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Stressors of Today

Social/Physical Distancing	Worries about job duties, holding employment, financial constraints	Anticipation about the future...how long this will continue? Lack of control over the situation
Constant doom and gloom (i.e. social media, news, etc.)	Working All the time	Everyone's in a different boat
Merged rolls and constant multitasking (employee, parent, spouse, managing families, schooling)	Social Unrest	Tough conversations with youth about world uncertainties

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What do we ultimately do?

Doing it in a trauma informed way

How can you express to my agency that more needs to be done?

There is so much information out there and conflicting. Hard to know what is best.

Navigating complex emotions in a volatile environment

Cultivation of an approach to dialogue that does not demonize or demean people with differing perspectives.

Lack of shared experiences. Agency staff do not reflect culture or diversity of community

Navigating a productive response in a very complex time

my personal opinion vs agency

Knowing that systemic change is bigger and slower than what is being demanded right now makes it difficult to feel effective.

2

Boiling the Ocean



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What is Trauma?

Definition (SAMHSA Experts 2012) includes
 three key elements

*Individual trauma results from an **event** , series of events, or set of circumstances that is **experienced** by an individual as overwhelming or life-changing and that has profound **effects** on the individual's psychological development or well-being, often involving a physiological, social, and/or spiritual impact.*

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Intergenerational (Historical) Trauma

“Cumulative emotional and psychological wounding, over the lifespan and across generations, emanating from massive group trauma experiences.”

Yellow Horse Brave Heart, 2003
 Rethinking Historical Trauma: Narratives of Resilience
 Aaron R. Denham, 2008



Historical Trauma and Cultural Healing, University of Minnesota Extension
<http://www.extension.umn.edu/family/cyfc/our-programs/historical-trauma-and-cultural-healing/>

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Intergenerational/Historical Trauma Events



Genocides



Slavery



Pandemics



Massacres



Prohibition/destruction of cultural practices



Discrimination/Systemic prejudice



Forced relocation

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Survival Mode Response



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Trauma Shapes Beliefs



- Worldview
- Spirituality
- Identity

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Impact of Trauma on Behavior Triggers

External reminders of traumatic event

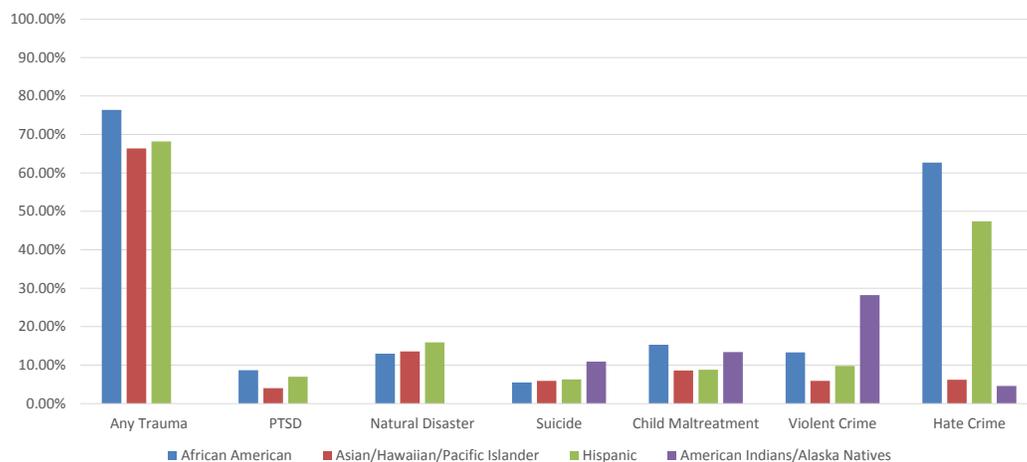
- *Smell*
- *Sound*
- *Sight*
- *Touch*
- *Taste*

Internal reminders of traumatic event

- *Emotions*
- *Thoughts*

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Common Types of and Prevalence Estimates for Exposure to Traumatic Stressors



Llamas, J. (2006). Trauma and posttraumatic stress disorder in ethnic minorities. *American Psychological Association*, 6(4), 337-344.

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Impact of Trauma on Minority Populations and SDoH

- Minority populations are exposed to higher rates of trauma and are less likely to receive adequate mental health treatment due to service barriers and the lack of culturally informed treatment providers (Turner et al., 2016).
- There are numerous identified barriers for minority communities in accessing the broader healthcare system such as:
 - Limited insurance coverage
 - More than half of uninsured U.S. residents are people of color
 - Logistical barriers
 - People with limited resources may find it more difficult to take time off of work, secure child care, or finding appropriate transportation
 - Linguistic and cultural differences
 - Particularly for immigrant populations—can result in breakdowns in communication that lead to poorer health outcomes

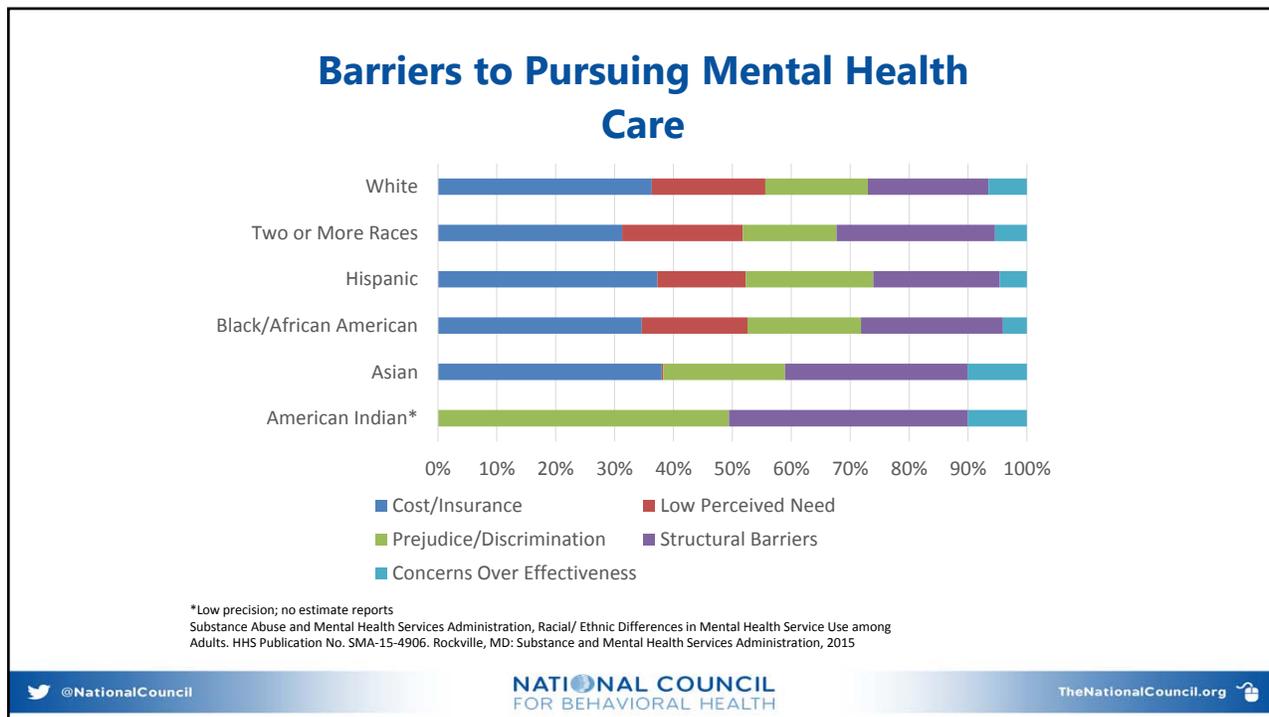
Llamas, J. (2006). Trauma and posttraumatic stress disorder in ethnic minorities. American Psychological Association, 6(4), 337–344.
<https://nursing.usc.edu/blog/discrimination-bad-health-minority-mental-healthcare/>

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Behavioral Health Disparities for Minority Populations

- According to the [Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality \(AHRQ\)](#) racial and ethnic minority groups in the U.S. are
 - Less likely to have access to mental health services
 - Less likely to use community mental health services
 - More likely to use emergency departments
 - More likely to receive lower quality care
- African American consumers are diagnosed with psychotic disorders at a rate of **3 - 4** times higher than White consumers
- Latino American/Hispanic consumers are diagnosed with psychotic disorders on average approximately **3** times higher than White consumers

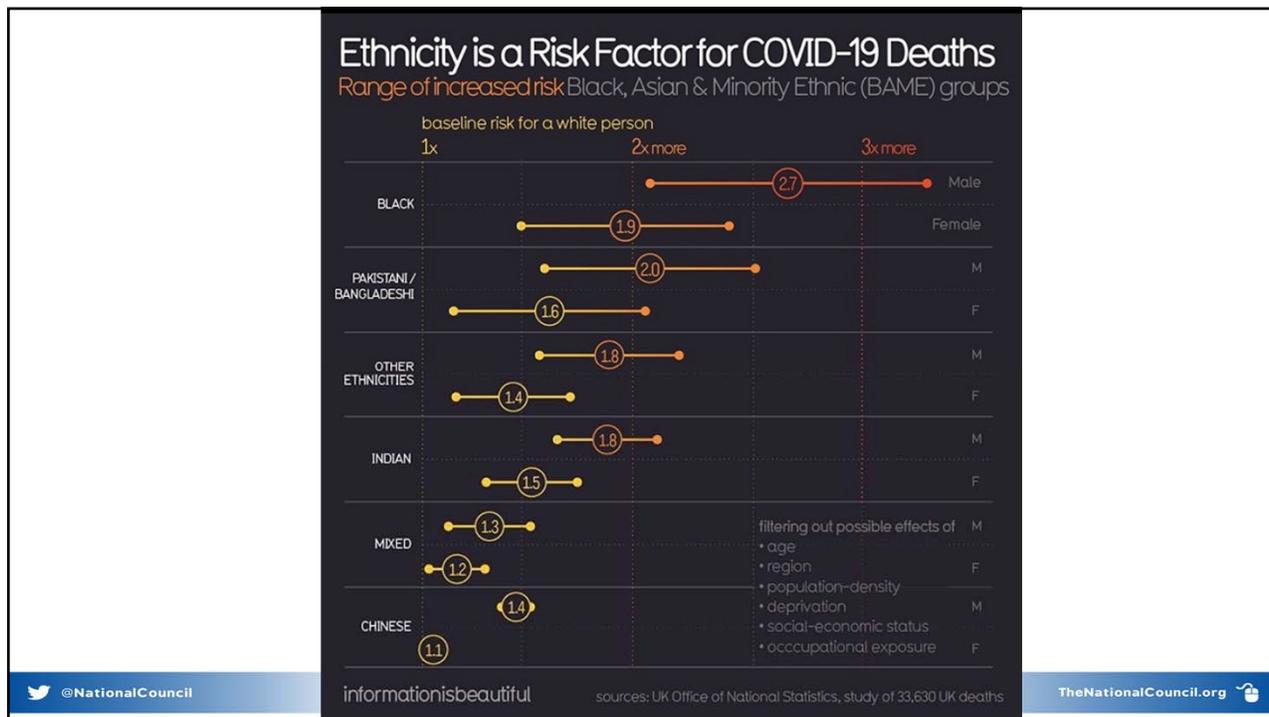
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Community Crisis

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Simple vs. Complex Trauma



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Community Crisis Response

- Fear and Anxiety
- Sadness
- Grief
- Anger
- Guilt
- Regret
- Change in behavior
- PTSD/Depression



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Trauma-Informed	Resilience-Focused
REALIZES the widespread impact of trauma and understands potential paths for recovery	IDENTIFIES programs and best practices proven to build resiliency at both individual and systemic levels
RECOGNIZES the signs and symptoms of trauma in individual and systemic levels	INOCULATES the system culture from the effects of stress and trauma <i>proactively</i> rather than reactively by having a strategic plan
RESPONDS by fully integrating knowledge about trauma into policies, procedures and practices	INSTILLS a shared vocabulary and skills for resiliency into every aspect of the life of the system
RESISTS re-traumatization	IMPROVES the health of the entire system by promoting restoration, health and growth in ongoing ways

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Value of Cultural, Historical, Gender Specific Issues



Culture is...the shared values, traditions, arts, history, folklore, and institutions of a group of people that are *unified by* race, ethnicity, nationality, language, religious beliefs, spirituality, socioeconomic status, social class, sexual orientation, politics, gender, age, disability, or any *other cohesive group variable*. Singh, 1998

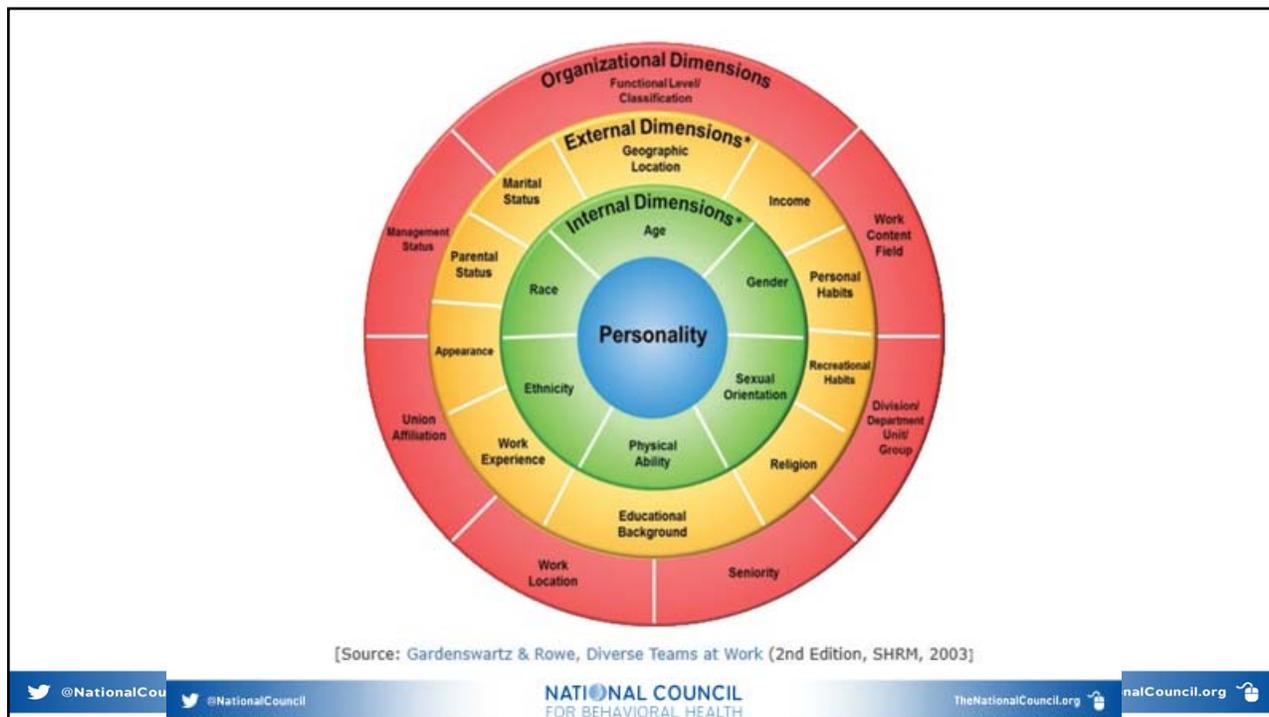
Culture is...the *communication and interaction guide* of any cohesive group of people Sockalingam, 2019

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Intersectionality



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Cultural Humility

Cultural Humility is another way to understand and develop a process-oriented approach to competency.

“the ability to maintain an interpersonal stance that is other-oriented (or open to the other) in relation to aspects of cultural identity that are most important to the [person]”
Hook et al, 2013

Aspiring to develop partnerships with people and groups who advocate for others

Lifelong commitment to self-evaluation and self-critique

Desire to fix power imbalances where none ought to exist

-Tervalon & Murray-Garcia, 1998

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What is Implicit Bias?

Implicit Bias is...



Attitudes, Stereotypes, & Beliefs that can affect how we treat others.

Implicit bias is not intentional, but it can still impact how we judge others based on factors, such as:


Race


Ability


Gender


Culture


Language

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Seven Steps to Identify and Address Implicit Bias

- Step 1

- Recognize that you have biases
- Step 2

- Identify what those biases are
- Step 3

- Dissect your biases
- Step 4

- Decide which of your biases you will address first
- Step 5

- Look for common interest groups
- Step 6

- Get rid of your biases
- Step 7

- Be mindful of bias kick back

<https://www.cookcross.com/docs/UnconsciousBias.pdf>

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Tips for the Times

Show	Communicate	Recognize	Encourage	Check in
<p>Show empathy and be available:</p> <p>Understand that employees are likely feeling overwhelmed / anxious about circumstances related to the virus AND the social unrest.</p>	<p>Stay connected with communication and meeting tools:</p> <p>Options like WebEx or Teams for regular check-ins and to allow individuals to connect with one another "face-to-face."</p>	<p>Recognize the impacts of current events:</p> <p>Be aware of significant changes in your team member's personality or work product, it may be a sign that a person is struggling.</p>	<p>Encourage self-care:</p> <p>This is a great time to encourage employees to take time to care for themselves.</p>	<p>Check in with Work Life Solutions services:</p> <p>Include all relevant website links and phone numbers for both the Work Life Solutions and health plans in employee communication</p>

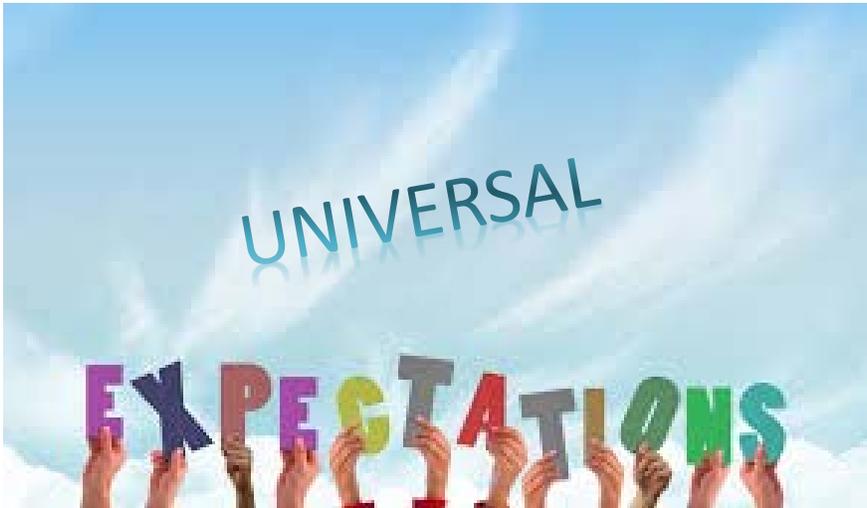
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We need to have...



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Organizational Considerations

Physical Safety	Psychological Safety	Social Safety	Moral Safety
The sense of being protected from COVID-19 exposure	Addressing the anxieties and fears of being able to take care of oneself	Addressing the frustration, anger, guilt from the current social unrest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addressing the hypocrisy that is present, both explicitly and implicitly

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The “DO’s” for Physical Safety

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graph TD
    A[Wash] --> B[Follow]
    B --> C[Clean and disinfect]
    C --> D[Stay Home]
    D --> E[Inform]
    E --> F[Avoid]
    
```

Wash	Your hands / Avoid touching your face
Follow	Guidelines, policies and procedures related to illness, cleaning and disinfecting, for using face coverings in public spaces, work meetings and travel
Clean and disinfect	Frequently touched surfaces including keyboards, phones, handrails and doorknobs.
Stay Home	If you are sick
Inform	Your supervisor if you have a sick family member at home with COVID-19.
Avoid	Using other employees’ phones, desks, offices, or other work tools and equipment, when possible. If necessary, clean and disinfect them before and after use.

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The “Don’t Forget To Do’s” for Psychological Safety

-  Know what to expect of yourself. You may experience a variety of emotions after returning to work, which is normal.
-  Continue to take care of yourself.
-  Take care of your children and your family.
-  Seek help if you need to. If your feelings are too much to bear, seeking help is a sign of strength, not weakness.
-  Mental health problems—in general and in response to a major event such as the pandemic—are common, real, diagnosable and treatable.

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Safety and Respect: Creating a Socially Safe and Secure Environment for EVERYBODY

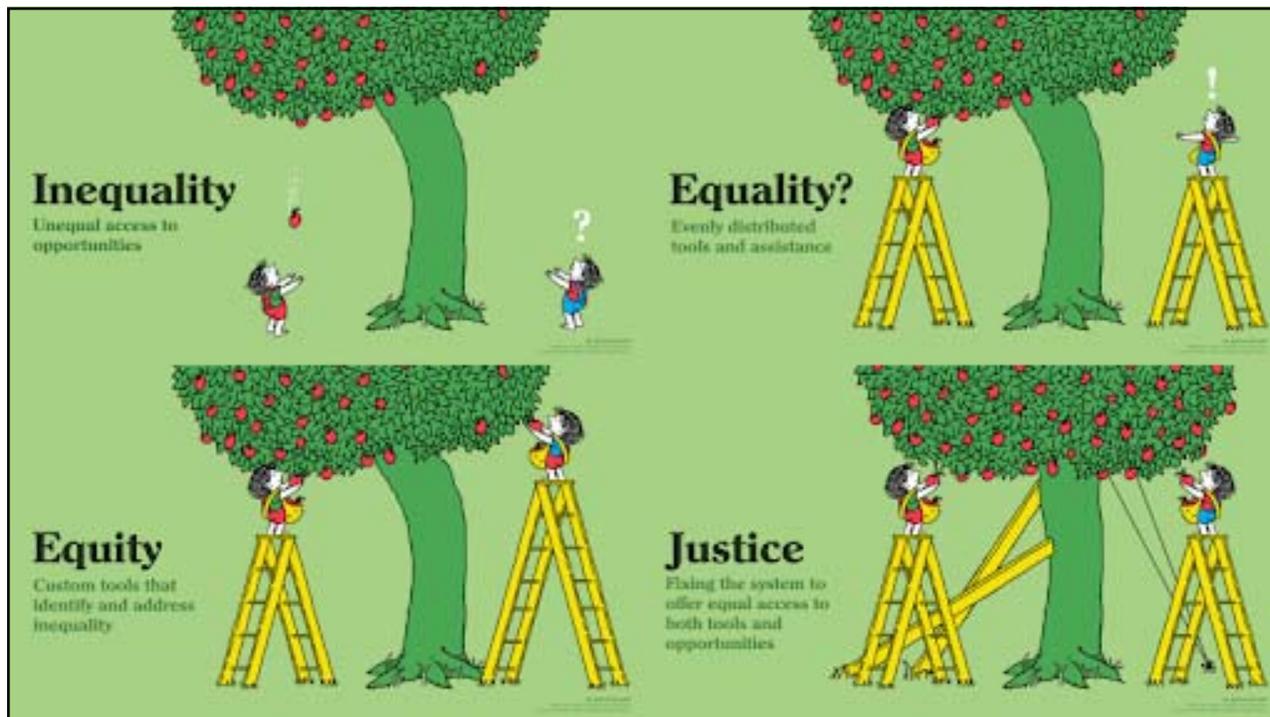
We need to create a mutually respectful interpersonal climate that fosters safety, trust, choice, collaboration, and empowerment

“Mistakes made here often.”

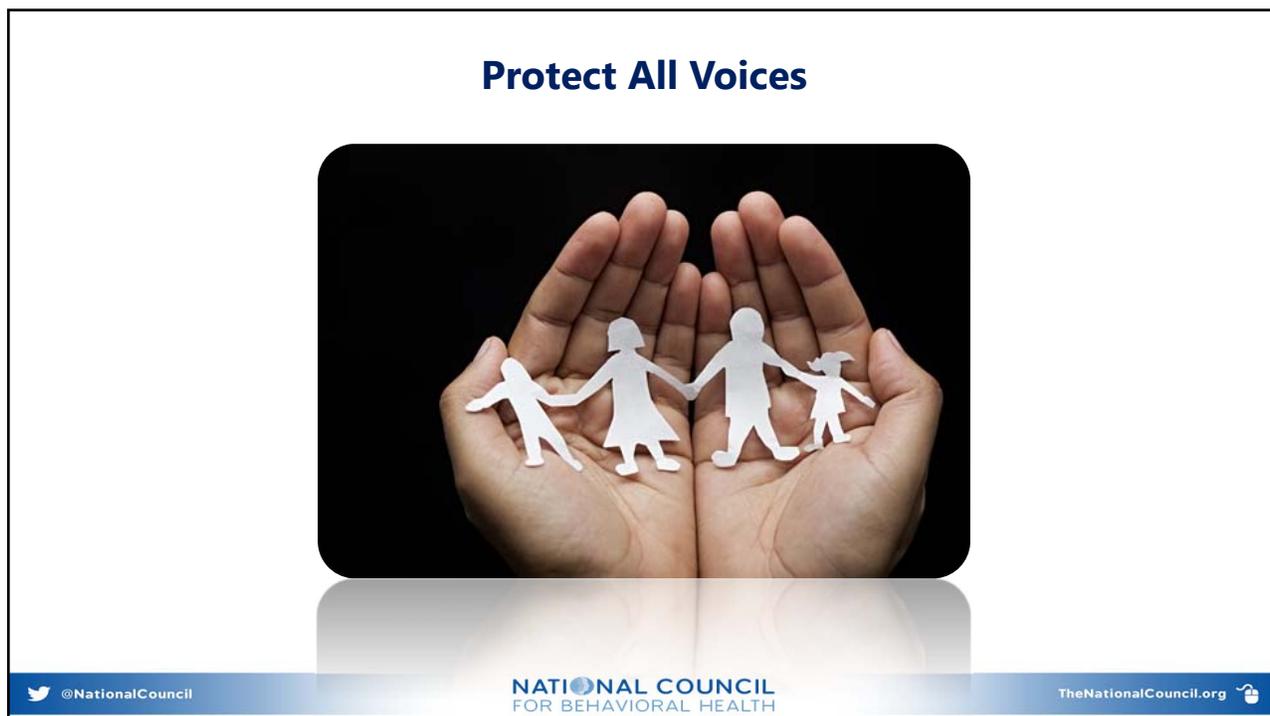


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Moral Safety



The never-ending quest for understanding how organizations function in the healing process

- An attempt to reduce the **hypocrisy** that is present, both **explicitly and implicitly**
- A morally safe environment struggles with the issues of **honesty and integrity**

-Bloom, 2013

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Moral Injury

Shay definition: Moral Injury is 1) the violation of what is right by 2) someone in authority 3) in a high stakes situation. This kind of moral injury correlates to betrayal and rage and to higher rates of co-morbidity with PTSD (Jordan, 2017).

Brock Definition: Moral injury is a response to trauma when a person or group's existing core moral foundations are unable to justify, process, and integrate trauma into a reliable identity and meaning system that sustains relationships and human flourishing. It results from:

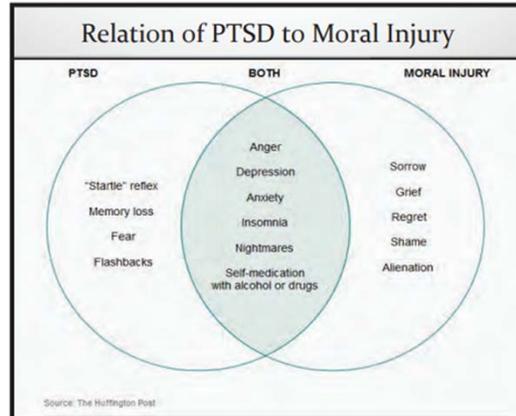
- Being betrayed by people and/or institutions that should have been trusted to be moral and do the right thing;
- Committing, witnessing, imagining, or failing to prevent acts or events that can be judged as harmful or evil and that violate foundational social and ethical rules;
- Being involved in events or contexts where violations of taboos or acts of harm leave one feeling contaminated by evil or "dirty;" or
- Surviving conditions of degradation, oppression, and extremity.

https://www.voa.org/moral-injury-center/pdf_files/moral-injury-identity-and-meaning

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Examples

- Supervisor refers to your female coworker as “always angry about something.”
- A supervisor says “All lives matter! What’s wrong with them?”
- A client refuses to work with a staff member because of their race.
- Supervisor in reference to client of color says “they’re like that, what can you do?”
- Your workplace leadership is all Caucasian men and women who decide they do not need a DEI committee as they don’t think it’s an issue for their organization as they “don’t see color”
- Client tests positive for COVID-19 and goes to work due to fear of not being able to provide for family.



Source: The Huffington Post
The above diagram created by William Nash, M.D., USN ret., Greater Los Angeles VA

The “DO’s” for Moral Safety





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National Council Resources

- [National Council's COVID-19 Resource Page](#)
- [TI-ROC Climate of Equity Assessment](#)
- [Harvard University – Project Implicit: Implicit Bias Tests](#)
- [Scaffolding Anti-Racism Resources](#)
- [National Council TIRO Equity Community of Practice](#)

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Other Resources

- https://www.voa.org/moral-injury-center/pdf_files/moral-injury-identity-and-meaning
- <https://portlandmeansprogress.com/readiness-assessment>
- <https://alliancetoendhunger.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/SAW-for-HFC-10-Racial-Equity.pdf>
- <https://racc.org/wpcontent/uploads/buildingblocks/foundation/CCC%20-%20Tool%20for%20Organizational%20Self-Assessment%20Related%20to%20Racial%20Equity.pdf>
- <https://www.raceforward.org/practice/tools/workforce-development-racial-equity-readiness-assessment>