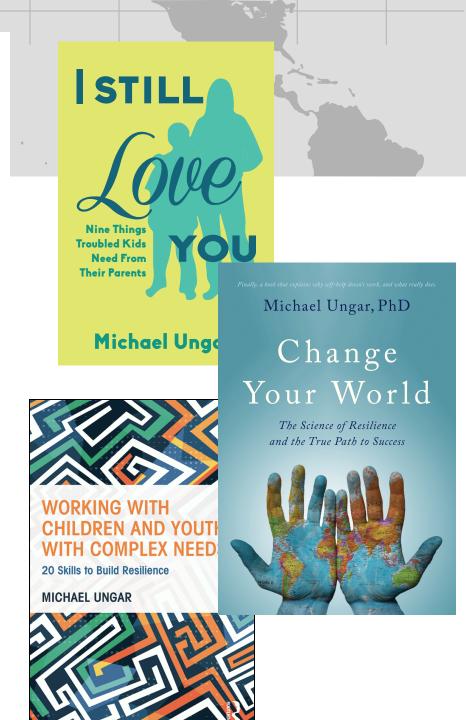


Nurturing Resilience: The Role of Families, Schools and Communities in Children's Recovery from Trauma

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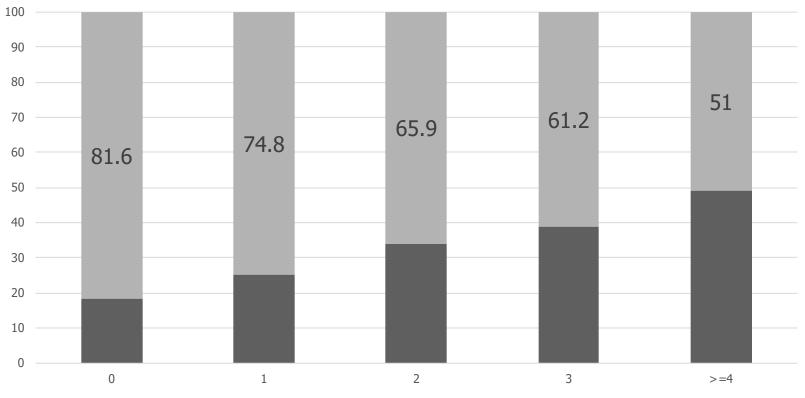
Adverse Childhood Experiences

ACE (Anda et al., 2006)

- Verbal abuse
- Physical abuse
- Sexual abuse
- Emotional abuse
- Neglect
- Witnessing IPV
- Divorce or separation
- A caregiver w/mental illness
- A caregiver w/addiction
- A caregiver who was incarcerated.



Percent Non-Prevalence of Depressed Affect vs ACE Score



■ Percent Affected ■ Percent Unaffected

Anda, R. F., Felitti, V. J., Bremner, J. D., Walker, J. D., Whitfield, C., Perry, B. D., ... Giles, W. H. (2006). The enduring effects of abuse and related adverse experiences in childhood: A convergence of evidence from neurobiology and epidemiology. *European Archives of Psychiatry and Clinical Neuroscience*, 256, 174–186.

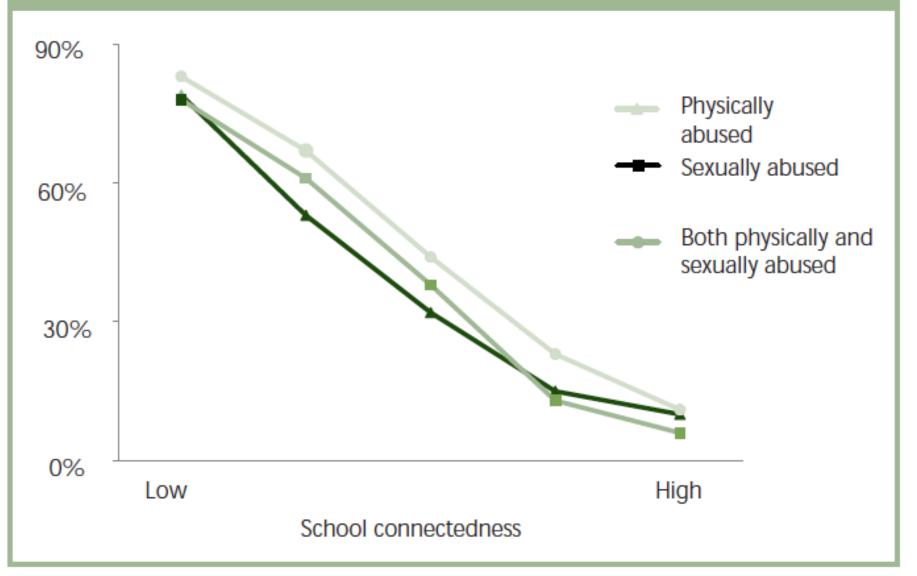


"You can't stop the waves but you can learn to surf" --John Kabat-Zinn

It's easier to learn to surf if you have a surfboard, a coach, and a lifeguard

Todd Sampson Video (40 min): https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Wi9hSFYasUM

Suicidal ideation and school connectedness among abused students



2008 British Columbia Adolescent Health Survey



Diagnostic Criteria for Resilience

- Domain 1: Assess adversity
 - Severity
 - Chronicity
 - Ecological level
 - Attributions of causality
 - Cultural and contextual relevance



Diagnostic Criteria for Resilience

Domain 2: Assess resilience In low risk contexts, assess individual qualities—temperament, personality, cognitions

In high risk contexts, assess

- Availability of resources
- Accessibility of resources
- Strategic use of resources
- Positive reinforcement of coping strategies
- Adaptive capacity of the environment

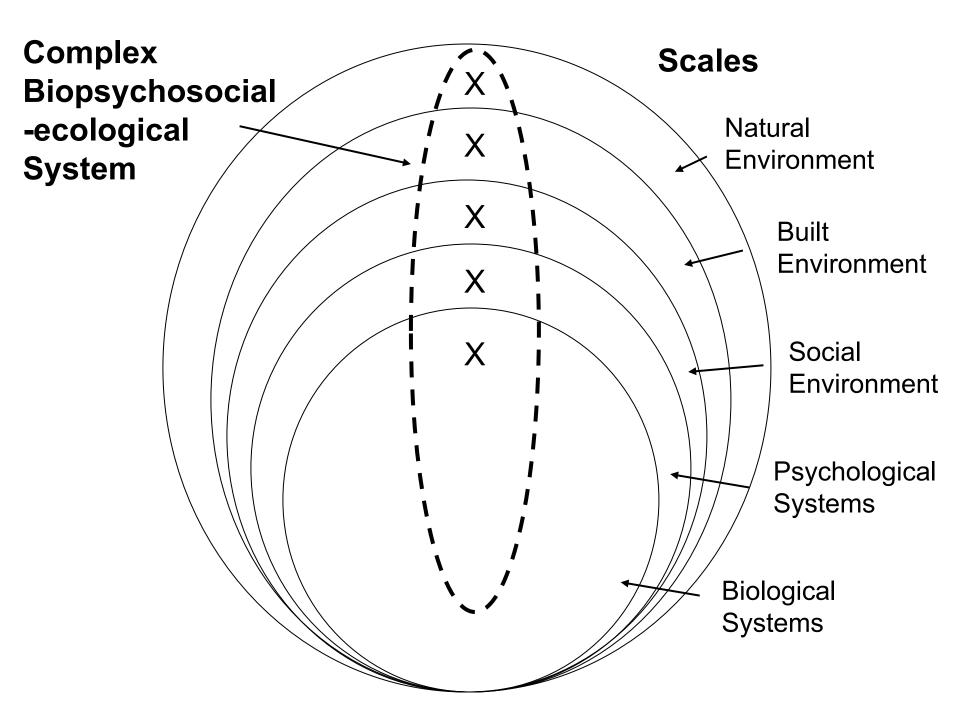




Diagnostic Criteria for Resilience

Domain 3: Multidimensional considerations

- Temporal
 - Sociohistorical
 - Developmental
- 🛚 Cultural



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A Practical Definition of

Psychological Resilience

In the context of exposure to significant adversity

resilience is the capacity of individuals to navigate their way to the psychological, social, cultural, and physical resources that sustain their well being, and...

their capacity individually and in groups to negotiate for these resources to be provided in culturally meaningful ways.







Day in the life video



Nine Things All Children Need

- 1. Structure
- 2. Consequences
- 3. Parent-child connections
- 4. Lots and lots of strong relationships
- 5. A powerful identity

- 6. A sense of control
- 7. A sense of belonging/spirituality/ life purpose
- 8. Rights and responsibilities
- 9. Safety and support

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Exercise: Assessing my resilience

resources:

Structure:

There are people in my life who expect me to

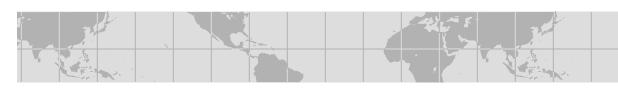
Consequences:

When I don't meet expectations, I know that will happen."

Relationships:

I can reach out to my _____ to get help when I need it."





Identity:

- "I feel respected for what is special about me when I'm with/at/doing
- Power and control:
 - I get to participate in making decisions that affect my
- Belonging, spirituality (sense of cohesion):
 - * At my _____ people miss me when I'm not there."



Sense of culture

- "There are places such as ______ where I can celebrate my culture and beliefs."
- Rights and Responsibilities (social justice):
 - When I'm with others at my ______ feel treated fairly."
 - When I'm with _____ I am responsible for myself/others."
- Safety and Support:
 - "I am well-cared for by _____."
 - "I feel safe when I'm with/at



The Child and Youth Resilience Measure

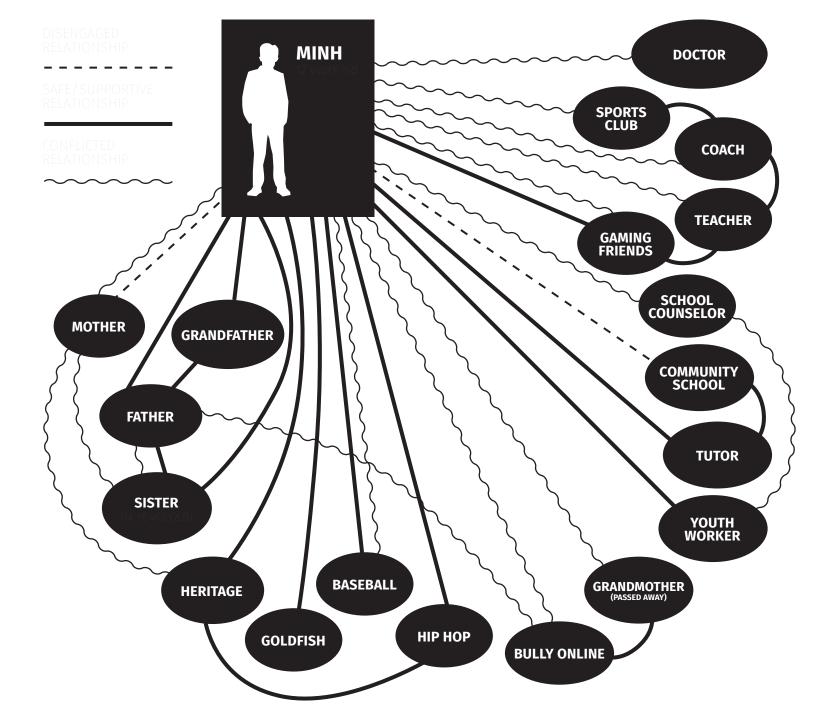
- 17 item versions are available for younger and older children and youth, at no charge
- Parent report versions are also available
- Translated in more than a dozen languages
- Please go to:
 - http://cyrm.resilienceresearch.org/





Theory of Change

- People living in challenging contexts change when their natural supports, programs and interventions, and social policies help them:
 - Navigate effectively
 - Negotiate effectively
 - Find resources that are culturally and contextually meaningful



Serendipity?

Design?

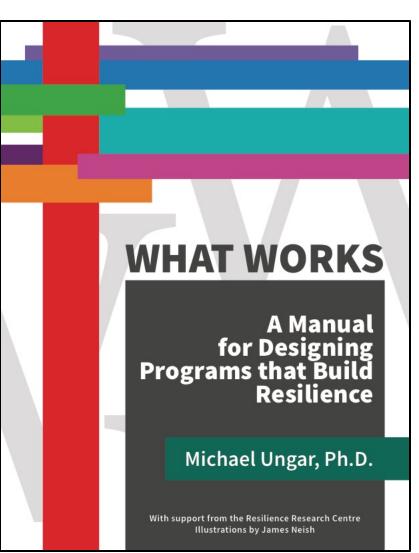
50 g CANON COATED MILK CHOCOLATE COQUILLE DE SUCRE



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Videos

Gulval School







Exercise

Thinking about a service you offer, answer the following questions from the perspective of the those receiving the service



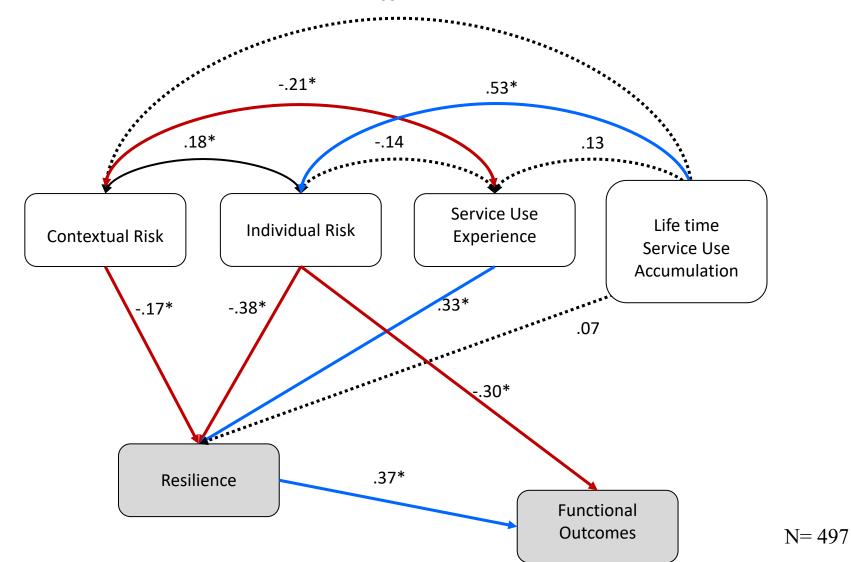
Service Assessment

- 1. Overall, I am satisfied with the services I received
- 2. I helped choose my services
- I had a say in how this service was delivered to me and could ask for what I wanted
- 4. I received services that were right for me



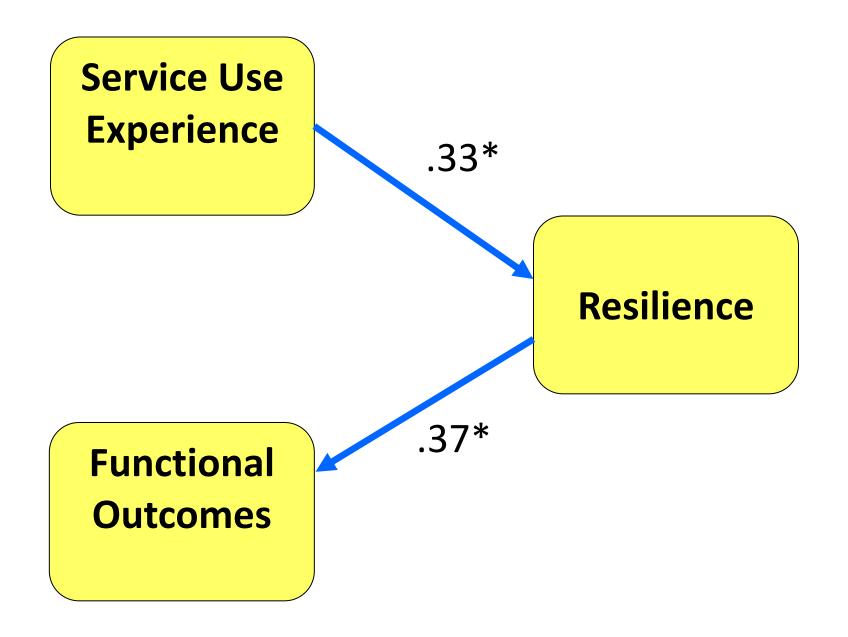
The PRYM Experience of Service Assessment (cont.)

- 5. I could get the service when I needed it
- 6. This was the service I needed
- 7. Staff respected my religious and spiritual beliefs
- 8. Staff spoke in a way that I understood
- 9. Staff were sensitive to my cultural and ethnic background



Ungar, M., Liebenberg, L., Armstrong, M., Dudding, P., & van de Vijver, F. J. R. (2012). Patterns of service use, individual and contextual risk factors, and resilience among adolescents using multiple psychosocial services. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, *37*(2-3), 150-159

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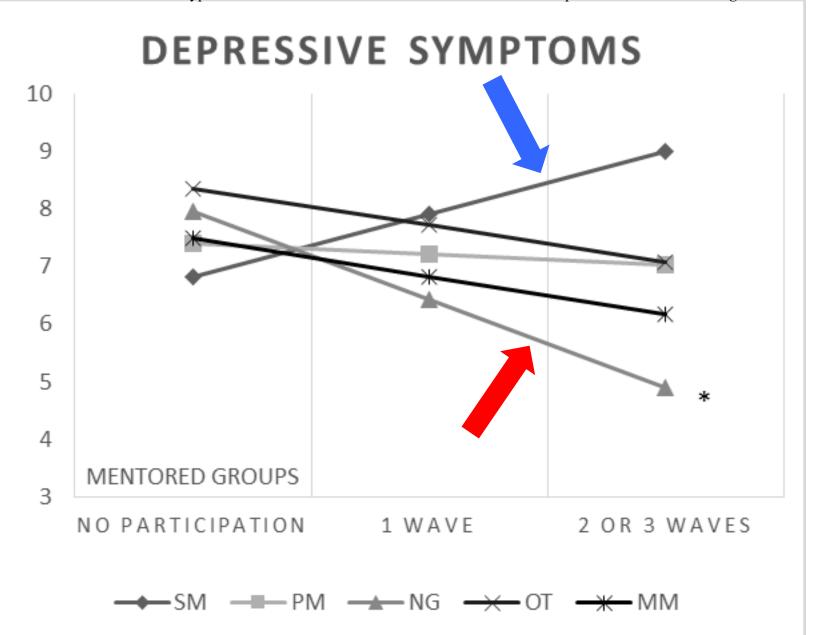




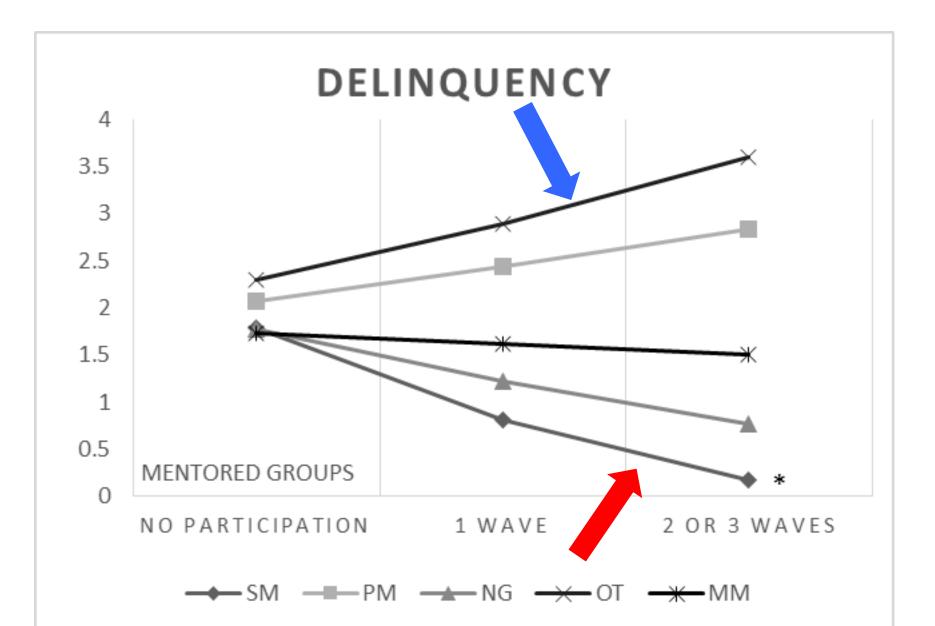
Differential Impact Theory

The impact of a protective factor/process depends on an individual's level of risk exposure and the quality of the protective factor/process.

Delinquency scores, depressive symptoms, and traumatic symptoms by the number of waves of reported participation in organized activities and the CPS maltreatment record at baseline. SM: Sexual maltreatment only; PM: Physical maltreatment only; NG: Neglect only; OT: Other type of maltreatment; MM: Multiple types of maltreatment. Kwak, Y. (in press). Differential Impacts of Participation in Organized Activities and Maltreatment Types on Adolescent Academic and Socioemotional Development. *Child Abuse & Neglect*.



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Thank you!

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