Promoting Safe Relationships During a Time of Collective Trauma



Katie Perez

katieperez@essdack.org @perezhasclass



Scientific research points to the presence of a stable, caring adult in a child's life as they key to building the skills of resilience.

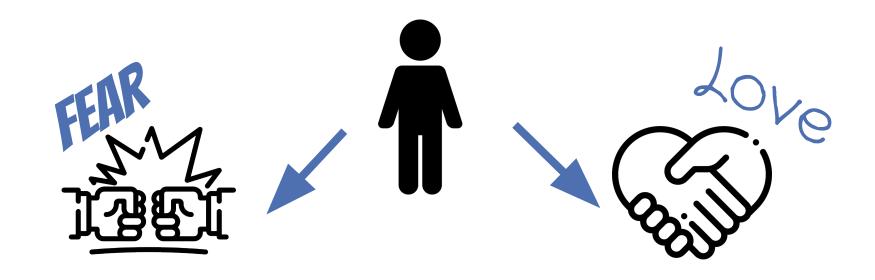
-Dr. Jack Shonkoff Harvard University



I think that one thing adults fail to do for children is recognize that kids have stress because our stress seems so much more important.

-Charles Warner Strong Elementary





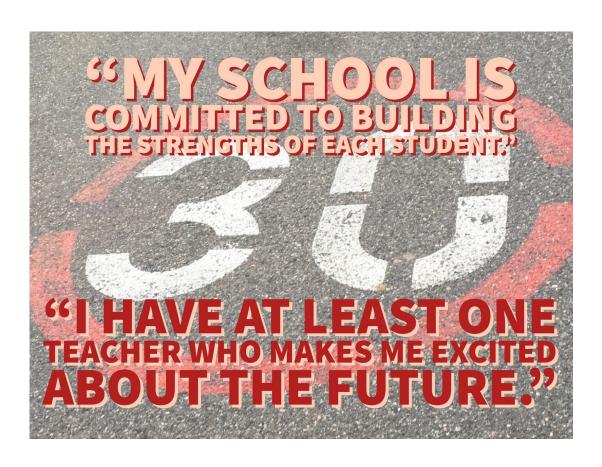
Avoidant Attachment Ambivalent Attachment Disorganized Attachment

CHRONIC DYSREGULATION

Secure Attachment

Resilience





Student/Teacher relationships increase engagement & success in school by 30 times.

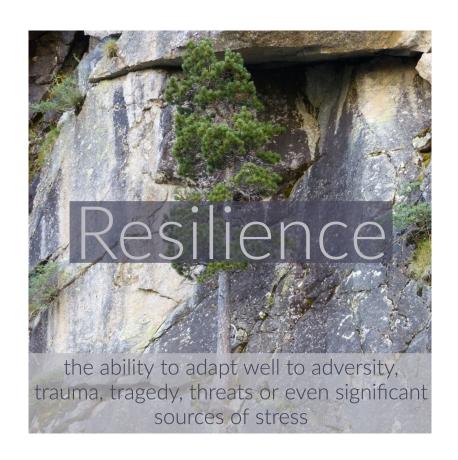




NOT WON'T







"The single most common factor for children who develop resilience is at least one stable and committed relationship with a supportive parent, caregiver, or other adult."

- Harvard Center on the Developing Child



How can we continue to help our community build resilience in children and strengthen families during this time of collective trauma?



Protective Factors That Promote Resilience

External Factors

- Strong, safe relationships
- Opportunities to contribute to community
- Reasonable safe and stable environment
- Clear expectations for success
- Sense of belonging
- Access to mental and physical care

Internal Factors

- Sense of purpose
- Good health
- Hope
- Autonomy
- Impulse control
- Coping skills
- Self-regulatory skills





Protective Factors	
 Internal: Self-regulation Self-esteem Trust self Self-advocacy Recognize success 	 Relationships: Attach to a caring adult Develop trust for others Develop/maintain healthy friendships Work as a cooperative team member Show appreciation
 Cognitive Skills: Develop decision making capabilities Develop problem-solving skills Make appropriate choices 	 Identify triggers that create reactivity Show empathy Express feelings
 Communication: Listening skills Speak logically Ask for and accept help 	 Behavioral Skills: Acknowledge mistakes Take personal responsibility Accept consequences



Facets of Trust	
Benevolence	Caring, extending goodwill, having positive intentions, supportive, expressing appreciation for efforts, being fair, guarding confidential information
Honesty	Having integrity, telling the truth, keeping promises, honoring agreements, having authenticity, accepting responsibility, avoiding manipulation, being real, being true to oneself
Openness	Engaging in open communication, sharing important information, delegating, sharing decision-making, sharing power
Reliability	Having consistency, being dependable, demonstrating commitment, having dedication, being diligent
Competence	Setting an example, engaging in problem solving, fostering conflict resolution, working hard, pressing for results, setting standards, buffering relationships, handling difficult situations, being flexible



Collective Trauma-Responsive Practices

Establish Routines: Assume their schedule has changed

- Approach with curiosity
- Be predictable and flexible to changing times

Sense of Safety: Reassure students that we will return to

normal

Connectedness:

Nexting

Greet students by name

Share gratitudes

Help them connect with friends

- Connect to community resources
- Highlight the good happening in your community

Relationships over Rigor:

resources

Share wisely

- Establish rituals like you would have in person
- Focus on connection over content Allow time for students to connect with
- each other

Hope:

- Supporting Families:
 - Help buffer stress of families
 - Take a team approach for shared students Share and connect to community
- Futurecasting Hope Maps Gratitude







"The hopeful mindset sees the future as having no past, instead it visualizes dreams as reality, editing and designing the life it desires."

-Katie Perez





If you'd like more information, please reach out to the **ESSDACK Resilience Team**:

resilience-coaching.essdack.org

Connect with us on Facebook: **essdk.me/ERT**



