13th Annual Early childhood Mental Health Conference - We Can't Wait B-5 Strengthening Families' Protective Factors



experience that stands

out to you from your childhood. Hold that in

your mind as we talk.



#### **TODAY'S FACILITATORS**

#### Darryl Chairez



**Consultant & Trainer** 

#### Brandi Paniagua



**Coordinator & Trainer** 



## SHARED LEARNING AGREEMENTS

Choice & Control

Today's topic maybe upsetting. Pleasecare for yourself &engage in a waysthat feel safe to you.

**Creating Safety** 

w that you have We end ice in how you to not rticipate & we bod courage you to are ean into the cues cess for learning regul

We encourage you to notice what your body & emotions are telling you as cues for practicing regulation as you need.

Regulation

Us connecting & sharing with one another fosters our learning & transferring ideas.

Relationships

Reflection

We encourage reflecting on the content & ideas of others to foster selfawareness

## **Spreading HOPE**



© COPYRIGHT TUFTS MEDICAL CENTER 2021

## **Introduction to HOPE**





## Why HOPE Exists

Positive experiences help children grow into more resilient, healthier adults. HOPE aims to better understand and support these key experiences.

## Core assumption

from the Science of the Positive:

The positive exists, it is real and worth growing.

Positive experiences:

- Promote children's health and well-being
- Allow children to form strong relationships and connections
- Cultivate positive self-image and self-worth
- Provide a sense of **belonging**
- Build skills that promote resilience

Linkenbach, J. (2007, 2018). The Science of the Positive: The Seven Core Principles Workbook: A Publication of The Montana Institute, LLC.





## Many systems focus on the negative

Screening tools, many of which codify implicit bias, create a presumption of deficit **HOPE** shifts the narrative: people are defined by

their strengths as well as their challenges.

**HOPE** creates a presumption of strength





As you join us,

please share what

stands out to you

in this picture in

the chat box.

What do you see?





## Poll

## Were risk or protective factors easier to see?

A. Protective factors were easier to seeB. Risk factors were easier to seeC. They were about the same





## Type 1 vs. Type 2 thinking

#### **Type 1 thinking**

- ✓ Fast, intuitive, unconscious thought
- ✓ Everyday activities
- ✓ Effortless
- ✓ Training and experience
- ✓ Implicit bias



#### Type 2 thinking

 $\checkmark\,$  Slow, calculating, conscious

problem solving

- ✓ Takes more effort!
- ✓ Something novel
- ✓ Perceiving variability
- ✓ Perspective taking

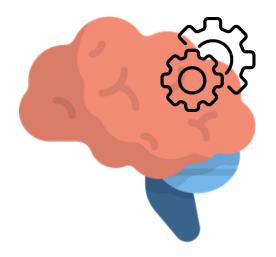


## Type 1 vs. Type 2 thinking

Implicit biases are imbedded in Type 1 thinking



Type 2 thinking can help us notice and navigate our biases



Unconscious, immediate reactions to difference

Slow, conscious strategies to mitigate bias





#### Poll

## How much do you know about Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)?

A. Nothing – what are ACEs?
B. A little – I have heard the term before.
C. More than a little but probably still have a lot to learn.
D. I am well versed in ACEs and their effects on health.
E. I am an ACEs expert!



#### **ACEs and PCEs**

#### **ACEs**

1998 study of employed people in Southern California

- Patients answered questions about their childhood
- Correlated with mental and physical health

>



in Wisconsin Part of the Behavioral

Risk Factor Surveillance Survey

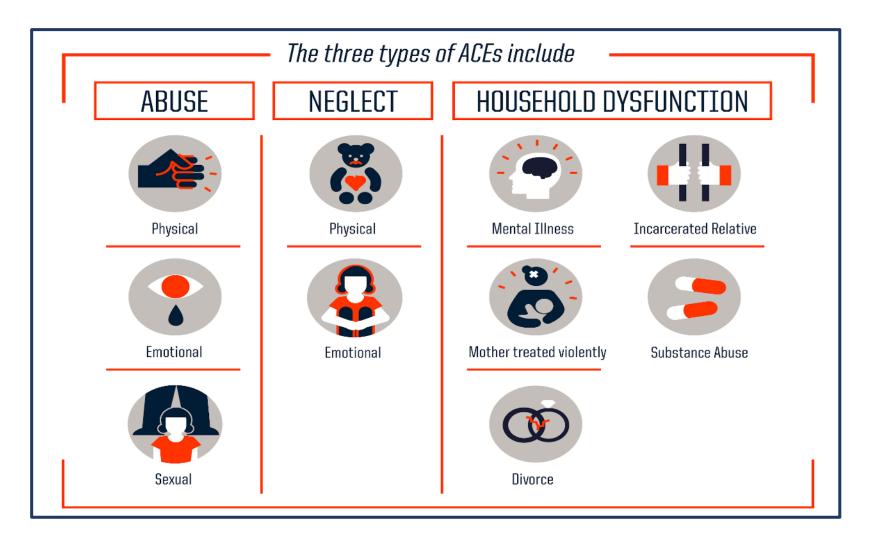
**PCEs** 

2015 population study

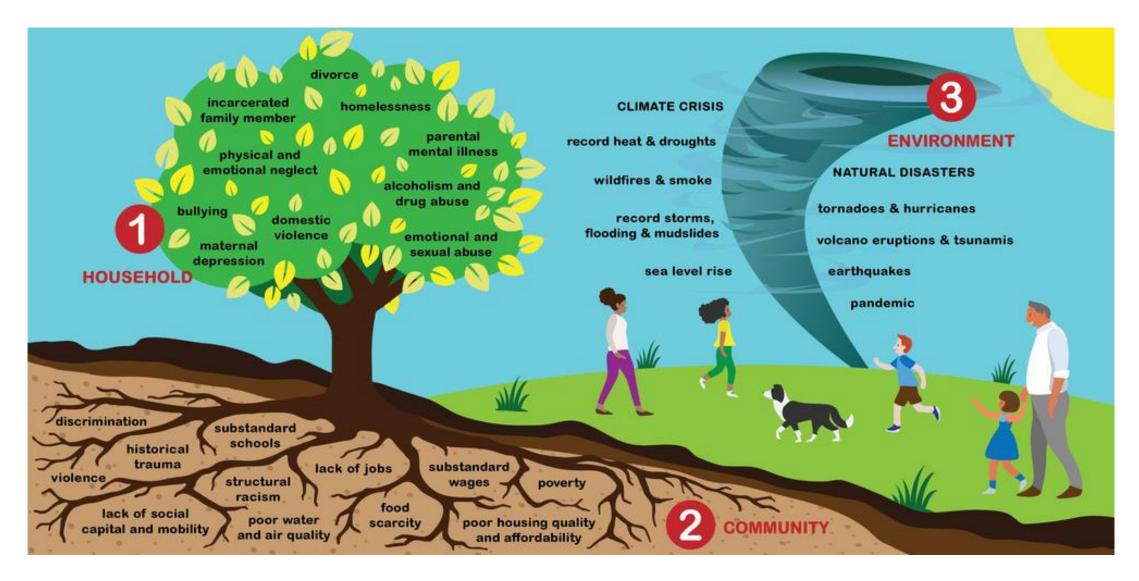
- Asked about ACEs
- Asked about Positive
- Childhood experiences
- Correlated with mental health



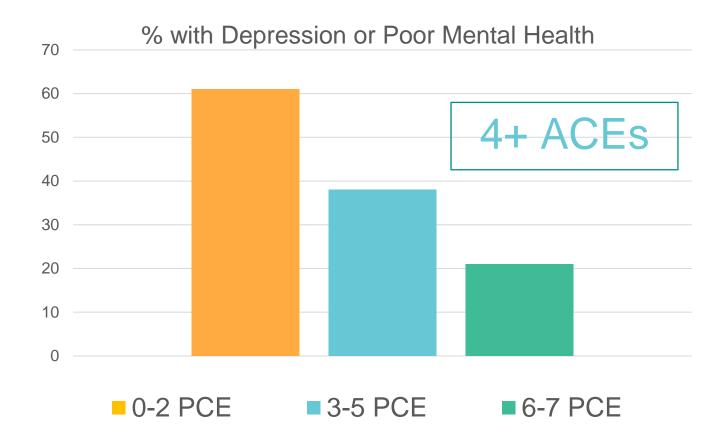
#### **Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)**



## Adverse Community Environments are the root causes of ACEs



#### **Positive Childhood Experiences Mitigate ACEs Effects**



Bethell C, Jones J, Gombojav N, Linkenbach J, Sege R. Positive Childhood Experiences and Adult Mental and Relational Health in a Statewide Sample: Associations Across Adverse Childhood Experiences Levels. JAMA Pediatr. 2019 Sep 9; e193007



Think about someone you know, personally or professionally, who had a challenging childhood but is fairly successful today.

Take 5 minutes to share in a breakout group some adjectives you would use to describe that person.





## Poll

## How much do you know about Positive Childhood Experiences (PCEs)?

A. Nothing – what are PCEs?

- B. A little I have heard the term before.
- C. More than a little but probably still have a lot to learn.
- D. I am well versed in PCEs and their effects on health.
- E. I am a PCEs expert!





2015 population study in Wisconsin

Part of the BRFSS

Asked about ACEs

Asked about Positive Childhood experiences

Correlated with mental health

### **Developing the Positive Childhood**

## **Experiences (PCEs) score**





Positive Childhood Experiences scale questions

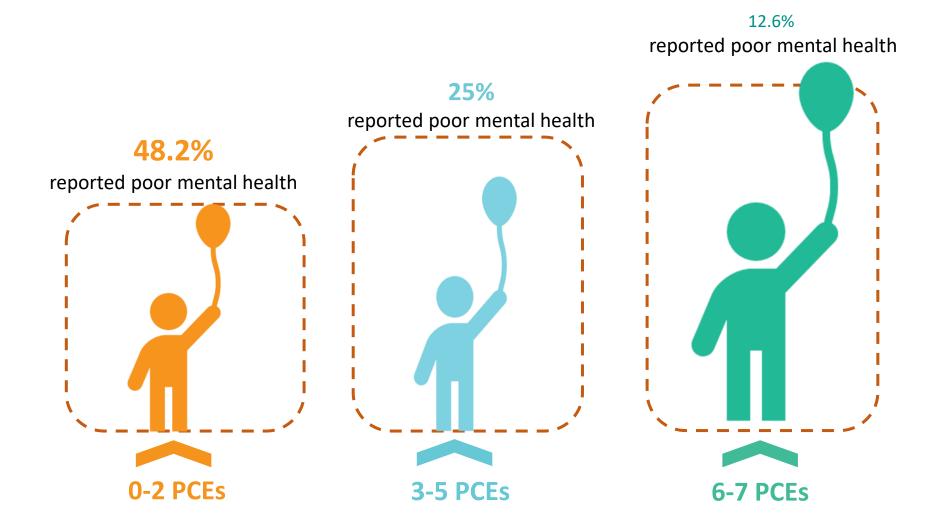
#### As a child, how often did you ...



- 1. Feel able to talk to your family about feelings
- 2. Feel your family stood by you during difficult times
- 3. Enjoy participating in community traditions
- 4. Feel a sense of belonging in high school
- 5. Feel supported by friends
- 6. Have at least two non-parent adults who took genuine interest in you
- 7. Feel safe and protected by an adult in your home



#### **Positive Childhood Experiences (PCEs) Protect Adult Mental Health**



Bethell C, Jones J, Gombojav N, Linkenbach J, Sege R. Positive Childhood Experiences and Adult Mental and Relational Health in a Statewide Sample: Associations Across Adverse Childhood Experiences Levels. JAMA Pediatr. 2019 Sep 9; e193007



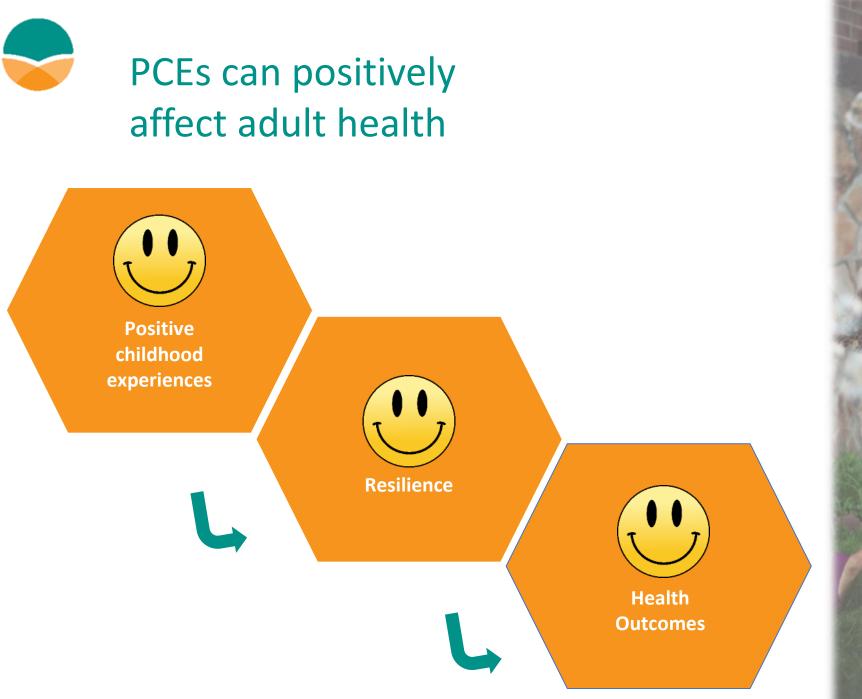






Photo by <u>Nathan Dumiao</u> on <u>Unsplash</u>

**2**E



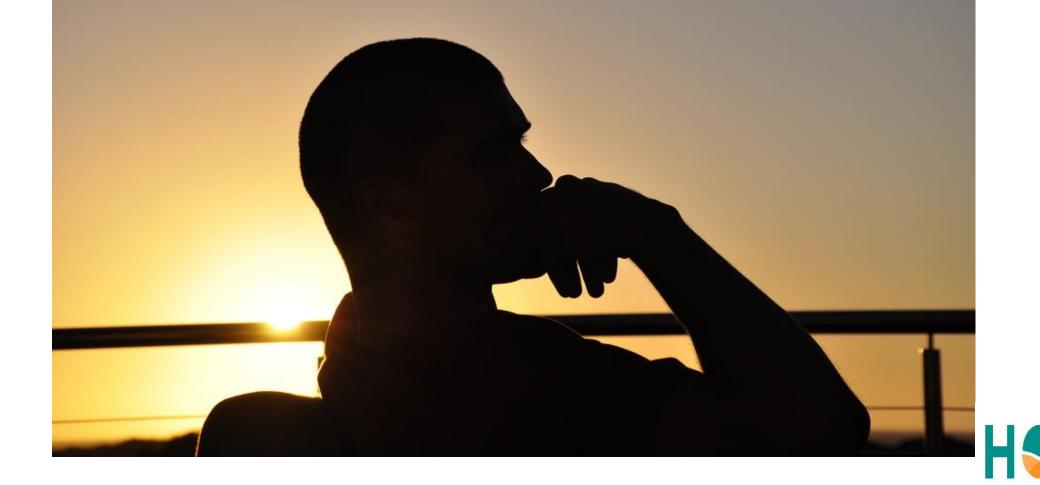
## PCEs protect adult mental health...even in the face of ACEs.

#### What does that mean to you?





Reflect back on your own PCE from earlier. Pop in the chat box, if you're comfortable, which Building Block it related to.



Ξ



Relationships with other children and with other adults through interpersonal activities.

Safe, equitable, stable

environments for living, playing, learning at home

engagement to develop a sense of belonging and

and in school.

Social and civic

connectedness.

• • • • • • • • • • •

## The Four Building Blocks of HOPE









ENGAGEMENT



GROWTH

Emotional growth through playing and interacting with peers for self-awareness and self-regulation.



#### **Relationships**

## The Four Building Blocks of HOPE



Relationships with other children and adults through interpersonal activities.





#### Where do you see this being

#### promoted in your life?

#### What opportunities do you

have to nurture this

building block?







#### **Environment**

## The Four Building Blocks of HOPE



#### Safe, equitable, stable

environments for living, playing,

learning at home and in school.

**H**<sup>©</sup>**P**E



#### Where do you see this being

#### promoted in your life?

What opportunities do you

have to nurture this

building block?







#### Engagement

## The Four Building Blocks of HOPE



ENGAGEMENT

#### Social and civic engagement to

develop a sense of belonging and connectedness.





#### Where do you see this being

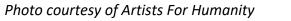
#### promoted in your life?

#### What opportunities do you

#### have to nurture this

building block?









#### **Emotional Growth**

## The Four Building Blocks of HOPE



Emotional growth through playing and interacting with peers for self-awareness and self regulation.





#### Where do you see this being

#### promoted in your life?

#### What opportunities do you

#### have to nurture this

building block?









Are there Building Blocks that are easier to connect to?

Harder to connect to?

Anything surprising?





#### Adversity and the Building Blocks of HOPE

We know that adverse childhood experiences can disrupt access to positive childhood experiences.



How can we increase a child's access to those building blocks where they might have experienced a disruption? Child Abuse & Neglect... **Disrupts foundational** relationships Disrupts safe home environments Family Disruption... Disrupts safe environments (home and SDoH) **Adverse Community** Environments... Reduce *engagement* Reduce opportunities for emotional growth (peer play)



Think back on the person you spoke about at the beginning who had a challenging childhood but is fairly successful today.

Did the adjectives you used describe **strengths**, **adaptability** or **deficits**?





## HEALTHY OUTCOMES FROM POSITIVE EXPERIENCES

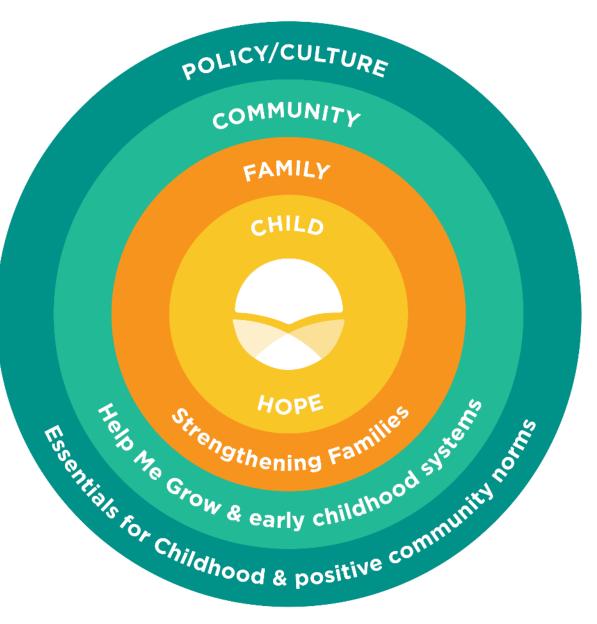
Strengths-based, Child-centered, Family-led innovating around promoting access to the Four Building Blocks





# 

## HOPE focuses on the child







## Common Framework

HOPE links related ideas

#### **Relational Health**

#### **Social Determinants**

### **Child-directed play**

#### Parental wellbeing



## Helps Providers by

Understanding a family's strengths and hopes.

Provides a basis for collaborative problem solving

**Reduces burnout** 





## Promotes human dignity

**Proven anti-bias techniques** 

**Anti-racism toolbox** 





# Families are Resilient. HOPE celebrates their strengths.







## **Moments of HOPE**

Moments of HOPE can occur:	In each encounter
	During intake and assessments
	When sharing referrals or community resources
	When creating or revising policies

When designing programming

