

Resilience & Self-Esteem

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The ability to face challenge and recover quickly from difficulties.

adapt

stay positive

keep going

bounce back

Signs a child may be struggling with resilience.

Resistance to change

Internalises problems

Pessimistic

Reluctance to 'try again'

Irritability



Easily tearful

Takes things personally

Rumination

Overly self-critical

Disproportionate reactions



Take on Challenges

Resilience

Building Rings of Resilience

Acceptance

Relationships

Try New Things Talk About Feelings

It's OK to Fail

Sleep

See the Positives

Self Esteem Self Talk

Self Esteem

Confidence in your own worth or abilities.

Affirmations

Positive reminders or statements.

Thank you for laying the table. You're so helpful.

Good job tidying your room. You're super organised.

Well done for sharing. You're very kind.

Amazing work in school today. You're really focused.

I'm so proud of you for that. You're so brave.



Self Esteem

Confidence in your own worth or abilities.

Responsibilities

Responsibilities allow children to experience success independently from the input of adults. It gives them the opportunity to experience success and to make mistakes!

Responsibilities show children that you trust them and that you believe they are capable.



Self Esteem

Confidence in your own worth or abilities.

Responsibilities

- Expect: failure, mess, broken items
 - Allow failure / do not be over-reactive to failure / model how to try again
- House chores
- Clean up after themselves
- Dress themselves
- Brush their teeth
- Fix items / problems
- Make themselves simple foods / cook together
- Give positive feedback once the task is completed

More ideas

One of the best ways to have confidence in something, is by knowing that we can do something! The only way we can know this is by trying things out...

Get them to pay for something at the till.

Give them responsibilities in the home.

Plan family days out.

Allow them to book something.

Write shopping lists and find the items.

Self Esteem

Confidence in your own worth or abilities.

Pride

Acknowledging success in all its forms is really important.

Success looks different for all children. Sometimes, trying something new, doing something independently, going to school or telling the truth are all successes that should be acknowledged.

Allowing and encouraging a child to feel **pride** adds to their bank of evidence that they are capable and worthy.



Self-Esteem

Unconditional love is a key foundation in self-esteem.

Knowing that people in your life will love and accept you without condition makes us feel safe to try new things and we fear of failure less.

- Make it clear to children that you love and care for them even when they make mistakes or poor decisions
- Avoid harshly criticising or shaming them; criticise the behaviour

If you need to express disappointment in behaviour, externalise that behaviour from them:

Instead of: **You** are a naught boy, **you** cause trouble and **you** make people upset. **You** are not allowed on the PlayStation tonight.

Try: I will always support you but I'm not happy with **your behaviour** today. **Your behaviour** has disappointed me. I do not think you should be allowed on the PlayStation tonight.

Focus on the behaviour, not the person.

Resilience Problem Solving

Thinking, talking, trying and figuring things out is a huge part of resilience.

Rescuing

Because we care about our children, it is a natural instinct to want to solve their problems, remove unwanted feelings or to 'rescue' them from a situation that they are finding challenging.

Where appropriate, we need to encourage children to try to figure out themselves how 'big' a problem is and if there are any solutions that they can find themselves.

This doesn't mean abandoning them! Rather facilitating the problem-solving process.

What is the cause?	What can be done?
Big Problem This is on emergency. I'm in danger. I need to go to hospital. Another child is hurt.	Stop and think clearly. Decide on what to do. Move away from the danger. Get help from an adult. Call on ambulance.
Medium Problem I am hart or I feel very sci. I have been bulled. I feel like I am losing control. I have hart another person. Another child is upset.	Ask an adult to help you. Don't allow the bully to upset you. Take time out to colm alown. Say you are sorry to the person that you upset or hurt. Be a kind, helpful friend and get help.
Small Problem The wornes are taking over. I am nervous. I feel a little bit sad. I'm hungry or thirsty. I'm feeling tired.	Be positive! Reep things in perspective. Take a deep breath and remember everyone gets nervous or said sometimes. Share your feelings with a friend. Get something to eat or drink. Have a rest.
Tiny Problem Something is not quite right. I need a penal or an eraser. I'm too hot or too cold. I have no-one to play with. I feel a bit jealous.	Try to solve your own problem. Take off or put on your jacket. Look for friends and ask them if you can join their group. Remember you can't have everything you want. Talk about how you feel.
No Problem Everything is going well. I can do my school work. I'm playing with my friends. I'm having fun.	Enjay yournelf! Be kind and sensible. Learn as much as you can. Look around to see if anyone looks a biff lonely and invite them to play with you

Problem Solving

Encouraging a child to think about how 'big' their problem is can put things into perspective for them. It can also encourage appropriate responses and regulate their emotions.

This can also be used as a reflective tool to talk about problems after they have passed.

I am hearing they were mean to you. What could you say to them tomorrow?

That test sounded tough, how might you feel if you don't get the results you want? What could we do next time?

If that happens again tomorrow, what could you do?

Modelling Resilience

Rescuing – reflect together

What could you have done instead?

How big is this problem?

What could you do next time this happens/you feel this way?

Is there anything you wish to say about it?

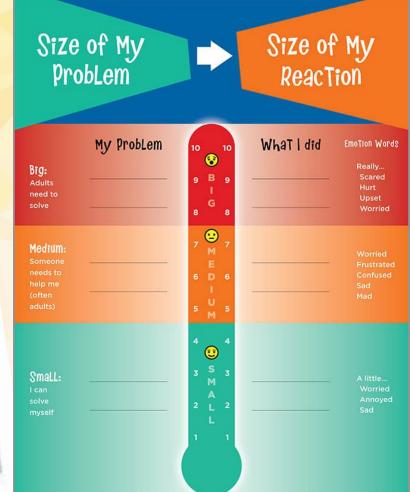
What do you want me to know/do?

How can we make sure this doesn't happen again?

Modelling Resilience

How big is my problem?







Resilience Problem Solving

Try 'How?' not 'Why?'

Being solution-focused



"Why did you paint your sister's face yellow?"

Try:

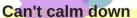
"I can see you painted your sister's face yellow.

How can you solve this/make this better?"



emotional distress
can't think clearly
overreact
unproductive problem solving

deep breathing mindfulness grounding exercises



window of tolerance

Shutting down



mindfulness
physical exercise
deep breathing

Distress Tolerance

We need to allow children to 'sit with' their unwanted feelings in order to build a **tolerance** to them.

If we remove all unwanted feelings at the first signs of them, this can lower their resilience and make children quickly move out of their window of tolerance.

Sometimes we need to self-reflect and think about how willing we are to allow our children to experience appropriate levels of distress.

Resilience Distress Tolerance

Stress is a natural and inevitable part of childhood.

POSITIVE

Brief increases in heart rate, mild elevations in stress hormone levels.

TOLERABLE

Serious, temporary stress responses, buffered by supportive relationships.

TOXIC

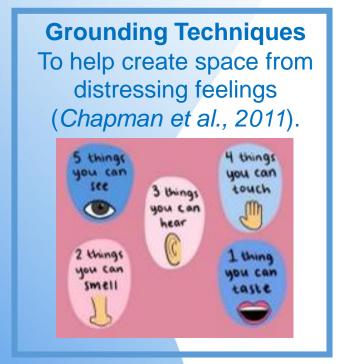
Prolonged activation of stress response systems in the absence of protective relationships.

Positive relationships and resilience act as protective factors for all types of stress.

Resilience Distress Tolerance

Stress is a natural and inevitable part of childhood.

Distress tolerance skills allow CYP to survive emotional distress.





Radical Acceptance

An 'it is what it is' attitude towards aspects that are out of your control (*Brach, 2003*).



Relationships

Relationships act as rings of resilience. They show children that they are not alone, they are worthy of love and that they are a part of a wider community.

Children have so many relationships in their lives. Parents/carers, wider family, friends, teachers, neighbours and even pets.

All of these show children how to communicate, behave, express emotion and give them confidence to explore the world.

Relationships add to a child's self-esteem by showing them they are valued and cared about.

Relationships add to resilience as the connection with others shows they are not alone in their challenges.

Relationships

Relationships act as rings of resilience. They show children that they are not alone, they are worthy of love and that they are a part of a wider community.

Models of Resilience

All of the relationships in a child's life act as a model of how to respond to challenge, change, stress, worry and disappointment.



Trying our best to have a 'can do' attitude, be optimistic and to 'keep going' even though something is hard can show children how to be resilient.

Being age-appropriately open and honest about things being hard can also show children that everyone has hard times but we are resilient.



Self Talk

A child's inner-monologue can hugely impact their overall wellbeing.



Resilience Self Talk

A child's inner-monologue can hugely impact their overall wellbeing.

"I won't fall...
maybe I will. That's
okay... 'cause we
all fall"





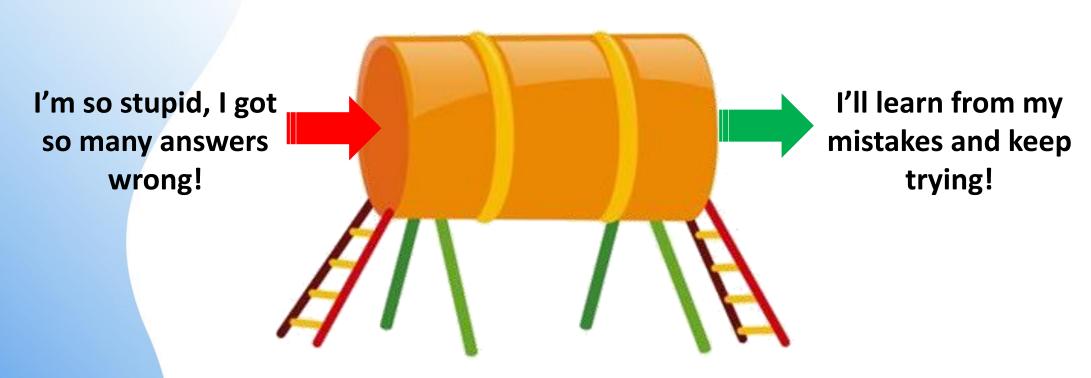
Self Talk

A child's inner-monologue can hugely impact their overall wellbeing.



19 Actionable Tips to Teach Positive Self-Talk to Kids

Positivity Tunnel



Self Talk

A child's inner-monologue can hugely impact their overall wellbeing.







Self Talk

A child's inner-monologue can hugely impact their overall wellbeing.

Let them know you trust their capacity to cope.

We don't want them to become reliant on this, as this can lead to reassurance seeking behaviours. However, knowing that someone you love believes in you is powerful!

I know you will do your best no matter what.

You will figure it out!

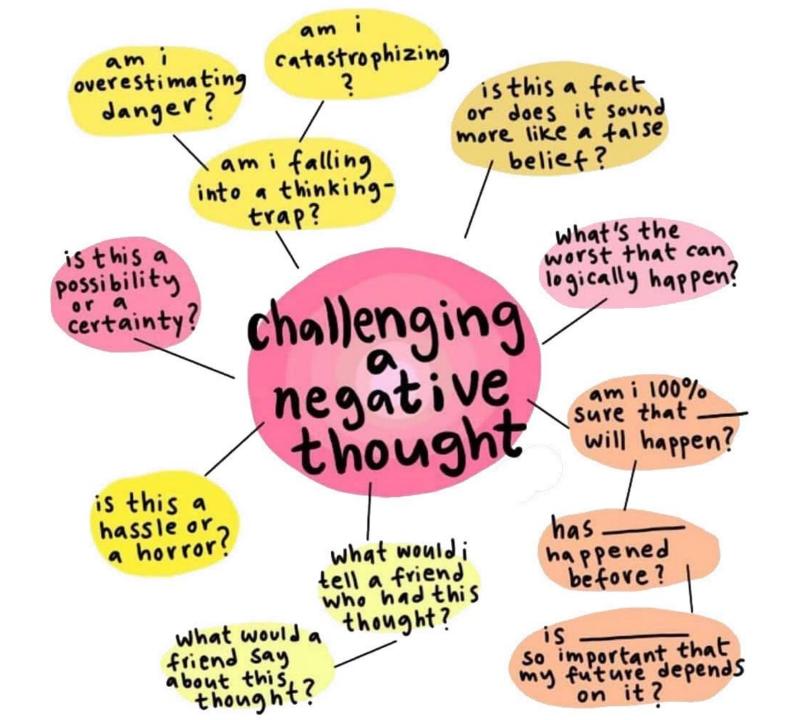
You've got all the skills you need to do it on your own.

You can solve whatever problem comes your way.

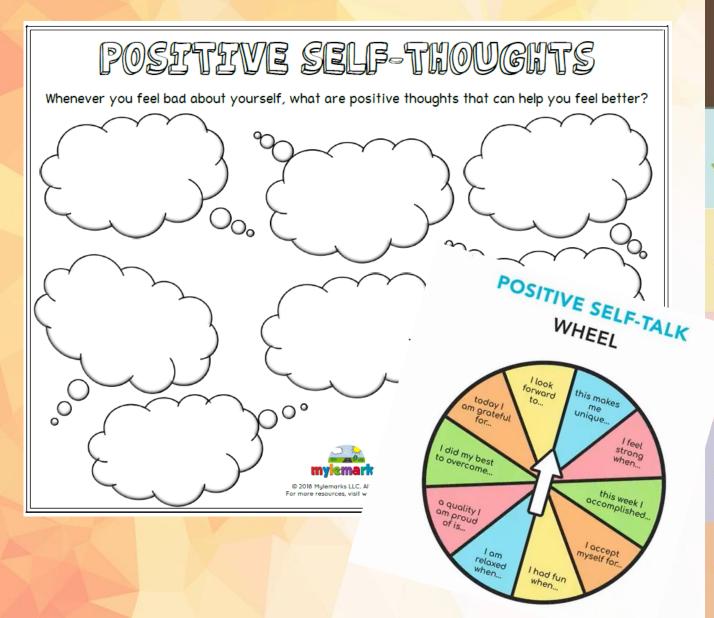


Resilience Self Talk

A child's inner-monologue can hugely impact their overall wellbeing.



Self-talk is Powerful



healthy Self-Talk

THIS

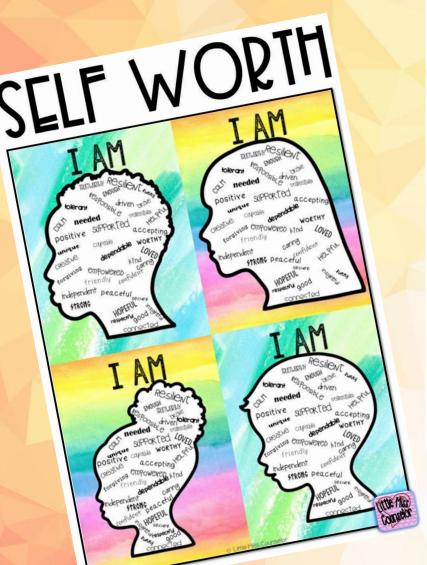
NOT THAT

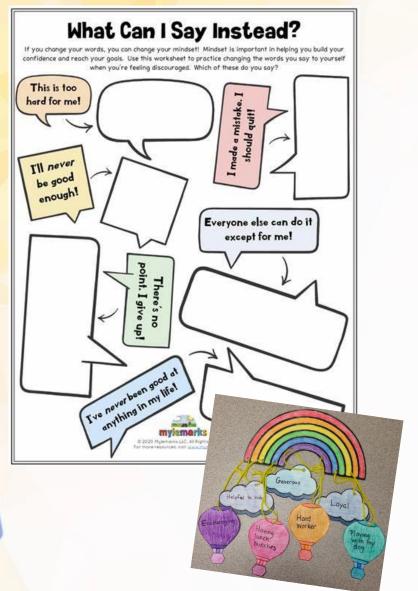
- Whoops. I made a mistake.
- ✓ I like me.
- I did something bad.
- This is really hard, but I'm going to keep trying.
- I haven't figured it out...yet.

- X I'm so dumb.
- X No one likes me.

- X I'm a bad person.
- X I give up. I'll never be able to do this.
- x I never get anything right.

Make it Explicit







Change your words
Change your Minds

I give up.

I can't do math/ science/social studies/reading.

I am awesome at this!

I can't make this any better.

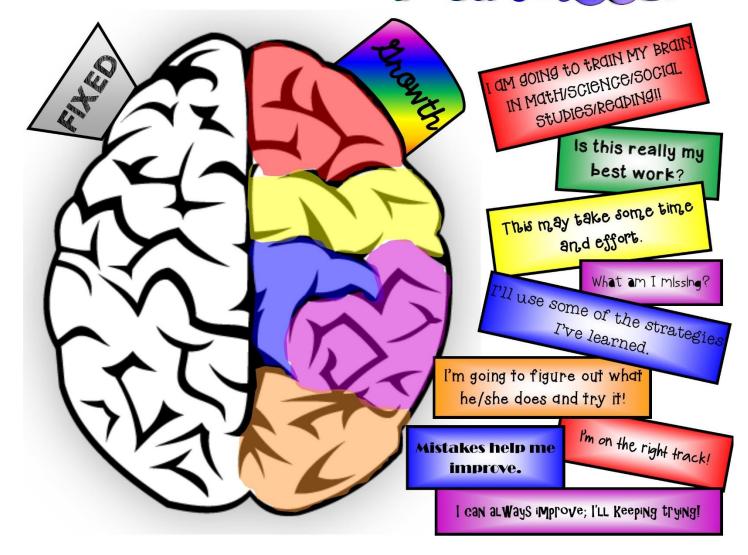
I made a mistake!

I'm never gonna be as good as him/her.

This is too hard.

I'm not good at this.

It's good enough.



Self Talk

Sometimes, externalising the positive voice can make it easier for children to come up with an alternative point of view.



What would the Positive Parrot say?

Modelling Good Self-esteem



I knew this was going to happen, I always burn the dinner. I'm useless!

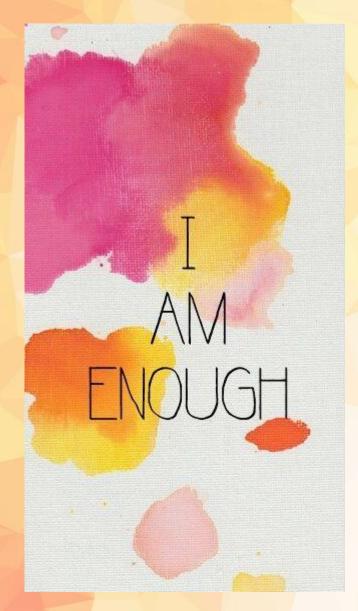
Look at next door's car! I'll never have a car like that. My car's pathetic.





There's no point going for that new job. I know I won't get it.

Modelling Good Self-esteem



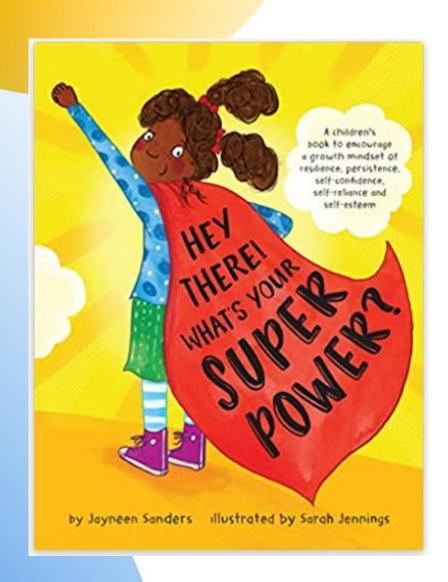
Using language that isn't self-critical and 'looks on the bright side' models to children how we want them to approach challenges that they have in their own life and/or with their self-esteem.

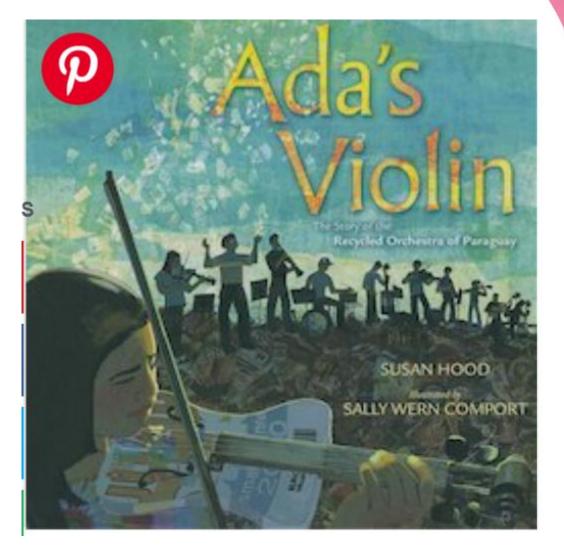
I feel great in my new jacket.

I can do this.

I need to try again!

I'm so proud of the cake I made for us.





Susan Hood 9 years+

Jayneen Saunders



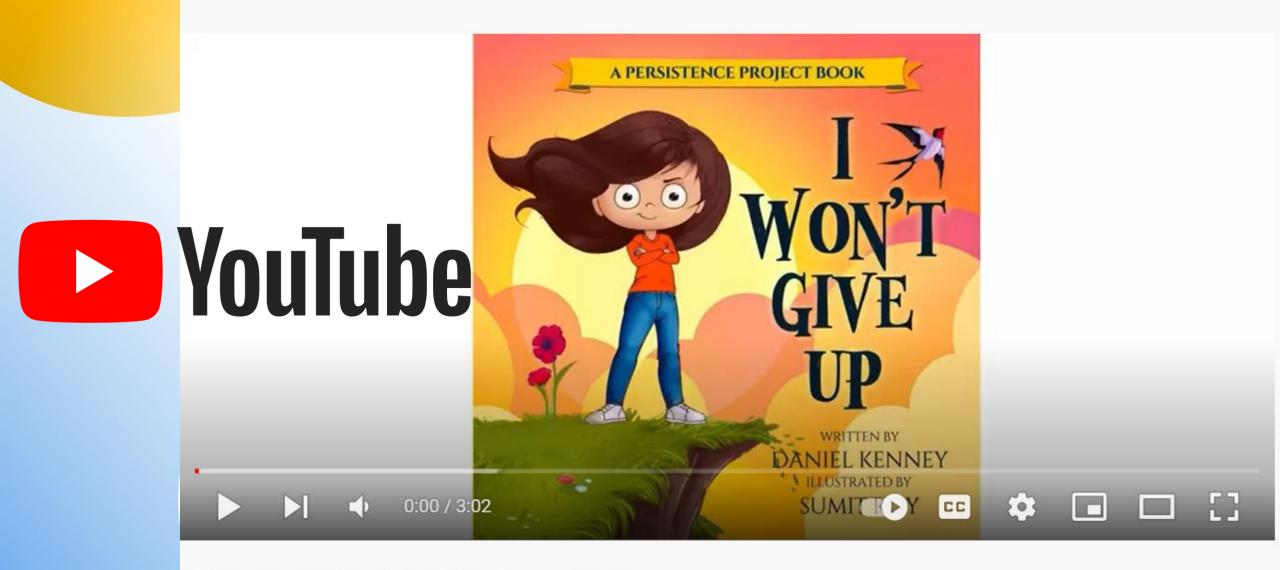


Floella Benjamin 9+ years



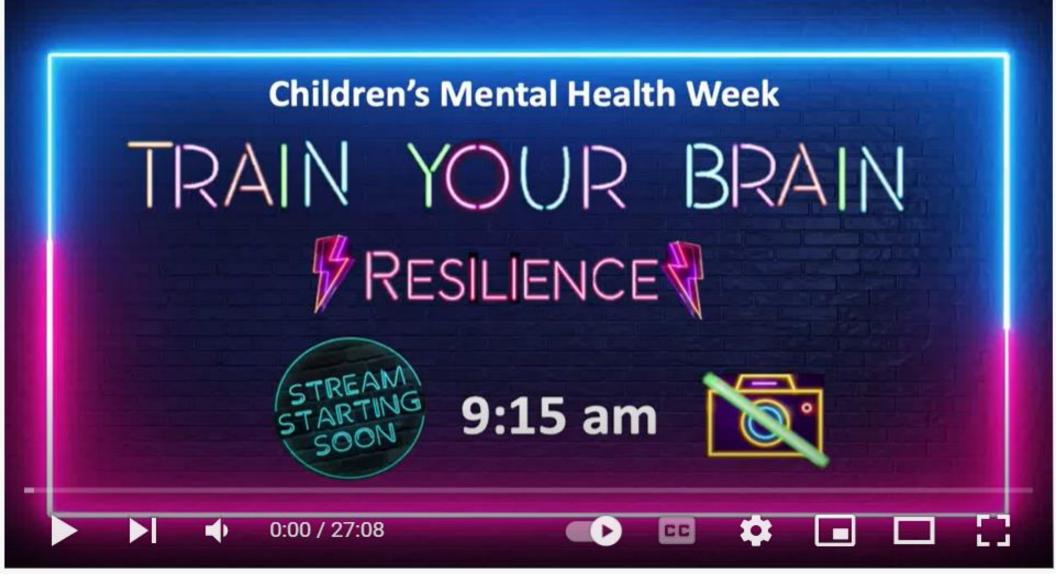
#resilience #persistence #kidsbookreadaloud

Resilience: A book to Encourage Resilience, Persistence



Read Aloud: I Won't Give Up | Daniel Kenney





Building Resilience in Children - Train Your Brain



Thank you

tidyminds.org.uk camhs-resources.co.uk

Feedback form:

