

TACKLING INDIGENOUS SMOKING

Victoria and Tasmania Workshop, 27th July 2016



Australian Government

Department of Health



NATIONAL BEST
PRACTICE UNIT

**TACKLING
INDIGENOUS
SMOKING**



Purpose

To be an interactive session that provides an opportunity to discuss the practicalities of:

- Implementing strategy
- Using and generating evidence
- Gaining access to support

[illegible]



Exercise

Please use the cards to write down:

1. Where you have confidence and clarity
2. Areas of support and assistance today
3. Anything you find puzzling or unclear

Outgoing TIS

Built tobacco-action workforce

Services provided to
specific populations

Regional governance

Marginal resources for
outcome measurement

Locally designed and
delivered activities

Re-designed TIS

Focuses specifically on
tobacco-reducing actions

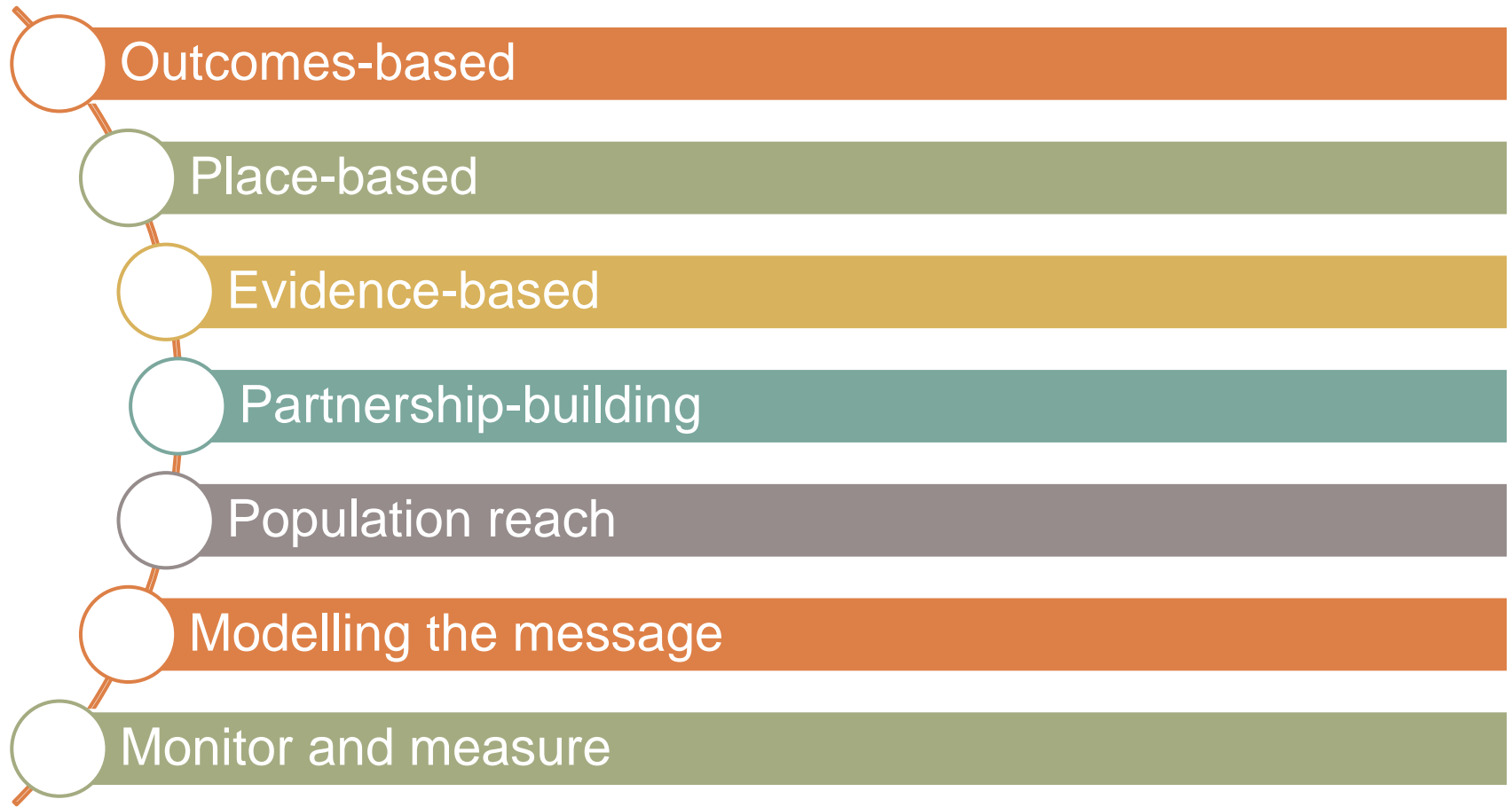
Population health approach

National governance: NBPU

Measurement is key
to management

Stronger evidence-base to
support local design and delivery

TIS: Key principles



Action Plan: Expectations

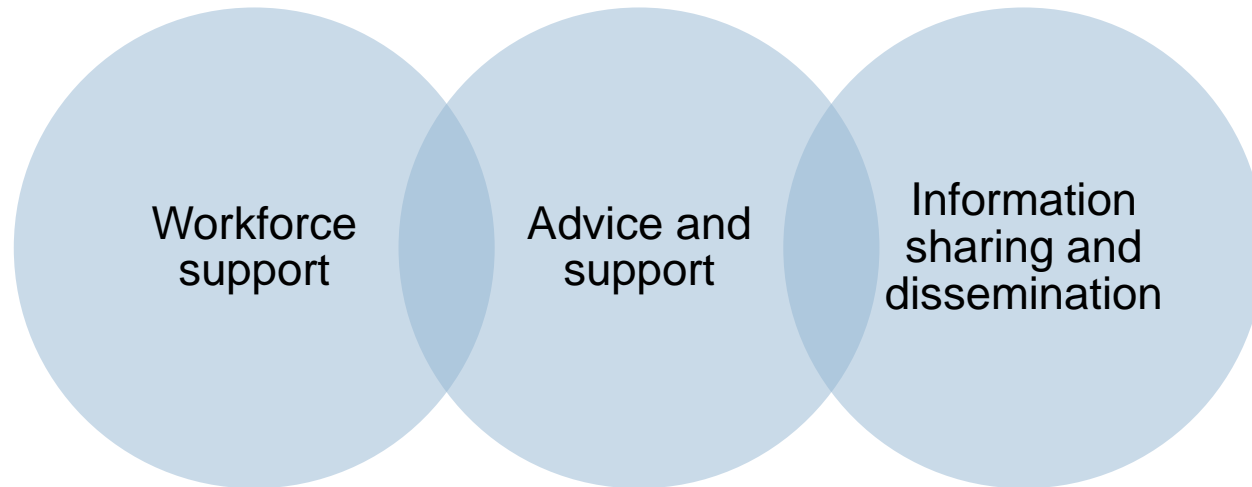


- Locally owned solutions
- Progress measured in terms of outcomes
- Partnerships to extend reach
- 'Be the change': smoke-free policies, spaces, and events

- Applies evidence to local context

- Community more aware and involved
- Key professionals better equipped
- Advancements in research and practice
- Reduction in active and passive tobacco consumption

Role of the NBPU



Works with grant recipients to develop

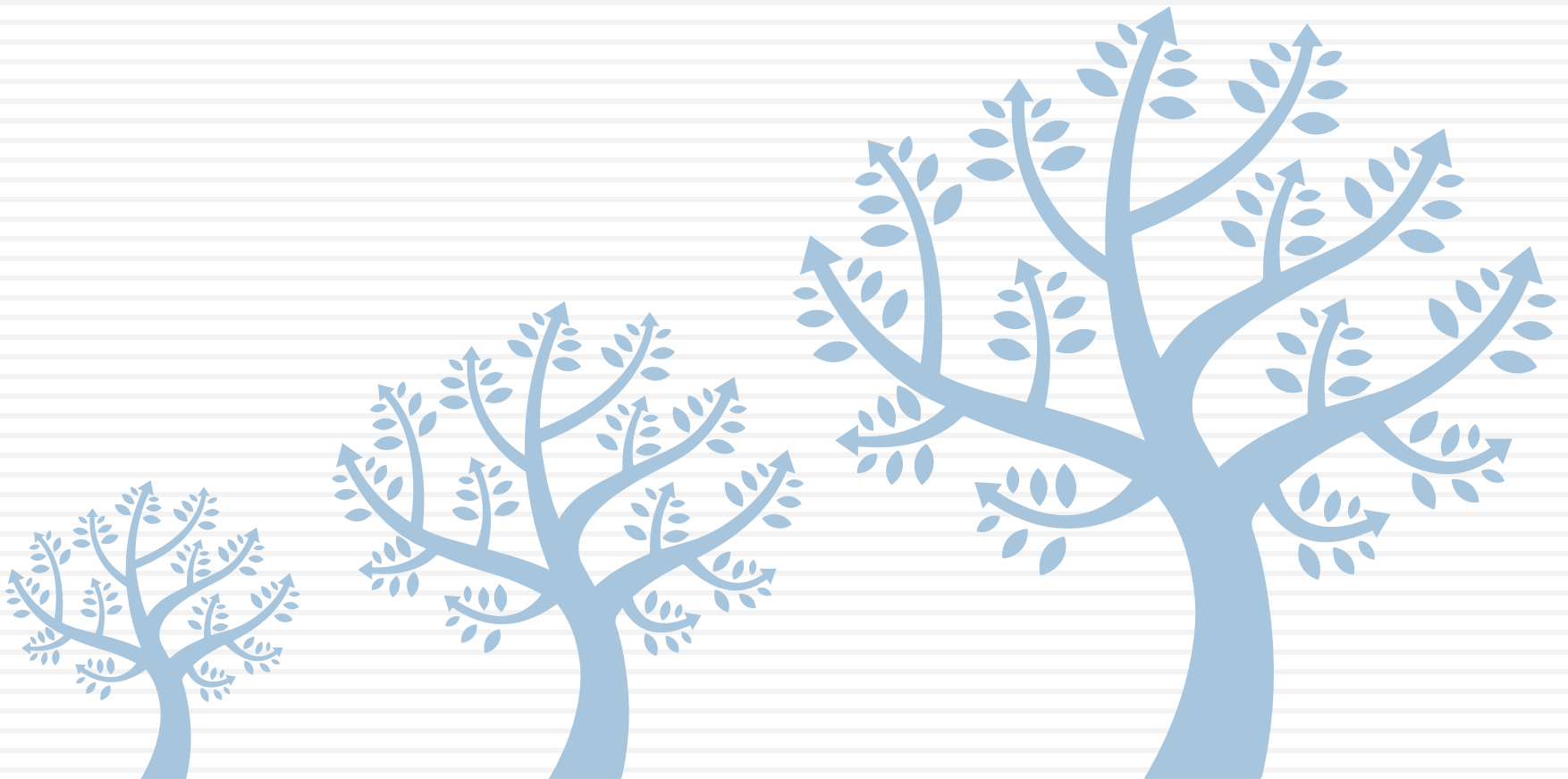
Action Plans:

- Strategy and theory of change
- Roles and responsibilities
- Timelines

Monitoring and evaluation plans:

- Performance indicators
- Data collection

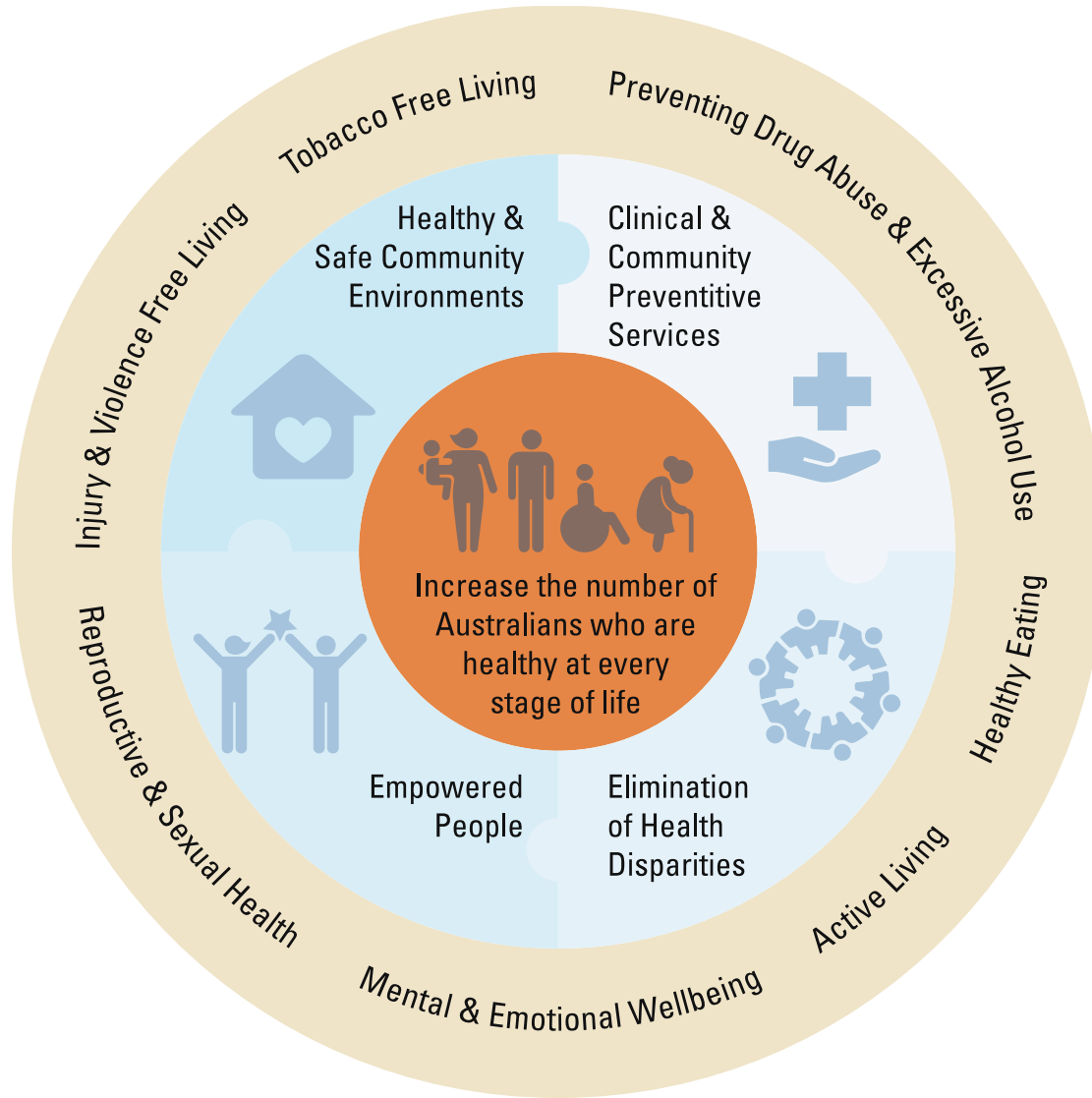
Part 2: Strategy



What is the TIS strategy?

- Regional reach, meeting local needs
- Evidence based activities
- Outcomes focus - intended impact
- Multi component approach
- Systems Thinking
 - Community leaders
 - Local and regional organisations
 - Healthcare services
 - Quit services

Systems approaches in health



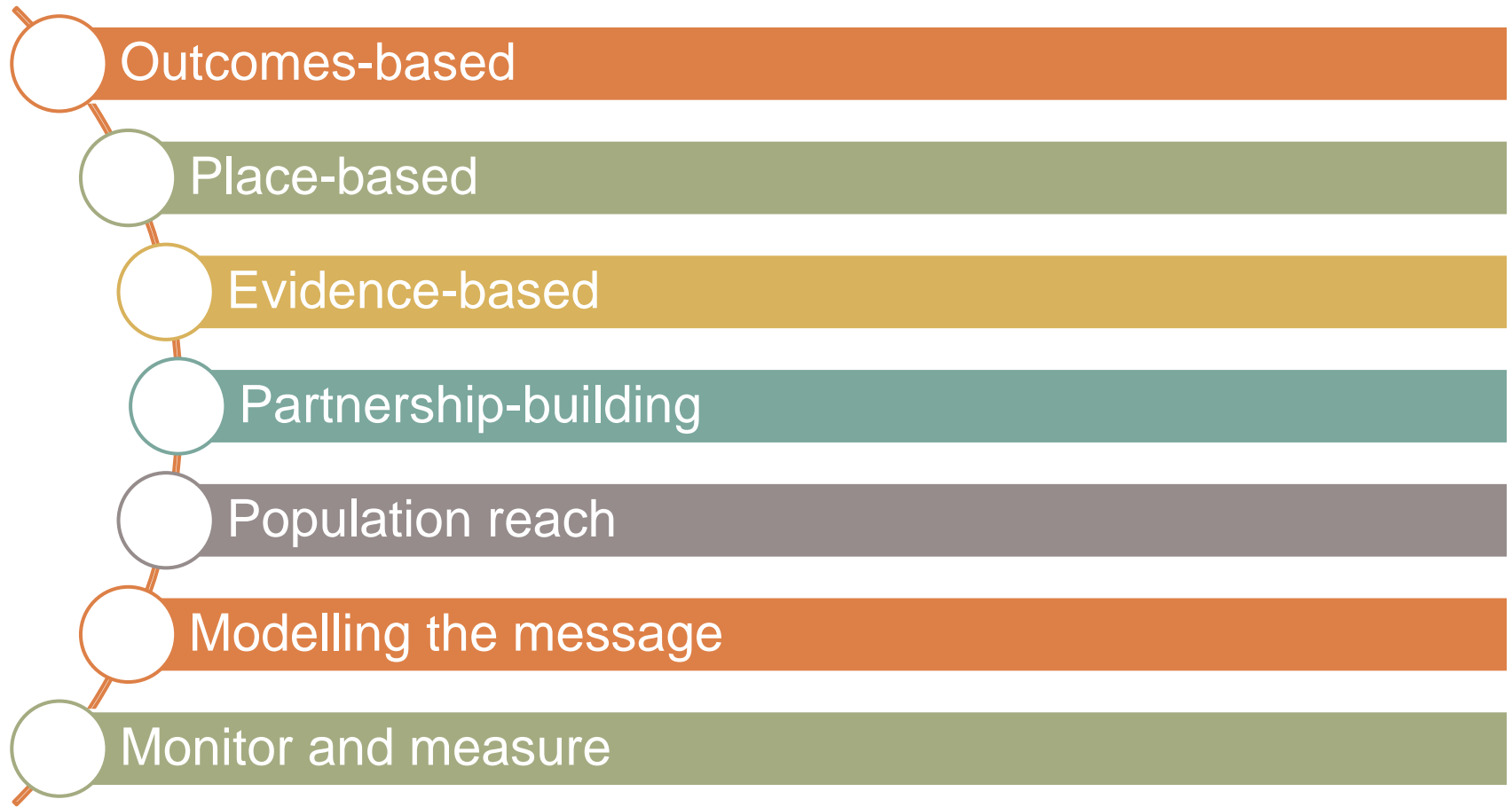
(Adapted from
Centers for Disease Control
and Prevention, 2016)

How do the activities in your action plan align with this TIS strategy?

- *What are the easy wins?

- *What are the challenges?

TIS: Key principles

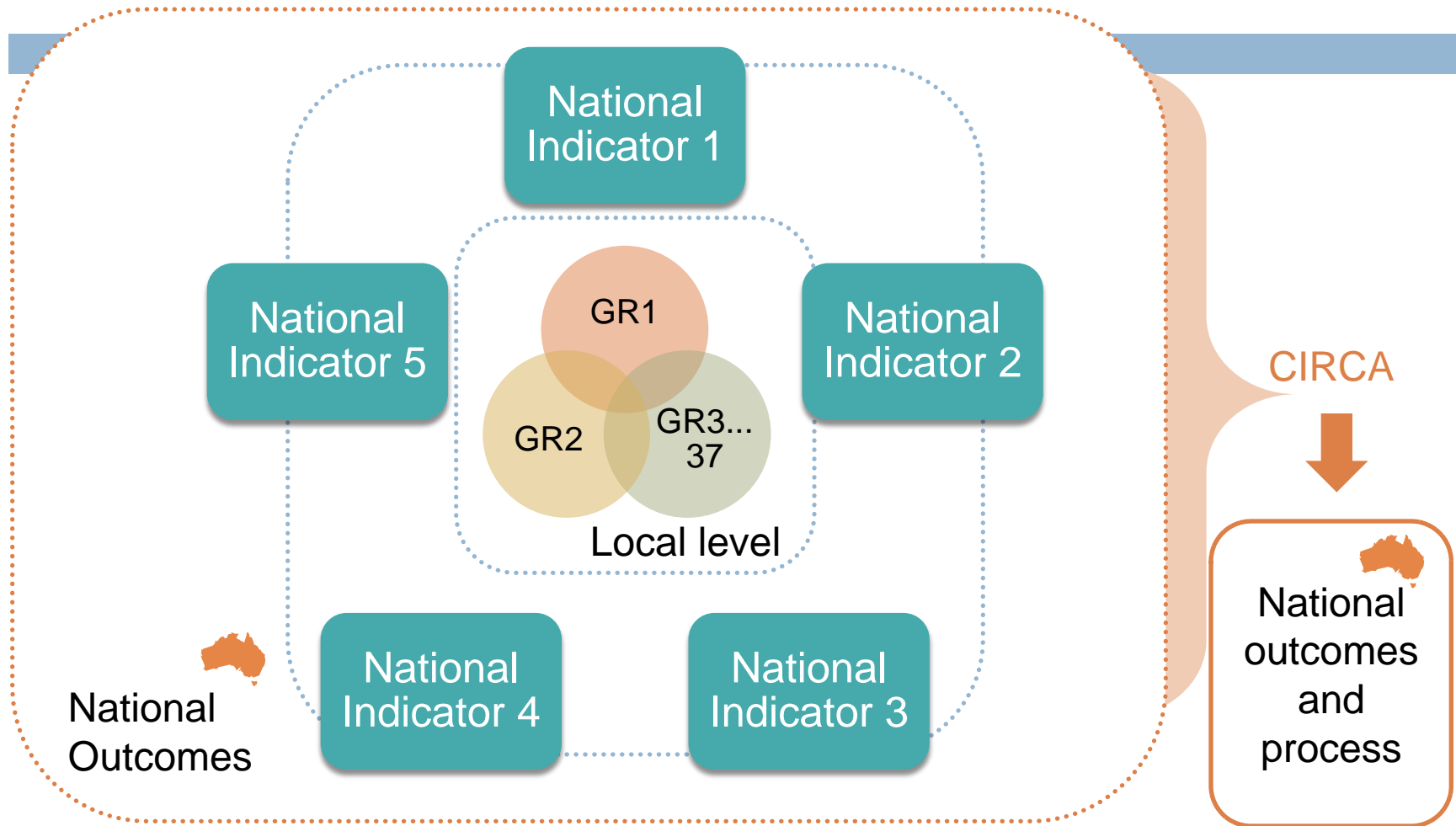


What do we mean by 'evidence'?



Adapted from Rycroft-Malone et al. 2004

Levels of measuring change in TIS



Monitoring and measuring for TIS: Key terms

Data

- Information of any kind that helps us measure changes due to TIS

Measure

- Ways to show progress toward desired changes

Data collection

- Process used to gather information

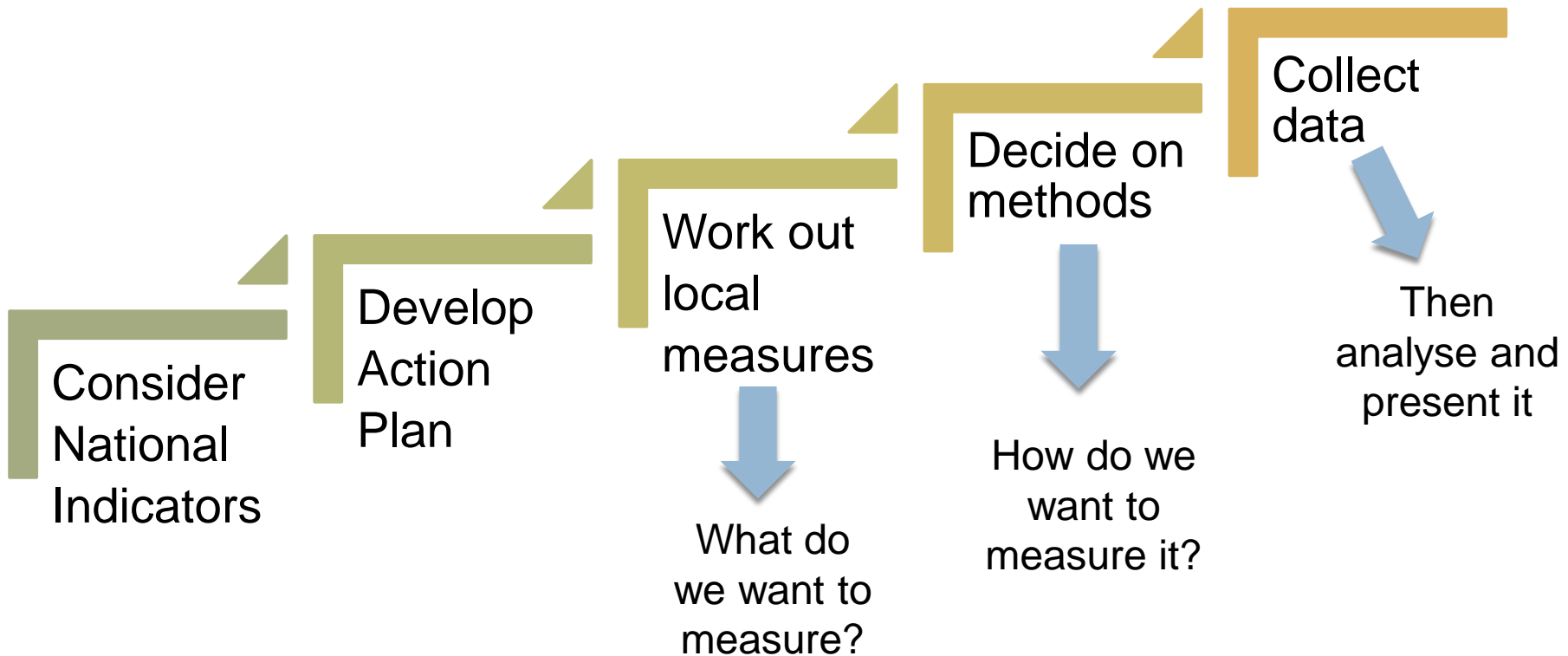
Impact

- Desired long-term changes

Methods

- Ways to collect data

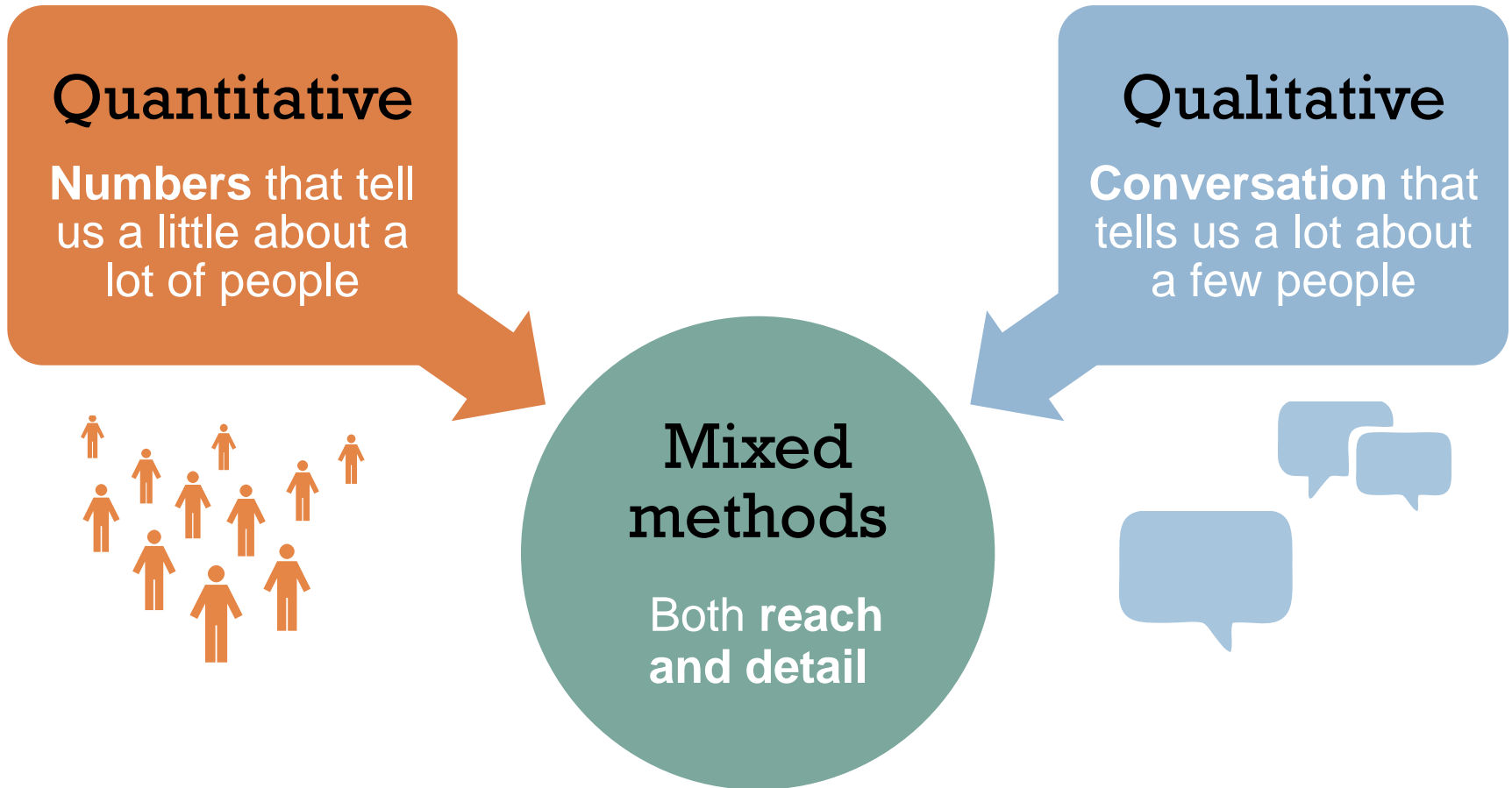
Steps for measuring change



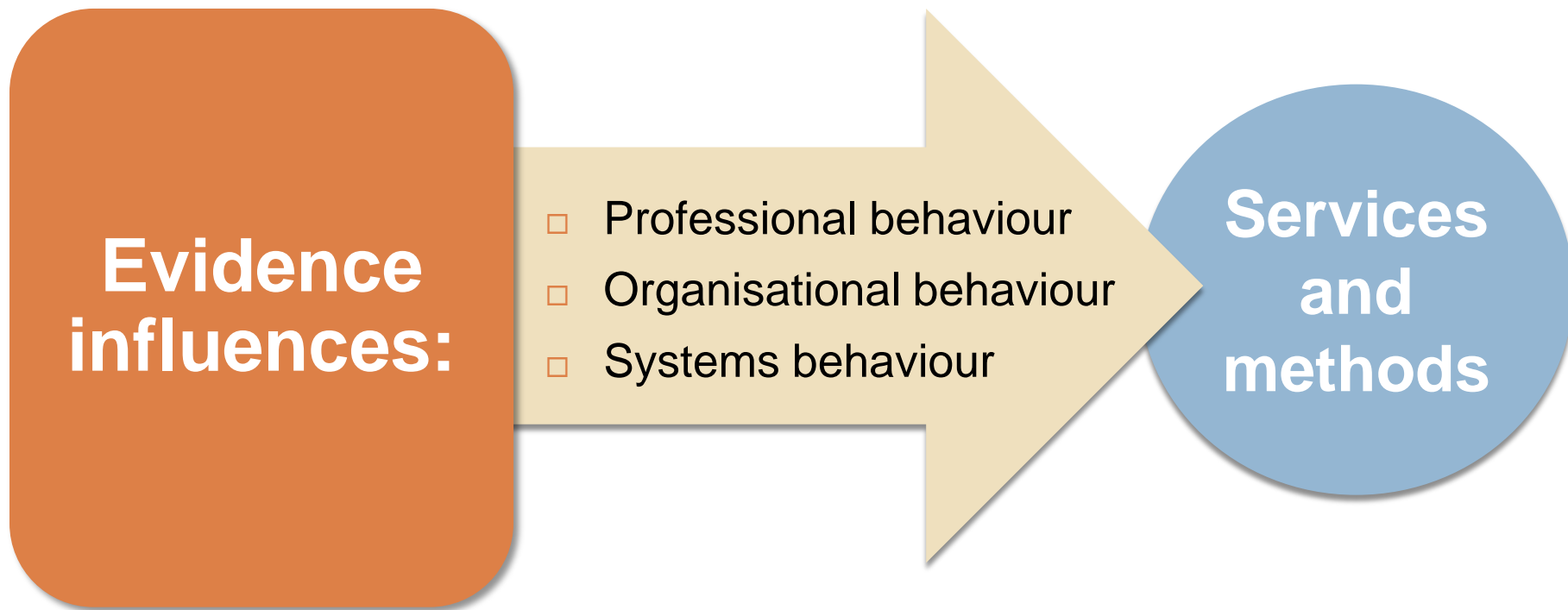
Data collection methods

Method	Remarks
Using existing data (eg. referrals, sales of cigarettes)	Efficient but needs access
Surveys , including online and social media	Flexible, adaptable but questions need care
Case studies (eg. Janine's story of reducing and quitting)	People-centred, based on relationships
Focus groups (eg. school students or mums and bubs)	In-depth and enables opinions and subtle changes to be picked up
Interviews (eg. council workers, school principals)	Enables a community focus

Data that tells a story



The role of evidence



National Indicator 1

Quality and reach of community engagement



National
Outcomes

Geographical
reach

No. and type of
contacts across
the population

No. of meeting
groups for
specific people
eg pregnant
women

No. and quality
of partnerships

Examples of local measures

National Indicator 2

Organisations involved in tobacco reduction in the region



National Outcomes

No. and quality of partnerships

Quality of networks

New initiatives with other organisations

Formation of coalitions and alliances

Examples of local measures

National Indicator 3

Building capacity to support quitting



National
Outcomes

No. and
effectiveness of
ambassadors,
advocates, etc.

School-based
knowledge and
support

No. and
effectiveness
of brief
interventions

No. and
effectiveness of
Yarning Groups

Examples of local measures

National Indicator 4

Referrals to appropriate quitting support



National
Outcomes



No. and
effectiveness of
referral
pathways



Outreach to
new groups
eg in disability
and mental
health



Availability and
quality of local
quitting support



Effective
partnerships
with clinical
services

Examples of local measures

National Indicator 5

Supporting smoke-free environments



National
Outcomes

Population
reach

Effectiveness of
advocacy on
smoke-free
places

No. of
smoke-free
homes, cars
and workplaces

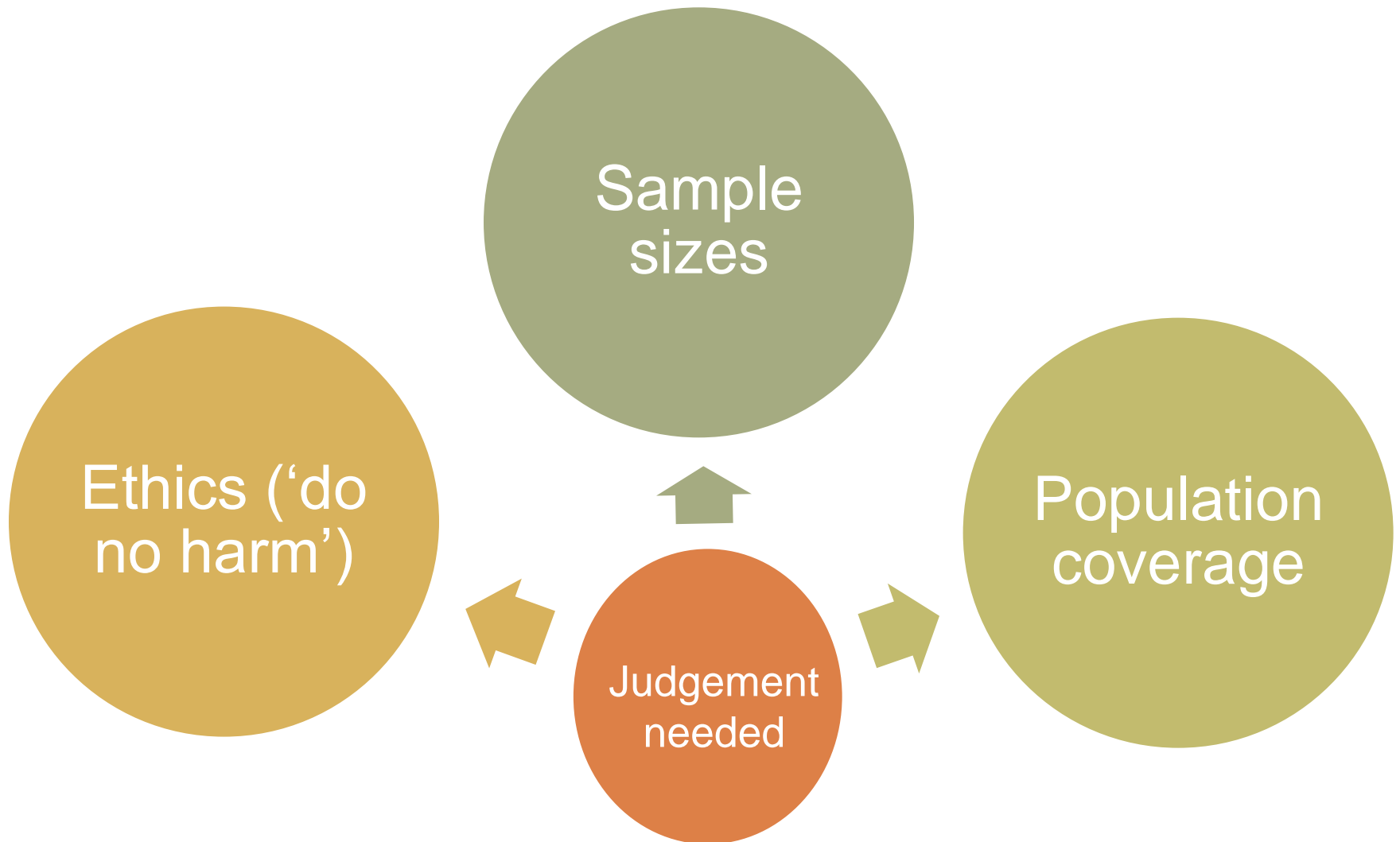
Compliance
with smoke-
free
agreements

Examples of local measures

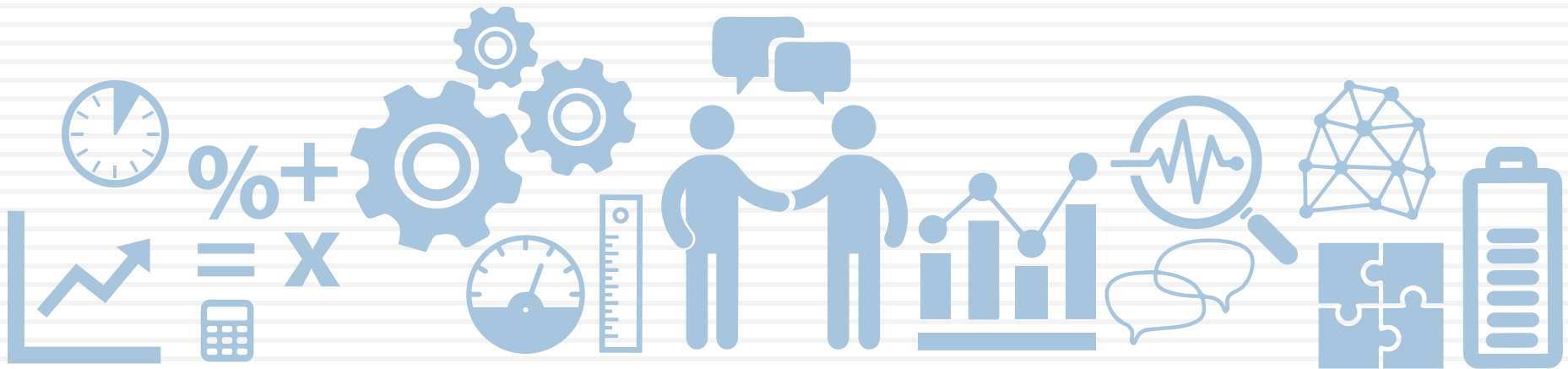
Discussion of examples

- Smoke-free environments (eg. homes, events, cars)
- Employers and workers (eg. councils, Aboriginal organisations).
- Vulnerable groups (eg. pregnant and new mums, people with disabilities)

Key considerations for collecting data



Part 4: Measuring change in practice





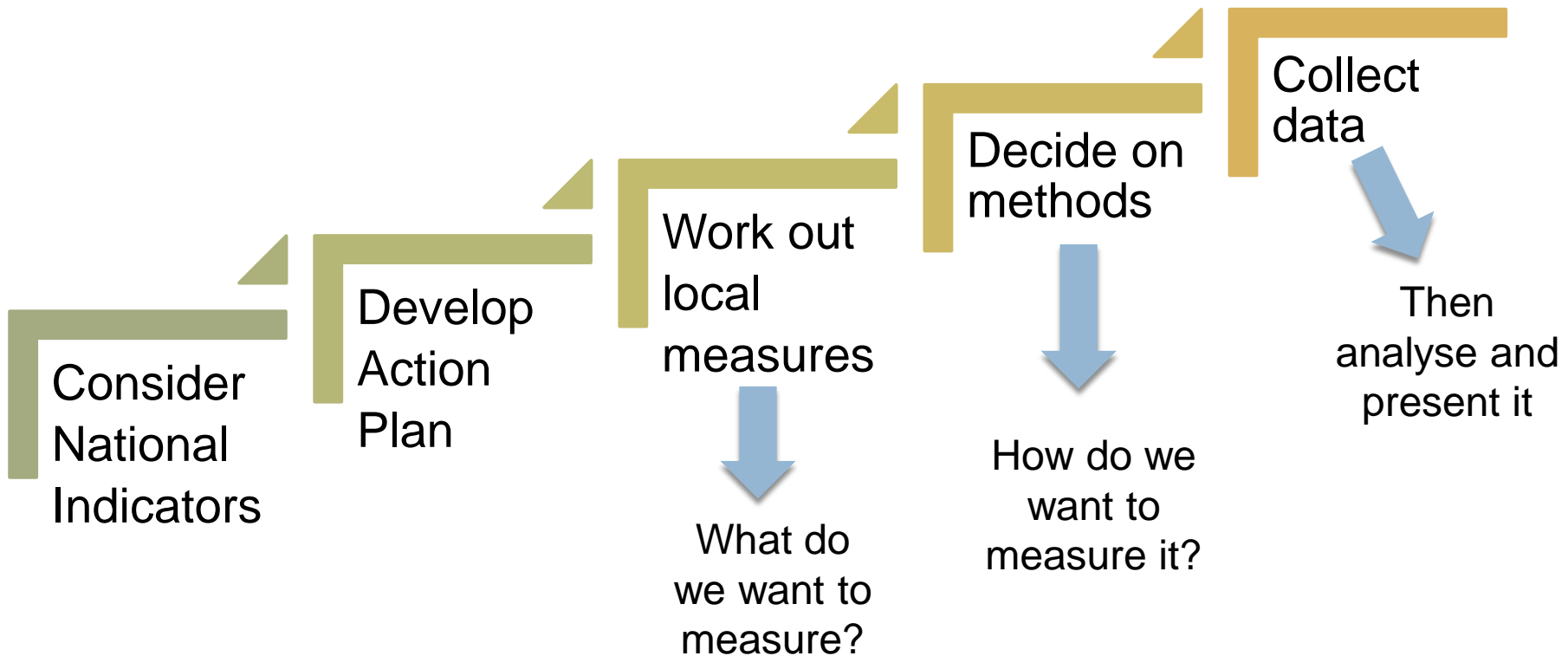
Exercise

Consider an example of a TIS activity/action from your work.

Go through the 'Steps for measuring change'

Then let's discuss

Steps for measuring change

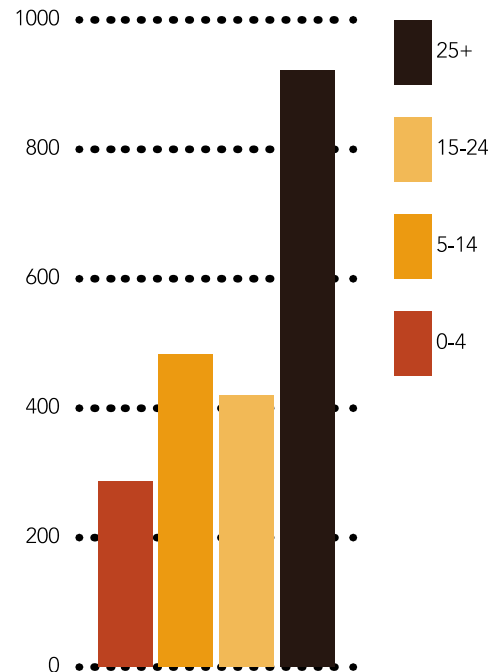


Approaches to analysing and presenting evidence...

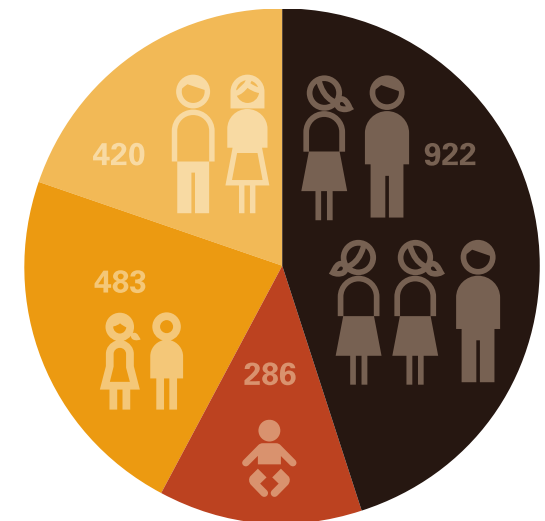
Once information is collected, it can be presented in different ways according to local preferences.

Age	Population
Children 0 – 4	286
Children 5 – 14	483
Young adults 15 – 24	420
Adults 25+	922
Total Population	2,111

Simple numbers



Bar chart

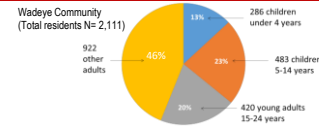


Pie chart

Example of a Dashboard

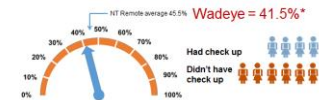
Wadeye

Stronger Communities for Children
Community Dashboard



1. Children have a good start in life and grow up healthy

1.1 Pregnant mums going to clinic for check ups



1.2 Pregnant mums who don't smoke



(* This is the NT remote average as the local equivalent figure is not yet available)

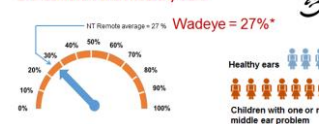
1.3 Mums aged 18 years and older



1.4 Healthy birth weight babies (2,500g or more)

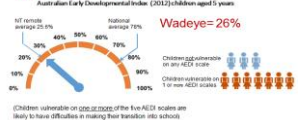


1.5 Children with healthy ears

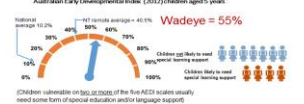


2. Children engage with school & have success in their learning

2.1 Children ready for school learning



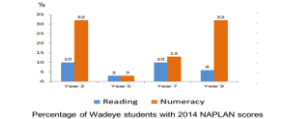
2.2 Children needing special learning support



2.3 Children attending school regularly



2.4 Children keeping up with their school learning



2.5 VET in school enrolments

There were 23 VET in school enrolments in 2012

3. Children & young people are loved and safe

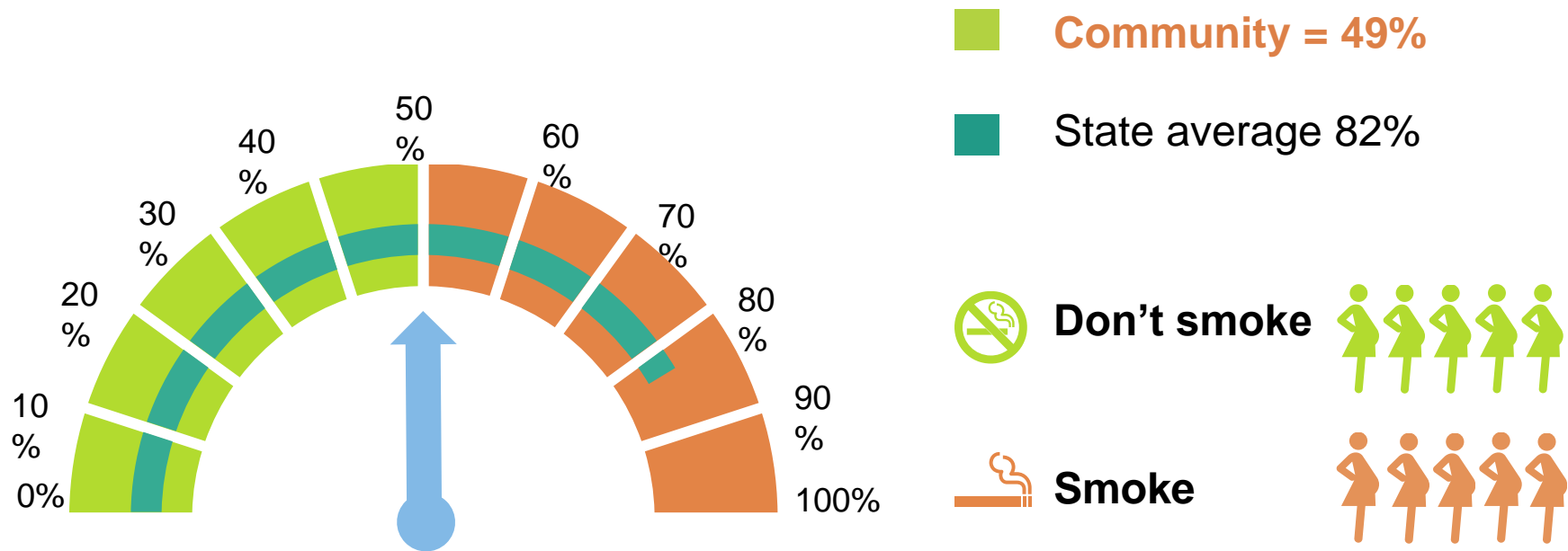
- % of kids 10-18 in trouble with the law
- Annual rate of repeat youth offending
- Annual rate of substantiated child protection reports
- % of children in families where family violence is reported

What's the local story?

Example of a dashboard adapted from Stronger Communities for Children



Pregnant mums who don't smoke



Dashboards are a good way of showing progress over time