



COMMUNITY RESILIENCY MODEL (CRM)®

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Trauma Resource Institute

Book: Building Resilience to Trauma:

The Trauma and Community Resiliency Models

Objectives

- 1. Explain how stress and trauma affect our bodies and minds.
- 2. Describe the Resiliency Zone.
- 3. Explain how the Community Resiliency Zone skills can help you cope with stress, anger, or sadness.
- 4. Use the 6 skills of CRM for your own self-care or to help others.

The presenters have no conflicts of interest to disclose.



The Community Resiliency Model (CRM)



Free app: "iChill"







DOORWAYS OF EXPANDING WELL BEING







THOUGHTS SENSATIONS EMOTIONS

What is your definition of resiliency? What is your definition of community resiliency?



What or who uplifts you? What or who gives you strength? What or who helps you get through hard times?



As you think about your source of strength, what do you notice happening in your body?



PERSPECTIVE SHIFT

CONVENTIONAL Assumption

People are bad.

People need to be punished.

What is wrong with you?

TRAUMA-INFORMED *Awareness*

People are suffering.

People need to learn how trauma impacts a child's and adult's development.

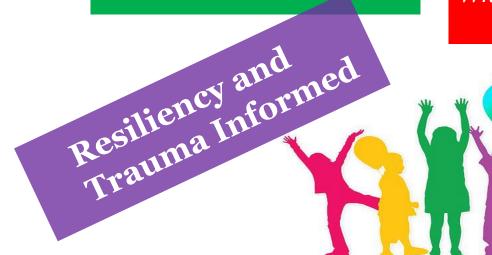
What happened to you?

RESILIENCY INFORMED Action

People are resilient.

People need to learn how skills of well-being can be cultivated and how they can reduce suffering.

What is right about you? What are your strengths?



CRM Wellness Skills

- Is it a kind of mindfulness?
- Based on the biology of the nervous system
- Universal and acceptable
- Used across cultures, races, ages, languages
- Taught easily and quickly
- Normalize common stress/trauma reactions
- Reduce stigma
- May increase acceptance of formal behavioral health care (therapy/meds)

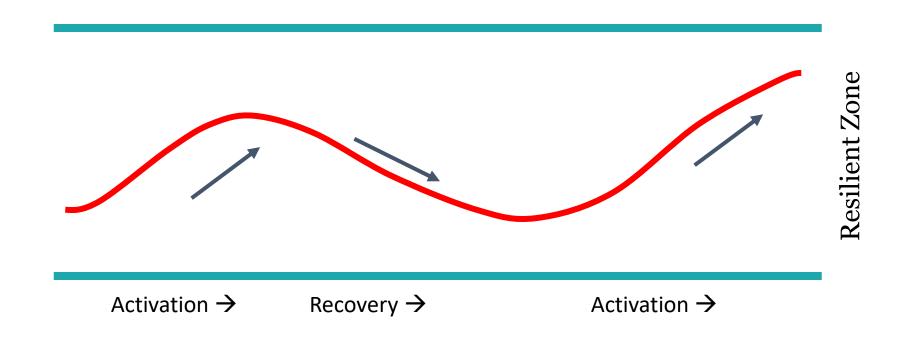








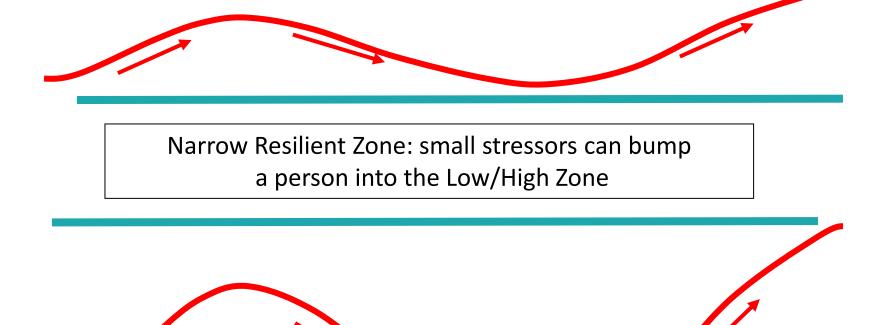
The Resilient Zone- "OK" Zone



GOALS:
TO WIDEN YOUR RESILIENCY ZONE and GET BACK IN WHEN KNOCKED OUT

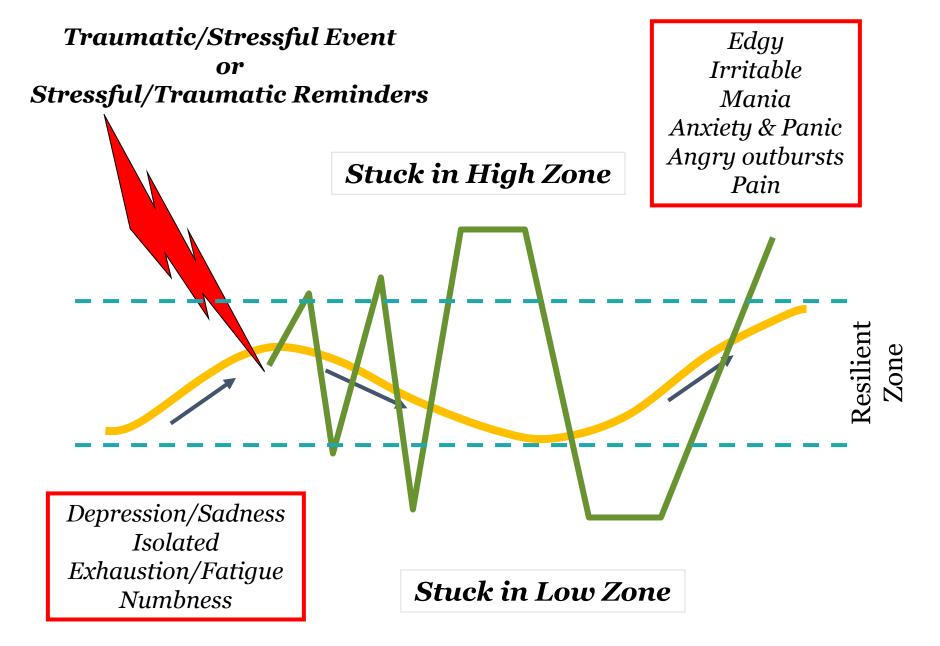


The Resilient Zone- "OK" Zone



Wide Resilient Zone: greater capacity to stay within your Resilient Zone even when faced with life stressors







Tracking the Autonomic Nervous System

Sympathetic Prepares for Action

Parasympathetic
Prepares for Rest

The SNS controls organs during times of stress

1

Breathing rate
Heart rate
Pupils Dilate
Blood Pressure
Sweating
Stress Hormones

Digestion

Saliva

+

The PNS controls the body during rest

Breathing rate
Heart rate
Pupils Constrict
Blood Pressure
Sweating
Stress Hormones

↓

Digestion Saliva



The 6 Domains of Stress Response: What happens when we are pushed out of the Resilient Zone?

Emotional

What are common emotional reactions?

Physical

What are the common physical reactions?

Spiritual

What are the common spiritual reactions?

Behavioral

What are the common behavioral reactions?

Relational

What are the common relationship reactions?

Thinking

What are the common thinking reactions?



Common Reactions to Stress and Trauma



Stuck in the Low Zone

Thinking

Paranoid

Nightmares

Dissociation

Forgetfulness

Poor Decisions

Distorted Thoughts

Suicidal/Homicidal

Emotional

Rage/Fear

Nightmares/Night Terrors

Avoidance

Depression

Grief

Guilt

Shame

Anxiety

Physical

Numb/Fatigue

Physical Pain

Rapid heart rate

Rapid breathing

Tight Muscles

Sleep Problems

Stomach Upset

Hypervigilance

Trembling

Relationships

Angry at others
Isolation
Missing work
Overly Dependent
Irritability

Clinging

Regressive

Spiritual

Hopelessness

Loss of Faith

Increase in Faith

Deconstruction of Self

Guilt

Doubt

Behavior

Solitude

Tantrums

Self-Injury

Violent behaviors

Addictions

Eating Disorders

Abusive Behaviors









Tracking (Reading Sensations)

Determining if the sensation is pleasant, unpleasant or neutral



Sitting or staying with sensations that are pleasant or neutral

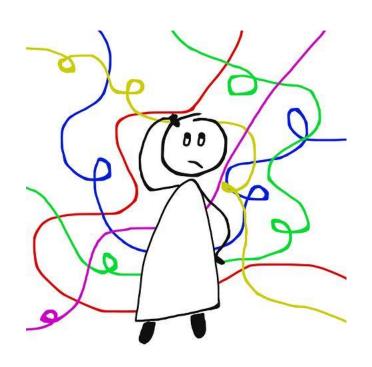
Curiosity questions: What do you notice on the inside? Are the sensations pleasant, unpleasant or neutral?



We can learn to discern the differences between sensations of distress and well being....

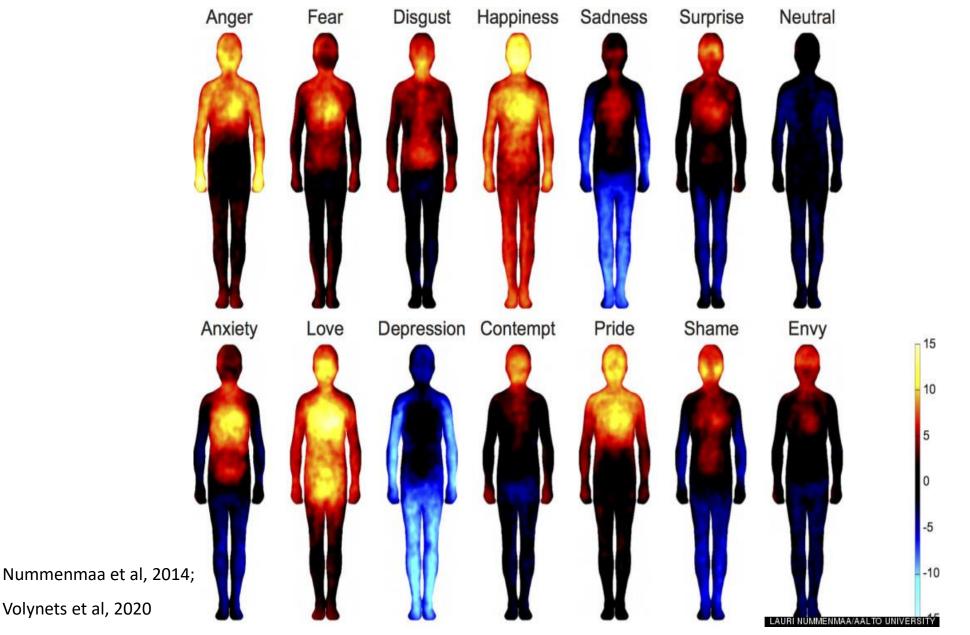
When we do....

We begin to have CHOICE of what to pay attention to on the inside





Developing the Language of Sensation: "Felt Sense"



Volynets et al, 2020

A sensation is a physical experience in the body

Yellow and red = increased sensation, activation, or energy

Black = neutral

Blue = no energy or sensation

4,000 participants (100 counties) colored bodily regions where they felt energy increasing or decreasing when exposed to emotional words, stories, movies, or facial expressions.



Learning Sensation Words:

VIBRATION

SIZE/POSITION

TEMPERATURE

PAIN

MUSCLES

SHAKING TWITCHING TREMBLING FAST/SLOW SMALL
MEDIUM
LARGE
UP/DOWN
CENTER

COLD HOT WARM NEUTRAL INTENSE
MEDIUM
MILD
THROBBING
STABBING

TIGHT LOOSE CALM RIGID

BREATHING

HEART

TASTE

DENSITY

WEIGHT

RAPID DEEP SHALLOW LIGHT FAST SLOW RHYTHMIC FLUTTERS JITTERY SPICY SWEET SOUR JUICY BLAND

ROUGH SMOOTH THICK THIN

HEAVY LIGHT FIRM GENTLE



What we pay attention to grows



When we Track our nervous system for pleasant or neutral sensations, we are expanding our Resilient Zone, or our Zone of Wellbeing, and rebalancing our nervous system.



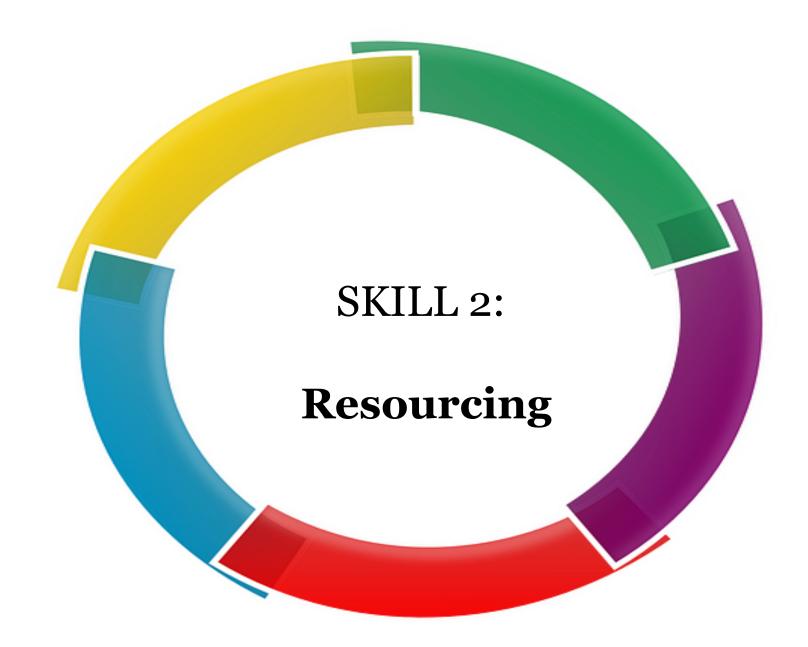


For some people, even sensing pleasant or neutral sensations can spark unpleasant, even painful sensations.

Learning and working with the CRM skills is a CHOICE. So if learning sensory language is too distressing, you have the choice to stop learning the skills.

Starting with external sensations may be a good starting point.







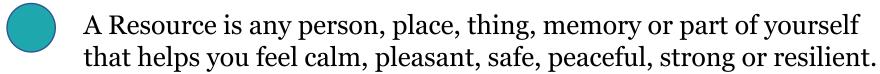
One of the best ways to learn how to develop your sensory vocabulary is through identifying a personal resource and then noticing sensations on the inside



What might be pleasant sensations for the people in this photo?



RESOURCING



A Resource can be real or imagined

A Resource can be internal or external





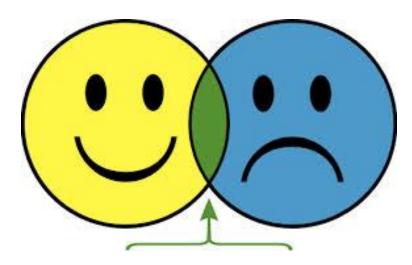






Resources Can Have Many Natures

Discussion of a Resource can sometimes shift out of pleasant sensations and into difficult memories and/or uncomfortable body sensations.



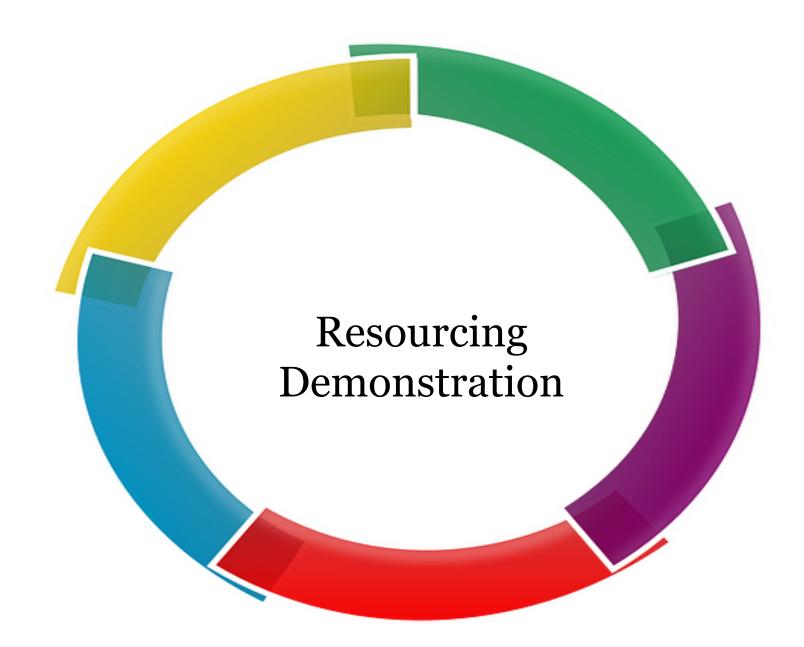
If this happens, acknowledge the sadness.

You might ask a resiliency question.

("What did you love most aboutyour aunt?")

If too difficult, ask about another resource.







How to resource someone

- 1. Can you tell me about something that gives you a feeling of calm, joy, peace, or comfort? It can be a memory, a person, a place, an animal, an activity, or something about yourself that gives you strength?
- 2. **Tell me 3 things about it.** (Then, ask a few questions to *develop* the resource, especially details about the senses—this is "resource intensification").
- 4. As you talk about this resource, notice what is happening on the inside of your body RIGHT NOW. Can you describe the sensations?
- 5. Are the sensations pleasant, unpleasant or neutral?

 (You can ask about any changes in breathing, heart rate, muscle tension).
- 5. If the sensations are pleasant or neutral, stay with them for at least 10-15 seconds. You can think about your resource when you notice you are outside your resilient zone.



A COMMUNITY RESILIENCY MODEL GUIDE is a person who shares the wellness skills of the Community Resiliency Model with others

- Does not interpret or assume meaning.
- Asks open-ended questions.
- Gives the person time for sensations to develop.
- Is non-judgmental.
- Observes and stays one step behind and does not direct.





Conversational CRM: Resiliency Questions

Crisis

- Can you tell me the moment you knew you had survived?
- Can you tell me the moment helped arrived?
- Who or what is helping you the most now?

Loss

- Can you tell me some of your meaningful memories of them?
- What did you like to do together?
- What kind of words of encouragement would they say to you during difficult times?

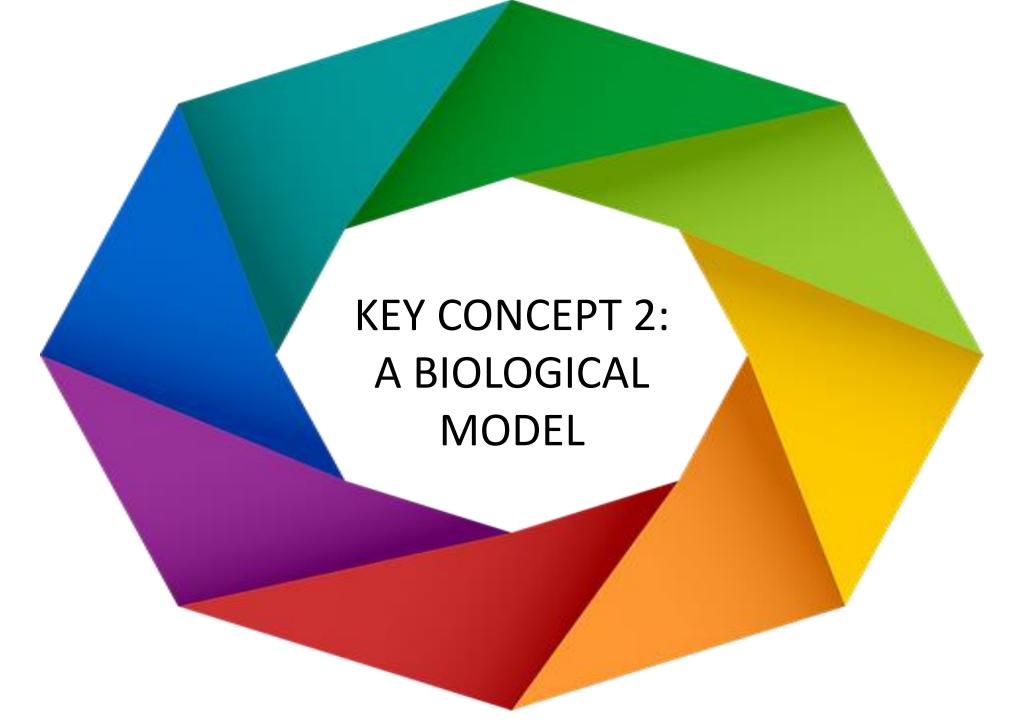


• Consider what is helpful about a questionable resource?



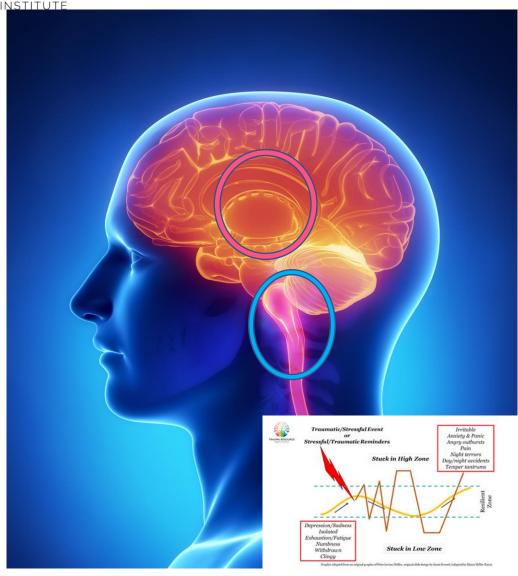








Organizing Principle: Brain Networks



Cortex: Thinking Network
Integrates input from all 3 parts.
Cognition, beliefs, language, thought, speech.

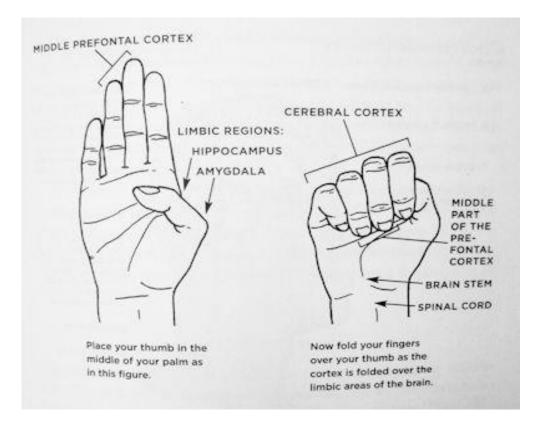
Limbic Area: Emotional Network Assesses risk.

Expression and mediation of emotions and feelings, including emotions linked to attachment.

Survival Network: Instinctual
Carries out "fight, flight, & freeze."
Unconscious.
Digestion, reproduction, circulation, breathing - responds to sensation.

A Hand Model of the Brain by Dan Siegel



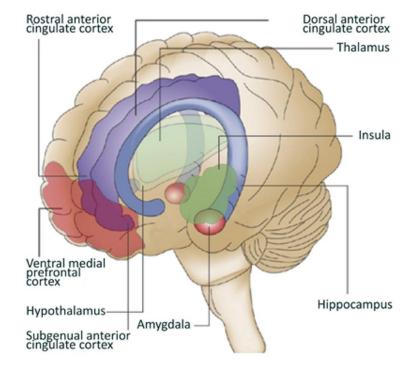


https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gm9CIJ74Oxw

How to practice CRM

Through your 5 senses: sight, smell, sound, feel, taste

By noticing sensations in the body: For example lightness, shivering, warmth, heaviness, hunger, fatigue, pain....



When you use CRM, you are making a difference in your brain. This may affect:

- Body sensations awareness
- Emotion regulation
- Getting along with people (social interaction/empathy for self and others)
- Your sense of who you are







The Spectrum of Positive, Tolerable and Toxic Stress

POSITIVE TOLERABLE

TOXIC STRESS

THREE LEVELS OF STRESS

Body responses to a mild/moderate stressor

Brief stress response increases heart rate, blood pressure & hormone levels

Balance returns quickly

Time-limited stress response results in short-acting changes

Balance
returns with
help from
support system
and other
interventions

Ongoing and relentless body responses to Intense Stressors

Prolonged activation of stress response systems in the absence of protective relationships.

STRESSFUL OR TRAUMATIC EXPERIENCES ARE EXPERIENCED BASED UPON A CHILD'S OR ADULT'S PERCEPTION

Source: Bucci M, Marques SS, Oh D, Harris NB. Toxic Stress in Children and Adolescents. *Advances in Pediatrics* 2016; **63**: 403–28. DOI: 10.1016/j.yapd.2016.04.002. Reproduced with permission.



Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)

Incarcerated Relative

Divorce

Mental Illness

Physical, Sexual and Emotional Abuse

Substance Abuse

PANDEMIC

Physical and Emotional Neglect Mother Treated Violently

Adverse Community Environments

Poverty EIVIRONMENTAL DISASTERS

Discrimination

Violence

Community Disruption

Poor Housing Quality and Affordability

Lack of Economic Opportunity,
Mobility and Social Capital

ACEs Take-Aways

- The majority of us have at least 1 ACE
- At least 15% of us have multiple ACEs
- ACEs can have an impact on our health lifelong
- https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/aces/index.html (CDC ACEs)



- ACEs can be counteracted in childhood (Bethell et al., 2019)
- Practicing body-based wellness skills may be healing



Positive Child Experiences

Talked about Feelings with Family

Family stood by them

Two nonparental adults
who showed genuine
interest

Positive Childhood Experiences can give you greater wellbeing and help you create healthier relationships despite the hard things in your life.

There are some things you can do in your families and communities to counteract ACEs!

Enjoyed participating in community activities

Sense of belonging in high school

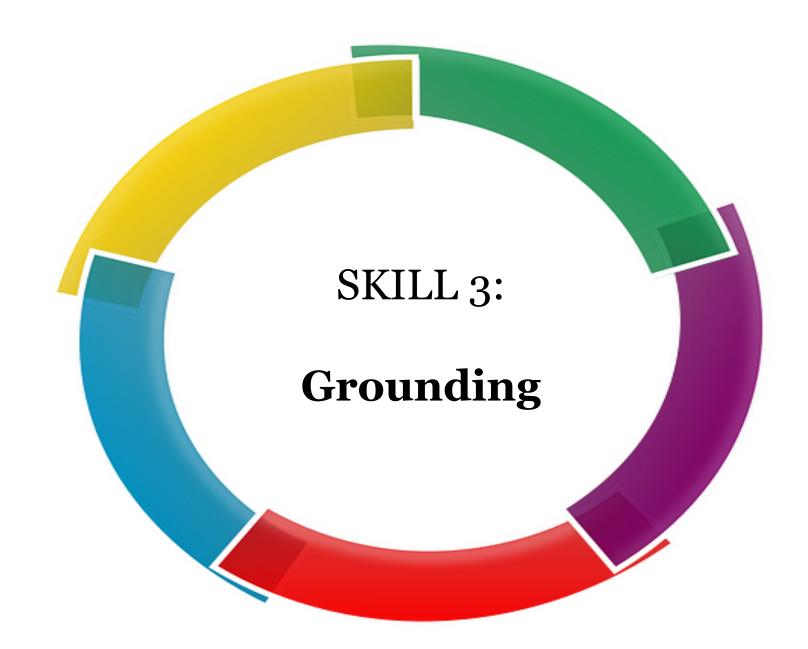
Supportive Friends

In addition to positive experiences, you can also build up your own well-being capacity with CRM skills.

You already have within yourself strengths that you can pay attention to and grow.

Bethell, C, et al, Positive Childhood Experiences and Adult Mental and Relational Health in a Statewide Sample Associations Across Adverse Childhood Experiences Levels, JAMA, 2019



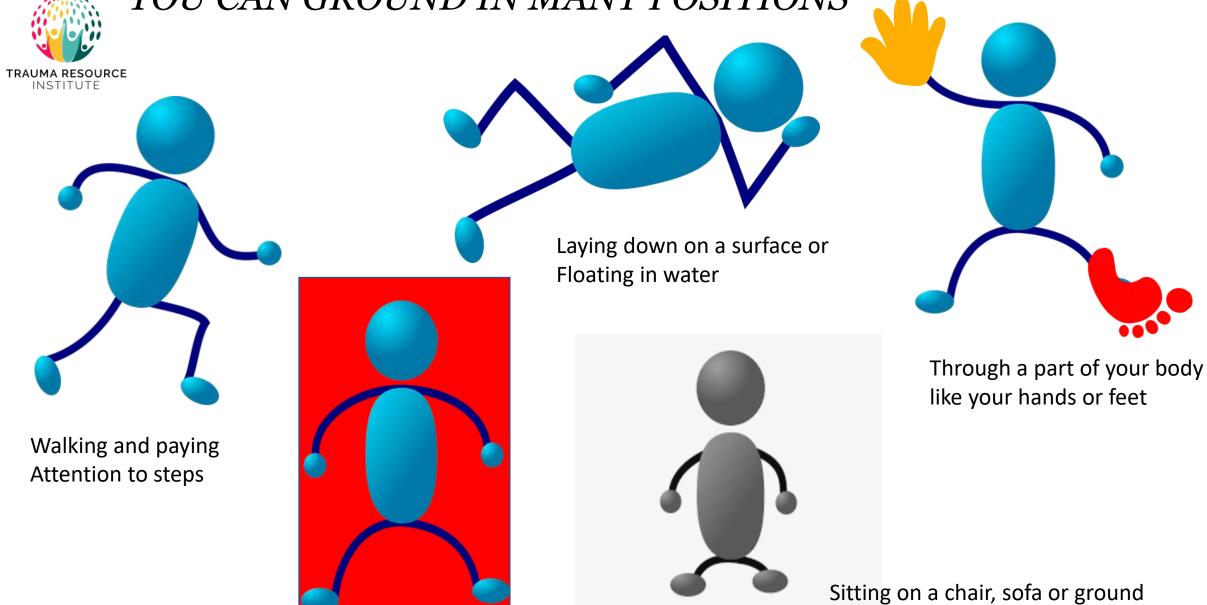




Skill 3: Grounding

- The direct contact of the body or part of the body with something that provides support in the present moment.
- When we are grounded, we have a sense of self in relationship to present time and space.
- We are not worried about the past or the future.
- Grounding frees us to think clearly and control our emotions.

YOU CAN GROUND IN MANY POSITIONS



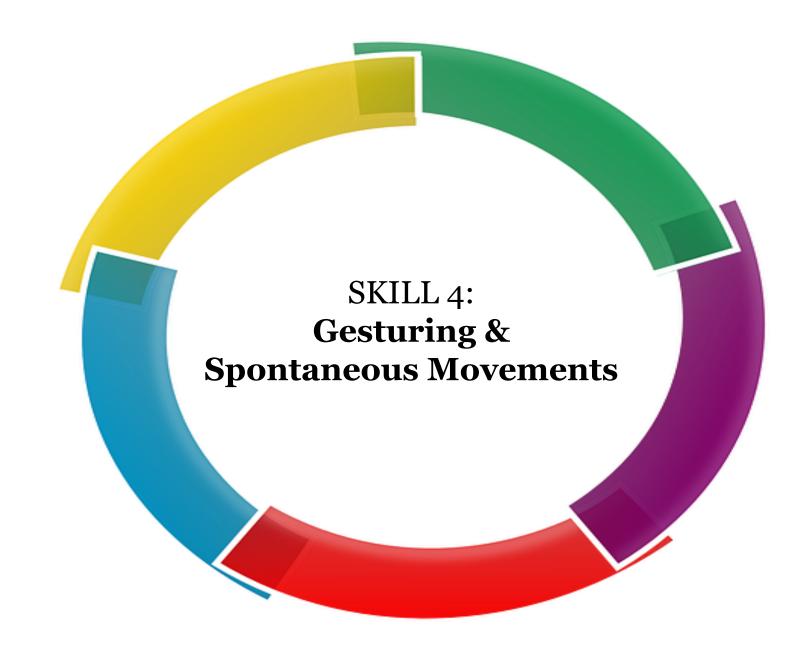
Standing against a wall



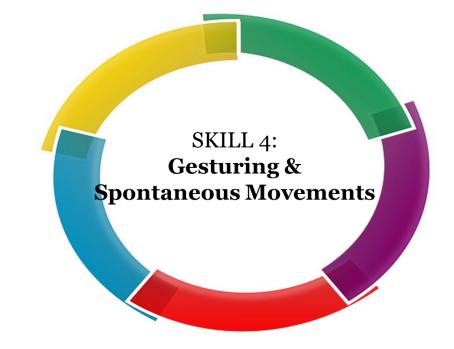


- Some children and adults who have experienced physical and emotional trauma may have difficulty with the skill of "Grounding."
- For some children and adults, "Grounding" can increase sensations connected to traumatic memory.
 - Shift to a sensation that is more comfortable.
 - Stop at any time









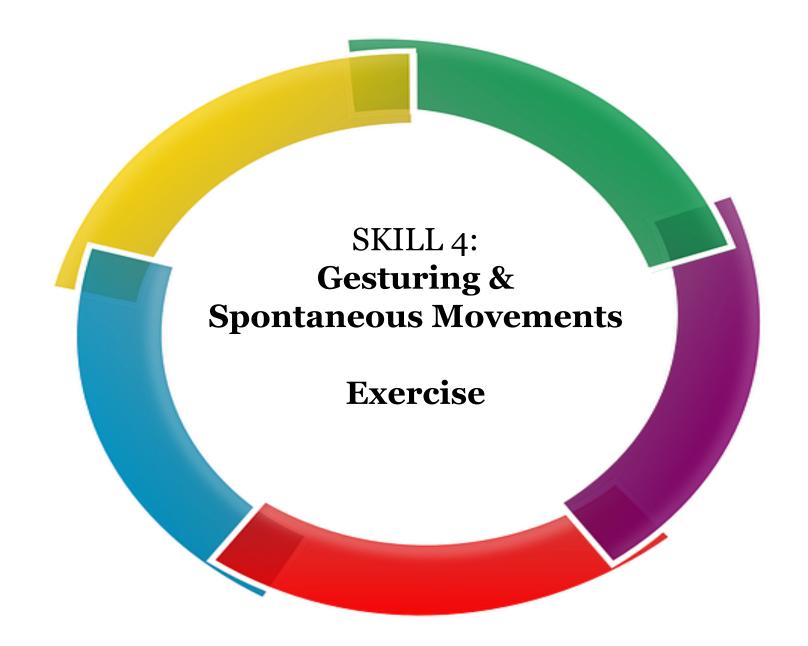
- A movement usually of the body or limbs that expresses a thought or a feeling.
- May occur below level of awareness.
- Question: Can you identify a calming gesture?
- Such a gesture should not cause self-injury or self-harm.



Movements and Gestures















When we get stuck in the High Zone or Low Zone, we need HELP NOW! To RESET NOW!

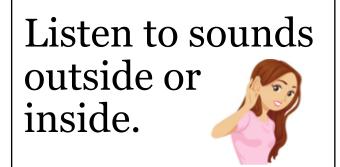
This skill is a way to quickly help move the nervous system back in the direction of the Resilient Zone.

These skills are essential to practice in order to see which ones you like the most.





Drink a glass of water or juice.



Go for a walk, notice your feet making contact with the ground.





Name six or more colors in your space.



Count down from 10 or 20.





Notice the temperature outside.



Notice your surroundings.

Push hands or back against a wall.



Quick sensory actions to induce a "Resiliency Pause" in a moment of stress

Examples:

If you notice you are upset or nervous, look around you—what colors/objects do you see? What texture can you feel?

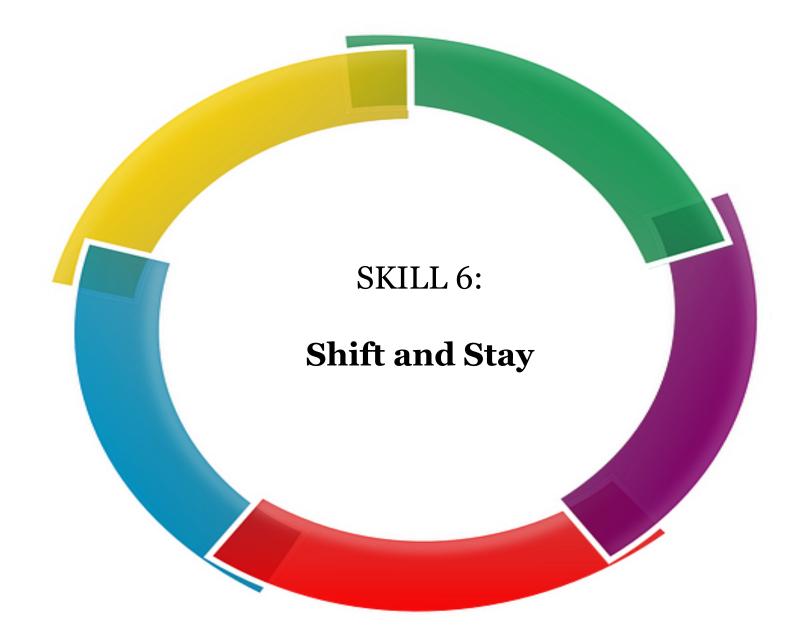
If you see someone who is upset or sad, offer them help—"I know something that might help you feel better.....would you like to try it?"

(Always take an "invitational" approach with CRM!)











Skill 6: SHIFT AND STAY



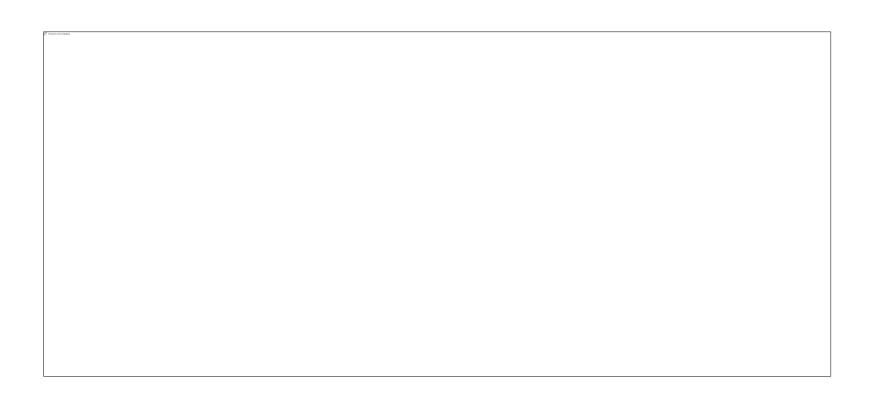
SHIFT TO: RESOURCE **GROUNDING HELP NOW! GESTURE PLEASANT OR NEUTRAL SENSATION**

Stay with a sensation of strength or well-being for about 12 seconds(lean into it/linger a bit/sit with it)



Apply your Resiliency Mask First:

Learning skills to stay in your zone to help others





Learning the wellness skills helps people realize:

- Many reactions to stress and trauma cannot be "talked away" but they can be "sensed away"
- People learn their symptoms are about biology not mental weakness
- This concept can result in a sense of RELIEF and greater feeling of well being.

2021 Qualitative Data: Example Quotes from Nurses



What

- touch my ring
- Concentrate on the fabric of my scrubs
- be still
- Push against the wall
- pay attention to smells, sensations
- be mindful of my body/my surroundings
- resource and track on my way home

When

- stressful/scary' situations/codes
- •
- midst of the chaos,
 ...when it's hectic
- When upset, anxious or unsettled.
- with dying patients
- after a difficult shift, a traumatic or distressing experience
- at bedtime....on my way home

Effect

- Stress relief
- Calm down to solve the problem
- Maintain professionalism
- Cool my temper
- More control over physical feelings
- Get my lost energy back
- Deescalate my emotional response

How am I focusing my attention when stressed?

HIGH/LOW ZONE



- Negative thoughts recur
- I send emails or post on social media out of fear
- I seek to control people or events to feel safer
- I exhibit displaced aggression to others
- I disconnect from others

MOVING TO THE RESILIENT ZONE

- I identify my resources and track
- I ground
- When I identify distressing sensations, I shift to sensations of wellbeing
- I remember a self-calming gesture

RESILIENT ZONE

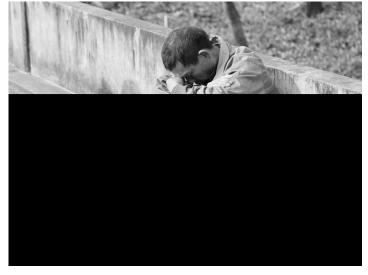
- I am empathic to the concerns of others
- I comfort those who grieve
- I practice my skills of well being
- I reach out to those who need support-family, friends, neighbors

A Little CRM History and Evidence

☐ Environmental disasters for acute trauma → reduced incidence of PTSD

(see Grabbe and Miller-Karas, 2018)







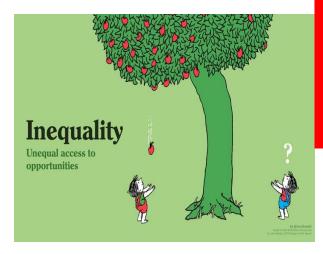
 \Box High stress occupations \rightarrow

lower secondary stress and improved sense of well-being

(Duva et al, 2022; Grabbe et al, 2020)

Skills in the Palms of your Hands TRAUMA RESOURCE INSTITUTE GESTURING H GESTURING GROUND SHIFT NOW! 80 STAY RESOURCE **TRACKING** TRACKING



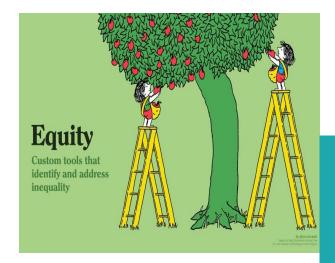


Inequality means not treating people equally as in status, rights, and opportunities. Leads to social disparities.

Does not consider individual needs of people

Equality means treating people in the same manner, irrespective of their differences

Does not consider individual needs of people



Natural Leaders as community ambassadors for change

Equity means treating people with fairness and impartiality

Considers individual needs of people

Justice means treating people in a manner that makes things right

Considers altering systems to meet the needs of people





CRM Research Findings (Grabbe et al. 2019-2021; Duva et al., 2022)

Subjects	Design	Well-being WHO	Secondary Traumatic Stress	Physical symptoms SSS-8	Other
77 nurses (3 months and 1 year out)	RCT 3 hours (Nursing Outlook)	Improved	Reduced	Reduced	Improved resiliency; reduced burnout
104 health and social service workers (3 months and 1 year out)	Pre/post tests 3 hours (Medical Care)	Improved	Reduced	Reduced	Improved resiliency
20 women with drug addiction treatment (5 weeks out)	Pre/post tests (Int. J of Mental Health and Addiction)	Improved		Reduced	Reduced anger, anxiety
252 hospital workers (3 months out)	RCT during Covid 1 hour virtual* (BMJ Quality)	Improved	Reduced	Reduced	Improved collaboration/ teamwork



www.crmgeorgia.org Most changes: moderate-large effect size

*Analysis Postrandomization (CRM=48; Control=108):

Intervention group significant (p<0.001) group by time effects for

- well-being (D=0.66),
- teamwork (D=0.41),
- secondary traumatic stress (D=-0.46)

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"Resiliency is an individual's and community's ability to identify and use individual and collective strengths in living fully with compassion in the present moment, and to thrive while managing the activities of daily living." "Miller-Karas (2020)

