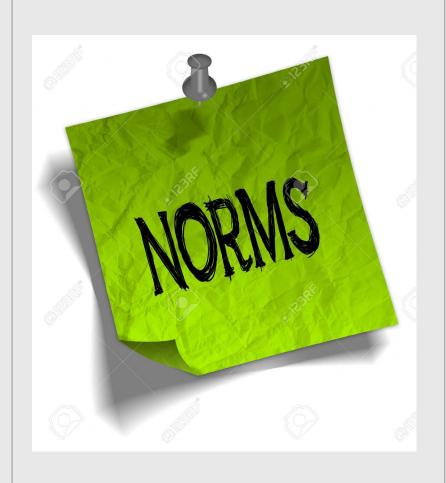
Best Practices for Building Positive Relationships with Students Experiencing Stress and Trauma in the Alternative School Environment

Dr. Momodou Keita, Bartlett City Schools Student Services Supervisor

Zoe Anne Bozeman, Bartlett City Schools, Counseling and Intervention Supervisor





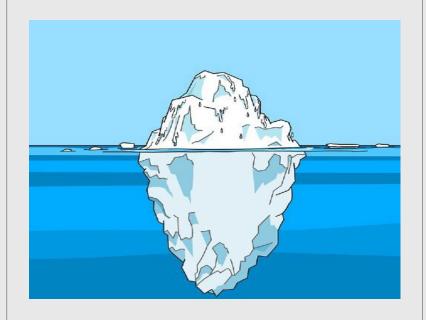


Be an active participant and share experiences.



Take notes in case you are called to contribute to the dialogue.

Ice Breaker



"Students can't learn if they don't feel safe."

Jessica Minahan, licensed and board-certified behavior analyst (BCBA), author, special educator, and school consultant

 Think about a student who is enrolled in your alternative school or program. How would you help him or her have good experiences and feel safe in the school environment?

 What small changes are you willing to make in your school or program to foster good experiences and safety for <u>all</u> students?



Trauma

Trauma: A physiological and psychological response to any deeply upsetting or threatening situation.

Data shows that more than half of children in the United States have experienced some kind of trauma such as abuse, neglect, violence, or challenging household circumstances.

(Center for Disease Control and Prevention)

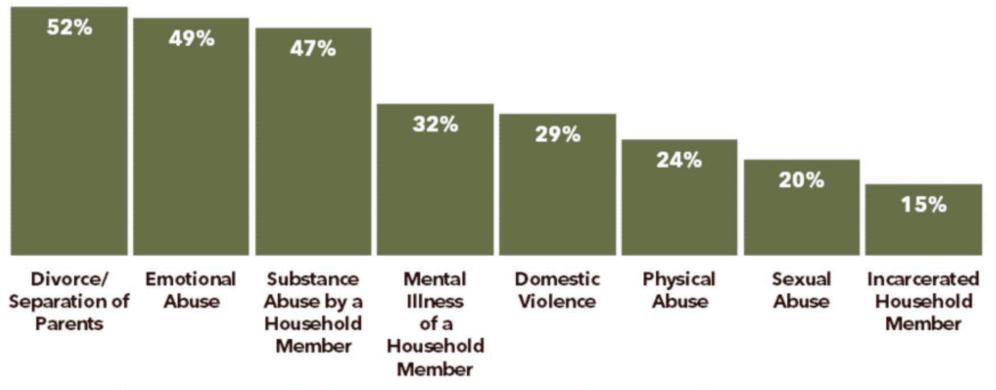
Many children attending school have or will experience some type of trauma that may affect cognition, behavior, and relationships (*Van Der Kolk, 2014*).



X

The Most Common Adverse Childhood Experiences Among Tennesseans Are Divorce/Separation and Emotional Abuse

Prevalence of Common Adverse Childhood Experiences Among TN Adults Reporting 1 or More ACE (2014-2017)



Source: The Sycamore Institute's analysis of 2014-2017 CDC BRFSS data provided by the TN Department of Health's Division The Most Common Adverse Childhood Experiences Among Tennesseans Are Divorce-Separation and Emotional Abuse

SycamoreInstituteTN.org

TRAUMA

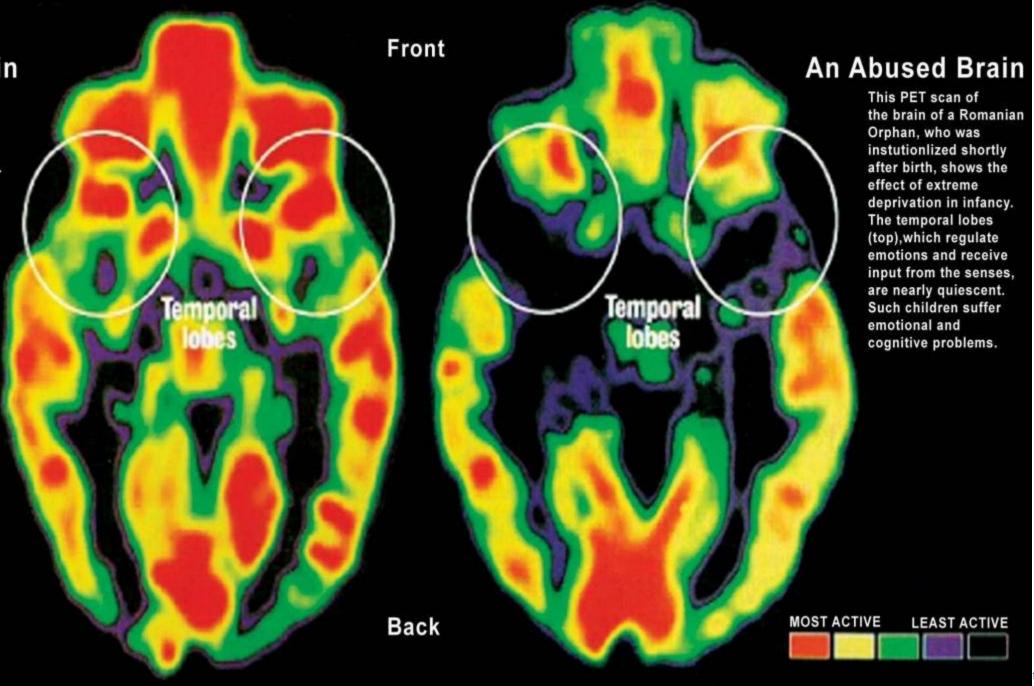
....And what about COVID?

 The pandemic resulted in TRAUMA for everyone. Everyone experienced trauma on some level from the impact of COVID.

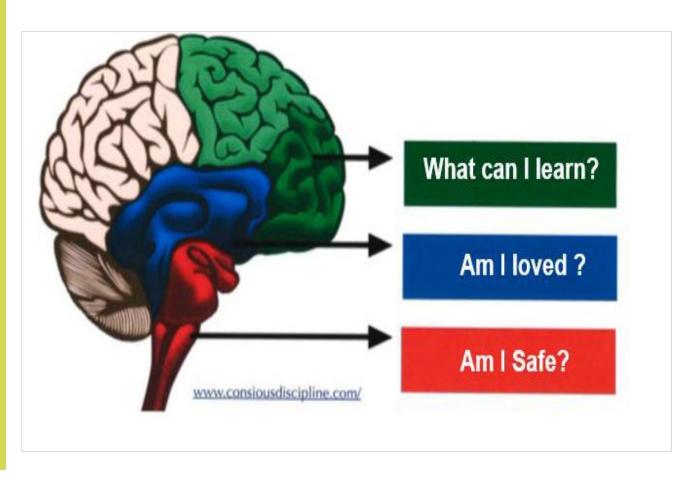
• Most of the trauma is untreated....and there are lingering effects of untreated trauma.

Healthy Brain

This PET scan of
the brain of a normal
child shows regions
of high (red) and low
(blue and black) activity.
At birth, only primitive
structures such as the
brain stem (center) are
fully functional; in
regions like the
temporal lobes (top),
early childhood
experiences wire the
circuits.



Bottom-Up Processing



Neocortex(planning, judgement):

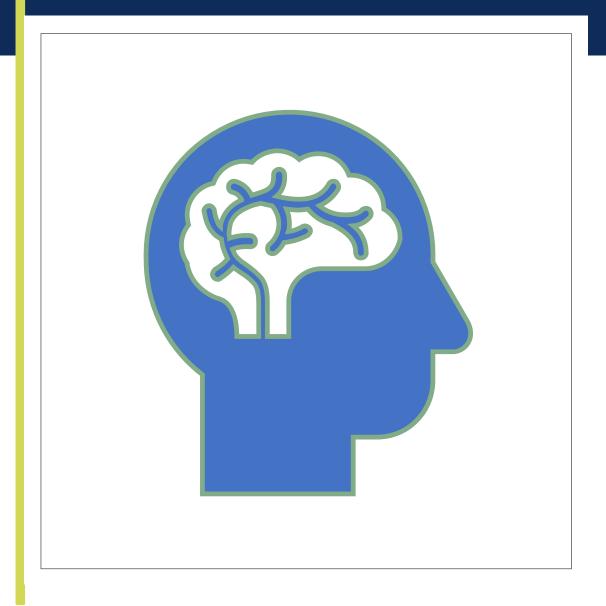
What can I learn from this?

Limbic System(emotions):

Am I loved?

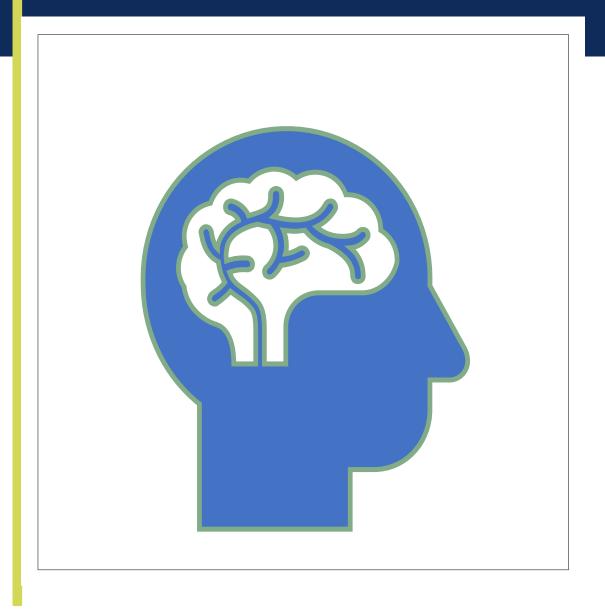
Brain Stem:

Am I safe?



What do you think are the effects of trauma on the social emotional wellbeing of students enrolled in your school or program?

Turn and talk!



Inappropriate social interactions

Aggressive and defiant behaviors

Lack of trust

Impulsive decision-making skills

Fearfulness

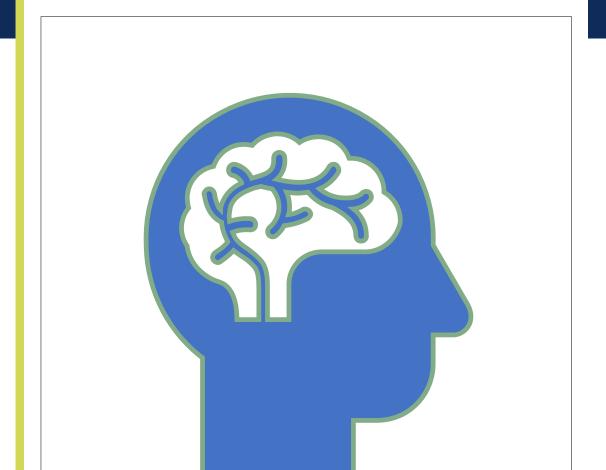
Anxiety

Hypervigilance

Overreaction to everyday challenges

Running out of classrooms

(National Child Traumatic Stress Network, 2016)



Additional Effects of Trauma

Clinginess

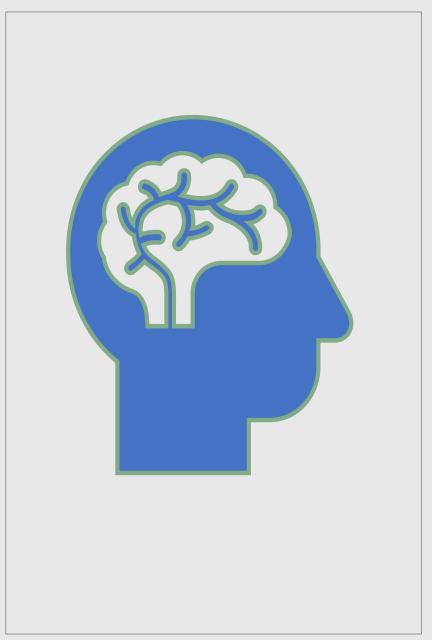
Low self confidence

Avoidant behaviors

Negative outburst

Self-harm or suicidal ideation

(National Child Traumatic Stress Network, 2016)

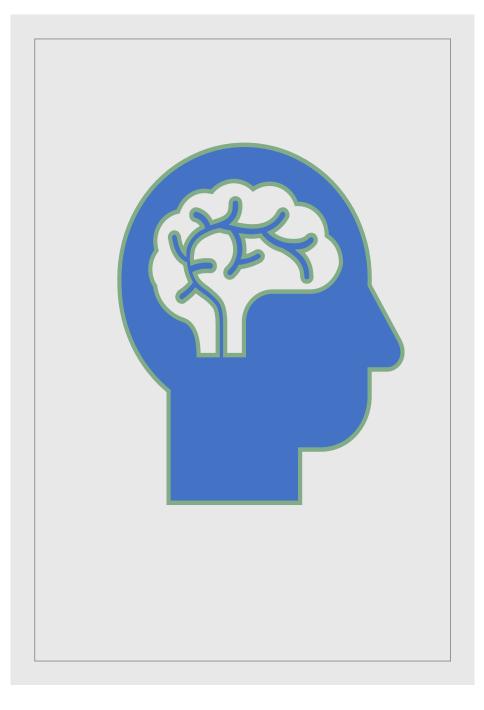


A Portrait of Student Trauma:

Donovan is a 10th grade student who has experienced violence since birth. He is usually active in class and is often easily angered, engages in conflict, and fights with other students. He is also disruptive and belligerent toward adults in the school building.

JEREMY





A Portrait of Student Trauma:

Tyler is 12 years of age, although he speaks like an 18-year-old, street-smart young man. He is usually angry, volatile, aggressive and defiant. Tyler's father was murdered through gang violence, and his mother is currently incarcerated due to drug violations. He is currently in DCS custody and has been placed in five different foster homes during the last six months.





ARTAVIOUS







GROUP WORK





Select a recorder and reporter for your table



You will have
5 minutes to discuss
the guiding
questions

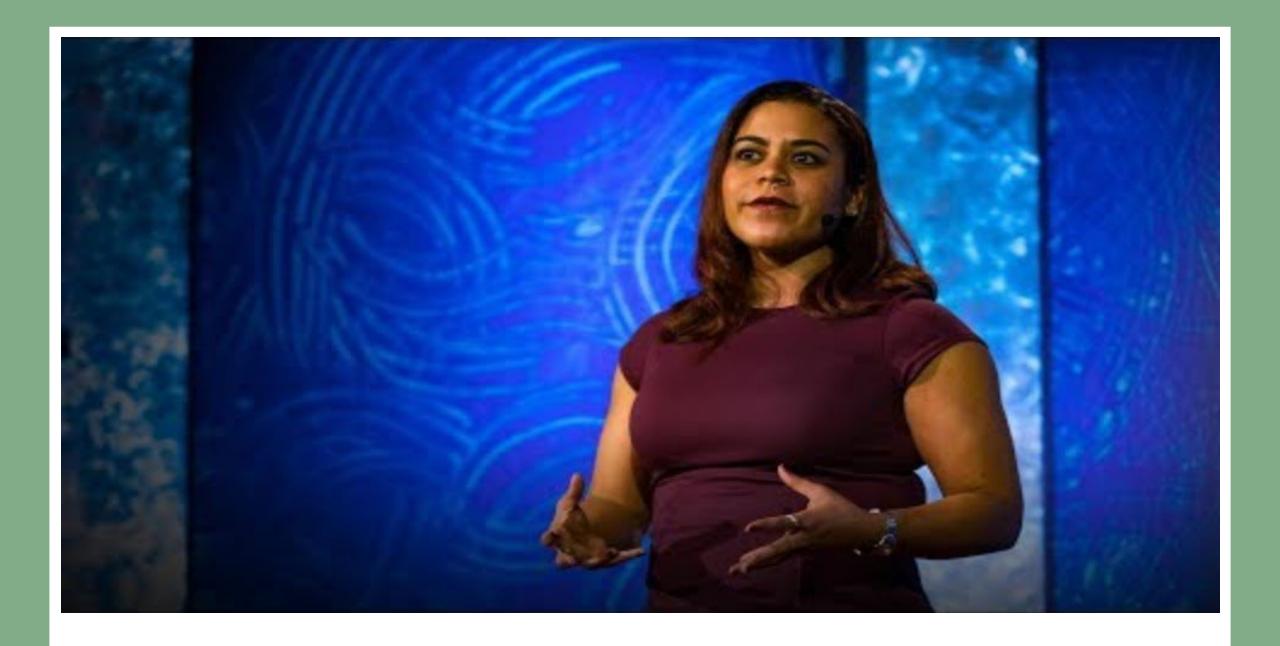
Guiding Questions



Think about the stories of students that were narrated. What are the characteristics that you have observed in them?

What kinds of supports should be provided to such students to address their individual needs?

Should they receive consequences for violating school rules? Why or why not?





Be mindful of your emotions. Identify and manage your feelings.

Expect that students will overreact sometimes. Provide space for them to calm down.

Put students' reactions into context. Try not to take their behaviors personally.

Communicate with the parents of students with behavior challenges regularly.

Embed choices when giving directions to hard-to-reach students.

(Educational Leadership, October, 2019 V77/Number 22)



"A dysregulated adult cannot regulate a dysregulated child. Raising our levels of intensity is not a strategy that works."

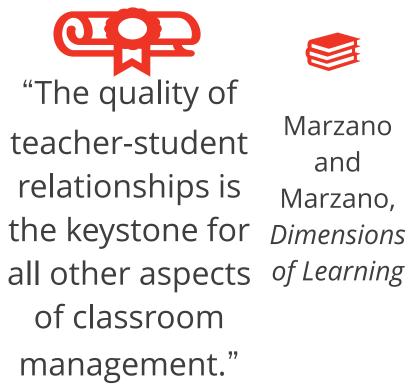
- Keep calm in order to help calm a student who is angry, frustrated, or fearful.
- Set clear boundaries and expectations.
- Teach and reteach the expectations.
- Provide students space to de-escalate prior to giving them consequence for poor choices.

(www.Edutopia.org/article/understanding-trauma-informed-education)



PHYSICAL ACTIVITY ACTIVIE TIME

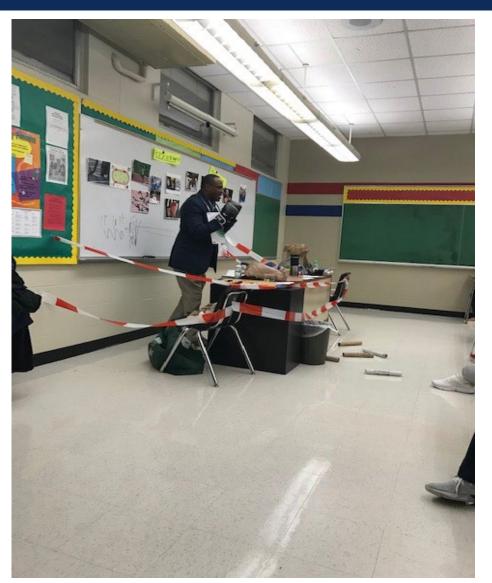






Marzano and Marzano,

Community Speakers







TYLER CHANNING





"One of the most important things that we can do for a child who has experienced trauma is to provide a caring, safe relationship, infused with hope."

(Child Trauma Expert, Bruce Perry)

"The foundation of such relationships is unconditional positive regard for each student, the belief that every student is worthy of care that is not contingent on compliance with rules, good behavior, or academic success."

(www.Edutopia.org/article/trauma-informed-practices-benefit-all-students).





Morning Meetings







ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Acknowledgement: The act of attending, recognizing, or noticing someone.



- A system that provides immediate, intermittent, or longterm rewards to individuals who display desired expectations.
- It is any attention an adult gives a student unconditionally.
- The attention is given without consideration of "good" or "bad" behavior, academic achievement or need.

(Wisconsin RTI Center/PBIS Network, 2019)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT



Reinforce positive behaviors.

 Redirect students and remind them of positive behaviors.

Foster relationships.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT



• <u>Immediate</u>- Praise, tickets, points, etc.

• Intermittent- Opportunities to earn something

• <u>Long-term</u>- Big events, parties, public displays, etc.

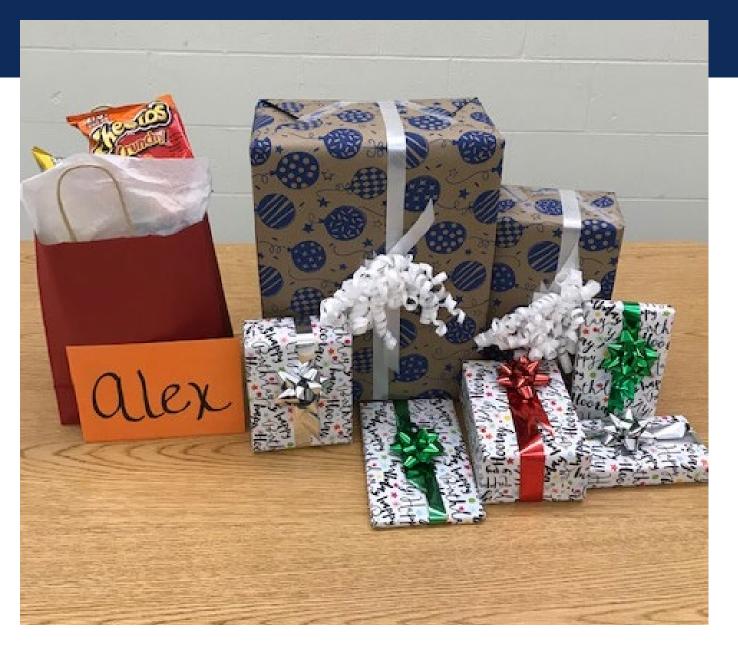
SENIOR CELEBRATIONS





CELEBRATE!

RETURN TO BASE SCHOOL, BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS, **OBTAINING DRIVERS** LICENSE, **ANYTHING YOU CAN CELEBRATE!**



Ideas for Rewards



Elementary-Aged Students:

- Teacher helper for the day
- Line leader for the day
- Extra time for recess
- Eat lunch with the principal
- Give announcements over the intercom
- Earn extra computer time

Secondary-Aged Students:

- Special parking space for the week
- Free admission to sports events or other special events
- Homework pass
- Luxury lunch table with friends
- Electronics pass
- Gift certificates
- Extra time for assignments
- Uniform modifications





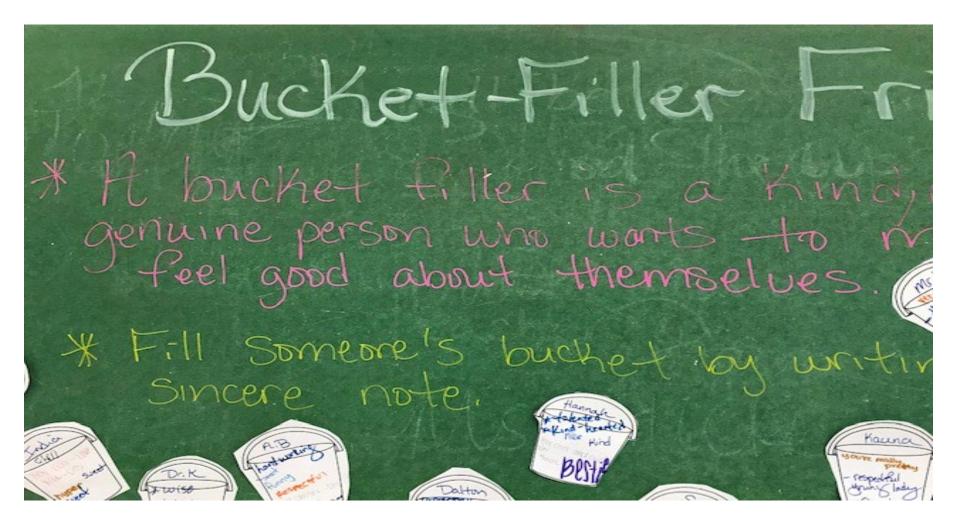
STRATEGIES

Classroom Environment:

Visual Schedules

- Daily activities represented
- Posted at students' eye level in the classroom
- Indicates the passing of time
- Positive Posters
- Celebration Board
- "You Matter" Board

BUCKET-FILLER FRIDAYS





Behavior Expectations:

- Create the expectations in collaboration with students.
- Have no more than five (5) expectations.
- Display the expectations in more than one place in the classroom.
- Post them at students' eye level.
- Show expectations in positive language.
- Review expectation each morning.

BARTLETT BRIDGES BEHAVIOR MATRIX

	EXPECTATIONS		
	RESPECTFUL	ENGAGED	PREPARED
CLASSROOM	Raise your hand to be called upon Keep your hands to yourself Keep your area clean Respect others' thoughts and ideas Speak to teachers and peer with respect	Pay Attention Answer/Ask Questions Stay on Task Actively participate Monitor your grades Use laptops appropriately	Have your supplies Turn in assignments on time Keep track of your assignments Practice effective study habits Complete Make-up work
HALLWAY	Voices are OFF Give Personal Space Keep hands and feet to yourself	Stay in assigned area Pay Attention	Know entrance/exit procedures Follow Staff Directives
LUNCHROOM	Leave desks clean Use appropriate voice level Be respectful to others All food stays in lunchroom	Sit in assigned seat Follow teacher directives Remain seated until dismissed	Know your cafeteria PIN number Monitor cafeteria account Know entrance/exit procedures
RESTROOM	Keep restroom clean Use time efficiently Dispose of trash properly	Flush the toilet Notify staff for supplies or issues Use sinks/toilets for restroom purposes only	Wash your hands
PRESENTATIONS	Remain seated Use low level voice Respect others' thoughts and ideas	Listen attentively Participate appropriately Be prepared to learn	Know entrance/exit procedures



In helping struggling students improve their behavior, keep the following in mind:

- <u>Safety</u>: Safety is the greatest need of children. Therefore, we must handle each instance of misbehavior with children's safety in mind.
- **Joy**: Students thrive in a joyful school environment, schools filled with laughter and excitement.
- <u>Challenge</u>: Mostly students struggling with behavior are not given appropriate academic challenge. Their work is either too easy or too hard.



Tips: Think about your students as your clients. You are working to meet their needs:

- Write personalized notes
- Give shout out
- Name drop
- Show up

Source: Long Island Regional Special Education Technical Assistance Support Center (RES-TASC)



- Share interests and stories
- Acknowledge
- Celebrate
- Greet them
- Host classroom meetings



Positive Phone Call Home

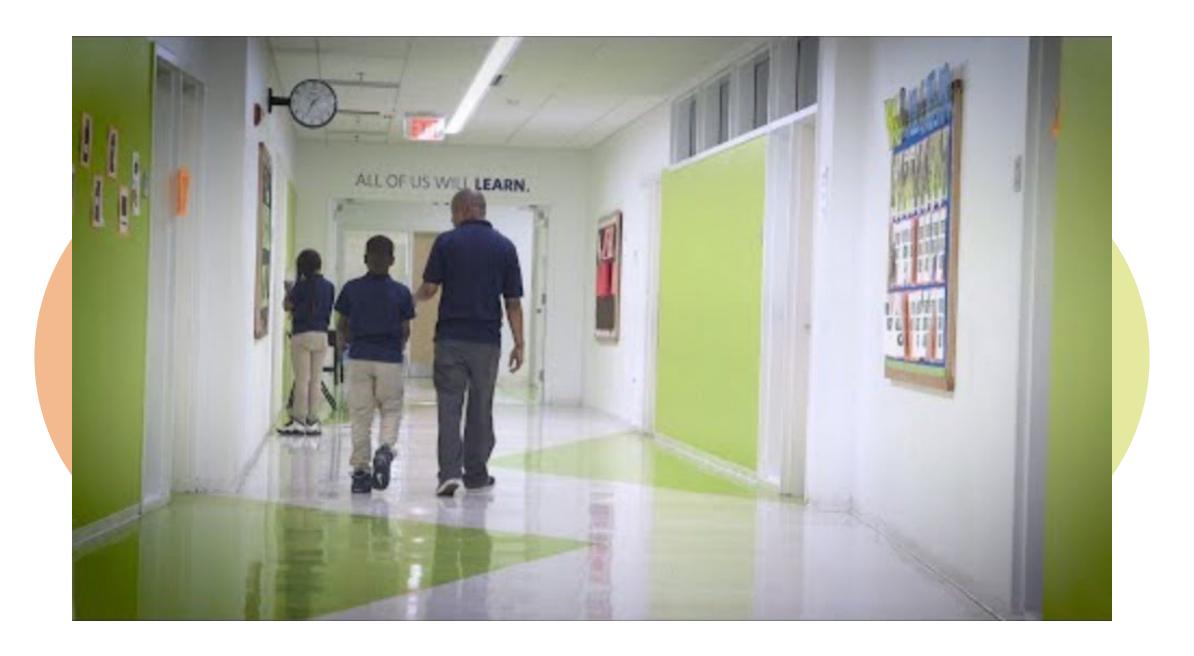
 Good news to parents encourages good behavior and creates strong bonds between teachers and students

 Dedicate time to call a few parents a day with positive news



Check-in/Check-out

- Daily support system for students.
- Set goals and receive feedback.
- Relationships and accountability.
- Students know that someone is excited to see them each day.
- Build students' self-confidence.





CLOSING DISCUSSION

Describe how the strategies presented today will positively impact your students.

Determine how you will implement some of these strategies at your school.

WRAPPING UP

QUESTIONS?





COMMENTS?



THANK YOU!

Contact Information:

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- Note: A login is not required on ePlan to access TDOE Resources.



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https://tinyurl.com/naesummit



