#### Second Adulthood: Helping Clients Negotiate the Crisis and Opportunities of Reinventing Themselves

John Hawkins, LPC, NCC, NCSC MCA Annual Conference Nov. 5-7, 2014 Jackson, MS

In the middle of the journey of our life,
I came to myself, in a dark wood,
where the direct way was lost. It is a
hard thing to speak of, how wild, harsh
and impenetrable that wood was, so
that thinking of it recreates the fear.

~ Dante "Inferno"

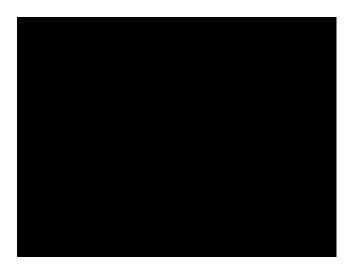
# "What am I going to do for the rest of my life?" ~ Diane Vacca

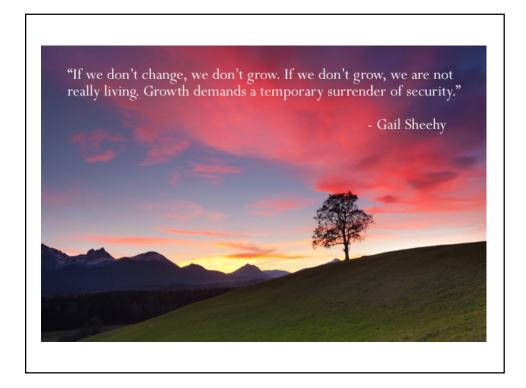
- Second Adulthood, coined Gail Sheehy in New Passages: Mapping Your Life Across Time (1995)
- A time of crisis and opportunity where those in mid-life are challenged to do self-examination and planning in order to create meaning and purpose for the next stage of their lives.



"Most people want to find a new self and a new basis from which they can live. More and more people are saying, 'I am willing to take that chance and it's worth it." ~ Gail Sheehy

#### Suzanne Braun Levine

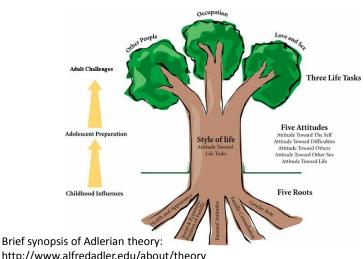




# Erik Erikson Stages of Development

Erikson's Stage Theory in its Final Version			
Age	Conflict	Resolution or "Virtue"	Culmination in old age
Infancy (0-1 year)	Basic trust vs. mistrust	Норе	Appreciation of interdependence and relatedness
Early childhood (1-3 years)	Autonomy vs. shame	Will	Acceptance of the cycle of life, from integration to disintegration
Play age (3-6 years)	Initiative vs. guilt	Purpose	Humor; empathy; resilience
School age (6-12 years)	Industry vs. Inferiority	Competence	Humility; acceptance of the course of one's life and unfulfilled hopes
Adolescence (12-19 years)	Identity vs. Confusion	Fidelity	Sense of complexity of life; merging of sensory, logical and aesthetic perception
Early adulthood (20-25 years)	Intimacy vs. Isolation	Love	Sense of the complexity of relationships; value of tenderness and loving freely
Adulthood (26-64 years)	Generativity vs. stagnation	Care	Caritas, caring for others, and agape, empathy and concern
Old age (65-death)	Integrity vs. Despair	Wisdom	Existential identity; a sense of integrity strong enough to withstand physical disintegration

### Alfred Adler & Life Style

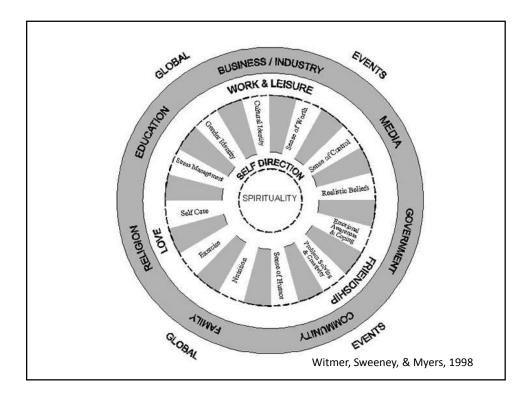


http://www.alfredadler.edu/about/theory

#### 5 Alderian Life Tasks

- **Spirituality** "an awareness of a being or force that transcends the material aspects of life and gives a deep sense of wholeness or connectedness to the universe" (not necessarily religion)
- Self-Direction "manner in which an individual regulates, disciplines, and directs the self in daily activities and in pursuit of long-range goals"
- Work & Leisure "opportunity for pleasurable experiences that are intrinsically satisfying and provide a sense of accomplishment"
- **Friendship** "incorporates all of one's social relationships that involve a connection with others, either individually or in community, but do not have a marital, sexual, or familial commitment"
- **Love** "Relationships that are formed on the basis of a sustained, longterm, mutual commitment and involve intimacy"

Myers, Sweeney, & Witmer, 2000



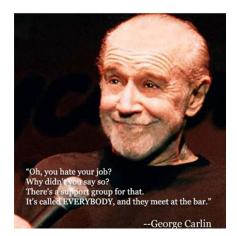
#### Social Interest

- Adler theorized social interest as "a feeling of community, an orientation to live cooperatively with others, and a lifestyle that values the common good above one's own interests and desires" (Guzick, Dorman, Groff, Altermatt, & Forsyth, 2004: p. 362)
- It has also been conceptualized as an active interest in the welfare of humankind, and identification and empathy with others (Ansbacher & Ansbacher, 1956).
- Social interest is typically viewed as being predictive of individuals' adjustment and psychological health (Ansbacher, 1968/1991; Manaster, Zeynep, & Knill, 2003).
- According to Adler, social interest protects individuals against feelings of inferiority and promotes better coping and a healthier attitude toward stressful situations (Crandall & Putman, 1980).
- Richardson and Manaster (2003) contend that "the ideal of social interest is intended to inspire a way of life that counters such disconnectedness and helplessness with a sense of wider belonging and purpose" (p. 124).
- Adler emphasized that inadequate development of social interest in children and adolescents leads to psychological difficulties in adulthood (Guzick et. al., 2004; Maltby, Macaskill, Day, & Garner, 1999; Nikelly, 2005; Sweitzer, 2005).

Source: http://www.shsu.edu/piic/SocialInterest and Differentiation of Self.htm

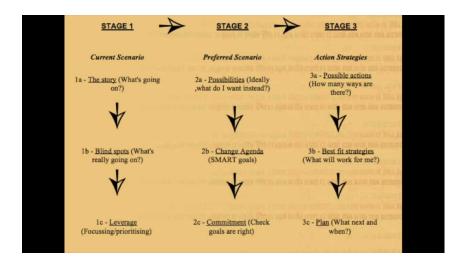
#### Issues in Second Adulthood

- Reclaiming their lives
- Revitalize their health
- · Reflect on life
- Rethink work/career
- Re-invent oneself
- Renew relationships
- Redirect energy
- Rearrange life
- Redefine retirement

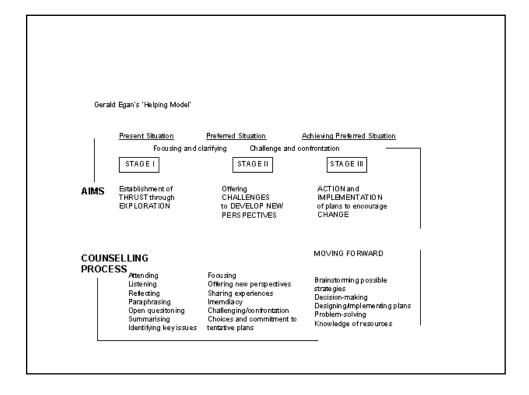


Source: http://lifeclaritycoach.com/LifeClarityCoaching/Second\_Adulthood.html

# Egan's Helping Model

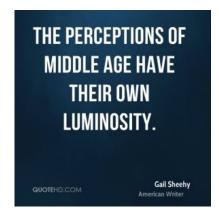


 $http://www.gp-training.net/training/communication\_skills/mentoring/egan.htm$ 



### Stage 1 – First Session

- Mid-life crisis
  - Adjustment disorder
  - Job dissatisfaction
  - Aging Parents
  - Bereavement
  - Children grown
  - Partner problem
  - Anxiety
  - Depression
- V-code
- More often women than men



- Begin building relationship & working alliance
- · Get the story
- · Get the real story
- Get history
- Assessment instruments (if needed)
- Co-occuring conditions?
- · Identify strengths
- What does client want?
- · Offer hope

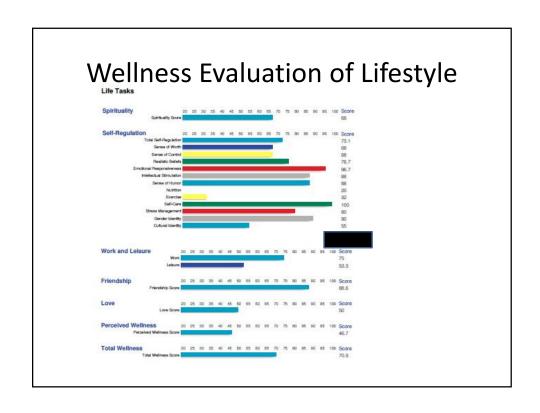
If we don't change, we don't grow. If we don't grow, we aren't really living.

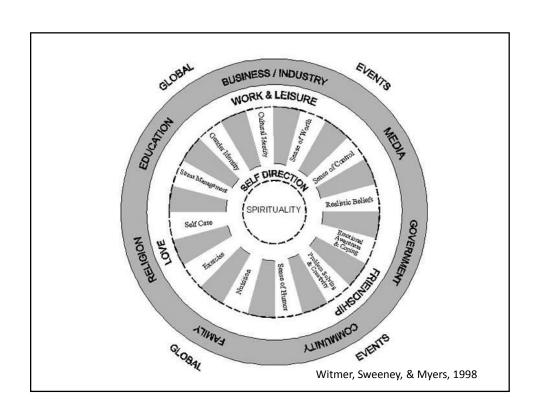
Gail Sneeny

QuotePixel.com

#### **Assessment**

- Clinical Interview & History
- · Assessment for DSM-V disorder
  - Instrumentation (BDI, BAI, Burns, Hamilton, SCL-90 (Symptom Checklist-90)
- Non-pathology Personality Assessment
  - MBTI
  - Jungian Typology Inventory (free online)
  - True Colors, Real Colors
- Wellness Assessment
  - Relationship Assessment
    - Locke-Wallace Relationship Adjustment
    - · Weiss-Cerretto Relationship Status Inventory
  - Wellness Evaluation of Lifestyle (Myers, Sweeney, & Witmer) \*\*\*
     [http://www.mindgarden.com/products/wells.htm]
  - Holistic Lifestyle Questionnaire [http://www.testwell.org/twfree.htm]
  - Personal Health Assessment [http://www.wellnessforum.com/docs/PersonalHealthAssessment.pdf]





### Next Session(s)

- More exploration as needed—let client tell their story
  - Autobiography
  - Time Lines
  - Early Recollections
- Assessment Results
- Therapy or Coaching

## Counseling or Coaching

#### Coaching:

- Focuses on the present and future
- Is action-oriented asking the questions, 'What now and what's next?'
- Focuses on developing potential and encourages actions and behaviors that foster self-confidence and personal success
- Operates with the working assumption that the client is the expert of his or her life
- Uses accountability as a tool for clients to achieve their goals

#### Therapy:

- Diagnoses and treats
- Focuses on the past and how it impacts the present through unresolved issues
- Seeks to provide solutions or relief from emotional or psychological pain
- Focuses on healing and understanding
- Is insight oriented imparting advice or a diagnosis through a diagnostic interview or history

http://northwaygroup.com/coaching/

### Motivational Interviewing

#### Stages of Readiness for Change

- Precontemplation—The patient does not believe a problem exists. ("I won't get pregnant!")
- Contemplation—The patient recognizes a problem exists and is considering treatment or behavior change. ("Maybe I could get pregnant and there are things I could do to prevent this.")
- Action—The patient begins treatment or behavior change. ("I'll take that prescription for birth control pills.")
- Maintenance—The patient incorporates new behavior into daily life. ("I'm taking the pill every day.")
- Relapse—The patient returns to the undesired behavior. ("The pill makes me sick, I think I'll stop.")

### Stage 2 – Goal Setting

- New Narrative
  - Narrative Therapy competence useful
- Create a Personal Mission Statement
  - [http://www.quintcareers.com/creating\_personal \_mission\_statements.html]
  - "My goal as a counselor is to help clients become more accepting, loving, and aware of themselves and others, so that they can live more fulfilled, fruitful, and stress-free lives"

#### **SMART Goals**

5	Your goals should be <b>SPECIFIC.</b> Include dates, resources, and dollar amounts you'll need to accomplish them.		
м	They should be <b>MEASURABLE</b> by the date, dollar, or other appropriate unit. They should also be <b>MUTUAL</b> . (A legal or financial goal that you share with a spouse, partner, or family members will be easier to achieve.) And, it's best to define strategies for staying <b>MOTIVATED</b> towards your goals.		
Α	Your goals should be <b>ATTAINABLE</b> for your situation. You might even be able to complete part of your goal right now.		
R	If your goals are <b>REALISTIC</b> and <b>RELEVANT</b> to your life, they'll be easier to achieve, Identify the <b>RESOURCES</b> you'll need to reach them, and <b>REVIEW</b> and <b>REVISE</b> them when necessary.		
T	You'll need a specific <b>TIMELINE</b> to accomplish your goals. Si there's never enough time to complete all of your goals immediately, you'll need to prioritize them.		

### Stage 3 – Action

- Goals → Objections → Action Plan
- Implementation
- Evaluation

"Encouragement can increase the tolerance for failures and prevent the outbreak of neurosis, ameliorate it, or defer it." ~ Alfred Adler

- · Dealing with setbacks and discouragement
  - Bibliotherapy
  - Encouragement
  - Little gains over time = large gains

## Saying No



### Creating a Second Life

- Negative family & friend reactions
  - Saying "no" to some things and "yes" to others may upset people in the client's life
- Changes in marriage relationships
  - Two thirds of divorces for people over 50 are initiated by women
- Fear VS Empowerment
- RISK = Danger + Opportunity

