Resilience as a frame of reference for improving adaptation among clinical samples; a theoretical reflection

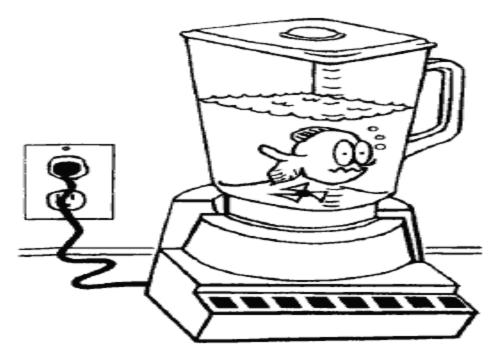
Resilience – Why bother? Brighton England, 6th and 7th April 2011

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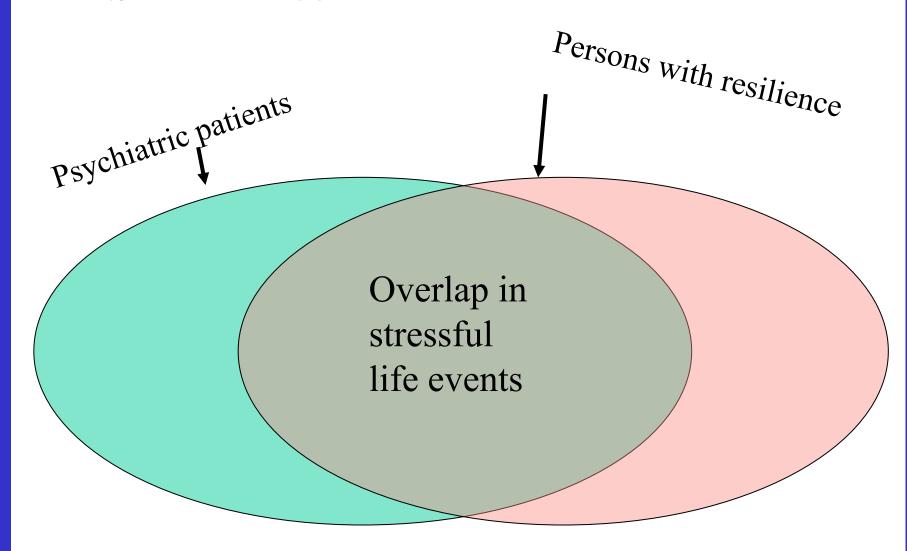


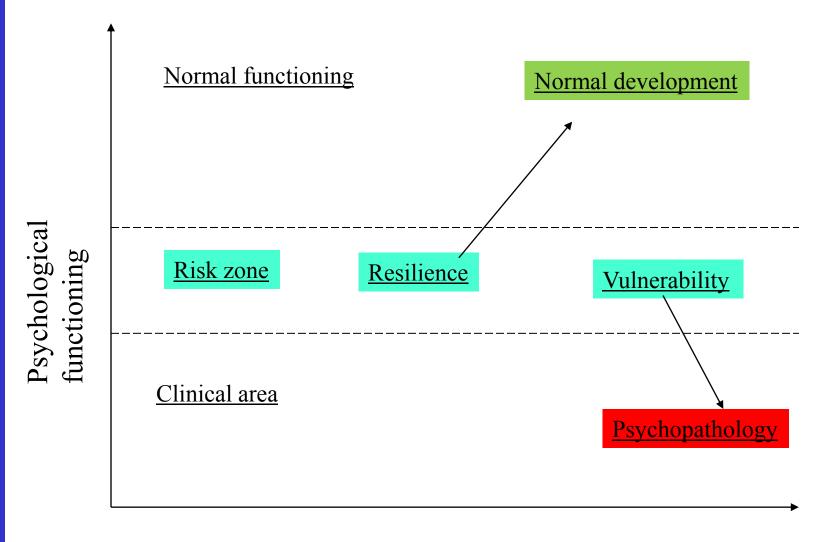
Stress



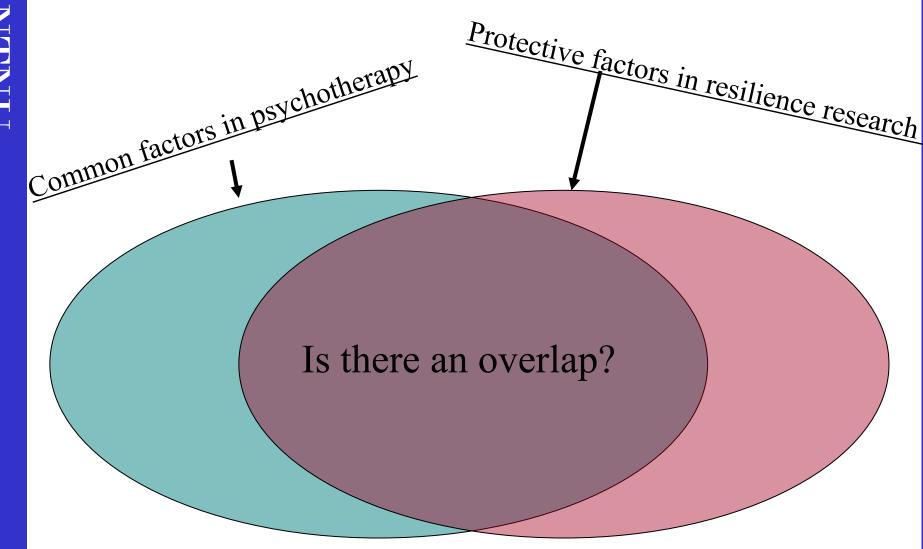
And you thought there was stress in *your* life!

Similarities

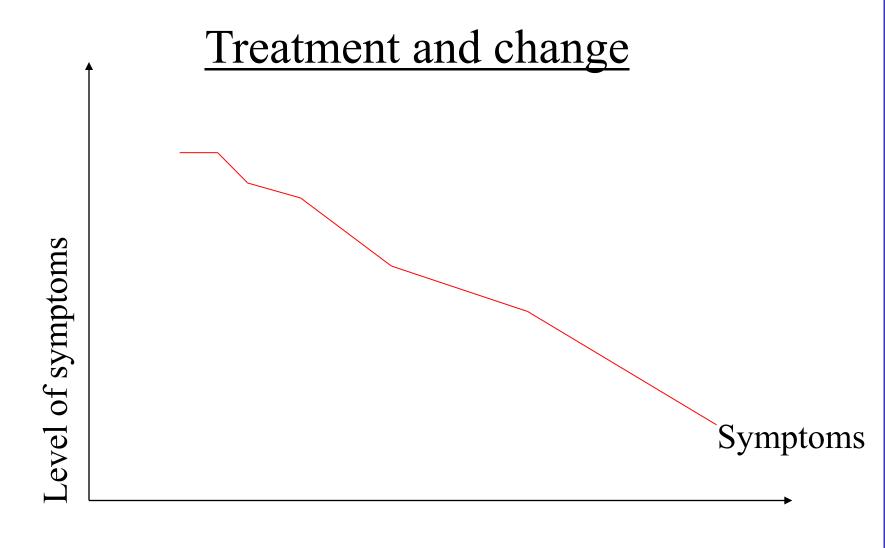




Time

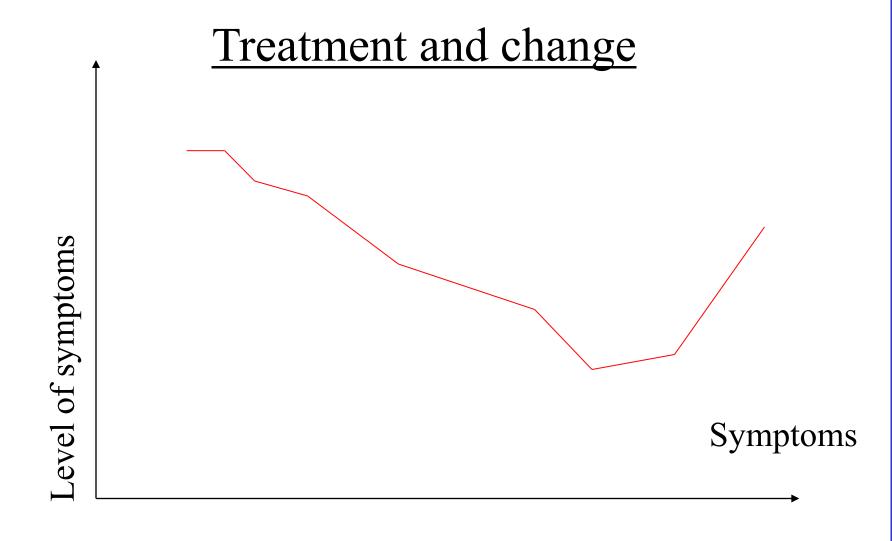






Treatment





Treatment

Theoretical review

Common Factors

- 1. Therapeutic alliance
 - Empathic attention, sincere interest by therapists
 - Possibility to discuss difficulties and share
 - Quality of the relation
- 2. Therapeutic setting
 - Implies structure, preset rules for interaction
 - Emotional support, emotional corrective experiences (empathic kicks)

Resilience Factors

- 1. One significant other person
 - Emotional presence and felt sincere interest
 - Available when needed
 - Quality of the relation

- 2. In families
 - Rituals, rules and a clear structure
 - Family warmth, affection, stability, emotional support

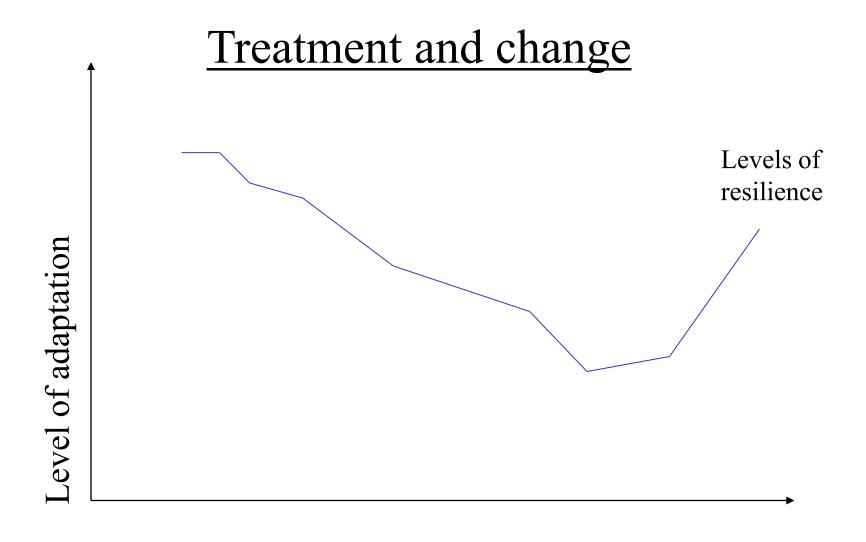
Common Factors

- 3. Therapeutic work
 - Promote hope and realistic positive expectations
- 4. Provides learning possibilities, testing out new behavior and strategies
- 5. Flexibility

Resilience Factors

- 3. Future orientation
 - Positive expectations to future along with realistic judgement and expectations
- 4. Good learning environments, reinforcement of adaptive behavior
- 5. Flexibility





Treatment

Resilience as a frame of reference for improving adaptation among clinical samples

- Gives examples of individuals, families and groups with good adaptation
- Gives end point or aims
- Provides ideas to treatment interventions?

- Major problem
 - Lack of cohesive theory

Protective factors I

1. Personal characteristics

- Autonomy, self-efficacy
- Self-confidence, positive self-constructs
- Flexibility
- Positive social orientation
- More empathic, *humour*
- Higher level of inner locus of control
- Orientation toward achievement
- Good abilities to plan and organize
- Experience with successful strategies
- *Problem solving abilities*
- Realistic expectations

Protective factors II

2. Family coherence

- Warmth and emotional support
- Trustful relation toward one of the parents or care person, (secure attachment)
- Communications skills
- Clear and consistent rules and norms in the family
- They are good at getting social support from each other or partners
- They work harder to solve conflicts also within the marriage
- There is a general absence of discord

Protective factors III

- 1. Positive support from outside the family
 - Reinforces and encourages attempts of mastery and coping
 - One close person outside the family that is available in times of crises
 - Supporting educational environment
 - Hobbies that demand social interaction and cooperation
 - Living environment characterized by cohesion (solidarity)
 and few conflicts

Resilience screening

- Screen for vulnerability, risk, and symptoms
- And screening for protection
- Screening for resilience focus on the three or four overarching categorizes 1) Positive personal dispositions, 2) Family cohesion, 3) Social environment outside the family, *4) Culture*
 - Resilience Scale for Adults (RSA)
 - Resilience Scale for Adolescents (READ)

Resilience for adolescents and adults

- READ
 - 28 items
 - 1. <u>Personal competence</u>
 - 2. Social competence
 - 3. Structured style
 - 4. Family cohesion
 - 5. Social resources
 - (e.g. Hjemdal, Friborg,
 Stiles, Martinussen, &
 Rosenvinge, 2006)

- RSA
 - 33 items
 - 1. Perception of self
 - 2. Planned future
 - 3. Social competence
 - 4. Structured style
 - 5. Family cohesion
 - 6. Social resources
 - (e.g. Hjemdal, et al 2001, 2006, 2007; Friborg, et al 2003, 2005, 2006)

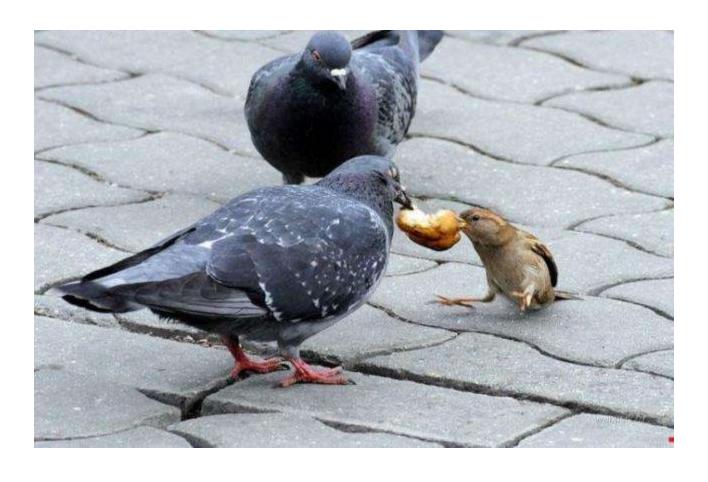
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Thank you for your attention



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