Resilience in Human Development: Interdependent Adaptive Systems in Theory and Action

(Note that this PDF includes most slides - Photos are excluded.)

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Pathways to Resilience III 18 June 2015

Capacity of a system to withstand or recover from significant disturbances that threaten its adaptive function, viability, or development

RESILIENCE

Systems in a child's life are • Embedded • Interacting • Interdependent State or Province Local Community School Classroom Parent Workplace Parent Systems within the child

Overview

- · Changing concepts, models, & methods
- Translational applications
- · Enduring & emerging controversies
- New horizons

In a developing system

- Development arises from interaction of many systems across levels
- Development is dynamic

Weiss

Waddington

(P2

Gottlieb

ENVIRONMENT
al, Social, Cultural)
BEHAVIOR
NEURAL ACTIVITY
PENETR ACTIVITY

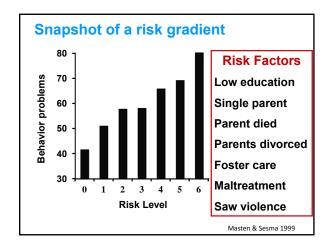
Gottlieb 2007, Lerner 2006, Overton 2013, Sameroff 2010, Zelazo 2013

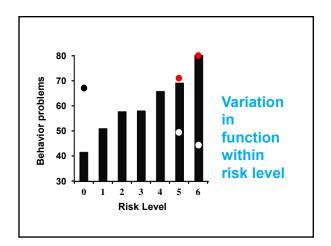
Therefore

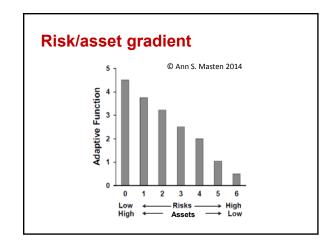
- · Resilience is dynamic
- Capacity for adaptation to adversity is distributed across systems
- Individual resilience depends on resilience of other systems
- Resilience is not a trait

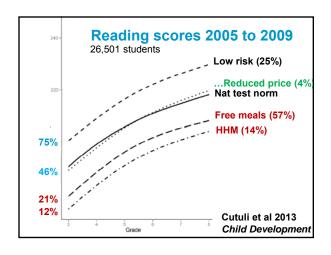
Two key components

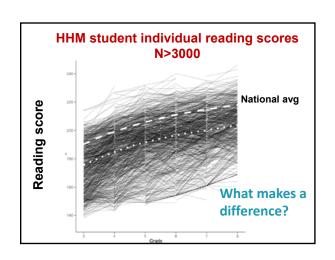
- Disturbances
 - What challenges are threatening the system?
 - · Risk factors, cumulative risk
 - · Adversities chronic or acute
- Adaptation
 - How well is the system doing?
 - Competence in developmental tasks
 - Symptoms
 - · Other criteria for judging adaptive success

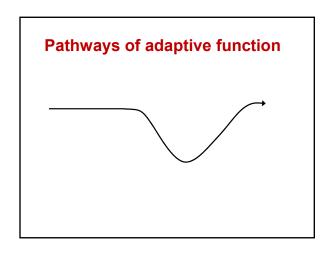


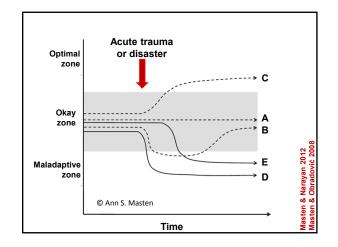


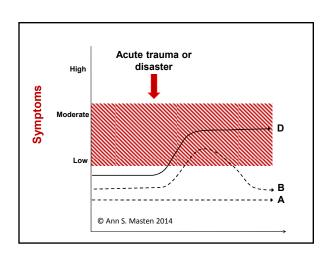


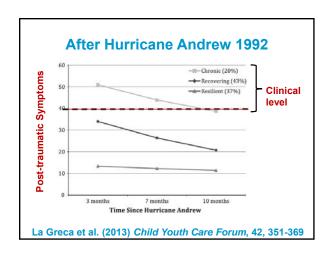


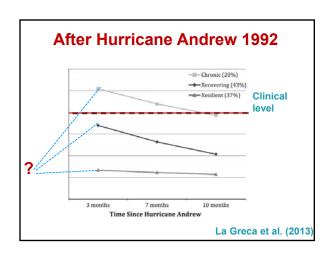


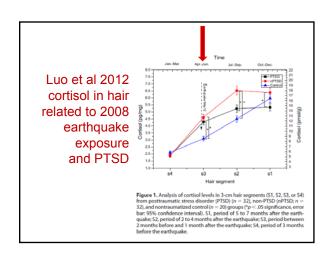


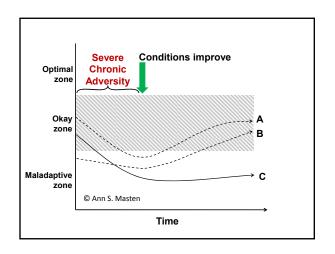


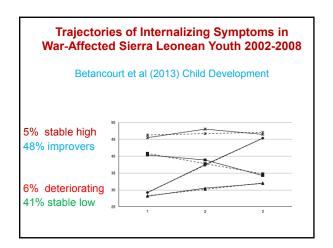


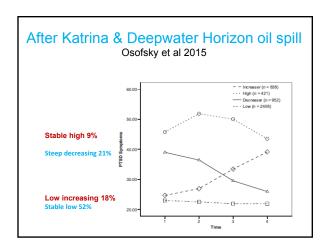




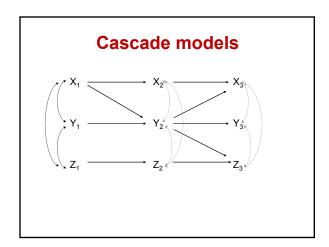






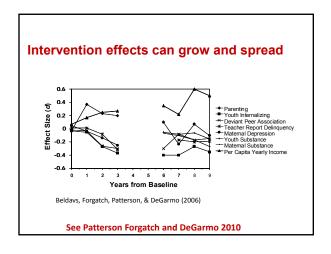


Cascades • Spreading effects over time across • Domains of function • Levels of function • Systems • Generations



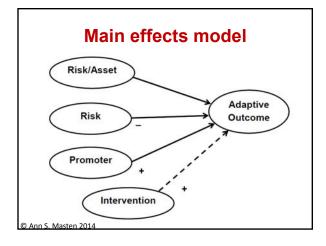
See Masten & Cicchetti 2010 special issues Development and Psychopathology Fisher et al 2007 foster care intervention Parenting to child diurnal cortisol patterns Boxer et al 2013 Child Development Community violence to increasing youth aggression 3 waves, 3 age cohorts, 3 populations, 3 levels 600 Palestinians, 451 Israeli Jews, 450 Israeli Arabs Cascade Social ecology to microsystems to individual

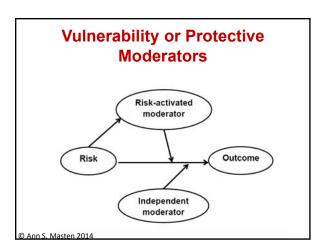
Cascade examples

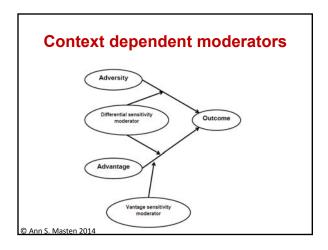


Other key effects considered in resilience science

- Promoters of positive adaptation
 - Promotive factors regardless of risk level
- Protectors of positive adaptation to threats
 - Protective factors & buffers
 - Steeling effects & stress inoculation
- Other kinds of moderating effects
- Vulnerability to undesirable outcomes
- Context dependent moderators







What makes a difference?

- · Decades of research
- Diverse populations and situations
- · Disagreement about concepts
- · Inconsistent methods
- Yet...

Striking consistency in findings

The short list for resilience

- · Capable caregiving and parenting
- · Other close relationships
- Problem-solving skills
- · Self-regulation skills
- Motivation to succeed
- Self-efficacy
- · Faith, hope, belief life has meaning
- Effective schools or ECE
- Effective communities
- · Effective cultural practices

What does the short list mean?

- Basic adaptive systems are important for resilience under many different circumstances
- Adaptive capacity extends beyond the person into other social and cultural systems

Adaptive systems (examples)

- Family
- Attachment relationships
- Neurocognitive learning systems
- Neurocognitive control systems
- Mastery motivation and reward systems
- Spirituality and religion
- Culture
- Education systems
- Community
- Biological and cultural evolution

Resilience framework for action

Mission	Frame positive goals
Models	Include positive influences
Measures	Assess assets & positive goals
Methods	Prevent - promote - protect
Multiple	Engage multiple levels, disciplines

See Masten 2011, 2014

Strategies for positive change

Risk-focused

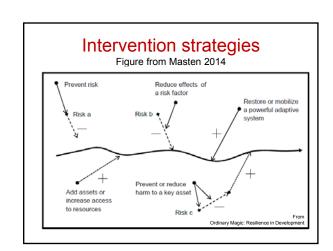
■ Prevent / reduce risk or adversity exposure

Asset-focused

Increase resources or access to resources

Process-focused

Restore or harness the power of human adaptive systems



Windows of opportunity

- . When plasticity is surging
- When conditions converge for change
- · When systems are in flux or unstable
- · Some are developmental
- · Some arise from chance
- · Some arise in the context of adversity
- Some arise when people seek help

Strategic targets and timing

- · High plasticity and multi-system change
 - Prenatal
 - Early childhood
 - Adolescence
 - Emerging adulthood
 - Later...
- Where, when is the leverage for change?
- Facilitating or interrupting cascades

Minnesota example

 Research program focused on promoting school success in children from homeless/highly mobile families

Important, measureable, malleable

- Parenting
- Child executive function (EF) skills
- Stress

Measurement issues

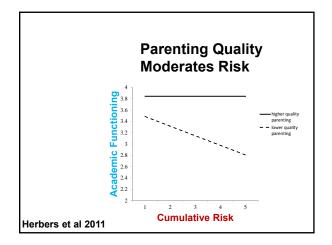
 Lab-developed tools often do not work well with high-risk families in the field

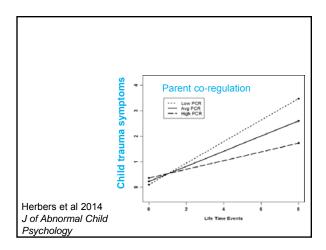
Biological measures of stress

- Salivary cortisol
- Hair cortisol
- Salivary RNA
- Physiological arousal

Validating parenting measures in highly disadvantaged families

- Five Minute Speech Sample
- Parent self-report
- Interviews
- Observational coding
 - State-Space Grid
 - PMTO FIT coding
 - Global clinical judgments



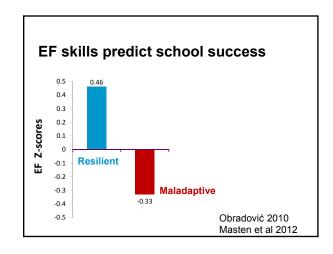


Executive function

- Neurocognitive processes involved in goal-directed control of attention, thought, actions - cognitive control
- Important for school success
 - pay attention, listen to teacher
 - control emotions and impulses
 - wait turn, sit on the circle
 - follow instructions
 - switch activities

Why EF?

- Implicated in resilience studies
- · Important for learning
- · Affected by "toxic stress"
- · Related to competence over time
- Related to good parenting
- Develop rapidly in preschoolers
- Promising malleability



Executive function related to

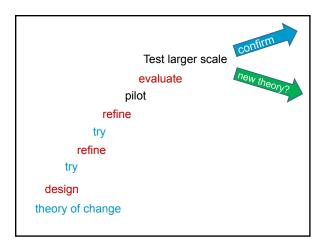
- · Parenting quality
 - Observed co-regulation skills of parent
 - Expressed emotions
- Child behavior
 - Observed on-task behavior
 - Teacher reported child relationships and conduct
 - · School readiness measures, academic achievement
 - Parent reports of child behavior
- Lower salivary cortisol levels

Multiple components

- Curriculum and teacher training
- Parent training and family fun sessions
- · Individual child training

Multilevel measures

- Classroom function (CLASS)
- Teacher behavior
- · Observed child behavior
- · Parent skills
- Child executive function
- · Physiological arousal
- · Cortisol in saliva and hair
- Salivary RNA



Aiming for translational synergy

- · Theory-informed but practical
- Collaborative from inception
- Designed by partners representing science, practice and service expertise
- Consulting families all along the way
- Intervention experiments to promote resilience represent strong tests of resilience theory

 See Masten, 2011

Enduring & Emerging Issues

Is resilience a trait?

- The "no" view is prevailing
- · Individual differences matter
- · Context, timing, and combinations matter
- · Interesting new forms
 - Biomarkers and endophenotypes

Is there a price of resilience?

- Terrible experiences can leave scars
 - The cost of adversity
- Positive achievements can exact a cost
 - The cost of adapting well
- · Interesting new variation
 - "Is Resilience Only Skin Deep?" (Brody et al 2013)
 - Allostatic load among successful youth at risk

Defining positive adaptation

- · Who decides?
- Is happiness important?
- What happens when values collide?

Is there a time limit on resilience?

- · Short- and long-term perspectives
- Is recovery that takes a long time still a form of manifested resilience?

See Psychological Inquiry 2015 Lead article by Bonnano Masten commentary

Does experience with adversity help or hinder capacity to adapt?

- Steeling vs sensitization effects
- Inoculation vs kindling effects
- Depletion effects
- Nonlinear possibilities

New Horizons

The 4th Wave

- Expanding research
 - Neurobiology of resilience
 - Family resilience
 - Community resilience
 - Cultural processes
- Integrative processes linking levels
- Empirical capture of pathways
- Globalization

Sensitivity to context

- Differential susceptibility, biological sensitivity
 - Belsky, Boyce, Ellis, Obradović, Pluess et al
- Transformative effect on how resilience and intervention are conceptualized
- Powerful reminder that context and function matter

Adaptive calibration

- Adaptive biological systems show programming by experience
 - Metabolic, stress, immune systems
- Reprogramming
 - Is re-calibration possible?
 - Can plasticity windows be re-opened?

Ellis & Del Giudice 2014

Cultural influences in resilience

- Rapidly emerging after years of neglect
- Studies of war, disaster, migration
- Key role of the Resilience Research Centre

Globalization emerging in many forms

- Disaster preparedness
 - · Focusing on the needs of children
- National Academies
 - Forum on Investing in Young Children Globally
- · State and national governments
 - Investing in young children for lifelong benefits
 - Prevention economics
- International humanitarian action
 - Raising the bar beyond survival with multi-sector efforts
 - UNICEF, World Bank, Save the Children, and others

Enduring lessons

- ☐ Resilience is common
- There are many paths of resilience
- Ordinary adaptive systems are powerful
- Resilience can be supported and promoted
- Resilience of children and youth depends on resilience of families, communities, societies



Global resilience depends on the resilience of children everywhere

Acknowledgments

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- Community collaborators
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