



Our roadmap



- What is trauma informed care?
- Understanding trauma
- TIC skills and/or screening and treatment
- · Equity and culture
- Self-care and team-care
- Wrap-up

This training is intended for educational and informational purposes, and not intended to diagnose/treat any disorder, provide medial-lakering provide

Take care of yourself Jump in and co-create this Share perspectives about culture & equity

Grounding exercise



Take part if you'd like

- Why take part?
- Why <u>not</u> take part?

Options to adapt it

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Trauma-informed practice



- A lens
- An approach to service delivery that involves:
 - Understanding trauma & stress responses
 - Steering clear of retraumatizing people
 - Fostering safety, trust, choice, control, healing
 - Peer support
 - Attention to culture and equity
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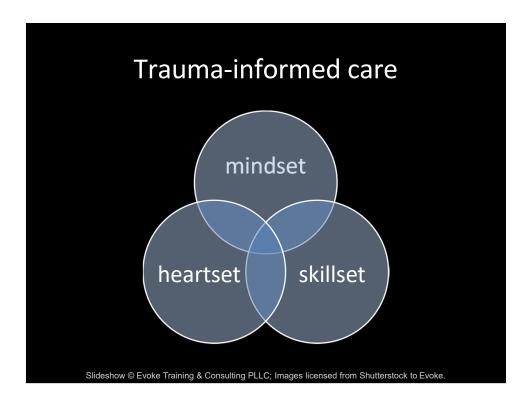
The 4 Rs:

A trauma-informed provider/organization...



- Realizes the impact of trauma
- · Recognizes the signs and symptoms of trauma
- Responds in its policies & practices
- Resists re-traumatization

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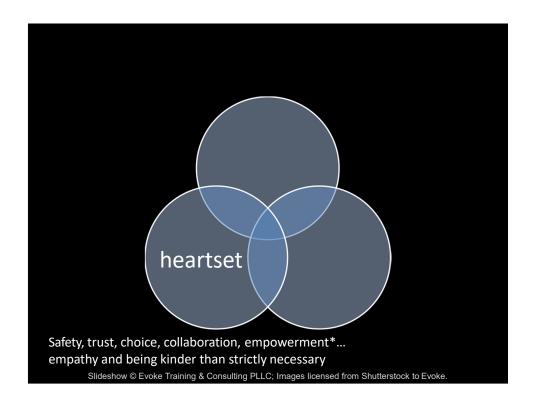
"What might have happened to them..."

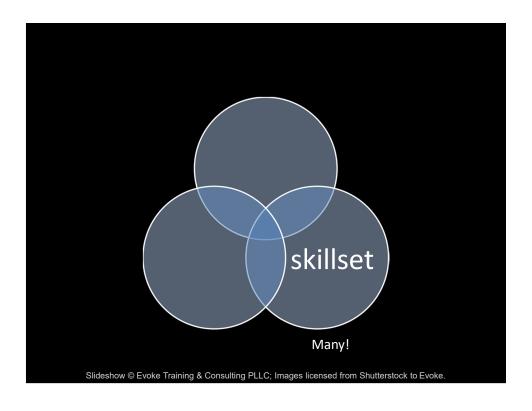
"...and how did they creatively and intelligently adapt to survive?"

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"...I explained the impact of stress and trauma on brain development and how trauma can influence emotional health. As I was explaining, one of the young men in the group named Marcus abruptly stopped me and said, "I am more than what happened to me, I'm not just my trauma". I was puzzled at first, but it didn't take me long to really contemplate what he was saying... The term 'trauma informed care' didn't encompass the totality of his experience and focused only on his harm, injury and trauma. For Marcus, the term 'trauma informed care' was akin to saying, you are the worst thing that ever happened to you."

-Shawn Ginwright, Ph.D.

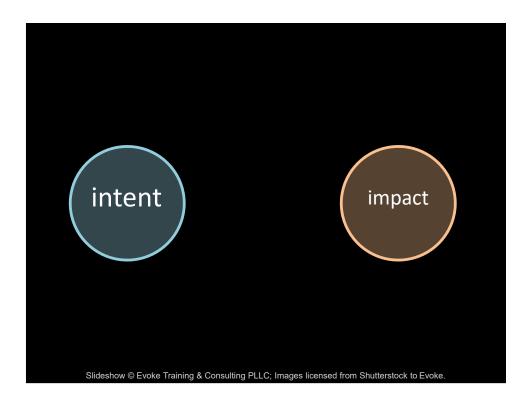
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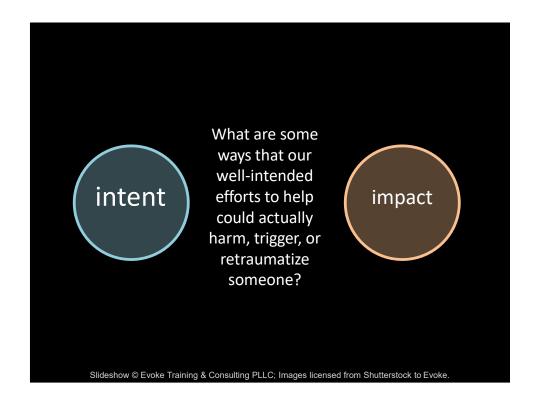
Why TIP?



- Your reasons?
- Trauma is common
- It affects our thinking & relating... and if/how we engage in services
- TIP can improve outcomes
- TIP can make staff AND those we serve more satisfied
- We have our own history
- To align intent & impact

(Hales et al., 2018)
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Resist retraumatizing

- What are some ways that our well-intended efforts to help could actually harm or retraumatize someone?
 - Unwanted advice feel coerced, powerless
 - Intensive questioning 7 invasive
 - Unwanted physical touch unsafe
 - Reassurance ('it's not a big deal') 7 invalidated, gaslit
 - Microaggressions meant as 'compliments' degrading
 - 'One right way' attitude ♥ feeling unseen, unheard
 - Leaving our lane (e.g. doing therapy) 7 negative experiences, avoidance

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Harm from the mental health establishment



Apology to People of Color for APA's Role in Promoting, Perpetuating, and Failing to Challenge Racism, Racial Discrimination, and Human Hierarchy in U.S.

OCTOBER 2021

The American Psychological Association failed in its role leading the discipline of psychology, was complicit in contributing to systemic inequities, and hurt many through racism, racial discrimination, and denigration of people of color, thereby falling short on its mission to benefit society and improve lives. APA is profoundly sorry, accepts responsibility for, and owns the actions and inactions of APA itself, the discipline of psychology, and individual psychologists who stood as leaders for the organization and field.

of color before today. APA, and many in psychology, have long considered such an apology, but failed to accept responsibility.

term impact of our failures as an association, a discipline, and as individual psychologists.

We know too well that history can repeat itself, that the past informs the present, and that many harms will continue to be perpetuated absent purposeful intervention. In offering an apology for these harms, APA acknowledges that recognition and apology only ring true when accompanied by action; by no tool bringing awareness of the past into the present but in acting to ensure reconciliation, repair, and renewal. We stand committed to purposeful intervention, and to ensuring that APA, the field of psychology, and individual psychologists are leaders in both

Harm from the mental health establishment

Psychology from the Margins

Volume 4 Applied Psychology and Minoritized Groups: Using History to Inform Present Practices

Article 2

2022

DSM Discrimination and the LGBT Community: Using the History of Diagnostic Discrimination Against Sexual Minorities to Contextualize Current Issues in Transgender and Gender Diverse Mental Healthcare

Ginelle Wolfe The University of Akron

Nicole Fogwell

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Harm from the mental health establishment

- From asylums to recovery an outsider movement
 - Video (6min) content notice

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Understanding Trauma



Trauma



DSM-5: "Exposure to actual or threatened death, serious injury, or sexual violence" — Direct or indirect

(American Psychiatric Association, 2013) Slideshow © Evoke Training & Consulting PLLC; Images licensed from Shutterstock to Evoke.

What's missing?

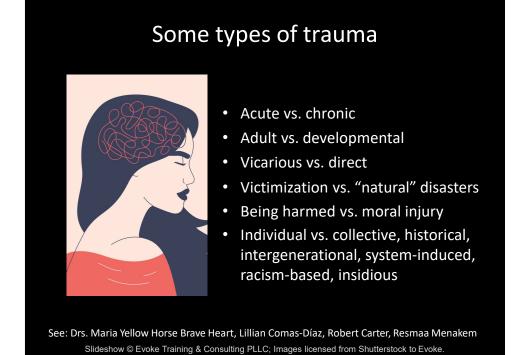
Stressor > copingresources

- Overwhelm
- Event, experience, effects

"Traumatic events overwhelm the ordinary systems of care that give people a sense of control, connection, and meaning... Traumatic events are extraordinary, not because they occur rarely, but rather because they overwhelm the ordinary human adaptations to life." - Judith Herman

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Race-based traumatic stress (RBTS)

 "the mental and emotional injury caused by encounters with racial bias and ethnic discrimination, racism, and hate crimes... In the U.S., Black, Indigenous People of Color (BIPOC) are most vulnerable due to living under a system of white supremacy... unlike PTSD, RBTS is not considered a mental health disorder. RBTS is a mental injury that can occur as the result of living within a racist system or experiencing events of racism."

(Mental Health America, 2023) Slideshow © Evoke Training & Consulting PLLC; Images licensed from Shutterstock to Evoke.

Taraji P. Henson on racism-based stress and trauma



Recommended video; content notice, options

https://www.voutube.com/watch?v=l_i1wMoSxig

Historical trauma: Dr. Maria Yellow Horse Brave Heart

(Hunkpapa/Oglala Lakota)



"The cumulative emotional and psychological wounding over one's lifetime and from generation to generation following loss of lives, land and vital aspects of culture"

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Historical trauma: Dr. Maria Yellow Horse Brave Heart

Historical Loss Scale

- 36%: daily thoughts about the loss of traditional language
- 34%: daily thoughts about the loss of culture
- 24%: angry regarding historical losses
- 49%: disturbing thoughts related to these losses
- 46%: daily thoughts about alcohol's impact on community
- 22%: discomfort with White people
- 35%: distrustful of the intentions of the dominant White culture due to the historical losses the Native American people had suffered (Whitbeck et al., 2004)

weRnative:

A Native perspective on historical and intergenerational trauma

• Recommended video:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1TxA-cZbeGA



Debrief

- What stood out to you in each video?
- How might this understanding help us be more effective, trauma informed psychologists?

When was the last time you interacted with someone who has experienced trauma?

TODAY

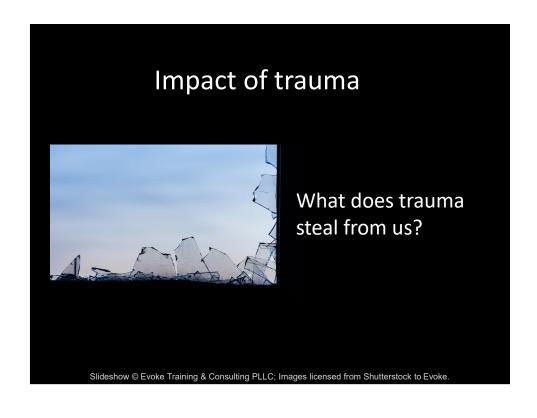
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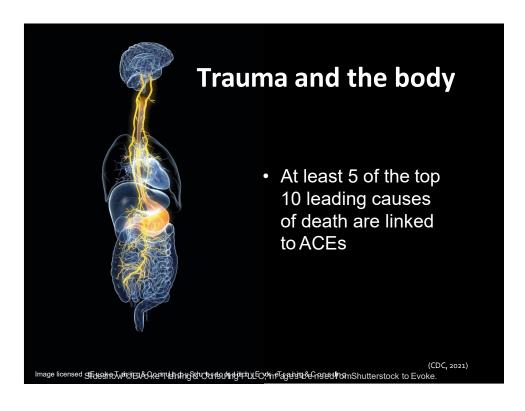
Trauma is very common!

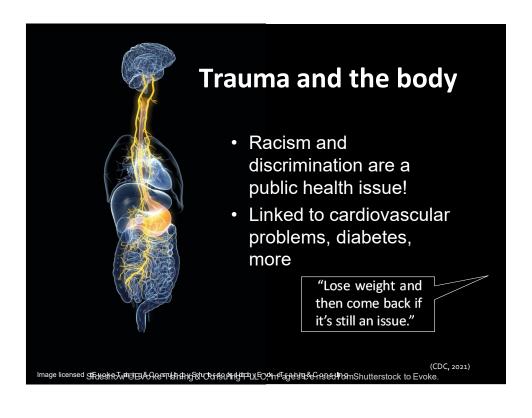
- Trauma (per DSM-5):
 - -70% 1+ events
 - -30% 4+ events
- Adverse childhood experiences (ACEs):
 - -69% 1+ events
 - -21% 4+ events

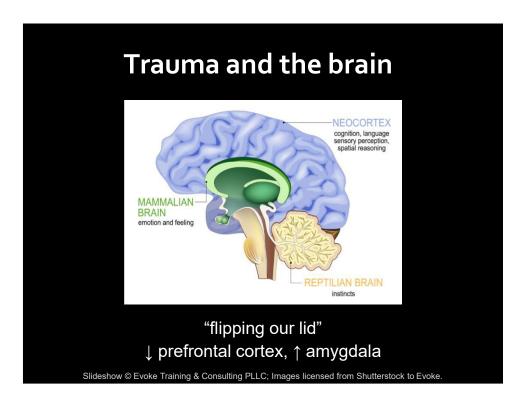
(Benjet et al., 2016; Cronholm et al., 2015)

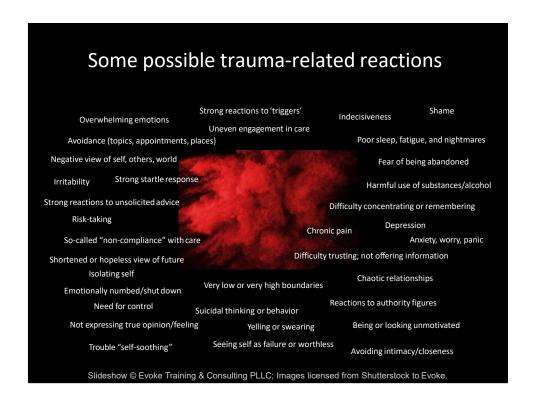


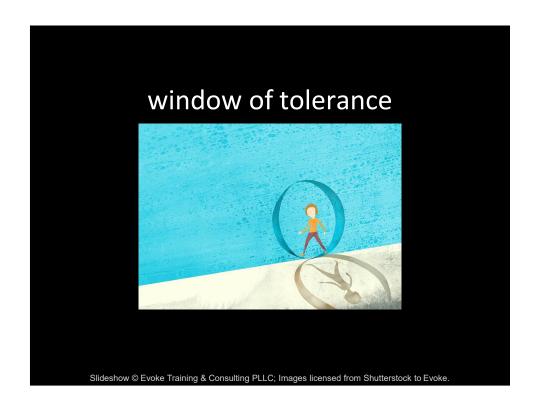












Trauma and the mind



- Trauma increases risk:
 - Mental health challenges and addictions (up to 14x)
- Epigenetics, "unmasking"

(Bonoldi et al., 2013; Fernandez et al., 2015; Mandelli et al., 2015; Porter et al., 2020)

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Trauma and the mind



- PTSD*
 - Intrusive thoughts
 - Avoidance
 - Mood & cognition
 - Hyperarousal/reactivity
- Survival response; alarm system

(Bonoldi et al., 2013; Fernandez et al., 2015; Mandelli et al., 2015; Porter et al., 2020)

Complex PTSD

- Not recognized in DSM-5, but added to ICD-11 (2018)
- Related to chronic, relational, developmental trauma
- Classic PTSD symptoms, plus:
 - affect dysregulation
 - negative self-concept
 - difficulties in relationships
- May respond to similar treatments (?)

(Cloitre, 2020; Karatzias, 2019)

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Relationships



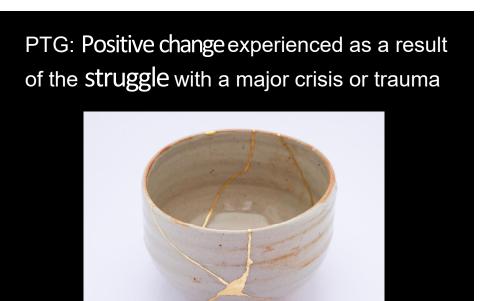
- Trust & vulnerability
- Power & authority
- Boundaries
- Reactivity/'Triggers'
- Shame
- Avoidance



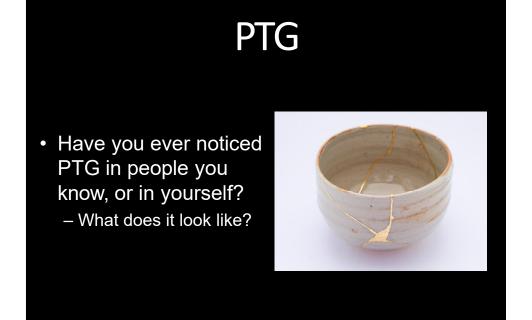








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(Tedeschi & Calhoun, 1996) Slideshow © Evoke Training & Consulting PLLC; Images licensed from Shutterstock to Evoke.



Who experiences PTG?

- About half of people who survive adversity
- People who suffer
- People with certain traits/experiences/coping...

What makes PTG more likely? acceptance (.20) positive reappraisal (.38) religious coping (.38) optimism (.27) social support (.26) religiosity (.17) spirituality (.23) Plus: *time passing denial (.16) *sharing negative perceived threat (.14) emotions *event centrality *coping flexibility (Helgeson et al., 2010) *personality factors | (Flat & Testanov) | Slideshow @ Evoke Training & Consulting PLLC; Images licensed from Shalfedstate(sh)En.pow/reenthees)



Writing helps! Writing helps! Writing helps! Writing helps! Sideshow © Evoke Training & Consulting PLLC; Images licensed from Shutterstock to Evoke.

Writing

Expressive Writing (see: Pennebaker, 1996)

In your writing, I would like you to really let go and explore your very deepest emotions and thoughts about the most traumatic experience in your entire life. You might tie this trauma to other parts of your life: your childhood, your relationships with others, including parents, lovers, friends, relatives, or other people important to you. You might link your writing to your future and who you would like to become your future, or to who you have been, who you would like to be, or who you are now. Not everyone has had a single trauma, but all of us have had major conflicts or stressors, and you can write about these as well. All your writing is confidential. There will be no sharing of content. Do not worry about form or style, spelling, punctuation, sentence structure, or grammar.

Writing

Prospective Writing (see: Roepke et al., 2017)

After difficult experiences, many people feel a sense of loss: It feels that certain opportunities or 'doors' have closed in their life. Sometimes, people also find that new doors open and new opportunities present themselves. These new opportunities could be almost anything (new activities, goals, role models, friends, job-related changes, ideas, or ways to help people). The existence of new opportunities does not mean that losses are unimportant or less painful; important losses can exist alongside some potentially important new opportunities. We would like to know if you have noticed any new doors opening in your own life in the past six months. For the next 15 minutes, please write down whatever comes to mind about the new opportunities or 'new doors' that have opened, or might open. All of your writing will be completely confidential. Don't worry about spelling or grammar. The only rule is that once you begin writing, continue to do so until 15 minutes have passed.

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6 Pillars of TIC:



Safety
Trust
Collaboration
Choice/empowerment
Peer support
Attention to EDI

Breakout:



What are some things <u>you</u> say and do to build trust, safety, & empowerment in your work?

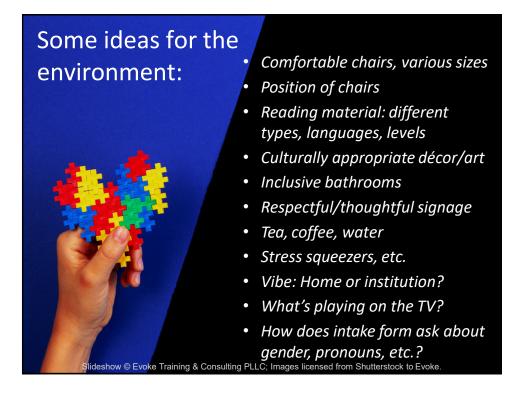
What aspects of <u>your</u> <u>current workplace</u> are trauma informed?

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Some things to do



- offer as much choice as possible
- explain procedures
- be transparent
- educate the person about their rights
- keep our word whenever possible
- own it when we make mistakes, microaggressions...
- (usually) don't touch people
- respect privacy, boundaries





Some things to say • "What do you think would help?" • "How can I support you with that?" • "I'm so sorry to say we can't do X, but would Y or Z be helpful?" • "What concerns do you have?" • "What are you most interested in knowing about X?" • "Would it be OK if I...?" • "Why NOT "I'm a safe person/this is a safe place?"

Case #1

- You're working with a 38-year-old OIF Veteran named JP (who identifies as a white man) and providing Prolonged Exposure therapy for his combat-related PTSD.
- In his initial assessment, JP indicated that the trauma that most troubles him now is a moral injury event (without sharing details of the event). When you do the first imaginal exposure session, he tells the story of a different narrative/event (a training accident). While it does indeed seem very distressing to him, you had the impression this was not actually his 'index trauma.'
- How do you address this?

Case #2

- You're working with an 18-year-old woman named Shira who identifies as Alaska Native (Athabascan) and white. She was mandated to attend mental health treatment as a condition of probation after she was charged with bringing cannabis to her high school campus.
- Shira sits down in your office, crosses her arms, and says, "Just to be clear, I don't have a drug problem, I don't need to be here, and I don't trust you."
- What do you say first? Next?

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Case #3

- You're a new intern and one of your responsibilities is facilitating a well-established, long-running group focused on recovery from trauma and substance use concerns.
- One woman on the group roster, Ella, has not attended either of the 2 sessions you've held so far. Your supervisor tells you that the policy is that if someone no-shows 3 times, they're removed from the group.
- You call Ella and she picks up the phone. How do you proceed? What do you say?

Case #4

- You receive an email from someone named Krissy. She says: "Hi, I am trying to get approved for gender affirming surgery and I was told I need another letter from a doctoral level therapist. If this is something you can do, please let me know, thank you."
- You set up a brief consultation call to discuss further.
- What are some things you would want to say, ask, or be mindful of in this call?

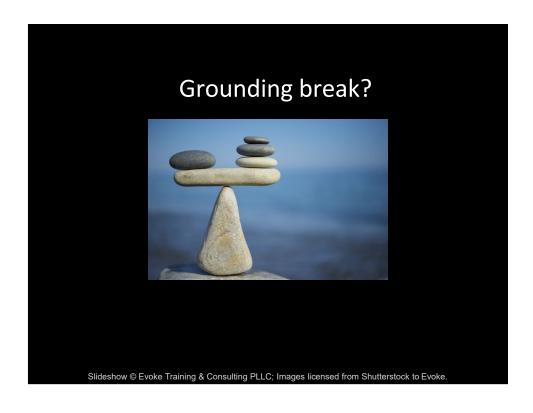
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TIC communication skills



- Non-verbals
- Validation
- Open-ended questions
- Affirmations
- Reflections
- Sandwich method for advice (ask-offer-ask)

***STAY TUNED FOR MOTIVATIONAL INTERVIEWING TRAINING SEPTEMBER 1!







What thoughts and feelings come up for you as we get ready to talk about diversity, equity, inclusion... race, racism, privilege, gender, oppression... ?

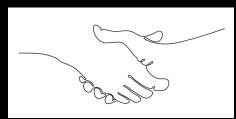
Equity, diversity, inclusion (EDI)



- Diversity: the presence of differences
- Inclusion: diverse people of all identities actually feel and are welcomed, valued, respected
- Equity: ensuring that access, resources, and opportunities are provided for all to succeed and grow, especially for those who have been historically excluded

(University of Washington, Tuskegee University Cooperative Extension) Slideshow © Evoke Training & Consulting PLLC; Images licensed from Shutterstock to Evoke.

Courageous conversations



- stay engaged
- · expect to feel discomfort
- speak your truth
- expect and accept a lack of closure

Combining a TIC lens & an equity lens

- Attention to 'cultural, historical, and gender issues' is often included in core of TIC
- "You can't be trauma-informed without being anti-racist; you can't be anti-racist without being trauma-informed" (Kevonya Elzia)
 - What does this mean to you?

Psychological Health Center of Excellence (PHCoE), 2018
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Combining a trauma-informed lens & an equity lens

- Racism and other oppression creates trauma
 - Personal level and system level
- Crucial that we foster healing vs. retraumatization
 - Individual level and system level

The allegory of the garden by Dr. Camara Jones



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4 pitfalls

adapted from Fong & Lease (1997)

- 1) Unintentional racism (by well-intentioned providers avoiding or bungling topic)
- 2) Power dynamics (may be exaggerated when the provider is part of the dominant group and the other person is not)
- 3) Trust and vulnerability (vulnerable people encouraged to trust providers, when they may have little reason to do so)
- 4) Communication issues (differing styles, misunderstandings)

Breakout

- What can we do to be actively anti-racist, anti-oppressive, and culturally responsive?
 - Think about your different identities... how can you can work in a good, trauma-informed way with someone with different identities (especially identities connected to marginalization or trauma)?

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What can we do?

- Proactively bring up topics of racism, sexism, transphobia, ableism, bias, microaggressions
 - "How does racism/homophobia/transphobia/etc impact you and your stress level?"
 - "I'm wondering how you feel discussing this with me, a [cis/white/able-bodied/etc person]...?"
 - "Would you be interested in us exploring how I might support you with these issues?"

*Thank you to Pirkelly Alred for consultation on the setopics

What can we do?

- Support their autonomy in dealing with these issues
 - If they want to address it with the offending party (or not)
 - If they want to talk with you about it (or not)

*Thank voluto Parkelly Alreduo, consultation on the setopics

What can we do?

- Believe people!
 - Validate
 - Don't gaslight
 - Don't try to cognitively restructure it away

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What can we do?

- Apologize and make a repair
 - Acknowledge <u>impact</u> (not just intent)
 - Don't make it about you
 - Make a repair
 - Offer (but don't force) exploration

*Thank voluto Darkely Alred for consultation on the setopice

What can we do?

- Advocate at the institutional level
 - "Building resilience in the face of oppressive systems is not enough."
 - Advocate for policy changes, programming,
 support groups/services, culturally responsive care

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Vicarious / Secondary Trauma



Being exposed to someone else's trauma

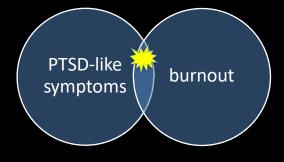
- Witnessing it happen
- Hearing about it
- Seeing the aftermath

May or may not lead to trauma<u>tization</u> (secondary traumatic stress)

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Compassion fatigue

"stress resulting from exposure to a traumatized individual. CF has been described as the convergence of secondary traumatic stress (STS) and cumulative burnout" (Cocker & Joss, 2016)



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Compassion fatigue



- Taking on the suffering of those we help
- Empathy battery running out
- Can involve PTSD-like symptoms
- Issues with safety, trust, intimacy, control, self-esteem, hope

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"You need to do more self-care!"



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Risk factors for burnout

- Ideals vs. work demands
- · Workplace policies
- Workplace politics
- · Lack of appreciation
- Lack of control
- Short-staffing
- Long hours &/or taking tasks home
- Documentation demands
- Bureaucracy
- Lack of support from team
- · Lack of support from supervisor
- No opportunity for advancement
- Racism, inequity, bias
- Personal factors (e.g., perfectionism, self-criticism, isolation, sleep loss)

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Risk factors for compassion fatigue

- Working closely with those impacted by trauma
- Stressful / unsupportive workplace
- Less experience/training
- Delivering bad news
- Personal history of trauma
- Isolation
- Lack of coping skills

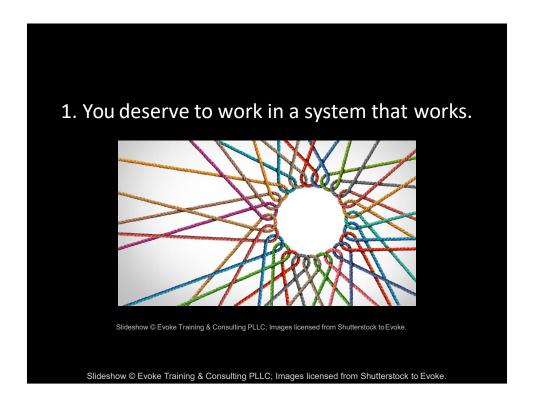
(Sinclair, 2017; Sorenson, 2016)

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2. You deserve team care (not just self care!)



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Team care

- You and your team know better than I do!
- Monitoring workloads
- Job crafting
- Autonomy/control
- Getting the training you want/need
- Supportive management
- Employee resource groups
- Self-care *during* work hours
- Making meetings manageable
- Frequent appreciation
- Re-inspiring regularly with positive stories
- Openly discussing burnout (e.g., 1-5 rating system)





Self-judgment & Suffering Unavoidable pain Additional suffering Slideshow © Evoke Training & Consulting PLLC; Images licensed from Shutterstock to Evoke.

Howcan wetap into self-compassion? (different than self-indulgence or self-pity!) Slideshow © Evoke Training & Consulting PLLC; Images licensed from Shutterstock to Evoke.

RAIN tool

- **Recognize** what's going on ('I'm feeling anxious/sad/ashamed/down')
- **Allow** it to be there ('OK, looks like this is where I'm at right now')
- **Investigate** with kindness ('What am I thinking, or telling myself? How does my body feel?' 'What is this really about?')
- **Nurture** yourself with some compassion ('It makes sense to feel this. I'm not the only one going through this. These are <u>hard</u> times. I'm doing my best and that's gonna have to be enough.')









One thing you learned? One skill/action you'll try out? One thing you want to learn more about?

Resources & References

- SAMHSA TIP 57 on TIC: https://store.samhsa.gov/product/TIP-57-Trauma-Informed-Care-in-Behavioral-Health-Services/SMA14-4816
- Helping Edgar Schein
- Listening Well Bill Miller
- *Motivational Interviewing* Miller & Rollnick
- Connecting Paradigms: A Trauma-Informed & Neurobiological Framework Bennett
- My Grandmother's Hands: Racialized Trauma and the Pathway to Mending Our Hearts and Bodies – Resmaa Menakem
- Greater Good Science Center: https://greatergood.berkeley.edu/
- NMAAHC self-care toolkit: https://nmaahc.si.edu/learn/talking-about-race/topics/self-care
- Feel free to contact me (<ann.marie.roepke@gmail.com), or check out my podcast (Psychological Resilience in the Time of Coronavirus)

