#### CASA Child Advocates of Montgomery County

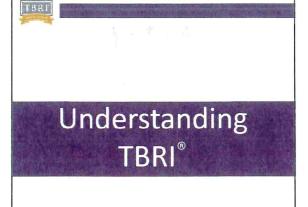
Jennifer Reitmeyer-TBRI Manager
Julie Brown-Training & Teen Program Manager
Francine Stanfield-Case Supervisor
Victoria Warmuth-Case Supervisor

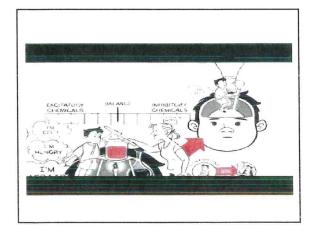
Trust-Based Relational Intervention\*

#### Introduction & Overview







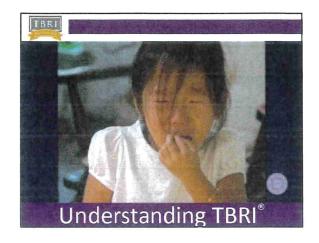


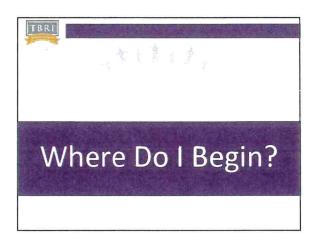


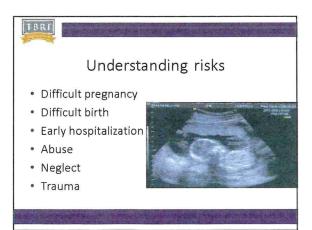
#### What is TBRI®?

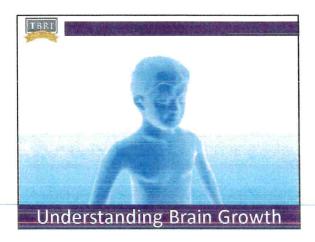
- A **holistic intervention** that has been developed over the past decade
- An evidence-based practice that meets the needs of the "whole child"
- An approach to caregiving that is developmentally respectful, responsive to trauma, and attachment-based



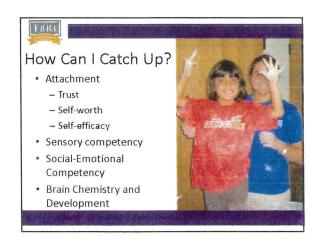




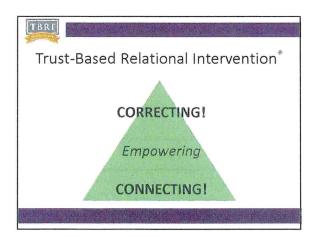


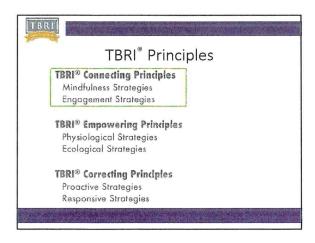






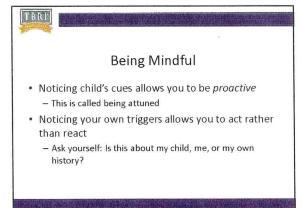








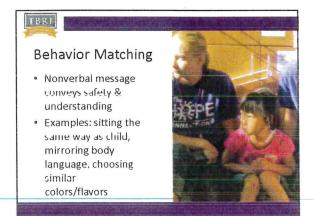






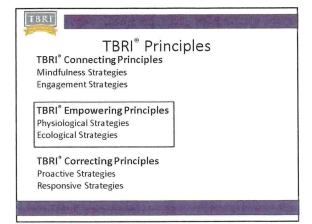


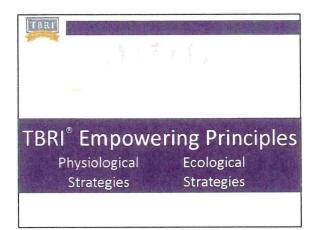


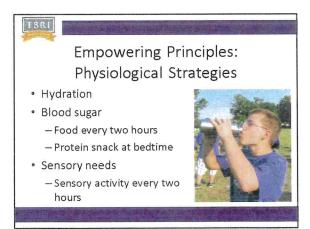


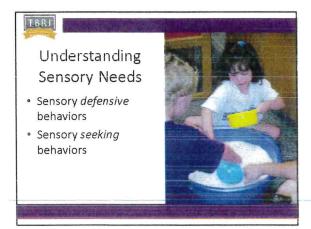
# Playful Interaction Communicates safety & disarms fear Follow child/adolescent's lead Use behavior matching principles to guide level/intensity of play

## Connecting Activity MIRROR PLAY: • eye-contact • playfulness • matching REGULATION ACTIVITY: • deep breathing • magic mustache • blowing bubbles









## TBRI

#### **Empowering Children**

- Simple ways to Empower
  - Infant/toddler massage
  - Rice buckets
  - Snack every 2 hours
  - Carry a water bottle
  - Cut tags out of shirts
  - Play-Doh
  - Physical play (e.g., trampoline, bikes)

#### TBRI

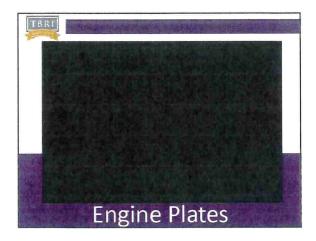
## Empowering Principles: Ecological Strategies

- Scaffolding
- Dally Rituals
- Transitions

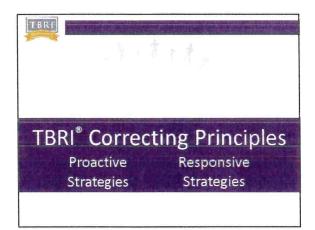




TBRI	
Be A Detec	tive: Empower Your Child
<ul><li>Notice patterns</li><li>Notice sensory preferences</li></ul>	Schooler Duny Ords Inner Ords Inner Ords Inner
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#### Proactive Strategies: Application

- Teaching wrapped in play
- · Children have a voice
- Practice:
  - Giving care
  - Receiving care
  - Negotiating needs
  - Being an autonomous self

TBRI

#### Choices

- Offer appropriate control
- Parent is still in charge
- Make sure there is no 'right or 'wrong' choice
- How can you offer your child choices?



TBRI

#### Compromises

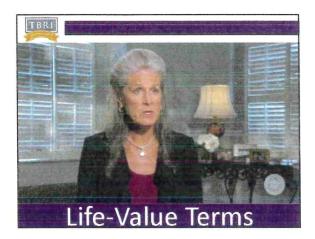
- Teach children:
  - Negotiation
  - Social skills
  - Words have power
- Keeps behavior moving forward
- Examples?





#### **Sharing Power**

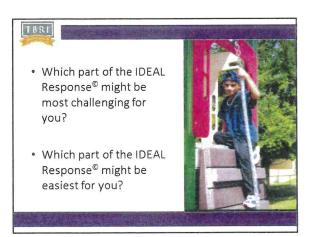
- Can be counterintuitive
  - Parent still in charge
  - Child practices decision-making skills
- Children learn, "Safe people listen to me."

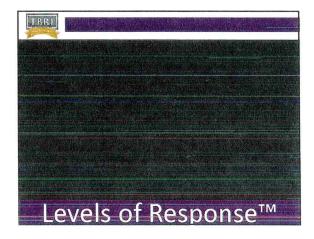


## TBRI® Principles TBRI® Connecting Principles Mindfulness Strategies Engagement Strategies TBRI® Empowering Principles Physiological Strategies Ecological Strategies TBRI® Correcting Principles Proactive Strategies \*Responsive Strategies



The IDEAL Response<sup>©</sup>
Immediate
Direct
Efficient
Action-based
Leveled at the behavior, not the child





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#### Levels of Response™

- Playful Engagement (Level 1)
  - "Would you like to try it again with respect?"
  - "Are you askin' or tellin'?"
  - "My ears cannot hear such words!"
  - ALL said in a playful tone



#### Levels of Response™

- Structured Engagement (Level 2)
  - $-\operatorname{\sf Pause}$  the situations, get on child's level
  - Use a structured voice
  - Offer two choices
  - Behavioral re-dos help children feel successful
- Return to Playful Engagement as soon as possible!

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#### Levels of Response™

- Calming Engagement (Level 3)
  - Behavior has escalated; child needs help regulating
  - -Time-in with adult or quiet place (adolescents)
  - Behavioral re-do if child is able
- Return to Playful Engagement as soon as possible!

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#### Levels of Response™

- Protective Engagement (Level 4)
  - When child is violent/aggressive
  - Safety threat to self or others
  - Seek professional training that is approved by State/Facility you work with
- Return to Playful Engagement as soon as possible!



#### Levels of Response™

- Keep in Mind:
  - When it's over, it's over!
  - Stay connected to child at all times
  - The goal is always to return to Playful Engagement



#### Correcting Activity

- REDO Activity:

  Write on 5 index cards the most common scenarios child needs to REDO.
- REDO.

  Select 1 card at a time make it FUN and Playful!

  Use puppets or stuffed animals to act out the 'wrong' and 'right' ways.

  Praise your child for completing the redo!

- redo!
  Older kids/teens:

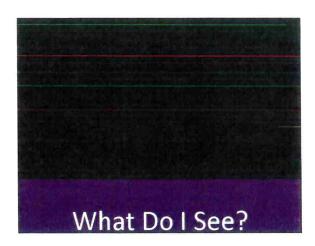
  Act out or talk through scenarios.

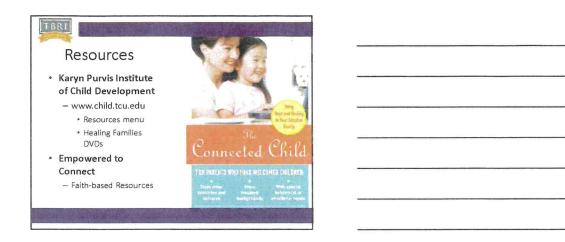
  Share power by letting teen choose which role they pour tay.

  Praise with fist hump, hug or high-five.









## THE STRESS RESPONSE IN KIDS

## FIGHT

Yelling, Screaming, Using Mean Words

Hitting, Kicking, Biting, Throwing, Punching

Blaming Deflecting Responsibility, Defensive

> Demanding, Controlling

"Oppositional",
"Defiant, "Noncompliant"

Moving Towards What Feels Threatening

Irritable, Angry, Furious, Offended Aggressive

## FLIGHT

Wanting to Escape, Running Away

Unfocused Hard to Pay Attention

Fidgeting, Restlessness, Hyperactive

Preoccupied Busy with Everything But the Thing

Procrastinating, Avoidant, Ignores the Situation

Moving Away From What Feel Threatening

> Anxious, Panicked Scared, Worried, Overwhelmed

MholeHearted School Counseling

### FREEZE

Shutting Down, Mind Goes Blank

Urge to Hide Isolates Self

Verbally Unresponsive, Says, "I don't know" a lot

Difficulty with Completing Tasks

Zoned Out, Daydreaming

Unable to Move, Feeling Stuck

Depressed, Numb, Bored/Apathetic, Helpless

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## Trust-Based Relational Intervention® (TBRI®): Life Value Terms



Life Value Terms are scripts used in developing healthy relationships. Life Value Terms differ from Life Skills, in that they give caregivers and children *language* to use for understanding, communicating, and learning valuable skills. Essentially, Life Value Terms are the *language of a trauma-informed culture*. This language not only helps children develop a "voice" in an appropriate and respectful manner, but it also provides caregivers with tools for engaging children in healthy communication within relationships.

### "Gentle and Kind"

Due to sensory issues, violent histories, and fragile brain chemistries, many children from hard places are unaware when they are not being gentle. Using the term, "Gentle and Kind," "Be kind," or "Would you try that again more gently?" reminds children to soften their touch, their tones of voice, their facial expressions, and their attitudes.

#### "Using Words"

Behavior is the language of children's unmet needs. While it is important for caregivers to be detectives of the messages behind behaviors, prompting children to "use your words" teaches them to express their needs and feelings in a healthier way than by lashing out or withdrawing.

#### "With Permission and Supervision"

It is imperative for children to learn that adults are in charge and responsible for keeping them safe. By responding, "With permission and supervision, you may..." when children ask to perform certain activities with supervision helps them learn to trust that adults will keep them safe, respond to their requests, and meet their needs.

#### "Askin' or Tellin'"

When a child needs something from an adult but asks with a demand - even without the intent of disrespect such as, "Give me that water bottle," the caregiver can playfully respond to the child with, "Are you askin' or tellin'?" Playfully responding this way nudges the child toward understanding the differences between respect and disrespect.

#### "With Respect"

Simply saying, "Try that again with respect," or "Let's remember to treat our friends with respect" encourages children to be mindful and respectful in their tones of voice, facial expressions, words, and body language.

#### "Listen and Obey"

Children need to be encouraged and rewarded for listening and obeying directives from caregivers. If an adult gives a child a directive, and the child hesitates to follow through, the adult may say, "Listen and obey the first time, please." If a child follows the directive the first time given, the adult may say, "That was great listening and obeying the first time. Great job, buddy!"

#### "Accepting 'No"

When some children hear "no," they believe that their needs will never be met, and that they have no voice or value. Adults are encouraged to try giving more "yeses" than "nos" so children learn that they are heard and valued. When "no" is necessary, however, try praising children for accepting "no" before they realize the denied request. Example: "No, we cannot do that right now...(very quickly) Wow, good job accepting no!"

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