#### The Perinatal-Neonatal Quality Improvement Network of Massachusetts

# PNQIN QI Starter Pack:

#### Stakeholders















Presented by Ronald Iverson, MD, MPH



# OUTLINE

- Different types of stakeholders
- 2 Stakeholder analysis
- Tips on forming a team



#### The Improvement Process



- Task 1: Identify a QI Project
- Task 2: Engage Stakeholders
- Task 3: Organize the Effort
- Task 4: Create the Aim, Measures, and Changes

DO

Task 5: Start Your Project

STUDY

Task 6: Assess, Share Outcomes, and Results

**ACT** 

Task 7: Develop Response Based on Outcomes



#### Stakeholder Engagement

The process by which an organization involves people who...

- May be affected by the decisions it makes or
- Can influence the implementation of its decisions

<u>Stakeholders</u> – Those who pay for, provide, regulate, receive, measure, monitor, or otherwise interact with/influence the health care outcomes you want to improve.





#### Internal Stakeholders



Operational managers

Providers (RNs, CNMs, MDs)

IT department

Pharmacy

Department leaders



#### External Stakeholders



Community organizations

**Outside providers** 

Recipients of services

Family members/caregivers



#### Stakeholder Analysis: Role Definitions

<u>Champion:</u> Responsible for the design, continuous improvement and sustainment of the process

Customer of the process: Receives an output from a process

Decision-Maker/Approver: Has the authority to give approval

Interested party: Has a recognizable stake in the outcome of a process, but may not be directly involved in the process

Supplier to the process: Provides input to the system

Target of the change: Directly impacted by a proposed change



#### Stakeholder Analysis: Definitions

Latents have no particular interest or involvement in the effort, but have the power to influence it if they become interested.

<u>Promoters</u> have both great interest in the effort and the power to help make it successful.

<u>Defenders</u> have a vested interest and can voice their support in the community, but have little actual power to influence the effort.

<u>Apathetics</u> have little interest and little power, and may not even know the effort exists.

High influence, low interest (Latents)

High influence, high interest (Promoters)

Low influence, low interest (Apathetics)

Low influence, high interest (Defenders)



# Stakeholder Analysis: Example

#### Insert X for current support Insert O where they need to be Insert arrow for gap in-between

Names or Group	Strongly Against	Moderately Against	Neutral	Moderately Supportive	Strongly Supportive

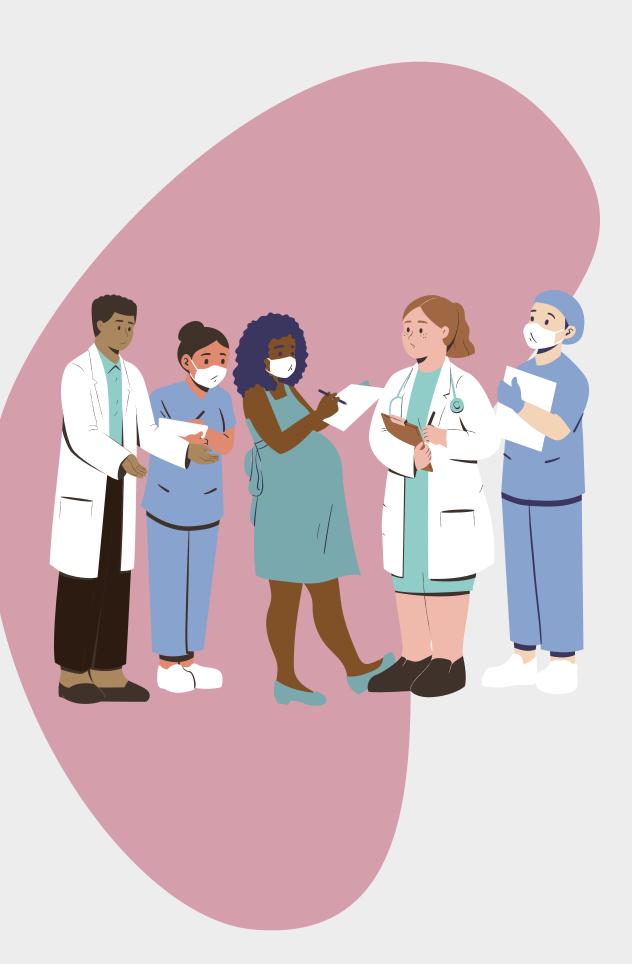


# Stakeholder Analysis: Example

Names or Group	Strongly Against	Moderately Against	Neutral	Moderately Supportive	Strongly Supportive
Medical Residents					X
Medical Attendings			x —		<b>→</b> 0
Emergency Medicine	_ X _			<b>→</b> 0	
Clinical Directors (Nursing)				X —	→ O
Family Medicine				X	
Floor Nurses	X —			<b>→</b> 0	
Social Work			x —		<b>→</b> O



### Forming the Team



Use the Stakeholder Analysis

Pick team Members from Roles/Locations on your Analysis

- Make sure team has wide range of experience
- Include Champions
- Find times that work for as many as possible

Center equity in all conversations



## Forming the Team: Tips

• Don't get hung up on "where people are"

Concentrate on strategies to get them where they need to be

 Figure out which stakeholders have veto power and work to meet their needs (may address in balancing measures)

 Be prepared to add new stakeholders as the work continues

REMEMBER EQUITY!





# Thank you!

#### Have questions?

Email Ron: Ronald.Iverson@bmc.org

Email PNQIN: PNQINAdmin@pnqinma.org



#### References

- Slide 3: www.medicaid.gov/medicaid/quality-of-care/downloads/qi-201-engaging-stakeholders.pdf
- **Slide 8:** https://ctb.ku.edu/en/table-of-contents/participation/encouraging-involvement/identify-stakeholders/main
- Slide 9:

www.uphs.upenn.edu/gme/pdfs/Engaging%20Stakeholders%20&%20Forming%20Your%20QI%20Team.pptx

