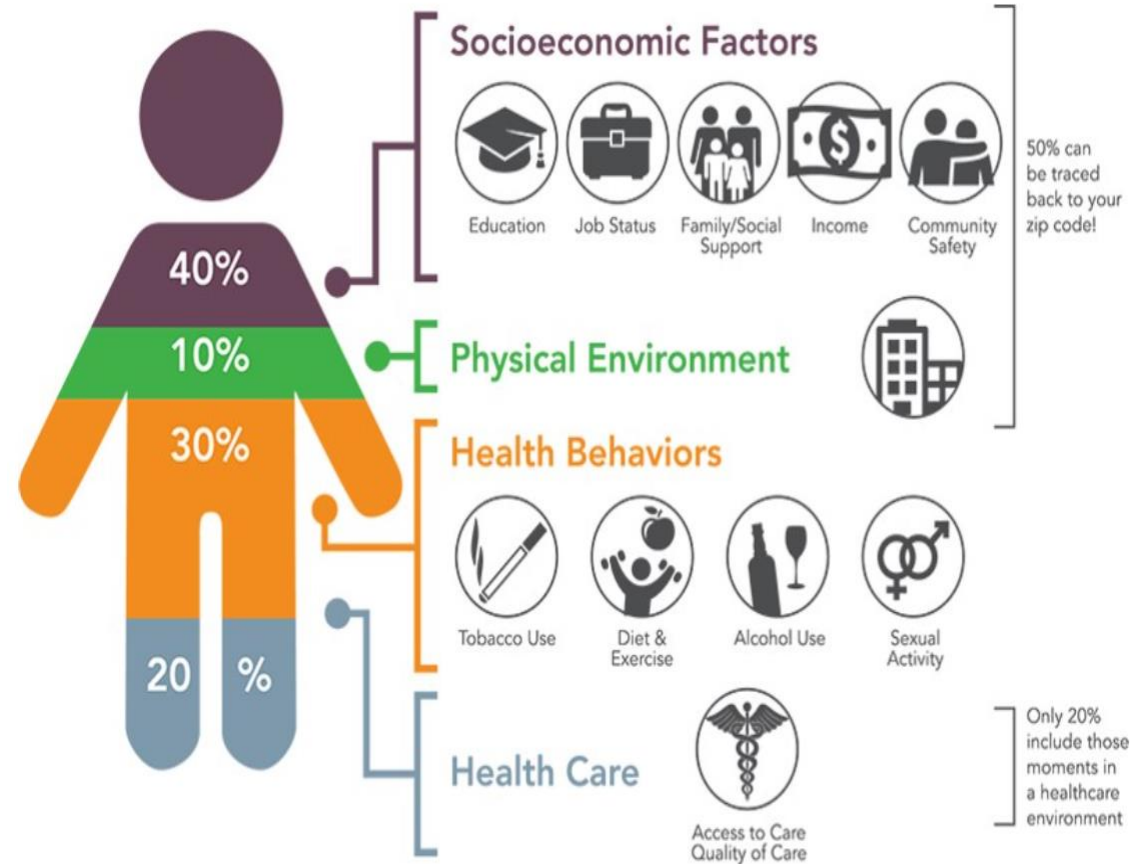
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The APCC

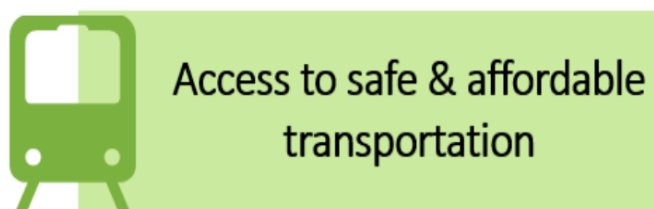
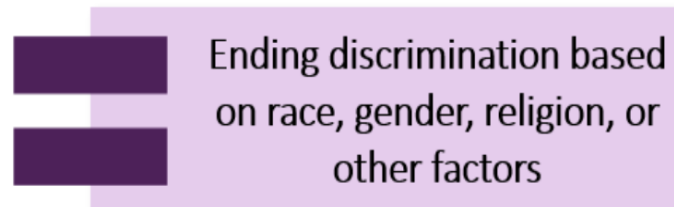
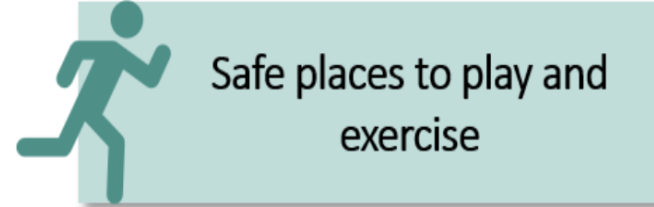
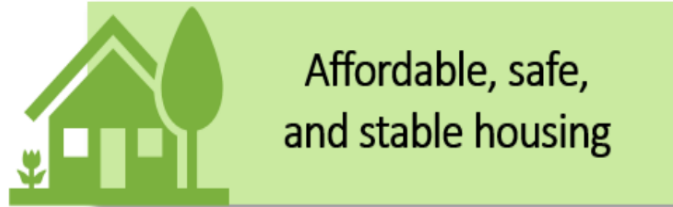
- The APCC acts as a focus for wider community based collaboration to improve health and healthcare.
- Facilitated through four action areas: service delivery, advocacy, research and education.
- One “purpose”: to ensure the APCC engages extensively with the community and stakeholders to bring their voices into decision making.

What Influences Health



Source: Institute for Clinical Systems Improvement, Going Beyond Clinical Walls: Solving Complex Problems (October 2014)

Factors That Support Health



Community Collaboration and Engagement

- How might community collaboration and engagement be considered and operationalized?
- What usually happens
 - Superficial engagement with the community
 - Community denied access to decision making
 - Interactions tend toward marginalization and tokenism
 - Community is simply informed about plans or consulted to provide feedback on limited activities

Meaningful Community Engagement

- Working collaboratively with and through those who share similar concerns/challenges
- Includes partnerships and coalitions to help mobilize resources and influence systems, change relationships among partners, and serve as catalysts for changing policies, programs, and practices (CDC, 2011).
- Requires decision makers to defer to communities → power-sharing and equitable transformation (Facilitating Power, 2020).
- Requires working closely with communities to understand their preferences on degrees of engagement.

Meaningful Community Engagement

- Intention to engage does not always translate to effective engagement
- Less whether entities think they are engaging communities; rather whether communities feel engaged!
- Are there are any models out there?



A Model

- National Academy of Medicine's Leadership Consortium: Collaboration for a Value and Science-Driven Health System
- To identify concepts and metrics to best assess extent, process, and impact of community engagement
- Wide variety of experts: community leaders, researchers, practitioners, policy advisors
- Started with a conceptual model
 - To illustrate the dynamic relationship between community engagement and improved health and healthcare outcomes

Why A New Model?

- Previous models
 - Focused on partnership processes, or
 - Connected engagement to factors influencing health
 - Few models associated engagement to outcomes, indicators or metrics but
 - Didn't identify the role of diversity, inclusion and health equity as core components of partnership characteristics and functioning

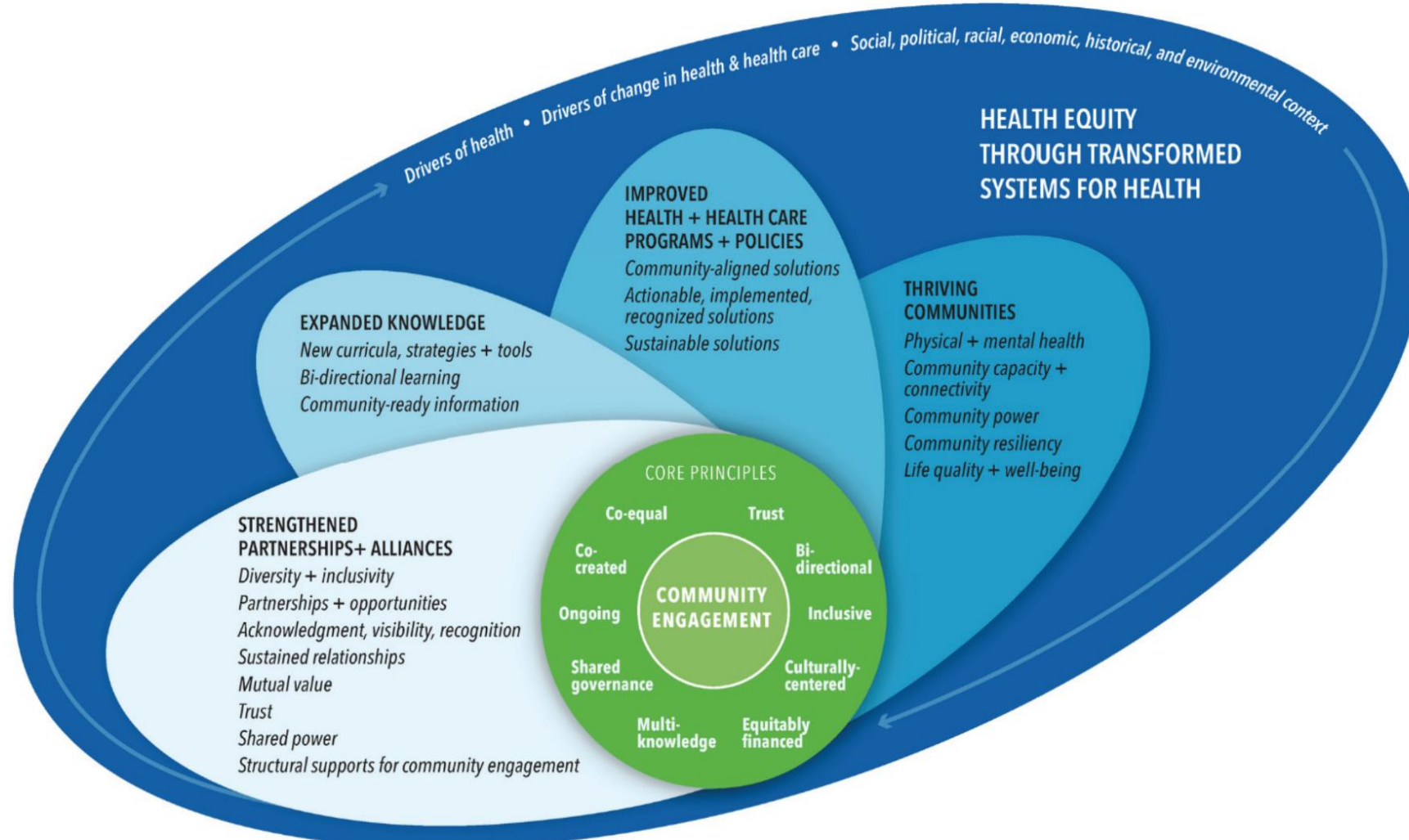
What's Important?

- Define what ideally should be measured in meaningful community engagement
 - Not predicated on what's available but what is aspirational
- Be flexible to measure engagement in any community
 - Community goes beyond geography → a group of individuals who share common and unifying traits or interests
- Define health holistically
 - To include physical, mental health and well-being

What's Important?

- Allow the community to see itself in or identify with the language, definitions, and context.
- Embed equity throughout the model
- Present a range of outcome options for various stakeholders
- Communicate the dynamic and transformative nature of engagement

Assessing Community Engagement (ACE) Model





Thank You!
Thoughts? Questions?

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