NATIONAL HEALTH CARE for the HOMELESS COUNCIL



Happy, Healthy Children in Shelter and in Supportive Housing

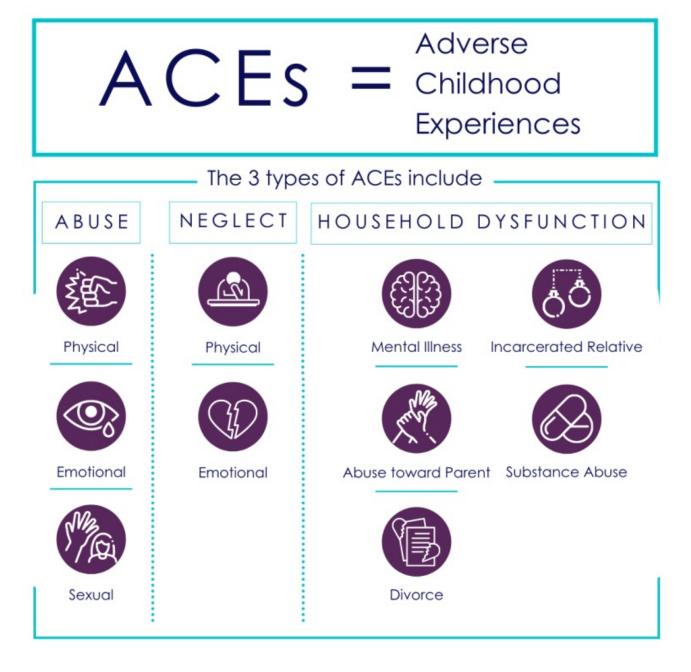
Session Two: Resiliency – Mitigating the Effects of Adverse Childhood Experiences

Presenters: Cindy Manginelli Director of Community Engagement

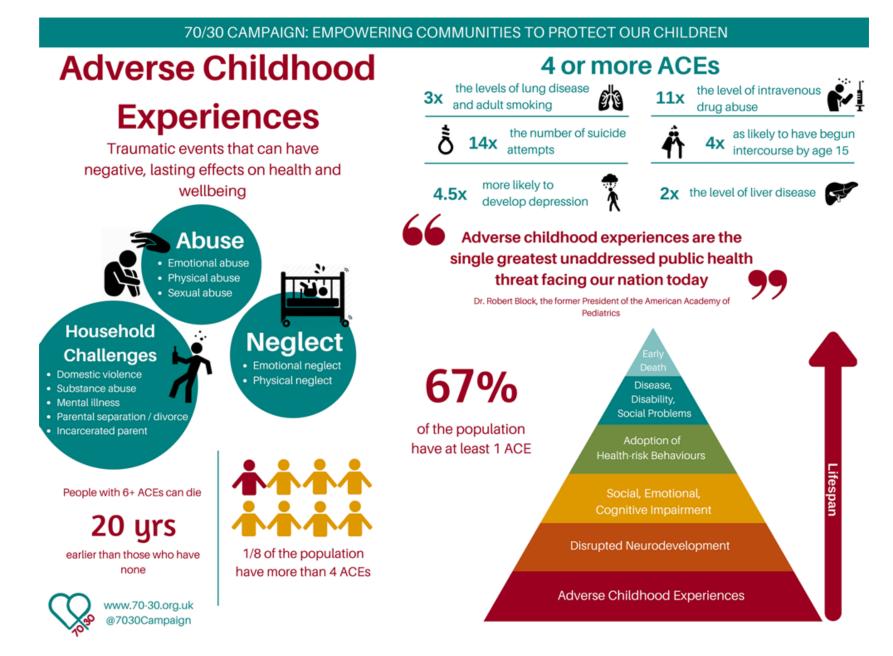
Research | Training & Technical Assistance | Policy & Advocacy | Consumer Voices

Agenda: Resiliency: The Good News

- Welcome Introduction to the Project and Listening Sessions
- Children Experiencing Homelessness and Trauma
- What Determines Resiliency
- Encouraging Resiliency
 - As a program
 - As an individual helper
- Challenging Questions



https://advokids.org/adverse-childhood-experience-study-aces/



https://www.wavetrust.org/adverse-childhood-experiences

Childhood Trauma: Risk Factors

- Severity of the event.
- Proximity to the event.
- Caregivers' reactions.
- Prior history of trauma.
- Family and community factors.

Trauma is in the eye of the beholder

https://www.nctsn.org/what-is-child-trauma/about-child-trauma





Resiliency

To bounce back

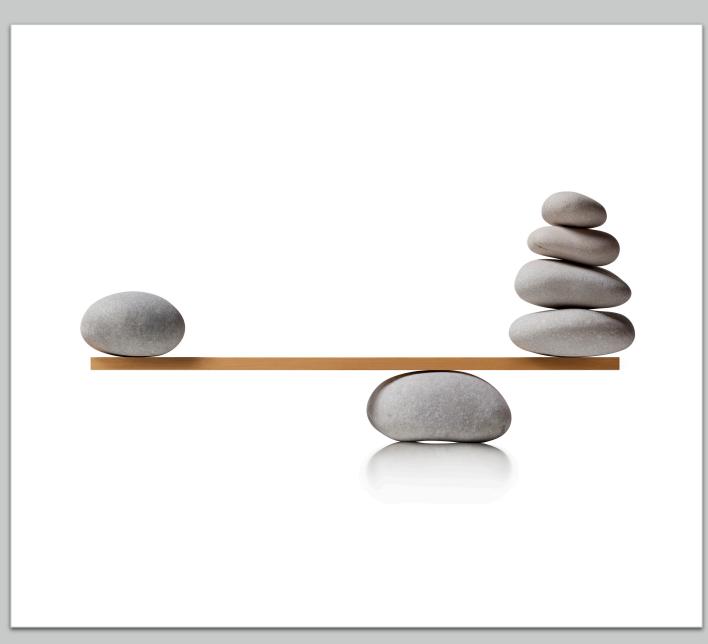
To recover

To face negative circumstances and experience a positive outcome

Resiliency is not a recipe; it is not one size fits all

Maintaining the Balance

- Risk Factors/Trauma
- Protective Factors/Personal Strengths





Barriers to Resiliency

- Vulnerability
- Powerlessness
- Inability to attach or connect
- Victim Mentality
- Egocentricity
 - Everything is my fault
 - I am the cause, I am the solution

How do homelessness and ACES contribute to these attitudes?

Encouraging Resilience: Personal Strengths

- Sense of humor
- Sense of self
- Perceived control
- Assertiveness
- Motivation
- Sense of independence
- Goals
- Problem solving skills
- Self Regulation
- Optimism about the future

Encouraging Resilience: Protective Factors

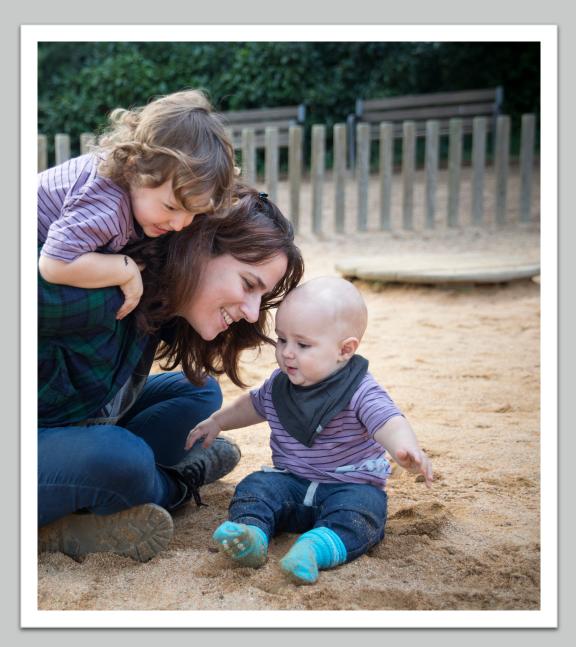
- Positive relationships with caring adults
- Effective parenting
- Positive friends
- Faith/spirituality (purpose)
- Cultural values (purpose, identity)
- Effective teachers, academic influences
- Connection

How does homelessness impact each of these?



ARC Framework

- Attachment: the capacity to form and maintain a healthy emotional bond with another person who is a source of comfort, safety, and caring
- Self Regulation: Developing and maintaining the ability to notice and control feelings such as frustration, anger, and fear
- Competency: mastering developmental tasks and developing the ability to plan and organize for the future



How can we help? Nurture Attachment

- Unconditional love/respect (this will be tested)
- Unconditional acceptance
- We will not leave you
- We are stable and secure whether or not you are
- Predictability routine, rituals
- Encourage attachment with individuals, institutions that are permanent

How can we help? Promote Self Regulation

- Activities that encourage self awareness and the ability to identify and accept emotions
- Staff should be prepared to handle and accept intense emotions, anxiety
- Create a safe space for intense emotions
- Create opportunities for self expression



How can we help? Encourage Social/Emotional Competency

- Create opportunities for positive peer interactions
- Develop problem solving skills
- Provide opportunities to demonstrate power and control
- Practice assertiveness and decision making skills

I make good decisions vs. I am rescued

Supporting the Family, not just the child

Strengths Based Approach

Safety Planning

When mom and dad are fighting, I can...

When I feel _____, I can...

A safe person, a safe place, a safe activity...

Do not make promises you cannot keep.

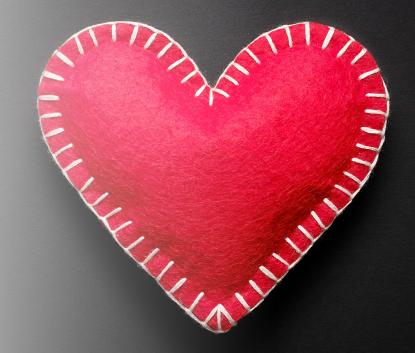
What else?

Everyday Messages

- This is not your fault.
- You did not break this. You cannot fix it.
- This is for mom and dad to work out.
- You are loved
- You are valuable
- You will be awesome this is not all of life
- I remember when _____ and I am ok
- You are ok. I don't know what will happen with _____, but You will be ok (*how do I define ok?*)

Remember...

- You are not the solution
- What are the sustainable options
- Resiliency is always possible
- Children who seem fine, may not be
- Children who seem to be in hopeless situations can overcome
- Love, goodness have power



Resources

Oppong Asante K. (2019). Factors that Promote Resilience in Homeless Children and Adolescents in Ghana: A Qualitative Study. *Behavioral sciences (Basel, Switzerland)*, *9*(6), 64. <u>https://doi.org/10.3390/bs9060064</u>

Jan Moore (2013). Research Summary: *Resilience and At-risk Children and Youth. National Center for Homeless Education. Http://www.serve.org/nche*

The ARC Framework for Runaway and Homeless Youth Serving Agencies. Hollywood Homeless Youth Partnership. <u>http://www.hhyp.org/downloads/HHYP_ARC_Framework.pdf</u>

Evelyn Reed-Victor (2008). Resilience: Strengthening Relationships, Fostering Hope. Project Hope of Virginia. No. 1 (Summer). https://education.wm.edu/centers/hope/publications/infobriefs/documents/resilience2008.pdf NATIONAL HEALTH CARE for the HOMELESS COUNCIL

Questions?



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National Institute for Medical Respite Care



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