Adopting a Community Science Model of Team Science for Addressing Environmental Inequities

May 21, 2019 Science of Team Science Conference East Lansing, MI

Presented By:

Jennifer S. Carrera, PhD

Assistant Professor

Department of Sociology, Michigan State University

Karen Calhoun, MA

Michigan Institute for Clinical and Health Research Community Partner

*Flint Special Projects Steering Committee (19 members)

******CBOP







*Additional members of the Flint Special Projects Steering Committee

- Dr. Kent Key, Michigan State University, College of Human Medicine
- Dr. Sarah Bailey, Community Based Organization Partners, All Faith and Health Alliance
- Dr. Joseph Hamm, MSU, Environmental Science and Policy Program, School of Criminal Justice
- Dr. Courtney Cuthbertson, Michigan State University Extension
- Ms. Yvonne Lewis, National Center for African American Health Consciousness, Healthy Flint Research Coordinating Center
- Dr. Susan J. Woolford, University of Michigan
- Ms. E. Hill DeLoney, Community Based Organization Partners, Flint Odyssey House Health Awareness Center
- Ms. Ella Greene-Moton, Community Ethics Review Board, Community Based Organization Partners
- Ms. Kaneesha Wallace, Healthy Flint Research Coordinating Center
- Mr. DeWaun E. Robinson, Community Based Organization Partners, Artistic Visions Enterprise
- Mr. Ismael Byers, Michigan State University, College of Human Medicine
- Ms. Patricia Piechowski-Whitney, University of Michigan, MICHR
- Mr. Luther Evans, Community Based Organization Partners
- Ms. Athena McKay, University of Michigan, MICHR
- Dr. Don Vereen, University of Michigan, MICHR
- Ms. Arlene Sparks, Community Based Organization Partners, Dare2Dream

Problem: Multiple Crises in Flint, MI











- Democracy Crisis (EM Law)
- Water Crisis (more than just lead)
- Public Health Crisis
- Scientific and Public Narrative Crisis

Scholarship of Team Science

- The field of team science is emergent (Stokols et al. 2008)
- Studies complex problems using a collaborative and transdisciplinary model (Stokols et al. 2008)
- Requires that researchers invent new science together by exploring research questions at the intersection of their respective fields, conducting joint research projects and 'developing methodologies that can be used to re-integrate knowledge'" (Gray 2008: S124)
- A team science model is generally used in academic, government, and industrial research settings

What Counts as Team Science?

 Some scholars define that a team science approach to complex problems consists of projects that have more than 50 investigators and/or research awards greater than five million dollars (Stokols et al. 2008)

 Few would deny that poverty and racial problems in the context of environmental justice struggles are indeed complex, but rarely will even large research teams working on these topics enjoy multimilliondollar research awards

Limitations of the Scholarship of Team Science

- The institutional foundation of team science limits the degree to which power can adequately be addressed
- It has yet to make adequate space for incorporating publics as potential team members (Wallerstein et al. In Press)

Participatory Team Science ≠ CBPR

- Tebes (2018) advances participatory team science, which aims to incorporate members of the public into team science research teams
- Within this approach, teams are said to be both "bridging" between disciplines and "navigating" across differing the worldviews of scientists and publics (Tebes 2018: 14)
- Both value equity, shared power, and public expertise
- In a participatory team science model public stakeholder input does
 not need to be incorporated throughout the entire research process

CEnR/CBPR

- Community Based Participatory Research (CBPR) works to address power imbalances by promoting real citizen resident power and control over the research process
- Kellogg Community Based Public Health Initiative



Overview of Study (Conceptualization/ Implementation)

- Community Narrative Writing Group
- Community Engagement Fellowship
- Listening Tour
- Community-Academic Partnership serving as Consultant and Development/Implementation Team
- Creation of Steering Committee and other Community Leadership Roles
- Mixed Methods, Community Based Participatory Research



Approach

 Conceptualization: Community meetings/events, interviews, Community Narrative Group, content analysis, funding support

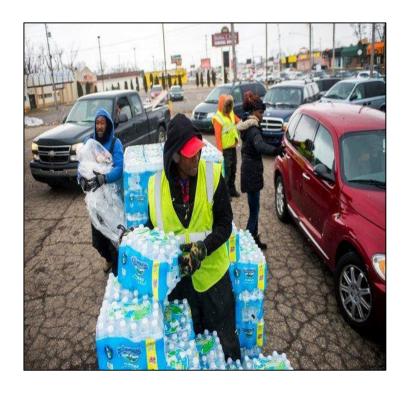
 Implementation: leadership structure (steering committee, research team), (11) Focus groups, purposive sampling, guide, surveys (demographic/trust), recruitment, data analysis (participant engagement as Ambassadors), coding/themes/synthesis

 Action Recommendations: Community input, communitywide dissemination, policy recommendations, Flint-based theory, direction for new research







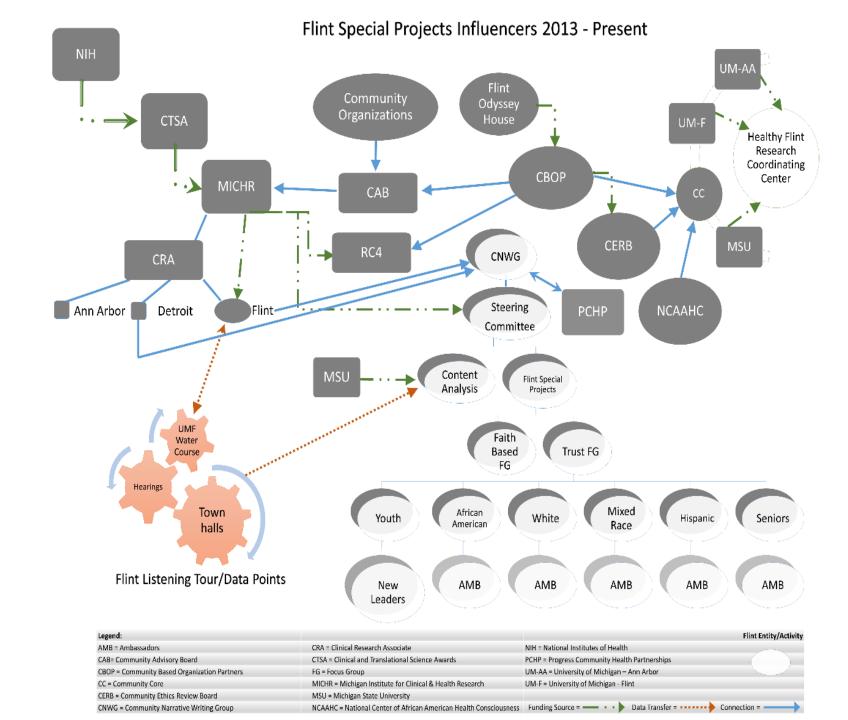


		N in Sample	% in Sample	% in Flint
Gender	Male	73	51.8	48.0
	Female	67	47.5	52.0
	No Response	1	0.7	-
Race	African American	111	76.6	53.9
	White	28	19.3	39.9
	Other	6	4.1	6.2
Employment	Employed	66	50.8	-
	Not Employed	50	38.5	22.2
	Retired	12	9.2	-
	Other	2	1.5	-
Education	Not a HS graduate	41	32.8	16.0
	HS graduate	33	26.4	34.9
	Some college	22	17.6	37.2
	Associates Degree	7	5.6	**
	Certificates	2	1.6	-
	Skilled labor	1	0.8	-
	Bachelor's Degree	9	7.2	11.9
	Advanced Degree	10	8.0	-
Length of Residency	Less than 1 year	4	3.8	-
	1 to 5 years	15	14.2	-
	10 or more years	29	27.4	-
	Lifetime	58	54.7	-

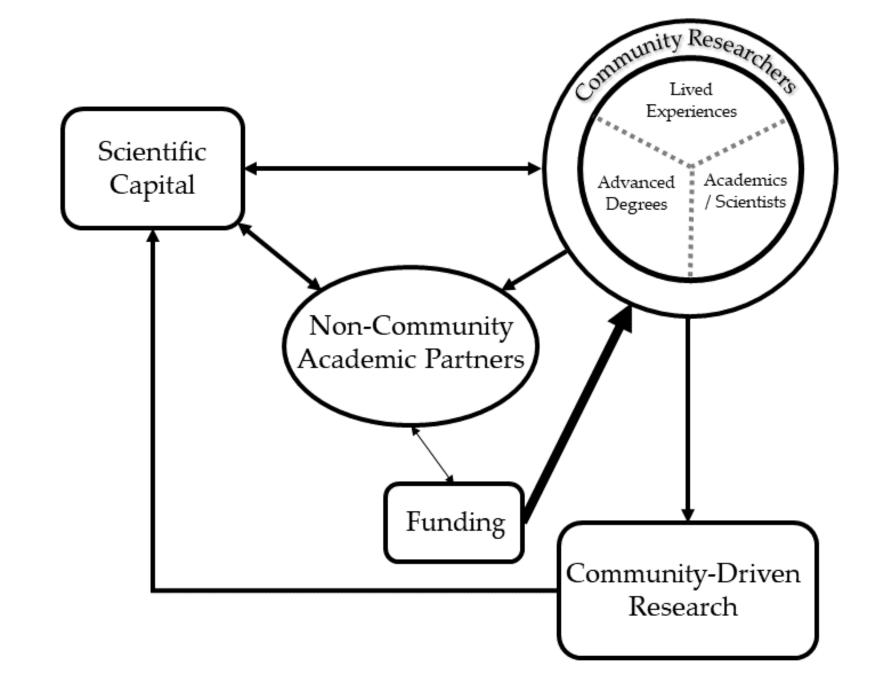
Note: ** ACS data for "Some college" and "Associates Degree" are combined.

Characteristics of participants across the focus group projects

Principle influencers leading to the development and success of the Flint Special Projects research team



Community is the key metric for organizing communitydriven research



Community Science > CBPR

- As a research approach, community science creates a space for theorizing the domain of community-driven research
- While CBPR outlines important principles that draw attention to power between researchers and community members, CBPR does not strive to shift research control entirely to communities
- Instead, CBPR emphasizes equity between researchers and community members, bringing community members to a shared space of decision-making and control.
- CBPR centers academia through an academic/non-academic distinction
- We center community/non-community as the core metric for organizing and understanding community-driven research

Conclusion

- A critical aspect of resilience for the Flint community is addressing the loss of trust in experts
- Experts failed in their obligation to be objective and concerned about pursuing an ideal of truth as an ethical obligation of science and as a moral obligation of scientists
- In pursuing resilience for Flint residents, scientists must partner with residents to pursue a goal of distributional justice in knowledge production
- We suggest *community science* as a mechanism through which trust can be built and/or reconstructed in shared knowledge production

Thank You

- Research and Community Partners
- Participants
- Flint Community Residents

Contact

- Jennifer S. Carrera, PhD, <u>jcarrera@msu.edu</u>
- Karen Calhoun, MA, <u>kdcalhou@med.umich.edu</u>

Research supported by the National Institutes of Health through the Michigan Institute for Clinical and Health Research (UL1T002240)