<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community Coalition Action Theory</th>
<th>Principles of Community Engagement</th>
<th>Structural Capacity Needed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Propositions:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Principles:</strong></td>
<td><strong>People Skilled in:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Coalitions are more likely to form when the convening group provides technical/material/networking assistance and credibility.</td>
<td>3. To create community mobilization process, build trust and relationships and get commitments from formal and informal leadership.</td>
<td>• Network analysis and affiliation processes, engagement processes that respect diverse populations and viewpoints, collaborative leadership, network formation and ethical management of asymmetrical power relationships, resource identification and leveraged resource management, and communications development and delivery.</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. Coalition formation is more likely when there is participation from community gatekeepers.</td>
<td>7. Sustainability results from identifying and mobilizing community assets and from developing capacities and resources.</td>
<td>• Information/Data on:</td>
</tr>
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<td>7. Coalition formation usually begins by recruiting a core group of people committed to resolving the issue.</td>
<td>9. Community collaboration requires long-term commitment.</td>
<td>• Network demographics and socioeconomic status.</td>
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<td>8. More effective coalitions result when the core group expands to include participants who represent diverse interest groups.</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Network cultural beliefs, attitudes, and behaviors regarding health and other aspects of community life.</td>
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<tr>
<td>9. Open, frequent communication creates a positive climate for collaborative synergy.</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Network structures and opinion leaders within these structures.</td>
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<td>12. Strong leadership improves coalition functioning and makes collaborative synergy more likely.</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Network “boundary-spanners” who provide linkage across population and system segments of the community.</td>
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<td>13. Paid staff with interpersonal and organizational skills can facilitate the collaborative process.</td>
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<td>15. Satisfied and committed members will participate more fully in the work of the coalition.</td>
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<td>16. Synergistic pooling of resources promotes effective assessment, planning, and implementation.</td>
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<td>17. Comprehensive assessment and planning aid successful implementation of effective strategies.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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References: Butterfoss, 2007; Butterfoss et al., 2009.

CCAT propositions and the principles of community engagement are numbered in accordance with their order in their original context, not according to their position in this table.