### Language in Care





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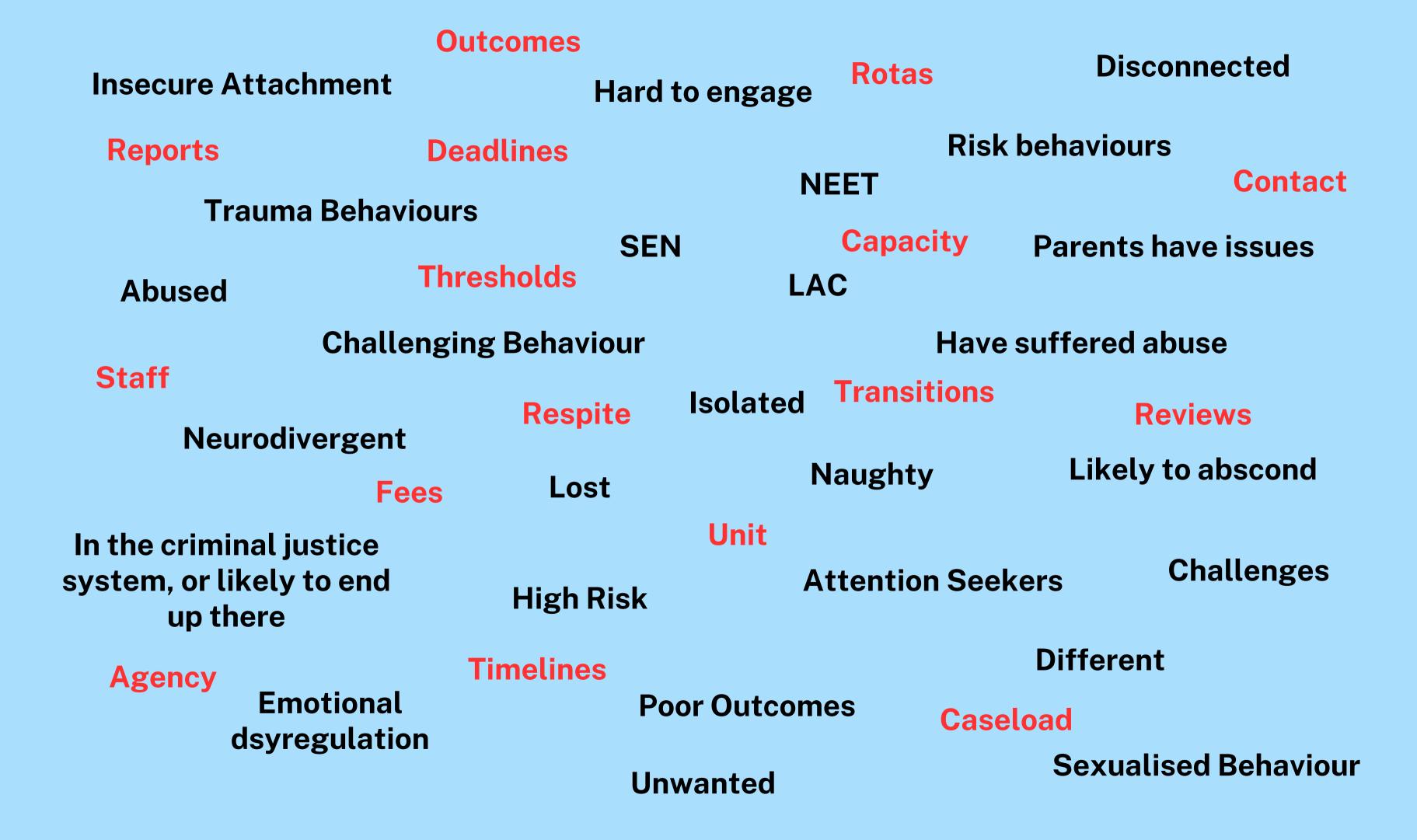




### What words/images/phrases are associated with or used to describe the young people you support?

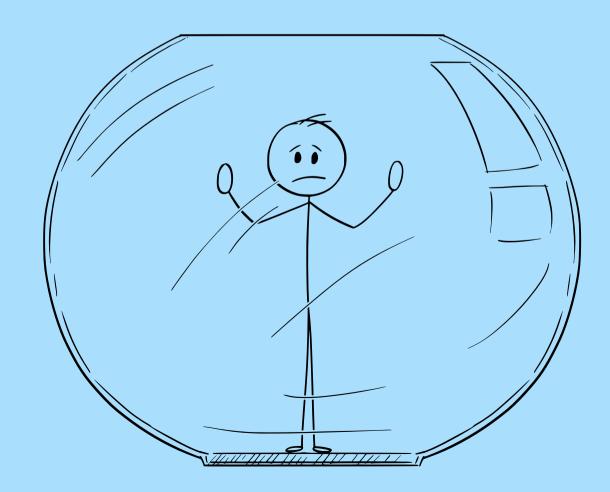


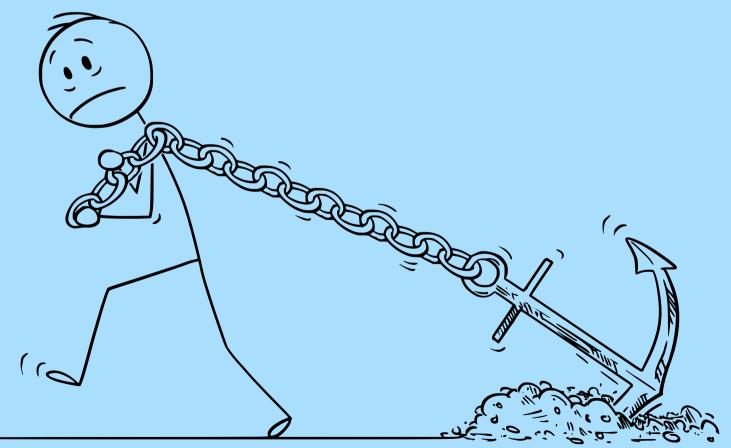












## Young people deserve to be seen beyond their behaviours, beyond the trauma.





### What positive words come to mind when you think about the young people you support?



| Empathetic  | Perceptive     |         | Loving                  |            |
|---|----------------|---------|-------------------------|------------|
| Insecure Attachment                                       | Hard to engage |         | Caring                  |            |
|   |                |         | <b>Challenging Beha</b> | viour      |
| Trauma Behaviours   | NEET           |         |                         |            |
| Curious   | Intelligent    | Naughty | Parents h               | ave issues |
| Challenging Behaviour                                     |                |         | Have suffered abuse     |            |
| Thoughtful  | Determined     | NEET    |                         |            |
| In the criminal justice system, or likely to end up there | Isolated       | Kind    | Lost                    |            |
|   | Resillient     |         | Funny                   |            |
| Creative  |                |         | Different               | Trying     |

Our stories are not meant for everyone.

Hearing them is a privilege, and we should always ask ourselves this before we share:

"Who has earned the right to hear my story?"

BRENE BROWN



### REDACTED

**Intergenerational Trauma** 

The potential impact of early childhood trauma and adversity.... neglect, abuse, household dysfunction

Stigma

**Expectations** 

# The invisible rucksack



Systemic challenges

**Discrimination** 

**Stereotypes** 

**Socio-economic Factors** 

Examples of 9 social workers in one year; 4 'placements'; 2 schools.

Inconsistency leads to feelings of mistrust/loss of hope/ feeling unwanted etc

The capacity to care, to share, to listen, value and be empathic – to be compassionate – develops from being cared for, shared with, listened to, valued and nurtured.

**Bruce Perry** 

### A picture of disconnection

Labels **Previous experiences** Early childhood adversity and trauma **Multiple moves Broken promises** Loss of control **Miscommunication Inconsistency in care givers** and wider support Feelings of 'done to' **Key information hidden** from us; protection **Repeat scenarios** Information not passed on **Experiences of** bullying/being different Fractured relationships; repeatedly

**Testing boundaries** 

**Developmental** considerations

Fitting in/
standing out

**Social norms** 

## Young people's priorities/pressures



**Seeking connections** 

**Room to make mistakes** 

James Mercia's theory of adolesence

Being understood/feeling seen

Pressure to prove ourselves/ have it all figured out

**Wanting to have FUN** 

**Decisions feeling 'final'** 

What are our values?

What are our priorities?

# What's our purpose? What's our agenda?

Why do we do what we do?

How are we coming into that room?

### A picture of disconnection

Personal and professional **Previous experiences** development **Training Silo-working environments Thresholds Box ticking Deadlines/ time constraints** Our own childhood **Understanding of roles** experiences and inner **Expectations** working model **System experiences Feeling labelled Pressure** Fear

### Connection is the energy that exists between people when they feel seen, heard, and valued.

- Brené Brown.

## Young people need to feel they are invested in, in order to want to invest themselves

### ABC's and Me

Charrise Nixon

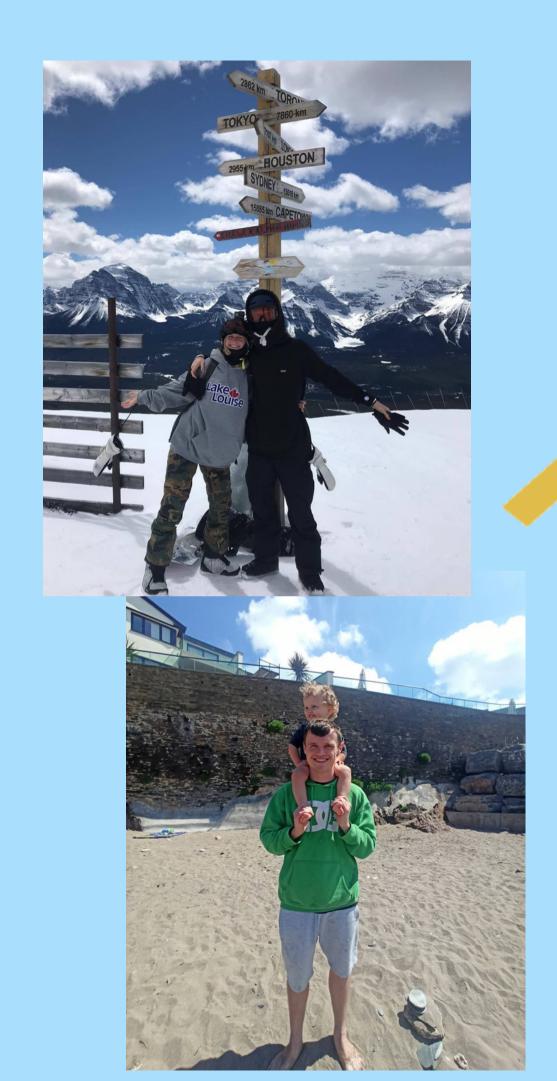
Accepted

Belong

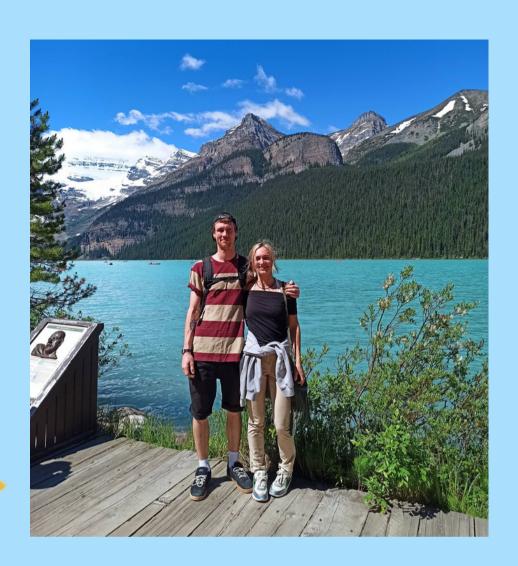
Control

**Meaningful Acceptance** 











Intrinsic motivation

**Ensuring the young person** has a strong advocate

Being good role models

Offer choicespower with not power over

**Ensuring the young person** has at least one person they completely trust in any environment

**Creating relationships of** trust

**Having set spaces for** supporting regualtion

Looking after ourselves; you can't pour from an empty cup

HOW can we support good outcomes?

**Establishing** predictabilityroutines

**Demonstrating healthy boundaries** 

> **Giving young** people autonomy in decisions that affect them

mistakes are a

A whole-system approachunderstanding how trauma can manifest itself

> Collaborate and coproduce

**Understanding our own** needs- regulate ourselves first

**Ensuring young** people know their rights

**Reframe language** 

A culture where

learning opportunity

Time in v time out

## Shame and blame free spaces to develop and celebrate practice.

A commitment to learning, growth and change

Values of welfare, safety and security

Relationships are the priority, agenda comes second

A proactive, supportive approach

Leaders have a commitment to wellbeing

### A culture of care.

A whole system approach

**Environments guided by empathy** 

**Appropriate training** 

Values co-production and collaboration

Promotes a sense of community

Commitment to a blamefree, shame-free learning environment

