

Chapter 5

Community as Client Using Nursing Process in Community Health 2021

Intended learning outcomes

1. Describe the definition of community assessment
2. Compare and contrast five types of community needs assessment
3. Discuss community needs assessment methods
4. Describe four sources of community data
5. Explain how a community diagnosis is formed
6. Explain the characteristics of a healthy community
7. Identify the components of the community assessment wheel

Community as a client

- Refers to the concept of a community-wide group of people as the focus of nursing service

Barriers to the concept of community

1. **Individualism:** Most researchers, personnel and health care institutions focus on the care of individual illness rather than promotion of community health
2. **Myths:** focusing on locations rather than transferable skills, clinical skills only rather than a comprehensive body of knowledge (for e.g. biostatistics, epidemiology in analysis and measurement and anthropology in understanding phenomena, and focusing on individuals and families as clients more than on communities.



FIGURE 7-1 The community as client. Chapter 6, Table 6-1, provides assessment parameters that help identify the client's assets and needs.

Perspectives of community assessment

- » Location
- » Population
- » Social system

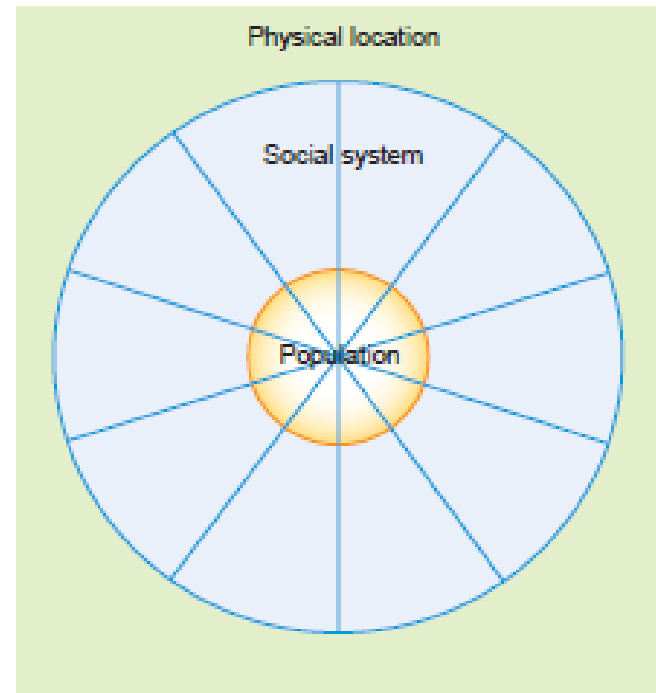


FIGURE 15.1 Three features of a community. The community has (1) a physical location, represented here by the square boundary; (2) a population, shown here by the central circle; and (3) a social system, divided here into subgroups.

1. Community Profile Relating to location perspectives

Location

- The health of a community is affected by **location**.
- The location of a community places it in an environment that offers **resources** and also poses **threats**.
- The healthy community is one that makes **wise use** of its **resources and is prepared to meet threats and dangers**.
- Location variables include: community boundaries, location of health services, geographic features, climate, flora and fauna, and the human-made environment

Location Variables	Community Health Implications	Community Assessment Questions	Information Sources
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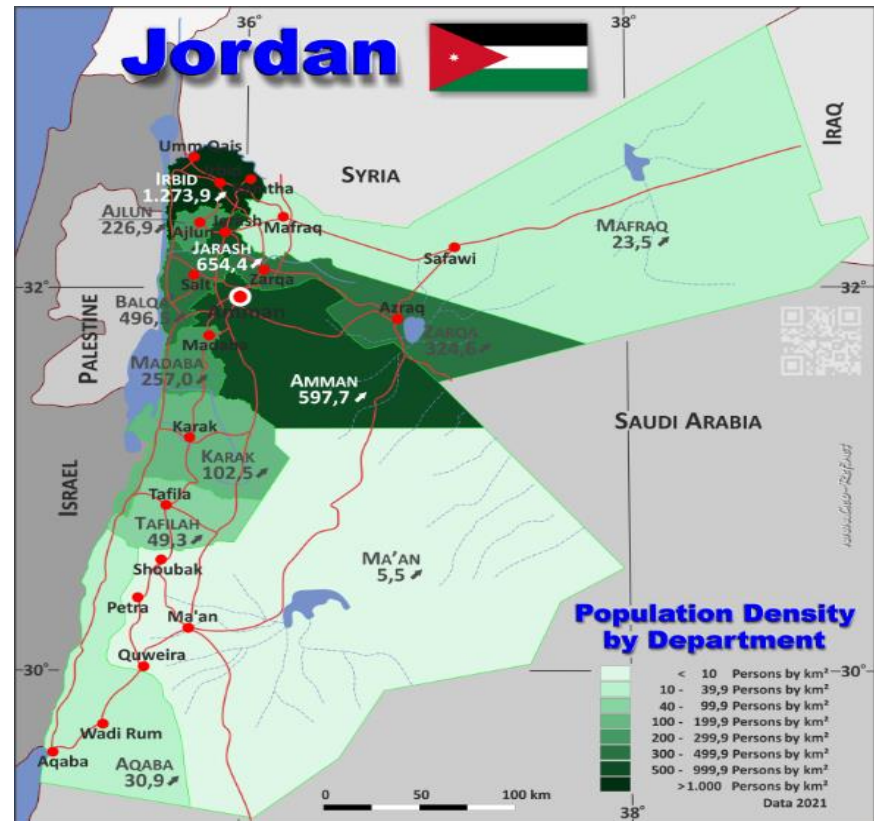
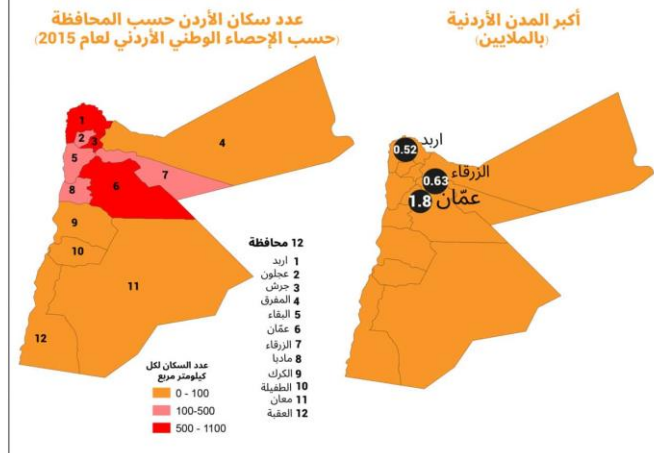
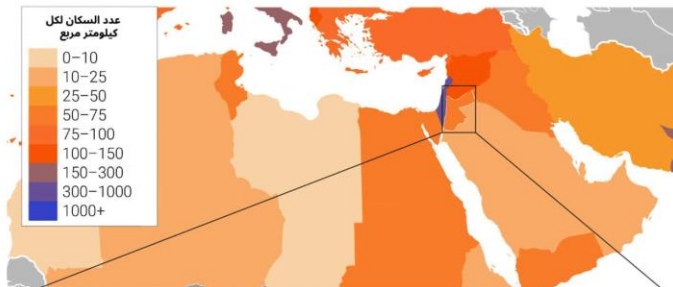
TABLE 15.1 Community Profile Inventory: Location Perspective

Location Variables	Community Health Implications	Community Assessment Questions	Information Sources
Boundary of community	Community boundaries serve as basis for measuring incidence of wellness and illness, and for determining spread of disease.	Where is the community located? What is its boundary? Is it a part of a larger community? What smaller communities does it include?	(For all—various Internet sites; Atlas State maps County maps City maps Telephone book City directory Public library
Location of health services	Use of health services depends on availability and accessibility.	Where are the major health institutions located? What necessary health institutions are outside the community? Where are they?	Telephone book Chamber of commerce State health department County or local health departments Maps Public library

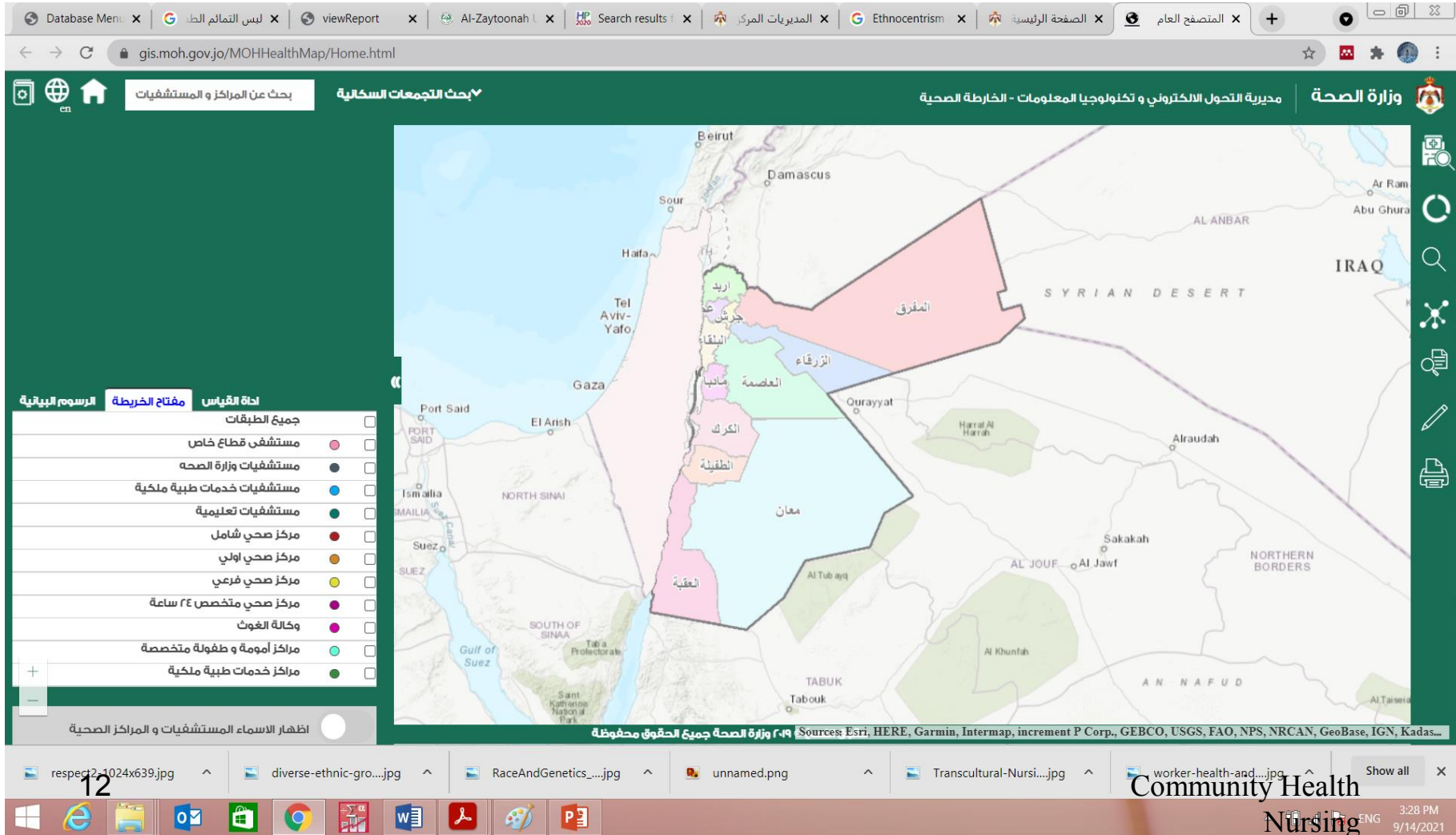
Location Variables	Community Health Implications	Community Assessment Questions	Information Sources
Geographic features	Injury, death, and destruction may be caused by floods, earthquakes, volcanoes, tornadoes, or hurricanes. Recreational opportunities at lakes, seashore, mountains promote health and fitness.	What major landforms are in or near the community? What geographic features pose possible threats? What geographic features offer opportunities for healthful activities?	Atlas Chamber of commerce Maps State health department Public library
Climate	Extremes of heat and cold affect health and illness. Extremes of temperature and precipitation may tax community's coping ability.	What are the average temperature and precipitation? What are the extremes? What climatic features affect health and fitness? Is the community prepared to cope with emergencies?	Weather atlas Chamber of commerce State health department Maps Local government Weather bureau Public library

Location Variables	Community Health Implications	Community Assessment Questions	Information Sources
Flora and fauna	<p>Poisonous plants and disease-carrying animals can affect community health.</p> <p>Plants and animals offer resources as well as dangers.</p>	What plants and animals pose possible threats to health?	<p>State health department</p> <p>Poison control center</p> <p>Police department</p> <p>Emergency rooms</p> <p>Encyclopedia</p> <p>Public library</p>
Human-made environment	All human influences on environment (housing, dams, farming, type of industry, chemical waste, air pollution, and so forth) can influence levels of community wellness.	<p>What are the major industries?</p> <p>How have air, land, and water been affected by humans?</p> <p>What is the quality of housing?</p> <p>Do highways allow access to health institutions?</p>	<p>Chamber of commerce</p> <p>Local government</p> <p>City directory</p> <p>State health department</p> <p>University research reports</p> <p>Public library</p>

الكثافة السكانية حسب البلد في الشرق الأوسط وشمال أفريقيا 2015



الخارطة الصحية/وزارة الصحة



2. Community Profile

Relating to population perspectives

Population

- Community health nurses can better understand any community by knowing about its population variables: size, density, composition, rate of growth or decline, cultural characteristics, social class structure, and mobility.
- Visit world data at <https://www.worlddata.info/asia/jordan/index.php>
- دائرة الإحصاءات العامة
- <http://dosweb.dos.gov.jo/ar/>

Community Profile Inventory: Population Perspective

Population Variables	Community Health Implications	Community Assessment Questions	Information Sources
Size	The number of people influences number and size of health care institutions. Size affects homogeneity of the population and its needs.	What is the population of the community? Is it an urban, suburban, or rural community?	(For all—various Internet sites) State health department Census data Maps City or town officials Chamber of commerce
Density	Increased density may increase stress. High and low density often affect the availability of health services.	What is the density of the population per square mile?	Census data State health department
Composition	Composition of the population often determines types of health needs.	What is the age composition of the community? What is the sex composition of the community? What is the marital status of community members? What occupations are represented and in what percentages?	Census data State health department Chamber of Commerce U.S. Department of Labor Statistics

Community Profile Inventory: Population Perspective

Population Variables	Community Health Implications	Community Assessment Questions	Information Sources
Rate of growth or decline	Rapidly growing communities may place excessive demands on health services. Marked decline in population may signal a poorly functioning community.	How has population size changed over the past two decades? What are the health implications of this change?	Census data State health department
Cultural differences	Health needs vary among sub-cultural and ethnic populations. Utilization of health services varies with culture. Health practices and extent of knowledge are affected by culture.	What is the ethnic breakdown of population? What racial groups are represented? What subcultural populations exist in the community? Do any of the subcultural groups have unique health needs and practices? Are different ethnic and cultural groups included in health planning?	Census data State health department Social and cultural research reports Human rights commission City government Health planning boards
Social class	Class differences influence the utilization of health services. Class composition influences cost of public health services.	What percentage of the population falls into each social class? What do class differences suggest for health needs and services?	State health department Census data Sociological reports

Community Profile Inventory: Population Perspective

Population Variables	Community Health Implications	Community Assessment Questions	Information Sources
Mobility	Mobility of the population affects continuity of care. Mobility affects availability of service to highly mobile populations.	How frequently do members move into and out of the community? How frequently do members move within the community? Are there any specific populations, such as migrant workers, that are highly mobile? How does the pattern of mobility affect the health of the community? Is the community organized to meet the health needs of mobile groups?	State health department Census data Health agencies serving migrant workers Farm labor offices Program serving transients and the homeless
Poverty Level	Economic disparities may lead to health disparities.	What percentage of the population is below federal poverty levels? How many children qualify for free or reduced cost school lunch?	Census data State data Local data (schools)
Education level	Education disparities may lead to health disparities.	What percentage of the population has less than high school education? What is the literacy rate?	State data Local data (schools)

Community Profile Inventory: Population Perspective

Population Variables	Community Health Implications	Community Assessment Questions	Information Sources
Unemployment rate	Health insurance is often tied to employment. Lack of regular income can be a family stressor. Both can lead to health disparities.	What is the rate of unemployment? How variable is this rate?	U.S. Department of Labor State data Local data
Population by age	A high proportion of children and elderly can overburden health care and social systems.	What is the dependency ratio? Has this rate changed dramatically? What is the trend?	Census data State data Local data
Health status	Community members' status relative to the 10 Leading Health Indicators can impact overall community health.	What is the rate of obesity/overweight? What are the rates of tobacco use and substance abuse? What is the immunization rate? What are rates of injury and violence? What are the STD and HIV/AIDS rates?	State data Local data CDC data Vital Statistics—Numbers of births, deaths, marriages, and infant mortality rate. (Compare local to state data; state to national data.)
Environmental health status	Poor environmental health (e.g. presence of coliform bacteria in well water, toxic chemicals or poor air quality) can lead to increased incidence of communicable or chronic diseases.	What are rates of communicable or chronic diseases (e.g., <i>E. coli</i> infections, asthma)? What is the Toxic Release Inventory?	CDC data State data Local data

Facts about Jordan Population

- The current population of **Jordan** is **10,324,858** as of Wednesday, September 15, 2021,
- Jordan population is equivalent to **0.13%** of the [total world population](#).
- The population density in Jordan is 115 per Km² (298 people per mi²).
- The total **land** area is 88,780 Km² (34,278 sq. miles)
- **91.5 %** of the population is **urban** (9,332,603 people in 2020)
- The **median age** in Jordan is **23.8 years**.

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البحث

دائرة الإحصاء العامة
Department of Statistics

الرئيسية عن الدائرة الأخبار والاعلام الاحصاءات المنهجيات الاصدارات الخدمات اتصل بنا

جديدنا (14-04-2021) خطة الشراء السنوية لعام 2021

3,797.2 م.د الميزان التجاري تراكمي حزيران 2021	0.6% تجارة الجملة الربع الرابع 2019	25.0% معدل البطالة للأردنيين الربع الأول 2021	0.3% الناتج المحلي الإجمالي الربع الأول 2021	1.77% معدل التضخم حزيران 2021	10,987,156 الساعة السكانية 14/9/2021
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الانفوجرافيك

23.1% ارتفاع الصادرات الوطنية و22.3% ارتفاع المستوردات خلال النصف الأول من عام 2021

أصدرت دائرة الإحصاءات العامة تقريرها الشهري حول التجارة الخارجية في الأردن، والذي يشير إلى أن قيمة الصادرات الكلية خلال...

للمزيد <

آخر الأخبار

4.5 مليون م2 مساحة الأبنية المرخصة في المملكة خلال الأشهر السبعة الأولى من عام 2021

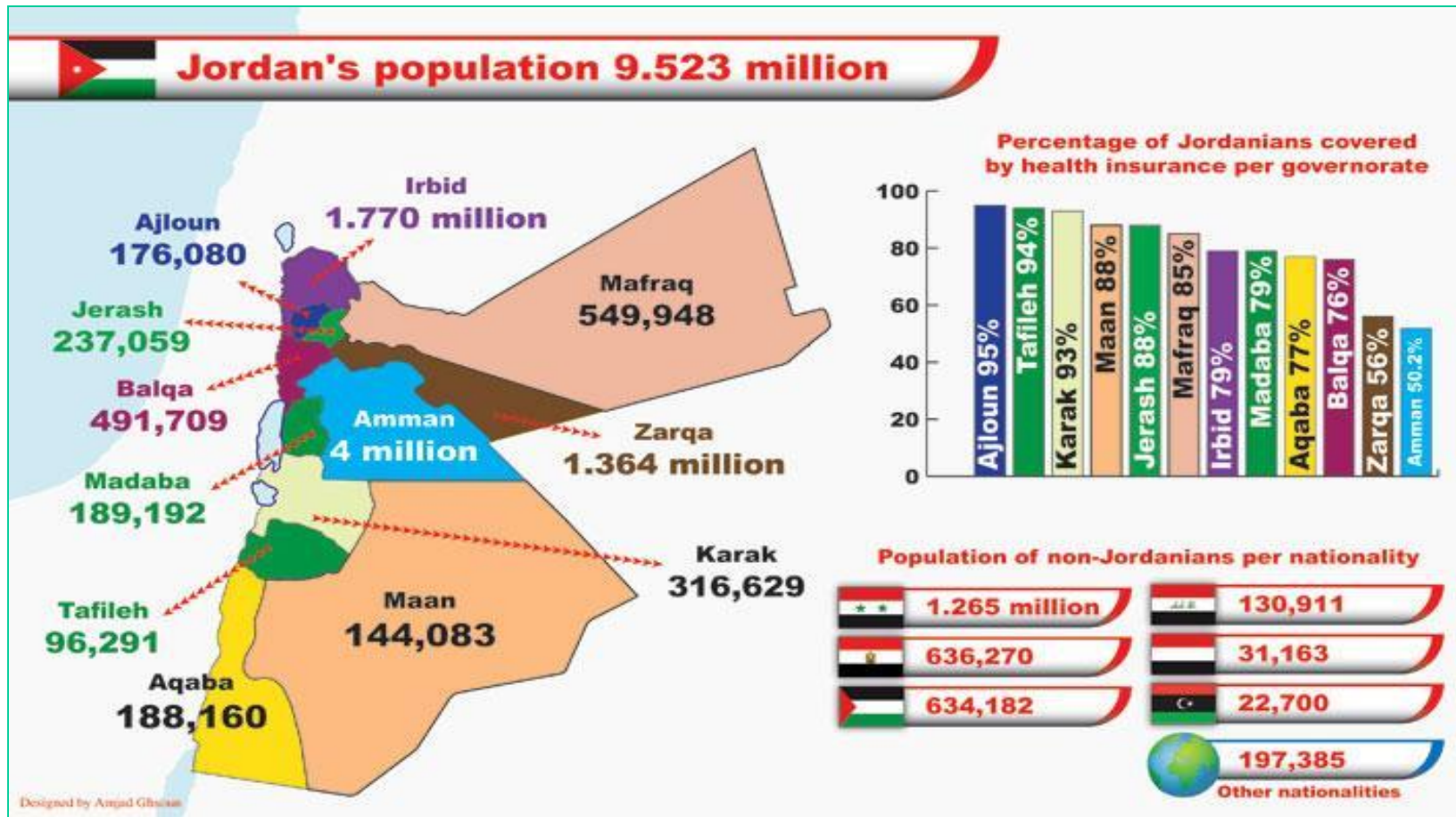
يشير التقرير الشهري الصادر عن دائرة الإحصاءات العامة حول تراخيص الأبنية في المملكة خلال الأشهر السبعة الأولى من عام...

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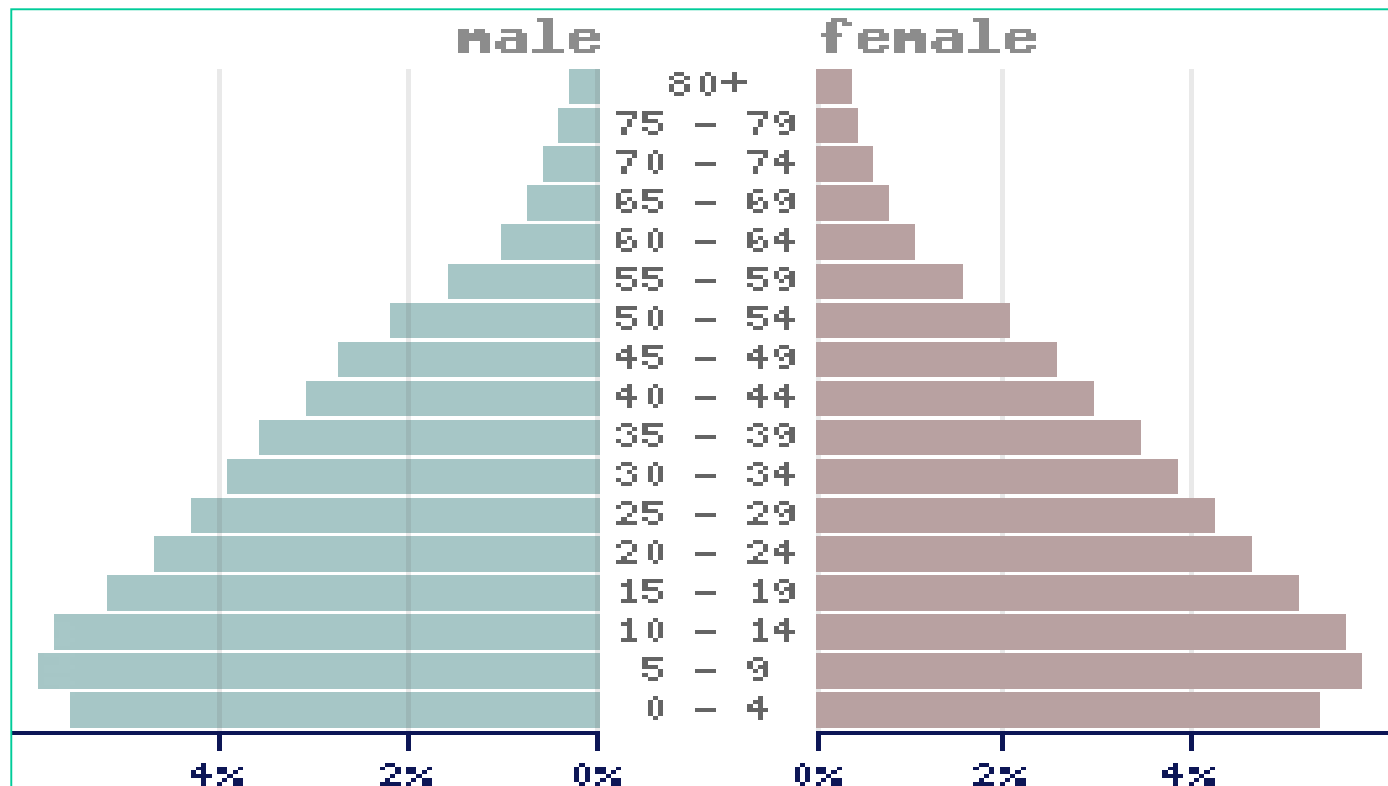
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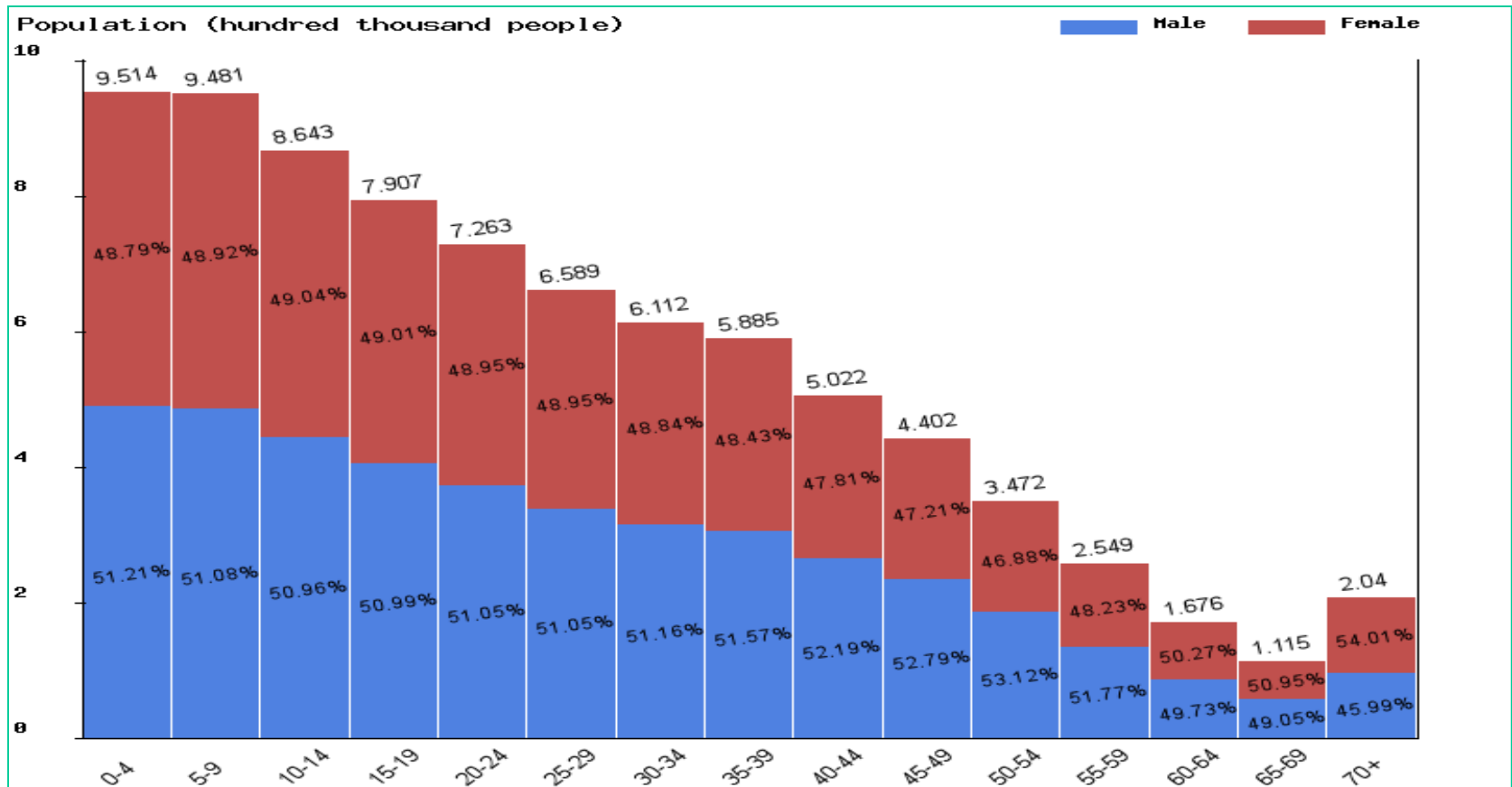
Population size



Male and female in Jordan



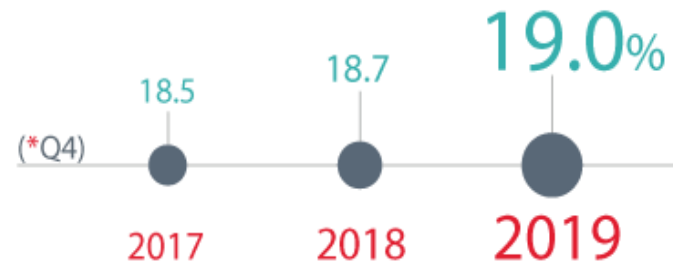
Population according to age



Unemployment Rate



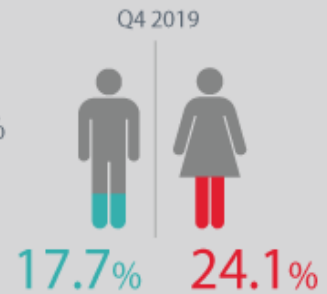
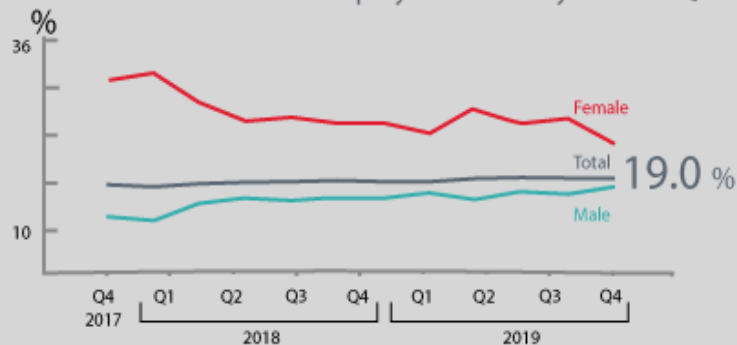
Refined Economic Participation Rate



Educational Level



Unemployment Rate by Sex and Quarters



Highest & Lowest Rate



*Q4 : Fourth Quarter

Age Group



3. Community Profile

Relating to social system perspectives

Social systems

- Social system variables include health, family, economic, educational, religious, welfare, political, recreational, legal, and communication.
- Whether assessing a community's health, developing new services for the mentally ill within the community, or promoting the health of the elderly, the community health nurse needs to understand the community as a social system

Community Profile Inventory: Social System Perspective

Social System Variables	Community Health Implications	Community Assessment Questions	Information Sources
Health system Family system Economic system Educational system Religious system Welfare system Political system Recreational system Legal system Communication system	Each system must fulfill its functions for a healthy community. Collaboration among the systems to identify goals and problems affects health of community. Undue influence of one system on another may lower the health of the community. Agreement on the means to achieve community goals affects community health. Communication among organizations in each system affects community health.	What are the functions of each major system? What are the major subsystems of each system? What are the major organizations in each subsystem? How well do the various organizations function? Are the subsystems in each major system in conflict? Is there adequate communication among the major systems? Is there agreement on community goals? Are there mechanisms for resolving conflict? Do any parts of the total system dominate the others? What community needs are not being met?	(For all—various Internet sites) Chamber of Commerce Telephone book City directory Organizational literature Officials in organizations Community self-study Community survey Local library Key informants



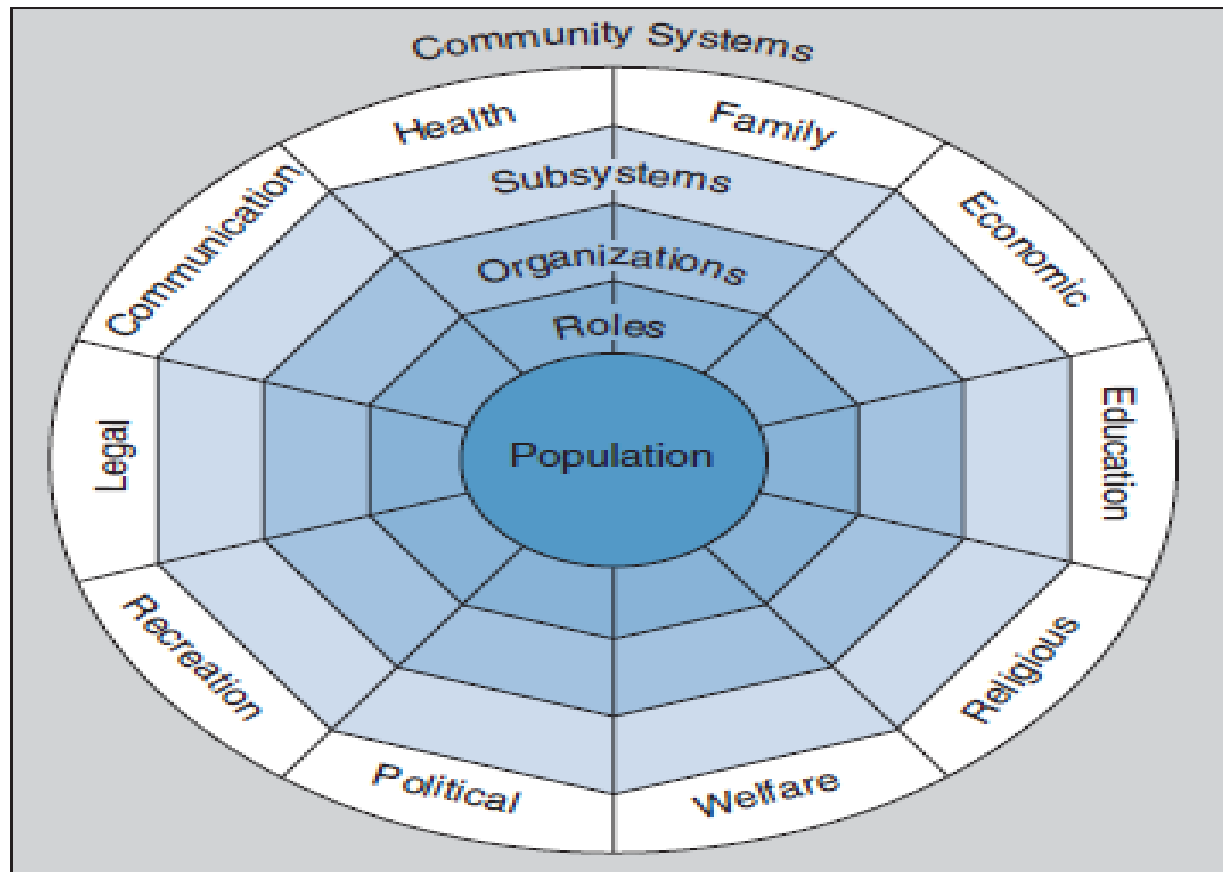


FIGURE 18-2. The community as a social system. Each of the ten major systems of a community includes a number of subsystems that are made up of organizations. Members of the community occupy roles in these organizations.

Nursing process for community as a client.

Function of nursing process in community health nursing

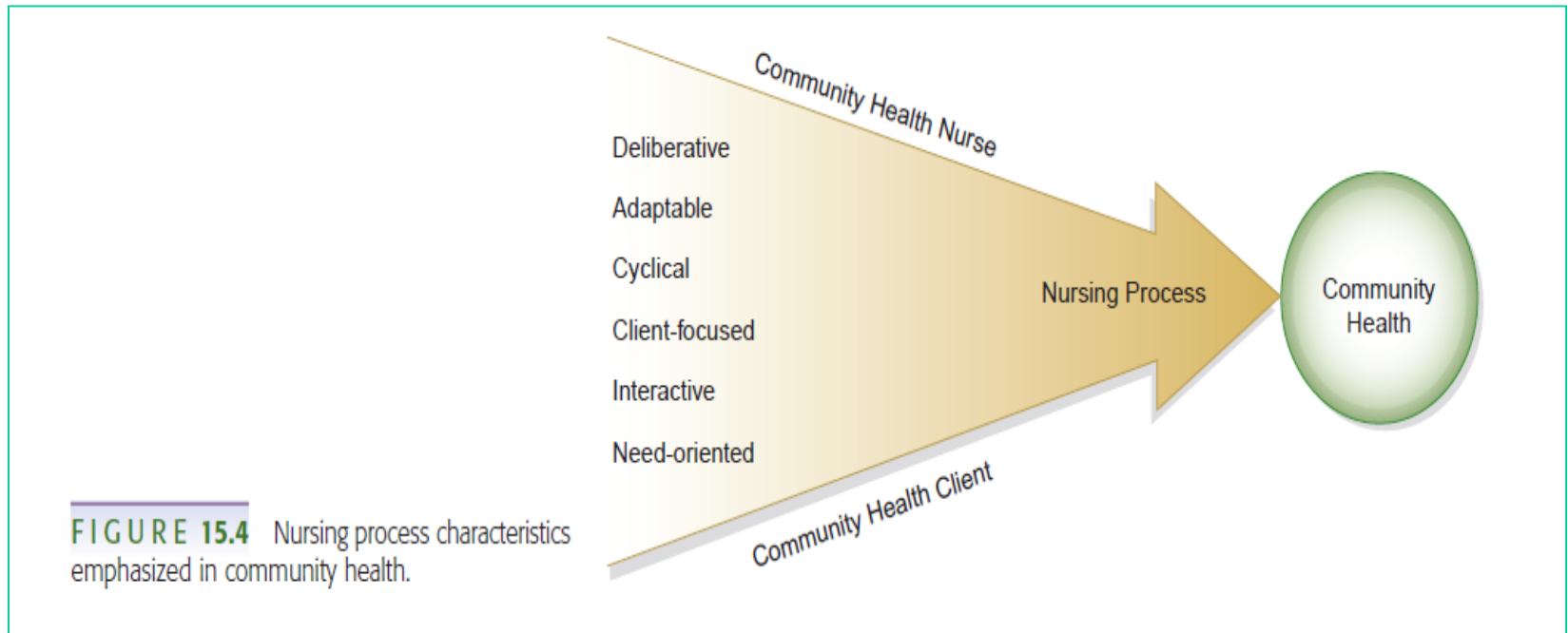
1. Address community health problems at every aggregate level to prevent illness and promote public health.
2. It is a management process, situation analysis, decision making, planning, organization, direction, control of services and outcomes evaluation.

Nursing process for community as a client

Nursing process characteristics

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Deliberative
(purposeful, rational,
has sound judgment)• Adaptable (adjustable
to health need of the
target group)• Cyclic• Client-focused | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Interactive• Need oriented• Interacting with
community• Forming partnership and
building coalition
(network) |
|---|---|

Characteristics of nursing process



Types of Community Needs Assessment

1. Familiarization assessment

- Studying data already available on a community then gathering a of firsthand data in order to gain knowledge of the community.

2. “Windshield Survey” walking assessment

- An activity used by nursing student in community health courses and by new staff nurses in community health agencies.
- A windshield survey is an **informal survey where the health professional drives around the community/area they are researching**, and records his/her observations





Types of Community Needs Assessment

3. Problem-oriented assessment

- Begins with a problem and then assesses the community in terms of that problem.
- Used when a familiarization assessment is not enough and a comprehensive assessment is too expensive.
- Responds to a particular need

4. Community sub-system assessment

- Focus will be on a single dimension of community life.

Types of Community Needs Assessment

5. Comprehensive assessment

- To discover all relevant community health information (review existing data and performing survey). NB: It is seldom performed because expensive and time consuming

6. interviewing key informants (key persons).

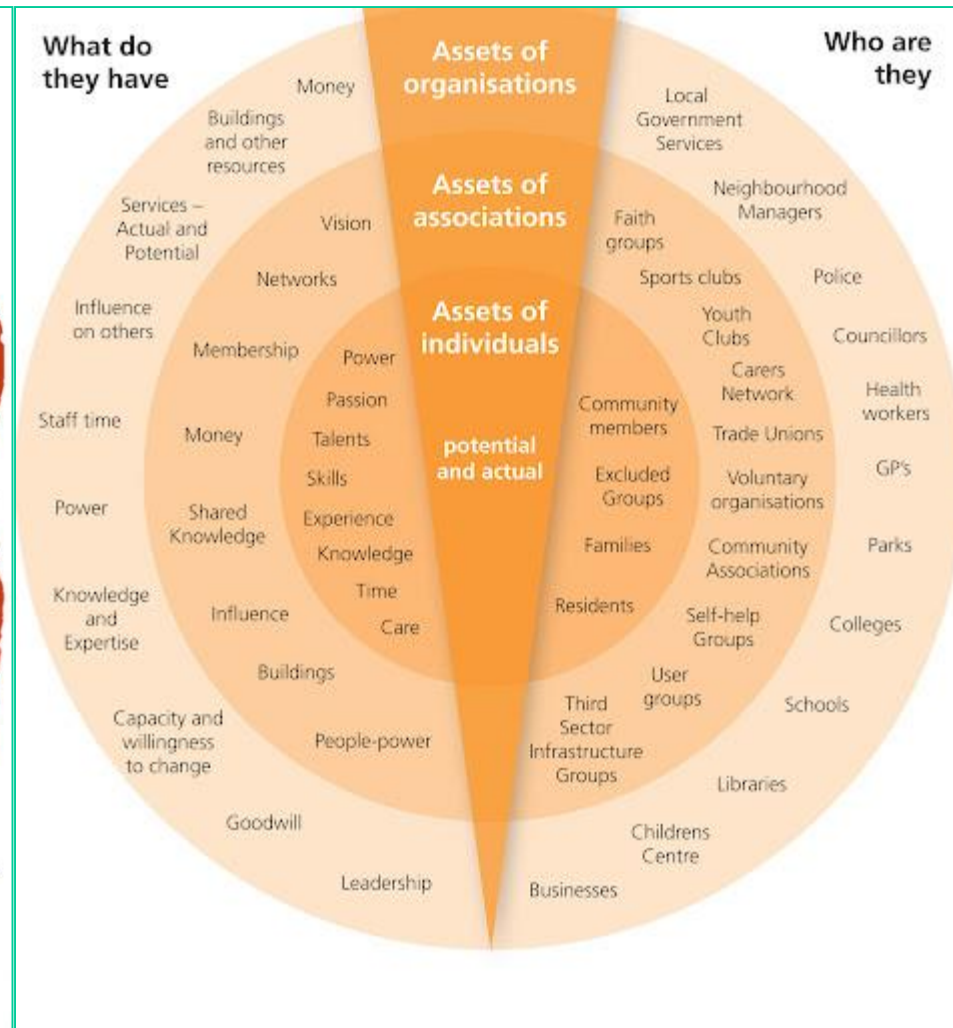
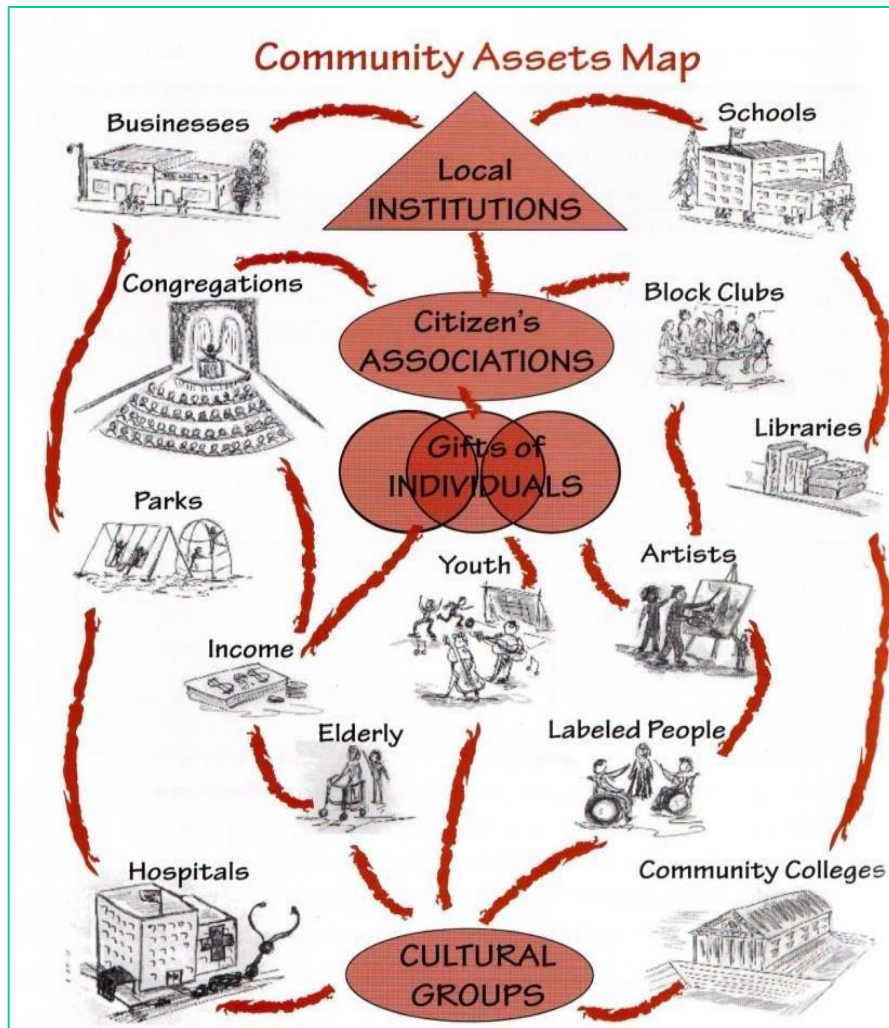
Types of Community Needs Assessment

7. Community assets assessment

Focuses on the **strengths** and **capacities** of the community rather than the problems alone”

- It begins with what is present in the community
- Creating relationships among local residents, associations, and institutions to multiply power and effectiveness

Community asset maps



Examples of Community Assets that Might be Included in an Asset Map

Associations:

- Animal care groups
- Anti-crime groups
- Block clubs
- Business organizations
- Charitable groups
- Civic event groups
- Special needs groups
- Education groups
- Elderly groups
- Environmental groups

Physical Space:

- Gardens
- Parks
- Playgrounds
- Parking lots
- Bike paths
- Forest/forest preserves
- Picnic areas
- Campsites
- Fishing spots
- Duck ponds

Institutions:

- Schools
- Universities
- Community colleges
- Hospitals
- Libraries
- Social service agencies
- Nonprofits
- Museums
- Fire departments
- Media

Individuals:

- Gifts, skills, capacities, knowledge and traits of:
- Youth
- Older adults
- Artists
- TANF recipients
- People with disabilities
- Students
- Parents
- Entrepreneurs

Local Economy:

- Business
- Consumer expenditures
- Merchants
- Chamber of commerce
- Business associations
- Banks
- Credit unions
- Foundations
- Institutional purchasing power

Community assessment methods

1. **Survey:** series of question used to collect data for analysis of specific group or area.
 - The goal of survey to determine variables that affect a community ability to control disease and promote wellness.

2. Descriptive epidemiologic studies

- Examines the amount and distribution of a disease or health condition in a population by person, or place, or time.
- Determine population at risk.
- Determine disease etiology.

Community assessment methods

3. Community forum or Town Hall meeting

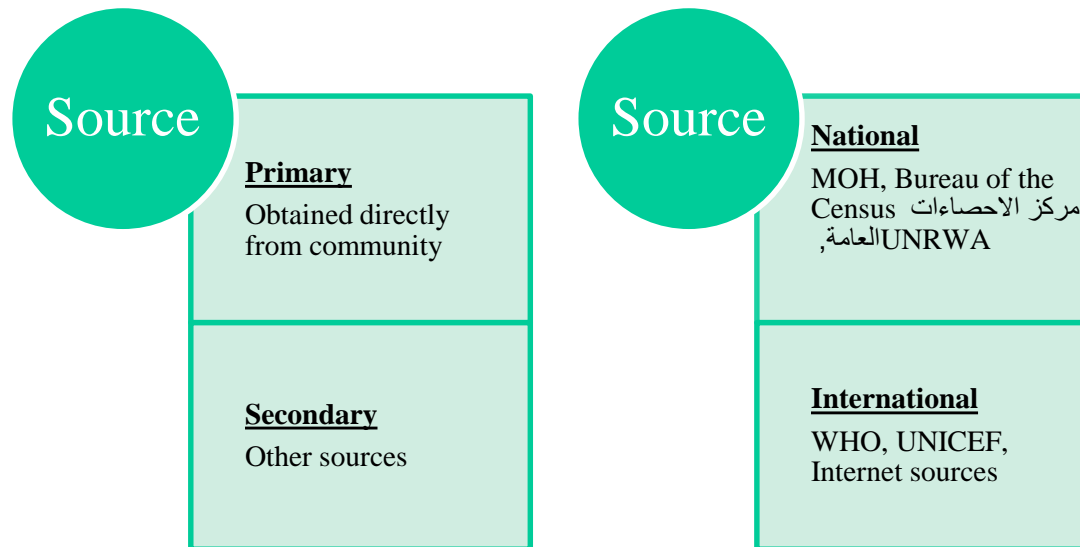
- A qualitative assessment method designed to obtain community opinions
- Members are invited representing all segments of the community involved with the issue
- Inexpensive method and results are obtained quickly
- Disadvantage: Power structure within community and vocal members are heard only.
- Used to elicit public opinion on a variety of issues
- TV programs with a “yes” or “no” vote on an issue

Community assessment methods

4. Focused group

- Designed to obtain grassroots opinions.
- It is a small group process (5 to 15 people)
- Members chosen for the group are homogeneous in terms of demographic variables
- Leadership skills are used and small group process to promote discussion
- The interviewer guides the discussion according to a pre-determined set of questions or topics (
- Group meets for 1-3 hours and may meet in a series
- Assessment data can be collected from several groups over a period of time
- Efficient and low cost method

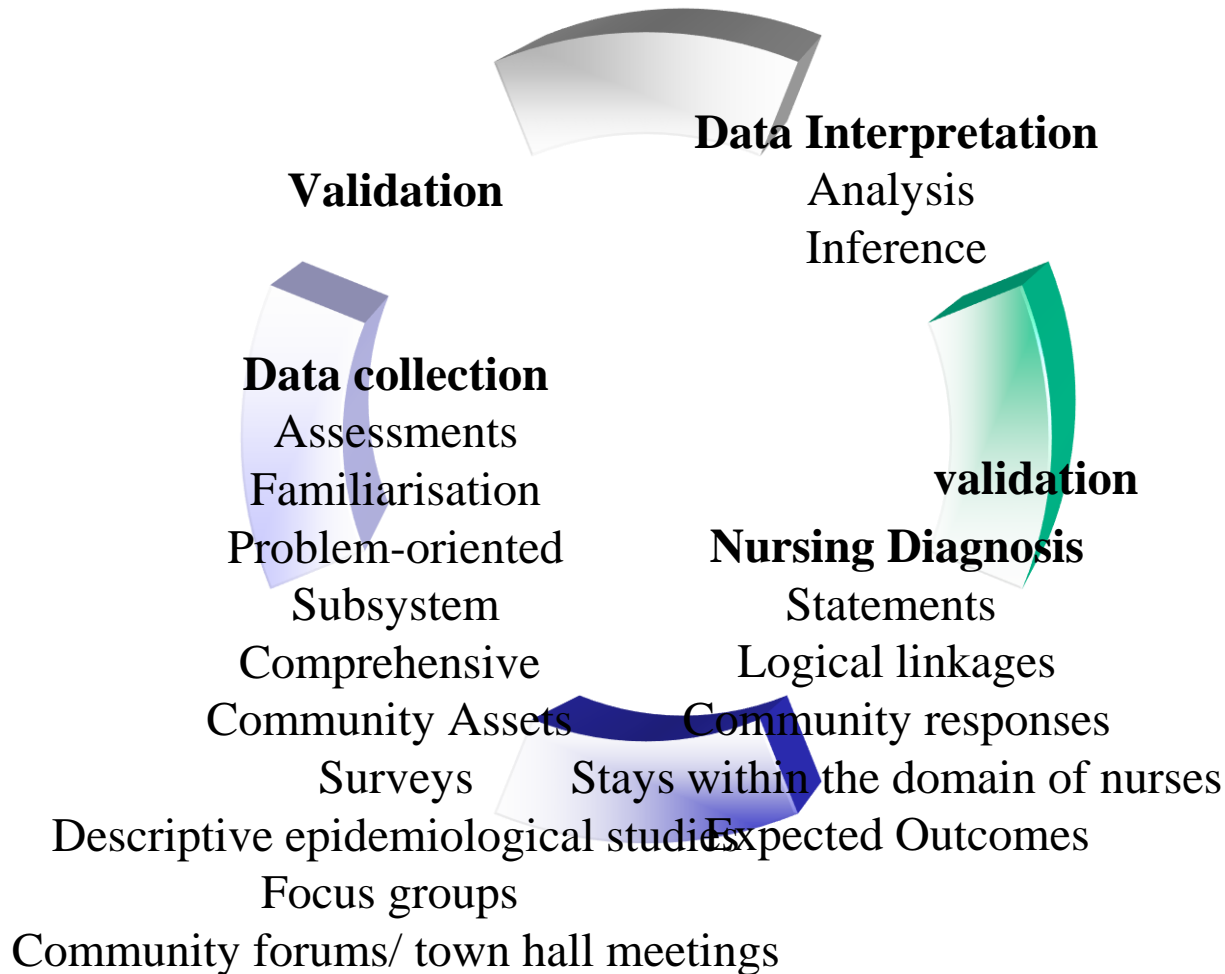
Sources of Community Data



Data Analysis and Diagnosis

- Data must be validated: Are they accurate?
- Data can be rechecked by the community assessment team or other
- Subjective and objective data can be compared
- Community members can verify the findings

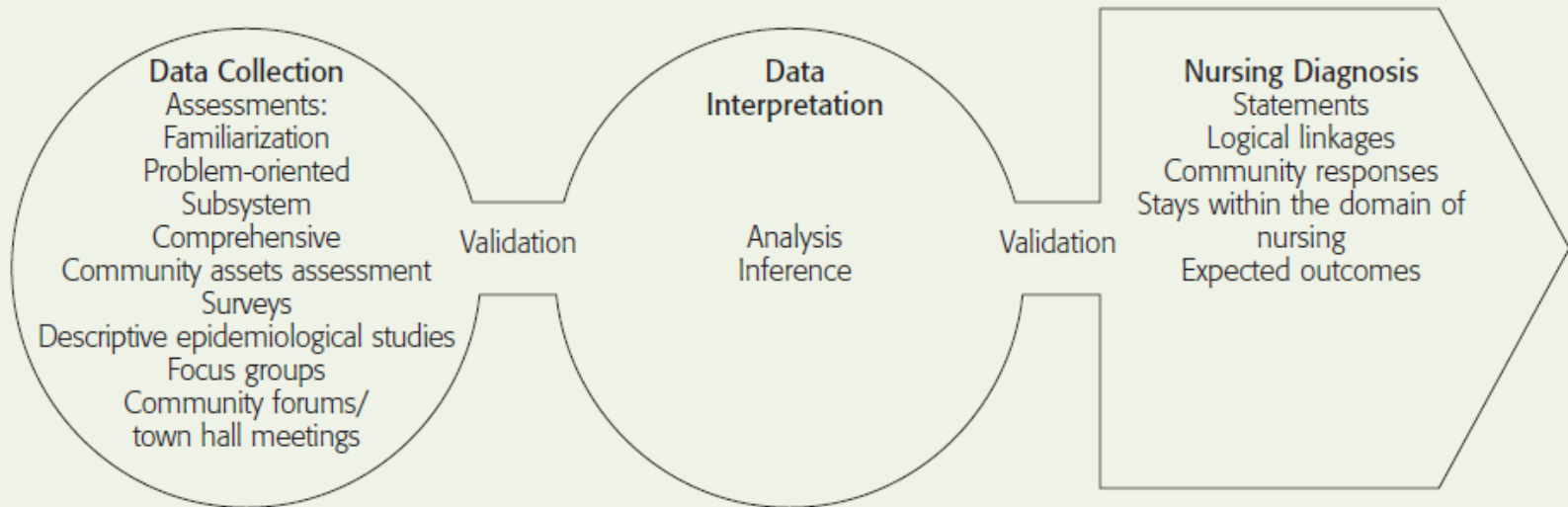
Assessment and Diagnosis Phases of the Nursing Process



Assessment and diagnosis phases of nursing process

TABLE 15.5 Assessment and Diagnosis Phases of the Nursing Process

Interpretation of data leads to diagnosis of a community's needs, the community responses, and expected outcomes.



Planning to meet health needs of the community

- Decision making process used to design an orderly, detailed series of actions to accomplish goals or objectives.
- Planning is based on assessment
- Nurse must identify priorities according to
 - Number of people affected
 - Community awareness of problem
 - Ability of team to reduce problem
 - Cost of risk reduction
 - Availability of expertise
 - Consequences of inaction

Establishing goal

- Goal ex:
- by the end of feb. 2022 , around 95% Jordanian population will receive covid-19 immunization.

Implementing plan for promoting health for community

- Action phase in collaboration with clients and other professionals.
- Prepare timeline
- Obtain funding
- Collaborate with agencies
- Recruiting volunteers

Activates or actions for implementation

- Apply appropriate theory
- Facilitate environment to carryout plan
- Prepare clients to receive services
- Observe actions constantly for success or need of modification
- Monitor and document progression

Evaluation

- 1. Formative evaluation
- 2. Summative evaluation