Session 10: Processing Power/Control and Introducing Esteem

Practice Assignment:

Use the Challenging Beliefs Worksheets (Handout 8.1) to analyze and confront at least one of your Stuck Points each day. Also, please read over the Esteem Issues Module (Handout 9.7) and think about how your prior beliefs about esteem were affected by your trauma. If you have esteem Stuck Points related to yourself or others, complete at least one worksheet to examine those beliefs. Use the remaining sheets for other Stuck Points on your Stuck Point Log (Handout 6.1) or for distressing events that have occurred recently.

Also, each day before the next session, do one nice thing for yourself "just because," not because you achieved something. Also, practice giving one compliment and receiving one compliment each day. Write the nice things you did for yourself, and the names of the persons whom you complimented and who complimented you, on a piece of paper. It is better to compliment people for something they did rather than how they look. If any of these assignments result in Stuck Points, please complete a Challenging Beliefs Worksheet on them.

Session 10 Handouts:

- 8.1: Challenging Beliefs Worksheet (6 copies included)
- 9.7: Esteem Issues Module

Date:	Client:			
A. Situation	B. Thought/Stuck Point	D. Challenging Thoughts	E. Problematic Patterns	F. Alternative Thought(s)
Describe the event, thought, or belief leading to the unpleasant emotion(s).	Write thought/Stuck Point related to situation in section A. Rate your belief in this thought/ Stuck Point from 0 to 100%. (How much do you believe this thought?)	Use Challenging Questions to examine your automatic thought from section B. Consider whether the thought is balanced and factual, or extreme.	Use the Patterns of Problematic Thinking Worksheet to decide whether this is one of your problematic patterns of thinking.	What else can I say instead of the thought in section B? How else can I interpret the event instead of this thought? Rate your belief in the alternative thought(s) from 0 to 100%.
		Evidence for?	Jumping to conclusions:	
		Evidence against?		
		Habit or fact?	Exaggerating or minimizing:	
		Not including all information?	Ignoring important parts:	
		All-or-none?		
		Extreme or exaggerated?	Oversimplifying:	G. Re-Rate Old Thought/ Stuck Point
		Focused on just one piece?	Overgeneralizing:	Re-rate how much you now believe the thought/Stuck Point in section B, from 0 to 100%.
	C. Emotion(s)	Source dependable?		
	Specify your emotion(s) (sad, angry, etc.), and rate howConfusing possible with likely?	Confusing possible with likely?	Mind reading:	H. Emotion(s) Now what do you feel? Rate it
	strongly you feel each emotion from 0 to 100%.	Based on feelings or facts?	Emotional reasoning:	from 0 to 100%.
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HANDOUT 9.7 Esteem Issues Module

Esteem Beliefs Related to SELF: Beliefs in your own worth. Such beliefs are a basic human need. Being understood, respected, and taken seriously is basic to the development of self-esteem.

PRIOR EXPERIENCE

Negative	Positive				
 If you had prior experiences that made you doubt your own worth, a new traumatic event will seem to confirm these negative beliefs about your self-worth. Some life experiences that can lead to negative beliefs about the self include these: Believing other people's negative statements about you Receiving little caring or support from others 	If you had prior experiences that were positive and built up your beliefs in your own worth, the traumatic event may have disrupted those beliefs and lowered your self-esteem. Your self-confidence in making decisions and your faith in your opinions may be decreased.				
• Being criticized or blamed by others, even when things were not your fault					
Symptoms Associated with Nega	Symptoms Associated with Negative Esteem Beliefs about the Self				
Depression					
• Guilt					
Shame					
Possible self-de	structive behavior				
Examples of Possible Stuck Points					
"I am bad, destructive, or evil."					
"I am responsible for bad, destru	ctive, or evil acts."				
"I am basically damaged or flawed."					
"Because I am worthless, I deserve unhappiness and suffering."					

POSSIBLE RESOLUTIONS

If you previously believed that	A possible alternative thought may be
"I am worthless" (or any of the beliefs listed	"Sometimes bad things happen to good
above) because of prior experiences, then	people. Just because someone says
the traumatic event may seem to confirm this	something bad about me, that does not make

(continued)

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If you previously believed that	A possible alternative thought may be
belief. If you received poor social support after the event, this may also confirm negatives beliefs about yourself. To improve your self-esteem, it may help to reevaluate your beliefs about your self-worth and replace maladaptive beliefs with more realistic, positive ones.	it true. No one deserves this, and that includes me. Even if I have made mistakes in the past, that does not make me a bad person deserving of unhappiness or suffering (including the traumatic event)."
"Bad things will not happen to me because I am a good person," then the event may have disrupted such beliefs, and you may wonder what you did to deserve the event (e.g., "Maybe I was being punished for something I had done, or because I am actually a bad person"). To regain your prior positive beliefs about your self-worth, you will need to look carefully at the situation, so that your sense of worth is not disrupted every time something unexpected and bad happens to you. When you can accept that bad things might happen to you (as they happen to everybody from time to time), you will let go of blaming yourself for events that you did not cause.	"Sometimes bad things happen to good people. If something bad happens to me, it is not necessarily because I did something to cause it or because I deserved it. Sometimes there is not a good explanation for why bad things happen. I might have been the occasion, but not the cause of the event."

Esteem Beliefs Related to OTHERS: Beliefs about how much you value other people. Realistic views of others are important to psychological health. In less psychologically healthy people, these beliefs are stereotyped, rigid, and relatively unchanged by new information.

PRIOR EXPERIENCE

Negative	Positive
If you had many bad experiences with people in the past, you may have concluded that other people are not good or not to be trusted. You may have developed this belief about everyone (even those who are basically good and have your best interests at heart). The traumatic event may seem to confirm these beliefs about people. In addition, negative experiences may make it difficult to respect people in authority, especially if your trauma involved someone in a position of power.	If your prior experiences with people were positive, and if negative events in the world did not seem to have an impact on you, the traumatic event was probably belief- shattering. Prior beliefs in the basic goodness of other people may have been particularly disrupted if people who were assumed to be supportive were not there for you after the event.

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Symptoms Associated with Negative Esteem Beliefs about Others

- Chronic anger
- Contempt
- Bitterness
- Cynicism
- Disbelief when treated with genuine caring compassion ("What do they really want?")
- Isolation or withdrawal from others
- Antisocial behavior, justified by the belief that people are only out for themselves

Examples of Possible Stuck Points

"People are basically uncaring, indifferent, and only out for themselves." "People are bad, evil, or malicious."

"Large parts of the human race [e.g., all men, all government officials] are bad, evil, or malicious."

POSSIBLE RESOLUTIONS

If you previously believed that	Possible self-statements may be
"All people are no good," then it will be important for you to reconsider the automatic conclusion that all people (or at least all people from a particular group) are no good, and consider how that belief has affected your behavior and social life in general. When you first meet someone, it is important that you do not make decisions based on stereotypes, which are not generally true for the majority of people you will meet. It is better and more accurate to adopt a "wait- and-see" attitude, which will allow you time to develop your beliefs about the other person without automatically judging the person you are trying to get to know.	"While some [members of a particular group] do bad things, not all [members of this group] are out to hurt me." "While some people in power will abuse their power, not all people in power are out to hurt others."
"I need to put up with other people's behavior, even if it makes me uncomfortable," you need to keep in mind that if over time a person makes you uncomfortable, or does things that may hurt you, you are free to stop trying to develop the relationship. It is important to remember, however, that all people make mistakes, and you need to consider your ground rules for friendships or intimate relationships ahead of time. If you confront the person with a request to stop doing	"Although there are people I do not respect and do not wish to know, I cannot assume this about every new person I meet. I may come to this conclusion later, but it will be after I have learned more about this person."

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If you previously believed that	Possible self-statements may be
something that makes you uncomfortable, you can use that person's reaction to your request to help you decide if the person is going to be good for you to have in your life. That is, if the person is apologetic and makes a genuine effort to avoid making the same mistake, then you might want to continue getting to know this person. If the person is insensitive to your request or belittles you in some way, then you may want to get out of this relationship. The important point about esteem of others is like the point about trust of others: You need time to get to know people and form an opinion of them. It is important that you adopt a view of others that is balanced and allows for changes.	
"People I expect to support me will always let me down," it will be important not to drop relationships immediately, even if those you expected support from let you down. Talk to them about how you feel and what you want from them. Use their reactions to your request as a way of evaluating where you want these relationships to go.	"People sometimes make mistakes. I will try to find out whether they understand it was a mistake or whether it reflects a negative pattern that will continue from that person. At that point, I can end the relationship if it is something I cannot accept."