

Career Development Series 2022

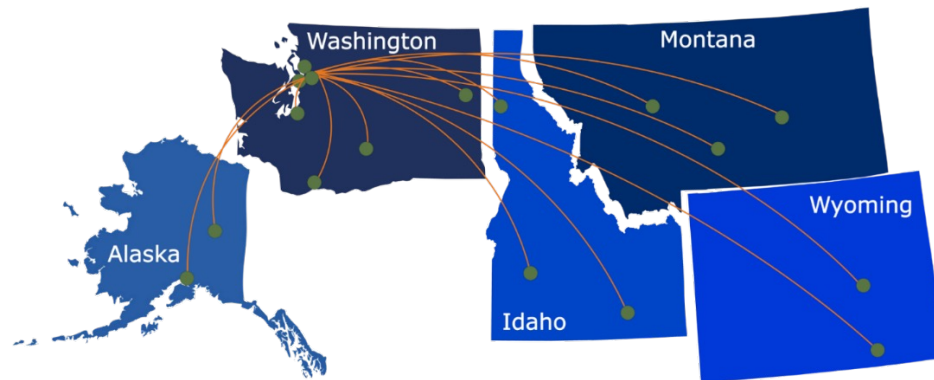
Increasing Inclusivity in Participant Recruitment and Engagement

Presentation will begin at 12:00 PM (PT)



ITHS

Institute of Translational Health Sciences
ACCELERATING RESEARCH. IMPROVING HEALTH.



What We Offer:

- 1 Research Support Services:** Members gain access to the different research services, resources, and tools offered by ITHS, including the ITHS Research Navigator.
- 2 Community Engagement:** Members can connect with regional and community based practice networks
- 3 Education & Training:** Members can access a variety of workforce development and mentoring programs and apply for formal training programs.
- 4 Funding:** Members can apply for local and national pilot grants and other funding opportunities. ITHS also offers letters of support for grant submissions.

Contact ITHS

Director of Research Development



- Project Consultation
- Strategic Direction
- Resources and Networking

Melissa D. Vaught, Ph.D.
ithsnav@uw.edu
206.616.3875

Scientific Success Committee

- Clinical Trials Consulting
- Guidance on Study Design, Approach and Implementation
- Feedback on Design and Feasibility

<https://www.iths.org/investigators/services/clinical-trials-consulting/>

Feedback

At the end of the seminar, a link to the feedback survey will be sent to the email address you used to register.

Increasing Inclusivity in Participant Recruitment and Engagement

ITHS Career Development Series | June 2022

Brian E. Saelens, Ph.D.

brian.saelens@seattlechildrens.org



Seattle Children's®

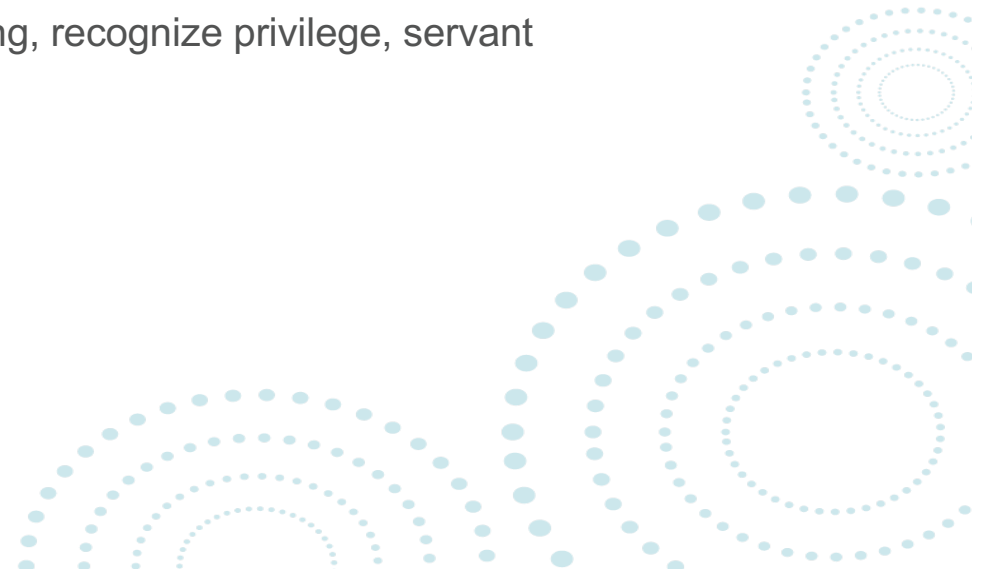
Objectives

By the end of this session, you should be able to:

Importance	Understand the rationale and importance of diversifying research participation
Plan	Describe expectations for inclusion of diverse populations in research and suggested language for reporting on diverse identities
Act	Identify 3 strategies that increase the likelihood of increasing the racial/ethnic and economic diversity of research participants

Own EDI Journey

- Research focus on active living and healthy eating
 - Started with individual/family; expanded to environment
- Community partnerships in health implementation initiatives
 - Different perspectives, community-informed approaches
- Service (County, National Advisory, ITHS)
- Self-reflection, opportunities for learning, recognize privilege, servant leadership
- Still evolving



Common Language

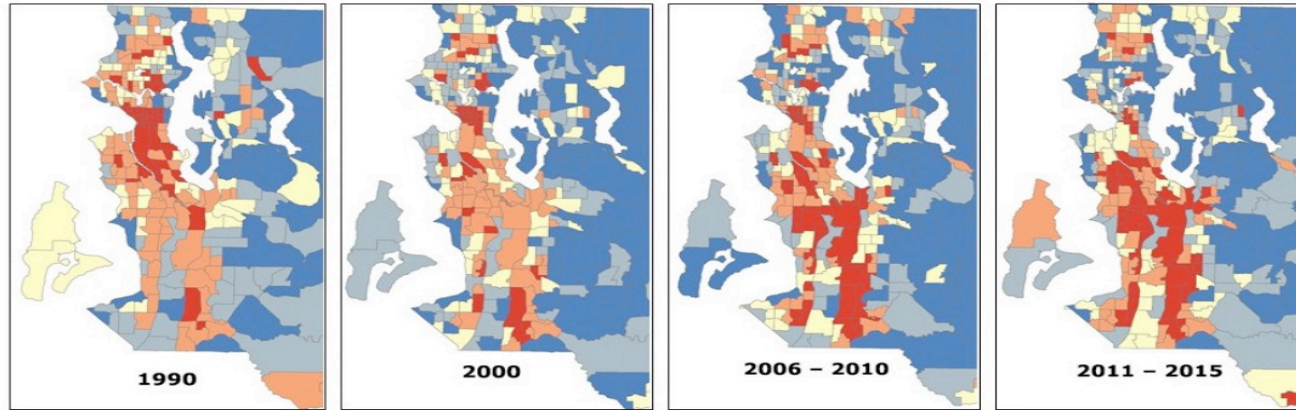
- **Diversity:** The myriad ways in which people differ, including psychological, physical, and social differences that exist across individuals, including race, ethnicity, nationality, socioeconomic status, religion, economic class, education, age, gender, sexual orientation, mental and physical ability, etc.
 - Diversity is all-inclusive and supportive of the proposition that everyone and every group should be valued.
 - Understanding differences and moving beyond simple tolerance to embracing and celebrating the rich dimensions of our differences.
 - Recognition that research that fails to increase participation from diverse groups will continue to perpetuate inequities in health care and health outcomes that exist in our country, in our communities, and elsewhere.
 - When discussing race as an element of diversity, note that race is a social construct, not a biological one.
- **Inclusion:** Authentically bringing traditionally excluded individuals and/or groups into processes, activities, and decision/policy making in a way that shares power.
 - Better inclusion involves better engagement of individuals who identify as non-white, Latinx, LGBTQIA, lower income, otherwise abled, non-English language proficient, and other groups not represented in research
 - Having just a diverse research workforce is not the same as having a diverse research workforce in an inclusive environment.
 - By incorporating inclusion, we can ensure that we do more than just bring in diversity; inclusion is a concrete way of supporting and sustaining that diversity.

The background of the slide features a soft-focus image of several hands of different skin tones reaching out to hold a globe. The hands are positioned around the globe, with some fingers pointing towards it, symbolizing global unity and shared responsibility.

Common Language

- **Equity:** Individuals are provided resources they need to have access to the same opportunities. Equity is disproportional (some get more than others), but the distribution ensures even opportunities for all people. Conversely, 'equality' is uniformity of resources provided (the same resources are given to everyone), which perpetuates existing differences in access to and engagement in opportunities (like research).
- **Health Equity:** social justice in health (i.e., no one is denied the possibility to be healthy based on group status)
- **Health Disparities:** the metric that we use to measure progress toward achieving health equity

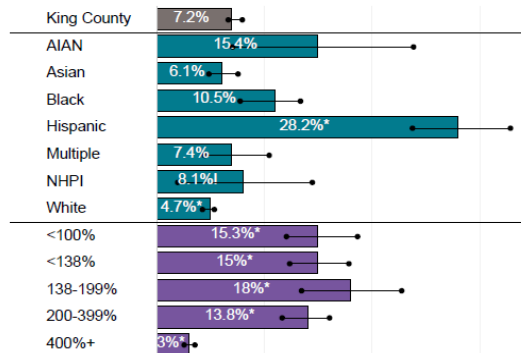
Median household income by King County neighborhood, 1990-2015



■ <\$50,000
 ■ \$50,000 - \$64,999
 ■ \$65,000 - \$74,999
 ■ \$75,000 - \$89,999
 ■ \$90,000 and over

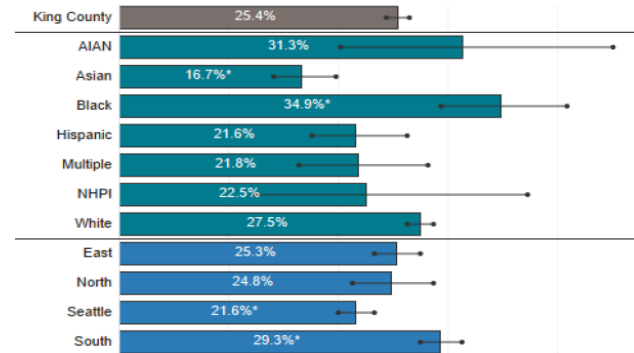
Data sources: US Census Bureau, 1990 & 2000 censuses; American Community Survey (2006-2010, 2011-2015)

Uninsured adults King County (2019)



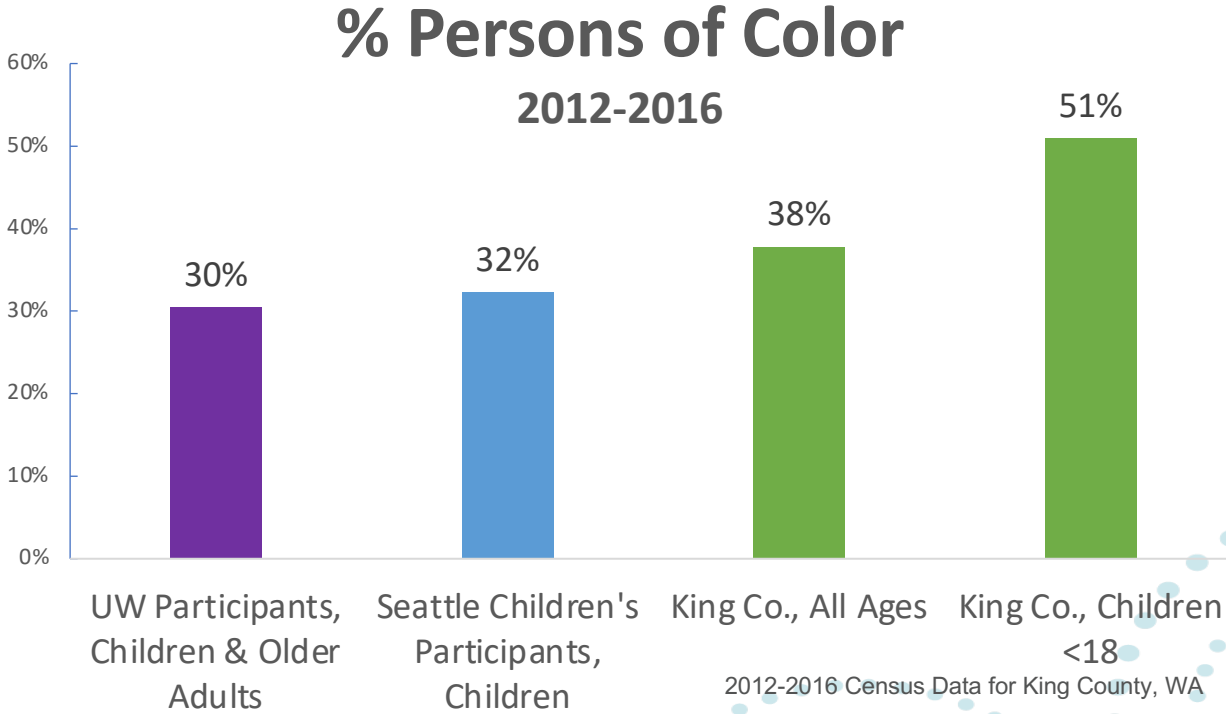
Source: American Community Survey
 * Significantly different from King County average
 ! Interpret with caution: sample size is small, so estimate is imprecise

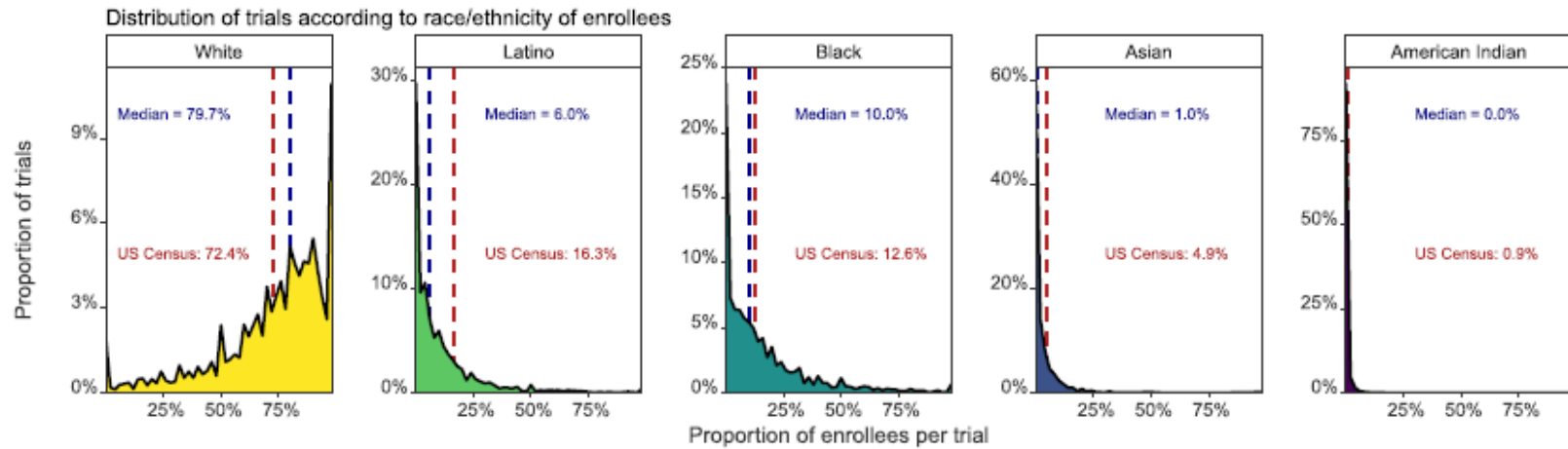
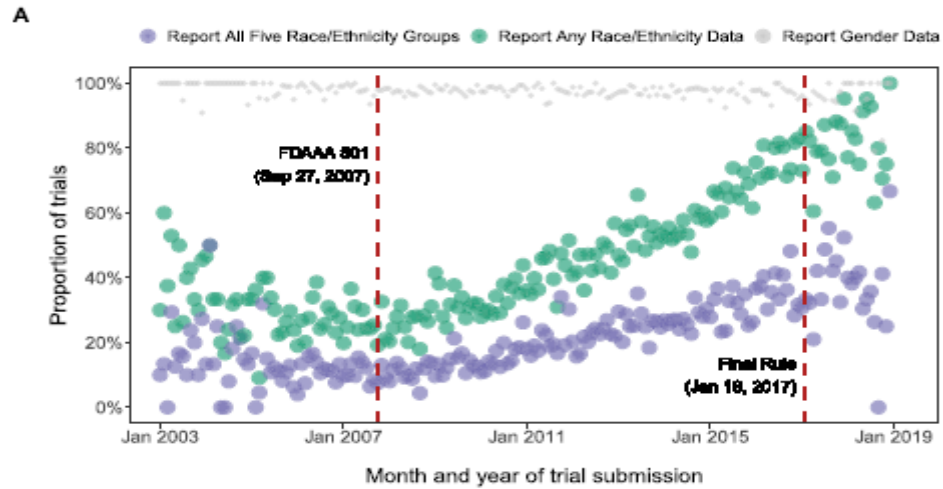
Hypertension (adults) King County (average: 2013, 2015 & 2017)



Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System
 * Significantly different from King County average

Prior State: Research Participant Race/Ethnicity

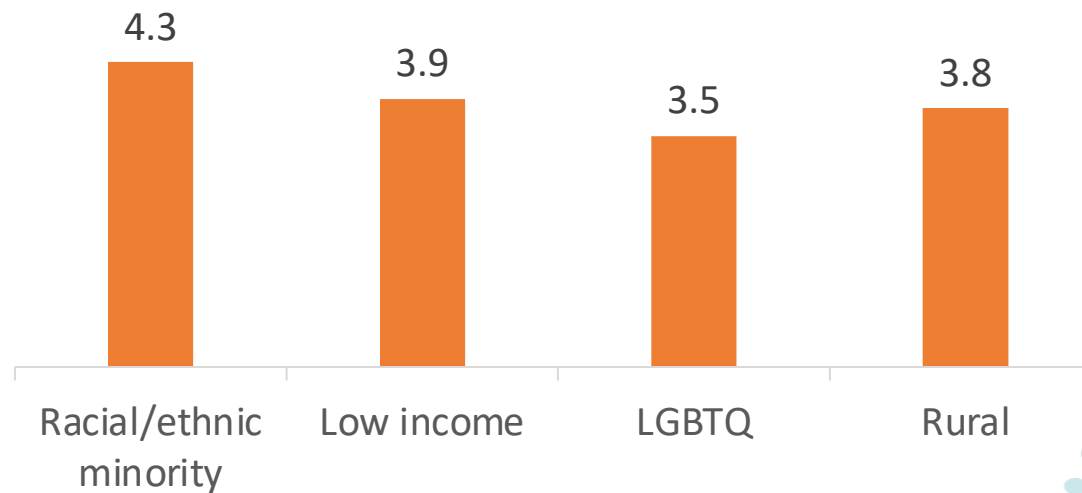




Current State: Importance of Inclusion

How Important Is It to Increase Research Participation of These Groups?

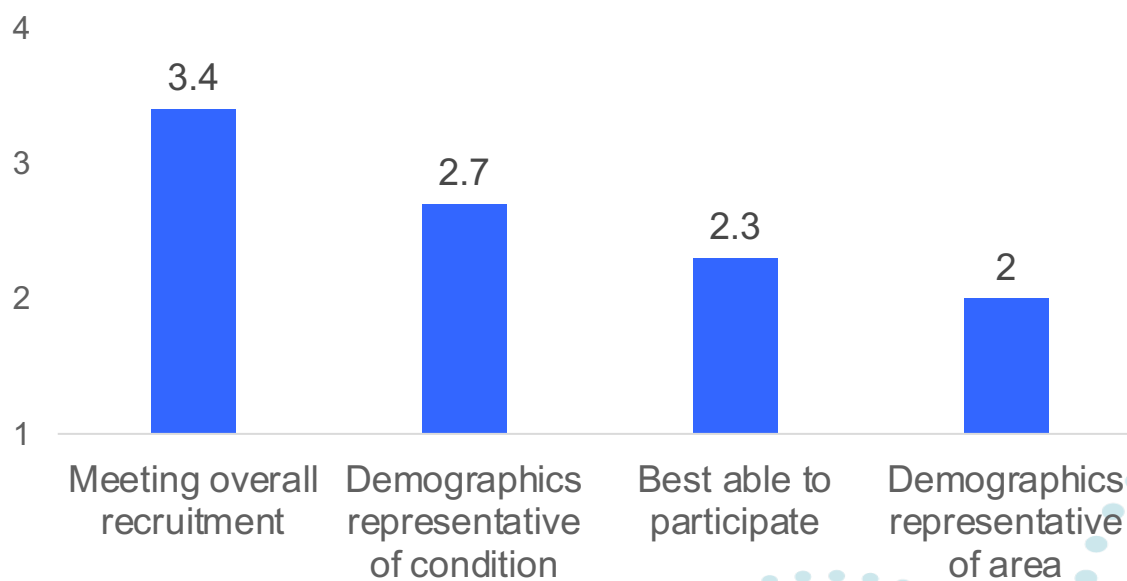
Likert (1=Not at all; 5=Very Important)



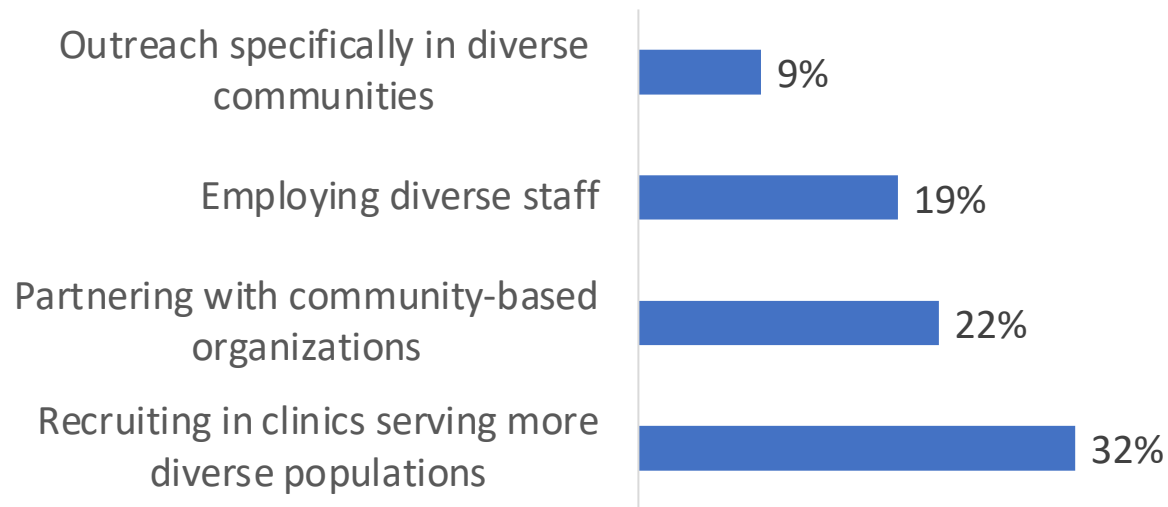
Survey on Diversity in Research Studies

Rank Importance for Recruitment/Enrollment

Rank (1=Least; 2=Slightly; 3=Important; 4=Most)



Current State: Current Diversity/Inclusion Practices



Who We Exclude from Research (e.g)

- Limited English Proficiency (IRB approved)
- Race or Ethnicity (implicit bias and racism)
- Socioeconomic status (research design)
- Disabled individuals (by protocol)
- LGBTQ (exclusionary survey questions)

NIH Study Section Review

Inclusion Plans **Applicable Only** for Human Subjects research and not IRB Exemption #4.

- Sex/Gender: Distribution justified scientifically
- Race/Ethnicity: Distribution justified scientifically
- For NIH-Defined Phase III trials, Plans for valid design and analysis: Not applicable
- Inclusion/Exclusion Based on Age: Distribution justified scientifically

Comments (Required Unless Not Applicable):



Summary

- Many of the health conditions that are the focus of our clinical translational research have disparities in prevalence, access to corresponding care, outcomes, etc
- History of lack of reporting on race/ethnicity and other identity information and inequitable access for diverse populations
- There is considerable interest, but more limited action being taken around EDI integration





What You Can Do

Strategies to Increase Diversity in Research

- Community engagement in various forms and ways (individual/team)
- Change our institutions (system)



Continuum of Engagement

Community-Driven Research



Community-Based Participatory Research



Community-Based Research



Community-Placed Research



Investigator-Driven Research



Value of Including the Community

- Community are the **experts** of their community
 - Insights into recruitment, data collection, and retention

- Research goal becomes the community-academic **partnership goal**
 - Research success becomes a **shared goal**
 - Community **champions**

- Builds the **pipeline** for dissemination and implementation
- Creates a **context** for translation of research

- More funders and reviewers demand it!



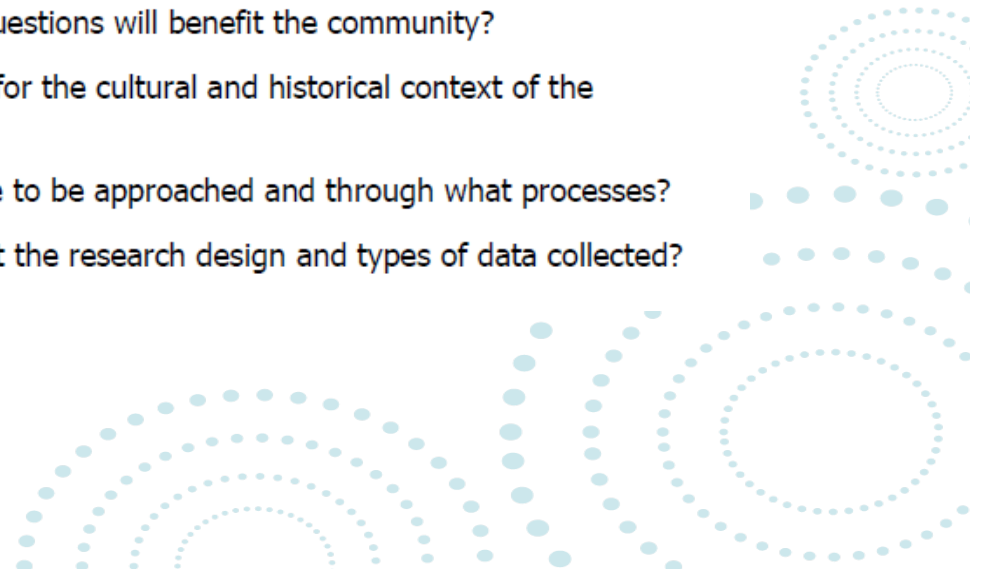
Example from Equitable Research Best Practices

Equitable Research Best Practices: **Study Design**

1. Researchers should consider the following questions:

- Is the community involved in the research design process?
- How will answers to the research questions will benefit the community?
- Do the research questions account for the cultural and historical context of the community?
- How do community members desire to be approached and through what processes?
- Does the community respect & trust the research design and types of data collected?

<https://www.iths.org/wp-content/uploads/Equitable-research-best-practices-12.20.2021.pdf>



Value Your Community Partners



Share the Funds!



Be Mindful of
Operations Costs

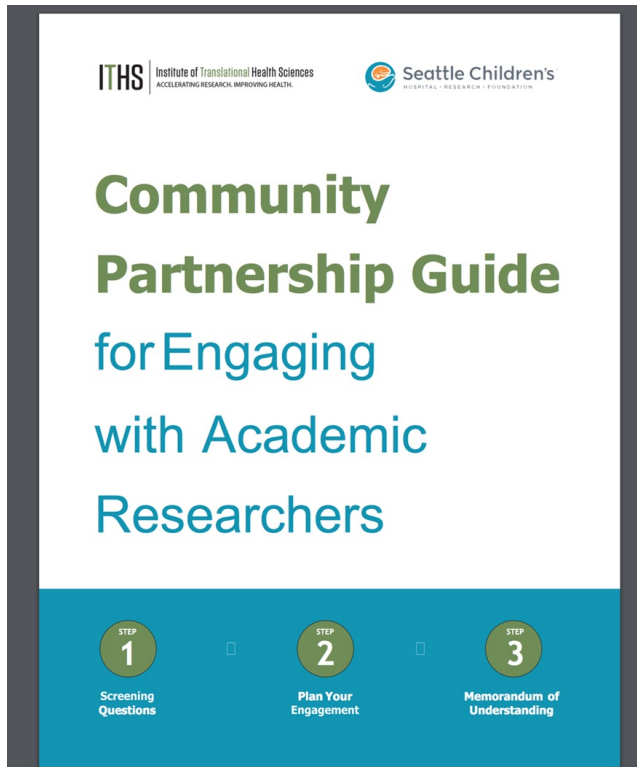


Consider utilizing
community resources
for staffing



Be transparent

Use the Community Partnership Guide



Step 1: Decide which projects to learn more about

Step 2: Plan your Research Project Engagement

Step 3: Create a Memorandum of Understanding

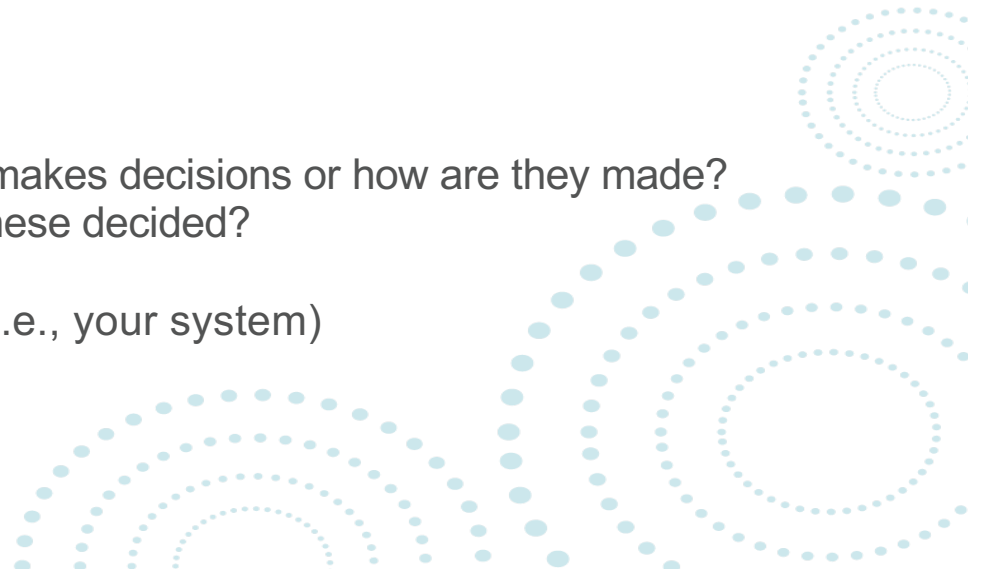
<https://www.iths.org/community/partners/isp/>

Saleh, A., Saelens, B., Hayes, M., the Health Equity Community Advisor Council, & Coker, T. (2022). Community Partnership Guide for Engaging with Academic Researchers. *Progress In Community Health Partnerships: Research, Education, And Action*, 16(1), 129-134. <https://doi.org/10.1353/cpr.2022.0012>

Starting Earlier and Staying Engaged

Building relationships and sharing power

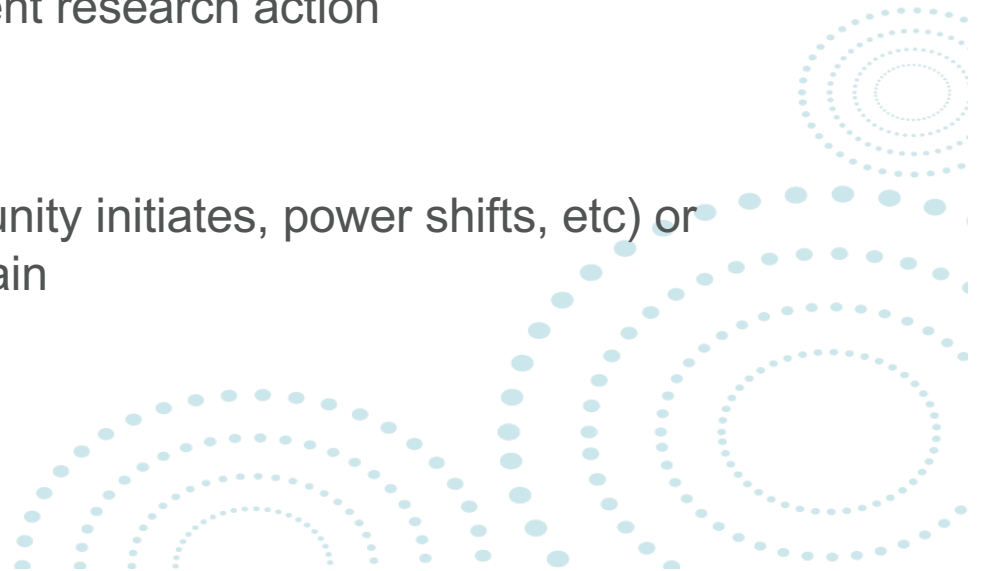
- Be known for being there (and not just for you)
- Bring value to your community partners
- Listen intently, verify, listen again
- Power
 - Who has the resources? Who makes decisions or how are they made?
Who sets priorities? How are these decided?
- Navigating the research system (i.e., your system)



How Will You Know?

Some potential signs of the strength of your community partnership

- Feel uncomfortable
- Enough trust to challenge
- Community takes independent research action
- << 6 degrees of separation
- Invited to play again (community initiates, power shifts, etc) or accepts invitation to play again



Challenges You May Encounter

- Identifying who/what your community is and who represents their voice
- Mismatch in timelines (grants, promotion, manuscripts, etc)
- Feeling of going backwards
- When to say 'yes'/'no'
- Recognition that your institution/system needs to change (and that you need to help change it)

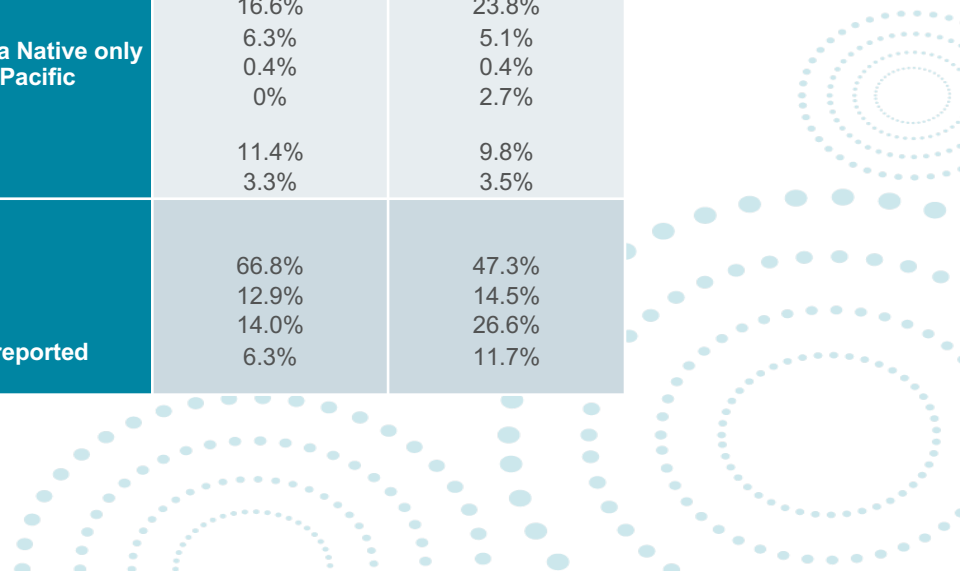
Example of Community Engagement in Research

- Seeking a lower income and racially/ethnically diverse sample of children/families for survey research (quickly!)
- Some existing recruitment/engagement strategies are likely to be highly ineffective
- Multi-pronged approach to community engagement
 - Outreach to prior community partners
 - Hire and train community members to engage, recruit, conduct data collection
 - Data collection within community sites (e.g., renting space within community settings) and at different times and offering childcare
 - Offer surveys in multiple languages and have native speakers help with research engagement (and translation of survey)
 - Plan for community interpretation of findings and dissemination



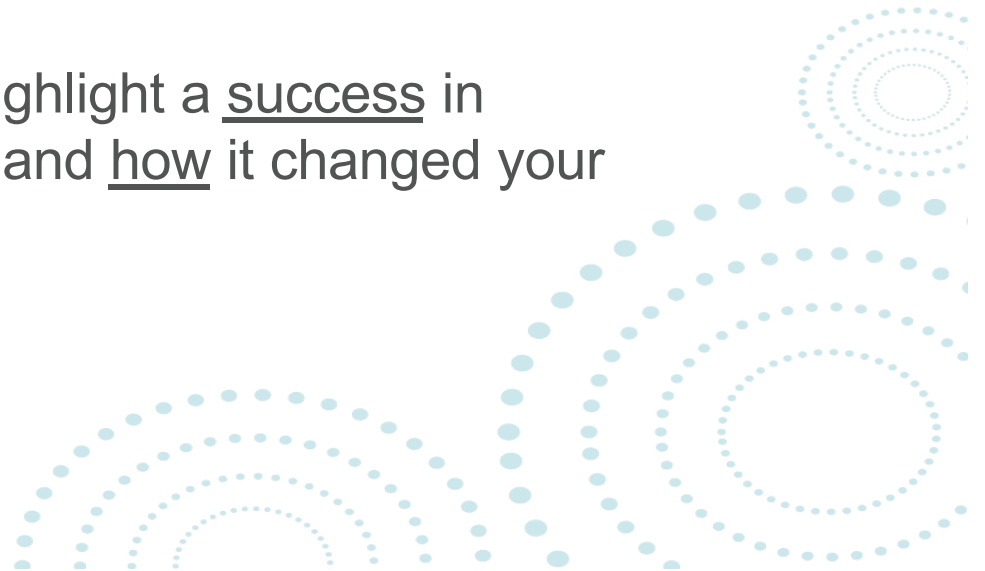
Sample Demographics for Seattle Sugary Beverage Tax cohort

	City of Seattle residence	Comparison area residence
Sample size	n=271	n=256
Child age (years)	10.1 (0.2)	10.5 (0.2)
Child sex (%female)	49.1%	51.0%
Child ethnicity		
Hispanic/Latinx	24.7%	27.7%
Child race		
• Non-Hispanic Black/African-American/African only	37.3%	27.0%
• Non-Hispanic White only	16.6%	23.8%
• Non-Hispanic Asian only	6.3%	5.1%
• Non-Hispanic American Indian or Alaska Native only	0.4%	0.4%
• Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander only	0%	2.7%
• Non-Hispanic Two or more races	11.4%	9.8%
• Race/ethnicity not reported	3.3%	3.5%
Annual household income		
• <130% Federal Poverty level	66.8%	47.3%
• 130% - <200% Federal Poverty level	12.9%	14.5%
• 200% - <312% Federal Poverty level	14.0%	26.6%
• Specific annual household income not reported	6.3%	11.7%



Think – Share – Nominate

1. Introduce yourself
2. What communities or community partners do you engage with in your research to reduce disparities in research access?
3. Nominate presenter to highlight a success in community engagement and how it changed your work





What We Can Do

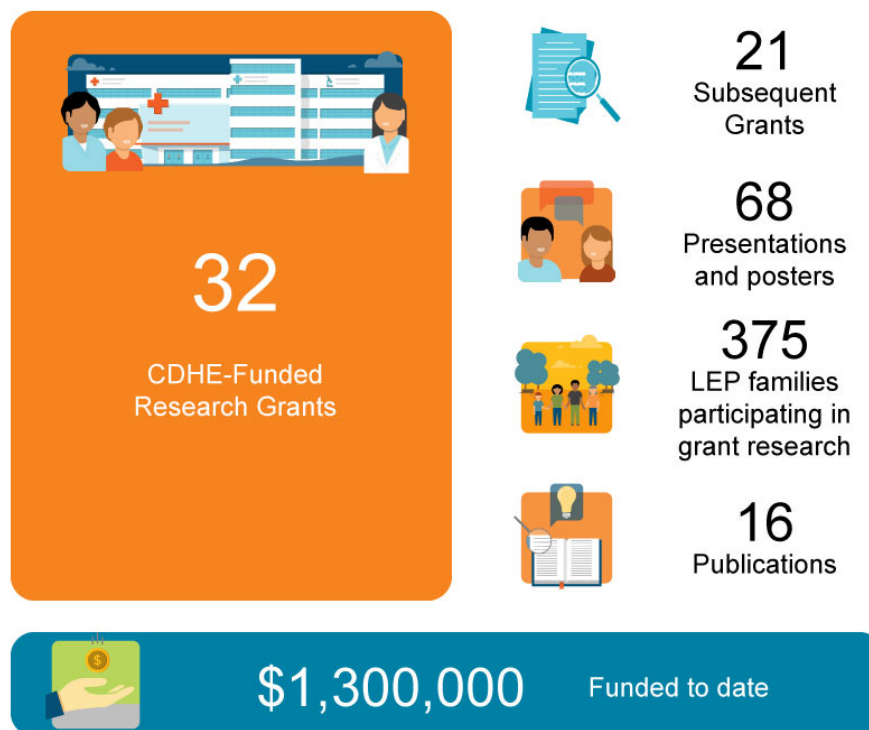
Facilitate Institutional Change

- Greater resources for research specifically focused on health equity
- Increase the diversity and inclusiveness of research workforce
- Establish and resource infrastructure for more inclusive participation
- Set and track institutional goals for research inclusion





CDHE Research Grants Program





SCRI Summer Scholars Program

2022 Program

900+



Applications
Received

31



Principal
Investigators

50



Scholars

2021 Results of End of Program Survey

30%



Retained as
employees or
students "for credit"

83%



Think of
themselves as a
researcher

94%



Rate the internship
as "good" or
"excellent"

81%



Agree or strongly agree
they know what they
want their career path
to be

NIH DS Connections Program (FY20-22)



40



Student Interest
Forms

26



DS Eligible
Studies Opted In

13



Student & PI
Matches

5



DS Awarded via
program

10



DS Awarded
Institution-wide

\$736,107



Total Amount
Awarded

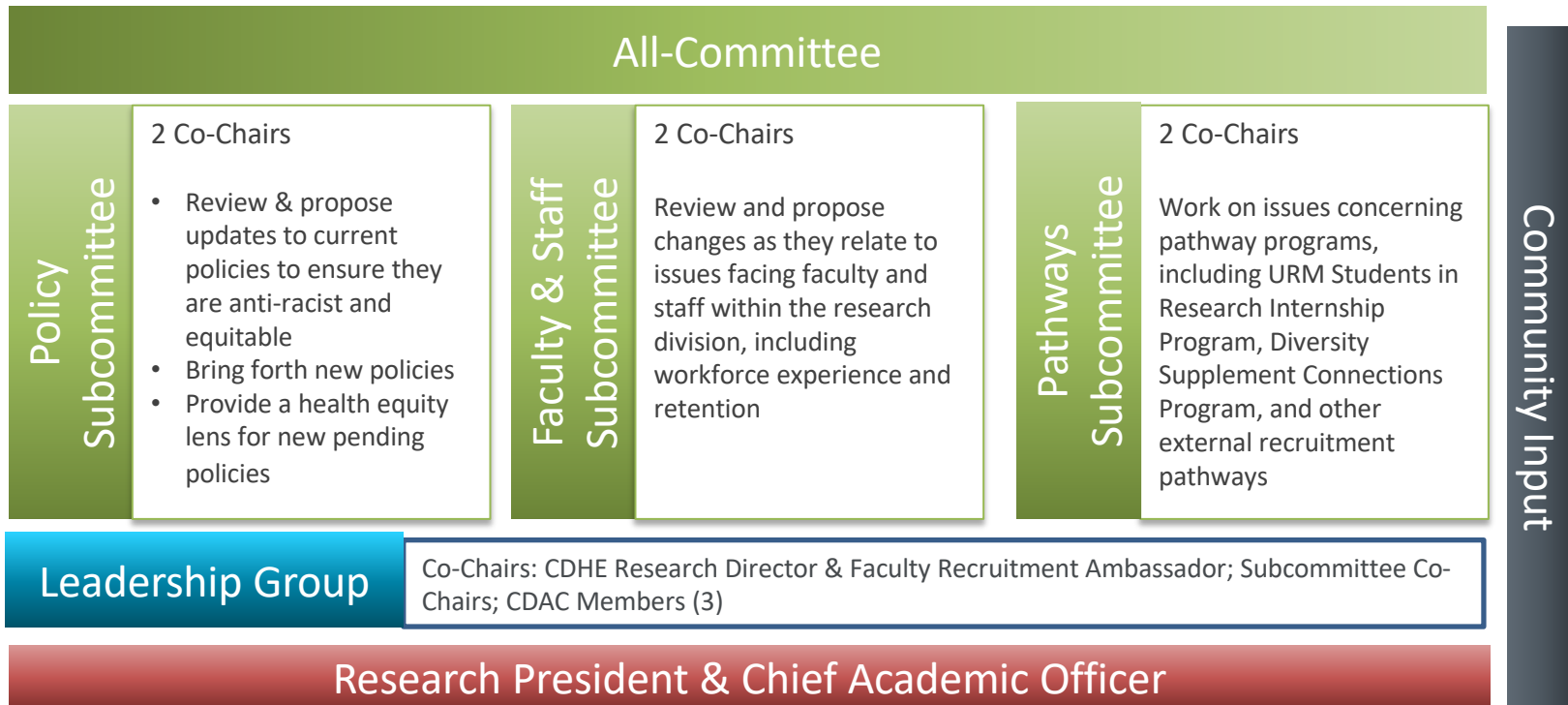


1 Undergraduate
3 Post-Bacc
1 Master's

Research Division Anti-Racism Committee (RARC)



Formed in spring 2021, the RARC is the first systematic and leadership-supported SCRI-wide attempt to bring significant organizational change to the practice of research to ensure it is anti-racist and equitable.



Integrating Special Populations (ISP)



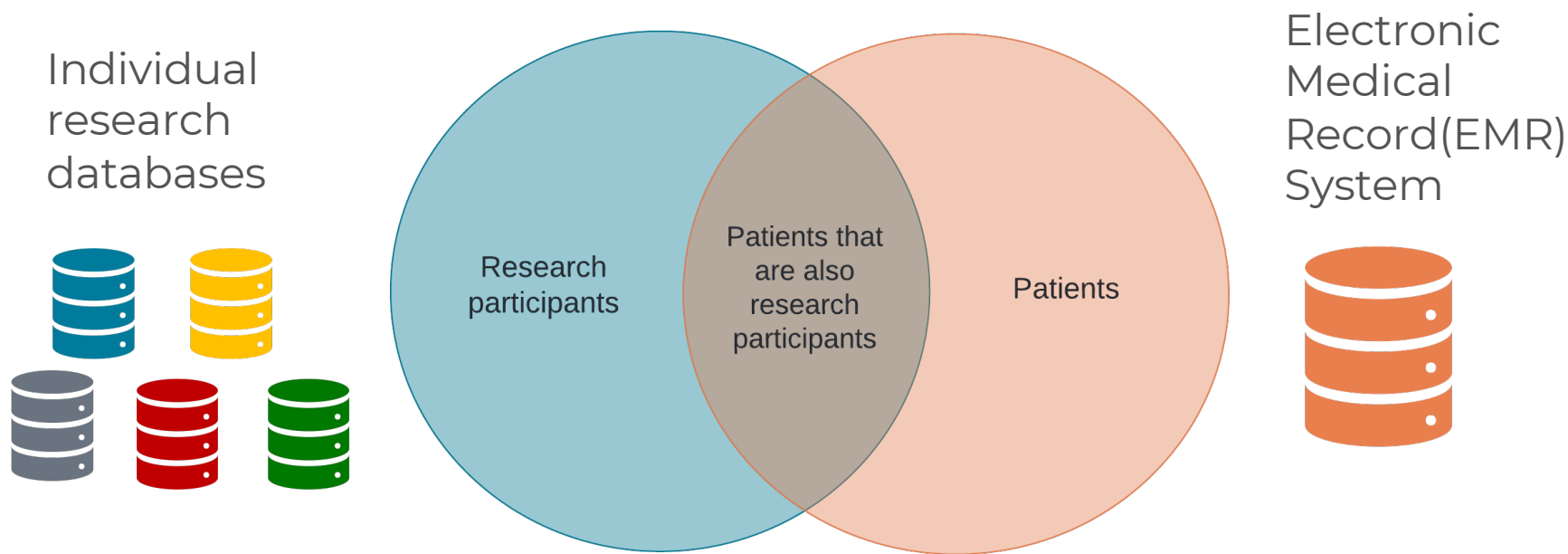
CDHE continues to work closely with ISP, an Institute for Translational Health Sciences (ITHS) program, focused on increasing engagement, enrollment, and retention of children, youth, and older adults, particularly from racially/ ethnically and economically diverse populations, in research.

Initiatives

- **Consent Form Translation** | Cross-functional effort to engage community-based translators in creating consent form templates in Somali, Vietnamese, and Spanish
- **Community Advisory Council (CAC)** | Diverse group of individuals from community and community-based organizations committed to diversity and inclusiveness within research. Council also collaborates with RARC on policy reviews, such as the research participant payment policy.
- **Implicit Bias in Research Training** | Training specific to researchers about how implicit bias negatively impacts efforts to recruit and enroll diverse research participants, and the tools to counter biases.



Rare for institutions as a whole to track study participants' race and ethnicity data across all studies



From Elizabeth Nguyen

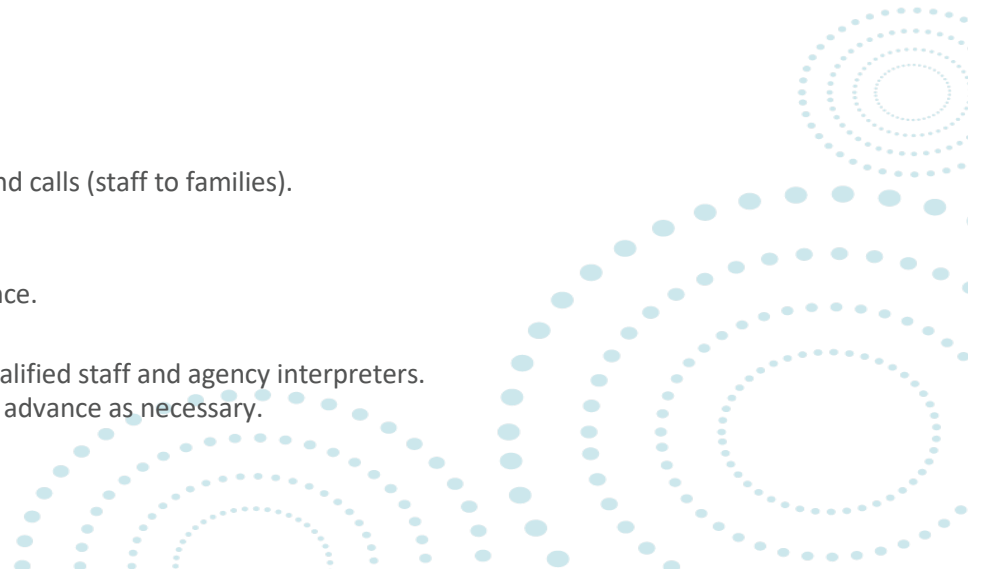
Research Integration Hub: Research Language Office

Translation support services:

- We work with a vendor to translate the IRB approved English versions to the requested language and dialects.
- The vendor provides a certificate of translation to align with IRB policies for translation.
- We process translation requests within 10 business days through an approved vendor.
- The vendor has a turnaround time of 3-5 business days.
- For studies whose budget cover's translation, the cost for translation vary depending on the language and length of document (word count).

Interpretation support services:

- Telephone:
 - Available for over 200 spoken languages.
 - We assist teams with the use of the INTER line for outbound calls (staff to families).
- Video:
 - Available for over 25 spoken languages and sign language.
 - We ask that the interpreter request be scheduled in advance.
- In-person:
 - Sign language and spoken language interpretation with qualified staff and agency interpreters.
 - We ask that the interpreter request be scheduled as far in advance as necessary.





What You and We Can Do Now

Identity Measurement and Reporting

Five key principles from CDC's (2021) Health Equity Guiding Principles for Unbiased, Inclusive Communication

- Avoid use of adjectives such as “vulnerable” and “high-risk”.
- Avoid dehumanizing language; use person-first language.
- Remember that there are many types of subpopulations (and you should measure them if you can)
- Avoid using “target”, “tackle”, or “combat” or other terms with violent connotation when referring to people, groups or communities
- Avoid unintentional blaming



Is your child of Hispanic or Latino origin? (Check all that apply.)

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> NOT HISPANIC/LATINO | <input type="checkbox"/> MEXICAN/ MEXICAN AMERICAN/ CHICANO |
| <input type="checkbox"/> CUBAN | <input type="checkbox"/> CENTRAL AMERICAN |
| <input type="checkbox"/> DOMINICAN | <input type="checkbox"/> SOUTH AMERICAN |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SPANIARD | <input type="checkbox"/> LATIN AMERICAN |
| <input type="checkbox"/> PUERTO RICAN | <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER HISPANIC/LATINO |

What race(s) do you consider your child? (Check all that apply.)

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> AFRICAN AMERICAN/ BLACK | <input type="checkbox"/> TAIWANESE |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ALASKA NATIVE | <input type="checkbox"/> THAI |
| <input type="checkbox"/> WHITE/CAUCASIAN | <input type="checkbox"/> VIETNAMESE |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ASIAN INDIAN | <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER ASIAN |
| <input type="checkbox"/> CAMBODIAN | <input type="checkbox"/> NATIVE HAWAIIAN |
| <input type="checkbox"/> CHINESE | <input type="checkbox"/> FIJIAN |
| <input type="checkbox"/> FILIPINO | <input type="checkbox"/> GUAMANIAN or CHAMORRO |
| <input type="checkbox"/> HMONG | <input type="checkbox"/> MARIANA ISLANDER |
| <input type="checkbox"/> INDONESIAN | <input type="checkbox"/> MELANESIAN |
| <input type="checkbox"/> JAPANESE | <input type="checkbox"/> MICRONESIAN |
| <input type="checkbox"/> KOREAN | <input type="checkbox"/> SAMOAN |
| <input type="checkbox"/> LAOTIAN | <input type="checkbox"/> TONGAN |
| <input type="checkbox"/> MALAYSIAN | <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER |
| <input type="checkbox"/> PAKISTANI | <input type="checkbox"/> WASHINGTON INDIAN |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SINGAPOREAN | <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER AMERICAN INDIAN |

Race/ethnicity language

Instead of this...

- Referring to people as their race/ethnicity (e.g., Blacks, Hispanics, Latinos, Whites, American Indians, etc.)
- Referring to people as colored people, colored Indian (to refer to American Indian)
- Native American (for federal publications)
- Eskimo
- Oriental
- Afro-American
- Negro
- Caucasian
- The [racial/ethnic] community (e.g., “the Black community”)
- Non-White (used with or without specifying non-Hispanic or Latino)

Try this...

- Racial groups:
 - American Indian or Alaska Native persons/communities/populations
 - Asian persons
 - Black or African American persons; Black persons
 - Native Hawaiian persons
 - Pacific Islander persons
 - White persons
 - People who identify with more than one race; people of more than one race; persons of multiple races
- Ethnic groups:
 - Hispanic or Latino persons

https://www.cdc.gov/healthcommunication/Health_Equity.html



Additional Guidance on Reporting Race/Ethnicity

- Methods section should include an explanation of who identified participant race and ethnicity and the source of the classifications used (eg, self-report or selection, investigator observed, database, electronic health record, survey instrument).
- If race and ethnicity categories were collected for a study, the reasons that these were assessed also should be described in the Methods section. If collection of data on race and ethnicity was required by the funding agency, that should be noted.
- Specific racial and ethnic categories are preferred over collective terms, when possible. Authors should report the specific categories used in their studies and recognize that these categories will differ based on the databases or surveys used, the requirements of funders, and the geographic location of data collection or study participants. Categories included in groups labeled as “other” should be defined.
- Categories should be listed in alphabetical order in text and tables.
- Race and ethnicity categories of the study population should be reported in the Results section.

Reporting on other identities

Topic area/Population	Terms to avoid	Preferred terms
		for the purposes of this guide, CDC is promoting person-first language but also acknowledges that personal preferences vary.
Drug/substance use	Drug-users; addicts; drug abusers; persons taking/prescribed medication assisted treatment (MAT); persons who relapsed	Persons who use drugs; people who inject drugs; persons with substance use disorder; persons with alcohol use disorder; persons in recovery from substance use/alcohol disorder; persons taking/prescribed medications for opioid use disorder (MOUD); persons who returned to use
Healthcare access	Underserved people; the underserved; hard to reach; the uninsured	People who are underserved; people who are medically underserved; people without health insurance; Note: "Underserved" relates to lack of access to services, including healthcare. Do not use "underserved" when you really mean "disproportionately affected." Use person-first language.
Homelessness	Homeless people; the homeless; transient population	People experiencing homelessness; persons experiencing unstable housing/housing insecurity; persons who are not securely housed
Lower socioeconomic status	Poverty-stricken; the poor; poor people	People with lower incomes; people/households with incomes below the federal poverty level; people with self-reported income in the lowest income bracket (if income brackets are defined); people experiencing poverty (do not use "underserved" when meaning low SES) Note: "People with lower levels of socioeconomic status" should only be used when SES is defined (e.g., when income, education, and occupation are used as a measure of SES).

Other References About Language and Reporting

- AMA and AAMC (2021). Advancing Health Equity: Guide to Language, Narrative and Concept. 21:587460:pdf:10/21
- Johfre & Freese (2021). Reconsidering the reference category. Sociological Methodology, 1-17, doi: 10.1177/008175020982632.





Equity, Diversity, Inclusion = Excellence