

Using developmental evaluation to strengthen dissemination & use of quality improvement data from Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander health centres

Theme: Use findings



<u>Alison Laycock</u>, Jodie Bailie, Veronica Matthews, Frances Cunningham, Gillian Harvey, Nikki Percival, Ross Bailie



Our developmental evaluation

learnings

- 1 embedding evaluation into project design supported stakeholder input, continuous learning, use of findings
- 2 in-team evaluator enabled sense-making, timely use of findings
- 3 continue to apply lessons learnt in ongoing knowledge translation work









Project and context

'Engaging Stakeholders in identifying Priority evidencepractice gaps and strategies for improvement' (ESP) project



3 ABCD - Audit and Best Practice for Chronic Disease



continuous quality improvement data



38 community controlled137 government & other

9 years60,000 audited patient records492 system assessments by teams



CQI data on chronic illness, child, maternal, preventive and mental health, rheumatic heart disease care



project aim + DE objectives

ESP project aim

engage stakeholders across the primary health care system in using continuous quality improvement (CQI) data to identify:

- priority evidence-practice gaps in care
- barriers, enablers and strategies for improvement

developmental evaluation objectives

- develop/refine the design, reports, processes
- explore barriers/facilitators to stakeholder engagement
- identify use of data and ESP findings
- assess effectiveness of 'interactive dissemination' process



Adapted from Togni, Askew et al. 2016



stakeholder engagement





methods





Document analysis Project records, admin data

Online survey items Likert scale + free text





Participant interviews Focus on 1 jurisdiction; n = 31

Reflective team processes

findings: what supported engagement?

- committed to providing best practice care
- 2 knowing that knowledge and input valued
- 3 high quality evidence, accessible materials, visual impact
- **4** 2-way research, interaction, CQI roles, group processes
- 5 support from managers time for CQI

"It's respecting those practitioners, valuing what they have. ... getting them to think about what they're doing and making them feel that they can be part of improving things." (clinician)

"It is not something that's come about quickly or easily. The story, the narrative, is one that's of very strong credibility." (researcher)

findings: barriers

inverse of enablers

- time poor, competing demands, staff turnover
- 2 lack of confidence in data interpretation
- volume, length of reports repetition
- relating data or survey to role

"A lot of people haven't been around long enough. ... They're invariably having to learn a new system, deal with a high degree of complexity in a crosscultural setting and with a high rotation of other practitioners." (manager)

"I think that a lot of people are frightened of data and want someone else to interpret it for them." (clinician)

surveys	reduce ph2 survey qns Add reflective qns final survey		ans	rvey with emails urvey qns	adjust survey qns
reports	Revise 'final inc report' content lin	1 st final report dd flow chart: ncludes theory-base, nks local CQI to ESP dd contextual info		Charles 2 10 Property in	<section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><text></text></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header>
devt's	Working with clinical advisors (interpretation)			ase reports]	
2014 11	jul	oct	2015 jan	apr	jul

stakeholders' use of ESP research findings

evidence to drive improvement advocacy planning and policy supporting CQI capacity strengthening developing research

Next steps

"There are things I can take with me and talk to managers, to see where we can support them to do some strategic planning to improve care." (senior policy officer)

"It informs how you lead a discussion. ... it informs my thinking, builds my capacity. It has given me evidence to talk about things with different clinical teams." (CQI facilitator)



http://www.menzies.edu.au/page/Research/Indigenous_Health/Pri mary_health_care_and_health_systems_research/The_ESP_Project/





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how did a DE approach support use of evaluation findings?

- 1 embedding evaluation into project design supported stakeholder input, continuous learning, use of findings
- 2 in-team evaluator enabled sense-making and timely use of findings
- 3 continue to apply lessons learnt in ongoing knowledge translation work
- iterative DE processes and outcomes accord with CQI





thank you – questions?





alison.laycock@menzies.edu.au





Project and evaluation participants

Research team & PhD supervisors

Jodie Bailie², Veronica Matthews² Alison Laycock¹ Perri Hull¹ Ross Bailie² Frances Cunningham¹ Gillian Harvey³ Nikki Percival⁴

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¹ Menzies School of Health Research, Charles Darwin University, NT

² University Centre for Rural Health, The University of Sydney, Lismore NSW,

³ Adelaide Nursing School, The University of Adelaide, SA; Alliance Manchester Business School, The University of Manchester, UK

⁴ The Australian Centre for Public and Population Health Research, University of Technology Sydney, NSW



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