

IDENTIFY POTENTIAL TRIGGERS

A trigger is an event or feeling that reminds you of difficult things that have happened in the past. A trigger may cause you to react with feelings of fear, panic, or agitation.

Potential triggers may include:

Having your space invaded Being teased or taunted Not being listened to Lack of privacy Feeling pressured Feeling lonely Darkness Certain scents People yelling Arguments **Feeling** isolated Being touched Loud noises Being stared at Contact with family Particular times of day/night Particular times of year

Take Care of Yourself

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Three Steps for Emotional Safety Planning

IDENTIFY EARLY WARNING SIGNS

Warning signs are the bodily sensations or behavioral reactions to a trigger. It is important to be able to identify your trigger(s) and early warning sign(s), so you can manage your reactions and behaviors.

Agitation Sweating Clenching of teeth Wringing of hands Sensation of tightness in chest Bouncing of legs Restlessness Shaking Swearing

Crying Pacing Heart pounding Eating more/less Shortness of breath Raise your voice Breathing hard Clenching fists Giggling

IDENTIFY COPING STRATEGIES

These coping strategies should be calming or grounding techniques that help you manage and minimize stress.

Sing Exercise Pray or meditate Take a hot/cold shower Talk to someone who will listen Cold/warm washcloth on face Practice relaxation exercises Treat yourself with respect Maintain a balanced diet Lay down or rest Breathe deeply Pace Draw

Journal Call someone See a therapist Go to support group(s) Call domestic violence hotline Take time for yourself daily Listen to music Go for a walk Read a book Hum Cry



WHAT IS TRAUMA?

Individual trauma results from an event, or series of events, experienced by an individual, which is physically or emotionally harmful, life threatening, or has lasting adverse effects on the individual's functioning and mental, physical, social, emotional, or spiritual well-being.

What you need to know

Trauma can happen to anyone.

It is an individual's experience of the event —not necessarily the event itself that is traumatizing.

Traumatic responses are *NORMAL* responses to *ABNORMAL* situations.



NORMAL REACTIONS TO TRAUMA

There are several automatic responses to trauma, and they cannot be planned, so there is no blame or shame in these responses. They are human adaptations used to deal with extraordinary circumstances.

Possible adaptations include:

Changes in sleep Aches and pains Minimizing the experience Controlling everyday experiences Feelings of detachment Feelings of self-blame Emotional swings Fear or anxiety Feeling numb Startling easily Reliving the experience Not trusting others or yourself Trouble with decision-making Trouble with concentration Fight, flight or freeze Anger or agitation

TRAUMA AND MEMORY

Trauma impairs the process of converting memories from short-term to long-term memory. Many times, even long after an individual's experiences, they continue to perceive and respond to stress differently than someone who is not suffering the aftermaths of trauma.

To retain information, it may be helpful to: - Write information down -Ask for information in several formats (written, video, etc.) -Repeat information back to people To recall/remember the traumatic event, it helps to: -Give yourself time -Write the event down, leave it, come back, and write it down again a day or so later (repeating as often as necessary) MAKE A PROMISE TO YOURSELF TO HOLD YOUR OWN WELL-BEING SACRED

This is how I will plan for my emotional safety and wellbeing. Some of the things that trigger me are:

My Plan for Emotional Safety

Some of the ways I can identify that I am feeling triggered or vulnerable are when I:

If I have to talk to my unsafe person on the phone or face-to-face, I can manage this by remembering:

I know I can manage my feelings by:

Use this tool to brainstorm effective self-care strategies that you can apply to your life. Reflect on ways you can nurture the health of each of these areas and write them down in the spaces provided.

