## Social Fitness Training with College Students

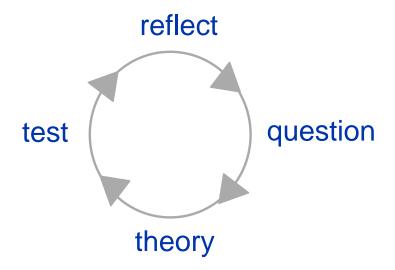
Lynne Henderson, Alejandro Martinez, Philip Zimbardo Stanford University, USA

International Conference on Shyness and Self-Consciousness
Cardiff, Wales, UK
July 16,1997

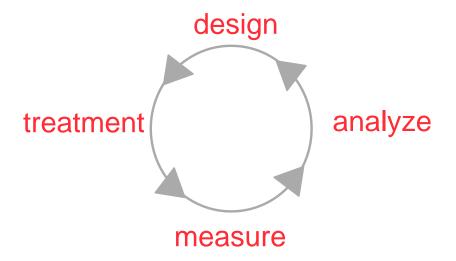
#### Overview

- Research in the Field
  - Research and Practice
- Social Fitness and Shyness
  - Shyness: definition and treatment
  - History
  - Vicious Cycles and Infinite Loops
- The most recent iteration
  - An Experiment
  - Findings
  - Discussion
- Conclusion

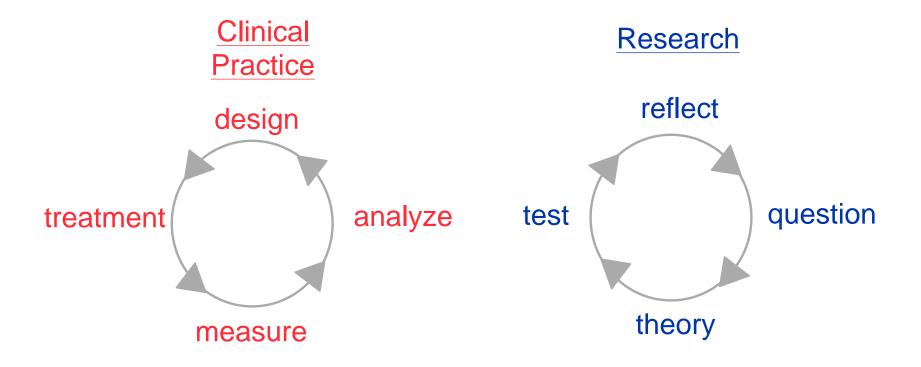
#### Perspective: from Research



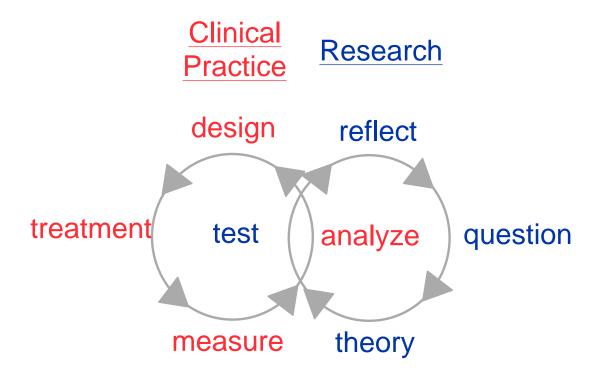
#### Perspective: from Clinical Practice



#### Perspectives: Co-informing



#### Perspectives: Integrated



## Shyness vs. Introversion or Natural Reserve

- Shyness implies want to be closer to people, but fear holds back. Approach/avoidance conflict.
- Relates to what people will attempt cannot achieve what will not try
- Formal definition indicates distress and/or avoidance, inhibition.
- DISTRESS and DYSFUNCTION INTERFERENCE with goal-directed behavior
- DSM IV Social phobia persistent avoidance and/or marked distress in one or more social situations that interferes with functioning (incidence 2-12%)

#### Four Domains of Shyness

- Cognitive negative thoughts about self, situation, others
- Behavioral the fight or flight syndrome: avoidance, inhibition or overactivity
- Physiological "SUDS" heart races, palms sweat, light-headed
- Affective embarrassment, insecurity, shame
  - We treat all four:
    - Cognitive, attributional, self-concept restructuring
    - Social skills coaching
    - Exposure to feared situations and practice
    - Expression of feelings group support "I'm not alone"

#### Our Social Fitness Model

Twenty-six Weekly Two-hour Cognitive-Behavioral Group sessions

- Daily Workouts
  - Self-Monitoring, Self-reinforcement
- Exposures with Cognitive Restructuring
  - Attribution and Self-concept Restructuring
- Social Skills Training meeting and conversing
  - Communication Training Where do I go from here?
    - Building intimacy self-disclosure, handling criticism, conflict
    - Expression of Feelings
    - Empathy listening
- Attentional Focus Flexibility Training: self- other, empathic response
- Video Taping

## Previous Research and Clinical Observation

- Doing better, feeling worse; SHAME
- Negative therapeutic reaction?
- Self-enhancement bias is reversed
- Internal attributions are made for negative social outcomes
- Shyness is negatively associated with attributions of control
- Clinical observation suggests shame and self-blame are important variables
- Self-schema research suggests negative bias
- More relevant for some than others? who?

#### Arnold Buss's Model (1980)

- Early developing shyness (fearful shyness)
  - fear of novelty and intrusion
  - physical reactivity
- Later developing shyness (4-6 years; self-conscious shyness)
  - excessive parental evaluation of observable aspects of a child's behavior

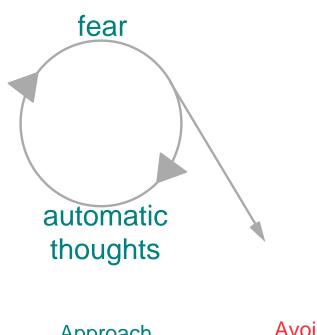
## Shyness and Attribution-style: Our Research

- Buss's self-conscious shys predicted to be higher in self-blame and shame than fearful shys
- Added self-blaming attributions as dependent variable
- Fearfulness, not shyness, predicted self-blaming attributions for interpersonal failure
- Both fearfulness and shyness predicted internal attributions and state shame in hypothetical interpersonal failure situations and both predicted trait shame.
- Shyness was still a negative predictor of control

#### Private self-consciousness

- Protects against self-blame and state shame in situations with negative interpersonal outcomes at low levels of fear, but begins to exacerbate at high levels.
- Exacerbates the association of both fear and shyness with trait shame

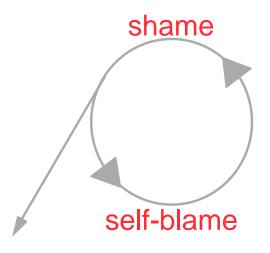
#### Vicious Cycles: Fight or Flight



Approach

**Avoidance** 

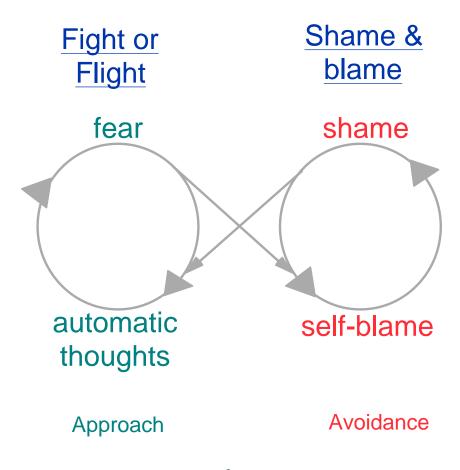
#### Vicious Cycles: Shame & Blame



Approach

**Avoidance** 

#### One Infinite Loop



#### The question: Can we change it?

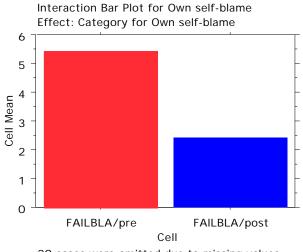
- Can we educate people about:
  - reversing the self-enhancement bias
  - self-concept distortions?
- Can we develop techniques to change it?
- The next iteration:
  - 2-year study with 8-week Stanford student groups
  - Exposures with attributional and self-concept restructuring techniques

## Preliminary Results with Social Fitness Training in Eight-week Groups for Students at Stanford

- Students show significant reductions in internal, stable and global attributions for negative interpersonal outcomes, and in self-blame and accompanying state shame
- Students also show significant reductions in social anxiety, social avoidance and distress, trait shame, depression, and social phobia.

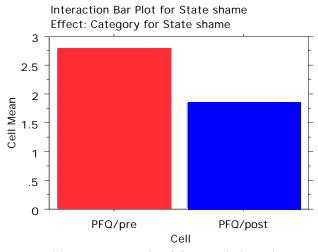
#### Results

#### Self-blame



#### 29 cases were omitted due to missing values.

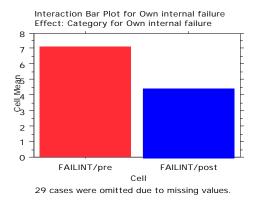
#### State-shame



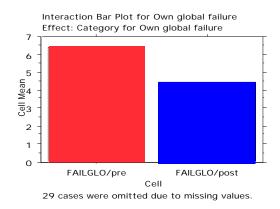
28 cases were omitted due to missing values.

#### Results

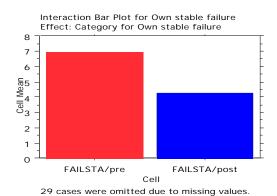
#### Internal



#### Global



#### Stable



#### Results

- Fear (N=25) F 4.52, p.044
- Depression (N=27) F 8.86, p.006
- Fear of neg eval (N=26) F 28.48, p.<.0001
- Social Anxiety (N=25) F 19.82, p.0002
- Social Avoidance and distress (N=26) F 23.02, p.<.0001
- Trait Shame (N=26) F 17.76, p.0003
- Trait Guilt (N=26) F 6.96, p.0142
- Mattick social phobia (N=26) F 15.65, p.0006

#### Conclusion

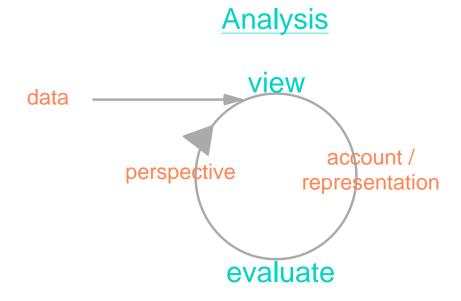
- Attribution style can be changed.
  - Question: How do we maintain these changes?
    - booster sessions
    - on-going "workouts"
- Challenged self-concept distortions
  - Questions:
    - how long will it take to change them?
    - how do we measure the changes?

#### Thank you

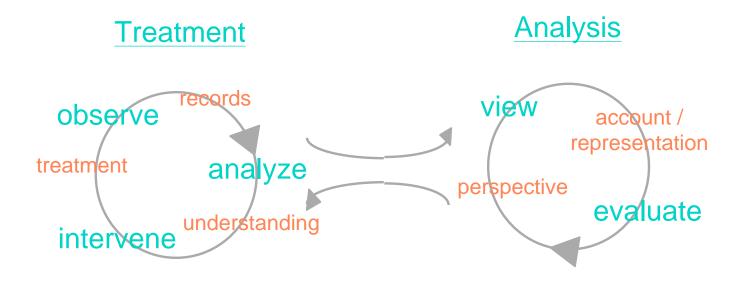
- Contact information:
  - Lynne Henderson
  - The Shyness Clinic
  - www.shyness.com
  - lhenderson@shyness.com
  - 4370 Alpine Rd., Suite 204
     Portola Valley, CA 94028, USA
  - +1-415-851-2994

#### ---- Early and Alternative slides -----

#### Research: Analysis



#### Research: In service of Clinical Practice



### The Experience of Shyness SAD FIX'S

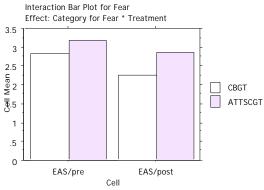
- S elf Blame and Shame
- A voidance
- D istress
- F ear of Negative Evaluation
- I Must, but I Can't!
- X -posure: fear of both failure & Success
- S elf Sabotage

#### Chronic debilitating shyness

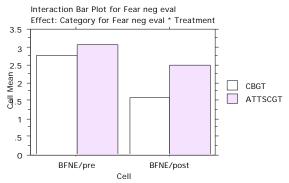
may be a nature/nurture interaction

- Approximately 15% of the population may have genetic tendency or constitutional vulnerability (Jerome Kagan, Harvard; Arnold Buss, U. of Tex.)
- However, learning (conditioning) is considered a large part of variance

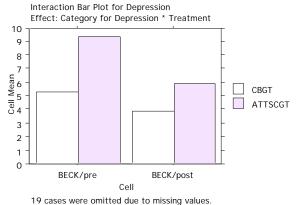
#### **CAPS Outcome Data**



21 cases were omitted due to missing values.



20 cases were omitted due to missing values.



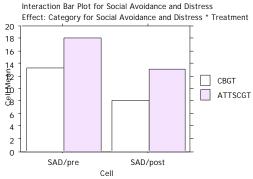
Interaction Bar Plot for Social Anx

Effect: Category for Social Anx \* Treatment

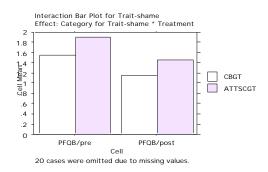
4
3.5
3
5
5
7
9
2
7
9
.5
0
SAS/pre
SAS/post
Cell

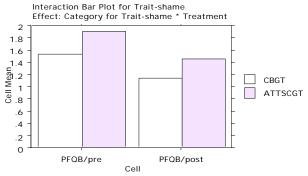
21 cases were omitted due to missing values.

#### CAPS Outcome Data (Con't)

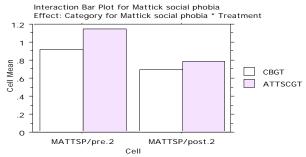


20 cases were omitted due to missing values.





20 cases were omitted due to missing values.



20 cases were omitted due to missing values.

## Let's start with Adolescents: Four Studies of High School Samples

- High School Health Fairs
- 100-150 students come to our shyness booth
- Self-report of responses in an imagined situation of communication "failure"
- How shy are they? How self-aware? How empathic? What is impact of self-blame?

#### Study 1: Self-blame: Regression Results

• Both self-blame and private self-consciousness predicted social anxiety and fear of negative evaluation, accounting for approximately 22% and 21% of the variance

| Criterion variable        | Predictor variables      | sr2        | b          | T test       | p            |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| Social<br>Anxiety         | Self-blame<br>Private sc | .12<br>.10 | .69<br>.33 | 3.66<br>3.47 | .000<br>.001 |
| F (2,84) = 15.47; p <.001 |                          |            |            |              |              |
| Criterion variable        | Predictor variables      | sr2        | b          | T test       | р            |
| Fear Neg.<br>Eval.        | Self-blame<br>Private sc | .13<br>.08 | .73<br>.29 | 3.81<br>2.99 | .000<br>.004 |
| F(2,84) = 14.24; p < .001 |                          |            |            |              |              |

#### Study 1: Self-blame: MANOVA

#### Mean Social Anxiety, Fear of Neg. Eval., and Self-conscious Scores

|                  |    | Self-blame        |                       | Non-self-blame    |                       |
|------------------|----|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
|                  |    | Shy<br>( n = 34 ) | Non-shy<br>( n = 11 ) | Shy<br>( n = 20 ) | Non-shy<br>( n = 22 ) |
| Social Anxiety   | M  | .69a              | 55c                   | 05b               | 84c                   |
|                  | SD | .85               | .62                   | .80               | .73                   |
| Fear neg eval    | M  | .66a              | 40bc                  | 02b               | 80c                   |
|                  | SD | .66               | 1.02                  | .91               | .85                   |
| Private Self-con | M  | .16a              | .22a                  | .25a              | 58b                   |
|                  | SD | 1.03              | .97                   | .65               | 1.05                  |
| Public Self-con  | M  | .13ab             | 70b                   | .30a              | 12ab                  |
|                  | SD | 1.01              | .95                   | .94               | .94                   |

Note M and SD standardized; p <.05

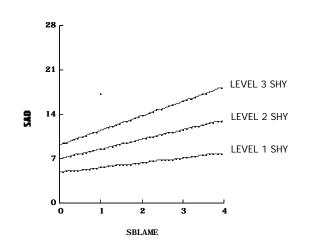
## Study 2: Self-blame, not control, predicted social avoidance and distress

Table 3.

SOCIAL AVOIDANCE AND DISTRESS

Adjusted squared multiple R: .44

| VARIABLE   | coefficient | std error | P(2tail) |
|------------|-------------|-----------|----------|
| constant   | 4.90        | 2.18      | .026     |
| SHY        | 2.17        | 0.63      | .001     |
| OUTGOING   | -1.10       | 0.59      | .063     |
| SHY*SBLAME | .76         | 0.18      | .000     |



Self blame increasingly predicts social avoidance and distress at higher levels of shyness (shyness and outgoing tendencies held constant).

## Study 3: Self-blame, Control, "Second Effort"

#### Social Anxiety

51% of variance in social anxiety is accounted for by:

|  | partial R <sup>2</sup> | p     |
|--|------------------------|-------|
| + shyness                              | 0.28                   | 0.000 |
| + self-blame                           | 0.06                   | 0.000 |
| + private self-consciousness           | 0.02                   | 0.037 |
| <ul> <li>second effort</li> </ul>      | 0.05                   | 0.002 |
| - other-blame                          | 0.04                   | 0.005 |
| <ul> <li>impression control</li> </ul> | 0.06                   | 0.005 |

## Fourth High School Study: Shyness, Self-blame, and Empathy, and the Continuing Importance of "Second Effort"

- Self-blame, like shyness, is associated with empathic concern for others, but not with perspective taking.
- Self-blame is negatively correlated with "second effort" and a non-blaming attribution style.
- Private self-consciousness is associated with taking others' perspectives, except when one is shy and self-blaming.

#### Adaptation

- Develop awareness of self and others, test hypotheses, and make choices
- Inhibited exploration of self and others interferes with contributions to society and personal happiness

# Can we create an atmosphere that engenders self-confidence as opposed to increasing shyness and social insecurity?

- Absolutely it is attainable if we are willing to work toward common human goals
  - Create emotional safety through empathy
  - Create an accepting, supportive environment where experimentation is sanctioned, mistakes are a given, and many truths are allowed
  - Adhere to idea that there are multiple pathways to similar goals
  - Promote practice and sense of mastery that is not competitive in nature
  - Exemplify the importance of commitment with simultaneous openness to change and diversity