

# Trauma-Informed Practice Organization

## Presenters:

- Rosanra Yoon, NP, MN, PHD(CAND) — Trauma Informed Practice Consultant
- Angelina Cheung, RN, BScN — Public Health Nurse
- Tiffany Beeston, RN, BScN, MN — Mental Health Promotion Team Lead

## OMSSA: Break-Out Session

Date: June 13<sup>th</sup>, 2019



# Session Objectives:

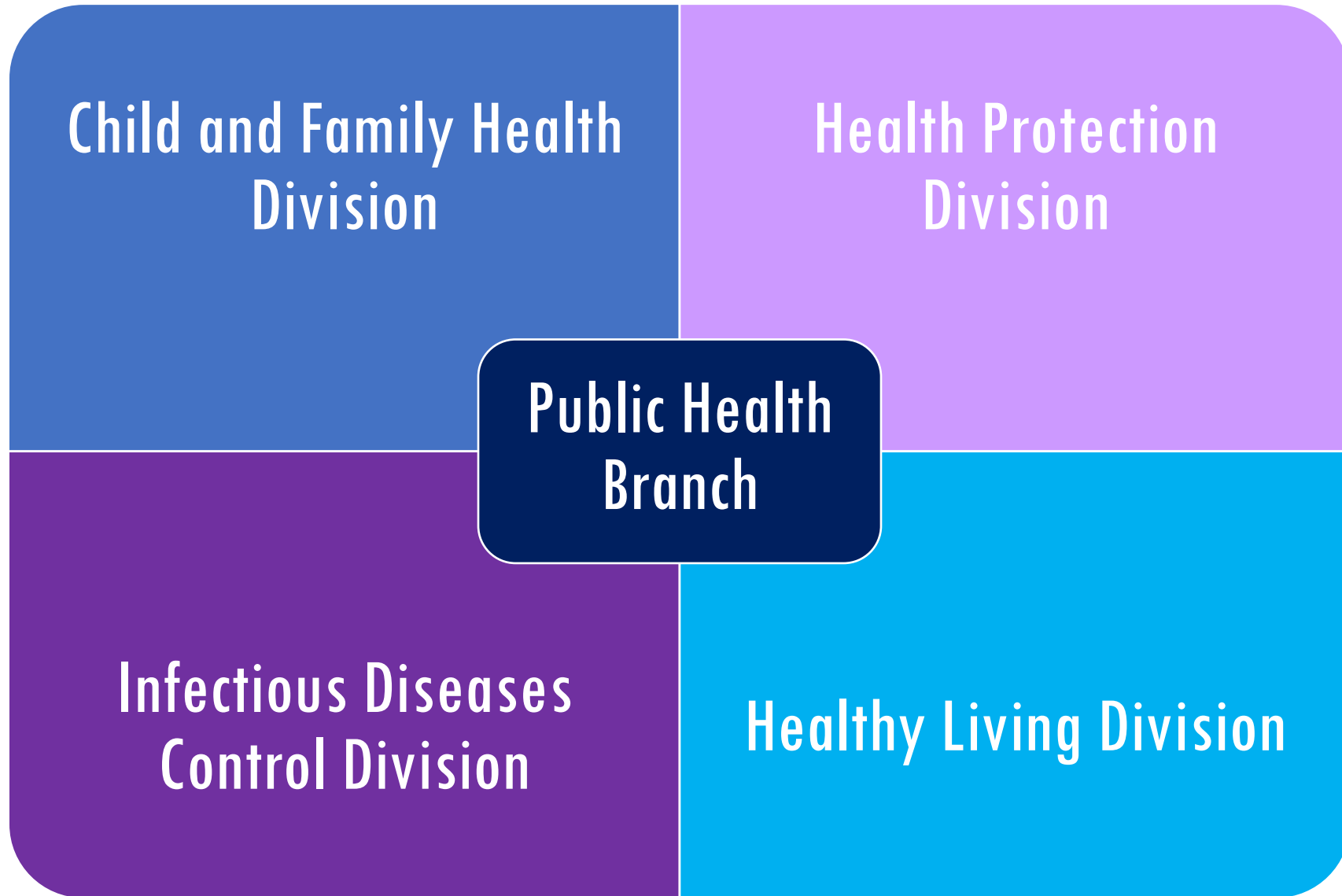
- Prevalence & Impact of Trauma
- Overview of Principles of Trauma-informed Practice (TIP)
- How TIP can be integrated through Organizational policies, practices, and culture.
- Discussion of the impact of TIP for clients, providers, and organizational culture.

Community  
Health  
Services  
Department

Start



# Public Health Branch



**Child and Family Health  
Division**

**Health Protection  
Division**

**Public Health  
Branch**

**Infectious Diseases  
Control Division**

**Healthy Living Division**

```
graph LR; A((TIP Framework)) --> B((Environmental Scan, Planning, Training, Organizational Assessment)); B --> C((Implementation & Sustainability Plan));
```

TIP Framework

Environmental  
Scan, Planning,  
Training,  
Organizational  
Assessment

Implementation  
& Sustainability  
Plan



Realize

# PREVALENCE & IMPACT OF TRAUMA



**15 % Girls**

Physical Abuse



**10 % Boys**

Physical Abuse



**4% Boys**

Sexual Abuse



**13% Girls**

Sexual Abuse

**A 2008 survey of  
10,000 Canadian  
Youth revealed  
high rates of Trauma;**

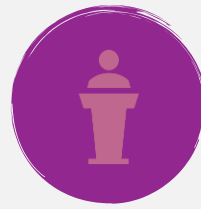
Smith, A., et al.. 2014,

## 2 Landmark Studies

Trauma Prevalence & Impact



# ACE Study



# WCDVS

- Large US study of 17,000 individuals middle income:
  - 3 categories of ACE
    - Abuse in all forms
    - Neglect
    - Household challenges
  - Impacts on life-span, co-morbid health conditions, and economic losses.

- Large Multi-site US study of Women with Mental health and substance use
  - High incidence of past and ongoing trauma.
  - Inter-connection with mental health and substance use.
  - Trauma-informed services essential.



# DEFINING TRAUMA FROM A TIP PERSPECTIVE

Images Source: Creative commons license

Rosanra Yoon, Independent Consultant



# Defining Trauma

Trauma can be precipitated by a wide range of experiences and events – for example:

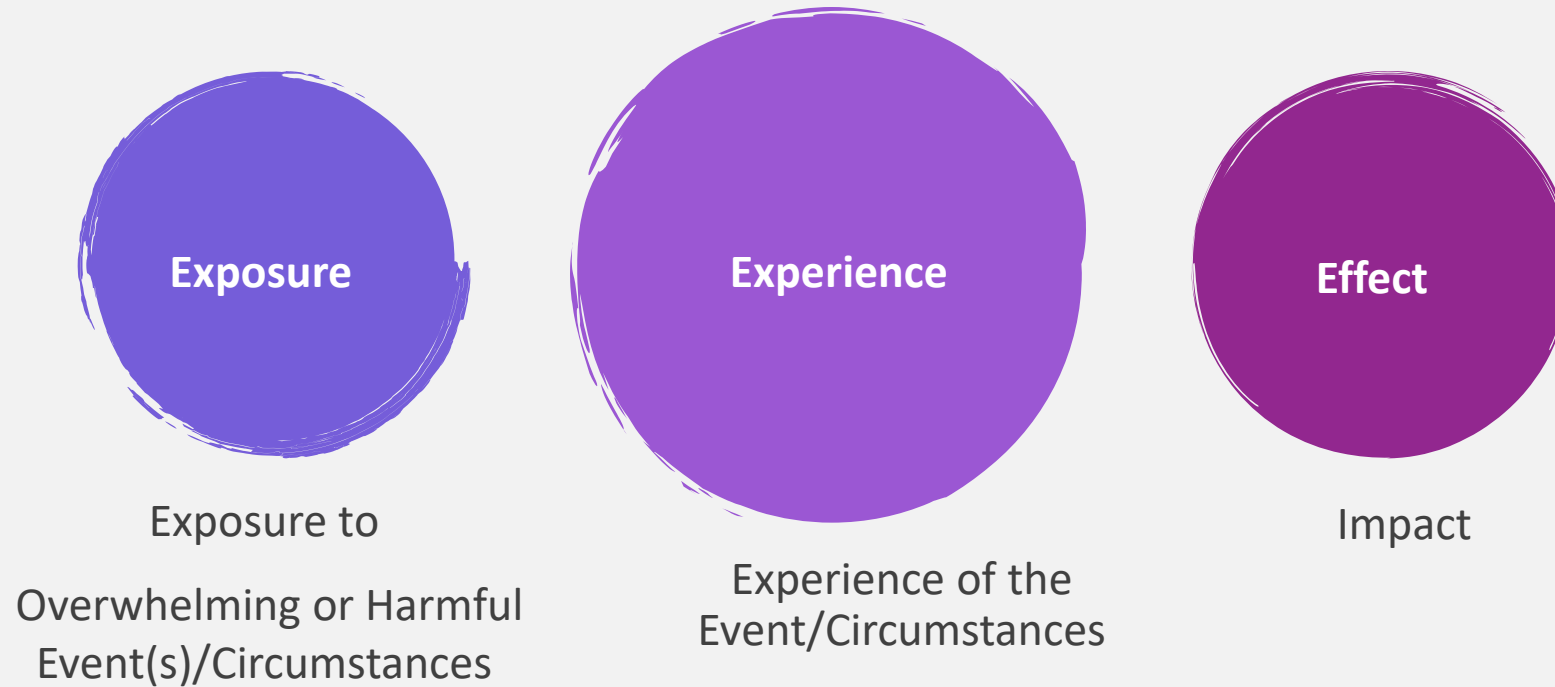
*Physical/Sexual/Emotional Abuse,  
Neglect, Significant Personal Losses,  
Violence, Criminal Justice Involvement,  
Accidents/Physical Injuries, Natural Disasters,  
War, Colonization, Displacement, Oppression*

Trauma can occur at collective levels – it can impact people and communities across generations

Trauma Matters (2013)

# Defining Trauma

Defined & varies by individual(s) impacted



Centre, K.C.H., Trauma-informed: The Trauma Toolkit,  
2nd Edition. 2013.

Jean Tweed Centre, Trauma matters: Guidelines for  
trauma-informed practices in women's substance  
use services. 2013: Toronto, ON.

# What is Trauma?? How do we Define Trauma?

Trauma results from experiences that **overwhelm a person's capacity to cope** and may have lasting impacts on the person in many **aspects of their life and sense of self**. The experience(s) and impact of trauma is unique to each person. **Trauma is defined not by the event(s) per se, but by the impact on each person/community.**

It is important to remember that it is not necessarily the event(s) themselves that are traumatizing; rather, it is how one experiences the events. A hallmark of traumatic experiences is that they typically overwhelm an individual mentally, emotionally, and physically

BC Ministry of Children and Family Development (2016).

# We Recognize & Acknowledge.

We recognize that trauma can affect individuals as well as whole communities, and generations

We recognize that certain groups of people who are impacted by factors that increase vulnerability such as children, women, poverty, discrimination, oppression, are at greater risk for experiences of trauma in their lives.

Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) is a diagnosis used to describe one type of mental health response that can result from trauma/violence.

Depression and substance misuse and gambling related harms are also common responses



# CORE PRINCIPLES OF TRAUMA-INFORMED PRACTICE

Trauma-Informed  
Practice

# Core Principles of Trauma-informed Practice



**Acknowledge**



**Safety**



**Trust**



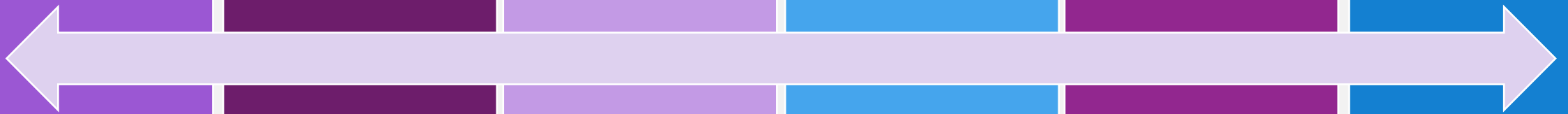
**Choice**



**Relational &  
Collaborative**



**Shared  
Power**



Jean Tweed, 2013; Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2014

Images Source: Creative commons license

**Rosanra Yoon, Independent Consultant**

# Trauma-Informed Organizations & Their Staff

Realize

- The prevalence and widespread impact of trauma

Recognize

- How trauma affects everyone involved with the organization (Clients, Families, Communities, Workforce)

Respond

- Fully integrating knowledge about trauma into policies and procedures, and practices

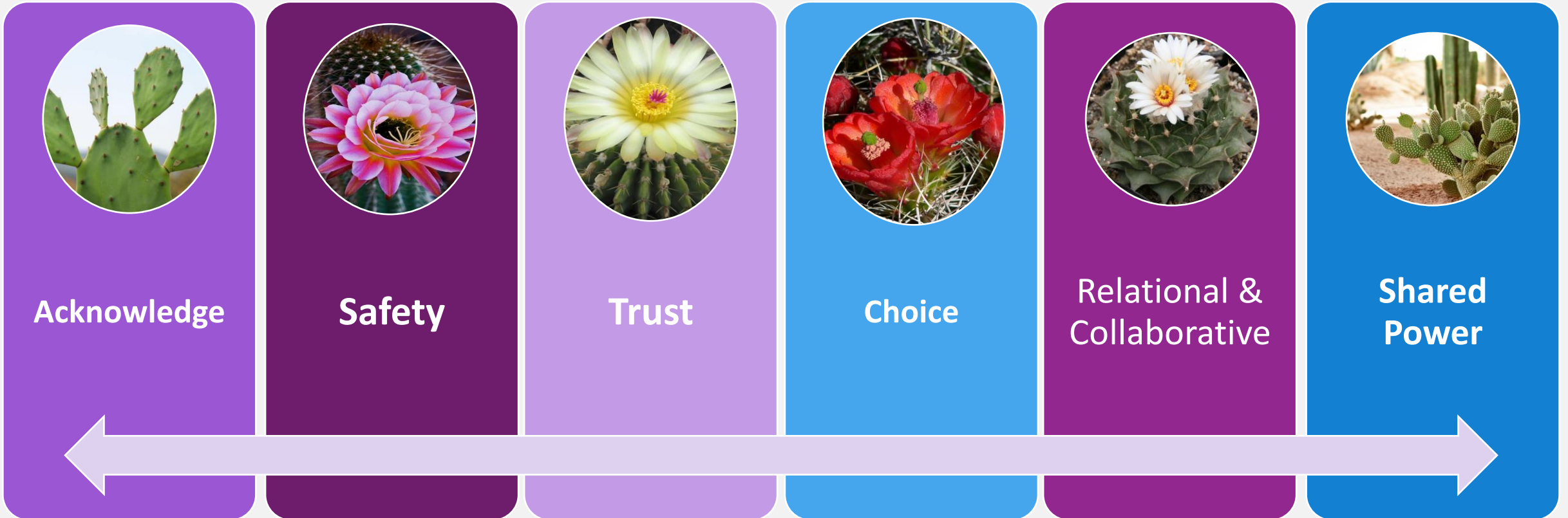
Resist  
Re-traumatization

- Actively seeks to avoid re-traumatization

SAMHSA, 2014 TIP 57



# Core Principles of Trauma-informed Practice



**Realize. Recognize. Respond. Reduce Re-traumatization**

Jean Tweed, 2013; Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2014

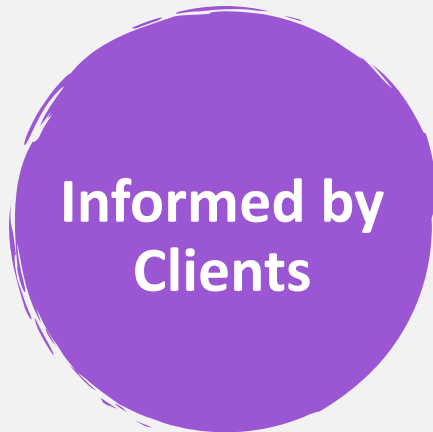
Images Source: Creative commons license

**Rosanra Yoon, Independent Consultant**



## Universal

Working with every person, whether or not experiences of trauma have been disclosed



## Informed by Clients

The Voice, Choice, and Control of Clients supported and integrated



## Integrated

Embedded in the organization's culture and braided with current practices

# Trauma-Informed Principles

Creating a Culture of Trauma-informed Practice

# Trauma-Informed vs. Trauma-Specific

## Trauma-Informed

Applied Universally  
in any setting

Focus is on  
understanding the  
impact trauma &  
promoting Safety

## Trauma Specific

Focusses on  
directly addressing  
the trauma and  
treatment of  
trauma.

Delivered by  
specially trained  
professionals.



Recognize

# IMPACT OF TRAUMA

TRAUMA IMPACT

TRIGGERS

TRAUMA REACTIONS

Images Source: Creative commons license

# Impact of Trauma



# Triggers & Trauma Reactions

## Triggers

- A trigger can occur from seeing, hearing, touching or smelling something or being in a situation that evokes past trauma.
- Trigger awareness is helpful to maximize safety and sense of control.
- Often we are not aware of all of our triggers.

## Trauma Reaction

- A trigger can set off a trauma reaction - a mind/body reaction (*e.g. panic, fear, flight, anger/defense, agitation, numbness/shutting down, self harm, etc.*)
- *We may not be aware that a trauma reaction/response is happening until later.*



# Trauma Reactions can Cause Our own Reactions/Mis-interpretation

## Behaviours

- Missed appointments/Cancellations/no-shows
- Yelling/Angry outbursts
- Disassociation
- Inconsistency
- Avoidant/withdrawal
- Overly attached
- Passive
- Aggressive
- Heightened sensitivity

## Interpretation/Reaction

- Difficult client
- Hard to serve client
- Not ready for service
- Refusing service
- Making bad choices
- Does not care
- Irresponsible
- Not reliable
- Manipulative

# Moving Away from What is Wrong to What has Happened?

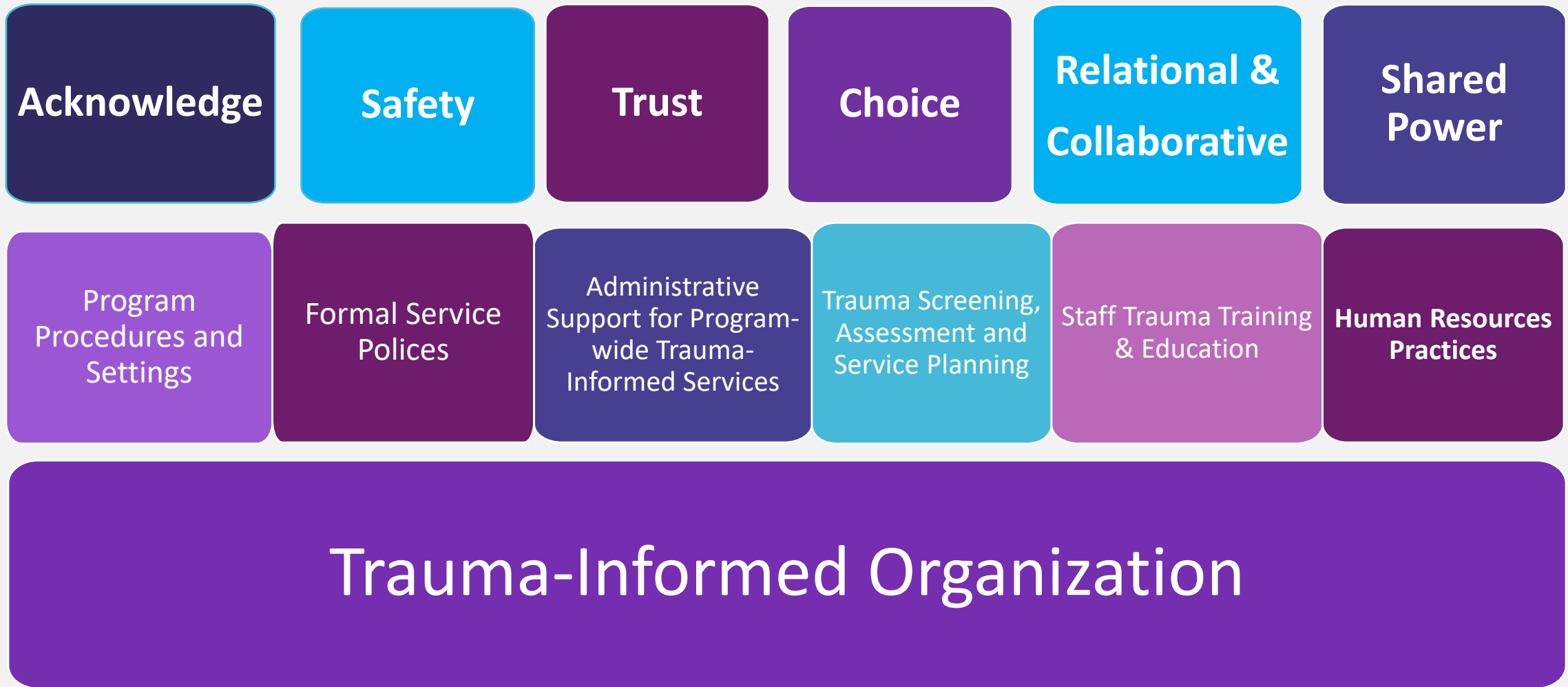
What is  
Wrong  
with the  
Person?

Trauma-  
Informed

What Has  
Happened to  
the Person



# Cultivating an Organizational Culture of Trauma-Informed Practice



# Case Study of our Journey: York Region Community and Health Services



# Emerging Learning Needs



Organizational  
culture to provide  
support to staff

Mental Health  
Communities

Trauma-  
informed as an  
emerging theme  
in social science

Enhancing  
best practice  
to serve the  
public

# Project Roadmap



**A one-time funding to be applied to a trauma-informed practice project**



# Project Roadmap



# Trauma-informed Practice Working Group

- Two managers
- An external consultant who is an expert in trauma-informed practice
- A full-time team lead
- Mental Health Promotion team lead
- Representative from Peer Support Team

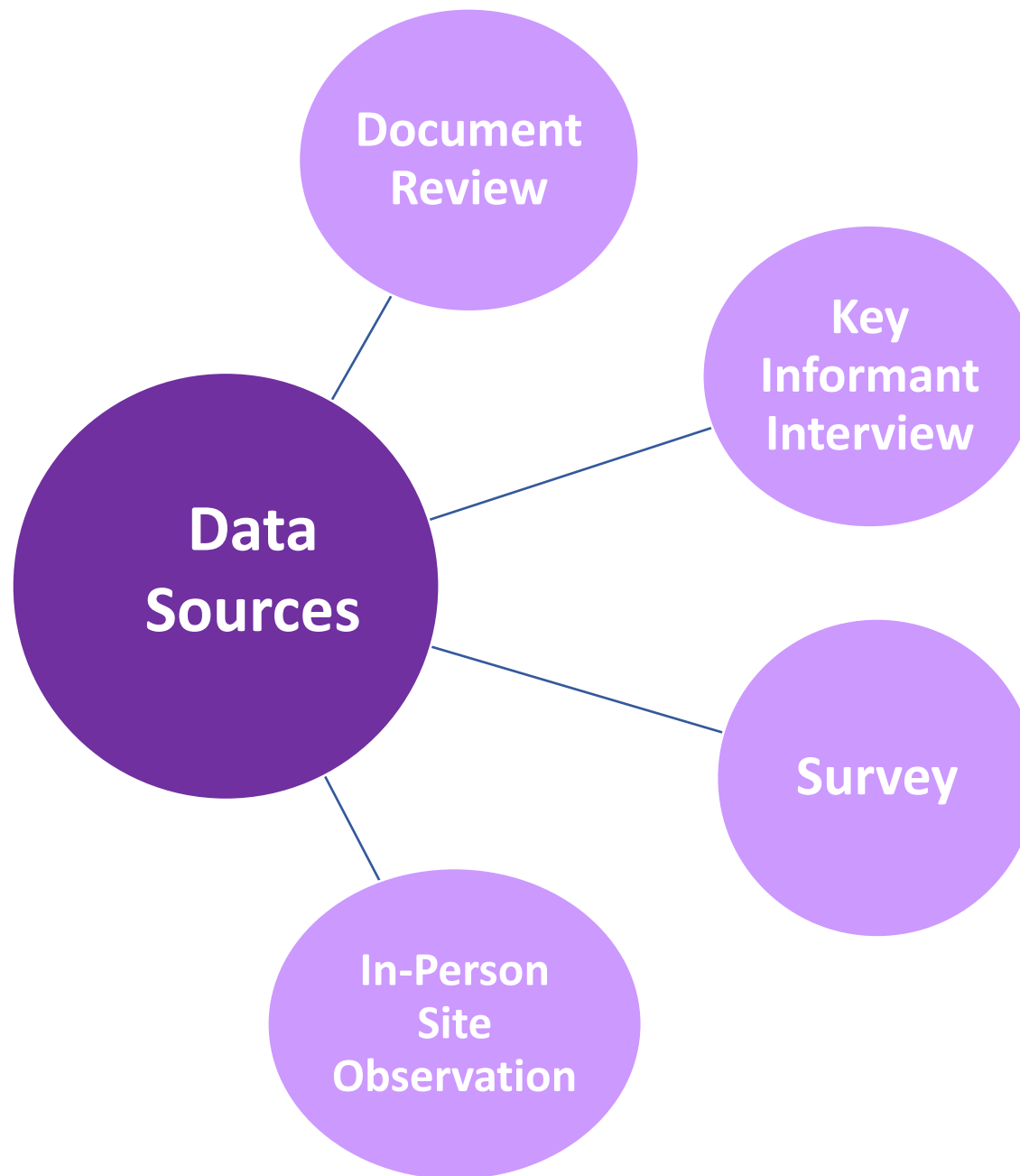


# Project Roadmap

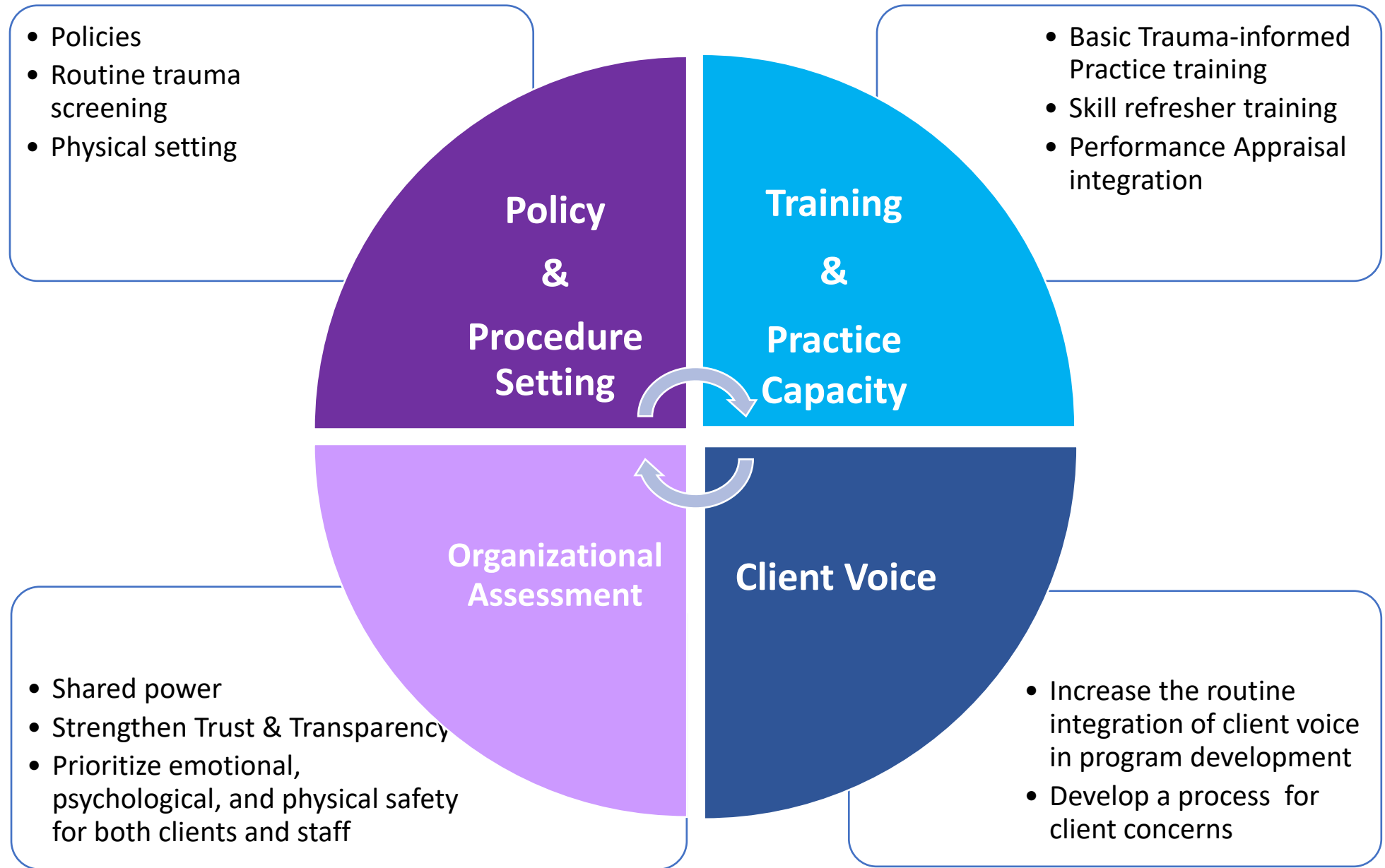




**Assessment of  
current  
organizational  
capacity of  
Trauma-informed  
Practice within  
Child and Family  
Health Division**



# Gap Analysis



# Project Roadmap



# Objectives for Staff Training

**Knowledge**

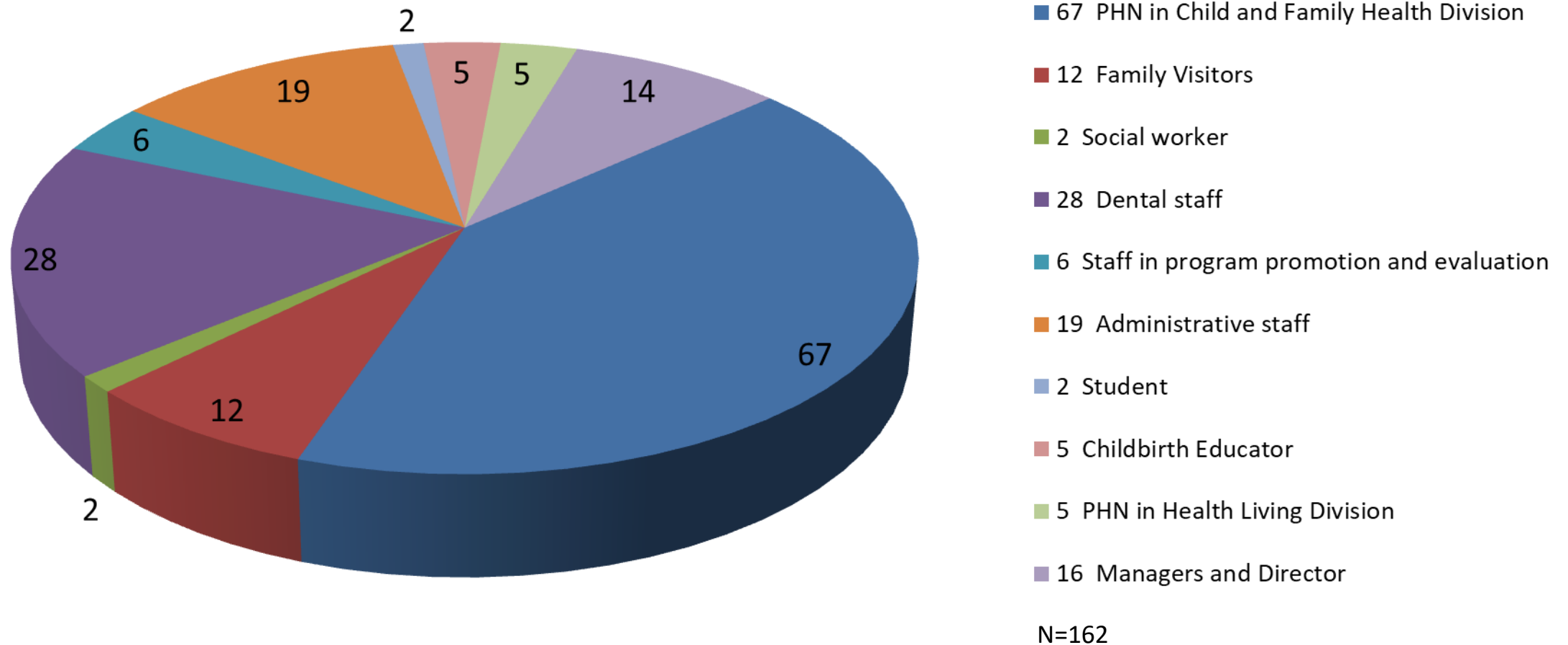
**Skill**

**Competency**

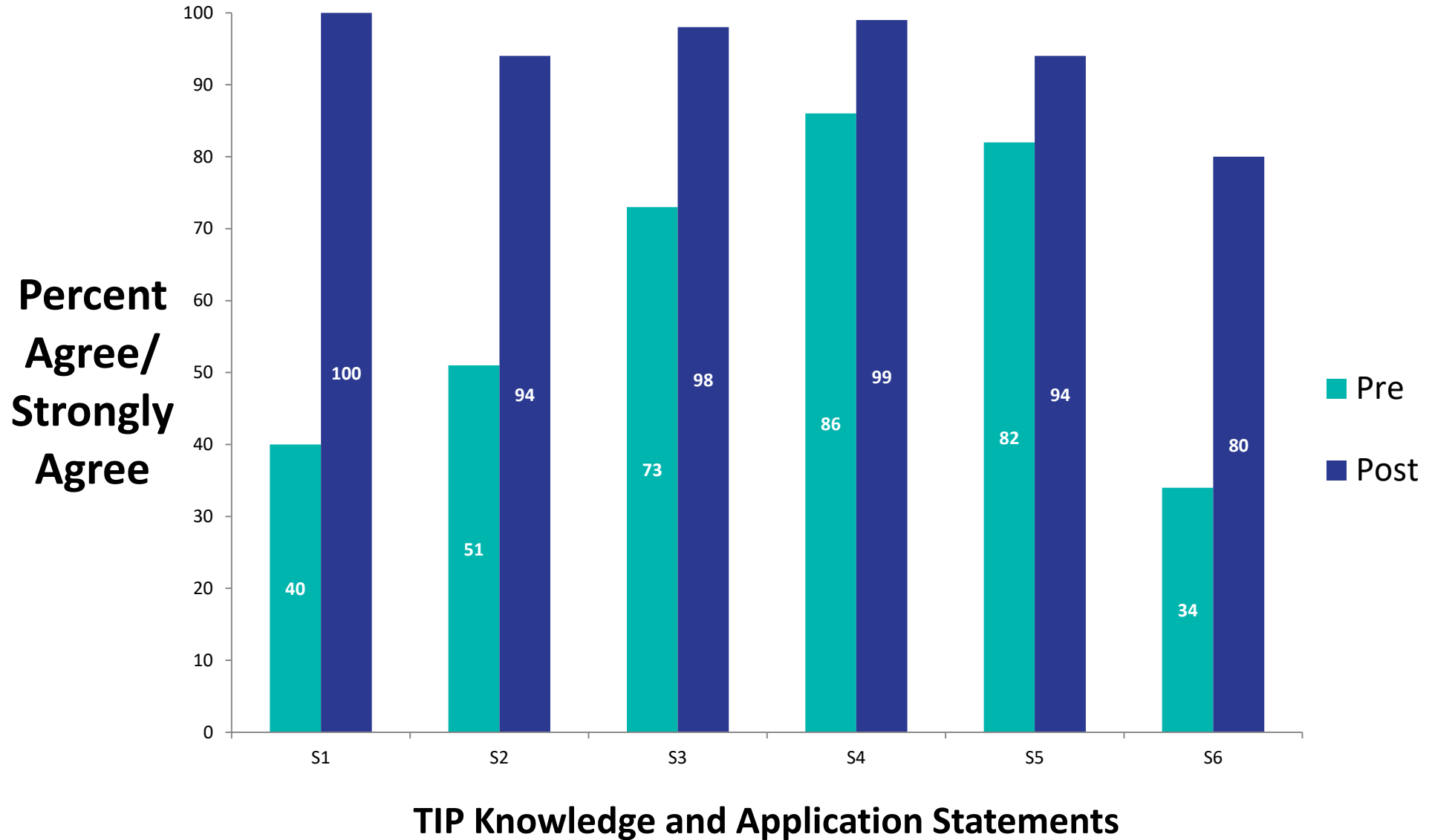
**Build Awareness**

**Making Space**

# Numbers of staff who have completed the Trauma-informed practice Training



# TIP Pre- and Post-Training Survey Results



# Staff Training

- On-site staff training
- Train-the trainer model for sustainability



# Project Roadmap



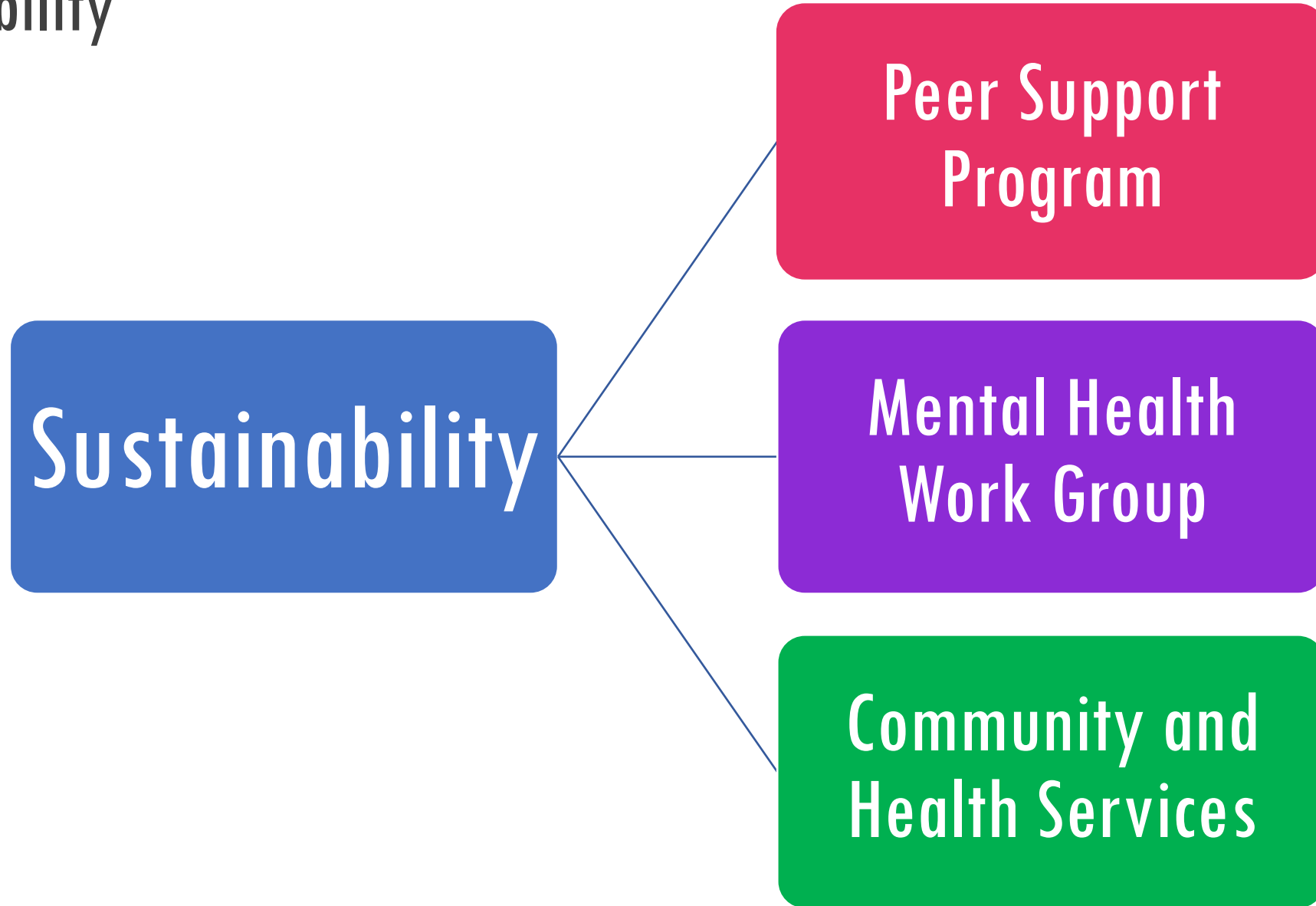


# Sustainability

- Integrated into organizational culture
- Trauma-Informed Practice Policy
- Continued training

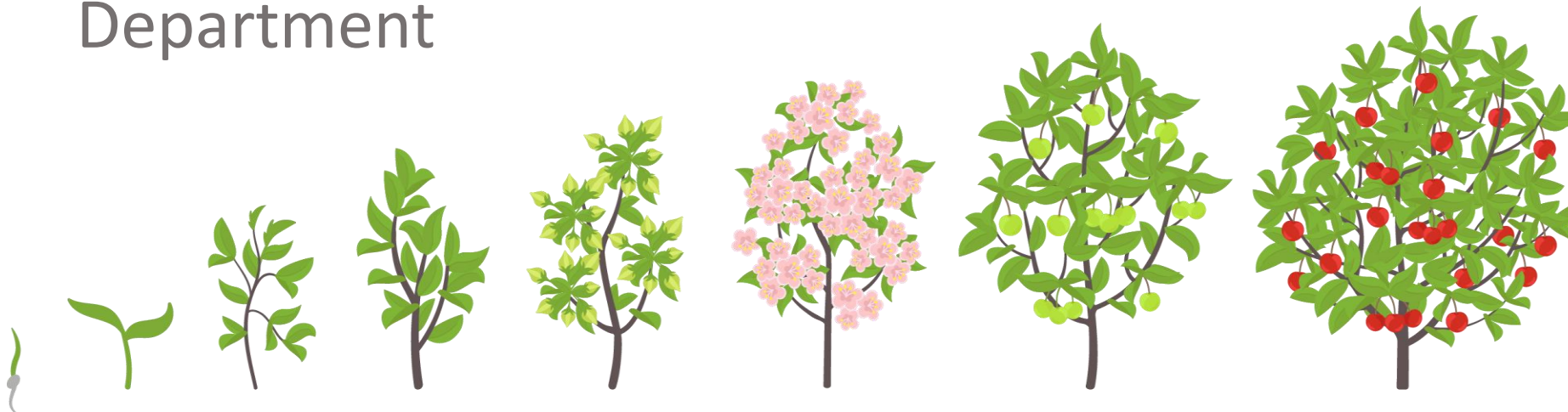


# Sustainability



## Phase Two – Trauma Informed Approach Training

- ✓ Provide a Train-the-Trainer Program to ensure and sustain the core principles of a Trauma-Informed Approach
- ✓ Deliver Trauma-Informed Approach Training to appropriate staff within the Community and Health Services Department



Questions?



THANK YOU



# Resources

BC Centre of Excellence for Women's Health:

<http://bccewh.bc.ca/category/post/trauma-violence-mental-health>

SAMHSA's National Center for Trauma-Informed Care

[www.samhsa.gov/nctic/](http://www.samhsa.gov/nctic/)

Trauma Matters : Guidelines for Trauma-Informed Practices in  
Women's Substance Use Services

<http://traumaandsubstanceabuse.files.wordpress.com/2013/03/trauma-matters-final.pdf>

# References

Trauma-informed Practice Guide (2013) British Columbia Centre of Excellence for Women's Health and Ministry of Health, Government of British Columbia. <http://bccewh.bc.ca/2014/02/trauma-informed-practice-guide/>

BC Ministry of Children and Family Development (2016). Healing Families, Helping Systems:  
A Trauma-Informed Practice Guide for Working with Children, Youth and Families

Everly G.S., J., Flannery, R. B., & Mitchell, J. T. (2000). Critical incident stress management (Cism: ) A review of the literature. *Aggression and Violent Behavior*, 5(1), 23-40. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S1359-1789\(98\)00026-3](https://doi.org/10.1016/S1359-1789(98)00026-3)

Flannery, R. (1999). Psychological Trauma and post-traumatic stress disorder: a review. *International Journal of Emergency Mental Health*, 2, 135-140.

Harris, M., & Fallot, R. (2001). Using trauma theory to design service systems. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.

# References

Herman, J. (2015) Edition. Trauma and recovery: the aftermath of violence - from domestic abuse to political terror. New York : BasicBooks.

Hodas, G. (2006). Responding to childhood trauma: The promise and practice of trauma-informed care.

Jean Tweed Centre (2013). Trauma Matters : Guidelines for Trauma-Informed Practices in Women's Substance Use Services <http://traumaandsubstanceabuse.files.wordpress.com/2013/03/trauma-matters-final.pdf>

Najavits, L.M. Seeking Safety: A Treatment Manual for PTSD and Substance Abuse. New York: Guilford Press, 2002.

Nova Scotia Health Authority (2015). Discussion Guide 1. Trauma-informed approaches. An Introduction and Discussion Guide for Health and Social Service Providers. May 2015.  
[https://novascotia.ca/dhw/addictions/documents/TIP\\_Discussion\\_Guide\\_1.pdf](https://novascotia.ca/dhw/addictions/documents/TIP_Discussion_Guide_1.pdf)



# References

Pearlman & Saakvitne(1995). Trauma and the Therapist: Countertransference and Vicarious Traumatization in Psychotherapy with Incest Survivors. New York: W.W. Norton

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. (2014). Trauma-Informed Care in Behavioral Health Services. Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 57. HHS PublicationNo. (SMA) 13-4801. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

Schachter, C.L., Stalker, C.A., Teram, E., Lasiuk, G.C., Danilkewich, A. (2008). Handbook on sensitive practice for health care practitioner: Lessons from adult survivors of childhood sexual abuse. Ottawa: Public Health Agency of Canada.

Smith, A., et al., From Hastings Street to Haida Gwaii: Provincial results of the 2013 BC Adolescent Health Survey. 2014, McCreary Centre Society: Vancouver, B.C.