

APPENDIX E: SUMMARY OF INTERNATIONAL SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Indigenous Health Service and Program Evaluation

SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

What will we cover?

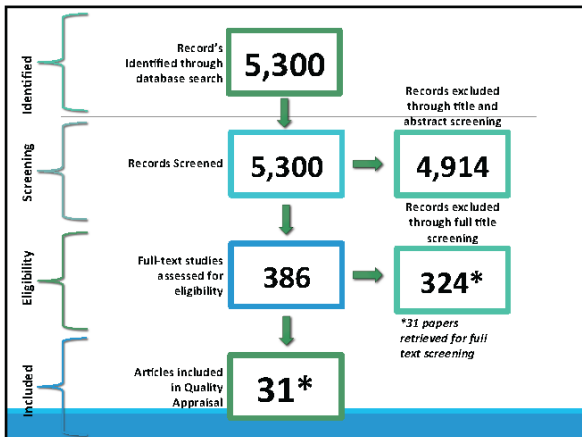
- Systematic review update
- Exemplar papers
- Principles identified
 - protocols and approaches
- Pitfalls
- Discussion and questions
- Next steps

Research Question

What are the best methods for evaluation of Indigenous health services and programs?

Inclusion and exclusion criteria

<p>INCLUSION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Published after 1970 English language Focus on Aboriginal/Indigenous populations (majority)/ persons who self identify as Indigenous, from and living in Canada (First Nations, Métis, Inuit), US (including Alaska and Hawaii)/ Indigenous to Australia, New Zealand (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, Maori, Pacific Islander) Involves health (broadly defined) program or services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> service/program provided for the above population Includes an evaluation (there are some questions that are answered about the quality or relevance of the program) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Must include a discussion/ reflection/ assessment/evaluation of the evaluation methods (i.e. a approach and specific methods/ protocols) 	<p>EXCLUSION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anything not in English language Published 1969 and earlier Non-Indigenous focused (will not use if there isn't some indigenous persons focus/ represent a minority of study) (at least half of the study must be Indigenous peoples) Description of a program/service Indigenous to Mexico (keep in folder if seems important) No case reports or commentary or editorial or letter
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Quality appraisal

- Rate the relevance of the method and measures** (ie. To local community values, knowledge, skills, beliefs)
- Rate the rigour of the evaluation methods design, implementation, analysis, and reporting** (answer using appropriate disciplinary lens – ie. Rate qualitative using qualitative criteria, quantitative using quantitative criteria)
- Rate the strength of the evidence** (ie. Adequate power and statistical significance for quantitative, convincing major themes that have been triangulated for qualitative, etc)

Exemplars

- i. Davey, C. J., McShane, K. E., Pulver, A., McPherson, C., & Firestone, M. (2014). A realist evaluation of a community-based addiction program for urban aboriginal people. *Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly*, 32(1), 33-57
- ii. Brussoni, M., Olsen, L. L., & Joshi, P. (2012). Aboriginal community-centered injury surveillance: a community-based participatory process evaluation. *Prevention Science*, 13(2), 107-117.
- iii. Voyle, J. A., & Simmons, D. (1999). Community development through partnership: promoting health in an urban indigenous community in New Zealand. *Social Science & Medicine*, 49(8), 1035-1050.
- iv. Mercer, C., Riini, D., Hamerton, H., Morrison, L., & McPherson, B. (2013). Evaluating a healthy eating, healthy action program in small Maori communities in Aotearoa, New Zealand. *Australian Journal of Primary Health*, 19(1), 74-80.

Exemplars...

- v. McShane, K. E., Smylie, J. K., Hastings, P. D., Prince, C., Tungasuvvingat Inuit Family Health, T., & Siedule, C. (2013). Evaluation of the acceptability of a CD-Rom as a health promotion tool for Inuit in Ottawa. *International Journal of Circumpolar Health*, 72, 20573-20573.
- vi. Potvin, L., Cargo, M., McComber, A. M., Delormier, T., & Macaulay, A. C. (2003). Implementing participatory intervention and research in communities: lessons from the Kahnawake Schools Diabetes Prevention Project in Canada. *Social Science & Medicine*, 56(6), 1295-1305.
- vii. Richmond, L. S., Peterson, D. J., & Betts, S. C. (2008). The evolution of an evaluation: a case study using the tribal participatory research model. *Health Promotion Practice*, 9(4), 368-377.

Evaluation principles Derived from Exemplars

- **Community self-determination**
 - Sovereignty/governance of evaluation
- **Foundational integration of Indigenous community knowledge and practice**
 - Design
 - Data collection tools
- **Local community leadership**
 - Participation in evaluation team
 - Linked to intervention implementation
- **Responsiveness /flexibility to community context, needs and the environment**
- **Reciprocity / shared learnings**
- **Respect for local protocols / culture**
- **Value of relationships and trust**

Community self-determination Sovereignty/governance of evaluation

- **Code of Ethics**
Potvin et al. 2003. Implementing participatory intervention and research in communities: lessons from the Kahnawake Schools Diabetes Prevention Project in Canada.
- **Community Advisory Board**
Potvin et al. 2003. Implementing participatory intervention and research in communities: lessons from the Kahnawake Schools Diabetes Prevention Project in Canada.
- **Community-based participatory process evaluation; and community-driven approach** ensured the OCAP principles were met with appropriate and sensitive evaluation methodology, ownership of evaluation process, protocols and products resting with the community.
Brussoni, M., Olsen, L. L., & Joshi, P. (2012). Aboriginal community-centered injury surveillance: a community-based participatory process evaluation. Prevention Science, 13(2), 107-117

Foundational integration of Indigenous community knowledge & practice

DESIGN

DATA COLLECTION TOOLS

For example, data collection instruments incorporated the *Whare Tapa Wha* which means 'four-sided house'. This describes the four dimensions of health that encompass the whole person:

1. te taha tinana (body)
2. te taha hinengaro (mind, emotions)
3. te taha wairua (spiritual) and
4. te taha whānau (extended family)

Language and pilot testing instruments, etc

Mercer, C., Riini, D., Hamerton, H., Morrison, L., & McPherson, B. (2013). Evaluating a healthy eating, healthy action program in small Maori communities in Aotearoa, New Zealand. *Australian Journal of Primary Health*, 19(1), 74-80.

Local community leadership

- Leadership and participation in evaluation team
- Linked to intervention implementation
- All community based, except for one person.
- Local software development business helped to develop a computerised interactive version of an activity frequency questionnaire.

Potvin, L., Cargo, M., McComber, A. M., Delormier, T., & Macaulay, A. C. (2003). Implementing participatory intervention and research in communities: lessons from the Kahnawake Schools Diabetes Prevention Project in Canada. *Social Science & Medicine*, 56(6), 1295-1305.

Responsiveness /flexibility

- Responsive and flexible to the community context, needs and the environment
- Community members had major influences throughout the life of Kahnawake Schools Diabetes Prevention Project (KSDPP)
- Elders requested the project to focus on children
- Intervention should place equal emphasis on the school and community intervention components, and promote learning through oral traditions

Reciprocity / shared learnings

- Reciprocity / shared learnings – across all stakeholders

Respect for local protocols / culture

- Ensuring evaluation is undertaken in a 'good way' and captures relevant program and policy information. E.g- not just capturing pre and post-knowledge change in a health behaviour change program.

Value of relationships and trust

- Value of relationships and trust

Pitfalls

- Extreme methodology or theories – e.g. only qualitative methods work in Indigenous contexts
- Evaluators/researchers don't locate themselves
- Not identifying, acknowledging and clarifying different stakeholders perspectives
- Funding contingent – e.g. justifying money
- Over integrating evaluation – e.g. limited detachment/independence.
- Limited community capacity

Exemplar matrix: Traffic light report

Title	Yes		Unclear/not described					No			
	Significance management and Indigenous worldview	Appropriateness of culture thematic and tools	Planning phase	Design /testing	Community engagement and evaluation	Quality of data	Methods used	Follow up	Dissemination / sharing	Feedback loop	Background information / context
i) A realist evaluation of a community based addiction program...	Green	Green	Red	Red	Red	Green	Green	Red	Red	Red	Red
ii) Aboriginal Community-Centered Injury Surveillance: A Community-Based Participatory Process Evaluation	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Red	Red	Green	Green
iii) Community development through partnership: promoting health in an urban indigenous community in New Zealand	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Red	Red	Green	Green
iv) Evaluating a healthy eating, healthy action program in small Maori communities...	Green	Green	Red	Red	Red	Green	Green	Red	Red	Green	Yellow
v) Evaluation of the acceptability of a CD-Rom as a health promotion tool for Inuit in Ottawa	Green	Green	Green	Green	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green	Red
vi) Implementing...Kahnawake Schools Diabetes Prevention Project in Canada	Green	Green	Red	Red	Red	Green	Green	Red	Red	Yellow	Red
vii) The evolution of an evaluation: a case study using the tribal participatory research...	Red	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Red	Green	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Red

Discussion and questions

