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www.pathwaysrtc.pdx.edu

NeuroLeadership in Systems of Care

What Brain Science Tell Us About Youth and Adult Leadership



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Presenters



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Focus for Today

 Nature of the brain and its influence on organizational/systemic change in systems of care

 Applying recent breakthroughs in contemporary neuroscience to youth and adult leadership practices in systems of care

Key insights and takeaways

What is NeuroLeadership?

The underpinning biology of:

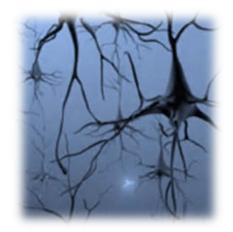
- Decision making and problem solving
- Emotion Regulation
- Collaborating with others
- Facilitating change



NeuroLeadership Institute

Neural basis of leadership and change management practices

Why Neuroscience?



- Explains why people find change so upsetting
- Helps us understand how the human brain creatively solves problems
- Provides leaders a way to effectively introduce and implement change based on the physiology of the human brain
- Helps us understand the development of effective leadership in adolescents

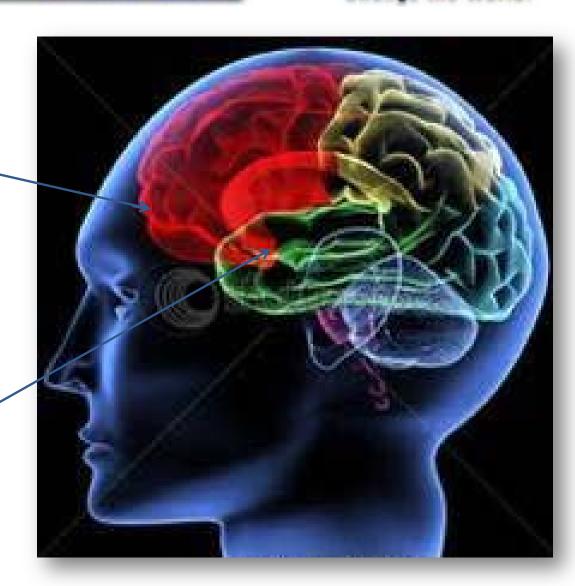
What Science Tell Us Doesn't Work

- Telling people what to do
- Incentives and threats carrot and stick
- Giving advice
- Humanistic approach



Prefrontal Cortex (thinking)

Amygdala (limbic region, emotional center)

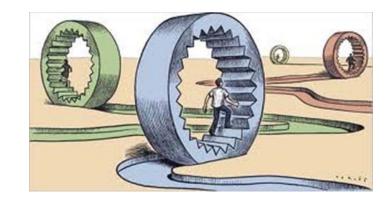


Changing Behavior

Changing habits changing brain circuitry

Uses "working memory"/prefrontal cortex

People are their habits



Opportunity to Influence

 How you engage young people during this time plays a big part in and brain development how they age into adulthood

 Young people need opportunities that foster selfdetermination, resiliency- that are strengths-based and youth centered, and encourage permanent

connections with positive adult

influences (Walters et al, 2010)

Why Change is Painful



- Provokes physiological pain
- Uses the "working memory" (prefrontal cortex)
- Requires a biological change
- Changes "hard-wired" habits
- Requires the creation of new neural pathways

Because of the discomfort, people avoid it

The Biology of Engagement

Minimize danger maximize reward



Organizing principle of the brain



Assess 5x/second

Gordon et al., 2008

Reward...Toward State

- Engagement
- Better access to cognitive resources (Amy Arnsten)
- More creative ideas (Barbara Fredericson)
- More insights (Mark Jung-Beeman)
- Able to see and take in more information
- Decrease in mistakes
- Increase in collaboration
- Increase in dopamine levels



Threat...Away State

- Disengagement
- Reduction in cognitive resources
- Decrease in prefrontal cortex capacity
- Decrease in creativity
- More pessimistic thinking
- More narrow field of view
- Generalize to other areas



The Incredibly Social Brain

- Human brain is the 'social organ'
- Operating network of the brain
- Think about ourselves and others
- Social motivators have more impact than money



Social Pain

- Social and physical pain share same circuitry
- Social rejection = physiological pain
- Brain's solution to ensure nurturance/attachment
- Resulted in need for social connection
- Implications for Leaders



(Eisenberger, N & Lieberman, M., 2004)

The Adolescent Social Brain

- Youth who identify positive connections with adults have better outcomes (Courtney, M.)
- Implications for adult role in engaging youth in leadership
- Know that Peers are incredibly important, as adults we know that adult relationships important too

Model the Way, They are Watching



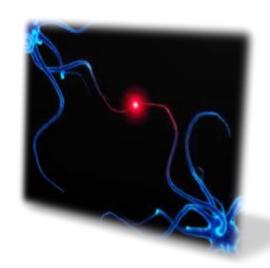
- Mirror Neuron System
- Connected at the neurobiological level
- Activated when we see someone perform a behavior
- Implications for a system of care leader's impact

Neuroplasticity

"Neurons that fire together wire together"

- Hebb's Rule

- Brains are moldable
- Shaped by experience
- Re-organizes and rewires
- Attention is key

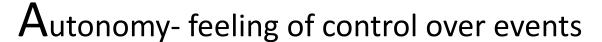


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SCARF Model

Status- relative importance to others





Relatedness-safety with others

Fairness- perception of fair exchanges between people





www.scarfsolutions.com

David Rock, 2008

Using SCARF with Adolescents



- Framework for engaging young adults
- Took this with young adult leaders in SOC
- Experiences:
 - Youth Feedback
 - Implications for use in youth leadership

What Science Tell Us Does Work

- A toward state....reducing threat
- Helping people come to their own insights
- Focus on the "attention" to solutions and new habits
- A quiet brain
- Leading with the social brain in mind
- **Self-Awareness**
- **Emotion regulation**



"Brain development is the same as leadership development."

- Dr. Paul McDonald

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