

APPENDIX C: MODELS TO HELP DEVELOP COMMUNITY HEALTH PLANS

This Appendix briefly reviews some of the common national models that guide the development of community health plans. Two state-developed models are also reviewed. Most of these models include worksheets and tools necessary to develop a community health plan and may be useful in developing the nutrition plan. For additional information on these models, a contact is listed.

MODELS DEVELOPED BY NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Assessment Protocol for Excellence in Public Health (APEXPH)

The APEXPH model helps local health departments gauge their effectiveness by addressing two areas:

- assessing and improving the organizational capacity of the department; and
- working with the local community to assess and improve the health status of citizens.¹

The community process portion of this handbook is useful for identifying a community's health and/or nutrition problem, assessing community resources, and developing a community health plan.² For a copy of APEXPH, contact a local health department or call the National Association of County and City Health Officials in Washington, DC.

Community Health Assessment: A Process for Positive Change

Formerly known as Voluntary Hospitals of America, VHA, Inc.'s Community Health Improvement Department produced this document which outlines the community health assessment process. The document provides an operational defini-

tion of community health assessment and goes on to describe the six phases that comprise the assessment process. The phases are not linear and may not be relevant to each community. The phases include:

- internal and external assessment;
- partnership building, planning, and tailoring of the process;
- data collection;
- synthesis and communication of information;
- setting priorities and planning collaborative action; and
- action and evaluation.

The document continues with a discussion of the key management challenges to the process which are grouped around partnership building and data collection and analysis. It concludes with a review of the types of data needed to complete the process and offers local, state, and national sources for the data.³ For a copy of this document contact VHA, Inc. in Irving, Texas.

Community Health Assessment: The First Step in Community Health Planning

This guide provides easy-to-follow instructions for developing a community health initiative. It outlines the community assessment process and shows how to define and analyze the community, develop a community health profile, and conduct community assessment.⁴ To receive a copy of this document contact the American Hospital Association in Chicago, Illinois.

Healthy Communities 2000: Model Standards

Healthy Communities 2000: Model Standards (Healthy Communities) is a guidebook and a tool for planning community public health services.⁵ It translates the national health promotion and disease prevention objectives into action steps for the states and their local communities.

The guidebook outlines 11 steps for implementing *Healthy Communities*:

- 1) Assess and determine the role of the health agency.
- 2) Assess the lead health agency's organizational capacity.
- 3) Develop an agency plan to build the necessary

- organizational capacity.
- 4) Assess the community's organizational and power structures.
 - 5) Organize the community to build a stronger constituency for public health and establish a partnership for public health.
 - 6) Assess health needs and available community resources.
 - 7) Determine local priorities.
 - 8) Select outcome and process objectives that are compatible with local priorities and the *Healthy People 2000* objectives.
 - 9) Develop community-wide intervention strategies.
 - 10) Develop and implement a plan of action.
 - 11) Monitor and evaluate the effort on a continuing basis.⁶

This guidebook encourages its use with other program planning tools such as APEXPH and PATCH. *Healthy Communities* helps the user to focus resources, set priorities, and mobilize the community in an organized, rational manner.⁷ For a copy of *Healthy Communities* contact the American Public Health Association in Washington, DC.

Planned Approach to Community Health (PATCH)

PATCH helps plan, conduct, and evaluate health promotion and disease prevention programs. It helps a community establish a health promotion team, collect and use local data, set health priorities, design interventions, and evaluate their effect.⁸

PATCH is based on five key actions:

- mobilizing the community;
- collecting and organizing data;
- choosing health priorities and target groups;
- choosing and conducting interventions; and
- evaluating the PATCH process and intervention.⁹

PATCH can be useful to a community in need of assistance in identifying health priorities; addressing a predetermined

health priority, such as cardiovascular disease; or addressing health priorities of a particular population. PATCH can be obtained by contacting the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta, Georgia.

PRECEDE

The PRECEDE framework (predisposing, reinforcing, and enabling causes in educational diagnosis and evaluation) is a systematic process for health education program planning and evaluation based on the principle that health behavior must be voluntary. There are seven basic phases in the procedure, starting with defining problems and ending with the evaluation of the program. These phases are:

- assessing some of the general problems of concern to the people in the population;
- identifying the health problems that appear to be contributing to the problems identified in the first phase;
- identifying the health-related behaviors that are linked to the health problems identified in phase two;
- sorting and categorizing the factors into predisposing, enabling, and enforcing factors that appear to have direct impact on the health-related behaviors;
- studying the three factors — predisposing, enabling, and enforcing — to determine the focus of the intervention;
- developing and implementing the program; and
- evaluating.¹⁰

Details on this process are found in the book, *Health Education Planning: A Diagnostic Approach*, published by the Mayfield Publishing Company in Mountain View, California.

MODELS DEVELOPED BY STATE ORGANIZATIONS

California Healthy Cities Project

The California Healthy Cities Project is a collaborative effort of the California Department of Health Services and the Western Consortium for Public Health. Established in 1988, the Project's goal continues to be the creation of public policy that supports individual and community public health. It looks at the total condition of the city — from physical surroundings to the social conditions — as an “arena” for health promotion. It seeks the involvement of all sectors — public,

private, and voluntary — to work with the community to seek answers to health issues. The project's staff provides information and technical assistance, brokers financial and program linkages, produces newsletters and resource guides, sponsors educational programs, and presents awards to cities that develop programs and policies contributing to public health.¹¹

Kansas CHAP

Kansas Community Health Assessment Process (CHAP) was developed by the Local and Rural Health Assessment System of the Kansas Department of Health and Environment. The process helps communities determine their health status and identify problems, educate the community, evaluate existing health resources and systems of care, establish priorities, and plan community health programs.

The process is outlined in six phases:

- involving and educating the community;
- reviewing community data;
- collecting community data;
- understanding community data;
- developing a community health plan; and
- implementing the plan and evaluating CHAP.¹²

References

1. National Association of County Health Officials. (1991). *Assessment Protocol for Excellence in Public Health (APEXPH)*. Washington, DC: National Association of County Health Officials. p. iii.
2. Ibid. pp. 79-97.
3. VHA, Inc. (1993). *Community Health Assessment: A Process for Positive Change. Executive Summary*. Irving, TX: VHA, Inc.
4. American Hospital Association. (1993). *Community Health Assessment: The First Step in Community Health Planning*. Chicago, IL: American Hospital Association.
5. American Public Health Association. (1991). *Healthy Communities 2000: Model Standards (3rd ed.)*. Washington, DC: American Public Health Association.

6. Ibid. p. xxii.
7. American Public Health Association. (1993). *The Guide to Implementing Model Standards*. Washington, DC: American Public Health Association. p. 5.
8. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (1993). *Planned Approach to Community Health (PATCH): Program Descriptions*. Atlanta, GA: Aspen Systems Corporation. p. i.
9. Ibid.
10. Green, L.W., M.R. Kreuter, S.G. Deeds, and K.B. Partridge. (1980). *Health Education Planning: A Diagnostic Approach*. Mountain View, CA: Mayfield Publishing Co. pp. 12-16.
11. California Healthy Cities Project. Sacramento, CA: California Healthy Cities Project.
12. Kansas Department of Health and Environment, Kansas Hospital Association, Kansas Association of Local Health Departments. (1995). *Kansas Community Health Assessment Process Overview*. Topeka, KS: Kansas Department of Health and Environment.

APPENDIX D: RESOURCES

This appendix is a resource list of materials, government agencies, and national organizations that can help in the development of community-based nutrition services. These resources include materials to assist with the steps in developing a nutrition program; federal government agencies to contact for technical assistance; sources of nutrition data; and national organizations to contact for more nutrition information.

DEVELOPING COMMUNITY-BASED NUTRITION SERVICES

This section lists references for each phase in the development of community-based nutrition services — assessment, goals and objectives, program development, and monitoring and evaluation. Resources on financing and costing of nutrition services are under a separate heading.

Assessment

Bright Futures: Guidelines for Health Supervision of Infants, Children, and Adolescents

Green, M. (Ed.). (1994). *Bright Futures: Guidelines for Health Supervision of Infants, Children, and Adolescents*. Arlington, VA: National Center for Education in Maternal and Child Health.

Building Communities for the Inside Out: A Path Toward Finding and Mobilizing a Community's Assets

Kretzmann, J.P. and J.L. McKnight. (1993). *Building Communities for the Inside Out: A Path Toward Finding and Mobilizing a Community's Assets*. Evanston, IL: Center for Urban Affairs and Policy Research, Northwestern University.

Call to Action: Better Nutrition for Mothers, Children and Families

Sharbaugh, C.O. (Ed.). (1991). *Call to Action: Better Nutrition for Mothers, Children and Families*. Arlington, VA: National Center for Education in Maternal and Child Health.

A Call to Action: Shaping Food Choices for the Nation

The Public Health Nutrition Dietetic Practice Group (Ed.). (1994). *A Call to Action: Shaping Food Choices for the Nation*. Chicago, IL: The American Dietetic Association's Alliance Program.

Community Health Advisor Program Community Facilitator Implementation Manual

Community Health Advisor Network. (1996). *Community Health Advisor Program Community Facilitator Implementation Manual*. Jackson, MS: Community Health Advisor Network.

Community Nutrition in Action

Boyle, M.A. and D.H. Morris. (1994). *Community Nutrition in Action*. Minneapolis/St. Paul, MN: West Publishing Company.

Delineating Population Targets: Family-Centered Action.

Haughton, B. (1994). *Delineating Population Targets: Family-Centered Action*. Knoxville, TN: Department of Nutrition, University of Tennessee.

The Guide to Clinical Preventive Services

Report of the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force. (1996). *The Guide to Clinical Preventive Services*. Alexandria, VA: International Medical Publishing, Inc.

A Guide to Nutritional Assessment

Beghin, I., M. Cap, and B. DuJardin. (1988). *A Guide to Nutritional Assessment*. Geneva: World Health Organization.

Guidelines for Nutrition Services in Local Health Jurisdictions

California Conference of Local Health Department Nutritionists. (1980). *Guidelines for Nutrition Services in Local Health Jurisdictions*. California Department of Health Services.

Health Education Planning: A Diagnostic Approach

Green, L.W., M.R. Kreuter, S.G. Deeds, and K.B. Partridge. (1980). *Health Education Planning: A Diagnostic Approach*. Mountain View, CA: Mayfield Publishing Co.

The Healthy Start Initiative: A Community-Driven Approach to Infant Mortality Reduction - Vol.II. Early Implementation: Lessons Learned

McCoy-Thompson, M., J. Vanneman, and F. Bloom. (1994). *The Healthy Start Initiative: A Community-Driven Approach to Infant Mortality Reduction - Vol.II. Early Implementation: Lessons Learned*. Arlington, VA: National Center for Education in Maternal and Child Health.

Monitoring the Nutrition of Your Community: A "How-To" Manual

Wolfe, W.S., B. Brenner, and M. Ferris-Morris. (1992). *Monitoring the Nutrition of Your Community: A "How-To" Manual*. Ithaca, NY: Division of Nutritional Sciences, Cornell University.

Nutrition Assessment: A Comprehensive Guide for Planning Intervention

Simko, M.D., C. Cowell, and J.A. Gilbride. (1984). *Nutrition Assessment: A Comprehensive Guide for Planning Intervention*. Gaithersburg, MD: Aspen Publishers, Inc.

Nutrition in Public Health: A Handbook for Developing Programs and Services

Kaufman, M. (Ed.). (1990). *Nutrition in Public Health: A Handbook for Developing Programs and Services*. Rockville, MD: Aspen Publishers, Inc.

Nutrition in the Community: The Art of Delivering Services, 3rd ed.

Frankle, R.T. and A.L. Owen. (1993). *Nutrition in the Community: The Art of Delivering Services*. (3rd ed.) St. Louis, MO: The Mosby-Year Book, Inc.

Practical Nutrition: A Quick Reference for the Health Care Practitioner

Simko, M.D., C. Cowell, and M.S. Hreha. (1989). *Practical Nutrition: A Quick Reference for the Health Care Practitioner*. Gaithersburg, MD: Aspen Publishers, Inc.

Third Report on Nutrition Monitoring in the United States: Executive Summary

Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology, Life Sciences Research Office. Prepared for the Interagency Board for Nutrition Monitoring and Related

Research. (1995). Third Report on Nutrition Monitoring in the United States: Executive Summary. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

Third Report on Nutrition Monitoring in the United States: Volumes I & II

Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology, Life Sciences Research Office. Prepared for the Interagency Board for Nutrition Monitoring and Related Research. (1995). Third Report on Nutrition Monitoring in the United States: Volumes I & II. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

Goals and Objectives

Designing and Managing Programs. An Effectiveness-Based Approach

Kettner, P.M., R.M. Moroney, and L.L. Martin. (1990). Designing and Managing Programs. An Effectiveness-Based Approach. Newbury Park, CA: Sage Publications.

Healthy Children 2000: National Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Objectives Related to Mothers, Infants, Children, Adolescents, and Youth

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Health Resources and Services Administration, Maternal and Child Health Bureau. (1991). Healthy Children 2000: National Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Objectives Related to Mothers, Infants, Children, Adolescents, and Youth. Rockville, MD: Maternal and Child Health Bureau, DHHS.

Healthy Communities 2000: Model Standard: Guidelines for Community Attainment of the Year 2000 National Health Objectives, 3rd ed.

American Public Health Association. (1991). Healthy Communities 2000: Model Standard: Guidelines for Community Attainment of the Year 2000 National Health Objectives. (3rd ed.). Washington, DC: American Public Health Association.

Healthy People 2000: National Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Objectives

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (1991). Healthy People 2000: National Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Objectives. DHHS Publication No.

(PHS) 91-50212. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

Nutrition in Public Health: A Handbook for Developing Programs and Services

Nutrition in the Community: The Art of Delivering Services, 3rd ed.

Program Planning for Health Education and Health Promotion

Dignan, M.B. and P.A. Carr. (1992). Program Planning for Health Education and Health Promotion. (2nd ed.). Baltimore, MD: Williams and Wilkins.

Program Development

Background Paper: The Value of Nutrition Services for the MCH Population

Maternal and Child Health Interorganizational Group (MCHING). (1993). Background Paper: The Value of Nutrition Services for the MCH Population. Arlington, VA: National Center for Education in Maternal and Child Health.

Bright Futures: Guidelines for Health Supervision of Infants, Children, and Adolescents

Call to Action: Better Nutrition for Mothers, Children, and Families

Call to Action: Shaping Food Choices for the Nation

Celebrating Diversity: Approaching Families Through Their Food

Eliades, D.C. and C.W. Sutor. (1994). Celebrating Diversity: Approaching Families Through Their Food. Arlington, VA: National Center for Education in Maternal and Child Health.

Community-Based Coalition Building for Breastfeeding Promotion

Iowa Department of Public Health. Division of Family and Community Health. (1996). Community-Based Coalition Building for Breastfeeding Promotion. Des Moines, IA: Bureau of Nutrition and WIC, Iowa Department of Public Health.

The Competitive Edge: Marketing Strategies for the Registered Dietitian

American Dietetic Association, The. (1986). *The Competitive Edge: Marketing Strategies for the Registered Dietitian*. Chicago, IL: The American Dietetic Association.

Development of a Prenatal Weight Gain Intervention Program Using Social Marketing Methods

Brown, J.E., et al. (1992). Development of a Prenatal Weight Gain Intervention Program Using Social Marketing Methods. *Journal of Nutrition Education*. 24: 21-28.

Diet and Health: Implications for Reducing Chronic Disease Risk

National Research Council. (1989). *Diet and Health: Implications for Reducing Chronic Disease Risk*. Washington, DC: National Academy Press.

Dietary Guidelines for Americans, 4th ed.

U.S. Department of Agriculture and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (1995). *Dietary Guidelines for Americans*. (4th ed.). Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

Facts About Developing Nutrition Campaigns

Briggs, C., J. Wetta, and N. Kohatsu. (1994). *Facts About Developing Nutrition Campaigns*. Sacramento, CA: Epidemiology and Disease Section, California Department of Health Services.

The Food Guide Pyramid

U.S. Department of Agriculture and Human Nutrition Information Service. (1992). *The Food Guide Pyramid*. Home and Garden Bulletin No. 252. Hyattsville, MD: Human Nutrition Information Service.

Guidelines for Nutrition Services in Local Health Jurisdictions

California Conference of Local Health Department Nutritionists. (1993). *Guidelines for Nutrition Services in Local Health Jurisdictions*. Santa Cruz, CA: Santa Cruz County Health Services Agency.

Health Education Planning: A Diagnostic Approach

Green, L.W., M.R. Kreuter, S.G. Deeds, and K.B. Partridge. (1980). *Health Education Planning: A Diagnostic Approach*. Mountain View, CA: Mayfield Publishing Co.

The Healthy Start Initiative: A Community-Driven Approach to Infant Mortality Reduction - Vol.II. Early Implementation: Lessons Learned

Improving America's Diet and Health: From Recommendations to Action

Thomas, P.R. (Ed.). (1991). *Improving America's Diet and Health: From Recommendations to Action*. Washington, DC: National Academy Press.

Making Health Communications Programs Work, A Planner's Guide

National Cancer Institute. (1989). *Making Health Communications Programs Work, A Planner's Guide*. NIH Publication No. 89-1493. Bethesda, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

National Health and Safety Performance Standards: Guidelines for Out-of-Home Child Care Programs

American Public Health Association and American Academy of Pediatrics. (1992). *National Health and Safety Performance Standards: Guidelines for Out-of-Home Child Care Programs*. Arlington, VA: National Center for Education in Maternal and Child Health.

Nutrition Assessment: A Comprehensive Guide to Planning Intervention

Nutrition Guidebook for Day Care Providers

Ingram, P. and M. Klimas. (1990). *Nutrition Guidebook for Day Care Providers*. San Diego, CA: San Diego State University.

Nutrition in Public Health: A Handbook for Developing Programs and Services

Nutrition in the Community: The Art of Delivering Services, 3rd ed.

Nutrition Intervention in Chronic Disease: A Guide to Effective Programs

Lansing, D. (1990). Nutrition Intervention in Chronic Disease: A Guide to Effective Programs. Atlanta, GA: Division of Nutrition, Centers for Disease Control.

Nutrition Services for Children with Special Needs

Pipes, P. (1987). Nutrition Services for Children with Special Needs. Seattle, WA: University of Washington.

Nutrition Services in Maternal and Child Health

Association of State and Territorial Public Health Nutrition Directors. (1995). Nutrition Services in Maternal and Child Health. Washington, DC: ASTPHND.

Personnel in Public Health Nutrition for the 1990s: A Comprehensive Guide

Dodds, J.M. and M. Kaufman. (Eds.). (1991). Personnel in Public Health Nutrition for the 1990s: A Comprehensive Guide. Washington, DC: The Public Health Foundation.

Practical Nutrition: A Quick Reference for the Health Care Practitioner

Simko, M.D., C. Cowell, and M.S. Hreha. (1989). Practical Nutrition: A Quick Reference for the Health Care Practitioner. Gaithersburg, MD: Aspen Publishers, Inc.

Rx: Good Nutrition: Putting "Health" into Health Care Reform

National Coalition for Nutrition Services in Health Care Reform. (1994). Rx: Good Nutrition: Putting "Health" into Health Care Reform. Washington, DC: Center for Science in the Public Interest.

Software for Successfully Navigating the Personnel System (SSNAPS)

Dodds, J. (1996). Software for Successfully Navigating the Personnel System (SSNAPS). Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

The Surgeon General's Report on Nutrition and Health

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (1988). The Surgeon General's Report on Nutrition and Health. DHHS (PHS) Publication No. 88-50210. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

Urgency of Implementing the 5 A Day Program in States and Localities

Association of State and Territorial Public Health Nutrition Directors, Association of State and Territorial Chronic Disease Program Directors, and Association of State and Territorial Directors of Health Promotion and Public Health Education. (1995). Urgency of Implementing the 5 A Day Program in States and Localities. Washington, DC: Association of State and Territorial Public Health Nutrition Directors.

The WIC Exchange: Ideas to Help Nutrition Educators Help Clients

Lisi, B. (1990). The WIC Exchange: Ideas to Help Nutrition Educators Help Clients. Alexandria, VA: Food and Consumer Service, USDA.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Bright Futures: Guidelines for Health Supervision of Infants, Children, and Adolescents

Call to Action: Better Nutrition for Mothers, Children and Families

Designing and Managing Programs. An Effectiveness-Based Approach

Guide to Quality Assurance in Ambulatory Nutrition Care
Kaufman, M. and J. Vermeersch. (Eds.). (1983). Guide to Quality Assurance in Ambulatory Nutrition Care. Chicago, IL: The American Dietetic Association.

The Healthy Start Initiative: A Community-Driven Approach to Infant Mortality Reduction - Vol.II. Early Implementation: Lessons Learned

Making Health Communications Programs Work, A Planner's Guide

Monitoring the Nutrition of Your Community: A How-To Manual

Nutrition in Public Health: A Handbook for Developing Programs and Services

Nutrition in the Community: The Art of Delivering Services, 3rd ed.

Quality Assurance Criteria for Pediatric Nutrition Conditions: A Model - Outcomes and Process Criteria

American Dietetic Association. (1988). Quality Assurance Criteria for Pediatric Nutrition Conditions: A Model - Outcomes and Process Criteria. Chicago, IL: American Dietetic Association.

Quality Assurance Criteria for Pediatric Nutrition Conditions: A Model: Outcome and Process Criteria for Nutrition Assessment, Support, and Follow-up of Selected Pediatric Conditions: Supplement

Wooldridge, N.H. and N. Spinozzi (Eds.). (1990). Quality Assurance Criteria for Pediatric Nutrition Conditions: A Model: Outcome and Process Criteria for Nutrition Assessment, Support, and Follow-up of Selected Pediatric Conditions: Supplement. Chicago, IL: The American Dietetic Association.

Quality Assurance/Quality Improvement Criteria for Nutritional Care of Pregnant and Postpartum Women and Adolescents

The American Dietetic Association. Public Health Practice Group. (1993). Quality Assurance/Quality Improvement Criteria for Nutritional Care of Pregnant and Postpartum Women and Adolescents. Atlanta, GA: DHHS, PHS, CDC, Division of Nutrition and Physical Activity.

Financing and Costing Nutrition Services

Call to Action: Better Nutrition for Mothers, Children and Families

Costing Nutrition Services: A Workbook

Splett, P. and M. Caldwell. (1985). Costing Nutrition Services: A Workbook. Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota.

Federal Register

U.S. Government Printing Office. (published daily). Federal Register. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

The Foundation Center

New York, NY.

Healthy Grants and Contracts Weekly

Capital Publications. Healthy Grants and Contracts Weekly. Alexandria, VA: Capital Publications.

Locating Resources for Healthy People 2000 Health Promotion Projects

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (1991). Locating Resources for Healthy People 2000 Health Promotion Projects. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

Planning and Financing an Integrated Nutrition System, Proceedings of a Workshop

Smith, A. (1985). Cost Benefit, A Message that Sells. In Planning and Financing an Integrated Nutrition System, Proceedings of a Workshop. Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota.

The Practitioners Guide to Cost Effectiveness Analysis of Nutrition Interventions

Splett, P.L. (1996). The Practitioners Guide to Cost Effectiveness Analysis of Nutrition Interventions. Arlington, VA: National Center for Education in Maternal and Child Health.

Reimbursement and Insurance Coverage for Nutrition Services

The American Dietetic Association. (1991). Reimbursement and Insurance Coverage for Nutrition Services. Chicago, IL: American Dietetic Association.

Rx: Good Nutrition: Putting "Health" into Health Care Reform

Using Medicaid to Finance Care Coordination Services for Children with Special Health Care Needs

Fox, H.B. and L.B. Wicks. (1991). Using Medicaid to Finance Care Coordination Services for Children with Special Health Care Needs. Washington, DC: Fox Health Policy Consultants.

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Federal, state, and local government agencies are a tremendous and often underutilized resources for information and assistance on developing community-based nutrition services. These agencies have staff and/or materials that can provide technical assistance on program content and program structure.

Due to the many changes in agency names, addresses, phone numbers, and staff contacts this list only includes the agency name. Using this list with a local phone book that includes federal, state, and local government agency names and phone numbers will help locate information or assistance. Many agencies are also accessible through the Internet.

Federal Government

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

Administration for Children and Families, Head Start Bureau

Administration on Aging

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of
Nutrition and Physical Activity

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center
for Health Statistics

Food and Drug Administration

Health Resources and Services Administration, Maternal and
Child Health Bureau

Indian Health Service

National Institutes of Health, Combined Health Information
Database

National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute

National Institutes of Health, National Heart, Lung, and Blood
Institute

National Institutes of Health, National Institute on Aging

National Institutes of Health, National Institute of Diabetes &
Digestive & Kidney Disease

Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion

U.S. Department of Agriculture

Cooperative Extension System

Food and Consumer Service

Food Safety and Inspection Service

Human Nutrition Information Service

National Agriculture Library, Food and Nutrition Information
Center

Regional Government Offices

Region I (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont)

Regional Nutrition Consultant in Boston, MA

Region II (New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands)

Regional Nutrition Consultant in New York, NY

Region III (Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, District of Columbia)

Regional Nutrition Consultant in Philadelphia, PA

Region IV (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee)

Regional Nutrition Consultant in Atlanta, GA

Region V (Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin)

Regional Nutrition Consultant in Chicago, IL

Region VI (Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico, Oklahoma)

Regional Nutrition Consultant in Dallas, TX

Region VII (Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska)

Regional Nutrition Consultant in Kansas City, MO

Region VIII (Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming)

Regional Nutrition Consultant in Denver, CO

Region IX (American Samoa, Arizona, California, Guam, Hawaii, Nevada, Trust Territory of Pacific Islands)

Regional Nutrition Consultant in San Francisco, CA

Region X (Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, Washington)

Regional Nutrition Consultant in Seattle, WA

State Government

Every state and U.S. territory public health agency has a nutrition director. To contact the nutrition director in a specific state department of health, contact the Association of State and Territorial Public Health Nutrition Directors in Washington, DC or refer to the state government pages in a telephone book where nutrition should be listed under health department. Many state agencies are accessible through the Internet.

Local Government

Some local health agencies (local/county health department, community health center, migrant health center, or rural health center) have nutritionists. If one is not available contact the nutrition director in the state department of health for more information.

SOURCES FOR NATIONAL FOOD AND NUTRITION DATA

The *Directory of Federal and State Nutrition Monitoring Activities*, prepared by the Interagency Board for Nutrition Monitoring and Related Research, and the *Third Report on Nutrition Monitoring in the United States*, prepared by the Life Sciences Research Office, Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology, were used to develop this section. More information on these and other food and nutrition data sources are available from the U.S. Government Printing Office in Washington, DC.

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

The state-based BRFSS assesses the prevalence of personal health practices that are related to the leading causes of death. BRFSS has been used by state health departments to plan, initiate, and guide health promotion and disease prevention programs and to monitor their progress over time. **Contact:** Office of Surveillance and Analysis, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, DHHS.

Consumer Expenditure Survey (CES)

The objective of this survey is threefold: (1) to provide information on consumer expenditures to support the Consumer Price Index revisions of the market basket; (2) to provide a flexible set of data serving a wide variety of social and economic analyses; and (3) to provide a continuous body of detailed expenditure and income data for research purposes. **Contact:** U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor.

Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals (CSFII)

The CSFII provides continuing information on U.S. diets and diets of population groups of concern. It also indicates changes in diets from previous surveys. In addition, it describes food consumption behavior and assesses the nutritional content of diets for their implications for policies related to food production and marketing, food safety, food assistance, and nutrition education. **Contact:** Beltsville Human Nutrition Research Center, Agriculture Research Service, USDA.

Diet and Health Knowledge Survey (DHKS)

The survey provides continuing information with which to assess the relationships between individuals' knowledge and

attitudes about dietary guidance and food safety, their food choice decisions, and their nutrient intakes. This survey is a follow-up survey to the CSFII. **Contact:** Beltsville Human Nutrition Research Center, Agriculture Research Service, USDA.

Hispanic Health and Nutrition Examination Survey 1982-84 (HHANES)

The purpose of HHANES was to obtain data on the health and nutritional status of the three largest Hispanic subgroups in the United States. It was conducted because the sample size for Hispanics was insufficient in the NHANES to adequately estimate the nutritional and health status of this important subpopulation. The design for this survey also placed an emphasis on identifying unmet health care needs among Hispanics. **Contact:** National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, DHHS .

Nationwide Food Consumption Survey (NFCS)

The NFCS describes food consumption behavior and assesses the nutritional content of diets for their implications for policies related to food production and marketing, food safety, food assistance, and nutrition education. **Contact:** Beltsville Human Nutrition Research Center, Agriculture Research Service, USDA.

National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES I, II, and III)

NHANES III is designed to assess the health and nutritional status of the population and to monitor changes over time. A major aim of the nutrition component is to provide data for nutrition monitoring purposes, including tracking nutrition-related risk factors and estimating the prevalence of compromised nutrition status. A second major aim of the NHANES III nutrition component is to provide information for studying the relationship between diet, nutritional status, and health. Normative health-related measurement data are collected to describe the health characteristics for the total population. **Contact:** National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, DHHS.

Pediatric Nutrition Surveillance System (PedNSS)

The purpose of PedNSS is to monitor simple key indicators of nutritional status among low-income, high-risk infants and children who participate in publicly-funded health, nutrition, and food assistance programs. **Contact:** Division of Nutrition

and Physical Activity, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Centers for Disease Control, DHHS.

Pregnancy Nutrition Surveillance System (PNSS)

The system monitors nutrition-related problems and behavioral risk factors associated with low birth weight among high-risk prenatal populations. The PNSS is used to identify preventable nutrition-related problems and behavioral risk factors in order to target interventions. **Contact:** Division of Nutrition and Physical Activity, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Centers for Disease Control, DHHS.

Report on WIC Participant and Program Characteristics

The Food and Consumer Service of USDA is required by law to submit biennial reports to the U.S. Congress on current participation and program characteristics in the WIC Program. Each report must include: information on the income and nutritional risk characteristics of WIC participants; data on WIC program participants for migrant farm worker families; and other information on WIC participants that is deemed appropriate by the Secretary of Agriculture. **Contact:** Food and Consumer Services, USDA.

School Nutrition Dietary Assessment Study (SNDA)

The purpose of the study is to: provide information on the nutrient content of USDA and non-USDA meals offered in U.S. schools, on the foods selected by students, and on the dietary intakes of students; to assess the effects of the School Nutrition Program on student's dietary intakes; and to compare the results with estimates obtained from data collected in 1980 as part of the first National Evaluation of the School Nutrition Programs. **Contact:** Food and Consumer Service, USDA.

Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

The state-based behavioral risk factor surveillance system periodically measures the prevalence of priority health-risk behaviors among youth through comparable national, state, and local surveys. **Contact:** Division of School and Adolescent Health, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention

and Health Promotion, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, DHHS.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS WITH NUTRITION INFORMATION

These organizations have position papers, policy statements, standards of care, professional training and education materials, consumer education materials, and staff who can assist with community-based nutrition program planning. Again, only the organization name and location are listed.

Organizations with Headquarters in Washington, DC

American Dental Association
American Health Care Association
American Institute for Cancer Research
American Psychological Association
American Public Health Association
American Society for Allied Health Professionals
Association of Maternal and Child Health Programs
Association of State and Territorial Chronic Disease Program Directors
Association of State and Territorial Directors of Health Education and Health Promotion
Association of State and Territorial Health Officials
Association of State and Territorial Public Health Nutrition Directors
Bread for the World
Center for Budget and Policy Priorities
Center for Science in the Public Interest
Children's Defense Fund
Community Nutrition Institute
Food Marketing Institute
International Food Information Council
International Life Sciences Institute
Food Research and Action Center
Group Health Association of America
Healthy Mothers Healthy Babies Coalition
National Association of Community Health Centers
National Association of County and City Health Officials
National Association of WIC Directors
Nutrition Screening Initiative
Public Voice for Food and Health Policy
Society for Public Health Education

Organizations with Headquarters Outside of Washington, DC

- American Academy of Family Physicians in Kansas City, MO
- American Academy of Pediatrics in Village, IL
- American Association of Diabetes Educators in Chicago, IL
- American Association of Family and Consumer Sciences in Alexandria, VA
- American Association of Health Care Consultants in Arlington, VA
- American Cancer Society in Atlanta, GA
- American College of Nutrition in White Plains, NY
- American Dietetic Association in Chicago, IL
- American Heart Association in Dallas, TX
- American Hospital Association in Chicago, IL
- American Institute of Nutrition in Bethesda, MD
- American Medical Association in Chicago, IL
- American Nurses' Association in Kansas City, MO
- American Occupational Therapy Association in Rockville, MD
- American Physical Therapy Association in Alexandria, VA
- American School Food Services Association in Alexandria, VA
- American School Health Association in Kent, OH
- American Society for Clinical Nutrition in Bethesda, MD
- Association of Faculties of Graduate Programs in Public Health Nutrition
- City Match in Omaha, NE
- La Leche League International in Franklin Park, IL
- Lactation Associates in Weston, MS
- National Association of Social Workers in Silver Spring, MD
- National Center for Education in Maternal and Child Health in Arlington, VA
- National Association of State Nutrition Education and Training (NET) Directors
- National Center for Nutrition and Dietetics in Chicago, IL
- National Dairy Council in Rosemont, IL
- National Maternal and Child Health Clearinghouse in Vienna, VA
- National Rural Health Care Association in Kansas City, MO
- Society for Adolescent Medicine in Granada Hills, CA
- Society for Nutrition Education in Minneapolis, MN