Community-Based Research:
Negotiating University, Researcher and Community Goals

Factors to Consider:
• Community identity may be unclear (sometimes who counts as “in” or “out” is uncertain or contested)
• Differences in perception (researcher as “expert” versus “learner”)
• Potential bias from the researcher or the community
• Influence of external factors: local government or policy, environmental context, social or cultural characteristics, economic situation, etc.

Collaboration:
• Transforming challenges into opportunities
• Encouraging community participation
  • Meaningful, quality involvement versus low-level or tokenistic participation

Capacity Building:
• Developing Skills
• Networking
• Forging Connections
  • Personal
  • Professional
  • Social

Knowledge Creation:
• Gaining insight into phenomena, structures, communities
• Filling the gaps
• Finding more questions
• Learning from each other

Cycle of Engaged Scholarship:
Research, action, community change, research, action…

Community Change

Opportunities for Action

Research