

## USING MULTICULTURAL FRAMEWORKS TO INFORM CULTURALLY RESPONSIVE EMDR TRAINING

FRIDAY, **OCTOBER 27**, **2023** 

CARLTON E. GREEN, PH.D. he/him/his/name



## **GOOD AFTERNOON!**





## **Case Study**

### WHAT DO YOU FEEL? WHAT HAPPENS IN YOUR BODY?

### **Case Study**

#### **TRAINER**

Dr. Emily Anderson
Licensed Clinical Psychologist
Experienced EMDR Trainer
White

#### **TRAINEES**

A diverse group of trainees, including therapists from various racial and ethnic backgrounds, with varying levels of clinical experience and familiarity with EMDR.

WHAT DO YOU FEEL? WHAT HAPPENS IN YOUR BODY?

### **Case Study**

Dr. Emily Anderson leads an EMDR training program for a diverse group of trainees. Dr. Anderson prioritizes EMDR's universal principles, emphasizing shared trauma responses, emotions, and sensations. While she acknowledges the importance of cultural competence, she believes it should be secondary to EMDR's core techniques.

Riley Taylor, an African American therapist with extensive clinical experience, aligns with Dr. Anderson's perspective. They appreciate the focus on EMDR's core principles and worry that an overemphasis on cultural competence could dilute the effectiveness of EMDR therapy.

Parker Finley, a White therapist, values EMDR's universality but believes that cultural competence is essential, especially when working with clients from diverse backgrounds. They express the importance of recognizing how race and culture impact trauma experiences.

Sekura Watanabe, an Asian-American therapist, agrees with Dr. Anderson's emphasis on EMDR's universality but is interested in practical strategies for addressing cultural factors. They believe that a balanced approach can benefit clients from diverse backgrounds.

Fran Cruz, a Latina therapist, resonates with Dr. Anderson's approach but also emphasizes the significance of cultural competence. They believe that recognizing the cultural dimensions of trauma can enhance the therapeutic relationship and outcomes.

### Whites are more likely than blacks, Hispanics and Asians to say too much attention is paid to race

% saying there is \_\_\_\_ attention paid to race and racial issues in our country these days

	Too much	Too little	Right amount of
All adults	41	37	21
White	50	28	21
Black	12	67	19
Hispanic	27	50	20
Asian*	36	39	25

## DIFFERENT PERCEPTIONS

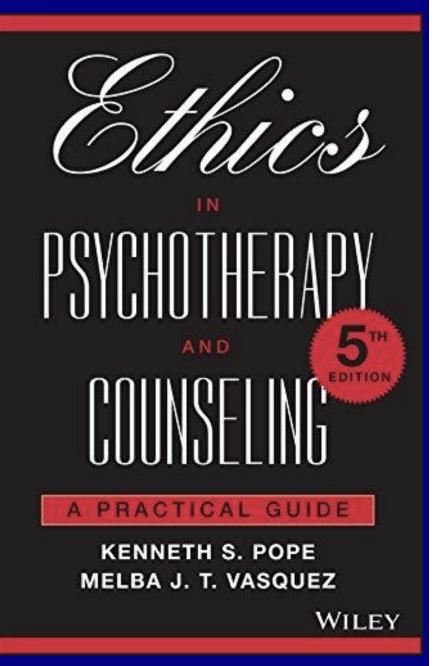


## **DEFINING RACISM**



Dr. Camara Jones
Past President
American Public Health Association

RACISM IS A SYSTEM. IT'S NOT A PERSONAL MORAL FAILING. IT'S NOT EVEN A PSYCHIATRIC ILLNESS. IT'S A SYSTEM OF POWER, AND IT'S A SYSTEM OF DOING TWO THINGS: OF STRUCTURING OPPORTUNITY AND OF ASSIGNING VALUE. AND IT DOES THOSE THINGS BASED UPON SO-CALLED RACE...BASED ON THE SOCIAL INTERPRETATION OF HOW WE LOOK.



"It would be remarkable if we therapists were completely free of the prejudices that afflict the rest of humanity. Life is remarkable in so many ways, but not that one. For any of us, various cultural, racial, ethnic, political, religious, and other groups – or topics related to these groups – may evoke an intense emotional response. The response may be subtle or powerful. We may be ashamed of it or embrace it as important. We may be reluctant to mention it to certain people. We may view it as not politically correct or – a more forbidding barrier for many of us – as not emotionally correct."

(Pope & Vasquez, 2016, p. 282)

## **SUPERVISION**

MOST IMPORTANT COMPONENT OF MENTAL HEALTH TRAINING RELATED TO DEVELOPING TRAINEES' COUNSELING COMPETENCE

### **TRAINEES**

- LEARN FROM MORE EXPERIENCED
   PRACTITIONERS
- CUSTOMS, NORMS, LANGUAGE, AND RULES RELATED TO PROFESSIONAL MENTAL HEALTH PRACTICE

(BERNARD & GOODYEAR, 2009; HOLLOWAY, 1992; TUMMALA-NARRA, 2004; Wong & Wong, 1999)



## **SUPERVISION**

### **SUPERVISORS (TRAINERS)**

- EVALUATE TRAINEES
- ATTEND TO TRAINEES' PROFESSIONAL FUNCTIONING
- Monitor the well-being of trainees¹
   Clients

(BERNARD & GOODYEAR, 2009)



## MULTICULTURAL SUPERVISION

### **SUPERVISORS (TRAINERS) AND SUPERVISEES**

- ACTIVELY ASSESS AND INTEGRATE INTO
  TREATMENT THOSE INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES
  AND CULTURAL FACTORS (E.G., RACE,
  ETHNICITY, GENDER, SEXUAL ORIENTATION,
  RELIGIOUS IDENTITY)
- INFLUENCING BOTH A CLIENT'S WELL-BEING AND THE RELATIONSHIPS IN THE COUNSELING TRIAD (I.E., SUPERVISOR-SUPERVISEE, COUNSELOR-CLIENT)



(ARTHUR & COLLINS, 2009; CONSTANTINE, 2003)

## MULTICULTURAL SUPERVISION

- SUPERVISORS (TRAINERS) EXPLICITLY
  ADDRESS RACE AND CULTURE AS RELEVANT
  ASPECTS OF TRAINEES' PERSONAL AND
  PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND CLIENTS'
  THERAPEUTIC OUTCOMES
- SUPERVISORS (TRAINERS) AND SUPERVISEES
  ATTEND TO THE RACIAL AND CULTURAL
  INFLUENCES ON THE COUNSELING TRIAD (E.G.,
  SUPERVISOR-SUPERVISEE-CLIENT
  RELATIONSHIP)

(ANCIS & LADANY, 2001; ARTHUR & COLLINS, 2009; CONSTANTINE, 1997)



## MULTICULTURAL SUPERVISION

#### MULTICULTURAL SUPERVISION RELATIONSHIPS

 PROVIDE TRAINEES WITH A MODEL FOR BROACHING AND PROCESSING RACIAL AND CULTURAL ISSUES IN COUNSELOR-CLIENT RELATIONSHIPS

• VENUE FOR DEVELOPING CULTURALLY RESPONSIVE COUNSELING SKILLS

(Constantine, Fuertes, Roysircar, & Kindiachi, 2008)



AWARENESS: INSIGHT REGARDING HOW RACIAL AND CULTURAL PERSPECTIVES INFLUENCE SUPERVISORS', TRAINEES', AND **CLIENTS' EXPERIENCES** Knowledge: understanding one's own reference groups' SOCIAL, CULTURAL, AND POLITICAL HISTORY, AS WELL AS THE SAME INFORMATION REGARDING THE TRAINEES' AND CLIENTS' RACIAL AND CULTURAL GROUPS SKILLS: RACIALLY- AND CULTURALLY- RESPONSIVE COMMUNICATION, INTERVENTION, AND OUTREACH CAPABILITIES RELATIONSHIP: ABILITY TO SENSITIVELY RESPOND TO THE RACIAL-

**CULTURAL DYNAMICS OF COUNSELING RELATIONSHIPS** 

ARREDONDO ET AL., 1996; SUE, ARREDONDO, & McDavis, 1992; SODOWSKY, TAFFE, GUTKIN, & WISE, 1994

# MULTICULTURAL COUNSELING COMPETENCIES



# TRAINER'S STANCE OF BEING OPEN AND WILLING TO REFLECT ON THEMSELVES AS EMBEDDED CULTURAL BEINGS AND OPEN TO HEARING ABOUT AND STRIVING TO UNDERSTAND THE CULTURAL BACKGROUND AND IDENTITY OF THEIR CONSULTEES AND THEIR CONSULTEES' CLIENT

- DISPLAY DEEP CURIOSITY ABOUT AND RESPECT FOR OTHERS'
  CULTURAL IDENTITIES
- DEMONSTRATE AWARENESS OF FORE-ORDAINED OR AUTOMATIC ASSUMPTIONS ABOUT CONSULTEES OR CLIENTS
- WORK TO OVERCOME THE SEEMINGLY NATURAL TENDENCY TO VIEW PERSONAL BELIEFS, VALUES, AND WORLDVIEW AS SUPERIOR;
- REGARD CULTURAL HUMILITY ITSELF AS A LIFELONG LEARNING PROCESS

## MULTICULTURAL ORIENTATION:

## **CULTURAL HUMILITY**



TRAINER FEELINGS THAT ARISE BEFORE, DURING, AND AFTER
CULTURALLY RELEVANT CONVERSATIONS IN SESSION BETWEEN
THE CONSULTANT AND CONSULTEE.

HALLMARKS OF CULTURAL COMFORT INCLUDE FEELINGS OF BEING AT EASE, OPEN AND NON-DEFENSIVE, AND CALM AND RELAXED.

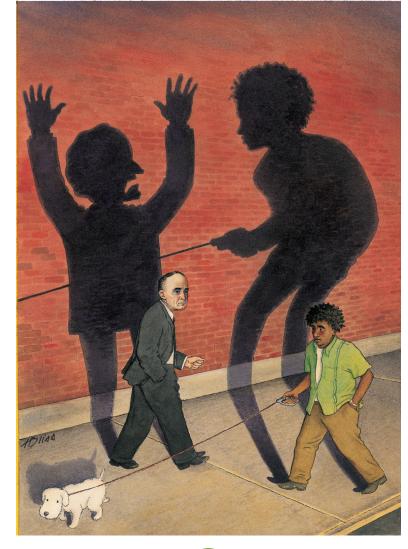
WATKINS, HOOK, OWEN, DEBLAERE, DAVIS, & TONGEREN, 2019

## MULTICULTURAL ORIENTATION:

## **CULTURAL COMFORT**



### **RACIAL ANXIETY**



HEIGHTENED LEVELS OF STRESS AND EMOTION THAT WE EXPERIENCE BEFORE, DURING, AND AFTER INTERACTIONS WITH PEOPLE OF OTHER RACES.

**Godsil & Johnson (2013)** 









- ✓ SMILING LESS/OVER SMILING
- **✓ Maintaining less eye contact**
- ✓ USING A LESS FRIENDLY VERBAL TONE/BEING OVERLY FRIENDLY
- ✓ KEEPING GREATER PHYSICAL DISTANCE, OR EVEN AVOIDING INTERACTIONS WITH PEOPLE OF OTHER RACES ALTOGETHER

GODSIL & JOHNSON, 2013

## HOW DOES RACIAL ANXIETY MANIFEST FOR YOU? SOMATICALLY? EMOTIONALLY? COGNITIVELY?

## TIMES IN TRAINING WHEN CULTURE PRESENTS ITSELF FOR CONSIDERATION

TRAINERS EITHER TAKE ADVANTAGE OF OR MISS THOSE CHANCES FOR DISCUSSION WITH THEIR CONSULTEES.

Markers that the cultural beliefs or values are seemingly open for exploration

IN MANY CONSULTING SESSIONS, THERE MAY BE MULTIPLE AVENUES OF DIRECTION (E.G., EXPLORE CULTURAL OPPORTUNITY, REDIRECT FOCUS ON CLIENT'S CLINICAL SYMPTOMS)

WATKINS, HOOK, OWEN, DEBLAERE, DAVIS, & TONGEREN, 2019

## MULTICULTURAL ORIENTATION:

## CULTURAL OPPORTUNITIES



## **DEFINING RACISM**



Dr. Camara Jones
Past President
American Public Health Association

RACISM IS A SYSTEM. IT'S NOT A PERSONAL MORAL FAILING. IT'S NOT EVEN A PSYCHIATRIC ILLNESS. IT'S A SYSTEM OF POWER, AND IT'S A SYSTEM OF DOING TWO THINGS: OF STRUCTURING OPPORTUNITY AND OF ASSIGNING VALUE. AND IT DOES THOSE THINGS BASED UPON SO-CALLED RACE...BASED ON THE SOCIAL INTERPRETATION OF HOW WE LOOK.

- Racial incidents are traumatic
  - 70% trauma Sx outcomes statistically associated w/ racial discrimination
- Painful, sudden & uncontrollable
- Affect in ways analogous to DSM-V (not PTSD)
- Emotional pain/injury
- Hypervigilance, avoidance, numbing...
- Often associated w/neg mental health symptoms

## **RACISM**



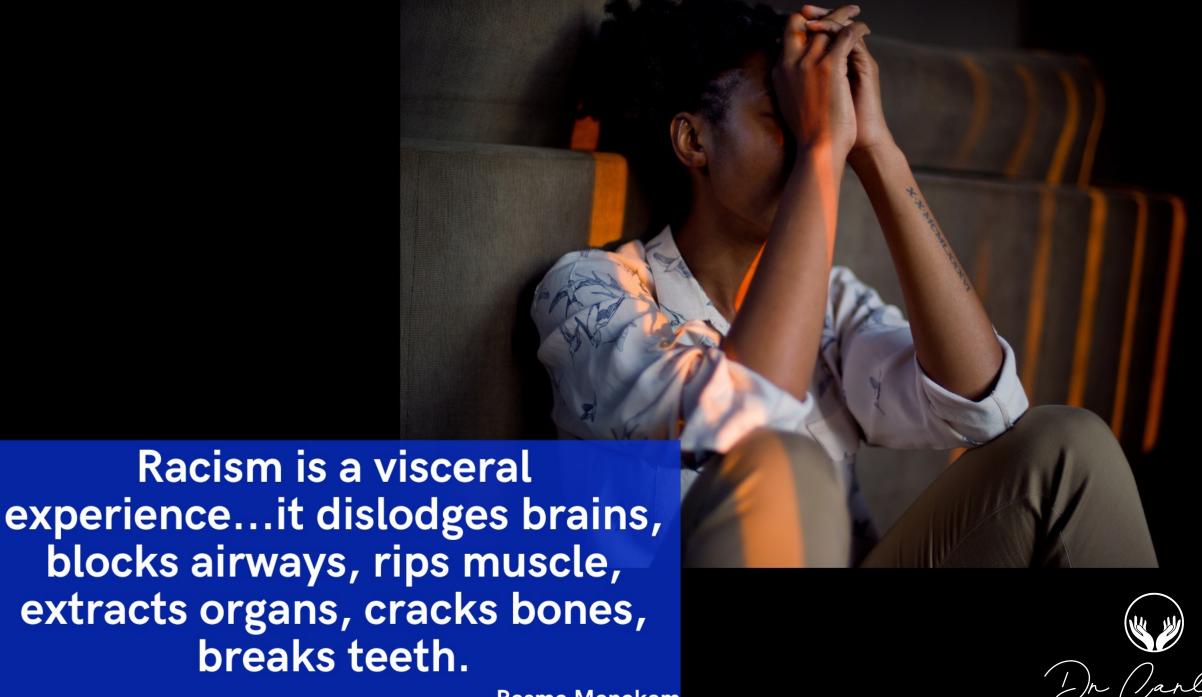
## DEFINING RACIAL TRAUMA

THE EMOTIONAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL RESPONSE TO RACIAL INCIDENTS THAT ARE UNEXPECTED, EXPERIENCED AS THREATENING, AND RESULT IN SIGNIFICANT PSYCHOLOGICAL STRESS

Bryant-Davis & Ocampo, 2006; Carter, 2007; Comas-Diaz, 2016; Pieterse, 2018







Resma Menakem

## TRAUMATIC STRESS RESPONSE

#### COGNITIVE

- Intrusive Thoughts/Images
- Ruminations
- Inability to Focus
- Difficulty Concentrating
- Poor Memory
- Dissociation
- Poor Self-Concept

#### **BEHAVIORAL**

- Activity
- Aggression
- Sleeping
- Eating
- Substance Use
- Sexual Behavior

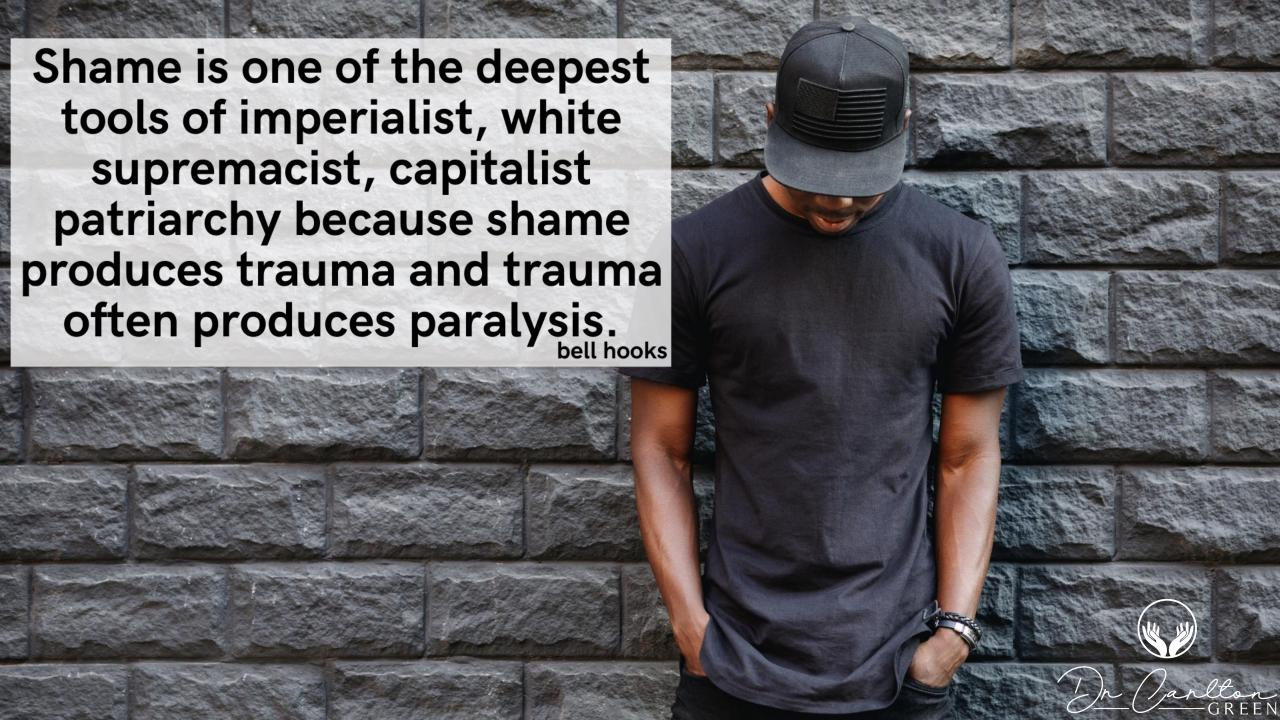
#### **EMOTIONAL**

- Anger
- Sadness
- Fear
- Worry
- Anxiety
- Numbness
- Hypervigilance
- Shame

#### **PHYSIOLOGICAL**

- Pain
- Headaches
- Stomach Problems
- Heart Rate
- Muscle Spasms
- Appetite
- Lethargy





# RACIALLY RESPONSIVE PROGRESSIVE SUPERVISION

- CREATE A PERMISSIVE CONTEXT FOR EXPLORATION OF PERSONAL EXPERIENCES, BELIEFS, AND VALUES ABOUT RACIAL AND CULTURAL ISSUES
- DEMONSTRATES A WILLINGNESS TO REFLECT ON AND DISCLOSE THEIR OWN RACIAL AND CULTURAL PERSPECTIVES



## RACIALLY RESPONSIVE PROGRESSIVE SUPERVISION

- DEVELOPS AN AWARENESS OF THE INFLUENCE OF SOCIOPOLITICAL RACIAL AND CULTURAL CLIMATE ON RACIAL GROUPS TO WHICH THEIR COLLEAGUES ARE SOCIALLY CATEGORIZED
- ENCOURAGES OTHERS TO MOVE BEYOND SUPERFICIAL DISCUSSION OF RACIAL AND CULTURAL DYNAMICS TO A HERE-AND-NOW FOCUS ON THE MANNER BY WHICH RACE IS AFFECTING RELATIONSHIPS



## CLIENTS OF COLOR ARE MOST LIKELY TO RECEIVE SERVICES FROM A TRAINEE

**OWEN ET AL., 2017** 

- 1. SUPERVISORS (TRAINERS) ASSIST SUPERVISEE IN INTEGRATING CLIENTS' RACIAL CONCERNS INTO A TREATMENT PLAN
- 2. SUPERVISORS (TRAINERS) PROCESS SUPERVISORSUPERVISEE DYNAMICS RELATED TO RACE AND RACISM
- 3. Supervisors (Trainers) Perhaps negotiate for the Supervisee within systems

## RACIALLY RESPONSIVE SUPERVISION



## FEARLESS (INCLUSIVE) TEACHING FRAMEWORK

4 PIECES OF EFFECTIVE TEACHING

Students have access to the best resources and are trained how to use them effectively.

Instructors and assistants utilize evidence-based teaching practices and refine their skills.

Learning is assessed in clear, transparent, and appropriate ways.

Students are engaged in a rigorous but supportive learning community.

tltc.umd.edu/fearless



- 1. How is relationship building being prioritized at the start of the course, and throughout the training?
- 2. WHAT EFFORTS TO USE INCLUSIVE LANGUAGE EXIST?
- 3. WHAT WORK IS THE TRAINER PREPARED TO DO TO CREATE A CONTAINER FOR DIFFICULT DISCUSSIONS?
- 4. How is the trainer planning to address hurtful/harmful language?

# WAYS TO INFUSE INCLUSION IN THE CLIMATE





- 1. How do we select material that relates to trainees' own lived experiences?
- 2. WHOSE IDENTITIES ARE BEING CENTERED?
- 3. Whose voices are being presented as experts?
  - WHAT ARE THE STRENGTHS OF THESE EXPERT VOICES?
  - WHAT ARE THE LIMITATIONS?

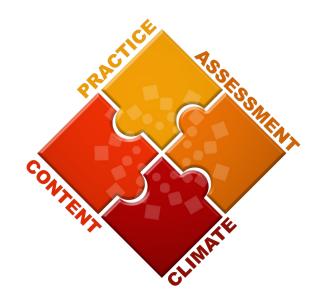
# WAYS TO INFUSE INCLUSION IN THE CONTENT





- 1. What are the Trainer's lenses, identities, and approaches to material, and can these be shared with trainees?
- 2. WHAT WOULD IT LOOK LIKE TO TEACH AS THOUGH YOUR GOAL IS TO EXPAND YOUR FIELD TO MORE TRAINEES?
- 3. How do we help students connect the material to their own lived experiences?
- 4. How can trainees interact with each other during the course?

# WAYS TO INFUSE INCLUSION IN THE PRACTICE





- 1. Does the timing of assessments make assumptions about the trainees' schedules?
- 2. Does the assessment strategy allow for trainees to play to their strengths?
- 3. WHAT CULTURES ARE CENTERED IN THE LANGUAGE OF ASSESSMENTS?

# WAYS TO INFUSE INCLUSION IN THE ASSESSMENT





NAME YOUR IDENTITIES AND SHARE YOUR RACIAL STORY.

Name and acknowledge power as an aspect of our professional roles and identities.

AGREE WITH YOUR CONSULTEE ON HOW TO RESPOND WHEN POWER IS BEING USED TO HARM OR OPPRESS, EVEN IF UNINTENTIONAL.

LEARN TO ASK "HOW" QUESTIONS.

ACTIVELY DISCUSS THE HISTORY OF RACISM IN HEALTH SERVICE PROVISION.

## BEGINNING & BUILDING THE RELATIONSHIP



## MAKE MISTAKES!! BE GENTLE WITH YOURSELF!!

IF YOUR COMPASSION DOES NOT INCLUDE YOURSELF, IT IS INCOMPLETE.

- BUDDHA

