

Poll Question
#1: How Many
Staff do you
Supervise/Roll
up to you?

1-5
6-10
11-20
More than 20

10

Poll
Question
#2: How
Long Have
you Been a
Leader?

O-2 years

3-5 years

6-10 years

More than 10 years

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What are we going to talk about today?

O1

Identify three reasons why a trauma-informed leadership approach is beneficial to an organization.

O2

Name the four pillars of a trauma-informed leadership approach.

leadership approach.

Identify four concrete strategies that they can implement in their organization to become a more trauma-informed leader.

Setting the Stage: Applying a Trauma Lens

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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

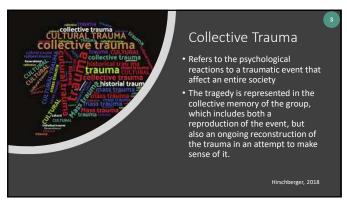


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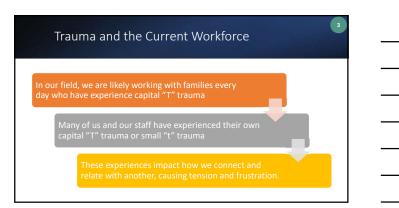
Types of

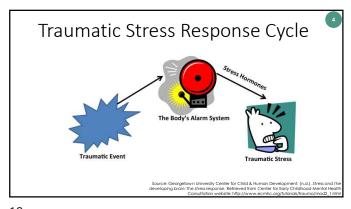
- Capital "T" trauma Those specific, identifiable, and hurtful events that create autonomic and powerful responses in our body. These are the types of trauma we serve every day in child and familyserving organizations.
- Small "t" trauma Less memorable but hurtful misfortunes of childhood. Might include bullying, high conflict divorce, etc. All of us have likely experienced a version of this type of trauma.
- Stressful events Events that cause temporary distress but which our bodies can adapt and recover within a reasonable period. Might include parental divorce, moving, etc.
- Some adverse childhood experiences are trauma, some are stress

STRESS ≠ TRAUMA









Why is this Important?

- When individuals are in a "reactive" mode, they are activating the "fight, flight, freeze, or fawn" parts of their brain, or the emotional centers:
 - Those in "flight" might be calling out more often, increased absences, leave for another job
 - Those in "fight" mode might be disagreeing with every decision, pushing back on everything
 - Those in "freeze" mode might be "checked out" and 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.



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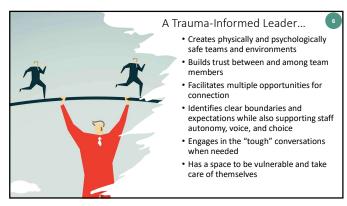


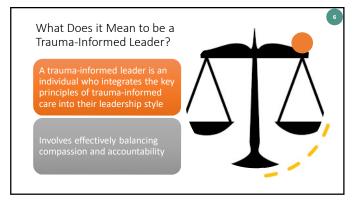
What is Trauma-Informed Care?

Trauma-informed care seeks to:

- Realize the widespread impact of trauma and understand paths for recovery;
- Recognize the signs and symptoms of trauma in patients, families, and staff;
- <u>Integrate knowledge</u> about trauma into policies, procedures, and practices; and
- Actively avoid re-traumatization.



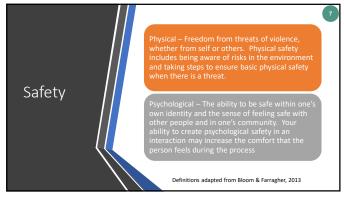












The Role of Safety in Trauma and Trauma-Informed Leadership

- 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

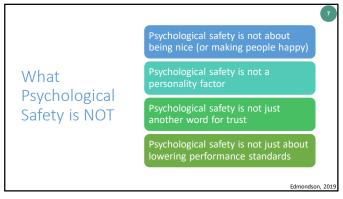


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Team Psychological Safety

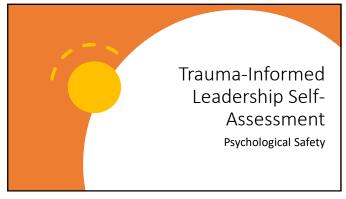
A shared belief held by members of a team that the team is safe for interpersonal risk taking.

Edmondson, 201



	Low Standards	High Standards
High Psychological Safety	Comfort Zone	Learning and High- Performance zone
Low Psychological Safety	Apathy zone	Anxiety zone





Poll Question: Team members feel comfortable communicating with each other and/or their leader when concerns arise

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- Be accessible and approachable
- Acknowledge the limits of current knowledge
- Be willing to display fallibility
- Invite participation
- Highlight failures as learning

opportunities • Use direct language Set boundaries • Hold people accountable for transgressions

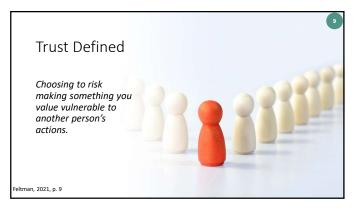




The Role of Trust in Trauma and Trauma-Informed Leadership

- 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

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BRAVING

- Boundaries: You respect my boundaries, and when you're not clear about what's okay and not okay, you ask. You're willing to say no.
- Reliability: You do what you say you'll do. At work, this means staying aware of your competencies and limitations, so you don't overpromise and are able to deliver on commitments and balance competing priorities.
- **Accountability**: You own your mistakes, apologize, and make amends.
- Vault: You don't share information or experiences that are not yours to share. I need to know that my confidences are kept, and that you're not sharing with me any information about other people that should be confidential.

Brown, 2018

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BRAVING, Continued

- Integrity: You choose courage over comfort. You choose what is right over what is fun, fast, or easy. And you choose to practice your values rather than simply professing them.
- Nonjudgment: I can ask for what I need, and you can ask for what you need. We can talk about how we feel without judgement. We can ask each other for help without judgment.
- Generosity: You extend the most generous interpretation possible to the intentions, words, and actions of others.



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The Benefits of Cultivating Trust and Transparency

242	Team members have clarity on what's expected of them
-	
\$14	Team members understand why the organization has made certain decisions (even if they don't agree with them)
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††††	Team members know that their leader will do what they say they are going to

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Trauma-Informed Leadership Self-Assessment

Trust and Transparency



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Poll Question: There is a culture of non-judgment and support Never

Rarely

. ..

Often

Always

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Increasing Trust and Transparency

- Consistency checking in, following up
- Have the hard conversations
- Question (and encourage staff to question) the "stories we tell ourselves"
- Doing what you say you will do (being dependable and consistent)



Increasing Trust and Transparency, Cont'd

- Being approachable and friendly (people trust leaders they like)
- Championing authenticity, empathy and humanity.
- Showing support for your team members, even when they make mistakes (and admitting to your own)
- Balancing the need for individual confidentiality with organizational transparency



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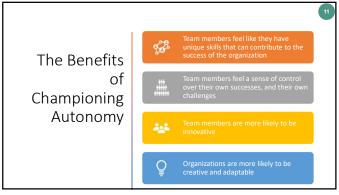


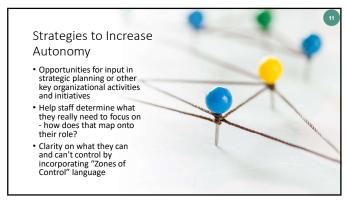
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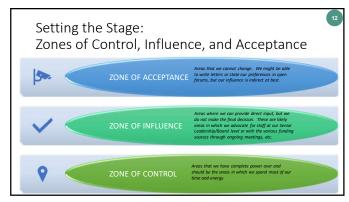
The Role of Autonomy in Trauma and Trauma-Informed Leadership

- 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 business requirements while also retaining a sense of autonomy and control









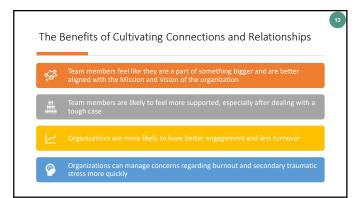


The Role of Connections and Relationships in Trauma and Trauma-Informed Leadership

- Some of the most complicated and challenging types of trauma occur within the context of our connections and relationships
- This type of trauma is called complex trauma
- Complex trauma can have a profound impact on how we see the world and relate to others around us
- The best way to heal complex trauma is within the context of relationships
- A trauma-informed leader actively works on creating opportunities for connections and relationships within their team and organization



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Facilitate Opportunities for Social Support

- Social support refers to activities that allow team members to remain committed to the team, especially at times of emotional turmoil (e.g., when conflict arises). Social support can take a number of forms that can include:
 - · Being an ally to them when they need someone to help advocate for them or their ideas
 - Reassuring their worth and value to the team-tell them how much you and the other team members appreciate them
 Listening to their problems and offering guidance if they ask for it.

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Boundaries

- "Boundaries are expectations and needs that help you feel safe and comfortable in your relationships" (Glover Tawwab, 2021).
- Individuals who have experienced trauma have often had their physical and emotional boundaries fundamentally violated, often repeatedly.
- Often, we loosen our boundaries trying to be "compassionate" or "available" to our staff or we keep overly rigid boundaries that may not make much sense.
- Finding a balance of appropriate, healthy, and relational boundaries is critical as a trauma-informed leader.

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Boundaries and the Workplace Workplace A lack of boundaries in a trauma-informed workplace can lead to: Higher rates of burnout. Constant desire to go above and beyond can lead to exhaustion over time. Staff members can feel a lack of fairness and equity regarding job duties, especially if one staff member is going above and beyond while others are doing the bare minimum. The lack of clarity for staff members on work expectations and role clarity can create stress and frustration.

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Boundaries Assessment

- Conduct a Personal Self-Assessment What are ways in which you have good boundaries? What are ways in which you struggle to maintain boundaries? What are ways in which you may have rigid boundaries?
- Conduct a Team Self-Assessment What are ways in which your team has good boundaries? What are areas in which they are not?
- Identify at least one personal and one team boundary that you can implement in the next week. Share it publicly and get buy-in.

Poll Question: Team members feel comfortable both setting and respecting each other's Often boundaries

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General Tips on Leading with Compassion and Accountability

- Don't be afraid to create clear boundaries and expectations for job roles and performance
 Engage in courageous and difficult conversations on an ongoing basis
- Create an environment that views mistakes as opportunities to learn (but still hold people accountable to appropriate consequences)
- Create opportunities for staff to connect with one another and appreciate each other as human beings
- Provide ongoing and transparent communication regarding initiatives and expectations
- Focus efforts for improvement in your zones of control and influence
- Be aware of your own triggers and trauma and how it may be impacting your ability to fully engage





Next Steps

Review the handout, "How to Foster Psychological Safety on Your Teams"

Review the "BRAVING" worksheet and reflect on your strengths and areas to grow

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