

Hope is the belief your future will be better than today and you have the power to make it so





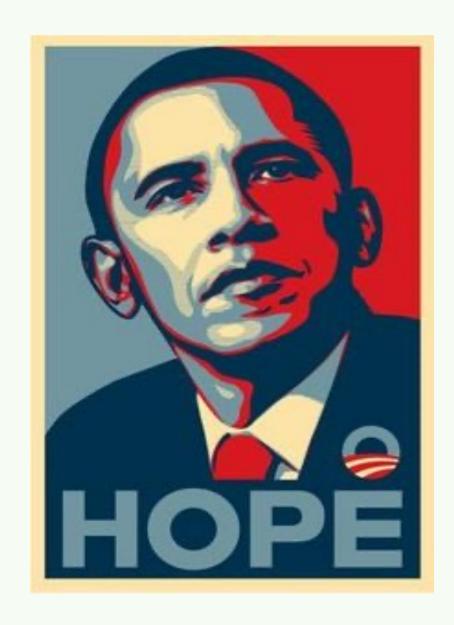
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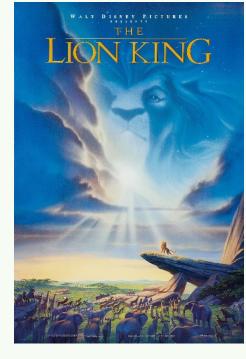




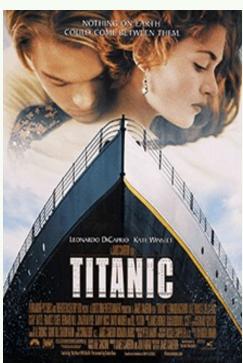


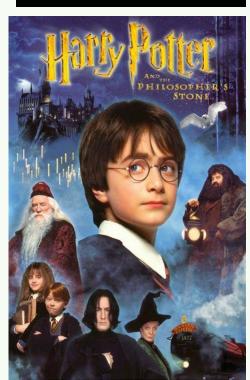


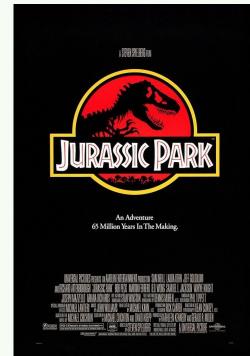






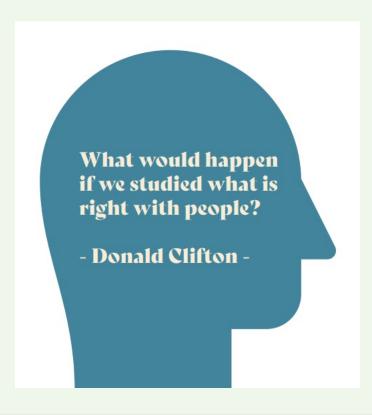


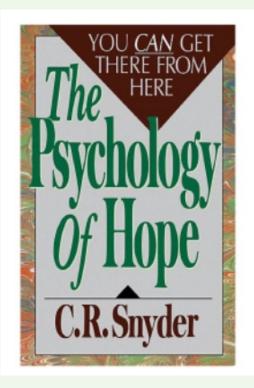


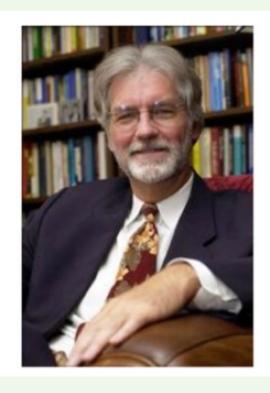












Positive psychology

• Positive psychology is focused on the study of *positive* experiences, character strengths, positive relationships, and institutions that facilitate their development and promote optimum functioning and wellbeing.



The Simplicity of Hope

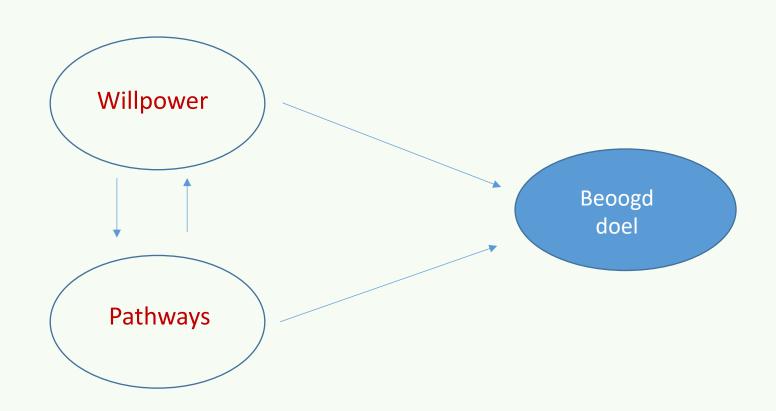


Pathways

Willpower



Tenets of Hope



...Willpower without Pathways is a Wish



The experience of Hope

Willpower (limited)

Pathway

→ → → → → Goal

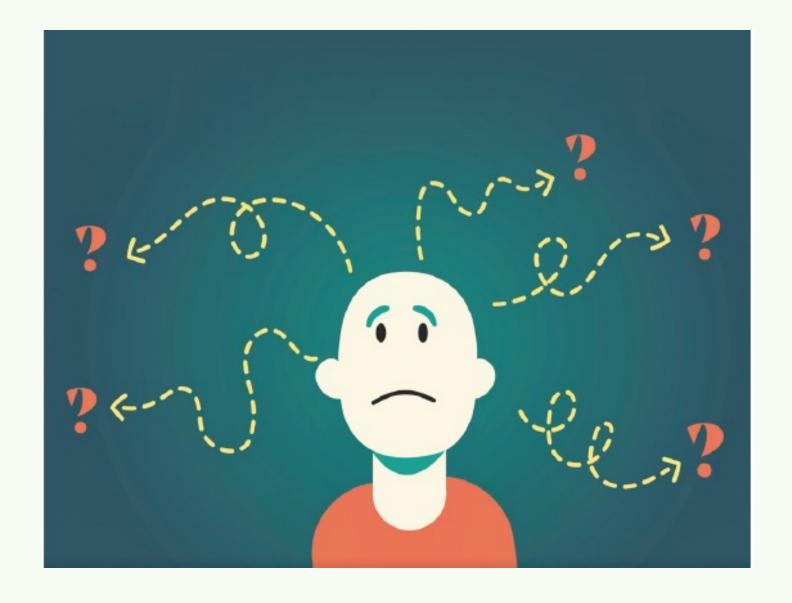
Where there is a Will, there is a Way







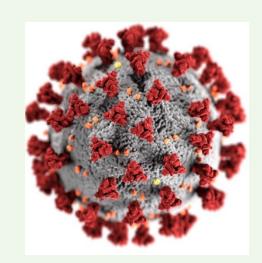
Not everybody with a Will, sees a Way





Trauma

- Trauma is a normal reaction to an abnormal situation
- 3 E's
 - Events cause trauma
 - Individual experiences determine whether it is traumatic
 - Effects have physical, social and emotional and spiritual consequences





Abnormal situation

- Individual
- Community
- Organisation
- Historic





Effects on Short Term

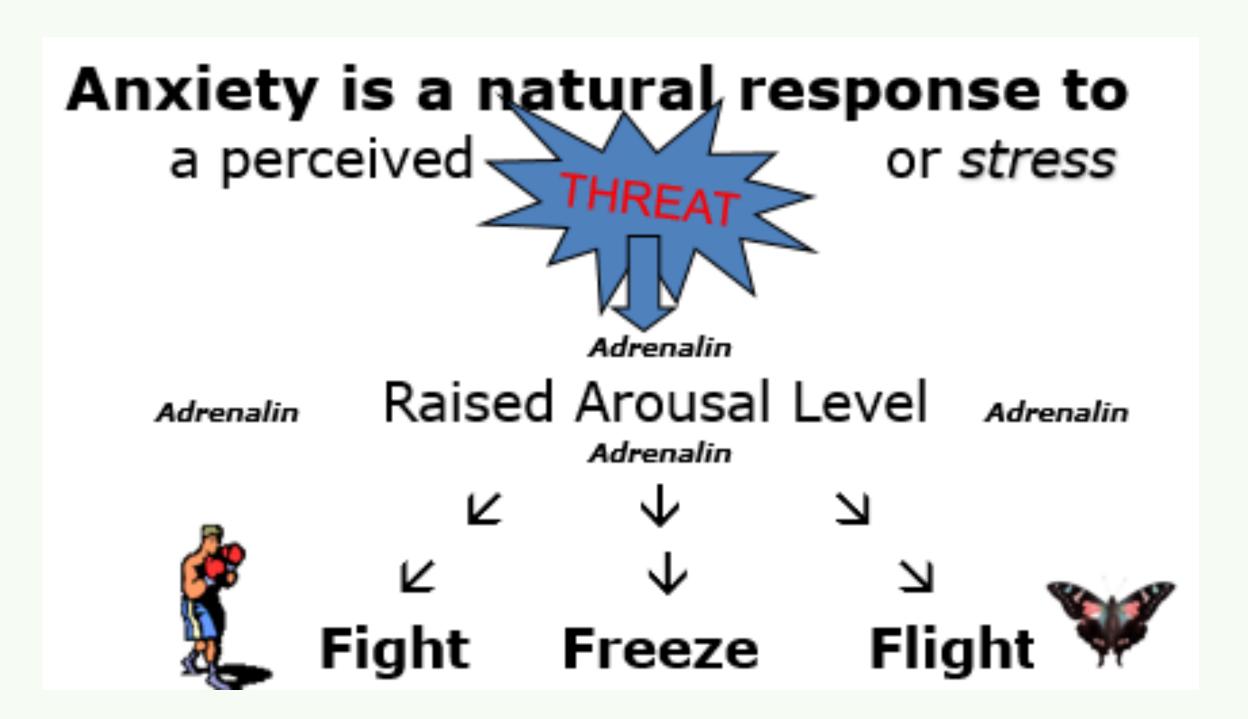


Surge of adrenaline and cortisol

> Raised heartbeat and hormone level

> Descents after danger is away

Children in DV-situations: wolf lives in house > higher en continuously stress (toxic)





Hyper-arousal

High energy Anxiety Anger Overwhelm Hypervigilance Flight/Fight Chaotic

Window of Tolerance

Grounded Flexible Open/Curious Present
Able to Emotionally Self-Regulate

Hypo-arousal

Shut Down Numb Depression Passive Withdrawn Freeze Shame

Hormonal activity



Effect on Long Term

EXPERIENCE CAN CHANGE THE MATURE BRAIN - BUT EXPERIENCE DURING THE CRITICAL PERIODS OF EARLY CHILDHOOD ORGANIZES BRAIN SYSTEMS

(B.Perry)







"Trauma is a deep emotional wound that leaves a scar "

(Jamal Stroud)



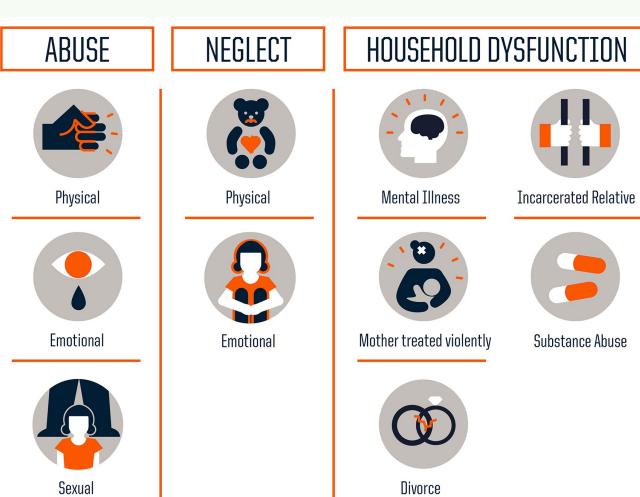
The ACE Study

De 'CDC-Kaiser Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) Study' is a large scale research about child abuse, maltreatment, health and welbeing on a later age. (first research 1997).

17.000 volunteerd.
About 50/50 male/female participants.
About half academic scolarship.
Average age 57 years



ACE Categories



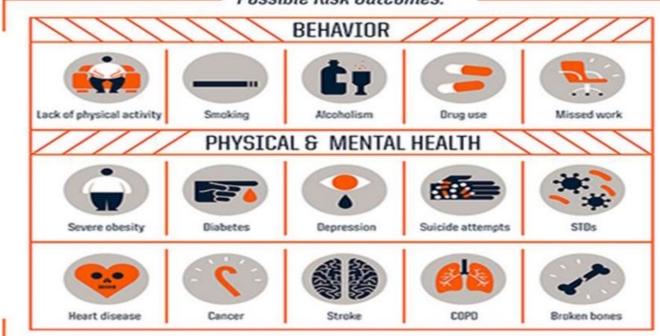


WHAT IMPACT DO ACEs HAVE?

As the number of ACEs increases, so does the risk for negative health outcomes

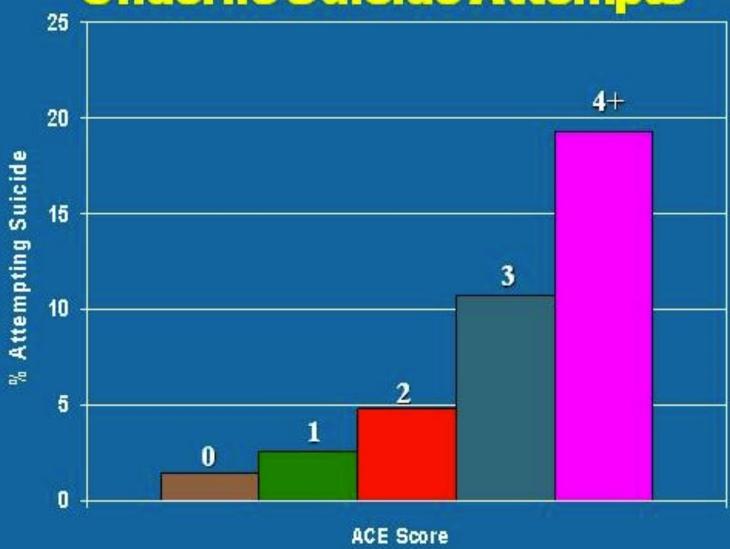


Possible Risk Outcomes:

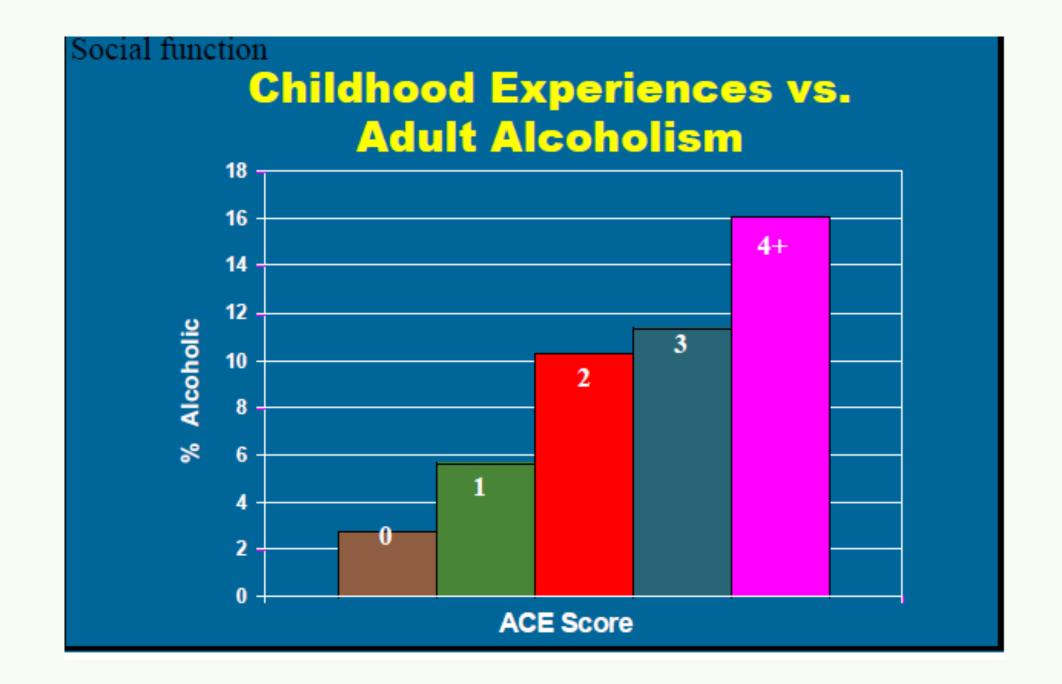




Childhood Experiences Underlie Suicide Attempts









Trauma is common

90% of public mental health clients have been exposed to trauma

In the general population, 61% of men and 51% of women reported exposure to at least one lifetime traumatic event, but majority reporting more than one, We need to presume the clients we serve have a history of traumatic stress and exercise "universal precautions"

(Hodas, 2004)

(Kessler, 1995)





Prevalence of ACEs?

• CDC National Data 1.61

Children Exposed to DV 4.40

• Juvenile Offenders 4.29

• Foster Children 5.68



Everyone has a role to play: one does not have to be a therapist to be therapeutic"

(R.Almazar)





Four R's trauma-informed

Realize: the widespread effect of trauma

Recognize the signals and symptoms

Respond by integrating the knowledge of trauma in policy, procedures and practices

Resist re-traumatisation





6 Principles of Traumasensitive work (SAMHSA)

Safety (for clients and team)

Trustworthiness & Transparantcy

Peer support

Empowerment

Collaboration & Mutuality

Cultural, Historical and Gender Issues

Humility

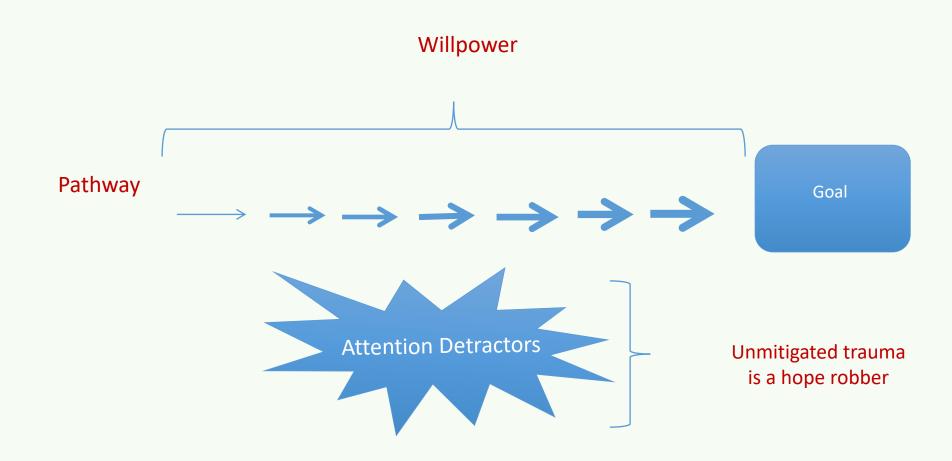


Does Trauma impact Hope?

Yes, but...indirectly



The Experience of Hope



Hard to Trust other people

Danger is everywhere

Difficulties with Change

Fear and sense of losing control

Refuse help, reject other options

React: fight, flight, freeze

React emotionally

Hard to calm down after erupting

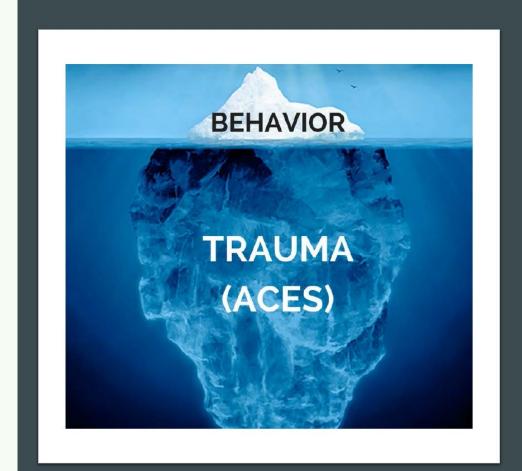
Grievance and negative emotions



Important to recognise:

- People in stress are surviving
- Complex acting and thinking are difficult
- Solving one problems requeres so much energy there is no mental space for other problems
- Setbacks are felt like disasters

Turn away from help

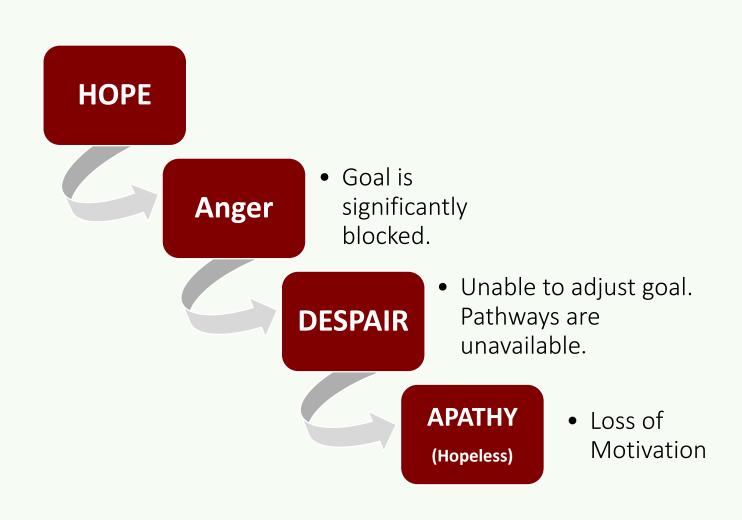


Trauma's Effects on Behaviors What is the opposite of Hope ?





THE LOSS OF HOPE IS A PROCESS

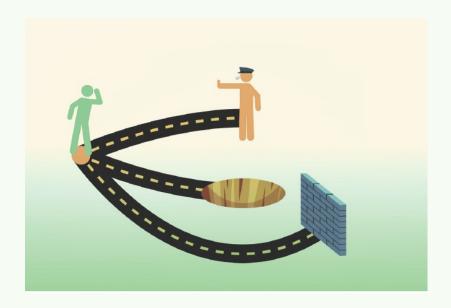




Low & High Hope

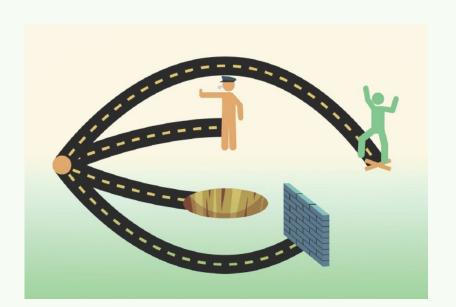
Low Hope

- Trauma
- Distrust
- Short term and Avoidance goals
- Low Willpower



High Hope

- Thinking on long temr
- Achieve
- Multiple Pathways
- More Willpower



Hope can be taught!





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The Simplicity of Hope



Pathways

Willpower



Cornerstones of Hope

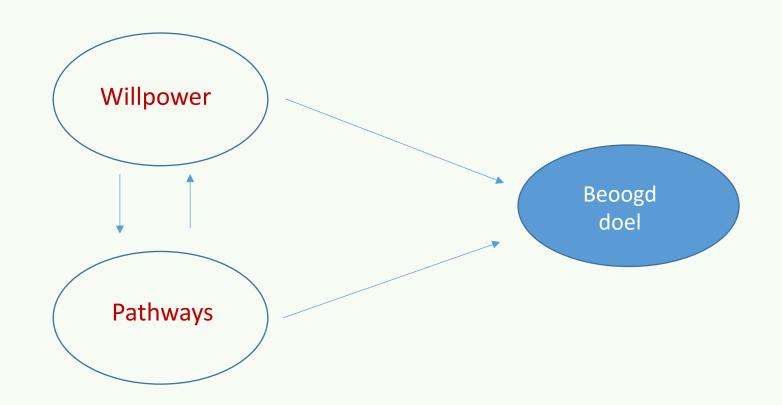
Goals

Short and Long Term

Achievement and Avoidance

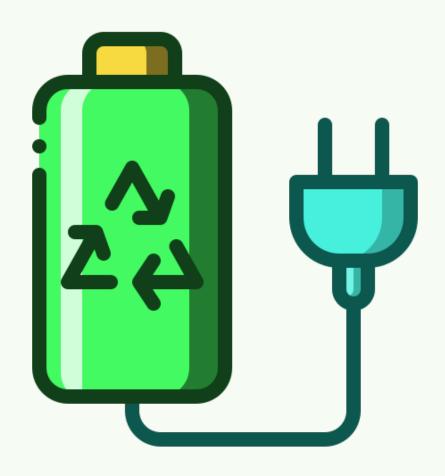


Tenets of Hope





Willpower





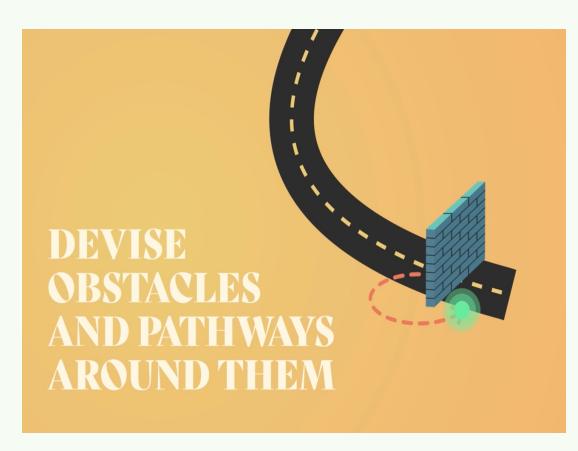
Nurturing Hope







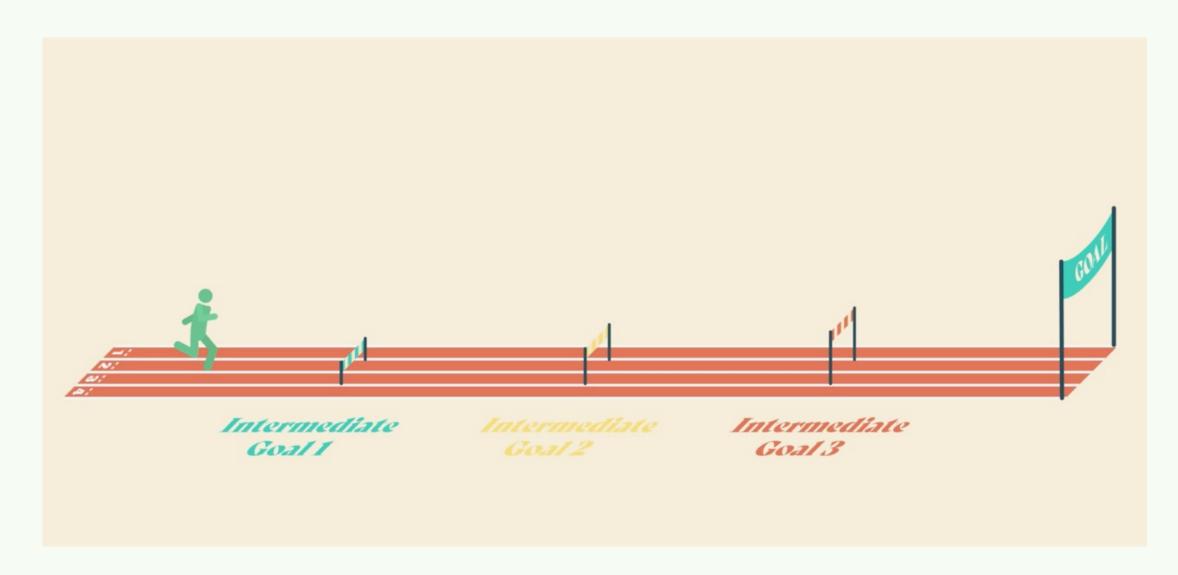
Nurturing Hope







Regoal





Get Support









The Simplicity of Hope

Goals: Cognitive endpoint of purposeful behavior.

- Can be either short- or long-term in nature.
- Must be valued (our goals are not always their goals).

Pathways:
Mental roadmaps
to goal
attainment.

- Consider potential barriers with solutions.
- Identify multiple pathways.

Agency
(Willpower):
Mental energy to
your pathway
pursuits.

- Focus your attention and intention on goal pursuits.
- Sustained motivation.



GUIDING PRINCIPLES IN HOPE CENTERED WORK



Hope is a cognition not an emotion.

Imagination is the instrument of Hope.

Hope is not wishful thinking.

Hope begets Hope.

Hope is a social gift.

Hope can be taught.

The power of

• Video HOPE (English) - Family Justice Centers Europe (efjca.eu)



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