

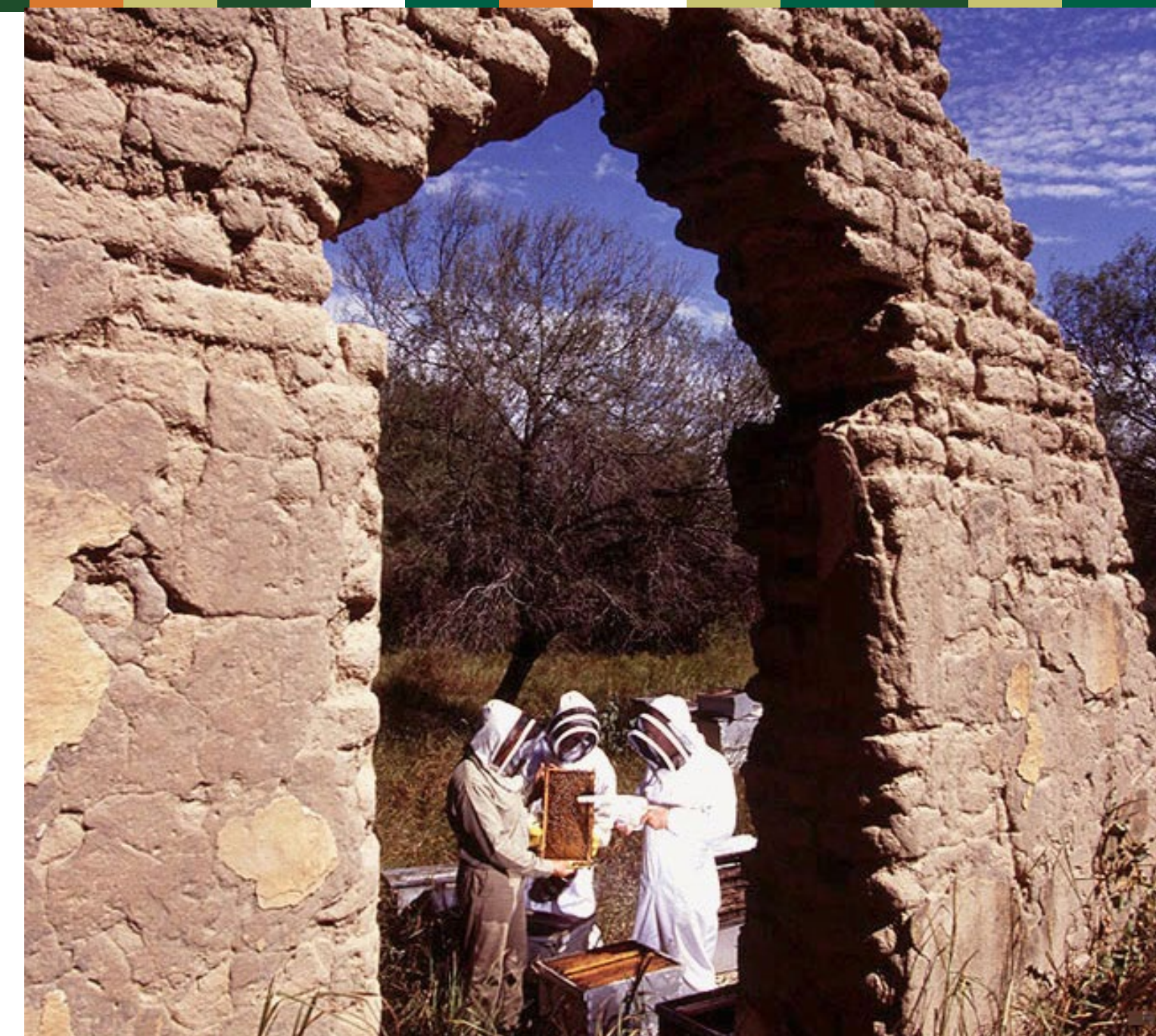
A Reason to Hope - Community Based Participatory Action Research

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COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY
ENGAGEMENT AND EXTENSION





Thank you

One Health Institute: Kelli Davison, Jessica Hunter, Jason Menon, and Tracey Goldstein

Vice President for Research Office: Meg Suter and Cass Moseley

Office of Engagement and Extension: Field faculty, Executive Leadership Team, James Pritchett

Purpose

- Encourage conversation and collaboration
- Increase awareness about Community Based Participatory Research and Engaged Research
- Inspire hope based in shared mission and values

PEOPLE SPEAK OF HOPE AS IF IT IS THIS DELICATE, EPHEMERAL *thing* made of whispers and spider webs.

HOPE

has dirt on her face,
blood on her knuckles,
the grit of cobblestones
in her hair, and just spat out
a tooth... as she rises for
another go.

@crowsfault





Community Based Participatory Action Research (CBPR)

- FREE resource from Duke Clinical and Translational Science Institute: [A Researcher's Guide to Community Engaged Research | Duke Clinical and Translational Science Institute](#)
- Israel, B. A., Eng, E., & Parker, E. A. (2014). *Methods for community-based participatory research for health*, Second Edition. Jossey-Bass. http://www.CA.eblib.com/EBLWeb/patron/?target=patron&extendedid=P_918182_0
- Wallerstein, N. (2019). *Community-based participatory research for health : advancing social and health equity*, Third edition. Jossey-Bass. <https://ebookcentral.proquest.com/lib/csu/detail.action?docID=5097167>
- Hacker, K. (2017). *Community-based participatory research*. SAGE Publications Ltd.
- van de Sande, A., & Schwartz, K. (2017). *Research for social justice*. Fernwood Publishing.
- Chevalier, J. M., & Buckles, D. J. (2013). *Participatory Action Research: Theory and Methods for Engaged Inquiry*. Routledge. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203107386>

CBPR Principles

(Developed by the NIH, CDC, ATSDR, and CTSA)

- Be clear about the **purposes** of engagement and the populations and/or communities you want to engage.
- Become **knowledgeable about the community's culture**, economic conditions, social networks, political and power structures, norms and values, demographic trends, history, and experiences with efforts by outside groups. Be aware of each other's perceptions of past engagement activities.
- Build and maintain **relationships and trust** by working with individuals and/or community leaders.
- Remember and accept that **collective** self-determination is the responsibility and right of all people in a community. No external entity should assume it can bestow on a community the power to act in its own self-interest.
- Establish a partnership with the community to **create change** and improve health.
- Recognize and **respect** the diversity within the community.
- Identify and mobilize community **assets and strengths** through developing the community's capacity and resources to make decisions and take actions.
- Recognize that individuals and institutions must be prepared to **release control** and be sufficiently flexible to meet changing needs.
- Foster **community collaboration** and strengthen **long-term commitment** among the partners.
- Demonstrating **trustworthiness** is fundamental to sustaining successful community engagement.





Land-Grant Advantage

- Colorado State University is a Land-Grant institution committed to excellence, **providing access** to a world-class education for all with the talent and desire to attend college. Our mission is to advance teaching, research, and service **for the benefit of Colorado**, the nation, and the world.
- Office of Engagement and Extension purpose: We work with Coloradans and their communities so **all can thrive**.
- “The university belongs to the people of the state. It will justify its existence only as it **serves the people**.” Liberty Hyde Bailey, 1907

OEE is a purpose-driven division



EMPOWERING LIFELONG LEARNING

*Advancing
opportunities for all
learners*



EXPANDING ACCESS TO EDUCATION

*Access for the
betterment of all
Colorado*



PROMOTING PROSPERITY IN COMMUNITIES

*Partnering and
innovating alongside
Coloradoans*



ADVANCING ENGAGEMENT & RESEARCH FOR IMPACT

*Bridging campus, field and
communities in support of
local needs*



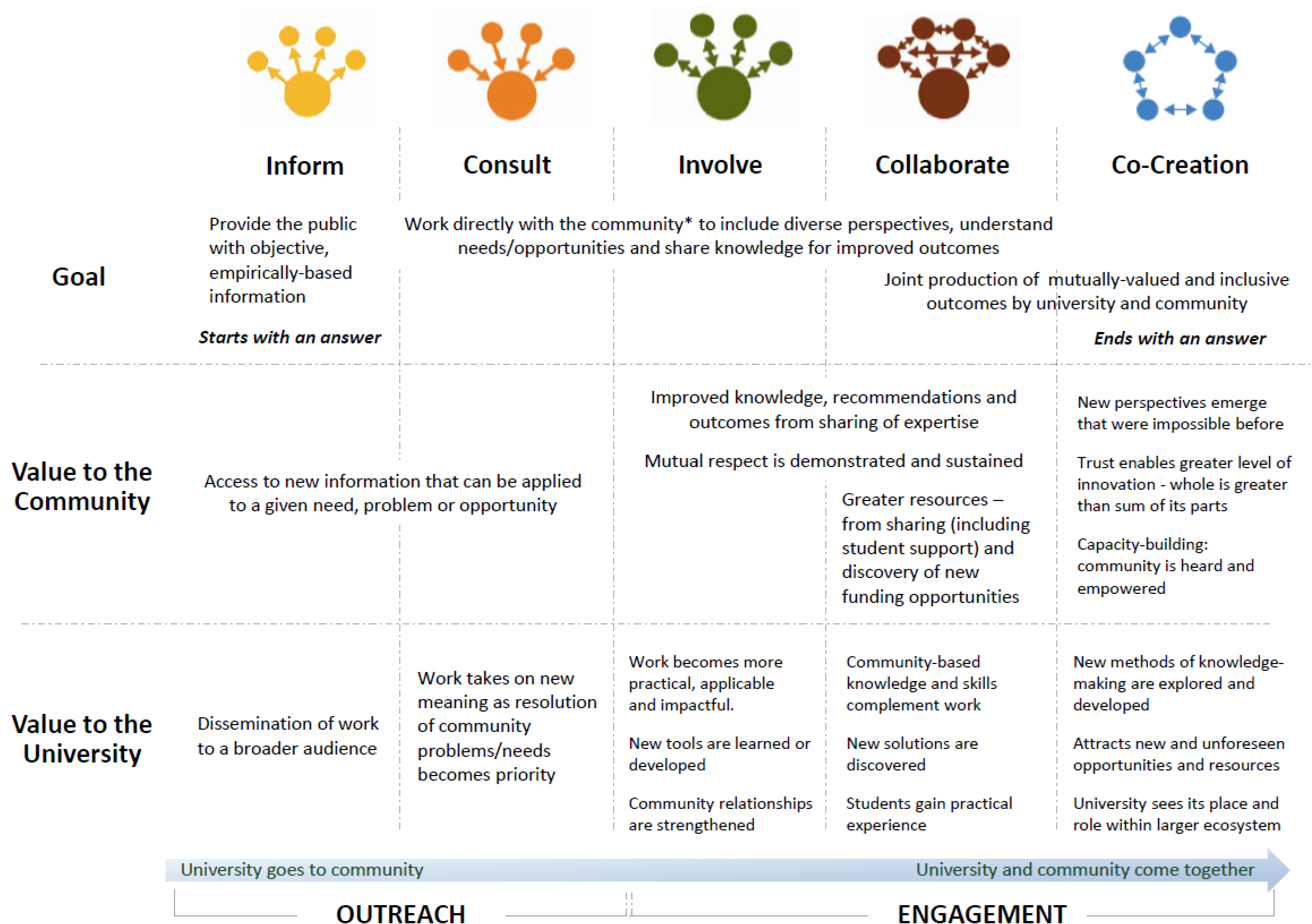
Office of Engagement and Extension Proposal Growth

	Fiscal Year 23	Fiscal Year 24	Fiscal Year 25
Number of Proposals Submitted	26	57	78
Dollar Amount of Proposals	\$2,023,051	\$12,069,234	\$6,480,959
Number of Proposals Awarded	37	41	68
Dollar Amount Awarded	\$1,673,324	\$1,635,347	\$5,142,602





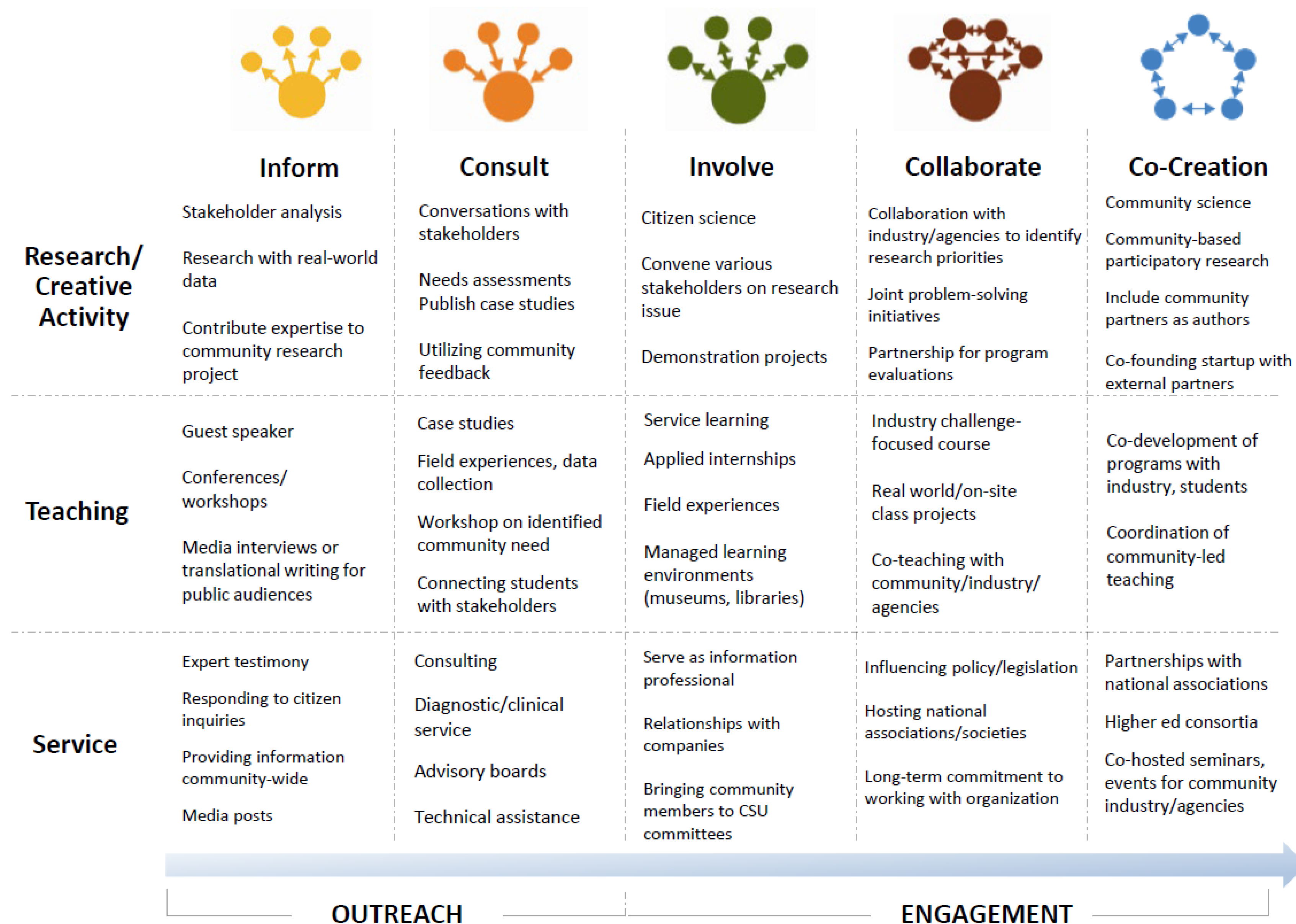
Continuum of Engaged Scholarship – The What and Why

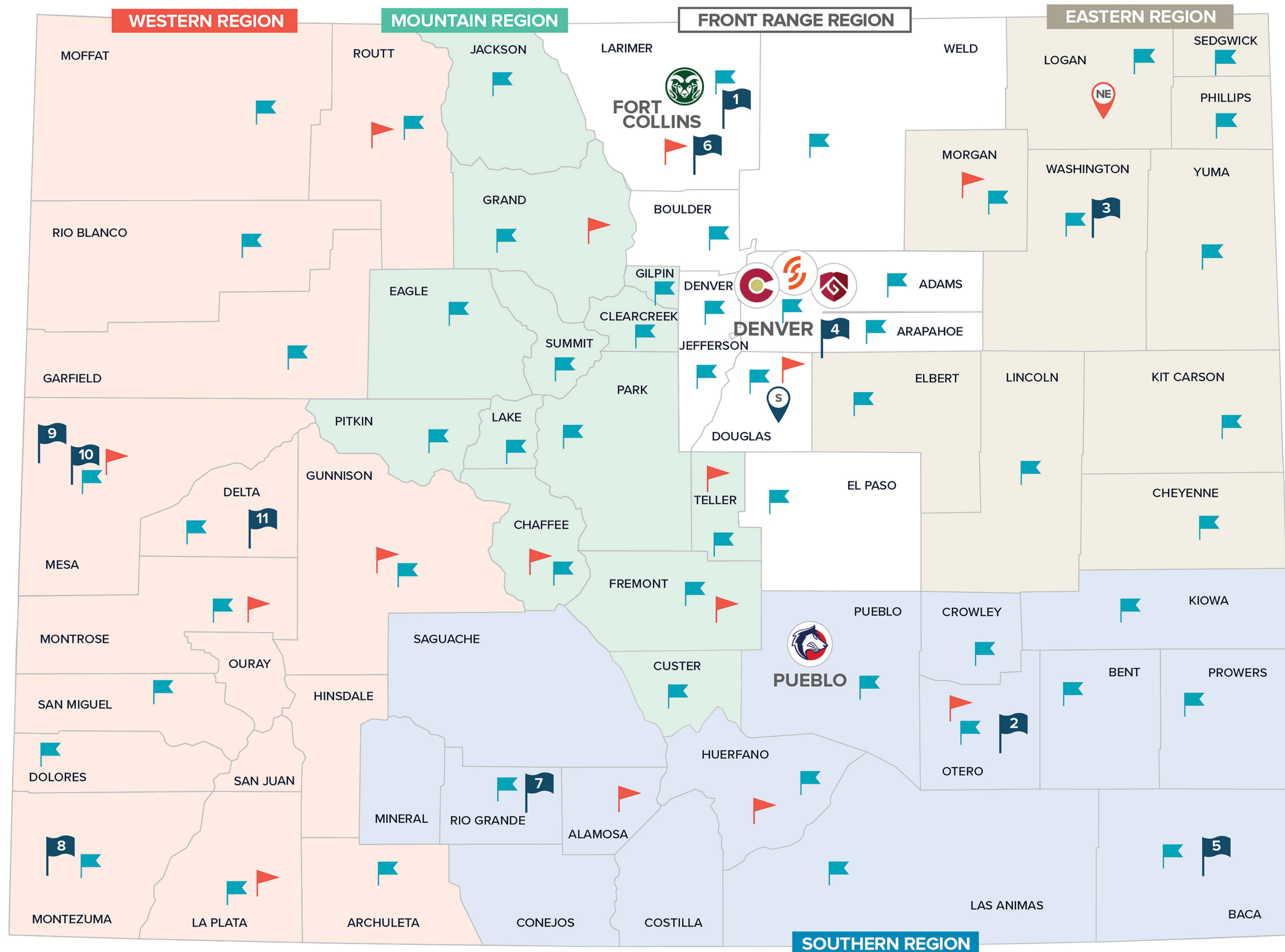


*Community is defined broadly to encompass stakeholders or partners outside of academia that may include (but is not limited to) the general public, private industry, government and nonprofit agencies.

Continuum of Engaged Scholarship – The How

Engagement is an opportunity for accomplishing, informing and enriching research, teaching and service outcomes. This continuum outlines a variety of engaged activities with progressively increasing levels of involvement with external partners and the community.





EXTENSION OFFICES

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTERS:

1. Agricultural Research, Development and Education Center (ARDEC), Fort Collins
2. Arkansas Valley Research Center, Rocky Ford
3. Eastern Colorado Research Center, Akron
4. Metro Ag Research Center at Spur Campus, Denver
5. Plainsman Research Center, Walsh
6. Plant Growth Facilities, Fort Collins
7. San Luis Valley Research Center, Center
8. Southwestern Colorado Research Center, Yellow Jacket
- Western Colorado Research Center:
9. Grand Valley, Fruita
10. Orchard Mesa, Grand Junction
11. Organic Agriculture at Rogers Mesa, Hotchkiss

COLORADO STATE FOREST SERVICE

ENGAGEMENT CENTERS

-  Sturm Collaboration Campus
-  NE Regional Engagement Center

CAMPUSES / OFFICES

-  Colorado State University campus
-  CSU Pueblo campus
-  CSU Global campus
-  CSU Spur campus
-  CSU System Offices





CBPR Framework

([Israel et al., 2005](#); [Israel, Schulz, Parker, & Becker, 1998](#)).

- CBPR conducts research **with communities rather than on communities** ([Strunk, Baggett, Beall, & Hafftk, 2017](#)).
- Nine principles
- Five critical steps

9 CBPR Principles (Riggs, Rigles, Schworer, & Fidler, 2020)

- Principle 1: Community is the unit of identity.
 - e.g. Women of Color, 80524 Zip Code, CBPR Scholars, neighborhoods near Spur
 - Heterogeneity
 - Intentional management is necessary; community agreements important at outset
- Principle 2: All parties serve as partners and collaborate throughout the research process.
 - Co-set priorities
 - Co-identify research topic and research question
 - Co-develop methods
- Principle 3: Builds on community strengths and resources to foster learning and community capacity building.
 - Expertise is valued
 - Not extractive



9 CBPR Principles (Riggs, Rigles, Schworer, & Fidler, 2020)

- Principle 4: Relies on mutual reciprocity regarding information, skills, knowledge, and capacity building among all partners.
 - Co-learning is centered throughout the research process
 - Attend to social inequalities and power dynamics (real and perceived)
- Principle 5: Long-term process with a commitment to sustainability.
 - Establish **trust** with communities
 - Create enduring partnerships that will ultimately lead to research findings that address community needs.
- Principle 6: Research and co-learning is cyclical and iterative.
 - Create effective communication and power-sharing, e.g., accessibility of meetings, accessibility of research products
 - Focus on the development and maintenance of researcher-community trust



9 CBPR Principles (Riggs, Rigles, Schworer, & Fidler, 2020)

- Principle 7: Grounded in bio-socio-ecological theories that emphasize the role of multiple, dynamic, and interacting systems that influence human development and public health outcomes.
 - It's all connected.
 - Context before content
- Principle 8: Combines knowledge generated by the research process with social change action to improve community health and eliminate health disparities.
 - Balance between generation of new knowledge and developing interventions and mobilizing advocacy for the mutual benefit of all partners.
 - Knowledge is applied to make real-world change in the community of interest.
- Principle 9: Research findings are disseminated in ways that are understandable and useful to all community partners.
 - Findings shared directly to community partners using understandable, accessible, and respectful language that is free from scientific jargon.





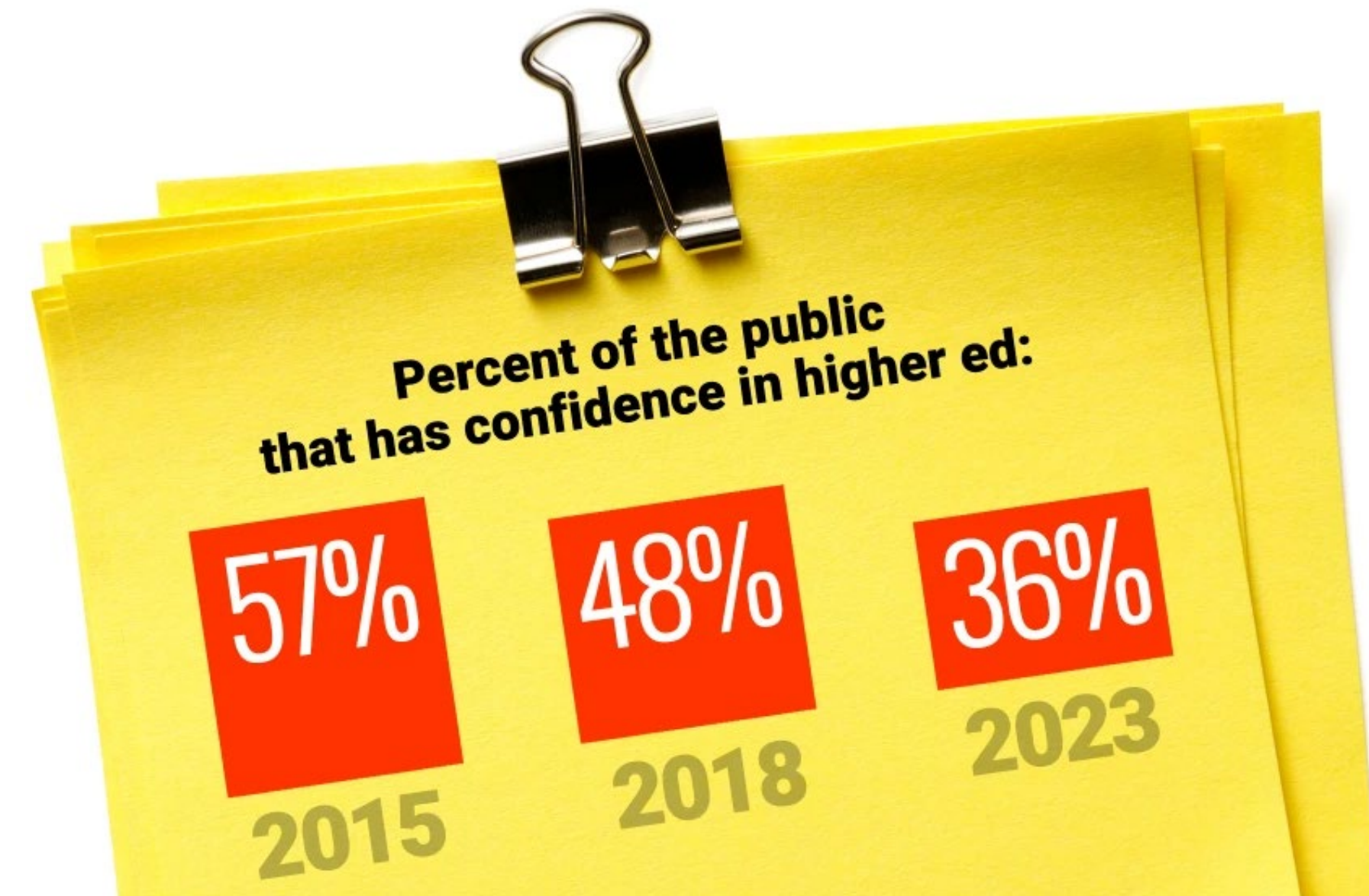
CBPR Steps

(Riggs, Rigles, Schworer, & Fidler, 2020)

1. Identify the community
2. Collaborate with the community of interest to determine research questions
3. Develop community agreements
4. Determine appropriate research methods
5. Involve the community in the data collection and data analysis process
6. Return findings to the community

A Way to Build Public Trust

A Reason to Hope: Community Based Participatory Research



Questions?

Concerns?

Ideas?





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¡Gracias!