BECOMING A TRAUMA INFORMED SCHOOL



WHY?

Trauma is much more prevalent and has a much greater educational impact than most educators are aware.

- Psycho-education to increase educators' awareness of:
 - + the prevalence of trauma in children
 - + the psychological, biological, and neurological impact of trauma on the developing brain
 - + the educational impact of trauma

- Psycho-education to help educators understand:
 - the relationship between emotional regulation and learning
 - + the relationship between trauma triggers and classroom behavior problems
 - + the relationships between students' physiological, safety, belonging, and esteem needs and learning potential
 - + the relationship between fear and classroom behavior problems
 - the importance of identifying signs of emotional dysregulation in students
 - + the importance of understanding the need behind the behavior

- Psycho-education to help educators understand:
 - the potential destructiveness of fear-based behavior control strategies
 - + the ineffectiveness of reward-based behavior control strategies for emotionally dysregulated students



- Psycho-education to help educators understand:
 - + the importance of nurturing, supportive teacherstudent relationships in helping students to feel safe and to be emotionally regulated
 - + the role of safe, supportive teacher-student relationships in promoting emotional healing.
 - + the need to shift away from behavior control strategies and toward emotional regulation interventions

- Psycho-education to help educators understand:
 - + the importance of providing structure and predictability for traumatized students
 - + the difficulty change and transitions can present for traumatized students
 - + the difficulties that traumatized students can experience with an array of common school situations (strangers, parties, unexpected touch, loud noises, bathrooms, changing clothes, expressive arts, communication arts, etc.)

- Psycho-education to help educators understand:
 - + the role of fear in anger, aggression, oppositional behaviors, and defiance
 - + the role of fear in apathy, task avoidance, and school avoidance
 - + the importance of not labeling students as "manipulative," "attention seeking," or "controlling," and the role of mistrust, neglect, and fear in these behaviors

- Psycho-education to help educators understand:
 - + the role of adult nonverbal behaviors in the escalation or de-escalation of student aggression and other acting out behaviors
 - + the importance of active self-care when working with traumatized students

- Whole building trainings (phase I, II, and III)
- * Targeted group trainings (administrators; school, crisis and educational support counselors; school nurses; occupational therapists; physical therapists; behavior specialists; paraprofessionals alternative school staff)
- Trauma informed Functional Behavioral Assessments
- x District-wide mental health newsletter

- Multiple district "at-risk" student committee
- In-building, social-emotional support teams
- Trauma focused book studies ("Help for Billy," "Restoring Sanctuary," "Reaching and Teaching Children Who Hurt," etc.)
- District wide therapeutic educational support program for elementary school students
- Regular team meetings on high needs, at-risk students



- Full-time, trauma-focused cognitive behavior therapist
- Certified play therapists
- Parent education programs
- Outside professional training on trauma for educational staff
- Social-emotional curriculum in self-contained classrooms
- Sanctuary model in self-contained classrooms
- Trauma informed CPI training

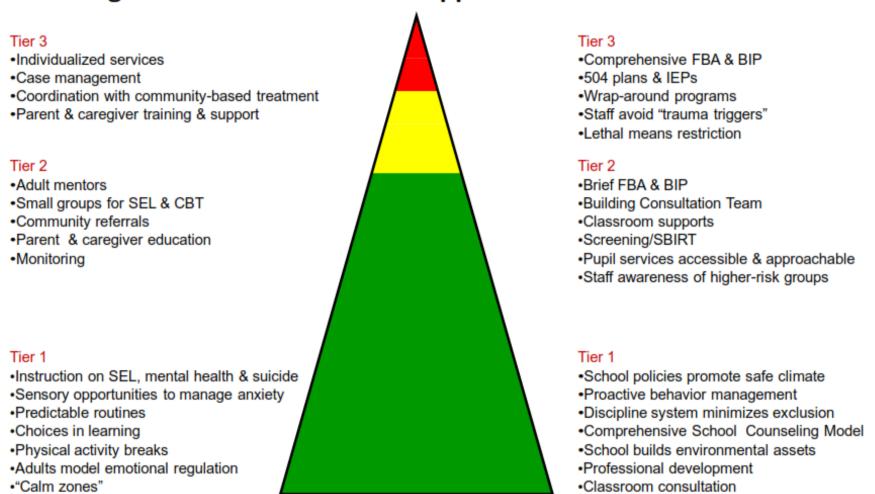
- Social emotional curriculum in sped rooms
- Emotional regulation activities in sped and reg ed settings
- Referral of affected students to outside community partners
- Regular communication with outside community partners for student support and to coordinate interventions
- Team of concern meetings with community partners

/IEW FORMS PROTECT CLOUD HELP

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Below is the PBIS framework adapted to depict the evidence-based strategies and programs a school can use to become more trauma-sensitive.

Using the PBIS Framework to Support Students' Mental Health



RESOURCES

- Helping Traumatized Children Learn, Massachusetts Advocates for Children, 2005 http://www.traumasensitveschools.org
- Wisconsin Department of Public Health http://sspw.dpi.wi.gov/sspw_mhtrauma
- The Heart of Learning: Compassion, Resiliency, and Academic Success, Washington State http://k12.wa.us/CompassionateSchools/HeartofLearning.aspx
- Attachment and Trauma Network http://www.attachmenttraumanetwork.com/index.html
- National Child Traumatic Stress Network http://www.nctsn.org/

RESOURCES

- Adverse Childhood Experiences study http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/acestu-dy/index.html
- Dr. Bruce Perry. Child Trauma Academy http://childtrauma.org/
- Dr. Dave Ziegler. Jasper Mountain http://www.jaspermountain.org/publications_r esources.html
- * Dr. Bessell van der Kolk. Trauma Center http://www.traumacenter.org/

RESOURCES

- Dr. Sandra Bloom. The Sanctuary Model http://www.sanctuaryweb.com/
- Dr. Ross Greene. Collaborative and Proactive Solutions http://www.livesinthebalance.org/
- Dr. Becky Bailey. Conscious Discipline http://consciousdiscipline.com/about/dr_beck y_bailey.asp
- Mrs. Heather Forbes. Beyond Consequences http://beyondconsequences.com/

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- Bailey, B.A. (2000). Conscious discipline. Florida: Loving Guidance.
- Craig, S.E. (2008)). Reaching and teaching children who hurt: Strategies for your classroom. Maryland:Brookes
- Forbes, H.T. (2012). Help for Billy: A beyond consequences approach to helping challenging children in the classroom. Colorado: Beyond Consequences Institute.
- Greene, R.W. (2009). Lost at school: Why our kids with behavioral challenges are falling through the cracks and how we can help them (Revised 2nd edition). New York: Scribner.
- Greene, R. W. (2010). The explosive child: A new approach for understanding and parenting easily frustrated, "chronically inflexible" children. (Revised 4th edition). New York: HarperCollins.
- Greene, R. W. (2010). Collaborative Problem Solving. In R. Murrihy, A. Kidman, & T. Ollendick (Eds.), A clinician's handbook of assessing and treating conduct problems in youth. New York: Springer Publishing, 193-220.