

Promoting Psychological Wellbeing at Every Level

SUPPORTING WELLBEING DURING COVID-19

A brief guide to support wellbeing during self-isolation, quarantine and lockdown

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Dear Colleague

As we all continue to tackle the challenges this unprecedented situation has brought to our vulnerable clients and their care teams, the world around us – our daily news, conversations, and lives – can feel completely saturated with negativity, worry and concern for ourselves, our clients, colleagues and loved ones. Never before have we been so aware of our responsibilities to others as well as ourselves: to keep going and get through this time of immense uncertainty.

As a psychologist well into my second decade of post-qualification practice as well as a case manager with over ten years' experience, I have been touched by these efforts. So much so that I have never before been so compelled to offer my case management colleagues psychologically helpful ideas, as reminders to maintain a sense of wellbeing and self-care during difficult times. These ideas have shown to help individuals during crises and also when recovering from crises. They are not necessarily about you as a professional, but more about you as a parent, an adult child, a partner or friend, but crucially, you as a human being who wants to get through this period as unscathed as possible; in order to pick up your responsibilities, once this time passes, as well as you possibly can.

Our team of psychologists has therefore compiled this short guide to help support your wellbeing should you find yourself in *self-isolation* because you or someone you live with has vulnerabilities, *quarantine* because you are potentially or actively symptomatic, or simply living under restrictions due to the Government-directed *lockdown*.

This guide offers a framework from an established, albeit relatively recent, branch of psychology. It is called Positive Psychology and focuses on enhancing wellbeing. We have selected the 'PERMA' model, offering ways to consider its five domains, each of which can be used according to what works best for you.

On behalf of our team, I sincerely hope that this guide can prove helpful to you and that there is something, even if just one thing, in here that can support you during this tricky time.

Wishing you safety and general good health.

Dr Shabnam Berry-Khan

HCPC Registered Clinical Psychologist & Case Manager



Brief introduction to Positive Psychology and the PERMA model

The ideas in this guide are informed by a growing and popular branch of psychology called Positive Psychology. This branch was progressed by Martin Seligman, an American psychologist, in the late 90s after being influenced by Csikszentmihalyi's work on *flow* in the 70s. Seligman's idea was to move away from a typical 'deficit model' of human functioning to instead focus on optimising one's abilities in a given context.

Amongst other aspects, Positive Psychology aims to create a sense of contentment and well-being in the present. To this end, there is a focus on various roles such as confidence, hope, our strengths, meaning, contentment and satisfaction in life (eg Compton & Hoffman, 2005, Snyder & Lopez, 2005, Lyubomirsky, 2007).

Seligman (2011) says our sense of wellbeing is contributed to by helpful actions in five key elements of cognition – he has converted his theory into the mnemonic, 'PERMA':

Element	Related actions
Positive emotion	 Spending time on healthy and positive experiences. Viewing your past and future from an optimistic stance.
E ngagement	 Immersing ourselves in worthwhile pursuits. Applying our strengths in the pursuit of a goal. Being absorbed so that 'time flies'.
R elationships	Connecting positively with others
M eaning	Acting with purpose.
A ccomplishment	 Having a sense that one's actions contribute to a greater goal or something greater than oneself (eg community). Achieving goals, managing setbacks, growing, learning and developing.

So, what now ...?

The next sections offer opportunities within each domain that help address each element of PERMA, suggesting ways to plan actions or just reflect on your experience positively and non-judgementally.

Each of the questions below is simply a possibility, and you certainly do not have to do them all – take what you want from the suggestions and leave the rest!



QUESTIONS FOR PLANNING ACTIONS IN THE 5 PERMA DOMAINS OF WELLBEING

Positive emotion

What's **going well** at present?

What can I be **grateful** for today?

What small act of kindness can I do for someone else today? This week?

When was I last **proud** of myself?

How can I achieve a moment of calm?

can I plan for today? (e.g. reading, music, food, games, exercise, mediation, learning, gardening...)

What positive

wellbeing

experience(s)

What can I savour today?

(it could be an experience, activity, food, drink)

Who or what **inspires** me?

Who do I feel love for? How can I show that love?

What can I do for fun today?



Engagement

What absorbs me?

What am I passionate about?

What has intrigued me or caught my attention today?

Can I **use** any of my strengths today?

If I did use any of my strengths, what could I achieve or gain?

What are my strengths?

What have I enjoyed today or this week?



Have I smiled at anyone today?

Relationships

Who do I connect with? Have I connected with them recently?

How can I make a positive difference to someone?

How can I show someone important to me that I care?

How can I show **kindness** to my pet or to an animal?



Meaning

What does purpose mean to me?

(this might be a bit tricky to answer so don't worry if it is!)

How can I contribute to my community?

Do I have a purpose?

> How can I send some positivity to the world today?

How can I pursue my purpose or develop a purpose today?

What are the values that I live my life by? (eg hardworking, loyalty,

good health, kindness etc)

What can I do today that fits my values?

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Accomplishment

What **goals** however small can I achieve today?

Can I
challenge
myself
today?
How?

Who am I striving to be? How can I take a step closer to that model?

When have I been brave? Can I do something to make me feel that way today?

What will I do today?

Is there something I've always wanted to start up again?



FURTHER READING

Csikszentmihalyi, M. (2002). Flow: The Psychology of Happiness. London: Rider.

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