The 2005 Conference on Research Universities and Civic Engagement was co-convened by Campus Compact and the Jonathan M. Tisch College of Citizenship and Public Service at Tufts University. Campus Compact is serving as secretariat for a network of research universities working together to elevate their civic engagement.

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A Conference Report
A Collective Initiative of Representatives of Research Universities and Campus Compact to Renew the Civic Mission of Higher Education

PUBLISHED BY TUFTS UNIVERSITY AND CAMPUS COMPACT

Campus Compact is a national coalition of college and university presidents—representing more than five million students—who are committed to fulfilling the civic purposes of higher education. As the only national higher education association dedicated solely to campus-based civic engagement, Campus Compact promotes public and community service that develops students’ citizenship skills, helps campuses forge effective community partnerships, and provides resources and training for faculty seeking to integrate civic and community-based learning into the curriculum. Through its membership, which includes public, private, two- and four-year institutions across the spectrum of higher education, Campus Compact puts into practice the ideal of civic engagement by sharing knowledge and resources with the communities in which institutions are located; creating local development initiatives; and supporting service and service-learning efforts in a wide variety of areas such as education, health care, the environment, hunger/homlessness, literacy, and senior services. For more information see www.compact.org.

Tufts University’s Jonathan M. Tisch College of Citizenship & Public Service is a uniquely comprehensive university-wide initiative to prepare students in all fields for lifetimes of active citizenship—to be committed, effective public citizens and leaders in building stronger communities and societies. In addition, the College is building civic engagement research as a distinctive strength of the University. Tisch College supports Tufts students, faculty, staff, alumni and community partners to develop creative approaches to active citizenship at the University and in communities around the world. For more information see www.activecitscitizenship.tufts.edu.

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Higher education was founded on a civic mission that calls on faculty, students, and administrators to apply their skills, resources, and talents to address important issues affecting communities, the nation, and the world. During recent years, increasing numbers of colleges and universities have engaged in innovative efforts to reinvigorate the civic mission of their institutions and their communities.

This movement has been fueled largely by community and liberal arts colleges and state universities. Research universities have been much quieter, despite the ambitious efforts many have undertaken to promote and advance civic engagement in their institutions.

Recognizing research universities’ potential to provide leadership on this issue, Campus Compact and Tufts University in the fall of 2005 convened scholars from some of the research universities that are advanced in their civic engagement work to discuss how their institutions are promoting civic engagement on their campuses and communities.

The group not only shared their ideas; they decided to take action by becoming a more prominent and visible “voice for leadership” in the larger civic engagement movement in higher education. As a first expression of that voice, they have developed a case statement that outlines why it is important for research universities to embrace and advance engagement scholarship as a central component of their activities and programs and at every level: institutional, faculty, and student.

This statement, which has been endorsed by the entire group, argues that because of research universities’ significant academic and societal influence, world-class faculty, outstanding students, state-of-the-art research facilities, and considerable financial resources, they are well-positioned to drive institutional and field-wide change relatively quickly and in ways that will ensure deeper and longer-lasting commitment to civic engagement among colleges and universities for centuries to come. To advance this process, the group developed a set of recommendations as to what research universities can do to promote engaged scholarship at their own institutions, as well as across research universities, and ultimately, all of higher education.

There could be no better time to implement this leadership agenda, the group agreed. “All of us working on these issues at research universities,” said one scholar, “have been waiting for someone else take the lead in moving civic engagement work but it hasn’t happened. What we have now discovered is that we are the ones we’ve been waiting for.”

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* Two individuals did not attend the October 2005 meeting, but they provided input before and after the meeting.
The dawn of the twenty-first century has presented new opportunities and challenges for higher education. Rapid expansion and growth of advanced technologies is transforming the ways in which knowledge and information can be absorbed and distributed. Poverty, substandard education, access to health care, and other public problems have become more complex and globally significant. Although Americans’ involvement in volunteering has increased in recent years, their interest in and knowledge about civic and political issues and processes has declined steadily (Colby, et. al., 2003; Ehrlich, 2000).

New Times Demand New Scholarship
Research Universities and Civic Engagement

Perhaps [our] greatest challenge—and the greatest opportunity—is to strengthen the connection between our research and education missions and the needs of our society.

PRESIDENT ROBERT BRUININKS, Inaugural Address, University of Minnesota, 2003

These factors, combined with growing public dissatisfaction with higher education’s ability to demonstrate its value, have prompted many colleges and universities to reexamine their conceptions of excellence, the nature of scholarly work, and, most important, how to better reflect the original purpose of higher education: to serve as a critically engaged and active leader in preserving, promoting, and educating for a democratic society.

This ethos has a long and deep tradition that is reflected as early as 1749 in the writings of Benjamin Franklin who perceived the primary purpose of higher education to be an “inclination joined with an ability to serve.” William Rainey Harper, the first president of the University of Chicago, declared in 1899 the university to be a “prophet of democracy.” A new generation of higher education leaders has reiterated the democratic purposes of education, including Derek Bok former and interim president of Harvard University: “At a time when the nation has its full share of difficulties… the question is not whether universities need to concern themselves with society’s problems but whether they are discharging this responsibility as well as they should” (cited in Gallagher, 1993, p. 122).

A recent analysis of more than 300 college and university mission statements, in fact, reveals that 95 percent stipulated social responsibility, community engagement, and public service as their primary purpose—one that recognizes higher education’s responsibility to educate students to be engaged citizens of a democratic society and to generate the knowledge necessary for an optimally democratic society (Furco, forthcoming, 2006).

To deliver on that mission, many colleges and universities have developed a wide range of practices, programs, and structures that engage students, faculty, and administrators in advancing democracy and improving society. These institutions have become part of a national, and, indeed, global movement to underscore and bolster higher education’s role as a leader in preserving and promoting democracy and the public good. “From one campus to another,” writes Harry Boyte, Co-Director of the University of Minnesota’s Center for Democracy and Citizenship at the Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs, “there is increasing interest in efforts to better prepare people for active citizenship in a diverse democracy, to develop knowledge for the improvement of communities and society, and to think about and act upon the public dimensions of our educational work” (Boyte & Hollander, 1999, p. 7).

Despite this progress, the civic engagement movement has miles to go before genuinely democratic, engaged, and civic colleges and universities characterize all of American higher education. According to a report issued by the National Forum on Higher Education for the Public Good (Pasque, et al., 2005), achieving this goal will require higher education institutions to engage in a deeper reexamination of their purposes, processes, and products to assess whether and to what extent they have aligned all three with the democratic and civic mission on which they were established.

Specifically, universities, especially research universities, must entertain and adopt new forms of scholarship—those that link the intellectual assets of higher education institutions to solving public problems and issues. Achieving this goal will necessitate the creation of a new epistemology that, according to Schon (1995, p. 27) implies “a kind of action research with norms of its own, which will conflict with the norms of technical rationality—the prevailing epistemology built into the research universities.”

New forms of pedagogy and teaching will also be required, as well as new ways of thinking about how institutions are structured, organized, and administered. Additionally, institutions will need to create new ways of
The essence of a research university is not solely its three-part mission of education, research, and service but also the fact that each faculty member and student is expected to be engaged in all three in an integrated way. Community engagement is an ideal mechanism for fulfilling that distinctive and essential mission.

ALBERT CARNESALE, Chancellor, University of California, Los Angeles, June 6, 2006

ENGAGED HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

- Seek out and cultivate reciprocal relationships with the communities in which they are located and actively enter into “shared tasks”—including service and research—to enhance the quality of life of those communities and the public good, overall.
- Support and promote the notion of “engaged scholarship”—that which addresses public problems and is of benefit to the wider community, can be applied to social practice, documents the effectiveness of community activities, and generates theories with respect to social practice.
- Support and reward faculty members’ professional service, public work, and communal-based action research or “public scholarship.”
- Provide multiple opportunities in the curriculum for students to develop civic competencies and civic habits, including research opportunities that help students create knowledge and do scholarship relevant to and grounded in public problems but still within rigorous methodological frameworks.
- Promote student co-curricular civic engagement opportunities that include opportunities for reflection and leadership development.

SOURCES: KELLOGG COMMISSION (1999); USC (2001); BOYTE & HOLLANDER (1999)

The group agreed that one of the most important efforts they could undertake is outlining why research universities should consider incorporating engaged scholarship approaches in their curricula. The group also agreed that placing engaged scholarship at the center of their institutions would position research universities as visible leaders in the national movement to transform higher education institutions to reflect the civic mission on which they were founded. “Civic engagement,” a leader at a larger urban research university declared, “is a core function of the research university—and always has been. We would do a better job of fulfilling this mission if we started stating it more often and, more importantly, took the lead in making it happen.”
efforts to advance this vision of what he called “New American College”—one that incorporated service and scholarship to become a “more vigorous partner in the search for answers to our most pressing social, civic, economic, and moral problems” (Boyer, 1996, p. 11).

To meet this goal, Boyer (1990; 1996; Ramaley, 2004; Schon, 1995) suggested a new type of scholarship was needed—one that melds:

- The scholarship of discovery, which contributes to the search for new knowledge, the pursuit of inquiry, and the intellectual climate of colleges and universities.
- The scholarship of integration, which makes connections across disciplines, places specialized knowledge in larger contexts such as communities, and advances knowledge through synthesis.
- The scholarship of application through which scholars ask how knowledge can be applied to public problems and issues, address individual and societal needs, and use societal realities to test, inspire, and challenge theory.
- The scholarship of teaching, which includes not only transmitting knowledge, but also transforming and extending it beyond the university walls.

The “Boyer Model of Scholarship” outlined above connects all of these dimensions of scholarship to the understanding and solving of pressing social, civic, and ethical problems. Similarly, the National Review Board for the Scholarship of Engagement defines engaged scholarship as “faculty engaged in academically relevant work that simultaneously fulfills the campus mission and goals, as well as community needs....[It] is a scholarly agenda that incorporates community issues that can be within or integrative across teaching, research and service” (Sandmann, 2003, p. 4). According to Holland (2005b, p. 3), engaged scholarship is collaborative and participatory and “draws on many sources of distributed knowledge, which work in partnership with engaged scholars and research universities, offering knowledge or expertise necessary to explore a particular research question. As a result, engaged scholarship is ‘shaped by multiple perspectives and deals with difficult, evolving questions that require long-term effort during which results may become known over time as particular pieces of the puzzle are solved’” (Holland, 2005b, p. 3).

Engaged Scholarship: A Powerful Force for Civic Engagement

Engaged scholarship is predicated on the idea that major advances in knowledge tend to occur when human beings consciously work to solve the central problems confronting their society. Espoused by Dewey (1927), this idea resonated with William Rainey Harper (1905) and many others who viewed universities, especially research universities, as one of the nation’s most important sources for generating and advancing knowledge focused on sustaining a healthy democratic society. Ernest Boyer, former president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, became recognized for his
Taking a place-based, culture-change oriented University of Michigan Under the direction of the Lowell Bennion Center at identifies opportunities aims The Edward Ginsberg Center for Community Service and the University of Utah encourages social responsibility by emphasizing that academic pursuits do not exist in a vacuum—the intellect is best put to use when students and faculty find ways to apply knowledge, innovation, and imagination beyond the confines of campus to solve real problems.

MICHAEL YOUNG, President, University of Utah

The University of Utah identifies opportunities for the university and its surrounding communities to engage in reciprocal and mutually beneficial learning, research, and social action. The goal is to enhance the quality of intellectual, social, cultural, and economic life in Prince George's County, as well as on campus. The activities of the EUI focus on needs identified through three years of community-based research and action that found the most pressing need to be improving the quality of public school education. The framework for EUI activities is the university-assisted community school, which combines rigorous academics and a wide range of vital in-house services and opportunities to promote children's learning and the wellbeing of their families.

Through its Neighborhood Participation Project (NPP), the University of Southern California's School of Policy, Planning, and Development collaborates with city officials and community leaders to study a system of neighborhood councils established by a new city charter. As part of this project, teams of faculty members, doctoral students, and others work with the City of Los Angeles to bring together representatives of groups of neighborhood councils with representatives of city departments to engage in deliberative processes that would help lead to future collaboration. University researchers documented these processes and distributed them to participants after the meetings to develop written agreements between the two constituencies that stipulate how each would work with the other to make decisions about the delivery of public services. Techniques developed through this engaged research will be applied to future efforts to encourage collaboration among immigrants, neighborhood councils and city agencies. The NPP has also recently been subsumed under a larger project, the Civic Engagement Initiative, which will expand its work beyond neighborhood councils and Los Angeles.

At the faculty level, engaged scholarship is a vehicle through which faculty can participate in “academically relevant work that simultaneously fulfills the campus mission and goals, as well as community needs” (Sandmann, 2003, p. 4). To engaged faculty, scholarship is not defined as the scholarship of engagement—but in engagement, making it a scholarly agenda that incorporates community issues that can be within or integrative across teaching, service, and research (Sandmann, 2003, pp 3-4). Faculty, for example, can employ a host of engaged teaching approaches that dovetail with research, allowing them “to see how their work matters in important ways to the lives of students and the society around them” (Applegate, 2002, p. 10). As a result, “the ‘hollowed out’ collegiality that characterizes much of the American academic setting no longer remains an option” because faculty are addressing difficult issues by working more collaboratively in interdisciplinary research teams. Faculty also are better able to see the impact of their work; as a result, their “energy, their excitement, and their commitment to the work skyrocket.” Even conflict can be a form of engagement because “that conflict is always discussed within the larger context of the outcomes of the work and not in the narrow context of department, university, and disciplinary politics” (Applegate, 2002, p. 10).

Faculty are also increasingly interested in the area of civic engagement itself as a particularly promising area for developing engaged scholarship efforts such as research about the various forms of civic engagement, how people develop civic values and skills, the challenges and value of research produced in collaboration with communities, and how public problems and public decision-making occur.

MICHAEL YOUNG, President, University of Utah
In a way I have come to find quite inspiring, Duke has taught me to think of the University as a problem-solving place, a place where intellectual inquiry can be mounted with subtlety and power without shutting itself into an isolated space of abstract expertise; a place where intelligence is energized by the challenges of real-world problems and exercises its powers in devising their solutions.

RICHARD H. BRODHEAD, President, Duke University, September 29, 2005

> Through Vanderbilt University’s special seminar series, stipends are provided for faculty members and graduate students to learn about and implement service-learning courses, including engaged scholarship methodologies, with students. Courses also include instruction in building successful community partnerships, creating curricula, and designing syllabi with a civic engagement and engaged scholarship focus. This effort was so successful, it garnered considerable internal and external funding from sources such as HUD, FIPSE, and other government and foundation entities.

> The University of Michigan’s Edward Ginsberg Center for Community Service and Learning works with faculty across the university to reform curricula, revise courses, and create new programs that will incorporate community service and civic engagement. The Center also offers grants to faculty to help in making innovations in teaching and research to strengthen community service and civic engagement. To assist faculty in these efforts, the Center publishes the Michigan Journal of Community Service Learning (RSL), a series of research courses that incorporate engaged research projects, students are also given the chance to experience the world outside the university walls with all its complexity, diversity, and challenges and learn how to build healthy collaborative relationships with a wide range of partners.

> Through the University of Massachusetts-Amherst’s “Citizen Scholars Program,” students participate in a two-year honors curriculum that combines service-learning programs in local communities and research projects that work with community partners to address pressing issues or problems in those areas. Supported in part by the Corporation for National and Community Service, the program was also selected by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching as a model for promoting political engagement among undergraduate students.

> Duke University has created a three-stage undergraduate research program called Research Service Learning (RSL), a series of research courses that teaches research methods by involving students in increasingly complex research collaborations with community partners. The program culminates with a full research study that meets both research standards of quality and the community partner’s research needs. The program is currently available in five different subject areas, with more planned.

> At the graduate level, Stanford University’s School of Medicine encourages medical students to acquire the knowledge and skills they will need to address the health challenges of diverse populations in underserved communities by offering a “Scholarly Concentration in Community Health and Public Service (CHPS),” which requires service-learning, rigorous community-responsive scholarship, and civic engagement. CHPS students plan and implement rigorous community health interventions and scholarly research with community partners in California, across the United States, and overseas. All projects must be designed to have a specific and measurable impact on community health policy and/or practice, meet rigorous methodological standards, and advance knowledge.

It is important to underscore that engaged scholarship does not replace basic, traditional research; rather, it enhances and complements it by offering a more nuanced and interactive blend of “discovery, teaching, and engagement” (Boyce, 1990; Holland, 2005, p. 1). This blended model of engaged scholarship is reflected in Pasteur’s Quadrant, a landmark book by Stokes (1999), who argues that new times demand new forms of scholarship, particularly those that transcend the traditional dichotomy of “basic” or “applied” and, instead, emphasize “user-inspired basic research” or work that is focused on finding solutions to improve the lives of people and communities in which institutions are located—a perspective that is at the heart of engaged scholarship.

Stokes and others argue that such approaches are needed if research universities are to become full participants in a highly complex society—one in which universities will be only one part of a “network of learning...a fluid and changing network of different sources of expertise” (Holland, 2005, p. 6). Gibbons, et. al., (1994) note that engaged scholarship will not replace traditional research but, rather, will become “increasingly important” because it provides a “more flexible approach to intellectual inquiry driven by the rapid diffusion of knowledge facilitated by the spread of
information technology as a vehicle for knowledge exchange and a platform that supports new forms of collaboration” (Holland 2005b, p. 2). By adopting such engaged scholarship approaches—those that see teaching, learning, and engagement as integrated activities and involve many sources of knowledge that are generated in diverse settings by a variety of contributors—research universities lead the way in setting the bar for a standard of “new scholarship” and in turn, bolster the important role higher education overall can and should play in responding to the changing nature of global society and its knowledge needs.

Engaged scholarship does not imply that scholars leave their rigorous academic principles at the door. In fact, the same principles and standards of academic rigor that are applied to traditional research should—and must—be applied to engaged scholarship. “Engaged research is very concerned with validity and results because it is difficult for research institutions to assess and deal with others in the research question itself is valid and reflects the real concerns of the community,” Minniler notes (2005, p. 12). In short, engaged scholarship is not concerned with results that benefit communities instead of academic rigor; rather, it is concerned with beneficial results in addition to academic rigor.

Concerted action by research universities to elevate engaged scholarship can yield multiple benefits—to society and also to institutions of higher education. These reasons are discussed in the next full section of this report, starting on page 16. At the same time, it is critical that research universities have a long tradition of supporting and investing in objective inquiry whose primary purpose is to add to the knowledge base of a field or discipline. As Holland notes (2005b, p. 2) writes: “Historically, research universities have emphasized scholarship that is “pure, disciplinary, expert-led, hierarchical, peer-reviewed, and university or “lab-based”—a direct contrast to engaged approaches that are applied, problem-centered, interdisciplinary, demand-driven, network-embedded, and not necessarily led by universities. Unlike traditional scholars, who tend to view problems through the lenses of specific disciplines (i.e., the economist may see the causes of poverty differently from the way the sociologist sees them), engaged scholars see the problem itself as the primary focus rather than as a foil for advancing or increasing knowledge about a particular field’s perception of it.

An emphasis on abstract theory rather than actionable theory derived from and useful for “real-world” practice. Another challenge for engaged scholars, writes Harkavy (2004), is research institutions’ adherence to a Platonic notion of scholarship and education—one that assumes pure abstract theory as superior to actionable theory derived from engagement in “real-world” practice. This view contrasts with Dewey’s notion of education as participatory, action-oriented, and focused on “learning by doing”—a focus that engaged scholars and teachers are embracing.

The challenge for research universities, some believe, is to find ways to meld and/or incorporate both approaches into practice; instead, the “dead hand” of Plato/Harkavy (2004; Hartley, et. al., 2005) has continued to dominate and shape American research universities, which, in turn, has influenced the research and scholarship efforts of higher education overall.

Lack of understanding about what engaged scholarship is and how it works. The factors noted above have led many at research universities to view engaged scholarship as somewhat suspect and less valid than traditional research. This may be due to an uncertainty about what engaged scholarship is and how to assess it (Finkstein, 2001). Because engaged work is largely interdisciplinary and involves partnerships with community-based organizations, the links to academic expertise are not always evident. In addition, these kinds of efforts do not necessarily lend themselves to traditional measures of quality and productivity that stem largely from federal funding and publication in mainstream disciplinary journals.

Our neighborhood effort is not a matter of noblesse oblige. Rather, it is an approach that acknowledges that all of us live here together as neighbors. The university has resources that can help the neighborhood. And our neighbors have resources that can help both the neighborhood and our campus community. It is not what USC is doing for our community; it’s what USC is accomplishing with our community through partnerships that counts.

STEVEN B. SAMPLE, President, University of Southern California, December 2005

Institutions are organized in ways that prohibit engaged scholarship. A predominantly disciplinary focus has led to institutions being structured in ways that inhibit engaged scholarship and teaching—structures that have existed, in some cases, for more than a hundred years and that comprise myriad “cultures” of departments, centers, institutes, and classes. Within these structures, academic fields are emphasized, faculty work in isolation, students are encouraged to “declare their emphasis,” and classroom instruction predominates over community-based learning. These structures, in turn, limit the ability of scholars, practitioners, students, and administrators to work across disciplines—a fundamental component of engaged scholarship approaches. As Harkavy notes, “Communities have problems; universities have departments” (CERI, 1982, p. 127).

Research universities are often cut off from the communities in which they are located. The tendency to compartmentalize or distinguish external organizations and relationships as separate from the institution is another barrier engaged scholars in research institutions face. Research universities are sometimes viewed as distinctly separate from the communities in which they are located and, in some cases, where poverty and other social problems are rampant. While engaged scholars see such issues as opportunities to work with community residents and organizations to design studies that find solutions to these problems, they can face challenges from institutions who view “external” organizations or non-academics as inappropriate to include as part of scholarly research efforts.
Research universities were founded and established with a civic mission. In 1749, Benjamin Franklin wrote that the "ability to serve" should be the rationale for all schooling and for the secular college he founded (Penn)—a mission to which other colonial colleges, including Harvard, William and Mary, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Brown, Rutgers, and Dartmouth adhered, based on their desire to educate men "capable of creating good communities built on religious denominational principles" (Harkavy, 2004, p. 6). Land-grant universities, established through the Morrill Act in 1862, also stipulated "service to society" as their primary mission, as did urban research universities that were founded in the late nineteenth century. Today, research universities continue to pay homage to their civic mission in their rhetoric and published materials. Astin (1997, cited in Harkavy, 2004, p. 8), found that random samples of the mission statements of higher education institutions, including research universities, tend to focus more on "preparing students for responsible citizenship," "developing character," "developing future leaders," and "preparing students to serve society," rather than on private economic benefits, international competitiveness, or preparing people for the labor market. Interdisciplinary, collaborative, and community-based scholarship increasingly is becoming a requirement for consideration for funding, accreditation, and categorization. Growing numbers of major federal funding agencies are incorporating criteria for research proposals that include collaborative approaches and stipulate the public impact or future application of the study. The U.S. National Institutes of Health has begun discussions about adding community members to peer review panels and about whether "clinical research needs to develop new partnerships among organized patient communities, community-based health care providers and academic researchers. In the past, all research for a clinical trial could be conducted in one academic center; that is unlikely to be true in the future" (NIH, 2006). The National Science Foundation also has adopted criteria for proposals to address aspects of collaborative methods and the public impact or potential application of research. Specifically, the foundation requires applicants to assess how their research will "address the broader social impacts of the proposed research on public understanding; policy and/or practice; educational strategies; or broader participation in the research." (NSF, 2006). (Ramaley, 2005, cited in Holland, 2005b, p. 4). Regional higher education accreditation organizations also have begun to introduce new accreditation standards related to engaged research and teaching. National educational associations such as the American Council on Education, the American Association of Secondary Colleges and Universities, and others have also advanced engaged scholarship approaches (Sandmann, 2003).

Why Engaged Scholarship is Important for Research Universities

A growing and influential cadre of scholars and practitioners from research universities, including those who participated in the Tufts/Campus Compact meeting in October 2005, agree that there are numerous reasons that research universities should incorporate an ethos of engaged scholarship in their curricula, policies, and programs. Among these are: a growing commitment to reclaiming the historic civic mission of institutions of higher education; increasing evidence that engaged scholarship can elevate the quality of research on a broad range of topics; and new requirements for funding and accreditation.

Stanford students and faculty have long been dedicated to community service ... I believe we provide our graduates with both the skills and sense of social responsibility necessary to make significant contributions to our nation and the world in the coming decades.

JOHN HENNESSY, President, Stanford University, 2005
The Public Service Scholars Program at the University of Utah’s Haas Center for Public Service serves the community by supporting students who engage in civic service. Some research institutions are offering a combination of research and service-learning opportunities for students. A survey conducted by the University of Maryland in Spring 2005 found that 90 percent of respondents believed it to be “very important” for the university to “provide students with opportunities for civic engagement,” but fewer than 34 percent believe that the university adequately prepares students to be civically engaged.” In response, the Provost and Vice President for Student Affairs created the Coalition for Civic Engagement and Leadership—a campus-wide group that works to increase and enhance opportunities for students to learn about and practice civically-engaged leadership.

The Lincoln Filene Center for Community Partnerships at Tufts University builds the capacity of community residents and organizations to identify research questions that address pressing community priorities. The Tufts Community Research Center matches faculty with community partners, helps these teams develop research proposals, and identifies likely funding sources. The center also trains faculty and community partners to collaborate throughout the research process. The Provost’s Civic Engagement Scholars program pairs students with faculty mentors and provides funds for them to conduct engaged research over a summer. The Faculty Fellows program provides $30,000 over two years to selected faculty across the university who conduct engaged scholarship and research efforts.

Many of the faculty we are recruiting want to come to Tufts because of our focus on both civic engagement and academic excellence. We don’t substitute one for the other. Indeed, we are committed to demonstrating that civic engagement can be a route to high-quality research and vice versa.

JAMSHED BHARUCHA, Provost, Tufts University, Opening Remarks to the Tufts/Campus Compact meeting on research universities and civic engagement, October 24, 2005
Citing Minnesota’s changing demographics and the needs of society and the global economy, the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation, which recognized throughout the series, encourages other institutions to implement similar approaches to research—research universities not only to help promote these models but also send a message to the public that they are responsive to community needs and committed to contributing more meaningfully and directly to public problems and issues at the local, national, and international levels.

> Established in 2002, the “UCLA in L.A.” program at the University of California-Los Angeles, is a chancellor’s initiative that uses the scholarship of engagement to address critical needs in communities and create new knowledge. Students’ findings are presented in a published report.

Research universities provide the bulk of graduate education and, thus, can serve as a major pipeline for tomorrow’s faculty and administrators skilled in engaged scholarship approaches. Research universities educate the bulk of graduate students who, if exposed to methods of engaged scholarship, can promulgate these approaches as faculty members, thereby serving as powerful information and practice disseminators. An increasingly prevalent motivator for undergraduates to pursue graduate studies is the engaged educational experiences many are now having and want to continue, but they are not finding them at research institutions because of the latter’s tendency to focus on disciplinary-oriented coursework and dissertation research. This drains the excitement and meaning from students’ studies, and they lose the passion that led them to seek a higher degree or to continue to pursue a civic-oriented career path. As a result, graduate education associations are now encouraging graduate educators to consider civic or engaged scholarship frameworks in their decisions about admissions, curricula and graduation requirements. In Recommendations from National Studies on Doctoral Education (Nyquist and Wulff, 2000, cited in Bloomfield, 2005), a major recommendation was for graduate schools to “produce scholar-citizens who see their special training connected more closely to the needs of society and the global economy.”

The Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation Responsive Ph.D. Initiative (2004, cited in Bloomfield, 2005) also urges that “...the goal of the doctorate [be] redeﬁned as scholarly citizenship...”

Engaged scholarship can enhance the credibility, usefulness, and role of universities as important institutions in civic life. A focus on civic engagement through service-learning, community-based research, or engaged scholarship can help dismantle the image of research universities, including state universities that, in recent years, have suffered from decreases in public funding and questions about their role in society. Similarly, research universities have been charged with being “out of touch” and isolated from the “real world.” These perceptions persist, even in the face of efforts by several research universities to tackle difﬁcult public problems through engaged scholarship and service-learning initiatives, underscoring that research institutions step forward and speak publicly about these efforts and the larger civic engagement context in which they operate (Garimella, 2003; Holland, 2005).

No one mistakes Penn for an ivory tower. And no one ever will. Through our collaborative engagement with communities all over the world, Penn is poised to advance the central values of democracy: life, liberty, opportunity, and mutual respect.

AMY GUTTMAN, President, University of Pennsylvania, Inaugural Address, October 15, 2004

> Through the University of Pennsylvania’s Center for Community Partnerships, the university has helped to create a set of community schools that function as centers of education, services, engagement, and activity for students, their parents, and other community members within a speciﬁed geographic area. With its community and school collaborators, the center has developed signiﬁcant K-16 service-learning programs that engage students at all levels in work designed to advance civic skills and abilities through service to and advocacy on behalf of their schools, families, and communities. Through the program, Penn students and faculty and public school teachers and students are engaged in service-learning that requires the development and application of knowledge to solve problems, as well as reﬂection on the experience and its effects, civic education, and advocacy/community change. Launched in 1985, this program now involves more than 5,000 children and youth, parents, and community leaders each year at its six most intensive sites in West Philadelphia. Additional school-day, after-school, and family and community programs reach several thousand more individuals annually.
What Individual Research Universities Can Do
To Advance Civic Engagement at Their Institutions

> Engage the university’s governing body in an appraisal of the institution’s role and effectiveness in delivering on the civic mission of higher education.

> Appoint dedicated senior academic leadership (e.g., an Associate Provost or School Dean) to promote engaged scholarship that addresses pressing public problems. Provide that leadership with the platform and infrastructure to have a meaningful impact on the entire university.

> Ensure that engaged scholarship is valued in tenure and promotion decisions, grant awards, and public recognition, regardless of discipline.

> Create opportunities to meld engaged scholarship teaching and curricula, including service-learning courses, community-based research, and other civic engagement programs that offer students the chance to learn about this kind of research through direct interaction and partnership with communities working to address public problems.

> Educate graduate students, who will be the future faculty of other higher education institutions, in engaged scholarship approaches so that the latter can become standard practice across higher education.

What Leaders at Research Universities Can Do
To Advance Civic Engagement Across Higher Education

> Develop research projects based on engaged scholarship approaches and publish the results of the research in peer-reviewed journals and other venues that reach a wider audience.

> Develop and agree on a set of standards for what constitutes high-quality “engaged scholarship” and then work collaboratively to ensure that these are used by institutions as the basis for tenure and promotion decisions and grant awards.

> Create journals devoted to publishing the highest quality engaged scholarship research, including peer-reviewed journals devoted to research about and with the communities in which research universities are located. The latter would welcome interdisciplinary work, be available on-line, and provide opportunities for organizations outside the university to comment on research findings.

> Establish national and/or regional institutes for faculty interested in civic engagement that provides training in engaged scholarship, teaching, and curricular development, as well as information about funding streams and partnership opportunities.

> Meet with and encourage disciplinary and broad-based higher education associations to promote, advance, and integrate engaged scholarship into their standards, mission statements, and goals for their constituencies. Special emphasis should be placed on education research associations such as the Association for the Study of Higher Education and the American Educational Research Association.

> Convene scholar-practitioners who are recognized as leaders in this work to engage in continued discussions about how research universities can fulfill their civic missions, especially how these institutions can be transformed to meet the challenges of the future. Develop ways to integrate this work with that of other leaders in the higher education civic engagement movement.

> Design panels, workshops, and other forums for a multidisciplinary audience that focus on engaged scholarship approaches, especially discussions about the purpose of research universities and how the latter can and should be transformed to meet the challenges of the future, particularly those that will require more cross-disciplinary approaches to research and teaching.

> Create a national clearinghouse or database that includes data and information relevant to civic engagement work in urban environments and to which universities have access.
ENDNOTES


Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

Chase, M. (2005). Student volunteers preparing for an annual AIDS day. Student volunteers preparing for an annual AIDS day


