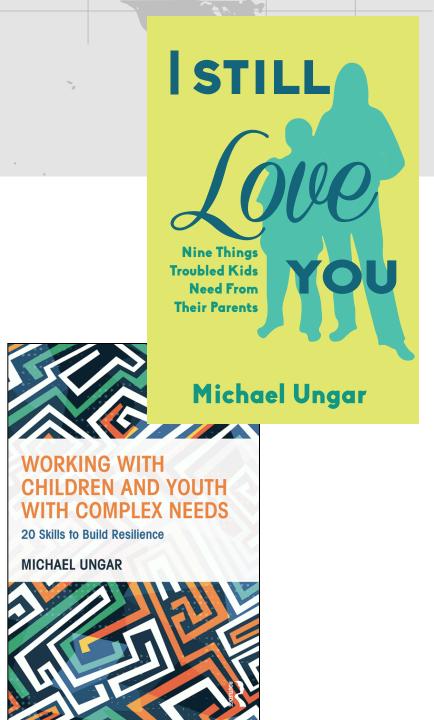
Tough Conversations: Nurturing the Resilience of Young People with Complex Needs

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# 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

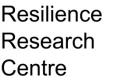






 The Child and Youth Resilience Measure
 For a copy of the CYRM (at no charge), please write to the Resilience Research Centre and make your request:
 rrc@dal.ca





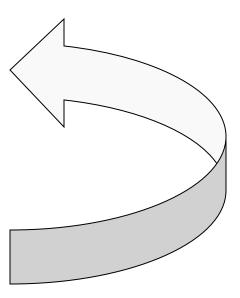
# Theory of Change

- 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





# Help children **Navigate**





#### 1. Available

Help children identify the internal and external resources that are available.



#### 2. Accessible

Help children access the resources that are available.



#### 3. Barriers

Discuss barriers to change that children experience, and which resources are most likely to address which barriers.



#### 4. Complex

Explore solutions that are as complex as the problems they address.



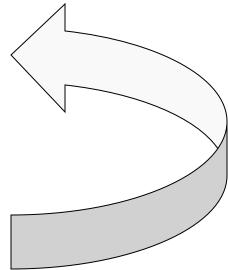
#### 5. Advocacy

Advocate with, or on behalf of, members of your community, or show children and their caregivers how to advocate independently to make resources more available and accessible.











#### 1. Context

Explore the context in which problems occur, and the conditions that sustain them.





#### 2. Responsibility

Discuss who has responsibility to change patterns of coping that are causing problems.



#### 3. Voice

Help children be heard when they name the children and resources they need to make their lives better.



#### 4. New Names

When appropriate, offer different names for problems and explore what these new descriptions mean for efforts to solve these problems.



#### 5. Possibilities

As new solutions get put into practice, ask children to evaluate whether they are experiencing possibilities for change that are more numerous than before.







Thinking about a service you offer children, youth, or families, answer the following questions from the perspective of the people receiving the service





- 1. Overall, I am satisfied with the services I received
- 2. I helped choose my services
- 3. The people helping me stuck with me
- 4. I felt I had someone within the service to talk to when I was in trouble
- 5. I had a say in how this service was delivered to me.



# The PRYM Experience of Service Assessment (cont.)

- 6. I could get the service when I needed it
- 7. The location of the service was convenient
- 8. Staff respected my religious and spiritual beliefs



# The PRYM Experience of Service Assessment (cont.

- Staff spoke in a way that I understood
  Staff were sensitive to my cultural and ethnic background
- 11. I am now better able to cope when things go wrong
- 12. There was a service I needed, but I couldn't get



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## Thank you!

