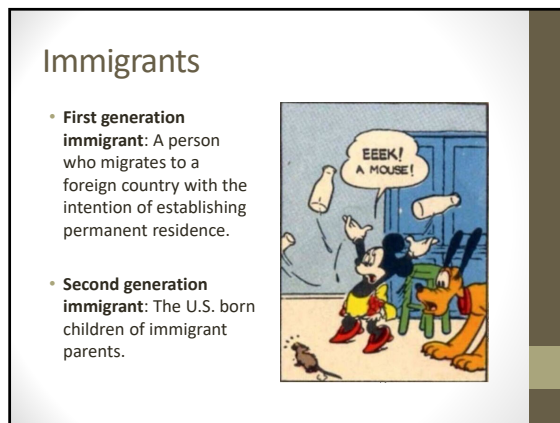
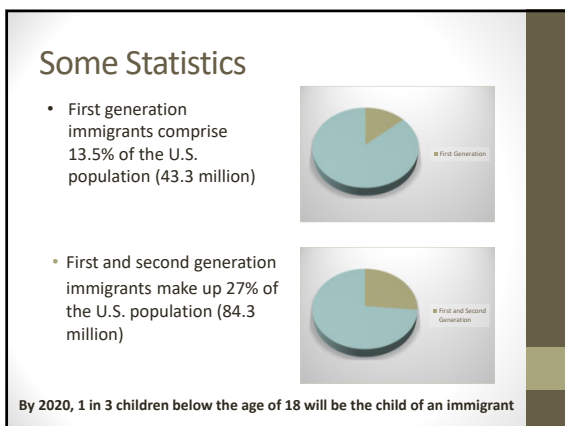




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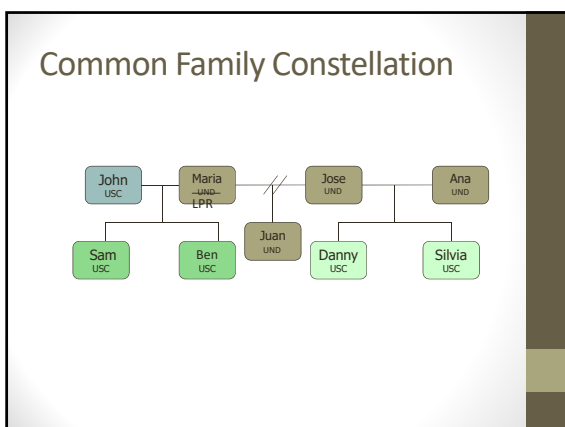
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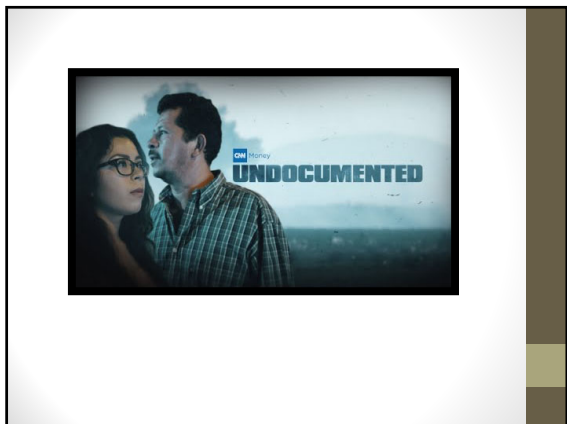
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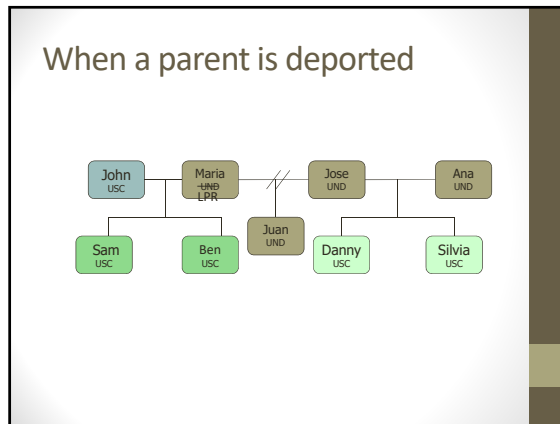
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When a parent is deported

- Disruption in family dynamics
- Shifts in family roles
- Financial and practical hardships
- Depressed parent
- Conspiracy of silence
- Physiological changes in unborn children
- Depressed/anxious/angry children

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Children's experience of grief

- Attachment theory - the tendency in human beings to make strong affectional bonds with others

| | | | |
|-------------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| | Low Emotional Avoidance | | |
| Low Anxiety | SECURE | PREOCCUPIED | High Anxiety |
| | DISMISSIVE | FEARFUL | |
| | High Emotional Avoidance | | |

- Responses to separations from a caregiver vary depending on the individual's attachment style

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Responses to separation according to attachment style

- Securely attached:
 - Anxiety → Seek safety → Find safety → Anxiety diminishes
- Others:
 - Anxiety → Seek safety → Don't find safety → Anxiety increases
 - Strategies:
 - Keep seeking (Preoccupied)
 - Avoid (Fearful)
 - Dismiss (Dismissive)

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Manifestations of grief in children

- Young children
 - Acting out behaviors
 - Separation anxiety
 - Changes in eating and sleeping habits
 - Isolation (often modeled by parent)
 - Somatization
- Older children
 - Anger
 - Changes in eating and sleeping habits
 - Isolation
 - Somatization
 - Stoicism
 - Anxiety

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When children are also undocumented

```

    graph TD
      John[John USC] --- Maria[Maria USC/LPR]
      Maria --- Sam[Sam USC]
      Maria --- Ben[Ben USC]
      Maria --- Juan[Juan UND]
      Maria --- Ana[Ana UND]
      Ana --- Danny[Danny USC]
      Ana --- Silvia[Silvia USC]
  
```

- Fear based on real, objective danger
- Shame
- Lack of support

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Interventions

- Listen for what they already know
- Explain things in a language they can comprehend
- Focus on strengths and resiliency, but don't minimize their suffering
- Provide resources (i.e., support groups, therapy, legal services, practical help, etc.)

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Cultural considerations

- Cultural competence involves three broad dimensions:
 - Cultural knowledge
 - Attitudes and beliefs toward culturally different clients and self-understanding
 - Skills and use of culturally appropriate interventions
- Culturally competent treatment requires an understanding of the complex interplay of pathology and resilience

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Q & A

Thank you!

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