

Some Case Questions

1. How does a clinician integrate racial trauma into a case review, which includes the agency partners involved in the case (typically police, child protection, medical and clinical staff, advocates)?
2. Lack of understanding of racial trauma by community serving organizations whose staff group does not reflect the racialized group (i.e., Lack of clinicians who might understand traditional/cultural specific methods of service delivery. Specific healing practices that may be an integral part of a child/youth's lives).
3. Ways in which school, child welfare and educational systems identify/label racialized kids as trouble makers, with higher diagnosis for ADHD, ODD, etc. Implications for trauma.
4. "Adultification" of racialized youth. A young person of colour was adultified by everyone in the justice system – judges, lawyers & jury alike - instead of treated like the vulnerable 16 yr old (12 yr old at the time of the offense) that they were.

Videos

Generational Trauma: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sxiT7Ddd2Ts>

Power, Privilege and Oppression: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LTDikx-maoM&t=14s>

Microaggressions: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=e4N50b76cZc&t=8s>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HrCqBLoMxTQ>

Psychological impact of racial oppression: <https://youtu.be/6PGcsdD54vA>

Why Us N'we jinan youth- Indigenous: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wkfts76vM8E>

LBTQ+ Youth Homelessness- LBGTQ+: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4jZjk0blQW8>

When Black parents need to have the talk:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Mkw1CetjWwI>

Muslim parents open letter to their children: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-TBPsFt7w0k>