HOW TRAUMA CHANGES US & BECOMING TRAUMA-SENSITIVE

Strategies to Improve Student Learning



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2009 Illusionist of the Year | 2015 International Magician of the Year | 2020 Artist of the Year



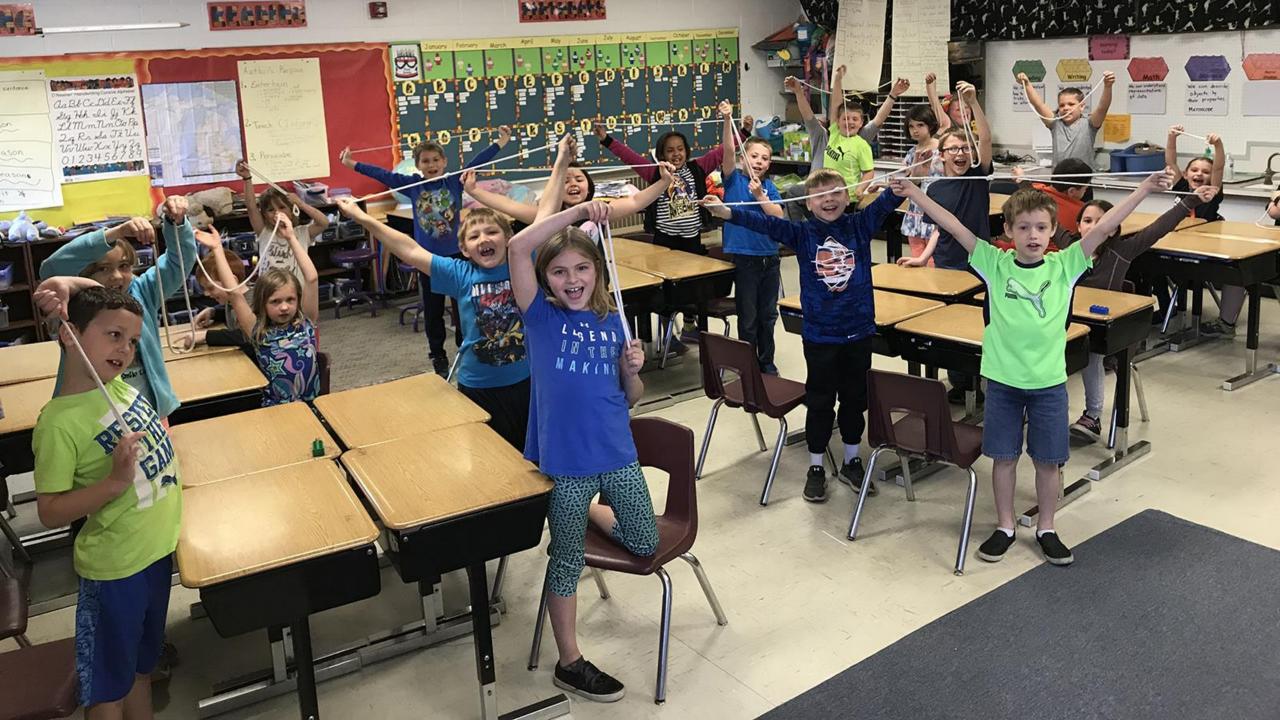


Subjectivity
Emotion
Qualitative

ARTS

Objectivity
Data
Quantitative

ACADEMIA























What is Trauma?

"An exceptional experience in which powerful and dangerous events overwhelm a person's capacity to cope."

(Ross & Groves, 2005)

NOT the event...RESPONSE to the event

Rice, K. & Groves, B. (2005). Hope and healing; A caregiver's guide to helping young children affected by trauma. Washington, DC: Zero to Three.

Trauma is Epidemic

Understand, process, and manage all the complexities associated with trauma



ADVERSE CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES INCLUDE:



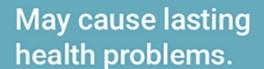
Lowers tolerance for stress, which can result in behaviors such as fighting, checking out or defiance. Increases problems with learning and memory.

Increases difficulty in making friends and maintaining relationships.

I can't hear you!
I can't respond to you!
I am just trying to be safe!

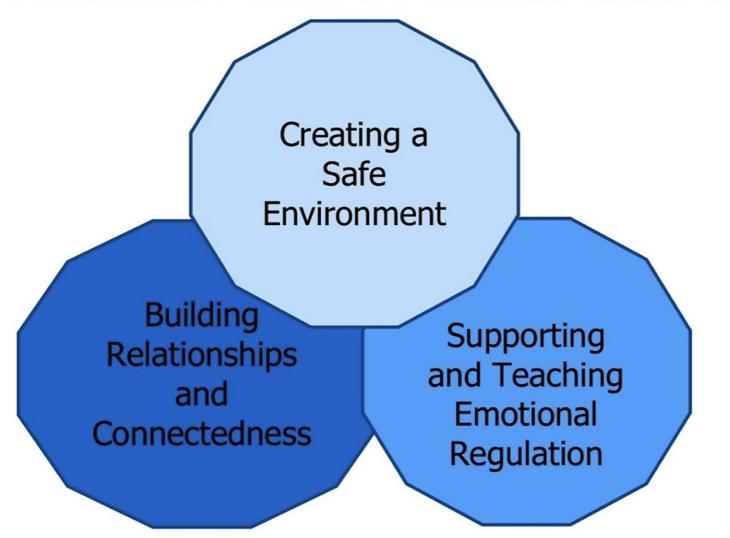
Increases stress
hormones which
affect the body's
ability to fight infection.

Reduces the ability to respond, learn, or figure things out, which can result in problems in school.





Components of Trauma-Informed Care





FIVE FUNDAMENTAL TRUTHS

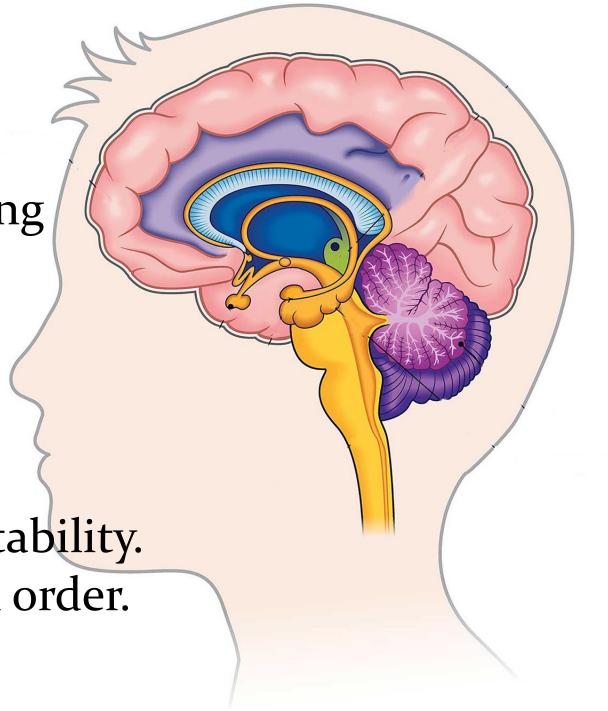
- 1. Trauma is real.
- 2. Trauma is prevalent.
- 3. Trauma is toxic to the brain and can affect learning and development in a multitude of ways.

One Time Trial Learning

Recognize Patterns

Create Schemas

Safety depends on predictability. Predictability depends on order.







WHAT HAPPENS TO OUR BRAIN?

Activates our right brain Nonverbal communication

Deactivates our left brain *Verbal communication*

WHY IS THAT A PROBLEM?

Organize our experiences

Express our emotions

Accurately put into words



FIVE FUNDAMENTAL TRUTHS

- 1. Trauma is real.
- 2. Trauma is prevalent.
- 3. Trauma is toxic to the brain and can affect learning and development in a multitude of ways.
- 4. We need to be prepared to support those who have experienced trauma, even if we don't know exactly who they are.
- 5. People are resilient, and within positive learning environments, they can grow, learn, and succeed.

Souers, K. & Hall, P. (2016). Fostering resilient learners: Strategies for creating a trauma-sensitive classroom. Alexandria, VA: ASCD.



TRAUMA RESPONSES

FLIGHT

Workaholic

Over-thinker

Anxiety, panic, OCD

Difficulty sitting still

Perfectionist

FREEZE

Difficulty making

decisions

Stuck

Dissociation

Isolating

Numb

FIGHT

Anger outburst

Controlling

"The bully"

Narcissistic

Explosive behaviour

FAWN

People pleaser

Lack of identity

No boundaries

Overwhelmed

Codependent



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Perfectionist





Fawn

FAWN

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Codependent



Fight

FIGHT

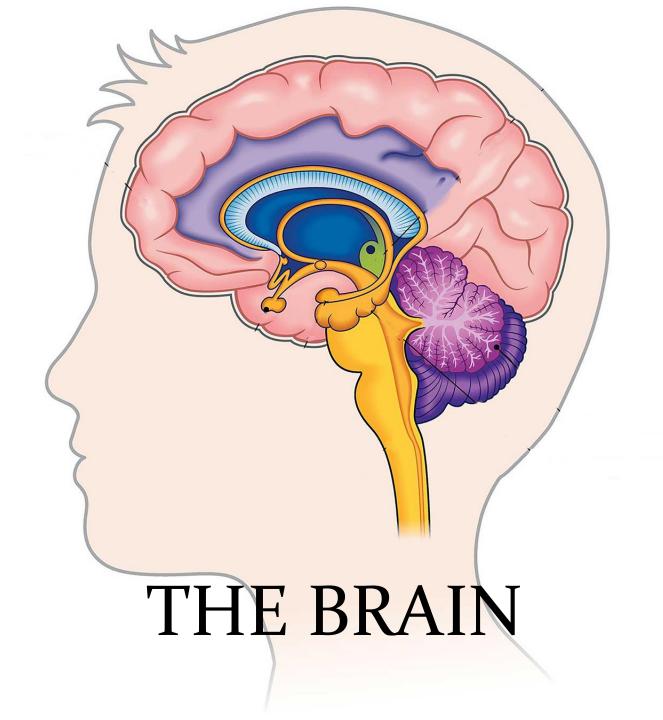
Anger outburst

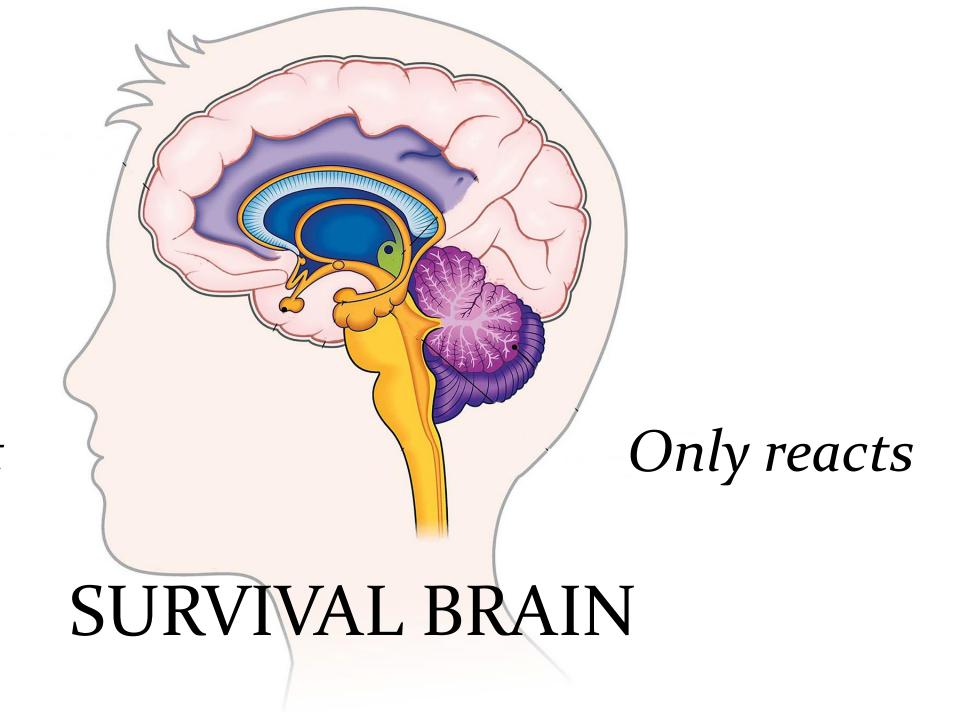
Controlling

"The bully"

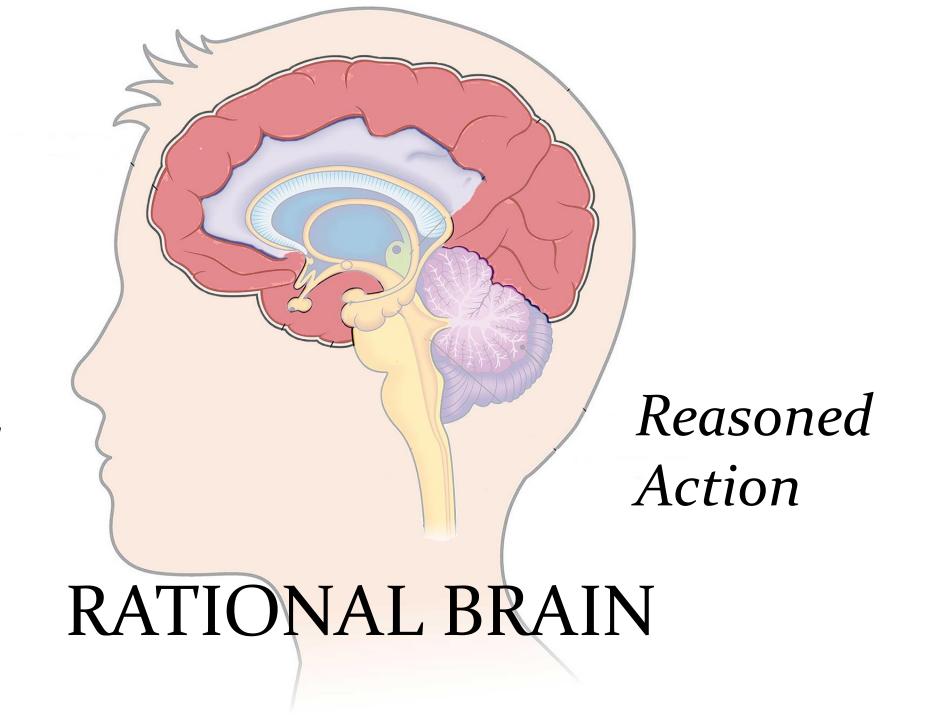
Narcissistic

Explosive behaviour





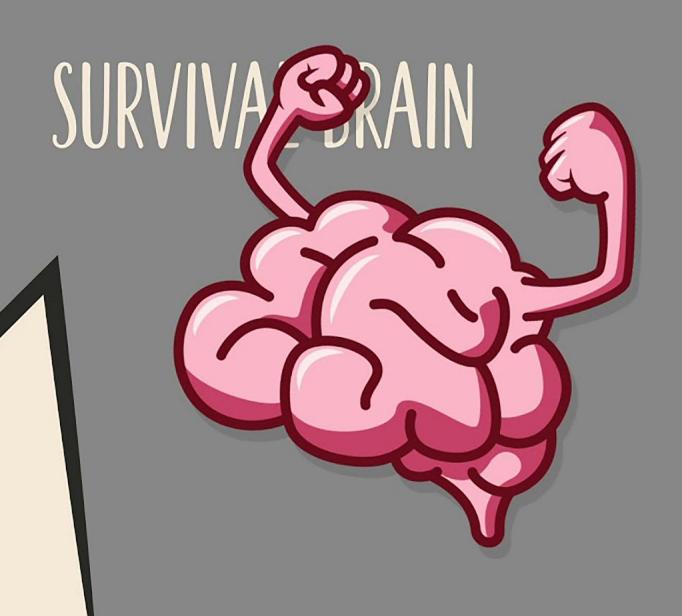
Does not think



Respond

LEARNING BRAIN





How to Support Someone

Who Has Experienced Trauma





How to Support Someone

Who Has Experienced Trauma

Predictability

Everyone loves surprises! Not. Trauma survivors often prefer predictability because that feels safer.

Space

Allow time for the survivor to calm down and take perspective. Trauma survivors often have difficulty regulating emotions and take longer to calm down.

Perspective Be aware when 'past

Be aware when 'past is intruding into present.' Don't take responsibility for what is not yours... gently.

Recalibration

Rid 'over-reacting', 'over-sensitive', or 'over'-anything from your vocabulary.

Attribution

Don't refer to the person's 'upbringing, problem, issues, behavior.' Call it for what it is trauma.

Reciprocity

Give what you also need to receive: listening, empathy, and empowerment.

Support

Be kind, loving, patient... but empathetically set limits - you have needs too!

Choice

It can be a big trigger when a survivor is denied choice and control Confer, collaborate, and cooperate.

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IDEAS

CREATING A TRAUMA SENSITIVE LEARNING ENVIRONMENT



BIGIDEA #1 — Self-Awareness

STRATEGY #1: Stay grounded in your core beliefs, your integrity, and your purpose.

STRATEGY #2: Do not allow a student to bring you into their chaos. If it's predictable, it's preventable.

STRATEGY #3: It's not about you. Students' actions and behaviors are driven primarily by an unmet need.



BIGIDEA #2 — Relationships

STRATEGY #1: Attend to your relationships.

STRATEGY #2: View students as individuals who need your support by forgetting labels and focusing on influence.



BIGIDEA

#3 – Beliefs

STRATEGY #1: Forever changed but not forever damaged.

STRATEGY #2: It's OK to be Not-OK.

STRATEGY #3: Don't let fear drive the bus.



BIGIDEA #4 – Live, Laugh, Love

STRATEGY #1: Show grace.

STRATEGY #2: Hand out cookies.

STRATEGY #3: Engage in Self-Care.

STRESSOR VS STRESS

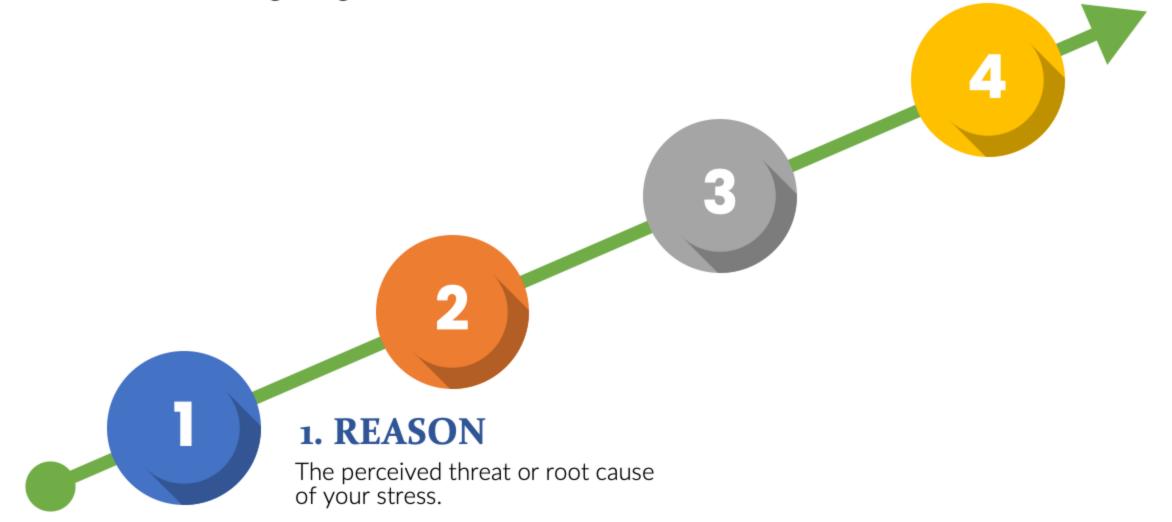
Stressor



Stress



Stress Response









COMPLETING THE STRESS CYCLE

BREATHING PHYSICAL ACTIVITY LAUGHING SOCIAL INTERACTION **CRYING** PHYSICAL AFFECTION **CREATIVITY**

CREATIVITY BREAK

HOW DO WE KNOW

HOW TRAUMA CHANGES US & BECOMING TRAUMA-SENSITIVE

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