



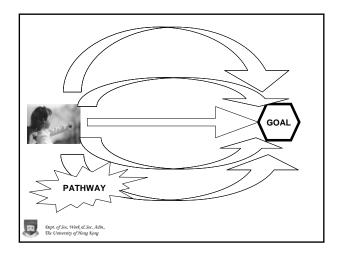
HOPE (Snyder, Rand, & Sigmon, 2002)

- The perception that one can reach desired goals
- Serves to drive the emotion and well-being of people

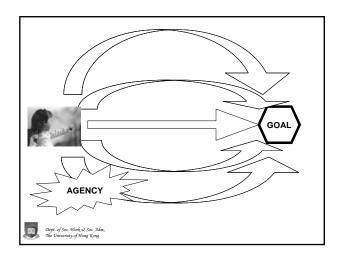


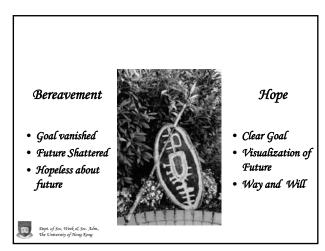
- Involved 2 components of goal directed thought
 - Pathways: one's perceived capability at generating workable routes to desired goals;
 - Agency: one's perceived capacity to use one's pathways so as to reach desired goals. (the motivational component)

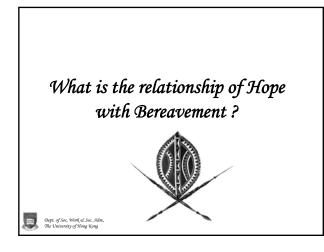


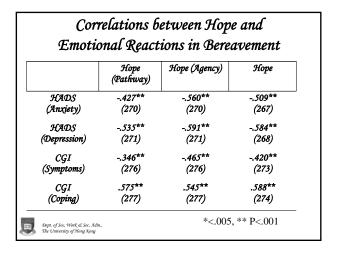




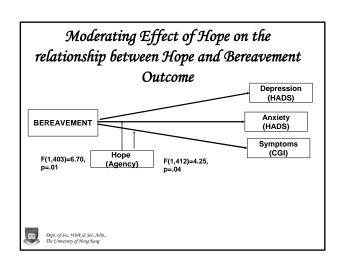




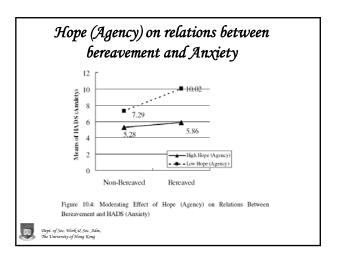


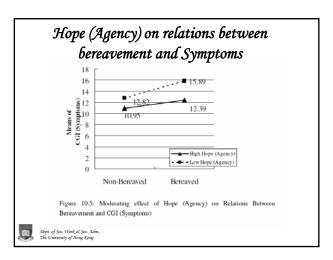


Discussions Hope is moderately correlated with emotions and symptoms, and slightly correlated with health indicators Would there be a chance that alternating level of hope → alternating level of depression and anxiety?









Discussion

- Hope (Agency) but not Hope (Total) or Hope (Pathway) has moderating effect on the relationship of bereavement on outcome.
- Are discussions on goal and alternatives adequately helping the reduction of bereavement reactions?
- What is the role of motivation in the helping process?



How to instill Hope in Hopeless Bereaved Persons?

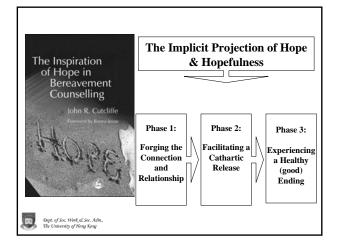
- Assessment:
 - Using hope measures as an assessment tool
 - Pre-death screening for low-hope group: Early intervention
- Intervention:
 - Goal Formulation
 - Alternative Discussion
 - Motivation Enhancement ***



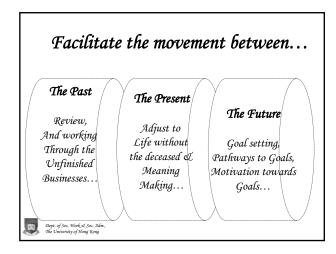
Motivation (Deci & Ryan, 1985)

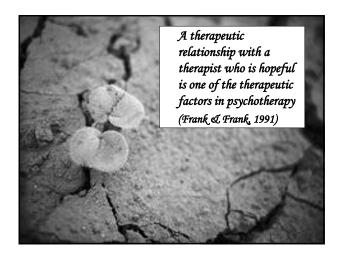
- Intrinsic motivation results from the needs for competence, autonomy, and relatedness, and also fosters engagement and enjoyment.
- Extrinsic motivation promotes behavior through contingent outcomes that lie outside the activity itself, such as awards or evaluations; the purpose of a behavior is to gain benefits or avoid negative consequences that are expected to occur afterwards.













Trust of counselor on the potential of change in client is equally important. (Synder, 1999)



