

Introduction

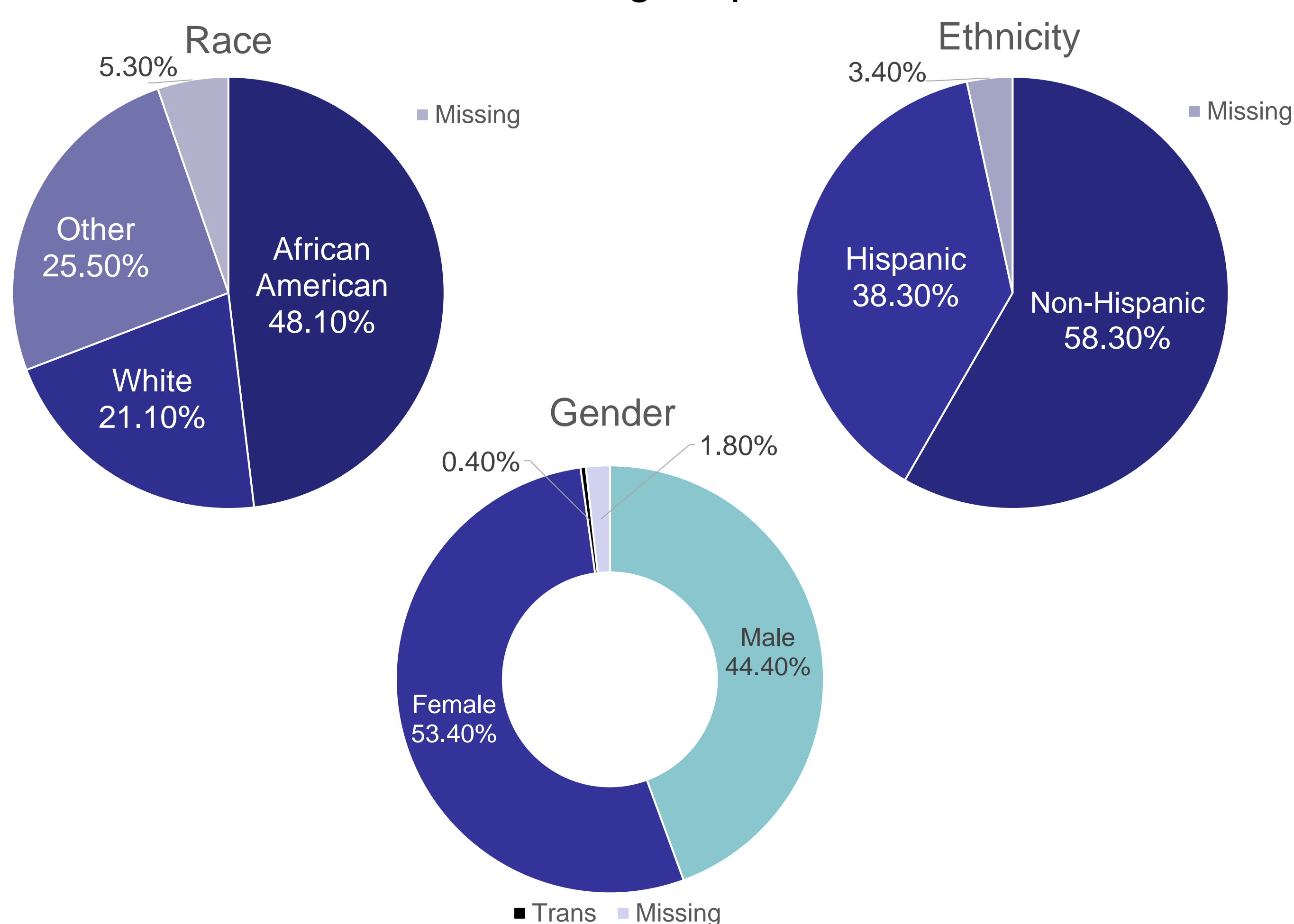
- Child maltreatment, neglect, and exposure to community violence impacts health
- Trauma is predictor of youth outcome
- Parental behavior and family level risk factors have moderating effect
- Positive social support leads to better coping and decreases impact of trauma on development
- Losing parents or family members through community violence eliminates positive social support
- Participation in child psychotherapy reduces the effects of trauma exposure

Purpose

- Adverse childhood experiences are key to child therapeutic outcomes
- We examined predictors for significant change on the Child Behavior Checklist (CBCL) and Trauma Symptom Checklist for Children (TSCC) through logistic regression
- Significant predictors: trauma types separation and neglect, number of therapy sessions

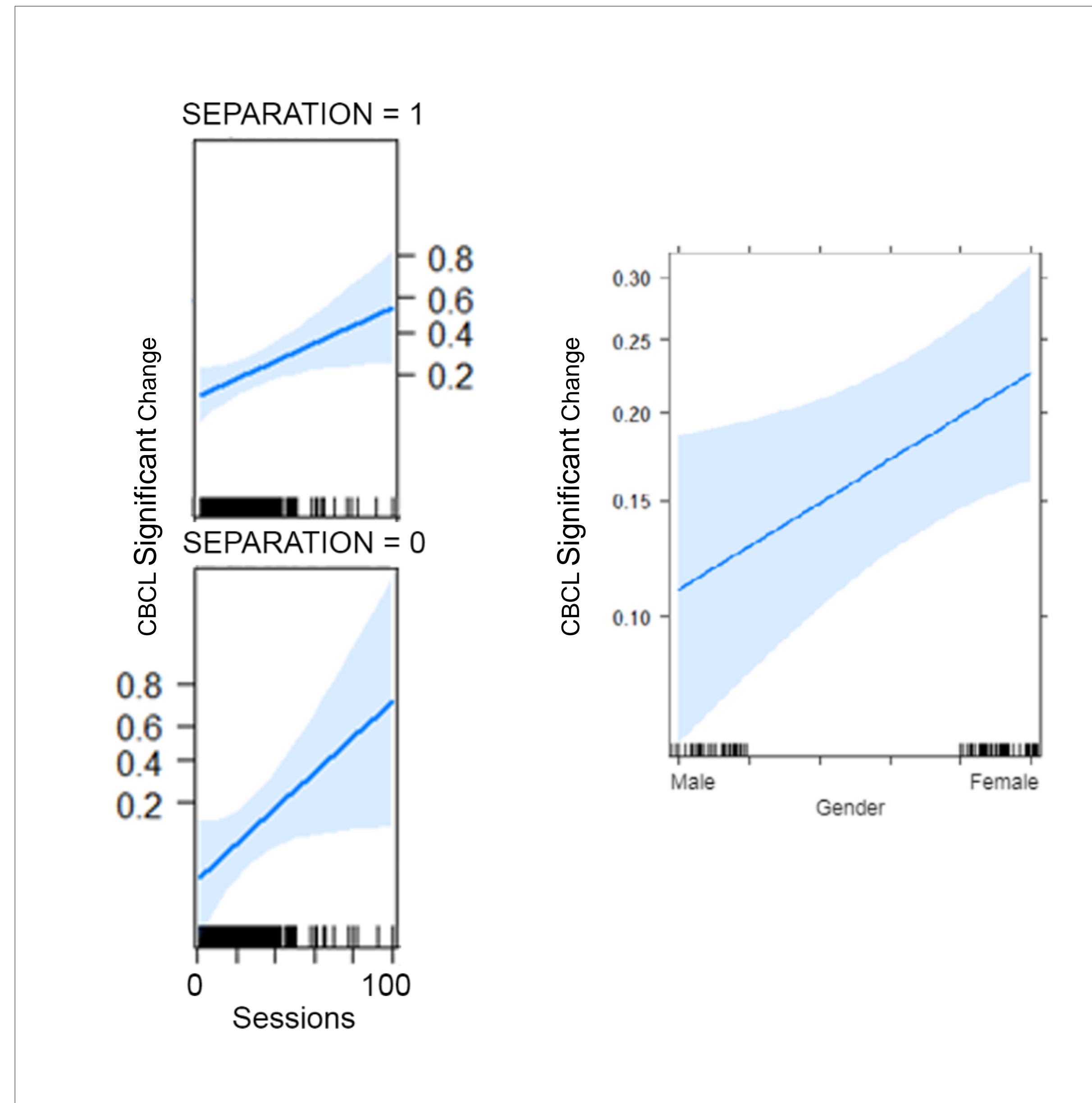
Methods

- A mental health agency located in a large Midwestern city provided trauma-informed evidence-based treatment to its participants
- 266 therapy clients
 - Ages: 0-18, $M = 11.19$ years ($SD = 4.87$)
 - Session Count: $M = 24.47$ sessions ($SD = 18.54$)
- Approved by the Western Institutional Review Board (WIRB) and the IRB of the IL DCFS
- A direct logistic regression analysis was performed on improvement on the CBCL and the TSCC using six predictors



Results & Discussion

Figure 1. Significant change on CBCL for separation and gender

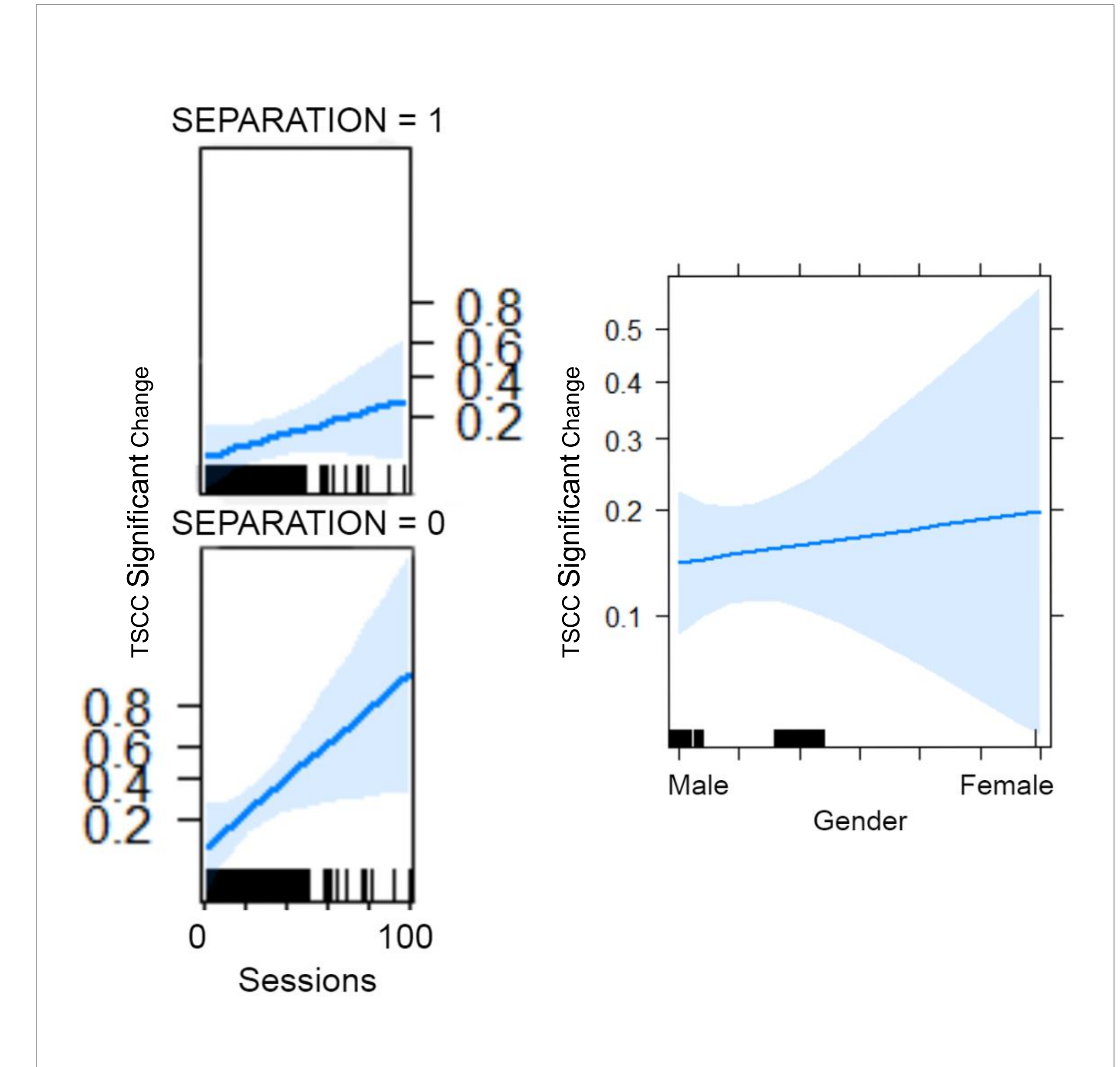


- CBCL overall prediction success rate = 80.5%
 - Significant predictors: session count ($z = 9.08$, $p = .003$), gender ($z = 4.87$, $p = .03$), and separation ($z = 4.40$, $p = .04$)
 - Odds ratios: being female and experiencing separation increase the likelihood of improving on the CBCL

Table 1. Therapy Types

Therapy Types	%
ARC	13.9%
CBT	19.2%
Relational	16.5%
TF-CBT	17.7%
Other	22.2%
Missing	10.5%

Figure 2. Significant change on TSCC for separation and gender



- TSCC overall prediction success rate = 85.5%
 - Significant predictors: session count ($z = 6.54$, $p = .01$) and separation ($z = 4.17$, $p = .04$)
 - Odds ratios: increasing sessions improves the probability of improving on the TSCC, while experiencing separation decreases it

Limitations & Future Studies

- Many factors led to attrition and missing data:
 - Incentive to complete measures was too low
- Future studies:
 - Provide larger incentives to complete follow-up measures
 - More rigorous approach to data collection for clients who dropped out of services prematurely



Figure 3. Breakdown of follow-up data

References

For a list of references or questions about this poster, please scan this QR code.

