

TODAY'S TRAINING

- BT is a manualized curriculum with a facilitator's guide and workbook, with optional DVDs.
- Purchasing materials is not required for the training
- As a result of this training you will have some exercises and tools you can use with clients.



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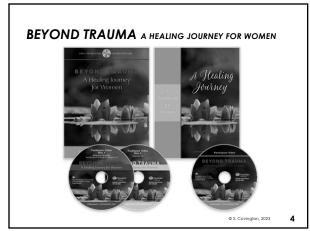
SAFETY PLAN

Six things you can do

- -Breathing
- -Safe place in your imagination
- -Placing a call
- -Counting backwards
- -Massaging one's hands
- Prayer, meditation



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Beyond Trauma: A Healing Journey for Women 12 sessions



Healing Trauma+: A Brief Intervention for Women and Gender-Diverse People 6 sessions on Flash Drive



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WHAT'S NEW

- New and updated foundational information for the facilitator in part 1
- New statistics about abuse and other forms of trauma in part 1 and in the sessions
- New discoveries, publications, and insights in the field
- Integration of neuroscience
- Additional session, which enables us to include more new lectures and activities for the participants that reflect current thinking and practice



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WHAT'S NEW (CONT.)

- Longer sessions (2 hours rather than 1½ hours)
- Information at the end of each session about adapting the curriculum for use with adolescent girls
- New national resources (organizations and groups) for the facilitator and participants
- Two new DVDs: one for facilitators and one for use with the participants
- Yoga poses



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LANGUAGE YOU MAY HEAR ME USE

- Cisgender- gender identity matches the sex assigned at birth
- Transgender(trans)- gender identity does not match the sex assigned at birth. For example, someone assigned male at birth but identifies as female is a trans woman.



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LANGUAGE YOU MAY HEAR ME USE

- Gender identities may include bi-gender, gender fluid or gender queer
- Nonbinary- in this curriculum refers to people who do not identify as cisgender or trans
- It is best to know and use the language the group participants would like used



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FACILITATION

- Become familiar with basic terminology and have a current understanding of the constructs of gender identity and gender expression
- Acknowledge the gender, sexuality, and experiences of all individuals in the group using their language
- As a facilitator, you may need to grow in your understanding of issues related to gender and identity, including your own

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PART 1:

OVERVIEW OF TRAUMA AND THE BEYOND TRAUMA PROGRAM

Chapter 1: Background Information Chapter 2: Introduction to the Program

PART 2:

SESSION OUTLINES

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PART 1:

OVERVIEW OF TRAUMA AND THE **BEYOND TRAUMA PROGRAM**

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CHAPTER 1: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

- What Is Trauma?
- Women and Trauma
- Understanding Trauma
- A Model for Women's Recovery: Women's Integrated Treatment (WIT)
- Working with Trauma



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CHAPTER 2: INTRODUCTION TO THE PROGRAM

- The Curriculum
- Using the Facilitator Guide
- The Role of the Facilitator
- Suggestions for Conducting Group Sessions



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CHAPTER 2: INTRODUCTION TO THE PROGRAM

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CHAPTER 2: INTRODUCTION TO THE PROGRAM

- The Curriculum
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- The Role of the Facilitator
- Suggestions for Conducting Group Sessions



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WHAT MAKES A GOOD FACILITATOR?

The following qualities in a facilitator will help to ensure a positive group experience:

- Trustworthy
- Credible
- Available
- Reliable, consistent
- Hopeful
- Warm, compassionate
- Emotionally mature



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WHAT MAKES A GOOD FACILITATOR? (CONT.)

- Healthy boundaries, respects confidentiality
- Committed to and interested in women's issues
- Multicultural sensitivity and responsiveness
- Appropriate gender—a female should facilitate the all-female groups
- Prepares ahead of time for each session



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WHAT MAKES A GOOD FACILITATOR? (CONT.)

- If a trauma survivor, she needs to feel confident that she is at a place in her own recovery that will allow for healthy and positive outcomes for herself and the women in the group
- Content expertise, if possible
- Skills as a facilitator



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WHEN IS SOMEONE READY **TO EXPLORE TRAUMA?**

- Able to use some safe coping skills.
- There are no major current crises or instability (e.g., just became homeless).
- · Willing to do this type of work.
- Able to reach out for help when in danger.
- Is not using substances to such a severe degree that emotionally upsetting work may increase use.



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WHEN IS SOMEONE READY TO EXPLORE TRAUMA? (CONT.)

- Suicidality has been evaluated and taken into account.
- Is in an ongoing system of care that is stable and consistent, with no immediate planned changes (e.g., discharge from inpatient unit or residential program).



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BEYOND TRAUMA

Each of the 12 sessions addresses how to adapt the session for adolescents.



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GIRLS' COMPARISON STUDY

Sexually abused girls suffer more often from the following:

- Depression
- Dissociative symptoms
- Troubled sexual development
- Obesity
- Self-harm



(Trickett, Noll, and Putnam 2011)

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GIRLS' COMPARISON STUDY (CONT.)

- Dropping out of high school at a higher rate
- Major illnesses
- Being diagnosed with a host of different psychiatric labels



(Trickett, Noll, and Putnam 2011

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HEALING FROM TRAUMA

- The physical symptoms of PTSD are within manageable limits.
- Able to bear feelings associated with traumatic memories.
- There is authority over memories (that is, memories don't limit what they do; they choose what to do, instead of being immobilized in some areas).
- The memory of trauma is linked with feelings.

- MARIA

(Harvey 1996, 2007)

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HEALING FROM TRAUMA (CONT.)

- Damaged self-esteem is restored (for example, a rape survivor realizes that the rape did not occur because she was a "bad" woman).
- Important relationships have been reestablished.
- There is a reconstructed system of meaning and belief that encompasses the story of the trauma (for instance, she understands that the rape was not caused by her and that some men use power and control to get what they want).



Harvey 1996, 2007

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RESILIENCE

Resilience is the ability to adapt well in the face of difficult life events. It is the ability to recover from or adjust easily to misfortune or change.

The word **resilience** stems from a Latin word meaning **leap back**.



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RESILIENCE (CONT.)

Although some people are more naturally resilient, a way to develop resilience is in working through the emotions and effects of stress and painful events. Resilience develops as people develop better coping skills. It also comes from supportive, caring relationships with others.



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POSTTRAUMATIC GROWTH

- Positive changes from a major life crisis
- Searching for good in the terrible
- Beyond resilience
- Catalyst for higher level of functioning



(Calhoun and Tedeshchi 1999, 2013)

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POSTTRAUMATIC GROWTH (CONT.)

Personal strength

Vulnerability → powerlessness can paradoxically boost self-confidence

Relationships

Bonding on a deeper level after tragedy

- Greater life appreciation
- Can shift perspective to focus on gratitude and joy
- Beliefs

May change or be reinforced by grief

New possibilities

Perceive new opportunities and pursue then



(Calhoun and Tedeshchi 1999, 2013

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TRAINING

- Events across the country
- Onsite events
- Staff participating in program materials



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Training Group

Therapy Group

The focus is on

- Learning as a group
- Individual growth
- Using the group for experimental learning by means of activities
- Using the group to recreate family-of-origin dynamics
- Having support from outside the group (for individual issues)
- Using the group for support for individual issues
- Sequential learning
- Process



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PART 2: SESSION OUTLINES

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BEYOND TRAUMA

Module A Violence, Abuse, and Trauma

Module B The Impact of Trauma on

Women's Lives

Module C Healing from Trauma



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FORMAT FOR ALL SESSIONS

- Quiet time—"settling"
- Check-in
- Review of between-sessions activity
- Discussions
- Lectures
- Interactive exercises
- Closing, grounding exercise



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BEYOND TRAUMA MODULE A: VIOLENCE, ABUSE, AND TRAUMA

(11 activities)

Session 1 Introduction to the Program

Session 2 The Connections between Violence,

Abuse, and Trauma

Session 3 Power and Abuse

Session 4 The Process of Trauma and Reactions

to Trauma



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BEYOND TRAUMA MODULE A, SESSION 1

INTRODUCTION TO THE PROGRAM

Goal of the session:

 To introduce the program Beyond Trauma: A Healing Journey for Women

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SESSION 1 ACTIVITIES

Five Senses Breathing and Exhaling Palms Down, Palms Up



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INTRODUCTIONS

- Name
- When and where you were born
- How I identify myself
- People in my family
- One thing I like about myself or a special gift that I have



GOALS OF BEYOND TRAUMA

- To provide a safe place to reflect and learn more about ourselves
- To learn about trauma and its effects on women
- To learn skills in dealing with trauma and taking care of ourselves
- To identify the lives we want to live



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OVERVIEW OF THE PROGRAM

- 1. Information about trauma in our world
- 2. How trauma can affect your thoughts, feelings, and behaviors
- 3. How to better manage your feelings, especially the powerful and painful ones
- 4. The effects of families and relationships on your life



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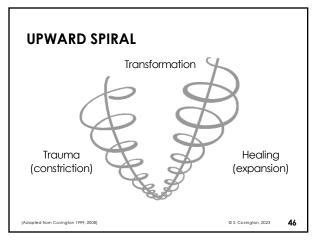
OVERVIEW OF THE PROGRAM (CONT.)

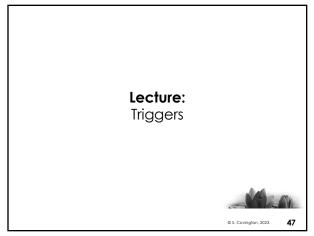
- 5. Information about abusive and healthy relationships
- 6. Ways to "ground" yourself and soothe yourself
- 7. Ways to deal with things that "trigger" traumatic responses
- 8. Ways to enhance healing and well-being

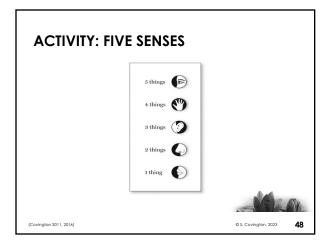


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	GROUP AGREEME		
	AttendanceConfidentiality	Using "I" statementsShowing respect	
	• Safety	• Sobriety	
	 Feelings 		
	 Participation 		
		-Data	
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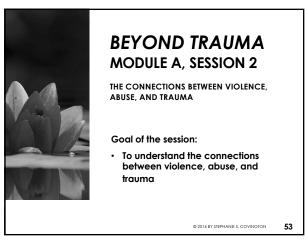




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Activity:	
Breathing and Exhaling	
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Lecture: How Often Trauma Occurs	
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A Common	
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Although the world is full of suffering,	
it is also full of the overcoming of it.	
~ Helen Keller	
	·

Closing Activity: Palms Down, Palms Up

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SESSION 2 ACTIVITIES: Creating Safety Palms Down, Palms Up

Lecture: The Effects of Toxic Stress and Trauma © S. Covington, 2023

DEFINITION OF TOXIC STRESS

Toxic stress is a strong, unrelieved experience that can adversely affect healthy development, particularly in a child. Without caring adults to buffer children, the unrelenting stress caused by extreme neglect, poverty, or abuse can weaken the developing brain and have long-term consequences on both physical and mental health.



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INNER SELF AND OUTER SELF

• Impacts Inner Self—Toxic stress/trauma can impact our inner life . . . our thoughts, feelings, beliefs, values. For example, some women believe that "you can't trust anyone," and "the world is a very unsafe place."



INNER SELF AND OUTER SELF (CONT.)

• Impacts Outer Self—Toxic stress/trauma can impact our outer life . . . our outer life consists of our relationships and our behavior. Many women who have experienced trauma struggle with their relationships—families, friends, sexual relationships.



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TRAUMA AND PARENTING

Children

• Can become a trigger

Mother/Father

- Can be overly protective
- May have unrealistic expectations
- May struggle with nurture



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Lecture:

Different Responses to Trauma



POSTTRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER

- Re-experiencing
- Numbing and avoiding
- Changes in mood and thoughts
- Hyperarousal



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Activity: Creating Safety



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BEYOND TRAUMA MODULE A, SESSION 3

POWER AND ABUSE

Goal of the session:

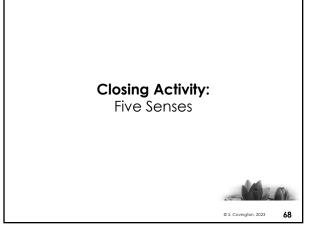
• To recognize the connection between power and abuse in our society

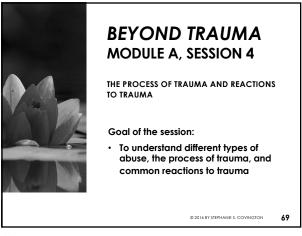
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SESSION 3 ACTIVITIES:	
Role Reversal	
Grounding Five Senses	
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64	
]
Activity: Role Reversal	
© S. Covington, 2023 65	
65	
	1
Lecture: The Power and Control Wheel	







SESSION 4 ACTIVITIES:

Types of Abuse Listing Calming Strategies Mindful Breathing Slowed Exhalation Reconnection with the Body



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Activity: Types of Abuse



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PROCESS OF TRAUMA

Traumatic Event

Overwhelms the physical and psychological coping skills

Response to Trauma

Fight, flight, or freeze
Altered state of consciousness, Body sensations, Numbing,
Hypervigilance, Hyperarousal, Collapse

Sensitized Nervous System Changes in the Brain Brain-Body Connection

Psychological and Physical Distress

Current stressors, Reminders of trauma (triggers)
Sensations, Images, Behavior, Affect (emotions), Memory

Emotional and/or Physical Responses

Harmful
Behavior to Self
ubstance use disorders
Eating disorders
Deliberate self-harm
Suicidal actions

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CALMING STRATEGIES

- Reading a book
- Listening to music
- Dancing
- Pacing
- Hugging a stuffed animal or toy
- Coloring
- Taking a bubble bath
- Deep breathing
- Exercising
- Writing in a journal

- Doing a craft or creative activity
- Eating
- Taking a shower
- Doing yoga or tai chi
- Watching television
- Talking to friends or relatives
- Going for a walk in a garden or park



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TRAUMA AND THE BRAIN

- People who are under stress often process and organize information differently.
- Physical, emotional, or sexual abuse can set off a series of physical changes that alter the structure and functioning of a child's brain in order for her or him to cope with a dangerous world.
- Flashbacks and confusion both may stem from the effect of trauma on the brain.



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TRAUMA AND THE BRAIN (CONT.)

- Our bodies also respond to the ways in which we think, feel, and act.
- This is called the "brain-body connection."
 When a person is stressed, anxious, or upset,
 her body may try to tell her that something
 isn't right. The body can do this with aches,
 pains, and even symptoms of illness.
- If feelings of stress, sadness, or anxiety are causing physical problems, keeping the feelings inside can make things even worse.



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SEEDS (CONT.)

S – social connectivityBeing in connection and relationship with others.

E – exercise

Thirty minutes a day can make a big difference.

E – education

Learn something new each day.

D - diet

The food we eat either nourishes or starves our brain.

S - sleep

Our brains and our bodies need to rest and regenerate each day.

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Activities:

Reconnection with the Body

- Four Sensations
- Texture and Sensation



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TRAUMA HISTORY

	Child	Adolescent	Adult
Event(s)			
Life before the event(s)			
Life after the event(s)			
Overall impact of the event(s)			

BEYOND TRAUMA MODULE B: THE IMPACT OF TRAUMA ON WOMEN'S LIVES

(8 activities)

Session 5 How Trauma Affects Our Lives

Session 6 Abuse and the Family



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BEYOND TRAUMAMODULE B, SESSION 5

HOW TRAUMA AFFECTS OUR LIVES

Goals of the session:

- To increase understanding of the effects of trauma on physical health
- To increase understanding of the effects of trauma on mental health

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SESSION 5 ACTIVITIES:

Triggers and the Body

Adverse Childhood Experiences

Questionnaire

Collage of the Effect of Violence, Abuse, and Trauma

Yoga Pose 1: Breath of Joy



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TRAUMA AND ITS AFTERMATH

Women report the following:

- "Losing control" of life
- Re-experiencing—can't concentrate
- Self-image changes
- Depression
- Fear and anxiety
- Relationship problems
- Sexual issues



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RELATIONSHIP PROBLEMS MIGHT INCLUDE

- Idealizing or overvaluing relationships
- Fear of commitment
- Self-imposed isolation
- Triangulating with others
- Humiliating interactions



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RELATIONSHIP PROBLEMS MIGHT INCLUDE

- Involvement in abusive or criticizing relationships
- Difficulty trusting self/others with intimacy
- Tolerating abusive or excessive neediness patterns
- Emotional and physical caretaking of others at expense of self



SEXUAL ISSUES MIGHT INCLUDE

- Avoidance/fear of sex
- Approaching sex as obligation
- Negative feelings with touch
- Difficulty with arousal, sensation
- Vaginal pain
- Emotional distance during sex (spacing out)
- Disturbing sexual thoughts and images
- Compulsive or inappropriate sexual behavior
- Difficulty in intimate relationships



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Lecture:

Triggers

"Threat Cues"



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TRIGGERS AND THE BODY

- It can be very helpful to learn what makes someone feel scared or upset or angry and could cause her to go into crisis mode.
- Each woman has a unique history and specific triggers. There is no single profile.



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TRIGGER EXAMPLES

- Lack of privacy
- Not being listened to Loud noises
- Being teased or picked on
- Feeling criticized
- Feeling humiliated
- Feeling hurt
- Feeling lonely
- Feeling pressured
- Feeling confused

- Darkness
- People yelling
- Arguments
- Being isolated
- Being touched
- Experiencing unfair treatment



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TRIGGER EXAMPLES (CONT.)

- Not having control
- Having others interfere in plans or goals
- Receiving mixed messages
- Being stared at
- Contact with family

members

- Being around people who are drunk or high on drugs
- Being around someone who is expressing explosive anger



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EARLY WARNING SIGNS

"What happens just before you lose control?"

OR

"If you've been triggered, what did you notice just before losing control or having some other response?"



EARLY WARNING SIGNS (CONT.)

- Restlessness
- Agitation
- Pacing
- Shortness of breath
- Increase in body temperature
- Hard breathing
- Tight muscles
- Feeling of being

- "on edge"
- Sensation of tightness in the chest
- Sensation of "knot" in the stomach
- Heart pounding
- Sweating



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EARLY WARNING SIGNS (CONT.)

- Teeth clenching
- Hand wringing
- Shaking
- Crying
- Giggling
- Rocking
- Bouncing legs
- C.
- Swearing

- Singing inappropriately
- Eating more
- Smoking
- Drinking or using

drugs



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Activity:

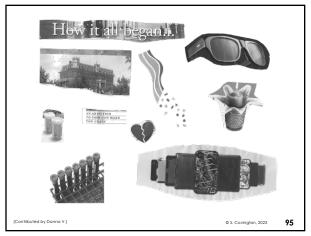
Adverse Childhood Experiences Questionnaire



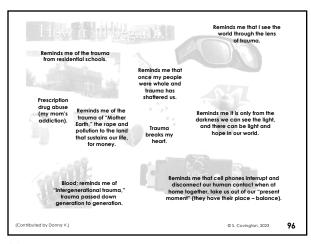
Activity:Collage of the Effect of Violence, Abuse, and Trauma on Your Life



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BEYOND TRAUMA MODULE B, SESSION 6

ABUSE AND THE FAMILY

Goals of the session:

- To understand some typical family dynamics
- To recognize the effects of abuse in families

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SESSION 6 ACTIVITIES:

Family Sculpture Calming and Grounding Yoga Pose 2: Seated Pigeon Getting to Know My Inner Child



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Activity and Discussion: Family Sculpture



SEXUAL ABUSE IN FAMILIES Psychological Abuse Covert Abuse **Overt Abuse** • Sexual jokes Inappropriate Exhibitionism Verbal harassment touching • French kissing Violating boundaries Voyeurism Fondling Ridicule of bodies Telling child inappropriate sexual information Oral sex Penetration • Sexual hugs Pornography © S. Covington, 2023 100

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Activity:Getting to Know My Inner Child

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REPARENTING

The single most powerful and effective way to step safely out of rigid childhood roles and heal the wounds of the past is to reparent yourself. It is a critical part of self-healing that will allow you to know and love yourself and have healthy intimate relationships in the future.



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REPARENTING (CONT.)

- To do this you must be attuned to your inner child's feelings and needs.
- Attunement to your inner child can be the first step toward love and healing.
- Be empathetic, understanding, and gentle; validate the child's feelings and address them openly.



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REPARENTING (CONT.)

- You may feel comfortable reaching out to a close friend or partner, with whom you can be open and vulnerable, to allow this inner child to be held, loved, and nurtured.
- Without meeting the needs of your inner child, it can be difficult to meet your adult needs and the needs of those around you.



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MODULE C: HEALING FROM TRAUMA

(21 activities)

Session 7 The Connection between Trauma and Addiction: Spirals of Recovery and Healing

Session 8 Grounding and Self-Soothing

Session 9 The Mind and Body Connection

Session 10 Our Feelings

Session 11 Healthy Relationships

Session 12 Endings and Beginnings



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BEYOND TRAUMA MODULE C. SESSION 7

THE CONNECTION BETWEEN TRAUMA AND ADDICTION: SPIRALS OF RECOVERY AND HEALING

Goals of the session:

- To understand the connection between trauma and addiction
- To understand the similarities between the process of healing from trauma and the process of recovery from addiction

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SESSION 7 ACTIVITIES:

Our Own Spirals Drawing Safety Self-Care Scale



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WOMEN, SUBSTANCE USE, AND TRAUMA

Often women believe that alcohol and other drugs help them in a variety of ways to

- Make connections with others
- Comfort themselves
- Manage or avoid feelings
- Escape physical pain
- Ease social withdrawal
- Feel comfortable with sexual intimacy
- Create distance

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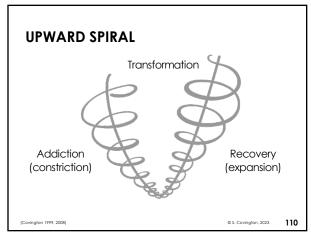
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WOMEN, SUBSTANCE USE, AND TRAUMA (CONI.)

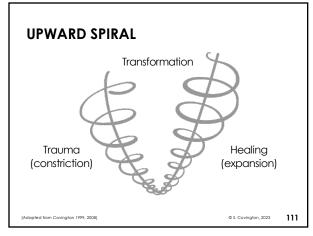
- Build courage
- Increase hope, the world seems better
- Forget the past
- Increase a sense of vitality
- Deal with a violent partner
- Dissociate (altered state)
- Feel numb
- Rewire the brain
- Maintain the status quo



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TRANSFORMATION

- Internal shift
- "Who I am today is not who I was"



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Activity: Our Own Spirals



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	Not at all	Just a little	Pretty much	Very much
l keep up my physical appearance (hair, bathing, nails, clean clothes).				
I exercise regularly.				
I eat healthy meals.				
l get restful sleep.				
I go to work/school or complete tasks.				
I can adapt to change.				
I keep up my living space.				

SELF-CARE SC	CALE (COM	ιτ.)		
	Not at all	Just a little	Pretty much	Very much
I take constructive criticism well.				
I can accept praise.				
I laugh at funny things.				
I acknowledge my needs and feelings.				
I engage in new interests.				
I can relax without alcohol and other drugs.				
I value myself.				
I feel and express grafitude.				
Covington 1999, 2008)			© S. Covin	gton, 2023 1



BEYOND TRAUMA MODULE C, SESSION 8

GROUNDING AND SELF-SOOTHING

Goal of the session:

To be able to use grounding and self-soothing activities

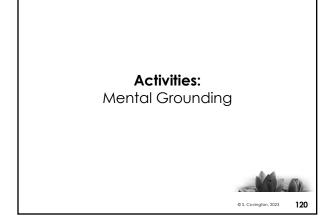
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SESSION 8 ACTIVITIES:

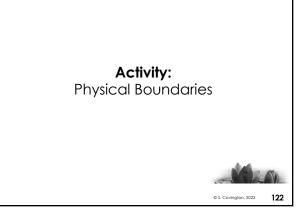
Physical Grounding Mental Grounding Relaxation Physical Boundaries

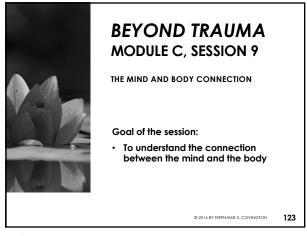


GROUNDING	
Grounding and self-soothing techniques are ways to detach or disconnect from inner emotional discomfort by focusing on the outer world.	
Grounding techniques help the person become aware of the here and now. Grounding techniques can help women realize that they are in the here and now, and what they are experiencing is in the	
past, and it is not happening now. Os. Covington, 2023 118	
1.8	
Activities: Physical Grounding	
7 Hysical Grootlanig	
© S. Covington, 2023 119	
9	



SELF-SO	OTHING	
	Alone	With Others
Daytime		
Nighttime		
		Many
(Covington 1999, 2008)		© S. Covington, 2023 12





SESSION 9 ACTIVITIES:

Creating a Container
Feelings and the Body
Communication and Feelings



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Lecture:

Emotional Wellness



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WHEN OVERWHELMED

- Slow down. Stop.
- What am I feeling?
- Does the intensity of the feeling match the situation?
- How old am I as I have this feeling?



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FIVE STEPS TO EMOTIONAL WELLNESS

- Become aware of when you're having a feeling and how you're feeling. Tune in to yourself.
- 2. Name the feeling. Label it.
- 3. Try to locate the feeling in your body. Where are you experiencing the sensations?
- 4. Express the feeling in an appropriate way.
- 5. Learn to contain the feeling.



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Activity: Creating a Container



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MIND-BODY CONNECTION

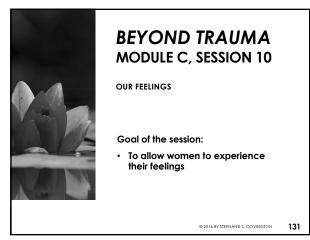




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Activities: Communication and Feelings

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SESSION 10 ACTIVITIES:

The Observer Self Losses Yoga Pose 3: Modified Triangle Meeting a Feeling





COMMON FEELINGS

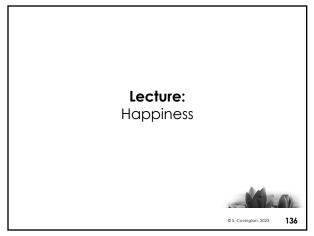
- Anger
- Loss
- Grief
- Shame



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HAPPINESS (CONT.)

Research indicates spending 2 minutes each day doing 1 of these things for the next 21 days will increase your happiness:

- 1. Write down 3 things you're grateful for.
- 2. Write in your diary or journal about 1 positive experience you've had in the last 24 hours.



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HAPPINESS (CONT.)

- 3. Learn to meditate, to teach your brain to focus.
- 4. Use the first email/text you write every day to praise or thank someone you know. Or say something nice to the first person you see each day. Spread the happy.



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BEYOND TRAUMA MODULE C, SESSION 11

HEALTHY RELATIONSHIPS

Goals of the session:

- · To learn the elements of a healthy relationship
- To realize the healing power of healthy relationships

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SESSION 11 ACTIVITIES:

Yoga Pose 4: Twisted Branches The Relationship Wheel Love Collage Relationship Scale Palms Down, Palms Up



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DEFINITION OF A HEALTHY RELATIONSHIP

- Feel a greater sense of zest, vitality, and energy.
- Empowers you to act, and you feel free to take action in your life.
- Each person has a more accurate perception of herself and the other person.
- Each person feels a greater sense of self-worth.
- Each person feels more connected to the other person and feels a greater motivation for connection with other people beyond those in this specific relationship.



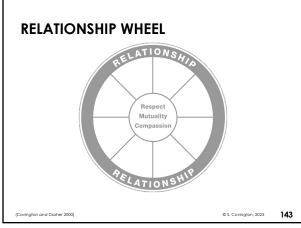
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RELATIONAL NEUROSCIENCE

When we are cut off from others, our brains suffer. Can result in chronic irritability and anger, depression, addiction, and chronic physical illness.



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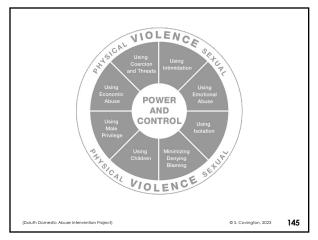


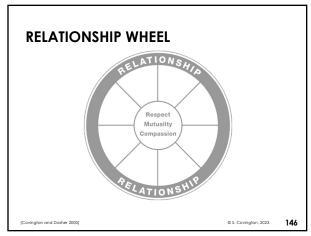
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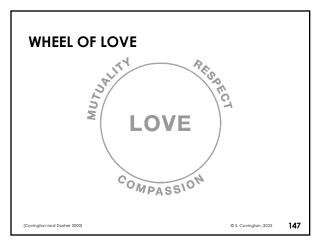
CHARACTERISTICS OF A HEALTHY RELATIONSHIP

- Similarities
- Ability to deal with change
- Compatible values
- Effective, open communication
- Effective conflict/ anger resolution
- Effective negotiation
- Firm personal boundaries
- Healthy sexual expression
- Shared quality time
- Friendship











Between-Sessions Activity: Relationship Scale

	RELATIONSHIP	S	CA	LE							
1.	Similarities										
	_	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2.	2. Ability to Deal with Change										
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3.	Compatible Value	es									
	_	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4.	4. Effective, Open Communication										
	_	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5.	5. Effective Conflict/Anger Resolution										
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(Co	ovington and Beckett 1988)							© S. Cov	ington, 2	023	150

RELATIONSHIP SCALE (CONT.)											
6.	Effective Negotio	oita	n								
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7. Firm Personal Boundaries											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8. Healthy Sexual Expression											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9.	Shared Quality Ti	<u>me</u>									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10	. Friendship										
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(Co	ovington and Beckett 1988)							© S. Co	vington, 2	2023	151



BEYOND TRAUMAMODULE C, SESSION 12

ENDINGS AND BEGINNINGS

Goal of the session:

 To understand the importance of connection in women's lives

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SESSION 12 ACTIVITIES:

Building an Altar
Appreciation
Loving Kindness Meditation
Meaningful Women in Our Lives



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GUIDELINES FOR ENDING A RELATIONSHIP

- 1. Be direct and honest.
- 2. Speak with "I" statements rather than "you" statements.
- 3. Express feelings being experienced in the present.
- 4. Assume personal responsibility for change.
- Decide the level of physical and emotional intimacy you want with the person in the future.

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GUIDELINES FOR ENDING A RELATIONSHIP (CONT.)

- 6. Act in a timely fashion. Establish and adhere to agreed-on timelines by which changes should occur.
- 7. Let the other person know what you appreciate about him or her.
- 8. Let the other person know what you appreciated about the relationship.
- 9. Tell her or him what you wish you'd been able to do differently.

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APPRECIATION

- What I appreciate about the other women in the group.
- What I appreciate about the group.



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SPIRITUALITY

One definition of spirituality is oneness, wholeness, connection to the universe; belief in something greater than yourself, trust in a higher or deeper part of yourself.



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SPIRITUAL PRACTICES

- Scheduling quiet time
- Praying
- Meditating
- Centering activities (singing and listening to music)
- Being out in nature
- Writing in a journal
- Helping others in need
- Creating a personal altar



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SPIRITUAL PRACTICES (CONT.)

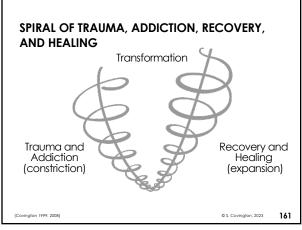
- Attending church, synagogue, mosque, temple
- Helping others in need
- Learning from others
- Celebrating!



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Activity: Meaningful Women in Our Lives

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With each ending, space is created for new beginnings.

WOMEN AND GIRLS HEALING Working on multiple levels: Individual Political Spiritual

-Ma	AYL.
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