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### Editorial

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### ABSTRACT

Processes of risk and resilience have represented a major theme of contemporary developmental psychology in order to understand adaptive and maladaptive paths of development throughout the entire course of life. Recently, a great improvement in our understanding of risk and resilience has been due to the interdisciplinary effort to integrate stable and changing aspects of contextual and individual levels of analysis. The skills that individual develops to cope with difficulties and adversity represent an essential features of resilience likewise enduring resources in families, neighbourhoods and schools individuals may benefit through their development. This change of perspective has carried out relevant implications for the detailed models of change that implicitly or explicitly guide policy and interventions. However, a deeper understanding is even needed of the processes that produce resilience under different conditions for different individuals, above all during infancy and adolescence, in order to guide the efficacy and efficiency of policies and programs. A substantial portion of today's youth are involved in various situations or engage in behaviours that have the potential to restrict their ability to lead productive and healthy lives. Further, it is necessary to examine the concepts of risk and resilience in a manner that incorporates culture and diversity. In this perspective, we strongly wish JCDP might contribute to the scientific debate about “what works” in interventions and programs based on risk/resilience in order to refine theory and models of competence and psychopathology in development.

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*What makes us "strong at the broken places"?*

This question seems to find an echo in the most pressing problems of our current society.

It may seem obvious the relevance of this issue in modern times, in which, in our globalizing and anonymous cities, recognizing our own strengths could help each of us to reach a "better adjustment" and wellbeing. It appears that some individuals who are challenged by adversity emerge stronger, with capacities that they may not have developed otherwise.

Processes of risk and resilience have represented a major theme of contemporary developmental psychology in order to understand adaptive and maladaptive paths of development throughout the entire course of life. Recently, a great improvement in our understanding of risk and resilience has been due to the interdisciplinary effort to integrate stable and changing aspects of contextual and individual levels of analysis. The skills that individual develops to cope with difficulties and adversity represent an essential features of resilience likewise enduring resources in families, neighbourhoods and schools individuals may benefit through their development.

Resilience does not cause children to do well in the face of adversity, but it reflects the developmental process by which children acquire the ability to use both internal and external resources to achieve positive adaptation despite prior or concomitant adversity. Furthermore, the identification of multiple levels of analysis has lead researchers to acquire awareness of the need to use a prospective longitudinal design in order to provide evidence of the role of individual or environmental factors as predictors of negative outcomes or of positive ones in the presence of risk behaviours.

A lens on resilience shifts the focus of attention from concerted efforts to appraise risk or vulnerability, towards concerted efforts to enhance strength or capability. This change of perspective has carried out relevant implications for the detailed models of change that implicitly or explicitly guide policy and interventions.

However, a deeper understanding is even needed of the processes that produce resilience under different conditions for different individuals, above all during infancy and adolescence, in order to guide the efficacy and efficiency of policies and programs. A substantial portion of today's youth are involved in various situations or engage in behaviors that have the potential to restrict their ability to lead productive and healthy lives. Further, it is necessary to examine the concepts of risk and resilience in a manner that incorporates culture and diversity.

In this perspective, we strongly wish JCDP might contribute to the scientific debate about "what works" in interventions and programs based on risk/resilience in order to refine theory and models of competence and psychopathology in development.

This current issue of JCDP opens with the article *Relations among gender, religiosity and personality traits in homophobia: a sample of school student and teacher from Southern Italy* by Martino. The

main objective of this research was to investigate psychological characteristics of young and older adults with different religious convictions in relation to the different presence of homophobic attitudes and behaviour. Results show significant differences in the tendency to assume homophobic behaviors related to the two different generational bands taken into consideration revealing how adults had greater tendencies to take homophobic behaviors, both for gays and lesbians, in comparison with the generation of young adults. These results show the need to promote more specific interventions aimed at extinguishing discriminatory behaviors towards gays and lesbians.

Calaresi and Barberis present a work entitled *The Relationship between Reflective Functioning and Alexithymia* in which the authors put in evidence the relationship between reflexive functioning and alexithymia, as well as significant gender differences especially with regard to the alexithymic construct. Results confirm a large part of the research in this field, which consider the male gender as featuring more pronounced alexithymic characteristics, compared to the female counterpart encouraging the choice of different approaches in the treatments of patients with both alexithymic and reflective functioning issues.

The study *Autobiographical amnesia following Arteriovenous Malformation, case report* (Marzano, Falcone, Quattropani, Germanò and Raffa), is centred on the description of an emblematic case of a ruptured left temporal arteriovenous malformation (AVM) causing a large intraparenchymal temporo-parietal left hematoma that resulted in a severe retrograde amnesia. This case succeed in remarking two important considerations: a) the planning and the carrying out of courses of rehabilitation should be ecologically oriented and tailored to the relationship between the importance and nature of the cognitive damage and the type and entity of the specific environment of the individual; b) a rehabilitative course cannot disregard a holistic approach that takes into account the effects of the damage on the emotional and psychosocial state of the person and of his familiar relations.

The study of Cavallini, Sacchetti, Vascelli and Artoni entitled "*The academic network in the field of psychology as a strategy of innovation for nonprofit enterprises*" underlines an alarming data of our historical period inherent the failure of our national system to satisfy the increasing demand by families with kids with special educational needs of getting access to healthcare services. This study aims at exploring the issue of innovation and public-private partnership by presenting an analysis of the economic and non-economic effects produced by the collaboration between an Italian Social Cooperative and the academic sector. This study confirms how some factors as the admission of internship and PhD students and the co-working practice with the university may promote the propensity to innovation.

An article from Mento and Silvestri concludes this issue of JCDP: *Love and sacrifice: the silent and vital presence of the Soul in a psychological portrait of a Woman*. The authors analysed book by Imelda Gaudissart “Love and Sacrifice. The life of Emma Jung” and the Italian version titled “L’ Amore e sacrificio. La vita di Emma Jung”, edited by Armando Dadò in 2018. The book offers to the readers the opportunity to reflect on couple dynamics and on the fact that often, behind the success of one person, we can find the shadow of the partner. Gaudissart showed a great ability to enter into a private dimension without revealing all the facets of the character, of which can be grasped only subjective truths that belong only to her. Through the description of the personal story of a couple, Emma and Carl, the readers can find those symbols of the collective unconscious, as well as the archetypal theme of conjugal fidelity.