

Building a Trauma-informed System of Care for Children in Connecticut

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National Prevalence of Trauma Exposure in Childhood

- **By the time they are 15-17 years old, most children are exposed to at least one, and often multiple, traumatic events**
- **71%** of youth up to age 17 reported trauma in past year (most 3+)¹
 - Child sexual abuse: 17% boys, 28% girls²
 - Domestic violence exposure: 20%-40% of all children³
- **Most trauma exposure is never reported**



¹Finkelhor (2005)

²Rind, Tromovitch, & Bauserman (1998)

³Evans, Davies, & DiLillo (2008)

Prevalence of Children's Trauma Exposure in Connecticut's Systems

- **Outpatient Child Guidance Clinics**
 - 22,344 children served per year
 - **53% report history of trauma**
 - **60-80%** in 22 agencies trained to deliver trauma-focused practices
- **Juvenile Justice System**
 - 10,000 children (0-16) served per year
 - 2,200 admitted to detention
 - **>80% report history of trauma**
- **Total** in these systems alone estimated to be approximately **20,000 children per year in Connecticut**

What are potentially traumatic events?

- Physical Abuse
- Sexual Abuse
- Chronic Neglect
- Life threatening accident or injury
- Chronic illness or painful medical procedures
- Loss of parent, sibling or loved one
- Domestic Violence
- Community Violence
- School Violence
- Dating Violence
- Exposure to natural disasters
- Exposure to war

What are typical reactions to traumatic events?

- **Overwhelming, unanticipated danger** that cannot be mediated/processed
- Leads to **fight or flight response** (normal methods for decreasing external danger)
- Results in **difficulties in regulating behavior** that compromises affective, cognitive and behavioral responses
- Leads to loss of **internal control** and normal functioning

Post-traumatic symptoms in children:

Chronic Symptoms

Four major symptom areas:

1 Re-experiencing the trauma

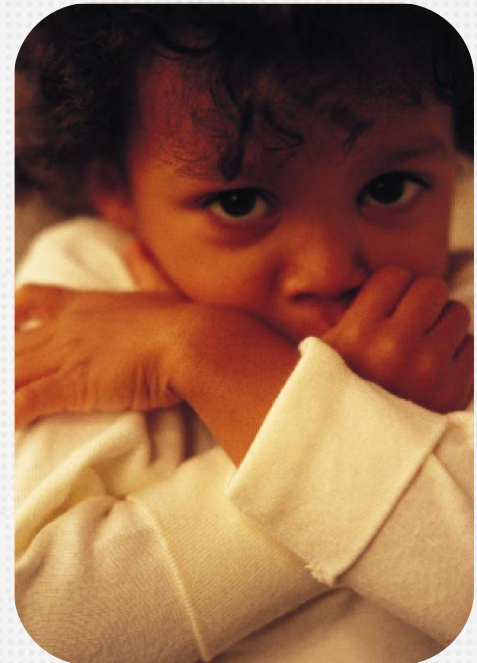
2 Avoidance & fear

3 Increased arousal

4 Decreased responsiveness, numbing & regression

Traumatic Stress in Children: Risk for Misdiagnosis

- Traumatic stress can be a contributing factor and cause of a range of other disorders in children:
 - ADHD
 - Anxiety
 - Depression
 - Bipolar Disorder
 - Oppositional Defiant Disorder
 - Conduct Disorder
 - Specific Phobias
 - Learning/academic difficulties



Adverse Childhood Experiences (Trauma Exposure)

- **Abuse and Neglect** (e.g., psychological, physical, sexual)
- **Household Dysfunction** (e.g., domestic violence, substance abuse, mental illness)
- **Exposure to Injury or Violence** (e.g., medical trauma, community violence, disaster)



Impact on Child Development

- **Neurobiological Effects** (e.g., brain abnormalities, stress hormone dysregulation)
- **Psychosocial Effects** (e.g., poor attachment, poor socialization, poor self-efficacy)
- **Health Risk Behaviors** (e.g., smoking, obesity, substance abuse, promiscuity)



Long-Term Consequences

Disease and Disability

- Major Depression, Suicide, PTSD
- Drug and Alcohol Abuse
- Heart Disease
- Cancer
- Chronic Lung Disease
- Sexually Transmitted Diseases
- Intergenerational abuse

Social Problems

- Homelessness
- Prostitution
- Criminal Behavior
- Unemployment
- Parenting problems
- High utilization of health and social services

Long-term Consequences into Adulthood

Disease and Disability

- Major Depression, Suicide, PTSD
- Drug and Alcohol Abuse
- Heart Disease
- Cancer
- Chronic Lung Disease
- Sexually Transmitted Diseases
- Intergenerational abuse

Social Problems

- Homelessness
- Prostitution
- Criminal Behavior
- Unemployment
- Parenting problems
- High utilization of health and social services

Victimization and Offending

(Kilpatrick et al, 2003)

- **47%** of sexually assaulted boys reported engaging in delinquent acts, compared with only **17%** of those not sexually assaulted.
- **20%** of sexually assaulted girls engaged in delinquent acts, five times higher than the delinquency rate of girls who had not been sexually assaulted (**5%**)
- **47%** of boys who had been physically assaulted had committed a serious offense, compared with **10%** of boys who were not assaulted

Maltreatment and Offending

- People who experience any type of maltreatment during childhood **are more likely to be arrested later in life**—either as a juvenile or adult.
- Being abused or neglected increased the likelihood of arrest as a **juvenile by 59%** and as an adult by **28%** and for a violent crime by **30%**
- Abused and neglected youth were **younger at first arrest, committed nearly twice as many offenses and were arrested more frequently.**

Dire Consequences

- Mortality
- In a 2005 study, Linda Teplin found that more than **10% of children** she identified in the juvenile justice system experiencing traumatic stress **were dead 10 years later.**
- In Connecticut, 53% of children in detention screen positive for PTSD.

Childhood Trauma and Public Health

- Single greatest **preventable** cause of mental illness
- Single greatest **preventable** cause of drug and alcohol abuse in women
- Single greatest **preventable** cause of HIV high-risk behavior (IV drugs, promiscuity)
- Significant **contributor** to leading causes of death (heart disease, cancer, stroke, diabetes, suicide)

Cost Estimates of Child Maltreatment

United States (in 2007 dollars)

- Direct costs → \$33 Billion
- Indirect costs → \$71 Billion
- Total annual costs → **\$104 Billion**

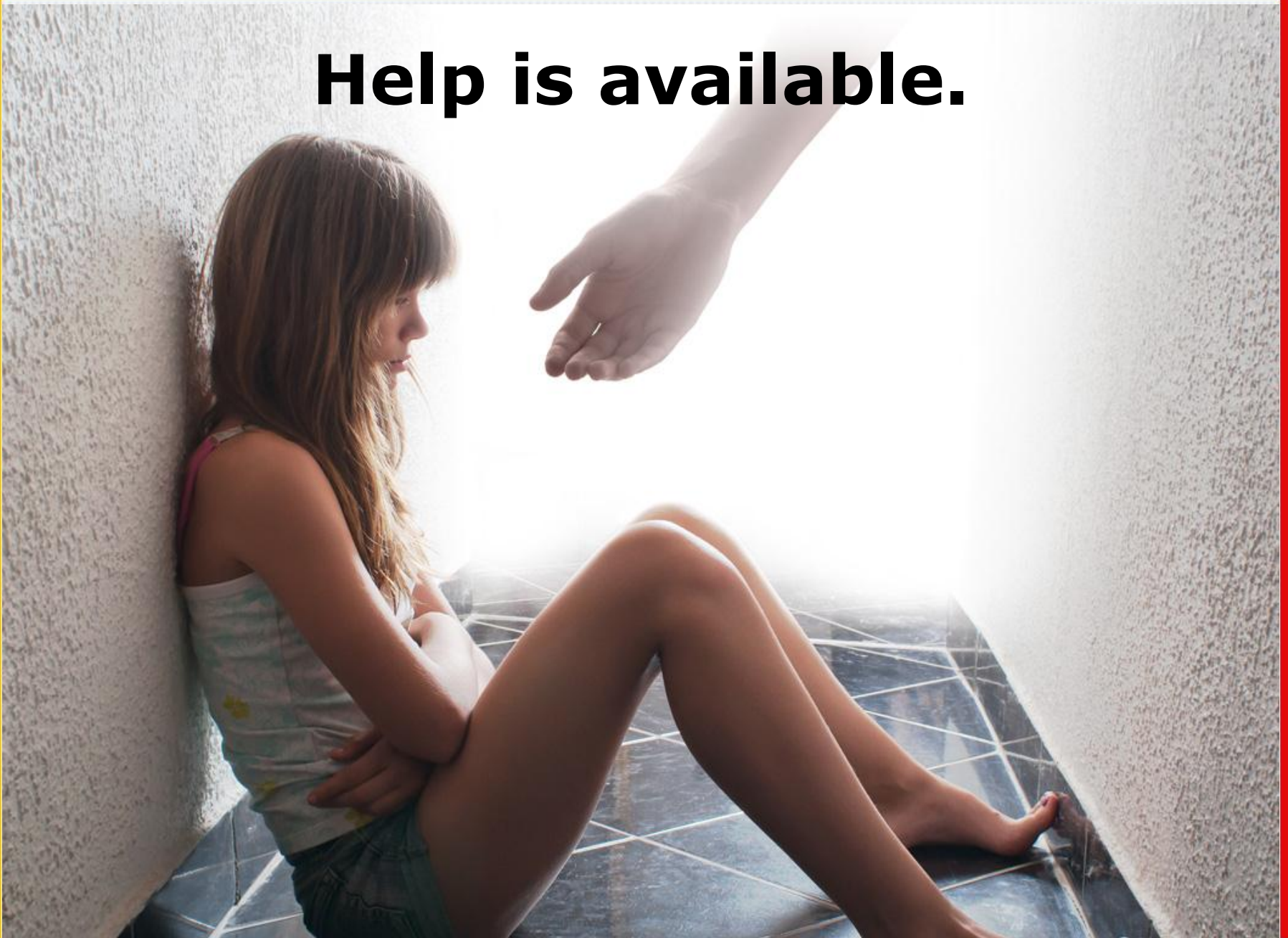


***Trauma is to Mental Health
as
Smoking is to Cancer!***



Steven Sharfstein, MD
President, American Psychiatric Association

Help is available.



Connecticut History of Trauma-informed System Development

History of in-home evidence-based practices

Growing awareness about child traumatic stress

Desire among key stakeholders to create a trauma-informed system of care

Desire to implement evidence-based practices in outpatient community-based settings

Major Efforts to Develop Trauma-informed Care for Children

- **Screening and Identification** of at risk children and youth
 - Universal trauma screening in 22 outpatient clinics
 - Universal trauma screening for children in detention
 - Ongoing efforts to screen children in child welfare system
 - Screening in pediatric settings and schools
 - Training of law enforcement
- **Evidence-based practices** disseminated statewide:
 - TF-CBT, TARGET, DBT, CFTSI, CANY
- **Trauma-informed approaches** in milieu settings (TF-CBT, Risking Connection & Restorative Approach)

Creating a Trauma-informed Child Welfare System

\$3.2 million CONCEPT grant, 5 year federal grant awarded to DCF to improve trauma-focused care for children in the child welfare system

- ① **Workforce development** (trauma-informed care)
- ② **Universal trauma screening & referrals**
 - Screening: by DCF staff
 - Assessment & Treatment: by Community Providers
- ③ **Dissemination of Trauma-focused Treatment**
 - Trauma Focused Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (TF-CBT)
 - Child & Family Traumatic Stress Intervention (CFTSI)

Trauma Screening, Identification, and Referral

Educating Practices in the Community (EPIC)

- Developed by CHDI
- Utilizes academic detailing model
- Provides training and links to community-based resources

EPIC Trauma Module delivered to:

- 21 Pediatric Offices (392 physicians, nurses, and staff)
- 10 School Districts (728 school nurses, psychologists, social workers and teachers)

Over 1,000 professionals trained in Connecticut to screen for trauma exposure and stress symptoms

Trauma Screening by DCF

- Through CONCEPT grant, goal is to enhance DCFs capacity to identify and respond to children who have experienced trauma
- To be implemented statewide in 2014
- Required trauma screening of all children ages 4-18 receiving ongoing services in DCF (~14,000 children)
 - Children will be screened using standardized trauma screening tool at time of case plan development and case review
 - Referral to trauma-focused treatment provider if screen positive

Child and Family Traumatic Stress Intervention (CFTSI)

- Developed by Marans & Berkowitz
- 4-session EBT peritraumatic intervention (Berkowitz, Stover, & Marans, 2011)
- Prevent PTSD/child traumatic stress
- Works with child and caregiver
 - Increase awareness about traumatic stress
 - Develop skills to manage reactions
 - Provide support to family following trauma

Trauma Focused Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (TF-CBT)

- Developed by Cohen, Mannarino, & Deblinger
- Evidence-Based Treatment: 8+ studies
- Manualized & flexible
- Target population
 - Children/adolescents 3-18 suffering from traumatic stress
 - Goals: Improve child (& parent) symptoms by helping them manage powerful emotions related to traumatic event(s)
- Caregiver involvement in treatment
- Greater improvements in:
 - Child PTSD, depression, anxiety, shame, behavior problems
 - Parent distress, support, parenting practices, depression

Statewide Dissemination of TF-CBT

- DCF invested in original training and dissemination of model between 2007-2010 training 16 agencies
- Subsequent federal grant from the Administration of Children and Families (CONCEPT) to disseminate TF-CBT to additional 12 agencies and integrate into child welfare system and CFTSI to 8-10 agencies across Connecticut.

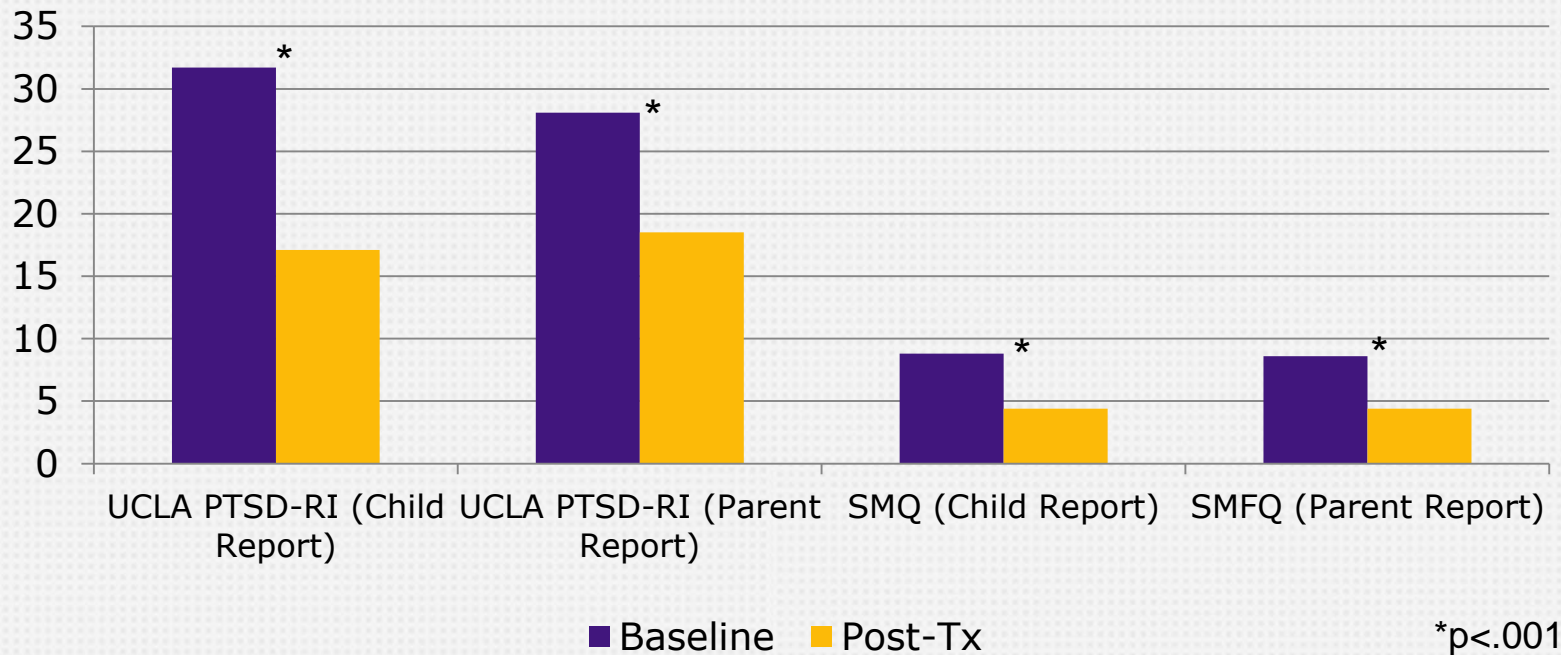
TF-CBT Statewide Dissemination

- 22 agencies trained to date, six more next year
- Any child in Connecticut within one hour drive of agency
- Service reimbursed as outpatient care by Medicaid or private insurance
- Limited capacity and access (especially for children with private insurance)
- Inadequate reimbursement for providers?
- To date 384 clinicians and staff trained across the state
- Highly effective with strong outcomes
- Only 4.8% of children receive TF-CBT in outpatient clinics

Children Receiving TF-CBT in CT

- **2,369 children served** as of September, 2012
- Average age = **11.5 years old** (range from 3 – 21)
- 60% female
- Living situation:
 - 65% with one or both biological parents
 - 19% in a foster or adoptive home
 - 17% in other settings/unknown
- 14% African American; 27% Latino; 46% Caucasian
- 32% have DCF involvement
- Most common “worst” traumatic events were **sexual abuse, physical abuse/injury, death of a loved one, and separation from caregiver**
- Children report average of **7.8 different types of trauma exposure**

TF-CBT Outcomes in CT (N=391)



***Remission of PTSD diagnosis in 82% of children** with likely PTSD diagnosis at baseline who completed treatment (based on UCLA PTSD-RI Severity)

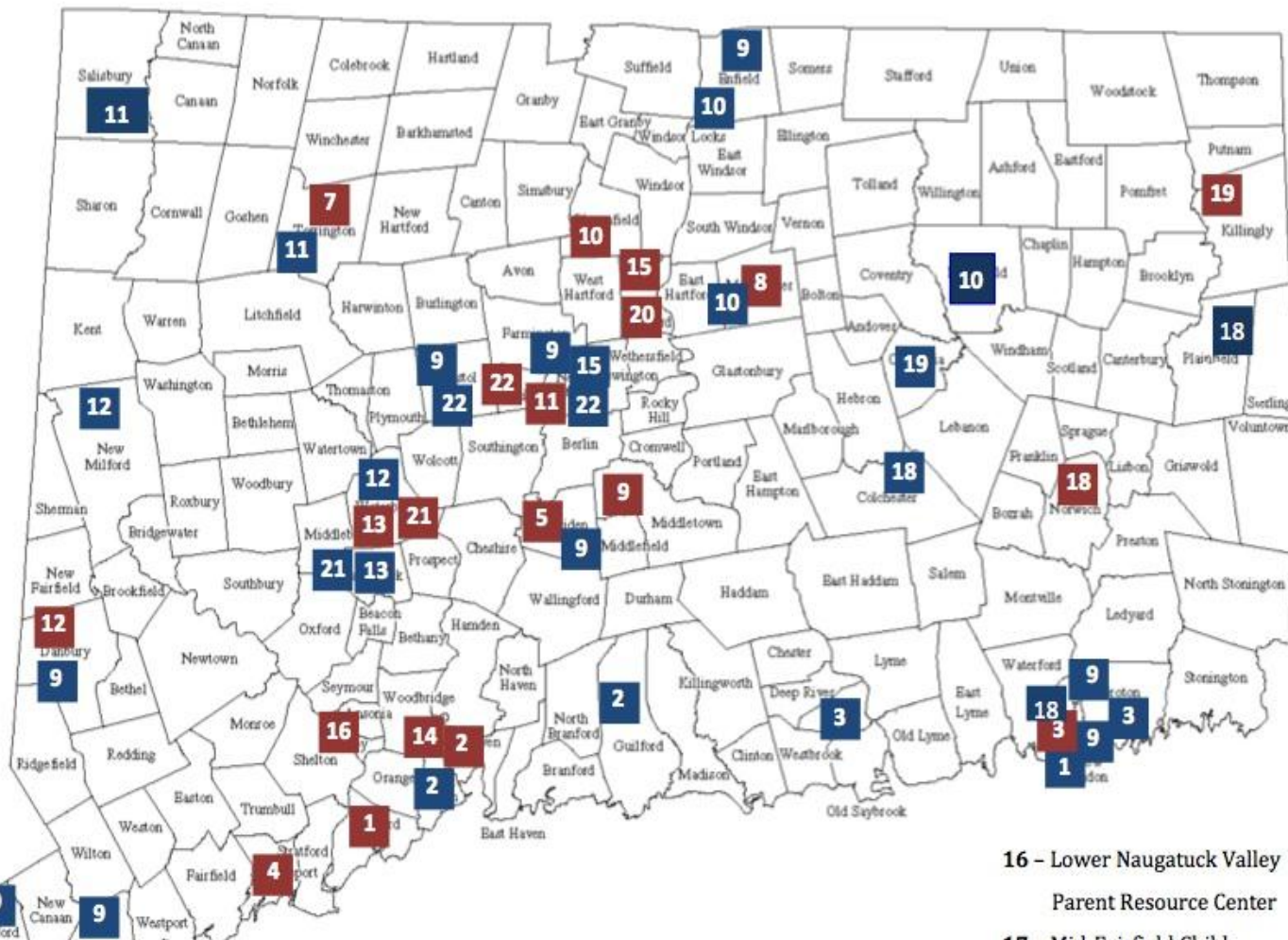
Additional Benefits of TF-CBT Treatment

- Reduced no-show rate
- Increased staff morale
- Shorter length of stay in treatment
- Improved staff attitudes about EBTs
- Likely future cost savings



TF-CBT Agencies

- 1 – Bridges, A Community Support System
- 2 – Clifford W. Beers Guidance Clinic
- 3 – Child & Family Agency of Southeastern CT
- 4 – Child and Family Guidance Center
- 5 – Child Guidance Clinic of Central CT
- 6 – Child Guidance Clinic of Southern CT
- 7 – Center for Youth and Families/Charlotte Hungerford Hospital
- 8 – Community Child Guidance, Inc.
- 9 – Community Health Center
- 10 – Community Health Resources
- 11 – Community Mental Health Affiliates, Inc.
- 12 – Family and Children's Aid
- 13 – Family Services of Greater Waterbury, Inc.
- 14 – Hill Health Center Corporation
- 15 – Klingberg Comprehensive Family Services
- 16 – Lower Naugatuck Valley Parent Resource Center
- 17 – Mid-Fairfield Child Guidance
- 18 – United Community and Family Services
- 19 – United Services, Inc.
- 20 – Village for Families & Children, Inc.
- 21 – Wellmore Behavioral Health
- 22 – Wheeler Clinic



	Main office
	Satellite office

- 16 – Lower Naugatuck Valley Parent Resource Center
- 17 – Mid-Fairfield Child Guidance
- 18 – United Community and Family Services
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- 22 – Wheeler Clinic

Summary

1

Trauma exposure and related symptoms are a significant public health concern

2

It is important to screen and identify children early and connect families to appropriate services and supports.

3

Connecticut has a range of available effective services to help children and families.

4

Access to these services is limited and capacity is significant issue.

5

Need for adequate reimbursement for services and ongoing training and quality assurance to ensure good outcomes.

Challenges

- Need for additional training of professionals to screen (especially pediatrics)
- Lack of community-based providers to refer identified children
- Limited capacity of TF-CBT and other trauma-focused providers
- Limited access, especially by those with private insurance
- Limited treatments for young children (ages 0-5) and adults
- Limited to no access in school-based settings
- Extra cost/time to utilize evidence-based treatments and insufficient reimbursement
- Staff turnover
- Ongoing training and quality assurance needs



Recommendations

Build and strengthen a **trauma-informed** system of care across the following systems:

- 1) Pediatrics
- 2) Behavioral Health
- 3) Early Childhood
- 4) Schools
- 5) Child Welfare
- 6) Juvenile Justice

Recommendations

- Increase support for training including:
 - Pediatrics
 - Child Welfare
 - School and early care and education staff
 - Juvenile Justice
 - Community-based Providers
- Identify and train additional providers to deliver trauma-focused services
- Building capacity of existing programs to serve more children
- Ensure equal access to effective trauma-focused services
- Ongoing training and quality assurance for existing programs
- Increased access to trauma-focused services in juvenile justice settings
- Increased the range of evidence-based trauma-focused services available including school-based (e.g., CBITS) and early childhood (e.g., Child FIRST and PCIT)
- Ensuring adequate reimbursements and incentives for providing evidence-based trauma-focused practices for providers
- Collect outcome data to ensure programs are working

**Together we can create a system
to build a better future
for our most
vulnerable children**



Contact Information

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Questions & Answers

