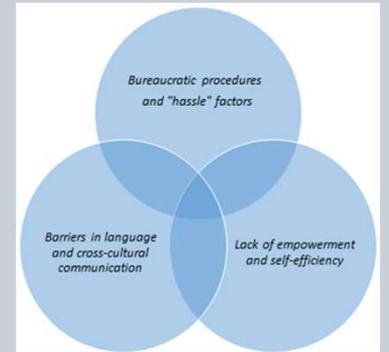


The Delphi method as a way to explore under-researched areas in nursing - refugee's health and social participation

Larsen, J., Sigvardsdotter, E., Silow Kallenberg, K., & Eriksson, H.
Department of Health Sciences, The Swedish Red Cross University College

Conclusions

The Delphi process seems to be highly flexible in both recruiting of informants as well as implementing the Delphi-designs. The Delphi approach constitutes a flexible repertoire to investigate the discourse of opinions that often are imbedded in experts' practices. The experts' suggestions in the present studies are interpreted covering three overarching areas of; bureaucratic procedures, cross cultural communication and empowerment that overall is suggested to be further addressed in research as well as policymaking.



Introduction

The aim was to describe the possibilities of using the Delphi method to explore under-researched areas in nursing using conclusion drawn from a scoping review of Delphi studies on refugee's health and social participation.

The Delphi method developed in the 1950s in the US-Army as a way to forecast the probability of nuclear weapons usage in war by consulting "experts". The Delphi-process often begins with an open-ended questionnaire given to a panel of selected experts to get specific information on a subject or area. In subsequent rounds of the procedure, participants rate the relative importance of individual items and also make changes to the phrasing or substance of the items. Through a series of rounds (typically three) the process is designed to yield consensus. The role of the researcher is twofold: the first is that of "planner," and later that of "facilitator" as opposed to "instrument" in the case of more traditional qualitative designs.

Method

A total of ten peer reviewed articles using Delphi approaches were included in the review.

Study:	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
No of rounds	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
First round	Q**	OE***	Q	OE	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	OE
Final consensus	rank	rank	85%	70%	75%	rank	rank	80%	80-89%	rank
No of participants*	138	134	89	36	50	41	44	45	16	35
Country	AUS	EU16	Int17	GR	CA	CA	Int12	CA	AUS	SE

*Policy makers, academics and health care professionals (e.g. nurses, physicians, occupational therapist, social worker), **Questionnaire or List of statements, ***Open-ended questions

Results

The results show that Delphi approaches regarding refugee health and social participation has focused on four areas: research priorities, factors important for providing quality health care, barriers preventing participation in health care and health care priorities.

Research priorities for mental health and social participation improvement

- What are the key protective factors for suicidal behaviors of people from migrant and refugee backgrounds and people not from migrant and refugee backgrounds?
- What are the key barriers to access and engagement with suicide prevention services in people from migrant and refugee backgrounds?

Barriers preventing social participation of immigrants in primary health care

- The inability to understand the paperwork creates problems of access
- Lack of Health insurance. The cost of health care services is not always low for members of vulnerable groups
- Language challenges
- Perception of high "hassle" factors
- Defining "scope of migrant related initiatives"
- Implementing evidence-informed policies

Factors important for providing mental health care and social participation

- A health care system that is easy to access for migrants
- Empower migrants with regards to health and health determinants
- Creation of support system for housing and documenting vulnerable groups
- Reduction of time consuming bureaucratic procedures
- Language interpretive services, just –in-time communication
- Comprehensive Health care
- Cultural awareness
- Cross-cultural communication

Health and mental health care priorities in primary care

- Abuse and domestic violence
- Anxiety and adjustment disorder
- Empowerment: stimulate ownership and self-efficiency
- Ensure continuity of care
- A migrant friendly health care questionnaire to be used in maternity Care.

Reference

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The Swedish Red Cross University College

Joachim Larsen

PhD, Senior lecturer

Hälsövägen 11

PO Box 1059

SE-141 21 Huddinge,

Sweden

Email: joachim.larsen@rkh.se

Phone: +46 8 587 516 77

www.rkh.se

www.facebook.com/rodakorsetshogskola

