





JUDICIAL SUMMIT ON MENTAL HEALTH



DFPS and Trauma-Informed Care

Presented by: Kristene Blackstone

Associate Commissioner

Child Protective Services

October 22, 2018

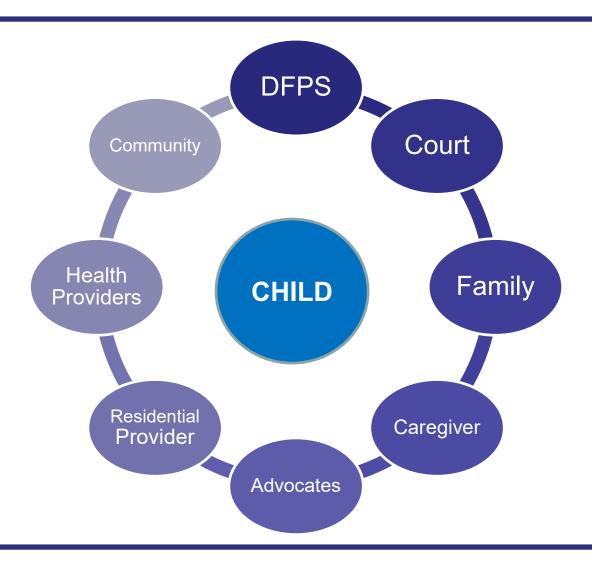


At DFPS, Trauma-informed Care is more than an implementation; it is a perspective shift





Circle of Care/System of Care







- 2009 TIC Training for caseworkers and caregivers
- 2010 TIC Training for Residential Providers
- 2012 Annual training required for caregivers; DFPS two-hour training live on public site and CLOE Learning Station
- 2015 RCC increase to 8 hours of TIC training prior to being the only caregiver responsible for a child in care





Accomplishments

- 2016 CANS Implementation
- 2017 TIC Program Specialist Position
- 2017 Building Resiliency in the Face of Trauma (BRIFT):

- TBRI-based Secondary Trauma training for CPS Staff
- 2017 2018 Statewide
 Collaborative on Trauma-informed
 Care





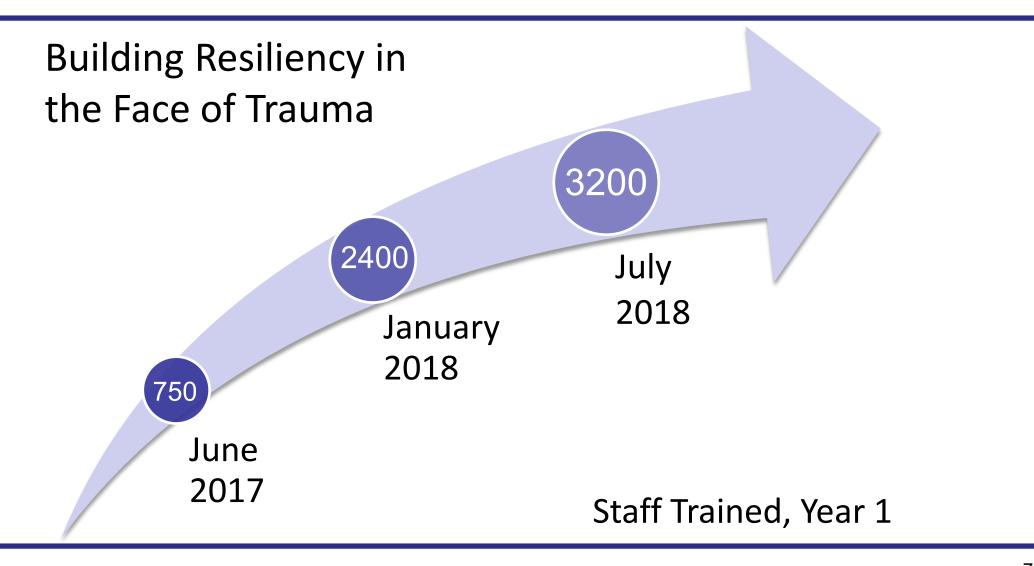
Required Training for CPS Staff

- Initial training for new staff based on National Childhood Traumatic Stress Network (NCTSN) curriculum
 - Provided by Cenpatico/STAR Health and CLOE
- TIC Refresher training, annual
- Secondary Trauma Training: Building Resiliency in the Face of Trauma (BRIFT)
 - TBRI-based curriculum





Secondary Trauma Training





Secondary Trauma Support Legislative Appropriations Request





Required Training for Residential Providers

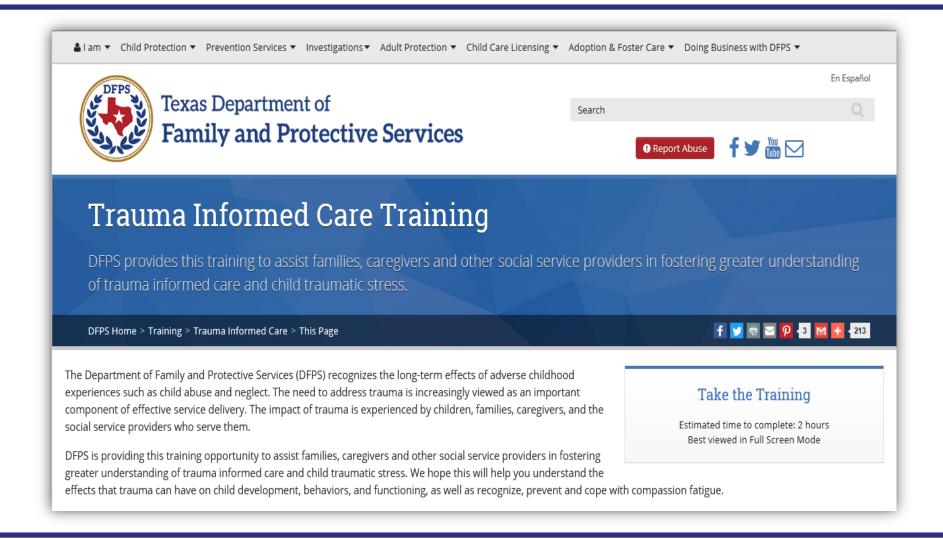
Minimum of 8 hours including:

- Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)
- Secondary Trauma prevention and management
- Practical applications for caregivers
- TIC Refresher training, annual
- Providers have choices, including:
 - NCTSN, STAR Health / Foster Care
 EDU, TBRI, Sanctuary Model



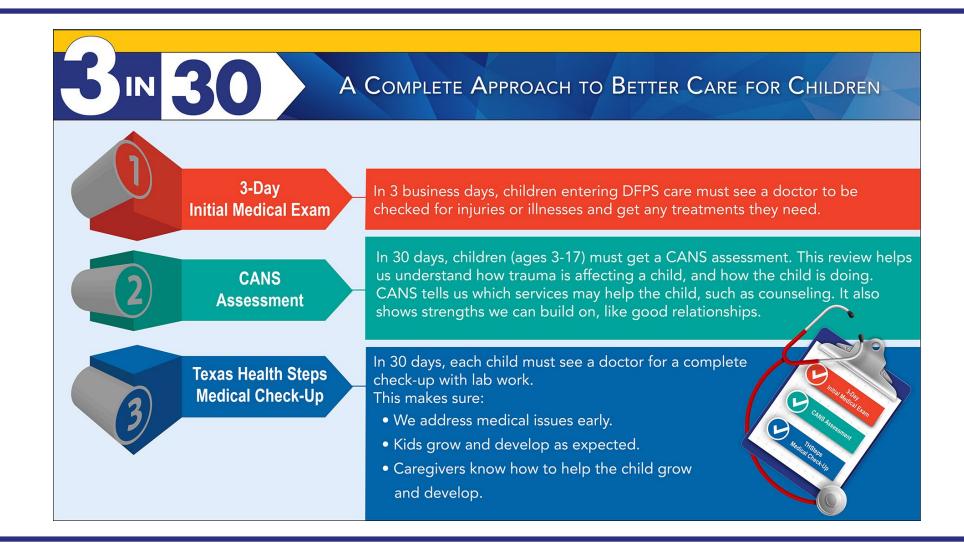


DFPS TIC Training



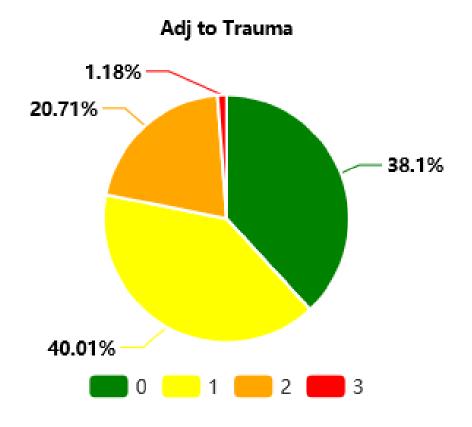


Trauma Screening and Assessment





eCANS Reports



Initial CANS assessments from 9/1/17-8/31/18



Youth and Family Voice

The voices of those we serve are critical to a trauma-informed system





Treatment Foster Family Care





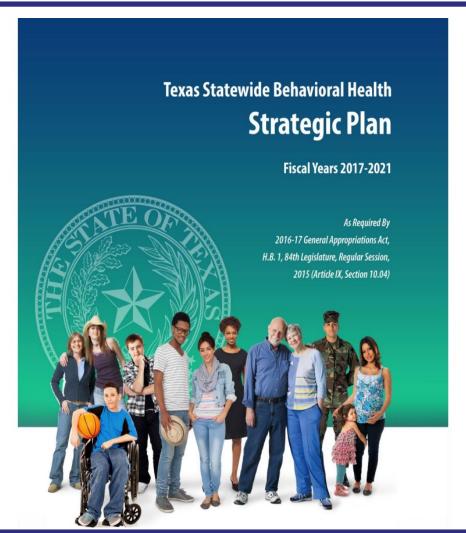
Partnerships and Workgroups STAR Health





Partnerships and Workgroups Texas Health and Human Services

- HHS/ Behavioral Health
 Strategic Plan
 - Office of MentalHealth Coordination
 - IDD and Behavioral
 Health Collaboration
 - Wraparound Services
 - Local Mental HealthAuthorities





Partnerships and Workgroups Texas System of Care



A Better Future for Texas Children

The Impact of System of Care





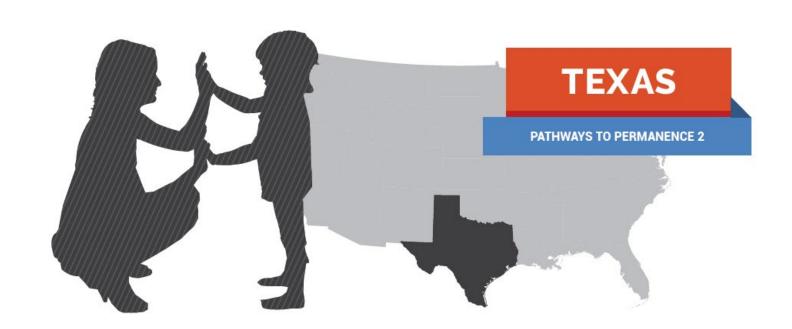
Partnerships and Workgroups Texas Building Bridges Initiative





Partnerships and Workgroups Texas QIC-AC Project

QIC•AG Quality Improvement Center for Adoption & Guardianship Support and Preservation





Partnerships and Workgroups Travis County







TRAVIS COUNTY COLLABORATIVE FOR CHILDREN



Partnerships and Workgroups Rees-Jones Center

Rees-Jones Center for Foster Care Excellence Healthcare Enhancement Workgroup (Region 3)





Foster Care

Rees-Jones Center for Foster Care Excellence



Ongoing Work

- Applying traumainformed lens agency wide
- Policy and practice review
- Assess/update caseworker introductory training















Becoming Trauma-Informed

Presented by: Seth Christensen

Texas Juvenile Justice Department

Director of Stakeholder Relations





Our goals

We will strive for a single system approach that meets the needs of each young offender

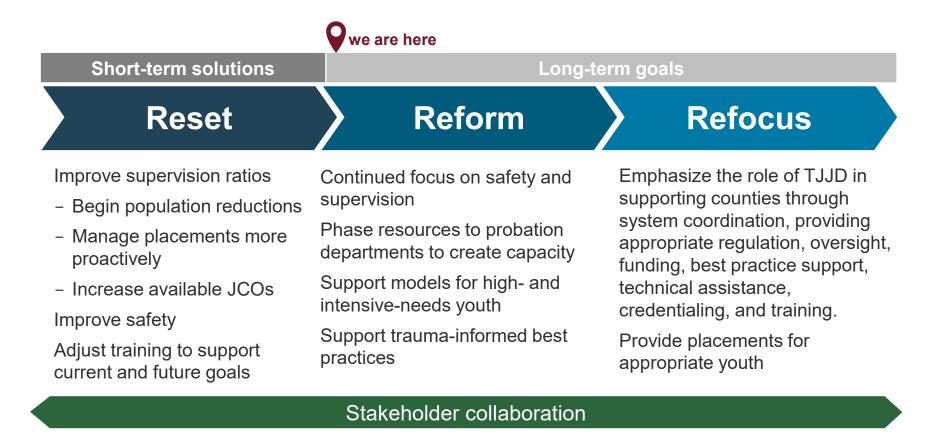
We envision a juvenile justice system that:

- Protects Texans by reducing future crime
- Embraces a single system approach with the state, counties, and other stakeholders working and leading together
- Holds youth accountable for behavior and intervenes with that behavior through pragmatic, science and evidence-based approaches
- Is flexible and scalable to meet emerging changes and system needs across
 Texas
- Supports flexibility and local control
- Is accountable for specific, agreed upon outcomes



Short-Term Solutions and Long-Term Goals

Our overall efforts are in three high-level phases



In June of 2018, we sent our Short-Term Solutions and Long-Term Goals to Governor Abbott outlining our plans. The chart above summarizes those plans.



The Texas model

Our vision for the model includes a set of principles for the overall design of the system along with a set of key intervention principles

System Principles

- A focus on need and risk levels of youth.
- A graduated set of options to meet youth and system needs, which may change over time.
- A greater focus on a single juvenile justice system as a partnership between county juvenile probation departments and TJJD.
- A commitment to the shortest appropriate length of stay.¹
- Youth stay closer to their communities in every possible case.
- Youth stay as shallow in the system as possible.
- Provide for scalability to meet changing or emerging needs.

Intervention Principles

- A foundation in trauma-informed care ²
- A treatment-rich environment and direct care staff who reinforce treatment goals
- An approach founded in evidence-based practices
- Transparent plans between agency and youth to understand requirements and the consequences of their actions—both positive and negative—with strong accountability
- An aftercare and reentry plan that begins early
- The ability for the young person's family and community to see and interact with them as often as possible.

¹ See "Research on Pathways to Desistance", Models for Change, MacArthur Foundation, December 2009. https://www.macfound.org/media/article_pdfs/PATHWAYSREPORT.PDF
See also "Ten Strategies to Reduce Juvenile Length of Stay", Juvenile Law Center, March 2015. https://csgjusticecenter.org/youth/publications/ten-strategies-to-reduce-juvenile-length-of-stay/
²See Trust-Based Relational Intervention, Karyn Purvis Institute of Child Development, Texas Christian University. https://child.tcu.edu/about-us/research/#sthash.YvvOHmOf.dpbs



Legislative Appropriation Request

LAR at-a-glance: Reform package

To continue meaningful reform of the juvenile justice system and put youth first, TJJD will need funds for a set of dependent, interconnected needs

Reform \$37.1m					
New probation resources \$22.8m		Trauma-informed practices \$5.9m			
Offset increased non-secure placement cost	\$5.6m	Continued trauma-informed training	\$0.2m		
Build new resources and capabilities	\$3.0m	Family reentry specialists	\$0.5m		
Probation funds to enhance regionalization	\$4.4m	Contract care case managers	\$0.2m		
Staff support for probation	\$0.8m	Alternative placements	Up to \$5m		
Emergency mental health stabilization	\$1.0m				
Continue statewide risk and needs assessment	\$3.0m				
Alternative placements	Up to \$5m				
High-needs youth \$2.9m		Continued focus on safety \$5.6M			
Intensive mental health treatment beds	\$2.9m	JCO staff needed to achieve PREA compliance	\$2.4m		
		Continued service for body cameras (\$2.4m in future biennia)	\$3.2m		

The success of this reform package is contingent on TJJD maintaining its base level funding of \$605.2m as requested in our LAR. Our requested changes to costs per day reflect the system's needs to maintain operations and ongoing improvements.



Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)

ABUSE

NEGLECT

HOUSEHOLD DYSFUNCTION



Physical



Physical



Mental Illness Incarcerated Relative



Emotional



Emotional



Violence



Substance Abuse







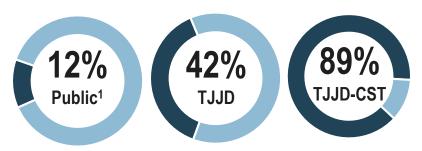
Parents apart



Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)

TJJD youth are 3.5x more likely than the public to have 4 or more ACEs.





TJJD Prevalence				
ACEs	%	#		
0	6.0%	92		
1	16.2%	250		
2	18.4%	285		
3	17.9%	276		
4	14.2%	219		
5	12.6%	195		
6	7.8%	120		
7	4.9%	75		
8	1.7%	27		
9	0.5%	7		

TJJD Prevalence by Factor				
ACEs Factor	%	#		
Parents Separated/ Divorced	69%	1070		
Incarcerated Household Member	64%	989		
Family Violence	45%	697		
Household Substance Abuse	41%	636		
Physical Abuse	27%	411		
Emotional Abuse	24%	370		
Physical Neglect	20%	309		
Emotional Neglect	15%	231		
Sexual Abuse	14%	211		
Household Mental Illness	9%	140		

Childhood experiences have a tremendous impact on future violence victimization and perpetration, and lifelong health and opportunity. Adverse Childhood Experiences have been linked to risky health behaviors, chronic health conditions, low life potential, and early death ¹.

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¹ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Kaiser Permanente. The ACE Study Survey Data [Unpublished Data]. Atlanta, Georgia: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; 2016.

Where are we headed?

Upstairs Brain

- problem solving
- judgement
- impulse control
- empathy
- appropriate social and sexual behavior

WE THINK BEFORE WE ACT.



- fight, flight, freeze
- emotions

WE ACT BEFORE WE THINK.



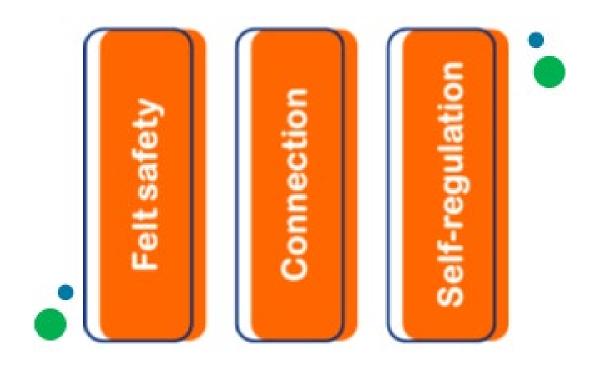
Where are we headed?

TEXAS



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Where are we headed?



Felt Safety. Kids can't learn, can't listen, and can't take responsibility if they don't feel safe.

Connection. To listen and learn kids must also trust you. They can't trust you if they don't connect to you.

Self-regulation. Kids do things that seem crazy and illogical to us. We have to help them understand their own reactions to stress and learn to regulate their own behavior.

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Where are we headed?

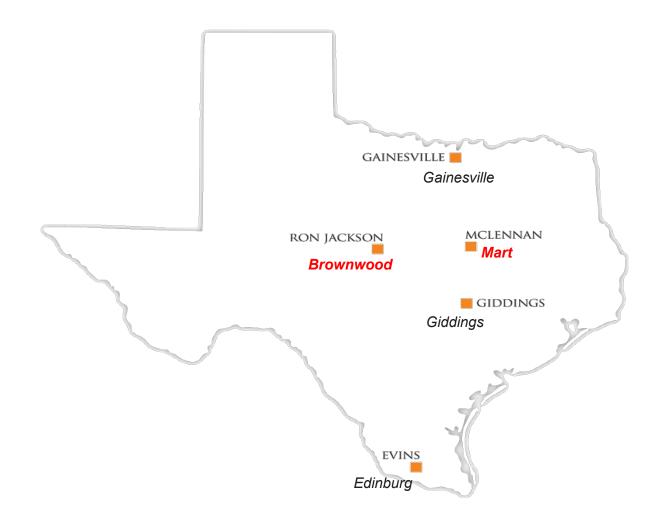
- Trained more than 800 staff.
- Opening two model dorms in November.
- Developing training models.
- Will learn and adjust.
 Training will be available to counties.





Trauma-Informed Model Dorms

Brownwood & Mart Juvenile Facilities





Agency contacts

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