

Principles for Working with Tribal Communities and PSB

Recognize

- The effect of school assimilation policies, sexual abuse, violence, oppression, racism, physical and emotional abuse, forced removal and relocation policies, and the lingering effects of intergenerational trauma on youth, families and communities.
- Cultural and contextual differences of tribes as distinct nations.

Honor

- Indigenous ways of knowing.

Utilize

- Existing Tribal resources, protocols, rites of passage, ceremonies, knowledge and cultural practices.

Infuse

- Cultural knowledge and practices within clinical treatment guidelines and evidence.

Preserve

- The cultural identity of the victim, youth with PSB and family members. Cultural identity creates a sense of belonging and resiliency.²⁰

Re-evaluate & Change

- Policies and protocols to be evidence-informed and developmentally appropriate as needed.

Support

- Healing at the individual, family and community level.
- Health and well-being of families.
- Spiritual development.

Focus

- On the protective factors framework.

Promote

- Healthy relationships and communication skills.
- Access to healthy foods and mobility.
- Positive opportunities for peer interaction. Utilize trauma-informed approaches to address historical trauma and build resilience.

Offer

- Quality education and health care.

Ensure

- Safe and stable housing and neighborhoods.

Provide

- Opportunities for productivity, learning, creativity and income to support families.

The information contained in this toolkit and multimedia content represents the views and opinions of the creators and not the views of OUHSC or states, tribes, and agencies. Mandatory reporting requirements and response to PSB varies between jurisdictions. For more information about mandatory reportings of child abuse and neglect, visit: <https://www.childwelfare.gov/pubPDFs/manda.pdf>