



# POPULATION HEALTH RESEARCH AGENDA

## SURVEY RESULTS

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## BACKGROUND

- Sought information about research needs
- Research priorities from the field
- Gather preliminary data on utilization, and
- Support discussion

## METHODS

- University of Michigan coordinated
- Approved by UM IRB
- Snowball sample
- Survey invitation/link sent to 203 individuals
- Response rate: 54.2%

# SURVEY QUESTIONS

- Organization type
- Role of respondents
- Importance of research
- Types of organizational activities
- Top 3 research priorities in 3 different research areas (

## THREE RESEARCH AREAS

- Research that helps us **to understand** the root causes and of a problem/issue and its implications in a community or population
- Research that helps **to design and evaluate** effective programs, policies and other interventions
- Research that helps **to improve the translation, dissemination and use** of research findings and evidence

# DATA ANALYSIS

- Over 450 unique ideas for research priorities
- Respondents posed research questions or issues
- Retained original responses except for correction of typos
- Sorted into the three research areas
- Conducted content analysis within areas

# RESPONDENT ORGANIZATIONS

2015 Survey Results N=110



## RESPONDENT POSITION IN ORGANIZATION

Executive Leadership	47%
Research and Evaluation	25%
Service Delivery	7%
Government Relations/Advocacy	5%
Other	16%

# IMPORTANCE OF PUBLISHED RESEARCH/SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE TO ORGANIZATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Types of Activities	% Very Important	% Somewhat Important
Vision and Mission	46%	44%
Strategic Planning Activities	56%	41%
Priority/Agenda Setting	*67%	32%
Budget Process	19%	54%
Resource Allocation	36%	52%
Government Relations	35%	55%

# IMPORTANCE OF PUBLISHED RESEARCH/SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE TO ORGANIZATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Types of Activities	% Very Important	% Somewhat Important
Public Education Activities	*62%	29%
Communication and Outreach	58%	38%
Lobbying (if applicable)	47%	43%
Internal Organizational Policy	35%	49%
External Policy Interests and Goals	*60%	35%
Setting Our Own Research Agenda	*67%	22%

# RESEARCH AREA 1-ROOT CAUSES/UNDERSTANDING: THEMES

- Social/socio-economic determinants of health
- Social psychological factors
- Contextual Influences
- Racism, segregation, immigration
- Early childhood/family
- Food/obesity
- Health risk behaviors
- Health care/health system reform
- Public health systems/cross sector collaborations

## RESEARCH AREA 1-ROOT CAUSES/UNDERSTANDING: EXAMPLES

- Does poverty impact children from different race/ethnic groups differently?
- The effects of housing on ANYTHING...
- Increase understanding of adverse childhood experiences and adult health
- Evidence of multi-level determinants of obesity and diabetes
- How does stigma affect health?
- Role of community organizing in advancing health equity
- What are the major drivers of the epidemic of opioid addiction in US?

## RESEARCH AREA 2—INTERVENTIONS/POLICY: THEMES

- Interventions related to obesity, food, nutrition, physical activity
- Interventions for specific sociodemographic groups /populations
- Community-level interventions/cross-sector collaborations
- Cost-effectiveness>Returns on investments (ROI)
- Public health system reform

## RESEARCH AREA 2—INTERVENTIONS/POLICY: EXAMPLES

- *How to...*
- Shift wealth distribution to eliminate poverty
- Reduce racism and other forms of social stigmatization
- Establish incentive structures to attract markets to food deserts
- Tailor interventions to different culture groups

## RESEARCH AREA 2—INTERVENTIONS/POLICY: EXAMPLES

- *How effective....*
- The impact of the availability of affordable housing on public health
- What impact has the “health in all policies” approach had?
- What the most cost effective community change strategies?
- What is impact of high-deductible health plans on health inequities?

## RESEARCH AREA 3—TRANSLATION/DISSEMINATION: THEMES

- Dissemination to policymakers, clinicians, others
- Raise awareness and motivate action
- Identifying and communicating best practices
- Research funding/priority setting
- Research methods and approaches
- Academic challenges to research translation
- Evidence-based medicine

## RESEARCH AREA 3—TRANSLATION/DISSEMINATION: EXAMPLES

- What approaches to adoption and spread of evidence-based practices are most successful?
- What are best communication strategies in describing population health?
- Model policies for school districts for sexual health education
- Funding for multi-sector collaborative studies
- How to incentivize universities to better encourage knowledge exchange
- How to raise the profile of “grey literature”

# SUMMARY

- Additional analysis of data needs to be performed
- Significant number of ideas for research needs and priorities across research areas
- Survey results provide important data for informing a population health research agenda
- Data should be useful for conversations this afternoon

# Questions?