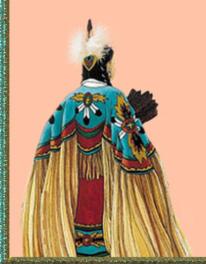
# An Intensive Case Management Approach with Urban Native Families Experiencing Trauma and Substance Abuse



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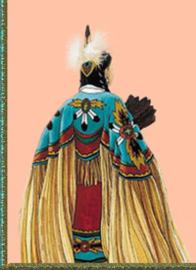
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## Today's Session

- Native people in the urban context
- Challenges & strengths of child welfareinvolved Native families
- Linking substance use and trauma
- Culturally-responsive and trauma-informed intensive case management approach

- Terminology
- Who are "Urban Indians"?
- Native families and child welfare
  - ICW and ICWA

Who provides child welfare services to Native children?



Common challenges of urban Native families involved in the child welfare system

- Poverty
- Substance abuse (intra-familial/multigenerational)
- Untreated trauma and mental health issues (adults & children)
  - Adult relational instability & domestic violence
    - Housing instability

Common challenges of urban Native families involved in the child welfare system

- History of genocidal policies aimed at destroying Native family ties
- On-going discrimination
- Difficulty maintaining cultural ties (not all families and not solely due urban location)



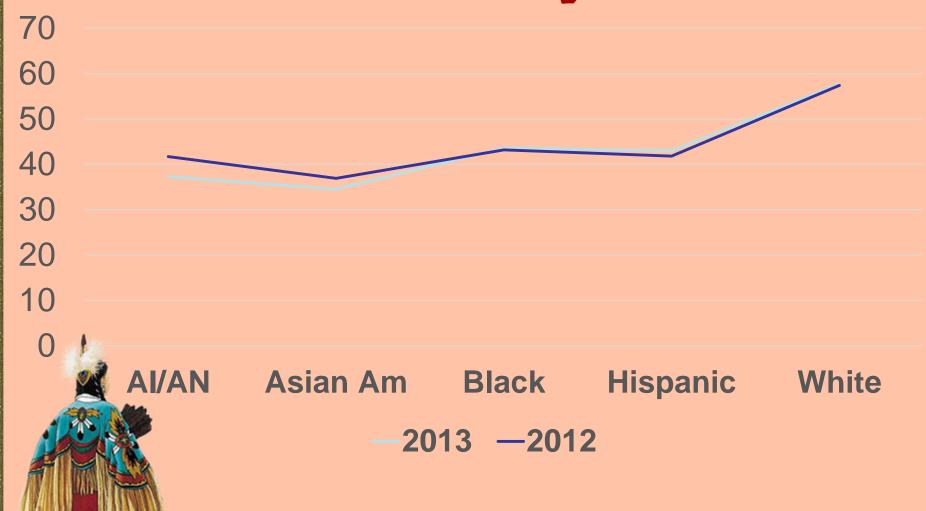
Strengths in Urban Native families

- Aware of culture as a stabilizing and healing force
- Committed to helping children know about culture
- Despite facing challenges, have dreams & aspirations for their children
  - Exhibit perseverance
  - Willing to engage with providers who are culturally-aware and respectful

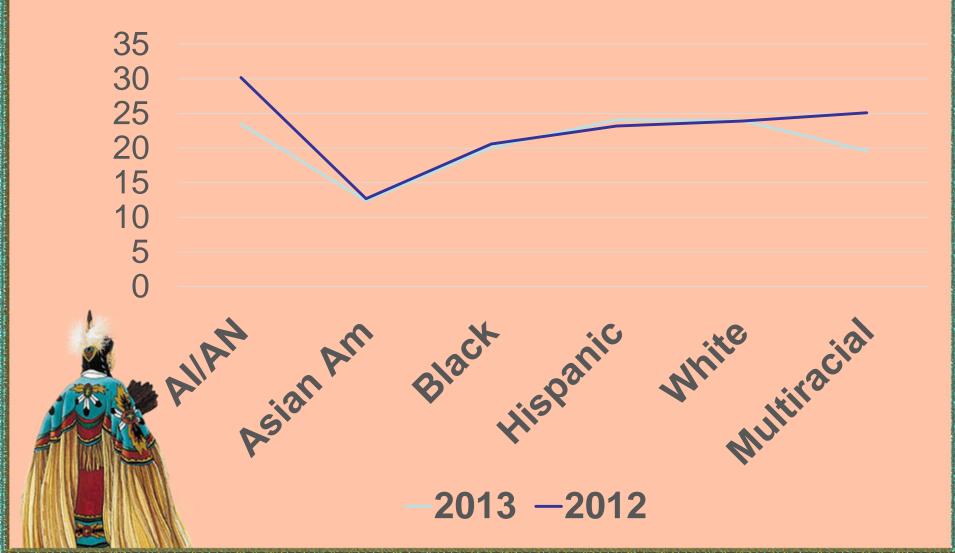
#### Service delivery challenges

- Access to services that consider and respect culture (esp. substance abuse & mental health)
- Cultural differences in help-seeking
- Differences in level of cultural identity and cultural connectedness
- Service providers lack experience working w/urban
  Native people
  - Lack of cultural responsiveness in CPS & community-based agencies

## Trends in Current Alcohol Use, by Ethnicity



## Trends in Binge Alcohol Drinking, by Ethnicity



## Trends in Illicit Drug Use, by Ethnicity



### Trauma Exposure

- American Indians experience a per capita rate of violence twice that of the U.S. resident population
- Nearly 1/3 of all American Indian victims of violence are between the ages of 18 and 24—This group experienced the highest per capita rate of violence of any racial group considered by age—about 1 violent crime for every 4 persons of this age
- Among American Indians age 25 to 34, the rate of violent crime victimizations is more than 2½ times the rate for all persons the same age
- The rate of violent crime experienced by American Indian women is nearly 50% more than that reported by Black males
  - At least 70% of the violent victimizations experienced by American Indians are committed by persons not of the same race a substantially higher rate of interracial violence than experienced by white or black victims.

### Trauma Exposure

#### According to the Indian Country Child Trauma Center:

20.1/1000 Native children are victims
 violence, compared to 4.4 Asian/Pacific
 10.6 White; 12.6 Hispanic;
 American children

 Within the family context, child physical & sexual abuse are significantly less than among White children (NCANDS data), while neglect rates are higher

http://www.icctc.org/index.asp

#### Historical & Cultural Trauma

- Historical Trauma may be many decades old
  - Broken treaties, Trail of Tears, Wounded Knee, The Long Walk, Boarding Schools
- More recent Cultural Traumas
  - Boarding Schools, Relocation, Indian Adoption
     Project, mismanagement of trust funds,
     environmental exploitation



 Contemporary traumatization becomes more complicated due to historical, cultural, & intergenerational trauma — creating an increased trauma load

### Trauma Exposure

Trauma screening of caregivers at Denver Indian Family Resource Center

- Utilized a 7-item trauma screening tool completed by client and caseworker
- 87% of the clients experienced at least one of the seven traumas
  - 80% experienced at least 2
  - 57% experienced at least 3
  - 33% at least 4
  - <sup>-</sup> 20% at least 5
  - 7% experienced 6 of the traumas



## Trauma Experiences Questionnaire Items (in order of prevalence)

#### Have you ever:

- 1. Been in a situation where you feared that you, a loved one, and/or friend might be killed or seriously injured?
- 2. Seen a loved one, friend, or community member be seriously injured or killed, or commit suicide?
- 3. As a child, were you ever sexually molested?
- 4. Experienced a serious physical assault or been attacked with a weapon?
- 5. Been seriously injured in an accident in a car, at work, or somewhere else?
  - 6. Experienced a natural disaster (earthquake, flood) or man-made disaster (building collapse, fire) where you felt you, or someone with you, was in danger of death or injury?
  - 7. As an adult, been sexually assaulted or forced to have sex against your will?

## Linking Substance Abuse & Trauma

- There is a strong causal link between trauma and the use of substances
- Childhood trauma has been shown to change the brain
- These changes make it more likely the person will seek dissociation or numbing with substances
  - Bruce Perry's work on the brain, Robert Anda's work with Kaiser's ACE study, Gabor Mate's work with homeless & addicted Native women in Vancouver

## Linking Substance Abuse & Trauma

- Adult trauma has also been shown to lead to higher use of alcohol, tobacco, and drugs
  - particularly sexual assault, military combat, and some disasters (9/11 and Hurricane Katrina)
  - While some trauma treatments have been designed for "pure" PTSD, with no co-occurring disorders, others such as Seeking Safety, are created specifically for clients with dual trauma/substance abuse problems

## What Works with Trauma and Substance Abuse?

- Intensive Case Management
- Culturally-responsive approach
- Trauma-informed approach with cultural elements



Let's look closer at each of these elements . . .

## Intensive Case Management Approach

#### Why an intensive approach?

- Severity & chronicity of substance use
- Intra-familial/intergenerational substance use
- High levels of unresolved grief, loss & trauma
- Undiagnosed and/or untreated mental illness
  - Economic vulnerability & lack of material resources
    - Multiple barriers to accessing & engaging in services
      - Clients feeling "overwhelmed"

## Defining an Intensive Case Management Approach

- Client-centered
- Interactional and relational
- Integrated
- Needs-driven
- Individualized for each family member
- Collaborative
  - Incorporates natural supports
  - Persistent

## Defining an Intensive Case Management Approach

- Assumes high level of service needs that may include coordinating referrals for mental health, domestic violence, substance abuse, and medical assessments
- Based on the strength perspective family and cultural strengths
- Proactive—workers are highly involved with service delivery
  - High frequency and intensity of contacts: 2-4 contacts per week—office, home, phone, and other locations

## Defining an Intensive Case Management Approach

Agency ability to address transportation and child care needs

 Supportive working relationship enhance motivation

Family involvement in case planning





## Incorporating a Culturally-Responsive Approach

- Understand the cultural values and worldview shared by many tribes, and especially any tribe(s) located in the agency's service area
- Be aware of the impacts of historical events and contemporary issues on Native individuals, families, communities, and tribes
  - Hear each individual's or family's experience of being Native and accept differences in expression of identity and cultural connectedness

## Incorporating a Culturally-Responsive Approach

- Incorporate a relational approach that acknowledges the family's current context and respects its vision for its future
  - Ask about—and be willing to include as services those traditional healing and cultural practices identified and defined by each families as necessary to achieving health and well-being

## Adding a Trauma-Informed Approach

- Screen for trauma exposure and refer those indicated for additional trauma assessment by a mental health provider
- Train case managers and other providers to recognize trauma symptoms and listen to client communication for cues that suggest possible trauma exposure

## Adding a Trauma-Informed Approach

- Provide seamless referrals to trauma treatment by behavioral health specialists experienced in working with Native clients
- Provide a consistent service environment
  - Client safety
  - Worker trustworthiness
    - Interactions between case managers and clients based upon mutuality rather than authority and legalities

#### Adding a Trauma-Informed Approach

#### **Native American Motivational Interviewin:**

Weaving Native American and Western Practices
A Manual for Counselors in
Native American Communities

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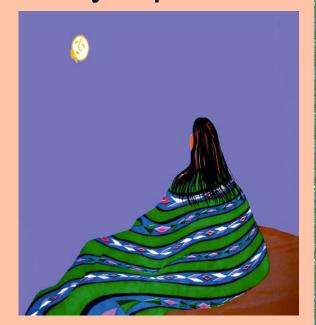
Nadine Tafoya and Associates

Native American Substance Abuse Prevention Programs

Technical Assistance and Program Evaluation

http://www.integration.samhsa.gov/clinical-practice/Native American MI Manual.pdf

DIFRC case managers trained in Motivational Interviewing found it to be very helpful



### **Evaluating this Approach**

- At DIFRC, data has been gathered at intake and at case closure to assess change
- NCFAS-AI (caseworker rated)
  - environment, caregiver capabilities, family interactions, family safety, & child well-being
- American Indian Family Survey-AIFS (family rated)
  - environment, child-rearing practice, caregiver relationships, spirituality, & cultural identity

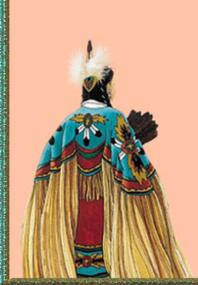
### Evaluating this Approach

Evaluation of Intensive Case Management found that it led to:

- Significant positive change or positive trends in caregiver capabilities, family safety, child and family well-being, environment, family functioning, & selfsufficiency
- Strengthening of urban American Indian children's connections to their cultures & extended family networks
  - Follow-up family interviews indicated that things continued to go well for clients & their children after completing services

## Questions & Answers





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