

Trauma Informed Approaches to Community Engaged Research

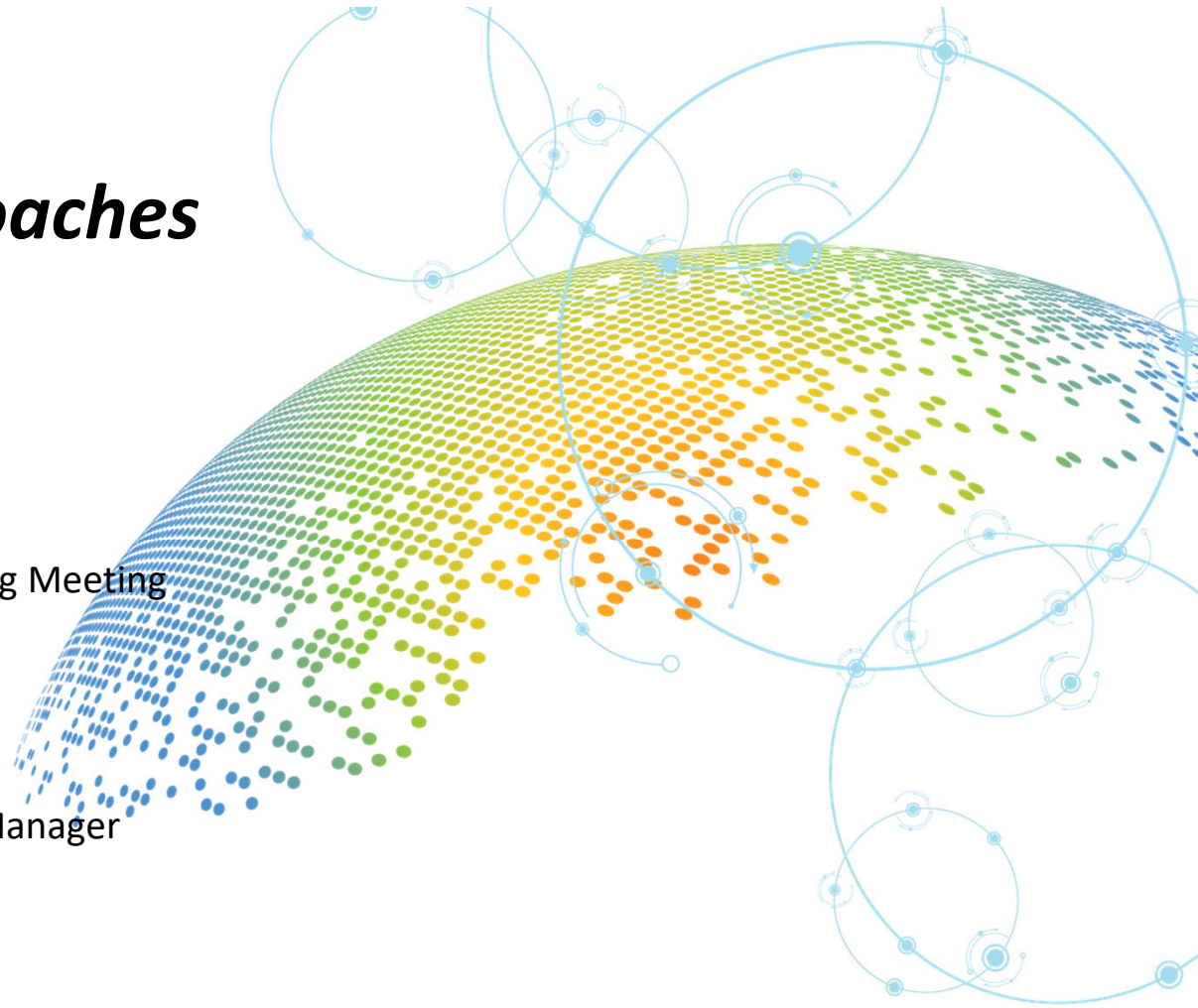
9th Annual Collaborative Science of Home Visiting Meeting
Home Visiting Applied Research Collaborative
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Community Engagement:

innovation

practicality

measurement

enhancing
evidence to
practice

An Innovation: Trauma-Informed Approaches in Research



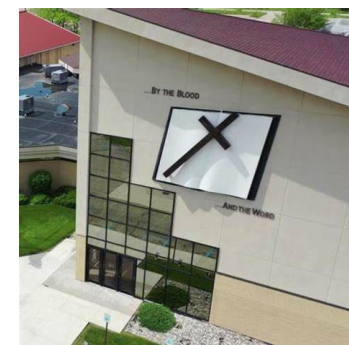
<https://news.umflint.edu/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/Summer-45-675x450-2.jpg>



<https://humanmedicine.msu.edu/research/index.html>



Credit: mlive.com



<https://www.facebook.com/newjfgbc/>

SAMHSA, 2014

An Innovation: TIA and CEnR

In Defining Community

- Community Organizations
- Interestholders
- Decision Makers
- System Leaders
- Community Leaders
- Individuals

For Varying Project Types

- Clinical
- Advisory
- Technology
- Toward same health outcome

Aligned with Power and Participation

- Ranging from community notice to community-led

Community Engagement: Research Activities

Community Involvement/Activity						
Community is not included in any aspects of the research	Community informs the research and may or may not be informed or included (or know they're informing)	Community provides input and feedback to researchers to inform the research	Community has some active role in the research	Community initiates the research agenda/priorities	Community shares equally in decision-making and ownership	Community leads and owns the research
No Community Involvement	Community Informed	Community Consultation	Community Participation	Community Initiated	Community Based Participatory Research	Community Driven/Lead
Researcher works independent of community	Information is gleaned from the community which informs the research 'ear hustling'	Researcher consults with community and includes community in the research (front end or back end)	Researcher includes community in the research in a defined role	Researcher responds to specific needs or asks from community	Researcher shares equally in decision-making and ownership with community	Researcher supports community identified research efforts or serves no role
Researcher Involvement/Activity						

Figure 2. The Continuum of Community Engagement in Research: Involvement and Activity

Key KD, Furr-Holden D, Lewis EY, Cunningham R, Zimmerman MA, Johnson-Lawrence V, Selig S. The Continuum of Community Engagement in Research: A Roadmap for Understanding and Assessing Progress. *Prog Community Health Partnersh.* 2019;13(4):427-434. doi: 10.1353/cpr.2019.0064. PMID: 31866597.

Community Engagement: Perspectives

<i>Community Perspective/Experience</i>						
We do not know about this project	We may or may not be aware of this project but our information informed it	Researchers met with us to present the project and asked for our input	Researchers provided opportunities for us to participate (e.g., recruitment, community advisory board)	We told researchers what questions we need answers for	We participated in all aspects, equitably	We fully own the research
No Community Involvement	Community Informed	Community Consultation	Community Participation	Community Initiated	Community Based Participatory Research	Community Driven/Lead
We had no contact with the community	We sat in on a meeting and learned a great deal	We met with several community organizations, they shared their concerns and gave us suggestions	We have a defined role(s) for community to participate in the research	We created the research in response to community identified issue(s)/question(s)	We developed the project together with community partners	The community is in charge and we support their efforts when asked
<i>Researcher Perspective/Experience</i>						

Figure 3. The Continuum of Community Engagement in Research: Perspective and Experience

Key KD, Furr-Holden D, Lewis EY, Cunningham R, Zimmerman MA, Johnson-Lawrence V, Selig S. The Continuum of Community Engagement in Research: A Roadmap for Understanding and Assessing Progress. *Prog Community Health Partnersh.* 2019;13(4):427-434. doi: 10.1353/cpr.2019.0064. PMID: 31866597.

Where Can We Use TIA in CEnR?

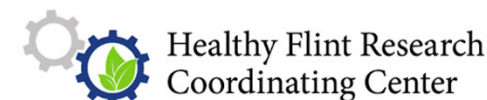
Areas of Organizational Application

1. **Governance and Leadership**
2. **Policy**
3. Physical environment of the organization
4. **Engagement & Involvement**
5. **Cross-sector collaboration**
6. Screening, assessment and treatment services
7. Training and workforce development
8. Progress monitoring and quality assurance
9. **Financing**
10. **Evaluation**

SAMHSA, 2014



YMCA OF GREATER FLINT





Participatory Approaches

Community Members:

This is overdue!

This is so practical-how can we share it?

What does it require to teach it? Can I learn and teach it?

How will you serve those most vulnerable and least connected community members?

How can we ensure our government officials, systems, and services providers are not traumatizing or retraumatizing us?

Is there a community understanding of historical trauma effects?



HOW WILL WE KNOW ANY OF THIS IS WORKING?

Applications for Community Engaged Research: Areas for impact in the research process

Table 1

Connecting Public Health Approaches with Trauma-Informed Principles.

Public Health Approach	Trauma-Informed Principles	Mutual Intent
Community Engagement	Trustworthiness and transparency (ensure understanding with respect) Collaboration and mutuality (rebalance power differentials) Empowerment, voice, and choice (strengths-focused)	Acknowledging community experiences as expertise Use clear and shared language Recognize diversity in expertise of impacted individuals Raise concerns that would otherwise be overlooked
Equitable and Inclusive Processes	Safety (sense of control) Peer support (relationship)	Ensure decisions yield personal and population level improvements Incorporate contextual experience as formal information in decision-making Use shared knowledge to improve sustainable decision-making
Equitable and Inclusive Health Outcomes	Recognizing cultural, historical, and gender issues (avoid stereotypes)	Examine multiple definitions and metrics of improvement

Parker S, Johnson-Lawrence V. Addressing Trauma-Informed Principles in Public Health through Training and Practice. Int J Environ Res Public Health. 2022 Jul 11;19(14):8437. doi: 10.3390/ijerph19148437.

Applications for Community Engaged Research: Areas for impact in the research process

In Class Reflection Questions

What are the different implications of the data we have available?
Why will residents volunteer their personal health data?
How are my beliefs contributing to my interpretation of the data?
Have we considered context in the data analysis and interpretation?

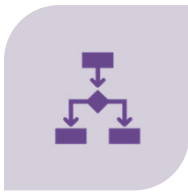
Reflections from the FWC

The assessment protocol for identifying excess lead and contaminant exposure did not address the expectations of those most impacted. Residents consumed water from their household tap, but contaminant assessment happened at the water source. The assessment process required modification because it did not consistently reflect the water quality as experienced by the residents.
Household water infrastructure was damaged by water contaminants and lowered water quality after treatment protocols were put in place.
Residents needed clear rationale about allowable risks with exposure to dangerous conditions.

Summary Points for Student Learning

One data source or data collection method can generate different implications for policy makers and community stakeholders.
Personal perceptions of the relevance and value of different data can bias the interpretation of results.
Defining safety, particularly about exposures, can vary significantly for policy makers and the consumers who experience related health consequences.

Applications for Community Engaged Research: Features of Community Engagement Research Strengthened by TIA



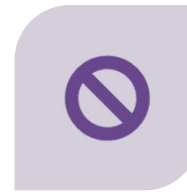
DECISION-MAKING
PROCESS



INTERVENTION
APPROPRIATENESS



COMMUNITY
LANDSCAPE
DEFINED BY
TRAUMA



UNINTENDED
CONSEQUENCES
OF GOOD
INTENTIONS



AGREED UPON
FRAMEWORK FOR
NAVIGATING
TENSION

- Johnson-Lawrence, V., Sneed, R., Dotson, K., Njoroge, M., & Pugh, P. (2024). Trauma-informed approaches and community engagement: Community engaged research (CEnR) and programming for public health and health inequities. RTI Press. RTI Press Research Brief No. RB-0037-2403 <https://doi.org/10.3768/rtipress.2024.rb.0037.2403>

Benefits of TIA in CEnR to Scientific Research

Prepared investigators

Invested community partners

Partnerships that seek/ understand
barriers to achieving outcomes

Acknowledgment of the experience in
the research process that inhibits the
work (historically and forward-thinking)

Benefits of TIA in CEnR to Scientific Research

innovation

practicality

measurement

enhancing
evidence to
practice



Thank you

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