Telling the Health Charities Performance Story Offering Lens and Language to Demonstrate Impact

Health Charities Coalition of Canada

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Information. Insight. Improvement.



Agenda

- The Problem our mental models are too simplistic
- The (Proposed) Solution
 - (Reach and) Results Chains
 - Results Planning
 - Multi-level Application



Theories of Change and Results Logic

- Describing health policies and programs in terms of results logic is a 40 year (+) tradition
- Various formats used, but current ones tend to:
 - Be linear
 - Miss outside factors (context)
 - Focus on how and what (not who)



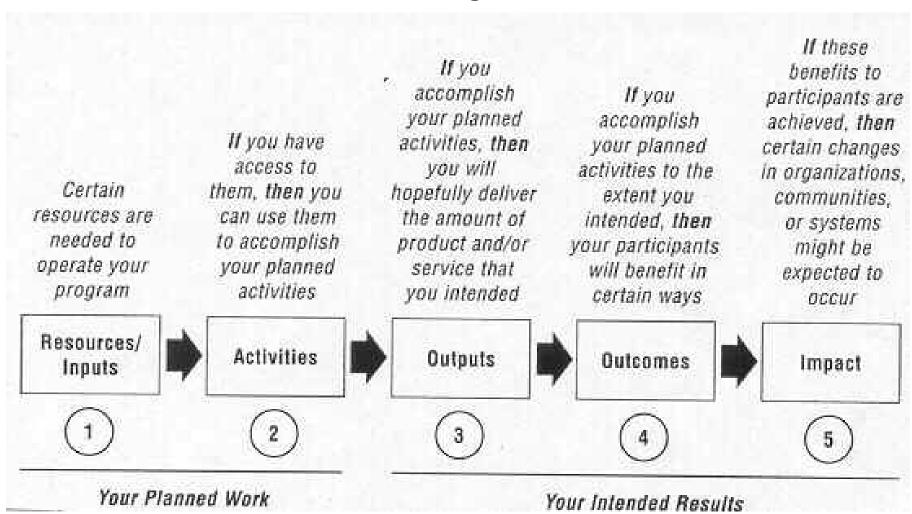
Results Logic (Value Proposition) Implications

- Start with issues / implications
- Recognize 'communities' / systems and behaviours in them
- Acknowledge 'engagement' and 'feedback' as key results elements
- How might an alternative logic model look?



The [International] 'Classic' Results Logic

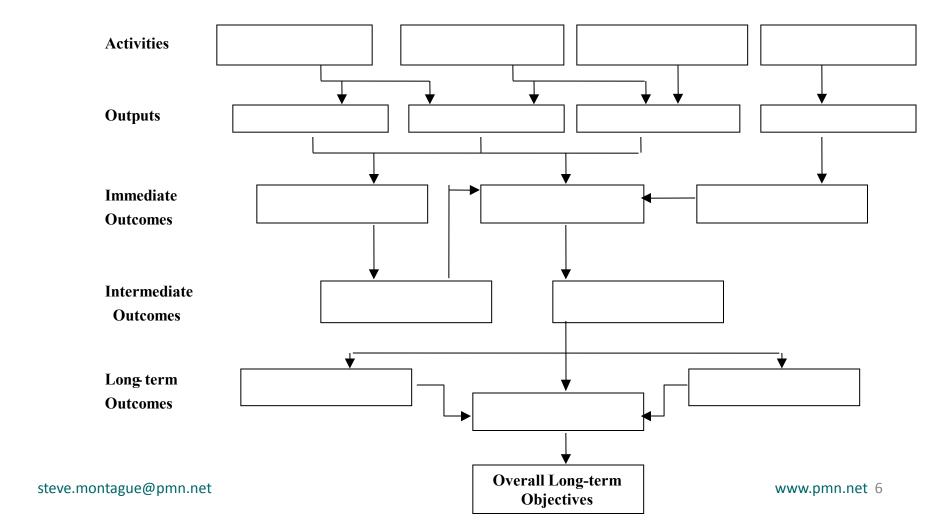
- Rogers 2006



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The [Canadian] 'Classic' Results Logic





Reach Defined

 Reach is defined as the targets that a given program or organization is intended to influence, including individuals and organizations, clients, partners, and other stakeholders.

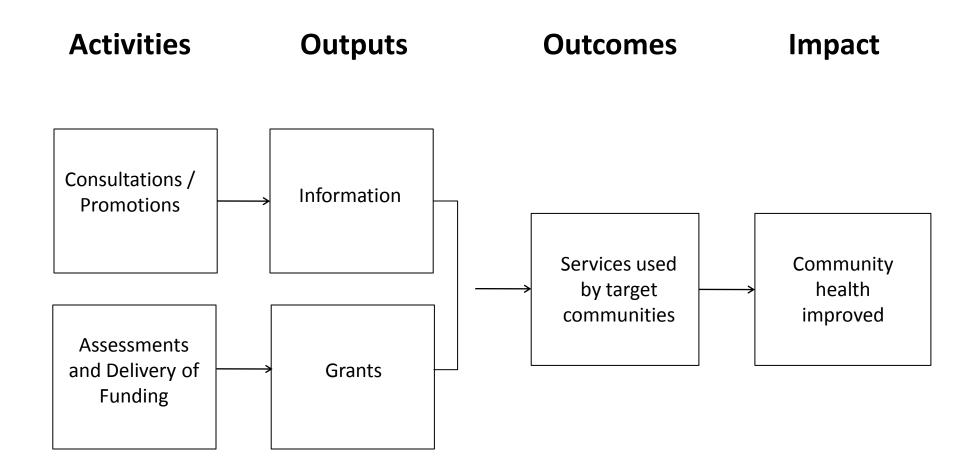


Results Models and Frameworks Without Reach

- 1. Lack sensitivity to the impacts on different participant groups
- 2. Miss engagement as an important result
- 3. Do not recognize reach vs. results tradeoffs
- 4. Conspire against equity issues



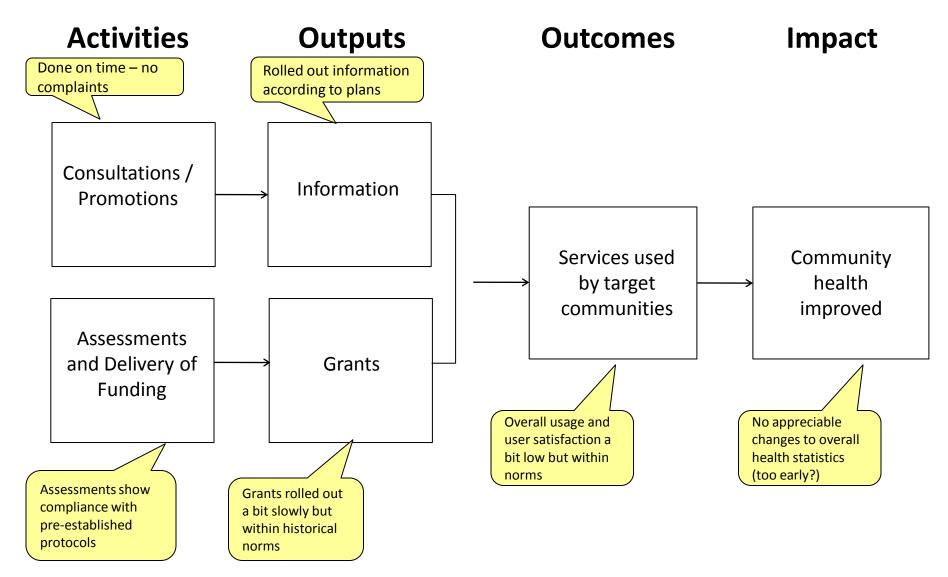
Consider an Example



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The Findings From 3 Year Review





Adherence, Averages and Aggregations Hide the Reality and Hinder Analysis

- The information generated:
 - Quantifies process and speed
 - Averages and aggregates use and acceptance (e.g. satisfaction)
 - Gives broad statistics on longer term outcomes
 - These measures mask the real situation for key processes and results for key groups
 - A more precise implementation and results logic (with reach) can enlighten

A General Results Map

Results Map —

The 'Main Routes'

'Check Points'

Progress Indicators

Conditions / Factors

'The Terrain'

Socio-economic, political, technological, environmental factors

Existing practices

Existing capacity

Current support 'climate'

Existing relationships

Organizational, systems, activities and resources

SPHERE OF INDIRECT INFLUENCE

The long term desired outcome or 'state' relating to health

SPHERE OF DIRECT INFLUENCE

Immediate and intermediate outcomes, in terms of the engagement, awareness, take-up (use), capacity and actions of organizations, institutions, communities and individuals who are directly 'in touch' with the organization

SPHERE OF CONTROL

Inputs, activities and outputs within the organization's own sphere of control

'State' or level of health, disease, incidence etc.



or % of entities or individuals showing (intended) actions / adoptions



Level (%, #) of participation by key stakeholders, and their constructive early 'reactions' (e.g. take-up, expressed feedback)

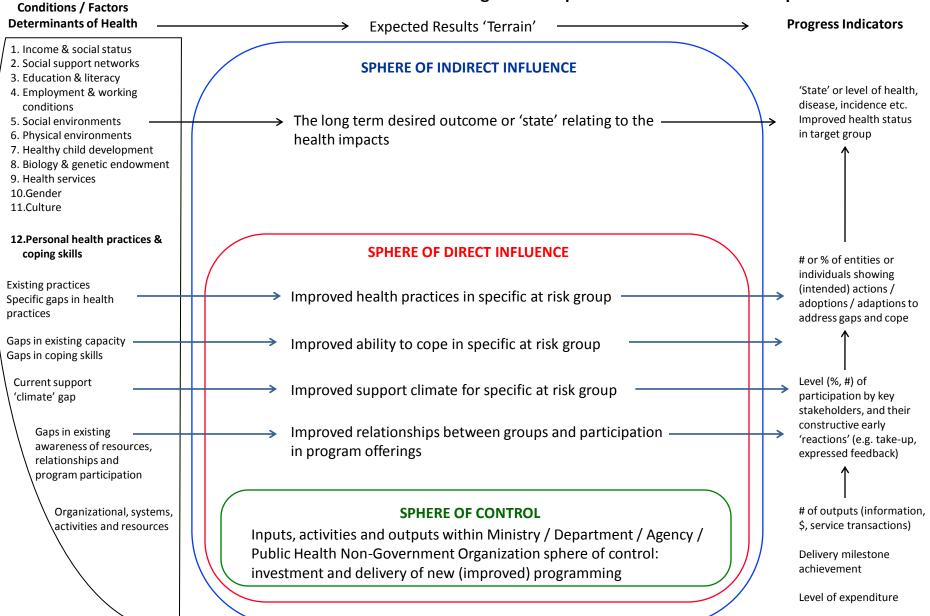


of outputs (information, \$, service transactions)

Delivery milestone achievement

Level of expenditure

Conditions-Results-Indicators: A G&C Program to Improve Health of At Risk Group



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An Example [Quasi-Hypothetical]

The Problem:

Information suggests that a key segment of the Canadian population faces a preventable health risk. There are both science related knowledge gaps and gaps in the policies, practices and programming of intermediary groups (including policy makers and program delivery agents at various levels of government and in related non-government organizations).

The Solution:

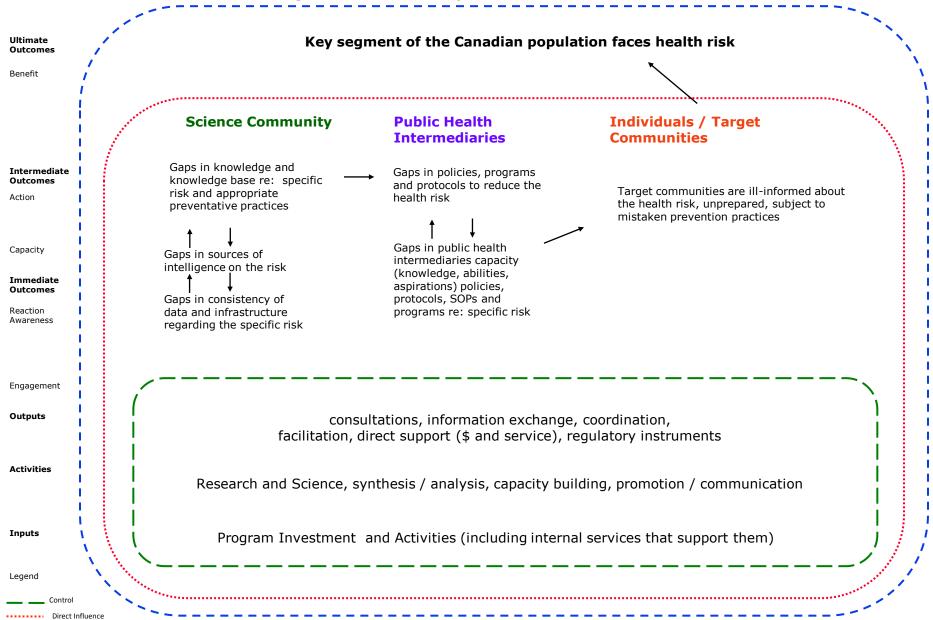
An Information and Support Program to Improve the Health of an 'At Risk' Group

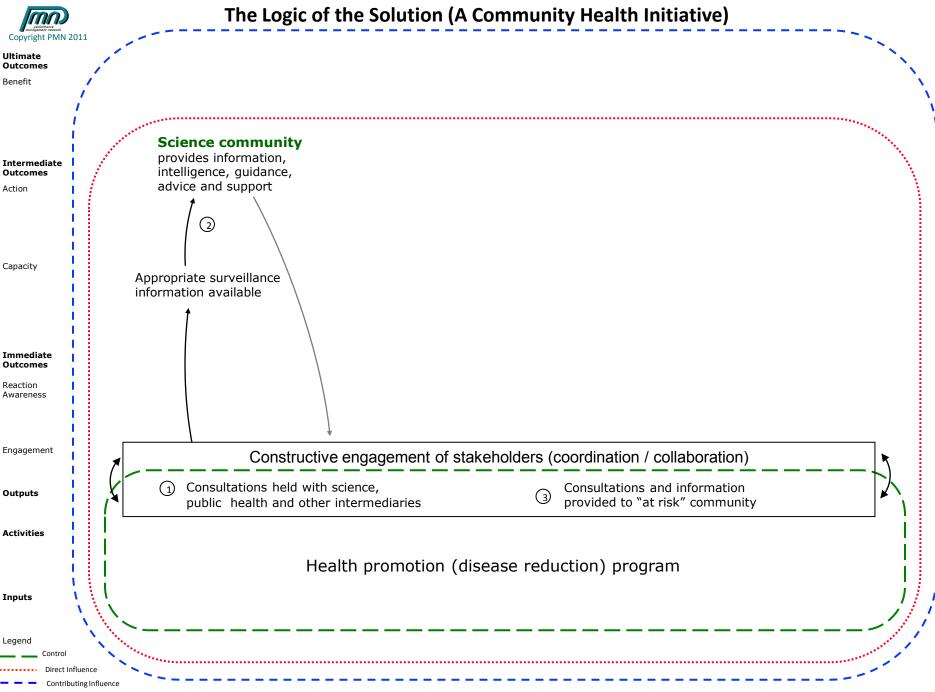
A health promotion / disease prevention program is initiated to reach a key "at risk" community to help them achieve health improvements. This can be represented as a logical sequence as follows:

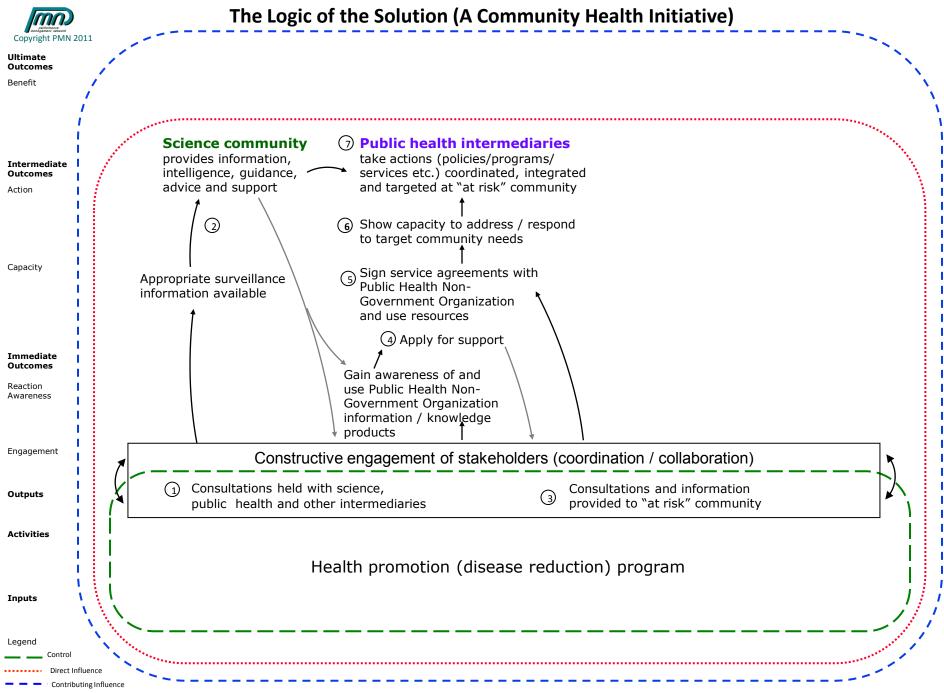
- ① Consultations are held with both science and public health intermediaries
- ② Initial information on the program is provided to organizations / institutions eligible to deliver in conjunction with / on behalf of the Public Health Non-Government Organization
- 3 Consultation / information is provided to target 'at risk' community
- ④ Organizations / institutions eligible to deliver services to target community appropriately apply for funding
- S An agreement is signed and appropriate resources are used by organizations / institutions deemed eligible and deserving of assistance from the Public Health Non-Government Organization
- Satisfied delivery organizations demonstrated the capacity, ability, skills competence, capability and commitment to deliver appropriate services to target community
- Service delivery is integrated, coordinated and appropriately targeted to the 'at risk' community.
- Target community members become better aware of risks and / or key factors and available supports and resources
- Target community members (in sufficient #s, appropriately) use resources and services
- Target community members gain the ability, skills competencies and ultimately the 'capability' to cope and to take actions to reduce their risks
- ① Target community members adopt and / or adapt actions to lower their health risks
- (2) Health is improved in target community

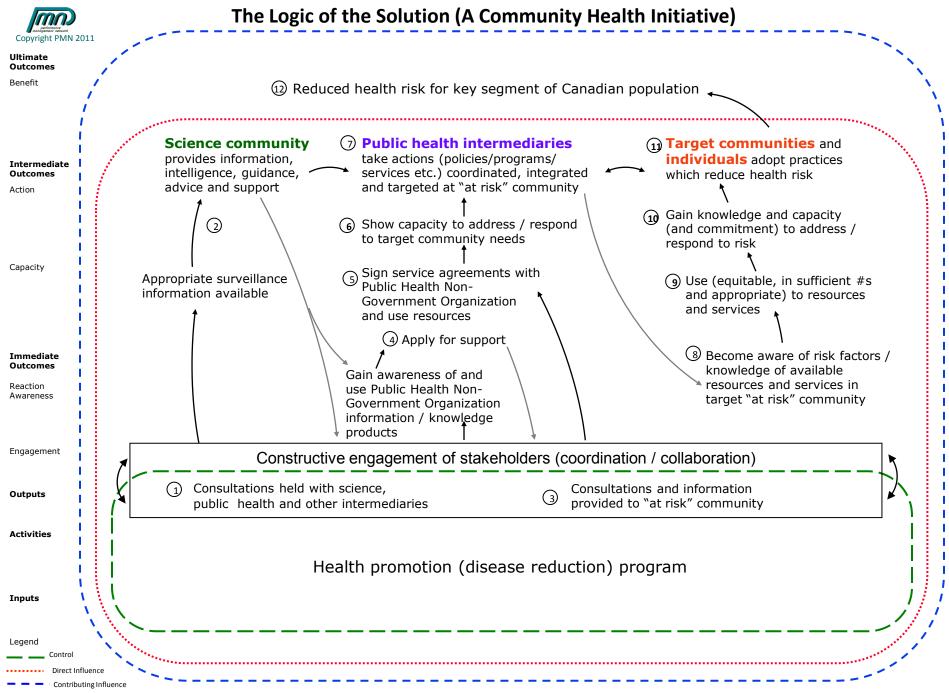


The Logic of the Problem (preventable harm, risk or threat)











Making it Practical for Monitoring and Evaluation

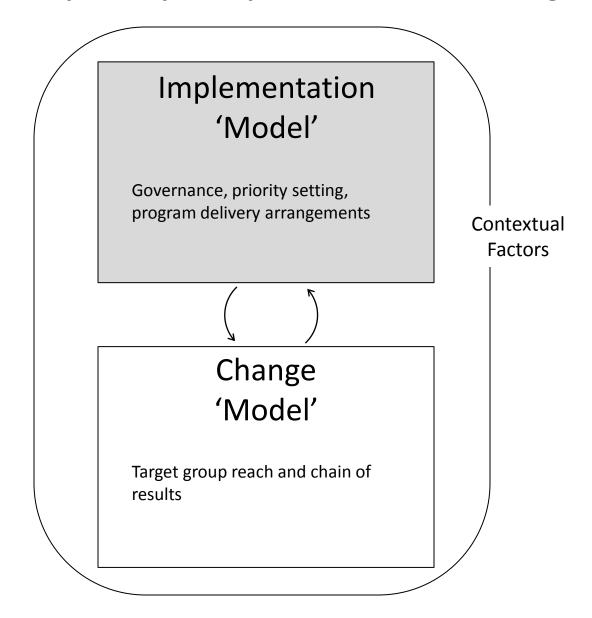
O.K. That shows us systems and non-linear relationships....

BUT

- I like my straight lines and boxes!
- Can we acknowledge 'systems' while keeping it (relatively) simple?



Summary Theory of Implementation and Change

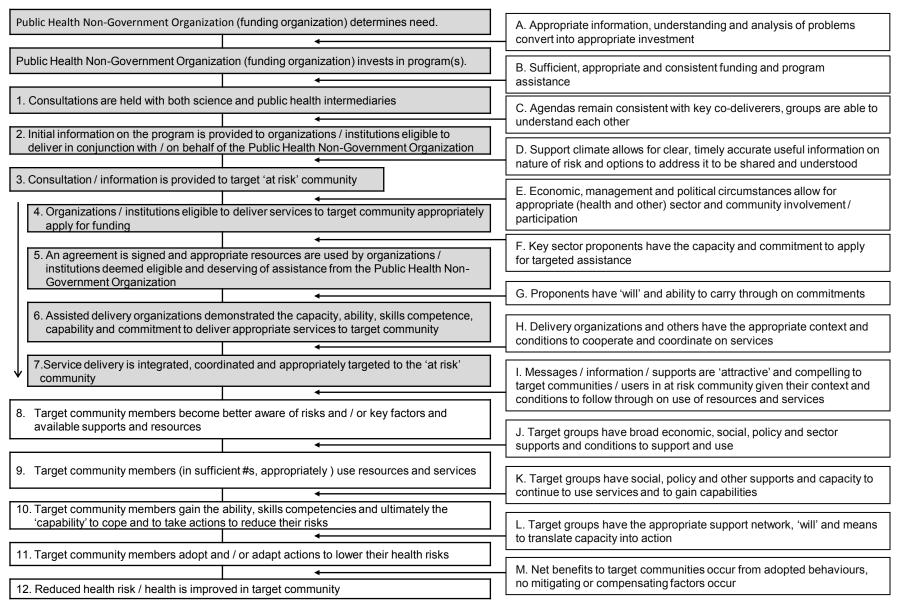




Community Health Initiative Results Chain with Assumptions and External Factors

Results Chain

Assumptions / External Factors





Making it Practical for Results Planning

- O.K. That's fine for monitoring, evaluation and some reporting, how can I use this to change planning?
- Can complex systems needs, reach and results chains be part of planning?
- Can we address multi-levels?



Case: The Canadian Cancer Society

- Fund raises for own operations (Very low dependence on Government \$)
- Huge volunteer base (both core and occasional)
- Advocacy, Information, Support Services and Research
- Facing high complexity + diversity in terms of mandates, issues and challenges across Canada

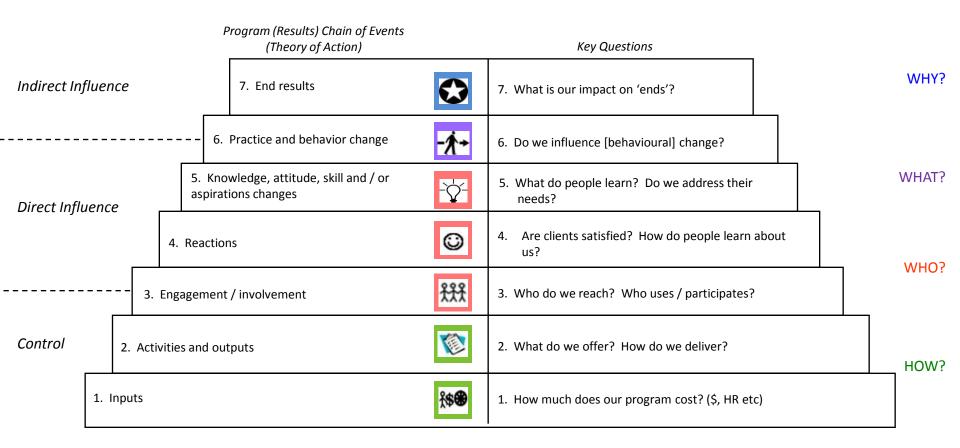


Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

- Multiple Contexts (from policy/advocacy to direct service delivery)
- Board ends reporting (often a business culture) mixed with public health 'operational improvement' culture
- Strong evaluation tradition applied at the program level by outside academically based organizations
- Need for an integrating set of (simple) ideas



A Basic Results Chain With Key Questions



Source: Adapted for the Canadian Cancer Society by Steve Montague from Claude Bennett 1979. Taken from Michael Quinn Patton, <u>Utilization-Focused Evaluation</u>: The New Century Text, Thousand Oaks, California, 1997, p 235.

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An Example – Anti Smoking / Tobacco

Review the following list of statements (some are stated as indicators). Which levels of the results chain shown in the figure on the previous page would correspond with these statements?

Statement	What level would you pick?
\$ out of pocket	
Morbidity	
Overheads related to 'Helpline' etc.	
Changed legislation	
Self assessed learning and 'commitment' to quit smoking among users	
Level of (CCS) adherence / compliance to practice 'norms'	
Mortality	
Regional legislators reached by advocacy meetings / offerings / events	
#s using SHL, other assistance, the website etc.	
Incidence rates of smoking related cancer (e.g. lung cancer)	
#s of service and information offerings, events etc.	
People quit smoking	
#s of FTEs, amount of contracted time spent	
Referral levels	
Satisfaction rating for users of assistance	

Click <u>here</u> for the correct sorting.







A related sequence of problems:

Summary: Thousands of members of Community Y put themselves at risk of skin cancer due to excessive exposure to the sun's UV rays. This can be shown as a sequence of issues as follows:

- The incidence of sun-related cancers is rising in Community Y.
- Community Y shows self-assessed ratings of sun-safe precautions (e.g. clothing, sunscreen etc.) for given UV exposures which are lower than the national average.
- Community Y does not currently have a shade policy for public spaces.
- Market research data shows that X% of Community Y members are unaware of what appropriate precautions to take at 'high' or 'medium' levels of UV exposure.





Defining the need - S	unsafe Example
Levels (from the Results Chain)	Problems from an Environmental Scan
7. Conditions What is the current 'state' of cancer? (Health-incidence, mortality, morbidity, quality of life, social, technological, economic, environmental, political [S.T.E.E.P], trends) What broad need or gap can / should CCS be trying to fill?	The incidence of sun-related cancers is rising in Community Y.
6. Practices What are the current (problematic) practices in place re: cancer prevention and / or support in the target communities of interest?	 Sunsafe precautions taken by members of Community Y are below the national average. Tanning bed use - especially among young adults - continues to suggest risks of inappropriate exposure.
5. Capacity Are there gaps in delivery support? What gaps exist in the CCS's target communities in terms of knowledge, abilities, skills and aspirations?	 Community Y does not currently have a shade policy. X% of Community Y members are not aware of the appropriate precautions to take at given UV levels.
4. Awareness / Reaction Are there gaps in terms of target community awareness of and / or satisfaction with current information, support services, physical support, laws and regulations, or other initiatives to support needs? What are the perceived strengths and weaknesses?	X% of Community members are aware of the risks of UV and the risks of tanning bed exposure. This is low compared to possible levels (reference: Australia)
3. Participation / Involvement Are there problems or gaps in the participation, engagement or involvement of groups who are key to achieving the CCS's desired outcomes?	 Groups of concerned citizens or professionals have not yet been mobilized in this community. No other group has yet picked up this cause. Media attention has not been given to this subject.
2. CCS Activities / Outputs Are there activities or outputs which the CCS does which represent barriers or gaps to achieving its objectives?	CCS has not focussed attention on this area, other than distributing pamphlet information.
1. CCS Resources What level of financial, human and technical resources are currently at the CCS's disposal? Are there gaps?	Minimal human and \$ support has been invested in this area.





Move from Needs t	Move from Needs to Desired Results				
Needs / Situation		Desired Results			
Conditions • Increasing incidence of sun related cancer		End Result • Reduced rate of sun related cancer			
Practices • Problematic level of unsafe sun and tanning behaviours		Practice and behaviour Change • Improved / increased 'Sunsafe' behaviours • Reduced risky tanning practices • Shade policies implemented for public areas			
 Knowledge, Abilities, Skills and Aspirations Key segments do not know appropriate Sunsafe precautions for various UV levels 		 Knowledge, Abilities, Skills and Aspirations Understanding of what precautions to take at various UV levels 			
Awareness / Reactions • Lack of awareness / reactions to UV warnings • Lack of apparent awareness of need for shade in public spaces		Reactions Improved awareness of UV levels and their implications Pick-up of need for shade messaging by media and various public institutions			
 Engagement / Involvement Lack of public / institutional / other related agency involvement in Sunsafe promotion Lack of opportunity for concerned group involvement 		 Engagement / Involvement Media pick-up of Sunsafe messaging Involvement of physicians groups in sun safe cases 			
Activities • Gap in promotional / educational activities		Activities • Promotional / educational activities and information / communication to key target groups			
Resource Inputs • Gaps in resources committed to area		Inputs • Level of people, skills, knowledge, \$ applied to Sunsafe area			

Information on needs should always inform the setting of expected / desired results.





	AREA OF CCS MISSION / OBJECTIVES: Reduce incidence and mortality from cancers associated with U.V. exposure					
			Needs-Results	Plan Worksheet		
	Results Chain	T0 [Current Needs]	T1 [Desired]	T2 [Desired]	T3 ⁽⁺⁾ [Desired]	
WHY?	7. 'End' Result Describe the overall trends with regard to the CCS mission and Board Ends.	• Increasing incidence of sun related cancer			Reduced rate of sun related cancer	
	6. Practice and Behaviour Change Describe the practices and behaviour of individuals, groups, and partners over time. 5. Knowledge, Ability, Skill and / or Aspiration Changes Describe the level of knowledge, abilities, skills	Problematic level of unsafe sun and tanning behaviours Key Segments do not know appropriate sunsafe precautions for				
BY WHOM?	and aspirations / commitment of individuals, groups, and/or communities. 4. Reactions Describe feedback from individuals, groups, and partners: satisfaction, interest, reported strengths and weaknesses. 3. Engagement / Involvement Describe the characteristics of individuals, groups, and co-deliverers: numbers, nature of involvement	various ÜV levels • Lack of awareness / reactions to UV warnings • Lack of apparent awareness of need for shade in public spaces • Lack of public / institutional / other related agency involvement in sunsafe promotion • Lack of opportunity for concerned group involvement	 Improved awareness of UV levels and their implications Pick-up of need for shade messaging by media and various public institutions Media pick-up of sunsafe messaging Involvement of physicians groups in sunsafe cause 			
HOW?	2. Activities / Outputs Describe the activity: How will it be implemented? What does it offer?	• Gap in promotional / educational activities	Promotional / educational activities and information / communication to key target groups			
	1. Inputs / Resources Resources used: dollars spent, number and types of staff involved, dedicated time.	• Gaps in resources committed to area	 Level of people, skills, knowledge, \$ applied to sunsafe area 			





			Needs-Results	Plan Worksheet	
	Results Chain	T0 [Current Needs]	T1 [Desired]	T2 [Desired]	T3 ⁽⁺⁾ [Desired]
WHY?	7. 'End' Result Describe the overall trends with regard to the CCS mission and Board Ends.	Increasing incidence of sun related cancer			• Reduced rate of sun related cancer
VHAT SY VHOM?	Describe the practices and behaviour of individuals, groups, and partners over time. 5. Knowledge, Ability, Skill and / or Aspiration Changes Describe the level of knowledge, abilities, skills and aspirations / commitment of individuals, groups, and/or communities. 4. Reactions Describe feedback from individuals, groups, and partners: satisfaction, interest, reported strengths and weaknesses. 3. Engagement / Involvement Describe the characteristics of individuals, groups, and co-deliverers: numbers, nature of involvement	Problematic level of unsafe sun and tanning behaviours Key Segments do not know appropriate sunsafe precautions for various UV levels Lack of awareness / reactions to UV warnings Lack of apparent awareness of need for shade in public spaces Lack of public / institutional / other related agency involvement in sunsafe promotion Lack of opportunity for concerned group involvement	• Improved awareness of UV levels and their implications • Pick-up of need for shade messaging by media and various public institutions • Media pick-up of sunsafe messaging • Involvement of physicians groups in sunsafe cause	Improved / increased 'sunsafe' behaviours Reduced risky tanning practices Shade policies implemented for public areas Understanding of what precautions to take at various UV levels Improved awareness of UV levels and their implications Pick-up of need for shade messaging by media and various public institutions Media pick-up of sunsafe messaging Involvement of physicians groups in sunsafe cause	
HOW?	2. Activities / Outputs Describe the activity: How will it be implemented? What does it offer?	Gap in promotional / educational activities	Promotional / educational activities and information / communication to key target groups	Promotional / educational activities and information / communication to key target groups	
: :	1. Inputs / Resources Resources used: dollars spent, number and types of staff involved, dedicated time.	• Gaps in resources committed to area	•Level of people, skills, knowledge, \$ applied to sunsafe area	 Level of people, skills, knowledge, \$ applied to sunsafe area 	





			Needs-Results	Plan Worksheet	
	Results Chain	T0 [Current Needs]	T1 [Desired]	T2 [Desired]	T3 ⁽⁺⁾ [Desired]
WHY?	7. 'End' Result Describe the overall trends with regard to the CCS mission and Board Ends.	• Increasing incidence of sun related cancer			Reduced rate of sun related cancer
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BY WHOM?	4. Reactions Describe feedback from individuals, groups, and partners: satisfaction, interest, reported strengths and weaknesses. 3. Engagement / Involvement Describe the characteristics of individuals, groups, and co-deliverers: numbers, nature of involvement	Lack of awareness / reactions to UV warnings Lack of apparent awareness of need for shade in public spaces Lack of public / institutional / other related agency involvement in sunsafe promotion Lack of opportunity for concerned group involvement	Improved awareness of UV levels and their implications Pick-up of need for shade messaging by media and various public institutions Media pick-up of sunsafe messaging Involvement of physicians groups in sunsafe cause	Improved awareness of UV levels and their implications Pick-up of need for shade messaging by media and various public institutions Media pick-up of sunsafe messaging Involvement of physicians groups in sunsafe cause	Timproved awareness of UV levels and their implications Pick-up of need for shade messaging by media and various public institutions Media pick-up of sunsafe messaging Involvement of physicians groups in sunsafe cause
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110111	1. Inputs / Resources Resources used: dollars spent, number and types of staff involved, dedicated time.	• Gaps in resources committed to area	•Level of people, skills, knowledge, \$ applied to sunsafe area	•Level of people, skills, knowledge, \$ applied to sunsafe area	• Level of people, skills, knowledge, \$ applied to sunsafe area





	AREA OF CCS MISSION / OBJECTIVES: Reduce incidence and mortality from cancers associated with U.V. exposure					
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WHY?	7. 'End' Result Describe the overall trends with regard to the CCS mission and Board Ends.	Increasing incidence of sun related cancer			Reduced rate of sun related cancer	
WHAT BY WHOM?	6. Practice and Behaviour Change Describe the practices and behaviour of individuals, groups, and partners over time. 5. Knowledge, Ability, Skill and / or Aspiration Changes Describe the level of knowledge, abilities, skills and aspirations / commitment of individuals, groups, and/or communities. 4. Reactions Describe feedback from individuals, groups, and partners: satisfaction, interest, reported strengths and weaknesses. 3. Engagement / Involvement Describe the characteristics of individuals,	Problematic level of unsafe sun and tanning behaviors Key Segments do not know appropriate sunsafe precautions for various UV levels Lack of awareness / reactions to UV warnings Lack of apparent awareness of need for shade in public spaces Lack of public / institutional / other related agency	Improved awareness of UV levels and their implications Pick-up of need for shade messaging by media and various public institutions Media pick-up of	Improved / increased 'sunsafe' behaviors Reduced risky tanning practices Shade policies implemented for public areas Understanding of what precautions to take at various UV levels Improved awareness of UV levels and their implications Pick-up of need for shade messaging by media and various public institutions Media pick-up of sunsafe messaging	Timproved / increased 'sunsafe' behaviors Reduced risky tanning practices Shade policies implemented for public areas Understanding of what precautions to take at various UV levels Timproved awareness of UV levels and their implications Pick-up of need for shade messaging by media and various public institutions Media pick-up of	
	groups, and co-deliverers: numbers, nature of involvement 2. Activities / Outputs Describe the activity: How will it be implemented? What does it offer?	involvement in sunsafe promotion Lack of opportunity for concerned group involvement Gap in promotional / educational activities	sunsafe messaging Involvement of physicians groups in sunsafe cause Promotional / educational activities and information / communication to key target groups	Involvement of physicians groups in sunsafe cause Promotional / educational activities and information / communication to key target groups	sunsafe messaging Involvement of physicians groups in sunsafe cause Promotional / educational activities and information / communication to key target groups	
HOW?	1. Inputs / Resources	Gaps in resources committed to area	Level of people, skills, knowledge, \$ applied to sunsafe area	Level of people, skills, knowledge, \$ applied to sunsafe area	Level of people, skills, knowledge, \$ applied to sunsafe area	

		Example Research	Results Plan: Reduce the effects	of		
	Dogulto Chain	Time				
	Results Chain	то	T1	T2	T3 ⁽⁺⁾	
WHY?	7. End Result Describe the overall impact: ultimate goals, social and economic consequences.	Significant disease burden Nature of research initiative means limited resources			Reduced burden of disease	
	6. Practice and Behaviour Change Describe the new practices and behaviour adopted by individuals, groups, and partners over time.	Gaps in knowledge and services (hospital and pre hospital) Lack of practitioners / institutions implementing Protocol Y guidelines Inconsistent access to quality care Lack of innovation in clinical trials	Adoption of basic good practices by key institutions (Protocol Y) Complete Proc X trial 'appropriately'			
WHAT BY	5. Knowledge, Attitude, Skill and / or Aspiration Changes Describe the impact on individuals, groups, or partners: knowledge, attitudes, and skills.	Lack of knowledge of clinical studies Lack of compelling evidence (knowledge) re: good practice Need for baseline data Lack of 'definition' of traumatic vs. nontraumatic (barrier to knowledge) Lack of sensitive outcome measures to measure severity Opportunities for involvement of broader range of stakeholders	Increased knowledge of and support for Protocol Y practice guidelines by practitioners and institutions Systematic reviews of Proc X 'validate' approach			
WHOM?	4. Reactions Describe feedback from individuals, groups, and partners: satisfaction, interest, reported strengths and weaknesses.	Lack of early awareness in key groups	Positive reaction to Protocol Y guidelines by practitioners and institutions Engage appropriate institutions for systematic reviews of Proc X			
	3. Engagement / Involvement Describe the characteristics of individuals, groups, and partners: numbers, nature	Lack of engagement of primary prevention field Need to engage discovery science fields	Engage researchers, content and 'mechanism' participants			
HOW?	2. Activities / Outputs Describe the activity: How will it be implemented? What does it offer?	 Support for Proc X Support for Protocol Y 	Support study completion (Proc X) Develop publication plan and outreach to journal (Proc X) Promotion of Protocol Y good practice guidelines			
	1. Inputs \$ \$ Resources used: dollars spent, number and types of staff involved, dedicated time.	Existing levels of research investment	FTEs, \$ Grants		34	

	Example Research Results Plan: Reduce the effects of					
	Results Chain	Time				
	Results Chain	то	T1	T2	T3 ⁽⁺⁾	
WHY?	7. End Result Describe the overall impact: ultimate goals, social and economic consequences.	Significant disease burden Nature of research initiative means limited resources			Reduced burden of disease	
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WHAT BY	5. Knowledge, Attitude, Skill and / or Aspiration Changes Describe the impact on individuals, groups, or partners: knowledge, attitudes, and skills.	Lack of knowledge of clinical studies Lack of compelling evidence (knowledge) re: good practice Need for baseline data Lack of 'definition' of traumatic vs. nontraumatic (barrier to knowledge) Lack of sensitive outcome measures to measure severity Opportunities for involvement of broader range of stakeholders	Increased knowledge of and support for Protocol Y practice guidelines by practitioners and institutions Systematic reviews of Proc X 'validate' approach	Increased knowledge of and support for Protocol Y practice guidelines by practitioners and institutions Acquire knowledge / verified approaches to alternative trial methods Agreement to publish in learned journal Proc X		
WHOM?	4. Reactions Describe feedback from individuals, groups, and partners: satisfaction, interest, reported strengths and weaknesses.	Lack of early awareness in key groups	Positive reaction to Protocol Y guidelines by practitioners and institutions Engage appropriate institutions for systematic reviews of Proc X	Positive reaction to Protocol Y guidelines by practitioners and institutions Positive reaction / early support for procedure / therapy (Proc X) from practitioners, institutions, policymakers, stakeholders		
	3. Engagement / Involvement Describe the characteristics of individuals, groups, and partners: numbers, nature	Lack of engagement of primary prevention field Need to engage discovery science fields	Engage researchers, content and 'mechanism' participants	Key group engage in pilot study Proc X Engagement of key institutions, practitioners and policy makers Proc X Engagement of practitioners and institutions in receiving Protocol Y guidelines information		
HOW?	2. Activities / Outputs Describe the activity: How will it be implemented? What does it offer?	 Support for Proc X Support for Protocol Y 	Support study completion	Pilot study for cost-effectiveness Focussed e-scan conducted Define / suggest policy changes to prep Proc X adoption Promotion of Protocol Y good practice guidelines		
	1. Inputs \$ \$ \$ Resources used: dollars spent, number and types of staff involved, dedicated time.	Existing levels of research investment	FTEs, \$ Grants	FTEs, \$Grants	35	

	Example Research Results Plan: Reduce the effects of						
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WHAT	5. Knowledge, Attitude, Skill and / or Aspiration Changes Describe the impact on individuals, groups, or partners: knowledge, attitudes, and skills.	 Lack of knowledge of clinical studies Lack of compelling evidence (knowledge) re: good practice Need for baseline data Lack of 'definition' of traumatic vs. non-traumatic (barrier to knowledge) Lack of sensitive outcome measures to measure severity Opportunities for involvement of broader range of stakeholders 	Increased knowledge of and support for Protocol Y practice guidelines by practitioners and institutions Systematic reviews of Proc X 'validate' approach	Increased knowledge of and support for Protocol Y practice guidelines by practitioners and institutions Acquire knowledge / verified approaches to alternative trial methods Agreement to publish in learned journal (Proc X)	Increased knowledge of and support for Protocol Y practice guidelines by practitioners and institutions Understanding and commitment of policymakers to support procedure / therapy (Proc X) Capacity in key institutions to perform procedure / therapy (Proc X)		
WHOM?	4. Reactions Describe feedback from individuals, groups, and partners: satisfaction, interest, reported strengths and weaknesses.	Lack of early awareness in key groups	Positive reaction to Protocol Y guidelines by practitioners and institutions Engage appropriate institutions for systematic reviews of Proc X	Positive reaction to Protocol Y guidelines by practitioners and institutions Positive reaction / early support for procedure / therapy Proc X from practitioners, institutions, policymakers, stakeholders	Positive reaction to Protocol Y guidelines by practitioners and institutions Continued support for procedure / therapy Proc X from practitioners, institutions, policymakers, stakeholders		
	3. Engagement / Involvement Describe the characteristics of individuals, groups, and partners: numbers, nature	 Lack of engagement of primary prevention field Need to engage discovery science fields 	Engage researchers, content and 'mechanism' participants	Key group engage in pilot study Proc X Engagement of key institutions, practitioners and policy makers Proc X Engagement of practitioners and institutions in receiving Protocol Y guidelines information	Engagement of key institutions, practitioners and policy makers Proc X Engagement of practitioners and institutions in receiving Protocol Y guidelines information		
HOW?	2. Activities / Outputs Describe the activity: How will it be implemented? What does it offer?	 Support for Proc X Support for Protocol Y 	Support study completion (Proc X) Develop publication plan and outreach to journal (Proc X) Promotion of Protocol Y good practice guidelines	Pilot study for cost-effectiveness Focussed e-scan conducted Define / suggest policy changes to prep Proc X adoption Promotion of Protocol Y good practice guidelines	 Continued support for Proc X Promotion of Protocol Y good practice guidelines Prevention / coordination Policy support 		
	1. Inputs \$ \$ \$ Resources used: dollars spent, number and types of staff involved, dedicated time.	Existing levels of research investment	FTEs, \$Grants	FTEs, \$ Grants	• FTEs, \$ • Grants		

[mn]	Example Revenue Development Results Plan					
mossyemest network	DECIN TO CHAIN	Time Periods – Usually Fiscal Years				
	RESULTS CHAIN	T0 [Current Needs]	T1 [Desired Results]	T2 [Desired Results]	T3(+) [Desired Results]	
WHY?	7. 'Ultimate' Result Describe the overall impact: ultimate goals, social and economic consequences, effect on the CCS mission and Board Ends.	 Area 'x' poses significant public health risk Funding can plausibly address the risk 			Sustained Public Health Organization / NGO which allows full results chain to work	
WHAT	6. Practice and Behaviour Change Describe the new practices and behaviour adopted by individuals, groups, and partners over time. 5. Knowledge, Attitude, Skill	Chronic underfunding of area 'x' research, policy and / or programs	 Revenues raised / support provided Joint fundraising Public Health Organization / NGO and stakeholders / partners 	 Revenues raised / support provided Continued joint fundraising Public Health Organization / NGO and stakeholders / partners One time grant from govt for construction 	 Revenues raised / support provided Joint fundraising with various groups (cooperation / collaboration) Cooperation / collaboration with key stakeholders 	
BY	and / or Aspiration Changes Describe the impact on individuals, groups, or partners: knowledge, attitudes, and skills.	 Activities are not coordinated, no vertical integration 	 Agreement for joint fundraising between Public Health Organization / NGO and stakeholders / partners Coordination with partners 	 Continued commitment from key stakeholders Clarity of roles in funding activities 	 Continued commitment from key stakeholders Clarity of roles in funding activities 	
WHOM?	4. Reactions Describe feedback from individuals, groups, and partners: satisfaction, interest, reported strengths and weaknesses. 3. Engagement / Involvement Describe the characteristics of individuals, groups, and partners: numbers, nature	 Funders not comparatively attracted to area 'x' Gaps in engagement re: funding 'Competitors' now heavily competing for funds 	 Positive reaction of prospects to meetings Increased awareness of Public Health Organization / NGO roles and functions etc. Engagement of key prospects: Govt, Prov, Others 	 Continued positive and constructive reactions Continued engagement of prospects, partners and other stakeholders 	 Continued positive and constructive reactions Continued engagement of prospects, partners and other stakeholders 	
HOW?	2. Activities / Outputs Describe the activity: How will i t be implemented? What does offer?	Public Health Organization / NGO activities and funding mechanisms tend to emphasize treatment and 'cure'	 Public Health Organization / NGO engagement activities Public Health Organization / NGO fundraising 	Public Health Organization / NGO engagement, cooperation / coordination / collaboration activities	Public Health Organization / NGO engagement, cooperation / coordination / collaboration activities	
	1. Inputs \$ \$ \$ Resources used: dollars spent, number and types of staff involved, dedicated time.	 Gaps in resources for area 'x' Gaps in fund raising resources for area 'x' 	Resources availableResources for revenue / fundraising	Resources available Resources for revenue / fundraising	Resources available Resources for revenue / fundraising	



Reflection

- Can a narrative be helped using this structure?
- Can the narrative be <u>operationalized</u> using this structure?
- Can we use this both forwards and 'backwards'?

High Level Application to tell a Performance Story: Visual Mapping of Canadian Tobacco Advocacy Control 1950-2009 **End Result** (Outcome) Canadian Lung Cancer Rates per 45 100,000 (both sexes) 1985 40 58/100,000 Canada's smoking rate 35 among highest in the developed world. Half of all 30 % Smokers in Canadians smoked in 1965 Canada 15+ 25 1985 20 35% 15 Systematic Behavioural Change **-/**↑ Knowledge, Ability, Skills and Aspirations Reactions and C242 non-smoking Support sections in buses, planes , trains does not get first Media pick-up and report on CCS presentations on Stakeholder hazards of smoking Engagement 絖 Various messages on cancers related to CCS Activities / tobacco use Outputs CCS sponsored research on both health risks and then on social conditions effecting smoking 1950s-60s 1974 1985 direct linktesteblishedntague@pmn.net Key Legend: → = Negative change = 'contribution' strongly suggested = Positive change www.pmn.net 39

1994

= Negative change

= Positive change

www.pmn.net 40

1989

direct linktesteelishedntague@pmn.net

= 'contribution' strongly suggested

End Result

(Outcome)

Systematic

Behavioural

Knowledge,

Aspirations

Support

Reactions and

Stakeholder

Engagement

CCS Activities / Outputs

Ability, Skills and

Change

Canadian Lung

% Smokers in

Canada 15+

Cancer Rates per 45

40

35

30

25

20

15

-/₹+

絖

1974

Key Legend: →

1985

1950s-60s

High Level Application to tell a Performance Story: Visual Mapping of Canadian Tobacco Advocacy Control 1950-2009 End Result Canadian Lung Canadian Lung (Outcome) Cancer Rates per 45 Cancer Rates per 100,000 (both sexes) 100,000 (both sexes) 1985 40 58/100,000 2005 Canada's smoking rate 35 56.3/100,000 among highest in the developed world. Half of all 30 % Smokers in Canadians smoked in 1965 Canada's smoking rate among lowest in the Canada 15+ 25 developed world 1985 20 2008 35% Youth smoking 12% decrease in smoking in 17% increases 15 1st 5 months of 1990 Systematic ICAO ban smoking on all Behavioural Smoking ban on Change 2 hr flights then 1988-Tobacco on flights under Products Control Act & Non Smoker Estimates of 80% Various SCC uphold NS bans Health Act passed of work places voluntary tobacco smoking in assent 1990 bans in place smoke free by Bill C71 Act to amendment vehicles, Taxes mid 2000s retracting Knowledge Tax Tax roll amend others Multiple Provinces and ncrease promotion Tobacco Act increase back follow C206 and C5 Ability, Skills and Municipalities implement \$4 per introduced public space smoking bans Aspirations carton across Canada Tobacco Control Gov't of Canada goes from challenge Products Act by Industry MP 'commitme Voluntee \$20m to \$291m over 5 years struck down Lobby investing in policies advocated Reactions and by SCC Min EPP notes C242 non-smoking Support sections in buses, planes Knowledge tha , trains does not get first packaging approval dissuades ccs Commitmen accepted as by Minister Various Canadians intervener by SCC refuses increase awareness of CCS as issue Various Media pick-up and report engagements on CCS presentations on Various media reports of CCS Stakeholder Various media mentions of CCS and now others reby Minister hazards of smoking Coalition efforts and messages (roadmap) pronouncements on tobacco issues - CCS (R. Cunningham) Engagement prominent in media quotes Key engagements and positive reactions noted by key Provinces re public space ban.. Division by Division mobilization + action Lobby to ban smoking on planes Lobbying Coalition CCS lead for tax Major CCS advocacy Influence FTCS rendered variou increase fight on efforts in each Fed-Prov policy Various messages on Kyle's office, the War Room, 'new aggressive constitutional \$4 per Division re: smoking CPAC, CPCC etc cancers related to tactics' - aggressive approach tactics challenge carton NCIC-CAPCA tobacco use CCS Activities / science Outputs connections CCS hires FT Advocate CCS sponsored research on both health risks and then on social conditions effecting smoking 1974 1950s-60s 1985 1989 1994 1999 2004 2009 Key Legend: direct link established = Negative change = 'contribution' strongly suggested = Positive change www.pmn.net 41



Health Charities Performance Story Keys

- Integrated leadership and functional involvement
- Recognize reach as well as results
- Take a systems (and learning) approach, but adapt it to linear culture
- Need to provide common:
 - Lense
 - Language
- Use common lens and language to 'cultivate' multi-level initiatives planning, measurement, evaluation and <u>management</u>



Results Chain Example: Anti-Smoking

Back to slide 25 (An Example - Anti Smoking / Tobacco)

Statement	What level would you pick?
\$ out of pocket	1 – Input
Morbidity	7 – End Result
Overheads related to 'Helpline' etc.	1 – Input
Changed legislation	6 – Behaviour Change
Self assessed learning and 'commitment' to quit smoking among users	5 – Knowledge, Abilities, Skills, etc.
Level of (CCS) adherence / compliance to practice 'norms'	2 – Activities
Mortality	7 – End Result
Regional legislators reached by advocacy meetings / offerings / events	3 – Engagement / Involvement
#s using SHL, other assistance, the website etc.	3 – Engagement / Involvement
Incidence rates of smoking related cancer (e.g. lung cancer)	7 – End Result
#s of service and information offerings, events etc.	2 – Activities
People quit smoking	6 – Behaviour Change
#s of FTEs, amount of contracted time spent	1 – Input
Referral levels	4 – Reactions
Satisfaction rating for users of assistance	4 – Reactions