

Introduction to Community Based Participatory Research (CBPR)

A webinar developed by the
Southwest Health Equity
Collaborative
(SHERC)



SHERC

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- SHERC is administered by the NAU Center for Health Equity Research (CHER)



Presenters

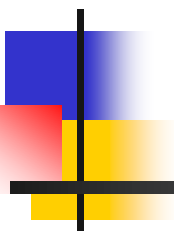
- Nicolette Teufel-Shone, PhD
 - NAU's CHER and SHERC
- Jamie Wilson, MPH
 - University of Arizona
- Alfred Yazzie and Hershel Clark, MPH
 - Black Hills Center for American Indian Health



CBPR is a collaborative approach to research

- Not a set of research methods
- **Orientation to research that focuses on the relationships between academic and community partners**
- Goal is policy and/or normative change in a community

Built on the notion that
research can be a force for
social change





CBPR in Public Health

- Research that equitably involves community and academic partners in all aspects of the research process
- Partners contribute their expertise, share responsibilities and integrate knowledge to improve the health and well-being of the community



CBPR is distinct from.....

- Community-based research in which the community is engaged as the setting or place of the research
- Community outreach which emphasizes service
- CBPR **engages** the community as a partner that makes decisions and shares in the responsibility for the research



Key Principles of CBPR

- Recognizes the community as a unit of identity (community of identity needed for collective engagement)
- Builds on the strengths and resources within the community
- Facilitates collaborative, equitable involvement of all partners in all phases of research
- Integrates knowledge and intervention for mutual benefits of all partners



Key Principles of CBPR

- Promotes co-learning and empowering process that addresses social inequalities
- Involves a cyclical and iterative process
- Addresses health from both positive and ecological perspectives
- Shares findings and knowledge gained to constituents of all partners
- Involves a long-term commitment by all partners



Benefits of Community Involvement

- Addresses needs identified by the community
- Enhances local relevance of the public health approach
- Enhances community acceptability of the research approach
- Builds local skills to improve sustainability of an intervention



CBPR faces methodological challenges

- Who is the community?
- Differential partner goals: knowledge production vs improving programs
- Time
- Integrating different skills and “ways of knowing” (framing the question and problem solving)
- Are communities ready?
- Are researchers ready?



CBPR faces philosophical challenges

- Balance of power and privilege between the academic and community partners
- Institutional Review Board review for protection of human subjects
 - Community members are researchers
 - All researchers required to complete human subject protection certification

Navajo Traditional Healer Perspectives on Commercial Tobacco

University of
Arizona



Jamie Wilson,
MPH

Black Hills Center for
American Indian Health



Alfred Yazzie

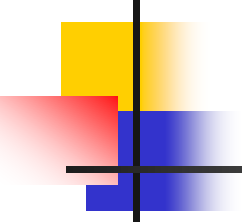


Hershel Clark,
MPH



Questions

- How did you first begin to collaborate?
- What were the challenges?
- What were the strengths?



Audience Questions