

Summer school on advocacy and translation of evidence for different audiences on intersectoral action for health equity and well-being

Ljubljana, Slovenia, 6th to 7th of July 2016

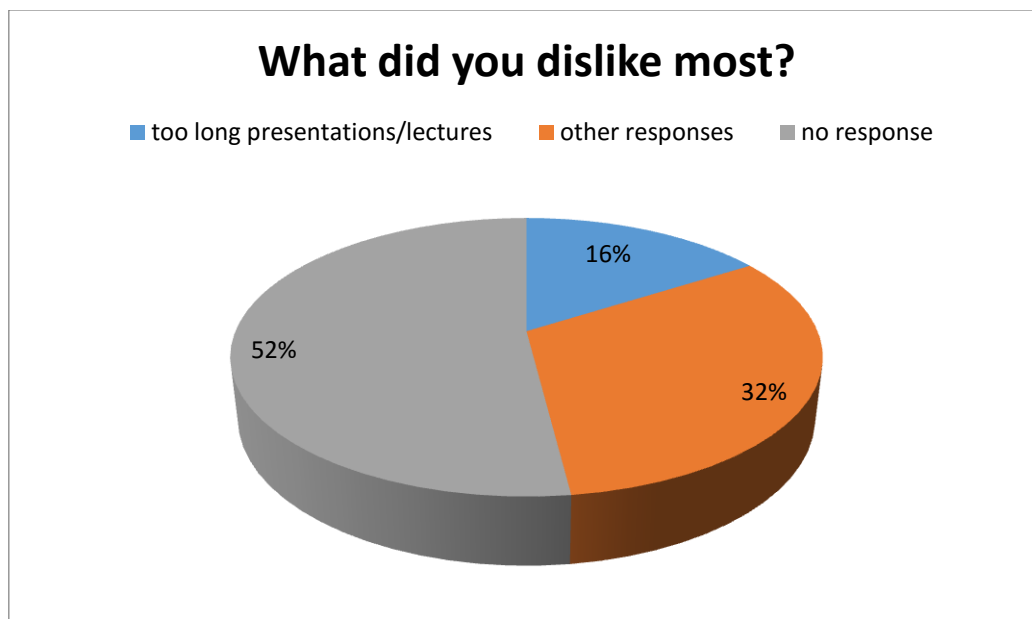
Short report on evaluation questionnaire results

As a WHO collaborating centre for cross-sectoral approaches to health and development, Centre for health and development Murska Sobota, in collaboration with its partners, organised Summer school on advocacy and translation of evidence for different audiences in order to initiate and steer the intersectoral action for health equity and well-being. At the Summer school the participants were asked to complete the anonymous evaluation questionnaire about the Summer school's activities, programme, themes, organisation, etc. The results of the questionnaire have been collated and are briefly presented in this report.

The written questionnaire consisted of twelve (12) questions which were, for the most part, of an open-ended and qualitative character. Of the 56 participants 25 took part in the questionnaire.

The first question asked the respondents about what they liked most at the Summer school. The answers to this question varied in their content, but in general, the respondents liked both presentations and working groups, as well as the lively atmosphere and open discussions during the whole Summer school. Some of the participants also liked the exercises performed during the programme.

The second question inquired about what the respondents disliked most at the Summer school. As Pie chart 1 shows, 16% of the respondents considered presentations/lectures too long (especially on the second day of the Summer school), 32% provided different answers to the question (e.g. that the Summer school should have lasted more days, etc.) and 52% of the respondents did not answer this question.

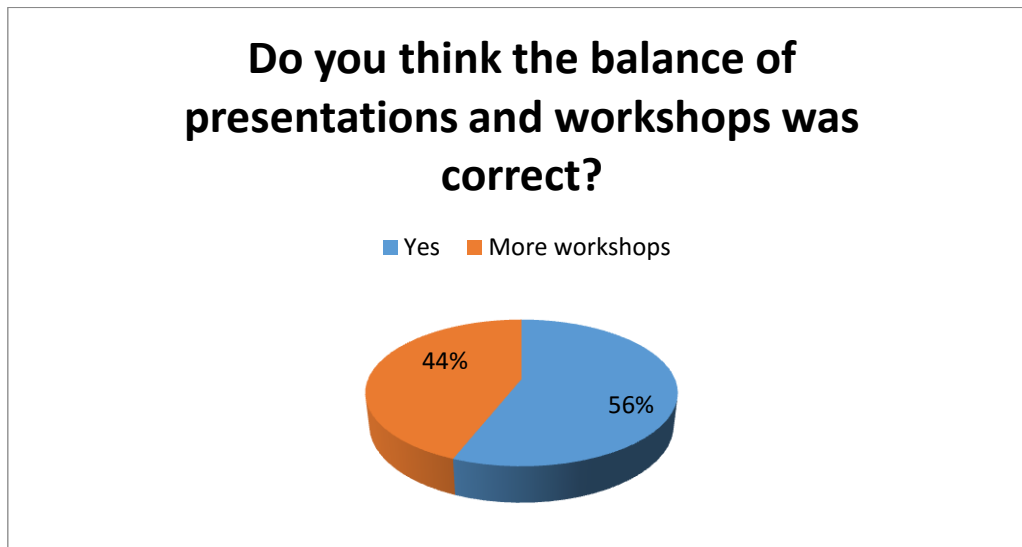


Pie chart 1

The third question was completely qualitative in its nature and asked the respondents about the theme they would have liked to receive more information about. The answers to this question were very different. For example, the respondents would have loved to hear more about: the preventive

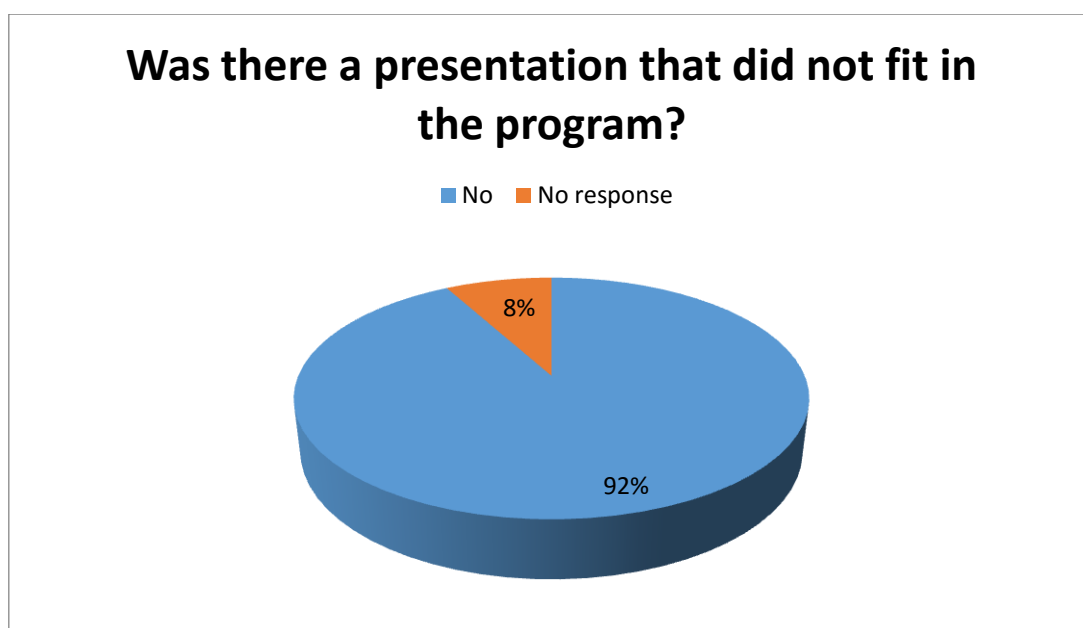
programs on the primary health care; how to make a database of all relevant information in country (as a background and evidence in policy-making); practical examples of the topics and of good (bad) practices/solutions; campaign against risk factors; EVIPnet, regions for health, and Saskatoon public health authority; risk communication and environmental health; iconographics; challenges in dealing with policymakers and how they are to be overcome; data profiling and social marketing.

The next question sought to gather the responses concerning the balance of presentations and workshops during the Summer school. While the majority of respondents (56%) were of opinion that this balance was correct, others (44%) would have liked to have more workshops (Pie chart 2).



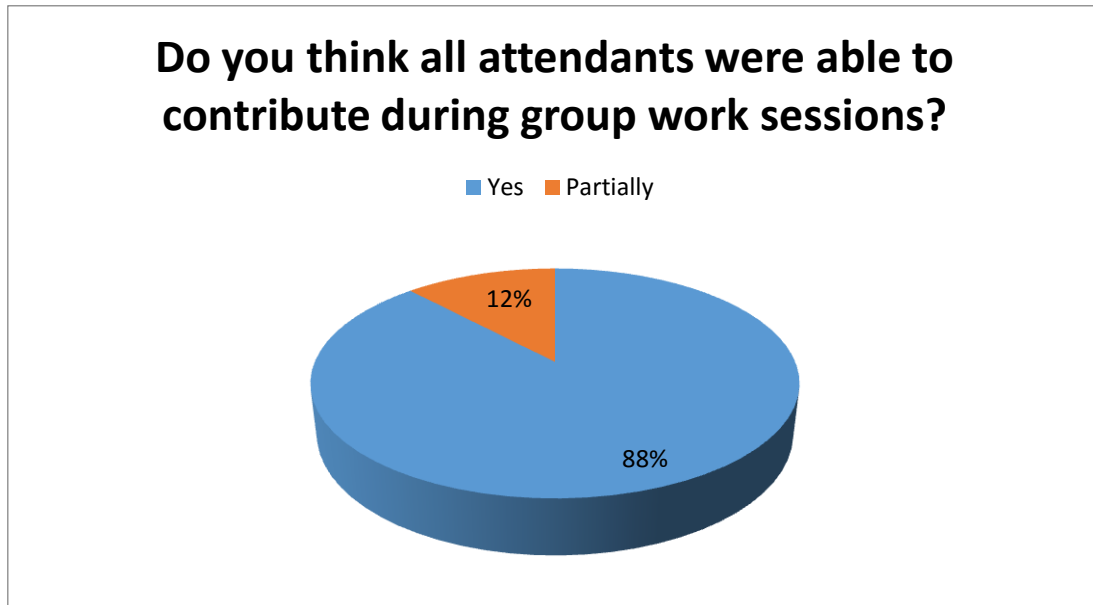
Pie chart 2

As for the fifth question, the respondents were asked about whether there was a presentation that did not fit in the program. The vast majority of them (92%) answered in the negative, whereas 8% did not answer this question (Pie chart 3).



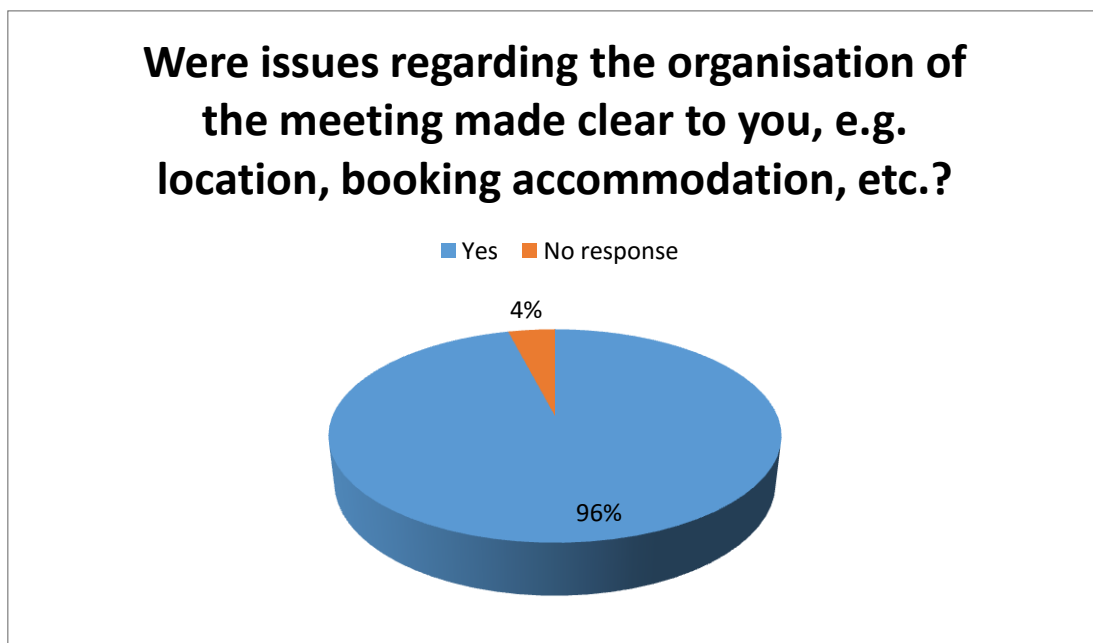
Pie chart 3

As regards the sixth question, the majority of respondents (88%) felt all attendants were able to contribute during group work session while only a small proportion (12%) believed that not all participants were able to make their contribution (Pie chart 4).



Pie chart 4

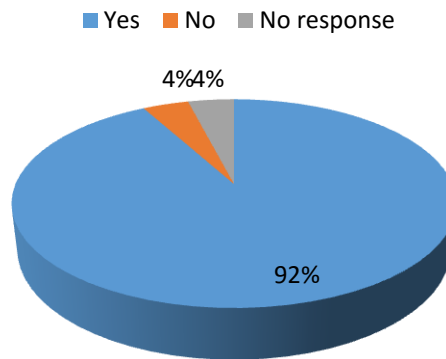
As it is clear from Pie chart 5, as much as 96% of the respondents were of the view that issues regarding the organisation of the meeting were made clear to them.



Pie chart 5

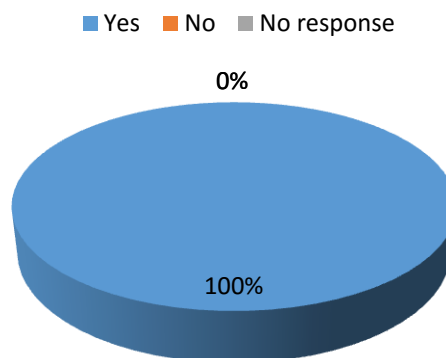
Pie charts 6 and 7 demonstrate that the vast majority (92% on day 1)/all the respondents (100% on day 2) were of the opinion that the venues for the meetings were suitable.

Do you think the venues for the meetings were suitable? Day 1



Pie chart 6

Do you think the venues for the meetings were suitable? Day 2

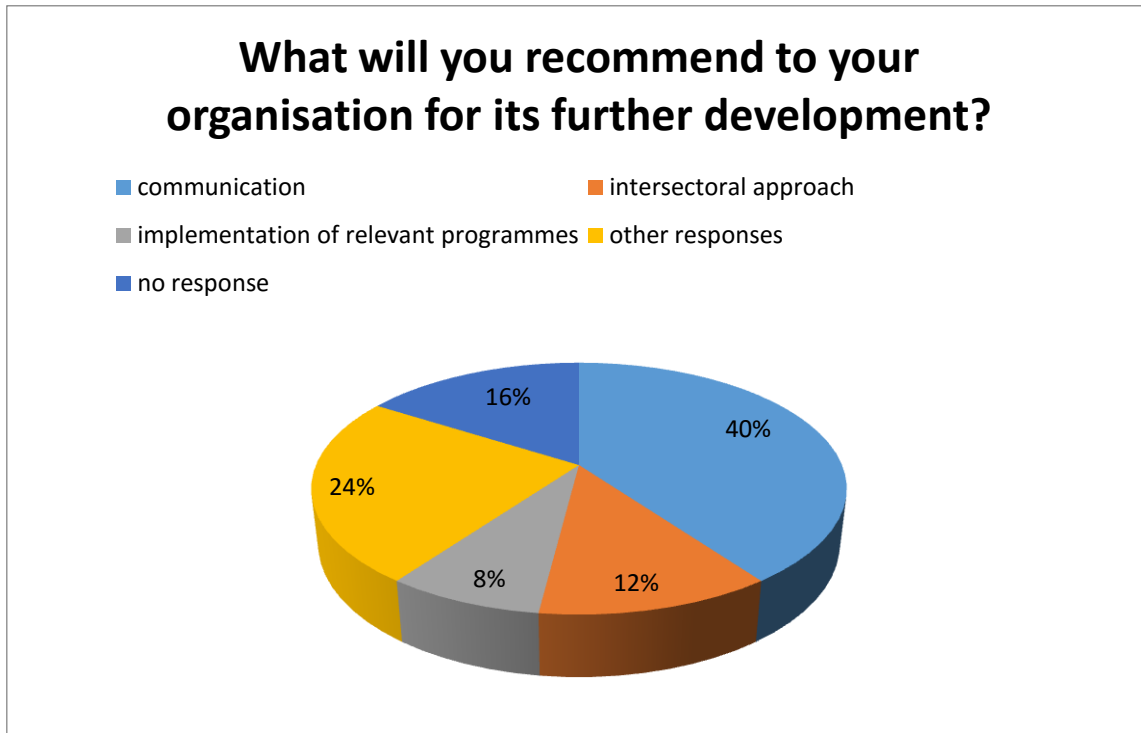


Pie chart 7

The ninth question was again of an open-ended nature seeking to glean qualitative responses. It asked the respondents about the ideas the Summer school gave them for their personal development. Various responses were provided, including: the importance of developing communication skills and establishing new contacts and connections; a lot of information about the programs in the other countries; the relevance of youth involvement in one's work; the importance of interlinking different areas of work; expanding knowledge of approaching politicians and media about health-related issues; more thorough study of certain topics, practical examples and data concerning, for example, health inequalities; additional information about empowerment and capacity building; the importance of data presentation to different target groups; a number of possibilities for cooperation with foreign professionals, interventions/areas of public health to explore; how to efficiently communicate the data and work with others; and the like.

In the next question, the respondents were asked about what they will recommend to their organisation for its further development. Although the qualitative responses varied in their content, it was possible to group them into five different groups as shown in Pie chart 8. As much as 40% of the respondents suggested that better internal and external communication could facilitate their

organisation's development. A smaller proportion of the respondents (12%) stressed the importance of intersectoral approach and 8% believed that more effective implementation of relevant programmes could enhance the overall development of their organisation.

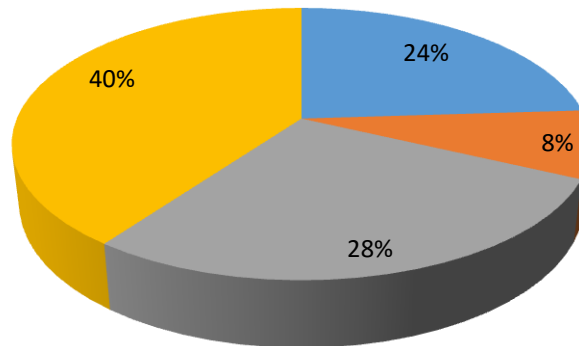


Pie chart 8

The eleventh question asked the respondents about their opinions on the possible implications for policies and practice in their country/region. Here again, the respondents were classified into four groups according to the similarity of their responses or the lack of response. Thus, 24% of the respondents opined that such implications may result in an enhanced institutional and intersectoral co-operation, while only 8% believed that these may lead to better communication with citizens (Pie chart 9).

What might be the implications for policies and practice in your country/region?

- institutional and intersectoral co-operation
- better communication with citizens
- other responses
- no response

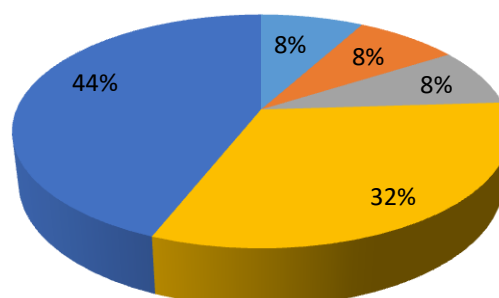


Pie chart 9

The last question was very informative, asking the respondents to express their thoughts on the possible actions at EU level. The majority of the respondents (44%) did not respond to this question, whereas much smaller proportions of respondents (8% each group) opt for co-operation between people from different countries, networking and better communication between organisations and at EU level (Pie chart 10). Other responses included: the importance of further cooperation with Saskatoon region and Dr Cory Neudorf; more co-ordinated pressure on industry; more emphasis to be placed on the national/ethical/cultural context; less austerity measures and more EU funds to be allocated for appropriate strategies, programmes, initiatives and projects.

What should / could be done at EU level?

- co-operation between people from different countries
- networking
- better communication between organisations and at EU level
- other responses
- no response



Pie chart 10