Why report-back? Diverse standpoints, roles, and goals

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Why is report-back important?

- Diverse reasons
- WHY affects HOW we approach report-back
- Starting point:
  - Multiple roles in report-back
  - Recognize different perspectives on report-back
  - Consider our goals for the meeting (next steps)

Answers to "Why Report-Back"?

- Ethical
- Relational
- Instrumental

Different answers to "Why Report-Back"? lead to different questions about what is GOOD report-back

- **Ethical**
  - Who are the individuals, groups, and communities who have a stake in results?
- **Relational**
  - How can report-back build relationships that support and sustain problem solving?
- **Instrumental**
  - Who needs what information to take action?

Diverse standpoints on report-back

- Participant
- Community member
- Professional training
- Role in research

...why is report-back important to you?

Community engagement and report-back
(from URMC principles for community engaged research)

- **Mutual benefit**
  Increased knowledge improves the health of the community and benefits both the community and the researchers/URMC.

- **Shared findings**
  Research findings are shared with community partners and stakeholders.

- **Responsive to community priorities and perspectives ***
  Community-based participatory research addresses health needs, interests, and priorities established by the community. Health is addressed from both individual and ecological perspectives (i.e., considering social, economic, cultural, and policy contexts).

https://www.urmc.rochester.edu/community-health/research/guiding-principles.aspx

Diverse environmental health research results

- Personal samples (identified/deidentified)
- Personal exposure
- Home/workplace
- Neighborhood/ambient

"Levels" of report-back

Individual participants

Participants as a group

Affected community

General public

"Why report-back?" depends on scenario

	Individual participant	Participants as a group	"Affected community"	General public
Biomonitoring				
Personal exposures				
Home/work exposures				
Area/ambient monitoring				
Population research (NCS/NHANES)				

Next steps (What does GOOD report-back look like and how do we get there?)

- Defining principles and standards for report back appropriate to the participants and type of research
- Clarifying expectations for report back (guidelines by funders)
- Providing resources/training to researchers, participants, and 'translators' (implementing expectations)
- Developing capacity to do report back (funding, tools)

Some questions to consider…

- Why do you think report-back is important?
- Why is report-back happening (or not)?
- How can we tell if we are doing it well?
- What are key next steps?

Report-back scenarios

	Individual participant	Participants as a group	"Affected community"	General public
Biomonitoring				
Personal exposures				
Home/work exposures				
Area/ambient monitoring				
Population research (NCS/NHANES)				

IRB

Outreach and Education