

Priority Issues in Occupational Cancer Research: Ontario Stakeholder Perspectives

Hohenadel et al. (2011)

<https://www.canada.ca/en/public-health/services/reports-publications/health-promotion-chronic-disease-prevention-canada-research-policy-practice/vol-31-no-4-2011/priority-issues-occupational-cancer-research-ontario-stakeholder-perspectives.html>

For which topic were research priorities identified?

occupational cancer

In which location was the research priority setting conducted?

North America - Canada

Why was it conducted at all?

Workers are potentially exposed to known and suspected carcinogens in the workplace, many of which have not been fully evaluated. Despite persistent need, research on occupational cancer appears to have declined in recent decades. The formation of the Occupational Cancer Research Centre (OCRC) is an effort to counter this downward trend in Ontario.

What was the objective?

to learn about priority issues on occupational cancer research

What was the outcome?

a ranking list of 37 research topics

How long did the research prioritization take?

June 2009 - July 2009

Which methods were used to identify research priorities?

survey

How were the priorities for research identified exactly?

Step 1: survey: survey included series of open-ended questions, participants were asked about their views of priority issues in occupational cancer research, perceived barriers to occupational cancer research and potential solutions to these barriers, types of research currently being conducted, and ways in which stakeholders would like to engage with the Centre. Step 2: data processing: thematic analysis

Which stakeholders took part?

Researchers, health and safety specialists, industrial hygienist, interested citizens, health practitioners, policy analysts, knowledge translation specialists, workers, employers. 177 participants.

How were stakeholders recruited?

The OCRC informed individuals with an interest in occupational cancer research in Ontario of the survey. The survey was publicized through a distribution list created by the Centre that included established partners from funders and partners, academia, industry, labour unions, worker organizations, health care institutions and government organizations. Stakeholders who received the survey were encouraged to forward the survey link to others in their network.

Were stakeholders actively involved or did they just participate?

Stakeholders were mere participants of the research prioritization process; they were not actively involved in the process.