# Well-being for Early Childhood:

Strategies to support adult wellbeing and emotional regulation to facilitate co-regulation with young children.

Daniel Educational Services

<u>www.danieleducationalservices.com</u>

danieledservices@gmail.com (262) 305-0711



1

# Introduction

Sara Daniel, LCW, MSW, Executive Director of Daniel Educational Services has been facilitating transformational change through coaching and collaboration with school leadership teams, staff professional development and student specific consultation. She specializes in supporting schools to create successful outcomes for all students including those impacted by trauma and mental health challenges. She has worked with countless school districts and early care education centers nationwide and trained thousands of individuals on Trauma Sensitive Schools. Sara is a former school administrator at a Milwaukee public charter school. She has been a senior coach and consultant for the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction Trauma Sensitive School Initiative and the coauthor of the Trauma Sensitive Schools Learning Module

certified clinician and trainer in Dr. Bruce Perry's Neurosequential Model of Therapeutics (NMT) and the Neurosequential Model of Education (NME). From 2014-19 she was the leader of the Adverse Childhood Experience (ACE) Interface Master Trainer Project for the state of Wisconsin, which promotes public education about ACEs and the development of self-healing communities in partnership with Laura Porter and Dr. Robert Anda.





# Learning Objectives

- Participants in this session will be able to describe three different brain states and the sequential nature of processing in the brain.
- Participants in this session will apply this knowledge to state dependent strategies that support adult selfregulation. They will be able to identify appropriate strategies at each state that will support emotional regulation and co-regulation with children.
- Participants in the session will build an individual selfregulation plan for implementation of these strategies.

3



# Regulation Activity

Pair up

Stand if it is comfortable

- ·1, 2, 3
- ·Clap, 2, 3
- ·Clap, Snap, 3
- ·Clap, Snap, Slap

(repeat from beginning)

### DANIEL EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

# What is Well-being?

Turn and talk: What is well-being to you?

Share a time that you believe you achieved a state of well-being *or* 

Talk about someone that you believe has well-being

Focus on describing what it is ...not what it is not.



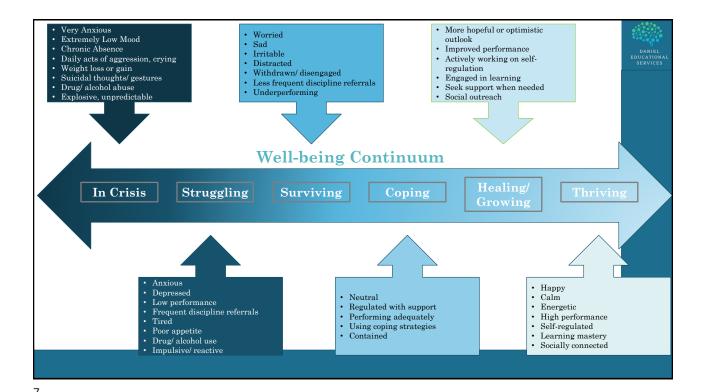
5



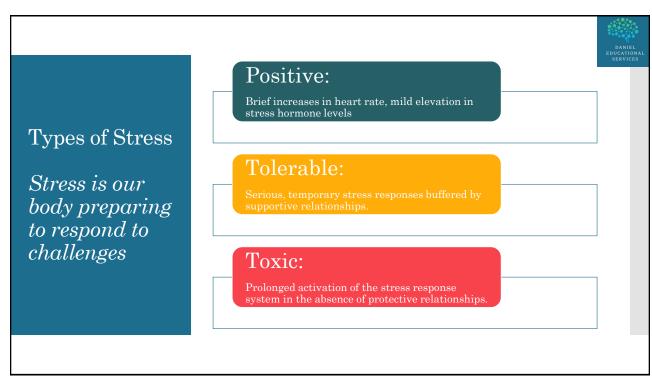
# Well-being Defined

- Not simply the absence of illness or problems
- · Includes the presence of positive emotions and satisfaction with life.
- · Having fulfillment and positive functioning.
- · Having a sense of peace and balance

 $Centers \ for \ Disease \ Control\ and \ Prevention\ (2018,\ October\ 31).\ Well-being\ Concepts.\ Retrieved\ January\ 29,\ 2023,\ from\ https://www.cdc.gov/hrqol/wellbeing.htm#three$ 



· Health issues • Stress · Traumatic exposure Well-being · Mental health challenges Disruptors · Social / relational issues (friends/ family/ partner) What gets in · Significant loss or change the way? · Financial stress / living in poverty/ not having enough · Spiritual crisis · Racism and discrimination · Identity crisis/ loss of self · Pandemic











People in roles where caring and empathy is required

11



# Primary trauma

Stress

Compassion Fatigue

Burnout

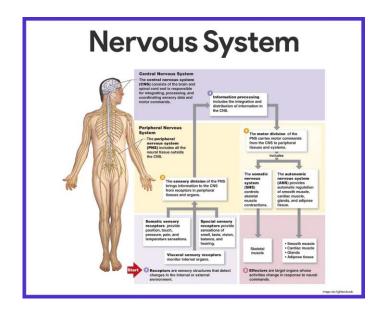
Secondary traumatic stress

Compassion resilience

Compassion satisfaction

# The brain and body

- Central nervous system- brain and spinal cord
- · Peripheral nervous system
  - Autonomic nervous system – nerves that go to organs; involuntary functions
    - Somatic nervous system nerves that go to skin and muscles
- Messages flow between brain and body



13



# Neuroception

- The continual subconscious process of determining whether a situation are safe, dangerous, or life threatening
- It is different from "perception" which implies cortical awareness
- A neuroception of safety is needed before social engagement can occur
- Faulty neuroception may lie at the root of many psychiatric disorders including autism, schizophrenia, anxiety disorders, depression and reactive attachment disorder.

Porges, Stephen W. Zero to Three (J), v24 n5 p19-24 May 2004

DANIEL EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

How does stress show up for you? Fight, flight or freeze?





15

# Flock and Fawn



### Dorsal Vagal (Flight/ Freeze)

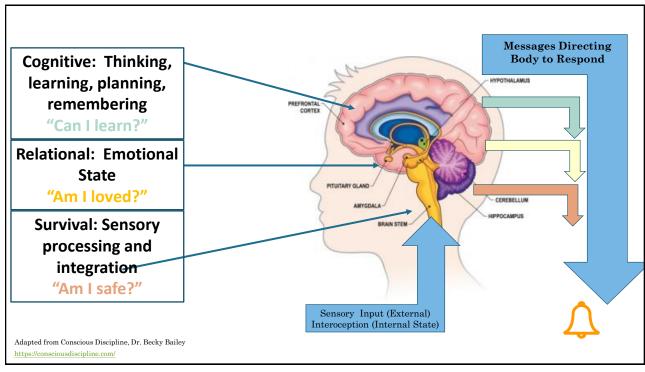
- · Inability to empathize
- · Addictions
- · Diminished creativity
- · Inability to embrace complexity
- Minimizing / denying
- Chronic exhaustion / physical ailments
- · Avoidance/ inability to listen
- Dissociation/ numbing/ checking out
- · Seeking distraction
- · Feeling helpless or hopeless

### Sympathetic (Fight/Flight)

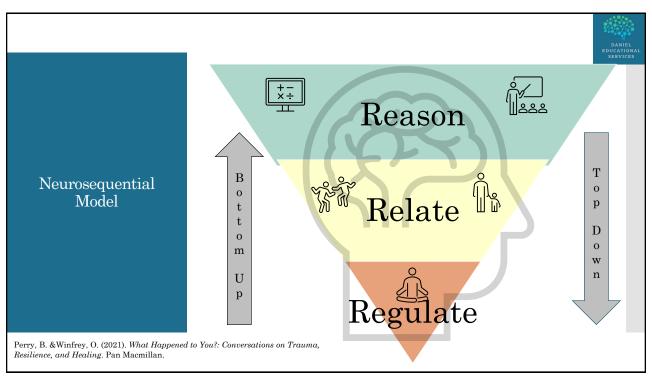
- Sense of persecution
- · Externalizing: complaining/ blaming
- Fear
- Guilt
- · Anger and rage
- Cynicism/ Cynical humor
- · Egocentrism
- Grandiosity & self-importance especially related to work.
- · Self-righteousness

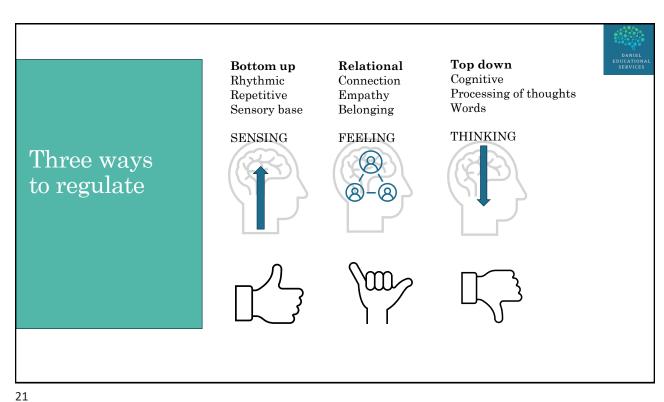
Adapted from Vandernoot Lipsky, L. Trauma Stewardship, 200

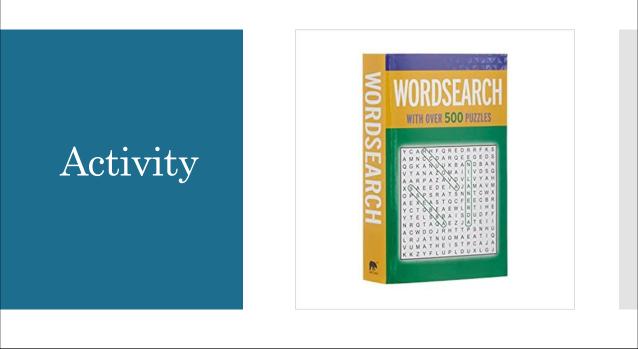
17



Mental State	Cognition	Primary / Secondary Brain Areas	Hyperarousal Continuum	Dissociative Continuum	Functional IQ		
Calm	Abstract	Cortex	Rest/ Reflect	Rest/ Reflect	120-100		
Alert	Concrete	Cortex Limbic	Vigilance/ Flock	Avoid	110-90		
Alarm	Emotional	Limbic Diencephalon	Resistance/ Freeze	Comply	100-80		
Fear	Reactive	Diencephalon Brainstem	Defiance/ Flight	Dissociate	90-70		
Terror	Reflexive	Brainstem Autonomic Nervous System	Aggression/ Fight	Shut down/ Collapse	80-60		
Perry, B. &Winfrey, O. (2021). What Happened to You?: Conversations on Trauma, Resilience, and Healing. Pan Macmillan.							









# What is the impact?

### Learning

- Organization
- Cause and effect
- Memory
- Executive functioning
- Attention issues
- Academic engagement
- Intrusive thoughts
- Receptive and expressive language
- Fine motor skills
- Academic risk taking / fear of failure

### **Behavior**

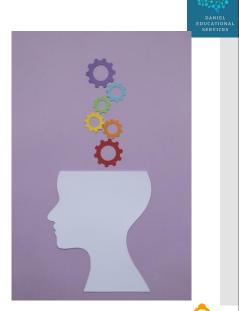
- Frustration tolerance
- Reactivity
- Impulsivity
- · Vigilance/ dissociation
- · Relational engagement
- Emotional regulation
- Social and emotional development
- · Aggression
- Withdrawal
- Perfectionism

Trauma and Learning Policy Initiative, 2012

23

# Neuroplasticity

- The brain's ability to change and form new connections
- Remains true throughout our lifetime
- Sensitive periods in early childhood and adolescence





# Resilience can be...

Something that you are born with

Something that you learn

Something that happens due to your environment

Something that you can get through relationship and connection with others



25

# The CARER Framework

Co-regulation

Authentic connection

 $\underline{R_{esil}}_{ience\ through\ intentionality}$ 

Education and empowerment

Responsibility and repair

Carer: Someone who cares for the well-being of another person.



# Co-Regulation

(Brainstem/ Diencephalon/ Autonomic Nervous System)

27

<u>Self-regulation</u> is defined as the act of managing cognition and emotion to enable goaldirected actions such as organizing behavior, controlling impulses, and solving problems constructively.

- · Foundation of lifelong functioning
- · Developed through <u>co-regulation</u>
- Can be defined as warm and responsive interactions which help child to understand, express, and modulate thoughts, feelings and behavior through prolonged or pronounced stress and adversity
- · Can be taught with focused attention, support and practice
- · Key developmental periods early childhood and adolescence

Murray, D. et al (2015), Self regulation and Toxic Stress Report 1: Foundations for Understanding Self-Regulation from and Applied Developmental Perspective, Center for Child and Family Policy, Duke University

## DANIEL EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

# Am I Safe?

Sensory input from body to lower parts of the brain

Brain stem seeks patterned, repetitive, rhythmic, somatosensory input.

Safety triggers ventral vagal state

Allows access to relational and cortical parts of the brain

Supports feelings of emotional well-being



29

Co-regulation always starts with a regulated carer.

Adult Sensory List:

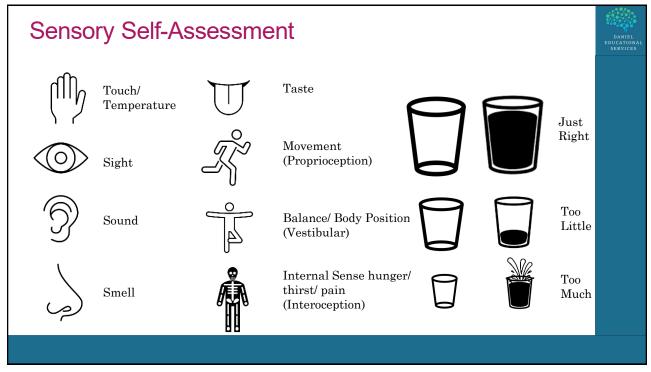
What are your sensory preferences? Seeking / Avoiding

How do you get those needs met during the work day?



# Seeking or Avoiding • Touch • Movement (Proprioception) • Balance (Vestibular) • Hearing • Sight • Taste • Smell • Internal state (Interoception)

31



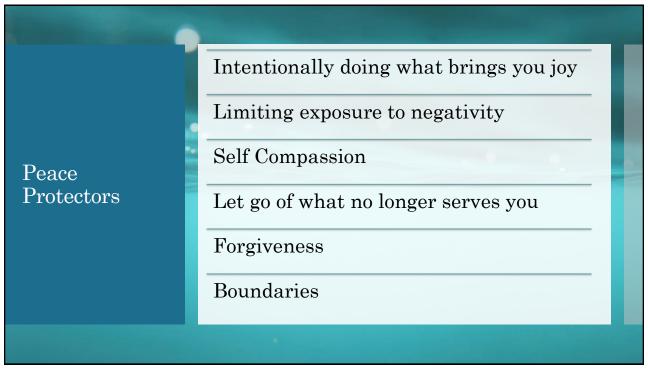
# Sensory resource for children



Seeking			Avoiding		
Typical	Problematic	What educators can do?	Typical	Problematic	What educators can do?
Touches surfaces, runs hands along walls  May lean into others or against surfaces  Prefers tight clothes  Consistently dirty  Craves vibration	Lacks personal space boundaries  Under responsive to pain  Aggressive to other children - may push or hit	Use tight squeeze (e.g., bear hug), hand massage, heavy work Have student wear snug, athletic top Teach personal bubble using hula hoop/other visual cue Provide fidget toys, spinners, dough, clay, finger paints Teach body scan to identify pain	Does not like to be barefoot, toe	Flinches at touch Overly responsive to pain Overly distressed by seams, tags and other textures Refuses hair brushing and bathing Anxiety with light touch or in crowds Refuses to stand in line	Give advance warning of touch Approach student from the front Give language to set personal boundaries (I'm not a big hugger) Have student dress in layers Provide safe area in class or extra space

Danieleducationalservices.com

33



# My Emotional Regulation Plan

35

