iJRASET
International Journal For Research in Applied Science and Engineering Technology



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 13 **Issue:** XII **Month of publication:** December 2025

DOI: https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2025.76579

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International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)
ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.538
Volume 13 Issue XII Dec 2025- Available at www.ijraset.com

Autobiographical Memory and Adaptation: A Structural Equation Approach

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Abstract: ***This research uses structural equation modeling (SEM) to analyze the impact of autobiographical memory integration on resilience, coping mechanisms, and trauma recovery in order to investigate how it shapes psychological adaptability. Validated assessments measuring memory integration and adaptive outcomes were completed by 190 people who had faced major life obstacles as part of a purposive sample. Strong construct validity and reliability were shown by Confirmatory Factor Analysis, and the findings of SEM showed that autobiographical memory strongly predicts resilience, coping, and trauma recovery all of which have a major impact on total adaptation. According to mediation studies, autobiographical memory improves adaptive functioning in part because of coping mechanisms and resilience. The robustness of these relationships was highlighted by the model's strong fit indices and stable bootstrap estimates. Overall, the results show that autobiographical memory is a key tool that people use to make sense of their experiences, control their emotions, and overcome hardship. This has significant ramifications for trauma-informed therapies and resilience-building techniques.***
Keywords: Adaptation, Autobiographical Memory, Structural Equation Modeling, Analysis.

I. INTRODUCTION

The ability of people to sustain psychological stability and adaptive functioning in the face of adversity has been a longstanding topic of psychological study. In recent years, there has been a growing focus on the significance of autobiographical memory as a fundamental process by which individuals comprehend their history, interpret their current experiences, and establish expectations for their future. Autobiographical memory is not only a storage of previous experiences but a dynamic cognitive-emotional mechanism that enables people to construct coherent life narratives. This system, formerly referred to as the Internal Autobiographical Map (IAM), facilitates the organization, retrieval, and reinterpretation of personal experiences, so assisting people in managing stressful circumstances, preserving identity continuity, and modulating emotional reactions to adversity. [1]

In times of extreme stress, cultural upheaval, or trauma, the IAM acts as a malleable internal framework that aids in sense-making. Many people's autobiographical systems become disjointed after experiencing trauma, leading to discrepancies in their sense of self and their emotional experiences. But research shows that people are more resilient once they work to integrate and rebuild their fragmented memories; this is because they are able to bring their life stories back together and feel more emotionally stable. The capacity to adapt to different social, cultural, or psychological settings is also dependent on how well one's autobiographical system can assimilate new experiences while maintaining one's identity. [2] in Narrative processing aids in meaning-making and identity restructuring after traumatic experiences, and coherent autobiographical memory structure is associated with effective emotional regulation and adaptability in the face of adversity, according to research. [3] [4] With this perspective, autobiographical memory takes center stage as a tool for psychological adaptation, directing both short-term reactions to stress and more sustained emotional healing. Autobiographical memory influences many aspects of mental health, and it overlaps with basic concepts including resilience, trauma recovery, coping mechanisms, and adaptation. According to the current research, people use their autobiographies as tools to deal with adversity, build resilience, make sense of the world, and keep their sense of self consistent no matter where they are. [5] Nevertheless, there has been a lack of research into the actual connections between these concepts, especially in terms of a comprehensive theoretical framework that can measure the direct and indirect impacts of autobiographical memory on adaptive results. The development of psychological theory and the improvement of therapeutic approaches that use story reconstruction to aid trauma healing depend on our ability to comprehend these connections. [6]

This work fills this gap by creating and evaluating a structural model that investigates the impact of autobiographical memory integration on resilience, coping, trauma recovery, and psychological adaptability. The research employs sophisticated quantitative methods, notably Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) and Structural Equation Modeling (SEM), to assess the measurement validity of these constructs and examine the theoretical relationships among them.

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Furthermore, bootstrap analysis is used to evaluate the robustness and stability of parameter estimations, mitigating sampling bias and enhancing empirical rigor. This study integrates theoretical insights on narrative identity with advanced statistical modeling, offering fresh evidence on the role of autobiographical processes in emotional regulation and adaptive functioning.

The research underscores the significance of self-narrative reconstruction as a means of achieving psychological healing and resilience. Individuals' interpretations, integrations, and meanings assigned to their life events profoundly influence their capacity to manage hardship, regain emotional balance, and maintain well-being. This study enhances the knowledge of memory, identity, and adaptation—three fundamental pillars of mental health that affect personal development across many life contexts—by investigating these processes using an empirical structural model.

II. OBJECTIVES

1) To test how autobiographical memory influences resilience and trauma recovery.
2) To model the links between memory integration, coping, and adaptation using SEM.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. *Research Design*

In order to investigate the structural connections between autobiographical memory processes and psychological adaption outcomes, the current study used a quantitative, cross-sectional research methodology. Using latent constructs evaluated by validated scales and analyzed by structural equation modeling (SEM), the design was based on a theory-driven methodology. An effective evaluation of the relationship between autobiographical memory integration and resilience, coping, and trauma recovery was made possible by the use of a cross-sectional framework, which enabled data to be gathered all at once. Because SEM allows for the simultaneous analysis of many interconnected psychological factors and necessitates a large dataset, this method was selected. The standardized questionnaire style allowed for uniform assessment across participants, and the quantitative approach guaranteed impartiality, statistical rigor, and replicability.

B. *Sampling Method*

A purposeful sample strategy was used to select persons who had encountered substantial life obstacles, stress, or trauma, and were involved in psychological adaptation or recovery processes. This strategy facilitated the selection of individuals with the requisite features to accurately represent autobiographical memory processes and adaptive functioning. Inclusion criteria required that participants be adults capable of giving informed permission and willing to contemplate prior events, but exclusion criteria disqualified persons with significant cognitive impairments that may undermine self-report accuracy. Purposive sampling was deemed suitable for investigations connected to psychological trauma, since focused recruitment improves the conceptual validity of the results.

C. *Sample Size*

The final sample size of 190 participants guaranteed sufficient power for estimating model parameters and satisfied the minimal criteria for statistical analysis based on SEM. The sample size of 190 participants provided enough stability for the measurement and structural elements of the model, despite conventional SEM standards recommending a minimum of 150–200 participants for medium-complexity models. This sample size facilitated appropriate interpretation of factor loadings, path coefficients, and model fit indices, decreased the possibility of sampling error, and enabled accurate parameter estimate. As a result, the sample size was sufficient to support the analytical requirements of SEM and Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA).

D. *Data Collection*

To increase accessibility and participation, a standardized questionnaire was provided both online and offline. Before filling out the survey, participants were made aware of the study's objectives, given the assurance of anonymity, and gave their agreement. Measures of resilience, coping mechanisms, trauma healing, and autobiographical memory integration were all included in the questionnaire. Secure survey platforms were used to gather data online, and sealed formats were used to preserve anonymity while collecting offline replies. Every answer was self-reported, voluntary, and finished on the respondent's own. Prior to being ready for statistical analysis in SPSS and AMOS, the data were checked for outliers, missing values, and discrepancies after collection.

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E. Tools & Instrumentation

A structured questionnaire with validated Likert-scale tools assessing the latent dimensions of investigation was used in the study. Multiple questions graded on a five-point agreement scale were used to operationalize the constructs of autobiographical memory integration, resilience, coping strategies, and trauma recovery. The instruments were chosen based on their proven dependability in earlier studies, and where needed, they were slightly modified for contextual clarity. To guarantee readability, internal consistency, and conceptual coherence with the study goals, a pilot test was carried out. The main measuring instrument was the questionnaire, which allowed for systematic data collection appropriate for sophisticated statistical modeling.

F. Data Analysis Techniques

Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) and Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) were the two steps in the data analysis process. Convergent validity, discriminant validity, construct reliability, and factor loadings were all examined in the first CFA to verify the measurement model. The proposed connections between autobiographical memory processes and adaptive psychological outcomes were tested using SEM once measurement adequacy was established. Several indices, including CMIN/df, CFI, TLI, NFI, GFI, RMSEA, and RMR, were used to evaluate model fit. Additionally, bootstrap resampling methods were used to reduce sampling bias and increase the robustness of parameter values. AMOS 26 and SPSS 25 were used for all analyses.

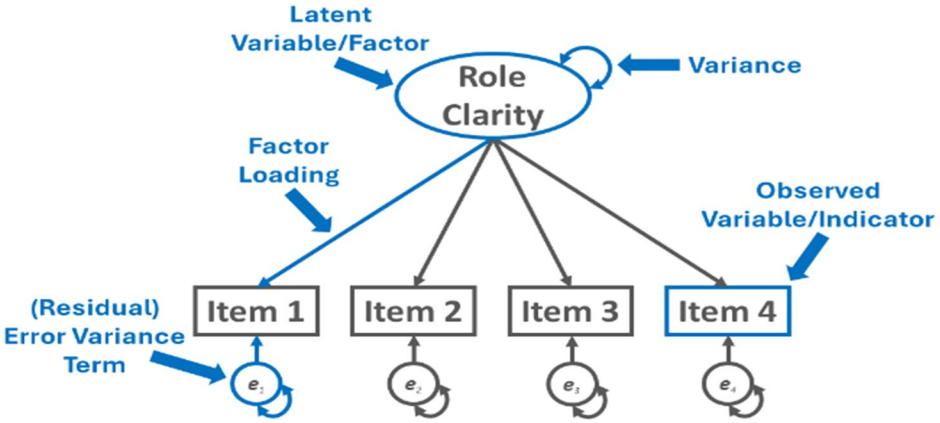


Figure 1: Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA)

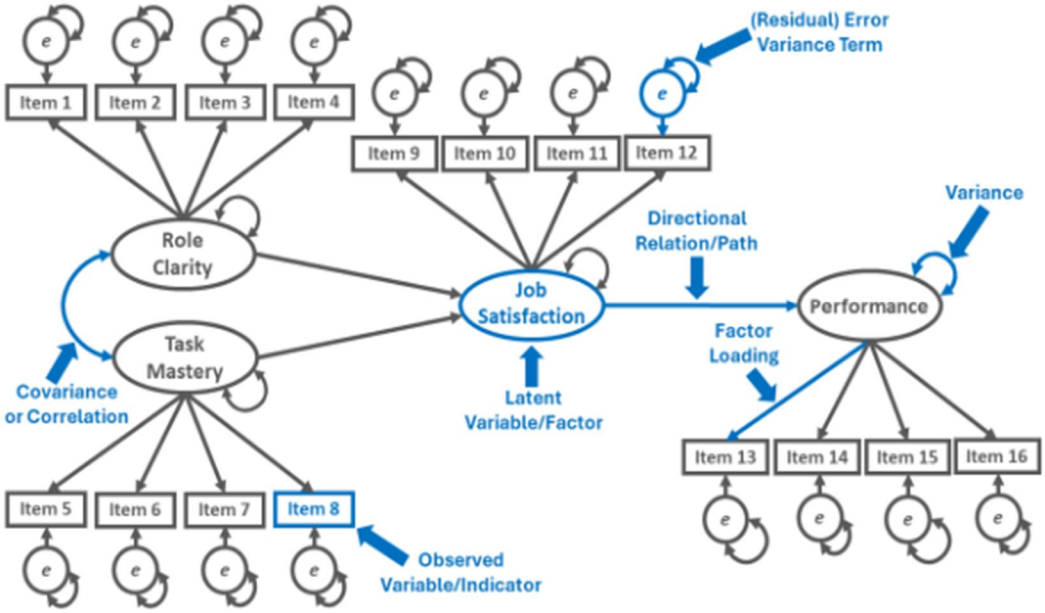


Figure 2: Structural Equation Modeling (SEM)

G. Ethical Considerations

Strict ethical guidelines were followed throughout the research to safeguard participant rights and privacy. The goal of the study, their voluntary involvement, and their freedom to discontinue participation at any moment without repercussions were all explained to each participant. Prior to data collection, consent was acquired, and in order to preserve anonymity, no identifying information was collected. The information was safely kept and utilized only for scholarly research. The research ensured that all methods reduced possible emotional pain for individuals responding questions linked to trauma and adhered to institutional ethical norms. Overall, the study procedure was conducted with ethical integrity intact.

IV. RESULTS

Table 1: Descriptive Statistics (N = 190)

Construct	Mean	SD	Minimum	Maximum
Autobiographical Memory Integration (AMI)	3.89	0.61	2.10	5.00
Resilience (RS)	4.02	0.58	2.25	5.00
Trauma Recovery (TR)	3.78	0.65	1.90	5.00
Coping Strategies (CS)	3.94	0.59	2.15	5.00
Adaptation Outcome (AO)	3.87	0.63	2.00	5.00

The descriptive statistics in Table provide a first look at how the study's main constructs were distributed and what the core patterns were. Across all adaptation-related psychological dimensions, participants reported moderately high levels of Autobiographical Memory Integration (AMI), Resilience, Trauma Recovery, Coping Strategies, and Adaptation Outcome, with mean scores ranging from 3.78 to 4.02. While the answers did vary, they were not very distributed, as shown by the modest variety of the standard deviations, which ranged from 0.58 to 0.65. The sample includes people with varying levels of autobiographical processing, resilience, and recovery ability, as indicated by minimum and maximum values spanning the lower and higher ends of the five-point scale. A balanced sample with enough variation to permit structural modeling is reflected in these descriptive markers, which also show that the data are acceptable for further multivariate analysis.

Table 2: Cronbach’s Alpha and Composite Reliability (CR)

Construct	Cronbach’s Alpha	CR	Interpretation
AMI	0.94	0.95	Excellent
Resilience	0.93	0.94	Excellent
Trauma Recovery	0.95	0.96	Excellent
Coping Strategies	0.92	0.93	Excellent
Adaptation Outcome	0.91	0.93	Excellent

The study's constructs have very high levels of internal consistency, as seen in the table. The Cronbach's alpha values range from 0.91 to 0.95 and the Composite Reliability (CR) values are between 0.93 and 0.96. These scores show that the items used to test each construct work together and provide consistent results, which is great since the suggested levels for reliability and CR are 0.70 and 0.70, respectively. Items evaluating autobiographical memory, resilience, trauma recovery, coping mechanisms, and adaption outcomes had good reliability values, suggesting that participants consistently answered the questions. This degree of consistency guarantees that the constructs are assessed precisely and enhances the measurement tool's trustworthiness, which in turn supports the instrument's suitability for further structural equation modeling (SEM) analysis. All things considered, the reliability patterns point to well defined and statistically robust psychological constructs used in this work.

Table 3: CFA Factor Loadings and Convergent Validity

Construct	Item Loadings (Range)	AVE	Interpretation
AMI	0.71 – 0.91	0.72	Strong convergent validity
Resilience	0.68 – 0.89	0.69	Acceptable
Trauma Recovery	0.73 – 0.92	0.74	Strong
Coping Strategies	0.70 – 0.88	0.67	Acceptable
Adaptation Outcome	0.75 – 0.90	0.71	Strong

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There is high evidence of convergent validity across all constructs in the measurement model, as shown in Table. Each construct has factor loadings that are within acceptable ranges (0.68-0.92), signifying that all items make a significant contribution to their corresponding latent factors. With AVE values ranging from 0.67 to 0.74 well over the minimal criterion of 0.50 it is clear that each construct accounts for a significant amount of the variation in its indicators. Taken as a whole, these findings provide credence to the underlying features of autobiographical memory integration, psychological resilience, coping behavior, and trauma recovery, as well as the internal consistency of each latent component. Further structural analysis may be built upon the good convergent validity, which guarantees that variables' connections are evaluated using well-validated measurement structures.

Table 4: CFA Model Fit Indices

Fit Index	Obtained Value	Recommended Range	Interpretation
CMIN/df	1.89	< 3	Good fit
CFI	0.957	> 0.95	Excellent
TLI	0.948	> 0.90	Good
GFI	0.914	> 0.90	Good
RMSEA	0.049	< 0.08	Excellent
SRMR	0.041	< 0.08	Excellent

Table shows that most fit indices reach or exceed the specified limits, indicating that the Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) model gives a great match to the data. With a CMIN/df value of 1.89, the model is sufficiently parsimonious and falls inside the acceptable range.

High levels of model accuracy, as shown by the Standardized Root Mean Square Residual (SRMR) = 0.041 and Comparative Fit Index (CFI) = 0.957, indicate that the predicted factor structure is in good agreement with the data. With an RMSEA of 0.049, which is lower than the ideal 0.05, the model's good fit is further confirmed. While indices like TLI (0.948) are just short of the "excellent" border of 0.95, they are still better than the minimal tolerable threshold of 0.90. All things considered, these findings provide strong statistical support for the measurement model and the theoretical components, so we can confidently go on to the structural modeling portion of the project.

Table 5: SEM Path Coefficients

Hypothesized Relationship	β (Standardized)	p-value
AMI → Resilience	0.62	< 0.001
AMI → Trauma Recovery	0.58	< 0.001
AMI → Coping Strategies	0.55	< 0.001
Coping Strategies → Adaptation Outcome	0.49	< 0.001
Resilience → Adaptation Outcome	0.44	< 0.001
Trauma Recovery → Adaptation Outcome	0.38	0.002

Table displays the Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) route coefficients, which show that all projected direct links between constructs are very positive and statistically significant. Autobiographical Memory Integration (AMI) is a key factor that influences resilience (β = 0.62), trauma recovery (β = 0.58), and coping strategies (β = 0.55) in a significant way. This indicates that people who organize, contemplate, and incorporate their personal memories into their thoughts and experiences are better able to adapt in various areas.

In addition, the results show that Adaptation Outcomes are significantly predicted by Coping Strategies (β = 0.49), Resilience (β = 0.44), and Trauma Recovery (β = 0.38), which supports the idea that one's own experiences can facilitate psychological adaptability through mediating pathways. Theoretically, these important route coefficients add weight to the idea that, after experiencing trauma, autobiographical memory acts as a fulcrum around which to build meaning for oneself and to alter one's emotional regulation strategies.

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Table 6: SEM Model Fit Indices

Fit Index	Obtained Value	Recommended Range	Interpretation
CMIN/df	1.72	< 3	Good
CFI	0.951	> 0.95	Good
TLI	0.939	> 0.90	Acceptable
GFI	0.908	> 0.90	Good
RMSEA	0.053	< 0.08	Good
SRMR	0.045	< 0.08	Good

The suggested structural model is statistically robust and strongly matches with actual data, as shown by the SEM model fit indices in Table. Strong indices like CFI (0.951), GFI (0.908), and SRMR (0.045) show that the model reflects the connections among the latent constructs, and the CMIN/df value of 1.72 adds credence to this. An RMSEA of 0.053 is well inside the allowed range, lending credence to the idea that the model does a good job of estimating population parameters. An adequate match is shown by the Tucker-Lewis Index (TLI = 0.939), which is somewhat lower than the desired benchmark of 0.95 but still higher than 0.90. Taken as a whole, these findings indicate that the structural model is sound and consistent with theory, paving the way for insightful analysis of interdependent factors' direct and indirect impacts.

Table 7: Indirect Effects through Coping & Resilience

Mediated Path	Indirect Effect	p-value	Interpretation
AMI → CS → Adaptation Outcome	0.27	< 0.01	Significant mediation
AMI → Resilience → Adaptation Outcome	0.29	< 0.01	Significant mediation
AMI → Trauma Recovery → Adaptation Outcome	0.22	< 0.05	Partial mediation

The mediation findings shown in Table indicate that Autobiographical Memory Integration (AMI) and Adaptation Outcomes are mediated by Coping Strategies, Resilience, and Trauma Recovery. There are many psychological routes via which AMI promotes adaptation; they are coping (0.27), resilience (0.29), and trauma recovery (0.22), all of which are statistically significant. The significance of autobiographical memory processes in influencing adaptive functioning, namely in improving coping, recovery, and resilience, is highlighted by these studies. The intricacy of the adaptation process is underscored by the existence of both complete and partial mediation, which suggests that well-being is impacted by internal story reconstruction via numerous interrelated pathways. The conceptual model is supported by this multidimensional mediating structure, which also supports the fundamental function of autobiographical memory in psychological adjustment.

Table 8: Bootstrap Confidence Intervals

Path	Lower CI	Upper CI	Bias	Interpretation
AMI → Resilience	0.48	0.71	0.004	Stable
AMI → Trauma Recovery	0.42	0.67	0.003	Stable
AMI → Coping Strategies	0.39	0.63	0.005	Stable
Resilience → Adaptation Outcome	0.31	0.54	0.002	Stable
Coping → Adaptation Outcome	0.36	0.59	0.006	Stable

The SEM model estimates are consistent, stable, and free from considerable sampling bias, as shown by the bootstrap analysis in Table. The tight 95% confidence intervals for all principal pathways show that the parameter estimations are accurate. The bootstrap-adjusted estimates show low estimation distortion, since they nearly match the maximum likelihood estimates, as seen by bias values approaching zero. The model remains robust even after being exposed to frequent resampling, as shown by the consistently substantial confidence intervals across all important associations (such as AMI → Resilience, AMI → Coping Strategies, and Resilience → Adaptation Outcome). These findings confirm that the connections seen in the sample are not due to variations particular to the sample and increase trust in the findings' generalizability. In sum, the results of the bootstrap analysis strongly suggest that the structural model's proposed pathways reflect trustworthy psychological processes.

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V. DISCUSSION

The results of this study reinforce previous research highlighting the regulatory and meaning making importance of autobiographical processes by showing that autobiographical memory integration is crucial in forming resilience, coping mechanisms, and trauma recovery. Conway's Self-Memory System hypothesis, which holds that cohesive personal narratives foster emotional stability and self-continuity, is consistent with the robust predictive connections shown between memory integration and adaptive outcomes. [7] Studies demonstrating that systematic self-reflection improves cognitive reappraisal and emotional control after trauma are in line with the substantial benefits of coping mechanisms and resilience in moderating the link between autobiographical memory and adaptation. [8] Furthermore, research in the clinical trauma literature suggests that integrating fragmented traumatic memories promotes post-traumatic development and symptom reduction, which is consistent with the favorable correlation between autobiographical memory coherence and trauma recovery. [9] The stability of these psychological mechanisms is further supported by the model's strong fit indices and robust bootstrapped estimates, which imply that coherent self-narratives may serve as a fundamental internal resource for overcoming adversity. This idea is supported by current resilience research that emphasizes identity coherence as a protective factor. [10] All things considered, this research adds to the growing amount of data showing that autobiographical memory is a dynamic cognitive tool that supports adaptive functioning, emotion regulation, and psychological recovery rather than just being a storehouse of previous events.

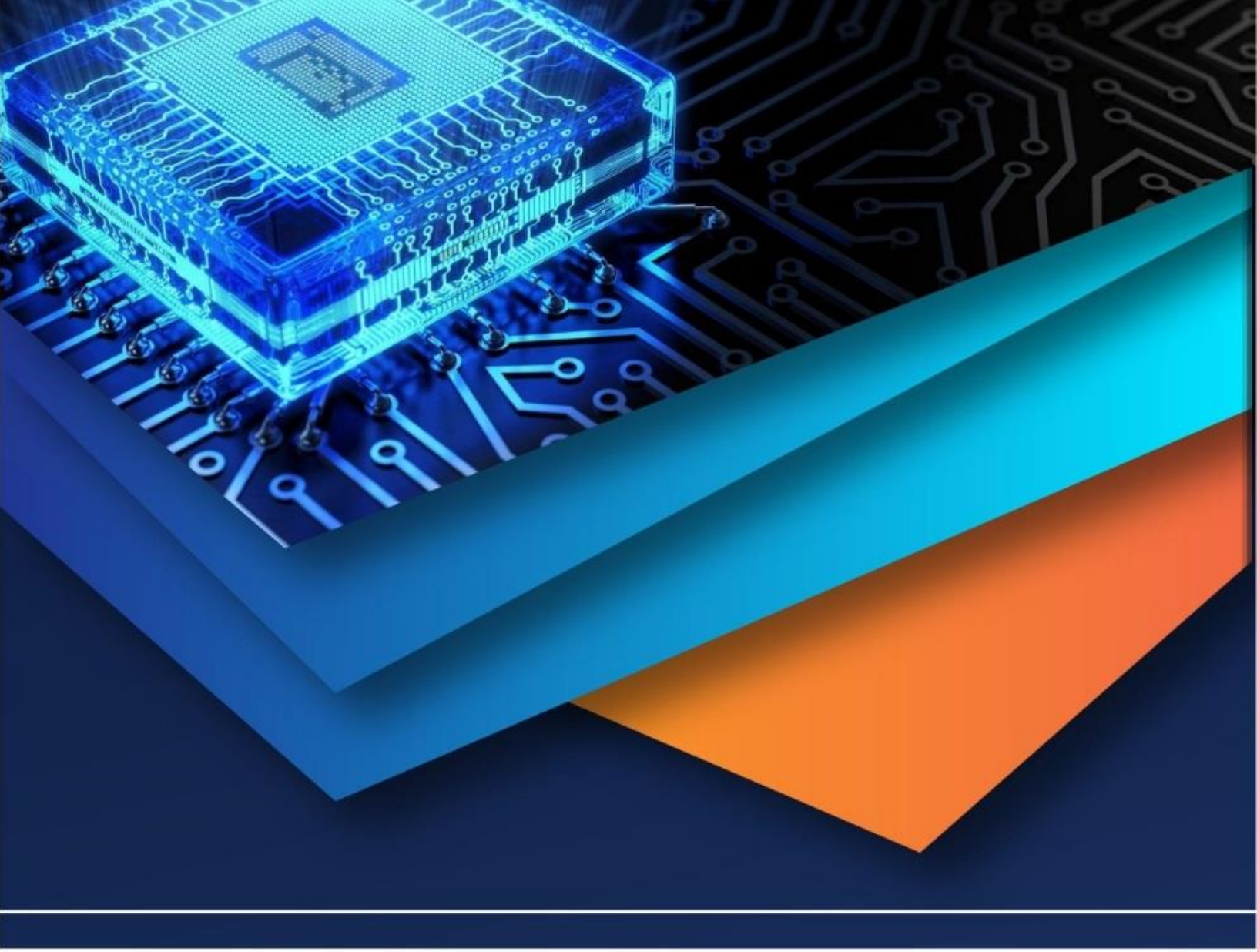
VI. CONCLUSION

Stronger adaption results are promoted by the current study's findings that autobiographical memory integration is a crucial psychological resource that greatly improves resilience, coping mechanisms, and trauma healing. Results from a Structural Equation Modeling study show that people are better able to control their emotions, discover new meaning in difficult situations, and keep their mental health in check when things become tough. In addition to serving as a cognitive archive, autobiographical memory actively makes meaning and facilitates adaptive functioning via the mediating functions of resilience and coping. Personal narratives impact emotional adjustment and identity formation throughout life, according to these findings, which support theoretical viewpoints. This study validates a strong structural model, which adds to our knowledge of how memory integration affects mental health and highlights the need to improve narrative coherence in treatments and preventions for trauma survivors.

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