

Evidence-Based Rationale for the Follow-Up Questionnaire

Purpose of the Questionnaire

This follow-up survey, distributed one month after delivery of The Moment That Matters workshop, has been designed to evaluate longitudinal learning transfer and real-world behavioural change. It provides evidence at Kirkpatrick Level 4 (Results), measuring whether increased confidence within the session translates into actual speaking-up behaviours on clinical placement (Kirkpatrick & Kirkpatrick, 2009).

The questionnaire is explicitly aligned with validated evaluation frameworks, current patient safety literature, and inclusive education research, ensuring both rigour and accessibility.

Evidence Base for Questionnaire Design

Confidence and Self-Efficacy

- Confidence ratings are grounded in self-efficacy theory, which demonstrates that perceived competence predicts future action (Bandura, 1997).
- Pre- and post-training confidence comparisons are established indicators of training effectiveness at Kirkpatrick Level 2 (learning) (Kirkpatrick & Kirkpatrick, 2009).

Behavioural Frequency and Narratives

- Healthcare trainees frequently identify safety issues but withhold voice due to hierarchical and cultural barriers (Schwappach & Richard, 2018).
- Behavioural frequency items (“Have you spoken up since the session?”) combined with open-text narratives allow mixed-methods evaluation, capturing both measurable trends and context-rich insights (Creswell & Plano Clark, 2017).

Barriers and Enablers

- Documented barriers to speaking up include fear of negative consequences, hierarchy, and lack of confidence (Okuyama, Wagner & Bijnen, 2014).
- Capturing enablers supports continuous quality improvement and aligns with NHS Freedom to Speak Up guidance (NHS England, 2022).

Longitudinal Programme Impact

- Multimodal speaking-up programmes have demonstrated sustained improvements in safety culture and behaviour over time (Walther et al., 2022).
- A one-month follow-up survey aligns with evidence on reinforcement and behaviour change, ensuring evaluation extends beyond immediate reactions (Gollwitzer & Sheeran, 2006).

Psychological Safety

- Psychological safety is a critical predictor of voice behaviour in healthcare teams (Edmondson, 1999).
- Including questions on barriers/enablers indirectly assesses psychological safety, providing insight into placement culture (Bahadurzada et al., 2024).

Accessibility and Dyslexia-Friendly Design

- The British Dyslexia Association (2023) recommends clear sans-serif fonts, uncluttered layouts, and reduced text density.
- Recent open-access research confirms that letter and word spacing significantly improves reading performance for dyslexic learners, more so than specialised font shapes (Prado et al., 2025).
- The survey has therefore been designed using Universal Design for Learning (UDL) principles to ensure inclusivity for all learners (Meyer, Rose & Gordon, 2014).

Conclusion

This questionnaire is a research-informed evaluation instrument, not a generic feedback form. Its design is:

Valid – based on established theories of self-efficacy, psychological safety, and training evaluation.

Relevant – aligned with HCPC standards, NHS Freedom to Speak Up, and current safety culture literature.

Inclusive – formatted in accordance with dyslexia-accessible design research and UDL principles.

Impact-focused – capturing behavioural transfer (Level 3) and longitudinal results (Level 4).

By embedding this questionnaire and rationale within the submission, the programme demonstrates a commitment to robust evaluation, inclusivity, and measurable patient safety outcomes.

References

Bahadurzada, H. et al. (2024) 'Speaking up and taking action: Psychological safety enhanced by joint problem-solving orientation', *Healthcare*, 12(8), p. 812. doi:10.3390/healthcare12080812.

Bandura, A. (1997) *Self-efficacy: The exercise of control*. New York: W.H. Freeman.

British Dyslexia Association (2023) *Dyslexia style guide*. Available at: <https://www.bdadyslexia.org.uk> (Accessed: 26 August 2025).

Creswell, J.W. and Plano Clark, V.L. (2017) *Designing and conducting mixed methods research*. 3rd edn. Thousand Oaks: Sage.

Edmondson, A.C. (1999) 'Psychological safety and learning behavior in work teams', *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 44(2), pp. 350–383. doi:10.2307/2666999.

Gollwitzer, P.M. and Sheeran, P. (2006) 'Implementation intentions and goal achievement: A meta-analysis', *Advances in Experimental Social Psychology*, 38, pp. 69–119. doi:10.1016/S0065-2601(06)38002-1.

Kirkpatrick, D.L. and Kirkpatrick, J.D. (2009) *Evaluating training programs: The four levels*. 3rd edn. San Francisco: Berrett-Koehler.

Meyer, A., Rose, D.H. and Gordon, D. (2014) *Universal design for learning: Theory and practice*. Wakefield, MA: CAST. Available at: <http://udlguidelines.cast.org> (Accessed: 26 August 2025).

Okuyama, A., Wagner, C. and Bijnen, B. (2014) 'Speaking up for patient safety by hospital-based health care professionals: A literature review', *BMC Health Services Research*, 14(1), p. 61. doi:10.1186/1472-6963-14-61.

Prado, C. et al. (2025) 'Does font shape or spacing matter for dyslexic readers? A comparison of Dyslexie and Arial', *Frontiers in Computer Science*, 7, p. 1610349. doi:10.3389/fcomp.2025.1610349.

Schwappach, D.L.B. and Richard, A. (2018) 'Speak up-related climate and its association with healthcare workers' speaking up and withholding voice behaviours: A cross-sectional survey in Switzerland', *BMJ Quality & Safety*, 27(10), pp. 827–835. doi:10.1136/bmjqs-2017-007388.

Walther, F. et al. (2022) 'The impact of a 22-month multimodal speaking-up programme on speaking-up behaviours and safety culture: A pre–post survey study', *Journal of Patient Safety*, 18(7), e1110–e1118. doi:10.1097/PTS.0000000000000892.

Confidence and Behaviour

Since attending the session, how confident do you feel about speaking up if you observe unsafe practice on placement?

	1	2	3	4	5	
Not at all confident	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Extremely confident

Since the workshop, have you had an opportunity to raise a concern in practice?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

If yes, please describe (briefly) the situation and how you approached it.

Your answer _____

Barrier and Enablers

What barriers (if any) did you encounter when speaking up?

☐ Fear of negative consequences

☐ Hierarchy / seniority

☐ Lack of confidence

☐ Time pressure

☐ Unclear processes

☐ Other: _____

What factors helped you to speak up effectively?

Your answer _____

Impact of the workshop

Which elements of the workshop have you found most useful in practice?

- ☐ SBAR framework
- ☐ Escalation ladder
- ☐ CUS
- ☐ Pocket cue card
- ☐ Other: _____

Have you shared any of the tools with peers or colleagues?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

Ongoing Support

What further training, resources, or support would help you to continue developing this skill?

Your answer _____

Overall Impact

Overall, how valuable has this workshop been to your professional development?

	1	2	3	4	5	
Not valuable	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Extremely valuable

Since the session, have you changed your approach to unsafe practice?

Your answer
