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INTRODUCTION TO PARTICIPATORY RESEARCH METHODS FOR NATIVE SERVICE PROVIDERS



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WHY EVALUATION?



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How do we know if our relatives are benefitting?
Do we need to re-align any of our services?



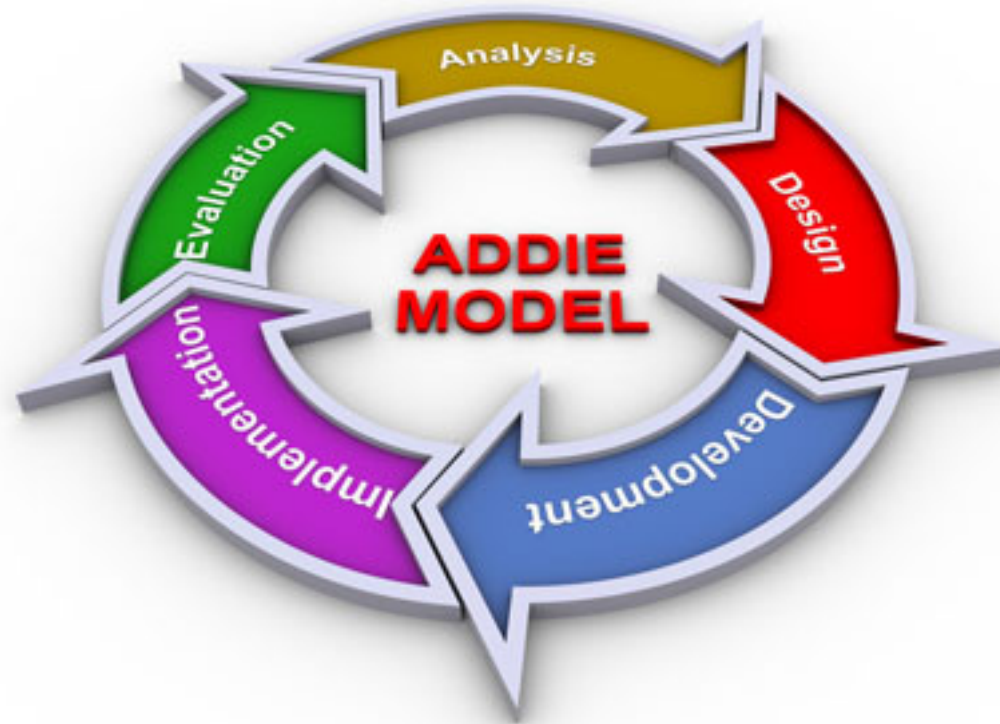
THE PROJECT CYCLE



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ADDIE Model:
ANALYSIS, DESIGN, DEVELOPMENT, IMPLEMENTATION, EVALUATION



The stage of the program cycle influences research questions and methods.

CORE VALUES WHEN EVALUATING WITH TRIBAL COMMUNITIES



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7 VALUES

1. Local customs, values, and ways of knowing
2. Respect for community/tribal sovereignty
3. Strengths-based approach
4. Include both cultural and Anglo-western scientific rigor
5. Community engagement
6. Ethical practice
7. Knowledge ownership and sharing



Tribal Evaluation Workgroup. "A Roadmap for Collaborative and Effective Evaluation in Tribal Communities." Children's Bureau, Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. September 2013.

VALUE #1: LOCAL PRACTICES, VALUES, AND WAYS OF KNOWING



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- Appropriate methods for approaching communities; building relationships; gaining acceptance, permission, and trust
- Culturally valued methods of inquiry (storytelling) and forms of evidence
- Culturally appropriate and respectful content and questions

VALUE #2: RESPECT FOR LOCAL SOVEREIGNTY



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- Valued methods of inquiry (storytelling)
- Local definition of successful outcomes
- Protection of participants
- Benefit of participants



VALUE #3: STRENGTHS-BASED



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- Positive, well-being, skills, resilience, advancement
- The main focus is not on risk, deficits, gaps



VALUE #4: INCLUDING BOTH CULTURAL AND ANGLO-WESTERN SCIENTIFIC RIGOR



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- Benefit to local community
- Broad inclusion and participation (elders and tradition)
- Reproducibility
- Sample size, statistical power

VALUE #5: COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT



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- Capacity and authority within the community to define and influence research questions.
- Plan for choosing and adapting scales.
- Involve community in data collection, analysis, and interpretation
e.g., forums to discuss and agree on content; methods; results and their meanings; how, where, and to whom results will be disseminated.

VALUE #6: ETHICAL PRINCIPLES



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BELMONT REPORT (1979)

- Respect for persons (informed consent, protection of vulnerable populations)
- Beneficence (do no harm, maximize possible benefits and minimize possible harm)
- Justice (fair treatment of participants, mutual benefit to community)



VALUE #7: KNOWLEDGE SHARING



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DATA OWNERSHIP, ACCESS, POSSESSION & CONTROL



- Community engagement
 - data collection, analysis, interpretation, dissemination of results
- Agreements on knowledge sharing
 - authorship, data protection (confidentiality breaches), ownership, access, possession, and control



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EXAMPLES OF RESEARCH METHODS BY PROJECT STAGE

NEEDS ASSESSMENT: (PRE-PROGRAM)

DO WE NEED A PROGRAM?



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QUESTIONS

1. What needs are not being met?
2. Whose needs in particular are not being met?
3. When are individuals more likely to experience domestic violence/intimate partner violence?
4. What resources exist to meet these needs?

METHODS

1. Story circles; tribal service reports
2. Listing and ranking methods
3. Seasonality analysis
4. Spatial access mapping

LISTING AND RANKING METHOD (GROUP)



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ASERTAINING RELATIONSHIP TYPES			
PERSON TYPE	REASONS FOR HAVING SEXUAL RELATIONSHIP		
	<u>Most Important</u>	<u>Second Most Important</u>	<u>Third Most Important</u>
MEN AGED 40 AND OVER	They offer more money than others	They have comforting words	
BOSES	For the employment purposes/chances	They also offer a lot of money whenever you need it	It feels like a higher class in the community to have a relationship with this kind of man
LOCAL WEALTHY MEN	Only for purpose of money no love at all		
TAXI DRIVERS	Just for the ride from point A to point B. They assist us on transport	They offer some small cash when you are in need	
SEXUAL SIDE PARTNERS	They know how to make love/sexual style, energy	Just for comfort words	
MASHAROBARO (NEAT BOYS)	They wear nice clothes	They are neat most of the time; they might change clothes 3 times a day	
BOYFRIEND	For the future plans	We exchange and share ideas and problems with them	

PARTNERS BY REASON

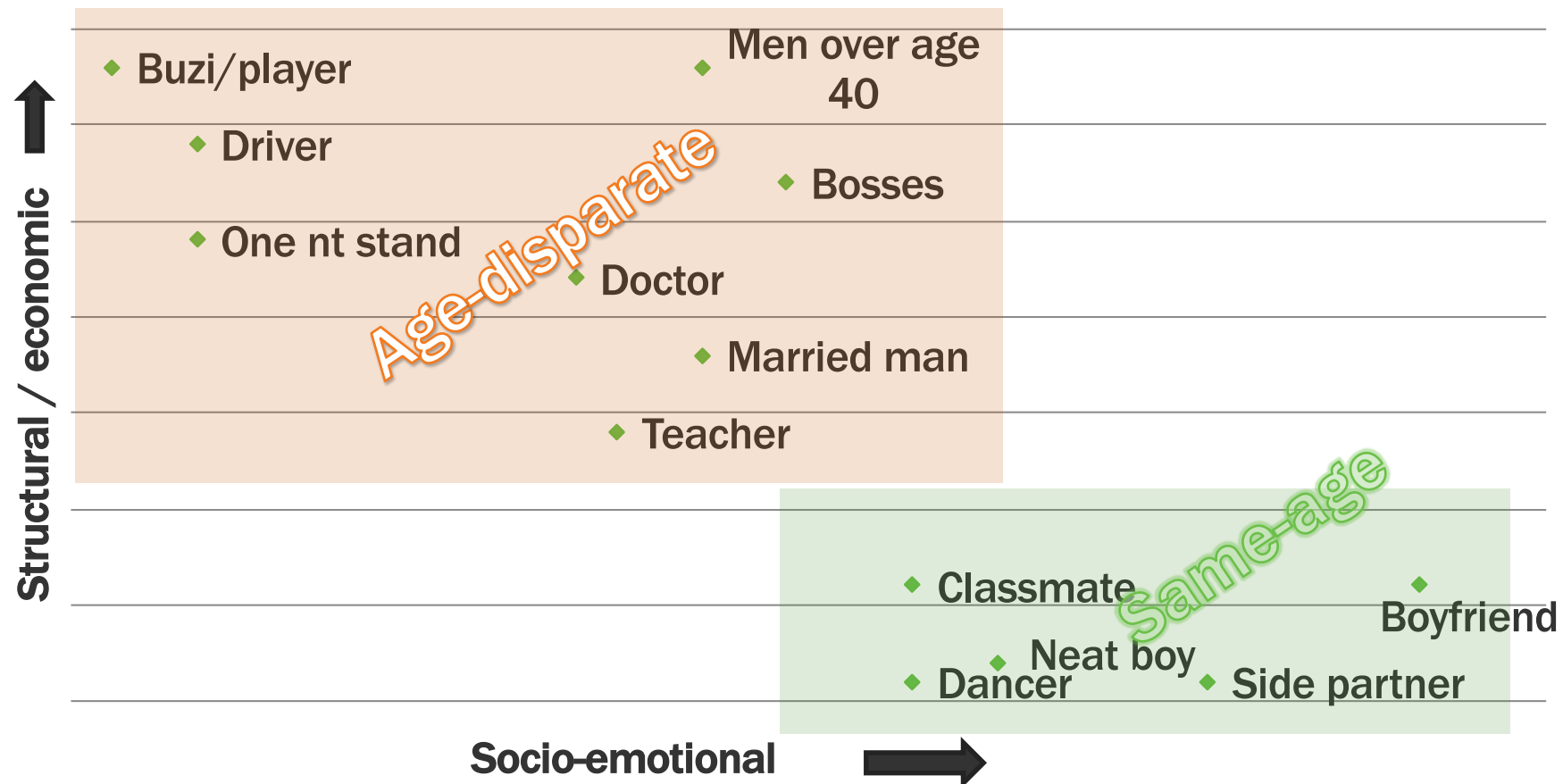
CATEGORY (GROUP)



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Sexual partner types of young women aged 20-29



SEASONALITY ANALYSIS (GROUP)



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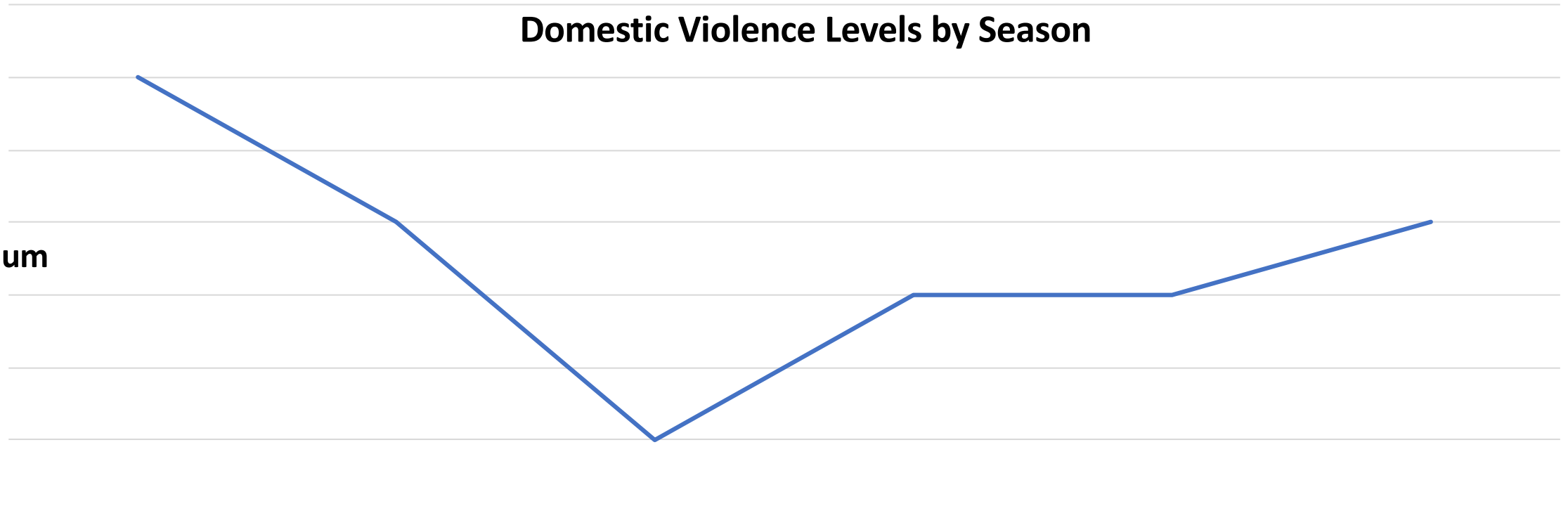
Domestic Violence Levels by Season

High

Medium

Low

Moon 1 (Hunger) Moon 3 (Planting) Moon 5 (Hunting) Moon 7 (Harvest) Moon 9 (Festival) Moon 11 (Rest)



PROCESS EVALUATION (DURING PROGRAM)



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QUESTIONS

1. Is the implementation going according to the plan?
2. How are users experiencing your services?
3. How are services perceived by the community?
4. What happens to victims who access your DV services?

METHODS

1. Service utilization figures; staff performance and retention
2. Anonymous user satisfaction questions (e.g., smiley face boxes, star stickers).
3. Decision-making influence ranking
4. Causal impact analysis

DECISION-MAKING INFLUENCES (GROUP)



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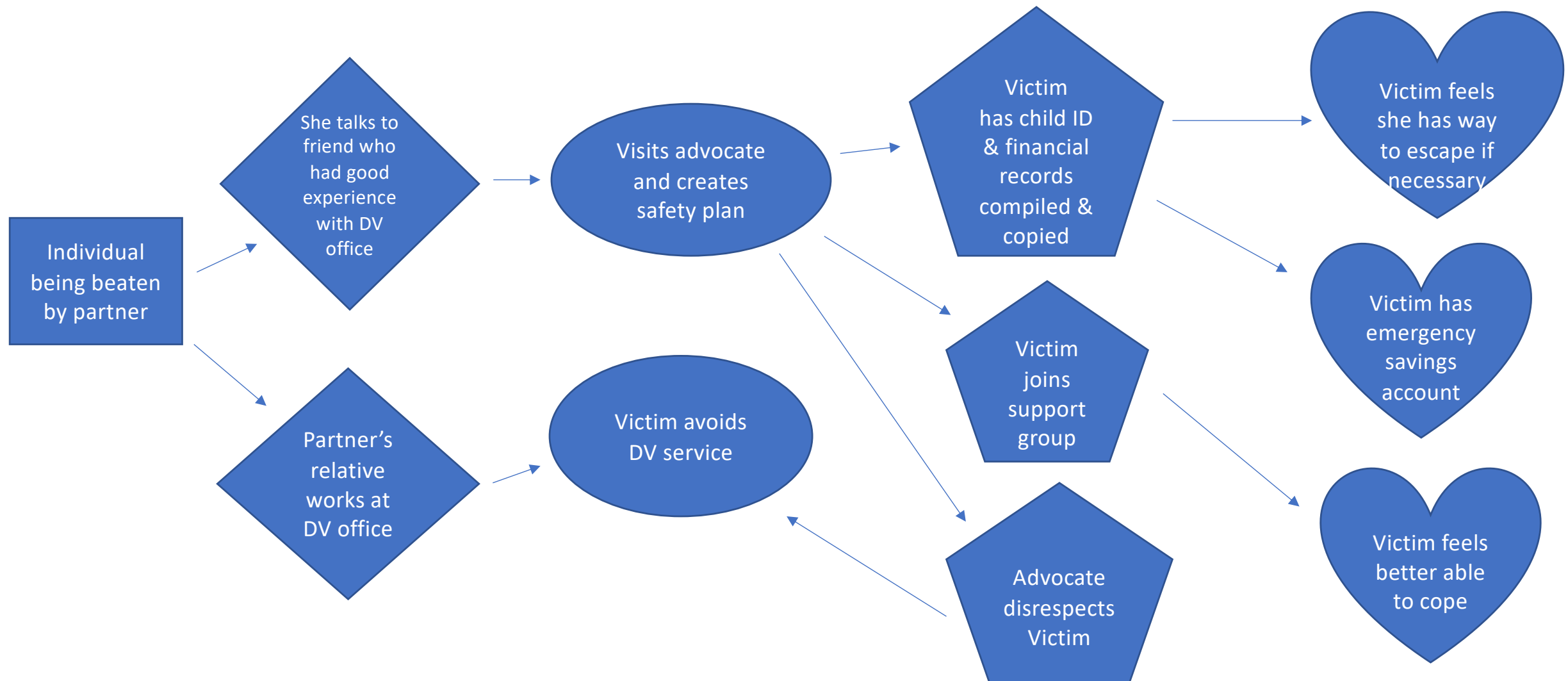
DECISION-MAKING IN REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

5th Sector: Women's perceptions on decision-making around major reproductive health	Decision-making				Implementation of actions related to decision			
	Husband	Wife	Grand- parents	Neighbors	Husband	Wife	Grand- parents	Neighbors
Timing of 1st pregnancy	11	9	0	0	10	10	0	0
Timing of 2nd pregnancy	6	8	3	3	10	10	0	0
Timing of 3rd pregnancy	3	3	8	6	5	5	10	0
Timing of 4th pregnancy	3	3	8	6	5	5	10	0
Timing of 5th pregnancy	3	3	8	6	5	5	10	0
Duration of breastfeeding	6	10	4	0	10	10	0	0
Timing of weaning	5	12	3	0	5	15	0	0
Whether to use a modern contraceptive	15	5	0	0	10	10	0	0
Practice of sexual abstinence	10	10	0	0	10	10	0	0
Type of birth control method to adopt	10	10	0	0	10	10	0	0

CAUSAL IMPACT ANALYSIS (GROUP)



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OUTCOMES MEASUREMENT (IDEALLY BEFORE & AFTER)



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QUESTIONS

1. Do program users feel more able to access community services?
2. Do program users feel they have a greater social support?
3. Are program more hopeful about the future?

METHODS

1. Individual short survey
2. Social support group exercise
3. Anonymous individual dream mapping (tribal adaptation)

SOCIAL SUPPORT & TRUST

(GROUP)



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Who Female Service Users Aged 20-29 Trust and Mistrust

Trust Level

High

Medium

Low

Mother

Father

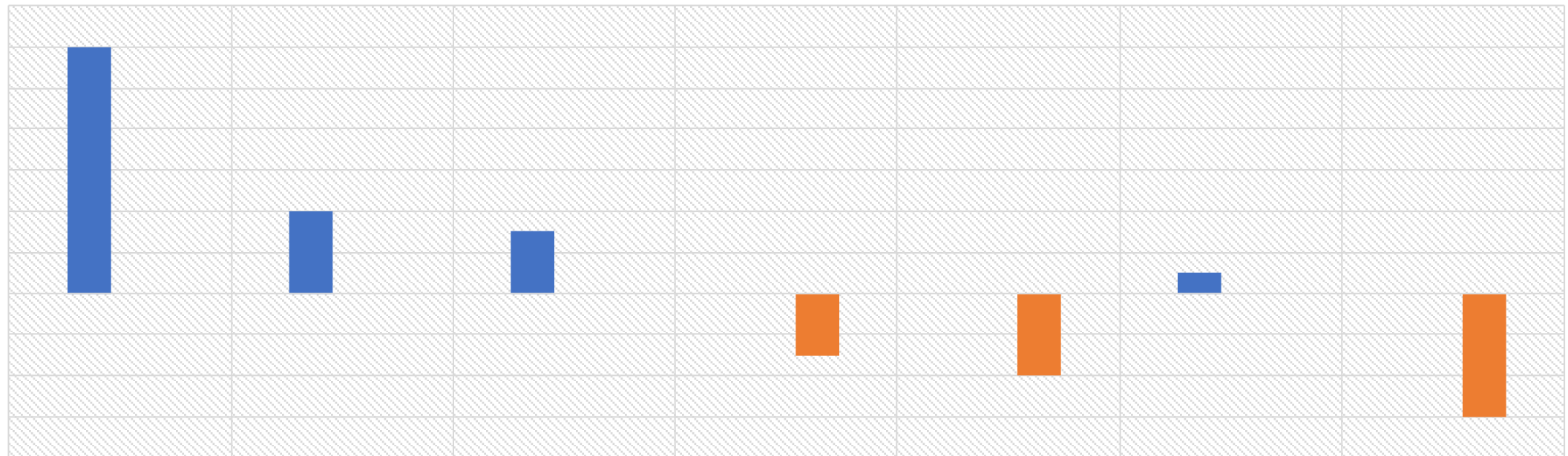
Grandmother

Aunt

Neighbor

Local leader

Pastor



■ Trust ■ Mistrust

DREAM MAPPING TEMPLATE

(INDIVIDUAL)



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EMOTIONAL

Now: _____

Dream: _____

When: _____

How: _____

SPIRITUAL

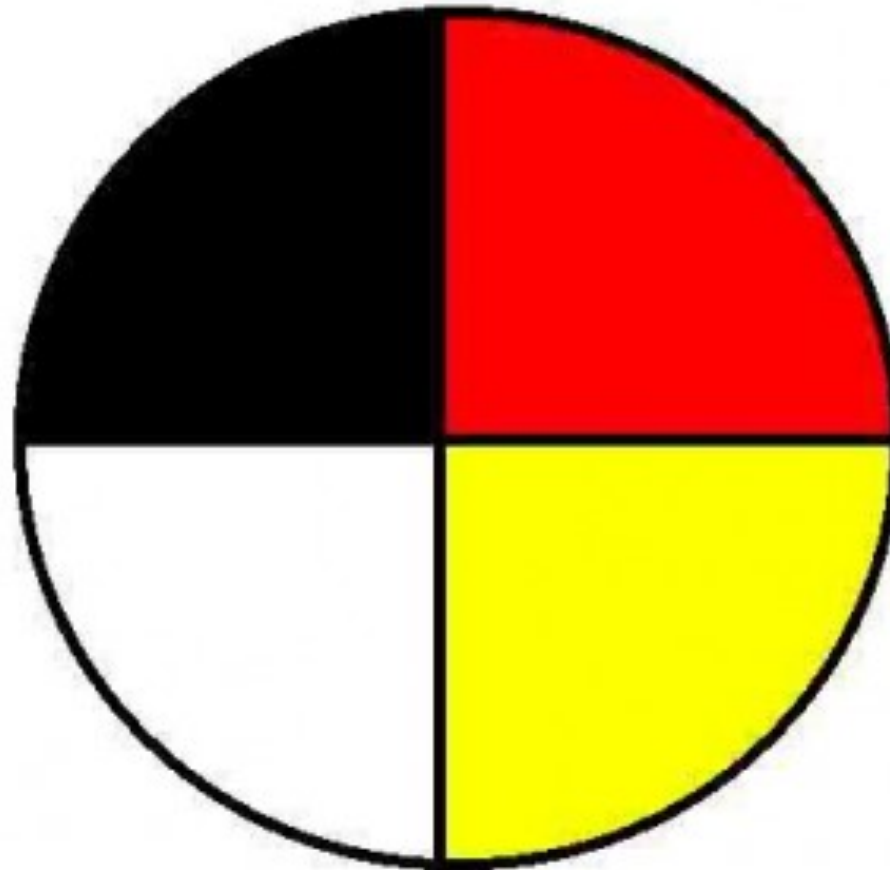
Now: _____

Dream: _____

When: _____

How: _____

Date: _____



PHYSICAL

Now: _____

Dream: _____

When: _____

How: _____

MENTAL

Now: _____

Dream: _____

When: _____

How: _____

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES



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THANK YOU!

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