

Keeping people in their homes since 1981

Engaging with people in crises

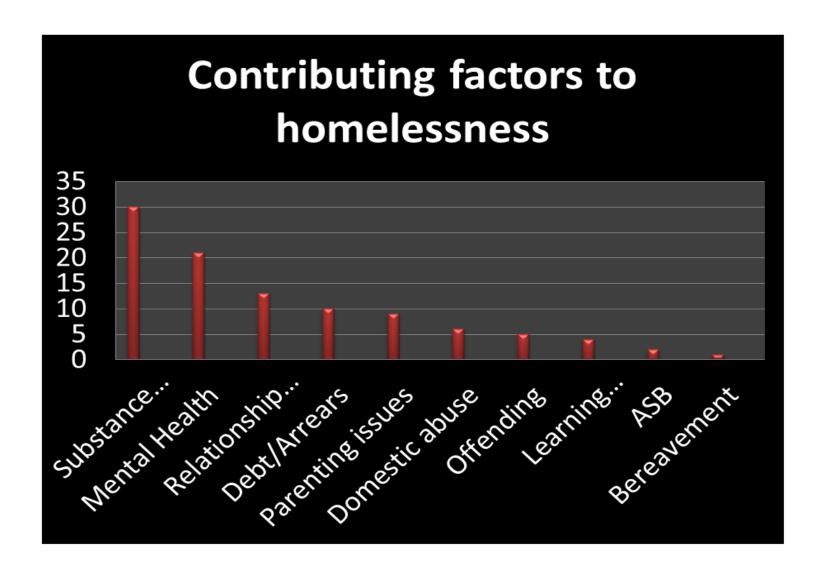
ACEs and a Trauma informed approach



Causes of homelessness

- Causes of homelessness are complex
- Usual causes
- Complex interplay between factors
- Common threads/histories- prison and care
- Each person has their story to tell

[&]quot;They have very chaotic lifestyles...if anything is going to affect it it's going to collapse. It's so fragile. There's a whole string of reasons why people become homeless" (stakeholder)



- 80% of homeless respondents reported a mental health issue
- Of these 45% had a diagnosis
- Compared with 25% in the general population
- High prevalence of Personality Disorder
- Personality difficulties often arise from histories of trauma, beginning in childhood



Adverse childhood experiences

(ACEs) are potentially traumatic events that can have negative, lasting effects on health and well-being. These experiences range from physical, emotional, or sexual abuse of the child, to parental separation, parental substance misuse, domestic violence, parental mental illness, or the incarceration of a parent or guardian.



Experience of complex trauma

problems maintaining stable relationships

feelings of shame and lack of trust



Difficulty engaging in help and support relationships

More likely to experience overwhelming emotions

difficulties controlling fear and anger



More likely to develop MH needs eg depression and anxiety

may use unsuitable techniques to cope

drugs/alcohol/self harming





Shelter

Aces Animation

http://www.wales.nhs.uk/sitesplus/888/page/9

1667



How many adults in Wales have been exposed to each ACE?

CHILD MALTREATMENT



Verbal abuse 23%



Physical abuse 17%



Sexual abuse 10%

CHILDHOOD HOUSEHOLD INCLUDED



Parental separation 20%



Domestic violence 16%



Mental illness 14%



Alcohol abuse 14%



Drug use 5%



Incarceration 5%

ACEs – Health harming behaviours

Compared with people with no ACEs, those with 4+ ACEs are:

- 4 times more likely to be a high-risk drinker
- 6 times more likely to have had or caused unintended teenage pregnancy
- 6 times more likely to smoke e-cigarettes or tobacco
- 6 times more likely to have had sex under the age of 16 years
- 11 times more likely to have smoked cannabis
- 14 times more likely to have been a victim of violence over the last 12 months
- 15 times more likely to have committed violence against another person in the last 12 months
- 16 times more likely to have used crack cocaine or heroin
- 20 times more likely to have been incarcerated at any point in their lifetime







ACEs – Mental well-being

Adults with 4+ ACEs were five times more likely to have low mental well-being than those with no ACEs

Over the past two weeks, compared to people with no ACEs, those with 4+ ACEs were also:

- 3 times more likely to have never or rarely felt relaxed
- 3 times more likely to have never or rarely felt close to other people
- 4 times more likely to have never or rarely been thinking clearly
- 5 times more likely to have never or rarely to have dealt with problems well
- 5 times more likely to have never or rarely been able to make up their own mind about things
- 6 times more likely to have never or rarely felt optimistic about the future
- 6 times more likely to have never or rarely felt useful





Triggers

- Discuss examples in your group
 - what are they
 - when can they arise
 - behaviour responses
- Do you know yours?



Effect

- Discuss examples
- How might this effect the advice/help that can be give?
- How might this impact on situation and ability to resolve homelessness?



PIE

 Psychologically Informed Environments

TIC

Trauma informed Care

Psychologically Informed Environments (PIEs)

- Services where the day to day running is designed to take psychological and emotional needs into account
- Research shows: environment can significantly hinder recovery/success in overcoming matters such as homelessness/poor housing
- PIE is a mode of working that paces people and their individual need are the centre



Uninformed environment

Thoughts?



How can we make PIEs work?

"For the moment, at least, the definitive marker of a PIE is simply that, if asked why the unit is run in such and such way, the staff would give an answer in terms of the emotional and psychological needs of service users, rather than giving some more logistical or practical rationale."

Johnson and Haigh 2010



How can we make PIEs work?

Psychological framework

Physical Environment

Staff training and Support

Managing relationships

Evaluation of outcomes



Trauma Informed Care (TIC)

- An emerging good practice in the sector
- Improve awareness of trauma AND its impact
- Ensure support is appropriate and effective
- AND does not re-traumatise
- https://www.homeless.org.uk/ourwork/resources/webinar-catchup/basic-intro-TIC



How can we adopt a model of TIC?

Understand and acknowledge trauma impact

Notice signs

Use knowledge to respond

Prevent retraumatisation



A TRAUMA-INFORMED APPROACH



Creates positive relationships and a supportive caregiving environment.

Recognizes the effects trauma has on people:



Biologically

?

Psychologically



Minimizes future traumatic stress by:



Realizing the prevalence of trauma



Recognizing how trauma affects people



Responding by putting knowledge into practice

Anger is the tip of the iceberg.



Humiliated Disappointed

Afraid Deceived

There is some sort of emotional pain or discomfort that is not getting dealt with directly and is getting turned into anger.

Ann Silvers, MA

Offended

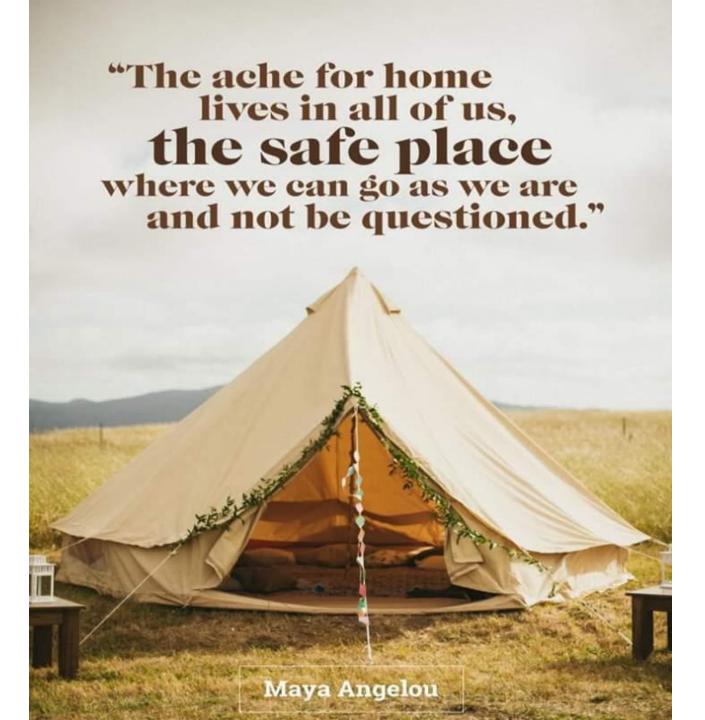
Sad

annsilvers.com

How could it work for you?

- What issues do you think may crop up?
- How are you going to deliver your service?
- Initial thoughts on how you can make it Trauma Informed?
- Going forward





Thank you!

 www.sheltercymru.org.uk/getadvice

 www.sheltercymru.org.uk/getadvice/free-resources

Housing Help app

