PDA Conference 2023, Galway.

Teacher Emotions in the Classroom and their Implications. A Polyvagal Perspective

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PDA Conference 2023



CONNECTION IS NOT A CHOICE.

IT IS AN EVOLUTIONARY IMPERATIVE.



lets go back 250 million years....

The drive to social connection is baked into our DNA over millions of years of evolution

2023 Calendar

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Why do we connect?

- We were much more likely to stay alive if we were not alone.
- Those who stayed in groups were more likely to survive and thrive.
- To be in groups we needed to connect
- To connect we needed
 - to signal we were safe to connect with
 - to read signals from other to identify who it was safe to connect with.

Autonomic Nervous System

- The autonomic nervous system (ANS) is our window on the world and its ultimate purpose is to keep us alive.
- The ANS allows humans and other mammals to make quick internal adjustments and react without having to think about it.
- The traditional view of the autonomic nervous system presents a two-part antagonistic system:
 - the sympathetic nervous system, which is more activating ("fight or flight"),
 - the parasympathetic nervous system, which supports rest, health, growth, and restoration ("rest and digest" "conserve and restore").
 - Polyvagal theory introduces a third component; the social-engagement system which determines how our biology enables us to interact with each other on a daily, ongoing basis.

Autonomic Nervous System (ANS)

- The autonomic nervous system controls internal body processes such as :
 - o Blood pressure
 - Heart and breathing rates
 - o Body temperature
 - o Pupil dilation
 - o Digestion
 - o Metabolism
 - The balance of water and electrolytes (such as sodium and calcium)
 - The production of body fluids (saliva, sweat, and tears)
 - \circ Urination
 - o Defecation
 - o Sexual response

Our Social Engagement System.

- We have also developed an extensive system of muscles that enabled social communication and gestures signaling safety. We broadcast and read these signal intuitively.
- These involved
 - Eye contact
 - Welcoming facial expressions
 - Vocalization with an appealing inflection and rhythm (Prosodic vocalisations)
 - Modulation of the inner ear muscles to distinguish the human voice from background sounds more efficiently
- Some are baked into our DNA others we learn from birth.

The vagus nerve is connected at the brain stem to four nerves that control facial expression.

- Trigeminal Nerve
- Facial Nerve
- Glossopharyngeal
 Nerve
- Accessory Nerve

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Polyvagal Theory

- Polyvagal theory has three organizing principles
- o Neuroception
- o Hierarchy
- o Co-regulation



1. Neuroception

- Neuroception describes how the nervous system gathers and interprets the cues that tells us what's happening and how we should be reacting to it;
- It decides whether we should be in a state of connection or a state of protection.
- Neuroception has three streams of information that it is constantly listening to.
 - Inside
 - Outside
 - Between
- Neuroception answers the question "Are we safe?"
- For us to thrive and perform at our optimum we need to FEEL safe

Safety

• So, the one question that is always active in a child's subconscious mind is...



- Depending on
 - ✓ Where a child is...
 - ✓ What's happening around them...
 - ✓ And who they are with...
- the sense of safety can change in a heartbeat



- Safety is a "visceral" experience not an environmental condition.
- It is a "felt" state.
- It is rooted in the experience of predictability, security and stability.
- In its absence we experience fear and threat.
- We transition frequently between the two states.

What does "safety" mean in school?

• For children

- A sense of belongingness, of being in the right place
- A sense of inclusion
- A sense of friendship
- A sense of connection
- For Teachers
- Awareness of the role of facial expression, prosody, listening, engagement.
- An awareness of "threat" in all its manifestations
- An awareness of culture
- A belief in progress and improvement (Growth Mindset)
- Being grounded

The Three States – Social Engagement

Parasympathetic System Dominant – I am safe

Eyes	Ears	Body	Brain	Others	Life view
Make eye contact	Hearing full range	Heart rate steady	All systems go	I can connect	See the world as ok.
l can read people well	I can filter out voice from noise.	Breathing regular	Neocortex working well	I can read faces	l can explore
I can show emotion	I can hear what people say to me	Good appetite /digestion	I can think	l can be empathic	I can be creative
My face can show emotions	I can follow instructions	Immune system working	I can concentrate		I am grounded
		Regular toileting	I can reason		I am thriving.
		I can sleep.			



The Three States – Mobilised/Defense

Sympathetic System Dominant – I'm not safe. It's dangerous.

Eyes	Ears	Body	Brain	Others	Life view
Eyes narrow.	l cannot hear all frequencies.	Adrenal glands activated.	Neo-cortex not working	I disengage from social situations.	I am angry
I look around a lot.	Low frequencies.	Pumping noradrenaline & cortisol	Thinking is difficult.	See blank faces as angry.	l either feel invincible or scared.
Eyebrows furrow.	I miss much of what you say	Hear rate increased	Reasoning gone offline.	I assume danger and threat.	I feel vulnerable.
Pupils dilate	l cannot filter background noise	Breathing shallow & fast.	Limbic system in charge. Stored memories	If I cannot move my energy builds.	I'm not safe.
Eyesight/Field of vision narrows	Hearing more sensitive.	I make myself bigger.	and strong emotions		l'm not grounded.
		l'm ready!			I'm surviving.

The Three States – Immobilised/Shutdown/Freeze

Sympathetic System is Shut Down/Dorsal Vagal – Something very bad is happening.

Eyes	Ears	Body	Brain	Others	Life view
l cannot make eye contact.	I can hear very little.	My face is blank.	Neocortex not working.	No interactions.	I am in freeze.
Bright lights/quick movements hard to cope with.	I can understand very little.	My digestion is shut off. My appetite is gone.	Limbic system not working.	I do not feel safe around people.	I want to be invisible.
I can't process visually	I stare passively.	Heart rate slow/or very fast.	Brainstem keeping alive.	l try to isolate myself.	I make myself small physically.
I need empty space.		My immune system is shut off	Hard to speak, organise, make choices.	l want to stay in my safe place all day.	I am nowhere near grounded.
		Toileting is difficult	I dissociate.		I am barely surviving.
		Body is flooded with its opioids.	l need to be elsewhere.		

Nervous system state is not a cognitive choice.

Bruce Perry's Regulate, Relate, Reason (RRR) Model

• Start from a person's regulatory state (physiological and emotional regulation) before engaging in relational and cognitive activities.

Regulate: Safe, Grounded & Calm

- Try to create safety. A slow process.
- Mindful Breathing
- Sensory Breaks
- o Others

Relate: Reconnect, caring, sensitive, empathic.

- Collaboration
- Circle time
- Others
- Reason: *Exploring the reasons behind what's going on in a non-judgmental way*
 - Journaling
 - Problem solving real-life scenarios

We cannot help a child to regulate unless we are regulated ourselves.

Implications for Schools

We need to....

- 1. understand the concepts of Safety and Social Connection
- 2. understanding different Stress Responses
- 3. be aware of the impacts of Trauma on our nervous systems-Informed Practices
- 4. work toward coregulation and self-regulation
- 5. Building Positive Pupil-Teacher Relationships
- 6. Educator Self-Care

Emphasis on Safety and Social Connection

Students need to feel....

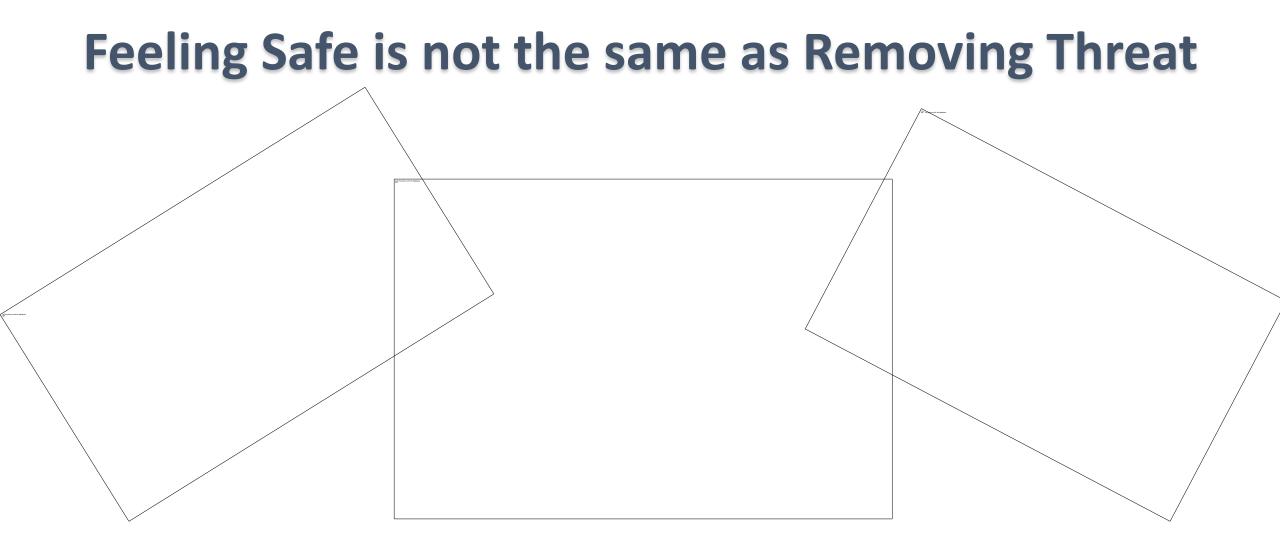
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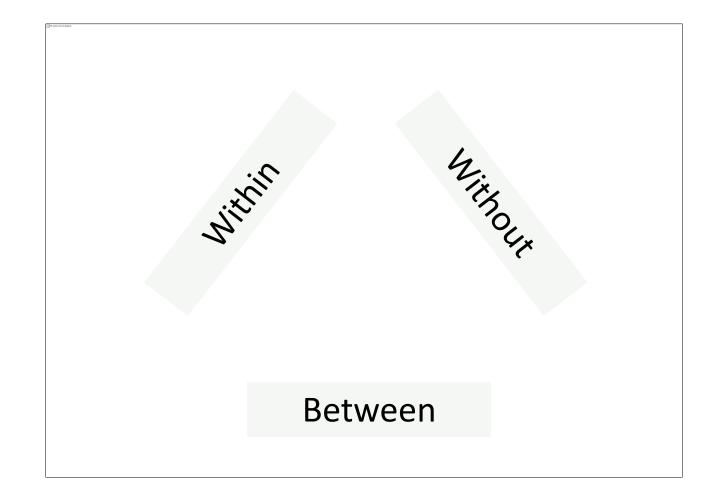
Positive teacher-student
 relationships with all students

 Encouraging reciprocity among students

Student voice (universal)
 Consistent and predictable routines.



Assessing Safety



Trauma disrupts opportunity to co-regulate

- Chronic disruption of connectedness
- o Shifts ANS state
- Distorts social awareness
- Displaces social engagement with defensive reactions
 - o Fight / Flight
 - o Immobilisation (dissociation)
- Interferes with the ability to co-regulate



Traumatised children do not necessarily generate empathy

Traumatised children

- o Are often erratic
- o Attuned to threat
- Suffer from stomach aches
- Find it difficult to sleep
- Disengage from contact
- o Can be very reactive

How we sometimes describe them

- They are ungrateful.
- They push us away.
- They do not appreciate our efforts.
- They are argumentative.
- They don't listen.
- They try to control people around them.
- They are very manipulative.
- They will never learn.
- They are unlovable.

Regulation Techniques / Coregulation

- Deep Breathing
- Singing individual & choral
- Mindfulness practice
- Yoga
- Check-ins / Body scans
- Somatic Practices
- Coregulation

Building Positive Student-Teacher Relationships

- Being Grounded
- Fostering a sense of safety.
- Listening
- Individual
- Flexible Learning Environment
- Fun & Play

Dealing with behaviour

- We are frequently caught in a trap of identifying "behaviour" as voluntary, intentional and chosen.
- Mobilised and immobilised responses are "functionally reflexive" involuntary, implicit, determined <u>within</u> the body.
- We often seek cognitive explanation for embodied responses!
- We ask questions like "Why did you do that?" Or "Why didn't you do that?" as if there was a choice. There frequently is no choice. The body makes the decision.
- Our learning through **association** as we grow is often out of the realm of awareness. This learning often determines our reaction.
- So, frequently as we react we don't know what we are reacting to it might be a voice, a stance, a tone, a smell, a word or phrase....

Other challenges

- School culture School policies
- Complexity of the theory no packs available!
- Individual differences teachers and students
- Integration with existing practices
- Training
- Time Constraints
- Parental understanding and buy in

Emotional Contagion

- Emotional contagion refers to the phenomenon where one person's emotions and related behaviors can influence and be "caught" by others.
- The ventral vagal circuit, associated with the social engagement system, plays a crucial role in positive emotional contagion.
- The sympathetic nervous system, associated with the defensiveness, plays a crucial role in negative emotional contagion.

The effects of emotional contagion

- Positive emotional contagion
 - enhances well-being,
 - improves cooperation and collaboration,
 - boosts motivation,
 - strengthens social bonds
 - facilitates learning.

- Negative emotional contagion
 - leads to stress and anxiety,
 - impacts decision making,
 - affects team dynamics,
 - creates a hostile atmosphere
 - reduces well-being and job satisfaction
 - Increases burnout

A journey of a thousand miles begins with a single step. (Lao Tzu)