



Selecting & Mixing Methods in CRIE

CBPR Principles	TDPR Principles
Recognition for the community's values and goals; do no harm	Tribal governments are established by law and have governmental authorities to regulate research activities within their jurisdictions.
Development of research team and community as full partners that build a trusting relationship over time	Tribal governments, particularly under Self-Determination policies and Self-Governance procedures, can be more than a passive 'base' for research; they can actively control and 'drive' research.
Community participation in all aspects throughout the entire research process	TDPR involves research in which tribal governments 'drive' on their own as well as research in which tribal governments invite external collaborators on the journey.
Empowerment of the community by building research capacity	Empowerment is a reciprocal relationship in which community and research team build capacities and resources equally/together. This is a strengths based approach to research because it recognizes that there are strengths, knowledge, and resources within a tribal community/government.
CBPR practitioners recognize that the membership and boundaries of particular communities may change over time	In contrast, tribal governments have largely defined authorities and jurisdiction (Brugge & Missaghian, 2006). Tribal governments conduct their own research and build capacity over time (Stubben, 2001; Letendre & Caine, 2004; Brugge & Missaghian, 2006). Tribal governments have the jurisdiction to initiate and control research agendas and, as they determine appropriate, request the assistance and collaboration of agencies and universities. (Macaulay et al., 1998; Manson et al., 2004; Nilson et al., 2008).



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- CBPR: Scientific research needs to involve full partnership between the researchers and the study-communities throughout entire process
- TDPR: Using CBPR as base, but moves from a passive to active stance with research “tribally-driven” rather than tribally-based. Term echoes the similarities in core principles with CBPR while capturing the critical governmental authority of American Indian tribes.
- Main qualitative difference: tribal governments have the authority to codify research requirements in tribal statutes that can be more stringent than federal requirements (Macaulay et al., 1998; Model Tribal Research Code, 1999; Fisher & Ball, 2003; Letendre & Caine, 2004; Brugge & Missaghian, 2006)