### Providing Early Intervention for Traumatised Children in the Middle Years



10th March 2020



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### This webinar is for you if you:

- Confidently want to know what to do when you are working with a distressed child or adolescent in the middle years of schooling
   Are interested in the responses of children and
- Are interested in the responses of children and adolescents transitioning from the end of primary school to the start of secondary school
- Work with young people after a range of incidents or with children and adolescents who may come from a trauma background including complex trauma

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### A bit about me

- Studied Behavioural Sciences (Psychology) after leaving school
- Initial specialisation in adolescent and child psychology
   Worked in settings with children and adolescents who had contact with child protection plus behavioural issues often due to disability and/or trauma
- Introduced to crisis response and headed up support teams in government and private practice
- Later specialised in forensic settings including youth justice
- Now doing this type of work because I love helping others to reduce distress and recover as rapidly as possible from trauma

### Overview of what will be covered

- 1. Developmental tasks expected of the age group we are talking
- 2. Impact that the disruption of trauma has on that development
- 3. Jordan a case study in complex trauma
- Concept of cognitive load in relation to trauma
- 5. Strategies that address trauma for those transitioning between primary and secondary schooling
- 6. Additional strategies to tailor your support to each individual child or adolescent, factoring in their presentation and circumstances

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### What developmental tasks do 10-14 year olds need to achieve?



Two age groups relevant:

- 7-11 years
- Industry versus Inferiority
  Children busily learn to be competent and productive
- Work hard to be responsible and to accomplish more
- complex tasks
- Or · Feel inferior and unable to do anything

### Erikson: Adolescence (12 years upwards)



Identity versus Role Confusion

- Adolescents try to figure out, "Who am I?"
- They establish sexual, ethnic and career identities that they will often take into adulthood
- Begin to form values and challenge the self-confidence they have built over the preceding years
- · Choose peers they feel reflect their values and sense of self

Are confused about what future roles to play



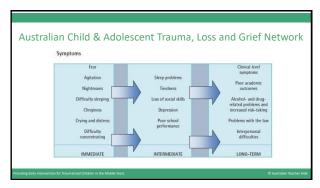
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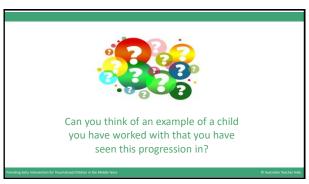
### Impact of complex trauma on development

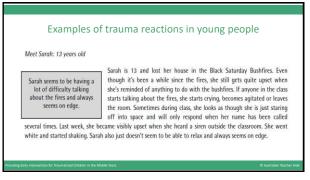
### Survival mode

- "Rabbit in the headlights" look
- Turn red and clench their fists
- · Breathe more rapidly
- Begin moving because body getting ready to run or react
- Burst into tears or look as if they are about to cry Act out or withdraw
- Joyce Dorado Cofounder and Director of UCSF Healthy Environments and Response to Trauma in Schools (HEARTS)

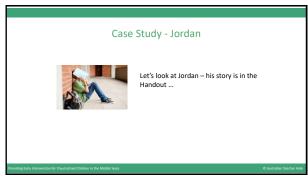
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### Case Study - Jordan

- Primary school studentCommenced Year 6 last month
- History of 4 schools in the last 6 years
- Often arrives at school late
- Often looks unkempt
   hair unbrushed
- clothes ill-fitting
- Generally not equipped for activitiesUsually does not have food provided from home

  • Can present as unwashed with body
- odour

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### Case Study – Jordan: Behavioural · Usually late to school Tends to withdraw Keeps to self Sits with arms crossed and head down Gravitates to back or edge of classroom Lashes out at peers if they try to engage

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### Case Study – Jordan: Academic

- Repeated Year 5 last year
- Difficulty comprehending new material
   Withdraws if material is "too hard"
- Demonstrates knowledge of "cops" and criminal processes



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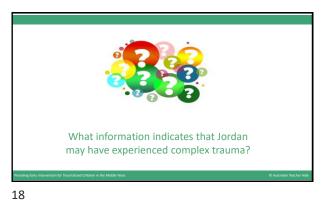
### Case Study – Jordan: Background

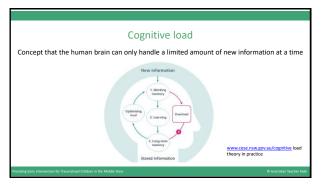
- Lives with single motherMother has a history of mental illnessIn foster care on numerous occasions
- Sexually abused by male foster carer when
- 8 years old

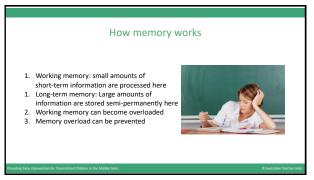


Father unknown

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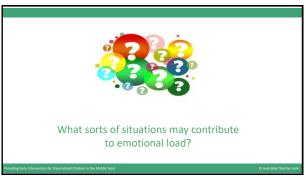


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# Cognitive load strategies 1. Tailor lessons according to students' existing knowledge and skill 2. Use worked examples to teach students new content or skills 3. Gradually increase independent problem-solving as students become more proficient 4. Cut out inessential information 5. Present all the essential information together 6. Simplify complex information by presenting it both orally and visually 7. Encourage students to visualise concepts and procedures that they have learnt

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## Create calm predictable transitions Dr Adam Fraser – The Third Space – research into transitions Transitions between activities can easily trigger a student in survival mode The feeling of "uh oh, what's going to happen next?" can be highly associated with a situation at home where a child's happy loving dad can, without warning, turn into a monster after he's had too much to drink...

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### **Build a Routine Around Transitions**

So that young people know:

- 1. What the transition is going to look like
- 2. What they're supposed to be doing
- 3. What's next



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### Remember: Sensitive feedback helps!

For children who have experienced complex trauma, getting in trouble can sometimes mean either they or a parent will get hit  $\dots$ 

And for others, "I made a mistake" can mean, "I'm entirely unloveable"

School personnel need to be particularly sensitive when providing corrective feedback to students who have experienced such trauma

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### Mindfulness in the classroom

- Adaptations may be required
   Guiding students to focus on a spot in front of them so no one feels stared at, can be helpful
- Instead of focusing on how the body feels, have students focus on a ball or other object they're holding in their hands what it feels like in their palm
- Focus on the sounds in the room or of noises outside the classroom something external to the body

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### Additional strategies

Encourage self-regulation and co-regulation outside the classroom for comfort and safety



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### Sensory strategies

Sensory input opportunities like sand, blu-tac, other fiddle toys can help take the focus from the internal to the external and provide calm



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### Common language of expectation and support: Role clarity Who does what when? What is the role of the teacher? What is the role of the teacher aide? What supports do others provide?

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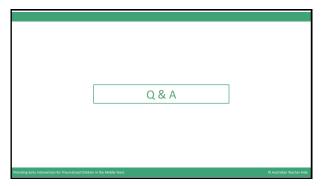
Clear a	nd open communication between teacher, teac and other support personnel	her aides
	Remember your own needs while looking after the transitions of the young person you are supporting!	
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## Let's recap 1. We've looked at the developmental tasks children in the upper primary and lower secondary years face 2. We understand that trauma can disrupt achievement of those developmental stages 3. We've looked at a case study of a Year 6 boy with complex trauma 4. The concept of cognitive load and emotional load have been highlighted particularly in the transition between primary and secondary school 5. Lastly, we've examined strategies that address trauma and minimise risk 6. Now, you'll be able to select appropriate strategies that tailored for your support to each child or young person, considering their individual needs and situation

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