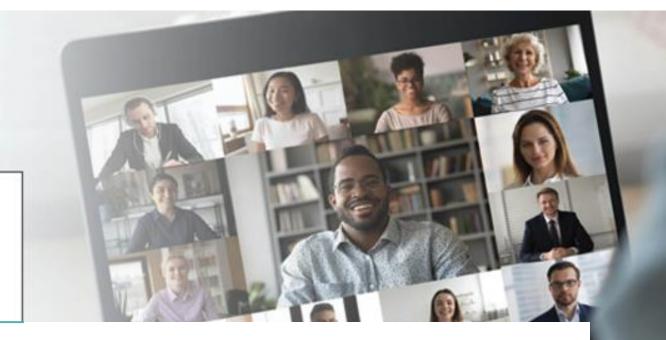
welcome





WEBINAR

Effective Approaches to Addressing Aggressive Behaviours



Land Acknowledgement

The land has always provided and sustained life and will continue to do so for years to come. As staff of the Ontario Principals' Council, we are aware that we live, work and derive benefit from the ancestral lands that have always been home to the Anishinaabek and the Omushkego Peoples, the inherent right-holders of these territories. As a partner in public education, I have a duty to learn, understand and redress the historical and ongoing impacts of colonialism. Individually and collectively, we have a responsibility to reconcile our relationship with the land, the Anishinaabek Peoples and the Omushkego Peoples.

I acknowledge that I am on the traditional territory of nations within nations including the Anishnabe, the Ojibwe and the Michi Saagiig, land which continues to be home to many diverse First Nations, Inuit and Métis peoples.

I am grateful for the enduring presence of Indigenous peoples as past, present and future caretakers of these lands on which I work and play.

I am committed to continue to deepen my understanding and learning about my role and how I can work toward decolonization as an individual and as part of a community. I am grateful to those who are my teachers and my partners.



Introduction to Our Presenters



Jenn Drudge
Provincial Parent Liaison,
Adopt4Life
Aggression Toward Family/Caregivers in Childhood and Adolescence (AFCCA)



Tanya Eichler
Clinical Lead,
Adopt4Life
Aggression Toward Family/Caregivers in Childhood and Adolescence (AFCCA)



Practical Strategies

Effective Approaches to Addressing Aggression Toward Families / Caregivers in Childhood & Adolescence (AFCCA)



Unless otherwise specified, all content is from the National Consortium on Aggression toward Family/Caregivers in Childhood & Adolescence (AFCCA)

Adopt4Life's AFCCA Family Supports Program

Tanya Eichler, Jenn Drudge



Meet the AFCCA Family Supports Program Team



Maude Champagne, RSW, MSW, PhD (C) Clinical Lead



Tanya Eichler, MCP, RP (Q)
Clinical Lead



Nancy Lockwood
Co-Director/Practice Lead



Ruby Alguire, RSW, MSW Equity Access Clinician



Jenn Drudge AFCCA Parent Liaison



Alice Audrain
READI+ Community Outreach and
Development Coordinator



Aggression toward Family/Caregivers in Childhood & Adolescence (AFCCA)

A pattern of behaviour described in childhood or adolescence, AFCCA is characterized by aggressive behaviour by a child or adolescent toward family members or other caregivers. This causes significant harm (physical and/or psychological) to the child / adolescent, the person(s) the behaviour is directed toward, and other witnessing family members.



This stems from a common difficulty in which the child struggles to find co-regulation with the adult(s), resulting in progressive challenges with self-regulation.

AFCCA is most often directed to parents, primary caregivers, and siblings in the home but can also be directed toward other caregivers in other settings. The behaviour commonly becomes entrenched and escalates over time.





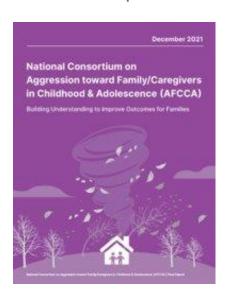
Additional AFCCA Information:

The Consortium's reports and findings are publicly available:

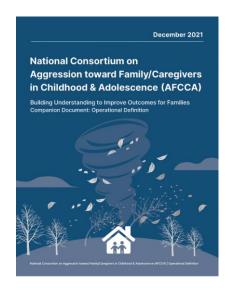
www.afcca-apfea.ca



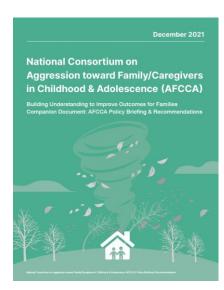
Full Report



Operational Definition



Policy Briefing

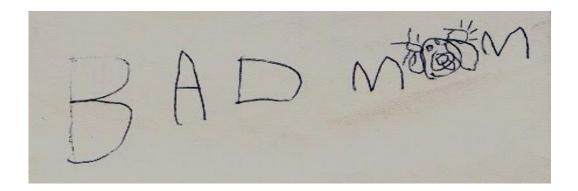






What are your assumptions about AFCCA?

The most common assumption about AFCCA is that a child is aggressive because of bad parenting.



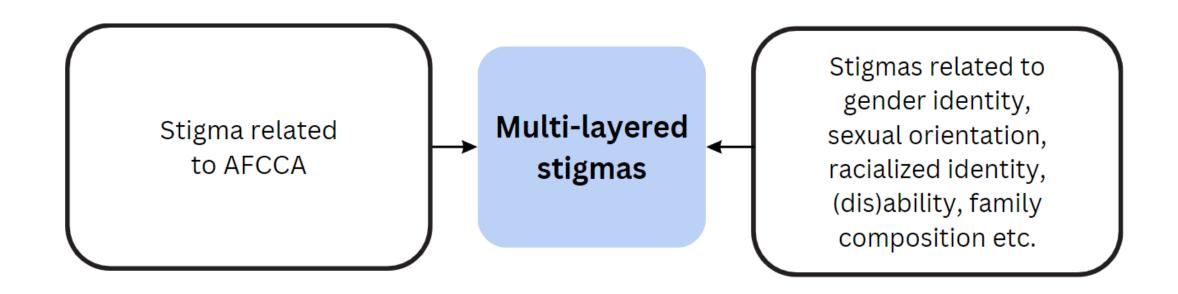
Well isn't that a shame," he said when asked about the survey's disturbing results. "When we all grew up that's the last thing you'd think of, was hitting a teacher or showing violence towards a teacher. I think honestly as well it starts at home. "Man, I'll speak for my parents, god forbid I ever went up and hit a teacher, I'd get twice the hit when I got home and I think everyone out there would say the same thing. "For the kids, you guys have to get your act together and don't ever go after a teacher."

Doug Ford





Multi-layered Stigma





AFCCA Family Supports Program

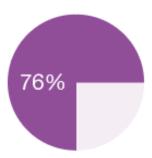
Programme de soutien pour la famille APFEA

Developed from The Chief Public Health Officer's Report on the State of Public Health in Canada 2019

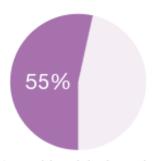


We asked families what AFCCA looks like in their homes

Families reported:



76% reported experiencing daily or weekly incidents of violence and or aggression



55% considered the intensity of behaviour at 8/10 or higher

Common behaviours include:

90%

Angry/aggressive outburst towards others

87%

Destroying property

89%

Psychological/emotional injury or harm to others

86%

Aggressive language or swearing

82%

Aggressive body language/posturing

79%

Physical injury or harm to others

62%

Physical injury or harm to self

74%

Threat of harm to others

54%

Psychological injury or harm to self

39%

Dangerous/risky behaviour outside the home

It is most often directed at:



caregiver(s)

76% Parent(s) or Self-I



72% Self-harm towards the youth themselves



48% Siblings



15% Pets/animals

in the house



7% Other extended

family



4%

Peers/friends



219

All of the above



AFCCA Family Supports Program

Programme de soutien pour la famille APFEA



There are frequently co-existing neurodevelopmental disabilities and related conditions:

Neurodevelopmental Disorder

Suspected FASD

FASD processing disorder

adhd anxietydisability anxiety

Attachment Disorder

disorder with adhd

Disorder and Learning Developmental Trauma

efiant Disorder

sleep disorder

Disorder Autism

anxiety disorder

Sensory Processing

Depressive Disorder



disorder and language



Why children use aggression?

Self-regulation difficulties stemming from:

- Perception
- Attachment
- Anxiety
- Developmental age
- Shame
- Abuse history
- Trauma (intergenerational trauma)
- Prenatal Alcohol Exposure (drugs)
- Aggressive scripts
- Modeling
- Priming

What can be changed?
What if the child's behaviour
won't improve?



AFCCA Family Supports Program

Programme de soutien pour la famille APFEA



Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD)

- Between 4% to 6 % of Canadians.
- FASD impacts more people in Canada than Autism Spectrum Disorder,
 Cerebral Palsy, and Down syndrome <u>combined</u>.
- More than 90% of individuals with FASD have mental health issues.

CanFASD, 2023





Dysmaturity

Executive functioning issues

Impulse Control

Confabulation

Adaptive Functioning issues

Judgement

90% have sleep issues

Whole body disorder

Only 10% of them have facial features



FASD and Me Mentorship Program

Until Next Time—School | FASD & Me: For Teens video series (youtube.com)







Let's Talk About the Home/School Tension

- Blame
- Expectations
- Demands
- Shame
- •"Us" vs. "Them"
- Lack of Unified Approach





Shame

Shame is "I am bad" rather than "I did something wrong and need to learn and fix it".

Shame is intolerable and leads to denial, deflection and escalation.

In the adult, shame looks like not asking for help, social isolation, withdrawing from child's presence or attacking.

Antidotes to shame for caregiver: social support, validation, compassion, self control, standing firm in one's values

Antidotes to shame for children: Mind reading, describe intentions, relational gestures, notice effort

Public Opinion: Violence thrives in secrecy, the child need to experience adults as being supportive, open, transparent



'agression envers les parents et la famille dans l'enfance et l'adolescence



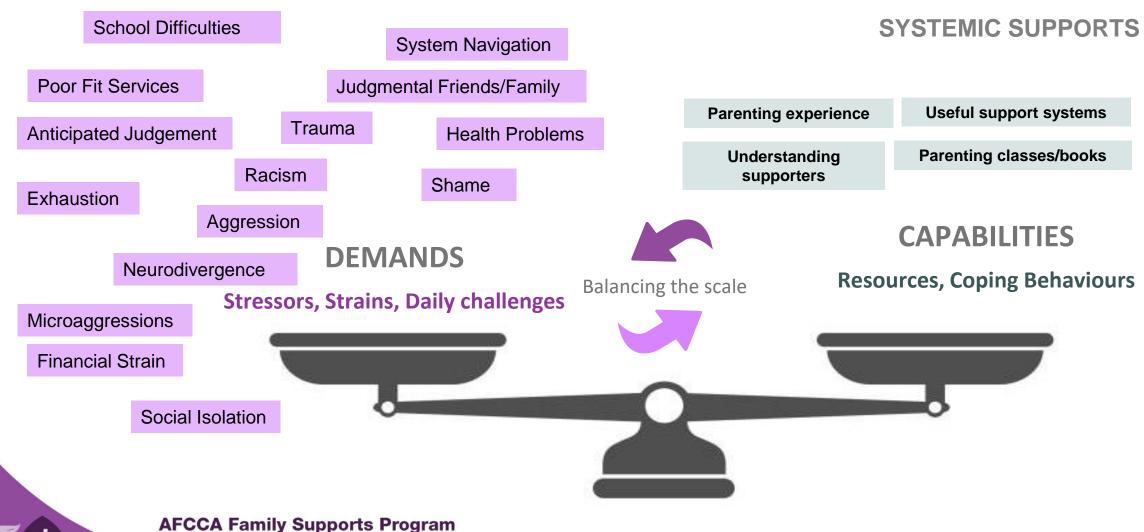
Case Study: Cindy and John

Imagine the Whole Story



Case Study Example

SYSTEMIC STRESSORS/CONSTRAINTS





Programme de soutien pour la famille APFEA

What do Caregivers Need?

Validate

Recognize that AFCCA is not rare, that it is difficult and complex. Recognize that caregivers are the experts on their own child and are often highly skilled in their role.

Acknowledge feelings

Parents are afraid, ashamed, feeling like failures and have tried everything they know already. They need help!

Support

We recognize that resources are scarce and thin. We need to collaborate, be creative to find resources. Understand that caregivers are overwhelmed and when you have to say "no" because you can't help, they may be crushed/angry/frustrated and scared to go home with their child.

Destigmatize

Caregivers have already been judged and are ready to be judged again. Remember that they have done their best with any resources they have and they need help, not judgement.





AFCCA and the Nuclear Family

- The Westernized assumption that the Nuclear Family is the best for a child may need to be challenged
- Dr. Bruce Perry sites the loss of the village as detrimental to the well being and healing of a traumatized child
- Covid has had a detrimental effect on all interpersonal connections
- Children with complex needs require a larger village and end up extremely isolated; more so when AFCCA is involved
- The Nuclear Family is not enough for the children we see

www.mother.ly

In the absence of The Village, mothers struggle most - Motherly



AFCCA Family Supports Program

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Helpful Approaches

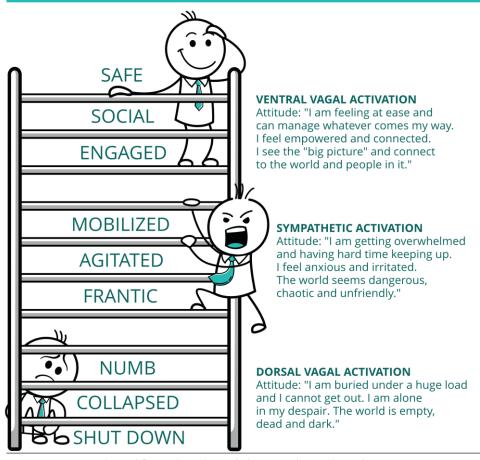






Polyvagal Theory

AUTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEM AS A LADDER



Adapted from The Polyvagal Theory in Therapy by Deb Dana





What is Nonviolent Resistance?

The NVR Approach - Publications and Research | Haim Omer (haimomer-nvr.com)





NVR core components

Rallying supporters

Resisting

De-escalation

Prioritizing your concerns

Family versus child-focused

Restorative time

Relational gestures

Addressing shame and trauma

Parental presence

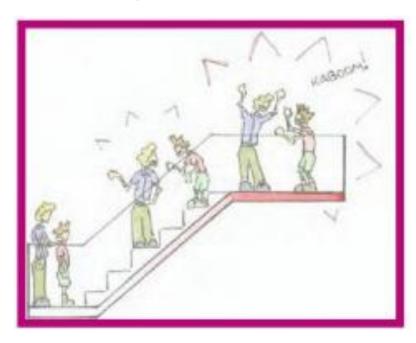
Safety planning

Giving-in Escalation or Join Escalation

PATTERN 1

Joint escalation

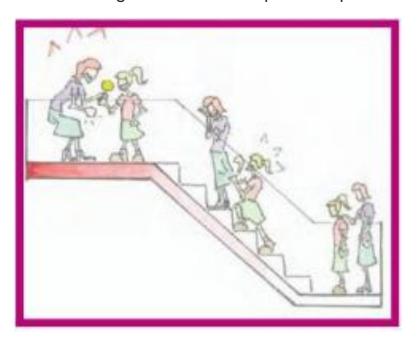
Your child raises their voice, you raise your voice, your child shouts, you shout, your child shouts louder, you should louder. The argument can end in violence on both sides.



PATTERN 2

Giving-in Escalation

Your child shouts and demands, after a while you give in and let them have their way. Your child learns that they get their own way if they make enough fuss and will repeat this pattern as often as they can.



Non-Violent Resistance (NVR): Guidelines for parents of children or adolescents with violent or destructive behaviours. Ocleas NHS Foundation Trust (2007).

De-escalation and Co-regulation Strategies

- 1. Create a Safety plan when things are calm Ask for help!
- 2. Slow down
 Ground yourself
 Processing speed
- 3. Match intensity, not emotion
- 4. Call on supporters
- 5. Distract/Nourish





De-escalation

Focus on managing risk

Delay your response

Lower your arousal state

Strike when the iron is cold

De-escalation
doesn't aim at
changing the
child's behaviour
but lower
everyone
emotional states



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The Problem with Punishment





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Accommodations versus Enabling

- Is the accommodation helping your child to gradually cope more?
- Is it helping your child avoid more and more?
- Are we trying to avoid triggers at all cost?





The importance of community and supporters

Isolation Grows:

- Aggression
- Shame
- Exhaustion
- Powerlessness

VS

Community supports:

- Respite/relationship for child
- De-escalation help
- Understanding/connection
- Ideas/problem solving
- Buffer against adversity
- Feeling supported, connected

Friends

After school activity, fun, sense of belonging, stress reduction.

Family friends

Respite assistance, food help, emotional and practical support

Siblings

Social emotional skills, cooperation, empathy, relationship building

Extended family member

Cultural teachings, skills, traditions, activities, healthy self-esteem

Child

Parent/ Caregiver

Extended family member

Help with appointments and driving, everyday tasks, emotional and practical support



Teacher

Behavioural assistance, emotional regulation, positive influences

Social workers

Housing, healthcare, resources and advice, crisis support, employment

Family friend

Comfort, stress reduction, help when child is dysregulated



Adopt4Life's AFCCA Family Supports Program





Possible Outcomes of a Collaborative Approach



Family feels more competent



Family feels more connected



Changes in perspective/



Improvement in child to parent relationship



Better selfregulation (parent)



Better boundaries







Considerations with Strength Based Approach

Invisible Disability

- Parents have spent years teaching people to see and understand their child's disability/challenges
- Fear of underestimation/ lack of recognition of problem

Perception of Aggression

- Parents have heard people say "that's how boys are" or "he'll grow out of it
- "Bad Kid"

"I see your child's strengths and I also see how difficult your struggle must be"



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Clinician-led AFCCA workshops are available for professionals, service providers, agencies and parents / caregivers.

Topics include:

- AFCCA 101
- Strategies showing promise: Non-violent resistance (NVR); Neuro De-escalation; Polyvagal Theory
- Safety planning
- Building circles of support
- Creative respite strategies
- Peer mentorship

To book: afccasupport@adopt4life.com





AFCCA TIPSHEETS

Relational Gestures

Relational gestures - often called Reconciliation gestures in NVR (Non-Violent Resistance) - are spontaneous but small gestures that communicate unconditional love and care for your child.

They are not a reward for good behaviour! Instead, there are a way to build connection with your child. They are done regularly, regardless of whether or not they are accepted by the child.

Relational gestures should be:

- Small
- About connection
- · Not after a major meltdown
- · Not about getting something in return

Examples:

- · Leave a note in their lunch box
- · Give them a ride
- · Cook their favorite meal
- · Send a nice text Tell them "I love you"
- · Help them with a task
- · Buy them chewing gum
- · Sit with them while they play video games or watch TV
- Spend extra time just listening to them
- · Praise their efforts ("I know it is hard for you to wake up in the morning, thanks for being on time!")

Children and youth who have complex brains and display AFCCA often have a negative perception of themselves, and of their family members. When AFCCA is experienced in the family, difficult relationships and negative interactions may become more entrenched. Relational gestures aim at reconnecting the parent with his/her caring role, changing the perception of the child toward the parent and restoring positive elements to the parent-child relationship. Noticing the good will help you fill your child's rainbow basket (see basket tip sheet).





Adopt4Life's AFCCA Family Supports Program

50

AFCCA TIPSHEETS

Rallying Supporters

A guide on how to recruit supports for your family.

Social support is an important buffer against adversity.

Together we can brave the "storm" with more resources and supports. These are some benefits of having supporters:

- · Helps us feel more capable
- Helps us feel connected
- Can aid in preventing moments of aggression
- · Improves quality of life for the whole family

Common obstacles to finding Supporters:

"So many people don't get it! We have been 'burned' in the past."

"I'm concerned they will call CAS."

"It's very embarassing."

'I don't want to be a burden on other people."

"I don't have anvone."

"I don't want to shame my child."

Your RPL or AFFCA Clinical Lead can help guide you around the obstacles and train your supporters about what you and your children really need and how they can help.

Family support network map

An example of what your family's map could look like:

Friends After school activity. fun, sense of belonging, stress reduction.

Child

Respite assistance. food help, emotional and

Social emotional skills cooperation, empathy practical support relationship building

Extended family member Cultural teachings, skills, traditions, activities, healthy self-esteem

Parent/ Caregiver

Extended family member Help with appointments and driving, everyday tasks, emotional and practical support

Types of Supporters

These people may already be in

They can fall into the emotional

· Mental health professionals

school or extracurriculars

· teachers/instructors from

· People at cultural facilities

· FASD or other workers

· Neighbours and peers

· Other adoptive parents and

worship)

· Extended family

caregivers

(for example, at place of

or practical category, and can be:

our lives or in our community.

· Educational assistants



Teacher Behavioural assistance. emotional regulation,

Social workers Housing, healthcare, resources and advice, positive influences crisis support, employment

Family friend Comfort, stress reduction help when child is dysregulated









Stay Connected with us!

Families formed through adoption, kin or customary care can join Adopt4Life at

Join Our Community!





How can professionals help?

- Acknowledge what is happening
- Offer de-escalation strategies
- Find respite programs
- Support development of safety plans
- Attend our trainings

Register as a professional to stay connected and receive updates, information, and connect to resources at www.adopt4life.com/professionals



Assumptions Again







#StrongerTogether

afccasupport@adopt4life.com

