

MINKLER



READER

Date: October 27, 2011

Time: 5:30pm - 7:00 pm

Long Island University Brooklyn Campus
Public Health Club

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Creative Achievements

- Co-authored first major U.S. study on community based participatory research (CBPR) in the health field (2003)
- Lead author on paper in NEJM (Aug. 2006) showing social gradient in disability in U.S. even at very high social class levels
- Co-authored first in-depth book documenting the health and life circumstances of grandparents raising grandchildren (1993)
- Conducted national study on the impacts of CBPR on health-promoting public policy, including environmental justice policy (2003-2006)
- Documented compulsory sterilization in India and used the data to persuade then Minister of Health of Pakistan not to introduce similar policy (1976)

Current Research Interests

- Community based participatory research and its impacts on policy
- Ecological study of health of restaurant workers in SF's Chinatown (pending)
- Racial ethnic disparities in health of midlife and older Americans
- Empowerment strategies to promote critical thinking and positive health outcomes in youth

Key Publications

- **Minkler, M**, Fuller-Thompson, E and Guralnik, J (2006). Gradient of Disability Across the Socioeconomic Spectrum in the US. *New England Journal of Medicine* 355 (7): 43-51.
- **Minkler, M**, Vásquez Brechwich, V, Warner, J, Stuessey, H and Facente, S (2006). Sowing the Seeds of Sustainable Change: A Community-University Research and Action Partnership in

Indiana and its Aftermath. *Health Promotion International*.

- Brechwich Vásquez V, **Minkler, M** and Shepard, P (2006). Promoting Environmental Health Policy through Community Based Participatory Research: A Case Study from Harlem, New York. *Journal of Urban Health*.
- **Minkler, M.** and Fuller-Thomson, E (2005). African American Grandparents Raising Grandchildren: A National Study Using the Census 2000 Supplementary Survey. *Journal of Gerontology* 60B(2): S82-92.
- Petersen, D, **Minkler, M**, Vasquez Breckwich, V, Baden, A (2006). Community-based participatory research as a tool for policy change: A case study of the Southern California Environmental Justice Collaborative. *Review of Policy Research* 23(2): 339.
- Wilson, N, **Minkler** et al. (2006) Training students as facilitators in the Youth Empowerment Strategies Project. *Journal of Community Practice* 14(1/2): 201-217.
- Martinson, M and **Minkler, M** (2006) Civic engagement and older adults: A critical Perspective. *The Gerontologist* 46(3): 318-324.
- **Minkler, M.** (2005) Community based research partnerships: Challenges and opportunities. *Journal of Urban Health* 82(2S): 3-12.
- **Minkler, M.** (Ed.) (2004) *Community Organizing and Community Building for Health*. 2nd ed. New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press
- **Minkler, M.** (2004). Ethical challenges for the "outside" researcher in community based participatory research. *Health Education and Behavior*. 31(6): 684-697.
- Leung, M, Yen, I and **Minkler, M.** (2004). Community based participatory research a promising approach for increasing epidemiology as relevance in the 21st Century. *International Journal of Epidemiology* Vol. 33.
- **Minkler, M** and Wallerstein, N. editors (2003) *Community Based Participatory Research For Health*. San Francisco CA: Jossey-Bass.
- Holstein, M and **Minkler, M** (2003) Self, society and the "new gerontology" *The Gerontologist*.
- Fadem, P, **Minkler, M** et al. (2003) Attitudes of people with disabilities toward death with dignity legislation *Health Politics, Policy and Law* 28(6): 977-1001.
- Thompson, M, **Minkler, M** et al. (2003) Factors facilitating well functioning consortia: Lessons from the federal Healthy Start experience. *Health and Social Work* 28 (3): 185-195.

Teaching

- Community organizing and community building for health (PH 204D)
- Aging, health and diversity (PH 130AC)
- Community based participatory research in public health (PH 219C)

Honors

- Kellogg National Fellow
- Distinguished Mentorship Award, Gerontological Society of America
- Distinguished Career Award, PHPHE section, APHA
- Distinguished Fellow Award, Soc for Public Health Education

Public and University Service

- Assistant to the Vice Chancellor for National and Community Service (UCB, former)
- Co-chair, Faculty Policy Committee, Academic Service Learning (UCB)
- Founding Director, UCB Center on Aging
- Founder, Brookdale National Information Center on Grandparents Raising Grandchildren (later moved to AARP where I remain on the board)
- Research consultant, PolicyLink

Minkler's 10 Commitments for Community Health a la LIU MPH: "SHREK'S FIGS"

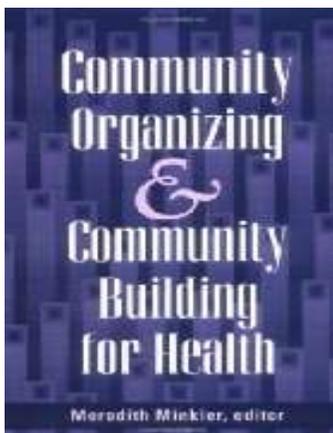
1. Start where the people are
2. Honor the community but don't make it holy
3. Recognize community/people's strengths
4. Encourage individual and community empowerment
5. Keep the community and yourself laughing
6. Support social justice
7. Foster high community participation/involvement
8. Ignore "isms" that exclude or denigrate
9. Galvanize people to think globally, act locally
10. Strategize politically while you educate



Adapted Fall 2011 from: Minkler, M. (1994). Ten Commitments for Community Health Education. *Health Education Research: Theory & Practice*, 9 (4): 527-534.

Ten Commandments of Community Based Research

1. Thou shall not define, design, nor commit community research without consulting the community!
2. As ye value outcomes, so shall ye value processes!
3. When faced with a choice between community objectives and the satisfaction of intellectual curiosity, thou shalt hold community objectives to the higher goods!
4. Thou shalt not covet the community's data!
5. Thou shall not commit data analysis of community data, without community input!
6. Thou shall not bear false witness to, or concerning members of the community!
7. Thou shall not release community research findings before the community is consulted (premature exposition)!
8. Thou shalt train and hire community people to perform community research functions!
9. Thou shalt not violate community confidentiality!
10. Thou shalt freely confess thyself to be biased and thine hypotheses and methodologies to be likewise.



Minkler, M. (2005). *Community organizing and community building for health: Ten commandments of community based research*. (2 ed., p. 480). Piscataway, NJ: Rutgers University Press. Retrieved from http://rutgerspress.rutgers.edu/acatalog/__Community_Organizing_and_Community_Building_for__664.html

Introduction:

Long Island University's, Brooklyn Campus Public Health Club executive board did research and found six interesting articles that Dr. Meredith Minkler published. We have provided several abstracts on her works including "Health education, health promotion and the open society: an historical perspective", "New health promotion movement: a critical examination", "Combining research, advocacy, and education: the methods of the grandparent caregiver study", "Community- based participatory research: implications for public health funding", "Community based participatory research: a promising approach for increasing epidemiology's relevance in the 21st century", and "Photovoice: a review of the literature in health and public health". The links are provided for each abstract where you can read the full articles.



Abstracts:

Community –Based participatory research: implications for public health funding. 2003

<http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=aph&AN=10595960&site=ehost-live>

Community-based participatory research (CBPR) increasingly is being recognized by health scholars and funders as a potent approach to collaboratively studying and acting to address health disparities. Emphasizing action as a critical part of the research process, CBPR is particularly consistent with the goals of “results oriented philanthropy” and of government funders who have become discouraged by the often modest to disappointing results of more traditional research and intervention efforts in many low income communities of color. Supporters of CBPR face challenging issues in the areas of partnership capacity and readiness, time requirements, funding flexibility, and evaluation. The authors suggest strategies for addressing such issues and make a case for increasing support of CBPR as an important tool for action-oriented and community-driven public health research.

Implementing the Institute of Medicine's Recommended Curriculum Content in Schools of Public Health: A Baseline Assessment. 2004

<http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=aph&AN=14653770&site=ehost-live>

In September 2003, the Association of Schools of Public Health administered an online survey to representatives of all 33 accredited US schools of public health. The survey assessed the extent to which the schools were offering curriculum content in the 8 areas recommended by the Institute of Medicine: communication, community-based participatory research, cultural competence, ethics, genomics, global health, informatics, and law/policy. Findings indicated that, for the most part, schools of public health are offering content in these areas through many approaches and have incorporated various aspects of a broad-based ecological approach to public health education and training. The findings also suggested the possible need for greater content in genomics, informatics, community-based participatory research, and cultural competence.

A Case Study in the Use of Community-Based Participatory Research in Public Health.

2006

Nursing.<http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=aph&AN=22208132&site=ehost-live>

There is growing demand for research using a community-based participatory (CBPR) approach. CBPR requires that the academic research team actively partner with community members and stakeholders in the entire research process. The community members are full partners with the researchers in relation to the development and implementation of the study, analysis of the data, and dissemination of the findings. The purpose of this article is to review four basic principles of CBPR and provide an example of how these CBPR principles were used in an ethnographic study related to the culture of African American infant health. In the pilot study, CBPR provided the framework for recruitment and retention of participants, ongoing data analysis, and dissemination of findings. Using CBPR provided the researchers an introduction into the selected community. Community members served as key informants about the culture of the community and provided access to potential participants. The community partners contributed to analysis of emerging themes and in the dissemination of findings to the community, stakeholders, and the scientific community. CBPR provides opportunities for community health nurse researchers to conduct research with vulnerable populations and sets the stage for implementing evidenced-based nursing interventions in the community.

Sexual Health and Sexually Transmitted Infections in the North American Arctic. 2008

<http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=aph&AN=28035567&site=ehost-live>

Our objective was to describe the basic epidemiology of sexually transmitted infections for Arctic and sub-Arctic regions of North America. We summarized published and unpublished rates of chlamydial infection and gonorrhea reported from 2003 through 2006 for Alaska, Canada, and Greenland. In 2006, Alaska reported high rates of chlamydial infection (715 cases/100,000 population) compared with the United States as a whole; northern Canada reported high rates of chlamydial infection (1,693 cases/100,000) and gonorrhea (247

cases/100,000) compared with southern Canada; and Greenland consistently reported the highest rates of chlamydial infection (5,543 cases/100,000) and gonorrhea (1,738 cases/100,000) in the Arctic. Rates were high for both men and women, although the highest incidence of infection was predominantly reported for young women in their early twenties. We propose that community-based participatory research is an appropriate approach to improve sexual health in Arctic communities.

Use of Community-Based Participatory Research to Influence Local Health Policy. 2009

<http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=aph&AN=41327208&site=ehost-live>

The article focuses on how the use of community-based participatory research can influence local health policy. By referring to the Radiation Oncology Community Outreach Group and the Neighborhood Cancer Care Cooperative in Pennsylvania, it is mentioned how radiation oncology patients were effectively treated with evidence-based medicine.

The role of community health advisors in community-based participatory research. 2010

<http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=aph&AN=47660204&site=ehost-live>

Mistrust and fear of research often exist in minority communities because of assumptions, preconceived ideas, and historical abuse and racism that continue to influence research participation. The research establishment is full of well-meaning 'outsider' investigators who recognize discrimination, health disparities, and insufficient health care providers in minority communities, but struggle in breaking through this history of mistrust. This article provides ethical insights from one such 'insider-outsider', community-based participatory research project implemented via community health advisors in the Mississippi Delta. Both community-based participatory research and community health advisors provide opportunities to address the ethical issues of trust, non-maleficence, and justice in minority communities. Implications for ethic driven nursing research are discussed.

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- Shortell, S. M., Weist, E. M., Sow, M., Foster, A., & Tahir, R. (2004). Implementing the Institute of Medicine's Recommended Curriculum Content in Schools of Public Health: A Baseline Assessment. *American Journal of Public Health*, 94(10), 1671-1674. Retrieved from EBSCOhost.
- Story, L., Hinton, A., & Wyatt, S. B. (2010). The role of community health advisors in community-based participatory research. *Nursing Ethics*, 17(1), 117-126. Retrieved from EBSCOhost