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Combined Sampling Techniques for Community-based Public Health Research Participation: Strategies Used in a Domestic Violence Study among Nigerian Women Resident in England, UK

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Presented at The Network: TUFH Conference, Limerick, Ireland (August 16th -20th, 2018).

Introduction

- Domestic violence and abuse against women is a global public health problem, and getting people to talk about their experience is a challenge.
- Limited research evidence exists on the role of community groups and faith-based organisations in helping women from developing countries residing in developed countries.
- This study focuses on disclosure and help-seeking practises among Nigerian women resident in England
- Nigerians in the UK are the largest Black African population.

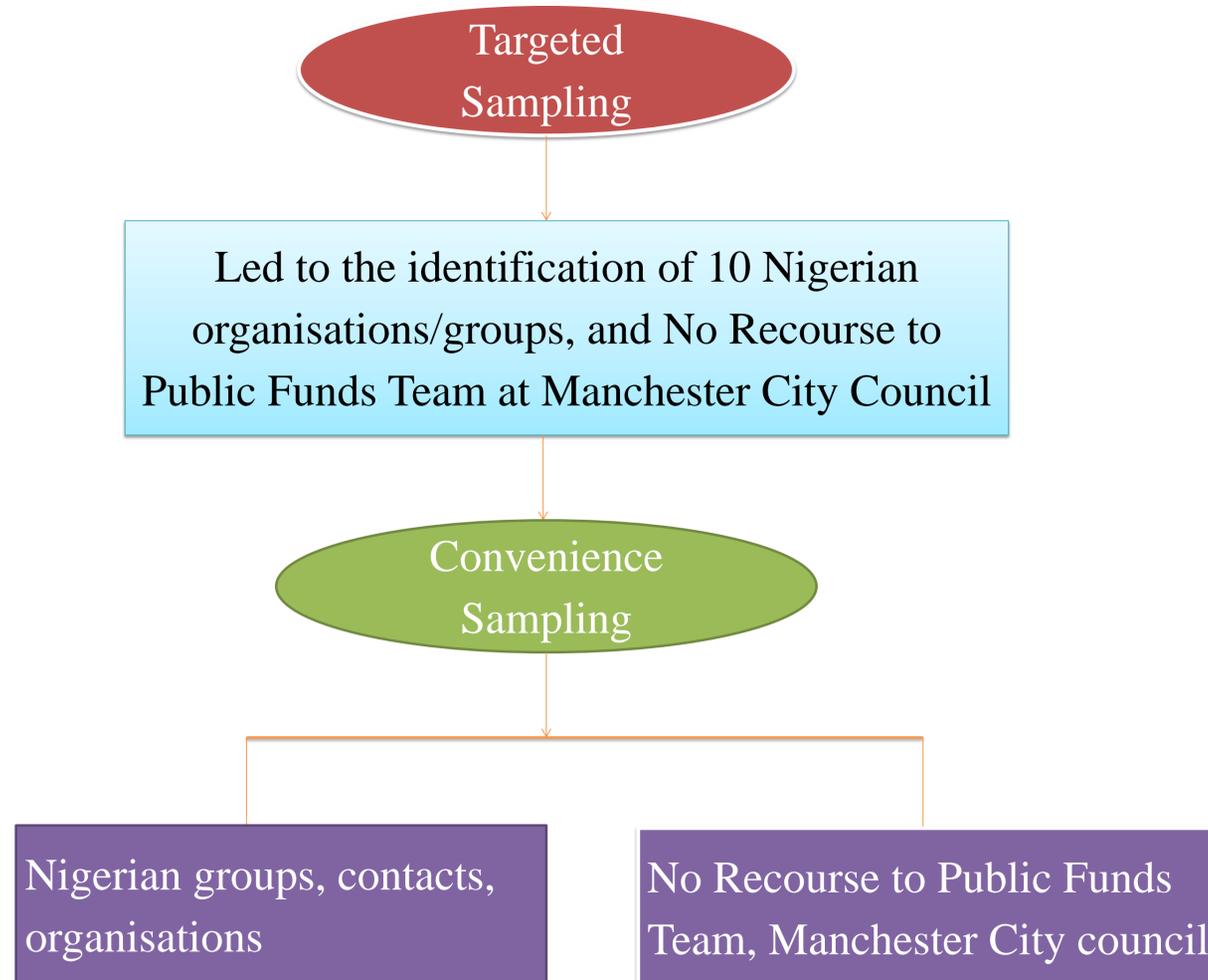
Objectives: to

- Increase participation in research among ethnic minority groups
- Engage community groups and faith-based organisations in public health research
- Increase recruitment rates

Methodology

1. Targeted Sampling Techniques (Watters and Biernacki, 1989)
 - ethnographic mapping.
2. Convenience Sampling Technique

Overview of Sampling Techniques



Result:

- Increase in the number of research participants.
- Enhanced engagement with the research process and support.
- Community groups and faith-based organisations are avenues for recruiting research participants.

Key terms:

- Ethnic minority populations
- Targeted sampling
- Ethnographic mapping
- Community groups
- Faith-based organisations

Discussion:

- When conducting research with immigrant communities, especially on sensitive topics, there is need for a combination of strategies to ensure participation.
- Community groups and faith-based organisations are essential components of public health research among immigrants.

Conclusion

- There is need for collaboration between community groups, faith-based organisations, voluntary sector organisations, and statutory services on supporting women from ethnic minority populations experiencing domestic violence and abuse.