



Participatory Quality Development

Participatory Quality Development refers to the continuous improvement of health promotion and prevention through an equitable collaboration between the service providers, the target group, the funding body and other important stakeholders. This collaboration is characterised by its aim for the strongest possible participation and ownership of all stakeholders - especially the target group - in all phases of developing an intervention:

- Needs Assessment,
- Project Planning,
- Implementation and
- Evaluation/Analysis (see also Public Health Action Cycle).

Participatory Quality Development depends significantly on the local knowledge of stakeholders and assists them in utilising it, reflecting on and expanding this knowledge. It employs participatory data collection and project planning methods for this purpose.

Participatory Quality Development uses concepts and methods that are tailored, feasible, useful, participatory and evidence-based:

Tailored means that the concepts and methods are adapted to local conditions, e.g. to the composition of the target group, the mission and values of the service organisation and the available capacity and infrastructure.

Feasible means that the time needed for a chosen concept or method of quality development is proportional to the time needed to provide the intervention itself. This results in a quality development strategy which is limited to what is necessary and which can be documented without great effort and can thus be integrated into daily working routines.

Concepts and methods of quality development are **useful** when they provide results that can be translated directly into specific ideas for improving health promotion and prevention interventions.

Participatory concepts and methods are those that give primacy to the subjective observations of service providers and service users. The local knowledge of (potential) users is of particular value in all phases of intervention planning and evaluation.

Evidence-based means that the concepts and methods allow for a systematic critique of local health promotion and prevention activities and that they are informed by the findings of current research.

Participatory Quality Development follows the Action Research tradition, known internationally in the health field as *community-based participatory research* or *collaborative action research*. In regard to the question of proving the effectiveness of interventions, Participatory Quality Development is focused on generating practice-based evidence.



Participatory Quality Development in HIV Prevention

www.pq-hiv.de/en
Wright/Block/Unger



Continue with:

- Participation
- Collaboration
- Needs Assessment
- Project Planning
- Implementation
- Evaluation/Analysis
- Methods
- Further Reading on the Participatory Quality Development Approach
- Local Knowledge/Local Theory
- Practice-Based Evidence

Authors: Wright/Block/Unger

The Participatory Quality Development Approach: Further Reading and Links

Green, LW (2006) Public Health Asks of Systems Science: To Advance Our Evidence-Based Practice, Can You Help Us Get More Practice-Based Evidence? *American Journal of Public Health*; 96: 406-409.

Olsen, LA; Aisner, D; McGinnis, JM (Hg.) (2007) *The Learning Healthcare System: Workshop Summary (IOM Roundtable on Evidence-Based Medicine)*. Washington, DC: Institute of Medicine, National Academy of Sciences.

Wright, MT (2006) Auf dem Weg zu einem theoriegeleiteten, evidenzbasierten, qualitätsgesicherten Primärprävention in Settings. *Jahrbuch für Kritische Medizin*, 43: 55-73.

(Wright, MT (2006) Toward theory-led, evidence-based, quality-assured primary prevention in social settings. Yearbook of Critical Medicine, 43: 55-73. In German)

Wright, MT (2004) Partizipative Qualitätssicherung und Evaluation für Präventionsangebote in Settings. In: R. Rosenbrock; M. Bellwinkel; A. Schröer (Hg.) *Primäre Prävention im Kontext sozialer Ungleichheit*. Bremerhaven: Wirtschaftsverlag NW für Neue Wissenschaft: 297-346.

(Wright, MT (2004) Participatory Quality Assurance and Evaluation for Prevention Services in Social Settings. In: R. Rosenbrock; M. Bellwinkel; A. Schröer (Ed.) Primary Prevention in the Context of Social Inequality. Bremerhaven, Publishing House for the New Sciences: 297-346. In German)

Links:

Lawrence W Green's homepage ("If we want more evidence-based practice, we need more practice-based evidence"): <http://www.lgreen.net/authors/lwgreen.htm>