## Community Engagement in Data (Two-Part Series)

OCTOBER 19, 2021 - 11:00 AM TO 12:30 PM OCTOBER 26, 2021 - 11:00 AM TO 12:30 PM











## Introductions

Name

Pronouns

Location

Why are you interested in being here today?

#### Overview of 2-Part Series

#### Session 1:

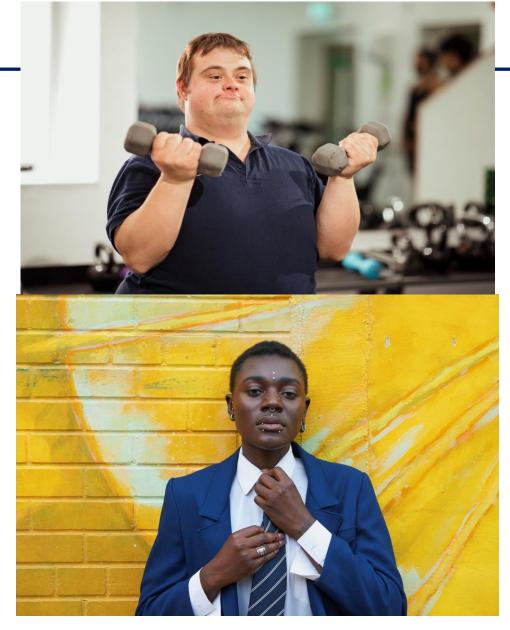
#### **Community Engagement**

- What is it? Why is it important? And how to facilitate it.
- Collecting data with the community in ways that are creative, engaging and powerful.

#### **Session 2:**

(Continued...)

- Community Involvement in Data Analysis/Sense-Making
- Community Involvement in Data Dissemination
- Innovative Ways to Share/Present Data in the Community

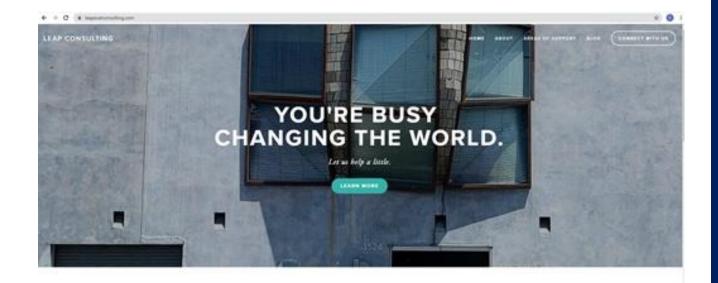






#### About me

- Equity Coach for Sustainable CT
- Founder/Senior Consultant at LEAP Consultant
  - Evaluation & Performance Measurement
  - Community Engagement
  - Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion
- Cat Mom
- Left-Handed
- Musician











### What is community engagement?

- Process of working collaboratively with and through groups of people affiliated by geographic proximity, special interest, or shared histories
- Vehicle and catalyst for bringing about changes that will improve the health of the community and its members









### Why is it important?

Greater informed decisions

Stronger sense of community ownership

- Improved transparency
  - = greater (and more equitable) impact!







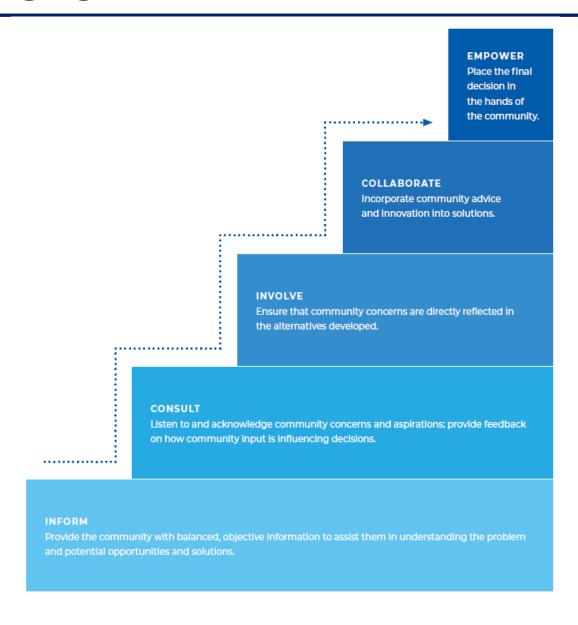
"All stakeholders[...] are brought into the decision-making process, nurturing the very democratic idea of community engagement that people should have a say over decisions that impact their everyday lives."







#### Community Engagement continuum

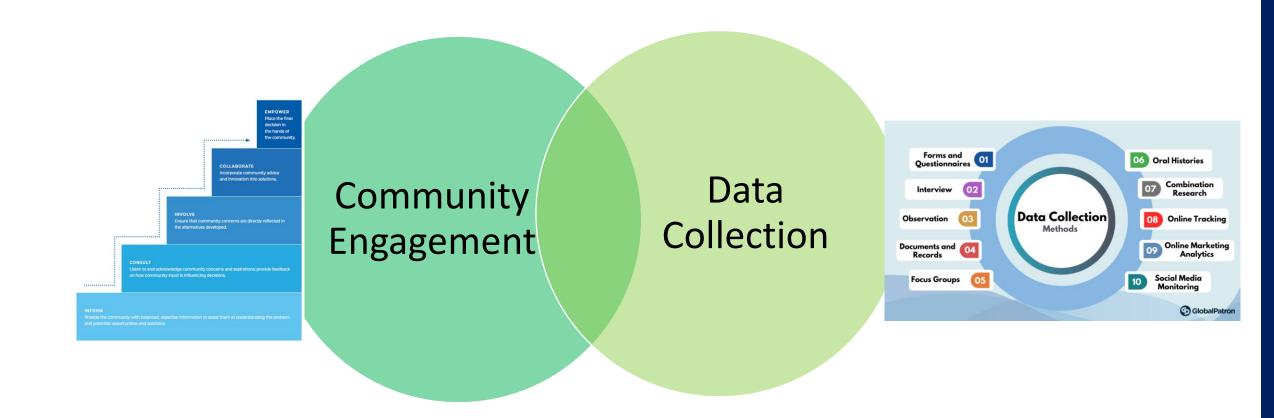








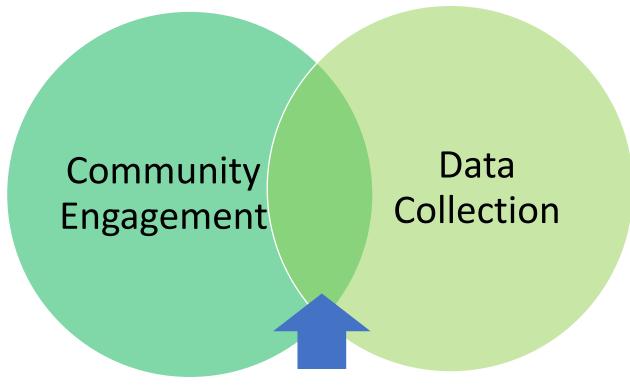
### Community Engagement and Data Collection







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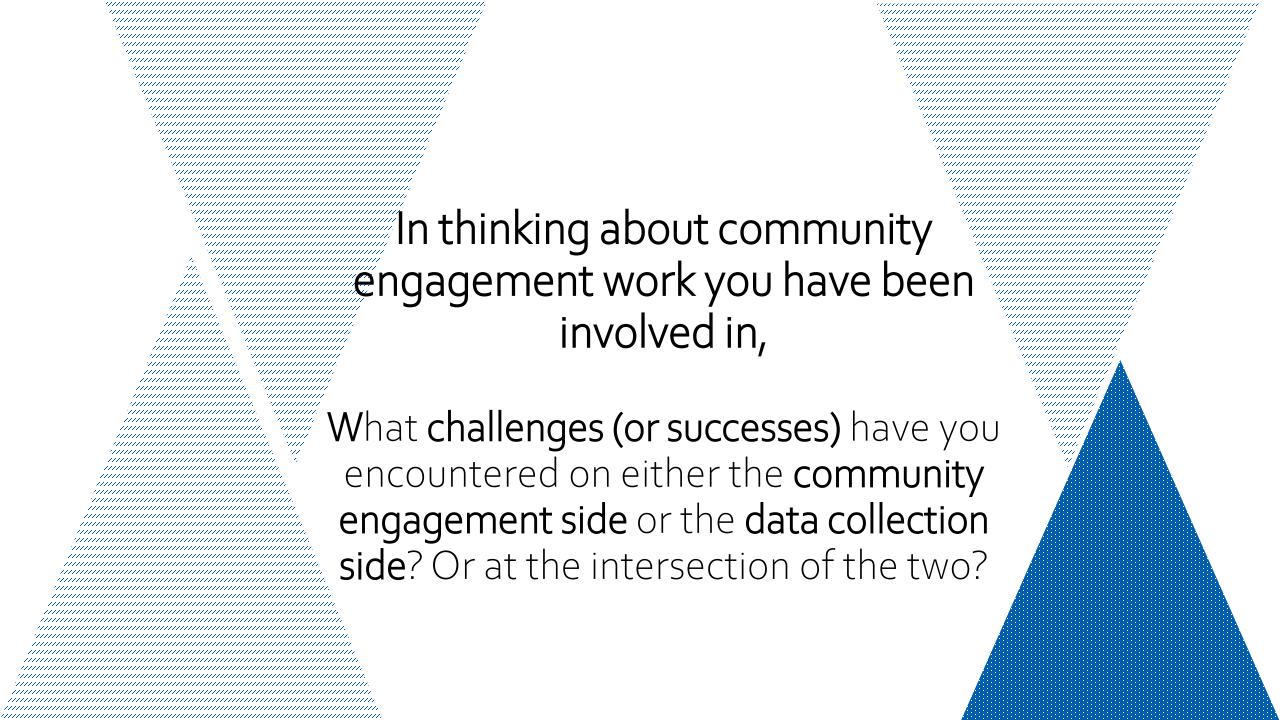


Community involvement in data collection tool creation Community involvement in data collection

Community involvement in data analysis/sense-making Community involvement in data dissemination Innovative ways to share/present data in the community









## Types of Data

**Feedback:** obtain reactions on a decision that has been made (or is about to be made).

**Needs assessment data:** process for determining needs; gaps between current state and ideal state

**Impact (or outcome) data:** data on the impact of something on those affected (or involved)







## Community Engagement and Data Collection Tool Development

- Advisory Committees
- Representatives
- Focus Groups







### Community Engagement and Data Collection

Creative data collection tools to stimulate discussion





### Community Engagement and Data Collection

Rather than simply collecting "data" from communities using traditional (and often culturally inappropriate) methods, we collect with communities.

Look for ways of engaging people in peer learning and share lived experiences.

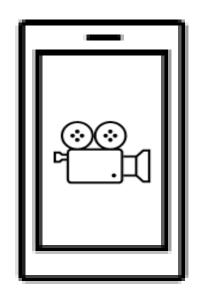








**Description:** mobile phones used by participants to document their own lives by taking photos or recording video diaries during a fixed time period. The use of photographs, specfically, is called **photovoice**.



#### **Benefits:**

- collect rich insights from a range of participants simultaneously.
- can reveal insights that participants might not share in a more traditional, in-person methods.



#### Online discussions

Description: convening participants on a digital platform where they respond to discussion questions and other materials. Participants can interact and share responses in creative ways, such as by sharing pictures or videos.



**Benefits:** can uncover unexpected outcomes and new areas of need. Online presence can increase accessibility as it allows participants to contribute from home, at a variety of times, with greater anonymity.

#### Social media



**Description:** Social media (Facebook, YouTube, Instagram, and Twitter) to disseminate information and/or collect feedback.



**Benefits:** It can uncover unexpected outcomes and new areas of need, good to supplement other evidence, screenshots can make useful content for reporting and marketing.



Description: a visioning/big idea wall is a quick way to collect qualitative feedback related to your outcomes. Hang up a large piece of paper or share an online whiteboard with key questions and allow users to share their thoughts. Then theme the data and compare it your outcome measures.

Benefits: collect information quickly, users can see the evaluation data live, users can support with analysis.

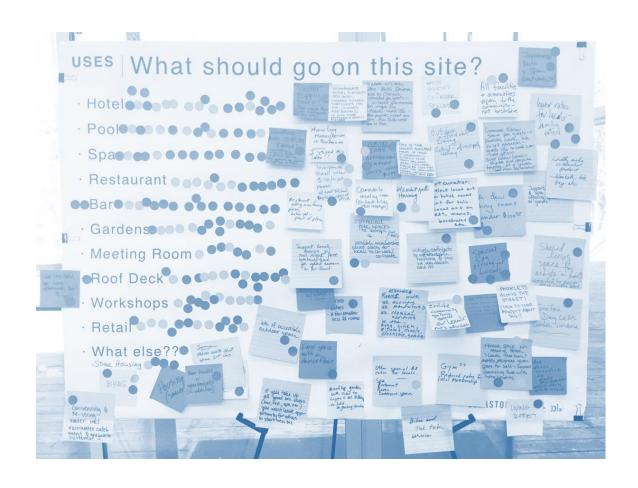




## Visual voting

**Description:** individuals vote on a range of visual choices around a particular question or issue by attaching stickers to their chosen answer.

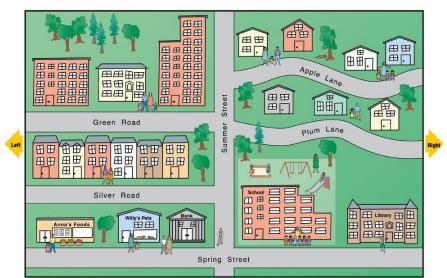
**Benefits:** provides quick insights into preferences, can help you to make changes easily.







Neighborhood Map



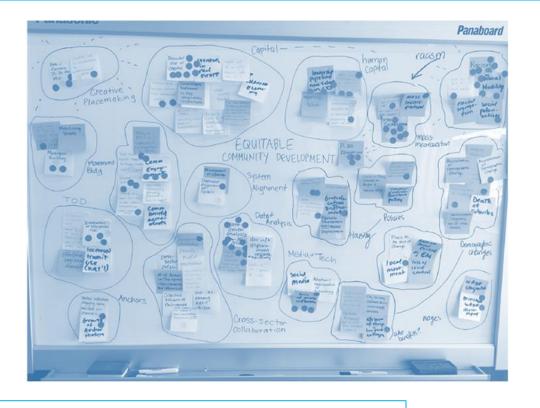
**Description:** participants given a community map and asked questions e.g. 'What are you most worried about in your community? What are you most hopeful about?' Participants then draw and write their answers on their community map.

**Benefits:** useful for people with limited literacy, captures lots of opinions, you can see change over time, it can reveal unexpected outcomes.





• **Description**: a trend map is a visual depiction of relevant developments that have been (or are currently) influencing the system. Use the collective knowledge and experience of a group of people familiar within a given system and its context.

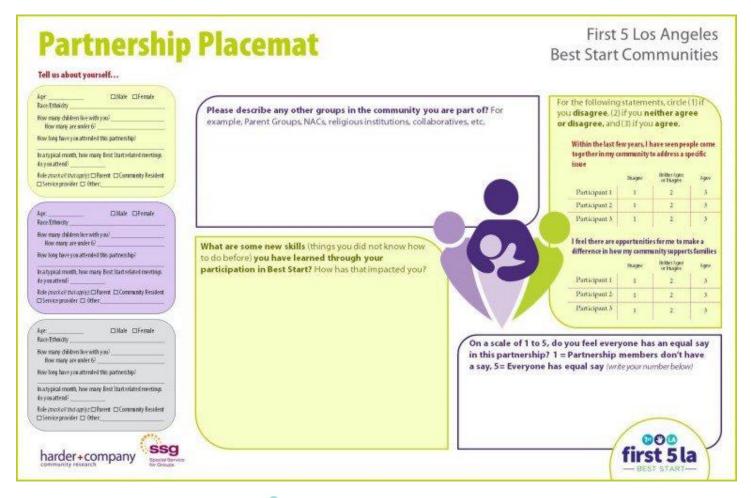


**Benefits:** useful can help a group deepen their understanding of an issue through exploring related history, identifying key external factors, and tracking shifts in social and cultural norms.





#### **Data Collection Placemat**



**Description:** recording of information in a placemat format. This exampled collected: demographic information, inventory of groups in the community they are a part of, outcomes (new skills acquired) and any, and perceptions of community readiness for change.





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# Principles for using creative methods effectively

- Be clear on why you are doing it.
- Creative doesn't mean quicker.
- Choose methods that are appropriate for your audience.
- Make sure you are aware of who you could be excluding by using creative methods.
- Evaluation methods should work to improve equity.







## Why use creative methods to collect data?

#### **Benefits**

- Puts participants in control
- Less time consuming for users
- Makes evaluation more fun and less formal
- •Reaches groups who may struggle with interviews, focus groups or questionnaires. e.g., where users are likely to struggle to understand or lack confidence
- •Can provide a more engaging record of impact
- •Can be particularly useful when working with children and young people

#### Limitations

- •Can be difficult to interpret visual or other representations
- Aggregating data is difficult
- •These methods are difficult to conduct at scale









#### **Find Out More**

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