















PLAN FOR THIS SERIES At the end of this 3-part series, participants will be able to: Identify concrete strategies that participants can use to personally prepare to become traumainformed leaders. Identify concrete strategies to assist in building safety and trust in their teams. Assess and identify key boundaries that they can implement at the personal and team levels to support them in building safety and trust in their





Plan for Today

- We will provide a brief overview of trauma-informed leadership and why we need trauma-informed leaders now more than ever.
- We will take some time to conduct a trauma-informed leadership selfassessment
- We will spend some time developing a trauma-informed leadership commitment statement

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WHAT CHARACTERIZES TRAUMA?

- · Harmful event or series of events
- · Lack of actual or perceived control in the harmful situation
- · Violation of trust and safety
- Disruption in the social contract



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TYPES OF TRAUMA Stressful events – Events that cause temporary distress but hich our bodies can adapt and recover within a reasonable period. Might include parental divorce, moving, etc. Some adverse childhood experiences are trauma, so stress.

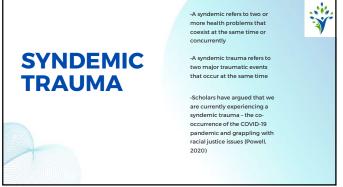
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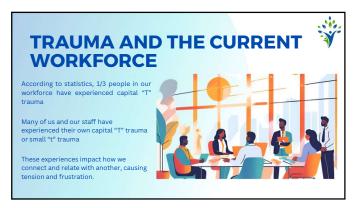
COLLECTIVE TRAUMA

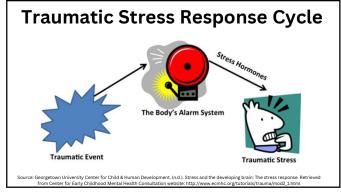
• Refers to the psychological reactions to a traumatic event that affect an entire

 The tragedy is represented in the collective memory of the group, which includes both a reproduction of the event, but also an ongoing reconstruction of the trauma in an attempt to make sense of it.

(Hirschberger, 2018)







When individuals are in a "reactive" mode, they are activating the "fight, flight, freeze, or fawn" parts of their brain Those in "flight" might be calling out more often, increased absences, leave for another job Those in "fight" mode might be disagreeing with **WHY IS THIS** every decision, pushing back on everything • Those in "freeze" mode might be "checked out" and **IMPORTANT?** not engaged, just trying to survive Those in "fawn" mode might be trying to please everyone, abandoning their own needs to avoid conflict, criticism, or disapproval When we can step back and reflect, it activates the "cognitive" part of our brain, or the frontal lobe, creating opportunities for more innovation and problem-solving.

WHAT IS TRAUMA-INFORMED CARE?

Trauma-informed care seeks to:

· Realize Realize the widespread impact of trauma and understand paths for recovery

Integrate knowledge about trauma into policies, procedures, and practices

Recognize the signs and symptoms of trauma in patients, families, and staff · Resists

Actively avoid re-traumatization

Recognize

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SAMHSA'S KEY PRINCIPLES OF A TRAUMA-INFORMED APPROACH Trustworthiness Peer Safety and Transparency Support Cultural, Collaboration Empowerment, Historical, and and Mutuality Voice, and Choice **Gender Issues**

What Does it Mean to be a Trauma-Informed Leader? Integrates the key principles of trauma-informed care into their leadership style Balances compassion and accountability

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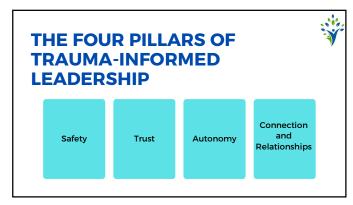
A TRAUMA-INFORMED LEADER:

- Are consistently enhancing trust and psychological safety
- Understand the prevalence and impact of trauma on individuals and teams
- Actively work to increase employee retention and engagement
- Identifies clear boundaries and expectations
- Value and commit to ongoing and transparent communication
- Champion inclusivity and diversity
- Strive to create a more positive team and organizational culture
- Understand the importance of attending to their own well-being















THE ROLE OF SAFETY IN TRAUMA AND TRAUMA-**INFORMED LEADERSHIP**

- A traumatic experience is characterized by a profound lack of both physical and emotional safety
 An individual who has experienced chronic and complex trauma, may have difficulty distinguishing between safe and unsafe situations
 Following a traumatic event, a person may feel unsafe even when they are physically safe
 This can lead to them re-experiencing the event with the physiological responses
 A trauma-informed leader actively works on creating a physically and psychologically safe work environment

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THE ROLE OF TRUST IN TRAUMA AND TRAUMA-**INFORMED LEADERSHIP**

- Trauma can profoundly impact an individual's ability to trust in the world to be safe
 Some types of interpersonal trauma occur
- when the individual a child is supposed to trust the most (e.g., a parent) is the person
- who hurts them

 This can severely impair an individual's ability to trust in others over time

 A trauma-informed leader actively creates an
- environment of trust and transparency





THE ROLE OF AUTONOMY IN TRAUMA AND TRAUMA-INFORMED LEADERSHIP

- Autonomy refers to an individual's ability and right to make decisions and have voice, choice, and control over their own lives
 A hallmark of a traumatic event is that an individual or group's autonomy has been taken by them through physical or emotional coercion
 An individual who has experienced trauma often spends much of their energy trying to regain control
 A trauma-informed leader actively works on identifying ways in which staff can meet
- identifying ways in which staff can meet business requirements while also retaining a sense of autonomy and control

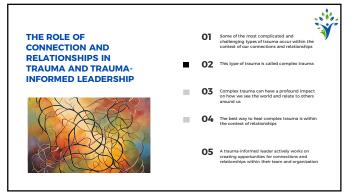


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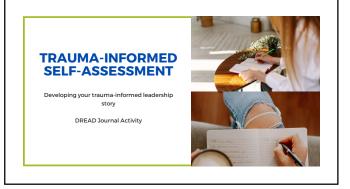


CONNECTION AND RELATIONSHIPS

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SHARING YOUR TRAUMAINFORMED LEADERSHIP STORY

- You will be divided into groups of 2-3 and will go into breakout rooms to discuss the following questions:
- Introduce yourself by sharing your name and agency
- Take about 5-8 minutes each to share your personal story in this work. Answer the following questions for each other:
 - How did you first come into work supporting child and family-serving systems? How did you become interested in this work?
 - How did you progress to your current position?
 - What do you love most about this work? What would you do all day if you could?
 - What do you dislike/dread about this work?
 - What would others identify as your strengths?
- What do you find most challenging about implementing a trauma-informed approach?
 Identify similarities and differences between the stories and come prepared to share general
- Identify similarities and differences between the stories and come prepared to share genera themes back with the group.

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PREAD DREAD JOURNAL ACTIVITY I dentify something that you DREAD in your role. Now, to dig deeper, you need to ask why 5 Times. For example: DREAD Activity example: Having a difficult conversation with a client Why #1: Why do I dread this activity? Answer: Because I ma fraid that the client will become angry or sad? Answer: Because I get activated when others are angry or sad around me? Why #3: Why do I get activated when others are angry or sad around me? Answer: Because I get overwhelmed with their difficult experiences? Answer: Because I feel helpless and don't know how to support them Why #5: Why do I get overwhelmed with their difficult experiences? Answer: Because I feel helpless? Answer: Because I feel helpless? Answer: Because I teminds me of times when I was younger and I didn't feel supported

DREAD ACTIVITY REPORT OUT

WHAT WAS THE INITIAL ACTIVITY THAT YOU DREADED?

WHAT DID YOU LEARN ABOUT YOURSELF WHILE GOING THROUGH THIS ACTIVITY?

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Strategies to Manage Difficult Situations -Pause-Reset-Nourish

- Designed to help us rebalance our nervous system when a stressful event occurs. It can be done by anyone at any time.
 Pause: Take a moment to pause and check-in with your internal experiences or how your body is feeling now.
 Reset: Actively do something to help you feel steadler, more calm, focused, and confident, such as petting an animal or taking a walk outside.

 - outside.

 <u>Nourish</u>: Soak in something positive that replenishes your mind-body-heart-soul-or spirit. This might be a family activity, celebrating a success, or doing something for others in need.



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Creating a Personal Commitment Statement

This should be based on what you uncovered from your self-assessment process

This statement should include specific commitments that you make to address the part of your role that you currently find most challenging.

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PERSONAL COMMITMENT -EXAMPLE

I am committed to providing traumainformed care to the children and
families I serve by acknowledging my
biases, continuously assessing the areas
in which I am challenged in this work
and leaning into difficult situations to
create spaces characterized by safety,
connectedness, unlerability, and
belonging. I will I lean in during the
moments of potential conflict that I find
most challenging because I understand
that these moments are critical for
developing the type of work
environment that I am aspiring to create.



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QUESTIONS AND DISCUSSION



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ABOUT TRAUMA-INFORMED INNOVATIONS

leadership approach to overcome self-doubt, set strong boundaries, and navigate challenging leadership situations with confidence and ease.

We provide training and consultation, individual and group coaching, and professional speaking to help new and emerging leaders grow their skills to become more confident, clear, and compassionate.



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www.lisaconradi.com



www.linkedin.com/in/ lisa-conradi-27996b31



