



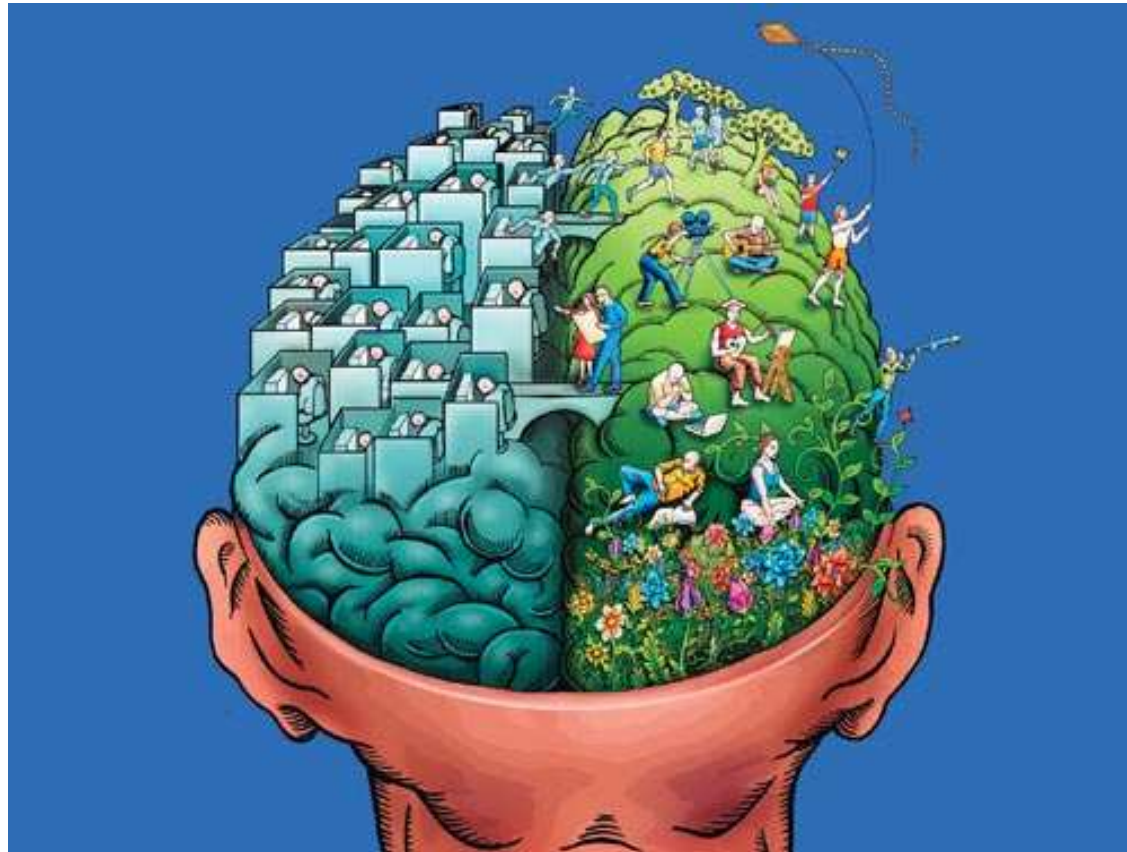
Trauma Past, Trauma Present: Relevance of Trauma to Advocates Working with Victims of Child Abuse

Presented by:

Dr. Allison Sampson-Jackson, LCSW, LICSW, CSOTP



Impact to Right and Left Hemisphere Talk



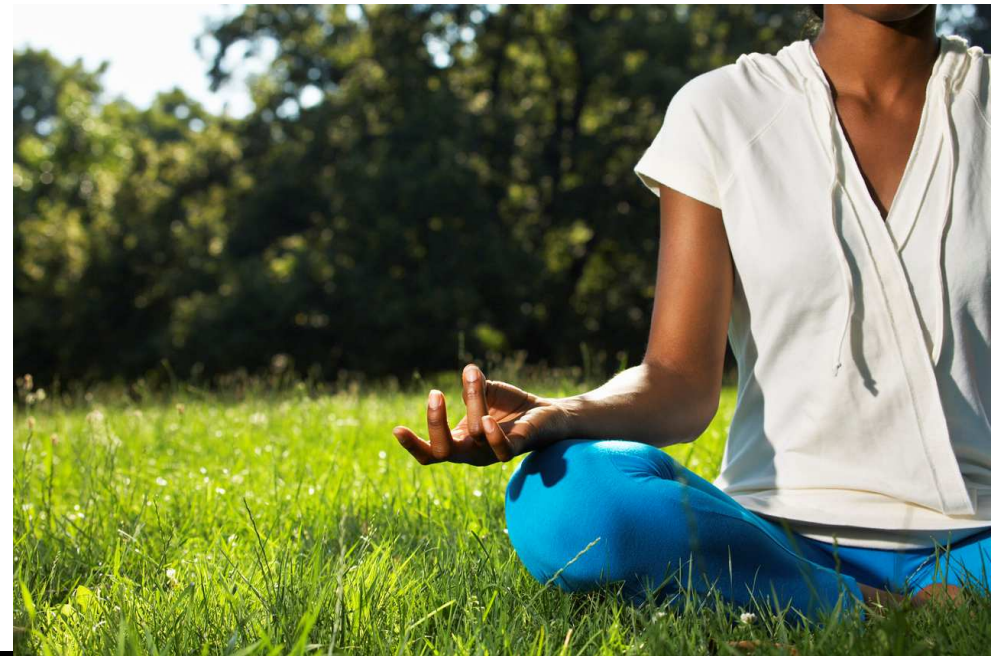
Left Right Brain Conflict



BLUE YELLOW BLACK
RED BLUE ORANGE
GREEN PURPLE RED
BLACK RED ORANGE
GREEN BLUE BLACK
RED PURPLE YELLOW

Self-Care Alert!

- Step out and take a break
- Talk to someone you trust
- Do something relaxing



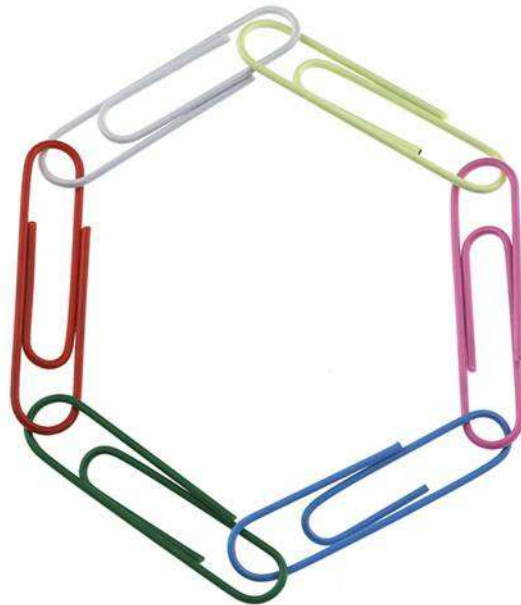
*What is Trauma ?
Why Does it Matter?*



Defining Trauma

Individual trauma results from an event, series of events or set of circumstances that is experienced by an individual as physically or emotionally harmful or life threatening and that has lasting adverse effects on the individual's functioning and mental, physical, social, emotional or spiritual well-being.

-SAMHSA definition 2014







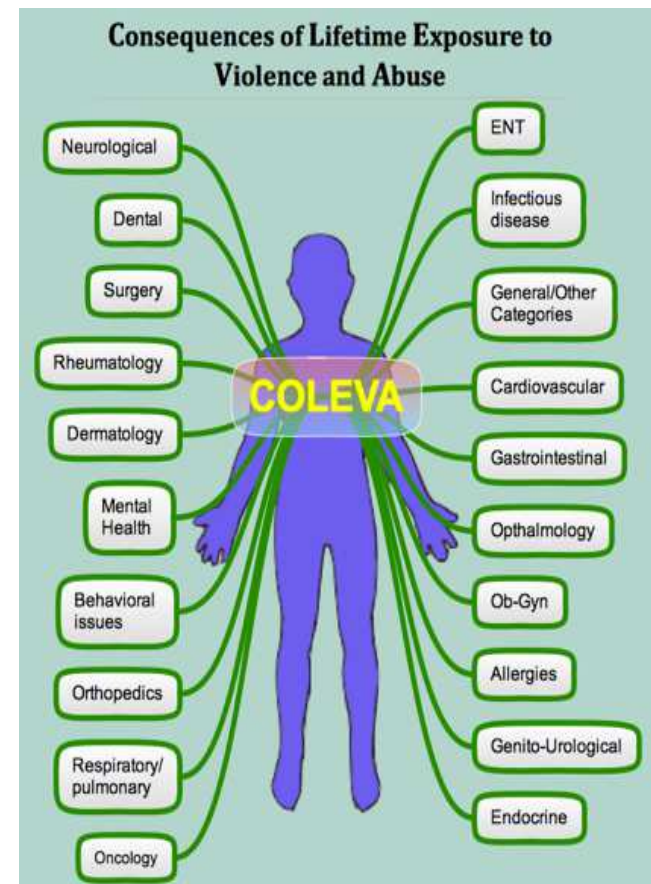
Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) – A Primer Video

- Emotional abuse
- Physically abuse
- Sexual abuse
- Not loved, not important
- Poverty
- Using drugs/substances
- Separation/divorce
- Mother- interpersonal violence
- Substance abuse
- Mentally health diagnosis
- Prison

*Remember this is a research tool or for your personal reflection now, not intended to be read to someone and used independently as a screen

Consequences of a Lifetime Exposure to Violence and Abuse

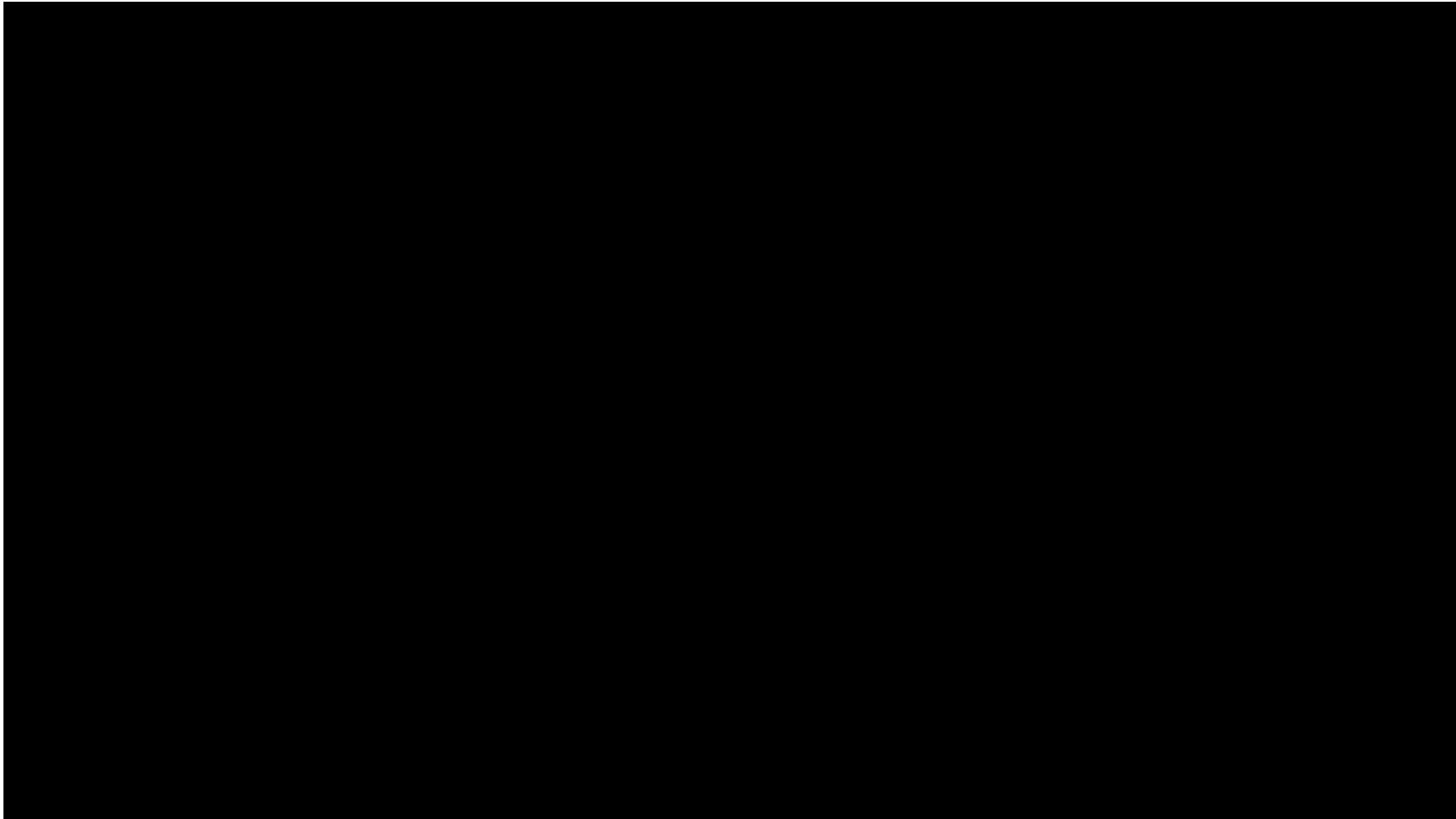
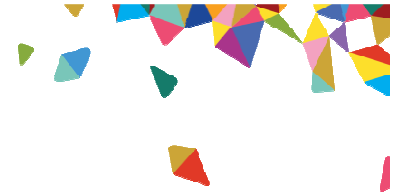
- Alcoholism and alcohol abuse
- Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)
- Depression
- Fetal death
- Health-related quality of life
- Illicit drug use
- Ischemic heart disease (IHD)
- Liver disease
- Risk for intimate partner violence
- Multiple sexual partners
- Sexually transmitted diseases (STDs)
- Smoking
- Suicide attempts
- Unintended pregnancies
- Early initiation of smoking
- Early initiation of sexual activity
- Adolescent pregnancy



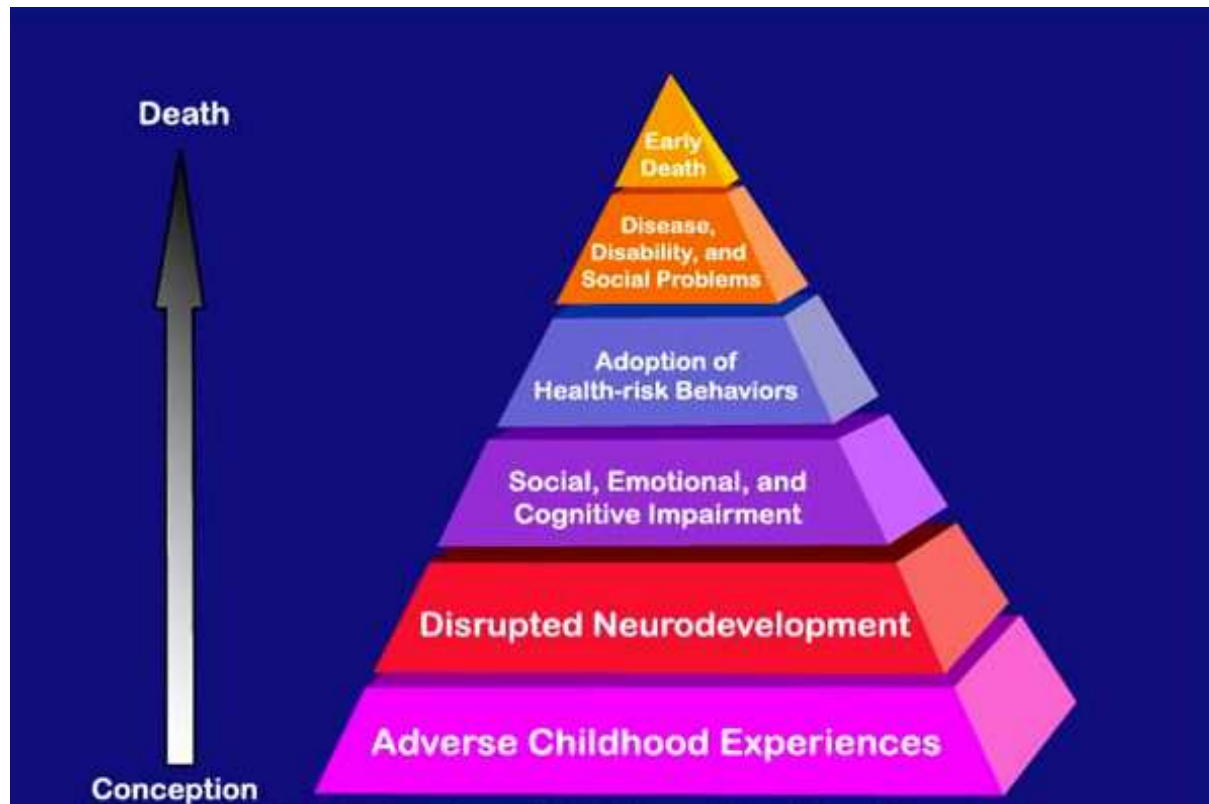
Shift from an ACEs Score of 0 to 4 Population Health

- 242% more likely to smoke
- 222% more likely to become obese
- 357% more likely to experience depression
- 443% more likely to use illicit drugs
- 1133% more likely to use injected drugs
- 298% more likely to contract an STD
- 1525% more likely to attempt suicide
- 555% more likely to develop alcoholism

Listening to Our Youth



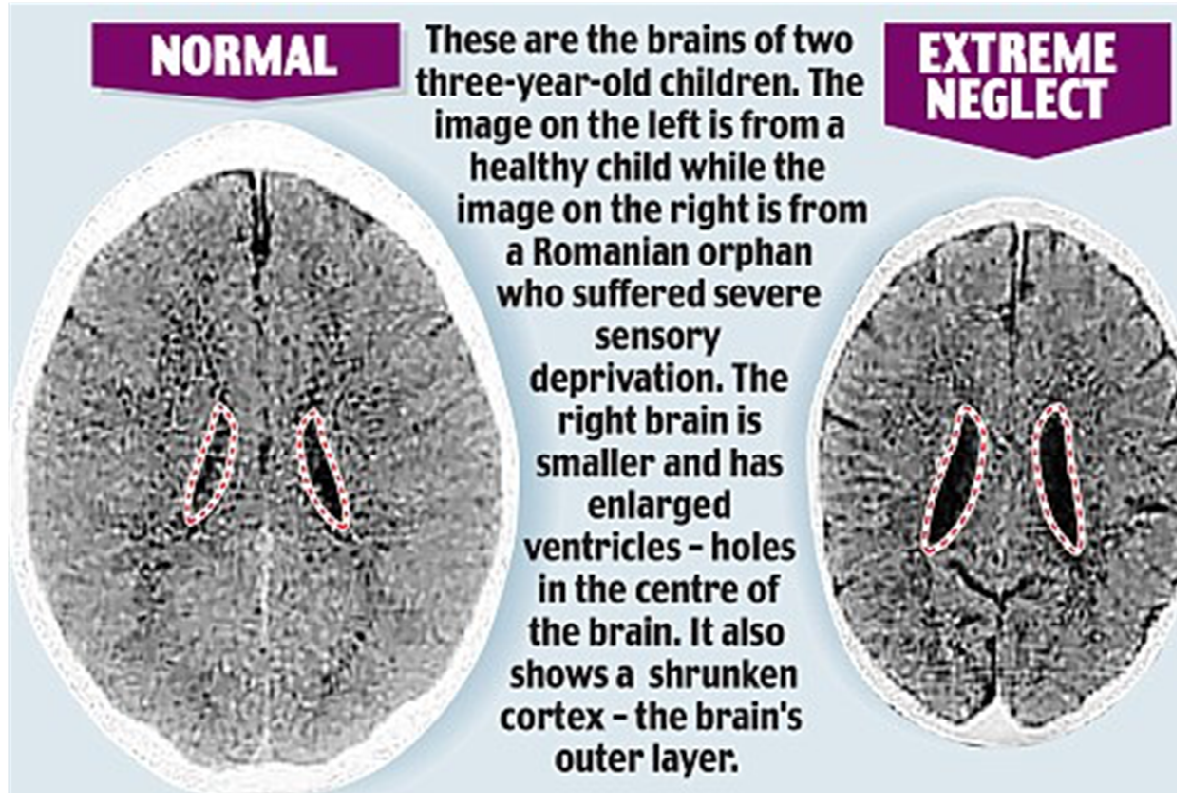
Mechanisms by which Adverse Childhood Experiences Influence Health and Well-being Throughout the Lifespan



Trauma's Impact on the Brain



Severe Trauma's Impact to the Brain

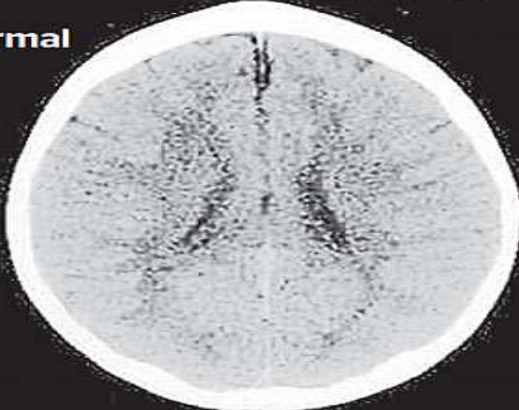



How Stress Changes the Brain



HOW STRESS CHANGES A CHILD'S BRAIN

3-YEAR-OLD CHILDREN

Normal	Extreme neglect
	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Prolonged exposure to trauma triggers physiological changes in the brain.■ Neural circuits are disrupted, causing changes in the hippocampus, the brain's memory and emotional centre.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ This can cause brain shrinkage, problems with memory, learning and behaviour.■ A child does not learn to regulate emotions when living in state of constant stress.■ Associated with greater risk of chronic disease and mental health problems in adulthood.



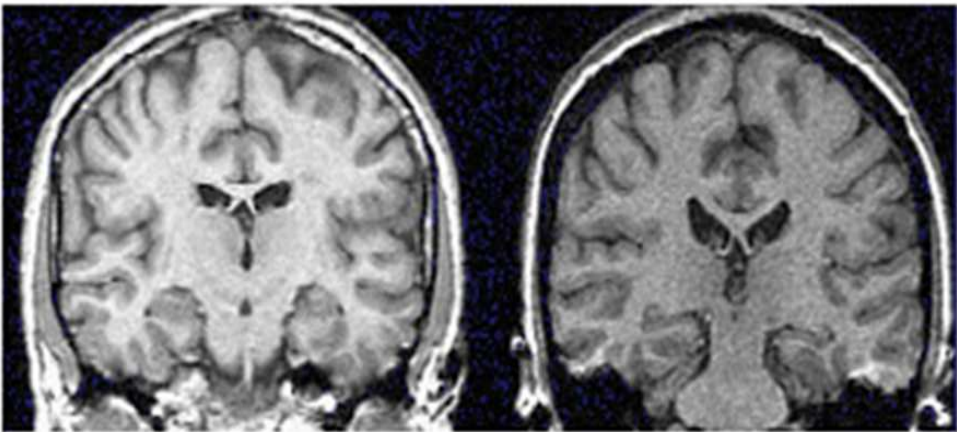
PTSD

Recent studies have shown that victims of childhood abuse and combat veterans actually experience physical changes to the hippocampus, a part of brain involved in learning and memory, as well as in handling of stress.

Hippocampus works closely with medial prefrontal cortex, area of brain that regulates our emotional response to fear and stress.

Neuroscience is changing the direction of mental health services. Psychotherapy is no longer a "soft science." This brain scan shows the changes in the brain of person suffering from PTSD.

PTSD IS A REAL PHYSICAL INJURY



REGULAR **PTSD**

NOT A SOCIAL OR POLITICAL OPINION.

Dr. Dan Siegel's "Handy Model"

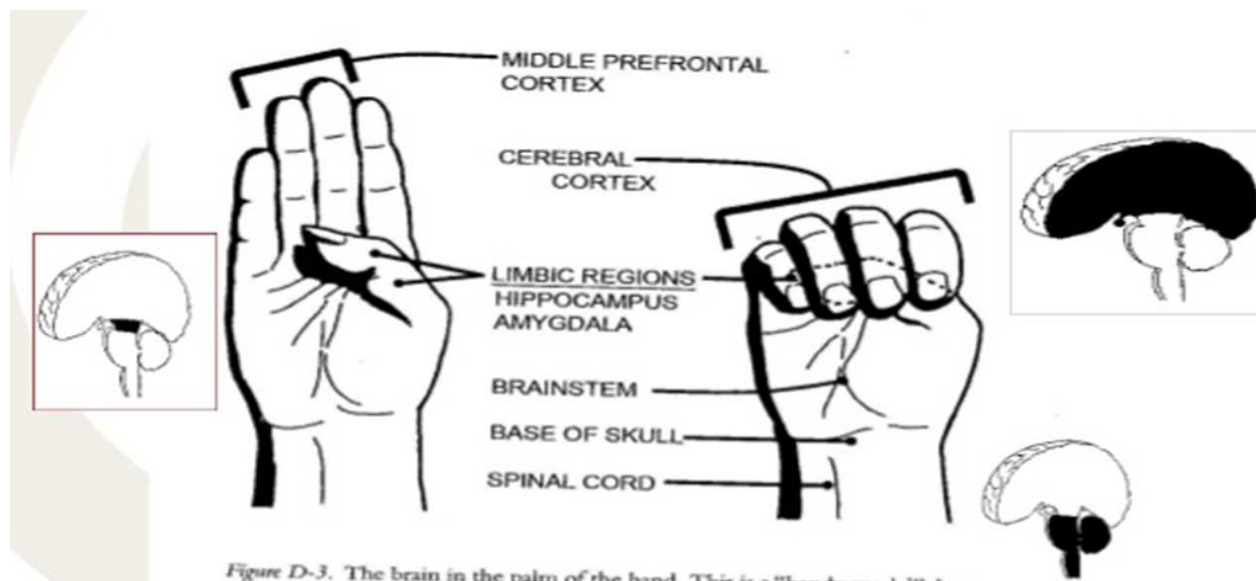


Figure D-3. The brain in the palm of the hand. This is a "handy model" that depicts the major regions of the brain: cerebral cortex in the fingers, limbic area in the thumb, and brainstem in the palm. The spinal cord is represented in the wrist. Please see text for explanation. Copyright © 2012 by Mind Your Brain, Inc. Used with permission by Daniel J. Siegel, M.D., from *The Developing Mind: How Relationships and the Brain Interact to Shape Who We Are* (2012).



Effects on Behaviors

- Respond to the need
- Don't react to the behavior



Trauma Sensitive Schools



Developing Trauma Informed Schools



Marleen Wong, Ph.D. LCSW

Senior Associate Dean and Clinical Professor

University of Southern California

USC School of Social Work

Principal Investigator, USC/LAUSD/RAND/UCLA

Trauma Services Adaptation Center

for Resilience Hope and Wellness in Schools and Communities

National Child Traumatic Stress Network

Trauma Services Adaptation Center for Resiliency, Hope and Wellness in Schools



- LAUSD – School Mental Health
- RAND HEALTH – Los Angeles, DC, Pittsburgh
- UCLA NIMH Partnered Research Center for Quality Care
- UCLA TIES for Families
- UCLA Depts. of Psychiatry and Pediatrics/Geffen School of Medicine
- USC SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

Adapted from NASW 2016 Presentation:

Marleen Wong, Ph.D. LCSW

Senior Associate Dean and Clinical Professor

University of Southern California, School of Social Work

Events That Changed the Culture of Education



- 1995 - Oklahoma City
- 1999 – Columbine
- 2001 - 9/11 Terrorist Attacks NYC/DC
- 2005 – Hurricanes Katrina and Rita
- 2007 - Virginia Tech/University
- 2010 – Deep Water Horizon Oil Spill
- 2012 – Newtown CT
- 2013 – Sandy Hook Elementary School



Adapted from NASW 2016 Presentation:

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Senior Associate Dean and Clinical Professor

University of Southern California, School of Social Work

LAUSD Trauma Informed Beginnings – February 1984

49th Street School

- Sniper Shooting – 57 high power rounds
- Two killed – one 9 year old child and one adult
- 12 students and faculty wounded
- Led to the creation of the first school district crisis team

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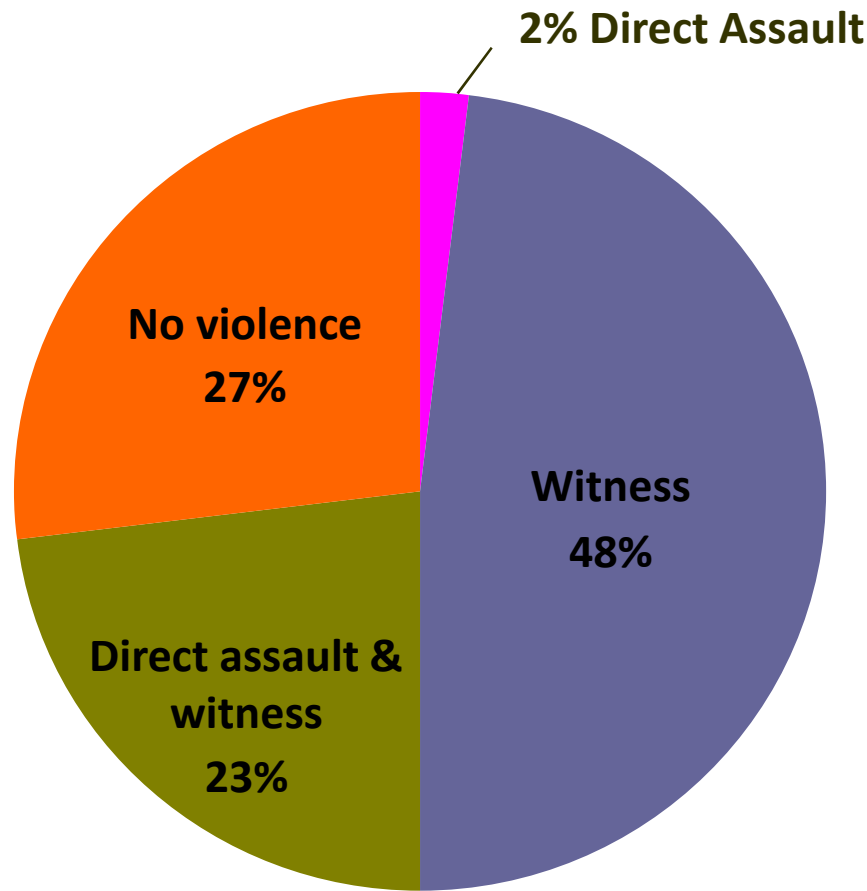
Marleen Wong, Ph.D. LCSW

Senior Associate Dean and Clinical Professor

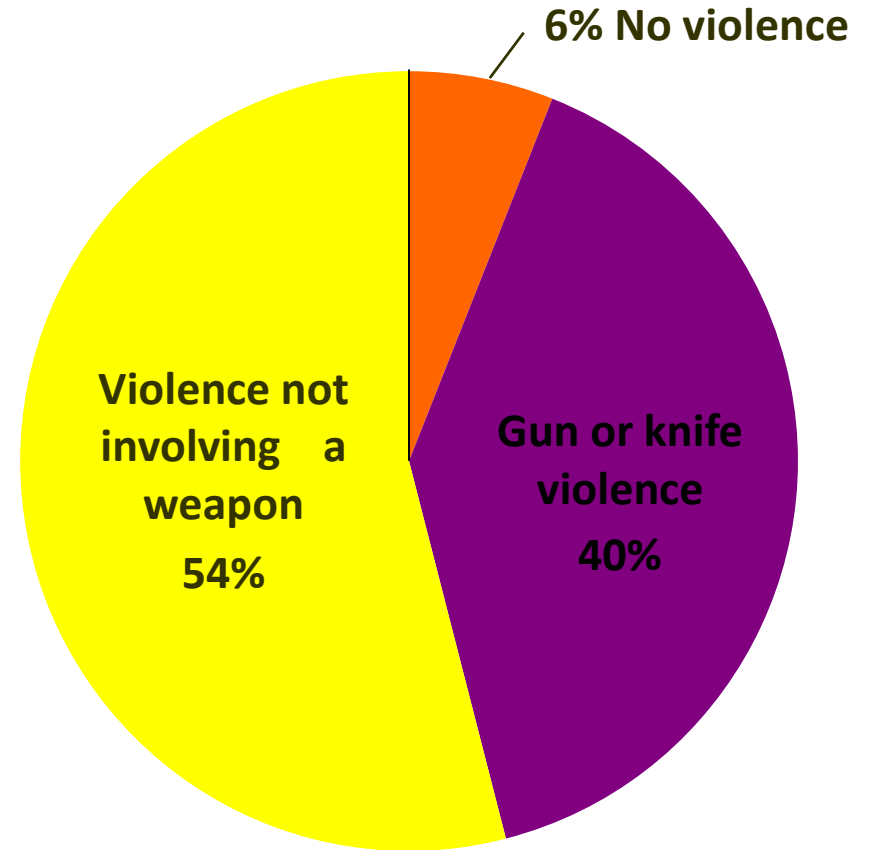
University of Southern California, School of Social Work



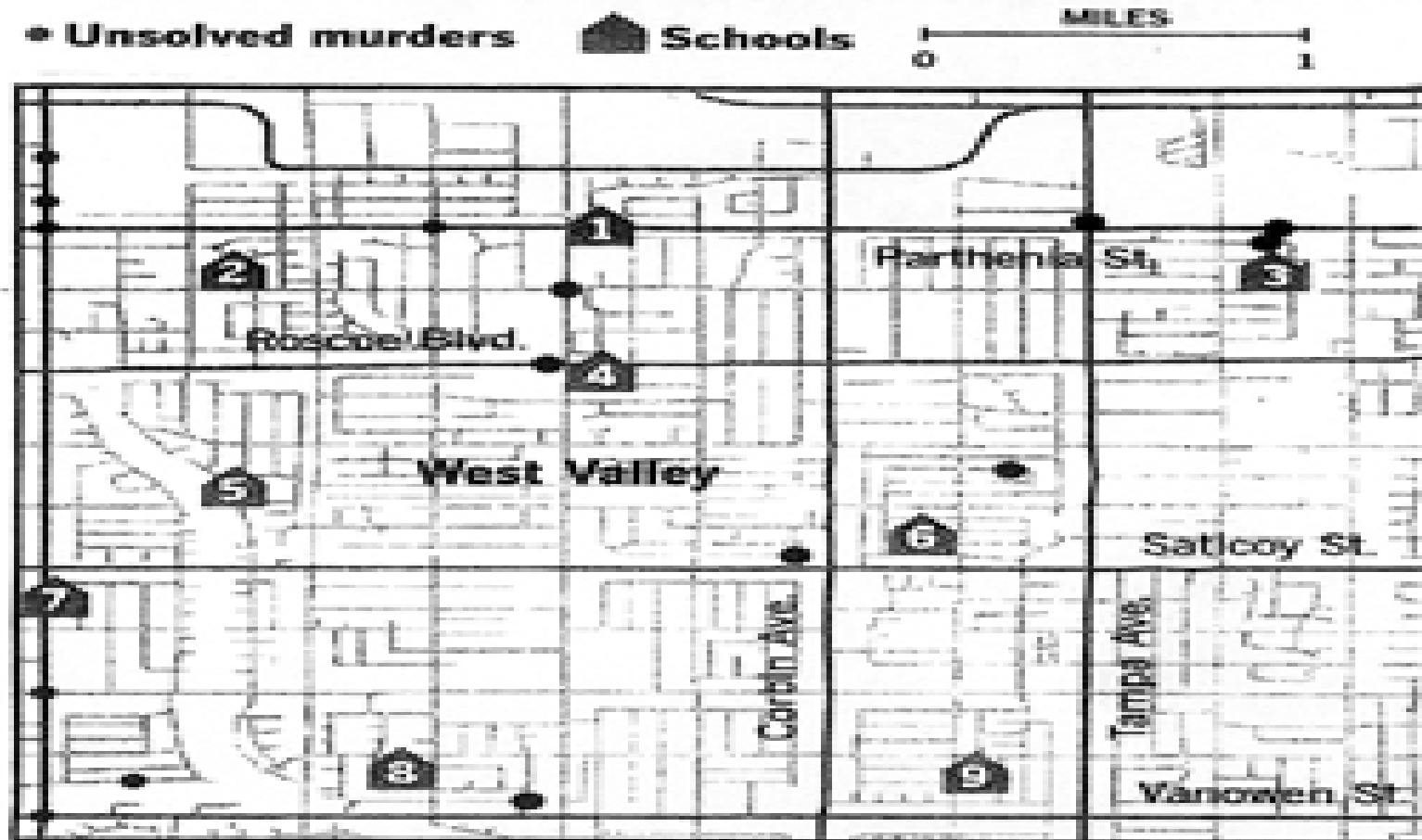
A Startling Number of Students Are Exposed to Violence



National Survey of Adolescents 1995



The LA Unified School District
6th-Grade Students, 2004

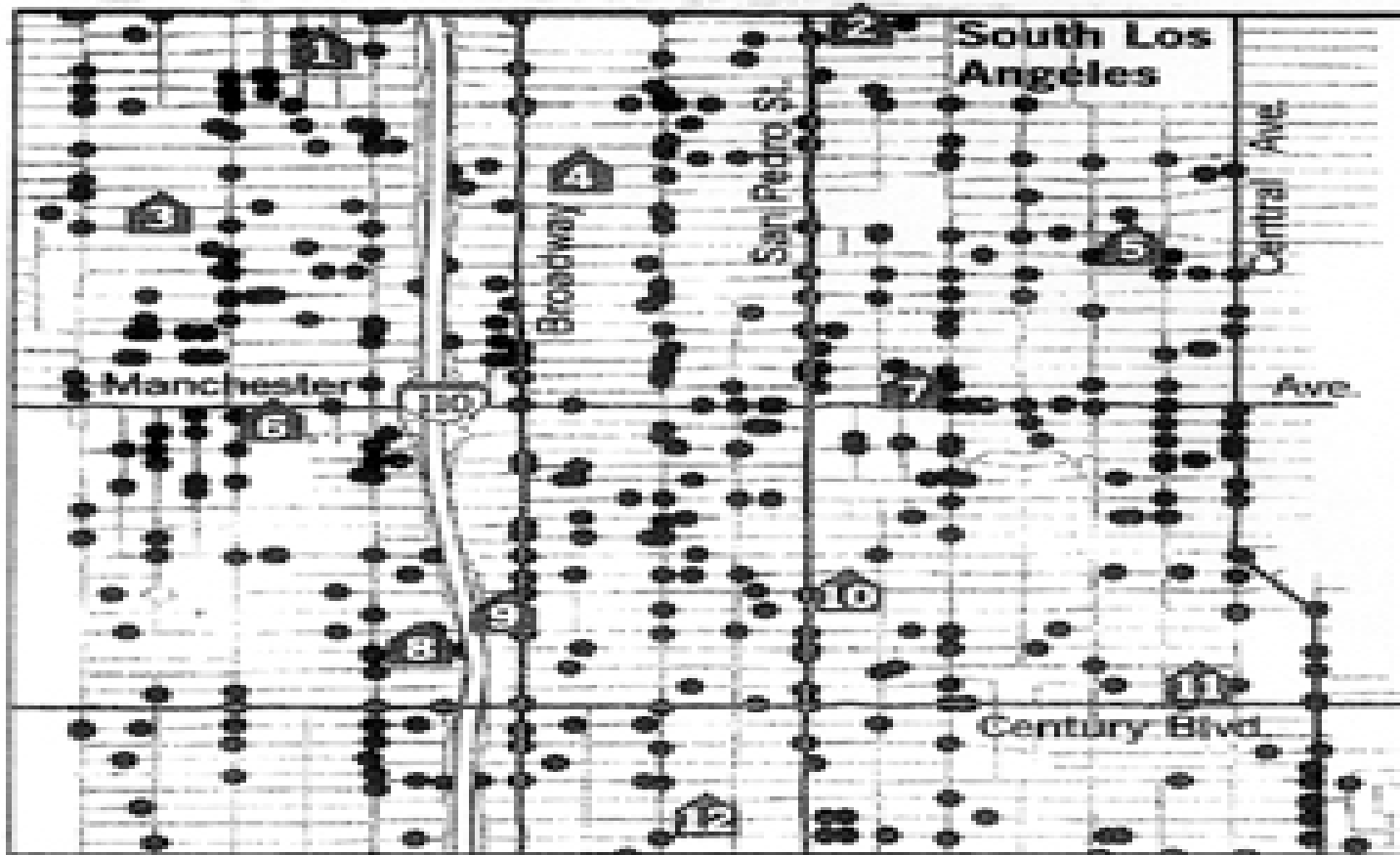


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Senior Associate Dean and Clinical Professor

University of Southern California, School of Social Work



* Blocks of 0.25 square miles or greater are not shown.

Sources: Los Angeles Police Department, U.S. Census Bureau, Los .

Adapted from NASW 2016 Presentation:

Marleen Wong, Ph.D. LCSW

Senior Associate Dean and Clinical Professor

University of Southern California, School of Social Work

What are the Consequences of Trauma?



One night a year ago, I saw men shooting at each other, people running to hide. I was scared and I thought I was going to die. After this happened, I started to have nightmares. I felt scared all the time. I couldn't concentrate in class like before. I had thoughts that something bad could happen to me. I started to get in a lot of fights at school and with my brothers...

– Martin, 6th grader

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Senior Associate Dean and Clinical Professor

University of Southern California, School of Social Work

RAND/USC/UCLA Research

- 88 to 92% Violence Exposure
- 27% PTSD
- 16 % Childhood Depression
- 76 % of Parents wanted family referrals
- Zip Codes – High Crime, Poverty, Gang Conflicts, Drug Sales/Use/Abuse



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Types of Trauma

Acute trauma - a single traumatic event or sudden loss, physical or sexual assault.

Chronic trauma - Multiple and varied events-domestic violence, a serious car accident, a victim of community violence.

Complex trauma - Multiple interpersonal traumatic events from a very young age.

All have profound effects on nearly every aspect of a child's development and functioning.

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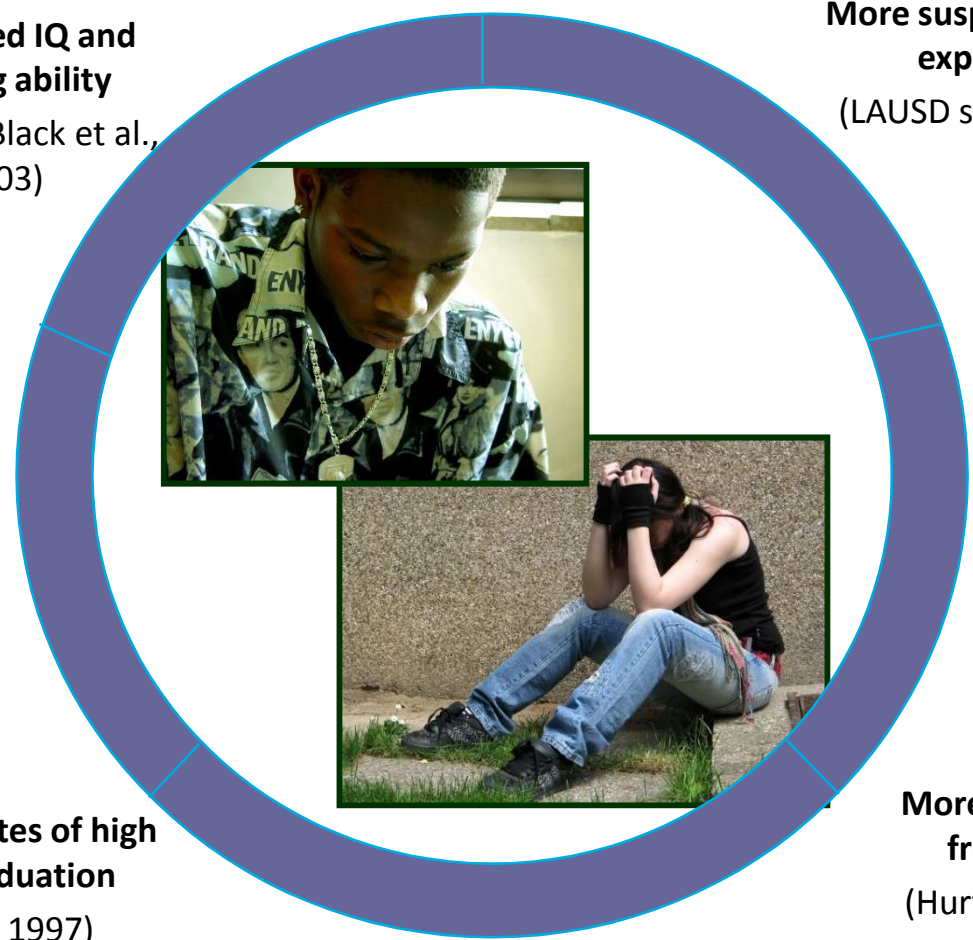
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University of Southern California, School of Social Work



Decreased IQ and reading ability
(Delaney-Black et al., 2003)

More suspensions and expulsions
(LAUSD survey, 2006)



Lower grade point average
(Hurt et a., 2001)

Decreased rates of high school graduation
(Grogger, 1997)

More days absent from school
(Hurt et al., 2001)

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Marleen Wong, Ph.D. LCSW, Senior Associate Dean and Clinical Professor
University of Southern California, School of Social Work

Cognitive Behavioral Intervention for Trauma in Schools (CBITS)

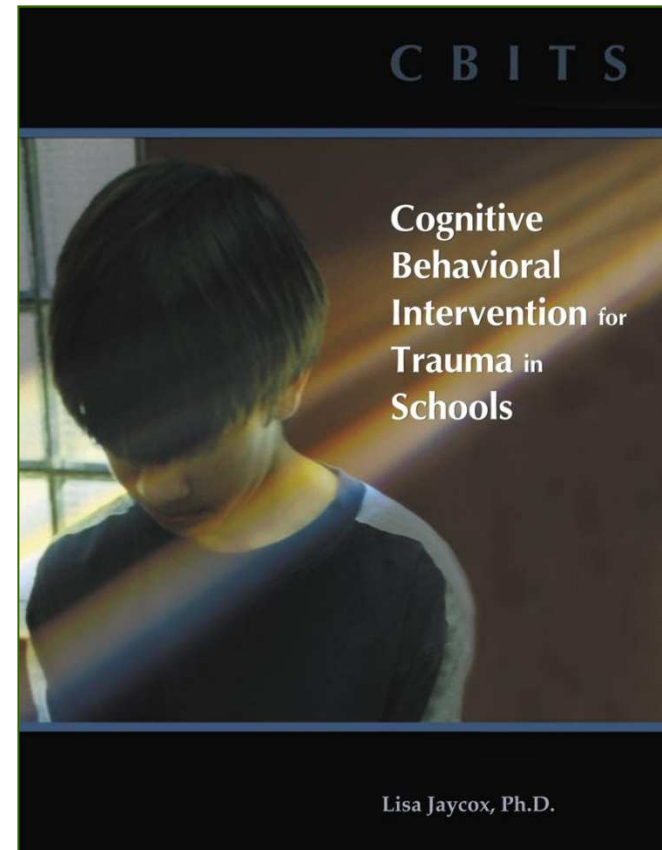
- School-based intervention
- Delivered by licensed mental health professionals
- Proven effective in research trials
- Visit: Rand.org OR cbitsprogram.org

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University of Southern California, School of Social Work



Support for Students Exposed to Trauma (SSET) – Modified for Use by Teachers

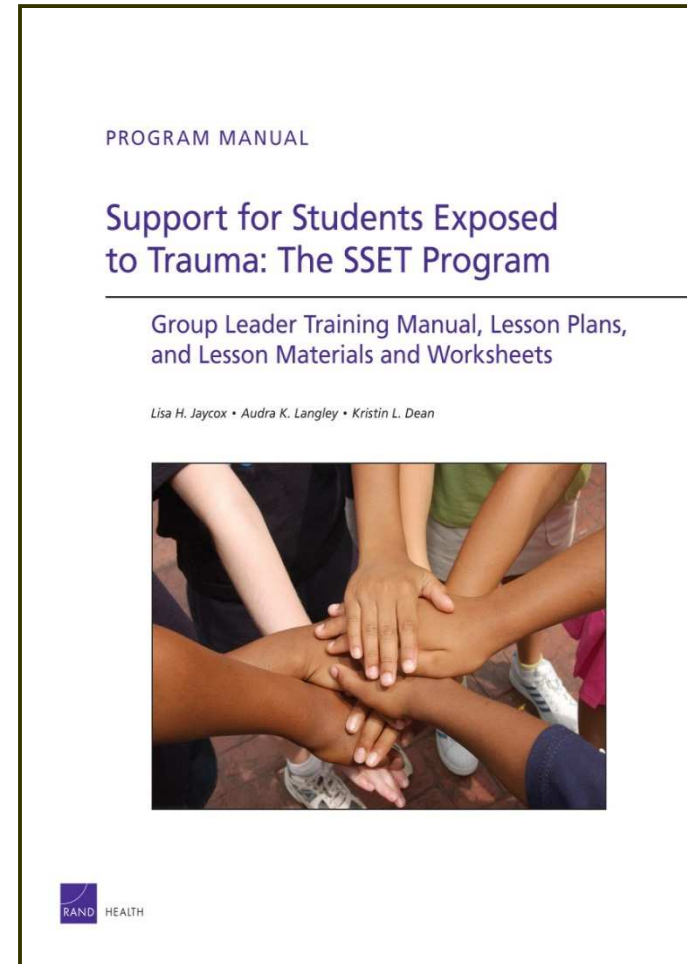
- Modified version of CBITS
- Delivered by: Teachers, Graduate Interns and School Counselors
- Proven effective in research trials

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Senior Associate Dean and Clinical Professor

University of Southern California, School of Social Work



Why Trauma Informed Schools are Important to Education Now



The School Pipeline to Prison is REAL. Schools have helped to build it and maintain it due to current disciplinary policies and practices.



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Senior Associate Dean and Clinical Professor

University of Southern California, School of Social Work



What is the School to Prison Pipeline?

Policies and practices that push children out of classrooms and schools

Policies and practices that are primarily punitive and law enforcement focused.

Funding practices that eliminate social work and other services that are preventive in nature and developmental in scope.

(American Academy of Pediatrics, 2003)

Adapted from NASW 2016 Presentation:

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Senior Associate Dean and Clinical Professor

University of Southern California, School of Social Work

How do Schools Contribute to the Prison Pipeline?

Filing CR Complaints of discrimination against school districts with harsh, punitive and reactive suspension/expulsion policies, targeting students of color. “We have the trust of the national community bringing to us their deepest hurts and asking for resolution...”

Catherine Lhamon, Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, US Dept. of Education



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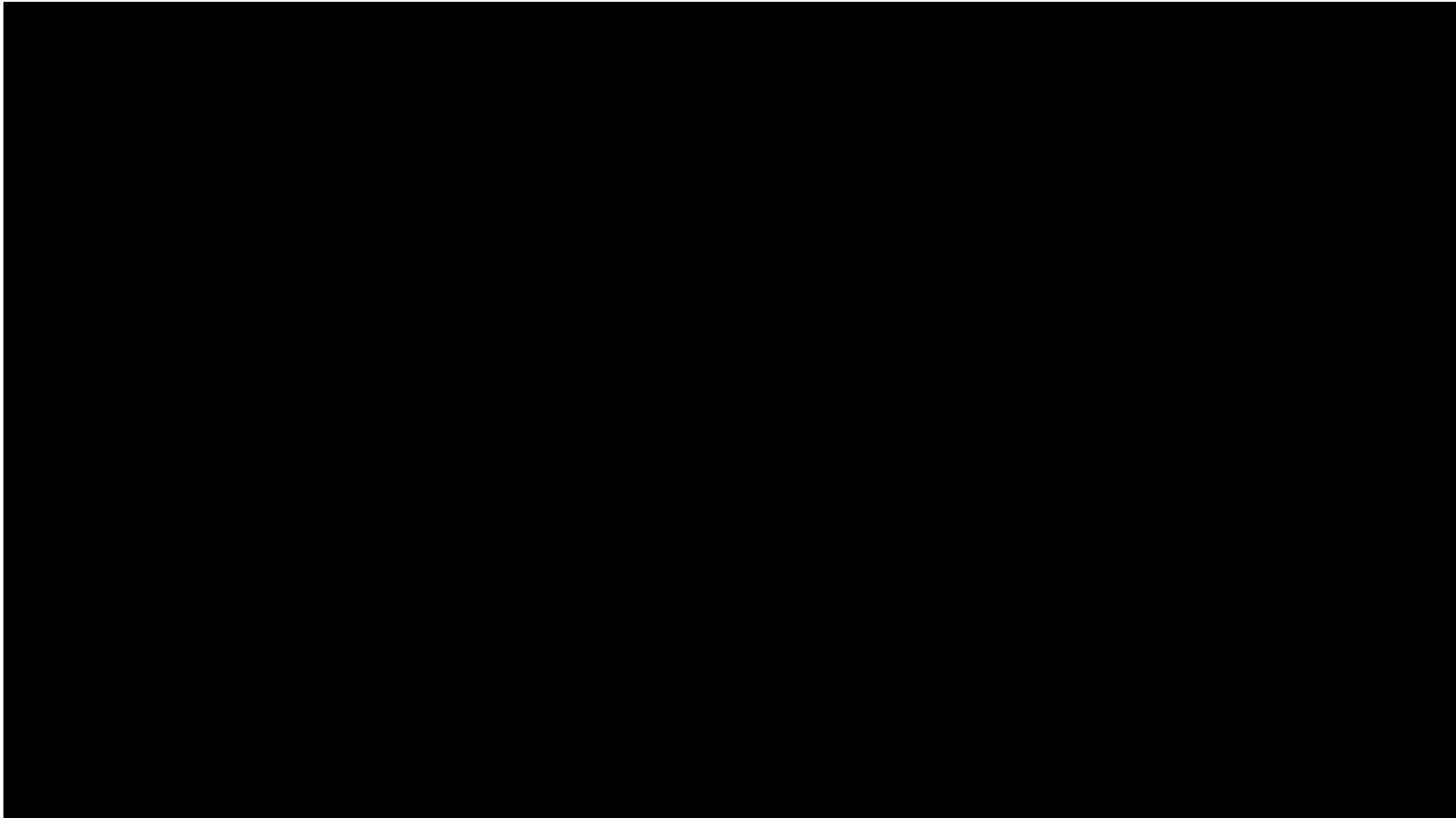
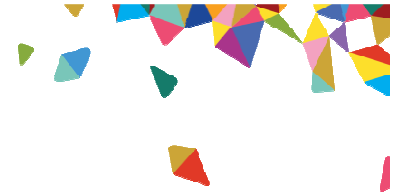
Lawsuit v. Compton Unified

- Class Action Suit
- Plaintiffs are students in High School
- Filed in Federal Court in May 2015
- Civil Rights Action
- Complaint: No 504 Accommodations for Students with Complex Trauma

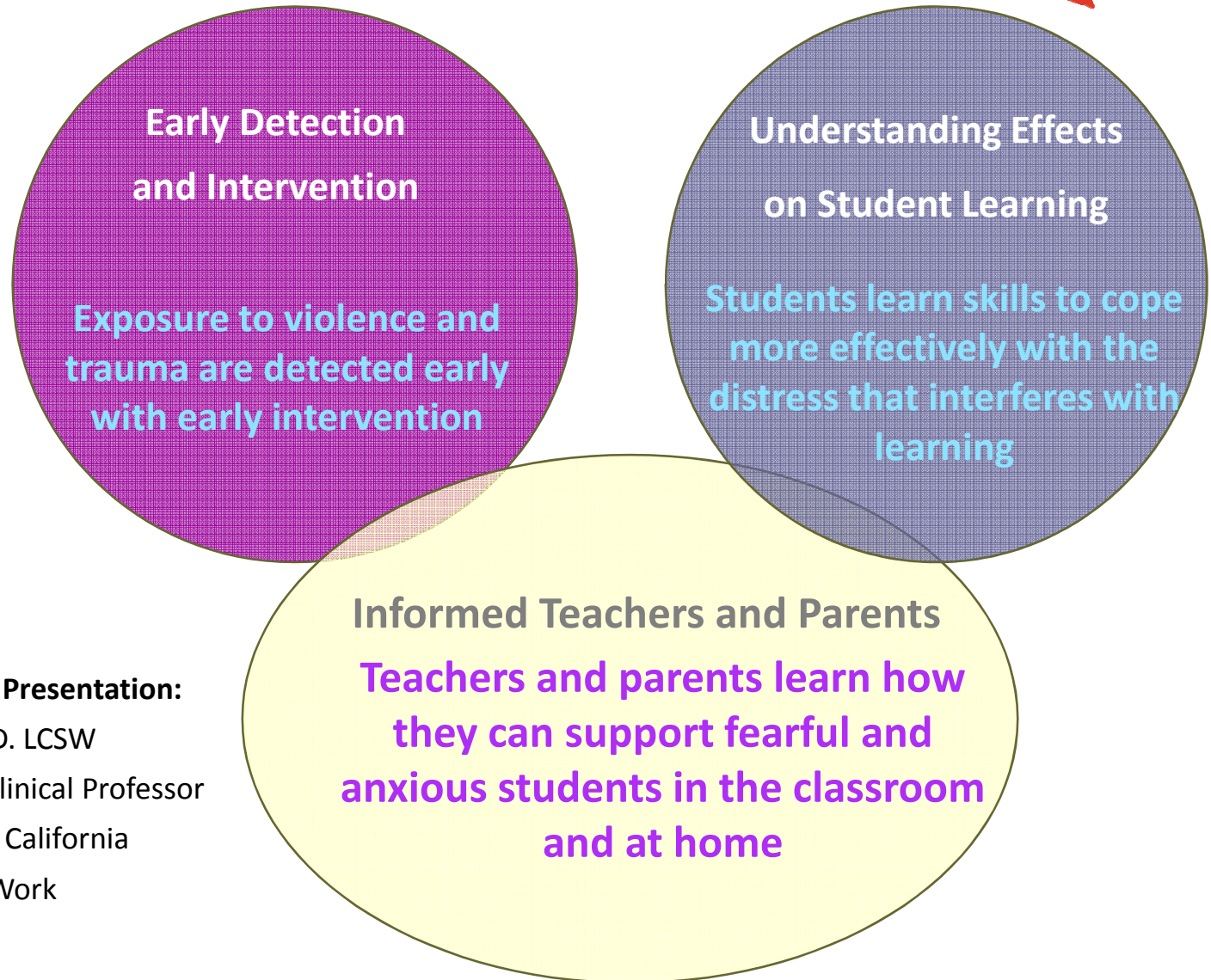


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Senior Associate Dean and Clinical Professor
University of Southern California, School of Social Work

Traumalearning.org



Core Concepts in Trauma Informed Schools



Adapted from NASW 2016 Presentation:

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School of Social Work

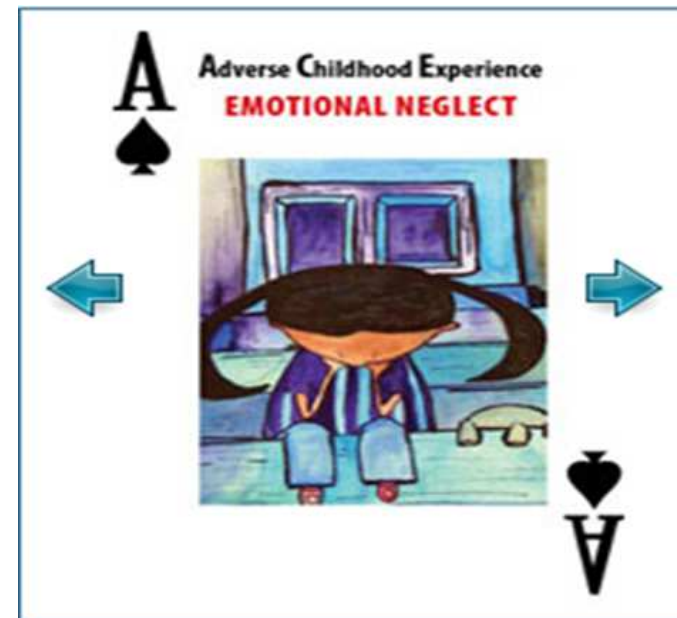
Resilience Trumps ACEs



Children's Resilience Initiative

Empowering community understanding of the forces that shape us and our children

Website: www.resiliencetrumpsaces.org



Building Individuals Resilience in our Communities

A Game of Hope

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HuxejhBOCOo>



Individual and Family Resilience





Three Targeted Areas for Building Individual Resilience

- **Positive Self-Identity and Competency**
 - Positive Self-Concept
 - Positive Path for Self-Development
- **Self-Regulation**
 - Feelings Regulation
 - Being “present”
 - Body Regulation
- **Co-regulation (Relationships)**
 - Secure working model of caring relationship
 - Empathy
 - Interpersonal Effectiveness Skills



Children's Resilience Initiative

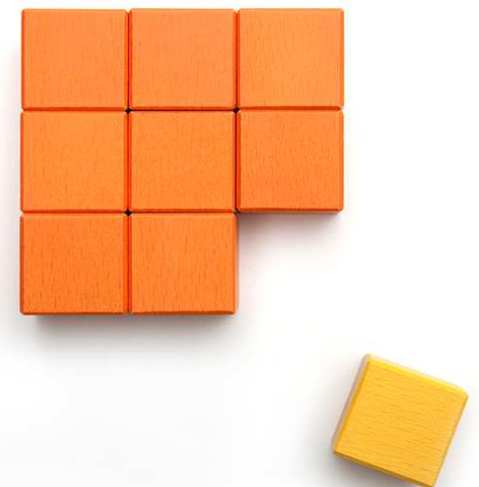
Three basic building blocks to success

Adapted from the research of Dr. Margaret Blaustein

Attachment - feeling connected, loved, valued, a part of family, community, world

Regulation - learning about emotions and feelings and how to express them in a healthy way

Competence - acting rather than reacting, accepting oneself and making good choices



Children's Resilience Initiative



Skill Building

Adapted from the research of Dr. Margaret Blaustein

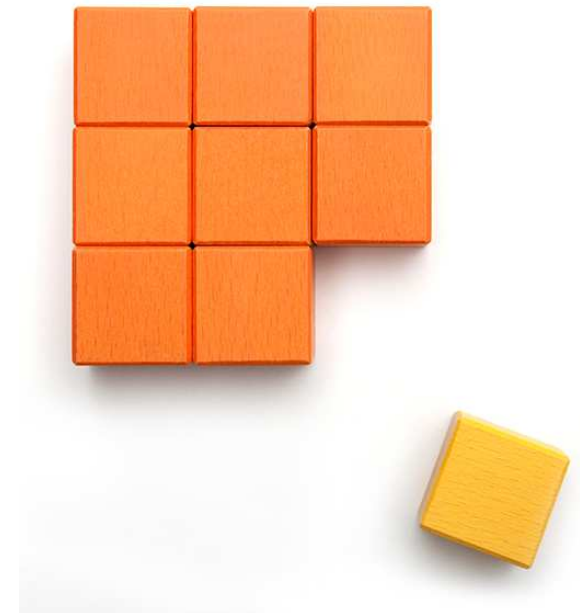
Think: lack of skill, not intentional misbehavior

Think: building missing skills, not shaming for lack of skills

Think: nurture, not criticize

Think: teach, not blame

Think: discipline, not punishment



*Attachment Skills
(Connection)*



Skill One: Caregiver Self Monitoring

- Caregiver Education about Trauma
- Building Caregiver Self-Monitoring Skills
- Building Affect Management Skills
- Enhancing Supports



Adapted from Blaustein & Kinniburgh (2010)
Treating Traumatic Stress in Children and Adolescents

More Caregiver Skills



- **Teaching Self Compassion**

- Exercise on self-critic, mindfulness, self-compassion
- Developing a mantra

<http://self-compassion.org/>

- **CAPPD**

- Emergency plan for you
- Self-care for you

<http://multiplyingconnections.org/>





Needs of Adults and Caregivers are often no different ...

Preview File Edit View Go Tools Window Help 65% Tue 9:40 AM

Partnering With Parents Brochure FINAL (page 4 of 9)

IT'S ABOUT PARENTS TOO!

SHARE WITH FRIENDS
LEARN MORE
LIKE

Tough times that you had as a child can affect you as an adult in unexpected ways. Feeling stressed out or sad most of the time and having panic attacks as well as using alcohol, drugs, tobacco or over-eating to cope can be reactions to what happened when you were a child.

Parenting takes a lot of energy and focus. If you are feeling tired, overwhelmed or are struggling with memories from your childhood, it can be more difficult to understand your children's behaviors and needs. If you don't feel safe, it is harder to help your children feel safe. When stressed, parents may use forms of discipline that don't work. Spanking and hitting children can cause them to act out and be more aggressive.

If you had hard times during your childhood, it's important to know **it's not your fault**. It's not about *what's wrong with you*, it's about understanding *what happened to you*. Understanding how things that happened during your childhood connect to how you feel now is an important part of healing and can prevent other problems for you and your kids. Recognizing things that you keep doing but want to change, and then finding healthier ways to manage that stress can help you to feel better and to be the kind of parent that you want to be. Parents also need people to talk to who will listen and be there for them.

REDUCE STRESS!
Simple Steps for Parents

- STOP WHAT YOU'RE DOING FOR A FEW MINUTES** and take some deep breaths until you feel calmer. It can be hard to remember what helps when things are really stressful. Check out "Tactical Breather Trainer," a free cell phone App that uses pictures and talks you through deep breathing or go to www.childdevelopmentinfo.com and search for "52 proven ways to reduce stress".
- TRY TO IDENTIFY THINGS THAT ARE ESPECIALLY STRESSFUL** (for example, toilet training or talking with your teen about dating and sex) and see if someone else can help with or do that task.
- TALK WITH A TRUSTED FRIEND**, neighbor or family member about what's going on.
- FIND A PARENTING SUPPORT GROUP** to connect with other parents. Connect with other parents online at www.nationalparenthelpline.org/ or articlesblogs/nph-blog or ask an expert online at www.parenting.org.

Advice for parents, other caregivers and youth on how to manage anxiety.

albertafamilywellness.org
Videos and resources about how children's brains develop.

Tactical Breather Trainer App
Scan to Download the Tactical Breather App in the App Store

If you don't own a smartphone, links to all of these websites are available online at: www.instituteforsafefamilies.org

All forms of child abuse (physical, sexual and emotional) and neglect are very stressful for children. Living in homes where adults are hurting or threatening one another is also harmful for children. Information about helping families when there has been abuse, neglect or other trauma can be found at www.nctsn.org/resources/audiences/parents-caregivers. For information about how to recognize child maltreatment and prevention tips for parents go to www.preventchildabuse.org. You can call these help lines 24 hours a day:

Child Help: 1-800-4A-CHILD (422-4453)
Domestic Violence Hotline: 1-800-799-SAFE (7233)
Treatment Referral: 1 800 662-HELP (4357)

nsrvc.org
Sexual abuse prevention resource for parents.

preventchildabuse.org
Information on healthy development of children and how to prevent abuse before it ever happens.

TOUGH TIMES

SHARE WITH FRIENDS
LEARN MORE
LIKE

The following questions ask about some of the problems that many families experience that can be stressful for children. These questions are adapted from a study called ACES, which stands for Adverse Childhood Experiences. Please answer the questions below about things that you and your child(ren) may have experienced.

Did you (before you were 18 years old) or your child live with someone who:	YOU		YOUR CHILD(REN)	
Was depressed, mentally ill or suicidal?	YES	NO	YES	NO
Served time in jail or prison?	YES	NO	YES	NO
Was a problem drinker or an alcoholic?	YES	NO	YES	NO
Used illegal street drugs or abused prescription medications?	YES	NO	YES	NO

Did you (before you were 18 years old) or has your child had any of these things happen:	YOU		YOUR CHILD(REN)	
Had a parent or guardian who died?	YES	NO	YES	NO
Heard or saw someone being stabbed or shot?	YES	NO	YES	NO
Placed in foster care?	YES	NO	YES	NO
Bullied by other children?	YES	NO	YES	NO
Treated badly or unfairly because of something about you such as your race, sexual orientation, place of birth, disability, etc.?	YES	NO	YES	NO
Punished or disciplined by being slapped, hit or spanked?	YES	NO	YES	NO
Punished or disciplined by being hit with a belt, paddle, brush or other object?	YES	NO	YES	NO

If you answered yes to any of the questions above, consider talking with your health care provider about how these experiences may have affected you and/or your child(ren).

Skill Two: Attunement

- **Reading Children Cue's**
- **Responding Appropriately**
 - Respond to the need, not the behavior
- **Education about Trauma Triggers**
- **“Becoming a Feelings Detective”**
- **Reflective Listening Skills**



Adapted from Blaustein & Kinniburgh (2010)
Treating Traumatic Stress in Children and Adolescents

Reading Cues

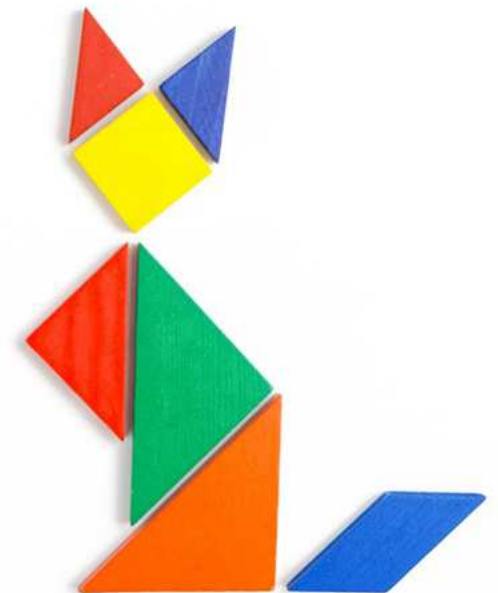
Inside Out Video

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_MC3XuMvsDI



Attunement Games

- Snap, Clap, Stomp Games
- Mirroring each others hands
- “Yes” “And” Game
- Mirroring back sounds (drumbeats, guitar notes, etc.)



Triggers and Trigger Mapping



Incredible 5 point scale (Buron & Curtis, 2012)

- 1-5 rating
- Looks Like
- Feels Like
- Safe People can help me by

Practice !!

5	I can't stand this and ready to explode. I want to hit someone, something, or throw something. I need an adult to help me go to a safe place or I can calm down.	
4	I am getting too angry. My brain isn't working clearly. I might say or do something I will be sorry for later. I need to go to my safe place to calm down.	
3	I am getting really irritated. I need to walk away from a bad situation. I will tell my teacher that I need a break.	
2	I am doing OK. I'm not pleased, but I'm not upset. I can stop where I am and keep working. I can control my anger by itself.	
1	I am doing great. I feel good about myself and about what is going on around me.	

Reflective Listening Practice



- Show that feelings matter
- Show that it is possible to talk about uncomfortable or complicated feelings
- Show that we care about the child's feelings
- Teach the child that all feelings are acceptable, even though certain behavior is not
- Defuse an uncomfortable situation
- Reduce a child's urge to act out because the child feels heard
- Teach the child a vocabulary for articulating how they feel
- Reduce whining, anger and frustration

From <http://cultureofempathy.com>

Reflective Listening Principles



- Listening before speaking
- Deal with personal specifics, not impersonal generalities
- Decipher the emotions behind the words, to create a better understanding of the message
- Restate and clarify how you understand the message
- Understand the speaker's frame of reference and avoid responding based only on your own perception
- Respond with acceptance and empathy



From <http://cultureofempathy.com>

GIVE Skill

A way to remember these skills is the word GIVE:

Gentle (Be)

Interested (Act)

Validate

Easy Manner (Use an)

http://www.dbtselfhelp.com/html/dbt_skills_list.html

Skill 3: Consistent Response

- Research tells us no “right way” to parent
- Research does say consistent response important
- Knowing rules and predicting adult response



Adapted from Blaustein & Kinniburgh (2010) Treating Traumatic Stress in Children and Adolescents

Skill Four: Routines and Rituals



- **Building Routines**
 - Routines at Home
 - Routines during transitions
 - Bedtime

- **Recognizing Ritual and Routine Triggers**

Adapted from Blaustein & Kinniburgh (2010)
Treating Traumatic Stress in Children and Adolescents

Regulation Skills



Skill One: Self-Regulation

- Feelings (Affect) Identification
 - Trauma and “Speaking Feelings”
 - Reflecting language of emotional states
 - *Building a feelings vocabulary*
 - Raising awareness of physical and emotional states
 - *Being a feelings detective and teaching children to be one too*
 - Connection between emotions and experiences
 - *Teaching the upstairs and downstairs brain*



Adapted from Blaustein & Kinniburgh (2010)
Treating Traumatic Stress in Children and Adolescents

Feeling Identification Games



- Feelings Charades
- The Feelings Game
- Apps
 - Happify
 - Feeling Electric



Skill 2: Self Regulation

- Modulation
- Challenges regulating body and emotion
- Building understanding of degrees of feelings
- Building toleration of arousal
- Feeling Toolboxes



Adapted from Blaustein & Kinniburgh (2010)
Treating Traumatic Stress in Children and Adolescents

Skill 3: Self-Regulation



- Affect Expression
- Sharing emotional experiences
- Building Block of Relationship Building
- Trauma – blocks willingness to be vulnerable
- Children need help with:
 - Identifying safe communication resources
 - “pick your moment”
 - Effective non-verbal communication (space boundaries, tone of voice, eye contact)
 - Effective verbal communication (“I” statements)
 - Building self-expression strategies

Adapted from Blaustein & Kinniburgh (2010) Treating Traumatic Stress in Children and Adolescents

Mindfulness



Practicing Mindfulness Activities

- One thing exercise
- Somatic experiences
 - Observe
 - Describe
 - Participate
- Wise Mind
 - Breathing
 - Self-reflection
- Bi lateral movements
- Mystery Game of Mindfulness

Competency



What is Competency?



Mastery and Success across life domains

- Social Connections
- Community Involvement
- Academic Engagement

Building Resiliency

- www.resiliencetrumpsaces.org
- Resilience Games

Adapted from Blaustein & Kinniburgh (2010) Treating Traumatic Stress in Children and Adolescents

Skill One: Competency



Executive Functions

- PFC (prefrontal cortex)
- Accessing upstairs brain
 - *Delay responses*
 - *Anticipate consequences*
 - *Evaluate outcomes*
 - *Make a decision*
- Build Problem Solving Skills
- Acting versus Reacting
- Awareness of Choice

Adapted from Blaustein & Kinniburgh (2010) Treating Traumatic Stress in Children and Adolescents

Skill Two: Competency



- **Self Development and Identity**
- **Seeing a sense of future**
- **Developing**
 - Unique self
 - Positive Self
 - Coherent Self (before and after trauma)
 - Future Self

Adapted from Blaustein & Kinniburgh (2010) Treating Traumatic Stress in Children and Adolescents

*Shame, Vulnerability and the Power of Connection
Dr. Brene Brown's Work*



Defining Shame

- **Guilt** = I did something bad
- **Shame** = I am bad
- **Embarrassment** = Fleeting, can laugh about it later
- **Humiliation** = “I didn’t deserve that”



Brené Brown. *Daring Greatly: How the Courage to Be Vulnerable Transforms the Way We Live, Love, Parent, and Lead*. Gotham Books, 2012. (287 pages)

Twelve Categories of Shame

- Appearance and body image
- Money and work
- Motherhood/fatherhood
- Family
- Parenting
- Mental and physical health
- Addiction
- Sex
- Aging
- Religion
- Surviving trauma
- Being stereotyped or labeled



Brené Brown. *Daring Greatly: How the Courage to Be Vulnerable Transforms the Way We Live, Love, Parent, and Lead*. Gotham Books, 2012. (287 pages)



What is SHAME and why is it so hard to talk about it?

- We all have it. Shame is universal and one of the most primitive human emotions that we experience.
- We're all afraid to talk about shame.
- The less we talk about shame, the more control it has over our lives

...shame is the fear of disconnection (68)

Brené Brown. *Daring Greatly: How the Courage to Be Vulnerable Transforms the Way We Live, Love, Parent, and Lead*. Gotham Books, 2012. (287 pages)

Shame Resilience



1. Recognizing Shame and Understanding Its Triggers. Shame is biology and biography.

Can you physically recognize when you're in the grips of shame, feel your way through it, and figure out what messages and expectations triggered it?

2. Practicing Critical Awareness

Can you reality-check the messages and expectations that are driving your shame? Are they realistic? Attainable? Are they what you want to be or what you think others need/want from you?

3. Reaching Out

Are you owning and sharing your story? We can't experience empathy if we're not connecting.

4. Speaking Shame

Are you talking about how you feel and asking for what you need when you feel shame?

Brené Brown. *Daring Greatly: How the Courage to Be Vulnerable Transforms the Way We Live, Love, Parent, and Lead*. Gotham Books, 2012. (287 pages)

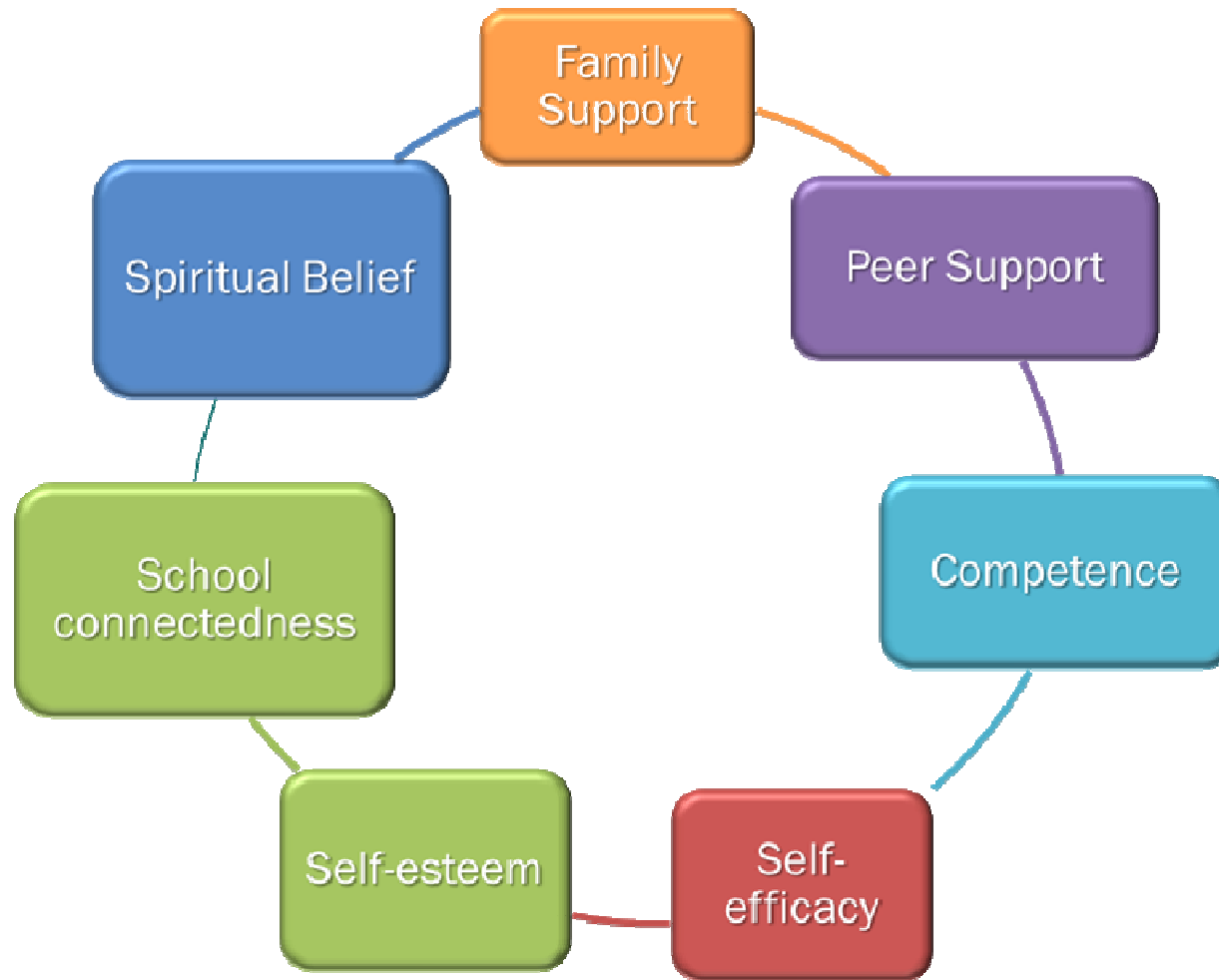
Man in Arena Speech

“It is not the critic who counts; not the man who points out how the strong man stumbles, or where the doer of deeds could have done them better.

The credit belongs to the man who is actually in the arena, whose face is marred by dust and sweat and blood; who strives valiantly; who errs, who comes short again and again, because there is no effort without error and shortcoming; but who does actually strive to do the deeds; who knows great enthusiasms, the great devotions; who spends himself in a worthy cause; who at the best knows in the end the triumph of high achievement, and who at the worst, if he fails, at least fails while daring greatly, so that his place shall never be with those cold and timid souls who neither know victory nor defeat.”

Excerpt from the speech "Citizenship In A Republic" delivered at the Sorbonne, in Paris, France on 23 April, 1910

Factors that Enhance Resilience



Sources: Masten, A. S. (2001). Ordinary magic: Resilience processes in development. *American Psychologist*, 56, 227-238.

National Child Traumatic Stress Network, Juvenile Justice Treatment Subcommittee. (in preparation). *Think trauma: A training for staff in juvenile justice residential settings*. Will be available from <http://www.nctsn.org/resources/topics/juvenile-justice-system>

Community Resilience



**TURN
KNOWLEDGE
INTO
ACTION**

What is Trauma Informed Care?



Definition of trauma - the three E's:

- Event(s)
- Experience of the event(s)
- Effect

Definition of a trauma-informed approach - The four R's:

- Realize
- Recognize
- Respond
- Resist re-traumatization

- SAMHSA definition 2014

Resist Re-Traumatization



“Helping Henry”



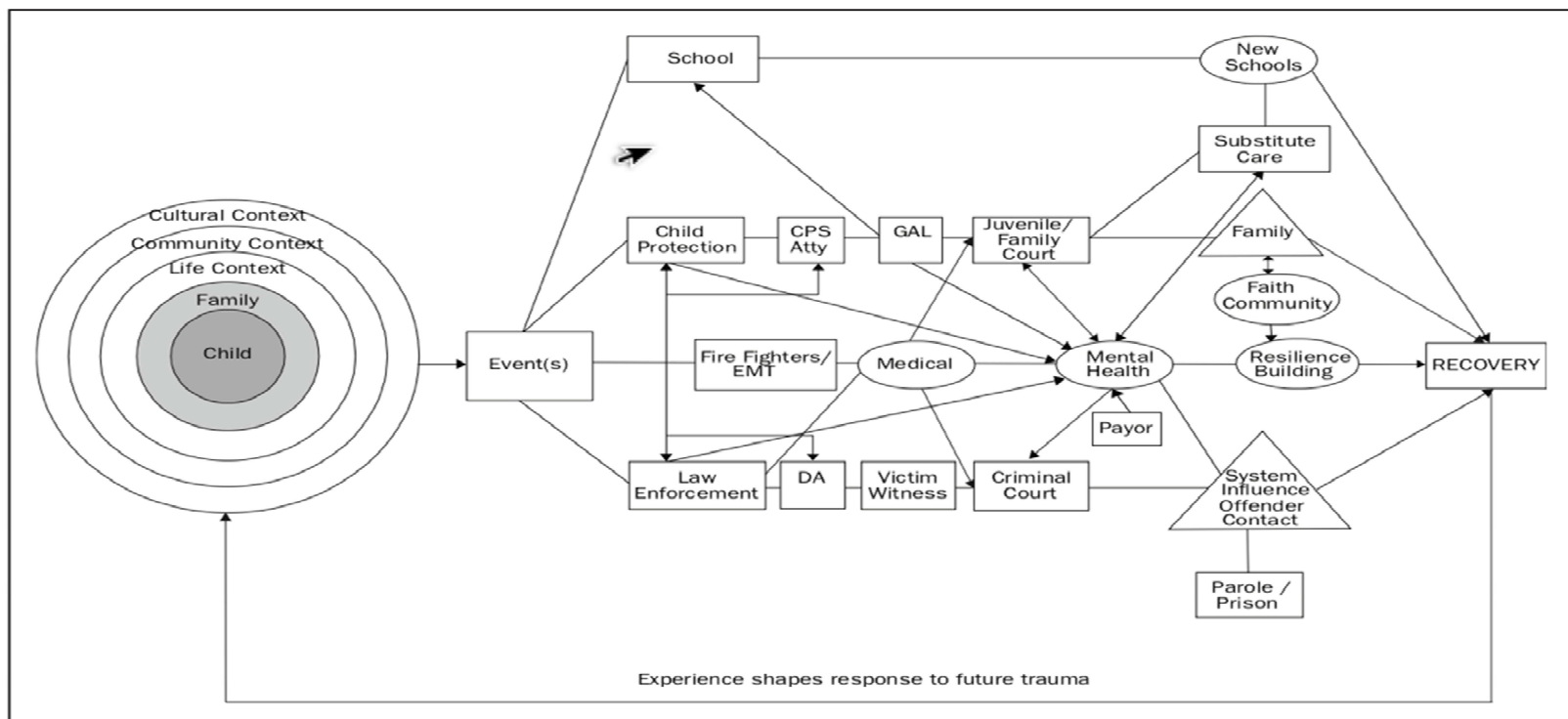
- Child Welfare System
- Juvenile Justice System
- School System
- Mental Health System
- Court System Professionals
- Eligibility/Benefit Programs
- Housing
- Health Departments
- Parks and Recreation
- Faith Based Community
- Residential Facilities
- Resource Parents
- First Responders
- (Police & Fire Fighters)
- Medical Community and Primary Care
- Child Advocacy Agencies



Helping Henry and His Family Navigate to Recovery

Module 4, Activity 4B

Emotional Chain of Custody



Child Welfare Trauma Training Toolkit: Emotional Chain of Custody | March 2008
The National Child Traumatic Stress Network
www.NCTSN.org

1

Walla Walla Model



Washington



Funded Community Networks showed significant improvement in Severity Index

- Out of home placement
- Loss of parental rights
- Child hospitalization rates for accident and injury
- High School Drop Out
- Juvenile suicide attempts
- Juvenile arrests for alcohol, drugs and violent crime
- Juvenile offenders
- Teen births
- Low birth weights
- No third trimester maternity care
- Infant mortality
- Fourth grade performance on standardized testing

NEAR Science

- Neuroscience
- Epigenetics
- Adverse Childhood Experiences
- Resilience

<http://www.healthygen.org/resources/nearhome-toolkit>

<http://www.healthygen.org/resources/laura-porter-keynote-address-near-science-wa-state-resilience-findings>





NEAR: What Help actually Helps ?

Support: Feeling socially and emotionally supported and hopeful

- Social Emotional Competence Building
- Hope and a Sense of Future

Help: Having two or more people who give concrete help when needed

- Concrete Supports (not Facebook Friends)

Community Reciprocity: Watching out for children, intervening when they are in trouble, and doing favors for one another

- Primary network of protection in your community
- People you see each day and see you

Social Bridging: Reaching outside one's immediate circle of friends to recruit help for someone inside that circle

- Asking for help
- Trusting Systems and People outside your circle to respond and be safe

<http://www.healthygen.org/resources/laura-porter-keynote-address-near-science-wa-state-resilience-findings>



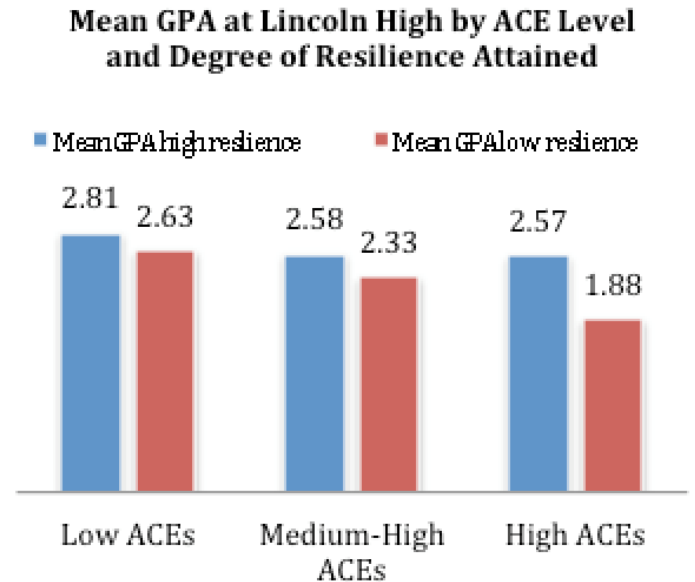
<https://vimeo.com/110821029>

PAPER TIGERS

Results of Lincoln High School

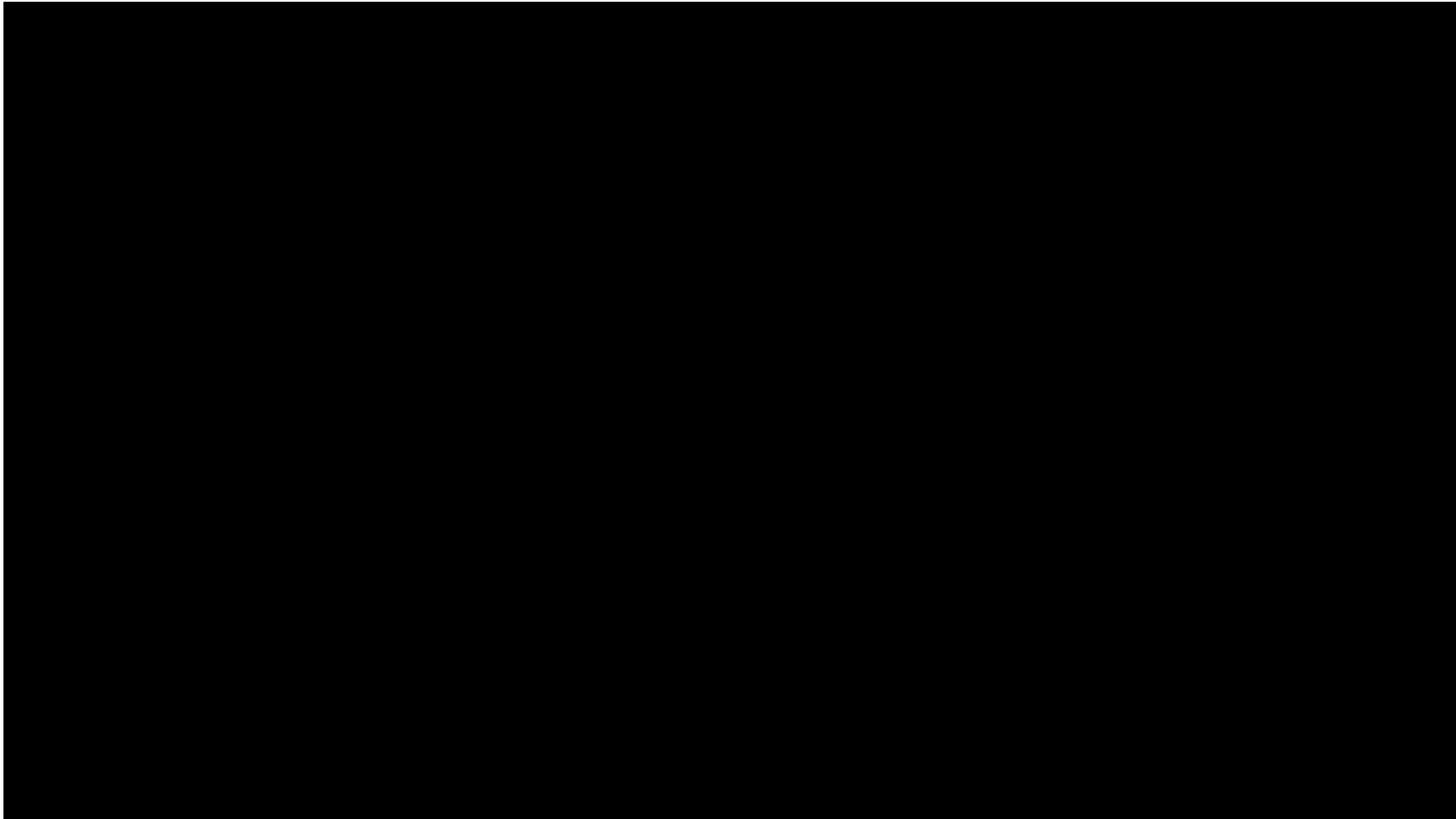


- 2009-2010 (Before new approach)
- 798 suspensions (days students were out of school)
- 50 expulsions
- 600 written referrals
- 2010-2011 (After new approach)
- 135 suspensions (days students were out of school)
- 30 expulsions
- 320 written referrals



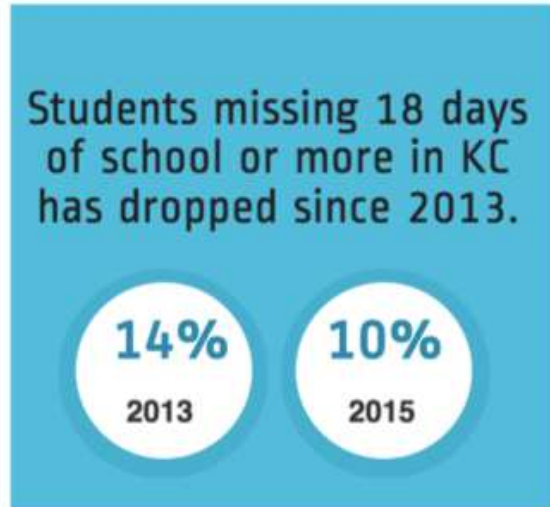
72% percent of students with an initial low resilience level improved to average and/or high resilience levels.

Turn the Page



Turn the Page Campaign

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5qJEDKPX61c&feature=youtu.be>



Turn the Page Campaign

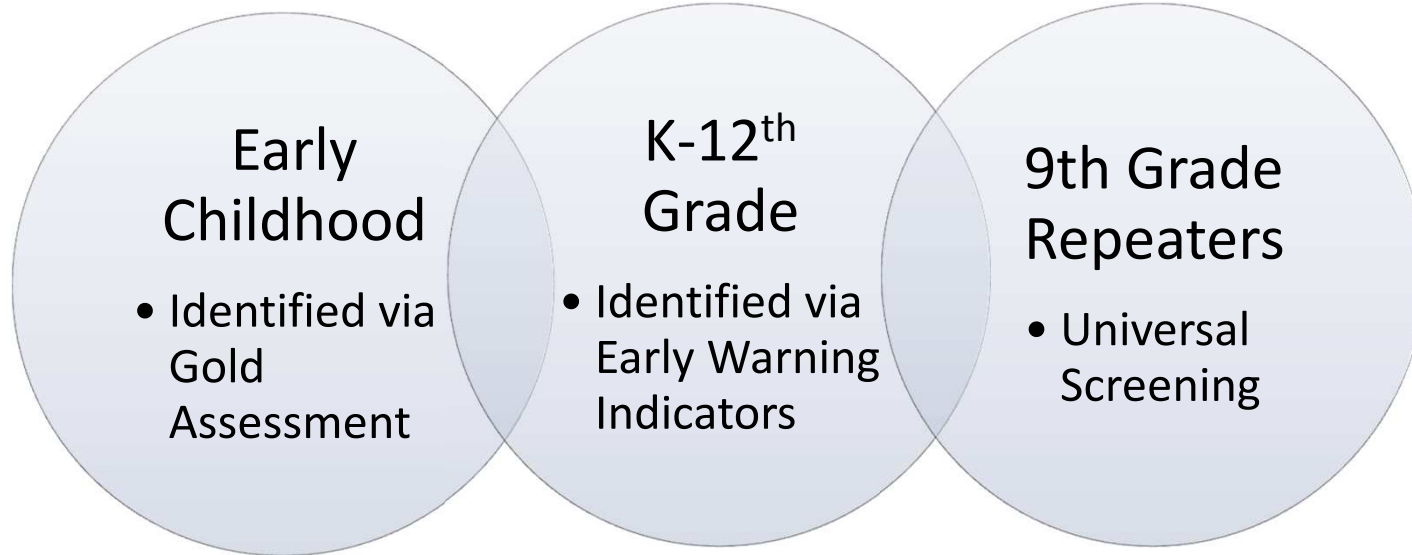


By lining up commitments from the community, *Turn the Page KC* motivates individuals and businesses to tackle issues in its four focus areas:

- (1) Summer learning**
- (2) School attendance** - Chronic absences reduced by 85.7% in some schools who have applied the model
- (3) School readiness**
- (4) Community engagement**

Since 2011, 3rd grade reading scores have improved city-wide, the number of students attending quality summer programs has quadrupled, and the number of chronically absent students has dropped.

District of Columbia Trauma Sensitive Process (District of Columbia's MH Screening Process)



Early Warning Indicator System Screening for MH and Trauma



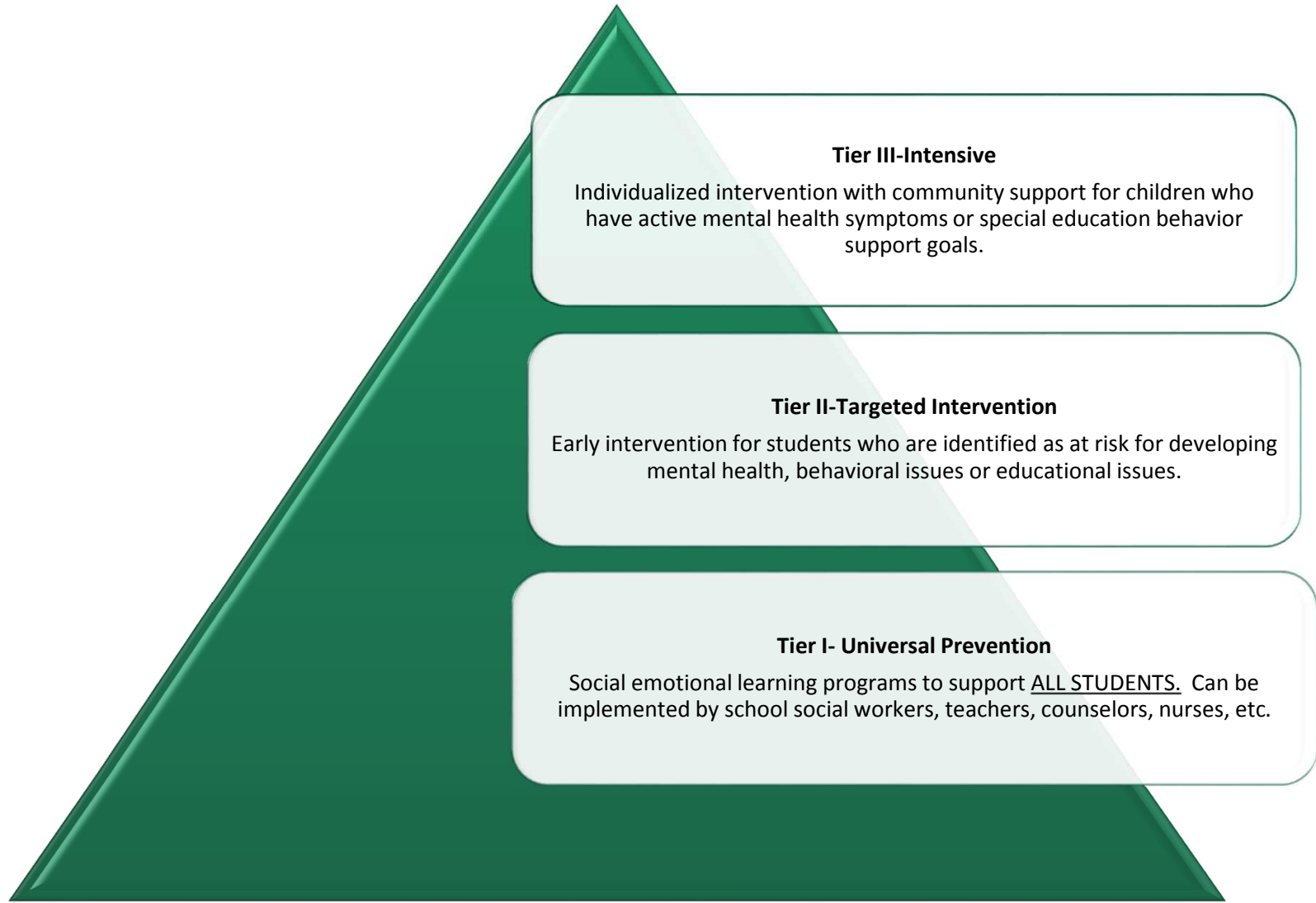
Early Warning Indicators	On-Track (Tier I)	Sliding (Tier II)	Off-Track (Tier III)
BEHAVIOR	No Office Discipline Referrals (ODR) or suspensions	2-3 ODRs and/or 1 suspension	3+ ODRs and/or 2+ suspensions
ATTENDANCE	missed < 5% instructional days	missed ≥ 5-9% instructional days	≥ 10% instructional days
ACADEMICS: READING and Math	Above Proficient or Proficient on interim assessment	Below Proficient	Far Below Proficient

*District of Columbia Trauma Sensitive Process
(District of Columbia’s MH Screening Process)*



Tiered Trauma Sensitive Model

District of Columbia Trauma Sensitive Process
(District of Columbia's MH Screening Process)



Tier One



Tier I: Universal Prevention/Consultation and Mental Health Promotion

Social Emotional Support services at this tier are provided universally to the entire student body, school staff, or parents/guardians. These services aim to prevent the development of serious mental health problems and to promote pro-social skill development among children and youth.

Examples of interventions at this tier include:

- School-wide PBIS or classroom-based social emotional learning programs, including substance abuse and violence prevention programs (i.e., bullying prevention; Good touch, Bad touch; peer mediation; conflict resolution)
- Staff professional development (i.e., mental health awareness, classroom management)
- Mental health educational workshops for parents/guardians or students
- Mental Health Consultation*

*During Tier One: Consultation is focused on increasing the general knowledge base of general education teachers regarding social emotional development, impairments, and the relationship to the curriculum and function in age-appropriate activities.

*District of Columbia Trauma Sensitive Process
(District of Columbia's MH Screening Process)*

Tier Two



Tier II: Targeted or Early Intervention/Prevention

Students who are at elevated risks for developing a mental health problem are offered various early intervention services to target specific risk factors. These interventions are delivered to children and youth who have social emotional challenges, behavioral symptoms and/or mental health needs that may not be severe enough to meet diagnostic criteria or eligibility for special education services.

Evidence Based Interventions:

- Cognitive Behavior Therapy (CBT-Elementary, Middle and High School)
- Child Centered Play Therapy (CCPT-Elementary School)
- Cognitive Behavioral Intervention For Trauma in Schools (CBITS-Middle and High School)
- Structured Psychotherapy for Adolescents Responding to Chronic Stress (SPARCS-Middle and High School)
- Theatre Troupe/ Peer Education Project (TT/PEP-Middle and High School)
- Cannabis Youth Treatment (CYT-Middle and High School)

Additional interventions may include:

- Support groups (e.g., grief and loss, children of divorce, etc.)
- Focused skills training groups (social skills, anger management)
- Crisis management
- Interventions that target specific behaviors, such as aggression, withdrawal, sadness etc.
- Attendance interventions, dropout prevention programs, and training or consultation for families and teachers who work with identified children.
- Mental Health Consultation
- FBA and BIP-Level I

*District of Columbia Trauma Sensitive Process
(District of Columbia's MH Screening Process)*

Tier Three

*District of Columbia Trauma Sensitive Process
(District of Columbia's MH Screening Process)*



Tier III: Intensive Intervention

Students who have active mental health symptoms that meet diagnostic criteria are offered intensive interventions to improve functioning in school and decrease impact on academic achievement. Interventions at this level are appropriate for meeting the needs of students who have specific mental health needs that are impacting their functioning in the school, home, and/or community.

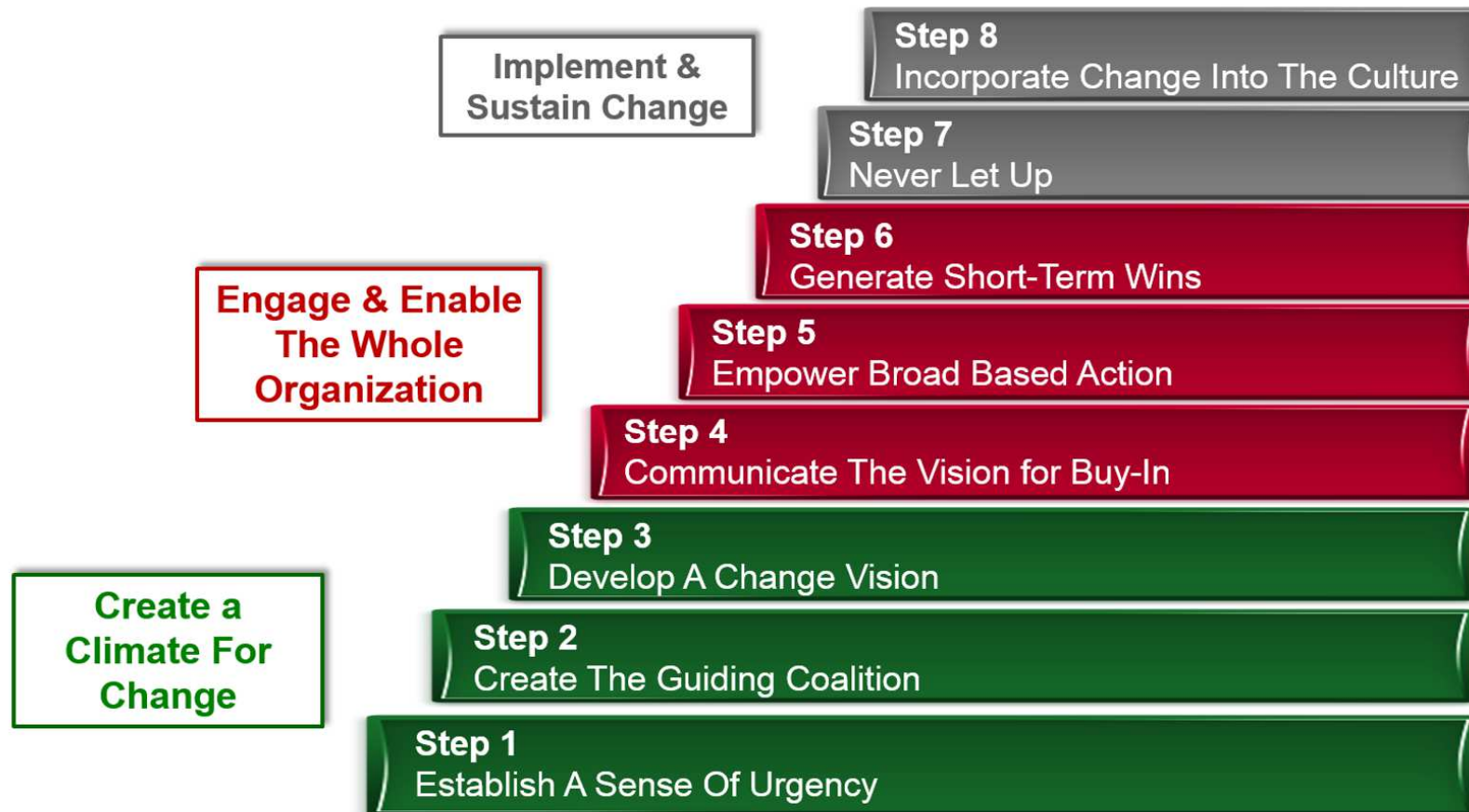
Evidence Based Interventions:

- Cognitive Behavior Therapy (CBT-Elementary, Middle and High School)
- Child Centered Play Therapy (CCPT-Elementary School)
- Cognitive Behavioral Intervention For Trauma in Schools (CBITS-Middle and High School)
- Structured Psychotherapy for Adolescents Responding to Chronic Stress (SPARCS-Middle and High School)
- Cannabis Youth Treatment (CYT-Middle and High School)

Interventions at this tier may include any combination of the following:

- Behavior Support Services on an IEP utilizing evidenced based interventions (listed above)
- Individual and or group counseling
- Psycho-education
- Crisis intervention
- Referral to and Service coordination with community mental health providers

Changing a Culture



John Kotter, What Leaders Really Do



Building the Urgency

- Kick offs of Trauma 101
- Sharing information with Children and Families
- Shifting the conversation of “what’s wrong with you” to “what has happened to you”?
- Teaching Validation Skills
- Including all partners that touch Henry’s life and family in the conversation
- Shift the focus from reacting to behaviors to responding to needs



<http://resiliencetrumpsaces.org/>

Building TIC Change Teams



- Find Trauma Champions
- Include change agents across departments and community organizations
- Take a 360 approach to team membership
- Include members of the community, children, adults, families who are impacted
- Think about your organizational team and your community team's goals and role
- TILT team approach (Trauma Informed Leadership Teams)

Greater Richmond Trauma Informed Community Network (TICN)



The Question becomes, where do I turn in my community for Resources? Education? Consultation?

The Greater Richmond Trauma Informed Community Network (TICN) is a diverse group of professionals in your community dedicated to supporting all child welfare stakeholders in utilizing strengths based trauma informed practices in their work with children and families. In short, we are here to support and honor the important role you have in facilitating a positive environment for change in children and caregivers' lives using trauma informed practices to guide your way.

Community Education and Collaboration



- Department of Criminal Justice
- Department of Education
- Juvenile Domestic Relation Courts
- Child Advocacy Agencies
- Local Schools
- School Administration
- Judge's Conferences
- Court Service Units
- Truancy Officers
- Department of Social Services (child and family)
- Law Schools and Clinics
- Department of Mental Health
- Learning Collaborative
- Adoption Advocacy Agencies
- Parent/caregiver Groups
- Consumer Conferences



Committee Development



- Service gap surveys
- Provider service books with TIC services listed
- Higher Education Development/Certification
- Outcomes Groups
- Provider Certification Committees
- Communication Groups
- Screening and Assessment Best Practice
- Development of Case Planning Integration processes for Child Welfare Workers and Juvenile Justice Workers
- Education and Training Resources (including people)

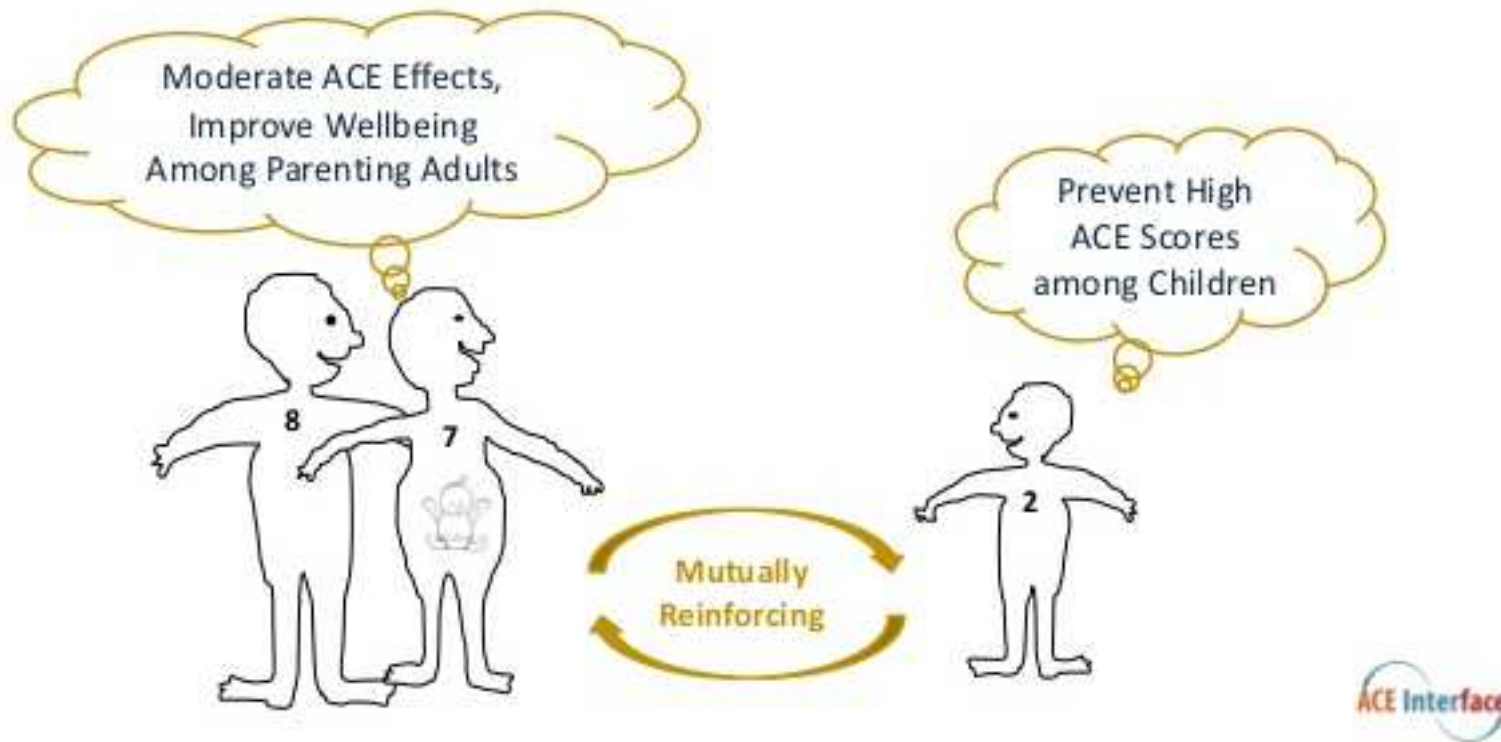
Creating a Change Vision



Creating the Virtuous Cycle



Promote Virtuous Cycle of Health



Five Road Signs: Strengthening Families Framework



<http://resiliencetrumpsaces.org/>

Building a Trauma Informed Community – Resilience Trumps Aces



Parents | Providers | Community | Site Map

Google Custom Search Search

Children's Resilience Initiative

Resilience TRUMPS ACES

Walla Walla organizations that build resilience

Parents
Home
What is Resilience?
Deck of Cards & Handbook

Providers
Home
What is Resilience?
Building a thriving community
Resources
News & Events
Deck of Cards & Handbook

Community
Home
More ACES – Greater Risks
What is Resilience?
Building a thriving community

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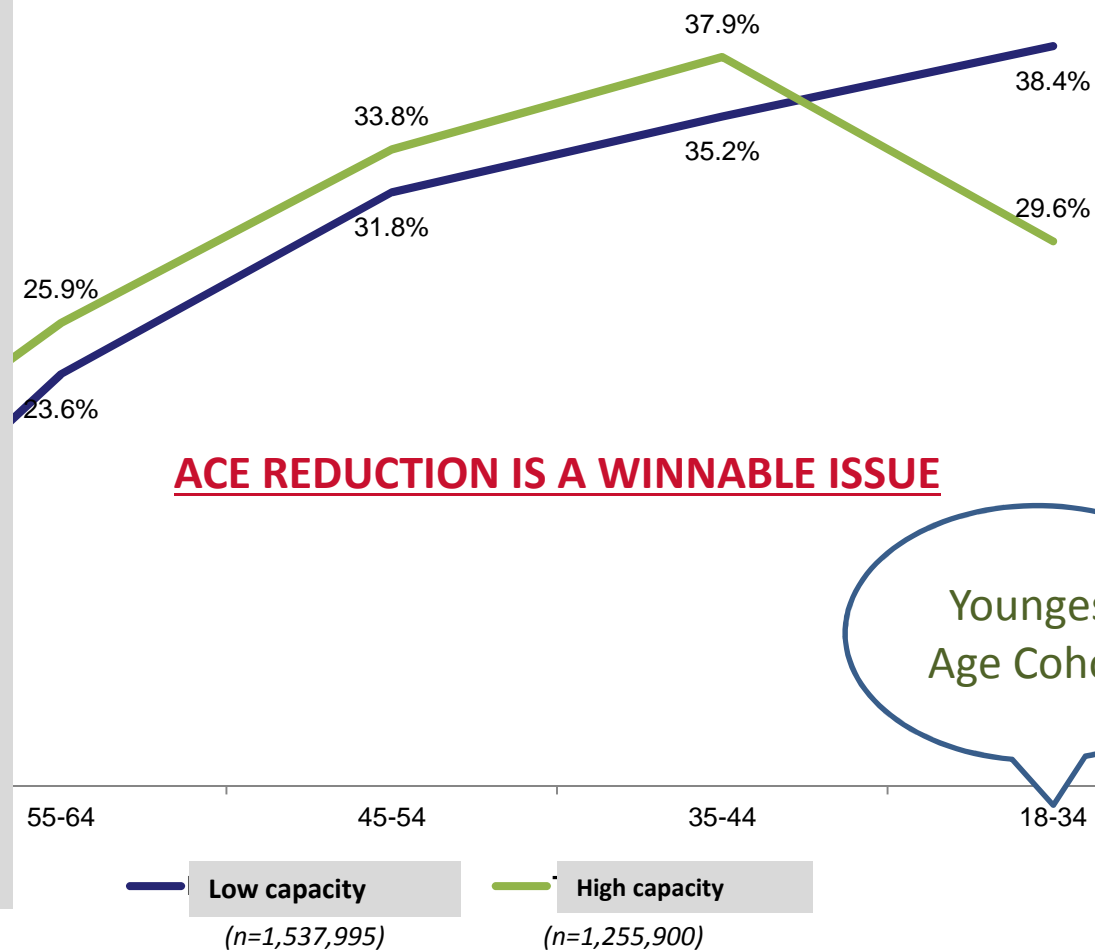
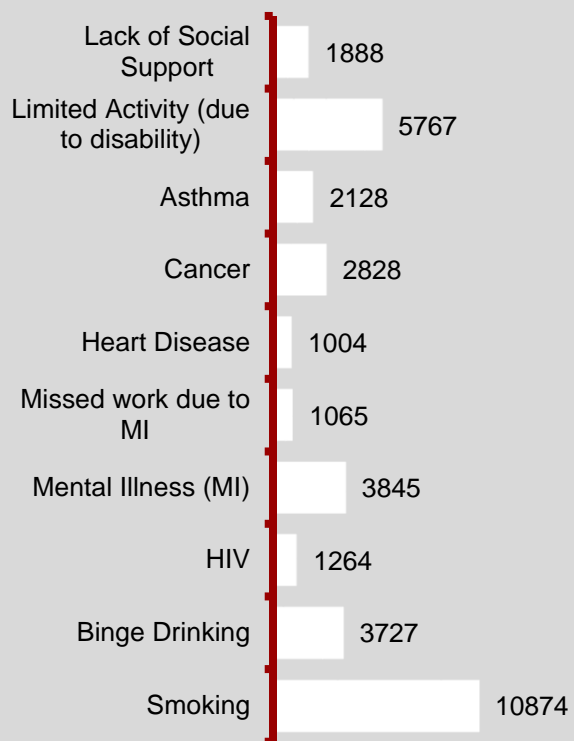
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<http://resiliencetrumpspaces.org/>

High Capacity Communities Reduce Percent of Young Adults With ≥ 3 ACEs



POSITIVE ACE TREND MEANS REDUCED CASES:



Washington



Funded Community Networks showed significant improvement in Severity Index

- Out of home placement
- Loss of parental rights
- Child hospitalization rates for accident and injury
- High School Drop Out
- Juvenile Suicide Attempts
- Juvenile arrests for alcohol, drugs, and violent crime
- Juvenile offenders
- Teen births
- Low birth weights
- No third trimester maternity care
- Infant mortality
- Fourth grade performance on standardized testing

Community Resilience



Increase the Resilience of the Youth and Parents with Higher ACEs and Higher Risk by promoting INDIVIDUAL youth and parent resilience

Change the communities POPULATION health by decreasing the NEXT GENERATION's ACE Scores through PARENTAL RESILIENCE



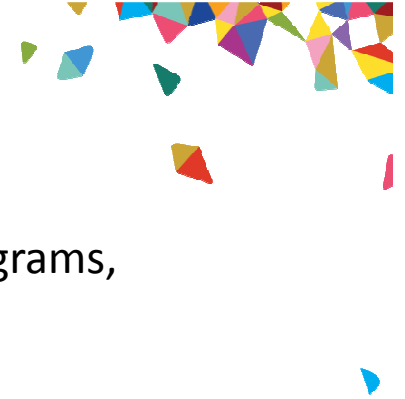
NCTSN Youth and Family Service System

A trauma-informed youth and family-service system is one in which all parties involved recognize and respond to the impact of traumatic stress on those within the system including youth, caregivers and service providers. Programs and agencies within such a system infuse and sustain trauma awareness, knowledge and skills into their organizational cultures, practices and policies. They collaborate with all those involved, using the best available science, to facilitate and support the recovery and resiliency of the youth and family.

<http://nctsn.org/>



Trauma Informed System



A service system with a trauma-informed perspective is one in which programs, agencies, and service providers do the following:

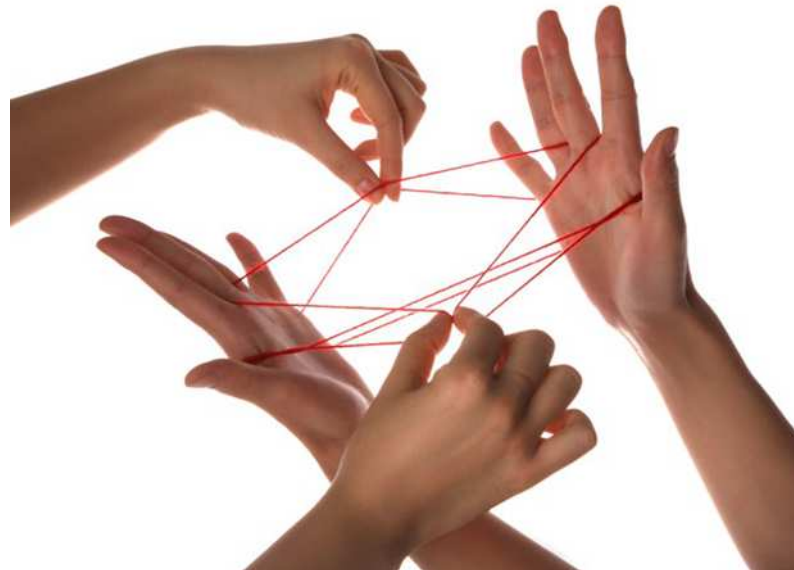
- Routinely screen for trauma exposure and related symptoms
- Use culturally appropriate evidence-based assessment and treatment for traumatic stress and associated mental health symptoms
- Make resources available to youth, families, and providers on trauma exposure, its impact, and treatment
- Engage in efforts to strengthen the resilience and protective factors of youth and families affected by and vulnerable to trauma
- Address parent and caregiver trauma and its impact on the family system
- Emphasize continuity of care and collaboration across youth-serving systems
- Maintain an environment of care for staff that addresses, reduces, and treats secondary traumatic stress and increases staff resilience

<http://nctsn.org/>



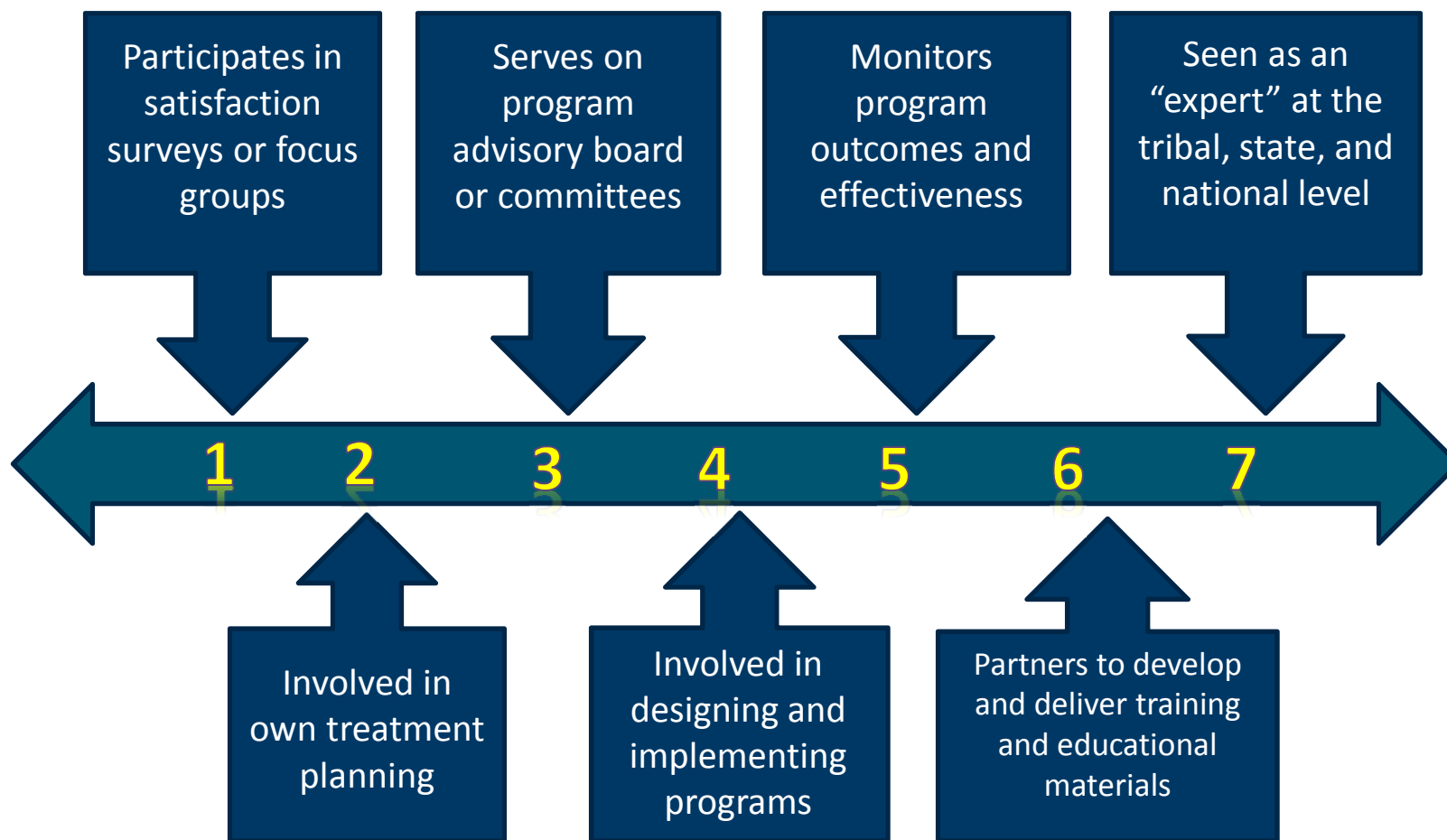
DOMAIN 6 work resulted in this very training

A desire to collaboratively engage
with partners in becoming a more
trauma informed workforce





Continuum of Participation



What will be your Community's Story ?



Setting Intentions



Hearing the Voice of Children and Families

What are your intentions as you walk away today?

Write your intention on the white board

Have someone take a picture of your intention and if you'd like,
text them to 804-432-0056

Be a F.O.R.S.E. in your community



Focus
On
Resilience &
Social-**E**motional
(competence)

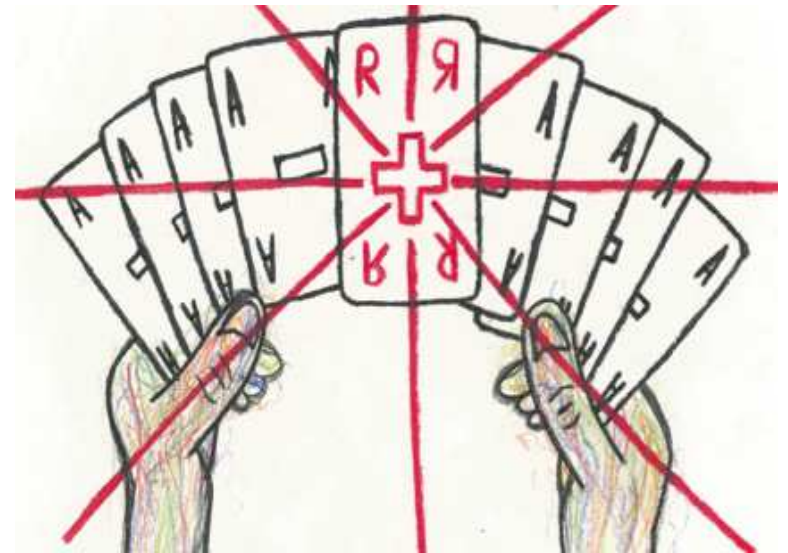


Image by Lincoln High student Brendon Gilman

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Thanks

