

Trauma-Informed Courtrooms

Lisa Callahan, PhD October 14, 2017

SAMSHA's Definition of Trauma

Individual trauma results from an event, series of events, or a set of circumstances that is experienced by an individual as physically or emotionally harmful or threatening and that has lasting adverse effects on the individual's functioning and physical, social, emotional, or spiritual well-being.





Adverse Childhood Events (ACE) Comparison Across Samples

	US Adults ¹ N=17,000+	ATC ² N=90	JMHC ³ N=54	CA – CHC ⁴ N=701	FL – Boys ⁵ N=50,000+	FL – Girls ⁶ N=17.000+
Physical Abuse	11%	70%	27%	6%	39%	11%
Emotional Abuse	28%	93%	*	5%	41%	28%
Sexual Abuse	21%	31%	22%	4%	31%	21%
Emotional Neglect	15%	94%	56%	12%	39%	15%
Physical Neglect	10%	29%	2%	*	18%	10%
Mother/Other HH Treated Violently	13%	83%	24%	11%	84%	13%
HH Substance Abuse	27%	45%	43%	25%	30%	27%
HH Mental Illness/Suicide	19%	37%	44%	11%	12%	19%
Parents Sep/Div, 1/0 Parents	23%	68%	68%	62%	84%	23%
HH Member Incarcerated	5%	30%	35%	12%	68%	5%



¹ Feletti et al., 1998 ³ Callahan et al., 2014 ² IL Tx Ct

Trauma & Justice-involved Youth

NCTSN Study – justice-involved youth ages 13-18 (N=658)

Findings:

- Average # of trauma types ~5
- PTSD 24% clinical range
- Academic problems 72%
- Substance use 44%
- Child welfare involvement 42%
- Age of onset 1st year of life 34%, ages 1-5 28%
- Multiple traumas 90%



National Survey of Children's Exposure to Violence

- Random national sample of 4000 children in US ages 0-18
- Findings:
 - 37% experienced a <u>physical assault</u> in past year, peaks ages 6-9 (51% over lifetime) B>G
 - 5% experienced a <u>sexual assault</u> in past year, peaks ages 14-17 (8.4% over lifetime) G>B
 - 15% experienced any maltreatment in past year, peaks 14-17 (25% over lifetime) B=G
 - 27% experienced any <u>property crime</u> in past year, peaks 14-17 (41% over lifetime) B>G
 - 25% <u>witnessed violence</u> in past year, peaks 14-17 (38% over lifetime) B=G; boys more likely to witness community violence and girls family violence



National Crime Victim Survey (NCVS)

- 2005-2014, persons 12 or older
- Findings:
 - 3.2 million people/year experience one or more non-fatal violent victimizations
 - 2.6 million people experience single episodes in a year
 - 617,000 people with multiple victimizations in same year
 - 33% of IPV victims experienced repeated violent victimizations, more than those who experienced victimization by other people
 - 31% of sexual assault/rape victims experienced repeated violent victimizations, more than victims of other types of violence
 - 23% repeated victimization occurred at such a frequency victims unable to describe time frame
 - Over half were re-victimized within a month



Homelessness & Poverty in the U.S.

- 401,061 Total households experiencing homelessness
- How many people experienced homelessness in 2016?
 - ~ 549,928 individuals of all ages
 - 40% are females
 - 116,706 are children under age 18 living with adult
 - 4,113 are children living with no adult
- 6% of people in US live in deep poverty (<50% of FPL); 14% live at FPL; 32% live at 2x FPL
 - 6.6 million children living in deep poverty
 - 14.7 million children live in HH with food insecurity in past year



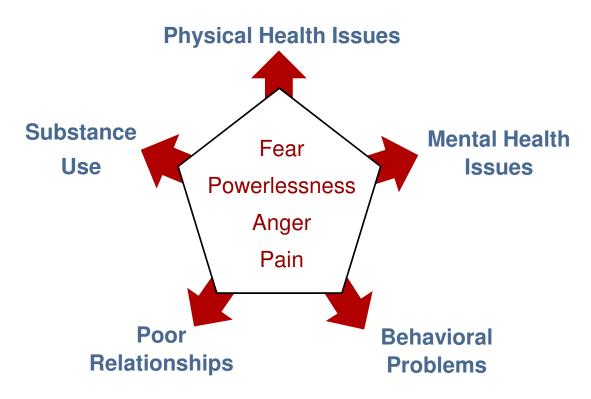
Expanding Definitions of Adversity

ACES include 10 items

- Broadening the Focus Additional items:
 - Low SES contributes to lower physical health score
 - High peer victimization contributes to higher distress symptoms
 - High peer social isolation contributes to higher distress symptoms
 - High exposure to community violence contributes to higher distress symptoms



Long Term Effects of Trauma



http://www.samhsa.gov/gains-center © 2016

Physical Health & Trauma

ACE studies demonstrate that childhood trauma <u>significantly</u> increases the risk of:

- Cigarette smoking
- Suicidal behavior
- Difficulty controlling anger
- Intimate partner violence
- Memory impairment
- Sexuality issues
- Ulcers

- Heart disease
- Obesity
- Lung disease
- Cancer
- Arthritis
- Fractures
- Anemia
- Back pain
- Skin disease



Substance Use, Mental Health, & Trauma

ACE studies* demonstrate that childhood trauma <u>significantly</u> increases the risk of:

- Suicidality
- Alcohol misuse (women)
- Witnessing & perpetuating IPV
- Lower scores on MH measures
- Depression
- Co-occurring disorder
- Hallucinations

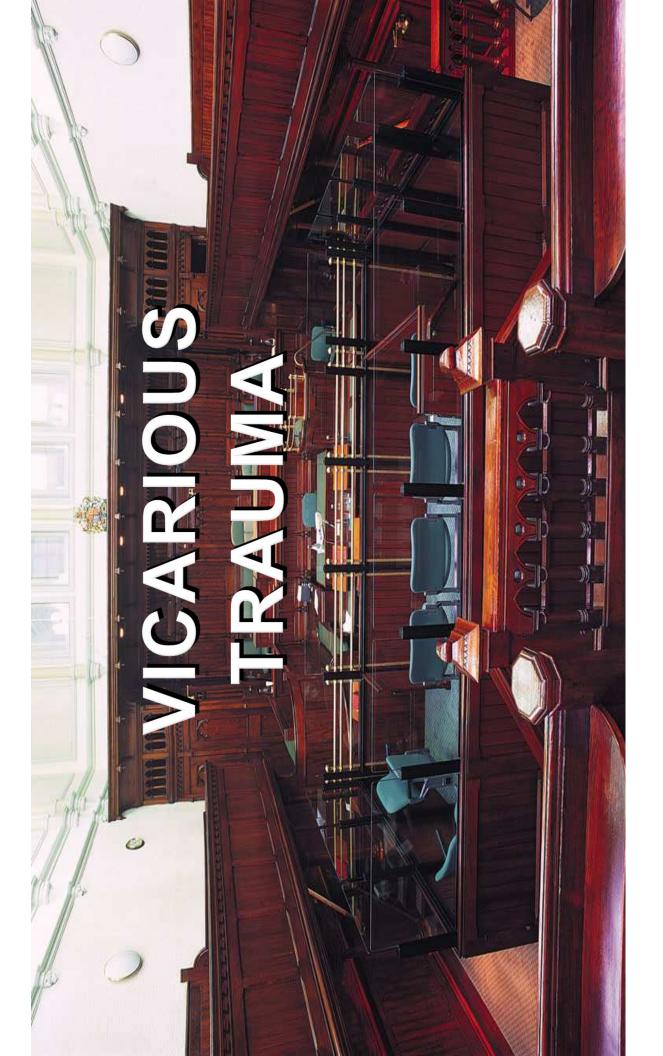
- Rx for psychotropic medications
- Anxiety
- Dysthymia
- Personality disorder
- Borderline personality disorder



Putting Together All of the Pieces for Improving Outcomes

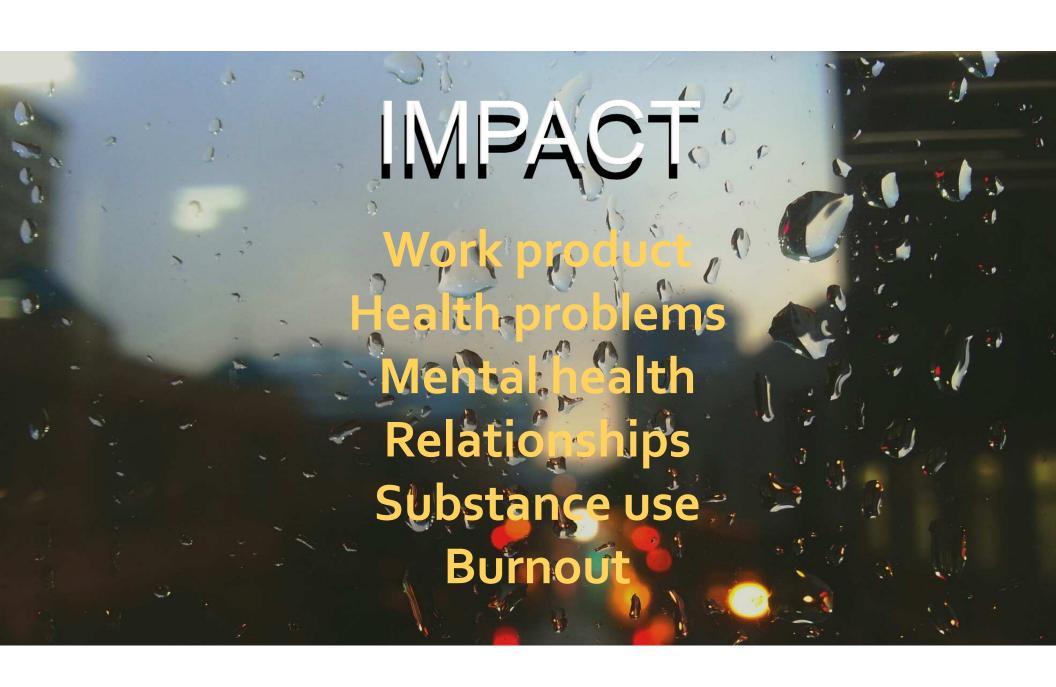






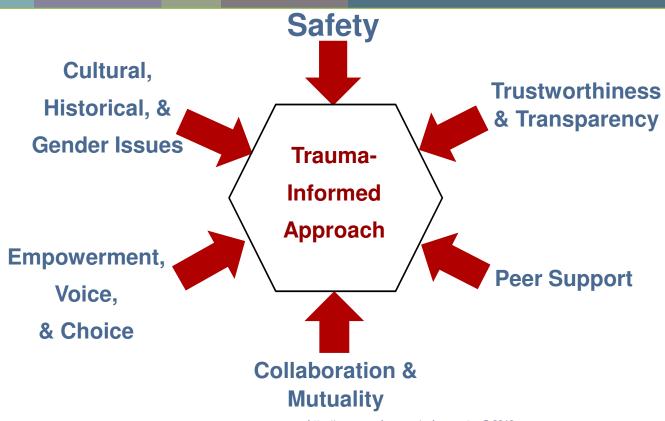
WHO IS AFFECTED

- Judges
- Attorneys
- Court staff
- Jury members
- Court consultants





Principles of a Trauma-informed Approach



http://www.samhsa.gov/gains-center © 2016

Guidelines for Implementing a **Trauma-informed Approach**

- Governance & leadership
- Policy
- Physical environment
- Engagement & involvement
- Cross-sector collaboration

Guidelines for Implementing a **Trauma-informed Approach**

- Screening, assessment, & treatment
- Training & workforce development
- Progress monitoring & quality assurance
- Financing
- Evaluation



Contact Information

Lisa Callahan, PhD
SAMDSA'S GAINS Center
Policy Research Associates, Inc.
Delmar NY 12054
Icallahan@prainc.com

