

## HISTORICAL TRAUMA THAT CROSSES GENERATIONS

Cumulative emotional and psychological wounding across generations, including one's own lifespan, because everything up to a minute ago is history — Maria Yellow Horse Brave Heart

## **Healing Intergenerational Trauma**

- 1. Confront our trauma and embrace our history
- 2. Understand that trauma
- 3. Release the pain
- 4. Transcend the trauma

She said it, he did it

## LAKOTA PARENT SAYS

I've never bonded with any parental figures in my home. At seven years old I could be gone for days at a time and no one would look for me. I've never been to a boarding school. All the abuse we talk about happened at my home. Maybe if it happened by strangers it wouldn't have been so bad—the sexual abuse, the neglect. Then I could have blamed it all on another race.

## INTERPERSONAL CHILDHOOD TRAUMA

- Ohronic rather than acute
- Associated with wide range of symptomatic reactions
- Significantly impacted by caregiver's response
- Frequently linked to intergenerational patterns of trauma transmission

## COMPARISON: HISTORICAL AND INTERPERSONAL TRAUMA

### Historical: Holocaust Survivor

- Traumatic events emerged from anonymous external source (Nazis)
- No breakdown in trust with attachment figures
- Child survivors had already established trust with parents, provided model for life after war

## Interpersonal: Abused Child

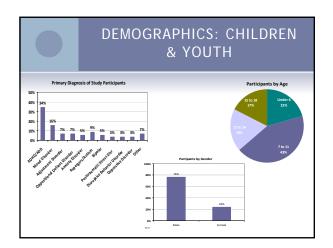
- © Child abuse victims are violated by trusted parent
- Equally damaging is inability of non-offending parent to protect
- Damaged attachment bond
- No healthy behavior to model as adult

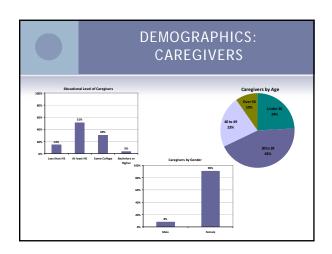
## Intergenerational Patterns

## Children who have been traumatized often become either:

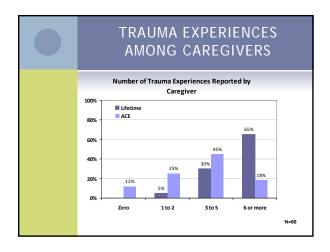
- Persecutors
- Victims or
- Rescuers

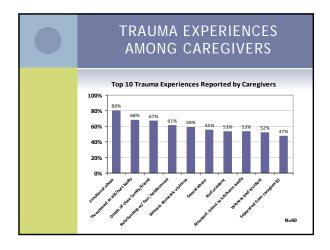
THRIVE PARTICIPANTS: STUDY POPULATION

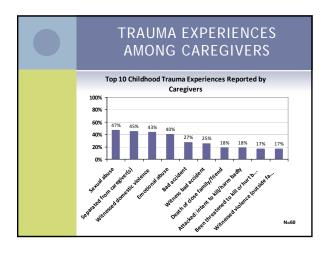


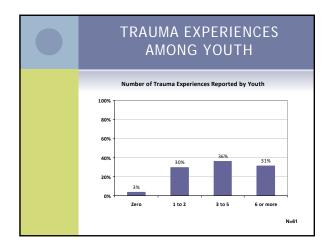


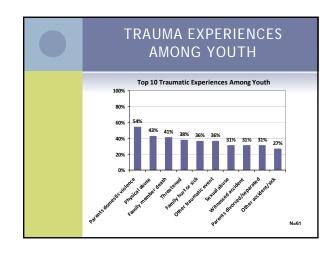




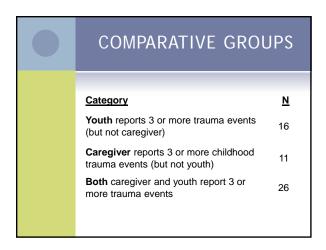


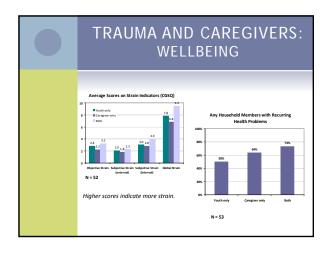


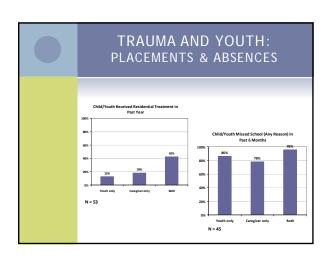


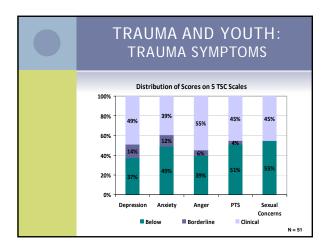


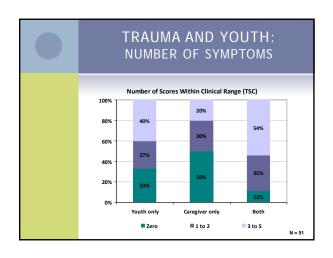
EFFECT OF FAMILY'S TRAUMA
HISTORY ON CHILD AND YOUTH
OUTCOMES

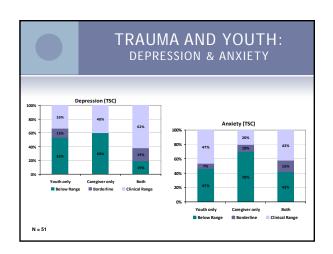


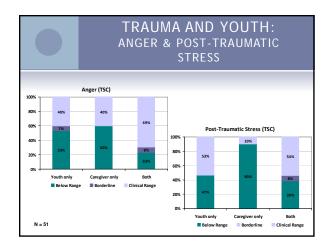


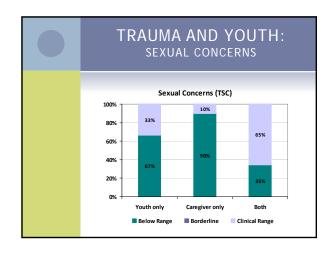


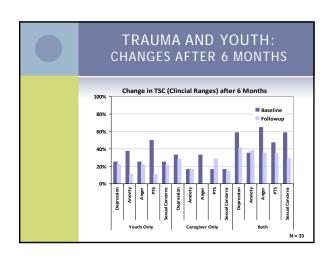












## IMPLICATIONS FOR SYSTEMS OF CARE (SOC)

## PRACTICE IMPLICATIONS Take into account parent and/or primary caregiver trauma history in all aspects of SOC Development: Create a trauma-informed service environment through outreach, education and training for key stakeholders and partner agencies. Practice: Select and implement trauma-specific practices that include both youth and family experiences. Evaluation: Incorporate tools that capture both youth and family experiences and trauma-specific outcomes. Policy: Implement local/state policies that support trauma-informed approach, practice and evaluation.

# MAINE: DEVELOPMENT Developed collaborative relationship with Child Welfare, Juvenile Justice, Mental Health Service Providers and Local Schools Governing council, committees, co-trainers, traumachampions, community collaborative Provide Targeted Education and Training on Traumainformed Approach 2-day Trauma Informed Training for Child Welfare workers with nationally recognized trauma experts On-going and as-needed Technical Assistance to organizations and agencies regarding Trauma-informed Approach

# MAINE: PRACTICE A representative group of youth, family and Thrive members selected 2 EBTs to implement: Trauma-Focused Cognitive Behavioral Therapy Participated in 1-year Learning Collaborative offered by National Traumatic Stress Network Implemented a 1-year Local Learning Collaborative to train and support over 30 clinical staff at 8 partner agencies Thild Parent Psychotherapy Created 1-year Learning Collaborative to train and support 18 clinical staff

# TRAUMA-FOCUED COGNIGITIVE BEHAVIORAL THERAPY (TF-CBT) Address the unique needs of children with Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) or other problems related to traumatic life experiences Caregiver-child relationship targeted provide knowledge and skills related to processing the trauma; manage distressing thoughts, feelings, and behaviors; enhance safety, parenting skills, and family communication.

# CHILD PARENT PSYCHOTHERAPY Trauma problems in young children addressed through primary attachment relationships, generally parent(s) Caregiver-child relationship targeted Enhance supportive, protective and responsive parenting Restore child's sense of safety and trust in parent

## Conducted inventory of available trauma metrics Selected 3 trauma measurement tools for local evaluation (added to evaluation interviews) to capture caregiver and youth trauma experiences Release quarterly CQI reports that include aggregate trauma history and outcomes of participants and caregivers Developed, piloted and implemented the Trauma Informed Agency Assessment (TIAA)

# State promoting its support for Trauma-informed Approach and Trauma-specific practices On-line Trauma Informed Agency Assessment (TIAA) required of all agencies contracted with CBHS Changes to Medicaid Billing to support EBTS Allows clinicians to bill for meeting privately with parents as part of child/youth treatment Automatically extends treatment timeframe for youth enrolled in TF-CBT

## CONCLUSIONS How do we adopt a universal precautionary approach to trauma? identify trauma early work with young mothers and fathers ensure that parents get mental health care take away the shame and stigma associated with trauma create a structure for this conversation using trauma language and trauma theory offer both trauma-informed and trauma-specific services Consider how your family organizations and youth organizations can support and lead this conversation!

