

symbolized every victim killed during the siege. Beside this confrontative visualization of the loss, concerts, exhibitions and performances were held during the day. This poetic and dramatic event activated individual and collective mourning processes, and created an intensive and overwhelming experience (Giovannucci, 2013; Cerkez, 2012). *Objective:* Commemoration can be seen as a dynamic process of construction of narratives, beliefs and values about the past (Richardson, 2018) which enhances managing a traumatic past (Miller, 2012). In this study, we explored the psychological and social impact and the construction of meaning in this one-off commemoration. *Method:* A pilot case study was conducted, consisting of a restricted number ($n = 7$) of interviews with participants of this commemoration. Furthermore, thematic analyses of national and international media documents complement the data. *Results:* A systematic description of the emotional, cognitive and social impact of this novel artistic commemoration will be presented and illustrated by video segments. The potentials and limitation of an artistic commemoration, within an ethnically divided society, will be discussed. *Conclusions:* Insight into the psychological consequences and working ingredients of an artistic commemoration can enrich memory events, in order to enhance the process of managing traumatic memories on both individual as well as societal levels.

5-020

Public Commemoration as Instrument for Mental Healing? A Mixed Method Study

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Background: Collective commemoration in response to war or disaster is widespread across time and cultures. It is assumed to support those affected by the disruptive event in the process of recovery (Miller, 2012). However, the actual relationship between commemoration and mental health is complicated and evidence remains elusive. By applying a scoping review approach, we found both negative and positive effects of commemoration on grief and trauma symptoms, including a wide range of emotions (e.g., Gasparre, 2010; Watkins, 2010). Furthermore, we distinguished different factors to explain the linkage between commemoration of war or disaster and emotional reactions. *Objective:* In the Netherlands, all Dutch victims of war since World War II are annually commemorated on

Remembrance Day. By studying the impact of this event, we aim to further elucidate the potential of commemoration to enhance or retain recovery. *Method:* Mixed methods were used. As part of an experimental design, participants looked at a segment of the broadcast of Remembrance Day and filled in questionnaires including questions about emotional reactions. Quantitative data was complemented with 12 in-dept interviews. *Results:* Preliminary results demonstrate significant negative emotional responses to watching the broadcast. Further analyses are directed to determine factors that contribute to emotional change. Factors concerning individual background (such as proximity to a war) as well as response to the commemoration (such as feeling of acknowledgement) are taken into account. *Conclusion:* Outcomes will allow policy makers and social workers to make salient decisions around commemorative events that may benefit fractured communities as well as individuals.

5-021

The Role of Trauma-Informed Self-Care on Child Welfare Workers' Mental Health

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Background: Job related burnout and secondary traumatic stress are associated with mental health functioning and can intensify impairment in functioning (Tuithof et al., 2017). The impact of trauma on child welfare providers is often not discussed. Scholars are calling for self-care strategies for professionals that might mitigate negative outcomes. Recently the concept of trauma-informed self-care (TISC) has been developed (Salloum, Choi, & Stover, 2018). TISC may serve as a buffer between burnout and secondary traumatic stress and impaired mental health functioning. *Objective:* The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship of TISC on burnout and secondary trauma and mental health functioning among child welfare workers. *Method:* The sample consisted of 177 child welfare workers who completed surveys about TISC, burnout, secondary traumatic stress and mental health functioning. The TISC subscales (e.g. Organization Resources related to trainings on the effects of trauma, Organizational Practices related to supervision and support and Personal Self-Care activities that included personal self-care activities and attention to work-life balance) were used to examine the mediation effects of TISC on worker negative outcomes. *Results:* Findings suggest that personal self-care