Resilience and the Student Experience: Building Grit and Perseverance in Our Students

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Agenda

1. Defining resilience
   ✓ Influence of resilience in various domains
   ✓ Positive psychology

2. Recent research on Resiliency training
   ✓ U Chicago Resilience project
   ✓ Calif. Lutheran Path project
   ✓ 4 year Duke/Davidson/Furman/Johnson Smith

3. Measuring Resilience
   ✓ A complex construct

4. Pilot study of a resilience training project
Rationale

• Anecdotal evidence that students are coming to campus less resilient than previous generations
  – More parent involvement in the daily student experience
  – Students seem less able to tolerate difficult situations

• Distress tolerance seems to be decreasing

• Continuing search for suicide prevention strategies.

• Comments from the field
Comments from the field:  
A Counseling center perspective

• Two students sought counseling because they had seen a mouse in their off-campus apartment.

• Faculty have noted that students’ emotional fragility has become a serious problem when it comes to grading, concerns over suicidality if grades are poor.
Comments from the field

• Emergency calls to Counseling had more than doubled over the past five years

• Students are increasingly seeking help for, and apparently having emotional crises over problems of everyday life
“I have done a considerable amount of reading and research in recent months on the topic of resilience in college students. Our students are no different from what is being reported across the country on the state of late adolescence/early adulthood. There has been an increase in diagnosable mental health problems, but there has also been a decrease in the ability of many young people to manage the everyday bumps in the road of life. Whether we want it or not, these students are bringing their struggles to their teachers and others on campus who deal with students on a day-to-day basis. The lack of resilience is interfering with the academic mission of the University and is thwarting the emotional and personal development of students.”
Defining resilience
Defining Resiliency

• Resiliency: quality in objects to hold or recover their shape, or in people to stay intact. This is a kind of strength. If you bend a fork and it bends right back — that's resiliency.
Defining Resiliency

• **Resiliency**: quality in objects to hold or recover their shape, or in people to stay intact. This is a kind of strength. If you bend a fork and it bends right back — that's *resiliency*. 
Other definitions

• Developed coping techniques that allow people to effectively and relatively easily navigate around or through crises.
• Built on strengths of optimism and positive emotion.
• An individual's ability to properly adapt to stress, stressful situations and adversity.
• [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yXYmxMGVFse](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yXYmxMGVFse)
Occupational Stress and Resilience

The workplace can be a source of various external stressors that affect health and wellbeing.

– Uncontrolled pace of work (assembly line)
– Uncontrolled noise (factory)
– Dangerous work conditions (mining)
– Responsible for the safety of others (air traffic)
Occupational Resilience

• In high stress work environments resilience is evidenced by:
  
  ❖ The ability to use emotion focused coping or problem focused coping as dictated by the situation
  
  ❖ Tolerance for situations where little control is possible
  
  ❖ Effective use of self-soothing strategies
High levels of occupational stress can result in:

- cardiovascular mortality
- coronary heart disease
- heart attack
- ischemic heart disease
- obesity
- type 2 diabetes
- depression
- anxiety
- sleep problems
- problem drinking
Resilience and Positive Psychology

• Positive Psychology – focus is on personal growth

• Resilience training is rooted in Positive Psychology

  – Identifying strategies for increasing positive emotions
  – Promote realistic ways of fostering well being
  – Identify beliefs that limit the ability to flourish
  – Focus on strengths that encourage growth
Traditional Stress Management

- Often focuses on the learning of skills
  - Relaxation training
  - Biofeedback
  - Meditation
  - Mindfulness
- However, these programs do not address the internal causes of stress.

  Resilience training involves identifying internal factors that influence stress levels and teaching skills for building strengths.
Resilience in Higher Education

- The Grit Survey: being used to assess persistence and perseverance as it relates to retention and admissions
- Calls for research on resilience as it relates to academic persistence
- Expanding on the “marshmallow experiment”
- Internal locus of control and academic achievement
Suicide Prevention

• Suicide attempts are often preceded by a series of stressful events
  
  – Identifying the means to reduce the frequency of stressful events via resilience training could reduce the number of suicide attempts.
Research on Resiliency Training

• How can we teach resilience? Is it possible?

• Generally have focused on four areas
  – Relaxation training
  – Cognitive-behavioral strategies
  – Social support
  – Psychoeducation
Innovative Approaches to Resiliency Training in Higher Education

• Resiliency training programs looking at resilience generally
  – The Resilience Project – U Chicago
  – The Student Resiliency Project – Carolina Schools
  – The Resiliency Consortium – Ivy League Schools
Innovative Approaches to Resiliency Training in Higher Education

• The Resilience Project – U Chicago

  – **Managing Expectations:** Learn to form realistic expectations about goal difficulty by talking and gathering data from others. Use this data to develop an expectation that immunizes you against discouragement.

  – **Willpower:** Learn how the techniques of avoidance and distraction are superior to willpower for resisting temptation and how to use them effectively to achieve your goals.

  – **Self-Explanatory Style:** Learn your own style of explaining adverse events, and how the stories we tell ourselves affect resilience and opportunities for success.

  – **Acceptance:** Learn to accept unpleasant feelings associated with goals or experiences without becoming paralyzed or giving up.

  – **Letting Go:** Learn how to get past losses.

  – **Gratitude:** Learn to be grateful for gifts and opportunities by making lists of gifts and imagining losing things you often take for granted.

  – **Finding Your Mission:** Develop a personal mission statement for your life and use it to stay strong, focused, and smart about decisions you make while moving toward your future.
Innovative Approaches to Resiliency Training in Higher Education

• The Student Resiliency Project
  – $3.4 million grant from Duke Endowment for four year study of resilience and resilience building interventions
    • Duke, Davidson, Johnson C. Smith and Furman
  – “if you only think through the lens of treatment – if you don't complement treatment with the promotion of resilience and well-being – you're part of the problem, not the solution.“ – Corey Keyes, Emory University Sociologist
Innovative Approaches to Resiliency Training in Higher Education

• The Student Resiliency Project (cont.)
  – All students fill out 400 question survey on background, health, and goals
  – Will identify stressors in college life and the characteristics associated with positive adjustments to college life
    • self-efficacy, optimism and self-compassion.
  – Results will serve as the basis for the development of specific interventions to increase resilience
Innovative Approaches to Resiliency Training in Higher Education

• The Resilience Consortium
  – Formed in 2014 by 10 Ivy League Schools
    • Brown, Harvard, Columbia, Princeton, Cornell, Stanford, Dartmouth, University of Chicago, University of Pennsylvania, Duke
  – An association of higher education faculty, learning services, and counseling services interested in understanding and promoting student resilience.
  – Working collaboratively to understand and promote resiliency on college campuses
Innovative Approaches to Resiliency Training in Higher Education

• Resiliency training programs looking to increase thriving

  – The Resiliency Project at Stanford University

  – The Success-Failure Project at Harvard University
Innovative Approaches to Resiliency Training in Higher Education

• The Resiliency Project at Stanford University
  – An effort to encourage risk taking – too many students were afraid of failure
  – In 2009, surveyed students about which staff, faculty, alumni they most admired
  – Those people offered interviews about the ways in which they had experienced failure
  – “Stanford, I Screwed Up”
Innovative Approaches to Resiliency Training in Higher Education

• The Success-Failure Project at Harvard University
  – Seek to have students be less avoidant and embrace failure
  • Beyond the Success: interviews with alumni who years later have reflected on the definition of success and failure
  • Reflections on Rejections: Discussion of faculty, staff and alumni failures
Research on Resiliency Training in Higher Education

• Transforming Lives Through Resilience Education
  - University of Texas at Austin
    – Pilot study of resiliency training program
    – Four modules
      • Transforming Stress Into Resilience
      • Taking Responsibility
      • Focusing on Empowering Interpretations
      • Creating Meaningful Connections
Research on Resiliency Training in Higher Education

Research on Resiliency Training in Higher Education

• Transforming Lives Through Resilience Education (cont.)
  – Students who went through the training demonstrated:
    • Greater resilience and more effective coping strategies
    • Higher protective factors such as self-esteem, self-leadership, and positive affect
    • lower scores on symptomatology, including depressive symptoms, negative affect, and perceived stress
Research on Resiliency Training in Higher Education

• Program for Accelerated Thriving and Growth (PATH) - California Lutheran University
  
  – Active problem solving approach is essential for resilience
  
  – Focuses on teaching optimism and a personal control explanatory style
Research on Resiliency Training in Higher Education

• Results showed that:
  – PATH was successful at teaching more adaptive explanatory styles
  – Had significant impact on depressive symptoms
  – Having a personal control explanatory style was predictive of resilience and thriving
  – Had a positive impact on resilience even compared to placebo
Research on Resiliency Training in Higher Education

• Take home on research on resiliency training in higher education

  – Concepts such as problem focused coping and taking responsibility impact resilience

  – These are concepts that can be taught relatively quickly and inexpensively
Measuring Resiliency

• A difficult construct to measure
  – Different definitions
  – Hard to evaluate across populations
• Between 25% and 84% of the population are resilient

• No “gold standard” when it comes to measuring resiliency
Instruments that Measure Resiliency

• Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale (CD-RISC)
  – Resilience as a measure of successful stress coping ability
  – Biopsychospiritual balance (“homeostasis”) and reintegration following disruption
  – Used in both the Transforming Lives Through Resilience Education and the PATH studies
Instruments that Measure Resiliency

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Characteristic</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kobasa, 1979</td>
<td>View change or stress as a challenge/opportunity</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kobasa, 1979</td>
<td>Commitment</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kobasa, 1979</td>
<td>Recognition of limits to control</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rutter, 1985</td>
<td>Engaging the support of others</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rutter, 1985</td>
<td>Close, secure attachment to others</td>
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<td>Rutter, 1985</td>
<td>Personal or collective goals</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rutter, 1985</td>
<td>Self-efficacy</td>
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<td>Rutter, 1985</td>
<td>Strengthening effect of stress</td>
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<td>Rutter, 1985</td>
<td>Past successes</td>
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<td>Rutter, 1985</td>
<td>Realistic sense of control/having choices</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rutter, 1985</td>
<td>Sense of humor</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rutter, 1985</td>
<td>Action oriented approach</td>
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<td>Lyons, 1991</td>
<td>Patience</td>
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<td>Lyons, 1991</td>
<td>Tolerance of negative affect</td>
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<tr>
<td>Current</td>
<td>Optimism</td>
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<tr>
<td>Current</td>
<td>Faith</td>
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Instruments that Measure Resiliency

• Personal Views Survey (PVS-III-R)
  – Measures Hardinessness
    • commitment
    • challenge
    • control
  – Hardiness based on study of managers during deregulation of telephone industry
  – Hardiness shown to “buffer” against mental health problems and can enhance performance under stress
Pilot program in resiliency training at RPI

First year of a program for students having academic difficulty.

- 3 one-hour lectures
- Pretest/Post-test, no control group
- 25 Participants were not volunteers
  - Difficult to assess level of participation

Personal Views Survey III – 18 items

Lecture content focused on:

- ✔ skill building
- ✔ awareness of factors that limit resilience
- ✔ activities that build resilience

Post test scores on resiliency improved significantly
(p=.008)
Resilience and Academic Success

College can be a stressful experience for many young people. Hardiness is a characteristic that is important for academic success.

Q: Can you benefit from improving your resilience-related cognitive and behavioral skills?

To become more resilient, you must decide that you find personal value in this change, it must be important to you.

You must be willing to take action to develop resilience, it is not something that will develop passively.
Is it the mountain we conquer, or ourselves we conquer?

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yXYmxMGVFse
Resilience is...

- Not just surviving, but thriving in adversity
- The ability to persevere through obstacles
- The confidence in yourself to persist when life is difficult

Synonyms: Grit, mental toughness, hardiness

Proverb – Tough seas make good skippers
Resilience and Academic Success

• Use of a journal
  – Helpful to track important events
  – Use to complete the exercises done for this program
  – Carry with or access every day

• On a daily basis keep a Gratitude Journal for the semester, each day write about 3 good things that happened to you, and journal about these experiences
Managing stressful situations

• Tolerating stress/distress is a critical aspect of developing resilience
  – Most situations where we learn to be more resilient involve some aspect of coping with stress
  – Effective stress management strategies make it easier for us to tolerate distress
Your personal responsibility line

Acceptance of personal responsibility
Ownership of choices and freedom to choose
Saying… ‘I want to….’

Personal Responsibility
Saying… “I need to….’
denying, blaming, making excuses, rationalizing, intellectualizing

(More time spent above the line = greater self esteem)
3 Assignments for session II

1. Develop a personal set of goals and objectives for your life…. A mission statement.

   • Identify ways in which you can use the statement in times of struggle, adversity and discouragement.

   • Recognize your personal ideals/beliefs about performance, what do you expect from yourself.

   • Identify important personal goals and values

2. Exhaustively list joyful activities and events and use the list to deduce passions and construct a preliminary statement of how you would like to live your life.
Assignments for session II

3. Opened door exercise: write about three times in your life when an important door closed on you and consider what doors opened after they closed
Session II
Assessing your resilience

Resilience is a measurable quality

In Your Time at Rensselaer

• Describe some situations where you demonstrated resilience?

• Describe some situations where you needed resilience?
Assessing Resilience

- When faced with failure, are you likely to persist or avoid the situation?

- When you have the opportunity to try something new, are you more likely to choose something where you are more likely to be successful?

- How well do you adapt to change?
Resiliency Factors

- Persistence
- Motivation
- Goal Orientation
- Optimism
- Confidence
- Cognitive reframing
- Emotional regulation
- Decisive risk-taking
- Internal locus of control
- Insight
- Self-efficacy
- Altruism
- Connection to others
- Utilization of relationships
- Well balanced lifestyle
Developing Resilience

A. Identify thoughts that prevent resilience
B. Identify thoughts that encourage resilience
C. Use effecting stress coping strategies
D. Practice persistence
E. Explore self-explanatory style
F. Acceptance
G. Letting go
H. Social support.
I. Tolerating distress
C. Use effecting stress coping strategies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Problem focused coping</th>
<th>Emotional focused coping</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>❖ active coping</td>
<td>❖ Denial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>❖ planning</td>
<td>❖ Behavioral disengagement,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>❖ positive reframing</td>
<td>❖ Self-distraction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>❖ acceptance</td>
<td>❖ Venting</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Help students solve stressful situations inside their circle of influence, usually a more productive strategy
- Useful when feeling overwhelmed, or when help not available
Activity

• Write down a goal, experience, or desire you have been avoiding because of the discomfort or frustration it involves

• List steps to accomplish the goal or move forward

• Name the unpleasant feelings associated with each step

• Describe strategies you can use to help you cope with the pain/frustration
H. Social Support

• Meaningful relationships are more likely to lead to above-the-line responses and help you think/act in empowering ways.
• Health and well being are directly related to your connections with other people
• Social connection boosts your ability to tolerate distress

Proverb: If you want to travel fast, go alone, if you want to go far, go with others.

What strategies can you use to increase social support?
I. Tolerating Distress

Develop strategies for improving your ability to tolerate distress

– Recognize that feeling distressed is a natural experience

– Remember that being upset is not a long term condition and you will feel better

– Develop some self-soothing strategies that work for you
  • Remember, these are strategies for use when in distress …..
    – Not to avoid distress or procrastinate
Self Soothing

Meditation
Mindfulness
Listen to music
Exercise
Talk with friends
Distract yourself – guide your attention to something else
Change of scenery
Relaxation training
Helping others
Find meaning in the situation
• Opened door exercise: write about three times in your life when an important door closed on you and consider what doors opened after they closed.
• Random act of kindness: carry out one act of kindness a day for 5 consecutive days, write a reflection about your experience in your journal.
• Forgiveness letter: write a letter to someone who has wronged you and pledge to forgive them if appropriate, but do not send the letter or discuss the letter with them.
• Three good things journal: keep a Gratitude Journal for the semester, each day write about 3 good things that happened to you, and journal about these experiences.
• Change a habit paper: decide on a habit that you want to improve or change. Write 6-8 pages about the habit, your reasons for wanting to change, and the action plan you will use to create change. Focus on strengths you can leverage.
References

• A methodological review of resilience measurement scales
  Gill Windle, Kate M Bennett, Jane Noyes
  Health and Quality of Life Outcomes 2011, 9:8

• http://www.hqlo.com/content/9/1/8

  enhance coping strategies and protective factors and decrease

  2169–2184.