



# Supporting Complex Issues with Research and Evaluation

The Campaign for Action on Family Violence



MINISTRY OF  
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT  
*Te Manatū Whakahiato Ora*

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Te Pokapū Rangahau Arotake Hapori

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# ➤ Overview

- Background on the Campaign for Action on Family Violence
- Complexity and evaluation – a suitable R&E approach
- The “Community Study” as a case
- When would you use such an approach and why?
- Lessons learnt



# ➤ Background on the Campaign for Action on Family Violence

- The Taskforce for Action on Violence within Families
- Campaign began in 2006
- Multi-layered integrated social marketing approach





# Background on the Campaign for Action on Family Violence

- The **goal** of the Campaign is to reduce society's tolerance of family violence and change people's damaging behaviour within families.
- The **outcomes** the Campaign seeks to achieve are that:
  - people are motivated and supported to seek help and/or change their violent behaviours
  - influencers are motivated and supported to encourage people to change their behaviours
  - communities are providing an environment where family violence is not tolerated and people feel safe in their homes
  - society no longer accepts family violence
  - the incidence of family violence is reduced in the long term.



# What makes the Campaign Complex?

## Defining characteristics

- **Directed at a whole system** (individuals, families / whanau, communities, wider society)
- **Mechanisms for intervention are open** (eg. providing resources, enabling capacity, delivering ‘a programme’ or combinations there-of)
- **Non-prescriptive and emergent** processes and outcomes
- **Learning as you go**
- ***Not the only intervention in the system***

# 7 The “Community Study” - influencers

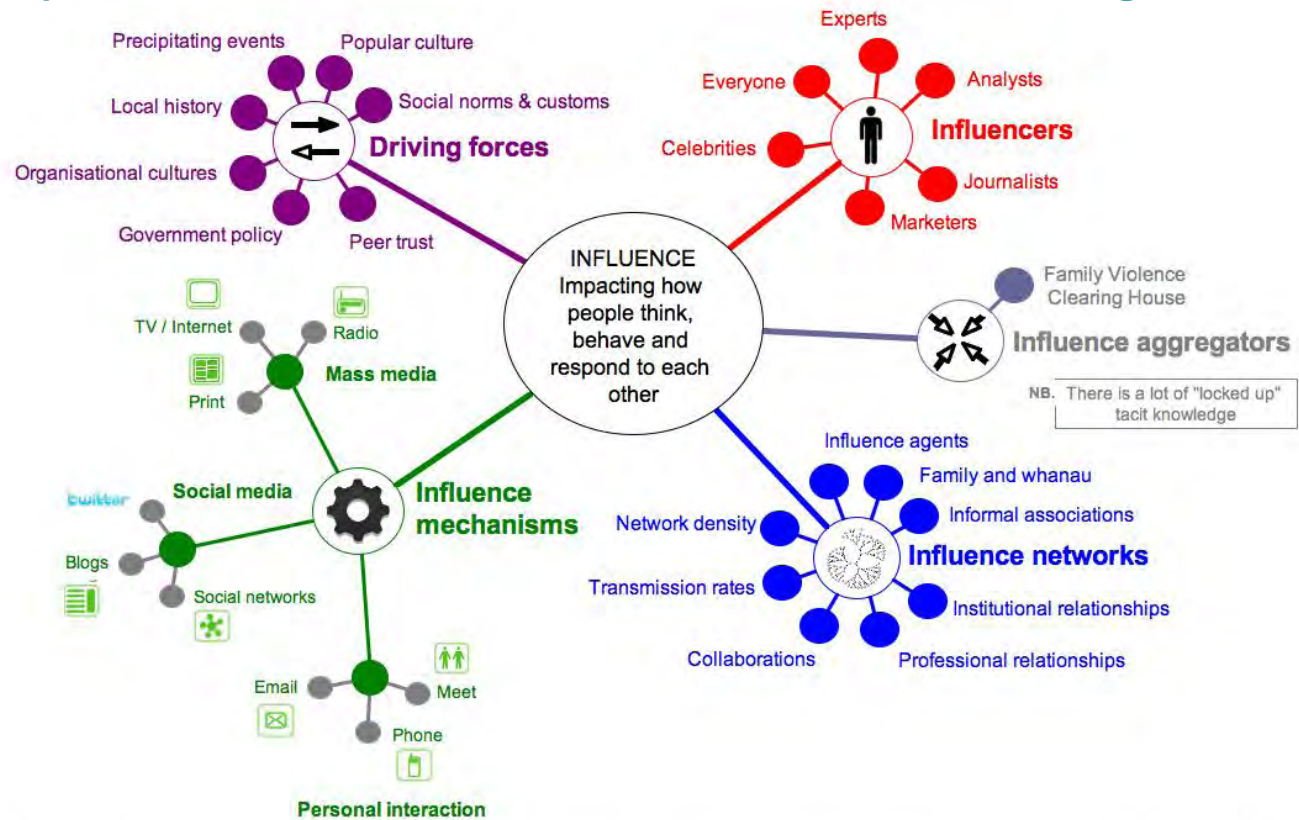
Persons and relationships are critical to influence, & understanding influence





# The “Community Study” - influences

Persons, relationships, and mechanisms are critical to influence, & understanding influence



# ➤ What and how would we find out?

## Capturing and noticing the change - tapping networks and influencers

Domains of change	Observable dimensions of change		
1. Individual /whanau	Talk or conversation	Help-seeking Help-giving (intervening)	Safety & resilience
2. Institutional	Service demand	Service adaptation & development	Practices & procedures
3. Community	Discourse	Service provision	Organising Initiatives or programmes
4. Government	Operational policies & procedures	Practices	

### What is happening and why is it important?

... drawing loosely on Bronfenbrenners social ecology model



# ➤ Complexity and Evaluation – a Comprehensive R&E Approach

## 'Measuring the System'



- Formative Research
- Concept Testing
- Reach and Retention
- Attitudes Survey
- **Community Study**

<http://www.msd.govt.nz/about-msd-and-our-work/publications-resources/index.html>

# ➤ The “Community Study” – Complexity and Evaluation Collide

## Community Study Components

- **Research carried out by the community**
  - Christchurch, Porirua, Te Tairāwhiti (Gisborne) and Waitakere
- **Method**
  - Purposive sample
  - Community profiling
  - Telephone survey – mapping
  - Intercept interviews
  - Case studies – most significant change stories



# ➤ The Campaign viewed through a 'distributed network & influence diagram'

## Country-wide

Policy leadership & signals



Operational policy  
- funding, procedures and programmes directed at prevention





# The Campaign viewed through a 'distributed network & influence diagram'

## Country-wide > local settings

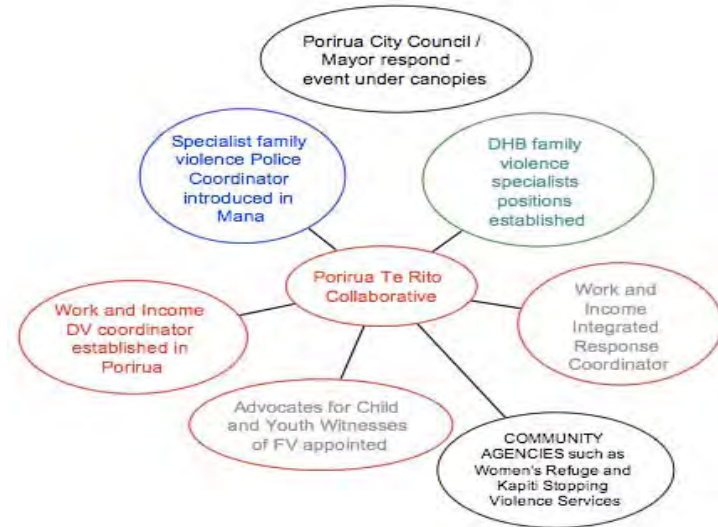
### Operational policy

- funding, procedures and programmes directed at prevention



### Local context

High profile family violence cases, pre-Campaign

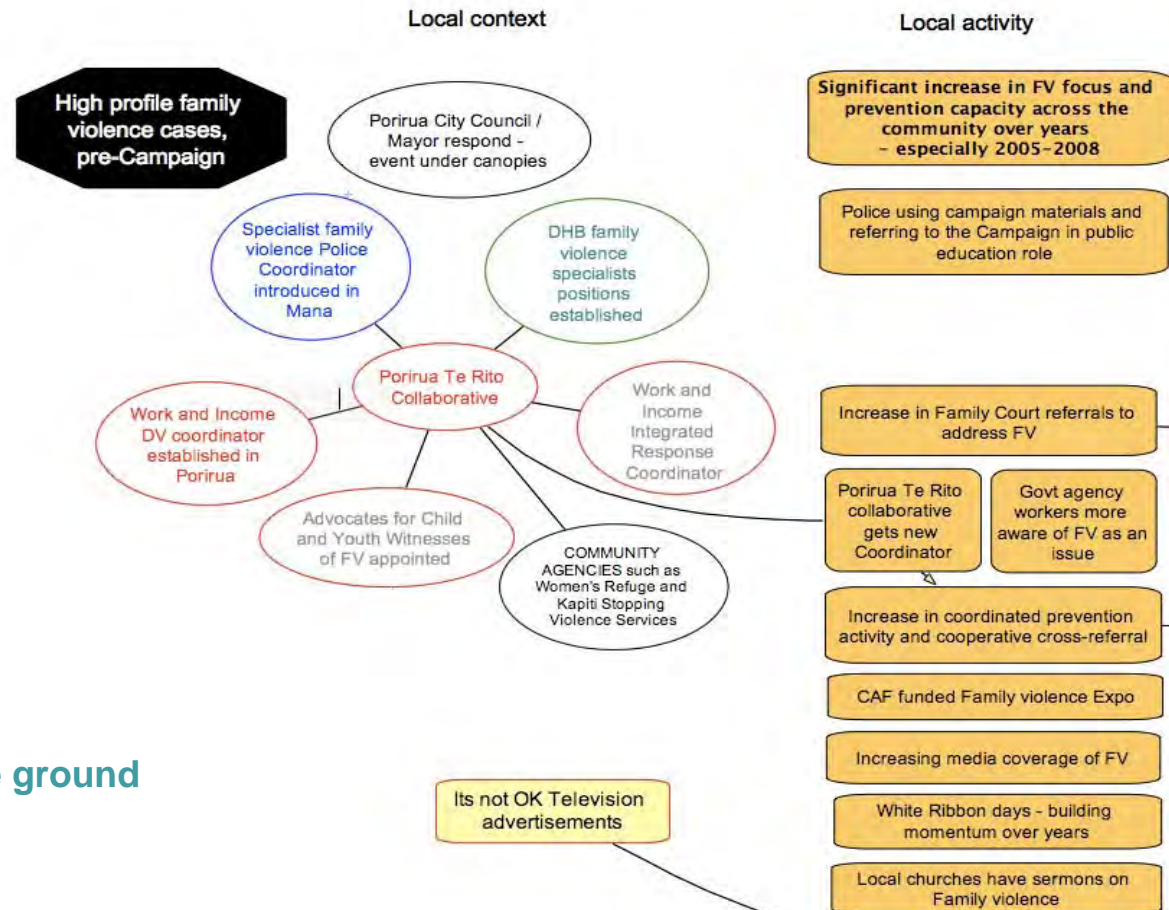


Its not OK Television advertisements



# The Campaign viewed through a 'distributed network - influence diagram'

## In Porirua

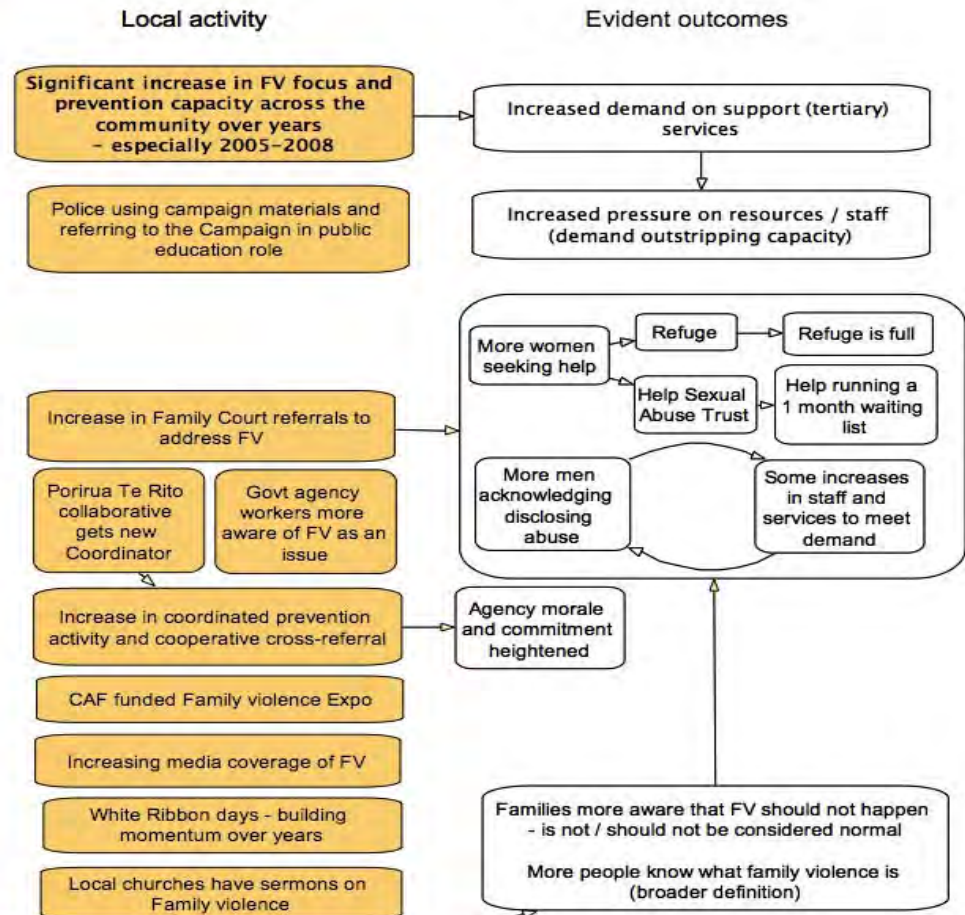


- what happens on the ground



# The Campaign viewed through a 'distributed network - influence diagram'

## In Porirua

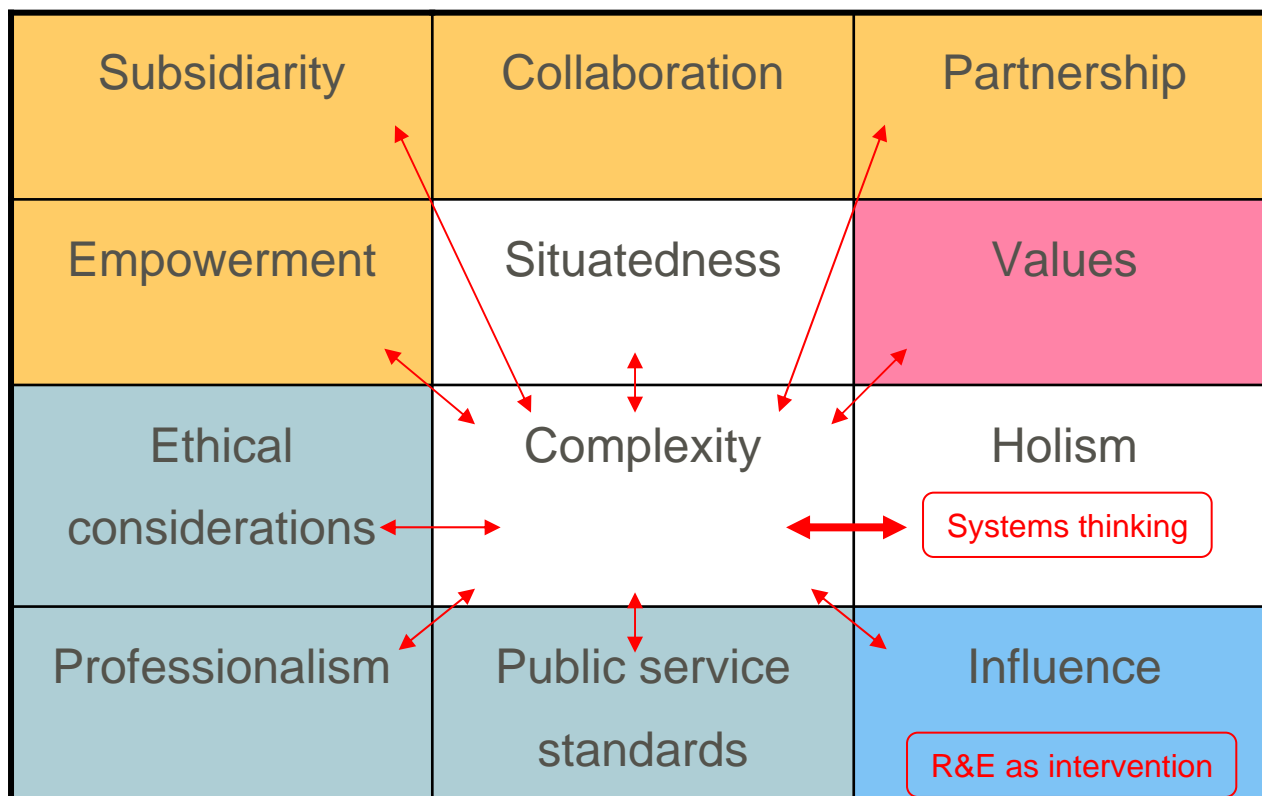


- beginning to make sense of things

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# ➤ The “Community Study” principles

An emerging framework for guiding our behaviour / praxis\*





# The “Community Study” - upside

## Lessons Learnt

### On the Upside...

- Government-community partnership approach really appreciated
- Local use – “‘research’ can make a real difference”
- Provided unusual insight into complex systems
- Evidence of accumulated improvement – service delivery systems (more comprehensive/better functioning) and familiarity with prevention messages
- Inherently motivating / rewarding way to work
- Template for future R&E designs – approach considered very worthwhile





# The “Community Study” - challenges

## Lessons Learnt

### On the downside - some challenges

- Some communities not willing
- Risk of local group capture
- Erosion of common data standards due to big differences in community preferences
- Time and resource intensive
- Hidden effects
- People move on, relationships change and so do the “shape of possibilities”

➤ Centre for Social Research and Evaluation

Te Pokapū Rangahau Arotake Hapori



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**IT IS**



**TO ASK  
FOR  
HELP**

[www.areyouok.org.nz](http://www.areyouok.org.nz)



# ➤ The “Community Study” - principles ...

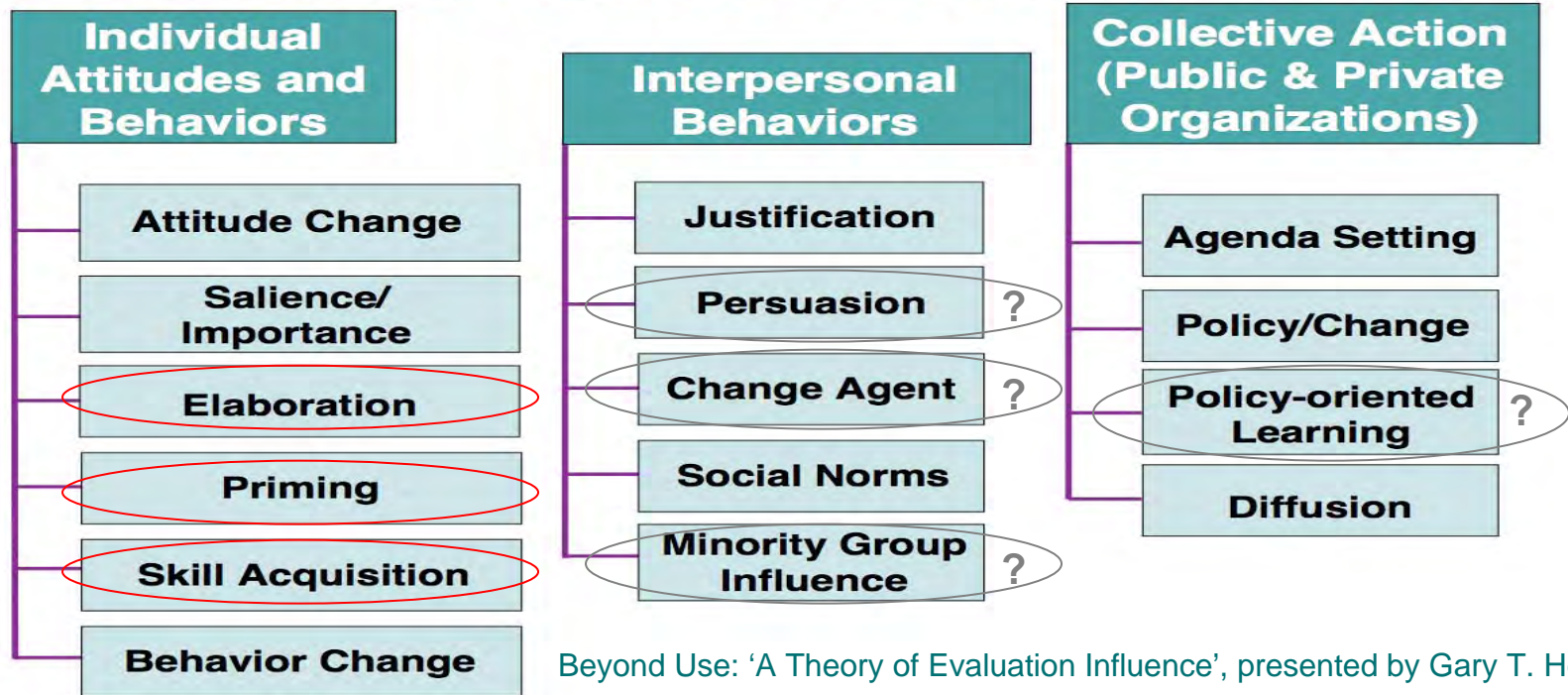
## How they actually play out

Subsidiarity	Collaboration	Partnership
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Locality selection with national family violence prevention NGO consortium</li> <li>• Local level governance with Family Violence Prevention Collaboratives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work with pre-existing collaboratives</li> <li>• Collaboratives are networks of networks</li> <li>• Collaboratives identified their people for the role of community researcher</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Partnership negotiations were undertaken with iwi / Maori organisations</li> <li>• Waitakere research was led by a Maori development organisation applying a kaupapa Maori methodology</li> </ul>
Empowerment	Situatedness	Values / Ethics
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emphasis on facilitative role of community researcher</li> <li>• Development and support of community researcher</li> <li>• Local determination on final research approach and methods, including (ethics)</li> <li>• Local value - research outputs benefit local people first and foremost</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local story-telling, meaning-making and applied learning</li> <li>• Useful to other communities through analogy</li> <li>• Different approaches reflect ‘localisation’</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify divergent values and perspectives</li> <li>• Undertake a value plural analysis of themes and issues</li> <li>• Local consideration of risks and mitigations</li> <li>• Veto power over method selection and standards setting sits with the community</li> </ul>

# Summary – Complex Issue, Complex R&E Approach

Reflection – checking to see if the community study has been influential in its own right?

## Levels and Mechanisms of Evaluation Influence



Beyond Use: 'A Theory of Evaluation Influence', presented by Gary T. Henry