

The relationship between services and resilience

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Definition



Resilience is seen as a process of 'give-and-take" or the wellnesspromoting interaction between an individual and his/her social ecology, in the context of severe hardship (Ungar, 2011, 2012). Thus the individual and the social-ecologies are co-responsible for wellness-promotion when experiencing risks.



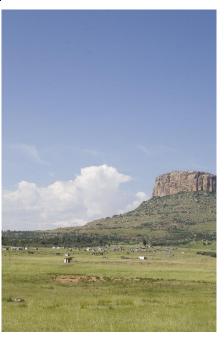


Purpose



- Services provided can be perceived as a source of support to develop resilience in youth
- This study investigated the relationship between services and resilience in a population of rural South African youth who were at risk for negative developmental outcomes.









Contextualization



Key socio-ecological challenges experienced in the contexts of the research sites (**Qwaqwa** and **Bethlehem**, Free State Province, South Africa) are:

- Poverty
- Ineffective schools

 Inadequate provision and maintenance of basic infrastructure (including school facilities)

- HIV- and AIDS-related issues
- Unemployment
- Crime
- Poor living conditions
- Poor service delivery







Demographics



- 1,209 participants
- Between the ages of 12 and 19 years.
- Most participants had completed Grades 6 to 9.
- The majority (i.e., 97.51%) of participants were African.
- The population was made up of 53.3% females and 46.2% males.



Method



Instruments

- Three sub-scales of the Pathways to Resilience Youth Measure (PRYM)
 - Child and Youth Resilience Measure (CYRM)
 - Youth Service Use Survey (YSUS)
 - Health Services
 - School Services
 - Mental Health Services
 - Criminal Justice Services
 - ☐ Cultural and Spiritual Services
 - Service Use Satisfaction measure (SUS)
 - Personal agency
 - Service provider satisfaction

Data Analysis

- Spearman's rank order correlation coefficient
- Multiple regression analysis (Hierarchical)



Results (i)



Spearman's rank order correlation coefficient	Resilience
Substance abuse or addiction services	22*
Foster home	20*
Been questioned by police, not as a witness	20*
Been put in jail	22*
Been on probation	22*



Results (ii)



Spearman's rank order correlation coefficient							
	Service provider satisfaction	Personal agency	Resilience				
Personal agency	.60*	1	.51*				
Service provider satisfaction	1	.60*	.44*				

Results (iii)



Multiple regression analysis								
	Dependent variable							
	Resilience							
	Step 1	Adjusted R	Step 2	Adjusted R				
	β	Square	β	Square				
Independent variables								
Personal agency	0.50*	.249	0.38*	.273				
Service provider satisfaction			0.20*					

Conclusion



- When youth in the study had a say in the services they received, the likelihood that their resilience scores would increase was high.
- When youth were also treated respectfully by their service provider(s) this further increased the likelihood of a higher resilience score.
- If youth or even communities were able to "navigate towards" and/or "negotiate for" services (Ungar. 2011:10), have a say if service delivery, and are respected by their chosen service provider(s), this could strengthen the relationship between services and resilience.

Limitations



- Cross-sectional nature of data
- PRYM is self reporting

Future research



- Develop intervention plans which promote youth agency and youth satisfaction when making use of services
- Longitudinal studies cause and effect



Thank you



