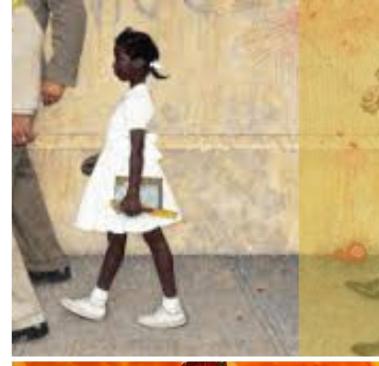
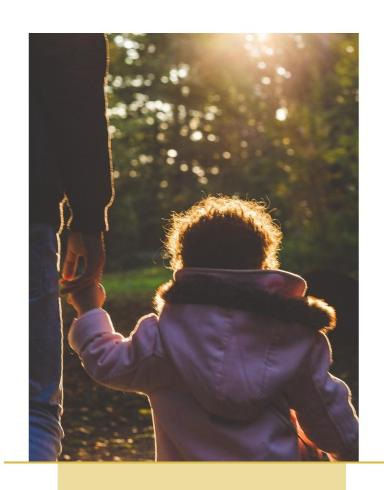
BUILDING RESILIENCE

Social Emotional Learning for the Home

Angela Ewing-Boyd and Caira Temple







Objectives of this presentation

How to build resilience during difficult times by

Modeling the 3Rs:

- ----Regulation
- ----Relationships
- ----Routine

->1/-

"With parenting, there are no real answers.

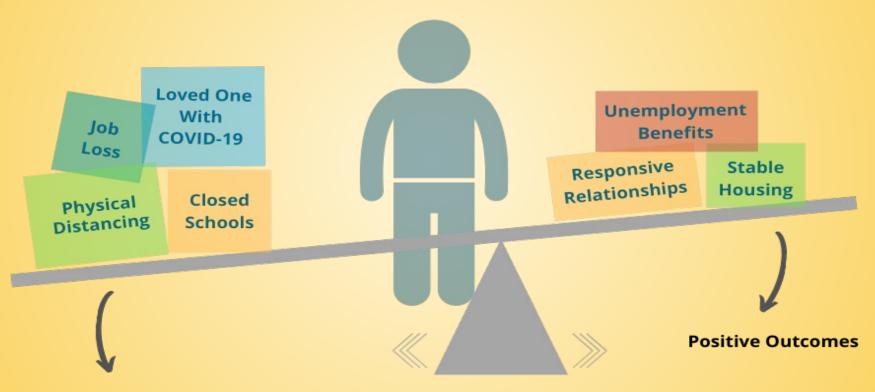
Instinctually, you do the right thing; it happens the way it's supposed to.

Do the best you can.

Everybody goes through difficulties with parenting. We all go through the joys of it and we go through the difficulties of it. It's the greatest journey."



Resilience in the time of COVID



Negative Outcomes

Fulcrum

3 R's of Resilience

REGULATION

RELATIONSHIPS

ROUTINES

List of Emotional Regulation Strategies

- Mindfulness
- Cultivating Hope and Gratitude by using mindfulness
- Emotional Identification and Expression
- Calming Worry (Worry Time)

How Does Mindfulness Contribute to Emotional Regulation?

- Mindfulness inserts a pause and within that pause is an opportunity to choose a response that helps us care for ourselves and for others.
- We tell the children that mindfulness is being "full" of what is happening right now. One way we tell them to do that is to focus on their breathing.
- 3 Collective Breaths is a simple practice you can integrate anywhere

Find step by step instructions for incorporating simple mindfulness practices below:

https://www.murrieta.k12.ca.us/cms/lib/CA01000508/Centricity/Domain/2135/B4C_Parent_Guide.pdf



Imagine a world where children develop their full capacities for kindness, empathy and understanding; learn to build healthy relationships; and have the ability to solve conflicts with respect and compassion.

This is our vision.

Linda Ryden - Founder, DCPS Peace Teacher, Author

Jillian Diesner - DCPS Counselor and Peace Teacher, Author

Chervl Dodwell - Executive Director, Author

Peace Of Mind Themes

Week1: Experiencing Mindfulness

Week 2:What Does it mean to be Mindful?

Week 3: Mindful Breathing

Week 4: Take Five Breathing

Week 5: Negativity Bias and Gratitude

Week 6: Mindful Eating

Week 7: Worry

Week 8: Our Brains

Week 9: Lets Go Outside

Week 10: Kindness

Week 11: Sleep

Week 12: Mindful Speaking

Week 13: Love

"Between stimulus and response there is a space. In that space is our power to choose our response. In our response lies our growth and our freedom."

VIKTOR FRANKL

dailystoic.com

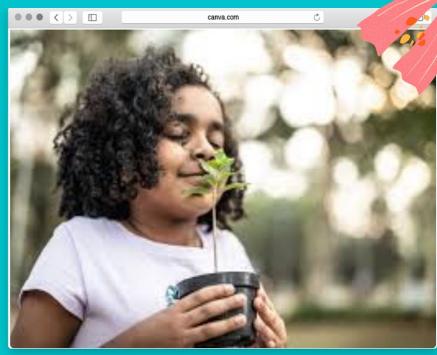
Hope is the soil from which resilience springs.



Regulation: The Role of Hope



- Psychological research has shown for decades, our emotions drive our sense of risk, says Slovic. "We judge risk by our feelings more than by looking at data and statistics and evidence." Fear ratchets up our perception (Current Directions in Psychological Science, Vol. 15, No. 6, 2006).
- Research indicates that hope can help us manage stress and anxiety and cope with adversity. It contributes to our well-being and happiness and motivates positive action.



We cultivate hope by building gratitude

Early in the Virtual Peace of Mind Program students learn about gratitude as a way of gaining control of the "channels" in the mind. We will start as your children will and that is with a gratitude practice.



We practice gratitude to counter the brain's negativity bias.



Gratitude practice for you and your children

FOCUS ON THE TINY THINGS: Pause, notice, choose



Gratitude Scavenger Hunt

Find...



- something that is your favorite color
 - \square something that smells good
- something that makes you laugh
- □ 5 something that you enjoy playing with
 - ☐ something that tastes good
- something that you are proud of creating or doing
 - \square Something that makes a beautiful sound
- something that helps keep you healthy
 - □ **1** something outside that you enjoy
- something that is beautiful to look at
- □ 13 something that is soft to touch

Family Gratitude Jar





https://www.therapistaid.com/worksheets/gratitude-jar.pdf

Regulation and Emotional Identification and Expression

Steps in teaching children how to identify their feelings:

Name the feeling. Hang a list of feeling pictures and words up so that you can help your child build emotional vocabulary. Naming feelings is the first step in helping kids learn to identify them. Observe what they are feeling out loud. Ask them frequently what they are feeling.

Point out feelings in others. "It looks like she feels worried.:Provide lots of opportunities to identify feelings in others. You might ask your child to reflect on what someone else may be feeling. Cartoons or picture books are a great way discuss feelings and helps kids learn how to recognise other people's feelings through facial expressions.

Model.Kids learn about feelings and how to express them appropriately by watching others. Show your child how you're feeling about different situations and how you deal with those feelings. I feel_____ so I need_____.

Regulation and Emotional Identification and Expression

Help them regulate their emotions after they have identified them with these **5 steps** from conscious discipline.

- I Am- Becoming aware that something has triggered an emotion
- 2. **I Calm-** Breathing deeply and noticing emotions without judging them. Look your child in the eyes and invite them to breathe with you.
- I Feel- Identifying and naming the emotion (Name it to tame it)
- 4. **I Choose-** Accepting the feeling and choose a calming activity to help self-regulate
- 5. **I Solve-** Now in a calmer state, solve the problem that originally triggered the emotion

USING "WORRY TIME" FOR EMOTIONAL REGULATION

A Worry Jar is a helpful way to decrease your anxious thoughts and worries.

Placing your thoughts in the jar will help get them off your mind, at least for a little while. What are some things that you'd like to stop worrying about for now? Write them in the jar below!



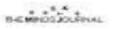


Relationships

Our brains are wired for connection, but trauma rewires them for protection.

> That's why healthy relationships are difficult for wounded people.

> > IThe Model bornet | BYAN NORTH-



HOW WE BUILD RELATIONSHIPS IN SCHOOL

Morning Meetings

Positive teacher language

Community Building Circles

Family welcome calls

Community Celebrations

Responsive Classroom

Relationships

Listen without responding or having all of the answers

Validation is the key Model sitting with uncomfortable feelings

Talking to kids about coronavirus

- 1. Welcome questions and allow their questions to lead the dialogue. "So, what have you heard?"
- 2. **Don't avoid questions you can't answer.** Teaching children to tolerate uncertainty is part of building resilience.
- 3. Return their focus to what is within their control.

- **4. Be developmentally appropriate**. Don't volunteer too much information, as this may be overwhelming. Instead, try to answer your child's questions honestly and clearly.
- **5. Manage your own anxiety.** Check in with yourself. If you are anxious it is likely your child will internalize the anxiety.
- **6. Be developmentally appropriate.** Don't volunteer too much information, as this may be overwhelming. Instead, try to answer your child's questions honestly and clearly.

Talking to Kids About Race

Don't Avoid It--Kids notice race as early as 6 months. Don't put the conversation about justice and equality in others' hands.

Validate Feelings--This will look different for every child. Kids might be afraid of riots, of being hurt by the police, or worry that something bad could happen to loved ones.

Speak Factually--Don't say, "People are upset because some groups treat other groups unfairly." Instead, say: "This is about the way that some white people treat black people unfairly."

Emphasize that racial violence is wrong and not the fault of the victim--tlt is easy for kids (especially

little ones) to think that bad things happen to black people because black people are themselves bad. "Even if a child doesn't explicitly tell you this," says Dr. Hameed, "it is an easy assumption they can make based on how black people have been portrayed and treated in this country.

Talk about History and Heroes--Kids need to know that racism is part of a history that dates back hundreds of years, and that anti-racism has its roots 100 of years ago and includes people that look like them.

Connect struggling for equality to your family values--This is who we are, this is what we do.

In our culture, we associate vulnerability with emotions we want to avoid such as fear, shame and uncertainty," says Dr. Brown. "Yet we too often lose sight of the fact that vulnerability is also the birthplace of joy, belonging, creativity, authenticity and love."



Relationships

Time-Build in time to proactively discuss as a family how recent events or ongoing adjustments can affect us – emotionally, physically, and academically. We will talk about building in a check-in/check out time later. For now consider asking about the impact of changes even when your child seems fine.

Vulnerability--Provide intentional personal disclosures – as appropriate (e.g., I've had a hard time with this)

- 1. **Get down on their emotional level** and tell a story of your fears and how you overcame it.
- 2. **Share age appropriate stories** of hardship.
- 3. **End on a positive note** once you've described the hard part, make sure to share the lessons you learned and the positive outcomes.
- 4.Once you've told your story, **ask your child open-ended questions** about their experiences, such as, "Have you ever felt like that?



Relationships: Serve & Return

- THE FOCUS SHOULD BE ON DELIVERING SERVE-AND-RETURN
- SERVE AND RETURN IS AN INTERACTIONAL PROCESS THAT SERVES TO BUILD CRITICAL BRAIN ARCHITECTURE
- IT EASES THE EMOTION CENTERS OF OUR BRAIN AND ALLOWS US TO TAP INTO OUR HIGHER LEVEL SOCIAL AND COGNITIVE FUNCTIONS (REBUILT EF)
- SERVE AND RETURN ALSO BUILDS MIRROR NEURONS, WHICH ARE AREESSENTIAL FOR IMITATION, PLANNING OUR ACTIONS, UNDERSTANDING INTENTION BEHIND ACTIONS, AND EMPATHIZING

REPAIRING RELATIONSHIPS WITH RESTORATIVE JUSTICE

Justice
requires
that we work
to restore
those
who have been
injured.

Restorative Justice Principle

- Can you explain what happened?What were you thinking/feeling at the time?""And now?
- Who has been affected/harmed by what has happened and how?
- What do you need to make it right/ for you to feel better?
- •Is there anything that you could do to make things better?
- If the same thing happens again, what could you do differently?

Questions to make things right

For someone responsible for doing harm

What happened?

What were you thinking about at the time?

What have you thought about since the incident?

Who has been affected by your actions and in what way?

For someone who has been harmed

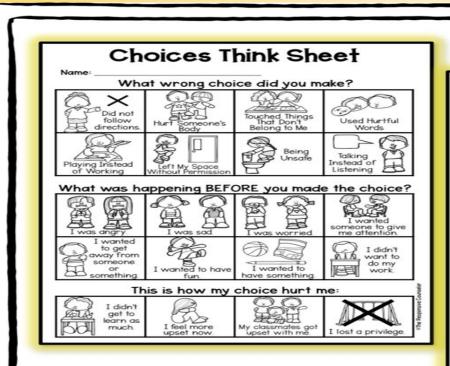
What did you think about when you realized what happened?

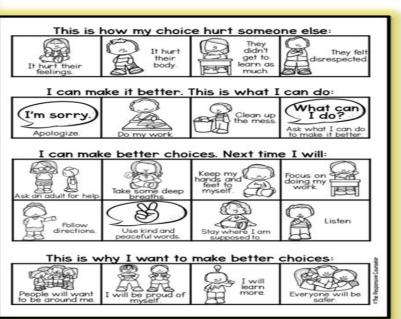
What effect has this incident had on you and others?

What has been the hardest thing for you?

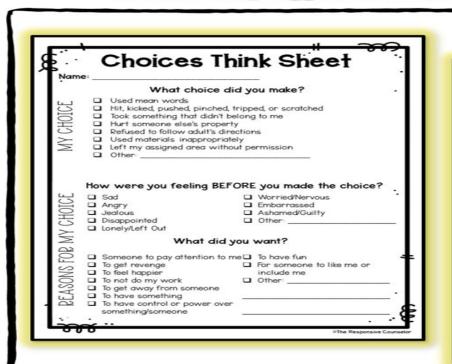
What did you think needs to happen to make things right?

RJ for Repairing Relationships at Home and School





RJ for Repairing Relationships at Home and School



لبا How do you	feel now? ·
Sad Angry Jealous Disappointed Lonely/Left Out How did your ch I field worse now People might not trust me as much now How did your choice I I thurt their feelings I thurt something that belongs to them	☐ Worried/Nervous ☐ Embarrassed ☐ Ashamed/Guilty ☐ Other:
How did your ch	oice hurt you?
I didn't learn as much I feel worse now People might not trust me as much now	People might think I'm not very kind Others
How did your choice I	nurt someone else?
If hurt their feelings If hurt their body If hurt something that belongs to them	☐ They didn't get to learn as much ☐ They felt disrespected ☐ Other:
What can you do to	make it better?
Apologize Clean up the mess Do my work	□ Ask what I can do to make it better □ Other∘
What will you do diff	erently next time?
	☐ Focus on doing my work ☐ Think before I speak
What will happen if you mak	e a better choice next time?
People will want to be around m I will be proud of myself.	ne I will learn more

Creating Routines

- Safety and Belonging
- Confidence and Independence
- Develops HealthyHabits

Creating Routines

Create opportunities for rituals

Develop routines and schedules as a family

Include Brain Breaks

Emotional check-ins

Designate time for emotional Check-Ins

Morning Routine

Make time Social Connection

Physical Activity

Designate a learning time

Create an Off Screen activity List

Mental health Basic

How are you feeling today?



content















Day

Self-Care Tip:

Make a list or draw pictures of all the things that make you happy.

Think About It:

What could you say to a friend who is feeling sad?

Character Trait of the Day:

helpful help · ful (adjective) giving or ready to give help

How will you be helpful today?

Try this Mindful Exercise! Rainbow Breaths

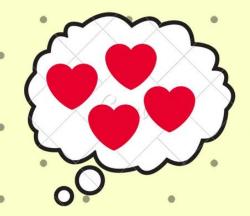
Start with the first color of the

- rainbow
- As you inhale, fill your mind & body with that color.
- As you breath out, imagine that color leaving you and taking away all of the negativity as you prepare to breathe in a new color.
- Repeat this with each new color until you get through the rainbow.

Draw a picture of someone being helpful.

HEARTFULNESS

"May you be happy"
"May you be healthy and strong"
"May you be peaceful"



Think kind thoughts about someone you love, yourself, or the world.



Ways to Practice Mindfulness

According to the Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, people who practiced **loving-kindness meditation** daily for seven weeks reported a steady increase in their daily experience of positive emotions, such as joy, gratitude, contentment, hope, and **love**.