Evaluation of a closed-loop referral platform for addressing patient's social needs: Thrive Local Initiative Kaiser Permanente Colorado, Partners in Evaluation & Research Center & Kaiser Permanente Washington, Center for Community Health Evaluation Cheryl Kelly, Allen Cheadle, Alex Erkenbeck, Kathleen Albers, Michelle Wrenn, Juno Matthews, Erin Hertel, Caitlin Dorsey, Carol Cahill

Thrive Local Consists of 3 Components

Resource Directory
Online platform allows users to search and filter for community resour
Resources updated regularly by contracted vendor
Technology Platform
Technology Platform Closed loop referrals
Closed loop referrals

Pragmatic Evaluation Goals:

- 1) provide rapid feedback on the implementation of Thrive Local as it is rolled out across regions to inform decisions and improve implementation
- 2) assess the overall impact of the initiative on reducing patient's social needs and improving health outcomes

Evaluation Setting/Population: KP providers/staff, CBOs, KP members

	Reach (R)	
Methods	Data generated from referral platform	Pat and Ele pos
Measures	Ex: # enrolled, # connected to CBO, # receiving service, characteristics of those receiving services/not receiving	Ex: sat app
Challenges	<u>Unit of analysis</u> : patient and need; denominator <u>Data quality</u> : not controlled by evaluation team <u>Data control</u> : Multiple people working with/reporting data <u>Stakeholders</u> : balancing priorities and expectations	Stu imp sele Me ver

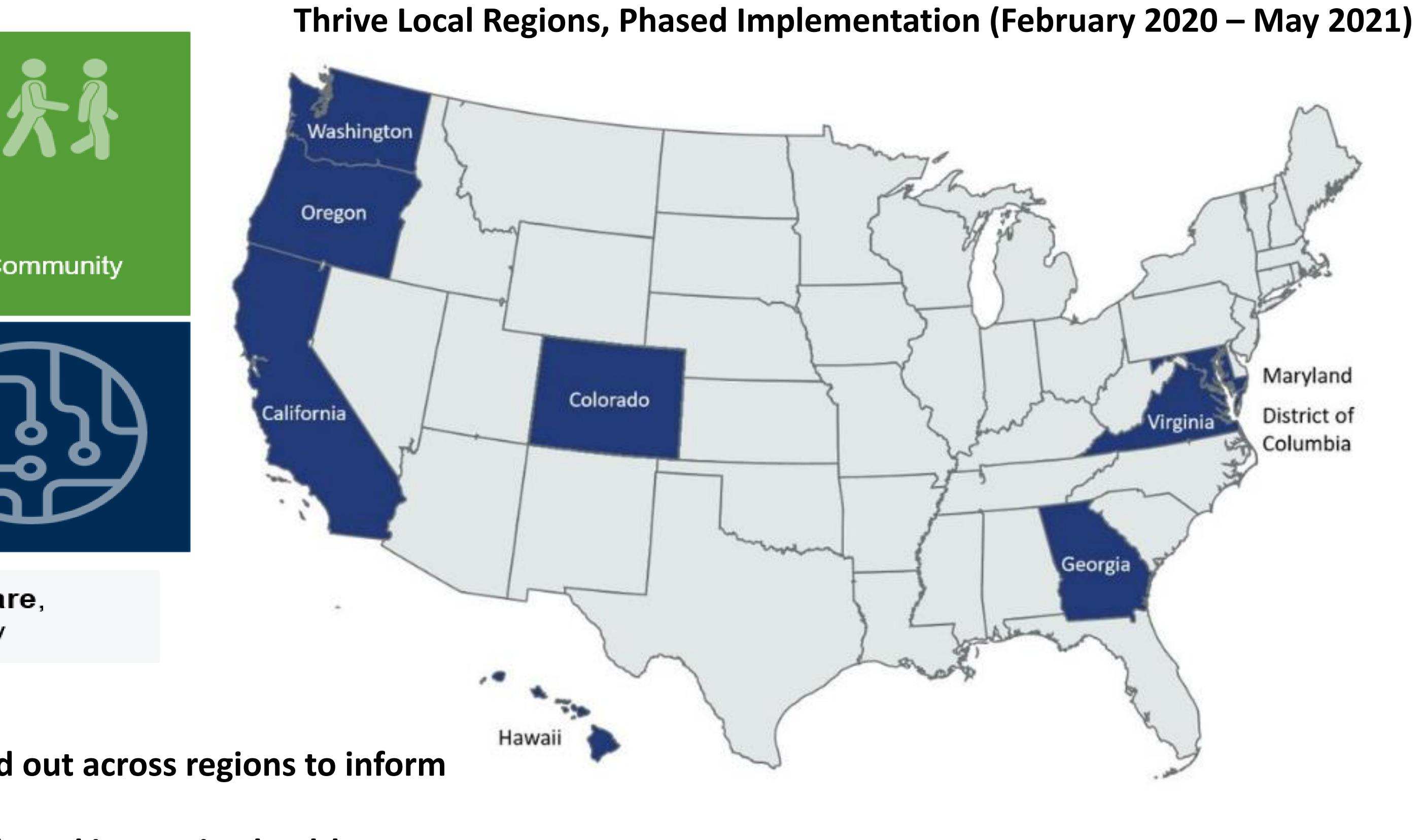


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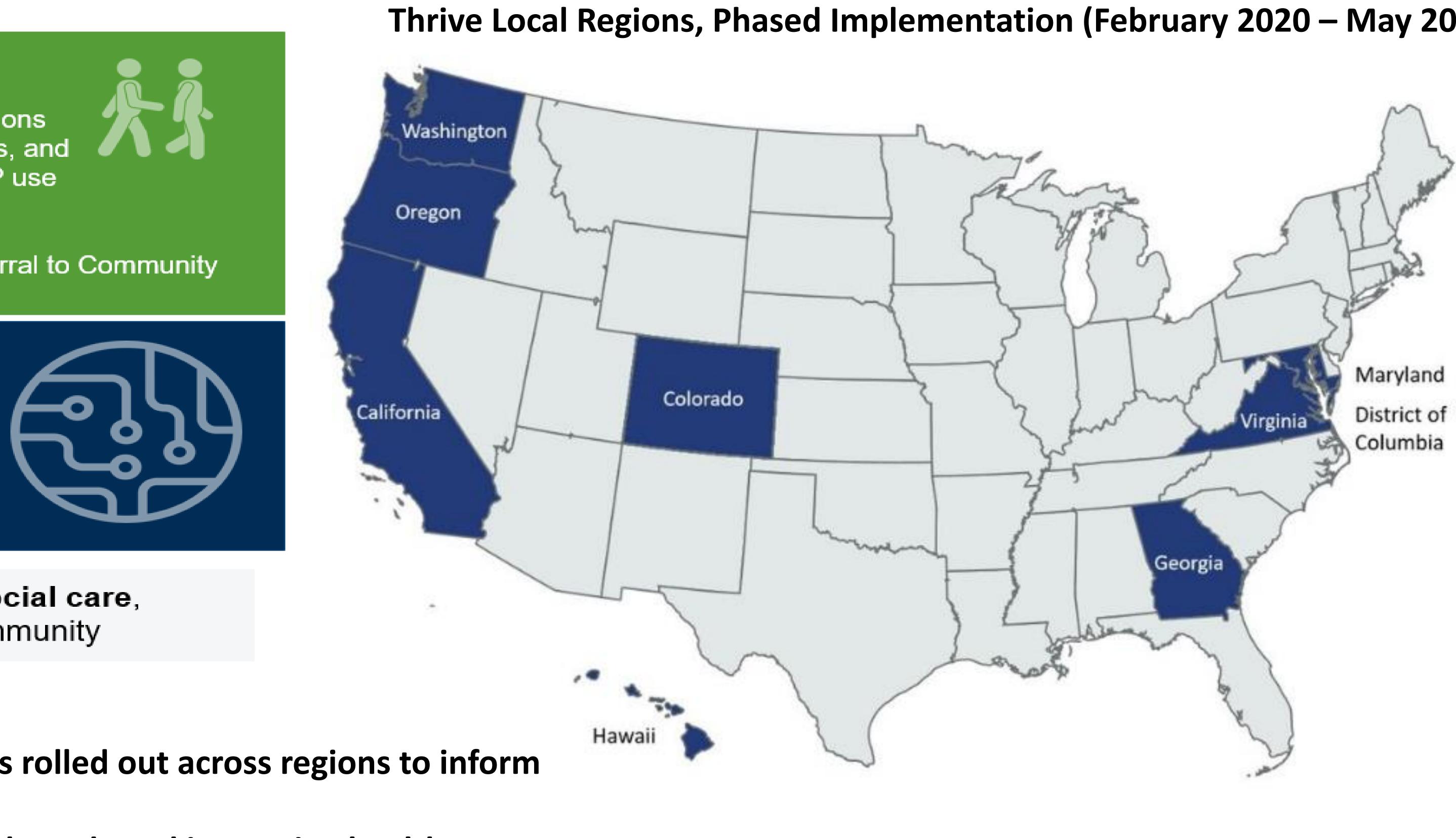
Community Networks

Community Based Organizations (CBOs), health care providers, and public agencies outside of KP use vendor platform



KP users send and track referral to Community Network

KP and Community Network



rovide integrated clinical and social care, supported by data integration and partnerships with the community

Effectiveness (E)		
n <u>tient survey</u> : baseline and 3, 9, and 15 months <u>ectronic Medical Record:</u> pre and ost	Methods	<u>Se</u> an Pri co
a: burden of social needs, patient tisfaction, self-efficacy, missed opointments, health outcomes	Beasures	Str to Fu ex
udy Design: rolling oplementation, control group lection <u>easuring Change</u> : screening ersus burden; correlation of eeds; sensitivity to detect change	Challenges	CO an Dv Im tim

Adoption (A)

Implementation (I)

<u>econdary</u> review of documents: project management documents, notes from planning nd implementation meetings imary data collection: KP operations check in meetings, site visits, interviews with mmunity-based organizations, data generated from platform

ructure: the extent to which Thrive Local elements are in place (e.g., workflows, access platform and training on platform, community agencies recruited and trained) inctioning: the extent to which the system is operating as intended (e.g., KP user (perience/satisfaction, performance metrics, CBO and patient experience)

<u>DVID-19 is changing methods (e.g., no in person conversations), measuring adoption</u> nd implementation of a new system/workflow in a healthcare organization during a andemic

verlapping evaluations: other evaluators/researchers asking similar questions plementation across 8 regions: Same program rolled out different ways, at different nes, with different populations

Maintenance (M)

