What is Stress?

Stress is our natural way of responding to the demands of our ever-changing world. Although we all experience change and demands regularly, the way that we interpret these internal and external changes directly affects the degree to which we feel stress. As a result, not all individuals interpret the same events as stressful; what may seem stressful to you may not be the same for your best friend, and vice versa.

Coping

Stress management strategies

What is Stress?

Stress can be a result of both positive and negative experiences, and it is a necessary part of our daily lives. From an evolutionary standpoint stress was necessary for survival (i.e., imagine hunting large prey on which one’s entire tribe is dependent) and some stress continues to be a helpful part of our modern lives since it motivates us to accomplish tasks or make needed changes. We all feel the pressure of our environment during times of transition (i.e., at the time of high school graduation) and in preparation for significant life events (i.e., in anticipation of a job interview). Although response to stress is often adaptive (i.e., feeling stress before an exam may be a critical motivator in studying for it), too much stress or an inability to cope with it can cause negative emotional and physical symptoms, including, but not limited to, anxiety, irritability, and increased heart rate.

Stress versus Distress

Although some stress is a natural and inevitable part of our lives, feeling burdened or unable to cope can be problematic and can seriously affect your mental and physical well-being. Constantly being exposed to stressful situations can be over-stimulating and if we are constantly feeling stressed, we may begin to feel unable to manage the problems at hand. In order to avoid situations in which we feel “overloaded,” we must first identify what stresses us, what our threshold for stress is, and how we can most effectively manage stressful situations.
Am I Stressed?

Stress Symptoms

Before being able to identify stressors (the things that make us stressed in the first place), it is important to identify whether or not stress has become a problem in your life. Take note of any emotional and physical changes that you have recently experienced:

- Are you irritable?
- Are you easily upset over small events?
- Are you feeling isolated or withdrawn from your peers and loved ones?
- Are you unhappy with yourself? (i.e., do you have feelings of worthlessness?)

Physically, are you experiencing...

- Sleeplessness?
- Irregular eating?
- Difficulty breathing?
- Low energy?
- Lack of concentration?
- Loss of interest?
- Over-tiredness?

Once you have identified and accepted how you are feeling, it is important to identify what exactly it is that is causing you stress.

What are stressors?

No one event, regardless of how traumatic, can be detrimental to health. Stress becomes problematic when stressors accumulate and/or become recurrent, resulting in distress or feelings of anxiety and hopelessness. Stressors come in a variety of different forms: tests, finances, job interviews, health problems, achieved goals, praise, family conflicts, romantic relationships, competitions, homework assignments, etc. Remember, stressors can be positive and negative!
We have already identified the feeling of stress, and now it is time to identify what is causing it. Take a moment to identify which events in your life may be stressful. What about the event makes you feel stressed?

Here is a list of potential stressors. Consider what is stressful to you:

- Death of a loved one
- Relocation
- Divorce of parents
- Encounter with the legal system
- New school/job
- Marriage
- Lost job
- Elected to leadership position
- New romantic relationship
- Serious argument with close friend
- Increase in course load or difficulty/increased responsibility at job
- Change in health of family member
- Failed important course/missed deadlines
- Major personal injury or illness
- Managing learning or other disabilities
- Change in living conditions
- Argument with instructor
- Outstanding achievement
- Change in social life
- Change in sleeping habits
- Lower grades than expected
- Breakup of relationship
- Financial problems
- Change in eating habits
- Chronic car trouble
- Pregnancy
- Too many missed classes/sick days
- Long commute to work/school
- Working more than one job
- Impending graduation
- Argument with family member
- Sexual concerns
- Changes in alcohol and/or drug use
- Roommate problems
- Raising children

Avoiding Stress:

- **Relaxation is key** –
  - Downtime is important: consider taking a walk, playing a video game, or taking a bath (remember to be realistic about how much time you can afford to spend on these activities)

- **Stay physically healthy!**
  - Good nutrition will improve your ability to deal with stress
  - Aerobic exercise reduces anxiety by 50%
  - Sleep is necessary for productivity: 8-9 hours is recommended, but a regular sleep schedule is necessary

- **Mental health**
  - Identify your goals
  - Prioritize
  - Time management and scheduling will help you complete your tasks
  - Work at one task at a time
  - Do not ignore stress – deal with it!

For more information, see [http://www.uiowa.edu/~ucs/copstress.html](http://www.uiowa.edu/~ucs/copstress.html)
I’m stressed... what do I do now?

Consider your coping habits. Make a list of strategies that you have used in the past. Which ones are healthy? Which ones may be contributing to health problems?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HEALTHY COPING STRATEGIES</th>
<th>UNHEALTHY COPING STRATEGIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>· Exercise</td>
<td>· Alcohol/drug use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>· Down time for self care</td>
<td>· Avoidance of event</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>· Balancing work and play</td>
<td>· Procrastination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>· Time management</td>
<td>· Overeating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>· Meditation</td>
<td>· Self-injury</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Now that you are aware of your stress, stressors and potential coping styles, recognize that you are in control of the situation. If you have a big project due in a week, rather than procrastinating, consider creating a schedule in advance. By utilizing healthy coping skills such as this one, you will be promoting productivity while avoiding distress.

Once you understand the cause or causes of your stress, do something about it right away. This can be something small, but it will help you feel in control. If you’re stressing about a project that you just can’t seem to get started, talk to your boss or professor – if they are the source of stress, reach out to a colleague. After expressing your concerns, consider writing up a schedule for yourself, and follow it. These steps will help you organize your thoughts.

If you’re upset about a relationship problem, consider removing yourself from the situation by indulging in some time for yourself (i.e., read a book, have a bubble bath, go for a jog). By allowing yourself to engage in a relaxing situation, you may be able to gain some new perspective on the problem at hand.

“Do something right away, no matter how small.”

Try not to focus on the negative, “stress building” thoughts, but rather replace them with positive “stress busters.” Here is a helpful resource: http://www.stressrelease.com

Reach out to your family and friends – developing a support network will allow you to consider new ways to cope healthily. It’s also a good way to get your worries off your chest.

Suggested Citation

FOR MORE INFORMATION, SEE: www.selfinjury.bctr.cornell.edu

This research was supported by the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station federal formula funds, received from Cooperative State Research, Education and Extension Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Any opinions, findings, conclusions, or recommendations expressed in this publication are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the view of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.