

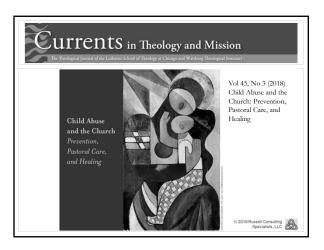
# "DISCLAIMERS"

- My spiritual training / upbringing
- Variety of religions
- Disjointed and contradictory
- Haphazard, incomplete and on-going
- The Name of G-d
  - The Name of G-d should be treated with respect
  - A Name should not be written, to avoid disrespect, defacing or erasing the Name

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# **OUR LANGUAGE**

- Avoid reference of abuse "story"
- Avoid labeling individual as victim or survivor
  - May not be ready to claim "survivor" status
  - Push to move from "victim" to "survivor" may be indicative of our own needs
  - •"Survivor" may communicate something shameful about being a victim
  - May prefer other terminology (e.g., "thriver")



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# RELIGION, SPIRITUALITY AND RESILIENCE

(BRYANT-DAVIS ET AL, 2012)

- Offers sense of community, social approval, identity and self-worth
- Promotes happiness in youth through hope and optimism
- Provides social sanctions against risky behaviors (e.g., early sexual activity, involvement with deviant peer groups)
- Provides protective effect against binge drinking, marijuana use, cigarette smoking
- Promotes higher academic achievement, lower school misbehavior, higher motivation
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# RELIGIOUS & SPIRITUAL DEVELOPMENT IN CHILDREN (BRYANT-DAVIS ET AL, 2012)

- Development of faith along with self-autonomy, self-identity, self-awareness
- Concrete logical comprehension to complex and symbolic functioning
- Faith development creates foundation for social relations, personal identity, personal and cultural meanings
- Faith synthesizes into world-view and values of love, justice and truth
- Avenue to meaning, purpose and belonging, hope and optimism
- Foundation of faith emerges from interaction with primary caregiver

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# **COMMON BELIEFS**

- The world is fair
- The world is safe
- Bad things will not happen to me
- Bad things happen for a reason
- Bad things happen to bad people
- G-d is benevolent and just

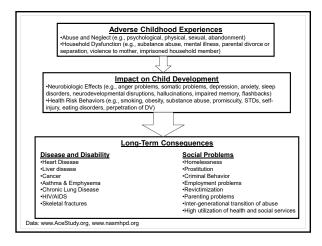
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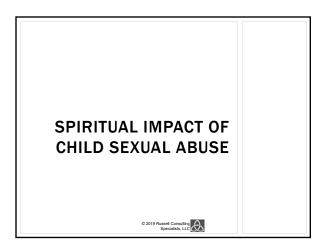
# LESSONS FROM ABUSE

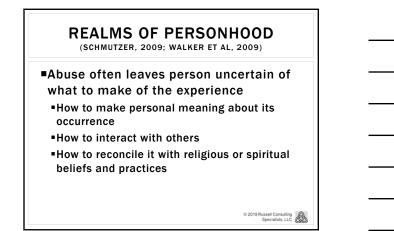
(SCHMUTZER, 2009)

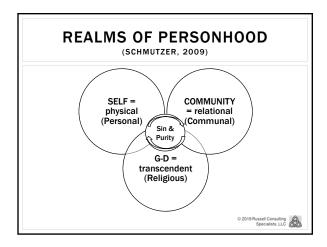
- I do not have control over my body.
- The world is not a safe place for me.
- G-d—the Almighty—did not prevent or stop my abuse.













# REALM OF SELF (SCHMUTZER, 2009) • "Sexual abuse fractures the unity of

personhood" (p. 71)

- Sexual abuse dissects the individual
- Abuse is on the offender's terms
- Emotional, psychological and somatic impact
- Sexuality of the individual is disrupted
- "'Take two verses and call me in the morning' is both simplistic and unethical."

# IMPACT OF ABUSE: SELF

(BILICH ET AL, 2000; BRYANT-DAVIS ET AL, 2012; REINERT & EDWARDS, 2009; SCHMUTZER, 2009)

- Self esteem
  - Self-blame and low self-image, shame
  - Perception of self as unlovable, deserving of abuse leading to risk-taking behaviors
- Somatic problems
- Sleep, eating disorders; physical ailments
   Emotional issues
- Fear, anxiety, depression, aggression
- Self-harm, substance abuse, hyper-arousal
- More depressive symptoms; more posttraumatic symptoms (if not involved in religious organization)

REALM OF COMMUNITY (SCHMUTZER, 2009)

- "Sexual abuse isolates the 'self' from community" (p. 73)
  - Humanity is rooted in relationships with G-d and others
  - Victimization is alienating
  - Community is no longer safe or supportive
  - Religious community may be even more
  - segregating
  - Stigma, conspiracy of silence
     "Two witness rule" (Deut. 19:15)

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# IMPACT OF ABUSE: COMMUNITY

(BILICH ET AL, 2000; GALL, 2006; REINERT & EDWARDS, 2009; SCHMUTZER, 2009)

## Trust

- Alienated from community; authority problems
- Abusive parents distort image of G-d
- Interpersonal issues
  - Parental attachment issues
  - Emotional and physical abuse has negative impact on religiosity for males & females when perpetrated by fathers, not mothers
  - Poor social support network
- Difficulty maintaining appropriate intimate relationships; social stigma

# **REALM OF G-D** (BRYANT-DAVIS ET AL, 2012; SCHMUTZER, 2009)

- "Sexual abuse mars connecting metaphors for G-d" (Schmutzer, p. 75)
  - G-d as parent / father / protector is disrupted
  - Prayers of "Our Father ..." may be retraumatizing
     G-d who never showed up to protect
  - Dissonance with father who repeatedly rapes child
  - Child forced to pray w/ father before abuse
- Higher power out to judge, punish or condemn

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# IMPACT OF ABUSE: G-D

(BILICH ET AL, 2000; GALL, 2006; REINERT & EDWARDS, 2009; SCHMUTZER, 2009)

# Spiritual issues

- •Question nature of G-d, feel abandoned, doubt existence
- Perception of G-d as unloving, distant or controlling
- Younger abuse victims may suffer more spiritual disruption
- Trauma exacerbated when victimized by religious figure

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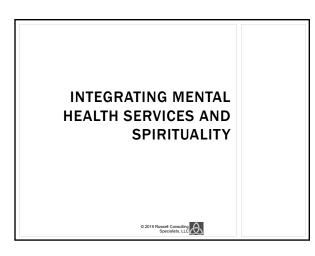
# IMPACT OF ABUSE: ATTACHMENT

(REINERT & EDWARDS, 2009)

# Correspondence theory

- If parental attachments are secure, attachment to G-d likely be secure
- If parental attachments are insecure, attachment to G-d will correspond and be insecure
- In secure bond, child usually adopts religious values and practices similar to parent, or no religious values if parents are nonbelievers
- Correspondence between internal working models of self and others, and of G-d
- Affects such things as whether G-d is conceptualized as loving or harsh, distant or close, or controlling or compassionate

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# WHY COLLABORATE?

(BRYANT-DAVIS ET AL, 2012; WALKER ET AL, 2009)

- APA: Psychologists are ethically mandated to consider the client's religion as an aspect of diversity when formulating a treatment plan
  - Assess at intake
  - Re-evaluate over course of treatment

# WHY COLLABORATE?

(BRYANT-DAVIS ET AL, 2012; WALKER ET AL, 2010)

- No other human preoccupation challenges psychologists as profoundly as religion." (Wulff, 1991, p. 16)
- Religious and spiritual faith may be profoundly damaged by abuse
- Many abuse survivors attempt to make use of religion and spirituality to make meaning of abuse

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# WHY COLLABORATE? (BILICH ET AL, 2000)

- Clinicians lack knowledge or training to deal w/ spiritual issues
- Survey of 400+ clinical psychologists only 5% had training on religious or spiritual issues (Shafranske & Malony, 1990)
- Rabbis / Clergy not prepared to deal with serious abuse or mental illness
- Clergy more likely to have congregant seek help from them than clinician (Hohmann & Larson, 1993)
- Clergy may fail to recognize suicide risk (Domino, 1985)

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# WHY COLLABORATE?

(BILICH ET AL, 2000)

- Therapy often challenges abuse victims to change their belief systems
  - Hate, lack of worth, terror in unpredictable world
- Purely cognitive approach may leave client without a model or worldview to replace one learned from abuser
- Professional boundaries may restrict clinician's ability to effectively build trust with client (lacks mutuality)

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# BENEFITS OF COLLABORATION (BILICH ET AL, 2000)

- Collaboration broadens support network for survivor
- Collaboration broadens scope of therapy, creating multidimensional approach
- Collaboration minimizes some problems caused by managed care
- Collaboration allows both therapist and minister to model love and caring inherent in spiritual model

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# TYPES OF COLLABORATION (BILICH ET AL, 2000)

- Minister / Rabbi as consultant
- Therapist as consultant
- Referrals
- Limited collaboration
- Full collaboration
  - Therapy and spiritual guidance offered as integrated whole

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# **GOALS OF TREATMENT**

(BILICH ET AL, 2000; SCHMUTZER, 2009)

- Building trust in self and others
- Create a sense of safety in world
- Create a new worldview
- Enhance sense of self-worthiness
- Develop appropriate coping skills
- Present healing images of G-d to foster healthy, personal relationship
- Create new metaphors to foster healing

### TIPS FOR SPIRITUAL LEADERS (BLICH ET AL, 2000; GONSIOREK ET AL, 2009; SCHMUTZER, 2009)

- Seek out compatible therapists
- Obtain informed consent
- Provide therapist with education
- Watch for therapist resistance/bias
- •Explore religious perceptions and expectations of MH treatment

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# TIPS FOR SPIRITUAL LEADERS

(BILICH ET AL, 2000; GONSIOREK ET AL, 2009; SCHMUTZER, 2009)

- •Explain to therapist how to work within survivor's religious system
- Incorporate formal liturgical provisions for expression of lament (w/ psalms of praise)

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# **TIPS FOR THERAPISTS**

(BILICH ET AL, 2000; GONSIOREK ET AL, 2009; SCHMUTZER, 2009; WALKER ET AL, 2009)

- Consider religion as aspect of client diversity
   "We've talked about how the abuse affected you physically, emotionally, and socially. I wonder how it might have affected you spiritually?"
- Maintain open, supportive, neutral stance re: religion / spirituality
- Assess own biases and issues of countertransference
- Seek out compatible spiritual leaders
- Prepare client; obtain consent

# **TIPS FOR THERAPISTS**

(BILICH ET AL, 2000; GONSIOREK ET AL, 2009; SCHMUTZER, 2009; WALKER ET AL, 2009; WALKER ET AL, 2015)

- •Educate the spiritual leader about client's issues
- Provide emotional support for spiritual leader to hear abusive acts
- Help spiritual leader set limits
- Watch for spiritual leader resistance/bias
- Incorporate rituals, new metaphors into healing processes
- Reassess for role of religion / spirituality

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# SPIRITUAL ISSUES & TF-CBT (WALKER ET AL, 2010)

- Trauma-Focused Cognitive Behavioral Therapy
  - Most empirically supported treatment for CPA/CSA
  - Ask about religion and spirituality during initial assessment (APA ethical mandate)
  - $\blacksquare P \cdot R \cdot A \cdot C \cdot T \cdot I \cdot C \cdot E$

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# SPIRITUAL ISSUES & TF-CBT

(WALKER ET AL, 2009; WALKER ET AL, 2010)

- Psycho-education & Parental treatment
   Assess acculturation level and concerns
- related to treatment
- Educate parents re: spiritual impact of abuse
- Consult w/ spiritual leader to incorporate teaching on religious and ethnic culture in education and parenting

# SPIRITUAL ISSUES & TF-CBT (WALKER ET AL, 2009; WALKER ET AL, 2010) Relaxation Focused breathing, mindfulness & meditation Incorporate religious traditions in meditative practices (i.e., repetitive prayer while breathing) Joshua 1:9 - "Be strong and courageous ...." Affective expression and modulation Feeling identification, thought interruption, positive imagery Utilize songs, stories, passages in thought-stopping (i.e., demonstrate G-d's unconditional love for all)

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# SPIRITUAL ISSUES & TF-CBT

(WALKER ET AL, 2009; WALKER ET AL, 2010)

- Cognitive coping skills
  - Relationship b/n thoughts, behaviors & feelings
- Religion & spirituality as coping mechanism compromised
- Identify discrepancies in G-d described by abuser and what is in religious teaching / text
- $\hfill Highlight$  roles of women in sacred text / ministry
- Modify image to reflect feminine aspects of G-d

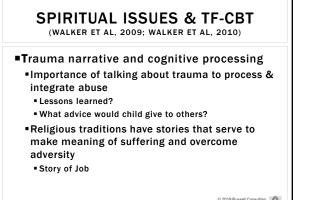
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# SPIRITUAL ISSUES & TF-CBT

(PARGAMENT ET AL, 2008)

## Cognitive coping skills (cont.) Lamentation

- Lamentation
- Visualization exercises:
- Sit in place of Mary Magdalene weeping outside empty tomb (losses experienced)
- ${\mbox{\tt ``Woman, why are you weeping?"}} \twoheadrightarrow {\mbox{\tt presence and support in pain}}$
- Rituals of purification
- Replaces feelings of contamination, shame and guilt with spiritual cleansing and reconciliation



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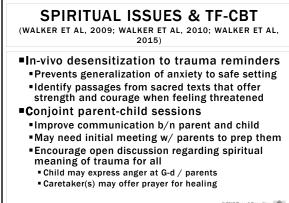
# SPIRITUAL ISSUES & TF-CBT

(CARLSON ET AL. 2000: WALKER ET AL. 2009: WALKER ET AL. 2010)

Trauma narrative and cognitive processing (cont.) Explore child's perception of how G-d feels re: abuse

- Empty chair technique w/ G-d
- Questions to explore child's relational identify w/ G-d
- How do you believe G-d thinks of you as a person?
   What is your perception of G-d's view of you as a person?
   How do you think G-d sees you as a person?
   How do you think G-d sees others?
- Address cognitive distortions based on abuse Sin caused abuse, biblical edicts (children obey), absent
  - G-d
  - G-d loves everyone else but victim
  - Separate problem from client identity

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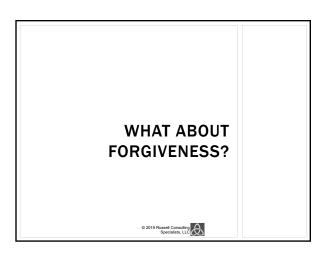


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# SPIRITUAL ISSUES & TF-CBT (MALTBY & HALL, 2012; WALKER ET AL, 2009; WALKER ET AL, 2010)

- **E**nhancing safety and future development Verbalize feelings, identify warning signs, practice new skills
- Nighttime ritual involving prayer to foster sense of safety w/in religiously committed families
- Prepare client that they will likely have to renegotiate meaning of trauma & spiritual implications with new developmental capacities and experiences

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# A WORD ABOUT FORGIVENESS (BILICH ET AL, 2000; BRYANT-DAVIS ET AL, 2012;

SCHMUTZER, 2009)

- Therapist: Is it my responsibility to help client forgive?
- Minister/Rabbi: Is forgiveness necessary for spiritual healing?
- Forgiveness should integrate theology and psycho-dynamic disciplines
- "The unrealistic expectation for children to put the abuse behind them and remember it no more or for the [offender] to repent and sin no more also has devastating consequences for the traumatized victims." (Bryant-Davis et al, citing Doyle, 2009)

# A WORD ABOUT FORGIVENESS

(BILICH ET AL, 2000; BRYANT-DAVIS ET AL, 2012; PARGAMENT ET AL, 2008; SCHMUTZER, 2009)

- May deligitimize natural feelings of bitterness and betrayal
- Victim/Survivor MUST be on own timetable for forgiveness
- Explore concept of forgiveness as process, not instant requirement
- Have client consider personal emotional benefit of forgiveness rather than solely as religious obligation or gift to the offender
   Reframe as shift from anger to peace

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# A WORD ABOUT FORGIVENESS (BILICH ET AL, 2000; BRYANT-DAVIS ET AL, 2012;

(BILICH ET AL, 2000; BRYANT-DAVIS ET AL, 2012; PARGAMENT ET AL, 2008)

- Premature forgiveness may engender guilt, shame and resentment
- Pressure to forgive may lead to early termination of therapy and departure from church or synagogue
- Distinguish forgiveness from pretending trauma didn't matter or was somehow "helpful"

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# A WORD ABOUT FORGIVENESS (BILICH ET AL, 2000; BRYANT-DAVIS ET AL, 2012;

AL, 2000; BRYANT-DAVIS ET AL, PARGAMENT ET AL, 2008)

Forgiveness – allows survivor to let go of pain to allow for happiness

- Does NOT remove responsibility from offender
- Does NOT require survivor to forget
- Does NOT require reconciliation with offender

# DEALING WITH FORGIVENESS (BILICH ET AL, 2000)

Therapist and clergy/rabbi

- Discuss what forgiveness is and what it isn't Time varies by person
- Scriptures to guide understanding
- •Help survivor distinguish between forgiveness and forgetting
- May lead to misplaced trust; future safety issues
- Help survivor avoid premature forgiveness
- Pressure may be perceived as re-creation of abuse
- Survivor as responsible for abuser's salvation

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# QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS

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