SELF in Schools: Problem Solving through the Sanctuary Model

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WHO ARE WE?

- ANDRUS
- Private, social sector
- Mission: ANDRUS nurtures social and emotional wellbeing in children and their families by delivering a broad range of vital services and by providing research, training and innovative program models that promote standards of excellence for professional performance in and beyond our service community.
- Mental Health Division: clinic-based & school-based clinical services in Yonkers, White Plains & Peekskill, NY

THE SANCTUARY MODEL

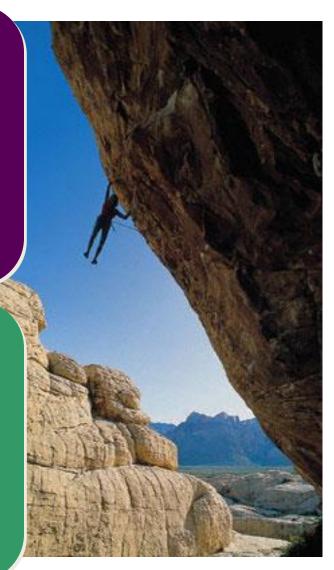


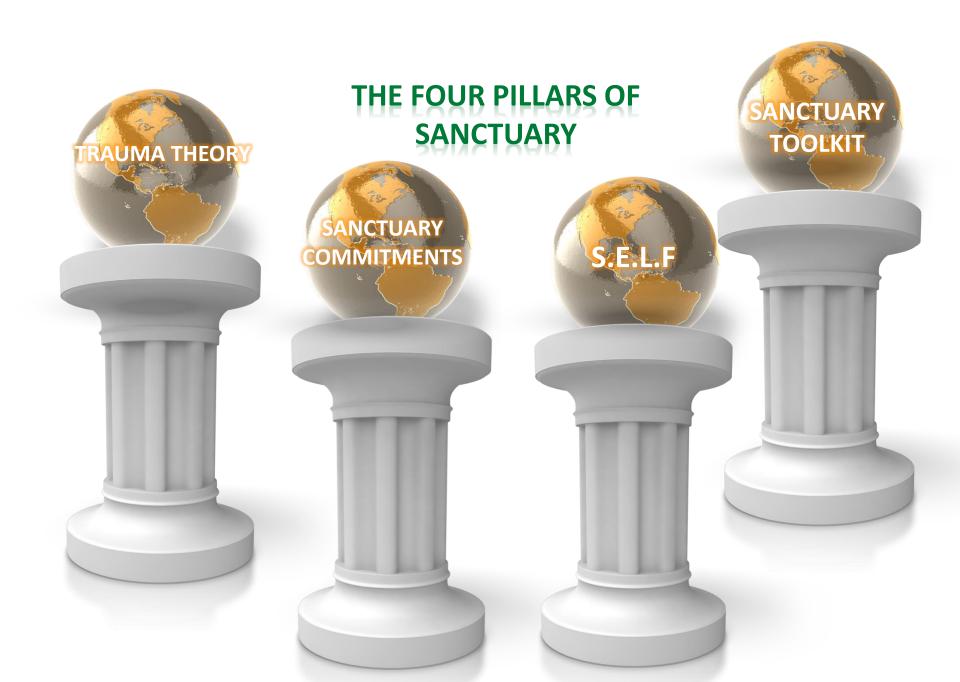
In a nutshell.....Sanctuary is a treatment and organizational change model that integrates trauma theory with the creation of therapeutic communities which provide safety for both clients and the staff who work with them.

BASIC BELIEFS OF THE SANCTUARY MODEL

A belief that adversity is an inherent part of human life, and that many of the behaviors that lead clients to care are directly related to those experiences – and that people and groups of people can heal from those experiences

A perspective that asks: "what's happened to you?" rather than "what's wrong with you?" when organizing goals and assessing strengths and challenges





COMMUNITY MEETING



How are you feeling?

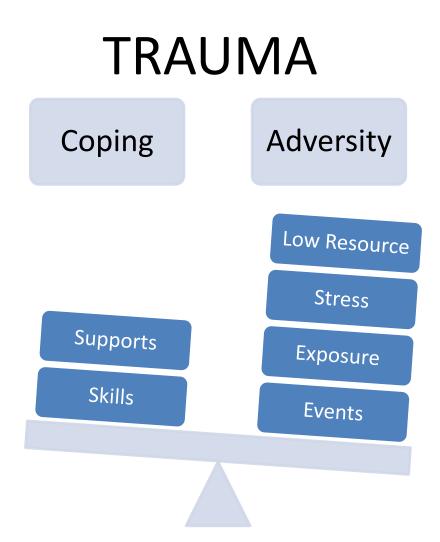
What is your goal?

Who can you ask for help?

"What's wrong with you?"

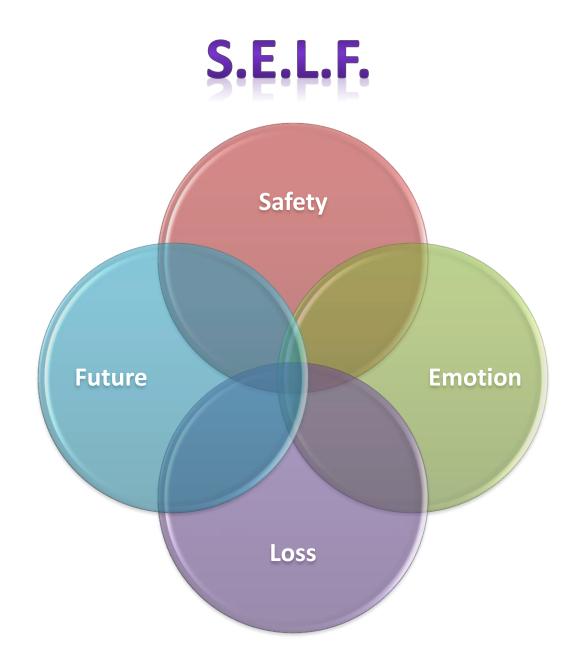
ΤO

"What happened to you?"



Sanctuary Beliefs

#1 Adversity is Universal#2 What's Happened?



S.E.L.F.

A way of organizing complexity

Dynamic and nonlinear

Phases you move in and out of, not stages you climb

An accessible language Gets everyone on the same page Applicable to children, adults, families, staff and organization





No violence to others in any form: physical, emotional, verbal, or sexual

Absence of self-destructive behavior and/or bullying

Absence of substance abuse

Healthy, safe, relational behavior

Avoidance of risk-taking behavior

Good health practices

Healthy, nonviolent disciplinary practices

PSYCHOLOGICAL SAFETY

Self-protection

Self-knowledge

Self-efficacy

Self-esteem

Self-empowerment

Self-control

Self-discipline



PSYCHOLOGICAL SAFETY COUNTS

Education and social experience create healthy neural networks between the frontal lobes and subcortical emotion centers, primarily the amygdala.

Education is a critical influence on strengthening neocortical control and self-awareness.

Teaching can facilitate the process of neural integration by strengthening pathways that lead to the integration of affect, language and cognition.

Subject matter is important, but the manner in which it is taught is just as important.



Safe attachments

Safety in the classroom, gym, lunchroom, recess

Exercise of responsible authority

Social responsibility

WHY SOCIAL SAFETY COUNTS

Nature and quality of teacher-child and peer-peer social and academic interactions impact brain development, attention and learning.

The nature of social and educational interactions play an active role in shaping brain growth

Brain development is highly malleable and strongly impacted by experience

Experience throughout childhood leads to the strengthening and integration or the fragmentation of neural networks.



"Everything I Ever Needed to Know, I Learned in Kindergarten" by Robert Fulghum

Share everything	
Play fair	
Don't hit people	
Put things back where you found them	
Clean up your own mess	
Don't take things that aren't yours	
Say you're sorry when you hurt somebody	
Wash your hands before you eat	K
Flush	\sum



Giving words for feelings: Mad, Sad, Scared, Glad, Shamed

Neither expressing nor suppressing, but managing

Trading in actions for words



WHY WE FOCUS ON EMOTIONS

Children who show the most impulsive and aggressive behavior have the least access to verbalizing and discussing their emotions.

Curricula focused on the emotional domain can lead to significant changes in both level of emotional awareness and behavior.

Attending patiently to children's emotions and their effects as a central part of classroom processes will lead to improved personal and academic outcomes.

Grieving

Saying goodbye

Refraining from Reenactment

Moving on / Transfers

Suspensions, Expulsions

Graduations



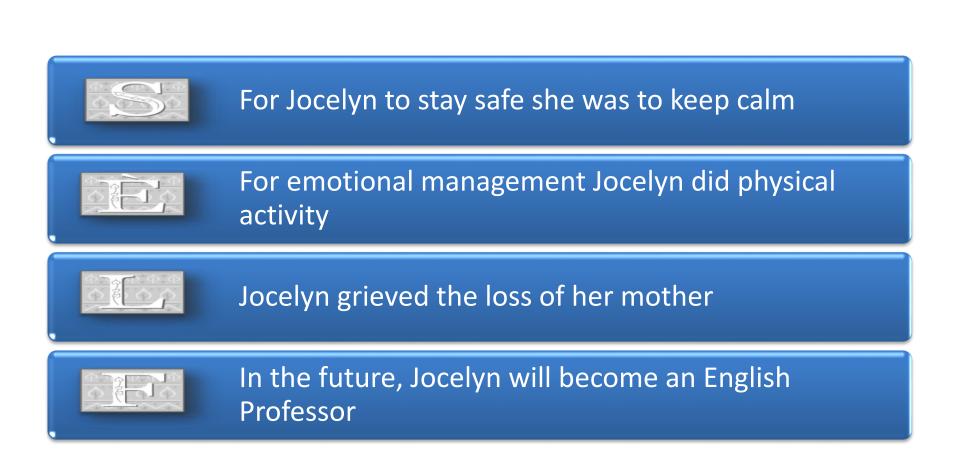




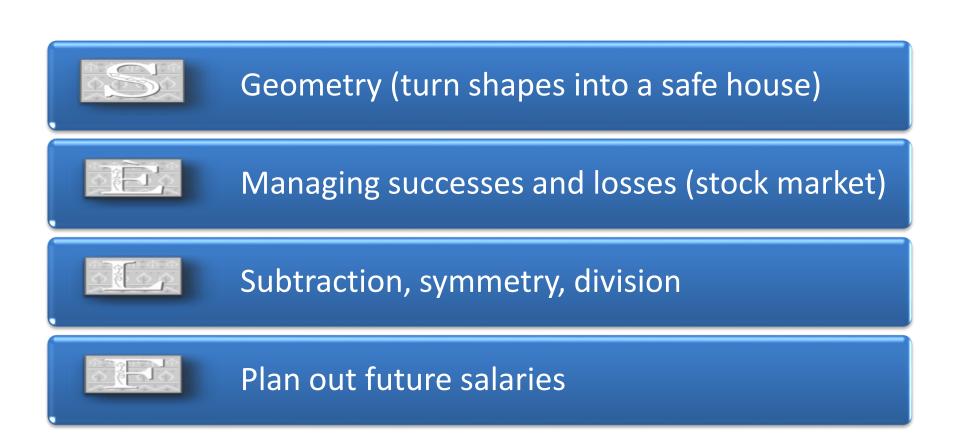
Changing trajectories	
New attractors	
Different choices	
Imagination	
Vision	
Creativity	
Fun	



STUDENT GENERATED S.E.L.F. EVALUATION













Identify feelings of historians and moments in history



Holocaust, slavery, fallen societies, etc



How does history affect the future?

Ms. Connally's Class Constitution

We the students and staff of Ms. Connally's class in order to form a safe environment, which allows us to more effectively manage our emotions, to address our issues of loss, and prepare for the future, agree to commit to the terms of this constitution. We will be present and attentive during all lessons and activities. We will be honest and practice sportsmanship. We are committed to being safe. We will care for ourselves and others in our community. We will commit to the goals that we make. We will work together in our community by letting go of problems and moving on. We will work to establish justice, secure liberty to ourselves under the guidance of the Sanctuary model and establish this Constitution for the members of Ms. Connally's class.



S.E.L.F. & ELA



Writing assignments



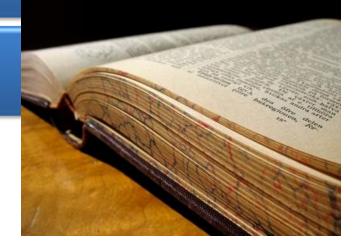
Explaining the emotions of an author of a poem, book or play



Characterization (Outsiders, Othello), letter writing



Future Family tree (future starts w/ you)











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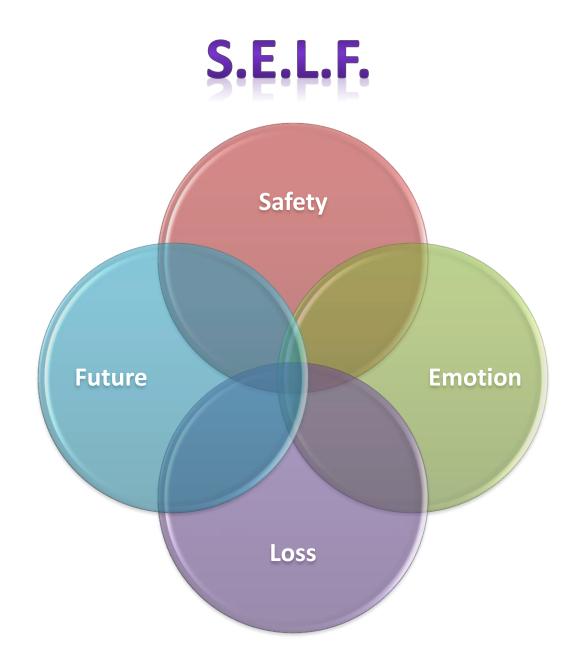












BE THE CHANGE YOU WANT TO SEE IN THE WORLD!!!

Thank you for committing to your team and GOOD LUCK!!

Leani Spinner, LCSW-R

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here, lemme help u smile