Expected and Unexpected Results: Establishment of a new Community-Participatory Research Center

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Health Data



White Americans



African Americans



Deaf Americans

Cancer 193.9 per 100,000

Diabetes 23.0 per 100,000

Infant Mortality 5.7 per 1,000 live births

Adult Immunization 70.2 %

243.1 per 100,000

49.2 per 100,000

13.3 per 1,000 live births

52%

No data

No data

No data

No data

Source: www.cdc.gov





Health Survey

- Very little or no data about Deaf Health
- Health surveys are typically done by telephone or in print
- Deaf people (linguistic minority) are not usually targeted in health surveys
- Developing ASL Health Survey (translated from National Health Surveys)



Presentation Objectives

- Introduce Preventive Research Centers (PRCs) and National Center for Deaf Health Research (NCDHR)
- Introduce the Community Based Participatory Research concept (relatively new in health research)
- Discuss progress/issues encountered during the establishment and growth of the Center





The Prevention Research Centers Program

■ "A network of academic researchers, public health agencies, and community members that conducts applied research in disease prevention and health promotion."



PRCs: Community-Institutional Partnerships

- Enacted by congress in 1984
- Primarily focuses on underrepresented/underserved communities
- Each PRC is expected to collaborate with one or more community committees
- Today, there are 33 PRCs



www.cdc.gov/prc





Why involve the community in Health research endeavors?

- Historically, research has rarely directly benefited and sometimes actually harmed the communities involved.
- Interventions have often not been as effective as they could be because communities were not involved.
- Research has tended to exclude these communities from influence over the research process.



NCDHR National Center for Deaf Health Research

- One of 33 PRCs
- 5-year grant beginning late 2004, funded by CDC
- Only PRC that focuses on the ASL community
 - ◆ Deaf people suspected to experience greatest health disparities
- NCDHR's goals are guided by a "cultural model," not a clinical model
- Over time, NCDHR will work with community committees for other deaf and hard-of-hearing groups who are not members of the ASL community





NCDHR's Mission Statement

Promote health and prevent disease in Deaf populations through community-based participatory research (CBPR)



Working Together for Deaf Health Research





Community-Based Participatory Research (CBPR)

"A collaborative process of research that involve researchers and community representatives in <u>all</u> phases of research."



Key Elements of CBPR

- All partners are involved
- All partners share expertise and responsibilities
- Research topics are important to the Community
- Research is combined with intervention to improve health and eliminate disparities



Key Advice from the Experts

- Do not impose someone else's CBPR principles on your partnership
 - Must be specific to the culture and community
 - ◆ Must "own" your own set of principles



More Advice

- All partners need to decide on the meaning of a "collaborative, equitable partnership"
 - ♦ What is fair?
 - ◆How is power shared?
 - ◆How are decisions made?
 - ◆How is money spent?
 - One group should not dictate to another



What should we strive for?

- Nine key principles (Israel et al. 2000)
- Recognize that collaboration will evolve and change over time



9 Key Principles of CBPR

- 1. Community is central (unit of identity)
- 2. Builds on community strengths and resources
- 3. Collaborative, equitable partnership in <u>all</u> phases of research
- 4. Learning and capacity building among partners
- 5. Balance between research and intervention
- 6. Local relevance (problems identified by community)
- 7. Cyclical and iterative process
- 8. Disseminates findings to all partners; involves partners in dissemination (co-authors)
- 9. Long term process; long term commitment

http://www.ahrq.gov/About/cpcr/cbpr/





Partners of NCDHR



Deaf Health Community Committee (DHCC)

NCDHR Staff & Researchers





What does the DHCC do?

- Provide community perspectives
- Participate in design of proposed research projects
- Interpret & prioritize research results
- Advocate for the community
- Promote the "cultural model"
- Recruit Deaf subjects
- Meets monthly
- More information in Governance Guidelines (folder)





Expected and Unexpected Results

Our experience ...





The partnership builds upon identified strengths and assets of the community.

Unexpected Result:

A translation team (English-to-ASL) was formed without participation from the DHCC.

Solution:

A compromise was made, due to DHCC advocacy efforts. Three members each from the Research Subcommittee and DHCC were chosen to form the Translation Workgroup (TWG).

Lesson learned:

The most important rule in a CBPR strategy is for researchers to consider the community participants as co-researchers and to consider themselves as co-learners (*)

(*) Airhinenbuwa, et. al: Transforming Scientific Intervention Research Strategies to Strengthen Community Capability, Race & Research: Perspectives on Minority Participation in Health Studies, APHA, 2004





The partnership fosters equitable decision-making process.

Unexpected Result:

DHCC was viewed as an "advisory" committee. There is involvement, but it's passive.

Solution:

The Executive Committee, a decision-making body of the NCDHR, is now represented by the DHCC.

Lesson Learned:

It is time to debunk the notion that knowledge (read: professional values) is a more superior entity than belief (read: community values) when there should not be a hierarchy of importance. (*)

(*) Airhinenbuwa, et. al: Transforming Scientific Intervention Research Strategies to Strengthen Community Capability, Race & Research: Perspectives on Minority Participation in Health Studies, APHA, 2004





The NCDHR, its partners and Deaf Community are united through a solid, enduring collaborative relationship.

Unexpected Result:

Achieving a rich communication is often frustrated by time constraints, differing cultures of decision-making and varying views of what constitutes appropriate community involvement.

Proposed Solution:

To better understand the intersection of cultures: Deaf/hearing, non-researcher/researcher, using Rapid Assessment Procedure (RAP), an anthropological qualitative study design.

Lesson learned: TBA

Recommendations of how to improve communication and collaboration across cultures. Community-researcher relations are complicated when the community involved is diverse and complex





Creating an effective community committee.

Unexpected Result:

"What's in it for me?" Paid faculty and staff versus community volunteers. Compensation disparity noted.

Solution:

Issue not yet resolved.

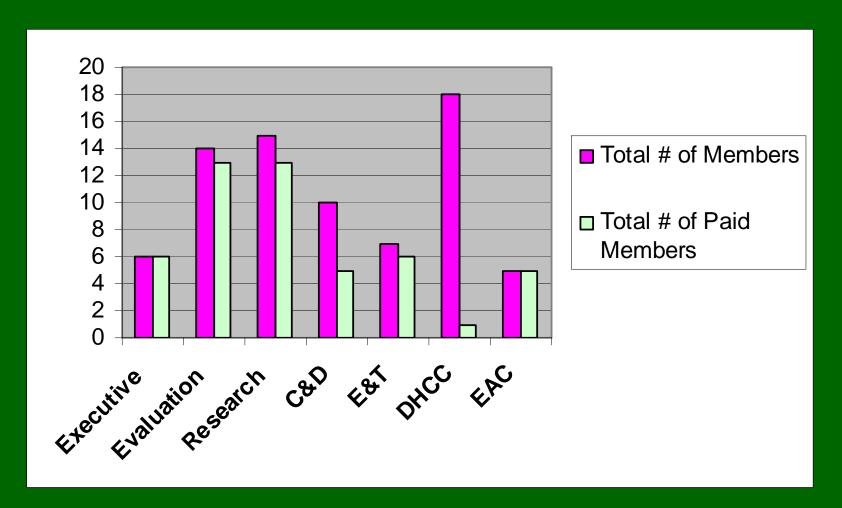
Lesson Learned:

These are difficult and sensitive issues, but they must be discussed among CBPR partners from the beginning. Establish ground rules and formal contracts with clear descriptions of roles and expectations. (*)

(*) Community Incentives and Capacity Building for CBPR: Successfully Promoting Community Interests through Research, AHRQ, November 2001







Year 2 (2005 – 2006)





The Research Subcommittee is well-represented by researchers who are from the targeted community (i.e., Deaf researchers).

Unexpected Result:

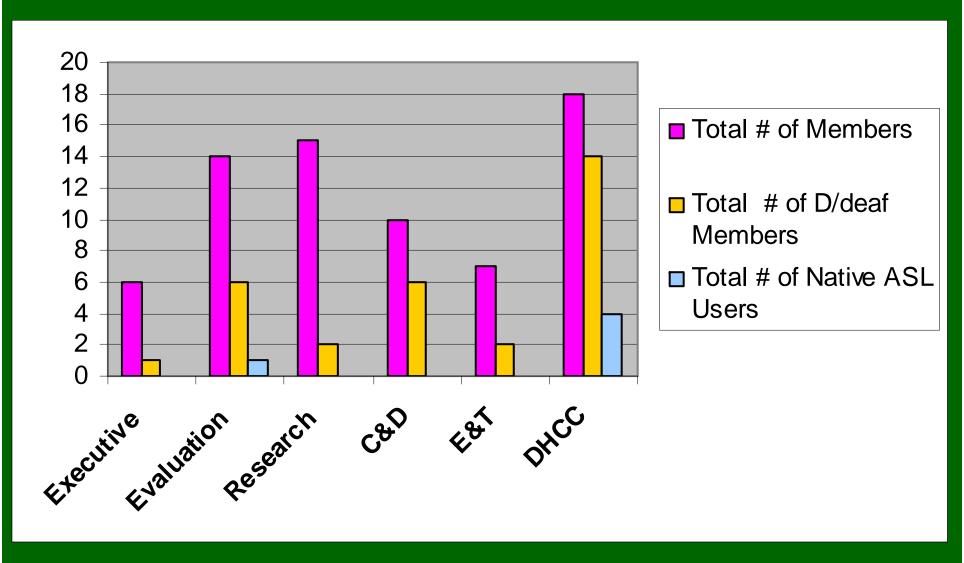
Scarcity of culturally and linguistically competent researchers (Read: Very few Deaf researchers).

Solution:

Hired Deaf Health Research coordinator. Career development grant-writing in progress to bring in two Deaf health care professionals. Increased national networking through Internet.







Year 2 (2005 – 2006)







Center-wide Retreat: November 2006



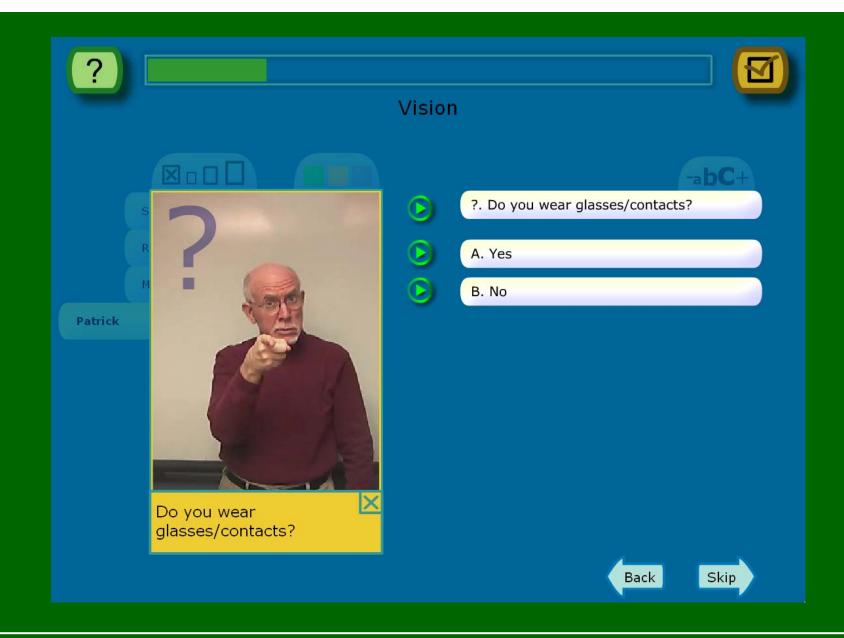


Achievements

- DHCC governance guidelines
- NCDHR a highly visible member of PRC network
- Completed survey for college-aged students
- ASL adaptation of survey with involvement of community members (ASL Translation Workgroup)
- Deaf Strong Hospital
- ASL Health Risk behavior Survey Instrument nearly ready for data collection.















Wrap Up

QUESTIONS?

COMMENTS?

...THANK YOU...





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If there is no struggle, there is no progress.

Frederick Douglass

US abolitionist (1817 - 1895)



