Learned Helplessness Understanding Capacity and Finding Balance

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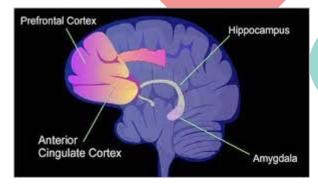
Helplessness

Martin Seligman Is it learned or automatic?

Learned Helplessness: Term coined by American Psychologist Martin Seligman

- His research showed that if an individual is shown that your action does not have a desired outcome that you will stop trying: Learned Helplessness
- Later research showed that there is a part of the brain (dorsel rafay nucleus) in mammals that demonstrated that helplessness is actually the automatic response to adversity
- Hope: the concept that what we do matters. Thoughts that the future can be better than the past are learned.
- Learning that we can take action to change circumstances is how to avoid the automatic response of helplessness.
- We learn about hope by doing things and being successful but also through immersion in hopeful and optimistic cultures and environments.

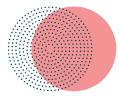




Why individuals with learning differences are more prone to helplessness

- A brief lesson on Neurochemistry: Prefrontal cortex the emotional brain
- Self Defeatist thinking in the emotional brain
- Optimism and Hopeful thought patterns more associated with the prefrontal cortex
- Societal lack of understanding of capacity: lower expectations
- Distress:it's bigger and harder to communicate
- Lack of insight and self awareness
- Individuals who feel helpless often have maladaptive ways of getting their needs met (tantruming, crisis)

The path to "learned helplessness"







If the task is too challenging it can lead to a lack of motivation to try

Creates feelings of apathy or powerlessness Can lead to all or nothing thinking: "Doesn't matter what I do, I always mess up or

fail"

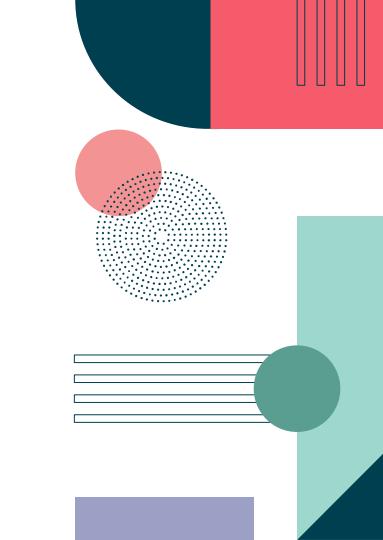
The Sweet Spot

Finding a task that is challenging but not too challenging is extremely important to developing a sense of accomplishment and avoiding learned

helplessness

Example: "Clean the kitchen" May be too vague, hard to know where to start, feels overwhelming, leads to lack of motivation. Example "You need to start controlling your anger.": this is probably something that they also want but don't know how to start. Can lead to a case of the "screw-its"

+ Wait time = SUCCESS



How to combat Learned Helplessness





Reframing thoughts of Learned Helplessness

It's too hard to get up every morning on time

I am scared of their reaction I don't want to talk to them

Every time I try I mess up

It might be hard now but if you develop a habit it can get easier

I wonder if we make a plan and practice what you can say how that would go?

Messing up is ok! It helps us to learn, maybe we can do this task together first



MODEL (walk the walk)

Being unsure of

what to do Talking through moments where you don't know the answer Doing things you don't always want

> *I don't really want to go for a walk because I am feeling tired but I know I will feel better after"



Talk through when you are actively solving a problem

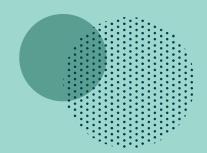
Distress Tolerance

After you do something challenging talk through the feeling



How to Empower!

Schedule Time	During visits home schedule an hour for skill building. It can be anything that has been hard or a challenge for your young adult.
Hope and Optimism	Think about language "You can do really hard things" "That was really stressful but you did it anyway." "With practice it will get better"
Break it down	Talk through the steps of a task



It's an uphill climb but......

Don't Give Up

Resources

- 1. The Hope Circuit: A Psychologists Journey from Helplessness to Optimism
- 2. https://psychologycompass.com/blog/overcoming-learned-helplessness/
- 3. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5572253/
- 4. https://positivepsychology.com/learned-helplessness-seligman-theory-depression-cure/
- 5. The Psychology Podcast" Martin Seligman: From Learned Helplessness to Learned Hopefulness

And not But Meditation

Take the time to come into your space and find a comfortable upright position You can lay your hands on your lap or on your belly or your heart Start to become aware of your breath, no need to change it just observe You may feel your chest rising and falling or the air on your nose or mouth We discussed a lot of important concrete skills that can be really helpful but it so important to practice self compassion Take this time to in your head to speak these words

there is opportunity for me to improve and I am doing the best I can (repeat)

Hear these thoughts in your mind and in your heart and know that you can always come back to a space where you have compassion for yourself