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Community Engagement Institute

2015

May 15th, 9:00 AM - 9:30 AM

# OPENING SESSION PART 1-Authentic Community Engagement: A Success Story and Vision for the Future

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# Authentic Community Engagement: A Success Story and Vision for the Future

Community-Engaged Research Institute
Virginia Commonwealth University
May 15, 2015

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# Introduction

- Early lessons from quality improvement
  - Engage the front-line worker
  - The affected party may know more than the professors
- The misdirection of investigator-initiated research
  - Neglect of priority questions
- The mistake of ignoring the customer





## A new culture

- Human subjects vs. coinvestigators
- Respect
- Trust
- Disadvantaged groups and the "town-gown" schism
- Relationship-building





# Civic engagement

The community and other stakeholders cannot be excluded to properly:

- Set priorities
- Elicit interest
- Align incentives
- Implement successful solutions





# The trend toward deeper engagement of the affected party

#### **CLINICAL SETTING**

- Patient-centered care
- Shared/informed decision-making
- Patient-centered outcomes research
- PCORI

#### **COMMUNITY**

- (Community-based) participatory research
- Community engaged research
- CTSA-CEC: CEnR





# What passes for engagement?

- Reviewer; consumer/public representative on committee
- Cognitive/usability testing
- Key informant interviews
- Focus groups







#### Patient-Centered Outcomes Research Institute









# Stages of research

- Defining the question
- Study design
- Grant proposal
- Data collection
- Data analysis and interpretation
- Preparation of manuscript(s)
- Presentation of results





# Engaging the Community in Research







# Engaging Researchers in the Community







# Collective Impact

The Five Conditions of Collective Impact	
Common Agenda	All participants have a shared vision for change including a common understanding of the problem and a joint approach to solving it through agreed upon actions.
Shared Measurement	Collecting data and measuring results consistently across all participants ensures efforts remain aligned and participants hold each other accountable.
Mutually Reinforcing Activities	Participant activities must be differentiated while still being coordinated through a mutually reinforcing plan of action.
Continuous Communi- cation	Consistent and open communication is needed across the many players to build trust, assure mutual objectives, and create common motivation.
Backbone Support	Creating and managing collective impact requires a separate organization(s) with staff and a specific set of skills to serve as the backbone for the entire initiative and coordinate participating organizations and agencies.

Kania and Kramer, Stanford Social Innovation Review, Jan 21, 2013







ABOUT NEWS CALENDAR PARTNERS STARTLIVINGWELL MAKEANIMPACT JOINUS

Live Well San Diego website brought to you in Beta. Do you have ideas about how to make the site better? We would love your feedback. Click here

# COLLABORATION WITH PARTNERS TO CREATE HEALTHY CHANGEIN OUR COMMUNITIES Get to Know our Partners

Live Well San Diego is an initiative of the **County of San Diego** to **improve health, safety and well-being** for all residents. It represents a shared vision that can only be accomplished through collaboration with partners in every sector. This vision also calls on every resident to take action to improve their own health, safety and well-being, as well as that of their families and neighbors.





Live Well San Diego Partners and County Employees Host Expo Celebrating a Successful Year of



# How Progress Will Be Measured



#### 1 VISION

that all San Diego County residents are Healthy, Safe and Thriving

## 5 AREAS OF INFLUENCE











### TOP 10 LIVE WELL SAN DIEGO INDICATORS

Life Expectancy

**Quality of Life** 

Education

Unemployment Rate

Income

Security

Physical Environment

Built Environment Vulnerable Populations

Community Involvement

# COLLECTIVE ACTION TO COMMUNITY IMPACT



Actions We Take Collectively
Across Sectors

Results We Seek for Community Impact

County & City Governments

Business

Community & Faith-Based Organizations

Schools

Healthcare & Technology Providers

Law Enforcement & Courts

Active Military/Veterans

Other Local Jurisdictions



#### **RECOGNITION OF PARTNERS**



- Nearly 100 Recognized Partners
- Taking action in their respective "lanes"—across multiple sectors
  - Changing policies, systems, and environments for residents
  - Conducting activities that impact outcomes
- Collaborating and sharing knowledge with, learning from, County and other partners

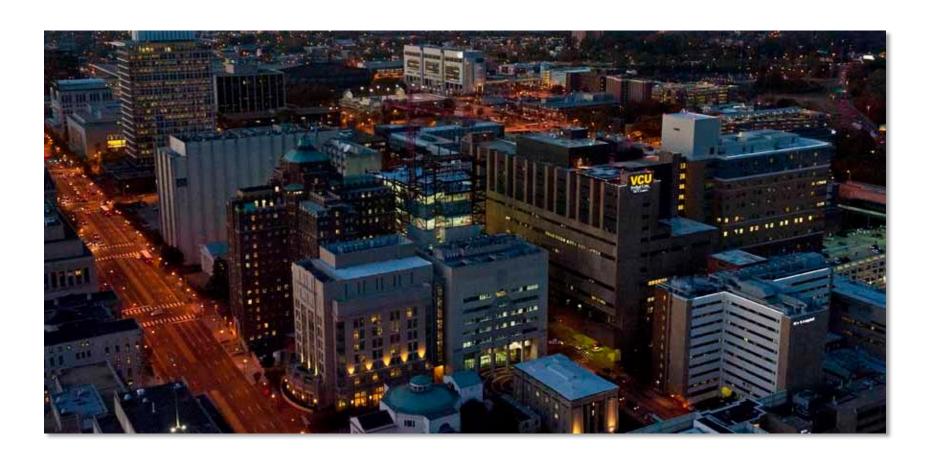








# Community Engagement at CSH



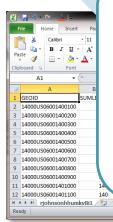






Community Engagement Policy Connections





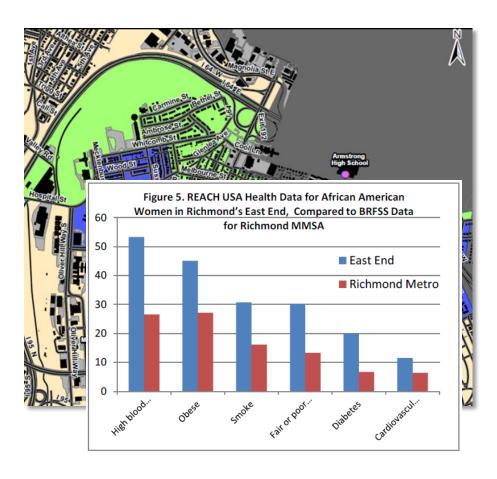
Scholarly Research Targeted Communication







# The Setting: Richmond's East End









# **Building Authentic Relationships**

#### **Coalition Membership**

- Richmond Promise Neighborhood
- 7th District Health and Wellness Initiative

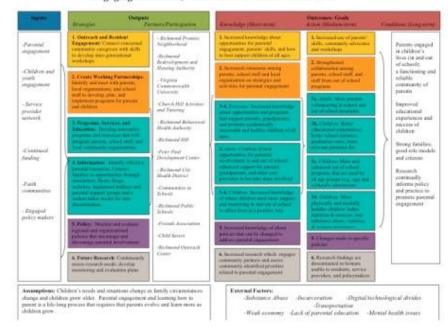
#### **Early Outcomes**

- Completed a community needs assessment
- Determined issues of priority for community and future research
  - Workforce development
  - Parental involvement
  - Mental health

#### **Policy Impact**

 Resulting logic models adopted by Richmond Promise Neighborhood Coalition as guiding framework for future initiatives

Engaging Richmond, Parental Involvement Action Plan







#### COMMUNITY-BASED PARTICIPATORY RESEARCH: INVOLVING RESIDENTS IN QUALITATIVE CODING

Emily Zimmerman, PhD, Amber Haley, MPH, Chanel Bea, Marco Thomas, Albert Walker, ThM Supported by NIH - NCATS - 8UL1TR000058; Supplement of NIH - UL1RR031990

Objective: To create a community-university partnership to engage the Richmond community as partners in ranking locally important social and environmental contributors to health outcomes and disparities

Study Design: Community-Based Participatory Research (CBPR) is a method that engages residents and other stakeholders in order to learn about community conditions and develop and implement action plans that reflect the priorities of the local community. This study engaged community partners in all stages of the research including coding of qualitative data

Population Studied: Focus groups were conducted and information was collected from 195 community residents and area service providers including men, women, parents, seniors, homeless, employed, and unemployed residents

Conclusions: Qualitative data analysis is enhanced by community-based expertise in understanding local conditions and cultural

Implications for Policy, Delivery or Practice: CBPR team members with no prior qualitative coding experience can contribute meaningful analysis and insights to the research process when given the opportunity to review and code transcripts and discuss the meaning of participant comments and the appropriateness of proposed codes

Research Team: Chanel Bea, Amber Haley, Brenda Kenney, Rebecca Johnston, Chimere Miles, Sara Moore, Valerie Burrell Muhammad, Andrea Robles, Chel'sea Ryan, Tanya Scott, Marco Thomas, Darrell Tyler, Albert Walker, Dionne Wheeler, Breena Wingo Emily Zimmerman

Partners: VCU Center on Society and Health, George Mason University Center for Social Science Research (CSSR), Richmond Promise Neighborhood, VCU Center for Clinical and Translational Research

#### Engaging Richmond is a community-based participatory research (CBPR) project based in Richmond, Virginia. VCU's Center on Society and Health received NIH funding to create a communityuniversity partnership to engage the Richmond community as partners in ranking locally important social and environmental contributors to health outcomes and disparities; build community capacity; and develop bi-directional relationships of trust and collaboration between the community and the

university.

Background



#### Method

Community Based Participatory Research:

- · Allows all team members to share their expertise and at the same time gain skills, experience, and knowledge
- Encourages a diversity of perspectives
- Allows for the development of action plans and strategies that reflect the community's needs and interests
- Engages the community in both the research process and community action
- Enhances collaboration among team members and between team members and the broader community

A goal of CBPR is for the community to be engaged in all phases of a research project

#### CODING PROCESS Distribute transcripts to all group members

**Process** 

Code transcripts individually Meet as a group to discuss and reconcile the codes Add any new codes to the codebook Cross-code and distill information .

Enter codes into NVIVO Jse NVIVO summaries to work on next step: identifying top

- · Start with inductive coding: categories or themes emerge from the data
- Team members read each part of transcript text and make notes and provisional codes in the margins
- · Discuss the meaning and significance of the text and compare provisional codes in small groups
- · Code for several themes simultaneously if they appear together in the text
- · As a group, discuss the new codes and reconcile them with existing codes
- · Discuss the appropriateness and fit of each code
- with the group's interpretation of the content
- · Finalize codebook with coding completed primarily by the community researchers
- · University researchers independently code
- · Together, create "cross-coding" codebook to simplify (collapse) codes and identify codes that help answer the research questions
- · Cross-code using the marked up transcripts, looking for agreement and missed codes
- · Highlight the codes in the transcript to be entered in

#### Process Excerpt of cross-coding code book

Conflicting emotions about the neighborhood Role models

Financial investment in the neighborhood

during the decision-making process.

Social conditions

Hopefulness Neighbors Children's future Parents Religion/faith communities Perceptions of the neighborhood Neighborhood assets Individuals in the neighborhood Residents' perception Nostalgia for the past Spiritual assets Feeling like a "suspect **Pooling resources** 

Competing priorities Working together vs. splitting up- Because of time constraints, we made decisions often about whether it was more

Physical appearance of the

advantageous to work in smaller groups or as a large group Double coding - Two themes that apply to the same text. This was harder for coders to apply.

Frustration - Our community researchers were learning the process as they went, and for some coding felt redundant or

"So we went from having meetings to next thing you know we're just having focus group from focus groups now we're doing transcribing ing. But there were other things we could have I at the same time. I think we could have been, ne transcripts that were already coded and looking at the ideas that were coming about that could have been the main focuses, I think we could have started working on them then. Because some of the themes that co about were within the first four or five transcri and they followed through all 17."

#### Our research showed several advantages of collaboratively coding data:

- · Research process was more democratic and decreased skepticism about the process
- · Tapped into the knowledge of community members, especially regarding the validity of emerging themes
- · Fostered co-learning and mutual respect
- · Created a synergy of ideas and possible solutions

#### Quotes from Community-Based Researchers:

"I really liked the coding, coding the transcripts. Because it was really the community's input, an realized, expectany, me when I was coming me transcripts of the focus groups, that I wasn't at, it's like you could actually really get a feel of whe everyone was saying, as opposed to being ther and, it took a whole lot of the frustration of user Because you actually got to focus on what was being said instead of trying to control the group or leant the rouns or whateve! I like it that eep the groups or whatever. I like to fit because it was actually t spect or it because it was actually the ommunity telling us what they felt the problem as, what they felt about the neighborhood, or hatever the case may be... I really liked the oding the transcripts, reading all the transcripts

One of the things that we had the opportunity to o was to create a coding process that we used pith the focus groups. I think we did a pretty ood job with that. I think we did a good job of oding. That kind of participation for a

elping to create that work...We've helped design nd drive all of that. This is certainly a ollaborative effort and I think everybody gets to



















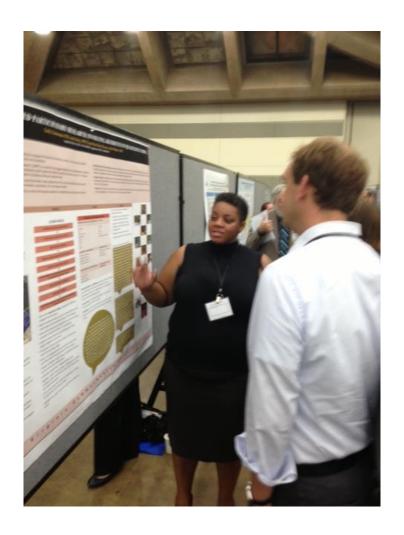








# Presentation of research evidence



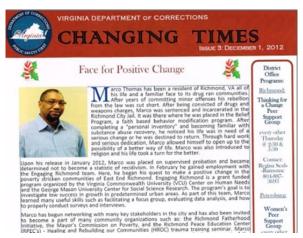




# Media coverage



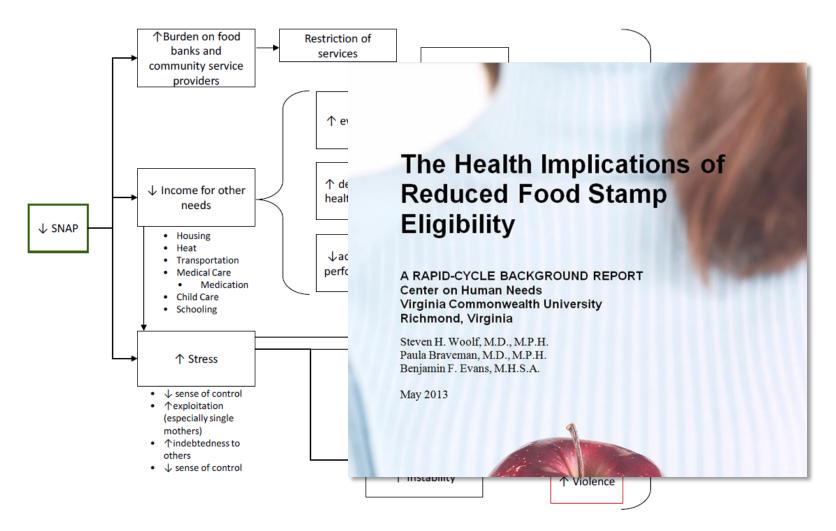






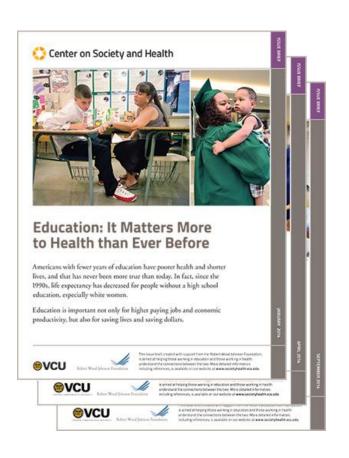


# Contextualizing the Lived Experience





# Education and Health Initiative













# Why Education Matters to Health: Exploring the Causes

Americans with more education live longer, healthier lives than those with fewer years of schooling (see ISSUE BRIEF#1). But why does education matter so much to health? The links are complex—and tied closely to income and to the skills and opportunities people have to lead healthy lives in their communities.





This issue brief, created with support from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation is aimed at helping those working in education and those working in health understand the connections between the two. More detailed information, including references, is available on our website at www.societyhealth.vcu.edu.

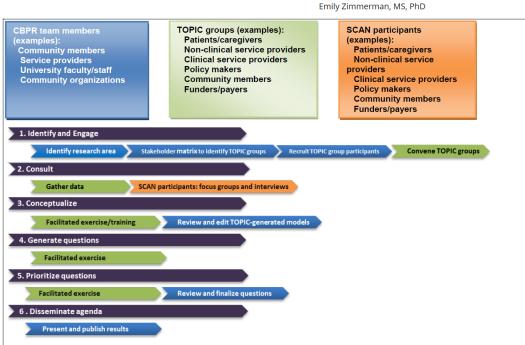














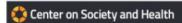




# **Engaging Richmond (continued)**

"You know parents they're afraid to let their kids out to play..."





#### Photovoice: The Cost of Firearms Violence

This project, conducted by Engaging Richmond and funded by Urban Institute, exploses the physical, financial, and emotional costs of gan violence. Engaging Richmond is a communityurban partnership comprised of community researchers and Vrignia Communewalth University (VCU) Center on Society and Health staff that was formed to bring a community perspective to projects addressing the connections between social factors and health. Members of the Engaging Richmond team conducted thirteen interviews with individuals affected by finamus violence. To contin a visual exponentation of the thermo, we used a precess called Photosoice. The following themes and images ourfaced in the interviews and Photovoice.









#### Informed Neighbors Corps

The Center on Society and Health partnered with Richmond Promise Neighborhood to bring together a core group of Creighton Court residents (Informed Neighbors Corps) to increase transparency and clear communication in the redevelopment of Creighton Court.



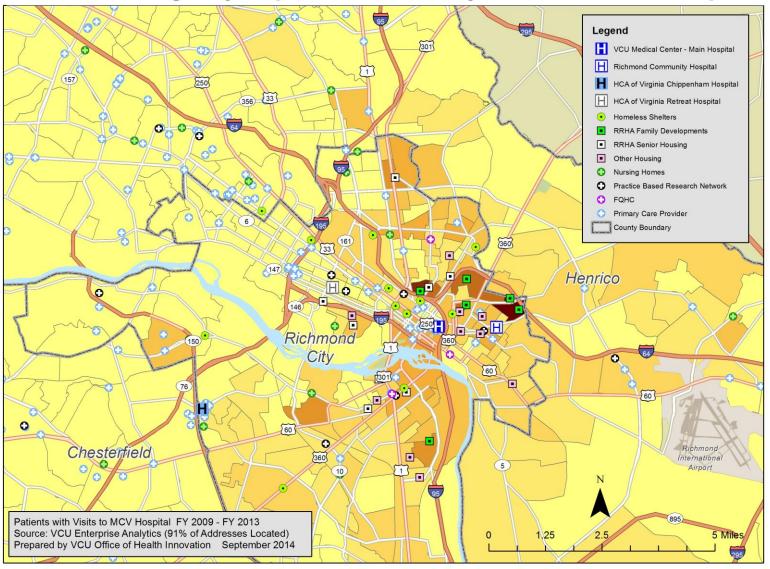
#### **Purpose**

The goals of the Informed Neighbors Corps are (1) to encourage transparency of the redevelopment process from the Master Developer—The Community Builders (TCB), The City of Richmond, and Richmond Redevelopment and Housing Authority (RRHA) and (2) to promote resident leadership in the housing redevelopment process.





#### **Total Emergency Department Visits by Census Block Group**





# Conclusions

- The community provides a lens (and source of data) unlike any other and a basis for ground-truthing
- The power of trust and coequal partnerships
- Transition from human subjects to coinvestigators
- It's all about relationships
- Partnership is valuable throughout the life course of an investigation
- Implications for academic research





# **Contact Information**

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