

"People who fit don't seek. The seekers are those that don't fit." Shannon L. Alder

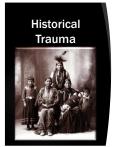
THE JOURNEY



- P.T.S.D. may develop after a person is exposed to a traumatic event like physical or sexual assault, exposure to disaster or accidents, combat or witnessing a traumatic event, can last years. The three main symptoms:
  - Repeatedly thinking about the trauma: include flashbacks, hallucinations, and nightmares.
  - Being constantly alert or on guard: easily startled, difficulty sleeping, concentrating and/or having angry outbursts
  - Avoiding reminders of the trauma: people, places, thoughts, that remind one of the event; may feel emotionally numb.



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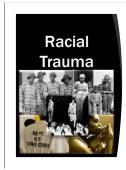


- Historical (Collective) Trauma is trauma that occurs in history to a specific group of people causing emotional and mental wounding both during their lives and to the generations that follow.
- Historical Unresolved Grief: Grief that has not been expressed, acknowledged and resolved.
- Dr. Maria Yellow Horse Brave Heart, PhD, conceptualized historical trauma in the 1980's, to address why life for many Native Americans is not fulfilling "the American Dream".



- Post Traumatic Slave Syndrome is a condition that exists as a consequence of centuries of chattlet slavery followed by institutionalized racism and oppression have resulted in multigenerational adaptive behavior, some positive reflecting resilience, and others that are harmful and destructive.
- Theory of P.T.S.S. was developed by Dr. Joy DeGruy as a result of twelve years of quantitative and qualitative research.





- Racial trauma is one term used to describe the physical and psychological symptoms that people of Color often experience after exposure to particularly stressful experiences of racism (Carter, 2007).
- Is Similar to survivors of other types of trauma fear and hyperviglance, headaches, insomnia, body aches, memory difficulty, self-blame, confusion, shame, and guilt after experiencing racism
- Experiencing racism brings up both previous experiences as well as a person's awareness of the longstanding history of racism in the US.

## **Racial Trauma**

- ☐ Racial trauma is a cumulative experience, where every personal or vicarious encounter with racism contributes to a more insidious, chronic stress (Carter, 2007).
- ☐ The cumulative emotional effects and psychological wounding that is transmitted across generations is also known as intergenerational trauma can result in higher rates of mental health and physical health issues within communities of Color.

## **African Americans experience**

- □ These dangers may be real or perceived discrimination, threats of harm and injury, police incidents, and humiliating and shaming events. These events have long-term impact on our perception of ourselves and our social environments.
- Repeatedly witnessing African Americans suffering on television news is painful, and for some triggers very strong emotion.
- ☐ Living in black and poor neighborhoods increases one's risk of experiencing traumatic events and it increases the risk of experiencing secondary traumas in witnessing these dangers. These communities are socially isolated, monitored vigorously by police, have fewer resources for daily living.

"An inner struggle with the feeling that one's talents, abilities, personality, and worth are not valued or even recognized because of prejudice and racism

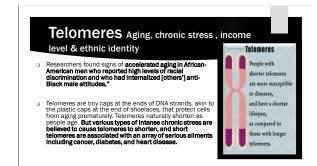
**CURRENT LOOK** 

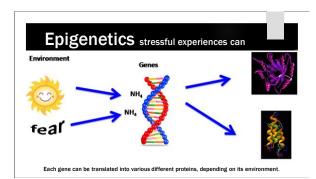


Another day has come and gone In a world where I don't belong Another week has passed me by It's not because I didn't try

Nobody saw me walking And nobody heard me talking Seems like I gotta do wrong, Gotta do wrong, gotta do wrong Before they notice me









"Fear of the pain blinds us to the goal of healing. Only by seeing our problems clearly and experiencing them can we do something about them." -Bob Hoffman



## **Effects of Historical Trauma**

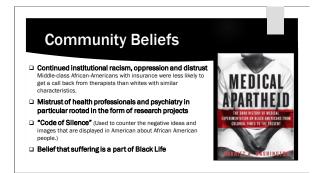
- Increase psychological and physiological symptoms Unresolved traumas increase chronic stress and decrease immune system functioning, disrupt the quality of emotional attachment in family and social relationships
- Increase alcohol and drug usage initially useful (real and perceived) in managing the pain and unresolved traumas but become their own disease processes
- Narrowing sense of time living in a chronic state of danger do not develop a sense of future and frequently view dying as an expected outcome



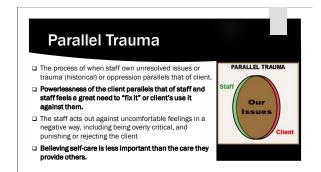
## **Survival Stress Management**

- A process of adapting to stressful situations by reacting without thinking of the consequences of our choices. Resulting in increased stress and/or depression:
  - Judgmental and distorted thoughts and feelings, impatience, exploitation, aggression, abuse and violence directed against one's self or others.
- Addictive substances and behavior (i.e., <u>drugs, alcohol. sex</u>, shopping, <u>fast money</u>, gambling, food, video games, etc.) produces a limited sense of relief requires repetitions.
- Loss of a narrative of resiliency of Hope.

Fear of the truth of the past blinds future generations of the goal of healing" OBSTACLES TO HEALING



# Other Beliefs Black males trauma is ignored (Trauma effect ideals of manhood and masculinity.) Lack of culturally competent services and research (historical trauma and racism dismissed as irrelevant) Fail to understand and address the effects of the legacy of slavery and racial injustice Bellef that suffering is a part of Black Life



Human compassion is equal to human cruelty and .... It is up to each of us to tip the balance." Alice Walker

**MEETING THE CHALLENGE** 

# **Community Beliefs**

- Begin the healing by embracing our story/our history and reflect on the pain and/or the current conditioning as away to empower.
- Develop and support trauma informed intervention initiatives geared to black males.
- Men bond around non-violence and respect for their partners and hold each other accountable
- It's About Parents Too! provide support and education on affect of trauma on parenting styles.



## **Community Leadership**

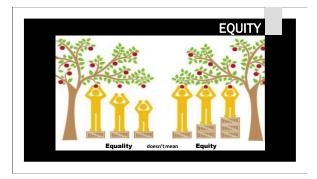
- □ Community Leadership, need to role-model the willingness to start their own healing journey
- African American institutions, community leaders, health professionals and clergy to encourage and promote:
  - □ Reduce the stigma associated with mental health treatment.
  - Help the community link trauma informed strategies to address jobs, housing, schools, violence and crime.
  - Prepare others to experience increased anxiety, fear, and stress during their journey of learning healthler ways of adapting to trauma
- Narrative of Resiliency that include Forgiveness and Hope.

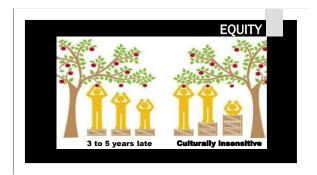
"Change does not come without people in power being willing to be uncomfortable."

THE SYSTEM

# Provider/Leadership

- Develop ways of addressing historical trauma (slavery) and its legacy by augmenting the medical model, evidence-based, individual approaches to therapy and research.
- $\hfill \square$  Providers be aware not to add to the trauma with your beliefs
  - work through racial issues and/or biases Race Matters
  - refrain from over-empathizing (based on what you can't handle)
  - Be aware of their trauma
- Identify policy changes that will enable ex-offenders to re-enter communities as better fathers, husbands, workers and citizens.
- $\hfill \square$  If it doesn't work –change it, try something else





## **Compassion Accountability**

Some people we relate to and others we don't or even repulse us. Doing what is easy can have consequences like...

- Compassion without accountability can encourage chaos.
- Accountability without compassion, complacent, self-satisfying
- Swing back and forth, we are not consistent, fair or clear.

Compassion Accountability: help us seek truth, understanding, forgiveness, justice, humility and leave others empowered without blame and excuses.

