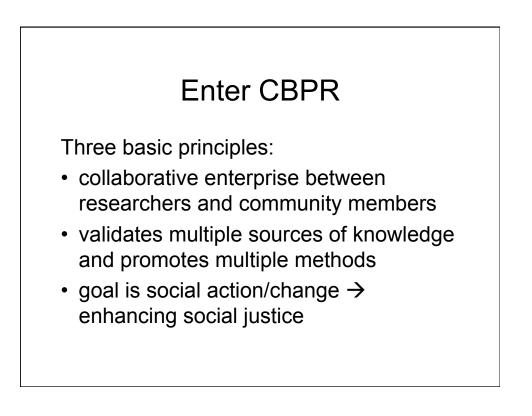


Feasible solutions to real world problems require intense, often messy, engagement with the people and problems that lie at the heart of these projects.

Enter CBPR

Three basic principles:

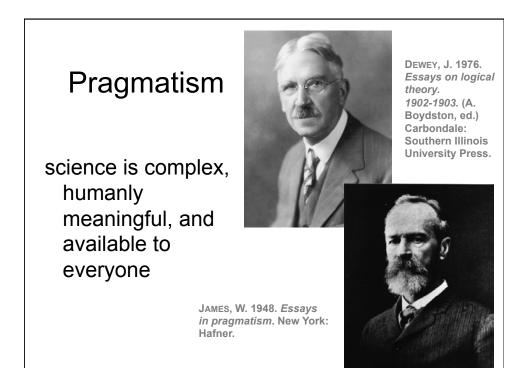
What are they???? you remember from the reading ©



Action Research

"comparative research on the conditions and effects of various forms of social action and research leading to social action" that uses "a spiral of steps, each of which is composed of a circle of planning, action, and fact-finding about the result of the action."

LEWIN, K. 1946. Action research and minority problems. *Journal of Social Issues* 2(4): 34-46. LEWIN, K. 1948. *Resolving social conflicts*. New York: Harper.



"There is nothing so practical as a good theory." – Kurt Lewin



Holistic and humanistic approach to research

Approach to work and ideals of research that became action research

AR differs in its ontological, epistemological, and methodological commitments:

the researcher is in *partnership* with the research participants in *evolving* research.

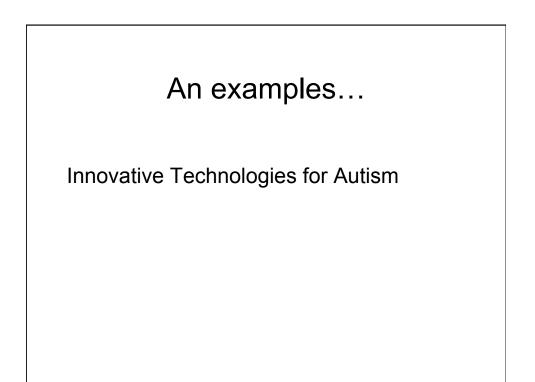
MCNIFF, J. AND WHITEHEAD, J. 2006. *All you need to know about Action Research*. London, UK: Sage Publications.

AR as Scientific Inquiry

Action is a means for developing knowledge.

Influence by researchers is an inevitable part of the social construction of scientific knowledge – not a "bias" or "contaminant."

Local contexts and local solutions are privileged over generalizable results.



Autism

A developmental disability impacting language, socialization and behavior

Typically diagnosed in first 3 years of life, often after typical development

Prevalence estimated at 1 in 110



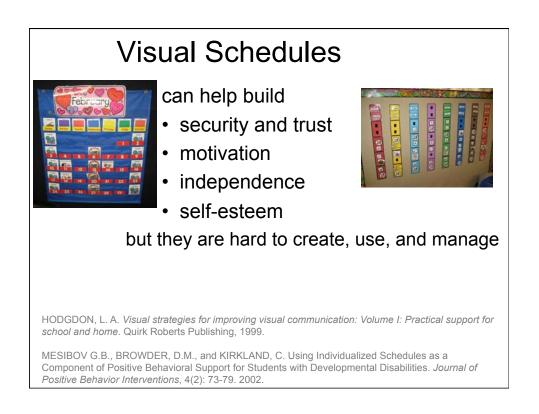
Early Work: Technologies for Treatment and Monitoring of Autism

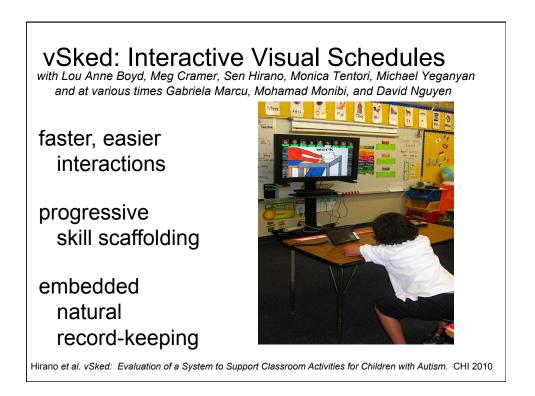


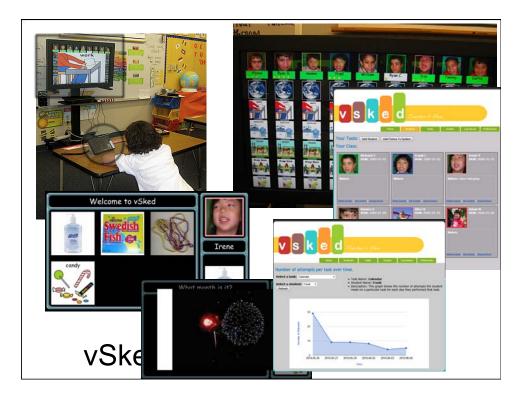
Abaris Hayes et al. Ubicomp 2004 Kientz et al. Ubicomp 2005 Kientz et al. CSCW 2006



CareLog Hayes *et al.* CHI 2006 Hayes *et al.* CHI 2008









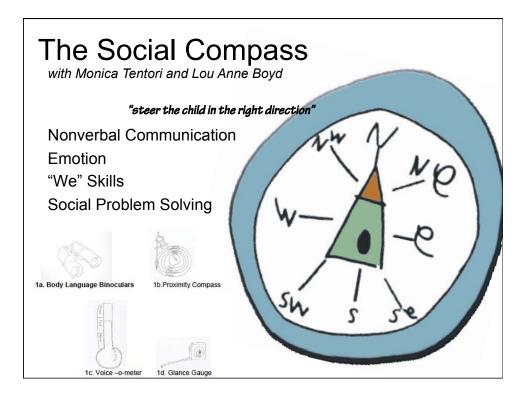
Challenges to Community Participation in vSked

Changing design

Changing evaluation strategies, methods, and goals

... but it's worth it!

We liked it so much, we went back for more



Understanding Social Skills Development of Children with ASD

Monica became trained in the Social Compass curriculum

For five weeks our team shadowed fourteen children during recess and lunch



Worked closely with community partners to evaluate the impact of the curriculum and design technological support for it

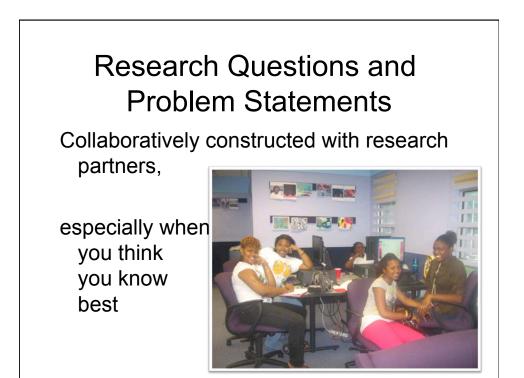


These are just slivers of the kinds of issues in schools and for autism Working *with* children and adults with ASD not just *for* them Looking at schools and classrooms more holistically in their approaches to technology (see Meg Cramer...)

Doing CBPR & AR

with some colorful anecdotes from my own (research) life

- Developing research questions and problem statements
- Action and Intervention
- Evaluation
- Writing
- Moments of Celebration
- · Leaving the Site
- Ethics



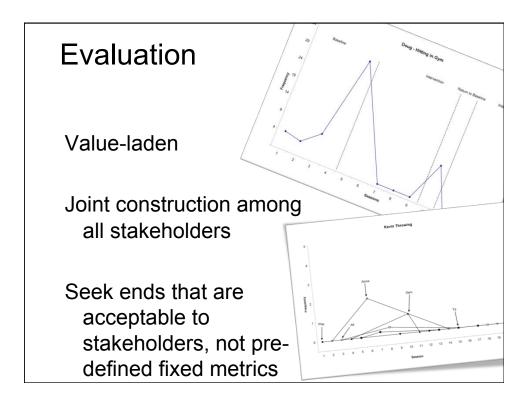
Action and Intervention

Technological and organizational design are "inseparable elements of the same web of relationships" GREENWOOD, D.J. AND LEVIN, M. 2007. Introduction to Action Research

2e. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

Solutions must be designed and implemented democratically and inclusively

Learn through action; research over design



Writing

Requires inclusion of community partners

Often includes creation of "non-academic" works

May necessitate working outside your comfort zone



Leaving the Site

Sustainable Change

Can be very different from project to project and site to site

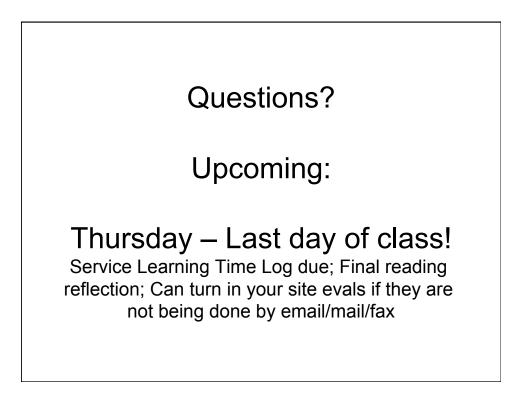
| Ethics | |
|--|--|
| | |
| Requires "standard" ethics | |
| plus | |
| Development of balanced power relationships | |
| Consideration of what action to undertake | |

Closing thoughts...

CBPR and AR require there to be a **research** element and that **change** be the central focus.

These approaches require long-term, meaningful, collaborative engagement with community **partners**.

It can be very hard, but well worth it.



Your final paper...

- Describe the concept of servant leadership. Using Paul Farmer and examples from your own service sites, describe the key characteristics of servant leadership. Reflect on your own views on servant leadership as a viable path to change.
- Approximately 5-10 pages in length, doublespaced, 10-12 point font (Arial or Times New Roman)
- Due to TurnItIn.com by Friday Dec 10 at 5PM

