# Citizen Science and Community-engaged Research:

The importance of building the capacity of all project partners

Liam O'Fallon
Program Analyst, Population Health Branch

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#### The National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences

#### Mission

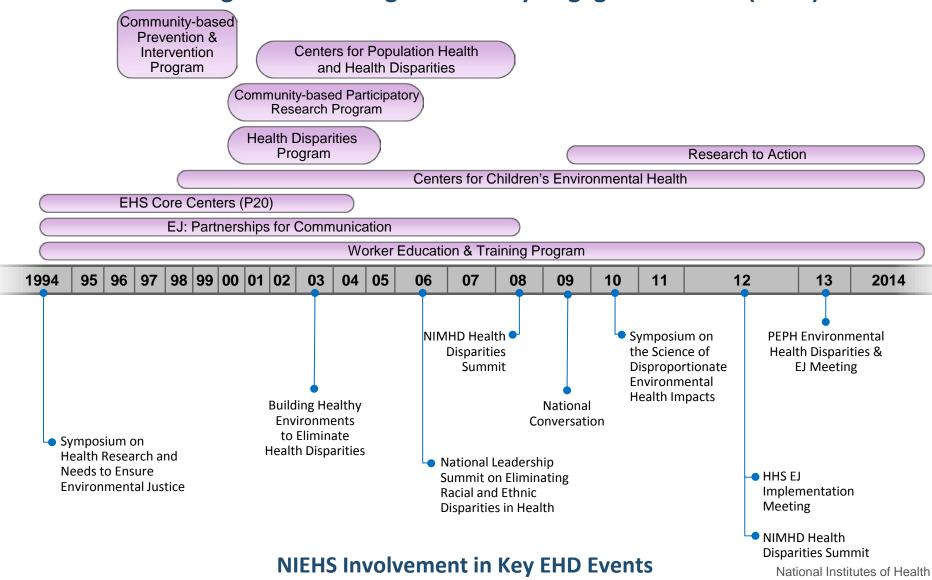
The mission of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences is to discover how the environment affects people in order to promote healthier lives

#### Vision

The vision of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences is to provide global leadership for innovative research that improves public health by preventing disease and disability.



#### **NIEHS Programs Fostering Community-Engaged Research (CEnR)**



U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

## **Value of Community-Engaged Research**

- Advance the research agenda
- Strengthen commitment to partnerships
- Bolster youth engagement
- Develop next generation of EHS researchers
- Increase diversity of EHS researchers
- Advance use of evaluation tools
- Build the capacity all partners
- Raise the environmental health literacy of community partners in the research, and
- Raise the environmental health literacy of researchers in culturally sensitive methods for translation of findings.



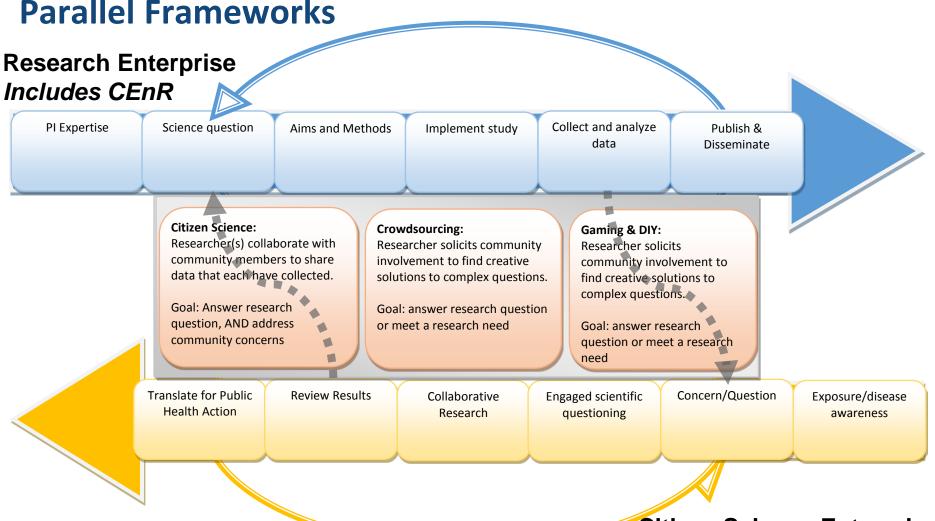


### **Recent Emphasis on Citizen Science**

The Preview Report for the Second Open Government National Action Plan, released October 31, 2013, specifically states that the United States will commit to "harness the ingenuity of the public by enabling, accelerating, and scaling the use of open innovation methods such as incentive prizes, crowdsourcing, and citizen science within the Federal Government."



## **Community Engagement & Citizen Science: Parallel Frameworks**



Citizen Science Enterprise
National Institutes of Health

## **Commonly Identified Challenges**

#### Community

- Motivation
- Skills
- Tools used
- Scientific literacy
- Education

#### Researcher

- Ethics
- Subject protection
- Cultural competency
- Communication skills
- Conflicts of interest

#### **Trust**

#### **Application of Citizen Science in EHS**

- Exposure Science
- Environmental Health Disparities
- Big Data
- Sensor Development
- Emerging Issues
- Disaster Response



Environmental Factor, January 2014

#### Validating civic perspective, grassroots resources for environmental science

By Joe Balintfy

Research by members of the public can meet the rigors of science and help advance environmental health efforts, according to Sara Wylie, Ph.D., (http://uww.northeastern.edu/socant/faculty-and-staff/sara-uylie-2) assistant professor of anthropology at Northeastern University. Wylie visited NIEHS Dec. 9 and presented a seminar titled "Toward a Civic Science: Putting Tools for Rigorous Research into Public Hands."

"[I'm] really trying to show how changing the tools that we use for science, how building online databases for gathering community experiences, and then how expert analysis of data could produce a responsive network for community-based environmental monitoring." Wile said."

Wylie outlined what she called a civic approach to environmental health research, with people on the front lines becoming directly involved in doing rigorous science. Using such devices as balloons, modified consumer cameras, and free-source software, the end results of a grassroots approach can include better images of oil spills, more epidemiological data on endocrine-disrupting chemicals, and more thorough monitoring of well water.

Listen as Wylie describes her concept of civic science and the ways today's tools can be modified to encourage popular, grassroots research (01:45)

Listen Now (1MB)

Transcipt (72KB)

#### Tools in the hands of those closest to the sources

What started as development of an inexpensive way to make satellite-like maps, using helium balloons and digital cameras, evolved into a resource platform called Public Lab.



Wylie pointed out how her research projects connect to NIEHS strategic goals 5-8. (Photo



A balloon map of the Gulfoil spill in Wilkinson Bay, La., shows broken booms better than satellite images can. This kind of mapping can also be integrated with satellite images and Google maps. (Photo courtesy of Public Lab)





## **Project Highlights**

#### **Exposure Science**

- Air Pollution
  - Barrio Logan & National City
  - Los Angeles

Building a co-created citizen science program with gardeners neighboring a superfund site: The Gardenroots case study

#### Soil Contamination

- Arizona
- New York
- South Carolina



Photo by Ted Soqui from article in L., Weekly, "Black Lung Lofts"



Photo courtesy of Urban Environment Program, Cornell University Cooperative Extension-New York City

## **Environmental Health Disparities**

- Tribal Communities
  - Yupik, AK
  - Navajo Nation, NM

- Farmworker Communities
  - Migrant Communities, Florida
  - Immigrant Communities, Washington



Formerly Used Defense Site on St. Lawrence Island, Alaska; and Elder, Annie Alowa



## **Emerging Issues**

- Goods Movement
  - Air pollution

- Hydraulic Fracturing
  - Air pollution



#### **Disaster Response**

- Deepwater Horizon
  - Seafood contamination

- Superstorm Sandy
  - Mold remediation



"Timely research is critical to prevent injury & illness and support recovery" Lurie, Manolio, Patterson, Collins, Frieden. NEJM Mar 2013

#### Reflections

- CEnR & Citizen Science are complementary
- CEnR & Citizen Science are approaches that may not be right for every project
- All partners have an important skill
- Capacity Building is critical
- New partnerships are important with emerging technologies/issues
- Identify best practices:
  - Community-Engaged Research
  - Ethical, Legal, and Social Implications
  - Tool development

"Citizen science is a flexible concept which can be adapted and applied within diverse situations and disciplines. citizen science lends itself to cross-disciplinary work, bringing new perspectives and skills to a research project."

ECSA Working Group, from 10 Principles of Citizen Science

#### **Role for Public Health Laboratories**

- Training
- Tool lending
- Tool comparison & validation
- Sample collection
- Sample analyses
- Confirmatory analyses





## **Location of State Public Health Labs**

Prince **TAMATCA** 

Demnge

Port-au-



### **UNC Chapel Hill** – Healthy Homes

- Contract to coordinate Clinical Pb Training for nurses & other healthcare professionals
- Live & web-based
- PHL uses UNC maintained listserv to share updates
  - Data collection
  - Reporting methods



#### 1 Get the Lead Out.

**Lead** may be found in pre-1978 housing paint, water pipes, vinyl mini-blinds, soil and toys. Childhood **lead poisoning** can cause problems with learning, growth and behavior that last a lifetime.

#### 2 Eliminate Moisture and Mold.

Leaky roofs, water pipes, windows air conditioners and basements can spur **mold** growth. Mold is an allergen and **asthma** trigger.

#### 3 Manage Pests Safely.

Used unsafely, some <u>pesticides</u> may cause <u>poisoning</u>, birth defects, nerve damage and even cancer.

#### 4 Clean Up Indoor Air.

<u>Pollutants</u> from tobacco smoke, fragrant candles, new furniture, carpets and some cleaning products can make air **unsafe** to breath.

#### 5 Use a Home Safety Plan.

Young children and older adults are most likely to **get hurt** at home by falls, drowning, fires, poisoning, suffocation, choking and guns.

#### Learn more at: www.nchealthyhomes.com



#### National Jewish - Children's EH



- Provided filters from state monitors
- Filters analyzed for 10 metals
- Results helped to inform new community-engaged project development

#### DR2 Outreach, Implementation, and Integration with partners Environmental Health Science (EHS) Network

#### What: working with our partners to...

- Help develop and prioritize DR2 concepts, tools, website, training materials
- Build off acute response "Public Health Practice" (surveillance, x-sectional surveys)
- Get timely environmental exposure and toxicology data to support health research

#### Who:

- New EHS Network Workgroup
  - NIEHS Training Program, Academic Centers, & Grantees input
- Federal Partners (HHS Agencies and Others)
- Other Stakeholders
  - Public Health, Responders, & Community (incl. "citizen science")



## **Research Responder Training & Education**

- Training & Education "those involved in research/data collection"
  - National response plans and HHS mechanisms
  - Training to use DR2 and other data collections tools, protocols, etc.
  - 3. Site/Situation Specific Health and Safety Issues
- Training Exercises on identified scenarios and issues

#### **Training Exercises**

- 2014 Los Angeles & 2015 Houston
- Participants: federal, state, local, academia and community, industry
- Evaluate State and partner research capabilities & DR2 Project concepts and training tools
- Discussion: integration, issues of concern



## Repository of Data Collection Tools Surveys, Questionnaires, Protocols, Guidance, Forms

- Tools to help establish early baselines and cohorts for research
  - Search: NIEHS studies (e.g., DWH), literature searches, CDC, USCG, other
    - -450 research tools evaluated (rosters, epi-data, clinical forms, etc.)
    - -165 tools selected for initial inclusion in database
- Broad categories (eight to start)
- Implementation guidance and forms (e.g., consent forms, clinical testing)
- Training and Exercise Materials
- Useful to researchers <u>regardless of federal response</u>
  - e.g., local events, tornados, wildfires, factory explosions

#### NIH DR2 Web Site

## http://dr2.nlm.nih.gov



**Tools & Resources** 

**Training & Exercises** 

Collaborations &

**News & Events** 

### **Federal Working Groups**

• Exposure Science 21: Community Engagement & Citizen Science

Federal Community of Practice in Crowdsourcing & Citizen Science

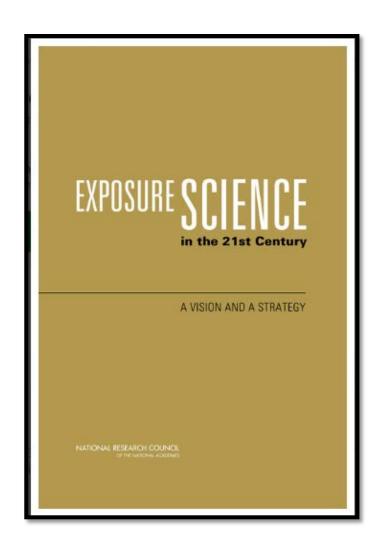
Tier	Application Area	Pollutants	Precision & Bias Error <sup>2</sup>	Data Completeness <sup>2</sup>
T	Education and Information	All	<50%	≥ 50%
II	Hotspot Identification and Characterization	All	<30%	≥ 75%
III	Supplemental Monitoring	Criteria pollutants, Air Toxics (incl. VOCs)	<20%	≥ 80%
IV	Personal Exposure	All	<30%	≥ 80%
V	Regulatory Monitoring	O <sub>3</sub> CO, SO <sub>2</sub> NO <sub>2</sub> PM <sub>2.5</sub> , PM <sub>10</sub>	<7% <10% <15% <10%	≥ 75%

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U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

### **Concluding Points**

- NIEHS uses a variety of grant mechanisms to foster partnerships
- Capacity building is needed for researchers and community members
  - Rapid technology development
  - Increasing environmental health literacy
  - Report back of results
- Opportunities for coordination
  - NIEHS grantees
  - Federal Working Groups



## Thank you!

http://www.niehs.nih.gov

ofallon@niehs.nih.gov

