

PROVEN POWER OF TRAUMA INFORMED CARE

In 2013, SaintA launched a groundbreaking, three-year, process-driven, longitudinal research project to improve child welfare outcomes and mental health with trauma informed care.

THE TIC RESEARCH PROJECT:

3

YEARS

MILWAUKEE
WISCONSIN
USA

\$450,000 GRANT

Greater Milwaukee Foundation

NEARLY

600

KIDS

TREATMENT
FRAMEWORK

SaintA's

7

Essential
Ingredients
of Trauma
Informed Care

RESEARCH CONSULTATION

Dr. Bruce Perry
ChildTrauma Academy

Dr. Robert Anda
co-principal investigator
of the original ACEs study



3 SIGNIFICANT OUTCOMES OF TIC RESEARCH PROJECT*

TRAUMA SYMPTOMS



TREATMENT GROUP

Decrease in trauma symptoms:

- » Anger
- » Intrusive Posttraumatic Stress
- » Posttraumatic Arousal

COMPARISON GROUP

Increase in trauma symptoms:

- » Anger
- » Intrusive Posttraumatic Stress
- » Avoidant Posttraumatic Stress
- » Posttraumatic Arousal
- » Fantasy Dissociation

PERMANENCE



(Reunification, legal guardianship or adoption)

2X

as many kids in treatment group found permanency

STABILITY



Treatment Group

13%

FEWER PLACEMENT CHANGES

28%

FEWER TRANSITIONS

Research Acknowledgements:

Greater Milwaukee Foundation
Jeannie Fenceroy
ChildTrauma Academy
Linda Davis
Ann Leinfelder Grove
Alison McMorro
Dr. Josh Mersky
Teri Zywicki
SaintA Child Welfare

Principal Researchers:

James Topitzes, PhD, University of Wisconsin Milwaukee
Erika Elizabeth Meyer, SaintA
Timothy Grove, SaintA
Latoya Kirton, University of Wisconsin Milwaukee
Caitlin Sprague, University of Wisconsin Milwaukee
Katherine Zappia, Medical College of Wisconsin

*Research findings were independently reviewed by the University of Wisconsin Milwaukee's Helen Bader School of Social Welfare.



Seven Essential Ingredients *for* implementation of **TRAUMA INFORMED CARE**

Trauma informed care can be defined in many different ways, which include both philosophy and practices. At SaintA, we believe the following elements are helpful in understanding what trauma informed care is and how to implement it.

1 PREVALENCE ▶ Exposure to and difficulty adjusting to adverse experiences is significantly more common than we previously had known. A keen appreciation for the scope of adverse events, especially on children, is a key element to understanding the needs of people who have been exposed to events such as domestic violence and substance abuse, separation/divorce, mental illness, physical and sexual abuse, emotional and physical neglect, and acts of violence.

2 IMPACT ▶ Trauma occurs when a person's ability to cope with an adverse event is overwhelmed and contributes to difficulties in functioning. The impact of this process is profound, especially when the adverse event occurs during key developmental timeframes. The seminal ACE (adverse childhood experiences) study shows how early trauma also can have a serious effect on a person's physical health in later life and ultimately impact life expectancy.

3 PERSPECTIVE SHIFT ▶ A shift in perspective can bring a new reality. Helping those charged with caring for people struggling with trauma by simply changing the question from "What is wrong with you?" to "What has happened to you and how can I support you?" can bring enormous understanding.

4 REGULATION ▶ Knowledge of the basic architecture of the brain provides both an understanding of the impact of trauma and a key toward effective treatment. Many of the interventions that have been offered to people struggling with trauma have focused on the cognitive or "thinking" parts of the brain. Trauma informed interventions often prioritize enhancing emotional and behavioral regulation. This could include the use of sensory and regulating strategies such as drumming, singing, dancing, yoga, etc., which have been shown to be effective in addressing the impact of trauma.

5 RELATIONSHIP ▶ Relationships are key to reaching a traumatized child and to mitigating trauma. Strong relationships help create resilience and shield a child from the effects of trauma.

6 REASON TO BE ▶ Reason to be creates a sense of purpose or direction for individuals by ensuring they're connected to family, community and culture. It is bolstered by resiliency – a combination of the individual's internal attributes and the external resources that support them.

7 CAREGIVER CAPACITY ▶ To effectively work with traumatized individuals, caregivers must take care of themselves and find a work/life balance. Critical is identifying our limits, knowing sometimes we will be pushed beyond them, and what we will do to find balance.