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Citation: Dalkin, Sonia, Forster, Natalie, Hodgson, Philip, Lhussier, Monique and Carr, Susan (2016) Layering programme, pathway and substantive theories in realist evaluation. In: Centre for the Advancement of Realist Evaluation and Synthesis (CARES) 2016, 03 - 05 Oct 2016, London, UK.

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Layering programme, pathway and substantive theories in realist evaluation

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Exposing the impact of advice services on health and inequalities

How, why, for whom, and in what circumstances are CAB services effective in improving health?

Aim:

Build, refine and test an explanatory framework about how CAB services can be optimally implemented to achieve health improvement







Focus on three projects

- Young People's service for people aged 16-25
- Project for people with severe and enduring mental health conditions
- GP referral project to facilitate access to advice for primary care patients







Methods

Qualitative

Interviews with staff (n = 3)

Interviews with clients (n = 25)

Lifestyle questions

Potential further verification interviews with staff

Quantitative

Perceived Stress Scale (Cohen et al., 1983)

Warwick Edinburgh Mental Wellbeing Scale (Stewart-Brown et al. 2009)







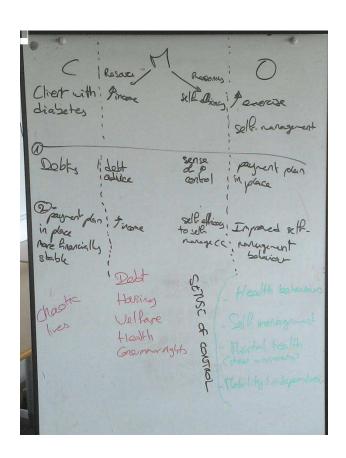






Theory Hunches

- Visits to CAB and interviews with CAB staff
- Reading project reports
- Wider literature
- Collaborative team meetings







Programme Theory development

http://www.gsrinternational.com/blog/how-researchers-use-nvivo-to-enhance-transparency

Data management processes using NVivo (illustrated with select programme theories)

CAB staff interview transcripts stored in NVivo as <u>sources</u> and data coded against each programme theory <u>node</u>

"If the client is vulnerable – if the DWP doesn't do their part – they're not going to chase them up and they don't know. So you've got to be there and, you know, make sure that everything is, you know, given to that client."

"The wellbeing benefit of having some platform, for a while, where you're not scared of being pushed off it at any given point. I mean that, to me, it's invaluable"

"Most of them [clients] say they feel much better because they feel like that stuff is off their shoulders now, and they can concentrate on some of the other things that are going on in their life" One NVivo <u>node</u> for each programme theory about how CAB improves people's health

Theory 1: In a context of neo-liberalism, CAB advice leads to increased knowledge about rights and a feeling of support to challenge people in authority, resulting in confidence to take action and reduced stress

Theory 2: In a context where financial stress is exacerbating a client's mental health problem, CAB provides advice which reduces the person's stress, preventing a continuing decline in their condition and meaning they can continue to self-manage.

Theory 3: In times of stress, CAB workers take responsibility for finding solutions to people's problems, reducing the burden and increasing the person's locus of control with respect to their health, resulting in greater capacity to prioritise health and wellbeing

Linked memo
created for each
theory node to
record debate
and decision
making during
collaborative
meetings to
develop and
refine
programme
theories

Iterative process whereby theories

inform, and are refined in response to interview data







Initial Programme Theories Categorisation

- Material Pathways: resources required for health / to avoid or ameliorate harmful stimuli
- Behavioural pathways: negative health behaviours more prevalent among socially disadvantaged groups
- Psychosocial Pathways: a result of the way in which people's social environment makes them feel







Trust

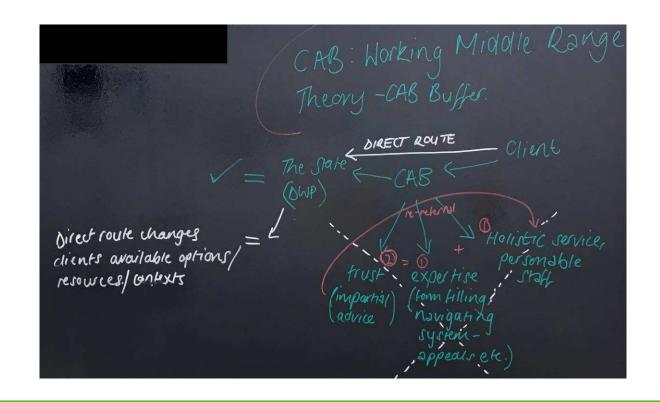
	Not apparent	Similarities	Apparent
1	Conflicting	Interests	Aligned
	Low	Ability	High
	Not demonstrated	Benevolence	Demonstrated
	Low	Integrity / predictability	High
	Poor	Communication	Good

Hurley RF. The decision to Trust. Harvard Business Review. 2006; http://altfeldinc.com/pdfs/Trust.pdf(accessed 14/06/2013).





CAB is a buffer







Formal theories explored...

Behaviour change theory mapping

Health Behaviour Internalisation Model

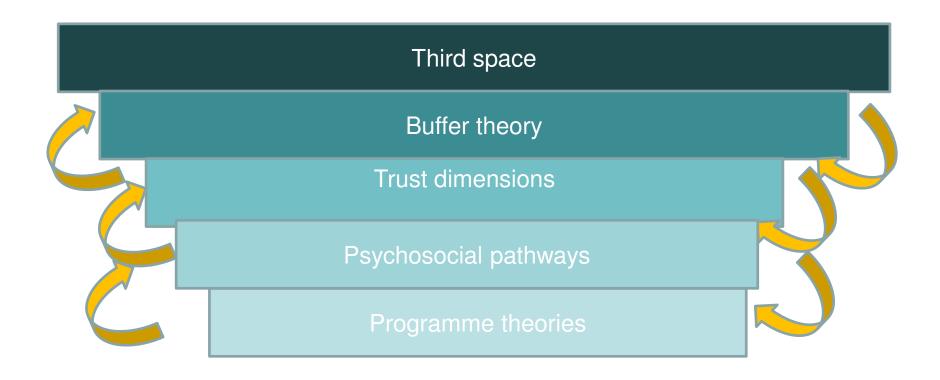
Social Identity Theory

Third Space Theory













References

Benzeval M, Bond L, Campbell M, Egan M, Lorenc T, Petticrew M et al. How does money influence health? York: Joseph Rowntree Foundation; 2014

Hurley RF. The decision to Trust. Harvard Business Review. 2006; http://altfeldinc.com/pdfs/Trust.pdf(accessed 14/06/2013).







Questions