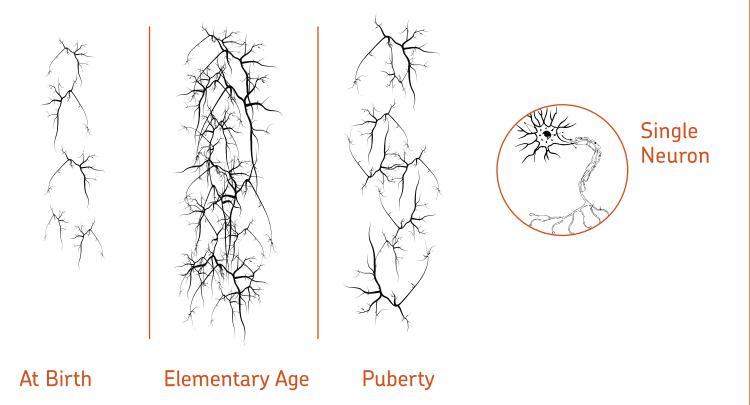
## LEARNING IMPACTED BY TRAUMA

TIFANIE PETRO, MS
DIRECTOR OF
ADVOCACY AND
PREVENTION



## **SYNAPTIC DENSITY**



# Lifespan Impacts of ACEs

Critical & Sensitive Developmental Periods

#### Adverse Childhood Experience

MORE CATEGORIES – GREATER
IMPACT
Physical Abuse, Sexual Abuse
Emotional Abuse, Neglect
Witnessing Domestic Violence

Incarcerated Family Member
Substance Abuse in Home
Loss of a Parent

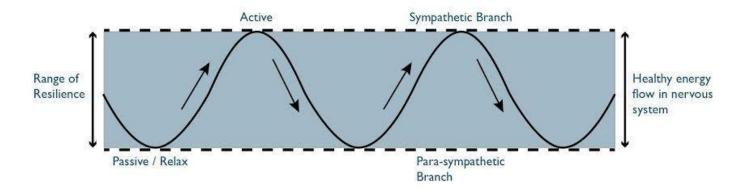
#### Genetics

Experience triggers gene expression (Epigenetics)

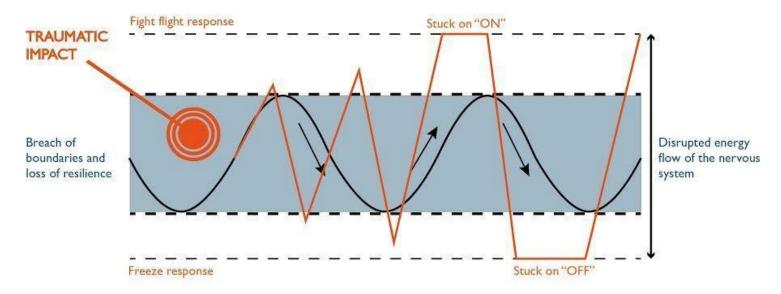
Chronic Disease Psychiatric Disorders Impaired Cognition Work/School Attendance. Behavior. Brain Performance Adaptation Development Obesity Hard-Wired Into Electrical, Biology Chemical, Cellular, Alcohol. Mass Tobacco, Drugs Risky Sex Crime Poverty Intergenerational Transmission, Disparity

Source: Family Policy Council, 2012

#### This represents a healthy nervous system:



This is what happens when we go through Trauma:



## **ABUSE**

## **NEGLECT**

## HOUSEHOLD DYSFUNCTION



Physical



Physical



Mental Illness



**Incarcerated Relative** 



**Emotional** 



**Emotional** 



Mother treated violently



Substance Abuse



Sexual



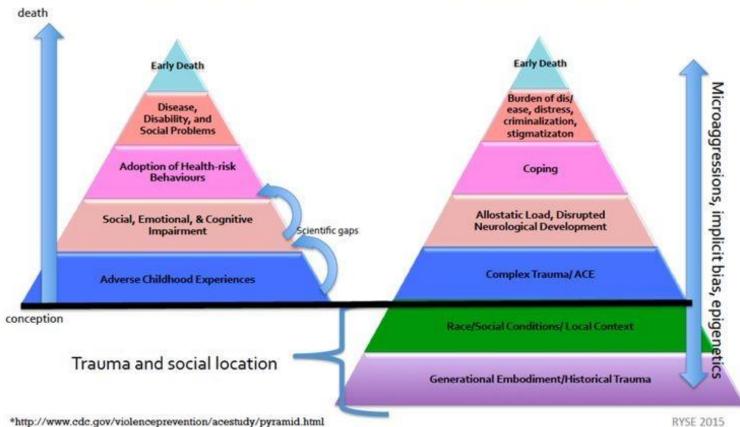
Divorce

## Trauma and Social Location



Adverse Childhood Experiences\*

**Historical Trauma/Embodiment** 



\*http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/acestudy/pyramid.html

# ACES can have lasting effects on....



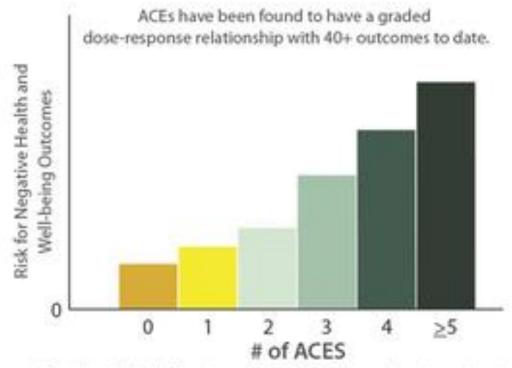
Health (obesity, diabetes, depression, suicide attempts, STDs, heart disease, cancer, stroke, COPD, broken bones)



Behaviors (smoking, alcoholism, drug use)

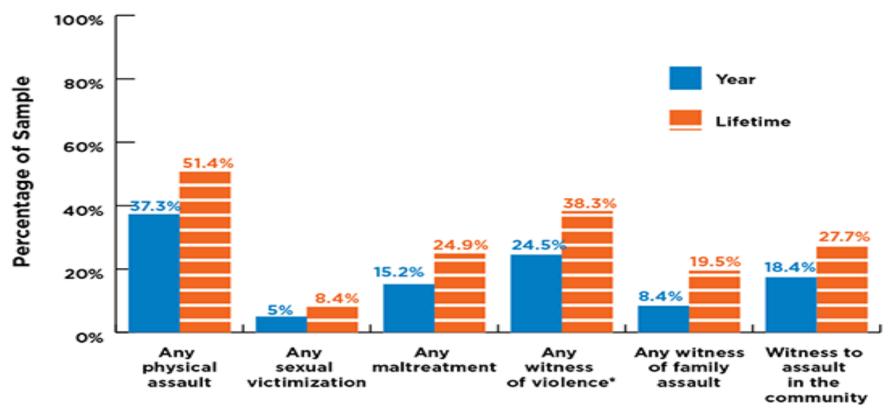


Life Potential (graduation rates, academic achievement, lost time from work)



<sup>\*</sup>This pattern holds for the 40+ outcomes, but the exact risk values vary depending on the outcome.

# Children's Exposure to Violence: Percentage Victimized, 2014



#### Type of Victimization

\*Excludes indirect exposure to violence

Source: Finkelhor, D., Turner, H. A., Shattuck, A., & Hamby, S. L. (2015) Prevalence of childhood exposure to violence, crime, and abuse: Results from the national survey of children's exposure to violence. JAMA Pediatric, 169(8), 746-754.

# Impact on Child Development



- The ability to form healthy relationships is highly dependent on learned social skills
- Children's social skill learning is directly related to the characteristics of their environments
- Violence teaches withdrawal, anxiety, distrust, over-reaction and/or aggression as coping behaviors
- Disordered environments=dysfunctional skills

#### **Impact of Childhood Trauma**

Impaired readiness to learn
Difficulty problem-solving

Cognition

#### Language delays Problems with concentration Poor academic achievement Physical health Brain development Sleep disorders Smaller brain size Eating disorders Less efficient processing Poor immune system Impaired stress response functioning Changes in gene Cardiovascular disease expression Shorter life span 0 **Emotions** Difficulty controlling Impact of emotions Trouble recognizing Childhood emotions **Behavior** Limited coping skills Poor self-regulation Trauma Increased sensitivity Social withdrawal to stress Aggression Shame and guilt Poor impulse control Excessive worry, Risk-taking/illegal activity hopelessness Sexual acting out Feelings of 0 Adolescent pregnancy helplessness/lack of Drug and alcohol misuse self-efficacy Relationships Attachment problems/ disorders Mental health Poor understanding of social Depression interactions Anxiety Difficulty forming Negative self-image/low relationships with peers self-esteem Problems in romantic Posttraumatic Stress relationships Disorder (PTSD) Intergenerational cycles of Suicidality abuse and neglect



# Traumatized Children

World is punitive, judgmental, humiliating and blaming

Control is external, not internalized

People are unpredictable and untrustworthy

Defend themselves above all else

Believe that admitting mistakes is worse than telling truth

#### Positive Stress

Mild stess in the context of good attachment



Temporary, mild elevation in stress hormones & brief increase in heart rate



Increased RESILIENCE and confidence
Development of coping skills



#### Tolerable Stress

Serious, temporary stress, buffeted by supportive relationships



More severe, continuing cardiovascular and hormonal response

Pres



buffering caring adult

Adaption and recovery with some possibility for physical/emotional damage



# Toxic Stress

Prolonged activation of stress response system without protection

Prolonged activation of stress response system & disrupted development of brain and immune system



No adult



buffers

#### Lifelong consequences:

- Heart disease
- Alcoholism
- Memory & learning difficulties
- Anxiety/depression
- Cancer



# Stress and Learning

Acute Stress

- OHigher levels of cortisol result in:
  - OEnhanced immunity
  - OEnhanced memory

Chronic/Toxic Stress

- OHigher levels of cortisol result in:
  - OLower immune response
  - OImpaired cognitive functioning



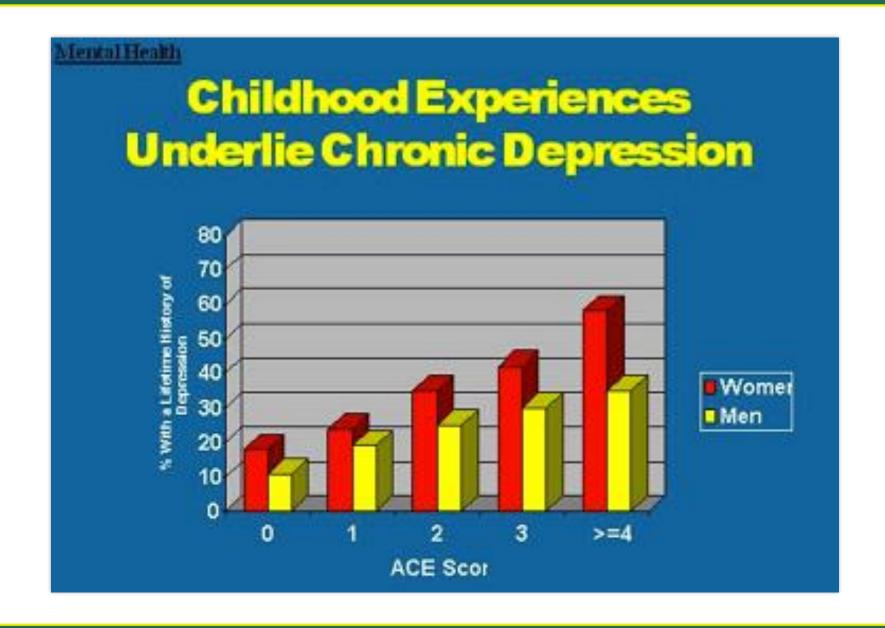
Untreated Adverse Early Childhood Events
Only Exacerbate Over Time

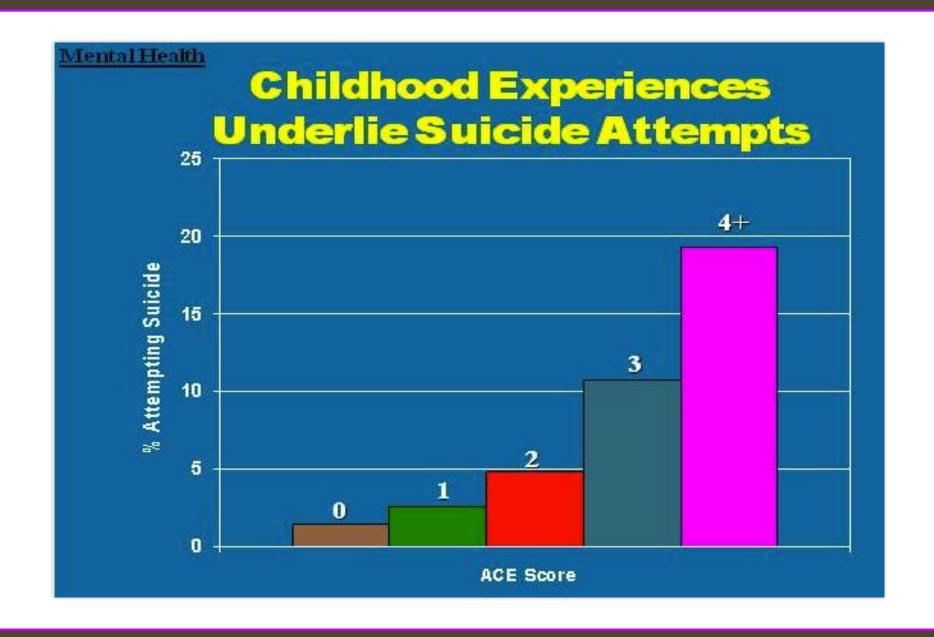
# Impact of ACEs on School Performance

Children with 3 or more ACEs are nearly 4 times (OR=3.66) more likely to have developmental delays

Children with 4 or more ACEs are 32 times more likely to have behavioral problems in school

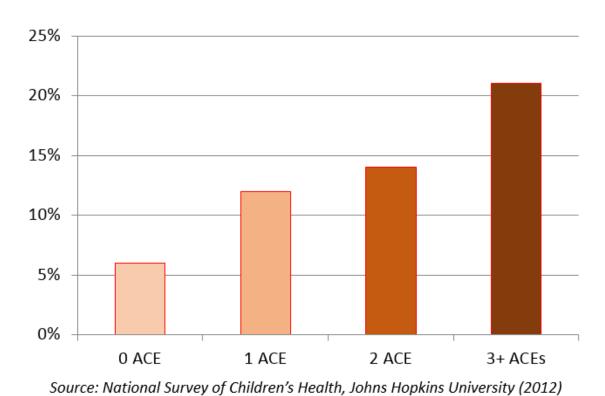
Chamberlain, L. "Trauma-Informed Approach Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs): Building Resilient Communities." 2014.





### **ACE Effects in School**

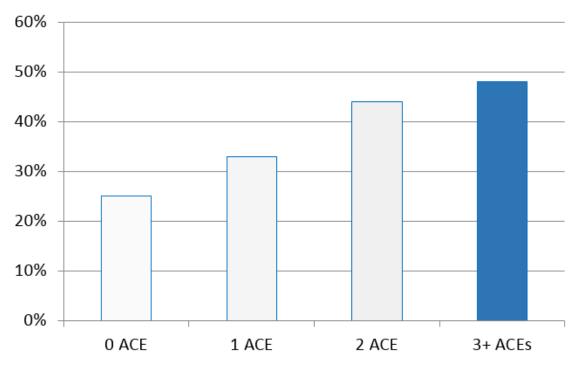
#### **Grade Repetition**

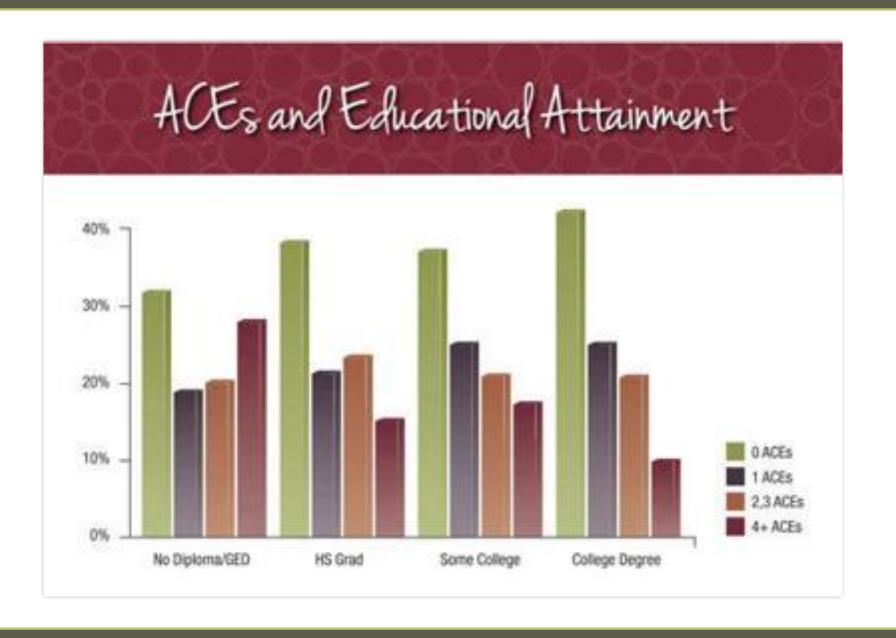


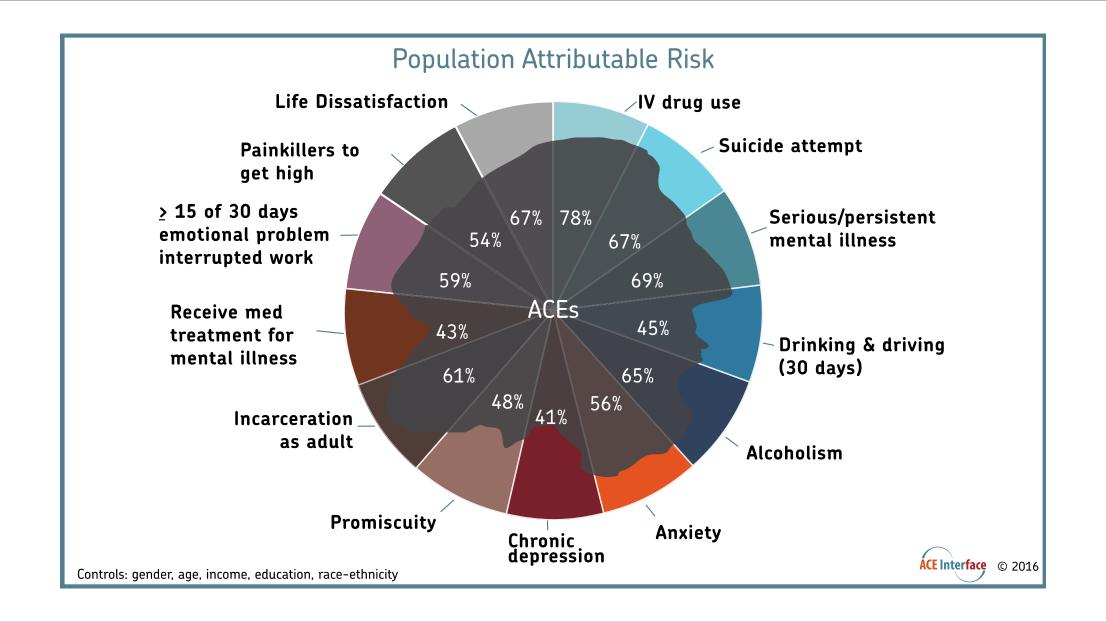
#### **ACE Effects in School**

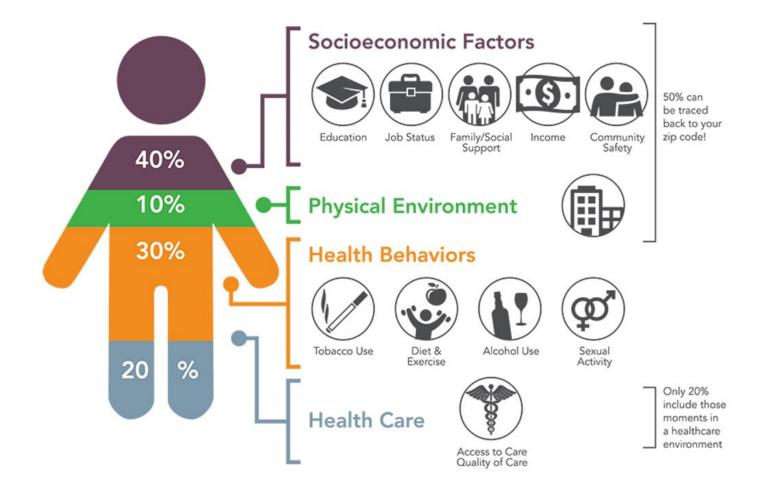
#### **Low School Engagement**

The student only "sometimes," "rarely," or "never" cares about school or does all the required homework.









## **Core Protective Systems**

Capabilities

Attachment & Belonging

Community Culture Spirituality "Nurturing the healthy development of these protective systems affords the most important preparation or 'inoculation' for overcoming potential threats and adversities in human development. Similarly, damage or destruction of these systems has dire consequences for the positive adaptive capacity of individuals."

Ann Masten, 2009

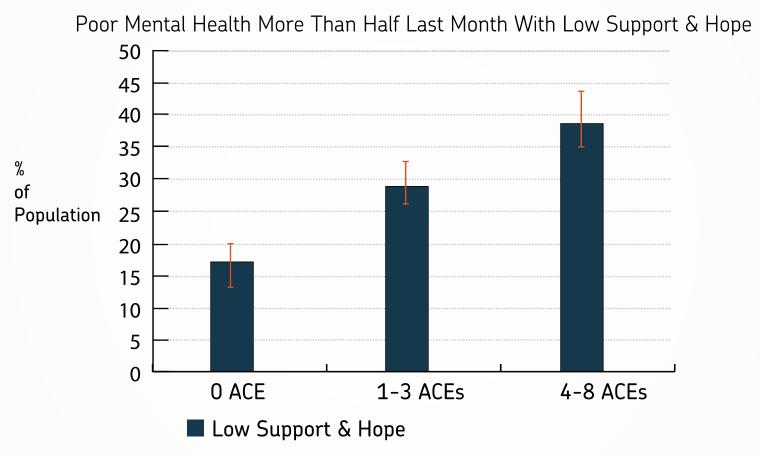




Four Resilience Factors that Make a Difference They are even more powerful when we Layer Up...

- 1. Feeling social/emotional support and hope
- 2. Having 2 or More People Who Help (two or more people who give concrete help when needed)
- 3. Community reciprocity in watching out for children, intervening when they are in trouble, doing favors for one another
- 4. Social Bridging People reach outside their social circle to get help for their family and friends

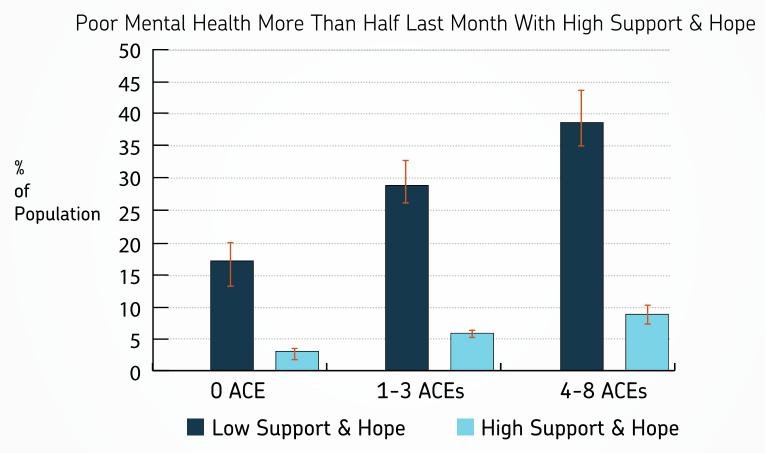
#### **ACEs & Poor Mental Health**







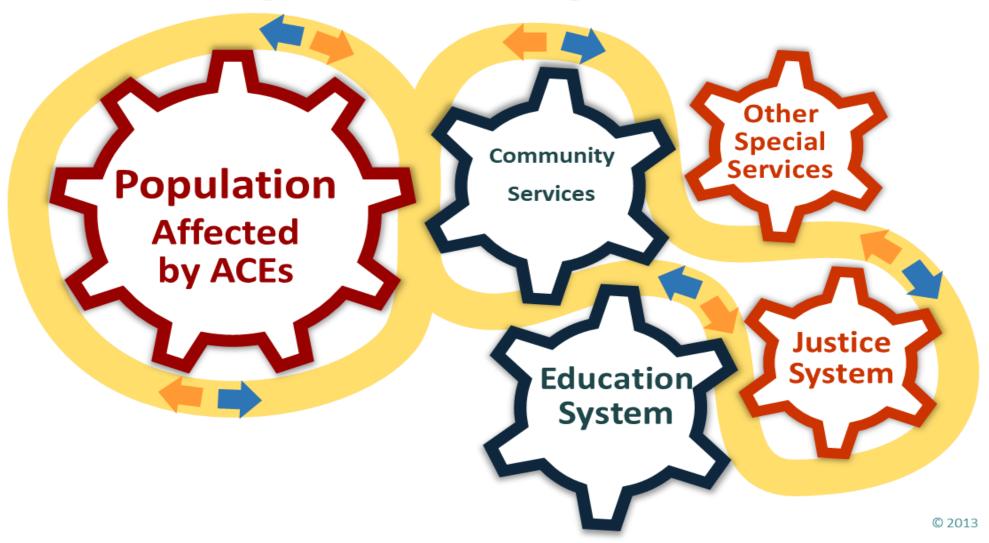
## Mental Health & Support







# **Building Self-Healing Communities**



• For more information or to schedule a training:

- O Tifanie.petro@chssd.org
- 0605-484-2620

Owww.chssd.org/prevention



