Virtual Ethnographic Approaches to Facilitate Community Engaged Implementation Research



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BACKGROUND

- Community Advisory Boards (CABs) have been frequently used to engage diverse sets of stakeholders to inform research projects.
- In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, CABs have moved into the virtual realm, raising questions about the quality of engagement and data collection processes.

OBJECTIVE

To describe our approach and preliminary findings to adapting ethnographic methods to assess stakeholder engagement in virtual CABs across two COVID-19 equity projects.

SETTING/POPULATION

- CAB meetings were hosted online.
- A total of 33 stakeholders across two CABs participated in 16 sessions.

METHODS

- Ethnographic documentation forms were developed to assess the following in each meeting:
- Attendees
- Time spent speaking and language (English or Spanish)
- Modality used (computer, phone, or both)
- Types of stakeholder interactions (e.g., interruptions, sharing or requesting information)
- Documenters participated in a two-hour interactive training along with ongoing debrief meetings.
- Each CAB meeting lasted two hours and was facilitated by the Global Action Research Center.
- Documenters observed specific CAB sub-groups and used a combination of live and recorded meetings to complete their documentation forms.





Ethnographic data on stakeholder engagement were rich but complex to collect. We recommend ongoing training, debriefing, and careful selection of virtual platforms.

COMMUNITY AND SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY BOA (GLOBAL ARC)	ARD MEETING – INNOVATION DOCUMENTATION FORM 2			
Documenter:				
Meeting:	Date:			
Scene (main room, interpretation room, small groups, technology use – e.g., white board):				
Purpose/Agenda for the meeting:				
Actors : Global ARC:				
Name	Comment:			
Time people talking:	Language for participation:			
Interrupts (Who, why):				
Late arrival: Yes No Early departure: Yes Joined via: phone computer phone and co	res No omputer			

Who and What	To whom: (individual, sub- group, or entire group)	(Select all that apply) Seeking info: Asking for information from individual/group Giving info: Providing unsolicited facts, data, or opinion Response: Providing information as a	
		Seeking Info Giving Info Response Summation Other	
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RESULTS – DEBRIEFING MEETINGS

- Debriefing sessions illuminated several challenges and subsequent methodological refinements.
- The primary challenges were:
 - Ability to accurately document content
 - Technological issues
- The virtual format of the meetings limited ability to document body language and behavioral nuances and lack of ability to record all breakout rooms.
- Pre-assigning documenters to focus on specific CAB sub-groups along with the ability to record CAB meetings for repeated review made documentation more feasible.

RESULTS – DOCUMENTATION FORMS

- Results from the preliminary content analysis from the documentation forms are show in Table 1
- All comments and interruptions were coded and categorized into broader themes
- Majority of codes were related to logistical issues (e.g.: muted microphone, providing instructions)
- CAB members were highly active during the Theory of Change process
- CAB members often asked for clarifications/explanations (e.g.: how activity should be completed) and shared their personal opinions (e.g.: expressions of agreement/disagreement with other members)
- Documenters also noted their perception of CAB members participation (e.g.: Insightful thoughts)

Table 1	
Comments Codes	
Member Response to Theory of Change	88.13%
Logistic	86.59%
Intern Perception of Participation	25.28%
Interruption Codes	
Opinion	77.97%
Clarification/Explanation	71.85%
Logistic	50.17%

CONCLUSIONS

Comments

- Assessing stakeholder engagement virtually allowed for the collection of rich ethnographic data but these adapted methods presented unique obstacles.
- We recommend ongoing trainings including debriefing sessions, and thorough investigation into the functions of virtual platforms before selection.

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