

Selfcare & Advocacy: Meal Preps for the Soul

Stacy A. S. Williams, PhD., LP School of Education University at Albany







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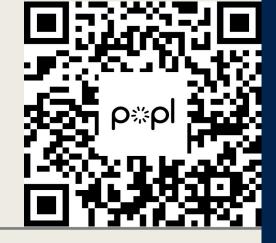
Stacy A. S. Williams, PhD., LP School of Education University at Albany

Hair Club for Men Commercial





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About Me

Immigrant

Jamaican

School Psychologist

Practitioner Scholar

Systems Consultant

Not an Expert

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About Me





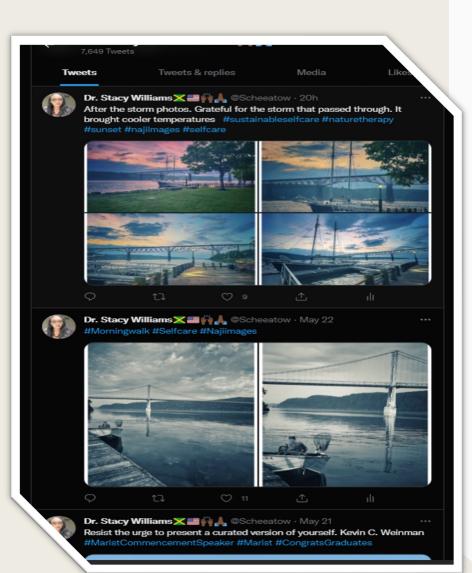










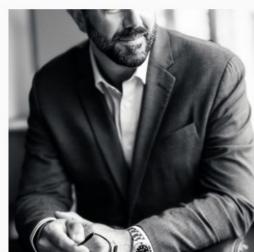




















Community Guidelines



STAY ENGAGED



EXPECT TO EXPERIENCE DISCOMFORT



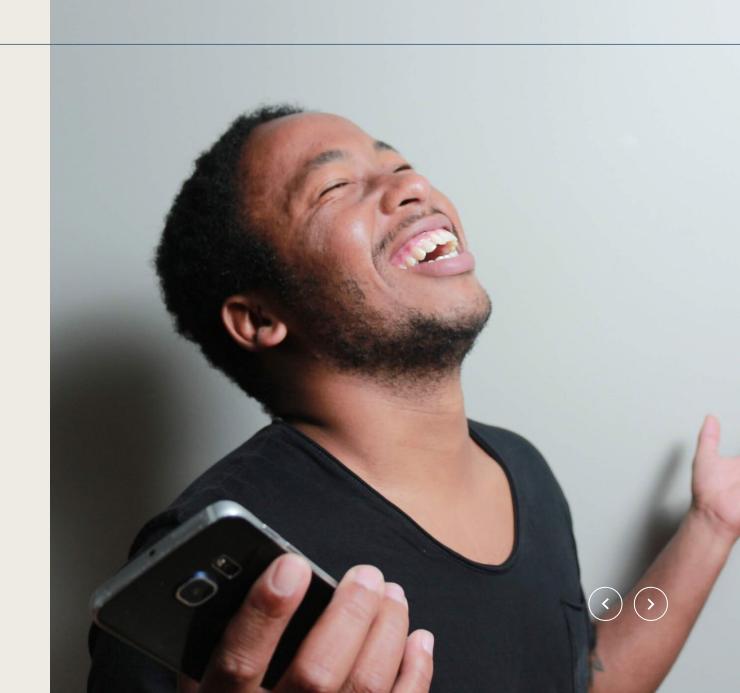
SPEAK YOUR TRUTH

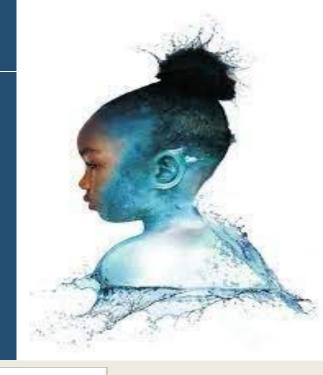


EXPECT AND ACCEPT A LACK OF CLOSURE

Learning Objectives

- explore the relationship between social justice advocacy and racial trauma
- examine the relationship between toxic stress/racial trauma and achievement
- examine the dynamics between advocacy and selfcare
- identify sustainable <u>selfcare</u>
 <u>routines</u>





Social Justice: "both a <u>process</u> and a <u>goal</u> that requires <u>action</u>. School psychologists work to ensure the protection of the educational rights, opportunities, and well-being of all children, especially <u>those whose voices have been muted, identities</u> <u>obscured, or needs ignored</u>. Social justice requires promoting nondiscriminatory practices and the empowerment of families and communities. School psychologists enact <u>social justice through</u> <u>culturally responsive professional practice and advocacy</u> to create schools, communities, and systems that ensure equity and fairness for all children and youth" (National Association of School Psychologists [NASP] Board of Directors, 2017).

Gender and Sex	
History and Theoretical Concepts	
Power, Prejudice, and Oppression	
Race and Racism	
Allyship and Advocacy	
Culture and Religion	
(Dis)ability and Size Discrimination	





https://tsp.wildapricot.org/resources/Documents/2022%20TSP%20Black%20Leaders%20Flye







Accomplice

Ally

Amplify Voices

Inclusion







Accomplice: an individual <u>who leverages their privilege</u> at the expense of the comfort or safety afforded by that privilege to <u>obstruct or stop the oppression</u> of minoritized groups, often at the direction of members of those groups, in order <u>to prevent injustice or advance</u> social justice.

As such, accomplices ally with the minoritized individuals, groups, or communities with whom they act in solidarity, but not all allyship reflects accompliceship, as the latter is distinguished by <u>direct action that carries risk to the accomplice</u>.





Ally: to act in solidarity with individuals from minoritized groups by using one's privilege to obstruct or stop oppression in collaboration and partnership with individuals from minoritized groups **in order to advance social justice**. Note that here, ally is a verb, not a noun, and thus refers to action (i.e., to ally or practice allyship).



Amplify Voices (Amplification of Voices): refers to the <u>act of</u> <u>consciously increasing visibility</u> of the opinions, beliefs, and knowledge of marginalized people by allowing them to share their own lived experiences and work (e.g., citing Black or Indigenous authors, retweeting Black authors, including Black researchers in syllabi).



Inclusion: <u>fostering belonging through authentic participation and</u> <u>engagement</u>, which may be distinguished from diversity or representation by the acceptance and <u>valuation of minoritized individuals and groups</u> <u>and their contributions</u>, <u>rather than mere presence</u>.

Awareness of Self

Awareness of Others

Advocacy

Action

Shriberg, Bonner, Sarr, Walker, Hyland, & Chester, 2008

Provide information to families about rights and resources and help them access the resources.

Model advocacy behaviors and engage other colleagues in advocacy activities such as joint committees to address policies, guidelines, and so on.

Engage in behaviors and actions that demonstrate responsibility for addressing social justice issues.

Have the courage to differ in opinion from others and take personal responsibility for addressing social justice issues with colleagues.

Address and discuss situations, guidelines, and practices that are barriers to achieving and promoting equity.









Advocacy Scale

http://mari.st/fd



Advocacy Competencies Self-Assessment (ACSA) Surveyo

Directions: To assess your own co'mpetence and effectiveness as a social justice change agent, respond to the following statements as honestly and accurately as possible.

STATEMENTS	ALMOST ALWAYS	SOMETIMES	ALMOST NEVER
I alert community or school groups with concerns that I become aware of through my work with clients/students.			
I prepare written and multi-media materials that demonstrate how environmental barriers contribute to client/student development.			
I distinguish when problems need to be resolved through social advocacy.			
social, political and economic conditions			
			1
. I am able to communicate in ways that are ethical and appropriate when taking on issues of oppression public.			
	It is difficult for me to identify client's strengths and resources. I am comfortable with negotiating for relevant services on behalf of client/students. I alert community or school groups with concerns that I become aware of through my work with clients/students. I use data to demonstrate urgency for systemic change. I prepare written and multi-media materials that demonstrate how environmental barriers contribute to client/student development. I distinguish when problems need to be resolved through social advocacy. It is difficult for me to identify whether social, political and economic conditions affect client/student development. I am skilled at helping clients/students gain access to needed resources. I develop alliances with groups working for social change. I am able to analyze the sources of political power and social systems that influence client/student development. I am able to communicate in ways that are ethical and appropriate when taking on issues of oppression public. I seek out and join with potential allies to confront oppression. I find it difficult to recognize when client/student concerns reflect responses to	It is difficult for me to identify client's strengths and resources. I am comfortable with negotiating for relevant services on behalf of client/students. I alert community or school groups with concerns that I become aware of through my work with clients/students. I use data to demonstrate urgency for systemic change. I prepare written and multi-media materials that demonstrate how environmental barriers contribute to client/student development. I distinguish when problems need to be resolved through social advocacy. It is difficult for me to identify whether social, political and economic conditions affect client/student development. I am skilled at helping clients/students gain access to needed resources. I develop alliances with groups working for social change. I am able to analyze the sources of political power and social systems that influence client/student development. I am able to communicate in ways that are ethical and appropriate when taking on issues of oppression public. I seek out and join with potential allies to confront oppression. I find it difficult to recognize when client/student concerns reflect responses to	It is difficult for me to identify client's strengths and resources. I am comfortable with negotiating for relevant services on behalf of client/students. I alert community or school groups with concerns that I become aware of through my work with clients/students. I use data to demonstrate urgency for systemic change. I prepare written and multi-media materials that demonstrate how environmental barriers contribute to client/student development. I distinguish when problems need to be resolved through social advocacy. It is difficult for me to identify whether social, political and economic conditions affect client/student development. I am skilled at helping clients/students gain access to needed resources. I develop alliances with groups working for social change. I am able to analyze the sources of political power and social systems that influence client/student development. I am able to communicate in ways that are ethical and appropriate when taking on issues of oppression public. I seek out and join with potential allies to confront oppression. I find it difficult to recognize when client/student concerns reflect responses to

 I am able to identify barriers that impede the well being of individuals and 	
vulnerable groups.	
15. I identify strengths and resources that community members bring to the process of systems change.	
 I am comfortable developing an action plan to make systems changes. 	
I disseminate information about oppression to media outlets.	
 I support existing alliances and movements for social change. 	
 I help clients/students identify external barriers that affect their development. 	
 I am comfortable with developing a plan of action to confront barriers that impact clients/students. 	
 I assess my effectiveness when interacting with community and school groups. 	
 I am able to recognize and deal with resistance when involved with systems advocacy. 	
 I am able to identify and collaborate with other professionals who are involved with disseminating public information. 	
 I collaborate with allies in using data to promote social change. 	
 I assist clients/students with developing self-advocacy skills. 	
 I am able to identify allies who can help confront barriers that impact client/student development. 	
 I am comfortable collaborating with groups of varying size and backgrounds to make systems change. 	
 I assess the effectiveness of my advocacy efforts on systems and its constituents. 	
I assess the influence of my efforts to awaken the general public about oppressive barriers that impact clients/students.	
 I lobby legislators and policy makers to create social change. 	

Directions for scoring:

Score numbers 1, 7, and 13 first, and then record the score next to the corresponding number below:

Almost Never = 4 points Sometimes = 2 points Almost Always= 0 points

Then score the remaining items by recording the score next to the appropriate number.

Almost Always= 4 points Sometimes = 2 points Almost Never = 0 points

Total the number of points earned for each domain. Then, add the total scored earned for the 6 domains to find out your advocacy rating scale.

1 3 5 11 15.	ion
19. 21. 23. 29. Total: Total:	

Client/Student Advocacy	Systems Advocacy	Social/Political Advocacy
2 8 14 20 26	4 10 16 22 28	6 12 18 24 30
Total:	Total:	Total:

Advocacy 4

Advocacy Rating Scale:

100-120	You're on the way to becoming a strong and effective social change agent.	
70-99	You've got some of the pieces in place. However, you need to do some work to develop your competence in specific advocacy areas in order to be an effective social change agent.	
69 & Below	If you earn low scores in certain advocacy domains (e.g., client/student empowerment, systems advocacy), obtaining training in these areas can greatly improve your effectiveness as a social justice counseling advocate. If being an advocate at the client/student level is a low area, you can expand your repertoire by familiarizing yourself with feminist counseling principles and multicultural counseling competencies. If however, low scores are in a majority of domains you may want to reconsider your commitment to being a social justice advocate.	
	Social Justice Advocacy	

Note: Advocacy Competencies Self-Assessment Survey
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Client/Student Empowerment Community Collaboration

Public Information

Client/Student Advocacy

Systems Advocacy Social/Political Advocacy



In what areas of advocacy do you **excel**? In what areas do you need to work on?

https://www.vogue.co.uk/arts-and-lifestyle/article/non-optical ally-guide







What is your understanding of Racial Trauma?

Why is this an important topic for as practitioners?

http://mari.st/fh





Traumatic **Events**

Historical Trauma

> Racial Trauma



Traumatic events



Traumatic events involve (1 experiencing a serious injury to oneself or witnessing a serious injury to or the death of someone else; (2) facing imminent threats of serious injury or death to oneself or others; or (3) experiencing a violation of personal physical integrity.

Child traumatic stress occurs when children's exposure to traumatic events overwhelms their ability to cope with what they have experienced.

https://www.nctsn.org/resources/addressing-race-and-trauma-classroom-resource-educators

Historical

Trauma



Historical trauma is a form of <u>trauma that impacts entire communities</u>. It refers to cumulative emotional and psychological wounding, as a result of group traumatic experiences, transmitted <u>across generations within a community</u> (SAMHSA, 2016; Yehuda et al., 2016).

This type of trauma is often associated with racial and ethnic population groups in the US who have suffered major intergenerational losses and assaults on their culture and well-being.



Traumatic events that occur as a result of witnessing or experiencing racism, discrimination, or structural prejudice (also known as institutional racism) can have a profound impact on the mental health of individuals exposed to these events. Racial trauma (also known as race based traumatic stress) refers to the stressful impact or emotional pain of one's experience with racism and discrimination (Carter, 2007).

Common traumatic stress reactions reflecting racial trauma include increased vigilance and suspicion, increased sensitivity to threat, sense of a foreshortened future, and more maladaptive responses tostress such as aggression or substance use (Com-aDsiaz, 2016).

https://omh.ny.gov/omhweb/cultural_competen ce/the_mental_health_effects_of_racism.pdf



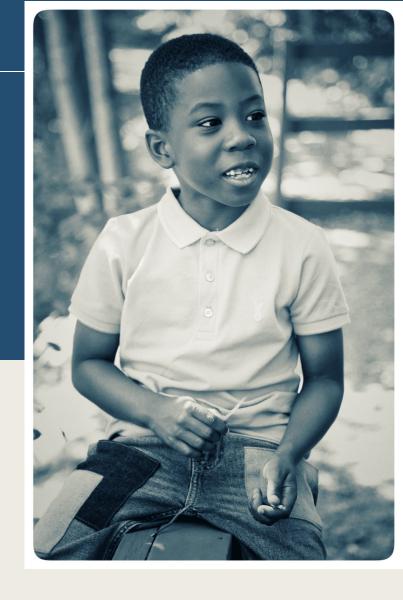
Carter et al. (2017) defines **race-based traumatic stress (RBTS)** as a "racial encounter that is emotionally painful, sudden and out of **the individual's control** results in reactions, some of which overlap with PTSD symptoms and also involve other criteria unrelated to PTSD that can result in RBTS injury (p. 31). " In his definition, **the encounter is experienced directly** by the individual.

Helms, Nicolas, and Green (2012) argue that PTSD symptoms may result from "direct cataclysmic racial or ethnic cultural events, vicarious or witnessed cataclysmic events, and racial and cultural macroaggressions (p.68).



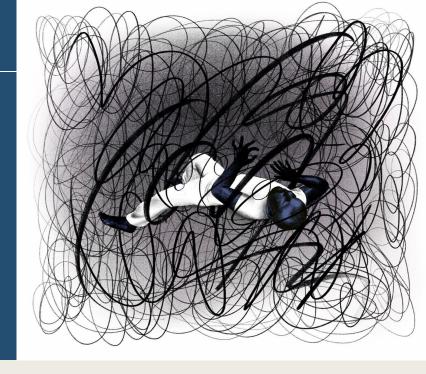
Regardless of the theoretical orientation, the <u>trauma</u> <u>of racism</u> refers to the increasing and negative impact of racism on the lives of individuals from minoritized communities. When these experiences are **repetitive and unresolved**, they may create "severe emotional pain and distress that can overwhelm a person's and community's ability to cope, creating feelings of powerlessness (Lebron, Morrison, Ferris, Alcantara, Cummings, Parker, & McKay, 2015, p.10)."

Several studies have shown a consistent and strong relationship between <u>racial discrimination and negative mental health</u> <u>outcomes</u> including increased depression and anxiety, decreased self-worth and self-esteem, as well as psychological maladjustment (e.g., Davis et al., 2017; Priest et al., 2013; Seaton et al., 2008).



Racial

Trauma



Specifically, studies have reported that Black youth who encounter discrimination and racism experience negative
negative
negative
mental health outcomes including low self-esteem and symptoms of depression
(Davis et al., 2017; Harris- Britt et al., 2007; Thomas et al., 2010). One study by Seaton et al. (2008) reported that 87% of African American youth and 90% of Caribbean Black youth indicated that they had experienced at least one discriminatory incident within a given year. Furthermore, the authors noted that perceived discrimination was associated with increased depressive symptoms, decreased self-esteem, and decreased life satisfaction for both groups.

Similar findings have also been reported for other REM youth (Davis et al., 2017; Gartner et al., 2014). Additionally, recent research has found an association between experiencing <u>covert racism in the form of microaggressions</u> (i.e., indirect and subtle forms of discrimination) and <u>suicidal ideation in Black and Latinx youth</u>; moreover, experiences of discrimination were associated with increased suicidal ideation over time for Black youth (Madubata et al., 2019).

Malone, C. M., Wycoff, K., & Turner, E. A. (2021). Applying a MTSS framework to address racism and promote mental health for racial/ethnic minoritized youth. Psychology in the Schools,1–15. https://doi.org/10.1002/pits.22606

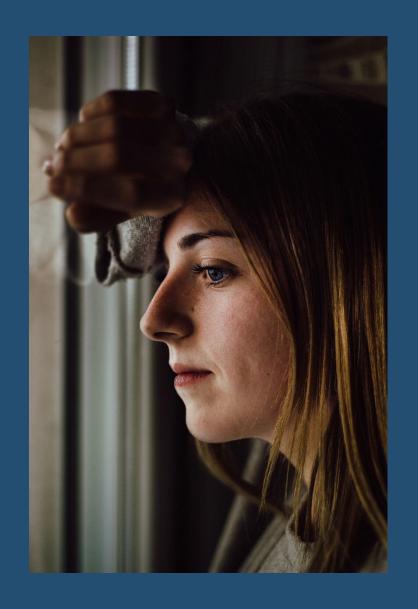
ROBIN DIANGELO

Nice Racism

HOW PROGRESSIVE
WHITE PEOPLE



that is also damaging. A 2020 Gallup poll on microaggressions—a term used by psychologist Derald Wing Sue to capture the everyday slights, indignities, and allegations that people of color experience in their day-to-day interactions with well-intentioned white people found that Black Americans disproportionately experience microaggressions compared to those in other racial groups. Gallup concluded, "The flash points that spark national conversations on racism are often instances of violence, but for many Black Americans, their experiences with mistreatment and discrimination are much subtler and are woven into the routines of their normal, daily lives." 13 Who do Black and other Americans of color most likely interact with in their daily lives who are perpetuating these microaggressions? Not likely white nationalists but rather nice white people like myself. And that means we have a critical role and responsibility to address our "nicer" forms of racism.



SITUATIONS IN WHICH RACE-BASED TRAUMA OCCURS

Racism-related life events

Vicarious racism experiences

Daily racism micro stressors

Chroniccontextual stress

Collective experiences of racism

Transgenerational transmission of group trauma

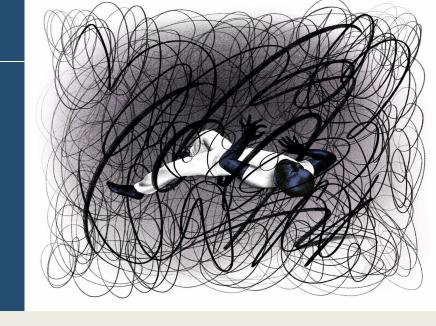
Toxic Stress



Murphey (2016) also hypothesized that the trauma can potentially lead to **toxic stress**, a type of stress caused by "strong, frequent, and/or prolonged adversity" without adult support, and which disrupts the development of brain architecture and function, while increasing the risk for poor physical health, limited social—emotional skills, and cognitive impairment (National Scientific Council on the Developing Child, 2012).

Garcia, A. (2017). Treating toxic stress in immigrant children. Communique, 46 (7), pp.1, 30-32.



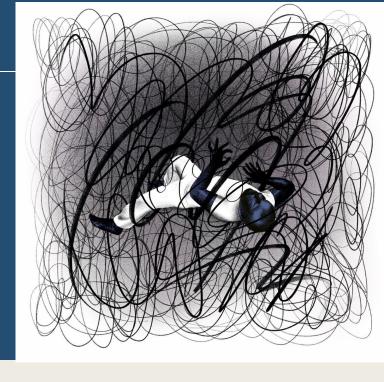


Research has shown that the presence <u>of at least one undocumented member</u> in a Latino family increases the likelihood of children experiencing anxiety, depression, attention deficits, withdrawal, and rule breaking behaviors.

Children whose parent(s) have been deported are at a higher risk for exhibiting emotional and behavioral difficulties than children whose parent(s) have not been deported (Allen, Cisneros, & Tellez, 2015; Patel et al, 2016).

Garcia, A. (2017). Treating toxic stress in immigrant children. Communique, 46 (7), pp.1, 30-32.

Toxic Stress



Rubio-Hernandez and Ayón (2016) identified **five major themes** in behavioral and emotional changes that resulted from the impact of antiimmigrant policies on Latino children: (a) concern for their family's safety and sense of responsibility in "helping change their families' circumstances"; (b) fear of the threat of deportation and hypervigilance (e.g., asking parents to not go to work); (c) sadness and crying; (d) depression (particularly in children whose parent had been deported); and (e) fear of authority figures, including police and firefighters.

Garcia, A. (2017). Treating toxic stress in immigrant children. Communique, 46 (7), pp.1, 30-32.

WHY IS THIS IMPORTANT FOR US TO TALK ABOUT?



As students are exposed to the issue of racism through media, daily experience, and history, they <u>need</u> <u>adult guidance to navigate all of the information</u> and experiences.

Students need avenues of discussion and information that are <u>factual</u>, <u>compassionate</u>, <u>open</u>, <u>and safe</u>.

Youth's <u>resilience and resistance</u> to systemic oppression can be <u>increased by creating an</u> <u>environment</u> that acknowledges the role of <u>systemic</u> <u>racism inside and outside of school</u>, and how that is perpetuated by intergenerational poverty, current community unrest, and intentional targeting of young people of color by those in power.



Be introspective and reflective to better understand your own beliefs, ideas, and responses. Working with students who exhibit traumatic stress reactions in response to historical and racial trauma can be emotionally and psychologically draining for educators. Seek out assistance and secure support for yourself when needed (Keengwe, 2010; Carter, 2007).

Reflect on your own identity and worldview, regardless of your race or cultural identity.

Consider sharing reflections with other staff or colleagues and discuss about how your identity and worldview may impact your beliefs, biases, experiences, and responses.

Keep in mind that these conversations about race and historical trauma, whether with colleagues or students, are often challenging, regardless of your race. Working to maintain a safe and brave environment for students while facilitating these discussions can <u>add additional</u> <u>stress, difficulty, and exhaustion.</u>



Seek out various allies to help you process and grow as you address race and trauma in the classroom. Consider identifying allies who are of different races and cultures as well as those with whom you share racial or cultural experiences.

Do what you can to **process** the stories, experiences, and images that bother you most with your **colleagues and peers** before engaging your students. Make sure you're emotionally ready to hear students' perspectives.



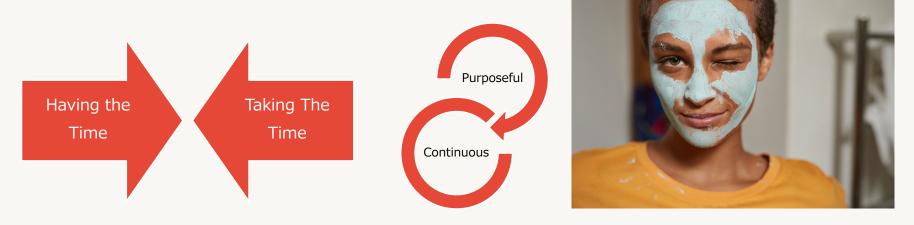
Be ready to consult with parents, mental health staff, and community partners for assistance when addressing these types of issues in the classroom.

Form a staff or colleague "buddy system" to practice using trauma-informed and culturally- responsive language and creating a safe and brave environment for students to discuss race.



Selfcare

Individualized <u>collection of practices</u> that must be integrated into our life with constancy.





Selfcare

Self care enhances well-being - " a person's emotional and psychological capacity to cope with demands across time, circumstances, and settings" (Ashford, LeCroy & Lortie, 2006, as cited by Smullens, 2015, p. 62).

···anything that puts you more in touch with yourself, gives you a way to express the difficulties and frustrations you are experiencing, and helps you connect positively with other human beings is an extraordinarily meaningful self-care gift to yourself (Smullens, 2015, p.63).



As you may already know, stress can cause a chemical imbalance in our body that can create long lasting impacts on our health and general wellbeing. However, a little stress is not bad for you.

A key component with stress is knowing how to manage and deal with it.

(Center for integrated healthcare, 2013).



Stress is a common psychological and physical response to life's pressures. It is the physical, emotional, mental, and behavioral responses of our bodies to any change in the status quo. Even thinking of change can cause and create stress.

Stress affects everyone differently. What is stressful to me, may not be stressful to you.

We become stressed when we believe we cannot cope or are unable to meet the requirement or demands.

(Center for integrated healthcare, 2013)



Stress isn't always a terrible thing. Stress is necessary in our lives since it is both stimulating and motivating. It provides us with the motivation to work harder.

When we are confronted with events that are too difficult for us, we respond with the "fight or flight" stress reaction.

Stress starts in <u>our brains and manifests itself in our</u>
<u>bodies</u>. When we experience stress, our bodies release chemical messages in the form of stress hormones to assist us cope when we are stressed, but sometimes that is not enough (Center for integrated healthcare, 2013)



WARNING SIGNS OF STRESS





PHYSICAL

EARLY

- Muscle tension
- Headache
- Fatigue / Tiredness SECONDARY
- Heartburn
- Shortness of breath
- Sleep disturbance



BEHAVIORAL

EARLY

- Compulsive eating
- Hyperactivity
- Poor productivity SECONDARY
- Increased absenteeism
- Aggression / Irritability
- Sudden tears

EMOTIONAL

EARLY

- Anxiety / Sadness
- Frustration
- Loss of sense of humour SECONDARY
- Overreaction
- Hopelessness
- Defensiveness



THOUGHTS / PERCEPTION

EARLY

- Brain fog
- Reduced creativity
- Fear of rejection

SECONDARY

- Negative self-talk
- Feelings of "unfairness"
- Can't switch off



Selfcare & Stress (Gender Differences)

Women were more likely to report physical and emotional symptoms of stress than men (headaches or upset stomach)

41% women vs 30% men (headaches)

32% women vs 15% men (report having an upset stomach)

Men were more likely to state that work was a cause of stress

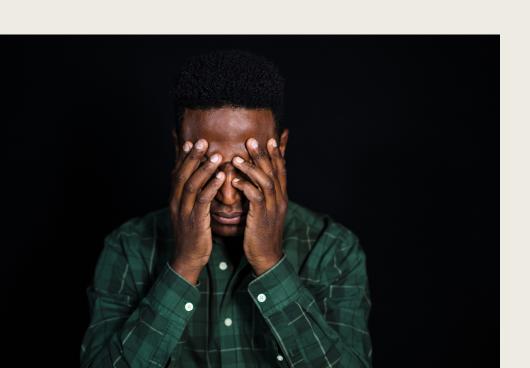
76% men vs 65% women

Women were more likely than men to report that they were stressed

• 28% women vs 20% male

How stressed are you?

https://psychcentral.com/quizzes/stress-test





Selfcare Questions for Reflection

Do you self-medicate with drugs or alcohol? Do you find that your intake of such substances increases on more stressful days, when you experience an intense schedule or a particular session that hits too closely to home?

What is the impact on you when sessions leave you unsettled because they did not go as you had hoped?

Even if exhausted, when you leave work, do you feel satisfied that you have worked hard and to the best of your ability? Or do you feel dizzy with exhaustion, nearly unable to function or incapable of functioning in your personal world?



Selfcare **Questions for Reflection**

Do you have intrusive thoughts during a session, wishing you were somewhere else, doing something else?

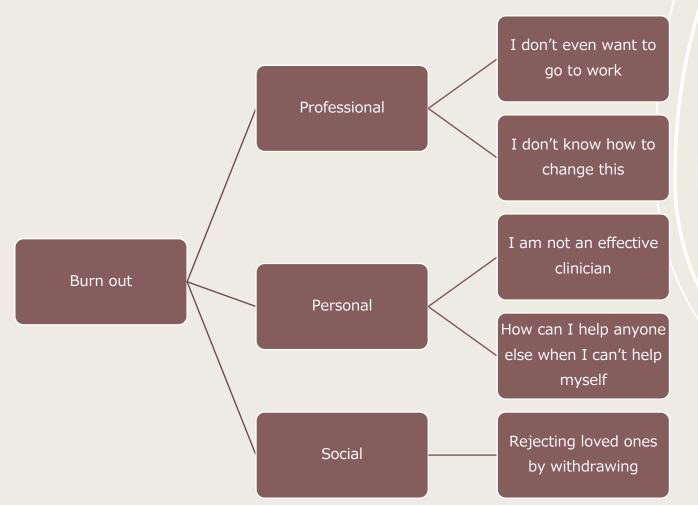
Do you have angry outburst at home or with the people whom you love and who love you, seemingly for no reason?

Have you experienced a large fluctuation in your weight recently (either gain or loss)?

Do you have trouble falling asleep or sleeping through the night? Do you need medication to help you sleep?

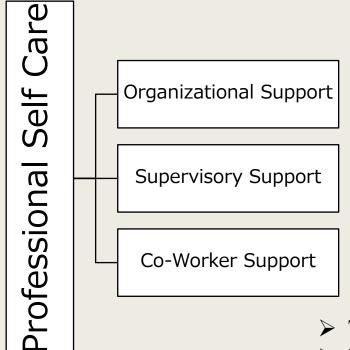


Burnout





Selfcare Strategies (Professional Selfcare)



- ➤ Take time to chat with co-workers
- ➤ Take a coffee/lunch break
- ➤ Make quiet time to complete tasks
- > Set limits with students and colleagues
- > Develop a peer support group



1 1

♡ 16

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 \triangle

'CSP., LP 🕝 @Scheeatow · 26m









Selfcare Strategies

Professional Self Care - Sisterhood Gaynor & Williams, 2017

WE wear the mask that grins and lies,
It hides our cheeks and shades our eyes,—
This debt we pay to human guile;
With torn and bleeding hearts we smile,
And mouth with myriad subtleties.

Why should the world be over-wise, In counting all our tears and sighs? Nay, let them only see us, while

We wear the mask.

We smile, but, O great Christ, our cries
To thee from tortured souls arise.
We sing, but oh the clay is vile
Beneath our feet, and long the mile;
But let the world dream otherwise,
We wear the mask!

Paul Lawrence Dunbar

SAFE SPACE

EMOTIONAL SUPPORT

(WE WEAR THE MASK)

PROFESSIONAL SUPPORT

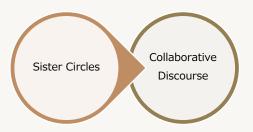
PERSONAL SUPPORT

IDENTITY & EGO
SUPPORT

(Imposter syndrome)

Don't sacrifice who you are

Be true to yourself





Selfcare Strategies

Professional Self
Care - Sisterhood
Gaynor & Williams,
2017



Selfcare Strategies (Psychological Selfcare)

Make time away from email, internet, cell phones

Make time for self-reflection

Seek Counseling

Journal

Take pride in one's heritage



Selfcare Strategies Spiritual Selfcare

Make time for reflection

Spend time in nature

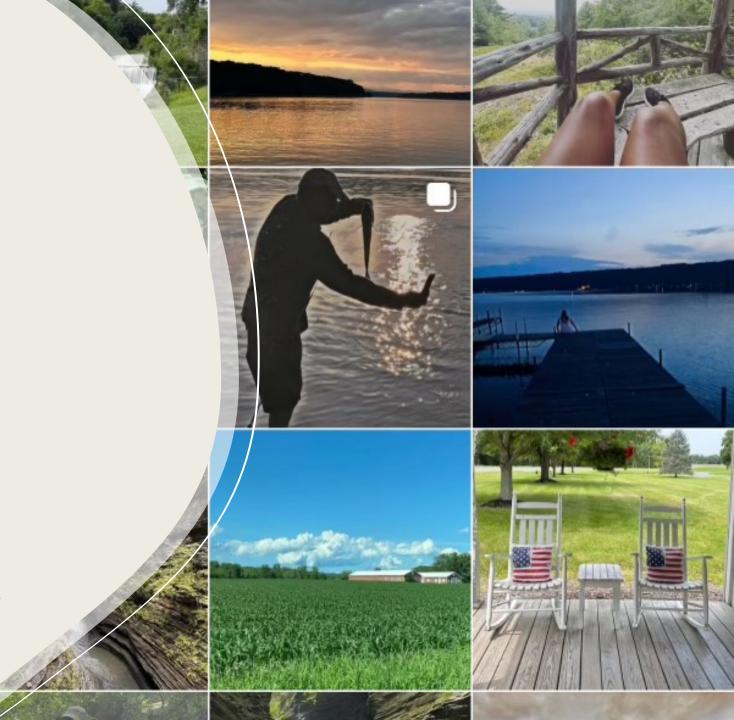
Pray, sing, meditate & rituals

Contribute to causes you believe in

Attend services

Be open to inspiration

Read or listen to inspirational material



Positive Affirmations



Every day is a new opportunity to show that I am unstoppable.



Success is written into my destiny - no man, woman, or any other hurdles will ever change this.



I am becoming the woman i have envisioned.



I belong here. I am wanted. I matter.



I set healthy boundaries to ensure that I am never overwhelmed.



My unique qualities are my superpower.



I am in awe of my ability to become all that I set my mind to.



I am a valuable asset to those arond me.



I give myself the space to evolve, grow and learn.



I can do it, so watch me.

Selfcare Strategies Mindfulness

A mental state in which you focus on awareness of present moment

Find Calm- a 1 minute mediation

Practice breathing and focus on the exhale

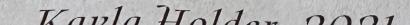
Simplify your day

Relax your jaw and face

Choose a mantra

Walk and pay attention to the ground under your feet

Make a plan for selfcare



Selfcare Strategies Meditations

Reflection meditation

May I heal from my wound, pain, and suffering

May I give thanks for being able to do this work

May I let go of my reaction to the other

Compassion meditation

May I be gentle with myself at work

May I be attuned to those I serve

May I forgive the imperfect nature of my work



Selfcare Strategies Relationship Selfcare

Schedule regular dates with partner or spouse & children

Make time for friends

Stay in touch w/ faraway friends

Call, check in on relatives

Allow others to do things for me

Ask for help when you need it

Enlarge social circle



Selfcare Strategies
Physical Selfcare

Eat regularly

Take time off when sick

Get a Massage

Wear clothes you like

Get enough sleep

Dance, sing, play sports, swim, Run

Take vacations



Selfcare Strategies Emotional Selfcare

Spend time with others you enjoy

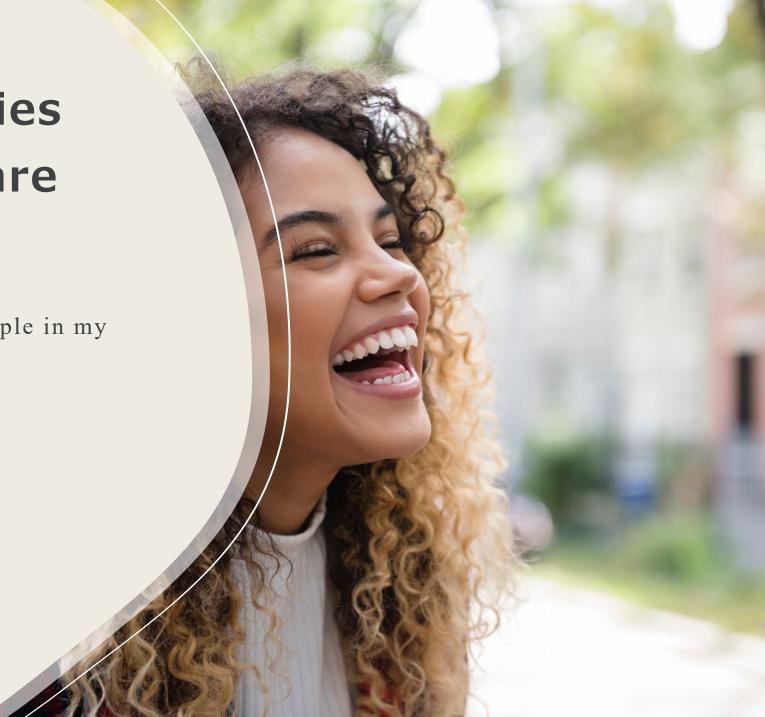
Stay in contact with important people in my life

Identify comforting activities

Allow yourself to cry

Find things that make you laugh

Love yourself



Selfcare Strategies Coping with Racial Stress

Respond to the Racial Microaggression

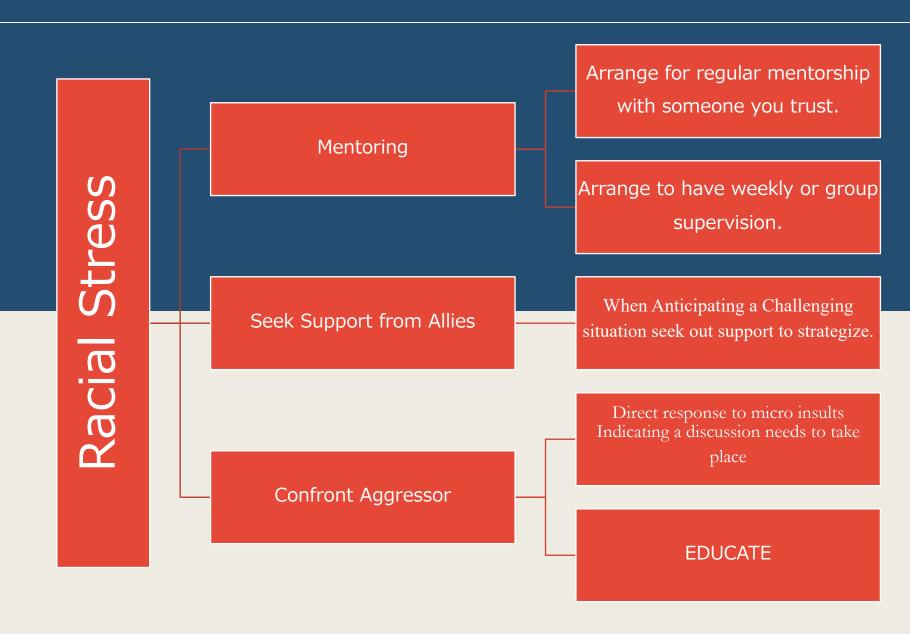
• Identify thoughts, feelings and responses to a perceived microaggression.

 Decide if you want to invest the energy in pursuing understanding and possibly responding by reflecting on the situation alone and with others.



Self-Care Strategies

Coping with Racial Stress

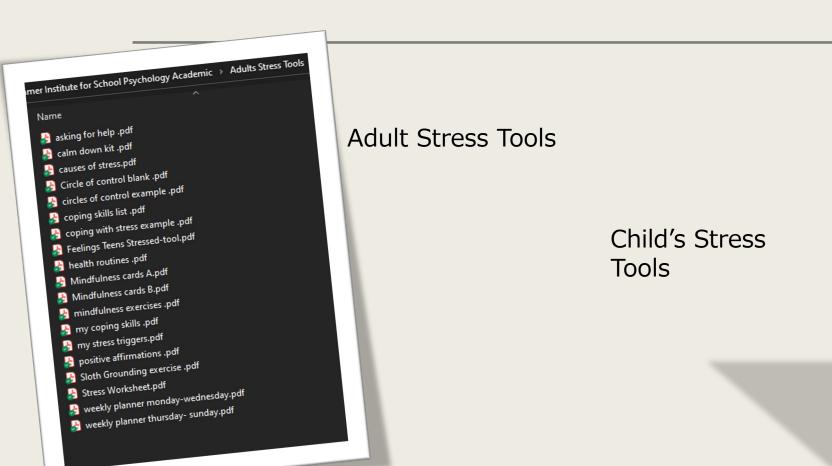


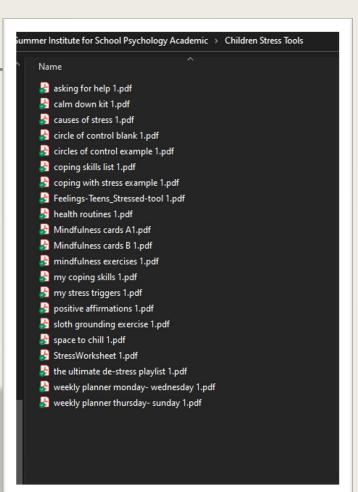


Keep good records and document experiences

Be mindful to document your experiences in the workplace Verbal and nonverbal Allows one to see patterns Allows one to strategize new responses https://www.dropbox.com/scl/fo/iwvq2z8sqhxsla45nzv2 k/h?rlkey=xj07h25k26z0cocjt16quq4e5&dl=0

Additional Resources





https://www.dropbox.com/scl/fo/8sp219xvxctp5ivigihv6/h?rlkey=pkzon862xy5p3boytdxdpqdlv&dl=0

Core Values Exercise



BUCKET LIST





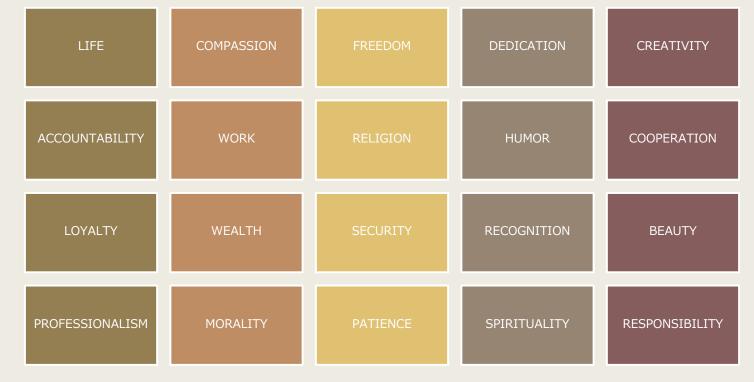




CORE VALUES



LIFE	COMPASSION	FREEDOM	DEDICATION	CREATIVITY
ACCOUNTABILITY	WORK	RELIGION	HUMOR	COOPERATION
LOYALTY	WEALTH	SECURITY	RECOGNITION	BEAUTY
PROFESSIONALISM	MORALITY	PATIENCE	SPIRITUALITY	RESPONSIBILITY



WRITE DOWN 5 CORE VALUES

LIFE COMPASSION FREEDOM DEDICATION CREATIVITY

ACCOUNTABILITY WORK RELIGION HUMOR COOPERATION

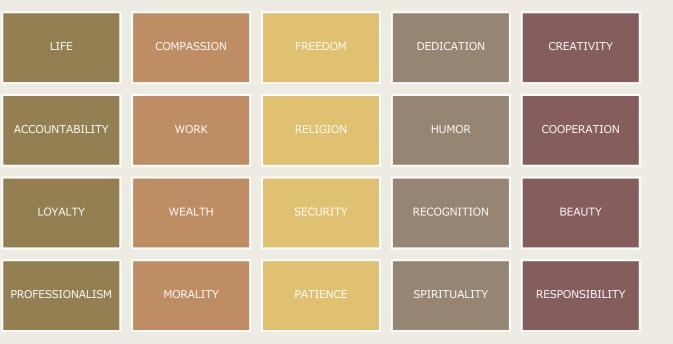
LOYALTY WEALTH SECURITY RECOGNITION BEAUTY

PROFESSIONALISM MORALITY PATIENCE SPIRITUALITY RESPONSIBILITY

Remove a core value for getting in the car.



Remove a core value for getting on the plane.





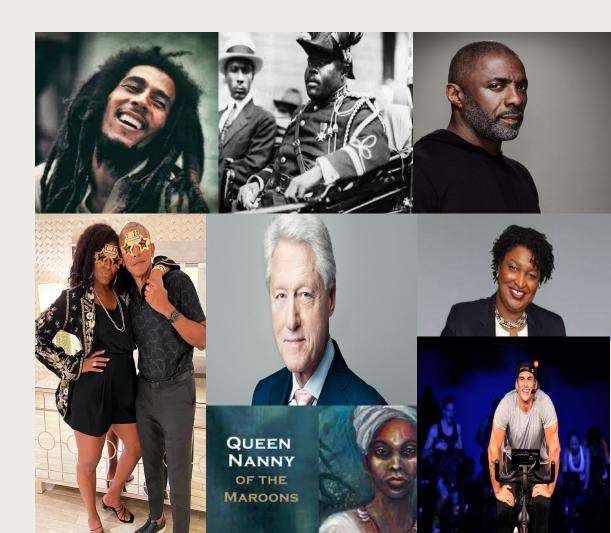
LIFE COMPASSION FREEDOM DEDICATION CREATIVITY

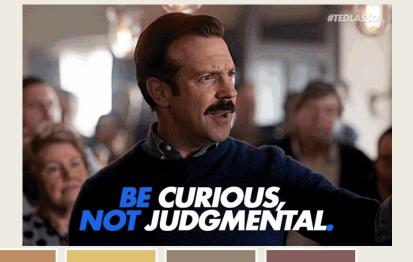
ACCOUNTABILITY WORK RELIGION HUMOR COOPERATION

LOYALTY WEALTH SECURITY RECOGNITION BEAUTY

PROFESSIONALISM MORALITY PATIENCE SPIRITUALITY RESPONSIBILITY

Remove a core value to have dinner with a past, present or future guest.





LIFE

COMPASSION

FREEDOM

DEDICATION

CREATIVITY

ACCOUNTABILITY

WORK

RELIGION

HUMOR

COOPERATION

LOYALTY

WEALTH

SECURITY

RECOGNITION

BEAUTY

PROFESSIONALISM

MORALITY

PATIENCE

SPIRITUALITY

RESPONSIBILITY



Remove core value to be provided with the ability/power to foster inclusive environments.

LEVELS OF INCLUSION



COMMUNITY

Social inclusion is physical, emotional, intellectual, spiritual, and quality of life



CONNECTION

Emotional inclusion is beyond physical presence to relationship



CONTRIBUTION

Intellectual inclusion is the dignity of contributing to the community



CONTEMPLATION Spiritual Inclusion is the pursuit of meaning and

pursuit of a



COMPREHENSIVE Comprehensive Inclusion happens with good health

happens with good health, quality of life, and where necessary a cure



Core Values

How does your <u>core values</u> inform your selfcare practices?

How aligned are your values with your restorative practices?



Summarizing

Burnout is REAL!!

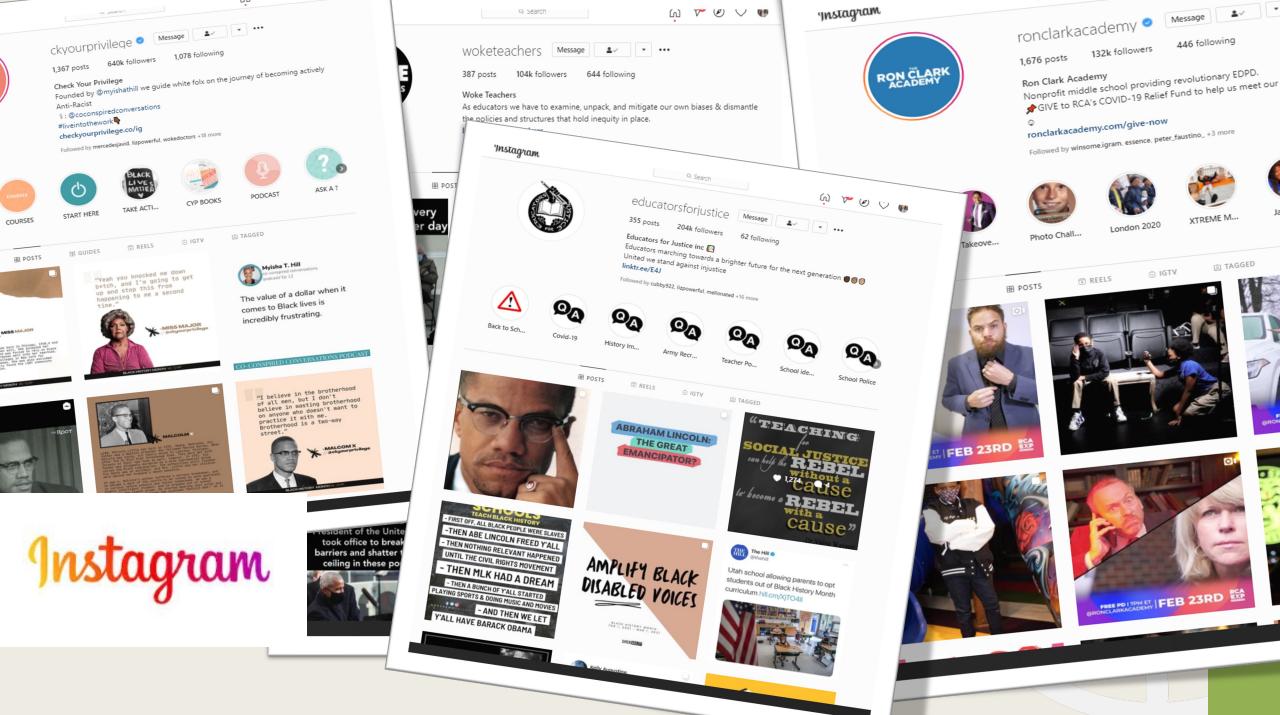
Burnout can systematically decrease not only our ability to find meaning, direction, and fulfilment in our own lives, but also our ability to relate successfully to our clients and coworkers (Smullens, 2015, p.21).

Self-care is an <u>individualized collection</u> of practices that must be integrated into a psychologist's life with constancy.



Questions, Comments, Concerns







Be Antiracist imagines what an antiracist society might look like and how we all can play an active role in building one. Dr. Ibram X. Kendi is the author... MORE

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Dr. Byron McClure



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Ijeoma Oluo

advers. Each put it off and duck both every. Stratege."

me and whit

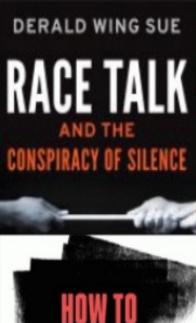
white supremacy

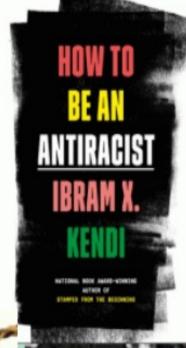
Combat Racism, Change the World, and Become a Good Ancestor

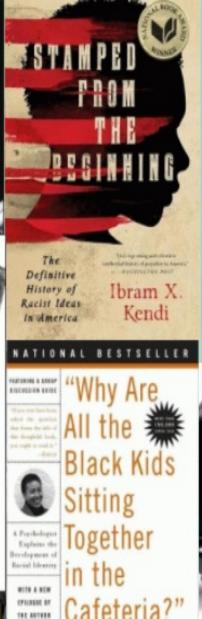
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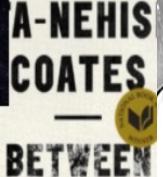
WHY IT'S SO HARD

FOR WHITE PEOPLE TO

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NEW YORK THES DESTSELLER

The New Jim Crow







THE WORLE

AND ME

"This is required reading." - Toni Morris





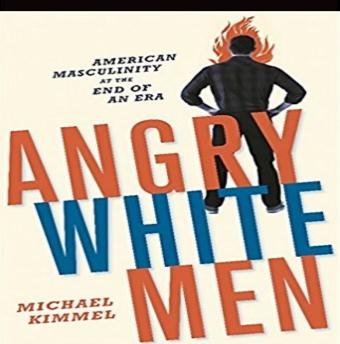
Microaggressions in Everyday Life

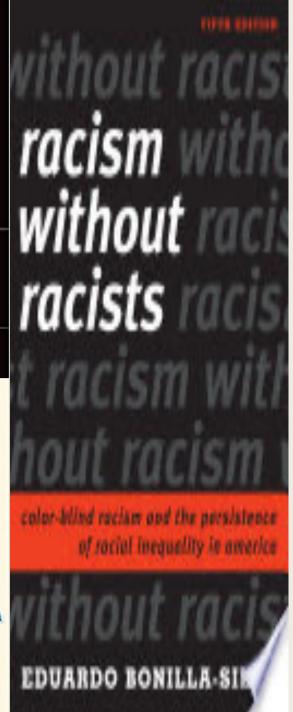
Race, Gender, and Sexual Orientation PAULA S. ROTHENBERG

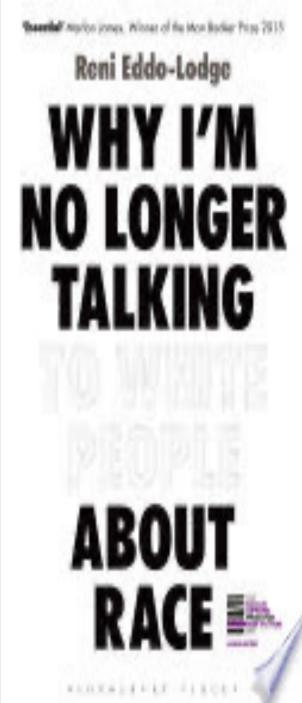
WHITE Privilege

Essential Readings on the Other Side of Racism

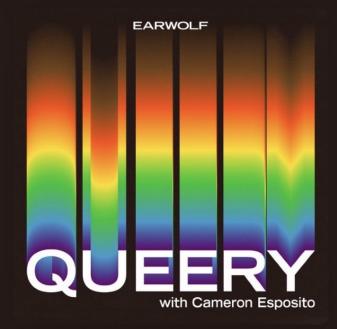
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