

CONSUMER, CARER, COMMUNITY FAMILY REPRESENTATIVES ENGAGING COMMUNITIES

WORKSHOP - SEPTEMBER 2019

Today's session

Topics we'll cover

- § What is an engagement plan? (overview of template)
- § Stakeholder identification and mapping
- § Key messages/what feedback is being sought?
- § Methods and channels for communication
- § Communicating with key groups
- § Staying informed in your role



The Role and Purpose of a Consumer Representative

- Protecting the interests of consumers, service users and potential service users
- Presenting how consumers may think and feel about certain issues
- Contributing consumer experiences
- Ensuring the committee recognises consumer concerns
- Reporting the activities of the committee to consumers
- Ensuring accountability to consumers
- Acting as a watchdog on issues affecting consumers
- Providing information about any relevant issues affecting consumers

Source: Consumer's Health Forum of Australia



What kind of engagement do you already do?

- Email
- personal or informal catch-ups
- attending other events
- newsletter
- Surveys, polls
- Discussion with team members in my workplace
- email address
- meet with groups and either gather or disseminate information as and when required
- face to face focus groups
- online engagement group
- feedback forms online and in the clinic
- text message feedback
- Social Media,
- Word of mouth

From registration form

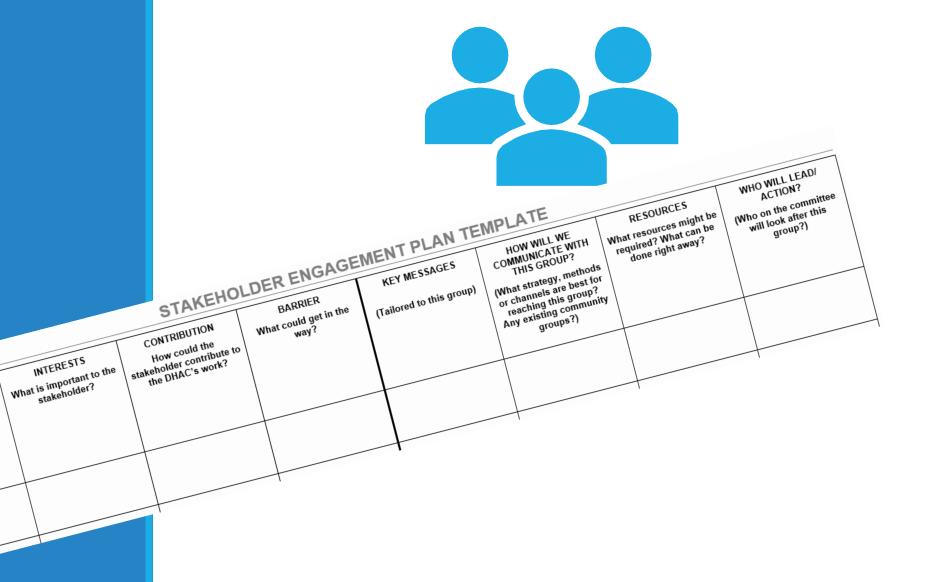
Stakeholder engagement plan

- What is it?
- Why have one?
- What's included?

WHO Who do we want to communicate to and or hear from?

INTERESTS

stakeholder?



Stakeholder identification and mapping

Link to purpose and objective

- Specific project
- Specific groups based on local needs

Consider

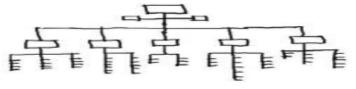
- Who?
- Interests?
- Contribution?
- Any potential barriers?

Process

- Could involve everyone on committee
- Be creative

The Network Secrets of Great Change Agents Battilana & Casciaro

Change agents who were central in the informal network had a clear advantage, regardless of their position in the formal hierarchy. People who bridged disconnected groups or individuals were more effective at implementing dramatic reforms. The resisters in their networks did not necessarily know one another and so were unlikely to form a coalition.











2x

People who are highly connected have twice as much power to influence change as people with hierarchical power.

Leandro Herrero

http://t.co/Du6zCbrDBC





Stakeholder identification and mapping

Exercise

Thinking about an activity from your committee or group...

- Who are some key community stakeholders?
- What are their interests?
- How might they contribute?
- What might get in the way?



Key messages

Consumer, carer, family and community rep roles:

- Consumer advocacy, communications and engagement
- Supporting safety and quality improvement
- Consumer input into design, delivery and evaluation of sustainable health and social care services
- Supporting consumer health literacy



Consumer Advocacy and Communications

Overarching message examples:

 There are many ways for patients, carers, families and community members to be involved in health services – at an individual, service, site or community level

Other ideas

- Promotion about your group
 - Member profiles who's involved?
 - General communiques from meetings
 - How to get involved?
 - How to provide feedback
 - Tell us what matters to you and your family and community?
 - What is Patient Opinion and what involvement does your group have?
- Healthcare Rights what are they? What do they mean in practice? What happens if you've had a problem?

My healthcare rights

This is the second edition of the Australian Charter of Healthcare Rights.

These rights apply to all people in all places where health care is provided in Australia.

The Charter describes what you, or someone you care for, can expect when receiving health care.

I have a right to:

Access

. Healthcare services and treatment that meets my needs

Safety

- . Receive safe and high quality health care that meets national standards
- . Be cared for in an environment that is safe and makes me feel safe

Respect

- . Be treated as an individual, and with dignity and respect
- Have my culture, identity, beliefs and choices recognised and respected

Partnership

- . Ask questions and be involved in open and honest communication
- Make decisions with my healthcare provider, to the extent that I choose and am able to
- . Include the people that I want in planning and decision-making

Information

- Clear information about my condition, the possible benefits and risks of different tests and treatments, so I can give my informed consent
- Receive information about services, waiting times and costs
- Be given assistance, when I need it, to help me to understand and use health information
- Access my health information
- Be told if something has gone wrong during my health care, how it happened, how it may affect me and what is being done to make care safe

Privacy

- Have my personal privacy respected
- . Have information about me and my health kept secure and confidential

Give feedback

- Provide feedback or make a complaint without it affecting the way
 that I am treated
- Have my concerns addressed in a transparent and timely way
 Share my experience and participate to improve the quality of care
 and health services



AUSTRALIAN COMMISSION ON SAFETY AND QUALITY IN HEALTH CARE

For more information ask a member of staff or visit safetyandquality.gov.au/your-rights



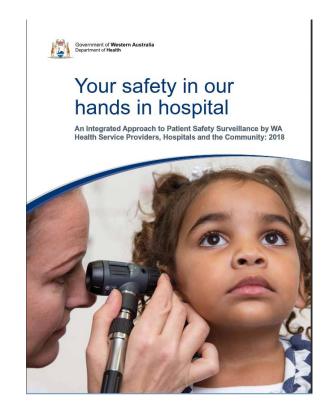
Supporting Safety and Quality Improvement

Overarching message example:

 Patients and families play an important role in safety and quality improvement – in their own care, and in the health service

Other ideas:

- What is safety and quality improvement from a layperson's perspective?
- How is our health service doing?
 - Hand hygiene rates
 - Use the publication of the annual report on patient safety as a reason to write an article in the local paper – tailored to your local service
- Talk about how your group is involved in reviewing or auditing the complaints in the service
- Talk about Patient Opinion perhaps using an example if appropriate



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Consumer Input into Health Service Planning

Overarching message example:

• The health service would like to know about your health needs and issues so that they can provide the best possible services

Other ideas:

- What matters to you, your family, your community?
 - When you have a long-term condition?
 - When you're in hospital?
 - When you're unwell?
- Hold community conversations or yarning circles with specific groups go to them



Supporting Consumer Health Literacy

Overarching message example:

There are things you can do to improve your health outcomes when using health services

Other ideas:

- Choosing Wisely (see their Conversation Starter kit for ideas about how to have this
 conversation http://www.choosingwisely.org.au/resources/consumers/conversation-starter-kit)
- Question Builder from https://www.healthdirect.gov.au/question-builder
- Sharing resources from HCC's page on self-advocacy resources
 https://www.hconc.org.au/consumer/being-involved-in-your-own-health/self-advocacy-resources/



Communication methods

Choose your technique to match your purpose

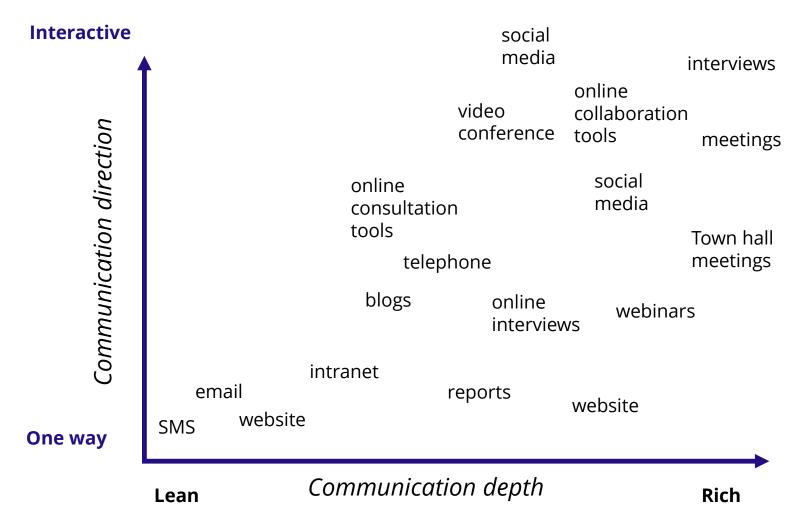


Table 2. Spectrum of stakeholder engagement

	Increasing levels of stakeholder impact →				
	Inform	Consult	Involve	Collaborate	Empower
	Information giving	Information seeking	Information sharing and joint planning	Participatory decision making	Stakeholder leadership
Purpose of engaging stakeholders	To provide information to stakeholders to assist them in understanding issues, alternatives and / or solutions.	To gather stakeholders, especially to capture lived experiences.	To involve stakeholders in the planning, policy development, delivery and evaluation of services.	To work in partnership with stakeholders.	To place final decision- making in hands of stakeholders.
When to use	One-way exchange of information, e.g. to assist in access to and management of health issues.	Two-way exchange of information, share views, needs and interests.	To ensure stakeholder views are considered and reflect in decisions and outcomes.	To jointly develop solutions and initiatives.	To enable stakeholders to decide and implement solutions/ outcomes (often within specified guidelines).
Commitment to stakeholders	We will keep you informed.	We will keep you informed, listen to you, acknowledge your views and provide feedback.	We will work with you, consider your views and provide feedback on how your input influenced the outcomes.	We will look to you for advice and innovation in the formulation of solutions and incorporate your advice to maximum extent.	We will implement what you decide.
Methods of engagement	public meetings public notices announcements website fact sheets newsletters education programs social media.	 public meetings public hearings focus groups surveys e-Consult. 	workshops forums deliberative polling panels taskforces working parties e-Consult.	reference groups working Groups consumer and Community Advisory Councils and Groups district Health Advisory Councils policy roundtables clinical networks clinical redesign.	steering committees quality committees boards participatory governance standing strategic committees
Level of stakeholder influence	Minimal influence.	Low influence.	Moderate influence.	High involvement and influence.	Stakeholder control.

From "You Matter: A guideline to support engagement with consumers, carers, communities and clinicians in health"

https://ww2.health.wa.go
v.au/~/media/Files/Corpor
ate/general%20documents
/ PDF/You-Matter-Guideline.pdf



Communication methods

Face to face

- Meetings formal/informal
- Team meetings
- Presentations

Online - collaboration

- Trello
- Asana
- Basecamp

Online - consultation

- GroupMap
- Bang the Table
- Loomio

'Phone

- · 1:1
- Teleconference
- SMS (for deaf or hard of hearing people)

Social media

- Facebook
- LinkedIn
- Instagram
- Mighty Networks

Video conference and webinars

- Zoom
- Whatsapp
- Gotomeeting...

Websites, intranet, blog

Written

- Email formal/informal
- SurveyMonkey
- CognitoForms
- Letters
- Reports formal/informal



HCC channels you can use

- Monthly e-news
- Quarterly Health Matters
- Blog on HCC website
- HCC on social media
 - HCC Facebook page (1800 followers) https://www.facebook.com/hconcwa/
 - HCC Facebook groups for specific groups of people
 - Source Connect, Learn, Share for consumer, carer, community, family reps https://www.facebook.com/groups/hccsource/
 - Partners in Change Obesity Collective people interested in overweight and obesity https://www.facebook.com/groups/248123835784261
 - Maternity Consultation WA people interested in maternity services https://www.facebook.com/groups/WAMaternity/
- Other HCC mailing lists
 - Reading list
 - Consumer reps
 - Cancer
 - Medical research
 - Obesity and weight management

Exercise

Thinking about people or groups that you need to engage with...

- What are the key messages for this group?
- What are some ways you can communicate with them?
- Are there any new ways you could try?





Communicating with key groups

- Aboriginal people
- People from culturally and linguistically diverse communities
- People with disability



Gaining consumer input and staying up to date





How to get involved/keep interested

- Join the Health Consumers' Council it's free! Regular e-news www.hconc.org.au
- Join the Health Engagement Network Community of Practice www.healthengagement.org.au
- Sign up to The Beryl Institute, founder of the Patient Experience
 Week movement www.theberylinstitute.org
- Check out Patient Opinion <u>www.patientopinion.org.au</u>

