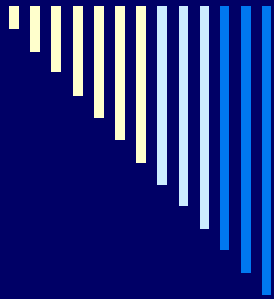


Promoting Community Based Participatory Research to Eliminate Health Disparities in Underserved Populations

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Center for Community Health Education Research & Service, Inc.



Community-Based Participatory Research

Improving Research Quality, Enhancing Community Capacity and Improving Health Outcomes

- CBPR is a collaborative approach to research that combines methods of inquiry with community capacity-building strategies to bridge the gap between knowledge produced through research and translation of this research into interventions and policies to improve health.
- The significance of an approach that builds the capacity of communities to function as co-investigators with health agencies and academic institutions before, during and after the research process has re-emerged...as the academic and public health communities struggle to address the persistent problem of disparities.

Viswanathan, Ammerman, Eng, Webb, et al. *Community-Based Participatory Research: Assessing the Evidence*, Evidence Report/Technology Assessment No. 99, RTI-University of North Carolina, Rockville, MD: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, July 2004.



Principles of CBPR

- ❑ The project addresses an identified/expressed community need and originates from a community or academic entity with a development plan of a community-academic partnership.
 - ❑ The project aims to help address an issue for the community of focus.
 - ❑ The project ensures community involvement at all stages of the research including objectives, design, data analysis, interpretation, and dissemination of findings to the public.
 - ❑ The project has established a formal role for a community academic liaison who is responsible for facilitating ongoing communication among project members.
 - ❑ The partners adequately address issues of sharing power and resources.
-



Community Placed vs. Community-Based Levels of Community Involvement

- ❑ Community **notification** - inform the community of the intentions of the research risks and benefits relating to the individuals and communities involved.
- ❑ Community **consent** - obtaining some expression of community approval.
- ❑ Community **endorsement** - community representatives are asked to formally support the research activities.
- ❑ Community **participation** - seeking and obtaining community advice in planning, development, execution, and dissemination of the research.
- ❑ Community **origination** - research purpose and goals set by expressed community needs.



University – Community Expectations!!

- Scholarly publications
- Funded research grants
- Professional supervision of applied grants
- Supervision of student research
- University/collegiate service
- Membership in professional associations
- Manuals & policy papers
- Funded service projects
- Project development and evaluation
- Social action research and strategic planning
- Civic and community participation
- Professional and leadership development



Challenges for Faculty in Community Engagement

- ❑ No one group can claim to speak for the community.
 - ❑ Lack of community infrastructure and process to engage in research.
 - ❑ Community engagement is a dynamic and fluid process requiring flexibility in collaboration.
 - ❑ Tenuous nature of university and community relationships.
 - ❑ Issues of power differentials between institutions and communities.
 - ❑ Financial and political realities that determine university research and collaboration.
 - ❑ Research subject, design, methodology and perceived usefulness.
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Challenges for Community in CBPR

- ❑ Building relationships based on trust.
- ❑ Coping with differentials in power and issues of control.
- ❑ Understanding the academic research enterprise.
- ❑ Building research capacity and infrastructure.
- ❑ Being seen as credible partners with “expertise”.
- ❑ Establishing a structure and process for inclusion, communication and decision making.
- ❑ Allocation of financial resources and fiscal control.

Freeman, E.R., Brugge, D., Bennett-Bradley, W.M., Levy, J.I., and Carrasco, E. (2006). “Challenges of Conducting Community-Based Participatory Research in Boston’s Neighborhoods to Reduce Disparities in Asthma.” *Journal of Urban Health*, November/December, 4(6) pp.



Fundamental Causes

Social/Institutional/Environmental Conditions

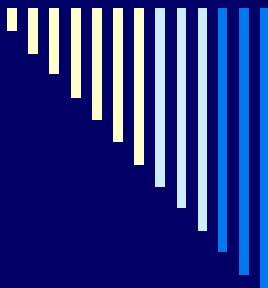


Behavioral and Biological Risk Factors



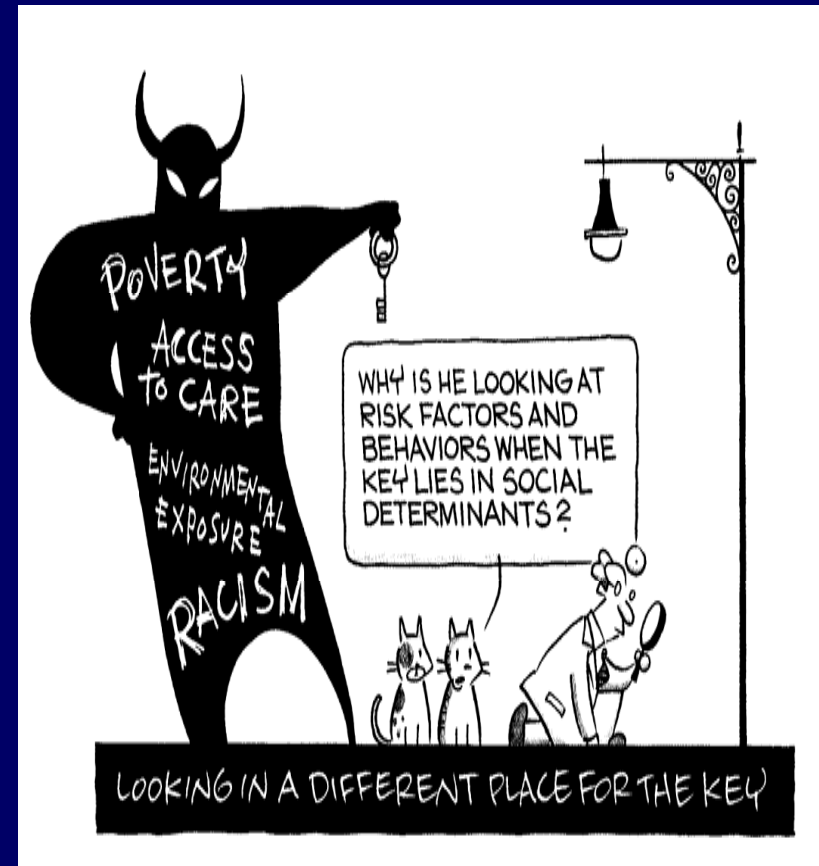
Health Outcomes

This notion of “fundamental causes” comes from the work of Link & Phelan, in “Social Conditions as Fundamental Causes of Disease,” and is similar to John McKinlay’s “upstream-downstream” causes in “A Case for Refocusing Upstream: The Political Economy of Sickness” and Norman Anderson’s higher “Levels of Analysis in Health Science: A Framework for Integrating Socio-behavioral and Biomedical Research.”



Looking for *Causes* ... in all the *WRONG PLACES*

There's an old joke about a man who late one night dropped his keys in the middle of a dark parking lot. He moves some distance over to the side of the lot and begins a fruitless search for them under a bright light. When asked why he was not looking where he actually dropped them, he replied, "because this is where the light is."





Strengthening The Black Family Inc.

- The mission of Strengthening The Black Family, Incorporated is to improve the quality of life for families in Wake County and beyond with special emphasis on black families. The organization seeks to ensure the survival and strengthening of black families while still underscoring those traditional values, which serve to strengthen all families.
- To achieve this mission, Strengthening The Black Family, Incorporated focuses on the development of programs, partnerships, and interdisciplinary networks, the identification and securing of resources which will lead to greater economic, health, employment, and educational opportunities for all families.



Community Health and Academic Medicine Partnership (CHAMP)



**Brigham and Women's Hospital – Division of Internal Medicine
Investigator – JudyAnn Bigby, MD**



**Center for Community Health Education Research and Service
Co-Investigator – Elmer R. Freeman, MSW**



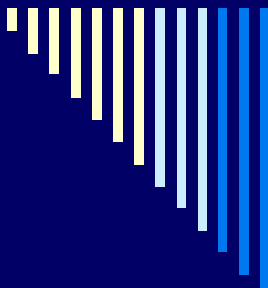
**Harvard Medical School – Department of Health Care Policy
Principal Investigator – LeRoi Hicks, MD, MPH**



PAR-06-247

Community Participation in Research

- ❑ Issued in March, 2006 by multiple Institutes at NIH with specific research objectives using R21 mechanism only.
 - ❑ Utilizes definitions of community based participatory research from the growing body of literature.
 - ❑ Supports pilot intervention projects in the areas of health promotion, disease prevention, and health disparities.
 - ❑ Potential for independent CCHERS application building on our work in asthma with support from research partners in CHAMP.
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All I Really Need to Know ... I Learned in Kindergarten

- Share everything.
 - Play fair.
 - Don't hit people.
 - Put things back where you found them.
 - Clean up your own mess.
 - Don't take things that aren't yours.
 - Say you're sorry when you hurt somebody.
 - Wash your hands before you eat.
 - Live a balanced life.
 - Take a nap every afternoon.
 - When you go out into the world, watch out for traffic, hold hands, and stick together.
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