SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY AS THE FRAMEWORK FOR ENGAGEMENT (SAFE) FOR HEALTH INSTITUTIONS

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INTRODUCTION

Can the social accountability (SA) of medical schools also apply to other health institutions[1,3], who focus on service delivery, and improve the health of the people that the institution serves?

METHODS

Ethics was approved by Health Science North's Research Ethics Board. A multi-disciplinary eight-member team participated in a three-round **modified Delphi process** and **cross sectional analysis of relevant literature** to adapt THEnet's Social Accountability Framework for Health Workforce Training[4] for health care service delivery. **Developmental evaluation**[2] was also used to identify common priorities, barriers, and enablers in the process.

PRIMARY OUTCOME

The **Social Accountability Evaluation Tool for Health Institutions (SAETHI)** with 4 major sections supported by key components, aspirations and indicators.

Table 1 – Selected Example from the SAETHI

Major Section 3	How does the health institution currently deliver health care services, direct research activities and engage in health professional education?
Key Component	Does the health institution support a health workforce and leadership team that can realize it's social accountability mandate?
Aspiration	The health institution has a human resource plan that reflects social accountability and its values.
Indicator	There is a human resource plan that focuses on recruitment, selection, retention and development of a health workforce and leadership team capable of addressing the priority health needs, social needs and health inequity of the patients, populations and communities the health institution serves.

CONCLUSION

Criteria for SA in health professional education can be translated to health institutions focused on service delivery. The SAETHI will next be piloted in the Emergency Department at Health Sciences North, in Sudbury, Canada and further refined as the second phase of the SAFE for health institution study series.

References:
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