

Social Care Professionals' Perceived Barriers to Implementing Attachment and Trauma-Informed Care Training
in their Practice

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Introduction

Children's social care workers offer frontline support to those who have experienced high levels of adversity and trauma.

However, there is limited research exploring the barriers social care professionals face whilst working in an attachment and trauma informed way.

Aims:

- 1. To address the research gap by exploring social care professionals' perceived personal, professional and organisational barriers to working with children with trauma and attachment difficulties.
- 2. To provide recommendations based on their perspective of what is needed to overcome them.
- 3. To contribute to creating a traumainformed children's social care workforce.

Method

Ethical approval: Granted by ABUHB R&D Sample: 98 social care staff across Gwent.

Design: Secondary Data Analysis.

Data Analysis: Thematic Analysis

Three qualitative items from a 56-item routine post trauma-training questionnaire

were selected and analysed.

Acknowledgements

Thank you to those who contributed to the collection of the data, those who completed the initial survey and The Integrated Care Fund for their provision of funding.

1: The Widespread
Impact of Trauma
Both working with
complex trauma
and managing own
lives, attachment histori
es and at times, trauma,
can impact perceived
ability and confidence
in practice.

2: Lack of Funding
Funding is linked to
the impact on
resources such as,
training, service
provision and time to
form therapeutic
relationships.

Organisational Culture around Service Lack of awareness Professional of needs tack of danagement; space for No services to training Lack of supervision refer on to Personal disconnect * Staff training Inconsistent uncontained Stress communication Working and approach with trauma Attachment Impact on

3: Inconsistent
Supportive Culture
Capturing an organisational culture in which collaboration, supervision and support are not always being advocated.

4: Multiagency
Approach to

Trauma-Informed Care
The absence of
communication across
agencies means there is
not always a
shared approach when
working with children
and families.

Conclusions

the Child

and Family

This study is novel in exploring the barriers social care professionals face when seeking to work in an attachment and trauma-informed way. Four main barriers were identified.

Recommendations:

- Participants recommendations included: consistent supervision, protected time for relationship building and developing a shared understanding and approach.
- To take a whole systems approach through working with heads of service to overcome identified barriers. This
 should support the development of an attachment and trauma informed workforce.

Future work:

- Future research should explore barriers to working in an attachment and trauma informed way at an organisational level to aid change across services as a whole.
- The attachment service offering attachment informed supervision to all service managers. This will be evaluated yearly so impact can be measured.



