Getting the Most from Expert Reviews of Public Health Programs: Barriers and Facilitators of Quality, Relevance, and Utility

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National Center on Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities

Office of the Director

Priority Areas

- Identify the causes of birth defects and developmental disabilities;
- Help children to develop and reach their full potential; and
- Promote health well-being among people of all ages with disabilities, including blood disorders

Major Activities

- Surveillance
 - Birth defects
 - Developmental disabilities
 - Genetic blood disorders
- Research
 - Causes of birth defects and developmental disabilities
 - Prevention of birth defects
 - Mitigation of defects and disabilities
- Program
 - Child development
 - Health among people with disabilities
 - Treatment and management of blood disorders

Stakeholders and Clients

- Public
- Affected populations
- Service providers
- Researchers
- Policymakers
- Advocacy Groups
- Executive and legislative staff
- Advocacy groups

Requirements for Peer Review

- 1994 OMB: Merit and peer review of research applications
- 2002 OMB: Guidelines for ensuring and maximizing the quality, objectivity, utility, and integrity of information disseminated by federal agencies.
 - Objectivity of external peer review
- 2002 CDC: Policy for peer review
 - Consistency with other HHS agencies (NIH)
 - Strengthen CDC's visibility and credibility for research
 - Extended to apply to intramural research and programs

External Peer Review at NCBDDD

Peer review of extramural research activities plus Peer review of intramural research activities plus Peer review of programmatic activities = "Portfolio Review"

Portfolio Reviews: 2006 - 2007

- Reviews of 8 individual units
- Extramural and intramural

research and program "portfolios"

- Special Emphasis Panels of 3 8 external experts
- Briefing materials in advance
- Staff presentations during reviews
- List of reviewer questions to guide
 - Panel discussion
 - Panel recommendations
 - Panel report

Evolving Questions for Panel Consideration

	Panel A March 2006	Panel B October 2006	Panel C January 2007
Purpose and Relevance	Х	Х	Х
Quality	Х	Х	Х
Impact	X	X	Х
Scope	Х	Х	Х
Funding (& Program) Priorities	Х	Х	Х
Opportunities for Growth		Х	Х
Partnerships			Х
Future Directions/Strategic Planning			Х

Recommendations in Panel Reports Varied by Quality of Panel Questions

- Panel A A glowing report and <u>few specific</u> <u>recommendations</u> but followed the question format.
- Panel B A somewhat critical report with <u>general</u> <u>recommendations</u> that did not follow the question format.
- Panel C A positive report with <u>many detailed</u> <u>recommendations</u> and followed the question format.

What's Next??

Are we doing the right thing?

Are we doing it the right way?

What is a better way?

Search for a Model!



Inspiration

Balanced Scorecard

- A framework for performance measurement
- A holistic view
- Embedded logic models
- Logic Models
 - Measures of quality, relevance, utility
 - Capacity
 - Actions
 - Results

Poister, T.H. Measuring Performance in Public and Nonprofit Organizations, 2003.

Proposed Framework: A Balanced Scorecard to Guide Panel Questions



Components of a Balanced Scorecard

<u>Resources</u> Federal Funding Priorities

Organizational Structures and Functions Divisions Center OD Cross-agency Collaboration Mechanisms for Funding Regulations and Policies <u>Stakeholders</u> Vested Partners Legislators Federal Leadership Federal Partner

<u>Human Capital</u> Leadership Scientists/SMEs Program Specialists Administration

Scorecard Elements for NCBDDD Activities

Scorecard Categories

	Scorecard Categories			
Center Activities	Human Capital	Resources	Stakeholders	Organization
Surveillance				
Research				
Program Implementation				

Scorecard Elements with Embedded Logic Models

Capacity of Human Capital to Achieve RESEARCH **Public Health Action and Impact ACTIVITIES** Leadership Capacity Scientists Action Program **Specialists** Impact Administration

Example: Panel Questions on Program Implementation

IMPLEMENTATION OF STATE DISABILITY AND HEALTH PROGRAM	Capacity of Organizational Structures and Functions to Achieve Quality, Relevance, and Utility
Center Structure	Are the Center units best "positioned" to support program implementation?
Cross-agency Administration	Are cross-agency agreements in place and are they barriers or facilitators?
Mechanisms for Funding	Are funding mechanisms barriers or facilitators?
Regulations and Policies	Are regulations/policies barriers or facilitators?

Uses of Well-Developed Panel Questions from a Common Framework

Well-developed questions for the panel can be used to structure other aspects of the portfolio review:

- Clarity of purpose for the panel review
- Information needed from staff to prepare the panel
- Clarity of requirements for the panel's report
- Process used by the panel for developing the report
- Clarity and usefulness of recommendations provided by the panel

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The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.



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Other Factors that will Affect the Usefulness of the Portfolio Review

- Quality of briefing materials for panel members
- Environment for discussion
- Qualifications of panel members
- Historical events
- Accountability
 - For the review process
 - For assessment of program performance
- Acceptance of panel recommendations
- Commitment to accountability and change

Other Uses of a Balanced Scorecard with Embedded Logic Models

Strategic Planning
Goals Specification
Program Evaluation
Funding Justification
Program Advocacy