



GROUP WORK

# RESEARCH & EVALUATION

Spring 2026  
SOWK 487w

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Heritage University

# AGENDA

## OUR TENTATIVE PLAN FOR TODAY

- Evaluation designs for groups
- Difference between program evaluation and clinical evaluation
- What is a qualitative design methodology
- Participatory Action Research



# READINGS

## FOR WEEK 16

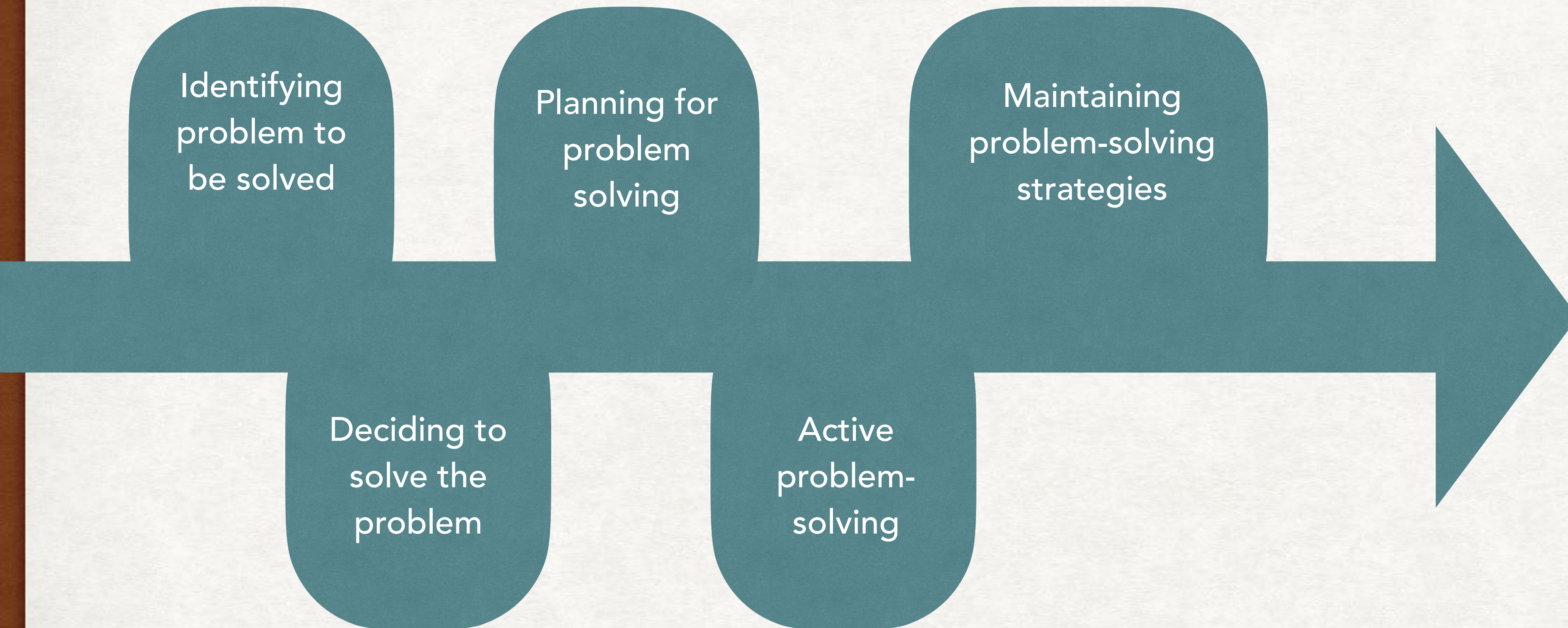
Teufel-Shone, N. I., Schwartz, A. L., Hardy, L. J., de Heer, H. D., Williamson, H. J., Dunn, D. J., Polingyumptewa, K., & Chief, C. (2018). Supporting new community-based participatory research partnerships. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 16(1), 44. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph16010044>

MacDonald, C. (2012). Understanding participatory action research: A qualitative research methodology option. *The Canadian Journal of Action Research*, 13(2), 34-50.



# EVALUATION AND RESEARCH DESIGN

## INTERVENTION OF TASKS OF GROUP WORK



# EVALUATION AND RESEARCH DESIGN

## PROGRAM EVALUATION VS CLINICAL RESEARCH



# EVALUATION AND RESEARCH DESIGN

## PROGRAM EVALUATION VS CLINICAL RESEARCH

Purpose of  
data collection

Standards for  
judging validity



# EVALUATION AND RESEARCH DESIGN

## PROGRAM EVALUATION VS CLINICAL RESEARCH

- Decide whether to accept a new program or service
- Decide whether to continue, change, or eliminate an existing program or service
- Examine the uniformity of program implementation with program plan
- Assess the overall value of a program
- Help funders and stakeholders determine the ways in which issues are being solved or needs met.



# EVALUATION AND RESEARCH DESIGN

## PROGRAM EVALUATION VS CLINICAL RESEARCH

# PROGRAM EVALUATION

Inform decisions, clarify options, specify improvements, and provide information about programs and policies within the social and political context.



# EVALUATION AND RESEARCH DESIGN

## PROGRAM EVALUATION VS CLINICAL RESEARCH

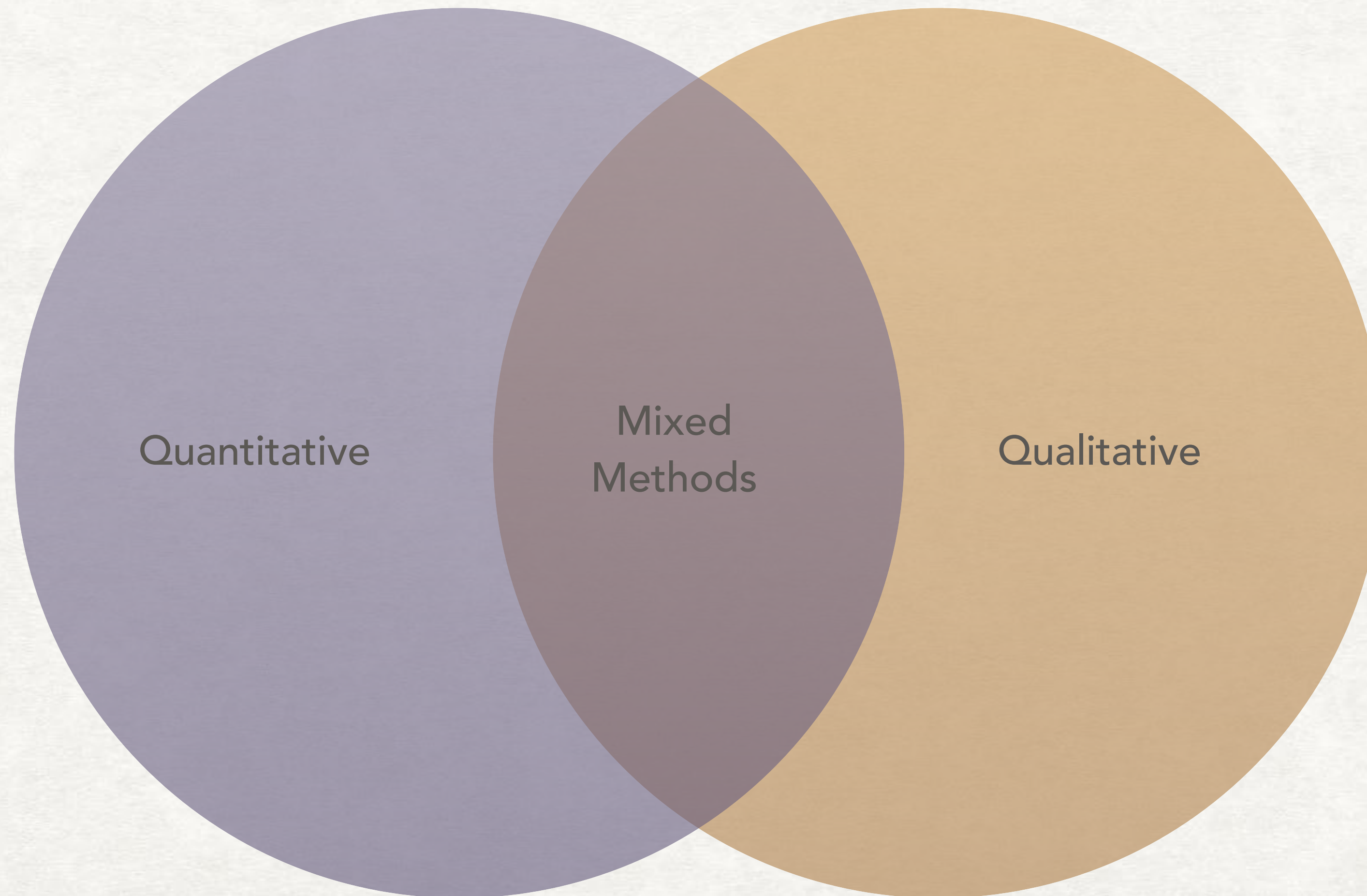
To seek out new knowledge, engage in theory testing, confirm or disconfirm hypotheses, and generalize findings

# CLINICAL RESEARCH



# RESEARCH METHODS

## STUDY DESIGN

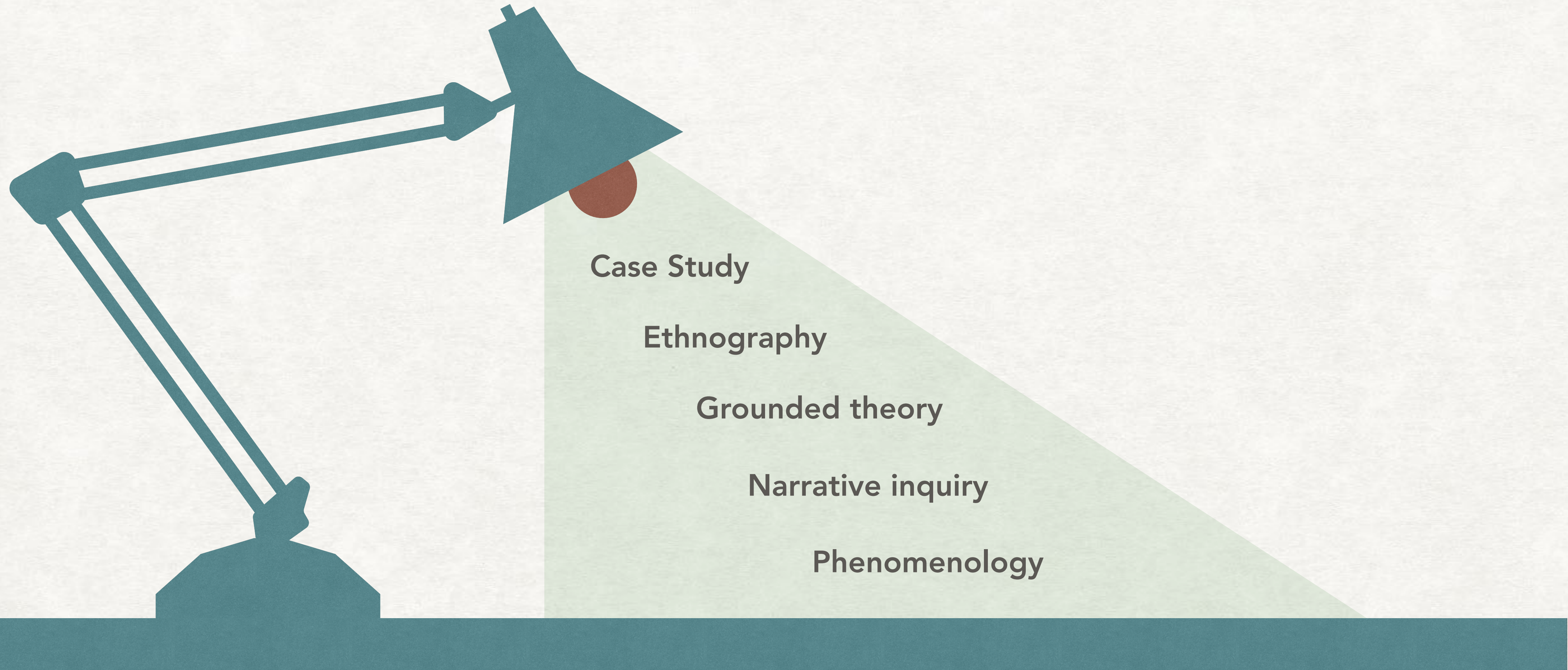


(Preston et al., 2017)



# RESEARCH METHODS

## METHODOLOGIES OF QUALITATIVE RESEARCH



# QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

## TACTICS TO FOSTER RIGOR

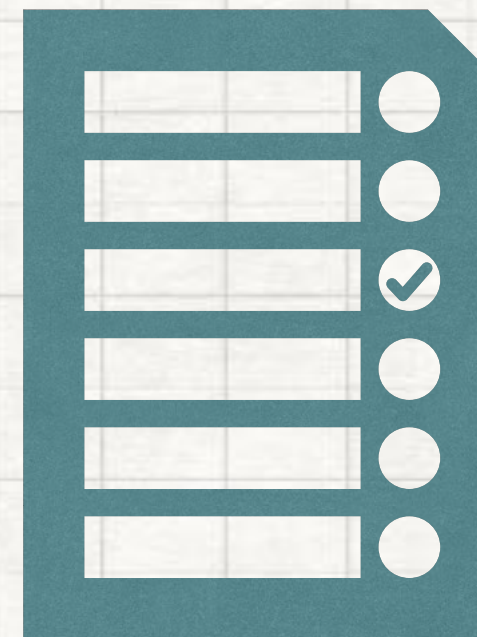


Prolong  
Engagement

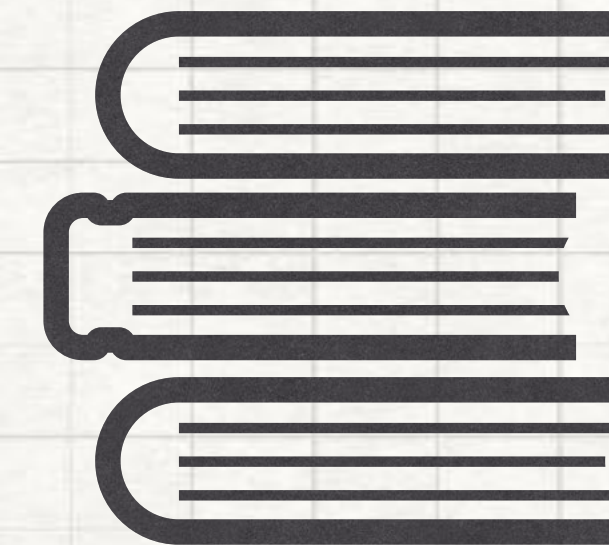
Triangulation



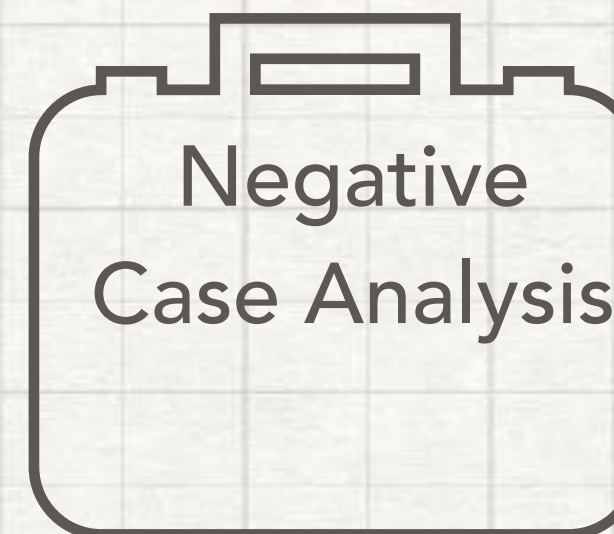
Peer  
Debriefing



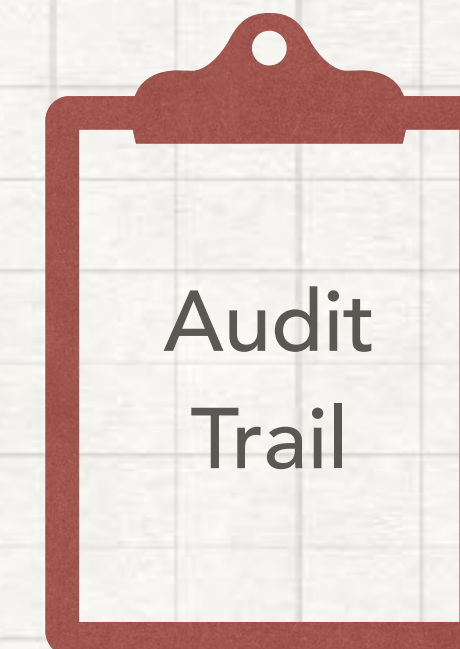
Member  
Checking



Thick description



Negative  
Case Analysis



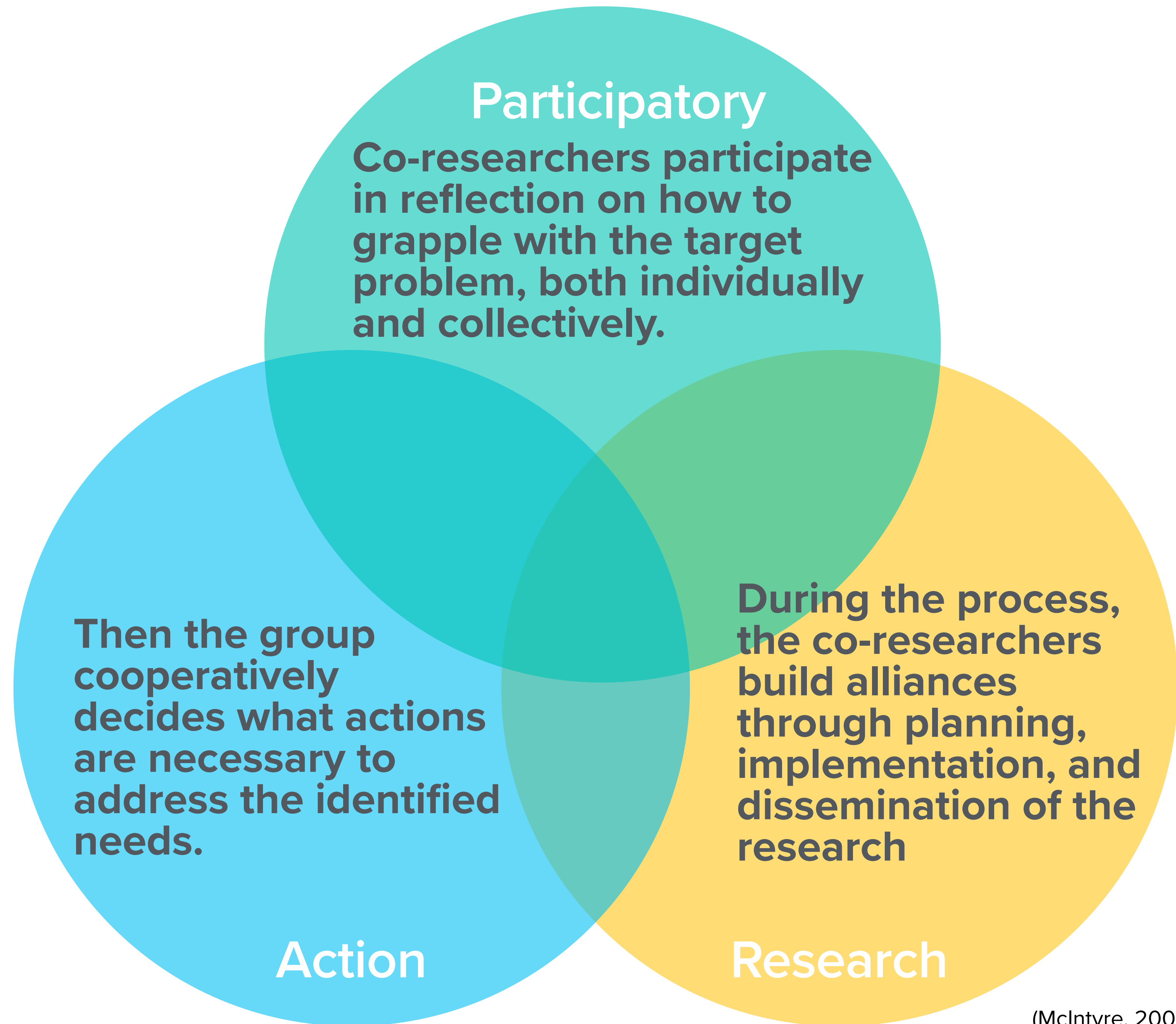
Audit  
Trail



# WHAT IS PARTICIPATORY ACTION RESEARCH?

PAR is a qualitative methodology that includes collaboration at all levels of the research process and an intention to address a social problem that affects an underserved community.

(Creswell et al., 2007)



(McIntyre, 2008)

**1 Orientation:**  
discussing PAR, its values, tenets, principles, practices, and processes

**2 Entry interviews:**  
Co-researcher voice in developing agendas and describing needs

**3 Six co-designed dialogs:**

- \* Understand how trauma impacts students
- \* Limiting re-traumatization within the classroom
- \* Methods for increasing resiliency factors for students
- \* Engaging in self-care and burnout prevention to reduce the impact of secondary trauma
- \* Evaluate and implement ideas for promoting systematic changes within a classroom and school-wide
- \* Develop a tool or recommendation for how other school staff could create similar growth in other schools

 Participants limited to 12

# VIEW OF PARTICIPATION IN THE STUDY

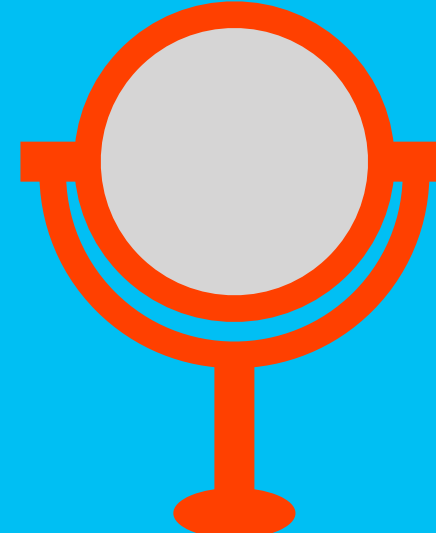
Embed in dialogs



Group Book Study



Self-Care Activity



Reflection and Action

# CO-RESEARCHER:

Noun

\ (,)kō-ri-'sər-chər



Participants as co-researchers refers to a participatory method of research that situates participants as joint contributors and investigators to the findings of a research project. This qualitative research approach validates and privileges the experiences of participants, making them experts and therefore co-researchers and collaborators in the process of gathering and interpreting data.

(Boylorn, 2012, p. 600)

# CENTRAL FEATURES OF PARTICIPATORY ACTION RESEARCH

**PAR IS A SOCIAL PROCESS**

**IT IS PARTICIPATORY**

**IT IS EMANCIPATORY**

**IT IS CRITICAL**

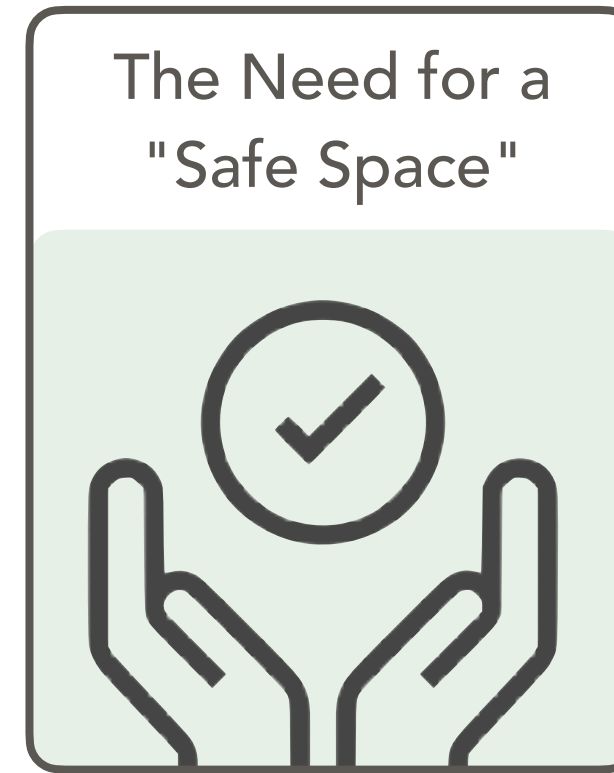
**IT IS RECURSIVE (REFLEXIVE, DIALECTICAL)**

# HOW PAR VIEWS KNOWLEDGE

Epistemological

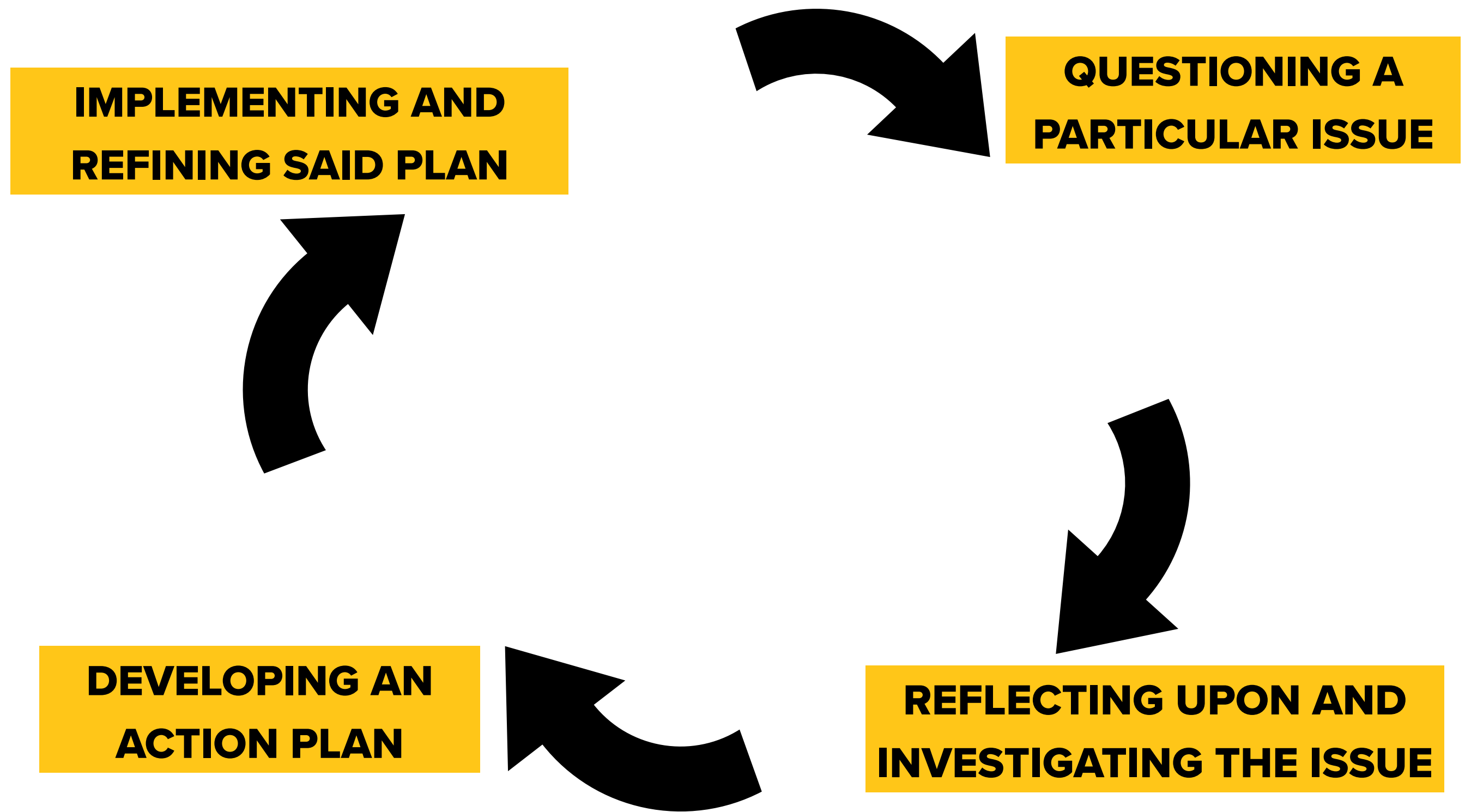
The process is designed to draw out the participants' experiences and inner wisdom as a procedure for defining a group's needs as a group. The group is also used to analyze and address those needs (Coleman, 2015).

Lincoln et al. (2011) also expound that PAR as being a type of critical subjectivity. Within the critical methodologies, they make understanding group power dynamics a key point. They also work to address social change or action through the research process.



# COMPONENTS OF PARTICIPATORY RESEARCH

# A BRAIDED PROCESS OF EXPLORATION, REFLECTION, AND ACTION



(McIntyre, 2008)