What does this mean to you?:
Collaborative Data Analysis in Partnership with Amigas de la Comunidad

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Background

- We acknowledge our ‘outsider’ (White, non-Latina, academic) positionality
- Despite our use of rigorous methods, questions linger about what might be lost in translation or shaped by implicit bias
- Desire for findings to reflect participants’ truths and not merely our (mis)interpretations of their truths
- Practice cultural humility—humbling ourselves to other ways of knowing
  - Redressing power imbalances in relationships
  - Developing mutually beneficial and non-paternalistic relationships
Our Approach:
Community Based Participatory Research (CBPR)

- Community-driven partnership that builds trusted relationships “from the community up” to:
  - Generate data through rigorous research methods;
  - Take actions steps; and
  - Inform policy decisions and practices
- AMIGAS informs/guides all aspects of the work
Community-Based Participatory Research (CBPR)

• A CBPR approach begins with the goal of addressing a community-identified, community-driven social problem (often health-related), and at its base is a commitment to researching issues that matter in people’s lives (Minkler & Wallerstein, 2008; Reason & Bradbury, 2008).

• Balance between RESEARCH and ACTION
  • Local community capacity building
  • Community empowerment
  • Production of knowledge through research and engagement
  • Reduction of health disparities; promotion of health equity
CBPR Implementation Strategy
(Letiecq & Schmalzbauer, 2012)

1. Identify community leaders
2. Establish a community advisory board (CAB)
3. Establish partnerships
4. Collaborate with community in research
5. Implement action steps
Community Actions

- Community-Based Dissemination of data
- ECE & Kindergarten Registration “Form Aid” and Health Clinic
- Family Reunification identification
- Emergency Assistance
- Know Your Rights Forum
- United We Dream—Deportation Protection Network
- Clothing Drives
CBPR: Ongoing data collection

- **INTERVIEWER-ASSISTED SURVEY**
  - To date: Surveyed 134 *Latina immigrants primarily from Central America* with school-aged children residing in Alexandria
    - Demographics
    - Family Characteristics (incl Separation and Reunification)
    - Housing and Work
    - Physical and Mental Health (PTSD, Depression)
    - Immigration Stress, Deportation Planning
    - Coping

- **IN-DEPTH INTERVIEWS**
  - Early Childhood Education and Care (N = 50)
  - Housing (N = 14)
  - Family Separation and Reunification
  - Trauma (incl institutional betrayal trauma)
Housing Study: Our Approach

- CAB and Survey Data informed research inquiry regarding housing experiences

- MEMBERS of RESEARCH TEAM:
  - Subcommittee of the CAB
  - Amigas university team
  - Bilingual, bicultural **community organizer (M. Marquez)**

- CAB co-developed of qualitative interview protocol
- Amigas faculty and Marquez conducted 14 in-depth interviews
- Interviewees were recruited by CAB members and Marquez.
- All interviews were conducted in Spanish and were audio-recorded
- Throughout the data collection process, we (the university team) checked in with the CAB to be sure we were continuing to ask the right questions and focus on the most meaningful topics related to housing.
Our Analytical Process

Formal Data Analysis (*Community Coding Strategies*)

- The second phase of our analyses included three waves of formal coding (LaRossa, 2005) using an exploratory, constructivist grounded theory approach (Charmaz, 2005):
  - Community Open Coding
  - Community Axial Coding
  - Community Selective Coding
- We also modeled our analytical strategy after Flicker and Nixon’s (2015) **DEPICT model for community data analysis**
  - “dynamic reading”, “engaged codebook development”, “participatory coding”, “inclusive reviewing and summarizing of categories”, “collaborative analyzing”, and “translating”
Community Open Coding

- Open Coding: labeling concepts
- “Engaged Codebook Development” & “Participatory Coding”
  - Paper Transcript Read-aloud Meeting--read out loud excerpts from a single interview
  - Community meeting room
  - Discussed overall impressions of what was heard and developed codes with the CAB
  - CAB corrected any misinterpretations
Axial Coding: looking at each code \textit{across} all participants -- understand the dynamics of each code and begin to make connections across codes

- “Inclusive reviewing and summarizing of categories”
- Codes identified as most salient (eg., lack of space/time; lack of equality/hierarchy)
- Discussed with CAB which codes could be combined

\begin{figure}[h]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{figure1.png}
\caption{Excerpt of final list of codes}
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Community Selective Coding

• Development of themes
• Worked with CAB to parse each code into the themes
• CAB noted the importance of teachers and service providers to understand the complexity of families’ lives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theme 2: Negotiation of processes and power dynamics across people in the housing space (ie. with strangers)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• organization                                      • rights for roommates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• prioritizing                                      • lack of equality/hierarchy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• house rules                                       • stress/worry/fear</td>
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<tr>
<td>• schedules for kitchen and bathroom cleaning       • get in line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• cleaning rules                                    • gender</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• children’s schedules vs. adult work schedules     • relationship with roommate and leaseholder</td>
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<tr>
<td>• getting out or closing in</td>
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<td>• (not) sharing of resources</td>
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Figure 2. Example of organization of a theme with codes developed collaboratively with CAB
Reflections on Our Process

- Accuracy of interpreting experiences
- Further develop trusting relationships with CAB members
- Understand each CAB member’s individual situation
- Hearing other peoples’ experiences helped ease CAB members’ burdens
- Challenges related to language, translation, meeting time and space, and competing demands of the larger project

“Deep sense of personal humility and gratitude for the commitment—our friends, Amigas de la Comunidad—have made to us and to making their community a better place to live and raise their children, particularly at a time socio-politically when this work poses such risk to their safety and to their families.” (Vesely et al., forthcoming)