INTRODUCTION

CBPR and related approaches, i.e., Participatory Action and Community-Engaged Research, is defined by the Kellogg Foundation as a “collaborative approach that equitably involves all partners in the research process…with the aim of combining knowledge and action for social change to improve community health and eliminate health disparities”. Not a set of methods, CBPR is an overall orientation which fundamentally changes the relationship between researchers and researched.

There are no universally accepted definitions of Indigenous Knowledge and Indigenous Methodologies, though often these terms are associated with Indigenous peoples, who come from local communities with historical continuity from pre-invasion and pre-colonial societies. For this Institute, we are using a broad definition of Indigenous Knowledge, meaning the knowledge that is an “exercise in self-determination” (Doxtator, 2004), referring to values, beliefs, rituals, traditions, and environmental relationships that are deeply embedded within the economic, political, cultural, and social contexts in which they have been developed (Ball & Simpkins, 2004; Briggs, 2005). Indigenous methodologies are “those methodologies and approaches to research that privilege indigenous knowledges, voices, and experiences” (Smith 2005).

Critical Methodologies are those with “emancipatory, empowering values of critical pedagogy, critical race and post-structural feminism” and with “explicit political, utopian purposes, a discourse of critique and criticism, a politics of liberation, a reflexive discourse, constantly in search of an open-ended subversive, multi-voices, participatory epistemology,” (Lather, 2007, in Denzin, Lincoln, and Tuhiwai Smith, 2008).
Structure of Institute:
The goal of this Institute is to weave together the theory and practice of CBPR and indigenous and critical methodologies through study of the literature, case studies, presentations by community-academic partners, and self-reflection on our own research questions and inquiry. Participants will gain an appreciation of CBPR advantages and challenges, as well as skills necessary for participating effectively in CBPR projects.

Institute Presentations:
May 27th, 8:30am – 10:00am CBPR Overview: Principles and Context: Nina Wallerstein
May 27th, 1:15-2:45 Indigenous Knowledge/Historical Trauma: Tassy Parker and panel
May 28th, 4:00pm – 5:30pm Improving Cancer Care through Undoing Racism and Promoting Equity, by Eugenia Eng and Jennifer Schaal
May 29th: 8:45am –10:15 Intervention Research and Community Partner: Lorenda Belone
*Items in bold are public events

Readings:
2) Reading Packet which will be sent out by May 1st

Other Recommended Readings:
- Shor and Freire, Pedagogy of Liberation; Freire, Pedagogy of the Oppressed

Objectives: By the end of the course, participants will be able to:
- Identify three theoretical and historical perspectives that have shaped the development of CBPR and other participatory traditions
- List and describe major principles of CBPR from multiple communities and perspectives
- Identify and analyze the role of race, gender, class, indigenous and critical methodologies in CBPR
- Identify the issues of power (including university-community relationships) and empowerment as concepts important for CBPR practice
- Describe dimensions in the CBPR conceptual model and steps to develop a CBPR project
- Identify three advantages and challenges of CBPR for study and action on health inequities
- Identify CBPR approaches to rigor, validity, and measurement in disparities research
- Gain practical experience in popular education participatory methods and reflect on your experiences to promote self- and community learning
COURSE REQUIREMENTS AND GRADING

For Credit/No Credit Option/Audit: Course Participation: To receive credit for this Institute, you need to actively participate in the class and do all the readings for small group discussions.

For Two Credits: Course Participation AND Journal
1) Course participation. This includes attendance, being fully prepared with the readings, and active interaction in group discussions. If you miss a module (am or pm), please turn in a ½-1 page comparison of two readings from that module.

2) Journal: This is a daily journal of your reflections and reactions to the readings and to learnings throughout the day. Include your analyses of facilitators and challenges of doing CBPR. The journal must discuss readings (at least 3 per day), and reactions to at least one activity per day to receive an A. Due by email June 10th.

For Three Credits, Course Participation and Final Paper/Project
1) Final project (15-18 page double space paper not including references, which should be at least 10 new references not from the class required readings, in addition to any references of your choosing from the class).
2) Paper Due: July 6th (to be sent to individual faculty, assigned at end of Institute)
3) Webinar Presentation: July 13th, 1-4 pm at RWJF Downstairs Conference Room (8 slides at the most; 10 minute presentation, 5 minutes for questions).

This final project may take several options.

A) Identify, describe and critically review an aspect of CBPR with which you wish to achieve greater familiarity. The paper must include additional background CBPR literature (at least 10 new references), and may (but does not have to) draw on interviews with key informants. This could be the methods or part of the literature section from your own thesis or dissertation proposal.

B) Critically analyze an experience you are currently engaged in or have had in research, whether it is a CBPR project or not. If it isn’t/wasn’t a CBPR project, provide a critical analysis of what would be the benefits or challenges for adding a CBPR orientation? How would you do that? What would have to change? If it is/was a CBPR project, provide a critical analysis of your project’s adherence to CBPR principles and community participation in its formulation, design, data collection, data analysis, and dissemination and use of findings. Include discussion of ethical or validity research challenges. For these analyses, include discussion of concepts and readings from class (and at least 10 others from the literature) to critically evaluate the projects.

C) Prepare a CBPR proposal for a new research project. Provide one page specific aims (or research questions and hypotheses), 2-4 pages background and significance section/problem statement, 4-6 pages research strategy. Include a separate section on CBPR processes, and how you will structure and evaluate community partnership and participation, (plus 10 additional references).
D) Conduct a field experience of a CBPR project. Identify a CBPR Project, conduct 4-6 interviews including academic, community organizational partners and community members about the project. Focus on (1) ways in which the project you selected addressed CBPR principles, (2) how they formed or created structures to sustain the partnership, (3) ways the project included CBPR in its design, selection of research issue and questions, development of intervention (if appropriate) data collection, analysis, and dissemination of findings. (4) an outcomes section if appropriate (how are they measuring, or have they reached any outcomes); and (5) a challenges section. Include discussion of why a CBPR approach was indicated. The paper should involve new literature in addition to literature from the class. You need approval from the instructors to do this option.

SESSION OUTLINE

Tuesday pm: Introduction to CBPR and to Ourselves as Reflective Practitioners
Objectives:
- To present course expectations, and introduce ourselves as a classroom community
- To identify CBPR issues and areas of research


Wednesday am: Overview of Historical Roots, Principles, and Current Framework
Objectives:
- To present historical background, underlying assumptions & research model
- To apply principles of CBPR and values
- To apply principles and frameworks to contextual issues
- To situate ourselves as reflective practitioners
- To receive overview of CBPR conceptual model


**Wednesday pm: Indigenous Theory and Methodologies**

Objectives:

- To reflect on indigenous and decolonizing theories and methodologies for CBPR
- To question the meanings of “hyphen” and “bridge” (colonizer-indigene; academic-community; self-other)
- To reflect on cultural humility versus cultural competence/sensitivity


**Thursday am: Partnerships and Dialogue**

Objectives:

- To identify role of culture, cultural humility, race, class, gender, power in research partnership
- To practice Freirian dialogue as a strategy for effective partnerships
- To reflect on Insider/Outsider dynamics of researcher

3. Text, Chapter 8: Clements-Nolle and Bachrach, CBPR with a hidden population: The Transgender Community Health Project, A Decade Later.
Thursday pm: Reading Break (after lunch til 4:00 pm)
Geni Eng and Jennifer Schaal Lecture: 4-5:30, Domenici Auditorium:
To Prepare for the Lecture, Please Read:


Friday am: CBPR and Intervention Process and Outcomes
Objectives:
- To hear community perspectives on working with the University
- To identify intervention issues, challenges and opportunities as applied to a case study
- To reflect on how to integrate culturally supported and empirically supported evidence/theories

2. Shendo, K., Tosa, J., Tafoya, G., Belone, L., Rae, R., Wallerstein, N., “The Family Listening Program, the Process and Outcomes from a CBPR University-Tribal Partnership,” I.H.S. Provider, 2012, 37(8); 185-191. **can’t find this reading

Friday pm: Models and Measures of Effective CBPR
Objectives:
- To identify research methods of rigor and validity related to CBPR
- To compare traditional individual views of ethics with community benefit approach
- To identify indicators, measures and metrics of effective CBPR

2. Text, Appendix G., Flicker S., Travers, R., Guta, A., McDonald, S., Meagher, A., “Ethical review of Community-Based Participatory Research: Considerations for IRBs.”
3. Visit: Center for Participatory Research website: cpr.unm.edu and look under CBPR Research webpages
Saturday am: CBPR and Policy Processes and Outcomes

Objectives:
- To reflect on how CBPR can contribute to policy change and policy environment changes
- To reflect on how structural and personal life conditions of power or powerlessness set the stage for policy change

1. Text, Chapter 17: Themba M, Minkler M. and Freudenberg: “The Role of Policy in CBPR.

Saturday pm: Summary of Issues and Course Reflections

RECOMMENDED READINGS; For your CBPR Toolkit

Tuesday pm: Introduction to CBPR and to Ourselves as Reflective Practitioners


Wednesday am: Overview of Historical Roots, Principles, and Current Framework


Wednesday pm: Indigenous Theory and Methodologies


Thursday am: Partnerships


Thursday pm:

Friday am: CBPR and Intervention Process and Outcomes
- Belone, L., Tosa, J., Shendo, K., Toya, A., Straits, K., Tafoya, G., Rae, R., Noyes, E., Bird, D., Wallerstein, N. (accepted for publication) “Community based participatory research principles and strategies for co-creating culturally-centered interventions with Native communities: A partnership between the University of New Mexico and the Pueblo of Jemez with implications for other ethno-cultural communities”, In N. Zane, F. Leong & G. Bernal (Eds.), Culturally Informed Evidence Based practices.

Friday pm: Research Methods Issues: Rigor, Validity and Ethics
- Text, Chapter 21, Wallerstein, N., Oetzel, J., Duran, B., Tafoya, G., Belone, B., Rae, R., “What Predicts Outcomes in Community Based Participatory Research?”
- Hicks, S., Duran, B., Wallerstein, N., Avila, M., Belone, L., Lucero, J., Magarati, M., Mainer, E., Martin, D., Muhammed, M., Oetzel, J., Pearson, C., Sahota, P., Simonds, V.,

- Text, Chapter 15, Bradbury, H., Reason, P. “Issues and Choice Points for Improving the Quality of Action Research.”

**Saturday am: CBPR and Policy Processes and Outcomes**

- Corburn, J., Combining Community-Based Research and Local Knowledge to Confront Asthma and Subsistence-Fishing Hazards in Greenpoint/Williamsburg, Brooklyn, NY, Environmental Health Perspectives, 10, Supplement 2, April 2002, 241-248.