

# Connecting with Others: Giving Social Support

## Giving Social Support

You can help family members and friends cope with the disaster by spending time with them and listening carefully. Most people recover better when they feel connected to others who care about them. Some people choose not to talk about their experiences very much, and others may need to discuss their experiences. For some, talking about things that happened because of the disaster can help those events seem less overwhelming. For others, just spending time with people they feel close to and accepted by, without having to talk, can feel best. Here is some information about giving social support to other people.

### Reasons Why People May Avoid Social Support

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not knowing what they need</li> <li>• Feeling embarrassed or “weak”</li> <li>• Fearing they will lose control</li> <li>• Not wanting to burden others</li> <li>• Doubting it will be helpful or that others will understand</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Having tried to get help and feeling that it wasn’t there</li> <li>• Wanting to avoid thinking or feeling about the event</li> <li>• Assuming that others will be disappointed or judgmental</li> <li>• Not knowing where to get help</li> </ul> |
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### Good Ways to Give Support

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Show interest, attention, and care reactions and ways of coping</li> <li>• Find an uninterrupted time and place to talk</li> <li>• Be free of expectations or judgments</li> <li>• Show respect for the person’s reactions and ways of coping</li> <li>• Acknowledge that this type of stress can take time to resolve</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Help brainstorm positive ways to deal with reactions</li> <li>• Talk about expectable reactions to disasters, and healthy coping</li> <li>• Express belief that the person is capable of recovery</li> <li>• Offer to talk or spend time together as many times as is needed</li> </ul> |
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### Behaviors That Interfere with Giving Support

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rushing to tell someone the he/she will be okay or that they should just “get over it”</li> <li>• Discussing your own personal experiences without listening to the other person’s story</li> <li>• Stopping people from talking about what is bothering them</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Acting like someone is weak or exaggerating because he or she isn’t coping as well as you are</li> <li>• Giving advice without listening to the person’s concerns or asking the person what works for him or her</li> <li>• Telling them they were lucky it wasn’t worse</li> </ul> |
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### When Your Support is Not Enough

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Let the person know that experts think that avoidance and withdrawal are likely to increase distress, and social support helps recovery.</li> <li>• Encourage the person to get involved in a support group with others who have similar experiences.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encourage the person to talk with a counselor, clergy, or medical professional, and offer to accompany them.</li> <li>• Enlist help from others in your social circle so that you all take part in supporting the person</li> </ul> |
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Brymer, M., Jacobs, A., Layne, C., Pynoos, R., Ruzek, J. Steinberg, A., Vernberg, E., & Watson, P. (2006). *Psychological First Aid*. National Child Traumatic Stress Network and National Center for PTSD.