CanEngage

CanEngage Symposium Research Findings

Associate Professor Reema Harrison

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Session overview

- 1. Why did we embark on CanEngage?
- 2. What did we do?
- 3. What did we learn?
- 4. What next? (later on today)







Why did we embark on CanEngage?





Cultural and linguistic diversity in Australia

- 29.8% of Australia's population were born overseas
- Nearly every single country from around the world was represented in Australia's population in 2020
 - England, India, China, NZ, Philippines, Vietnam = largest overseas-born groups
- >20% of people speak a LOTE at home
 - Mandarin, Cantonese, Arabic and Vietnamese most common
- Broad range of ethnicities and cultures.









Disparities in healthcare safety



Ashfaq Chauhan^{1*}, Merrilyn Walton², Elizabeth Manias³, Ramesh Lahiru Walpola¹, Holly Seale¹, Monika Latanik⁴, Desiree Leone⁴, Stephen Mears⁵ and Reema Harrison¹



Factors contributing to inequities

Access	CALD characteristics			
Cultural competence	Language proficiency	ciency Inter- & intra- group		Healthcare Safet
	Time in country Religion/faith Cultural beliefs & perspectives Reasons for migration	Social inclusion and engagement Past experience		



What did we do?







CanEngage Project Overview





What have we learned?





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1. CALD communities risk unsafe care

- 628 records = 410 safety events in 212 records
- 50/91 records with >1 safety event = LOTE
- 66% records with a safety event
- = 'interpreter not required'



Other (Clinical Administration, Blood/Blood Products, Nutrition, Res/Org Management, Oxygen/Gas/Vapour),

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Experience

Elsa Roberto

Holly Seale

2023

2. They also know how to make it safer





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COMMENTARY

WILEY

3. Codesign offers possibilities and pitfalls

What does co-design mean for Australia's diverse clinical workforce?

Reema Harrison 🔟 A D , Melvin Chin ^B and Eidin Ni She ^C

+ Author Affiliations

Australian Health Review 46(1) 60-61 https://doi.org/10.1071/AH21⁻ Submitted: 1 April 2021 Accepted: 2 June 2021 Published: 30 Au



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Chauhan et al. Int J Equity Health (2021) 20:240 https://doi.org/10.1186/s12939-021-01579-z International Journal for Equity in Health

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COMMENTARY

Optimising co-design with ethnic minority consumers

Ashfaq Chauhan^{1*}⁽¹⁾, Jessica Leefe², Éidín Ní Shé³ and Reema Harrison¹

DOI: 10.1111/hex.13308		
VIEWPOINT AR		WILE

Mitigating unintended consequences of co-design in health care

Éidín Ní Shé¹ | Reema Harrison²

¹ School of Population Health, University of New South Wales, Kensington, NSW,	Abstract
Australia	Background: Co-design and associated terms are increasingly being used to facilitate
² Centre for Health Systems and Safety Research, Australian Institute of Health	values-based approaches to health-care improvement. It is messy and complex, in-
Innovation, Macquarie University, Sydney,	volving diverse actors.
NSW, Australia	Methods: We explore the notion that initiatives have outcomes other than initially
Correspondence	planned is neither new nor novel but is overlooked when thinking about co-design.
Éidín Ní Shé, School of Population Health, University of New South Wales, Samuels	We explore some of the unintended consequences and outline some optimal condi-
Building, F25, Samuel Terry Ave, Kensington,	tions that can mitigate challenges.
NSW 2033, Australia. Email: eidin.nishe@unsw.edu.au	Discussion: Although co-design approaches are being applied in health care, ques-
Email: Cluit.hsire@utsw.cdu.au	tions remain regarding its ability to produce gains in health outcomes. Little is known
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User-centric solutions

Enabling the space and conditions for coleadership in co-design: an evaluation of co-facilitator training for culturally and

linguistically diverse consumers

Bróna Nic Giolla Easpaig^{a,a}, Éidín Ní Shé^b, Ashfaq Chauhan^a, Bronwyn Newman^a, Kathryn Joseph^c, Nyan Thit Tieu^d and Reema Harrison^a

Research

research&practice

A THE EVALING IT OT E



4. Cultural adaptations can work



Modalities

- Multi-channel
- Translation
- Visual / audio

Content

- Culturally appropriate communication
- Inclusive of families
- Culturally specific content

Conceptual differences

- Patient safety
- Engagement



Patient Education and Counseling Volume 105, Issue 8, August 2022, Pages 2778-2784

Engaging with ethnic minority consumers to improve safety in cancer services: A national stakeholder analysis

Kathryn Joseph ^a \boxtimes \boxtimes $Bronwyn Newman ^{b}$ \boxtimes Elizabeth Manias ^{a c} \boxtimes $Ramesh Walpola ^{d}$ \boxtimes $Holly Seale ^{d}$ \boxtimes Merrilyn Walton ^e \boxtimes $Ashfaq Chauhan ^{b}$ \boxtimes $Jiadai Li ^{b}$ \boxtimes Reema Harrison ^b \boxtimes

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5. Consumer engagement requires thought

- 1. What are the roles and tasks for consumers?
- 2. Who are the relevant consumers to make these contributions?
- 3. How can we build diversity and identify new collaborators?
- 4. What support will they need? (and can we provide it)
- 5. What capability do we need? (and how will we achieve it)
- 6. How will we reimburse AND renumerate for all aspects?
- 7. How do they wish to be recognised for their contributions?
- 8. How will we build capacity?
- 9. How will we sustain relationships?
- 10. How will we elicit and respond to feedback?







MACQUARIE University SYDNEY-AUSTRALIA



Collaboration is key...and makes it fun











A guide for health care consumers

Healthcare research helps us to learn more about patients' health conditions, their treatment, ways of understanding health and well-being, and develop better ways to deliver health services. As researchers develop their ideas and find new ways of doing things,