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Exploring the challenges and responsibilities of mutual engagement within participatory action research.

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Public Health

Themes

- Participatory qualitative methodologies that centralize the voices of those most easily marginalized by mainstream policies
- Shaping the study methodology
- Key responsibilities of the co-researchers within this process of mutual engagement
- Challenges and responsibilities of identifying the perspectives of co-researchers in a methodology striving to mutually engage diverse communities of academic researchers, NHS clinicians and service users
- Issues emerging of relevance for policies on social exclusion, cultural competence and user involvement



Terminology

- *Action Research'*= a research methodology based on learning-by-doing
- 'ARV' = Anti-Retroviral medication (drugs thought to slow HIV replication and the onset of AIDS)
- 'RCT' = Randomised Controlled Trial
- 'NASS' = UK National Asylum Support Service part of the Home Office Immigration and Nationality Department
- 'National Dispersal Scheme' or 'Dispersal' =enforced & involuntary relocation of asylum seekers within UK
- 'Vouchers' or 'Voucher Scheme' = a stigmatizing state benefit system for asylum seekers that uses vouchers instead of cash



Aims

Share, implement and disseminate good practice through identification of:-, clinicians/service users' perspectives; local knowledge that inhibits/enables subject engagement; factors that sustain adherence; factors that enhance local research capacity.



Research questions

what factors enable/constrain greater recruitment of HIV-positive Londonbased sub-Saharan African patients into anti-HIV clinical trials (ARVs)?; what factors facilitate/impede subject adherence whilst enrolled?; what service developments could accommodate above findings?; what inputs enhance social research capacity of research nurses?



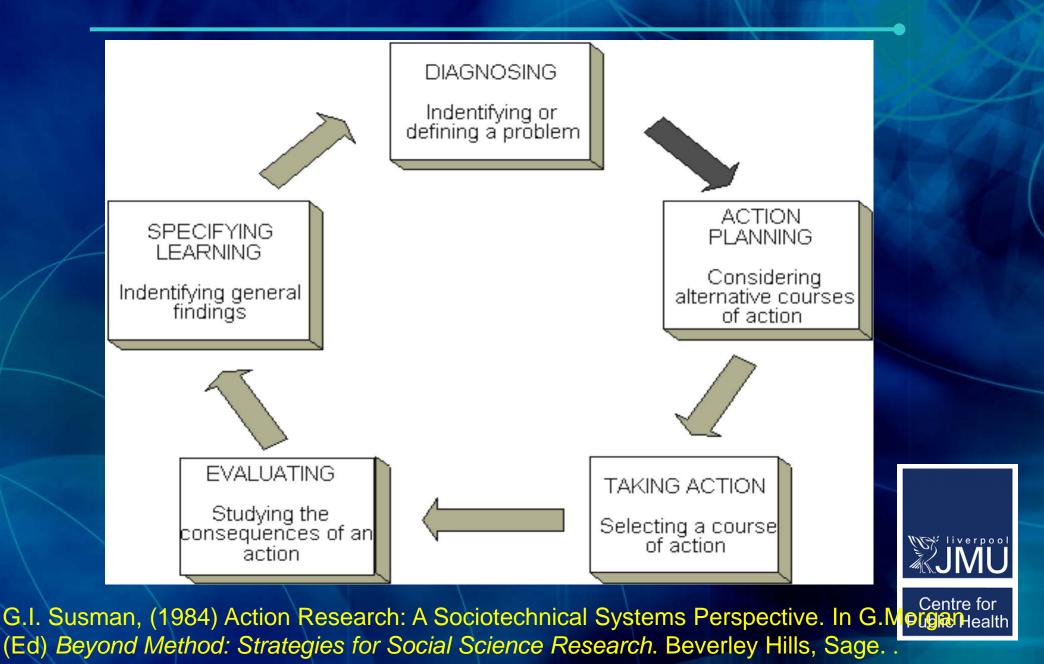
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Anticipated outcomes

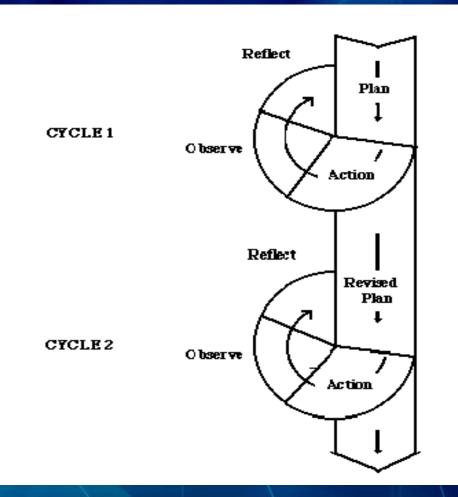
enhance enrolment strategies;
increase African user consultation;
developing clinical strategies in context of 'lay' health beliefs.



Action Research Process (after Susman 1984)



Action Research Process (after Kemmis 1985)



cited in Hopkins D (1985) A teacher's guide to classroom research. Philadelphia: Open University Press



Participatory action research (after Stringer 1999)

Participatory action research <u>aims</u> to be:
democratic

enables participation

equitable

acknowledges equality of worth

liberating

provides freedom from oppressive conditions

life enhancing

enables expression of individuals' full potential



Research advisory group (RAG)

assists in achieving study aims/objectives

forum to agree:

 methodology
 user involvement
 data analysis
 differing perspectives
 social factors
 ethical issues
 funding

invites participation of related communities

engagement of related communities:
 African professionals, users and patients
 academic researchers
 clinicians



Research advisory group (RAG)

Diverse communities of Londonbased African professionals, patients/users, academic researchers and clinicians with differing:

roles/responsibilities
tools & resources
challenges
interventions



Related communities of 'co- researchers'	Role/ Responsibility	Tools & Resources	Challenges	Interventions
African users &	inform research process	■local knowledge	knowledge levels	invitation to RAG
patients	 active participation e.g. data, analysis, user involvement provide data, 	community networksexperience of	 NASS dispersal multiple economic challenges e.g. vouchers 	referral to Services
	analysis of data marketing: help develop flyers, posters	problem/part of solution	■attitudes/belief systems	
	develop user forum		confidentiality	
	Iorum		motivation levels	

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Related communities of 'co-researchers'	Role/ Responsibility	Tools & Resources	Challenges	Interventions
Academic researchers (co-opting Research Assistant & African professionals from within the African communities)	 facilitate funding bids establish Research Advisory Group (RAG) co-ordinate data collection & analysis 	 research expertise opinion leadership knowing community based issues e.g. recruitment sites, CBO's 	 knowledge of community issues representation knowledge of methodology sense of alienation project schedule in-depth interviews 	 recruit (co-) Research Assistant from African communities with local knowledge recruit to RAG seminars lobby NASS, DoH re: RAG issues
	developing interview guide	 interview guide African coresearchers 	•validity & reliability	Centre for Public Health

Related communities of 'co- researchers'	Role/ Responsibility	Tools & Resources	Challenges	Interventions
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- African HIV Policy Network, London
- Department of Health Sciences, University of York
- Faculty of Health and Social Care Sciences, Kingston University/St George's, University of London



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