

The Trauma Informed Teacher

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PART ONE: (WHAT AND WHY)

- HOW TRAUMA AFFECTS THE BRAIN
- IMPACT ON BEHAVIOR & LEARNING

PART TWO: (HOW)

- TEACHING TIPS, FOCUSED ON
 - Syllabi policies
 - Graded work
 - General strategies

"LET EVERYTHING HAPPEN TO YOU. BEAUTY AND TERROR. JUST KEEP GOING. NO FEELING IS FINAL." RAINER MARIA RILKE

Session guidelines

- ▶ Please hold questions until the end
- ▶ Feel free to follow-up for additional information after the session is complete

Part 1 & Part 2 overview

▶ Part 1 will cover

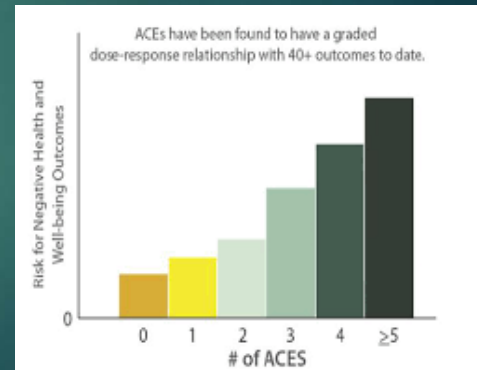
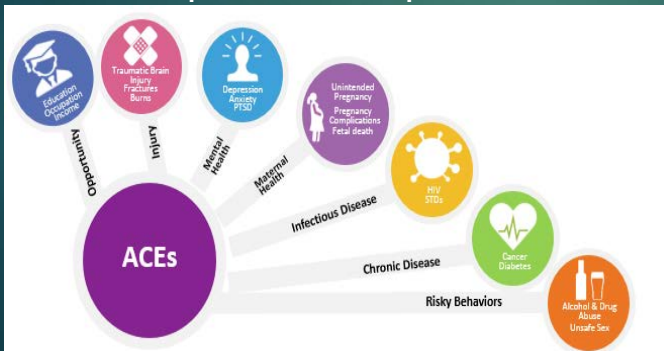
- ▶ The definition & prevalence of trauma
- ▶ Trauma's impact on biology
 - ▶ Brain morphology & connectivity
 - ▶ Epigenetics
- ▶ Impact of biological differences on behavior
 - ▶ Most common & visible behaviors
 - ▶ Less commonly recognized behaviors

▶ Part 2 will cover

- ▶ CDC TI principles, with focus on practices that maximize transparency, safety, and trust
- ▶ Teaching practices that increase probability of achieving TI principles, with focus on
 - ▶ Syllabi
 - ▶ Graded work
 - ▶ General strategies

Part I

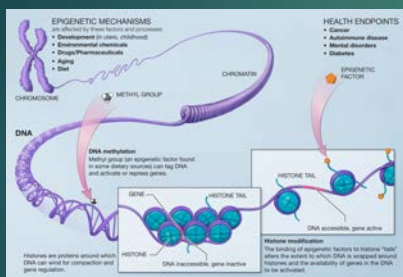
- ▶ **Definition:** Trauma is an emotional response to a terrible situation (APA, 2020)
 - Adverse Childhood Experience study (ACE; 1995 to 1997)
 - 2/3 of participants had at least one and 1/5 had three or more ACE
- ▶ **Prevalence:** 25 to 50% of college students have experienced one or more (significant) traumatic events
- ▶ **Dose-response relationship:**



Trauma's biological impact

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9AfbSTAQ8zs>

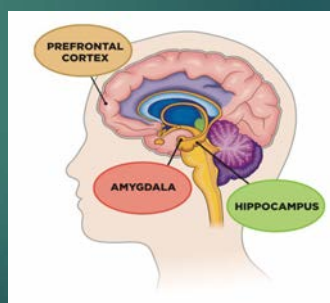
Epigenetic processes (prenatally and throughout life) impacts brain morphology/connectivity as well as health and well-being



- ✓ Trauma:
 - Timing
 - Severity & chronicity
 - Has epigenetic effects with varied outcomes

Brain impacts

- ✓ Trifecta disruption: Threat perception, filtering (attention), and self-sensing brain systems are disrupted (Bessel van der Kolk, 2015)



Behavioral impacts: most visible

▶ Results of trifecta disruption:

[\(2\) Bessel van der Kolk on three Ways Trauma Can Change the Brain – YouTube](#)

[\(2\) Science Bulletins: Brains Change with Trauma - YouTube](#)

- ✓ Most visible impact of trauma: Chronic difficulty with emotional/behavioral regulation

▶ Neuro-developmental disorders and some types of mental illnesses manifest similar difficulties (final common pathway model)

- ✓ PTSD
- ✓ Mood disorders
- ✓ Personality disorders (Cluster B)
 - all share -
 - Mood lability, hostility/irritability, & reactivity
 - Bodily symptoms (headaches/gastrointestinal/pain)
 - Increased risk of "comorbid" substance abuse

Behavioral impacts: less visible

Less obvious:

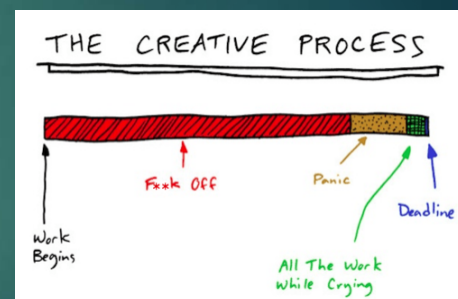
- ▶ Incorrect processing (reading) of social cues: tone of voice, facial expressions, gestures
- ▶ Gets upset, has trouble de-escalating
- ▶ Misperceive people, situations, or things as threatening or hostile
- ▶ Evoke reactions in others that reinforce beliefs
 - ✓ Paranoia is evocative
- ▶ Do not match (attune to) others emotional states or synchronize/harmonize (respond in sort)
- ▶ Anxiety may be expressed as oppositional-defiance
- ▶ Problematic attachment styles
 - ✓ Intrusive, avoidant, disconnected or mixed



Part 2: TI teaching principles (2) Understanding Trauma:

[Learning Brain vs Survival Brain - YouTube](#)

- ▶ Set of 6 purpose-driven principles that maximizes learning for all students
(https://www.cdc.gov/cpr/infographics/6_principles_trauma_info.htm CDC 2020)
 - Focus on central principle of safety, trustworthiness, & transparency (CDC, 2020)
 - ✓ Reduces Anxiety & ambiguity
- ▶ How to achieve TI principle(s)
 - By trauma informed teaching practices that cross disciplines & teaching modalities



Part 2- Next, is a sampling of teaching strategies focused on common elements across disciplines & modalities



Strategies:

- #1 Syllabus practices
- #2 Assignment practices
- #3 Exam & grading practices
- #4 General practices (teaching tips)

- ✓ Techniques to maximize transparency, safety, & trustworthiness for our students. →

Syllabi practices

- ▶ Consider a “basic needs statement”: [Sara Goldrick-Rab](#)
- ▶ Purpose-driven structure & policies:
 - 1) Weekly schedule of topics/chapters/graded work
 - 2) Set reasonable, but explicit policies
 - ✓ Late work policy
 - Setting due dates (or clear expectations) is necessary – to establish boundaries, provide structure, & support instructor
 - Allow sensible opportunities for missed work
 - Avoid “zero tolerance” For example, use “grace periods,” allow a limited number of late submissions or reduce points for late work
 - Scaffolding
 - ✓ Attendance policy
 - ▶ Ideally, is incentive-based
 - ✓ Clarify of final grade determination

10. Rachel has 16 chocolate bars. Tracey takes 4 from her and asks for the remaining quarter. What would she end up with?

A slap

Not the answer I was looking for

Assignment practices



- ❑ Preface Blackboard course content with a learning plan
 - ✓ Consider laying out the course learning plan. It gives students a map of how you will teach across the semester
 - ✓ Sample (PSY 110 “Course Overview and How to Navigate”)

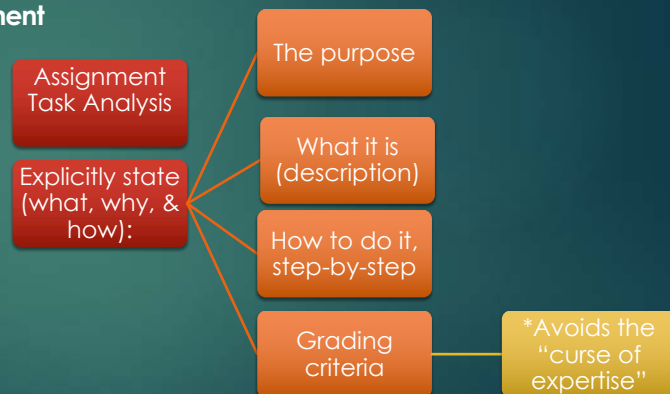
- ❑ Preface assignments/graded work with a virtual or written guided tour of the course set up
 - ✓ For example, the “Start here” button – contains course syllabus & key policies
 - *Consider posting your teaching philosophy

Assignment practices

[Book argues that mentoring programs should try to unveil colleges' "hidden curriculum" \(insidehighered.com\)](#)
[Microsoft Word - JEP-Vol.6 No.33 2015.docx \(ed.gov\)](#)

▶ Conduct task analysis for each assignment to

- ✓ avoids “the hidden curriculum”
- &
- ✓ promotes agency



- ## ▶ All assignments should address:
- ❑ Purpose (what is it and why?)
 - ❑ How to do it
 - ❑ How it is assessed

Assignment practices

I CARE ABOUT THIS ALOT



- ▶ Practice course “alignment”
 - Reading and assignments align to exam questions

- ▶ Practice content-based grading with sensible exceptions
 - Grade for conceptual/skill understanding
 - ✓ Avoiding taking off points for grammatical mistakes that don't interfere with content
 - *Unless, of course, grammar is of focus!

Assignment practices

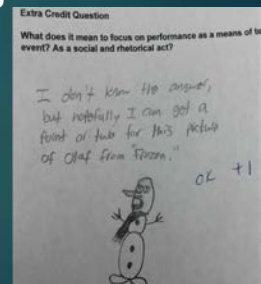
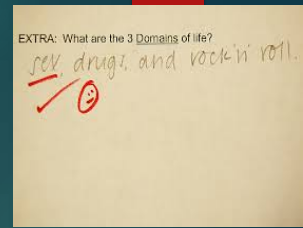
- ▶ Play promotes learning across the lifespan. Consider:
 - ✓ Although research doesn't support validity of “learning styles”, learning is enhanced by multi-sensory engagement

 - ✓ (optimal) arousal and interest enhances learning
 - [Ideas to promote engagement](#)



Assignment practices

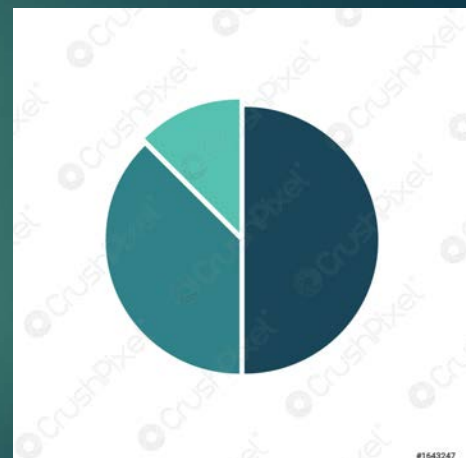
- ▶ So what about “extra credit”? Consider:
 - ▶ Allowing 3 to 5% of the total course points accounted for by enrichment learning (above limit)
 - ▶ Enrichment assignments should align with course learning objectives
 - ✓ Set a deadline for submission at least 2 to 4 weeks before semester’s end. Or use paced due dates.
 - ✓ Enrichment assignments can push boundaries (encourage “stretch skills”) & introduce students to more advanced material
 - ✓ Skillfully practiced enrichment increases student engagement & confidence



The difference between passing and failing is the willingness to try anything

Exam & grading practices

- ▶ Use practice exams
- ▶ Offer drop by prep. sessions
 - ✓ Consider formal coaching/tutoring
- ▶ Model perspective taking
 - ✓ It's not all or nothing
 - ✓ “Pie technique” →
- ▶ Use “error of the estimate” for final grades
- ▶ Ideally, final grade is balanced among multiple assessment modalities
- ▶ Keep grades updated in point/percentage column



General strategies

- ▶ Use every student interaction to build engagement and rapport
 - ✓ It may be in the syllabus. But repeat it as often as asked.
- ▶ Repeat, repeat, repeat!
 - ✓ Conceptual learning requires repetition
 - ✓ For example, provide a course schedule, but each week review what is happening and what is due in an announcement. Also, repeat this information in each Blackboard unit (. . .a good approach is to have a folder for each week of work)
- ▶ Raise awareness of on and off-campus resources
 - ✓ Consider posting a document with clickable links



General strategies

- ▶ Give excellent feedback. One method:
 - ✓ Give individualized feedback via written comments, a recording, or a live session.
 - ✓ At the same time, give group feedback addressing commonalities across the assignment or exam
- ▶ Humor, play, and creativity helps shift perspective and reduce anxiety
 - ✓ Small moments of humanity increase student liking
- ▶ Be flexible with engagement & communication options
 - ✓ Avoid the dreaded “participation grade” (unless assignment/activity specific)
 - Instead, facilitate participation through tone, classroom environment, and opportunity
 - ✓ Do group assignments with extreme caution



General strategies

- ▶ Sensible “trigger warnings” are good, working to avoid making students “uncomfortable” is not

- ▶ Avoid over-correction spin outs
 - Healthy boundaries means sometimes saying NO
 - Being TI informed does not mean avoiding conflict or controversial topics

- ▶ Know when to get help, and err on over doing it
 - Use campus resources

Resources

Course policies & statements (Carnegie Mellon Eberly Center)
<https://www.cmu.edu/teaching/desjanteach/syllabus/newcourse/coursepoliciesandstatements.html>

Basic needs clause (Goldrick-Rab, 2020):

<https://medium.com/temple-sociology-of-education/temple-sociology-of-education-syllabus-8ad1f430e7c9>

Brain facts.org [BrainFacts](https://www.brainfacts.org/)



Discussion: questions, ideas, concerns, & random thoughts

