



Building and using outcomes monitoring systems as part of the implementation process in complex social interventions

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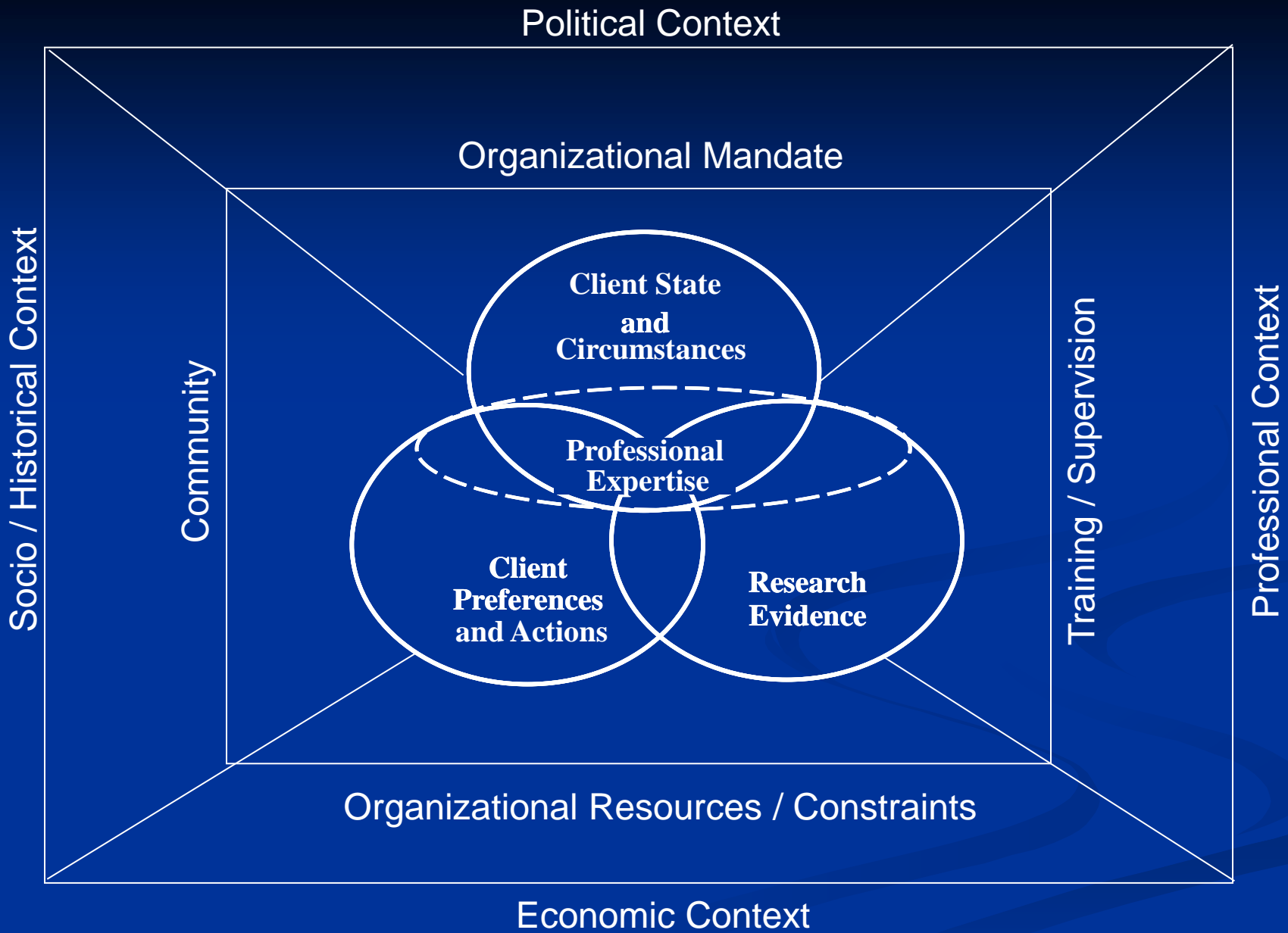
Robyn Mildon
Parenting Research Centre
Australia

Australian Implementation Conference
2012

The Evolution of the EIP Model



Haynes, Devereaux, and Guyatt (2002)



Regehr, C., Stern, S., & Shlonsky, A. (2007). Operationalizing Evidence-Based Practice: The Development of an Institute for Evidence-Based Social Work. *Research on Social Work Practice*, 17, 408-416.

You need numbers to do the math



OCANDS Methodology

Data Extraction

- 5 information systems: Coyote, Penlieu, Matrix, AS400, Cognos
- Extract specifications
- Integrity tests
- Extract, Transform, and Load (ETL) tool to produce series of tables linked by common identifiers

Data Harmonization

- Agency Data Dictionaries
- Mapping the agency data dictionary codes and labels to OCANDS categories
- Integrate across agencies
- Verify Harmonizing with each agency to ensure accurate interpretation

Website Mapping

- Mapped data uploaded to the live database (www.ocands.org)
- PIs computed using PHP, MySQL and FreeForm technology according to the Technical Guide
- Validate PIs with Steering Committee representatives from Coyote, Penlieu, Matrix, AS400, Cognos

Hit any key to continue...



Potential moderators:

Participant characteristics (complexity of cases, responsiveness, family obligations/mobility, caregiver depression, age etc, characteristics of the neglect – type of neglect and reasons for neglect)

Social significance of goals, appropriateness of procedures and importance of outcomes (social validity)

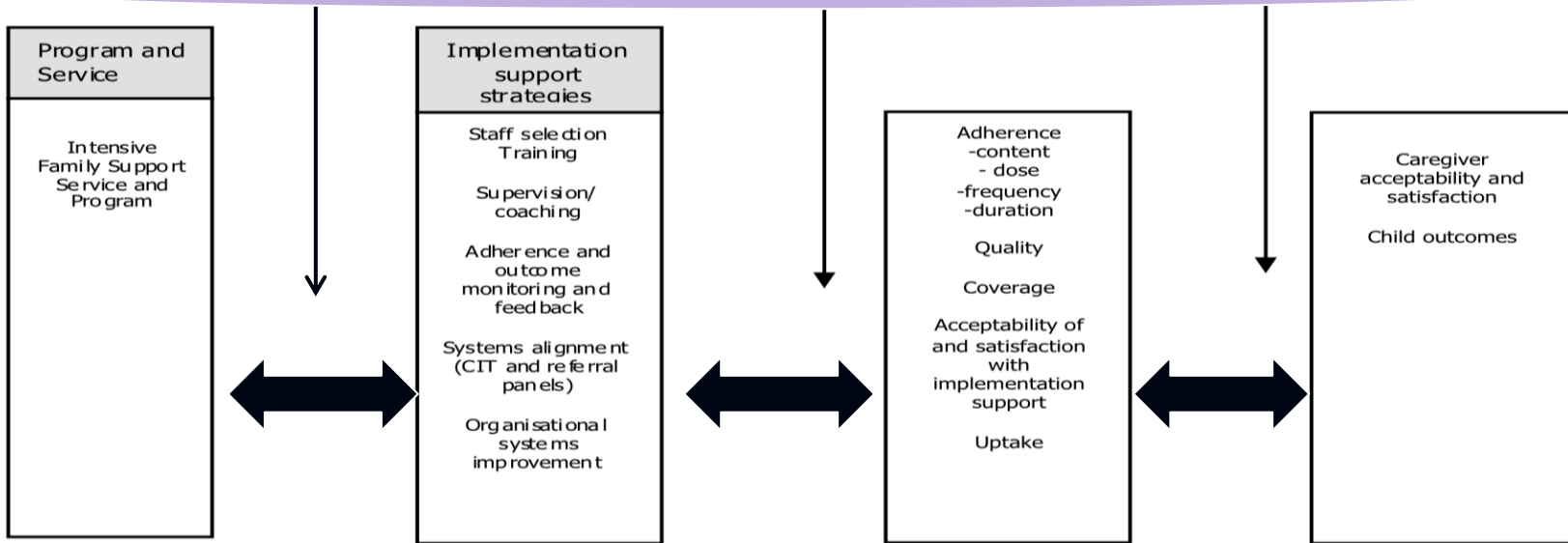
Organisational context (receptivity, size, turnover, professional characteristics, organisational culture, leadership, readiness for change, community controlled sector, attitudes towards DCF, access to vehicles for staff, number of employees who are local, usual focus of service delivery e.g., adults/children/community, recruitment processes)

Community context (number of language groups in the community, pragmatic barriers – distance/climate, sorry business in community, size of the community, Growth Town/RSD status/prescribed community, attitudes toward DCF/FaHCSIA, availability of housing/food security/recreation/transportation, quality of school, other services received by clients/available to them)

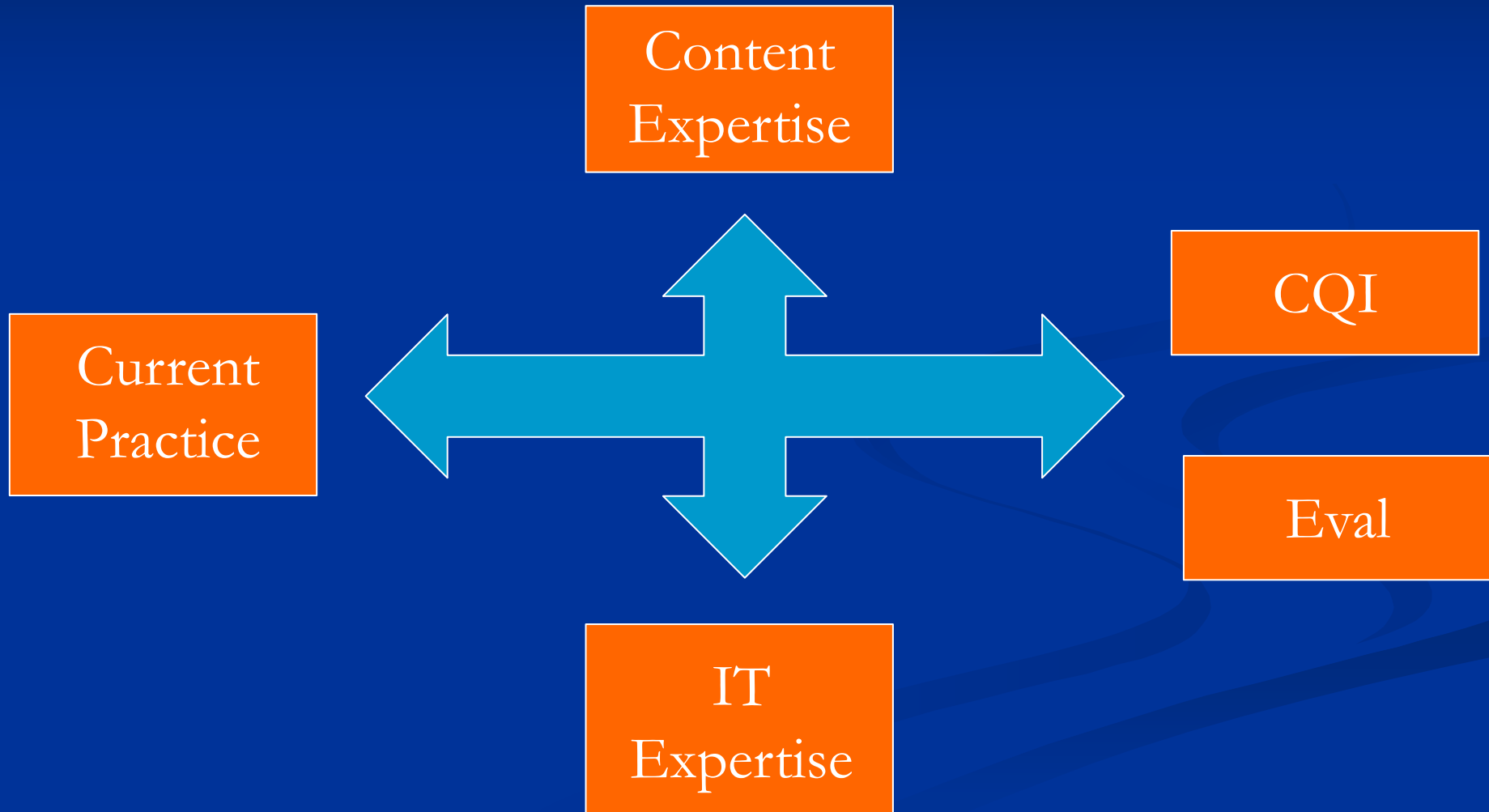
Broader Context (socio-political, funding, legislation, interorganisational networks, DCF referrals)

Individual provider characteristics (demographics including gender, cultural background, language skills, skills/experience, values, goals, readiness for evidence based practice, attitudes towards DCF)

WWW.DATABASE



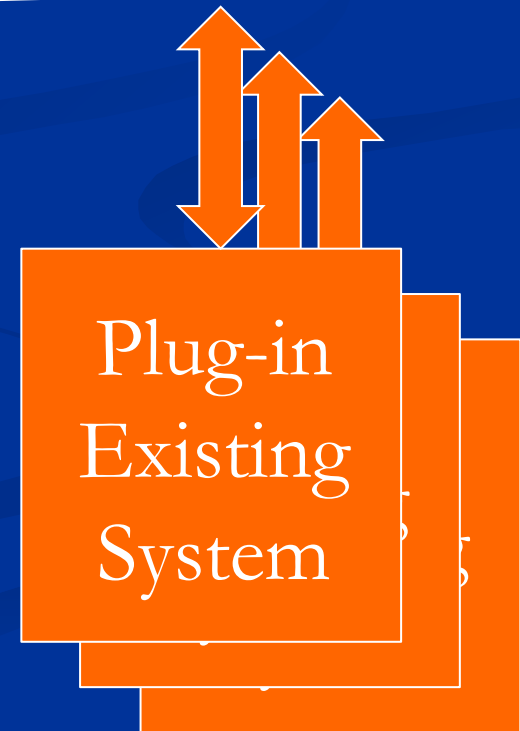
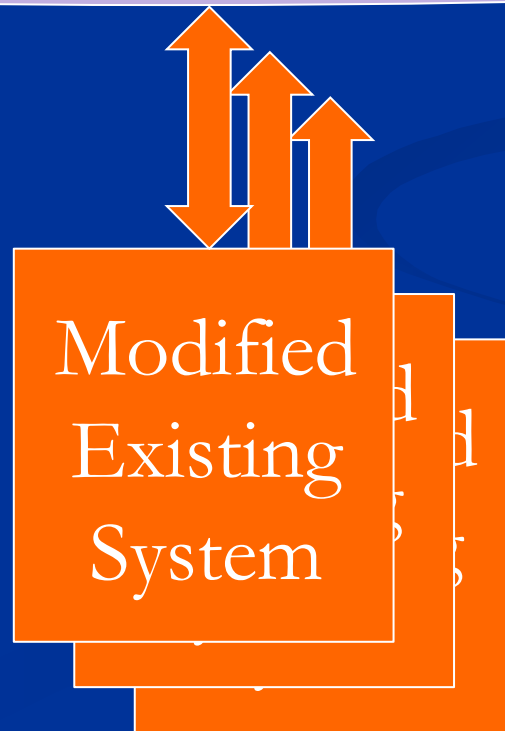
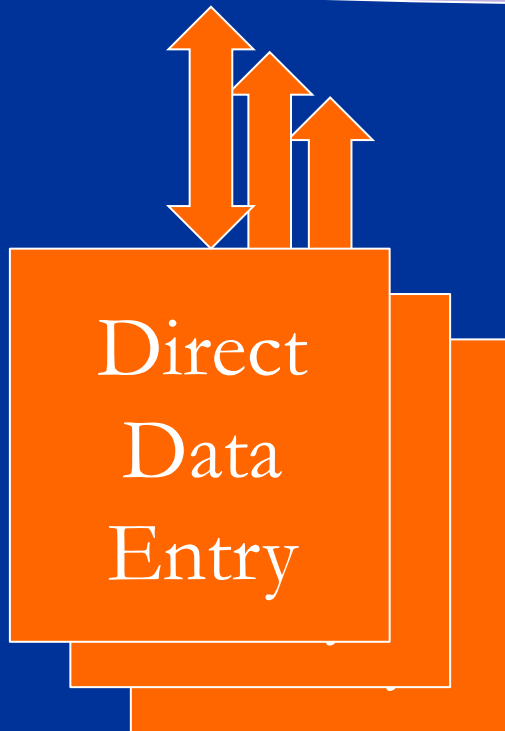
Implementation of an Implementation Support System



Build on current systems to make them more useful

Rules for Building

- Useful at all levels – helps you do your job
- Intuitive (web surfing)
- Open source
- Secure
- Flexible structure that can be built on
- Modular - produce usable components as you go
- Tested in action – creates buy-in
- Unit record, event level
- Build elements necessary for reports – don't just build reports
- Innovative thinking – push the limits – be creative
- Quick wins – build on these



Good implementation comes from... ..vision in action



Vision without action
remains a dream

Action without vision
becomes a nightmare