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1. What is Community-Engaged Research (CEnR)?.....3.....
2. ‘ ™ † ‘ › ‘ — † ‡ ˆ ‹ • ‡ ò … ‘ • • — •.‹ – ›.ó..‹.•.....•...ë.....3.....
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14. How do you best present an emergent design to the IRB? (i.e. such as in an interview process)7
15. ƒ • ƒ ” ‡ • ‡ ƒ ” … Š ‡ ” ‡ š ’ ‡ … – – Š ƒ – ï • ” ‡ ˜ ‹ ‡ ™ ‡ ” • ƒ ” ‡ … – ” ƒ ‹ • ‡ †
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b) Barge, J. K., & Shockley-Zalabak, P. (2008). Engaged scholarship and the creation of useful organizational knowledge. Journal of Applied Communication Research, 36(3), 251-265.
c) Roche, B., Guta, A. & Flicker, S. (2010). Peer research in action I: Models of practice. Retrieved May 10, 2013, from http://www.wellesleyinstitute.com/publication/peer-research- in-action/
d) Gonzalez, J., Cortés, D., Reeves, T., Whitley, R., Lopez, L., Bond, G., Villigan, D., & Miller, L. (2012). Communi mental health agency views of research. Community Mental Health Journal, 48(2), 223-231.

CEnR is committed to improving the overall research literacy of communities and establishes a role for the public in science and knowledge generation. Engaged researchers are embedded in communities and use partnership, cooperation, negotiation, and trust to address community priorities through research. CEnR is a framework or approach for conducting research, not a methodology in and of itself. To be quality CEnR, a project must have a research design that specifies empirical methods as connected to questions, with processes aligned for systematic inquiry that ensures the same rigor required for any other academic research. Where CEnR differs is that community is defined, and then representatives from this community are engaged through partnership to provide input and guidance into some or all of the phases of the research process.

a) Barker, D. (2004). The scholarship of engagement: A taxonomy of five emerging practices. Journal of Higher Education Outreach and Engagement, 9(2), 123-137.

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related to the scholarship of engagement. Many models have emerged and the language around each is often unique to the discipline the model emerges from. Examples include Action Research (AR), Participatory Action Research (PAR), and community partnership models, prominent in disciplines such as Education and Social Work; Community-based Participatory Research (CBPR) prominent in pum(i)-47af_o03>3<0091.<008E0(ade)9(m)-

VCU defines partnership as *f* òsustained collaboration between institutions of higher education and communities for the mutually beneficial exchange, exploration, and application of knowledge, information, and resources. Examples are research, capacity building, or economic development. ó (http://www.community.vcu.edu/files/2012/05/CER-Definitions-Updated-8-28-13.pdf)

Three main typologies for CEnR partnerships exist that includes research or creative expression 1) with private business, industry, or commodity group partners; 2) with public nonprofit, foundation, or government partners; and 3) with other groups that may not be formalized as organizations.[a] CEnR projects should specify the type of partnership and establish how partnering with the specified groups connect to the research questions. Different types of CEnR questions will require researchers to partner with different groups and also to produce dissemination products relevant to both academic peers and the community of engagement.

a) Doberneck, D., Glass, C. & Schweitzer, J. (2010). Scholarly outreach and engagement reported by successfully

If your intent changes because something great emerged from your data, then yes, you are able to submit to the W

ï• Š ƒ• –Š‡ ƒ—–Š‘”‹–› –‘ ”‡˜‹‡™ •––—†‹‡• ™Š‡”‡ ƒ ƒˆˆ‹Ž‹ƒ–‡ ‹• research. Thus, a study that is submitted by a VCU principal investigator may request that the VCU IRB review the study on behalf of a community partner. The IRB review will take into account the roles and responsibilities of the community partner. A formal agreement specifically denoting this IRB reliance will be done only if the study is supported by a direct federal award to VCU. If a study is being conducted by a community partner and VCU is not engaged, the VCU IRB cannot provide the IRB review.

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Five total steps are needed to gain access (assuming the partner is currently NOT a VCU person):

1. The partner needs to get a VCU eID (VCU affiliate status) can get that via your HR representative
2. Š‡ ƒˆˆ‹Ž‹ƒ–‡ ’ƒ”–‡”• ‡‡† –‘ ‡•–ƒ„Ž‹•Š ƒ ”‡†Ž‹•– ƒ……‡•• ƒ– (go.vcu.edu/redcap)
3. The affiliate/partner then needs to login into REDCap (link at go.vcu.edu/redcap) SEE #4 if off campus.
4. NOTE: if logging in remotely (NOT on campus), the affiliate/partner must install and launch VPN (link at go.vcu.edu/redcap) on his/her computer
5. The affiliate/partner needs to be added as a user within a project and assigned the appropriate user rights to gain project-level access.

You may also email tranpl@vcu.edu (REDCap admin) if you want or need more REDCap related assistance.

The best way to connect with partners is to be present. If you are new to the Richmond area, you should first connect with engaged scholars in your discipline area to identify which partnerships already exist between your academic unit and community partners. Many VCU units host events related to CEnR and you can seek out and attend those to connect with engaged scholars beyond your discipline area. A good way to keep up with what is going on at VCU is to subscribe to the CEnR listserv: http://www.vcu.edu/cgi-bin/listsub?cenr-interest-group-l . If you wish to build new partnerships with community groups, you should go to where they are at. An internet search can help you identify which partners may be relevant to your area of scholarship. You can reach out to the ones that you feel have a mission that aligns with your work. Building relationships for research can take time, and showing up consistently in service to community groups can help to demonstrate your commitment and facilitate research partnerships. Additionally, VIVO is a research-focused discovery tool that enables collaboration among researchers across disciplines. – ‹•—””‡•Ž› —•†‡” †‡˜‡Ž‘’‡•– „› for Clinical and Translational Research (CCTR), but will include partnering organizations and will allow researchers to indicate their interest in engaging stakeholders in their research. (http://vivo.cctr.vcu.edu/vivo/).

First, open channels of communication with the reviewer are most expeditious to resolving difficulties. You can also email your Panel Coordinator or someone else in the IRB office to discuss if you think that changes •‡‡† –‘ „‡ •ƒ††”‡••‡† ‹←‘ ›‘—”•‡Ž ‘” ƒ–‘–Š‡” ‹”„ ‘ˆˆ‹…‡ ORSP@vcu.edu as well to receive questions regarding reviews.

Opportunities for support for CEnR are increasing and the best way to keep up with opportunities for professional development, funding, or to increase your support networks is to subscribe to the CEnR listserv by clicking here: http://www.vcu.edu/cgi-bin/listsub?cenr-interest-group-l.