

# How do we know changes are an improvement?

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# Agenda



## Two ways to use data effectively

- Learning from what is
  - Case study example (Riverside)
  - Breakout – how would we get this data? What would be the right tools for analyzing this data
- Learning when change occurs
  - Review data session from LS3
  - Break out: two ways: identify and how to get this data? Or best practices in treating this data (building a baseline, baseline as a point of comparison, annotating permanent changes and significant events)

# Data can help us in 2 ways



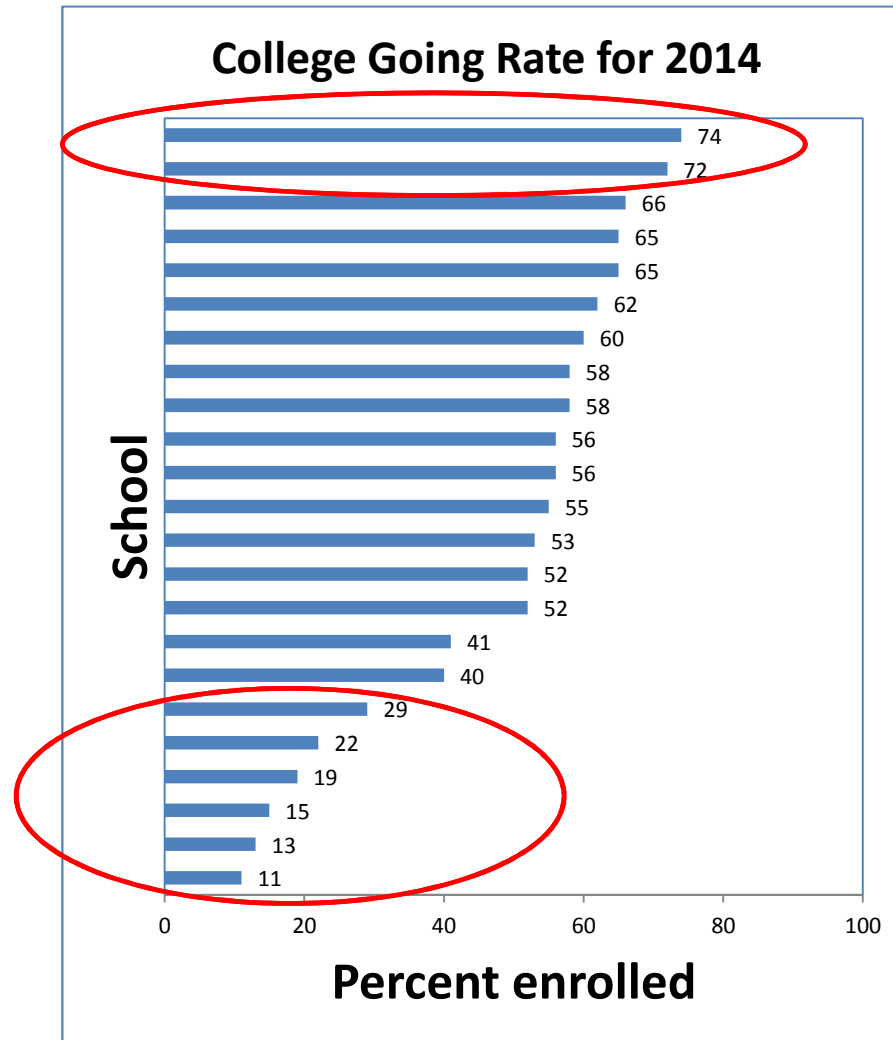
1. To identify places for learning from variation
  - Places where performance is unusually good  
(i.e., there might be some change ideas worth exploring/replicating/adapting)
  - Places where performance is unusually bad  
(i.e., where we might want to identify high leverage opportunities for improvement and/or quick wins)
  
2. To indicate when improvement is occurring

# Mini Case Study



- Problem: Low 2 and 4 year college/university enrollments from a county in California that has a high prevalence of people living below the federal poverty line
- Aim: Raise the 2 and 4 year enrollment rates from an average of 52% to 75% by June 2018 across 23 high schools (in 5 school districts)

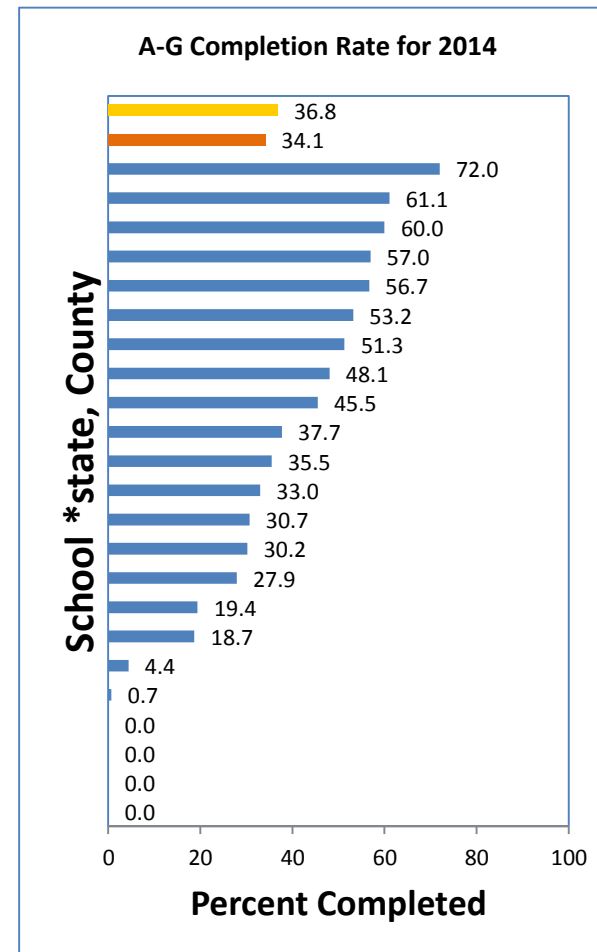
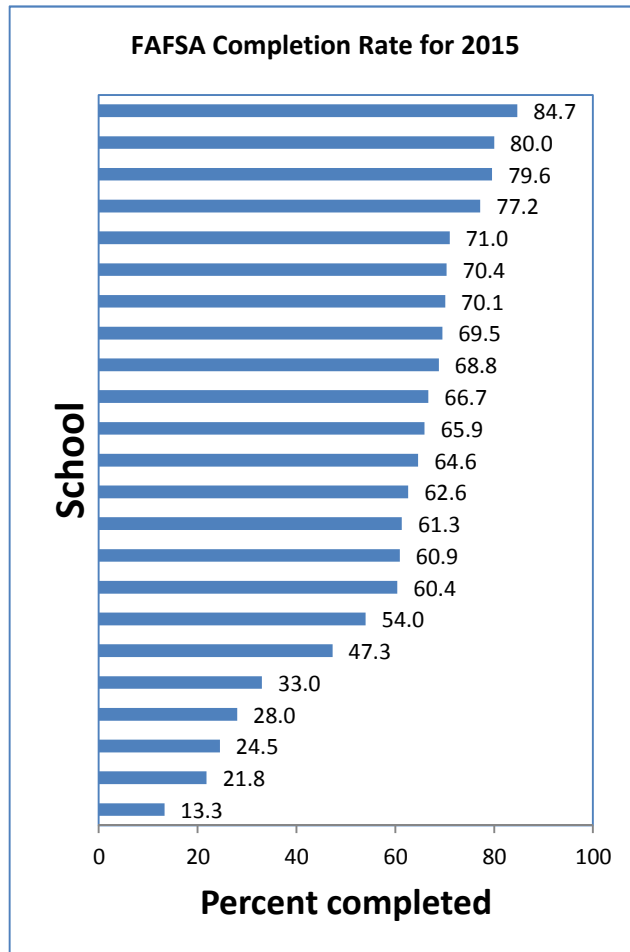
# Outcome Measure



What can we learn from here?

That we might apply here

# Process Measures



# Ways to analyze this data



- Stratify the data in ways that allows you to see possible differences within sub-groups
  - By: location, gender, socio-economic status, ethnicity, time, provider, diagnosis, treatment, cohort, etc.
- Use Pareto Diagrams to order the data (as in our case example)
- Use Scatterplots to uncover possible relationships
- Use Run Charts to understand behaviors over time

# Remember



- The variation we can learn from is not just between schools (inter school variation)
- It is also with in schools (intra school variation)
  - We can go to ask questions about why some students (very few) from very low performing schools do end up enrolling
  - We can also ask what is it about some (very few) students in high performing schools do not enroll

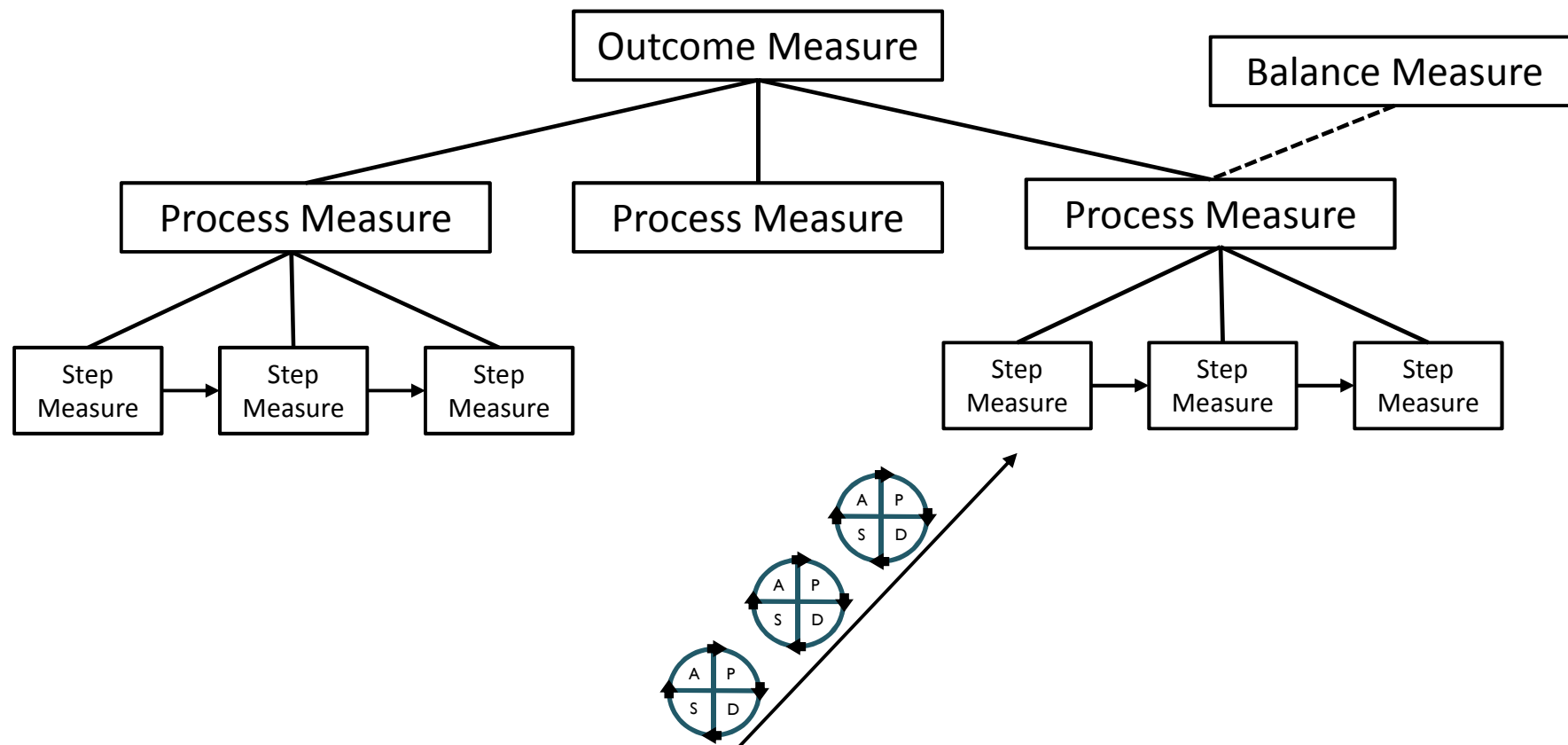


# Break out

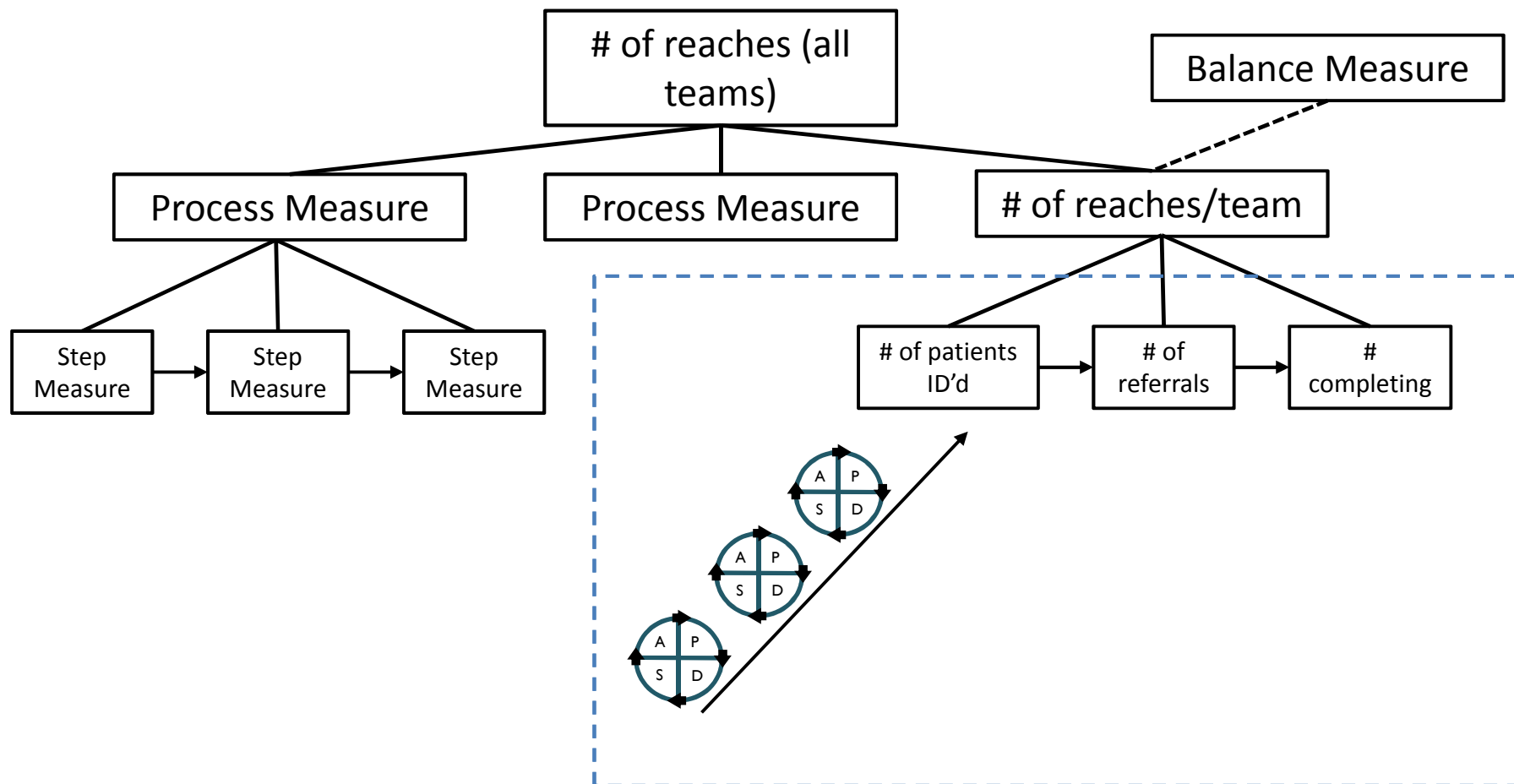


- How would we get data that can help us learn from the variation in our communities, our patient populations, our general practices?
- Formulate a process to gather and analyze this data
  - Who will gather it?
  - When will they do that (one time or ongoing? Certain day of the week? Etc.)
  - What would be the right tools for analyzing this data (not sure, just ask your IA, we are here to help)

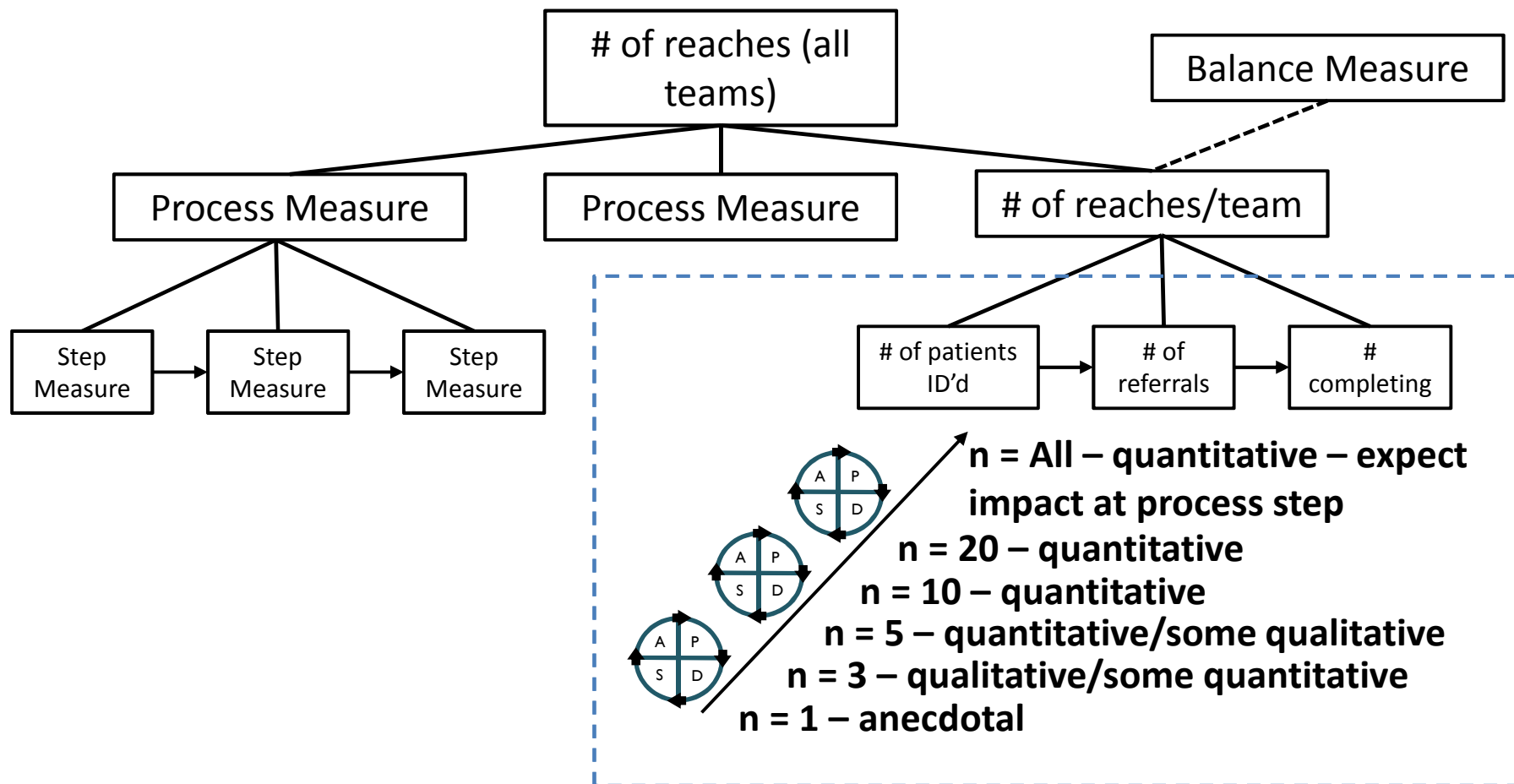
# Measurement Tree



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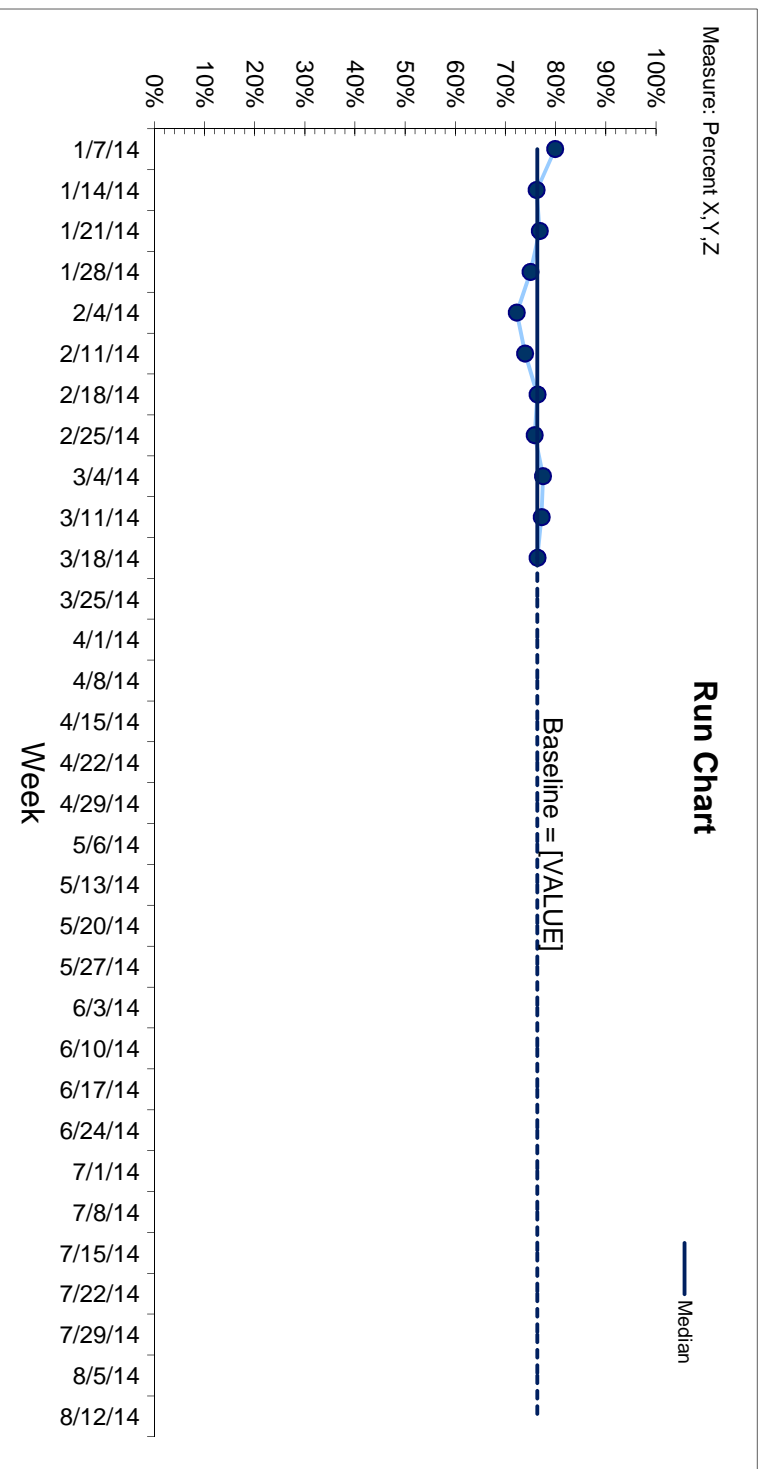


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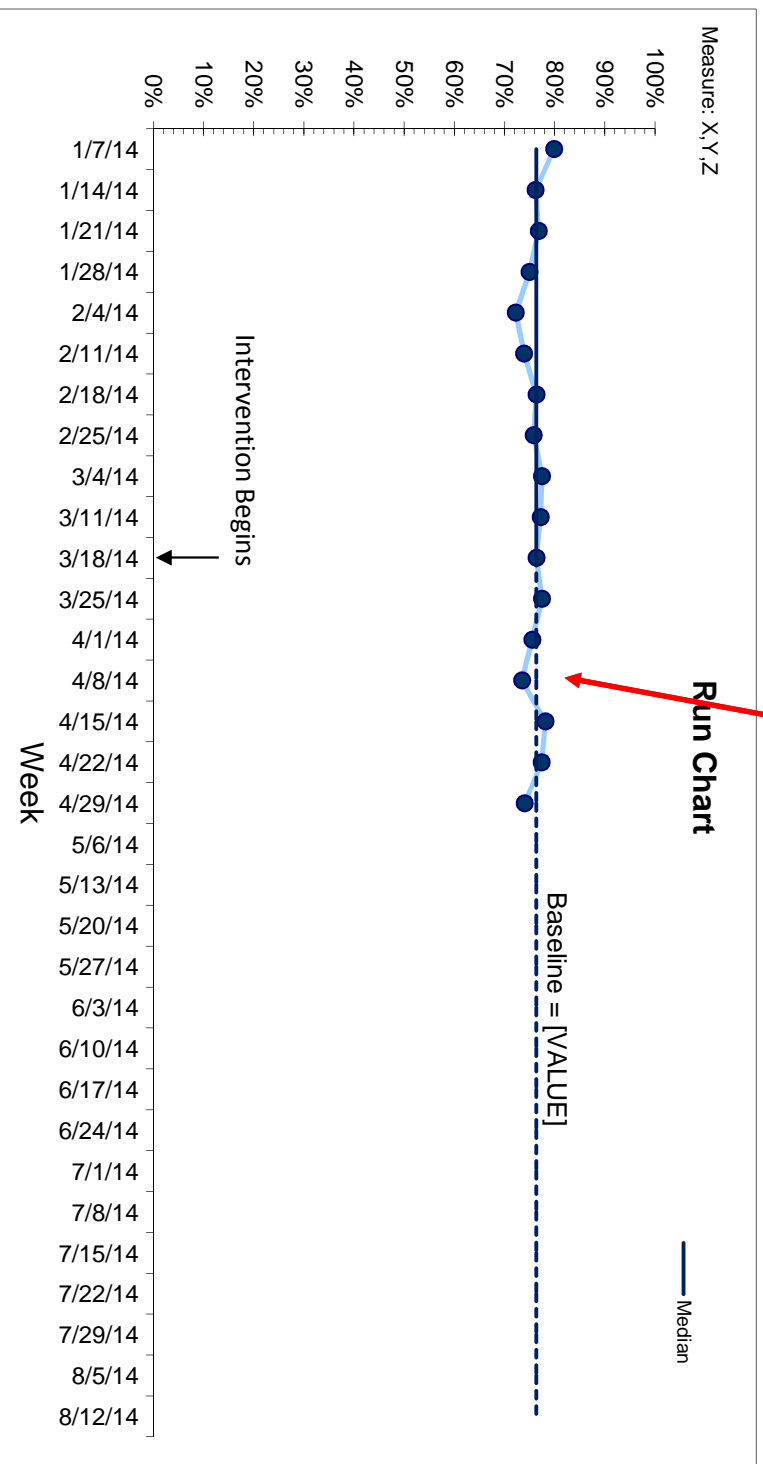


When we get to all (permanent change) we might expect to see changes  
in our Run Charts

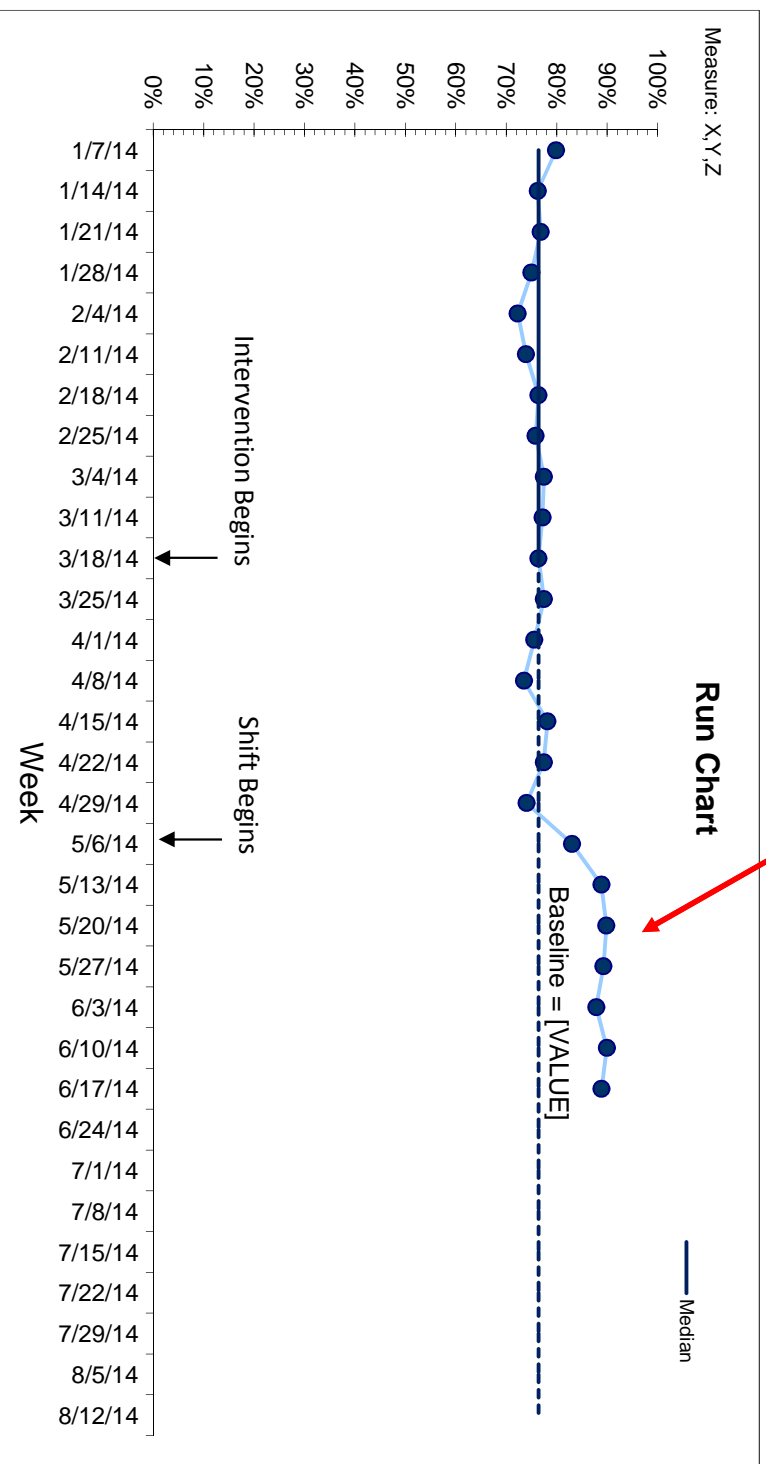
## **WHAT DOES THAT LOOK LIKE?**



Notice: No change yet in the median



Notice: We see a shift here, because we continue to use the baseline for comparison (prediction)



**THE DATA MUST SPEAK FOR ITSELF!**



# Break out



- How would we get the data to help us develop Run Charts, so we might learn if and when improvement is occurring in our projects?
- Formulate a process to gather and analyze this data
  - Who will gather it?
  - What is the regular process we will use to collect this data?
  - What would be the right tools for collecting this data? Do we need to create them (check sheets, excel spread sheets, queries of an existent database, etc.)
- If we have data in the form of run charts, review it for the principles we just discussed
  - Are we using our baseline correctly to understand the performance present in our data?
  - Do we have careful annotations denoting when changes have tried/made or important events have occurred?



Thank you

