This chapter will discuss The Precede-Proceed Model Framework, understanding Predisposing, Reinforcing and Enabling Factors as determinants of health behavior, and how to use the frame in the behavior case analysis.
General

• The student able to analyze the health behavior problem with precede-proceed model.

Specific

• Student can explain The Precede-Proceed Model Framework
• Student understand Predisposing, Reinforcing and Enabling Factors as determinants of health behavior.
• Student can use the frame in the behavior case analysis
• **PRECEDE** (Predisposing, Reinforcing, Enabling, Construct in Educational / Environmental Diagnosis and Evaluation)

• **PROCEED** (Policy, Regulatory and Organizational Construct in Educational and Environmental Development)
Relationship between Health Promotion – Health Education and Public Health

• **Health Education**: voluntary behavior change and the scope directly on healthy behaviors

• **Health Promotion**: combination of education and environmental support for the behavior with the specific conditions
Relationship between Health Promotion – Health Education and Public Health

- **Health Promotion**: enable people able to control the causes of health
- **Health Education** is aimed at individual or communal voluntary action to obtain health or as make decision in health and good things in their community.
• Looking at some of the factors that shape health status and help health promotor/educator focused on building a target for intervention.
• Provide specific objectives and evaluation criteria.
• Showing the stages of policy and implementation process and evaluation
• Stage of serial process of planning, implementation & evaluation.
The Precede-Proceed model for health promotion planning and evaluation
Behavior

Environment

Health

Quality of life

Behavioral Indicators:
- Compliance
- Consumption pattern
- Coping
- Preventive action
- Self-care
- Utilization

Dimensions:
- Frequency
- Persistence
- Promptness
- Quality
- Range

Environmental Indicators:
- Economic
- Physical
- Services
- Social

Dimensions:
- Access
- Affordability
- Equity

Vital Indicators:
- Disability
- Discomfort
- Fertility
- Fitness
- Morbidity
- Mortality
- Physiological risk factors

Dimensions:
- Distribution
- Duration
- Functional level
- Incidence
- Intensity
- Longevity
- Prevalence

Social indicators:
- Absenteeism
- Achievement
- Aesthetics
- Alienation
- Comfort
- Crime
- Crowding
- Discrimination
- Happiness
- Hostility
- Illegitimacy
- Performance
- Riots
- Self-esteem
- Unemployment
- Welfare
Predisposing Factors:
- Knowledge
- Attitudes
- Beliefs
- Values
- Perception

Reinforcing Factors:
- Attitudes and behavior of health personnel and other, peers, parents, employers, etc

Enabling factors:
- Availability of resources
- Accessibility
- Referrals
- Rules and laws
- Skills

Behavior (Actions) of individuals, groups, or communities

Environmental factors

Policy Regulation organization

Health education Component of health Promotion program

Direct Communication To public, Patients, Employees, etc

Indirect Communication Through staff Training, Supervision, Consultation feedback

Training Community organization

Health Behavior CHAPTER 4
Predisposing Factors:
- Knowledge
- Beliefs
- Values
- Attitudes
- Confidence
- Capacity

Enabling factors:
- Availability of health resources
- Accessibility of Health resources
- Community/government laws, priority and commitment to health
- Health related skills

Reinforcing Factors:
- Family
- Peers
- Teachers
- Employers
- Health providers
- Community leaders
- Decision makers

Genetics

Specific Behavior by Individuals or by organizations

Environment (conditions of Living)

Health

Behavioral determinants of health and disease: Lawrence W. Green & Robert A Hiatt; 2011
Example...

• I know “3M” is the most effective way of deciding the DHF transmission (knowledge)
• I agree to do “3M” (attitude)
  I disagree because of inconvenient “3M” (attitude) → tend to practice
• I did a “3M” (practice)
Do the application of this model to your case!