



Activity 2

Personal Assessment Handouts

Objective:

- Assess current level of resilience and quickly identify tips to increase resilience.

Steps:

1. Pass out a copy of the abbreviated *Nicholson McBride Resilience Questionnaire* for each participant to take.
2. Use the worksheet to assess resilience score, set a goal to increase score, and identify strategies to support goals.
3. Have participants discuss the results in their table groups.
4. Discuss:
 - What did you learn?
 - Were there any surprises?
 - How would you use this assessment with students?



HANDOUTS Activity 2

Personal Assessment Handouts

How resilient are you?

This is an abbreviated version of the *Nicholson McBride Resilience Questionnaire* (NMRQ). For each question, score yourself between 1 and 5, where 1 = strongly disagree and 5 = strongly agree. Be honest. Understanding the specific areas in which you lack resilience will enable you to get the most out of the 10-point booster plan.

Resilience Questionnaire	Score
1. In a difficult spot, I turn at once to what can be done to put things right.	
2. I influence where I can, rather than worrying about what I cannot influence.	
3. I do not take criticism personally.	
4. I generally manage to keep things in perspective.	
5. I am calm in a crisis.	
6. I am good at finding solutions to problems.	
7. I would not describe myself as an anxious person.	
8. I do not tend to avoid conflict.	
9. I try to control events rather than being a victim of circumstances.	
10. I trust my intuition.	
11. I manage my stress levels well.	
12. I feel confident and secure in my position.	
TOTAL	



RESILIENCE ACTIVITIES

Your score:

0 – 37	38 – 43	44 – 48	49 – 60
<p>A developing level of resilience. Your score indicates that, although you may not always feel at the mercy of events, you would in fact benefit significantly from developing aspects of your behavior.</p>	<p>An established level of resilience. Your score indicates that you may occasionally have tough days when you cannot quite make things go your way, but you rarely feel ready to give up.</p>	<p>A strong level of resilience. Your above-average score indicates that you are pretty good at rolling with the punches and you have an impressive track record of turning setbacks into opportunities.</p>	<p>An exceptional level of resilience. Your score indicates that you are very resilient most of the time and rarely fail to bounce back – whatever life throws at you. You believe in making your own luck.</p>



The following 10 steps will help you become more resilient.

- 1. Visualize success**
- 2. Boost your self – esteem**
- 3. Enhance your efficacy, take control**
- 4. Become more optimistic**
- 5. Manage stress**
- 6. Improve decision – making**
- 7. Ask for help**
- 8. Deal with conflict**
- 9. Learn**
- 10. Be yourself**

1. Visualize success

Resilient people create their own vision of success. This helps them achieve their goals by providing a clear sense of where they are headed. Your vision needs to be rounded and vibrant and based on what is currently possible; resilient people do not waste time on impossible dreams or seeking things they will never have. They recognize the fine line between stretching goals and unrealistic goals.

2. Boost your self-esteem

Some people are naturally blessed with high self-esteem. Others – perhaps most of us – need to work on self-esteem, which involves understanding where it comes from and what makes you feel good about yourself. The checklist below may help.

- Identify what you are good at doing. What can you feel positive about?
 - Remind yourself of these things regularly.
 - Recognize what other people appreciate about you.
 - Allow others to praise you and resist the temptation to brush compliments aside.
 - When something goes wrong, try to avoid beating yourself up unnecessarily; others will undoubtedly do it first.
 - Do not compare yourself with other people.
 - When things go well for others feel genuinely pleased for them.
 - Enjoy it when something goes better than you thought it would.
 - Praise yourself.
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3. Take control

Resilient people believe they can make a difference and be successful. Others suffer from unhelpful beliefs, or 'drag anchors'. There are six of the most common listed on the next page.



a. I am the victim of my personal history. Your past must have an impact but is no excuse for not improving yourself now.

b. There is so much to do it's not even worth trying. Life is complex, and you now have to do more with less. As a result, you may come to believe there are simply so many imperatives that you cannot see where to start. Psychologists call this 'agglomeration' – feeling overwhelmed by the volume and complexity of the issues. Break the problem down, establish priorities, and take first things first.

c. You only get one shot. Occasionally this may be the case, but not often – especially in circumstances where even the experts cannot predict the right way to go. It then becomes a question of trial and error, always being alert to the worst-case scenario and unintended consequences.

d. There is a right answer to everything. – Analysts hope that by scrutinizing data hard enough, the 'correct' answer will emerge. This rarely happens in real life. The danger is that analysis becomes a substitute for, rather than a prelude to, action.

e. I am on my own. It is easy to believe that you are the only one suffering and that you have to weather the storm alone. The old adage 'a problem shared is a problem halved' works well in these circumstances; talking things through is a source of strength, not a sign of weakness.

f. This is not fair. Doctors claim that perpetrators of crimes heal more quickly than their victims. More generally, if you believe you have in some way contributed to a problem, you may feel more motivated to resolve it. If you are not to blame you tend to dwell on the unfairness of the situation rather than on what can be done.

Slip these 'drag anchors' by **reframing**. Recognize when your thinking is negative and immediately turn it around so that it becomes positive.

4. Become more optimistic

Optimism is one of the most important characteristics of resilient people; it is vitally important to look on the bright side, have confidence in your own abilities, and salvage what you can from problematic situations.

5. Manage stress

Psychologists see stress as an energizing force – up to a point, beyond which it becomes debilitating. Highly resilient people have a higher tipping point and, when things threaten to get them down, they know how to deal with it. Sources of stress are unique to you: to boost your resilience, you need to identify what your stressors are and how to counteract them.

There are also personality traits that make some individuals more stress prone. Look at the list below. If you tend towards any of these, discipline yourself to reduce or eliminate them:

-Displaying hostility -Hiding feelings -Being unable to listen properly
-Being over-perfectionist -Having difficulty relaxing -Being generally critical

Stress management falls into two categories – distraction and resolution. Distraction techniques include exercise, breathing deeply, walking, or extracting yourself from the situation. Resolution is focused on solving the problem.



6. Improve decision-making

Resilience requires you to make decisions rather than avoid them. Resilient people trust their own judgment but are not afraid to challenge their minds. They know that decisions are rarely irreversible, and that procrastination is the enemy of resilience. Understanding your preferred decision-making approach is a critical step towards building resilience. Tips for shifting your style are given below.

Becoming more intuitive – Build experience – understand your decision-making shortcuts – trust your gut – establish the worst-case scenario – take a risk – learn

Becoming more rational – Stand back/do not rush to judgment – gather data – talk to the relevant parties – establish criteria – use a rational process – ‘sense check’ the answer

7. Ask for help

You do not have to do this alone; resilient people know when to reach out to others – and who is best to turn to. Do you have this strength of network? If not, map it out. Draw a circle on a sheet of paper – this is you. Draw your network, with others depicted as circles too: the more important they are to you, the larger the circle; the stronger the relationship, the closer they are to you. Draw lines linking you to others and others to one another, dotted lines for indirect relationships. Consider what you want from them and what you can offer and add this to the map. What actions do you need to take to get and give support?

8. Deal with conflict

Conflict occurs when our views differ from those of another person – so we have to deal with conflict every day. The ability to handle it constructively is an important part of resilience – ensuring that the style of resolution is appropriate, given the nature of the conflict and the other party. The *Conflict Resolution* panel below gives examples and suggested tactics.

Nature of Problem	Possible Approach
Although I am annoyed, it is a trivial matter.	This is one to let drop – get over it.
My solution is better than the other person's, but their approach could work.	It is not worth fighting over. Win credit for your flexibility.
This is important, something requires a well-thought-through solution. I have strong views but so does the other person.	Honest, constructive talking and listening. Collaborate to find a solution acceptable to both parties.
I am convinced I am right and the other person is wrong.	Use your powers of influence and persuasion. Sell the benefits of your idea and say it is the way it has to be – but in a way that preserves your relationship.

9. Learn

Thinking regularly about what lessons can be drawn from your experience strengthens your ‘learning muscle’ and helps you build resilience. Figure out how you learn best and take the most from the experiences life throws at you.

10. Be yourself

You may be determined to enhance your resilience, but you will not succeed if your plan for doing this offends your core identity and values. The most resilient leaders are as self-aware as they are self-confident.