

A young boy in a classroom, looking up with his hand raised, wearing a grey and blue shirt. Another child is visible in the background.

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Creating Group Cohesion Among Geographically Isolated Interviewers

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The Healthy Communities Study

- Background
 - Many programs exist to address childhood obesity
- Primary Study Objectives
 - Determine the associations between characteristics of community programs/policies and obesity-related outcomes in children
 - Determine the community, family, and child characteristics that may be related to these associations

Project Structure

- **Funder:** NIH National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute
- **Contractor:** Battelle
- **Partners:**
 - University of South Carolina
 - University of California at Berkeley
 - University of Kansas
 - NORC
 - Examination Management Services, Inc., EMSI
- **Other Collaborators:**
 - Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
 - Robert Wood Johnson Foundation

Healthy Communities Study Data Sources

- Community key informants
- Program documents
- National databases of programs and policies
- Children in grades K-8 and their parent/guardian
- Children's medical records
- School and community observations

Traveling Community Liaisons

- 4 Community Liaisons
- More than 130 communities
- Logistics
- Site visits of 2-4 days
 - Lunchroom observations
 - PE Teacher Interviews
 - Principal Interviews
 - Environmental observations (recess, playground, block)
 - QC field staff conducting household visits

Individual Contributing Factors

- Fit of position
- Perceived value of the study
- Collegiality
- Willingness to learn by experience

Organizational Contributing Factors

- Staff selection:
 - Research experience
 - Demonstrated ability to work independently
 - A history with Battelle
- Group Meetings:
 - Conference calls twice weekly at first, then weekly
 - Led by task leader
 - Team raised questions about new issues, shared challenges, and brainstormed solutions
 - Helped ensure standardized implementation

Organizational Contributing Factors, cont.

- Availability of project management staff
 - Relationships with direct supervisor and others on project team to ensure sufficient support
- Communication tools—Staying connected while travelling
 - Hotspots
 - IM access
 - Texting

Organizational Contributing Factors, cont.

- Valuing Input
 - Project management staff sought input and implemented changes based on this input
 - Streamlined survey, revised IMS screens, revised protocol
- Project level support
 - Data entry assistance
 - Interview schedulers
 - Additional interviewers

Conclusion

- These factors contributed to the development of a group of high-performing, reliable field staff who have stayed with the study from beginning to completion.

Questions?
Discussion?

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