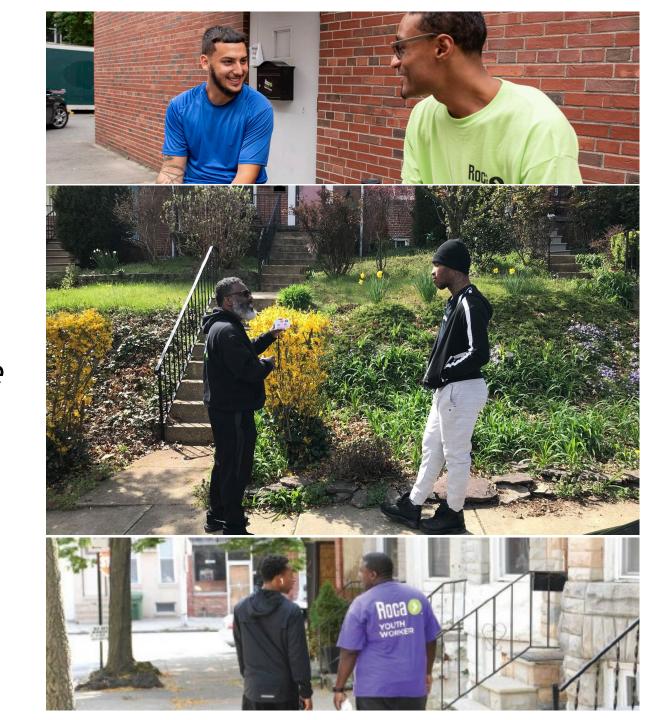
Brain Science, Trauma, & Supporting Change:

Working with Young Adults at the Center of Urban Violence

The Roca IMPACT INSTITUTE

THINK DIFFERENT. DO DIFFERENT.



INTRODUCTIONS



ROCA'S MISSION

Roca's mission is to be a relentless force in disrupting incarceration, poverty, and racism by engaging the young adults, police, and systems at the center of urban violence in relationships to address trauma, find hope, and drive change.

We work with 16-to-24-year-olds who have experienced extensive trauma and are the primary victims or drivers of urban violence. They are often:

- Involved in the criminal justice system
- Have low literacy and typically no HS degree/GED
- Have no formal or sustained employment history
- Involved with guns, gangs, and drugs
- Have failed out or dropped out of programs, schools, and jobs
- May be young parents

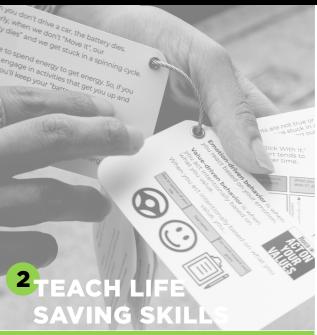
ROCA 101



WHAT WE DO



We do relentless outreach and build transformational relationships with young people to develop the foundation for change. We meet basic needs, make meaningful connections, and provide moments feeling free from harm.



We teach a relatable and simple version of **CBT** in the streets – and anywhere a young person is.



We create tailored programs that serve as spaces for young people to change, not when they are "ready," but as they still struggle.



We relentlessly reach out to system partners, build relationships, and jointly practice new skills that produce better outcomes.

WHO WE ARE & WHAT WE DO

The Roca Impact Institute equips institutions and individuals working at the center of urban violence with tools and strategies to address trauma, reduce violence, and improve outcomes for young people.

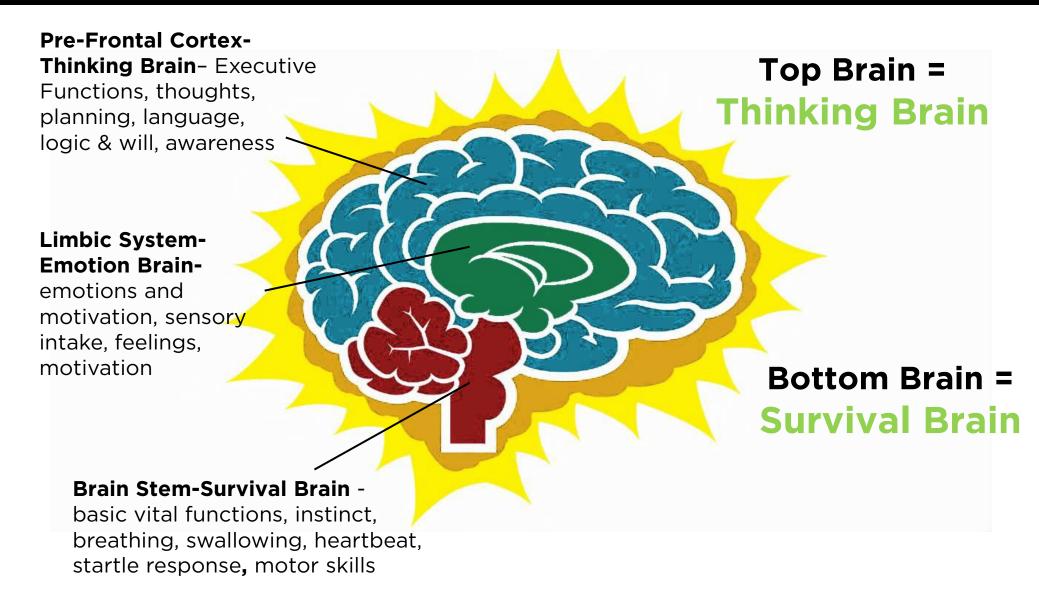
We do this through:

- Training in trauma informed interventions to build knowledge, skills, and practice
- Facilitation, design, and implementation of focused, coordinated approaches to support agency and systems change.
- Intensive coaching to build staff capacity and sustain change in agencies and systems

KEY CONCEPTS

- In order to prevent or reduce violence, we must understand the brain science.
- Trauma is fear that won't turn off.
- Change is possible, but it takes time and practice.
- Cognitive Behavioral Theory (CBT) based approaches help us identify and disrupt unhelpful patterns and support behavior change.

UNDERSTANDING THE BRAIN



SURVIVAL BRAIN

When we sense a threat or fear, our bodies are triggered into a full body fear response.

We get kicked into our **Bottom**, **Survival Brain** - and our Top Brain is essentially off-line.

We get kicked into our Survival Brain when we:

- Feel disrespected
- Do not feel in control in a situation
- Are not being listened to
- Perceive gestures or looks as threatening
- Are afraid
- Experience trauma



SURVIVAL BRAIN

What does it feel like in your body when you get triggered?

What does it look like when your young people are in survival brain?



UNDERSTANDING TRAUMA

"Trauma is fear that won't turn off."



Consider the psychological burden of living in fear every day—feeling like you are in a state of 'fight, flight and/or freeze' and/or 'seeking safety' every waking moment of the day.

- Dr. Alisha Moreland-Capuia

THE IMPACT OF TRAUMA

- Trauma changes the way the brain physically develops and functions
- Traumatic responses can easily be triggered by a look, sound, smell, thought or touch and drive reactive behaviors.
- Unaddressed trauma keeps us stuck in survival mode.

When we understand the brain science and the impact of trauma, we can actually find meaningful and effective ways to show up, support change, and reduce violence.

TRAUMA AND BEHAVIOR

"TRAUMA DECONTEXTUALIZED IN A PERSON LOOKS LIKE PERSONALITY.
TRAUMA DECONTEXTUALIZED IN A FAMILY LOOKS LIKE FAMILY TRAITS.
TRAUMA DECONTEXTUALIZED IN A PEOPLE LOOKS LIKE CULTURE."

- Resmaa Menakem

What Traumatic Behavior Responses Look Like....

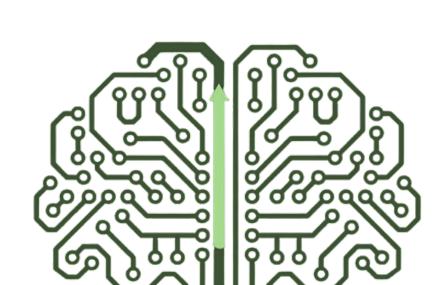
- Ongoing traumatic experience stored in the body keeping it in a constant state of tension ready to explode if triggered by a look, sound, smell, thought, or touch
- Hypersensitivity to threats and danger
- Challenges with relationships and trust
- Harder time identifying and managing emotions
- Difficulty with attention
- Feel an urgent need to control an environment
- Negative self-image
- Increased risk taking

We are not our behaviors.

WHAT IT MEANS FOR THE WORK

- Change takes multiple efforts over time
- It's not about who we are it's about what they need
- We need good tools and strategies to support them long-term
- It takes time but change is possible

NEUROPLASTICITY

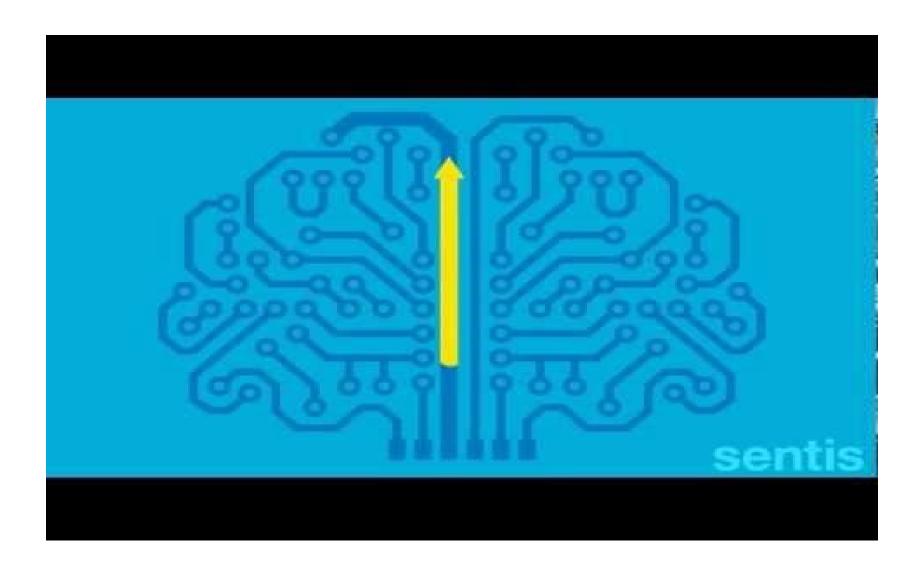


We have the capacity to heal from our trauma and change.

We can literally learn to rewire our brains.

NEUROPLASTICITY - PATTERNS, HABITS, PATHWAYS





COGNITIVE BEHAVIORAL THEORY

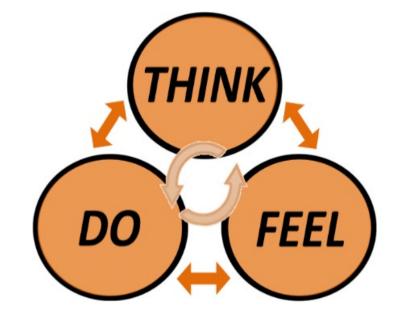
Situations happen. Each situation affects what we say in our head - THINK; what we feel in our bodies - FEEL; and what we do in response - DO.

These become our automatic responses.

We can get stuck in unhelpful Think-Feel-Do Cycles.

CBT skills help us:

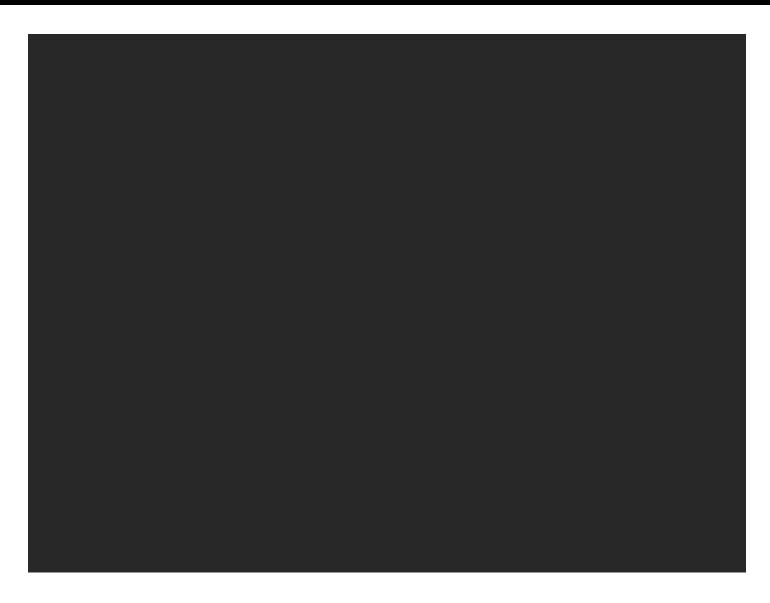
- Identify our think, feel, do cycles
- Pause, and use a skill to disrupt unhelpful cycles, and
- Do something different than we would normally do



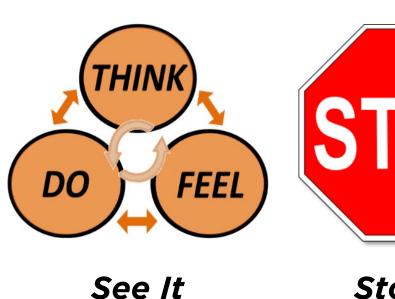
Over time, with repeated practice, disrupting old patterns by doing something different... we increase our ability to change.

THINK-FEEL-DO CYCLE





SUPPORTING BEHAVIOR CHANGE

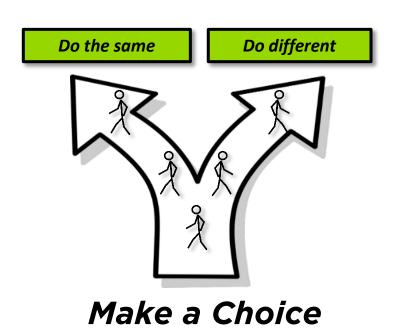




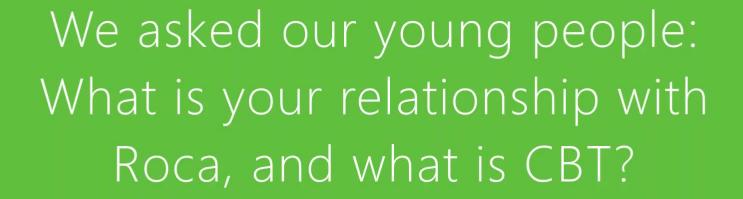




Disrupt It



SUPPORTING BEHAVIOR CHANGE



REVIEW OF KEY CONCEPTS

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Thank You!

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