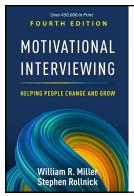


### Matt Bennett, MA, MBA

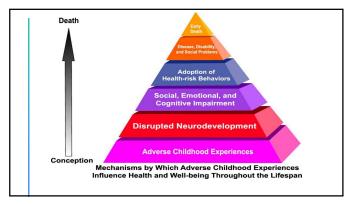
- matt@optimalhrv.com
- Before our journey
  - Trauma impacts everyone take care of yourself
  - Two parts of the trauma story
    - Pain and Suffering
    - Post-traumatic growth
  - Role of change in post-traumatic growth
- Think about a change you want to make
- Oh, the fun we will have...our format



2



- "Motivational Interviewing is a particular way of talking with people about change and growth to strengthen their own motivation and commitment."
- Miller & Rollnick



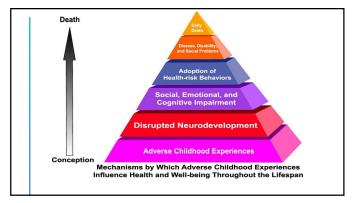
## Defining Trauma

Traumatic Event: Events involving intense stress that overwhelms the person's capacity to cope. Results in an existence dominated by trauma for a period of time.

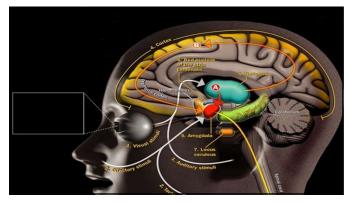
Chronic Trauma: Living in high stress environment and in the shadow of the threat of traumatic events occurring at any time.

Complex/Compound Trauma: Combination of traumatic events and/or chronic trauma occurring over an extended period.

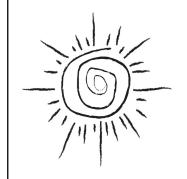
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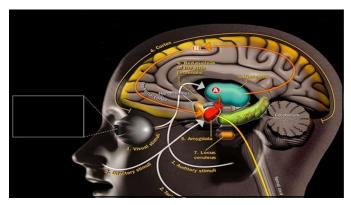


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### SOLER

- Squarely (relatively) face person
- Open posture
- Lean (a little) forward
- Eye contact (match)
- Relaxed behavior



### WINDOW OF EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONING

Flight - Fight - Freeze

Win

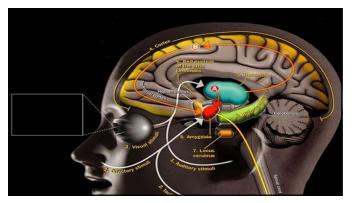
Rigidity

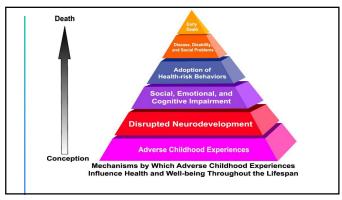
Chaos

<u>Window of Executive Functioning</u>: Emotionally regulated, cognitively engaged, socially connected

Siegel, 2010; Ogden, Minton, & Pain, 2006; Wilson and Lindy, 19

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### Trauma Symptoms Cognitive/Behavioral More likely to be in special education Mental Health Mental Health Personal narrative Shame Unworthiness Unsafe Hopelessness Diagnosis Depression ADHD Oppositional Defiant Disorder Conduct Disorder Trouble interpreting emotional signals Difficulty trusting others 2.5X more likely to fail a grade Incoherent sense of self Easily overstimulated Lack of empathy Inability to cooperate with others Difficulty delaying gratification Trouble with goal setting and future thinking Poor boundaries Premature sexual maturity & activity Sexually transmitted infections Trouble concentrating & memory problems Language development Trouble with impulse control Disorder Conduct Disorder Anxiety Disorder Phobic Disorder Personality Disorders Unintended pregnancies Low social intelligence Difficulty following direction Health Conditions Intimate partner violenceBullying and violence behavior Headaches Self-harm Personal narrative & attachment Gastrointestinal issues Suicide General health problemsCancer Range of criminal behavior Perfectionism Autoimmune issues & Lupus

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Spirit of Motivational Interviewing

Spirit of MI	Partnership
	Acceptance
	Compassion
	Empowerment

"Your purpose is to understand the life before you, to see the world through this person's eyes rather than superimposing your own vision."
 Guiding communication style
 Power of asking permission

 Ask - Offer - Ask

 Clear expectations

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### Acceptance

- Worth
  - Unworthiness and shame immobilizes people
     Change means someone feels
  - Change means someone feels they're worthy of improvement
  - Help the person separate the problem from their identity
- Autonomy Acknowledging freedom of choice increases possibility for change
- Avoid the Fixing Reflex

Decrease stress whenever possible

 Avoid retraumatization triggers
 Policies
 Procedures

 Be predictable

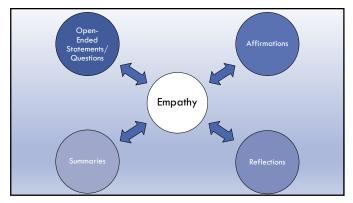
 Slow down

 Support works better than confrontation

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## The person is the expert on themselves and their situation Change talk Talk about the new behavior Research: Increase in change talk predicts actual change Your goal: Increase change talk Sustain talk – reasons to stay the same Person should talk more than half the time

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### THE TIMI STRUCTURE

1. Assess stress level

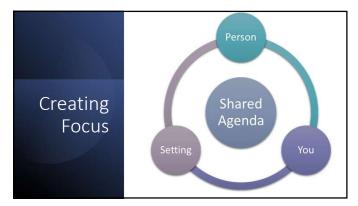


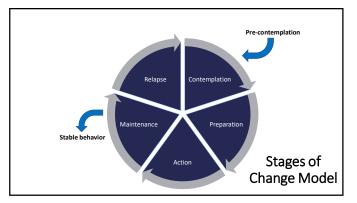
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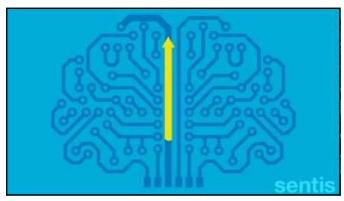
Strategies for Assessing & Managing Stress

- At the beginning of an interaction, ask
  - "On a scale of 1 to 10. 1 being incredibly relaxed. 10 being stressed out and ready to explode. I'm curious how you are doing right now"
  - "Great to see you. Tell me how you are doing today"
- If they are stressed, co-regulate before moving to other agenda items or change conversations
- Use communication strategies throughout this training to provide support

## THE TIMI STRUCTURE 1. Assess stress level 2. Establish a shared agenda – Identify change









- Ambivalence
  - $\bullet$  Wanting more than one thing at the same time
  - The desired things are incompatible with each other.
- Discrepancies are the differences between desired states and current reality
- Cognitive dissonance is a type of eustress or good stress
- $\bullet$  Push: Discontented with the status quo and/or
- Pull: Unrealized opportunity to better a situation

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### THE TIMI STRUCTURE

- 1. Assess stress level
- 2. Establish a shared agenda Identify change
- 3. Importance ruler



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### The Importance Ruler

- Goals
  - Elicit preparatory change talk change talk predicts change
  - Increase the importance the change holds for the person
  - Increase person's self-confidence in their ability to make the change
- On a scale from 1 to 10 with 1 being not at all important and 10 being extremely important: How important is it for you to make this change?
- On a scale from 1 to 10 with 1 being not at all confident and 10 being extremely confident: How confident are you that could make this change?

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### Following Importance Ruler Questions

- You: "On a scale from 1 to 10, with 1 being not at all confident and 10 being extremely confident, how confident are you that you could maintain sobriety?"
- Person: "3"
  - $\bullet$  You: "Tell me why you are at 3 and not a 1."
  - You: "I wonder what it would take for you to go from a 3 to, say, a 4 or 5."
- Person: "1"
  - You: "I'm interested in what it would take for you to go from a 1 to, say, a 2 or 3."

### THE TIMI STRUCTURE

- 1. Assess stress level
- 2. Establish a shared agenda Identify change
- 3. Importance ruler
- 4. OARS to explore



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## Open-Ended Statements & Questions

- Open vs. Closed
  - "Do you currently have a job?"
  - "Tell me about your employment history over the last several years."
- 1:2 Ratio: One question for every two statements, affirmations, reflections, or summaries

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### Open-Ended Statements and Questions

- Questions are more likely to elicit defensive responses than statements
  - "How did your therapy appointment go last week?"
  - "I've been interested how your therapy appointment went last week."
- Questions to statements
  - Tell me more about...
  - I'm interested in...
  - I've been curious about...
  - Help me understand...
  - I would love to know more about...

# "To affirm is to recognize and acknowledge that which is good, including the individual's inherent worth as a fellow human being. To affirm is also to support and encourage." Bring positive energy into the relationships and conversation Builds confidence around their ability to change

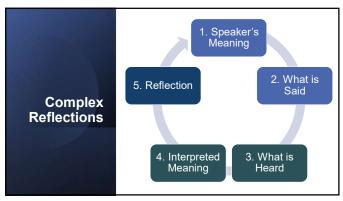
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## Simple reflection – words Reflections Complex reflection - meaning

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### Simple Reflections

- Person: "I've tried quitting in the past, but it is so hard when all my friends and family use around me."
- You: "You've tried to quit in the past."
- You: "It is hard when friends and family use around you."



## Complex Reflections

- Person: "I've tried quitting in the past, but it is so hard when all my friends and family use around me."
- You: "Your friends and family make it difficult to live the life you want."
- You: "It seems there are obstacles that have prevented you from reaching your goal and sobriety is something that has been important to you."

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## Summaries

- Reflections that bring together several things the person has stated
- Effective methods for
  - Ending conversation
  - Transitioning to other topics



