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Community based participatory research with ethical practice -Using CREO Navigating bureaucratic institutions that claim to have more knowledge and power

Important Barrier : Previous negative experience with research organisation for practice

partnerships with / community based research

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This pathway is very specialist orientated to select the audience, medium, and culturally sensitive messages.

Bottom up approach Who we are speaking to ? Cultural sensitivity Reasearch to PRPractice : intersectionnality Difficult pathway but the best pathways Good data/ good methods/ publication quality

> I think of this pathway as the one informing grant writing where you're scanning literature and communities and identifying needs and gaps to fill in a given time. It seems short-term and you're constantly identifying needs and gaps with little time and resources to address them well, for a long-time, and more than once.

evidence -based clearing houses and reviews

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Often top down rather than bottom up Client information systems that allow data collection

Resource Board: Research to Practice

Slow pathway iHEAL Timing Availability Securing fund could be a barrier We dont have a lot of control over timing Effective relationships and excellent KT products and evaluation of products

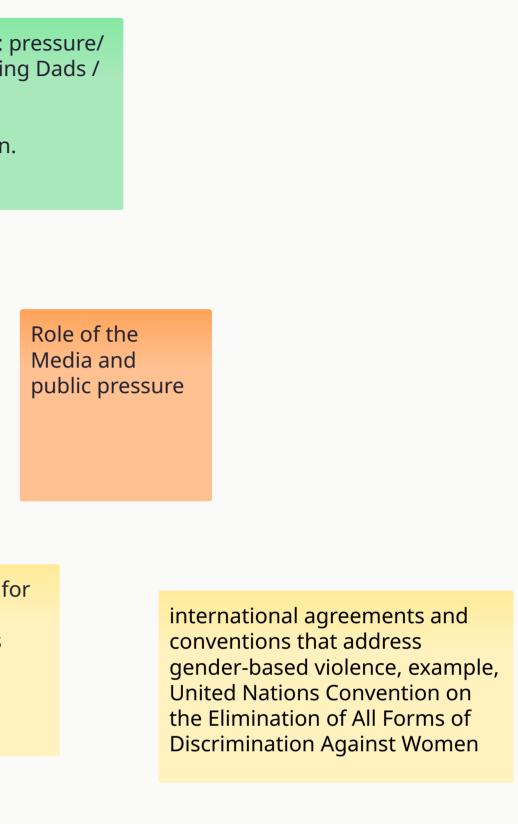
> Moving from pilot to next phase is challenging to fund

having contributors with lived experience

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requires many different types of expertise - and partnership models. Competing priorities can be a key barrier •

	Policy /Political : different We might need a 5th pathways	Public service level - Being engage in higher level - Maitaining relationship		Public relations specialist in your team to attract this aprticular audience Not be untrue to your work		Organization relationships and collaborations and Stronger Provincial-Federal Coordination to have coordinated policies and sector concordance		Having a relationship : pressur media exemple of Caring Dade political relationships. Timing and people Finding your champion.	
<text></text>	Legal Aid Ontario's Domestic Violence Strategy	Bill S 249 (federal) National strategy for the prevention of IPV	Sustainable Development Goals - international	Canada's National Action Plan to End GBV	It's time (federal)	Important to follow events and reviews, coroners reports, commissions etc	Story map : different dat together/tel sotry of the community of access to spe activities)	ta Role ling the Medi publi (safety	
	In our work, we are using city data/ resources to develop StoryMaps - evidence based approach to address safety in community with a focus on physical activity -	A a	source B dvanc Politi Agenc	ing cal		Plan on GBV	Develop key messages, the narrative or story for each audience	y approaches and in the	
	Parliamentary Committee Meetings	SDG Goal can be connected to local policy advocacy	Distinguishing needed between policy and political agenda/ documents	Canada's Anti Racism Strategy	Women's Strat	tegy stratég gouve	ontrer les be	corporating GBV in t ealth Frameworkwhi andate a coordinated etween federal, provir rritorial governments	



Bill C-75 (Criminal Code Reforms on IPV and GBV) Bill S-285 (Bill on IPV and Brain Injury)

GBV in the Public workwhich would rdinated response al, provincial, and rnments

Examples of areas of value /financial benefits of GBV programming:

- Reduced healthcare costs due to lower rates of injury, mental health issues, or links between trauma and increased physical health risks
 - Increased economic productivity as survivors recover and return to work. For example, better ability to focus and perform at work and lowered absenteeism
 - Being a perpetrator of IPV also significantly impacts a worker & their workplace, specifically loss of paid and unpaid work time, a decrease in productivity, and safety hazards for their coworkers (Schmidt & Barnett, 2011).
 - Improved intergenerational outcomes, such as better education and health for children in affected households.
 - Criminal justice and public safety savings (for example, lower rates of reoffending, decreased policing and court costs)

Thinking about the costing will make sense?

THink about ethical dimensions of costing

We are doing a basic cost assessment for implementing weekly physical activity programs at our partner sites. We are also working with an economist to do some more



This report is a cornerstone for understanding the economic costs of IPV and its broader implications for societal growth. It presents a detailed framework for integrating cost analyses into GBV advocacy and policy.

Pazderka, H., Reeson, M., Polzin, W., Jin, J., Hnatko, G., Wei, Y., Agyapong, V. I. O., Greenshaw, A. J., Ohinmaa, A. & Silverstone, P. H. (2022). Five year cost savings of a multimodal treatment program for child sexual abuse (CSA): A social return on investment study. BMC Health Services Research, 22:892.

This is one example of a SROI study that was published.

- Analysis shows that each dollar spent in treatment results in an average cost savings of \$11.60 with the largest value for money identified in the domain of crisis prevention.
- SROI analysis shows support for investment in specialized, evidence-based, early interventions for CSA. These interventions alleviate severe, negative outcomes associated with CSA, resulting in both economic savings and social benefits.

So much of the costing/ you have to compare you project to another one This is more cost-effective than -

Very different projects/ different components

You can capture the costs of program delivery but need to put it in Context to make it meaningful

Resource Board:

Costing

We are in the process of completing a Social Return on Investment. Looking at inputs and what the outputs are. We are hoping to get a

growth and development . UN Women.