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DISCLOSURE

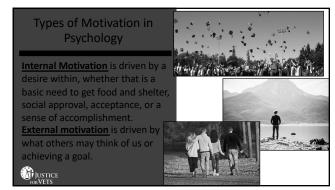
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Key Concepts of Motivational Psychology

- All of us will move towards what we define or believe as being pleasurable while moving away from what we define as being painful.
- The human psyche is determined by what it associates things with. If it associates pleasure by taking a certain behavior, it will continue to do so until the behavior is no longer rewarding.

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Theories of Motivation in Psychology

Operant Conditioning focuses on which stimuli, either environmental or physical, will cause the greatest motivation for an individual.

Incentive motivation is mostly focused on reinforcement. When a person has positive or negative reinforcement, it will affect how motivated they are to continue with a task or do something differently the next time around. A person will intentionally pursue a COA in order to gain specific rewards.

The motivation to change can be challenging



We can't assume that everyone is wanting change, thinking about change, prepared to change and knows what to do in order to change.





Regardless of your role on the team, you can influence change.

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What the research says about HOPE...

A greater sense of hope has been associated with:

- √ Fewer number of chronic conditions
- ✓ Lower risk of cancer
- √ Fewer sleep problems
- ✓ Increased psychological wellness
- ✓ Lower psychological distress
- ✓ Increased purpose in life

(N=12,998, mean age = 66 years)

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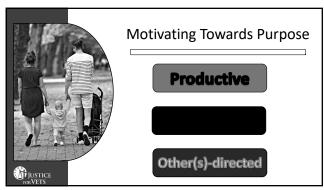
Provide one or two critical words that help define, PURPOSE

(Without smart phone assistance please.)

The Benefits of Having Purpose

- Better maintenance of physical functioning over time (Kim et al., 2017).
- Mental health, a higher sense of purpose or meaning ir life also protects against cognitive decline (Kim et al., 2019)
- ✓ Reduces if applicable, suicidal ideation (Heisel & Flett, 2016) among older adults
- Reduces negative affect and symptoms of depression and anxiety in adults of all ages (Crego et al., 2019, 2021).

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1. Be a GREAT Listener!

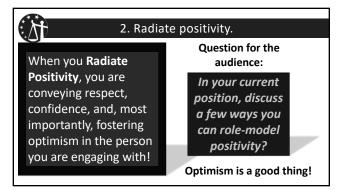
To motivate participants each team member should become a *great* listener. Don't act like you known it all and have all the answers on what the person needs to do.

For your Court to motivate people, start by actively listening to them. Listen for their expressed goals, their dreams, and why they may not be feeling motivated.

When we know the cause, we can provide a better and more effective solution.











4. Explore what drives them.

- > What are their interests or hobbies that they presently enjoy? If they don't have any now, what were they in the past?
- > Ask them, "How can we assist you today so that your tomorrow can be awesome?"
- > When they and you are aware of these drivers that extend beyond their time in treatment court, you will be better able to assist them in focusing their efforts.
- > Ask them about where they see themselves upon graduation/commencement from the program.

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5. Incentivizing is meaningful

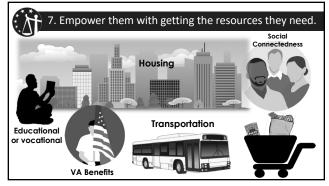
As we motivate our participants to work on their goals, we use incentives they value which will stimulate motivation.

- o A phase structure (that is followed)
- o A case plan (with clear trajectory) o Treatment
- Culturally responsive outingsVeteran Mentors
- o Peer Support Specialists
- Alumni AssociationChallenge/Recovery Coins



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Meaning-Making and Purpose

"If we take man as he is, we make him worse. But if we take man as he should be we make him capable of becoming what he can be."

- Viktor Frankl

