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## **Interagency Working Group for Community-based Participatory Research (IWG for CBPR)**

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### **“Community-based Participatory Research” Defined**

**National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences,  
National Institute on Aging, and  
Office of Behavioral and Social Science Research**

A methodology that promotes active community involvement in the processes that shape research and intervention strategies, as well as in the conduct of research studies.

**Centers for Disease Control and Prevention**

A collaborative approach that equitably involves stakeholders, such as community members, organizational representatives, and institutionally-affiliated scientists, in all stages of the research enterprise. This enterprise includes: identification of community health priorities; design, delivery and evaluation of interventions; report of findings; and translation of those findings into policy and programmatic changes that improve community health.

**Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and  
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism**

Participatory research is defined as systematic inquiry, with the collaboration of those affected by the issue being studied, for purposes of education and taking action or effecting change.

**Federal Highway Administration, Office of Human Environment**

It is part of the role of FHWA Office of Human Environment to support the use of community-based participatory methods both in research and applied to transportation decision-making within the Agency and partner agencies at the State and local level.

Understanding the impacts of transportation on the human environment requires partnership between organizations conducting transportation research, government transportation agencies and the public. This is



particularly true when looking at benefits and burdens on traditionally under-served populations including minority populations and low-income populations.

This is reasonably well understood and accepted when looking at developing, advancing or evaluating methods for public participation. There also is greater practice of including community-based methods for the development or design of qualitative measures. However, obstacles continue to exist for early participation of community members when studies involve quantitative and/or engineering measures.

**Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, U.S. DHHS**

Success in achieving the Healthy People 2010 goals and objectives depends, in large part, on involvement in disease prevention and health promotion activities at the community level. The Healthy People 2010 initiative fosters community participation through various means. For example, the publication, *Healthy People in Healthy Communities: A Community Planning Guide to Using Healthy People 2010*, was developed by the Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion to help communities design programs and activities aimed at making communities healthier. In addition, the micro finance grants (or community implementation grants) to support efforts by local groups to promote health education, quality care, access to care and other projects that support the far-reaching national health goals of Health People 2010.