Becoming a Trauma Informed Church

 Abuse Sexual Abuse Emotional abuse/ psychological maltreatment 	What	is Trauma? A deeply distressing or disturbing experience.
 Emotional abuse/ psychological maltreatment Serious	•	Abuse
 Serious, illness, or medical procedure Witness to domestic violence , violence/bullying Natural/manmade disasters or terrorism Trauma can be experienced in many forms. Here are 4 examples of common types of trauma Traumatic When the feeling of danger causes the fight/flight/freeze response Trauma- The impact of multiple, simultaneous, and/ or prolonged traumatic events. Re-traumatization- the recurrence of traumatic stress symptoms upon exposure to multiple traumatic events Vicarious The change in a person's thought pattern that helpers can experience when empathizing with individuals who have suffered a trauma Some Reactions to Trauma: Exhaustion Confusion Anxiety Agitation Numbness 	•	Sexual Abuse
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 Anxiety Agitation Numbness 	•	Exhaustion
AgitationNumbness	•	
AgitationNumbness	•	Anxiety
 Numbness 	•	·
	•	
	•	Dissociation

• Blunted Affect

• Detachment to events

Avoidance
Substance Use/abuse
harm/suicide/violence
Primary Reasons trauma survivors are unable to disclose experiences are:
 of safety, loss, stigmatization, and blame a feeling of humiliation that causes a loss of respect or esteem the feeling of having done something wrong.
Trauma-Informed (TIC) is an approach that assumes that an individual is more likely than not to have a history of trauma. Trauma-Informed Care recognizes the presence of trauma symptoms and acknowledges the role trauma may play in an individual's life.
Why is it important to the church?
• the hurt
• the Lost
• the brokenhearted
People and add value to their life
4 Key Elements of Trauma Informed Care
1. Realizing the prevalence of trauma
2. Recognizing how trauma affects everyone involved
3. Responding by putting the knowledge of trauma into practice
4. Resisting Re-Traumatization
6 Principles of Trauma Informed Care
1 A person must feel safe, calm and secure in their environment
2. Trustworthiness and transparency- Trusting relationships are the foundation of healing.
Transparency in a relationship helps to build trust
3 Support

- 4. Collaboration and mutuality- We should all work together to build up the survivor
- 5. Empowerment, ______, and choice- This recognizes that the person has gifts, talents, and strengths to draw upon to help with their healing
- 6. Cultural, historical, and gender issues