## BANKS ST STEPHEN'S CE PRIMARY SCHOO



# NAL HEALTH AND WELLBEING NEWSLETTER

# MENTAL HEALTH AWARENESS

### RESILIENCE

Resilience is the ability to recover from or adjust easily to misfortune or change. The ability to bounce back or recover is important, but it's not the whole picture. A resilient child recovers from challenges, but they've learned to do more than that. They actually hold a different mindset. A mindset of resiliency that deeply believes: I am not my mistakes, I can try again, things will get better and I am not alone. Optimism is positively correlated to resilience.

#### Strategies to Build Resilience

Parents can help children build resilience and confront uncertainty by teaching them to solve problems independently. While the gut reaction of the parent might be to jump in and help so that the child avoids dealing with discomfort, this actually weakens resilience. Children need to experience discomfort so that they can learn to work through it and develop their own problem-solving skills. Without this skill-set in place, children will experience anxiety and shut down in a difficult situation.

## **Build a Strong Emotional Connection**

Spend one-on-one time with your children. They develop coping skills within the context of caring relationships, so it's important to spend one-on-one time with them. When children know they have the unconditional support of a parent, family member, or even a teacher, they feel empowered to seek



## POSITIVE MINDSET



e our children is a positive mindset. One built on optimism

ife has a big impact on whether we experience success or

r love or security. All those things can disappear in the elp us brush the dust off and try again.

s and mistakes as learning opportunities.

orking towards them, no matter what challenges crop Is, based on feedback from others, the environment

of self-belief and independence.



## STATEMENTS AND AFFIRMATIONS

Mistakes help me learn and grow.

I haven't figured it out YET.

I am on the right track.

I can do hard things.

This might take time and effort.

I strive for progress, not perfection.

I cheer myself up when things get tough.

I am a problem solver.

I try new things.

Temprace new challenges

## SELF ESTEEM

OBJ





## BRAIN DEVELOPMENT AND THE LINKS TO CHILD MENTAL HEALTH

Even before a baby is born it will have developed between one and two billion basic brain cells. Only a small amount of these cells are connected to each other before birth but the connections that are formed before birth are very important. These are the connections that include the baby's hearing and some automatic responses such as the desire to search for food.

It is also now thought that while they are in the womb a baby's brain development can sometimes be affected if a mother experiences significant anxiety or if the baby is exposed to certain drugs.

The brain's task in the first three years of a child's life is to create connections between the different cells to enable them to manage in the emotional environment they are living in.

In the first year of life the baby's brain will be very much affected by the emotional experiences they have with those caring for them. The baby's brain is receiving information all the time from how they are being cared for and what they hear, see, smell, feel and taste.

Inside the brain lots of connections are being made so these messages and learning can be stored for the future. Just like any new learning this can take time.

By the age of two years, a child will have as many brain connections as an adult and the majority of connections will have been made in the first three years of life.

majority of connections will have been made in t	
How many connections a child ends up with as ar DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE BRAIN AND physical experiences they have as a small child.	adult can be offected by the emotional and If children don play, they don the emotional and So watch your children play today and observe
	these schemas in their play. What is a schema? A
The brain could have up to 25% more or less cou	heend he depending on when here he
	rence can significantly affect a child's Trajectory- fascinated by the way they
<sup>e</sup> Frontal lobe Parietal lobe Parietal lobe (language	themselves or objects move through the air
(thinking, memory, behaviour and and touch)	Rotation- Children who just adore circles and
movement)	anything that goes round
Temporal lobeOccipital	Positioning - children who are always placing things in
(hearing, learning	some kind of order
and feelings)	Transporting- children who are always on the move,
Cerebellum	moving items and often carrying a bag
Brain stem (balance and coordination)	Enveloping- children who like to cover
Brain stem coordination) (breathing,	themselves or objects as well as hiding
heart rate and	Enclosure-children who love to surround or enclose
temperature)	either themselves or other objects
	Connecting- connectors simply enjoy attaching themselves or objects to other things
	Transforming-these children spend hours mixing
	Children thrive on play because their brains learn
	best with play. So even though play is a 4-letter
	word it is one of the best words that adults should
	speak around children. So tell your child to play $$ $^{\#}$
	todayand play alongit keeps you young!