“In Praise of Community Partners: The role of community-engaged research in promoting healthy public policy”

Meredith Minkler, DrPH, MPH
Professor, School of Public Health, UC Berkeley

Dept. of Community Health & Office of Community Engagement, Univ. of South Florida
Tampa, Sept.30, 2011
Dual designations from the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching

- Outreach and Partnership
- Curricular engagement
Community-Based Participatory Research

“a collaborative process that equitably involves all partners in the research process & recognizes the unique strengths that each brings. CBPR begins with a research topic of importance to the community with the aim of combining knowledge and action for social change to improve community health and eliminate health disparities.”

CBPR Principles

- Recognizes community as a unit of identify
- Builds on partners’ strengths and assets
- Co-learning, power sharing process
- Systems development & local capacity building
- Balances research and action
- Commits for the long to enable sustainability

Israel et al, 1998; 2005
Cultural Humility

“A life long commitment to self evaluation and self critique” to redress power imbalances and “develop and maintain respectful and dynamic partnerships with communities”

Tervalon & Garcia, 1998
Overcoming Community Distrust

“Researchers are like mosquitoes; they suck your blood and leave.”

- Alaskan Native saying

“In Indian Country... research is seen as intellectual theft.”

- anonymous Native American

“Parachute research”
- Deloria, 1992
Policy Work Consistent with CBPR Principles

- Attends to co-learning, empowerment, sustainable change, balancing research and action

- Creates opportunities for community partners to learn skills in leadership, strategic planning, negotiation (and all partners re. policy advocacy)
“Changing policies...provides an intermediate level of action that transcends the limitations of individual and community level work while offering more immediate health payoffs than the distant and difficult structural changes that are also needed.”

- Freudenberg, 2008
“Laws are like sausages— it is better not to see them being made”

- Otto von Bismarck
Three Streams in Policy Making

Problem stream:
convincing decision makers a problem exists

Policy stream:
propose feasible, politically attractive solutions

Political stream:
negotiate politics to get approval of the proposal

Kingdon, 2003
Window of Opportunity

• Policy window opens when favorable developments occur ideally in all 3 areas:
  – Problem stream (high profile event?)
  – Policy stream  (new ruling makes our proposal seem more viable)
  – Political stream (new allies, esp. among policy makers)

Adapted from Kingdon, 2003
Stages in Policy Process*

Problem definition / identification
Setting (or getting on) the agenda
Constructing policy alternatives
Deciding on the policy to pursue
Implementing the policy
Evaluation/Monitoring enforcement

*But not linear…
| Promoting Healthy Public Policy through Community-Based Participatory Research: Ten Case Studies |

| Studying the impacts of CBPR on health-promoting public policy |
Case Study #1: 
West Harlem Environmental Action (WE ACT) & Columbia Center for Children's Environmental Health
Problem Definition/Identification:
High children’s asthma rates and believed connection to diesel bus depots

N. Manhattan home to:

- 7 of 8 diesel bus depots serving all of NYC
- 650 Port Authority buses & 1.5 million residents mostly African American and Latino

Graphic c/o WE ACT
Goals of the Collaboration

- Study relationship between community level, environmental exposures, and environmental health outcomes
- Translate findings into policy change to create equity in environmental decision making and environmental protection
Training Youth for Active Roles in CBPR

- Youth aged 14-17 hired and trained by epidemiologists, community leaders in summer-long program as environmental health researchers and advocates

WE ACT Earth Crew
Building community capacity while studying the problem and gathering policy-relevant data

Training youth interns to do GIS mapping
Youth Data:
Range of PM2.5 Concentrations at Harlem
“Hot Spots”

- Variations related to magnitude of local diesel sources
- Findings replicated by EPA using ambient air monitors

Source: Kinney et al., 2000
Creating Awareness

- 75 Bus shelter ads
- Alternative fuels summit
- Press conferences
- Toxics and Treasures tours

If you live Uptown, Breathe At Your Own Risk
Creating Awareness, cont’d:
Community newsletters, on line resources

“All Chocked Up: Diesel Exhaust Exposure Among Adolescents in Harlem”

“If an article appears in Social Science and Medicine but nobody reads it, does it exist?”

Dennis Raphael
Power Mapping

Policy Objective ____________________________

Supporters

Undecided

Opposition

Note: larger shapes connote large, well organized targets or players, and/or those with much at stake

Ritas et al., 2008
**Policy Goals**

- Getting gov. to buy 300 natural gas buses
- Getting largest depot converted to natural gas
- Having all new depots converted to compressed natural gas

**Policy Targets**

- Metro Transit Authority
- Governor
- State Legislative Oversight Committee
Media Advocacy and Layers of Strategy

MEDIA ADVOCACY

The strategic use of mass media to advance a public policy agenda, or the agenda or concern of a local community or group

- Overall strategy
- Media strategy
- Message strategy
- Access strategy

Adapted from Dorfman, 2010; Wallack et al., 1999
“Timing is everything”

- Have advocacy effort coincide with relevant special anniversaries, holidays etc.

- Take advantage of event that is likely to increase awareness or interest
Getting on the Policy Agenda

- 10,000 post cards to governor, MTA Director
- Briefings and testimony
- Media advocacy
- (last resort) filed legal complaint

DON'T LET DIESEL BUS FUMES DESTROY OUR HEALTH.

Graphic c/o WE ACT
Some Outcomes to which Partnership Appeared to Make Substantial Contributions

• MTA conversion of entire fleet to “clean diesel”

• EPA initiation of permanent community based air monitoring in Harlem, other “hot spots”

• Tighter air quality standards for NYC

• Adoption of New York State Environmental Justice Policy*

*Which WE ACT helped initiate and lead
12 Years Later...Continuing Work on Signature Issue

But also:
- Mold in building materials
- Indoor air pollution
- Climate Change

Sponsoring hearings on impacts of bus operations

Mayor's Sustainability Task Force

Staff of 17 and counting...
Case Study #2: Partnership Between Literacy for Environmental Justice & SF DPH
Problem Definition / Identification

Partnership’s community survey shows lack of access to healthy foods, a top concern of residents.
Store Shelf Diagramming

Purple = meat
Green = produce
Red = non-food
Brown = packaged foods
Yellow = alcohol and cigs
Blue = all other products

Adapted from Cheadle et al, 1991
LEJ Survey of Products Sold in 11 BV/HP Corner Stores

- 39% Packaged Food
- 26% Alcohol & Cigarettes
- 17% Other Beverages
- 13% Non-Food Products
- 3% Meat
- 2% Produce

Hennessey Lavery et al., 2005
GIS Mapping, Merchant & Resident Interviews

SOME KEY FINDINGS:

- Major barriers to access to healthy food
- Takes 3 buses and one hour to get to closet supermarket
- 25% of residents eat fast food daily

Hennessey Lavery et al, 2005
Economic Incentives

- Store Branding
- Free Marketing
- Energy Efficient Appliances
- Marketing Assistance
- Group Buying
- Building Improvements
- Personnel Training
- City Recognition

c/o Hennessey Lavery
Identifying Potential Partners

- Supervisor Maxwell
- SF Redevelopment
- Mayor’s Office of Economic Development
- DPH
- SF Environment
- LEJ
- SF Power Coop
Free advertising encouraging residents to patronize stores that have become “Good Neighbors”*

you shouldn't have to take three buses just to find a decent apple.
Bayview Hunters Point now has select stores offering fresh produce and healthy food options.
Look for the Good Neighbor Seal of Approval.

*In return, stores commit to 10% + shelf space for healthy foods, decreased tobacco & cigarette ads etc.

healthy food available here?

SPECIAL
It's no accident that a tobacco company owns many of the alcohol and junk food brands in our stores.

Shop at the stores that are making a difference.

Find healthy food in your neighborhood.

Look for the Good Neighbor Seal of Approval at participating stores in Bayview Hunters Point.

Graphics c/o Hennessey Lavery
Getting to Health Outcomes: Pilot Store % Sales by Product Type

2003 and 2008

% Change in Sales over 7 Months

Produce 5 → 15%
Alcohol 25 → 15%

% sales Jan. 08

Produce = ↓15-17%
Alcohol = ↓14%
Cigarettes = ↓10%
Profits up ↑12%
Delivery of fresh produce to BVHP schools, homes by community partner organization

Photo c/o Susana Lavery- Hennessey, 2006
Expanded to 4 other stores, 5 more underway until recession*

• New funding from The California Endowment, but major setbacks for LEJ and some stores & program transitioned to new sponsor ~ Food Guardians, SFDPH
Moving Forward: South East Food Access (SEFA) and Food Guardians

3 pillars of healthy food system
* Food Access
* Awareness and Education
* Urban agriculture
Expanded Vision for Food Access in BVHP

• Full-serve grocery store opened in Aug 2011
• New vision for original GN store … 31% healthy food sales projected
• Community events, urban gardens
• New CBPR re. neighborhood needs, desires

c/o Cordeiro et al., 2010
From Local to State Policy

- AB 2384 Healthy Food Purchase Pilot Program
  - Assistance to “mom and pop” stores improving access to healthy food
  - Food stamp e-benefits card for fruits and vegetables
  - Passed and signed into law 2006
    - But without budgetary appropriation…expired in 2011
    - Stay tuned for next steps!
Case Study #3: CCROPP, Kern County, CA

3-year initiative to reduce disparities in obesity and diabetes in the San Joaquin Valley.
CCROPP Partners

- Kern County HEAL
- Cal State Fresno
- 6 public health departments
- 6 community-based organizations
- 6 obesity prevention councils
Community Partner (Get Moving Kern) appoints as its task force the Greenfield Walking Group

- 40 ~ Latina moms
- Met daily for exercise but found much of park inaccessible & unsafe
- Broadened their focus to include community change
Walkability Checklist
Questions about the school route for children and adults

On your walk...
1. a. Did you have a sidewalk or path for the whole trip?  Yes  No
   b. How many times did you have to walk off the sidewalk or path because something was in your way? ___ times

2. a. How many streets did you cross to get to school? ___ streets
    b. Who or what helped you cross the busiest street? [Circle] all that apply.
       Crossing guard  Stop Sign  Crosswalk  Traffic Light

       Other people crossing the street  Nothing  Other: ____________

3. Put an X in one box in each row to show us how many drivers:
   
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No drivers</th>
<th>Some drivers</th>
<th>Many drivers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Drove slowly and safety</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Waited for you to cross the street</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Blocked the crosswalk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Sped through an intersection</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. What else did drivers do?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Circle (or write) what you liked best about your walk today:
   Getting exercise  Being outside  Being with friends/family
   Helping the environment  Something else? ________________

5. Were cars or buses dropping off other kids in your way, making it hard for you to enter the school grounds?
   Yes  No
   Please tell us about you:
   a. What grade are you in? __________
   b. What is your home zip code? ____________

   ~ more on back of page ~
Conducting Walkability Assessments with City Officials

And using flip videocameras and GIS mapping To ID hazards

pix c/o J Lopez
In small groups, pinpoint on master map barriers to safe physical activity

- Drug use/ needles
- Aggressive stray dogs
- Gang recruitment
- Sexual activity
- Shot out lights
- Kidnapping
- Broken fence → drowning

pix c/o J Lopez
Student Involvement: Photovoice Project

- Collection, discussion, and strategic showing of "before" shots of barriers to physical activity help spur change
Photovoice with youth in Stiern Park

S-H-O-W-E-D

• What do we See?
• What’s really Happening?
• How does this relate to Our lives?
• Why?
• How do we become Empowered?
• What can we Do?

Schaffer, 1983

April, 2008
Some Outcomes:

Money allocated from Mayor’s office and local foundation

• Improved lighting
• New playground
• Safer walking paths
• Fence
• Aggressive dogs impounded
• Bilingual hazard reporting system
Kern Council of Governments holds special meetings with GWG re. development of Valley Master Plan & County General Plan for Transportation

And continued youth engagement
CBPR Contexts, Processes, Policy Strategies & Outcomes

Wallerstein, Cacari Stone et al., 2010
Case Study #4: Engaging Promotoras in the Toxic Free Neighborhoods Campaign, OTNC

THE PARTNERS

• Environmental Health Coalition & promotoras
• Environ. Health Center, USC
• USD Environmental Law Clinic
• Church Organizing Ministry, Neighborhood Council
• Active local school

Est. 70% of toxic emissions due to auto body and paint shops etc.
I. Context: 1960’s legislation transforms heart of Latino community into “dumping ground for private industry”
I. Context: Community and University Capacity, History

- Decades old Environmental Health Coalition a key voice of the community; promotoras on staff
- History of collaboration between EHC and local university partners
- Strong community & social networks and alliances through local church organizing ministry, neighborhood council and school
II. Role of Science and Evidence: GIS and toxic footprints

Toxic Total*
Old Town: 23,114
Footprint 1: 5,963
Footprint 2: 3.674
Footprint 3: 0

Toxic Air Contaminant Emissions in Four Areas of National City (Pounds per Year)
II. Role of Science and Evidence: Promotoras co-design and conducting Survey Research*

* Trained promotoras helped design and conduct 119 interviews with community residents

* Also trained to do use P-traking devices to measure ultra fine particulates
Policy-Relevant Survey Findings

• 14% of OTNC children have dx’d asthma (Ca. average 11 and 6%)

• 32% of children, 51% of adults lack health insurance

• 92% approved plan to relocate auto body park

• 81% prioritized affordable housing for current residents
II. CBPR Processes: Role of civic engagement

- Promotoras trained in land use issues, power mapping, community outreach and policy advocacy as well as research; become strong community voice

*Salud Ambiental Lideres Tomando Accion (SALTA)*

8 weeks, 2X/week
Meals & childcare provided

Using roots, branches, leaves exercise to understand SDOH
Building Blocks for Training
(and follow up sessions/ reflections)
II. CBPR Processes: Civic engagement & role of partnership dynamics

Church ministry, school, neighborhood council engage with EHC in community mobilization and advocacy
II. Partnership Dynamics: Relationships between CBO promotoras and larger community

“If I’ve been living here 30 years and no one has paid attention to me, what makes you think they will listen to you?”

-Older community resident

• Distrust and resentment from husbands and sometimes children
• “Chismosas”
Addressing (some) Gender-Related Challenges: On-site day care with environmental education…and beer with the husbands!
III. Policy Strategies

Problem definition
- Community survey identifies top community concerns (including one not on the radar – affordable housing)

Setting agenda
- The set of issues to which policy makers are paying attention - Kingdon

Creating Awareness
Strategic Planning to Decide on Policy to Pursue

- Re-zoning (not enough)
- Market Solution (don’t trust the market!)
- Eminent Domain (don’t trust government!)

- Amortization Ordinance
  Establishes a reasonable period of time for a business that doesn’t conform to zoning to recoup their investment before that use = terminated)
Deciding on a Policy to Pursue: Specific Plan

Specific Plan to take health, EJ, community concerns into account, relocating industry, prioritizing affordable housing etc.
Identifying Policy Targets and Engaging in Policy Advocacy

• Power mapping
• Door–to-door canvassing
• One-on-one meetings with policy makers
• Testifying at hearings
• Media advocacy
Promoting Policy Through Media Advocacy

Our Region

Fumes from business spur residents to act
Neighbors, teachers and activists want truck-driving school to move

Fumes from business spur residents to act
Neighbors, teachers and activists want truck-driving school to move

Our South County

Neighbors grow into activist role

Neighbors grow into activist role

By Mle Taylor

Wearing a blue and yellow T-shirt with the words Environmental Health Coalition across the front and clutching a stack of colorful fliers printed in Spanish, Adriana Calderon knocked on one door after another throughout National City's Old Town neighborhood. At each stop, Calderon urged the home's occupants to attend a meeting to discuss redevelopment of this community, which occupies the western part of the city between Interstate 5 and National City Boulevard.

“We really need to get together and understand the problems in the community and compare notes,” Calderon said at one home after another, attempting to draw out members of the neighborhood's Latino community, who typically aren’t engaged in civic issues.

set Activists, Page 4
IV. Policy Outcomes to which EHC Partnership Substantially Contributed

• **2006**: Passage of Amortization Ordinance

• **2009**: OTNC becomes first municipality in CA to make EJ part of its General Plan

• **2010** Passage of Specific Plan*

*Relocating industrial businesses out of the neighborhood, while allowing businesses that provide residents with “goods and services, recreation and public transit”

Zuniga, 2010.
Increasing Community Voice and Procedural Justice

“We are featured in the local newspaper, they ask us questions about the rates of asthma—we are confident and prepared...the preparation opens your eyes, so you may see what is around you”

EHC Promotora
Increasing Community Voice and Public Participation

“I have always been a very timid person...now I can stand in front of city council and speak to them...while also being able to help other people get involved and get them out of their situation”

EHC Promotora
Increasing Community Engagement and Public Voice: Cross generational impacts

“Every time we go to a city council meeting and see the reports on TV my kids will say ‘mom that is not true what the city council members are saying.’ Because they are also educating themselves alongside us and that is something very beautiful.”

-Promotora
Saving the only natural water source many OTNC kids have ever seen

But stay tuned...

“You’re creating an atmosphere that’s ripe for gentrification, and so we need a plan for [community] ownership to make sure the folks who have been suffering…and fighting for change are the ones to benefit from it and they’re not simply displaced.”
The Chinatown Restaurant Worker

Occupational Health and Safety Study, SF

Restaurants employ almost 1/3rd of immigrant Chinese workers

Among highest rates of work-related injury and illness in U.S.

Ecological CBPR study involving worker survey and restaurant level data collection; policy level action
University Partners
UCB, LOHP, UCSF

Primary Community Partner
CPA

Chinese Restaurant Worker Project Steering Committee

Health Department Partner
SFDPH, Occupational Environmental Dept.

Restaurant Worker Leadership Group
Restaurant Worker Leaders/Coordinator
Training workers as researchers and advocates
Community input on survey: Why it matters

5. What type of work do you regularly do in the restaurant? (Check all that apply)
   - washing and cleaning vegetables
   - cutting meat, fish, or poultry
   - cooking or baking food or boiling tea
   - transport and store food in kitchen, fridge or storage room
   - serve food to customers
   - work as cashier
   - Other (please describe:)

[Signature] Leaflet

Department of Labor work categories
Worker input on survey uncovers missed areas of concern

• Non smokers called in earlier from breaks?

• Wage theft as a health issue

• Toll of long hours, caregiving on worker health and health habits
Identifying difficult –to- translate concepts on validated scales

• What does it mean, “butterflies in your stomach?”*

*Item from CES-D scale doesn’t translate well...
Worker participation in data collection & interpretation

- Worker survey (n=433)
- Community mapping
- Observation check list (n=106 restaurants)
- Focus groups
- Risk mapping
Findings of most concern to community partners

- 42% no paid sick leave
- 79% don’t get minimum wage
- 42% had been yelled - most by supervisor
- 43% work < 40 hours/week; few overtime
- 97% lack work - provided health insurance
- 29% think boss takes some tip money
Moving into dissemination and action
Dissemination ≠ just journals and presentations

- Ethnic media
- Workshops and educational teas for workers
- Community forums
- Reach employers

Get findings to state regulatory agencies charged with enforcement
From dissemination to action

- Press conference with 170
- Ethnic and mainstream press
- Includes action plan:
  - Low wage worker bill of rights introduced
- Workers tell their stories, share statistics
- Workers from other fields, ethnic groups included
Dissemination to build the movement

CHECK, PLEASE!

HEALTH AND WORKING CONDITIONS IN SAN FRANCISCO CHINATOWN RESTAURANTS
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF THE REPORT BY CHINESE PROGRESSIVE ASSOCIATION

In partnership with the San Francisco Department of Public Health, University of California, San Francisco Medical School, University of California, Berkeley School of Public Health, and the University of California, Berkeley Labor Occupational Health Program, with vetting support from the Davis Center

September 2010

www.cpasf.org

埋單，唔該！

LA CUENTA, POR FAVOR!

CONDICIONES LABORALES Y DE SALUD EN RESTAURANTES DEL BARRIO CHINO DE SAN FRANCISCO
RESUMEN EJECUTIVO DEL INFORME PRESENTADO POR LA ASOCIACIÓN PROGRESISTA CHINA

En colaboración con el Departamento de Salud Pública de San Francisco, Escuela de Medicina de la Universidad de California, Escuela de Salud Pública de la Universidad de California, Berkeley School of Public Health, y con el apoyo de la Asociación Progresista China.

September 2010
Board of Supervisors

Legislation Introduced

Tuesday, May 10, 2011

July 18, 2011

San Francisco Chronicle

Labor

Low-wage workers cheated

Unscrupulous bosses often take advantage of most vulnerable

By John Coté

Li Shuang Li worked tables six days a week in a San Francisco Chinatown restaurant where workers were yelled at for carrying only one pot of tea in each hand.

She had no health insurance, sick days or vacation. There were three servers for a restaurant that sat 60. Shifts could last hours.

For that, the mother of two says she was paid $500 a month—less than $12 an hour. Li Shuang lives among the lucky ones.

Since the city's minimum wage law took effect in 2004, San Francisco officials have recovered nearly $4.4 million in back wages for workers, according to the city's Office of Labor Standards Enforcement.

"We investigate every complaint we receive," said Donna Levitt, who heads the office, which has a staff of 10 to 12 investigators.

In addition to investigating and enforcing the state's labor laws, the city also has the power to receive the city's minimum wage law, which is higher than the state's minimum wage law.
The “R” in CBPR

- Air monitoring
- GIS
- Walkability assessments
- Photovoice
- Focus groups
- Survey research
- Observational methods
- Spatial analysis
- Secondary data analysis
- RCTs
- Case control studies
- Etc.!
Moving Policy Requires...

- Relevant, credible science

- Where possible, using a variety of research methods

  - Quantitative and qualitative data both are needed to move policy
“Statistics are people with the tears washed off”

Victor Sidel
Necessary Skepticism of Science

Action Imperative of the Community

- Price and Behrens, 2003
The “pull” to move from preliminary findings to policy advocacy

Chinatown Restaurant Workers Health & Safety Study
Effective Policy Work Requires...

- Commitment to “doing your homework” – finding out what other communities have done, who holds decision making authority, key leverage points etc.

- Developing knowledge of and facility for attending to a variety of “steps” in the policy process, whether or not the language of policy is spoken ➔
De-mystifying the Policy Process
(and ideally finding a policy mentor)

Identifying & Evaluating Community Issues
Assessing the Political Environment, Mustering Resources
Developing Action Strategies, Building Support
Taking Action, Affecting Change

ADVOCACY CYCLE

Ritas, C. 2003
Build in time for policy training and follow up mini trainings throughout

- Make it fun!
  - Policy bingo
- Make it possible
  - Meals, childcare
  - Supporting partners “chismosas”
- Include role plays before testimony & de-briefings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POLICY BINGO</th>
<th>Ballot Initiatives</th>
<th>Legislature</th>
<th>Coalition</th>
<th>Legislation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lobbying</td>
<td>Litigation</td>
<td>Grass Roots</td>
<td>Regulation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriation</td>
<td>Municipal</td>
<td>Advocacy</td>
<td>Public Policy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commission</td>
<td>Town Hall</td>
<td>Hearing</td>
<td>Amendment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lee et al., in press
Moving Policy Requires…

Building strong collaborations and alliances beyond the formal partnership

May include regulators & administrators who later may be key to getting policy or practice change

“No permanent friends, no permanent enemies”
Continually Build Your Base and Have Strong Presence When it Counts

• Numbers matter in research – and in filling the room at hearings etc.

• Know and practice “elevator speech”

EHC, 2010
Package Research Findings and Recommendations in Policy Briefs, Short Reports & “Leave Behinds”

- Compelling presentation
- “Statistics and stories”
- Clear recommendations for action
- Have “leave behinds” for decision makers

www.cpasf.org
"We discourage policy recommendations in research papers; such recommendations are reserved for commentaries."
But all these journals do publish CBPR

- Progress in Community Health Partnerships (87)
- American Journal of Public Health (49)
- Journal of Health Care for the Poor and Underserved (33)
- Health Promotion Practice (30)
- Environmental Health Perspectives (29)
- Ethnicity and Disease (26)
- Health Education and Behavior (25)
- American Journal of Preventive Medicine (21)
- Journal of Urban Health (21)
- Social Science and Medicine (16)
- Journal of Empirical Research on Human Research Ethics (14)
- AIDS Education and Prevention (14)
- Family and Community Health (14)
- American Journal of Community Psychology (13)
- American Journal of Bioethics (13)
- Cancer (13)
- Journal of General Internal Medicine (13)
- Journal of Cancer Education (10)
- Journal of Immigrant and Minority Health (9)
- Health Education Research (9)
- Canadian Journal of Public Health (9)
- Journal of Interprofessional Care (9)
- Ethnicity Disease (9)
- Public Health Nursing (9)

- Journal of Ambulatory Care Management (9)
- Annals of Family Medicine (8)
- Journal of Community Practice (8)
- Preventing Chronic Disease Electronic Resource (8)
- Journal of Primary Prevention (8)
- International Journal of Circumpolar Health (8)
- Evaluation and Program Planning (8)
- Journal of the American Board of Family Medicine (8)
- Health Promotion International (8)
- Preventing Chronic Disease (7)
- Disability and Rehabilitation (7)
- Education for Health Abingdon England (7)
- Public Health (7)
- Education for Health Change in Learning and Practice (7)
- Journal of Community Health (7)
- New Solutions A Journal of Environmental and Occupational Health Policy (7)
- Journal of the National Medical Association (7)
- AIDS Care Psychological and Socio Medical Aspects of AIDS HIV (7)
- Action Research (7)
- Academic Medicine (7)

Scopus Index, compiled Jan. 2011
Addressing fears about possible loss of funding

“We don’t do policy – we just educate legislators!”

Gary Grant, Executive Director
Concerned Citizens of Tillery, NC
Carefully thinking through and addressing possible political pitfalls

- Policy advocacy and actions need to be carefully considered in political & cultural context

- Even in a country recognizing “free speech,” some community partners can be at risk for political action
Accurately access our partnership’s role: Contribution v. attribution

• “Most policy work involves multiple players ‘hitting’ numerous policy leverage points…”

Gutherie et al., 2006

Analyze contributions and connections vs Claim Attribution

Minkler, 2010
Are we asking the right questions?

- How did [the partnership’s work] improve the policy environment for this issue?
- How successful was the [partnership] in taking the necessary steps toward policy change?

Guthrie et al., 2008
“Real change happens when the process is opened up, when community members speak out and fill hearing rooms, op-ed pages and blogs, when research is oriented to community members’ perspectives and experiences....
When all those forces work together, policies that create greater equity and opportunity succeed, while potential harmful practices fail.”

Bell, 2007
“I don’t think outside the box. 
I think outside the warehouse.”

Frank Rose, community leader & partner