

Applying Research Justice Principles to Community-Based Participatory Research: Learnings from the Survivor-Centered Advocacy Project

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Overview

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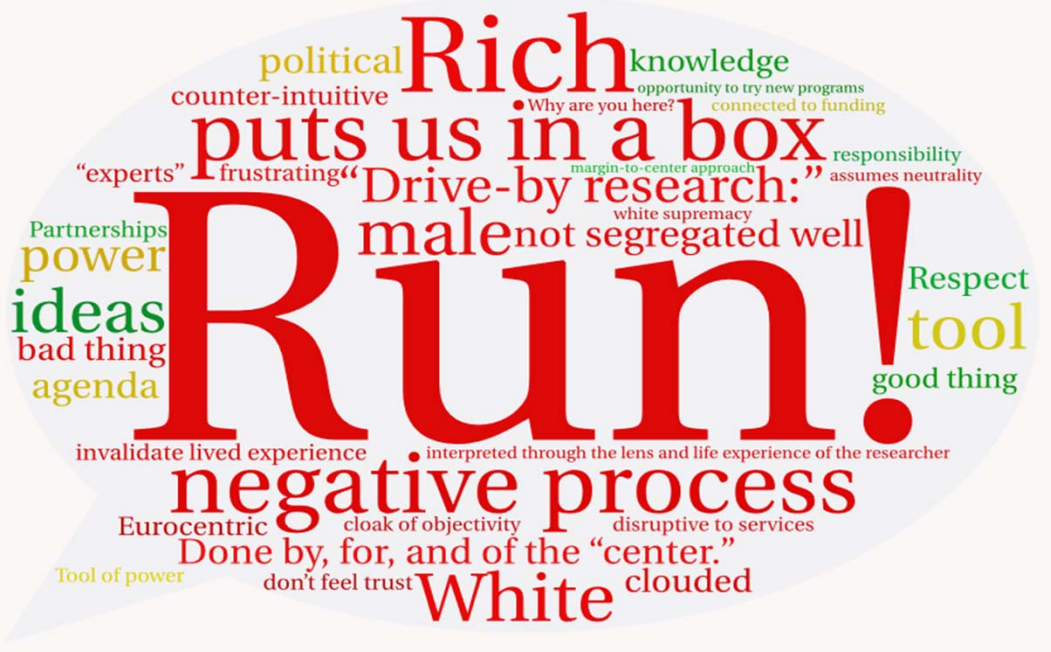
Section I

- Why Research?
- Research Justice
- The SCA Project
- CBPR Approach

Section II

- Overview of Research Methods
- Try it! (Developing a Research Idea)

*What do you think of
when you hear the
word "research"?*



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Investigate critical issues affecting our communities (Superfund, dioxin)

As Principal Investigators, we control research q's & funds

We define which outcomes are important

Tool for consciousness-raising in our communities

Disaggregated data spotlights communities who need investments / inclusion

Grounded in our realities & lived experiences – not theoretical

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How do we keep the good without the bad or ugly?



Photo credits: Maeve Mabel by Dr. Carrie Lippy and Rascal Deux by Justin Sullivan / Getty Images

Considerations for Creating Research Projects

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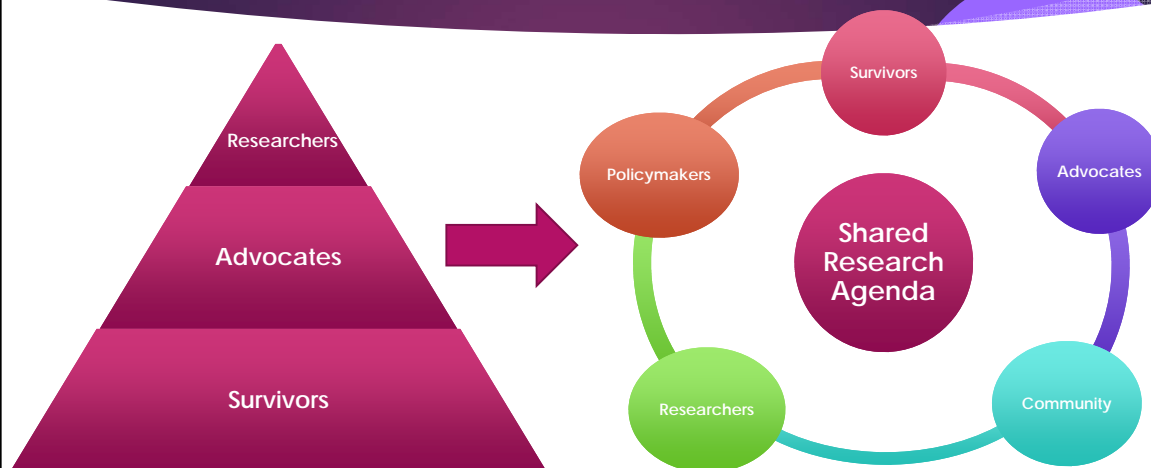
Key Questions:

- *What* do we want to know?
- To benefit *whom*?
- *Who* asks the questions?
- Who are the *experts*?
- What is the relationship between those *asking* and those *answering*?
- Who gets *access* to new knowledge?
- Who gets the *resources*?

Slide credit: Dr. Mimi Kim

Shifting the Balance of Power in Research

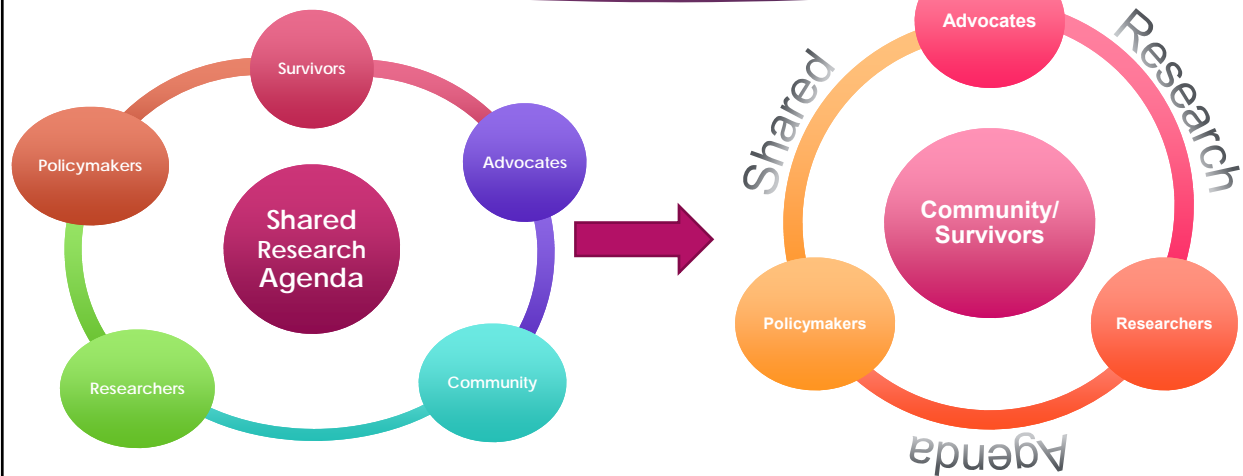
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Moving Beyond CBPR

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Research Justice

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*Strategic framework that aims to address and transform **structural inequities** in research by **centering community** voices and leadership as a pathway to meaningful and long-term **social change***

Assil, R., Kim, M., & Waheed, S. (2015). *An Introduction to Research Justice*. Retrieved from http://solidarityresearch.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/RJ101_FINAL_WEB.pdf (Definition developed by Data Center, now defunct.)

Research Justice

- Research **driven by communities**
- Confronts institutional **barriers to information** (e.g., open access journals)
- Communities challenge & retool **power structures** in research processes
- Community-generated solutions in **public policy** & decision-making
- Equal power and legitimacy to **different sources of knowledge**, weaving together mainstream or institutional knowledge with **cultural, spiritual, and experiential** (“lived experience”) knowledge

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*We are the
ones we
have been
waiting for!*

Image from the Solidarity Research Center <http://solidarityresearch.org/project/research-justice/>
Excerpt from poem by June Jordan, *Poem for South African Women*

*Have you ever
participated in
research?*



SCA Project: Goals

- Share and build knowledge about survivor-centered advocacy (SCA)
- Expand the capacity of the field and of communities to do community-based participatory research – in communities, by communities
- Shift power to those most affected by the problem
- Generate data that promotes survivor-centered advocacy that lifts up and supports marginalized communities

A PROJECT OF QYUL / KACEDA
KOREAN AMERICAN COALITION TO END
DOMESTIC ABUSE



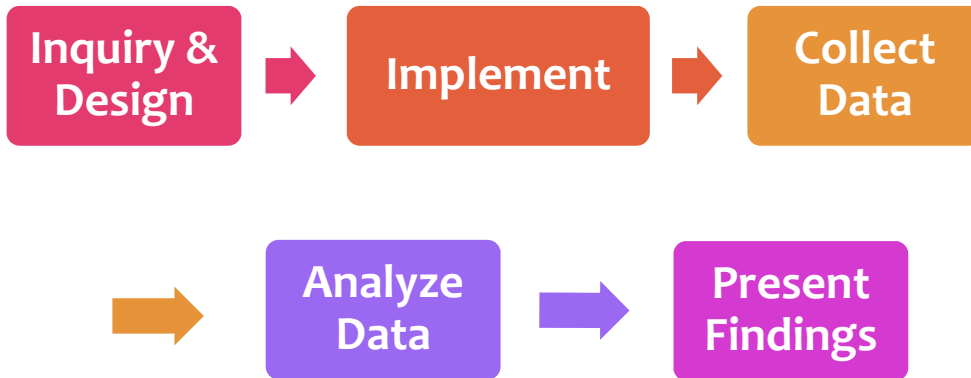
Sikh Family Center



MUA
Mujeres Unidas y Activas

The Research Process

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???

Community-Based Participatory Research (CBPR): Definition

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“...inquiry with the **participation** of those affected by an issue for the purpose of education and **action** for effecting **change**.”

Green LW, George MA, Daniel M, et al. Study of Participatory Research in Health Promotion: Review and Recommendations for the Development of Participatory Research in Health Promotion in Canada. Vancouver, British Columbia: Royal Society of Canada; 1995:4

SCA Project: Process

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- 1) Co-create CBPR Principles & Agreements
- 2) Recognize Community Researchers' Knowledge & Skills
- 3) Scaffold Capacity-Building on Existing Knowledge & Skills

CBPR Principles & Agreements [shortened]

- 1) **Transparency** in all stages of a project, including who is involved...
- 2) **Collaboration and decision-making.**
- 3) **Balancing of mutual accountability** of researchers to participants, of participants to researchers, of participants to community, etc.
- 4) **Community/participants as experts.**
- 5) **Center those most impacted.**
- 6) **Center practices that are trauma-informed/trauma-mitigating.**
- 7) **Center anti-oppression principles and frameworks.**
- 8) **Participants/ community members own their own data.**
- 9) **Build in self-reflection and consciousness-raising practices to examine our own dominant culture/oppressive habits.**

*Recognize Community
Researchers'
Knowledge & Skills*



SCA Example



- Shared Identity
- Historical Trauma
- Community Priorities
- Cultural Context & Beliefs

A PROJECT OF QYUL / KACEDA
KOREAN AMERICAN COALITION TO END
DOMESTIC ABUSE



- Shared Identity
- Robust Recruitment
- Community Dissemination
- Language Fluency

*Scaffold Capacity-
Building on Existing
Knowledge & Skills*

SCA Example

Skills many DV advocates / practitioners already have:

- Support groups → Focus groups
- Intake → In-depth interviews
- Policy advocacy → Storytelling
- Confidentiality & Consent → Research ethics

Areas that may require more in-depth capacity building:

- Qualitative coding & quantitative analysis
- Survey question construction
- Cognitive switch from advocacy to research



Questions?

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Overview

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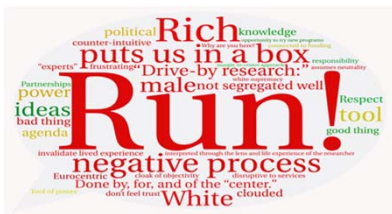
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Quantitative vs. Qualitative Research Methods



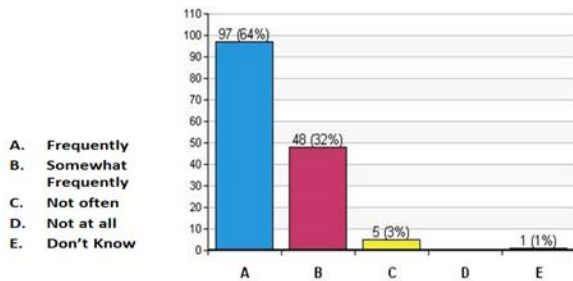
“Quotes”



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General Community Survey: Knowledge of Survivors

	N	Many (%)	Some (%)	Few (%)	Never (%)
Do you know of any Korean woman who has been slapped, hit, kicked, or suffered any physical injury by her husband or boyfriend? How many?	313	10 (3.2)	56 (17.9)	65 (20.8)	182 (58.1)
Do you know of any Korean woman whose husband or boyfriend insults or humiliates her regularly?	277	10 (3.6)	54 (19.5)	75 (27.1)	138 (49.8)



Quantitative Research

- Can be counted or quantified
- Use statistical analyses
- Closed-ended questions & responses
 - Yes/No (or other binaries)
 - Likert scales (e.g., Strongly Agree, Agree, Disagree, Strongly Disagree)
 - Income level
- Relatively large # of participants (100+)
- Community or population-level inquiry
- Examples
 - Surveys
 - Evaluation forms
 - Online polls
 - Need assessments

Qualitative Research

- Can't be easily counted or quantified
- Use thematic analyses (and others)
- Open-ended questions & responses
 - What do you think about...
 - Why did you...
 - How would you...
- Relatively small # of participants (< 20)
- In-depth inquiry with small group
- Examples
 - Focus groups
 - In-depth interviews
 - Storytelling
 - Photovoice

Choose Your Adventure

Qualitative

- Focus group
- Interviews
- Storytelling

Quantitative

- Surveys
- Needs Assessments

Qualitative Methods

Focus Groups

- 6-12 participants (8 is ideal), fairly homogeneous
- 1.5 - 2 hours (including setup & closure)
- Need skilled facilitator and note taker or recorder
- Takes advantage of group dynamics – disagreements, questioning, qualifications
- Mix of individual & collective opinions
- Insights into community norms (people say what they think they “should” say)
- Look for common themes/ differences
- Group session means confidentiality is less secure
- Less time- and resource-intensive



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In-depth Interviews

- Usually one-on-one (strong confidentiality)
- Rapport with and trust of participant is critical (in-language preferred)
- Conversational, but with structured set of questions (= interview guide)
- Rich narratives with personal reflections on lived experiences
- May hear things you wouldn't hear in a group (≠ norms)
- More data = more time- and resource-intensive than focus groups
- Thematic analysis: systematically code data to identify themes within and across interviews (often use quotes to illustrate)

Storytelling

- Similar to interviews
- Find key question or short set of questions that can generate stories
- Stories are recorded or documented in some way so that they can be publicly shared
- Individual stories can reflect depth and unique qualities
- Easier to preserve “whole person”
- Analysis across stories can also reveal overall themes

Quantitative Methods

Surveys

- Often Likert (e.g., disagree – neutral – agree), check box, Yes/No response options
- Often combined with demographic + qualitative short answer questions
- Can assess where the community or respondents stand on certain issues (snapshot)
- Well-structured questions & responses are critical
 - No leading, confusing or double-barreled questions
 - No overlapping or missing responses (e.g., age choices are <10, or 11 or older)
 - Don't exclude anyone & use community-driven terms (e.g., sexual orientation)
- Pre-test with a smaller group before opening it up more broadly
- Who takes your survey matters (e.g., "extremist website" surveys)

Needs (and Assets) Assessments

- Similar to survey, except almost always done to aid decision-making about specific action
- Asking community about what they consider to be their most important needs (and assets)
- Results guide future action – usually around most highly prioritized responses
- Pre-set list of questions & types of respondents desired
- Different methods: personal interview, phone, online or written response
- Helpful documentation for funding & advocacy
- Can set the stage for community mobilization & movement-building
- Can help resolve conflicts / build support about which issue to tackle first

See Community Toolbox for more info & examples: <http://ctb.ku.edu/en/table-of-contents/assessment/assessing-community-needs-and-resources/conducting-needs-assessment-surveys/main>

Creating Positive Research Experiences

- Thinking about participants' care, comfort and concerns in preparation, during and after the "data collection"
- Being prepared – providing for your own self-care
- Providing food & other things for nurturing, care & comfort
- Providing meaningful incentives
- Showing gratitude before, during and after
- Following up as you have promised
- Being responsive to followup requests that participants may have

Slide credit: Dr. Mimi Kim

Workshop Your Research Ideas



- Propose your **research question(s)**
- Identify who will **participate** in your research
- Choose appropriate **method(s)**
- Identify **leaders & supporters** in your group and community
- Think about what **resources** you'll need and how you might get them

What Did You Come Up With?



Resources

Available now:

- Power through Partnerships: A CBPR Toolkit for Domestic Violence Researchers: <https://cbprtoolkit.org/>
- Community Toolbox (English, Spanish & Arabic): <http://ctb.ku.edu/>

Forthcoming:

- Publication in the Oct/Nov 2018 issue of the *Journal of Family Violence*: "An exploratory framework for community-led research to address intimate partner violence: A case study of the Survivor-Centered Advocacy project" <https://link.springer.com/journal/10896>
- SCA page coming soon to the API-GBV website! www.api-gbv.org/

Thank
You!

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Evaluation

*We
appreciate
your
feedback!*