

**REFERENCES, RESOURCES, WEBSITE LINKS**  
**ON ACADEMIC AND COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIPS IN RESEARCH**  
**HIV CENTER COMMUNITY COLLABORATION CORE**  
**JUNE, 2007**

**KEY PRINCIPLES OF COMMUNITY-BASED AND COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH (OVERVIEWS AND REVIEWS)**

Bell, C., Bhana, A., McKay, M. & Peterson, I. (2006). A commentary on the Triadic Theory of Influence as a guide for adapting HIV prevention programs for new contexts and populations: The CHAMP-South Africa story. *Social Work in Mental Health* 5(3/4), 237-261.

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Hatch, John; Moss, Nancy; Saran, Ama et al. (1993). Community research: Partnership in Black communities. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine* 9(6, Suppl) Nov-Dec, 27-31. [Four types of community partnerships: 1) community representatives as advice and consent givers; 2) influential community representatives as endorsers of the research program; 3) community members as advisors, but without significant roles or influence over the research process; and 4) community members as participants in the direction and focus of the research.]

Heath, Renee Guarriello & Frey, Lawrence R. (2004). Ideal collaboration: A conceptual framework of community collaboration. In Pamela J. Kalbfleisch (Ed.), *Communication Yearbook* 28, 189-231. Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.

Himmelman, A.T. (1994). Collaboration for a change: Definitions, models, and roles, with a user-friendly guide to collaborative processes. *Resolving Conflict: Strategies for Local Government*, 27-47.

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Jason, Leonard A., Keys, Christopher B., Suarez-Balcazar, Yolanda et al. (Eds.) (2004). *Participatory community research: Theories and methods in action*, 105-120. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.

Lasker, Roz D. & Weiss, Elisa S. (2003). Broadening participation in community problem solving: A multidisciplinary model to support collaborative practice and research. *Journal of Urban Health, Bulletin of the New York Academy of Medicine*, 14-60. [Multidisciplinary model, model of effectiveness and a how-to, questions related to research-community collaboration]

Loka Institute & Community Partnership Center at the University of Tennessee at Knoxville (2002). *Doing community-based research: A reader*. Amherst, MA: Loka Institute.

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Metzler, M.M., Higgins, D.L., Beeker, C.G. et al. (2003). Addressing urban health in Detroit, New York City, and Seattle through community-based participatory research partnerships. *American Journal of Public Health* 93(5), 803-811.

MacNair, R.H. (Ed.) (1998). *Research strategies for community practice*. New York: The Haworth Press.

Minkler, Meredith & Wallerstein, Nina, (Eds.), 2003. *Community-based participatory research for health*. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass. [1. Introduction to CBPR; 2. Power, trust, and dialogue: Working with communities on multiple levels in CBPR; 3. Identifying strengths and selecting issues with communities; 4. Methodological and ethical considerations in planning and conducting CBPR; 5. CBPR with and by diverse populations; 6. Using CBPR to promote social change and healthy public policy. [Evaluation guidelines: definition of community-based participatory action research, guidelines to evaluate alignment with PAR principles; Tool: Collaborative process, protocol of series of questions for dialogue]

Minkler, M. (1997). *Community organizing and community building for health*. New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press.

Schulz, A.J. et al. (1998). Development and implementation of principles for community-based research in public health. In R.H. MacNair, (ed.), *Research Strategies for Community Practice* 4:2, 66-77. New York: Haworth Press.

Stringer, E.T. (1996). *Action research: Handbook for practitioners*. Thousand Oaks: Sage Publications.

Sullivan, Myrtis & Kelly, James G. (Eds.) (2001). *Collaborative Research: University and Community Partnerships*. Washington, DC: American Public Health Association. [Challenges, initiating partnerships, models, program evaluation--toolkit/workbook has plenty to offer in a number of areas.]

Viswanathan, M., Ammerman, A., Eng, E. et al. (2004, July). *Community-Based Participatory Research: Assessing the Evidence*. Evidence Report/Technology Assessment No. 99 (Prepared by RTI-University of North Carolina Evidence-based Practice Center). AHRQ Publication 04-E022-2. Rockville, MD: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality.

Washington, W.M. (2004). Collaborative/participatory research. *Journal of Health Care*

for the Poor and Underserved 15, 18-29.

## **OVERVIEWS HIV/AIDS SPECIFIC**

Bowser, Benjamin P., Mishra, Shiraz, Reback, Cathy J., & Lemp, George F. [Eds.] (2004). *Preventing AIDS: Community-science collaborations*. NY: Haworth Press.

Brownson, R. & Baker, E. (Eds.) (1998). Topics on Community-Based Prevention. *Journal of Health Care Management and Policy*.

Center for AIDS Prevention Studies (CAPS), UCSF (Sept., 2001). *Working together: A guide to collaborative research in HIV prevention* (handbook). [www.caps.ucsf.edu/collaboration](http://www.caps.ucsf.edu/collaboration) [Collaboration: initiating, maintaining, dissemination \_ more]

Center for AIDS Prevention Studies (CAPS), UCSF (June, 2000). *Science to community: Conducting community-based research: The Legacy Project*. Prevention #3 (brochure). [www.caps.ucsf.edu/projects/projectindex.html#nccg](http://www.caps.ucsf.edu/projects/projectindex.html#nccg). [Case study]

Giesbrecht, N. & Ferris, J. (1993). Community-based research initiatives in prevention. In *Addiction* 88 (Supplement): 83S-93S.

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Novick, L. F. and Baker, E. A. (1998). Community-based prevention, Part 1. *Journal of Public Health Management and Practice* 4(2), March.

Paikoff, R., Traube, D. & McKay, M. (2006). Overview of community collaborative partnerships and empirical findings: The foundation for HIV prevention research efforts in the United States and internationally. *Social Work in Mental Health* 5(1/2), 1-24.

Wandersman, A. & Florin, P. (2003). Community interventions and effective prevention. *American Psychologist*, 58(6/7), 441-448.

## **HOW-TO, PROBLEM SOLVING, TOOLKITS**

Academy for Educational Development, Center for Community-Based Health Strategies (AED), *Assessing the Need for HIV Prevention Services, HIV Prevention Community Planning: Tools for Community Planning Group Members* (Retrieved 11/15/05 from [coach.aed.org/pubs/publications/needs\\_assessment\\_all.pdf](http://coach.aed.org/pubs/publications/needs_assessment_all.pdf))

Donaldson, Linda Plitt (2005). Collaboration Strategies for Reforming Systems of Care A Toolkit for Community-Based Action. *Intl. Journal of Mental Health* 34(1), 90-102.

Dukes, E.F. & Firehock, K. (2001). *Collaboration: A Guide for Environmental Advocates*, University of Virginia, Institute for Environmental Negotiation.

Lounsbury, D.W., Rapkin, B.D., Marini, L. et al. (2006). The community barometer: A breast health needs assessment tool for community-based organizations. *Health Education and Behavior* 33(5), 558-573.

Torres, G.W. & Margolin, F.S. (2003). *The Collaboration Primer: Proven Strategies, Considerations, and Tools to Get You Started*. Health Research & Educational Trust, Chicago, IL.

Weiss, Elisa S., Center for the Advancement of Collaborative Strategies in Health, New York Academy of Medicine (2003). *The Partnership Self-Assessment Tool: Its design and research base* (power point presentation). [www.PartnershipTool.net](http://www.PartnershipTool.net). [Collaborative evaluation tool]

## **FROM RESEARCH TO COMMUNITY PRACTICE, or NARROWING THE GAP BETWEEN ACADEMICS AND COMMUNITY PUBLIC HEALTH**

Altman, David G. (1995). Sustaining interventions in community systems: On the relationship between researchers and communities. *Health Psychology* 14(6), 526-536. [Theoretical framework: Strengthening of on-going relationship; Sustainability of research innovations in which lead player is research institution]

Baker, E.L. & Tyler, C.W. (1995). Research linkages between academia and public health practice: Can they become a practical reality? *American Journal of Preventive Medicine* 11(3 Supplement), 13.

El Ansari, W., Phillips, C.J., & Zwi, A.B. (2002). Narrowing the gap between academic professional wisdom and community lay knowledge: Perceptions from partnerships. *Public Health* 116, 151-159.

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Horowitz, C.R., Arniella, A., James, S., & Bickell, N.A. (2004). Using Community-based Participatory Research to reduce health disparities in East and Central Harlem. *Mt Sinai J Med* 71:368-374. [cultural diversity; community-research communications]

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McKay, M., Hibbert, R., Lawrence, R. et al., & CHAMP Collaborative Boards in New

- York & Chicago (2006). Creating mechanisms for meaningful collaboration between members of urban communities and university-based HIV prevention researchers. *Social Work in Mental Health* 5(1/2), 143-164.
- McQuiston, C., Parrado, E.A., Phillips Martinez, A., & Uribe, L. (2005). Community-Based Participatory Research with Latino community members: Horizonte Latino. *J Prof Nurs.* 21:210-215. [Collaborative identification of issues]
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- Pearlman, Sarah F. & Bilodeau, RoseAnne (1999). Academic-community collaboration in teen pregnancy prevention: New roles for professional psychologists. *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice* 30(1), 92-98. [Phases of academic-community collaboration; Implications for training programs]
- Prohaska, Thomas R., Peters, Karen E., & Warren, Jan S. (1998). Health behavior: From research to community practice. In G. Albrecht, R. Fitzpatrick, & S. Scrimshaw (Eds.), *Handbook of social studies in health and medicine*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications, 359-372. [Behavioral health research; Communication gap of research findings between practice and research community]
- Robinson, V. M. J. (1998). Methodology and the research-practice gap. *Education Researcher*, Jan-Feb, 17-27.
- Rodriguez, G.M., Barton, C.V., & Faruque, S. (1993). *Strategies for community involvement in research*, presented at The National Institute on Drug Abuse Hispanic Research and Technology Transfer Work Group Policy Workshop, September 29, 1993, Rockville, MD.
- Suarez-Balcazar, Y., Harper, G. W., & Lewis, R. (2005). An interactive and contextual model of community-university collaborations for research and action. *Health Education and Behavior*, 32(1), 84-101.
- Van der Eb, Constance W., Peddle, Nancy, Buntin, Mary et. al. (2004). Community concerns about participatory research. In L. A. Jason, C. B. Keys, Y. Suarez-Balcazar, R. R. Taylor & M.I. Davis (Eds.), *Participatory community research: Theories and methods in action*, 199-217. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.
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## **CAPACITY BUILDING IN COMMUNITY BASED ORGANIZATIONS**

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*building*. Presentation at HIV Center for Clinical and Behavioral Studies, New York State Psychiatric Institute Community Collaboration Core 1st Annual Conference, October, New York, NY.

Foster-Fishman, Pennie G., Berkowitz, Shelby L., Lounsbury, David W. et al. (2001). Building collaborative capacity in community coalitions: A review and integrative framework. *American Journal of Community Psychology*, 29(2), 241-262. [Theory: guidelines, beginning and ongoing; Framework including processes and competencies needed for successful collaboration]

Kretzman, J.P. (1993). *Building communities from the inside out: A path toward finding and mobilizing a community's assets*. Evanston: Center for Urban Affairs and Policy Research, Northwestern University.

Massie, M.J., Lounsbury, D.W., & Rapkin, B.D. (2004). Developing capacity within community-based organizations for health education and outreach. Proceedings Summary. *American Psychiatric Association* 51, 92.

Miller, Robin Lin, Bedney, Barbara J., Guenther-Grey, Carolyn, & the CITY Project Study Team (Oct., 2003). Assessing organizational capacity to deliver HIV prevention services collaboratively: Tales from the field. *Health Education and Behavior* 30:5, 582-600.

## **METHODS**

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## **CASE STUDIES IN COMMUNITY BASED RESEARCH & LESSONS LEARNED**

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Brownson, R.C., Riley, P., & Bruce, T.A. (1998). Demonstration projects in community-based prevention. *Journal of Public Health Management Practice*, 4(2). 66-77.

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Frankish, C.J., George, A., Daniel, M., et al. (1997). *Participatory Health Promotion Research in Canada: A Community Guidebook*. Ottawa: Royal Society of Canada, 59. [questions communities can ask of research; case studies]

Galea, S., Factor, S.H., Bonner, S., et al. (2001). Collaboration among community members, local health service providers, and researchers in an urban research center in Harlem, NY. *Public Health Reports* 116, 530-539.

Garwick, Ann W. & Auger, Sally (2003). Participatory action research: The Indian Family Stories Project. *Nursing Outlook*, Nov.-Dec., 261-266. [Participatory Action Research (PAR) case study, with recommendations]

Giachello, A.L., Arrom, A.O., Davis, M., et al. (2003). Reducing diabetes health disparities through Community-Based Participatory Action Research: The Chicago Southeast Diabetes Community Action Coalition. *Public Health Rep.* 118:309-323.

Goodstadt, M. S. (1989). Prevention settings and opportunities: Addressing the problems of action research in communities: Lessons from alcohol and drug education. In N. Giesbrecht, P. Conley, R. Denniston, L. Gliksman, H. Holder, A. Pederson, R. Room & M. Shain (Eds.), *Research, Action, and the Community: Experiences in the Prevention of Alcohol and Other Drugs Problems*. Washington D.C.: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

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- McKay, Mary (2003). Collaborating with parents and communities to enhance urban youth and family-based HIV prevention programs (The CHAMP Program) (power point presentation). [Benefits of collaboration; Case study]
- McKay, M., Block, M., Mellins, C. et al. (2006). Adapting a family-based HIV prevention program for HIV-infected preadolescents and their families: Youth, families and health care providers coming together to address complex needs. *Social Work in Mental Health*, 5(3/4), 349-372.
- McKay, M., Paikoff, R., Baptiste, D. et al. & CHAMP Collaborative Board. (2004). Family-level impact of the CHAMP Family Program: A community collaborative effort to support urban families and reduce youth HIV risk exposure. *Family Process*, 77 B 91.
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- Rapkin, B.D., Massie, M.J., Jansky, E.J., Lounsbury, D.W. et al. (2006). Developing a partnership model for cancer screening with community-based organizations: The ACCESS Breast Cancer Education and Outreach Project. *American Journal of Community Psychology*.
- Reback, Cathy J. & Simon, Paul. The Los Angeles Transgender Health Study: Creating a research and community collaboration (2004). Benjamin P. Bowser, Shiraz I. Mishra, Cathy J. Reback, & George F. Lemp (Eds). *Preventing AIDS: Community-science collaborations*, 115-131. New York: Haworth Press.
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## EVALUATION

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Gomez, C. & Goldstein, E. (1995). The HIV prevention evaluation initiative: A model for collaborative and empowerment evaluation. In Fetterman, Wandersman, and Kaftarian (eds.), *The Empowerment Evaluation: Knowledge and Tools for Self-Assessment and Accountability*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

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## **PARTNERSHIPS: BUILDING, ASSESSING**

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Franco, L., Chambers, N., Miranda, A., McKay, M. & CHAMP Collaborative Board in New York (2006). Voices from the community: Key ingredients for community collaboration. *Social Work in Mental Health* 5(3/4), 307-325.

Goldstein, Ellen, CAPS. *Collaborations that work* (power point presentation). [Case study; Guidelines]

Lasker, Roz D., Weiss, Elisa S., & Miller, Rebecca (2001). Partnership synergy: A practical framework for studying and strengthening the collaborative advantage. *The Milbank Quarterly* 79(2), 179-205. [Benefits of partnership; Conceptualizing healthy partnerships; Theory/Tool: Framework for operationalizing and assessing partnership synergy]

McKay, Mary (2001). Collaborative partnerships: A necessary foundation for HIV prevention research. In *INSIGHT*, Newsletter 1, Winter, 1, 5. Center for Intervention and Prevention Research on HIV and Drug Abuse, Columbia University School of Social Work. [HIV-related collaboration; Theory]

USDHHS Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (2003). *Creating partnerships, improving health: The role of community based participatory research* (brochure). [www.ahrq.gov](http://www.ahrq.gov) [Subject headings: Case example; Guidelines; Resources]

Wallerstein, N. & Bernstein, E. (1994). Introduction to community empowerment, participatory education, and health. *Health Education Quarterly* 21(2): 141-148.

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## **TRANSLATION, TRANSFERABILITY, REPLICABILITY**

Baptiste, D., Blachman, D., Cappella, E. et al. (2006). Transferring a university-led HIV/AIDS prevention initiative to a community agency. *Social Work in Mental Health* 5(3/4), 263-287.

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Elford, J. & Hart, G. (2003). If HIV prevention works, why are the rates of high-risk sexual behavior increasing among MSM? *AIDS Ed. and Prevention* 15(4), 294-308.

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Northridge, M.E., Shoemaker, K., Jean-Louis, B. et al. (2005). *Using community-based participatory research to ask and answer questions regarding the environment and health*. Essay, NIH website. (Retrieved from <http://ehp.niehs.nih.gov/docs/2005/7642/7642.html> on 4/21/05)

## **FUNDING CONSIDERATIONS**

Israel, B.A., Schulz, A.J., Parker, E.A., & Becker, A.B. Community-based Participatory Research: Policy recommendations for promoting a partnership approach in health research. *Educ Health*. 2001;14:182-197. [Funding guide: Recommendations for expanding funding for policy change]

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<b>Initiatives and</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Website</b>
Community-Based Public Health Caucus	Independent community-based public health organization that is affiliated with the American Public	<a href="http://www.sph.umich.edu/cbph/caucus">www.sph.umich.edu/cbph/caucus</a>
Community Health Scholars Program	Post-doctoral training program to provide faculty with training in community-based participatory	<a href="http://www.sph.umich.edu/chsp">www.sph.umich.edu/chsp</a>
Community-Campus Partnerships for Health	Organization that promotes partnerships between communities and higher education institutions.	<a href="http://futurehealth.ucsf.edu/ccph.html">http://futurehealth.ucsf.edu/ccph.html</a>
Community Research Network of Loka	Community oriented network of this research and advocacy organization	<a href="http://www.loka.org">www.loka.org</a>
W.K. Kellogg Foundation	Major international foundation with a history of supporting community-based initiatives	<a href="http://www.wkkf.org">www.wkkf.org</a>

### **COMMUNITY-RESEARCH PARTNERSHIP WEBSITE LINKS**

#### **Center for AIDS Prevention Studies (CAPS) at UCSF**

CAPS was established in 1986 to: Conduct local, national, and international interdisciplinary research on methods to prevent HIV infection and its consequences; stimulate collaboration among academic researchers, public health professionals, and community-based organizations; train new scientists to conduct AIDS prevention research; disseminate knowledge, skills, and effective research and prevention models; contribute to policy development related to the HIV epidemic at local, state, national, and international levels; analyze and resolve ethical issues related to HIV research, prevention, and care; and collaborate with scientists from developing countries to conduct AIDS prevention research. (CAPS CONFERENCE ONLINE: The Third Annual Center for AIDS Prevention Studies (CAPS) Conference: Many Voices Y. One Mission, Friday, April 4, 2003, San Francisco, CA:

[www.caps.ucsf.edu/2003conference.html](http://www.caps.ucsf.edu/2003conference.html)

<http://www.caps.ucsf.edu/>

#### **Community-Based Research Centre**

Purpose: to support the research and knowledge development needs of other community organizations locally, nationally and worldwide. The Centre consults on research projects, provide research training and conduct community research. Look for examples of the Centre's work in the library.

<http://www.cbrc.net/index.php?newlang=english>

### **Center for Community Partnerships (CCP) at the University of Pennsylvania**

CCP, founded in 1992, is Penn's primary vehicle for bringing to bear the broad range of human knowledge needed to solve the complex, comprehensive, and interconnected problems of the American city so that West Philadelphia (Penn's local geographic community), Philadelphia, the University itself, and society benefit.

<http://www.upenn.edu/ccp/>

### **Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)**

The CDC is recognized as the lead federal agency for protecting the health and safety of people - at home and abroad, providing credible information to enhance health decisions, and promoting health through strong partnerships.

<http://www.cdc.gov/>

### **Cicatelli Associates Incorporated**

CAI mission is to assist organizations to strengthen their services and enhance the work environment by providing management consulting, training, and technical assistance.

<http://www.cicatelli.org/AboutCAI/home.htm>

### **Community Partnerships Resource Center (CPRC) at the University of California in San Francisco**

CPRC is a Department of Family & Community Medicine, UCSF, initiative to facilitate partnership activities between UCSF and local communities with the overall goal of improving health status and decreasing health disparities within San Francisco.

[http://www.familymedicine.medschool.ucsf.edu/community\\_service/cprc/index.aspx](http://www.familymedicine.medschool.ucsf.edu/community_service/cprc/index.aspx)

### **Community Tool Box (CTB) at the University of Kansas**

The Tool Box provides over 6,000 pages of practical information to support work in community health and development. Web site, created and maintained by the Work Group on Health Promotion and Community Development at the University of Kansas in Lawrence, Kansas, was developed in collaboration with AHEC/Community Partners in Amherst, Massachusetts. The site has been on line since 1995.

<http://ctb.ukans.edu/>

### **Cornell Participatory Action Research Network (CPARN)**

CPARN is a network of students, staff, faculty and community members committed to the study and promotion of participatory action research (PAR) as an important framework for understanding and addressing human problems. In PAR, professional practitioners and members of an organization or community under study join together in research designed to produce useful social action.

<http://www.einaudi.cornell.edu/cparn/default.asp>

**Family Health International (FHI)**

FHI, Formed in 1971, is among the largest and most established nonprofit organizations active in international public health with a mission to improve lives worldwide through research, education, and services in family health.

<http://www.fhi.org/en/index.htm>

**Hunter College Center for Community and Urban Health**

(formerly the Hunter College Center on AIDS, Drugs and Community Health) is dedicated to strengthening the capacity of individuals, families, organizations and populations to address and resolve contemporary community and urban health issues and concerns. We believe that health is physical, mental, emotional and social well being, and that the health conditions that impact communities or urban areas are often multiple and interrelated. We define communities by a common location, affiliation or experience, and recognize that urban public health issues often go beyond metropolitan boundaries.

<http://www.hunter.cuny.edu/health/aidsdp/>

**Institute for Community Research (ICR)**

ICR uses the tools of research to build community capacity and foster collaborative community-based partnerships. By gathering information in partnership with residents, we are helping communities locally and globally to ask better questions and get better answers about the complex problems they face.

<http://www.incommunityresearch.org/>

**Institute of Health Promotion Research (IHPR) at the University of British Columbia**

IHPR works under different pillars of research, perhaps most readily defined as the five pillars of research outlined by the Canadian Institutes of Health Research: the community, the workplace, schools, the clinical setting, and international settings. IHPR is unique in BC in terms of the breadth and magnitude of its research and teaching efforts in the area of health promotion and population health.

**Institute of Urban and Regional Development (IURD) at the University of California, Berkeley**

IURD serves faculty and students of UC Berkeley, conducting research into processes of urban and regional growth and decline, and effects of governing policies on the patterns and processes of development. Institute research is supported by federal and state government agencies and by private foundations.

<http://www-iurd.ced.berkeley.edu/>

**Lawrence W. Green Network**

A resource for instructors, students, health practitioners, and researchers using the PRECEDE-PROCEED model for health program planning and evaluation.

**<http://lgreen.net/>**

**National Development and Research Institutes**

NDRI is non-profit research and education--advancing scientific knowledge in drug and alcohol abuse, treatment and recovery; HIV, AIDS and HCV; therapeutic communities; youth at risk; related areas of public health, mental health, criminal justice, urban problems, prevention and epidemiology.

**<http://www.ndri.org/>**

**National Minority AIDS Council (NMAC)**

NMAC helps hundreds of minority community-based organizations (CBOs) build their capacity to deliver HIV/AIDS services, such as HIV testing, medical care, counseling and AIDS awareness campaigns.

**<http://www.nmac.org/>**

**New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (NYCDOHMH)**

**[www.ci.nyc.ny.us/html/doh/home.html](http://www.ci.nyc.ny.us/html/doh/home.html)**

**New York State Department of Health AIDS Institute**

**[www.health.state.ny.us/nysdoh/search/index.htm](http://www.health.state.ny.us/nysdoh/search/index.htm)**

**Participatory Action Research Network**

The premier knowledge gateway for practitioners and scholars of action research around the world, PARnet is the oldest action research web site on the Internet. Its non-affiliated institutional status and mission to facilitate a comprehensive community managed knowledge base give PARnet a unique role in the ever expanding assortment of action research sources on the Internet.

**<http://www.parnet.org/>**

**Promising Practices Network (PPN)**

The PPN web site highlights programs and practices that credible research indicates are effective in improving outcomes for children, youth, and families. The information offered is organized around three major areas: Proven and Promising Programs, Research in Brief, and Strengthening Service Delivery.

**<http://www.promisingpractices.net/default.asp>**

**Public Health Agency of Canada**

Focused on more effective efforts to prevent chronic diseases, like cancer and heart disease, prevent injuries and respond to public health emergencies and infectious disease outbreaks, the Public Health Agency of Canada works closely with provinces and territories to keep Canadians healthy and help reduce pressures on the health care system.

[http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/new\\_e.html](http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/new_e.html)

**Papers:**

<http://www.aspe.hhs.gov/hsp/teenp/teenpreg/teenpreg.htm>

<http://www.hptn.org/Web%20Documents/CommunityProgram/AfricaTrainingWorkshop/09-FormingandSustainingSuccessfulPartnerships2revised.ppt>

**Other Website Resources, health-related:**

AIDSMAP (global) <http://www.aidsmap.com/>

National Institutes of Health: [www.nih.gov](http://www.nih.gov)

National Institute of Mental Health: [www.nimh.nih.gov](http://www.nimh.nih.gov)

Mt. Sinai -- <http://www.mssm.edu/>

NIDACH <http://www.nida.nih.gov/>

References and Resources List prepared by S. Beckford, B. Dodge, J. Higgins, J. Baer, revised 6/07

Website Links prepared by D. Castellanos and S. Dworkin, March, 2005 (verified 10/06)

**Community Collaboration Core  
HIV Center for Clinical & Behavioral Studies,  
New York State Psychiatric Institute and Columbia University  
[www.hivcenterync.org](http://www.hivcenterync.org)**