Denver COIN/MIRECC Veteran Research Engagement Board Investigator Orientation

- -Introduce Paige Backlund, introduce Leah Wendleton
- -Community Engagement and CBPR
 - -How can these processes improve research and be utilized in health services research?
 - -Paige discusses implementation of a PCORI project
- -Interacting with the Veteran Board as equals
 - -Veterans as experts in their own health and as health care consumers
 - -Considering different ages, education levels, knowledge of health science, research, etc.
 - -Investigators encouraged to attend either the February or March orientation sessions to introduce themselves and their research. Will have blocked out time for this at each of the sessions
- -Monthly meeting structure and process for accessing the Board (will want a hand out for this)
 - -Description or flow chart of the process
 - -Evaluation of process
 - -April will be piloting the process with a MIRECC led grant that Mike is also on. Investigators encouraged to attend to see the process in action and give feedback
 - -Rotate between COIN and MIRECC investigators. 1 project per meeting
- -End Goal: Partnering with the Board and the MIRECC on a research initiative

Veteran Advisory Board Intro Meeting

MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 2015
KELTY FEHLING (COIN)
LEAH WENDLETON (MIRECC)
PAIGE BACKLUND (CCTSI)





What is Community Engagement?

The process of working collaboratively with and through groups of people affiliated by geographic proximity, special interest, or similar situations to address issues affecting the wellbeing of those people



Why Community Engagement?

Impact of Community Engagement

- Agenda
- Design and Delivery
- Implementation and Change
- Ethics
- The Public Involved
- Academic Partners
- Research Participants
- Community Organizations
- General Public

Engagement

- Veteran expertise
- Cultural and educational sensitivity
- Member demographics
 - Gender: 8 Males, 1 Female
 - Race/Ethnicity: 6 White, 3 African American
 - Branch: 5 Army, 1 Air Force, 3 Navy (1 + Coast Guard)
 - Education: 4 High School, 1 Associates, 1 Bachelor, 2 Masters, 1 PhD
 - Era: 4 Vietnam, 2 Post Vietnam, 2 Desert Storm/Desert Shield, 1 OEF/OIF/OND

Meaningful Engagement

- Requires generation of ideas, contributions to decision making, sharing of responsibility
- Requires that leaders respect, listen to, and learn from community members



Community Engagement Continuum

Increasing Level of Community Involvement, Impact, Trust, and Communication Flow

OUTREACH

- Some community involvement
- Communication flows from one to the other, to inform
- Provides community with information
- Entities coexist

CONSULT

- More community involvement
- Communication flows to the community and then back; answer seeking
- Gets information or feedback from the community
- Entities share information

INVOLVE

- Better community involvement
- Communication flows both ways, participatory form of communication
- Involves more participation with community on issues
- Entities
 cooperate with
 each other

COLLABORATE

- Community involvement
- Communication flow is bidirectional
- Forms
 partnerships
 with community
 on each aspect
 of project from
 development to
 solution
- Entities form bidirectional communication channels

SHARED LEADERSHIP

- Strong bidirectional relationship
- Final decision making is at community level
- Entities have formed strong partnership structures
- Broader health outcomes affecting broader community; bidirectional trust

Reference: Modified by the authors from the international Association for Public Participation

How the Process Works for You

Contact with project and timeline

- Kelty.Fehling@va.gov
- 720-857-5126
- Leah.Wendleton@va.gov
- 303-399-8020 x4637

Submit research materials to be reviewed

- Abstract in plain English
- Grant proposal/IRB protocol
- 5-7 slide presentation
- 2-3 specific questions
 - Presents study verbally including 2-3 questions for Board
- After submission review investigator attends meeting
- Chair opens discussion
- Receives notes and summary with action items/recommendations
- Based on engagement with Board, letter of support issued detailing meeting interaction and impact

Process for Getting Involved

- Initial contact with liaisons to finalize slides, presentation date, and questions for the board
- First project will be the mTBI grant (COIN/MIRECC cooperative grant)
- COIN/MIRECC rotation-1 per month (starts with coin flip)

Increasing Level of Community Involvement, Impact, Trust, and Communication Flow Outreach Involve Collaborate Shared Leadership Consult Some Community Community Better Community Community Involvement Strong Bidirectional More Relationship Involvement Involvement Involvement Communication flow is Communication flows to Communication flows Final decision making is Communication flows bidirectional from one to the other, to the community and then both ways, participatory at community level. Forms partnerships with form of communication back, answer seeking community on each Entities have formed Gets information or feed-Involves more participaaspect of project from strong partnership Provides community with back from the community. tion with community on development to solution. structures. information. issues. Entities share information. Entities form bidirectional Outcomes: Broader Entities coexist. health outcomes affect-Entities cooperate with communication channels. Outcomes: Develops coneach other. ing broader community. Outcomes: Optimally, Outcomes: Partnership nections. Strongbidirectionaltrust establishes communica-Outcomes: Visibility of building, trust building. built. tion channels and chanpartnership established nels for outreach. with increased coopera-Reference: Modified by the authors from the International Association for Public Participation.

Figure 1.1. Community Engagement Continuum

Principles of Community Engagement Second Edition. NIH Publication No. 11-7782. Printed June 2011

Community engagement can also be seen as a continuum of community involvement. Figure 1.1 below, modified from a diagram originally drawn by the International Association for Public Participation, illustrates one way of thinking about such a continuum. Over time, a specific collaboration is likely to move along this continuum toward greater community involvement, and any given collaboration is likely to evolve in other ways, too. Most notably, while community engagement may be achieved during a time-limited project, it frequently involves — and often evolves into — long-term partnerships that move from the traditional focus on a single health issue to address a range of social, economic, political, and environmental factors that affect health.