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

Meredith Minkler, DrPH, MPH

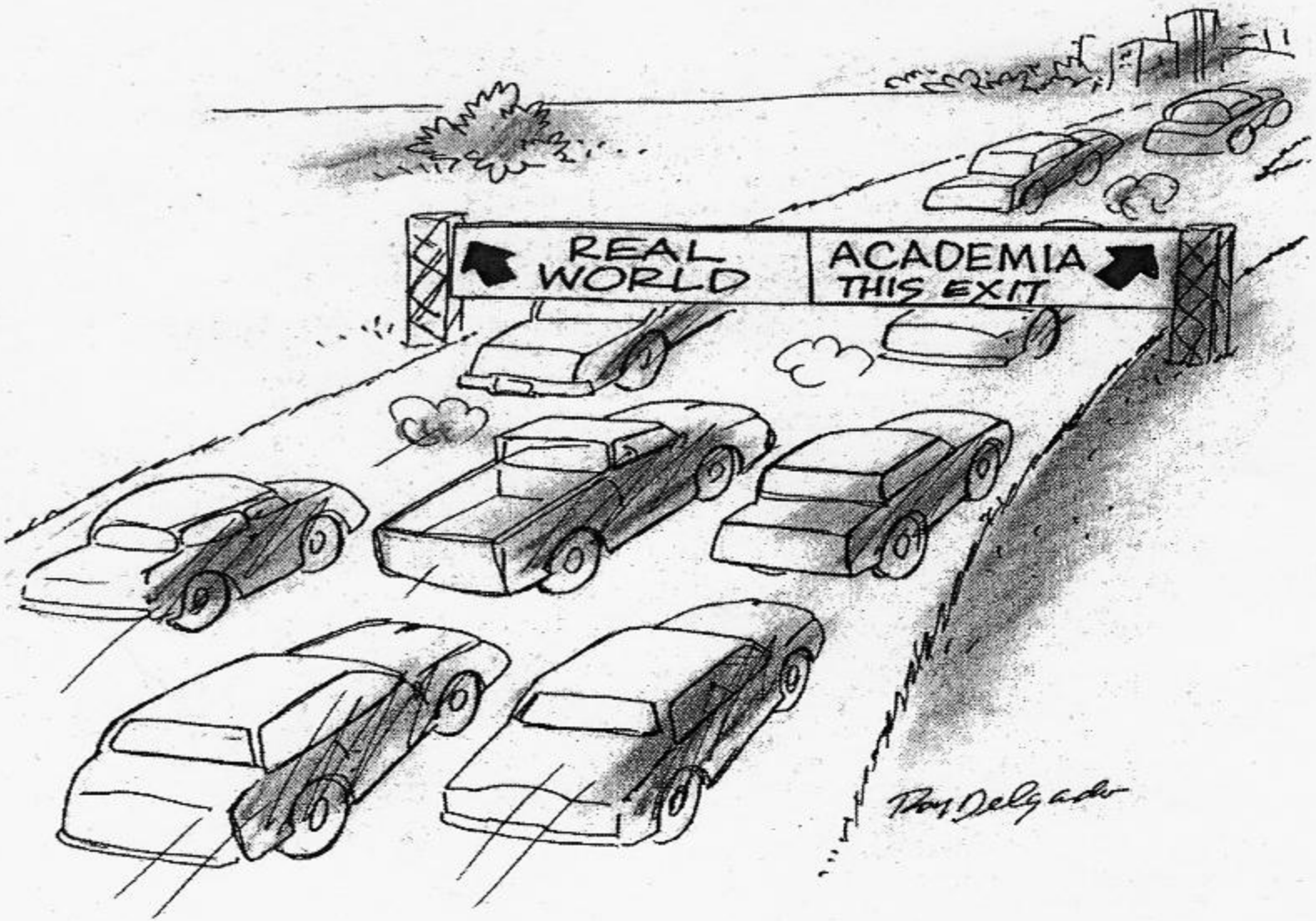
Professor, School of Public Health, UC Berkeley

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


REAL WORLD
ACADEMIA
THIS EXIT

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."

CHSP, 2001, Israel et al, 1998

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)

Why Policy?

"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

Policy making and sausage making

"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

Successful Policy Making

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

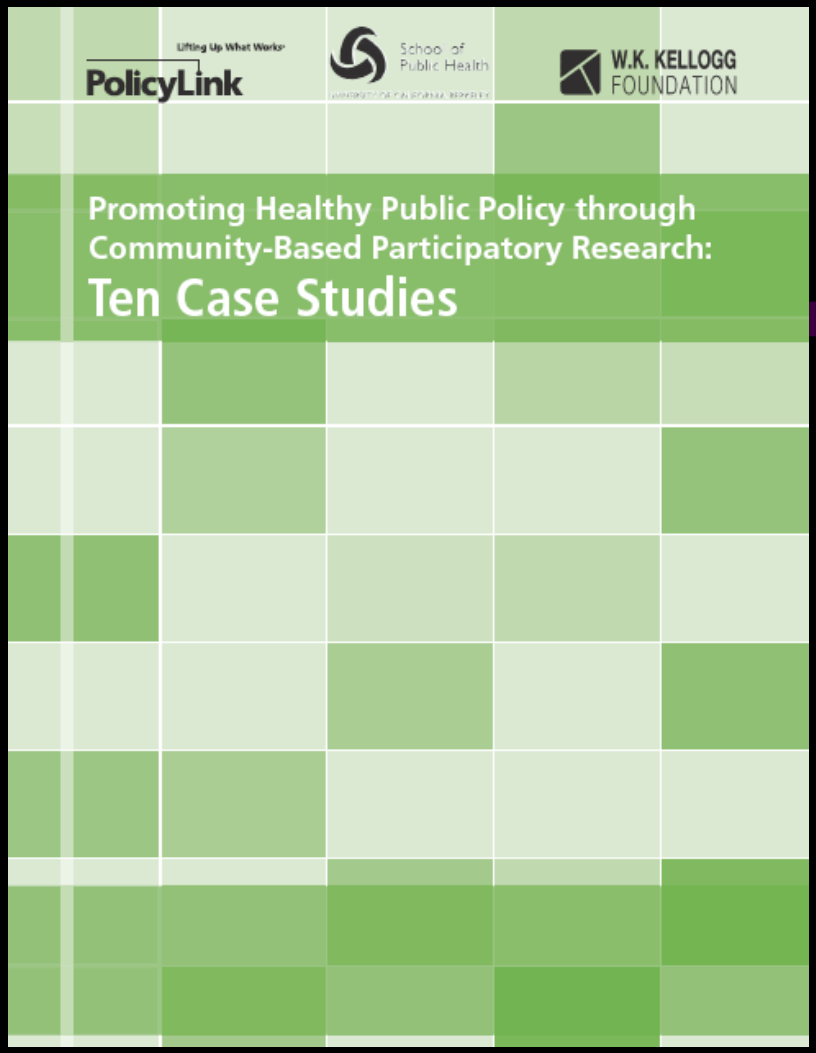
Constructing policy alternatives

Deciding on the policy to pursue

Implementing the policy

Evaluation/Monitoring enforcement

*But not linear…



The California Endowment

Studying the impacts of CBPR on health-promoting public policy

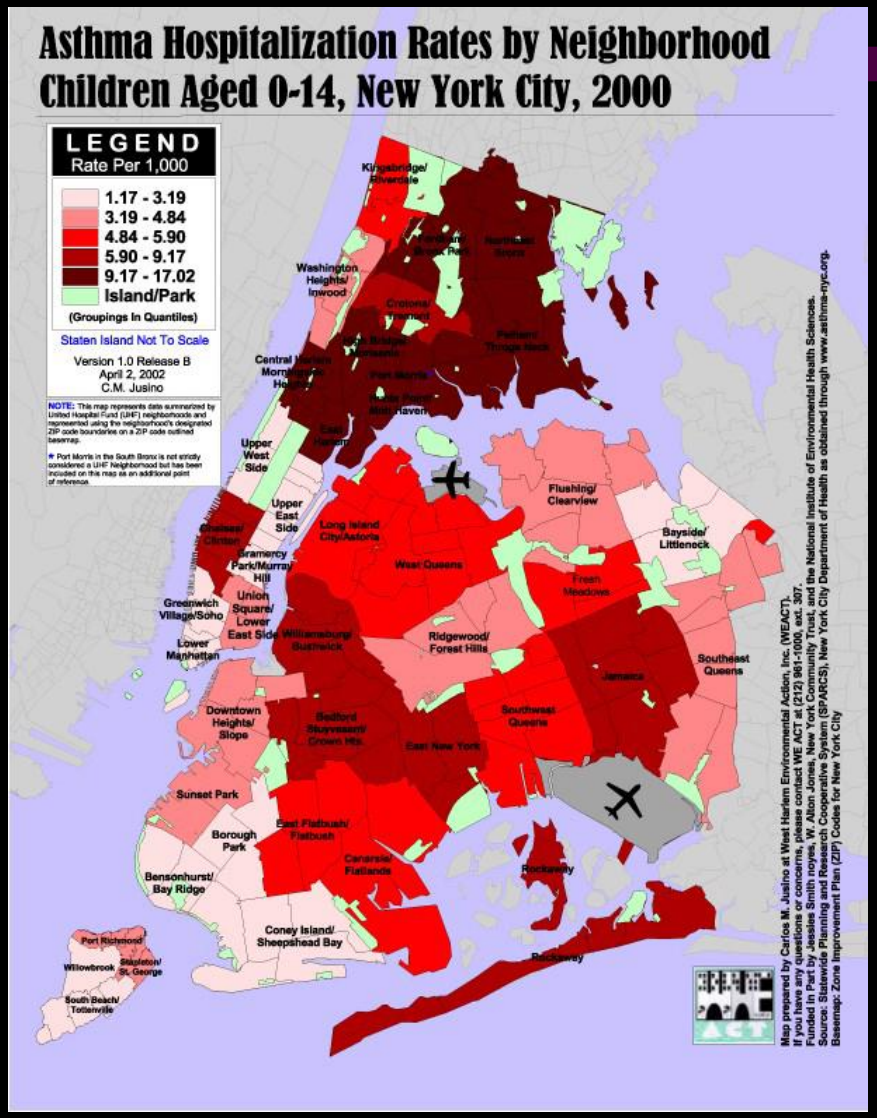
Case Study #1:

West Harlem Environmental Action (WE ACT) & Columbia Center for Children's Environmental Health

Logo c/o WE ACT

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

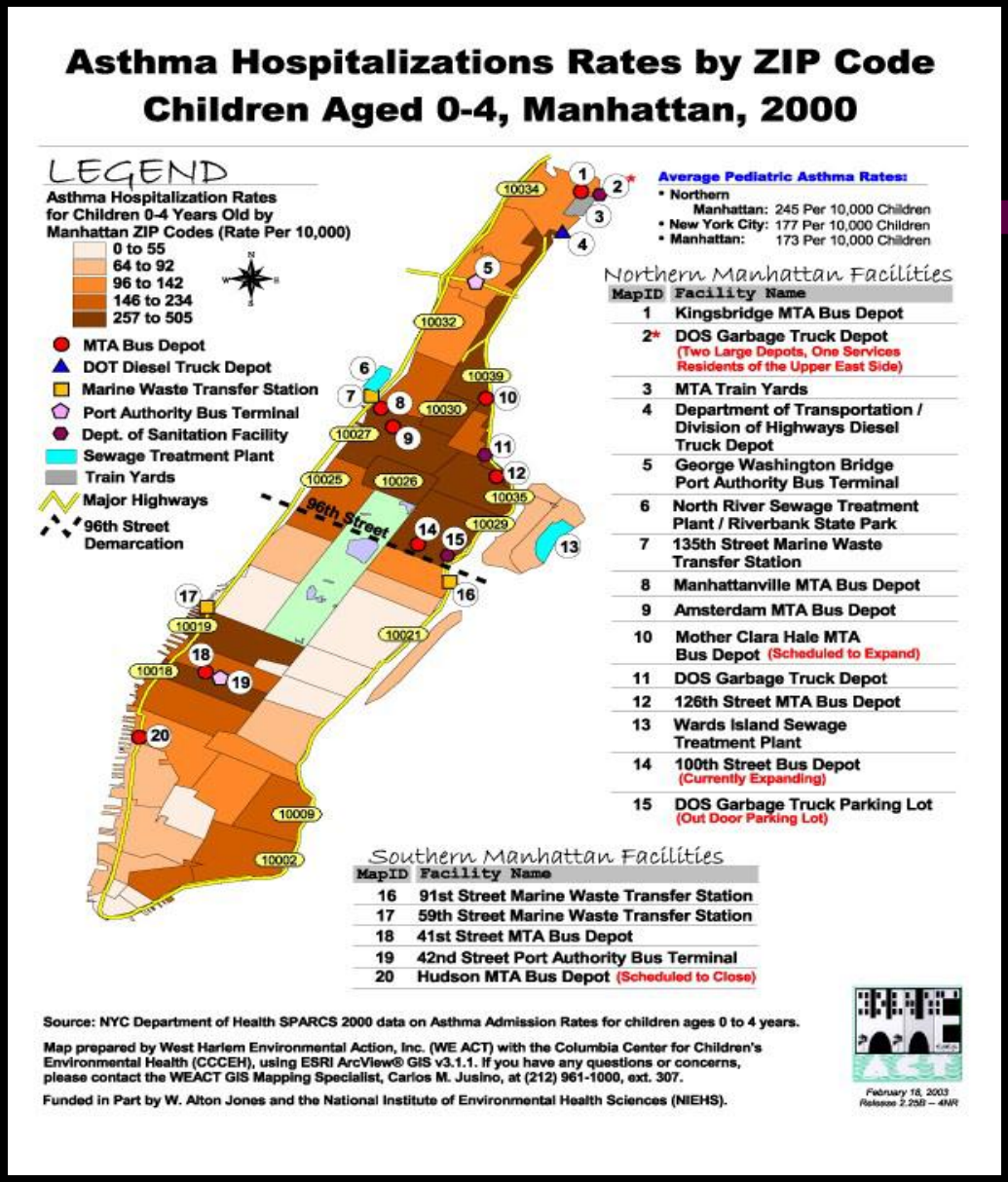
- Study relationship between community level, environmental exposures, and environmental health outcomes

- 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

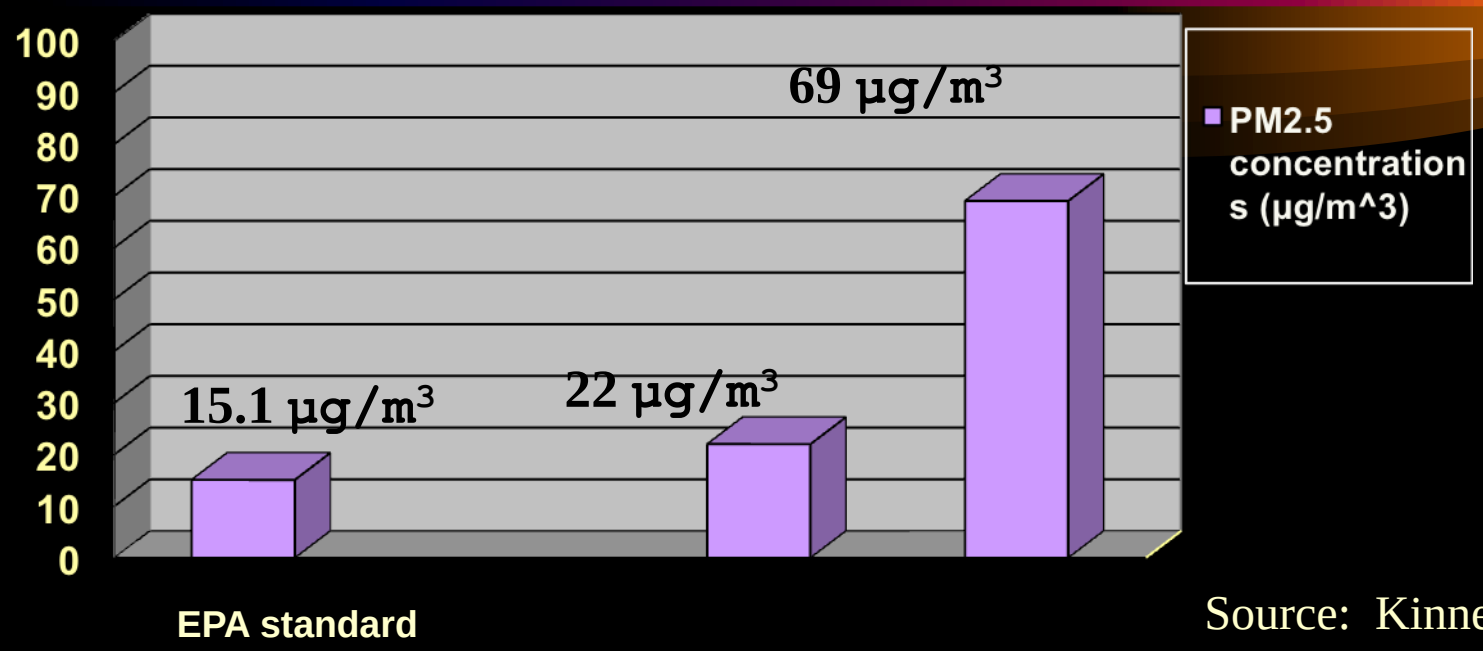
WE ACT Earth Crew



- Building community capacity while studying the problem and gathering policy-relevant data
- Training youth interns to do GIS mapping

c/o WE ACT

Youth Data:
Range of PM2.5 Concentrations at Harlem "Hot Spots"



Source: Kinney et al., 2000

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

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?"

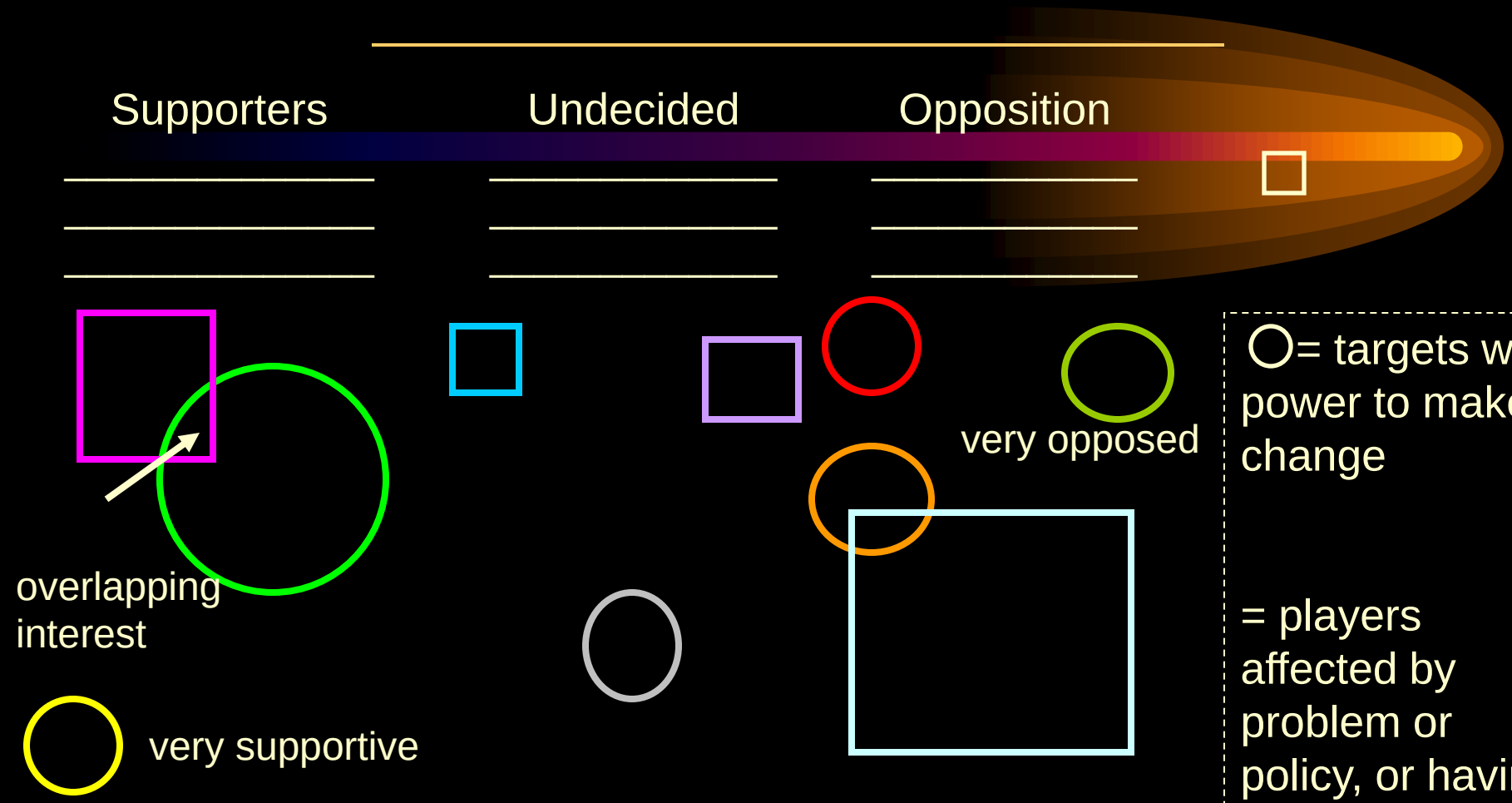
Dennis Raphael

Power Mapping

Policy Objective _____

_____

Supporters | Undecided | Opposition



○= targets with power to make change

= players affected by problem or policy, or having potential to influence situation

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 pubic policy agenda, or the agenda or concern of a local community or group

Adapted from Dorfman, 2010; Wallack et al., 1999

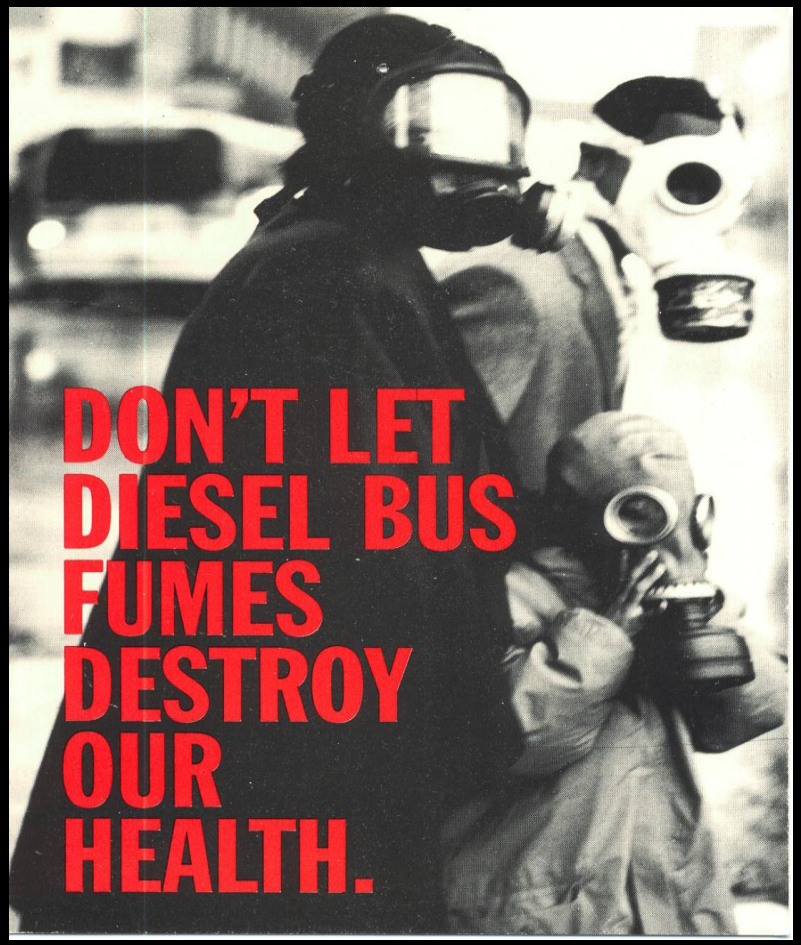
- Overall strategy
- Media strategy
- Message strategy
- Access strategy

"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

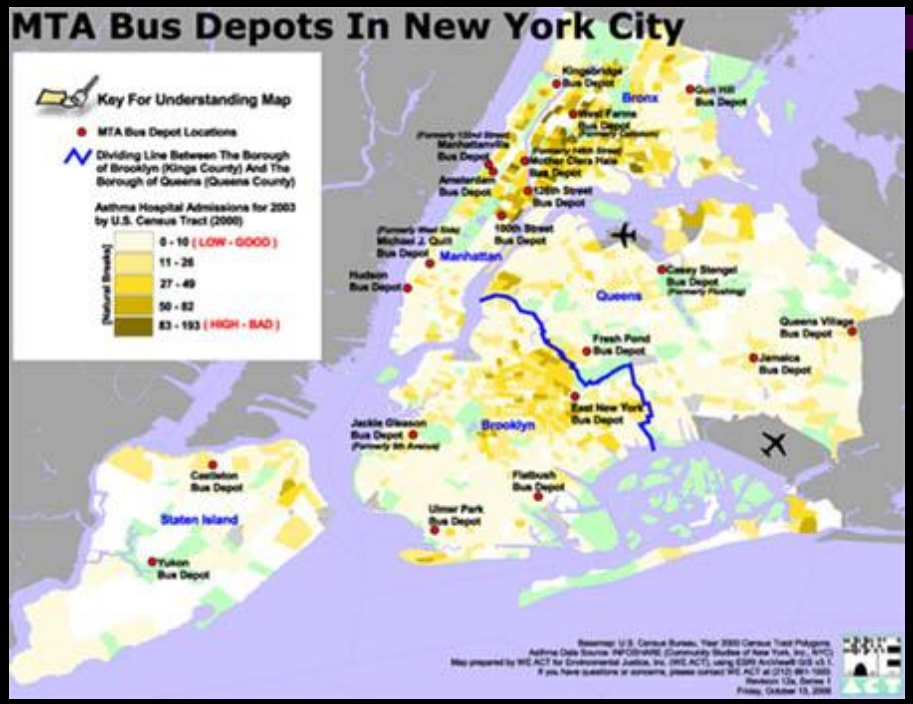
Graphic c/o WE ACT

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

Graphic c/o WE ACT

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

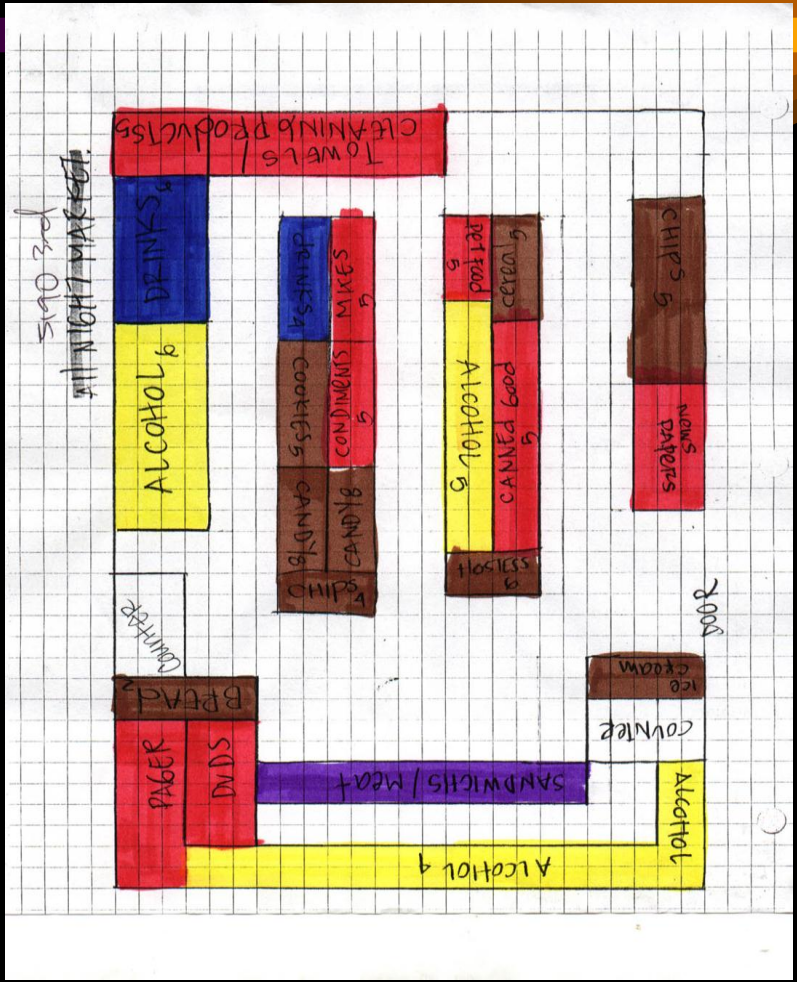
Green = produce

Red = non-food

Brown = packaged foods

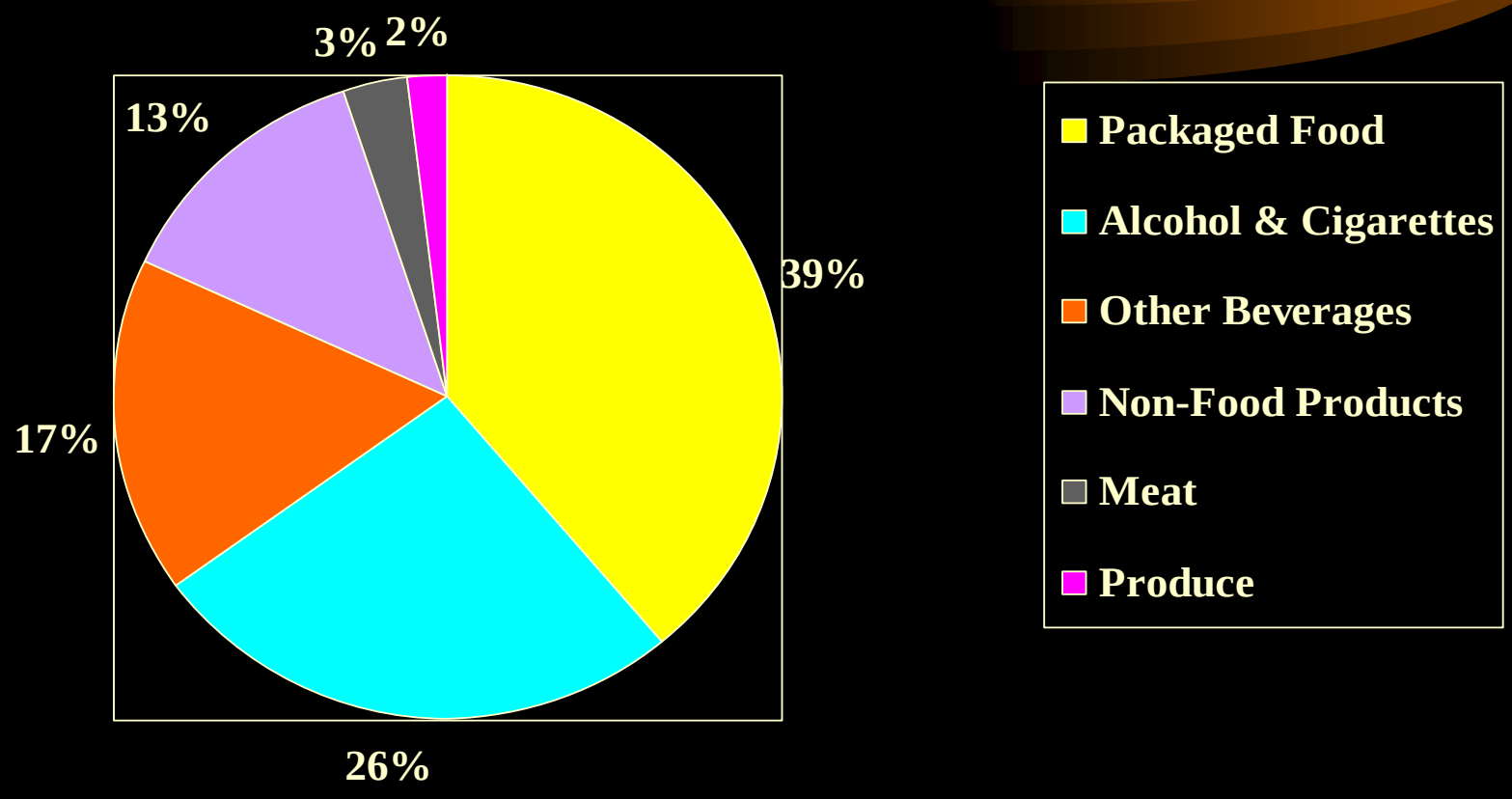
Yellow = alcohol and cigs

Blue = all other products



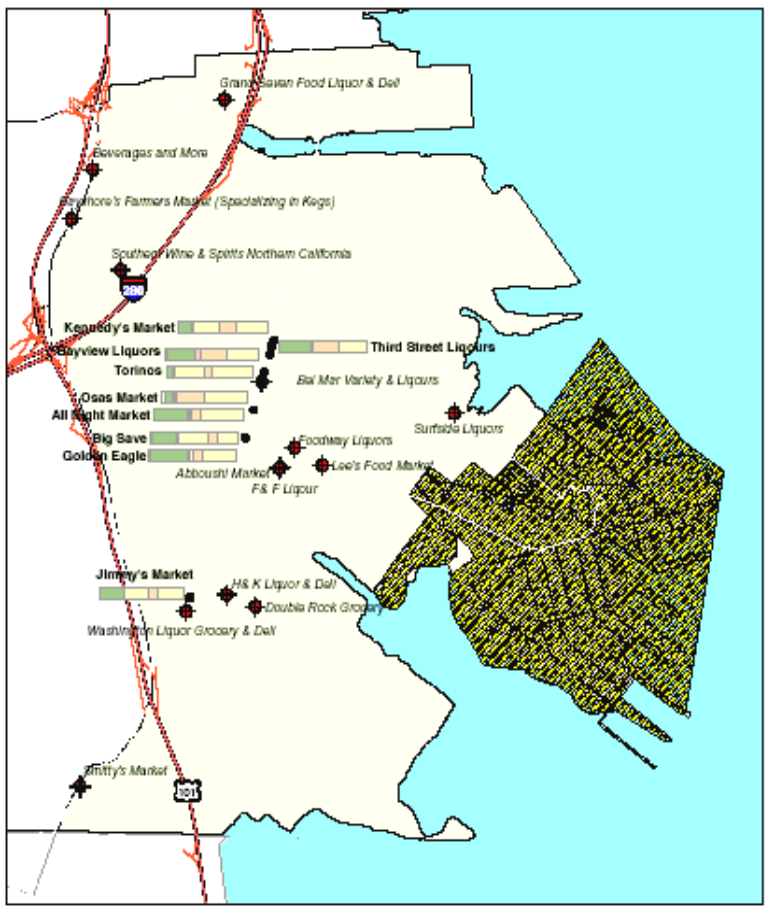
Adapted from Cheadle et al, 1991

LEJ Survey of Products Sold in 11 BV/HP Corner Stores



Hennessey Lavery et al., 2005

GIS Mapping, Merchant & Resident Interviews



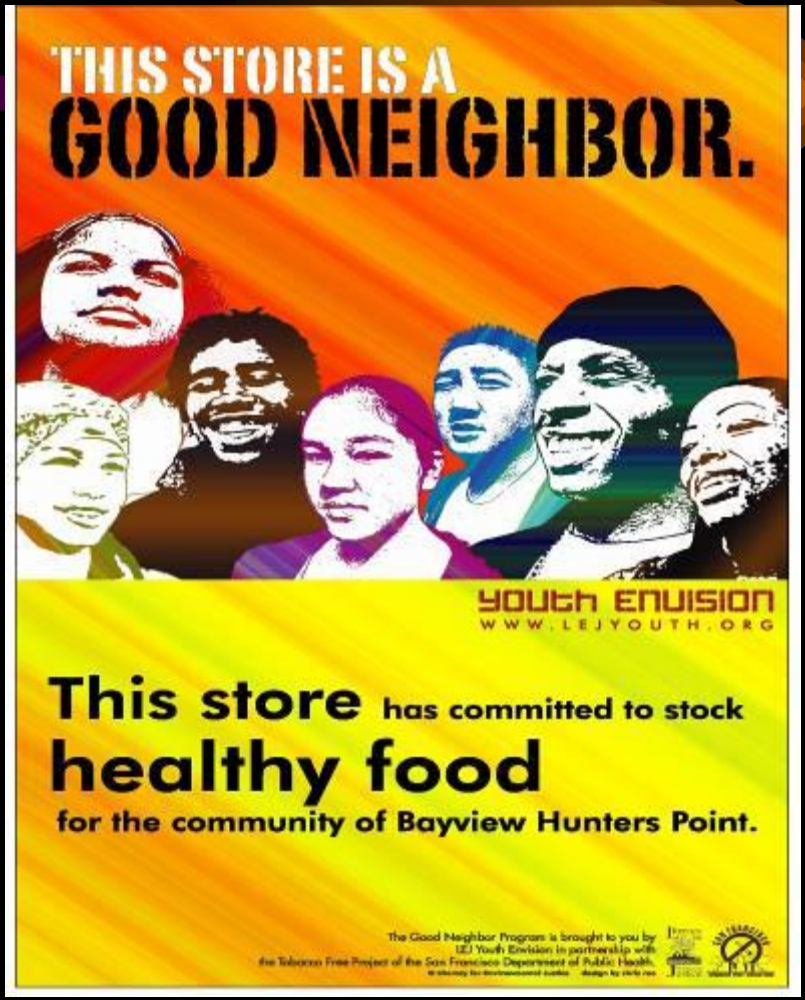
SOME KEY FINDINGS:

- 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

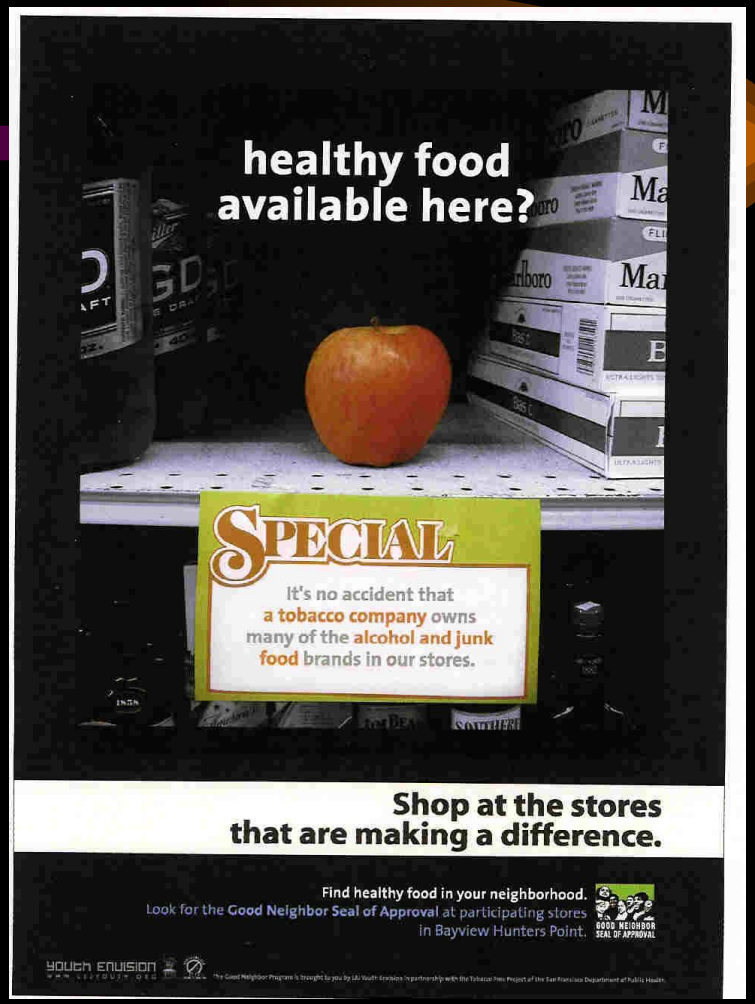


c/o Hennessey Lavery

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"**



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

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

c/o Hennessey Lavery

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

SEFA
SOUTHEAST FOOD ACCESS
Working Group

c/o Cordeiro et al., 2010

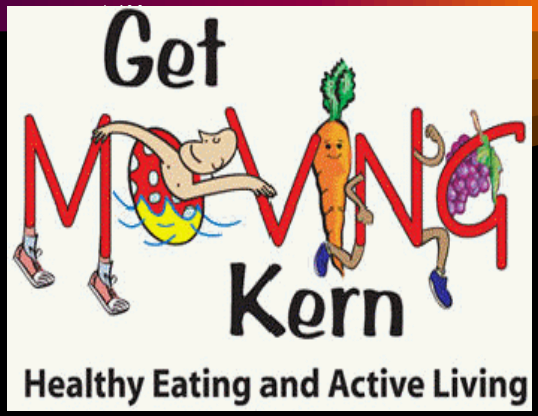
From Local to State Policy

- 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

Kern County CCROPP

- 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

pix c/o J Lopez

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.

   c. 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:

	No drivers	Some drivers	Many drivers
a. Drove slowly and safely	☐	☐	☐
b. Waited for you to cross the street	☐	☐	☐
c. Blocked the crosswalk	☐	☐	☐
d. Sped through an intersection	☐	☐	☐

   e. What else did drivers do? _____

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:

6. a. What grade are you in? _____ b. What is your home zip code? _____

~ more on back of page ~

California Center for PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

www.californiawalks.com

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

pix c/o J Lopez

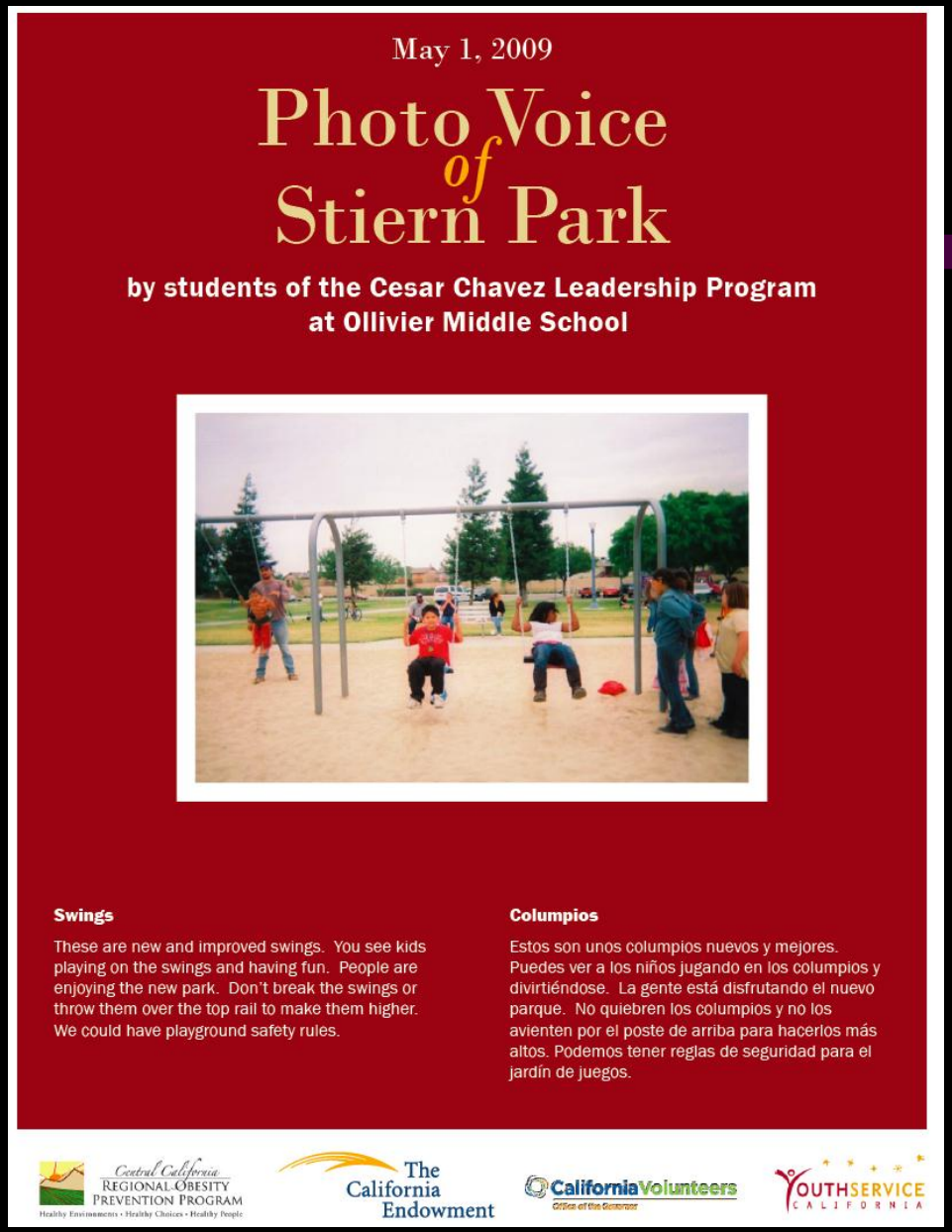
Photovoice with youth in Stiern Park

S-H-O-W-E-D

- What do we **S**ee?
- What's really **H**appening?
- How does this relate to **O**ur lives?
- **W**hy?
- How do we become **E**mpowered?
- What can we **D**o?

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

Getting a Place at the Table…

Kern Council of Governments

Better Planning. Better Transportation

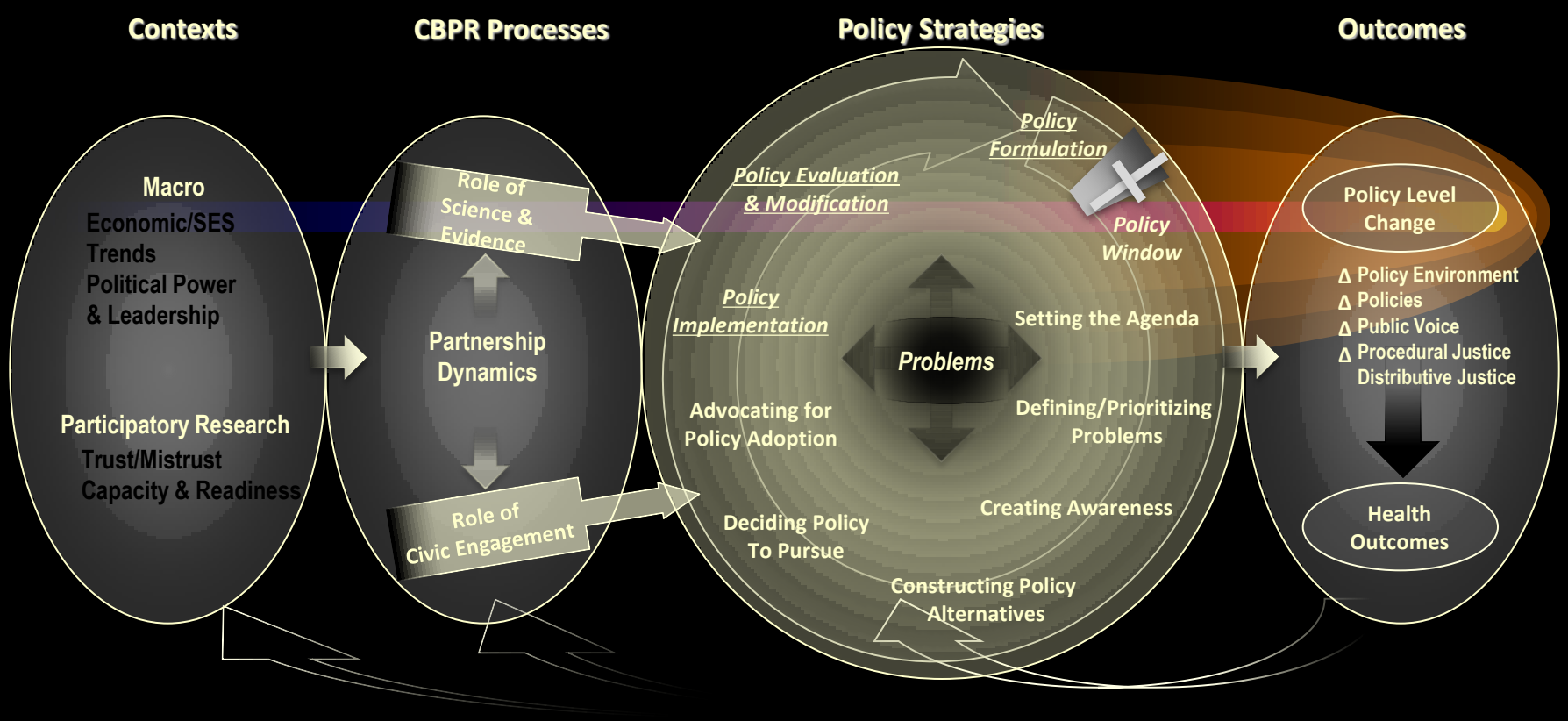
Kern Council of Governments holds special meetings with GWG re. development of Valley Master Plan & County General Plan for Transportation

Kern County

Parks and Recreation Master Plan

And continued youth engagement

CBPR Contexts, Processes, Policy Strategies & Outcomes



Wallerstein, Cacari Stone et al., 2010

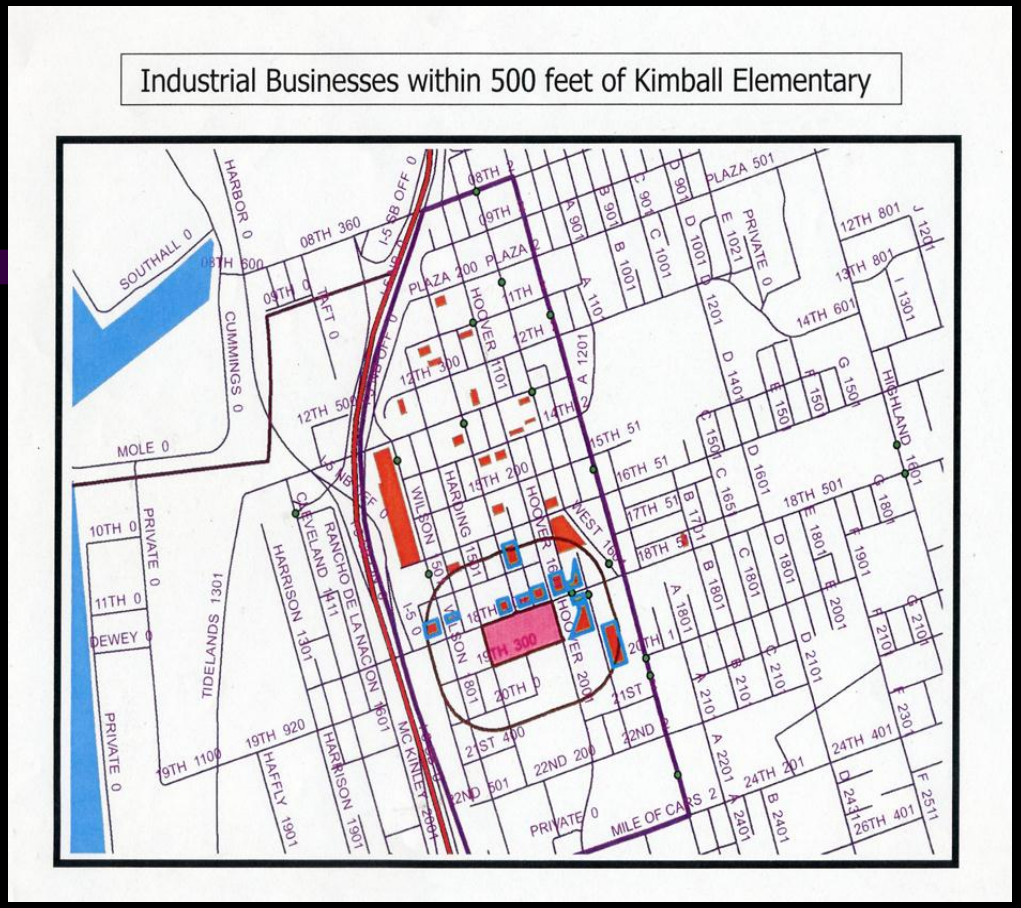
Case Study #4: Engaging Promotoras in the Toxic Free Neighborhoods Campaign, OTNC

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

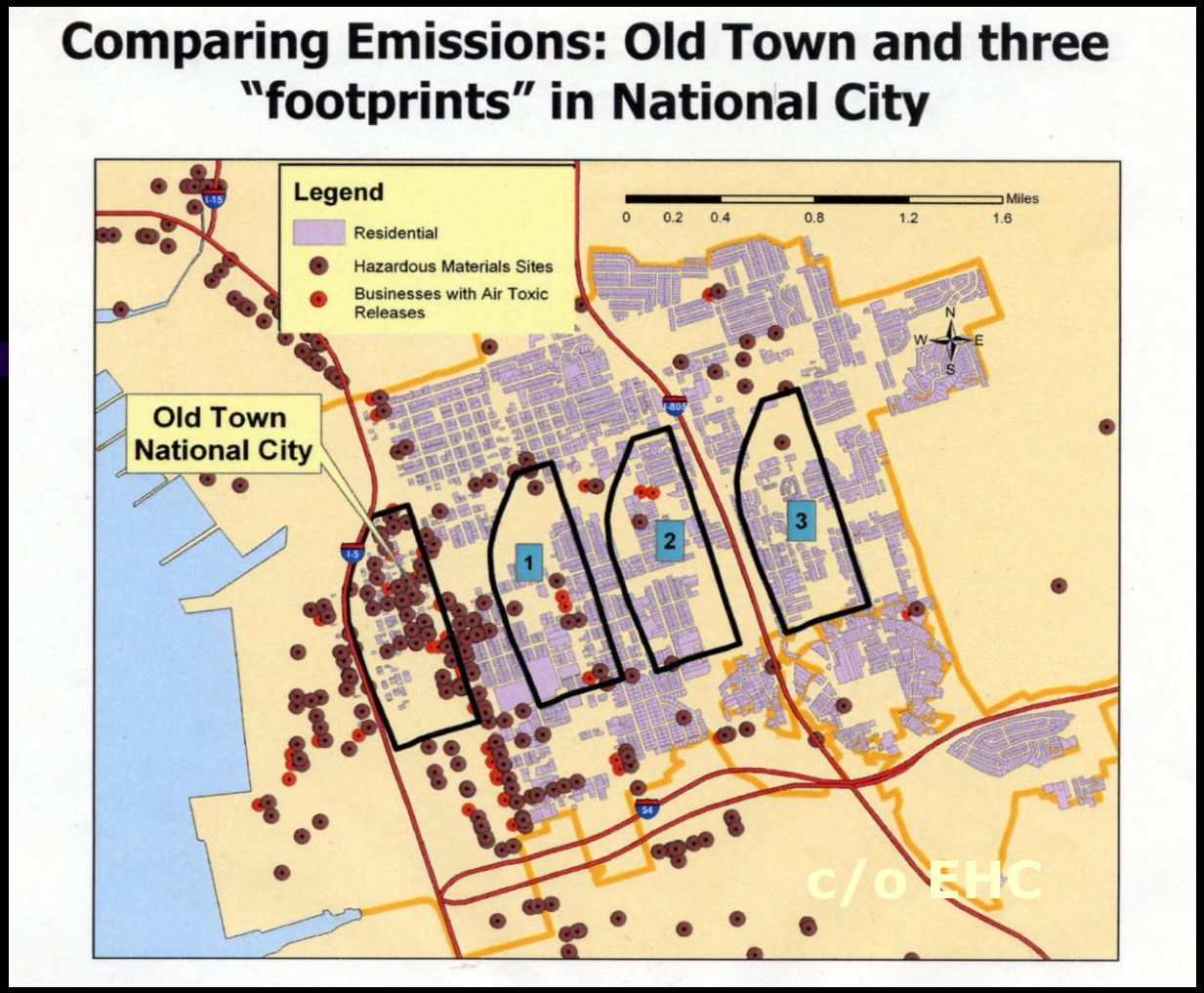
<u>Toxic Total</u>*

Old Town: 23,114

Footprint 1: 5,963

Footprint 2: 3.674

Footprint 3: 0



c/o EHC, 2005

Toxic Air Contaminant Emissions in Four Areas of National City (Pounds per Year)

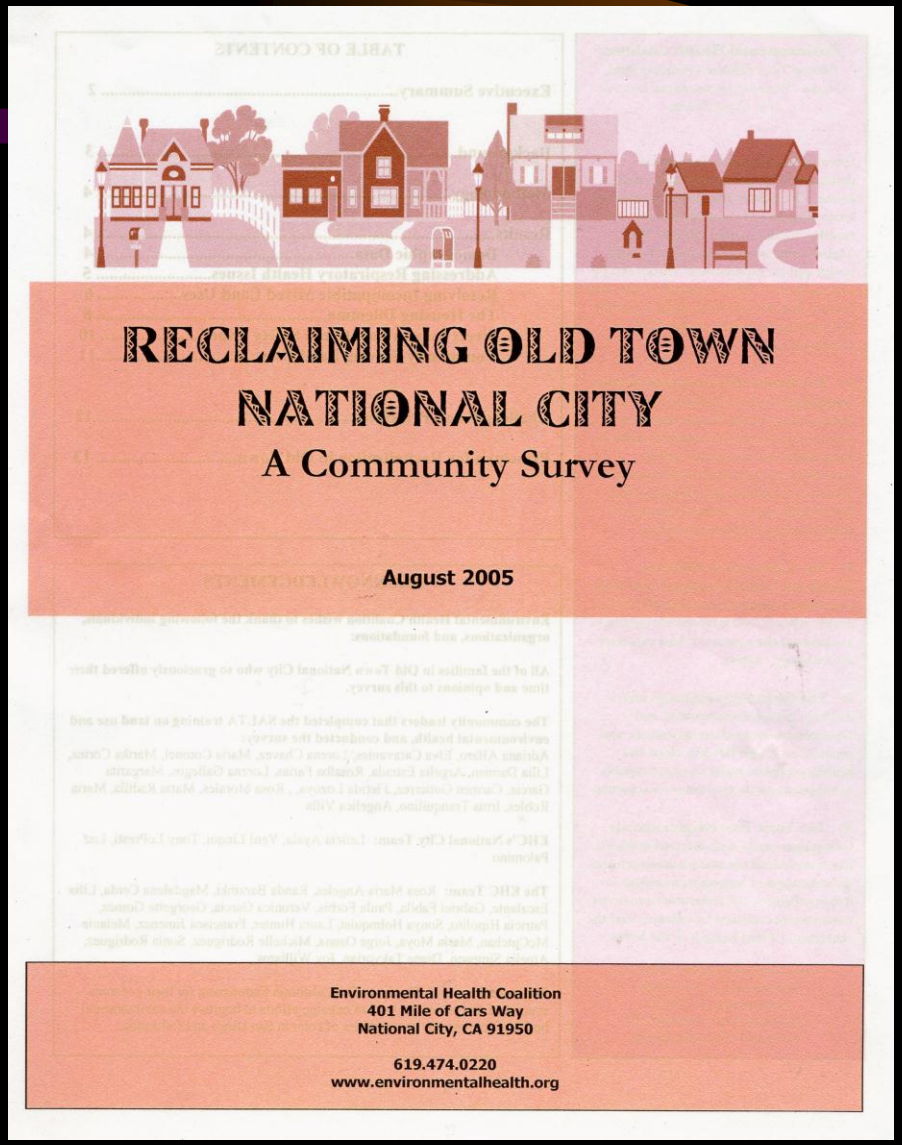
*II. Role of Science and Evidence: Promotoras co-design and conducting Survey Research**

* 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

Toxinformer

Environmental Health Coalition

Volume 28, Issue 1 Spring 2009

Last stop on the long road to victory

Page 3

TOXINFORMER
Environmental Health Coalition
401 Mile of Cars Way, Suite 310
National City, CA 91950
Address Service Requested

Non-profit Org.
US Postage Paid
Permit Number 2340
San Diego, CA

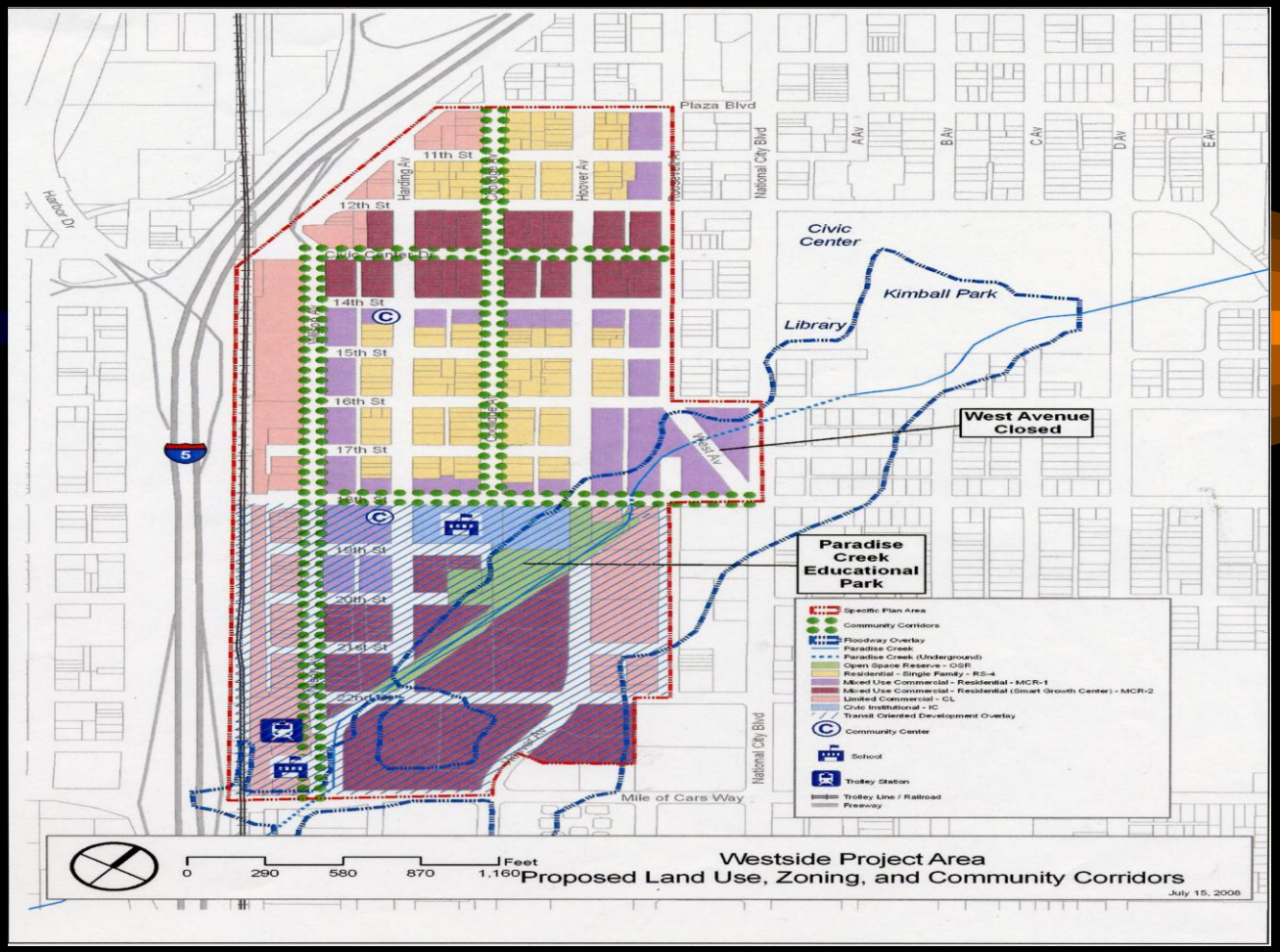
Strategic Planning to Decide on Policy to Pursue

- 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

SATURDAY
February 10, 2007

THE SAN DIEGO UNION-TRIBUNE
5

A student at Momax Truck Driving School drove a semi-tractor trailer next to Kimball Elementary School playground in National City, where Noe Sanchez (left) and Javier Medina were going to play soccer. *Laura Embry / Union-Tribune photos*

Fumes from business spur residents to act

Neighbors, teachers and activists want truck-driving school to move

By Tanya Sierra
STAFF WRITER

Sniff the air in National City's Old Town neighborhood and you'll usually get a noseful of diesel exhaust, paint fumes and other noxious vapors.

It's been that way for years on the west side of this compact, gritty city where small, early 20th-century homes sit alongside auto body shops, welding businesses, machine shops and other industrial businesses. But now neighbors, environmental activists and teachers are honing in on one business — Momax Truck Driving School — and pressuring city officials to make the business move.

At least three days a week, aspiring drivers turn and park big-rig trucks, spewing fumes at nearby homes and Kimball Elementary School, which backs up to the area where Momax students practice.

Teachers say the fumes, noise and vibration from Momax trucks disrupt classrooms and harm students. Sometimes the fumes are so strong kids cover their noses with clothing to block the smell.

Neighbors are also blaming Momax fumes for inducing an asthma attack that killed Javier Jimenez, 67, last week.

This week residents and activists met with City Council members Frank Parra and Luis Natividad. The group wants the council to declare the business a public nuisance and ban truck and bus driving schools from operating next to a school.

After the meeting Parra and

SEE Fumes, B7

Margaret Godshalk, who teaches fourth grade at Kimball, says truck driving schools should not be allowed to operate next to an elementary school.

OVERVIEW

Background: Residents are complaining about the fumes emitted from Momax Truck Driving School in National City. The neighborhood is a mix of homes and industrial businesses.

What's changing: Activists, school employees and neighbors are asking the City Council to pass a law banning truck and bus driving schools from operating near a school.

The future: City Attorney George Eiser will investigate the complaint and report back to the City Council on Feb. 20.

Saturday, April 12, 2008 | The San Diego Union-Tribune.

Our South County

NATIONAL CITY | LEADERSHIP TRAINING ENABLES – AND EMPOWERS – COMMUNITY MEMBERS

Adriana Calderon, left, a trained volunteer with the Environmental Health Coalition, talked with Old Town resident Cludia Soto while their children played. She also handed out a Spanish-language flier. *Howard Lipin / U-T photos*

Neighbors grow into activist role

By Mia 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 involved in civic issues.

SEE Activist, 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

"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

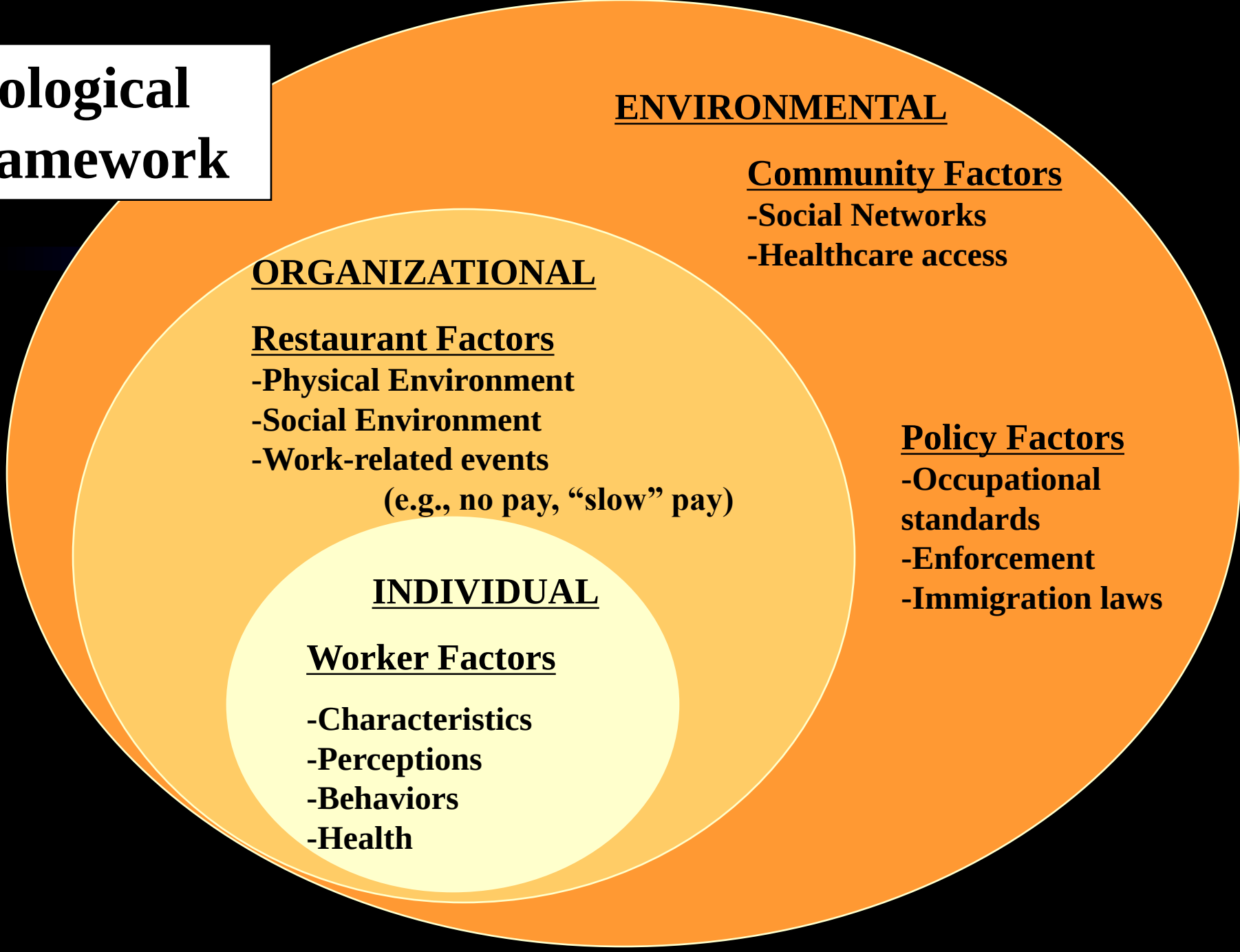
Health Department Partner

SFDPH, Occupational Environmental Dept.

Restaurant Worker Leadership Group

Reastaurant Worker Leaders/Coordinator

Ecological Framework



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:) Leafleter

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

世界日報

WORLD JOURNAL

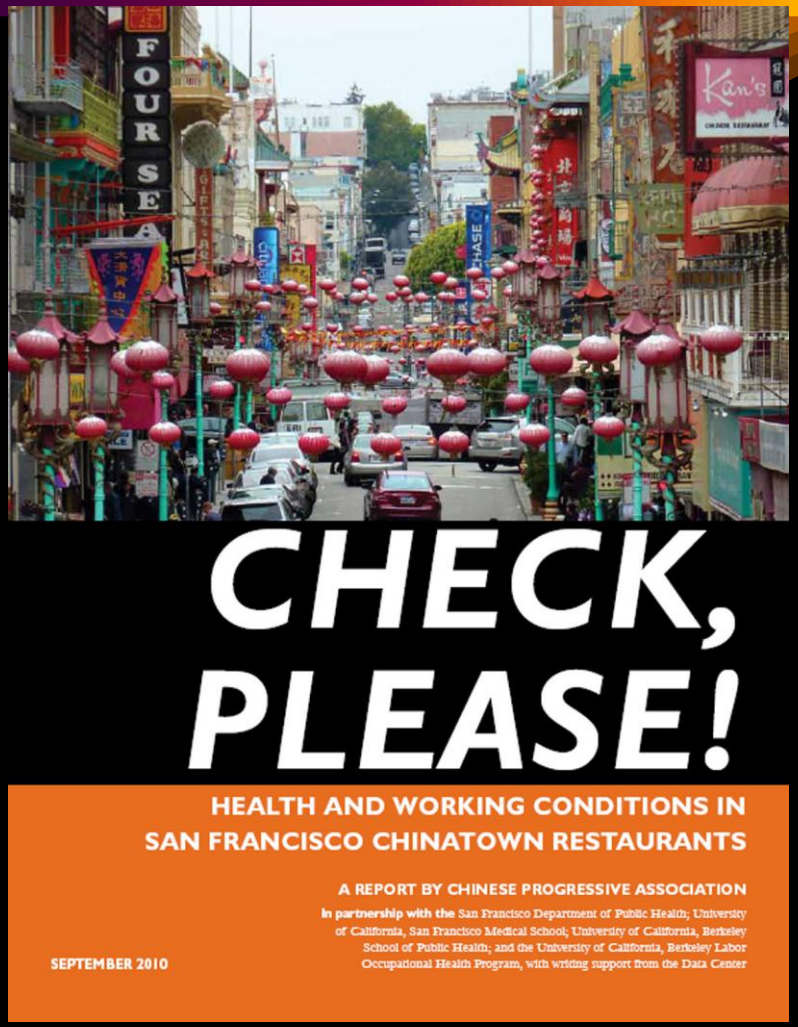
移民怒吼 歐巴馬比布希還差

去年遣返38.7萬人 遠超前年的26.4萬 促白宮定改革移民法案時間表

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 writing support from the Data Center

SEPTEMBER 2010

埋單，唔該！

三藩市華埠餐館的健康及工作情況

本報告是由華人進步會
聯同下列機構合作編撰
三藩市衛生署、加州大學三藩市醫學院、加州大學柏克萊分校公共衛生學院、加州大學柏克萊分校勞工職業健康計劃，並獲數據中心提供編寫支援

2010年9月

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 (CPA POR SUS SIGLAS EN INGLES)

En colaboración con el Departamento de Salud Pública de San Francisco (Department of Public Health), Universidad de California (University of California), Escuela de Medicina de San Francisco (San Francisco Medical School), Escuela de Salud Pública de Berkeley (Berkeley School of Public Health), Programa de Salud Ocupacional Laboral de Berkeley (Berkeley Labor Occupational Health Program) y contribuciones escritas del Centro de Datos (Data Center).

SEPTIEMBRE 2010

www.cpasf.org

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=96dQzjKXFoE

Board of Supervisors

City Hall
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place
San Francisco, CA 94102-4689
Tel. No. 554-5184
TDD No. 554-5227

Legislation Introduced

Tuesday, May 10, 2011

110594 **[Administrative**
Labor Standard
Sponsors: Camp
Ordinance amend
12R.17, 12R.18, a
minimum wage la
enforcement actio
retaliation; 3) impo
notice to employe
non-compliance w
citation upon suffi
materials for empl
Sub-Committee.

July 18, 2011

San Francisco Chronicle

LABOR

Low-wage workers cheated

Unscrupulous bosses often take advantage of most vulnerable

By John Coté
CHRONICLE STAFF WRITER

Li Shuang Li (left), a victim of wage theft, and Shaw San Liu are working to stop the practice.

Li Shuang Li waited 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 80. Shifts could last 10 hours.

For that, the mother of two says she was paid $900 a month — less than $2 an hour.

Li counts herself among the lucky ones.

places were forced to work 14 hours a day, six days a week, for less than $4 an hour, according to the lawsuit. San Francisco's minimum wage is higher than the current $9.92 an hour.

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 16 to enforce

also require the city to resolve labor claims or refer them to a hearing within six months, but Levitt said she doesn't have the staff to meet that deadline.

"Many investigations are complicated," she said. "They involve numerous job-site visits, requesting and getting an employer's records, interviewing employees, interviewing the

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

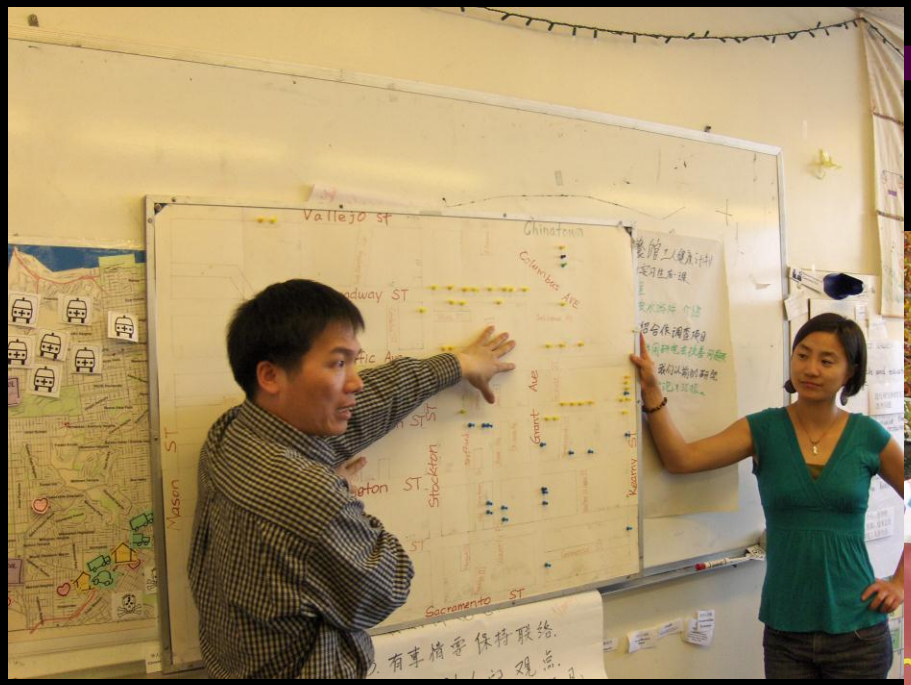
CBPR Balancing Act

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…

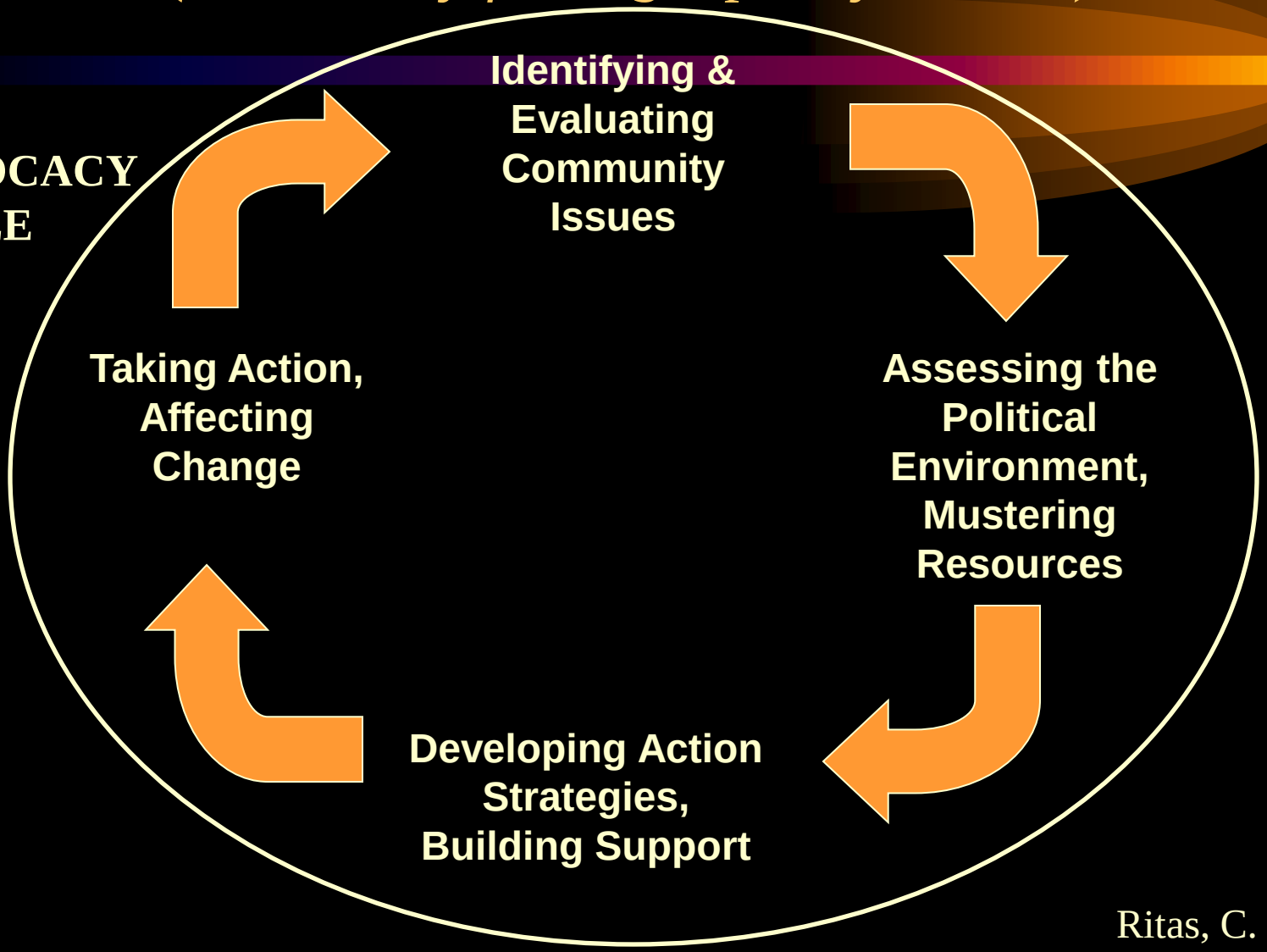
- Commitment to "doing your homework" – finding out what other communities have done, who holds decision making authority, key leverage points etc.

- 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)

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

POLICY BINGO			
Ballot Initiatives	Legislature	Coalition	Legislation
Lobbying	Litigation	Grass Roots	Regulation
Appropriation	Municipal	Advocacy	Public Policy
Commission	Town Hall	Hearing	Amendment

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

Addressing Researchers' Concerns About Engaging in Policy Advocacy

Instructions for authors, Epidemiology

"We discourage policy recommendations in research papers; such recommendations are reserved for commentaries."

http://edmgr.ovid.com/epid/accounts/ifauth.htm

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!"

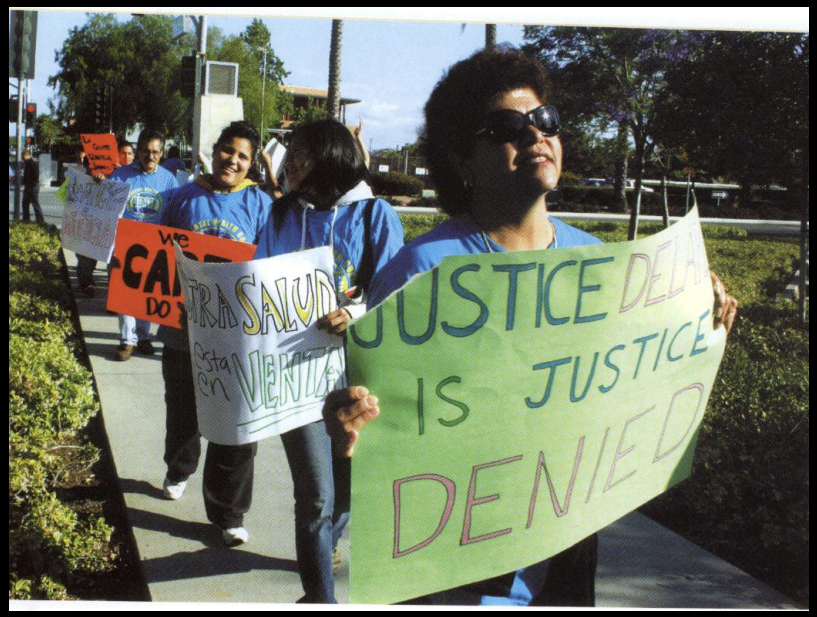
Gary Grant, Executive Director

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 <u>contributions and connections</u>

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

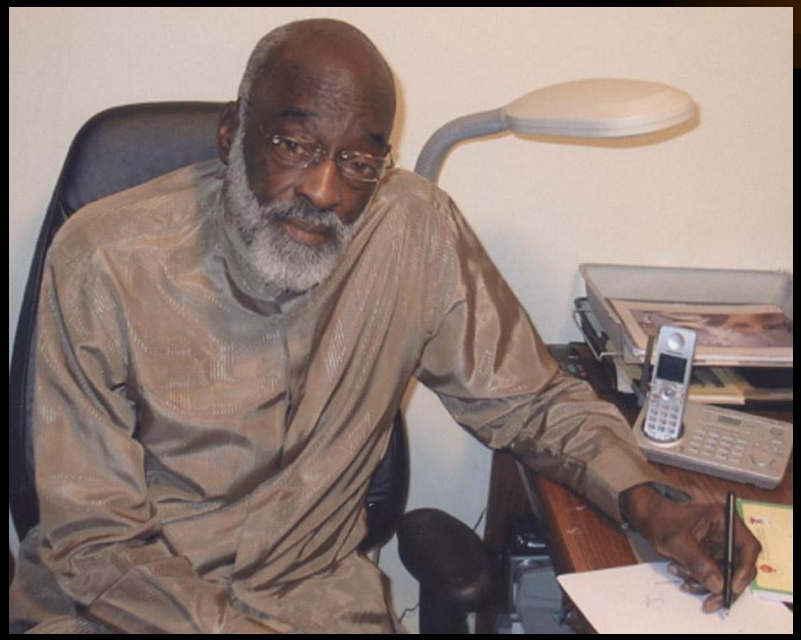
“Real change happens when the process is opened up, when community members speak out and fill hearing rooms, op-ed pages and blogs, when research is oriented to community members’ perspectives and experiences….

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