

From Trauma-Aware to Trauma-Informed to Trauma-Responsive

The Journey of a Short-Term Residential Therapeutic Program



Learning Objectives

- Identify 2 barriers to implementation of a trauma-informed program and ideas to address them
- Identify where your program is in its development of supporting youth and families with trauma experiences
- Describe how you would support your workforce in working with children and youth who have been exposed to trauma experiences

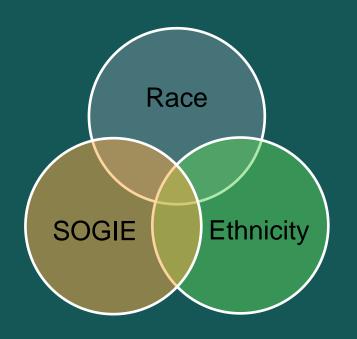




Statistics related to trauma

- Approximately 25% of American Children will experience some type of trauma before their 16th Birthday1
- In a lifetime, 8% of children will experience sexual assault2
- In a lifetime, 17% will experience physical assault2
- In a lifetime, **39% will witness violence**2
- 1 Costello, Erkanli, Fairbank, and Angold (2002). 2 Kilpatrick, Acierno, Saunders, Resnick, Best, and Schnuur, (2000).





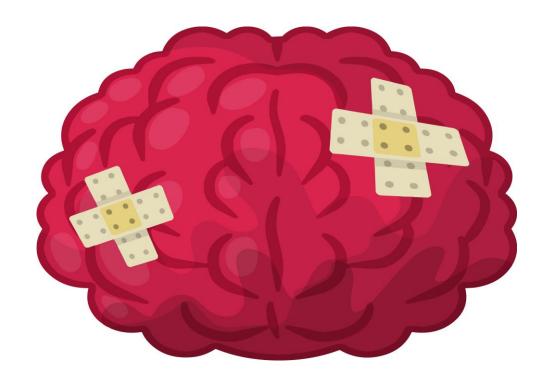
Risk factors

- ACEs +5
- Intersectionality (race, ethnicity, SOGIE)



Long-term effects of trauma

- Psychological
- Emotional
- Intellectual
- Relational

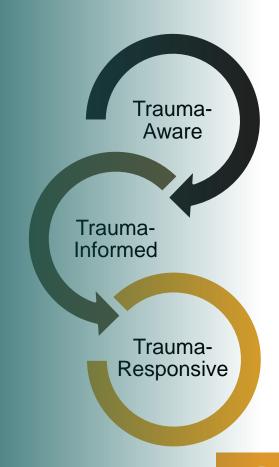




- <u>Trauma-Aware:</u> Understanding what trauma is and its impact. Staff can speak to its impact
- <u>Trauma-Informed</u>: Widespread culture change and use of trauma-informed treatment and approaches

• <u>Trauma-Responsive:</u> A paradigm shift in knowledge, perspective, attitudes and skills that continues to deepen and unfold over time

Missouri Department of Mental Health. (2014) The Missouri Model: A developmental framework for trauma-informed approaches. dmh.mo.gov/media/pdf/missouri-model - developmental-framework-trauma-informed-approaches









Our Journey from Trauma-Aware to Trauma-Informed and our ambition to become Trauma-Responsive



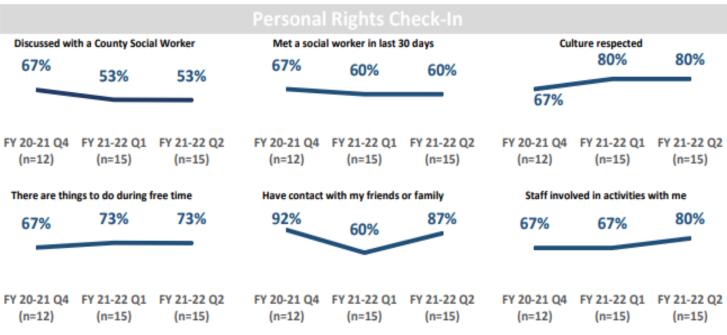




Data

- What it is and the value to support program development and modification.
- Trauma-Informed Organizational Assessment (TIOA) and initial administration
 - Messaging
 - Follow up/Action
 - Outcomes (Self-care committee, TIC committee)
- TIOA/Attitudes Related to Trauma-Informed Care (ARTIC)
- UCLA-Brief screen (Intake, full if clinically significant)
- Commercial Sexual Exploitation- Identification Tool (CSE-IT)
- Prolonged Grief Disorder (PGD) Checklist





Source: Survey Monkey

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What does TIC look like in a residential setting?

- Environment
- Workforce (hiring, supervision, training)
- Practices (clinical and non-clinical, EBP, debriefing)
- Policy (prudent parenting, foster youth bill of rights, Title 22, safety planning)
- Engagement (relationships, family and community connection, natural supports)



What does TIC look like for our workforce?

- Training
- Supervision
- Coaching
- Surveys/discussions/voice
- Support from top/down





A Trauma-informed culture

- EBP (Risking Connections)
- Language
- Champions/coaches
- Policy review
- Expectations, modeling
- Parallel process (staff interaction)
- Review of data to inform practice & policy



Lessons learned

- Reluctance/fear/doubt
- Generations
- Time/resources
- Pace/Long-term
- Sustainability/Fidelity





Discussion groups

- 1. How to evaluate where your program is now
- 2. How to start in the direction of Trauma-Aware, Trauma informed, Trauma –Responsive



