



For a family physician

residency programs teach community-based primary care as a fundamental concept. In the family medicine residency clinic, where UT Health San Antonio Family Medicine residents are trained, the community of the clinic continues to grow and change.

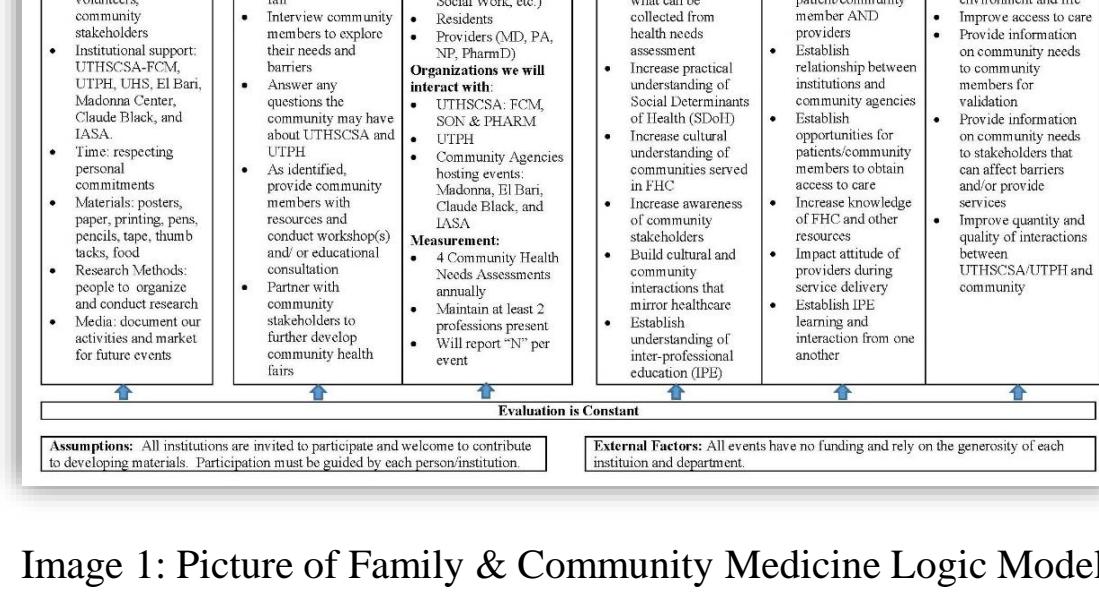
Health Needs Assessment offers an opportunity for family medicine residents to practice research and evaluation skills, while learning about the Social Determinants of Health in which people live, learn, work and play.

Family & Community Medicine Community Health Needs Assessment- Logic Model

Situation: For the last few year the Department of Family & Community Medicine (FCM) and UT School of Public Health have been conducting Community Health Needs Assessment in different communities as requested. In an effort to structure our activities and focus on events that allow FCM staff, students, residents and faculty to learn about the patient populations we serve in the Family Health Clinic, FCM would like to organize, document and report our findings in terms of community needs and potentially develop interventions.

Priorities to Consider: The major institutions and funding these events are academic institutions therefore our major priority is educational train students, residents, fellows, faculty, and staff.

Inputs	Activities Outputs Participation			Outcomes -- Impact		
In order to accomplish	What we will do	Who we will reach	Short	Medium	Long	
Identify needs	Identify needs	Identify needs	Increase knowledge	Increase engagement	Improve outcomes	
Develop interventions	Develop interventions	Develop interventions	Increase knowledge	Increase engagement	Improve outcomes	
Evaluate outcomes	Evaluate outcomes	Evaluate outcomes	Increase knowledge	Increase engagement	Improve outcomes	



Three of the

Assessments have been completed. The creation of a list identifying each community's top priorities for health and barriers to health, will be a major finding for this project. Despite the different communities represented, commonalities were found between priorities and barriers; differences occurred in terms of the order of their priority.

Health Clinic
N=151

Health Fair
N=112

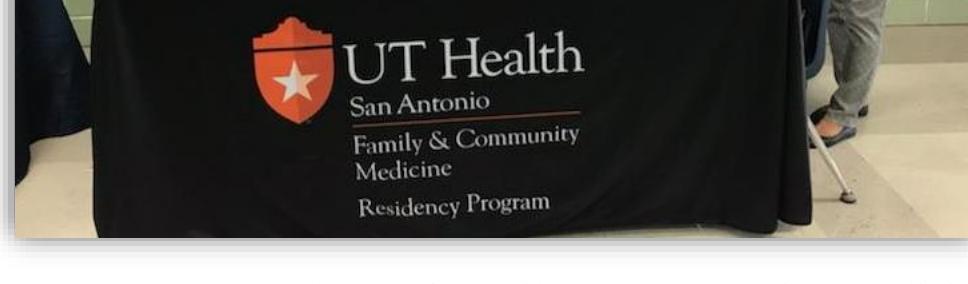
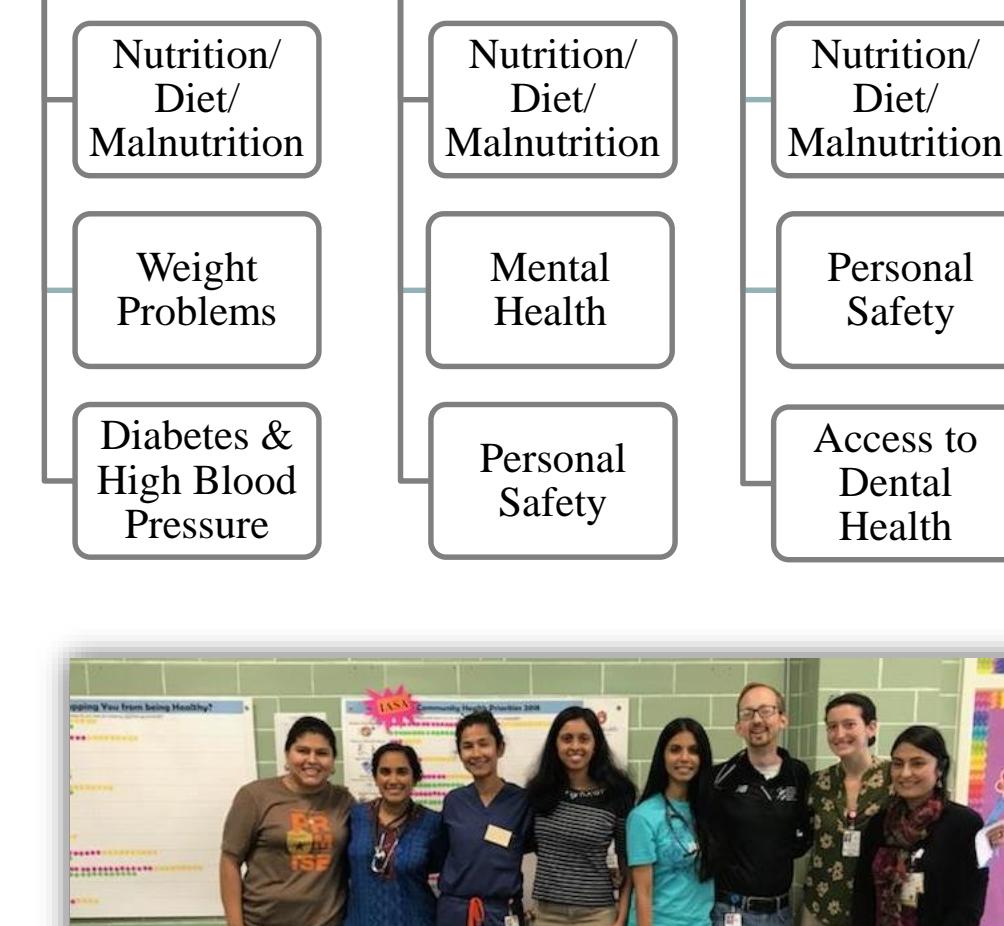


Image 2: Group Photo of Family & Community Medicine Residents and Faculty Members.

Community Health Collaborators



the residency clinic is part of the local community. A mixed method process

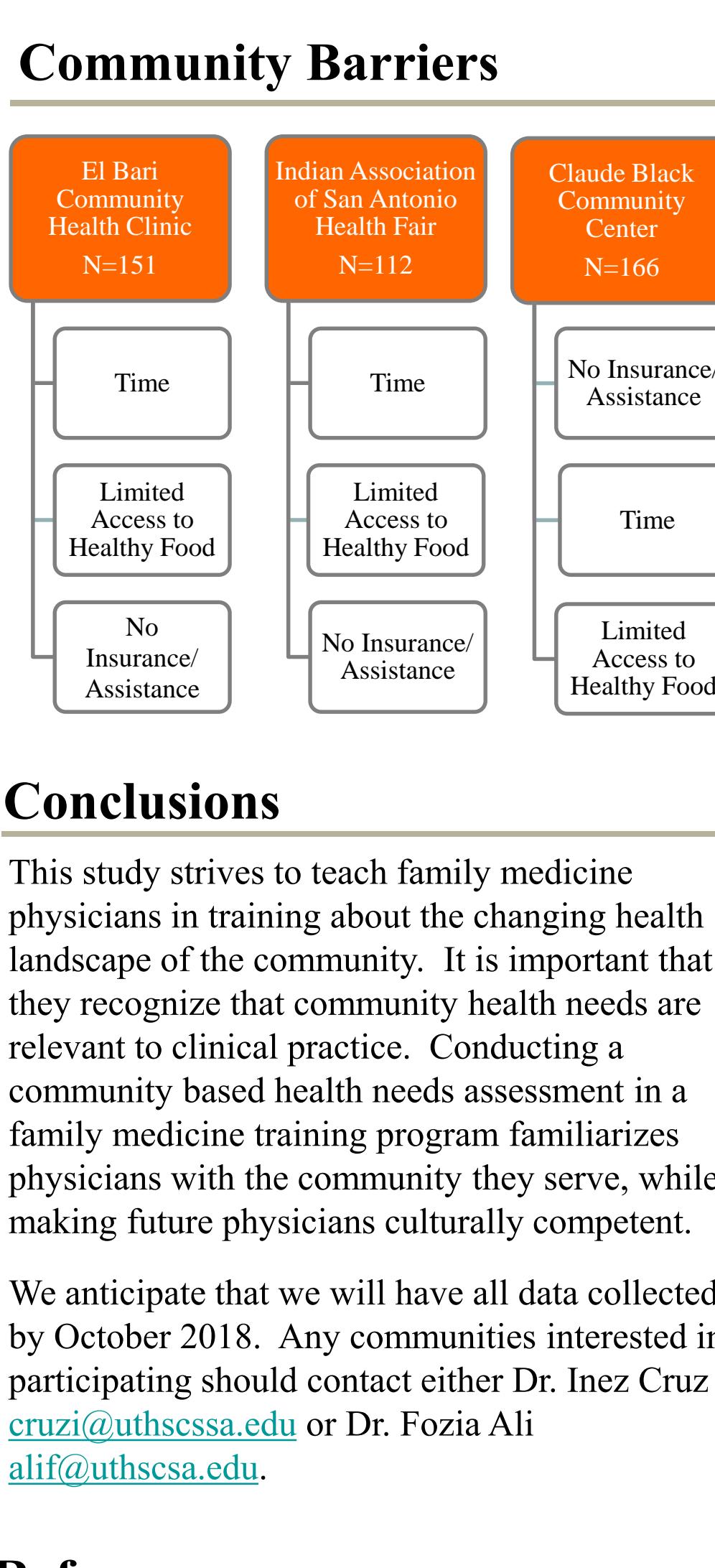
including surveys to collect primary quantitative data and informal discussions to collect qualitative data.

A photograph showing a group of people gathered outdoors under a large blue tent. In the foreground, a woman with dark hair tied up, wearing glasses and a grey hoodie, looks towards the camera. Behind her, several other people are visible, some wearing headscarves and hooded jackets. The background shows a yellow building with arched windows and a white sign on a post. The overall atmosphere is casual and suggests a community event or gathering.



Image 5. Data collection boards used at the El Barri Health Fair.

Image 2: Group Photo of Family & Co-Residents and Faculty Members.



1. Wilder V, Gagnon M, Maharaj-Best (2016). C

tool in a family medicine residency. *Fam Med*;48(8): 635-637.

2. Dobbie A, Kelly P, Sylvia E, Freeman J. Evaluating family medicine residency COPC programs: meeting the challenge. *Fam Med*. 2006 Jun; 38(6): 399-407.
3. Wright J, Williams R, Wilkinson JR (1998). Health needs assessment: Development and importance of health needs assessments. *BMJ*;316(7140): 1310-1313.