# Trauma, Violence, and Its Effects on Children in our Community



Elisa Romano, Ph.D., C.Psych School of Psychology University of Ottawa (eromano@uottawa.ca)

October 4, 2019
Crime Prevention Ottawa



#### What is childhood trauma?

- Experiences where there is a threat to the life or the physical well-being of a child
  - The threat may be real or perceived as real by a child
- Experiences where children witness violence and fear for the lives or safety of another individual
- Children often have strong emotions and physical reactions to these violent and dangerous experiences (e.g., terror, fear, helplessness, heart pounding, vomiting)
  - Fight, flight, freeze response



### What experiences might be traumatic?

- Bullying
- Automobile accidents or other serious accidents
- Serious accidents or life-threatening illnesses
- Community violence
- Natural or technological disasters or terrorism
- Refugee and war experiences
- Sudden or violent death of a loved one
- Exposure to intimate partner violence
- Childhood abuse and neglect



### Different types of abuse and neglect

- Physical abuse
- Sexual abuse
- Emotional/psychological abuse
- Neglect
- Exposure to intimate partner (domestic) violence
- In Ontario in 2013, the investigations substantiated by child welfare agencies were primarily for exposure to intimate partner violence (48%), then neglect (24%), physical abuse (13%), emotional abuse (13%), and sexual abuse (2%)





## How would I know if a child is in need of help or protection?

What is their physical appearance?

How are they behaving?

What are they saying?

How are they interacting with peers, adults, caregivers?





## What do the effects of childhood trauma look like?

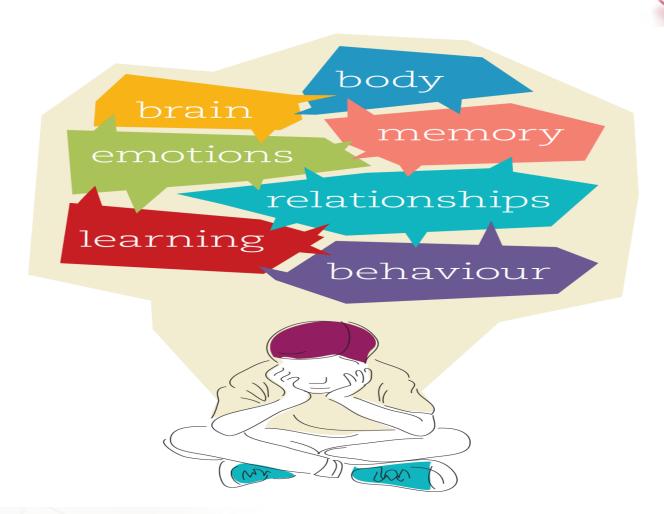


### Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)

- Re-experiencing the traumatic event
- Intense reactions to trauma reminders
- Avoidance of thoughts, feelings, places, and people associated with the trauma
- Negative changes in thoughts and mood
- Increased arousal



### **Complex Developmental Trauma**



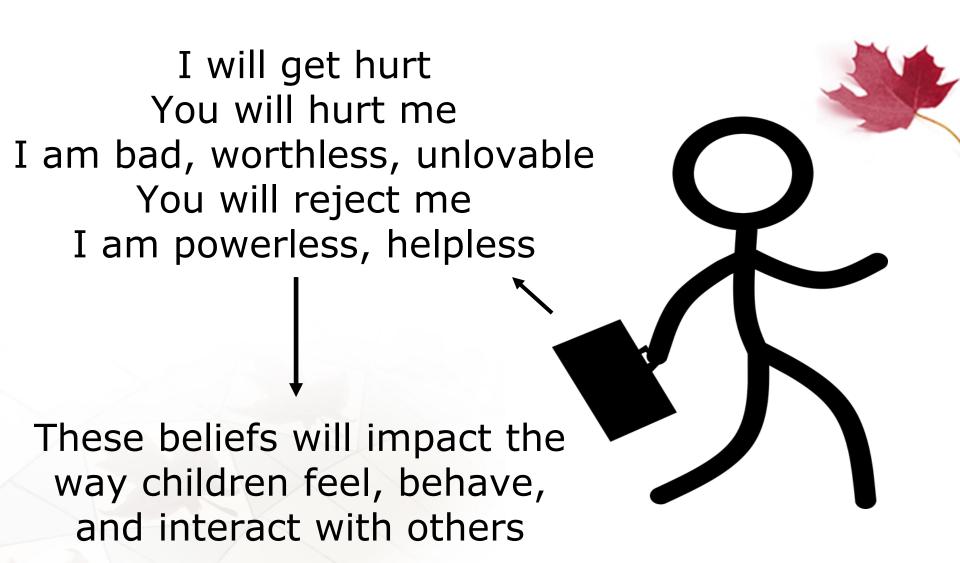


## What can I do to help a child who has experienced trauma?

Trauma-sensitive responses









## So now that I know about the invisible suitcase ....

- Create safety (physical, emotional)
  - Be consistent, predictable, and dependable
  - Monitor and act on safety concerns
- Focus on your relationship (attachment)
  - Understand challenging behaviour through a trauma lens and respond accordingly
  - Compassion, empathy (label feelings), and emotion regulation/problem-solving strategies instead of punishment-based strategies (consequences)



- Help the child with self-regulation
  - Stay close, validate feelings, help identify what is going on for the child, problem-solve together
- Create opportunities for success (competence)
- Help the child build connections
- Support the child and family
  - Help secure mental health resources
- Understand and manage your own reactions



### **Resources (Books)**

- Faber, A., & Mazlich, E. (2012). How to Talk So Kids Will Listen & Listen So Kids Will Talk. NY: Scribner
- Gottman, J. (1998). Raising an Emotionally Intelligent Child: The Heart of Parenting. NY: Simon & Schuster
- Siegel, D., & Bryson, T. P. (2012). The Whole-Brain Child: 12 Revolutionary Strategies to Nurture Your Child's Developing Mind. NY: Mind Your Brain Inc. and Bryson Creative Productions Inc.



### **Resources (Websites)**

- Canadian Centre for Child Protection (www.protectchildren.ca/app/en/training)
- Canadian Child Welfare Research Portal (<u>www.cecw-cepb.ca</u>)
- Center on the Developing Child at Harvard University (<a href="https://developingchild.harvard.edu/">https://developingchild.harvard.edu/</a>)
- Child Welfare Information Gateway (<u>www.childwelfare.gov</u>)
- Encyclopedia on Child Development (<a href="http://www.child-encyclopedia.com/">http://www.child-encyclopedia.com/</a>)
- National Child Traumatic Stress Network (<u>www.nctsn.org</u>)
- Zero to Three: National Center for Infants, Toddlers, and Families (www.zerotothree.org)







