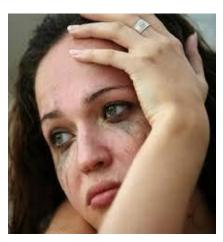
TRAUMA AND WORKING WITH VULNERABLE FAMILIES: RECOGNIZING AND RESPONDING

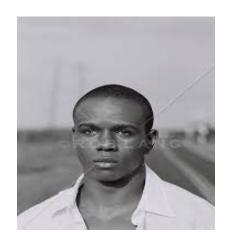
What is Trauma?

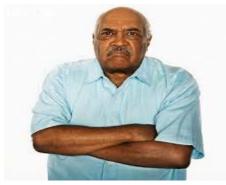
- An event (or series of events) that can cause a person to experience harm in a physical and/or emotional way.
- Can have adverse effects in a person's functioning.
- Comes from the Greek word meaning wound.

What Does Trauma Look Like?



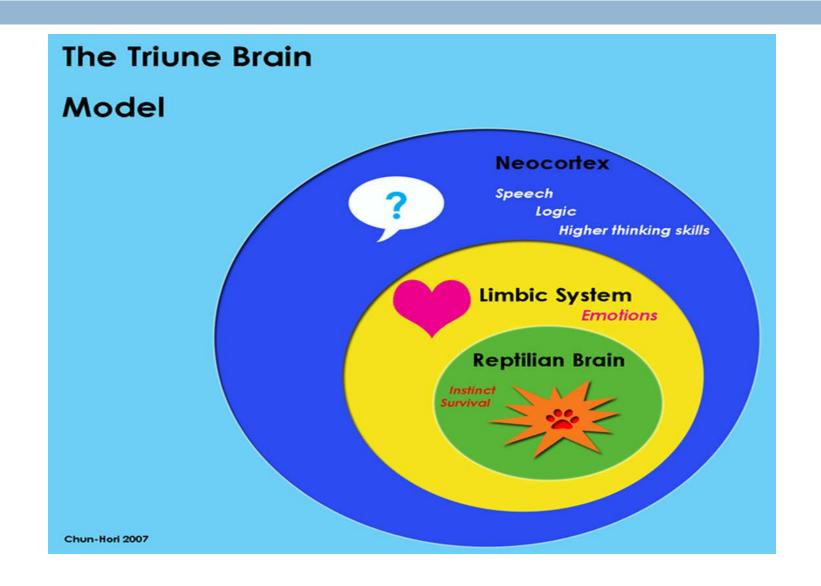




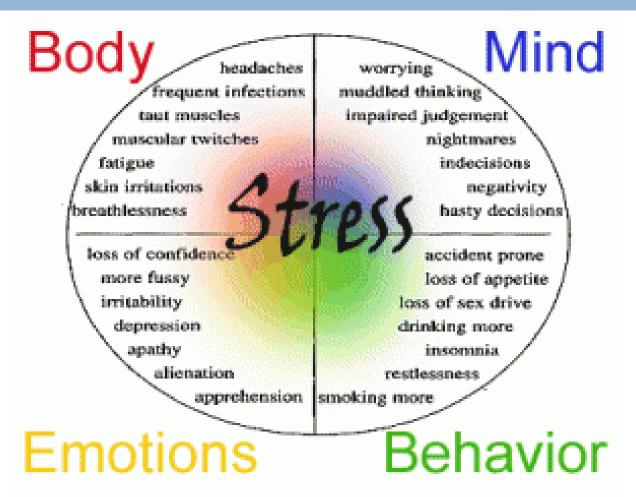




Trauma Affects the Brain



Trauma Affects Mind/Body



The Neurobiology of Trauma by Judith P. Siegel Ph.D, LCSW from the Silver School of Social Work

Underlying Factors

Intrinsic

- Temperament
- Prior Exposure
- Self-Esteem
- Self-Efficacy
- Adaptive Skills

Extrinsic

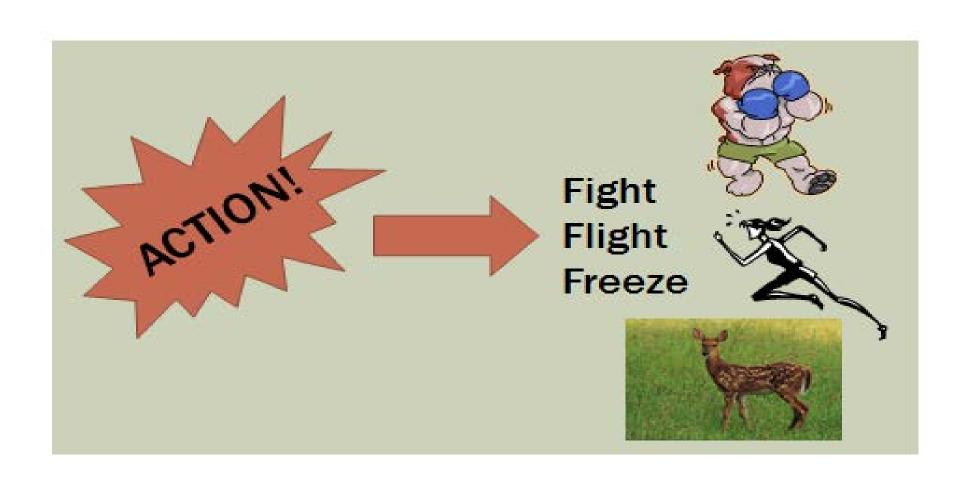
- Culture
- Relationships
- Social Support
- Systems
- Environment

Racism Contributes to Trauma

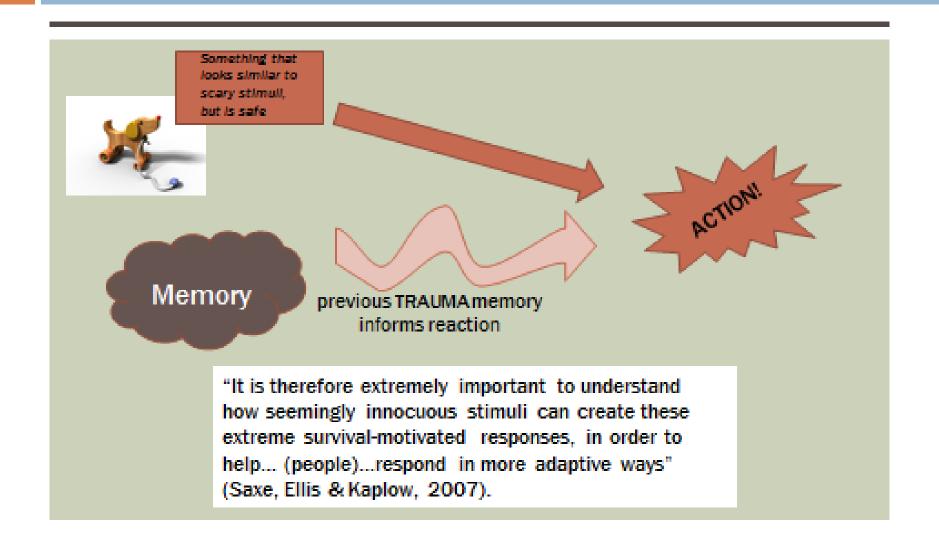
"In addition to terrifying events such as violence and assault—relatively more subtle and insidious forms of trauma such as discrimination, racism, oppression, and poverty—are pervasive and, when experienced chronically, have a cumulative impact that can be fundamentally life-altering."

Center for Nonviolence and Social Justice http://www.nonviolenceandsocialjustice.org

Reaction to Unsafe Stimulus



Triggers



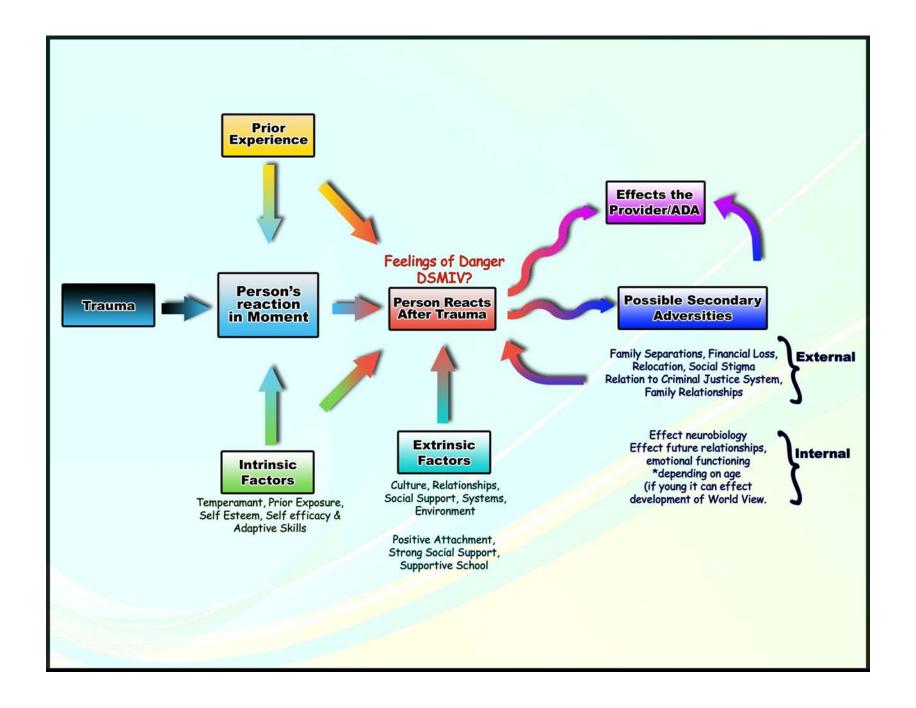
Secondary Effects of Trauma

External

- Family Separations
- □ Financial Loss
- Relocation
- Social Stigma
- Family Relationships
- Relationship with the Criminal Justice System

Internal

- Emotional Functioning
- Development of WorldView
- Influences FutureRelationships
- Affects Neurobiology



Effects on Children

- Sleep disturbances/Nightmares
- Difficulty concentrating
- Eating disturbances
- Easily Irritated
- "Regressive" behaviors
- Frequent physical complaints
- Over protectiveness

Trauma-Informed Approach at KCDAO

- Social workers facilitating conversations
- Trauma-informed forensic interviewing
- Name what isn't being said!
 - Discuss barriers and fears that the victim is experiencing
 - Talk about race/culture/age/sexuality
- Individualize the victim
 - Move away from a standard paradigm of the victim
 - Fluid understanding of the victim

Reframing the Questions

- What can you tell me about what happened? Can you tell me more?
- What was your thought process during the incident?
- □ 5 senses
- What were your reactions physically, emotionally?
- What was the most difficult part of this experience for you?
- What, if anything, can you not forget about what happened?
- Clarify the incident(s)

Russell W. Strand, U.S. Army Military Police School, FETI - Forensic Experiential Trauma Interview

Case Examples

- Daylie
 - Early forties, Caribbean
 - Domestic violence; Strangulation
 - Presentation: Depression
 - Effects on young children (son) and family unit (mother and extended family)
- Charlene
 - Mom in thirties, daughter pre-teen teen, Caribbean
 - Familial history of violence in home
 - Presentation: Angry
 - Effects on daughter; family struggles when daughter acts out and later comes out
- Charlie
 - White transgender male in late teens
 - Sex assault victim
 - Homeless, trafficking, no safe place -- vulnerable
- Discussion points: Difficult conversations (sex, safe sex, multiple partners, hx of trauma, trafficking, etc...)

What can we do?

- Listen without judgment
- Respect the witness' right to self-determination
- Dispel misconceptions about family violence
- □ Normalize
- Don't give false hope
- When you are unable to answer questions, refer witness to agencies that may provide that information

How can the trauma lens be utilized by educators?

Vicarious Trauma

- Deep changes within a helper as a result of our ongoing empathic engagement with trauma survivors.
- Characteristics include overwhelming feelings, profoundly disrupted beliefs; acute episodes of emotional overload; periods of emptiness, alienation, and distance from work.

Contact Information

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