

Social, Emotional & Mental Health Barriers

(including anxieties & behaviour)

Information Booklet

If a child can do advanced math, speak 3 languages, or receive top grades, but can't manage their emotions, practice conflict resolution, or handle stress, none of that other stuff is really going to matter.

How to nurture a child's mental health



Actively listen before offering your advice



Be patient



Share your feelings and validate theirs



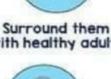
Tell the truth



Model healthy behavior



with healthy adults



Teach them how to be safe



Mental Fills



Be consistent and follow through with what you promise



Believe them and in them



Use open ended questions



Have scheduled family time



Limit electronic time for everyone and hug them



Reach out



Practice relaxation exercises together



Model forgiveness



Respond calmly when their emotions are elevated



View their behavior as a window to their needs and feelings



Make play and exercise a requirement



Recognize positive choices



Set and respect boundaries



Be present

what we can

for all children

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kindness



trying new things



responsibility



cooperation



setting a goal

for Kids



empathy

Self-Care & Mental Health



Share your own feelings to encourage self-awareness.



Find social groups that help them feel like they belong.



Focus on articulating feelings. I am angry

I am sad.

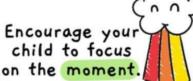
Set aside time for low-stress or solo activities.

Encourage journaling and diaries.

Encourage your child to focus



Practice self-care for yourself to set the standard.

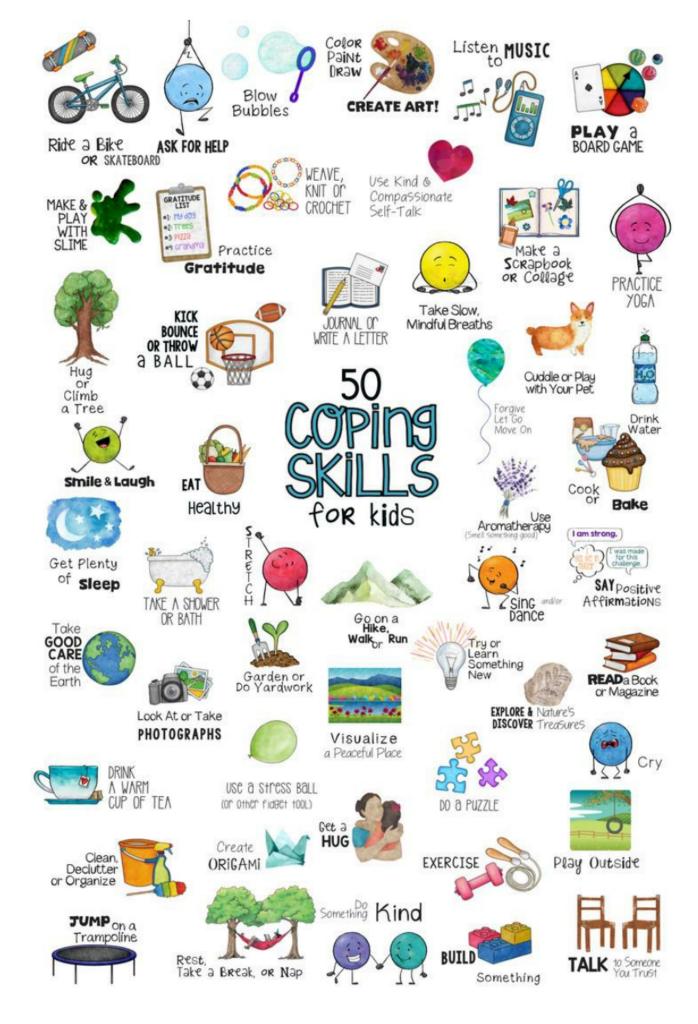


Establish self-care routine.

Recognize toxic stress events.

BlessingManifesting

Cultivate interests and hobbies.



THE ART OF BEHAVIOR

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not Iistenina

anger

WHAT WE MIGHT THINK

stubborness, lazy, deflant

spoiled, bad parenting, selfish

deflant, difficult, manipulative

bullying, bratty, lack of discipline

immature, bullying, lack of discipline

disruptive, attention seeking, defiant

WHAT MAY BE THE CAUSE

ADHD, anxiety, depression, working memory issues, sensory overload

ADHD, anxiety, sensory processing, overactive fight/flight, OCD

trouble sleep disorder, anxiety, depression, brain processing

communication issues, self-regulation, anxiety, fear

visual processing issues, communication struggles, self-regulation, fear

neurological immaturity, ADHD, sensory processing issues

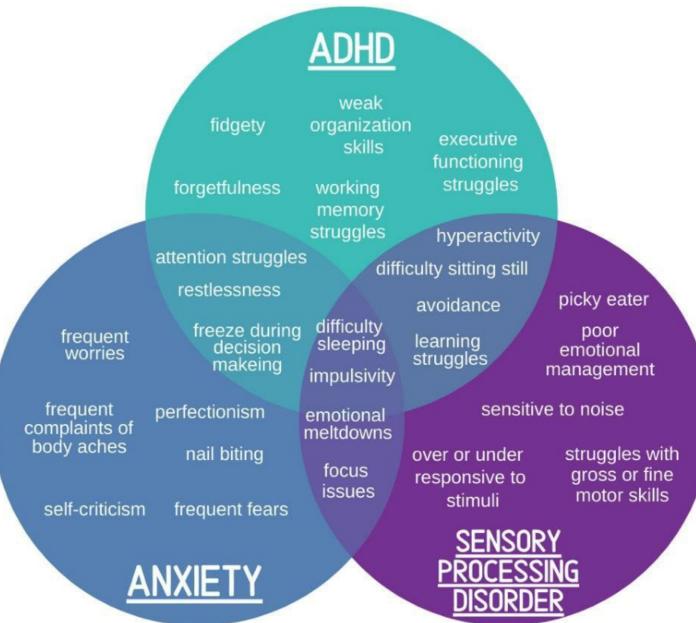
hitting

biting

can't sit still





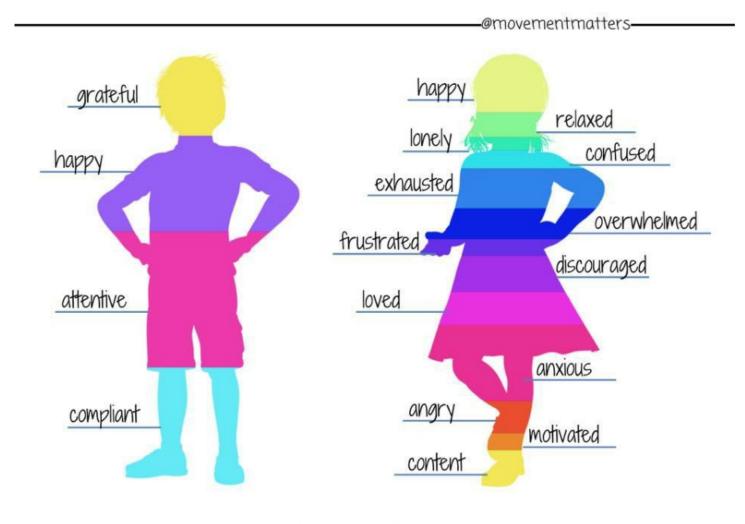




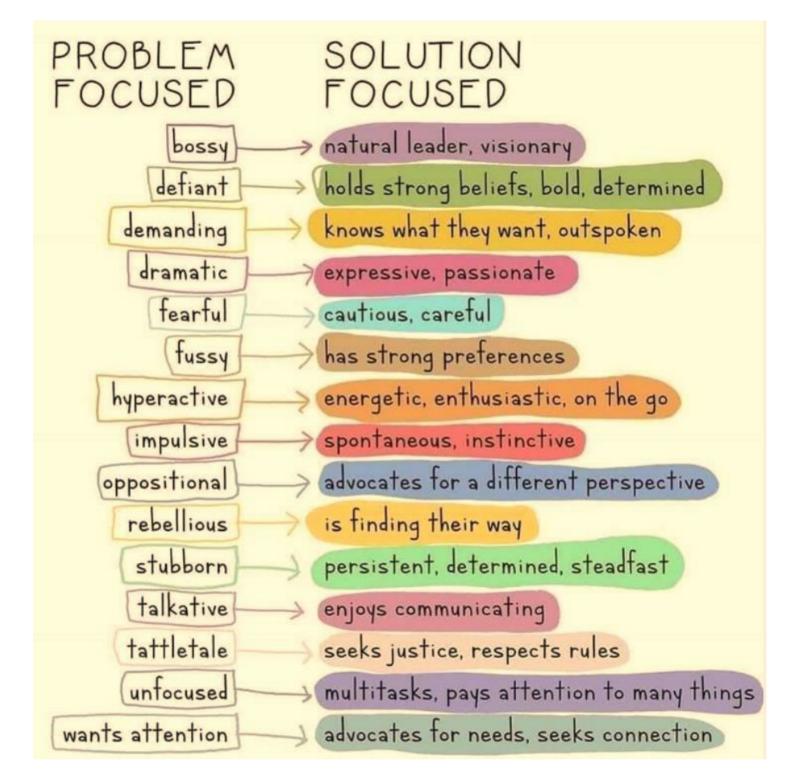
WE MIGHT EXPECT KIDS TO FEEL

VS.

HOW THEY MIGHT ACTUALLY FEEL



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ANXIETY IN THE CLASSROOM CAN LOOK LIKE

Nervous about eye contact

because I might be called on

Crying in the morning

due to separation anxiety

Afraid to use the bathroom

because of buttons & snaps

Not talking

because of selective mutism

Not eating lunch or snacks

because of stress hormones

Not answering if called on

because I freeze in panic







Defiance



Fear



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Lack of Focus



Aggression



Avoidance



Overplanning



Physical Symptoms



Sleep Struggles



Poor Testing

Anxiety can sound like



ANXIOUS CHILDRE

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what we may expect to see





sadness



fear



nervousness

what we may actually see:



deflance



irritability



difficulty sleeping



anger



WHAT DOES ANXIETY

LOOK LIKE?



BRAIN

- nervous
- anxious
- irritable

- angry
- excited
- hypersensitive

BODY

- tense muscles nauseous
- feeling warm
- sweaty quick breathing
 - feeling sick



BEHAVIOR



- aggression panic
- avoidance
- need to control
 crying
- verbal attacks
- meltdown

 - can't make a decision



Designing for users with anxiety



Do...

Don't...

give users enough time to complete an action



rush users or set impractical time limits



explain what will happen after completing a service



leave users confused about next steps or timeframes



make important information clear



leave users uncertain about the consequences of their actions



give users the support they need to complete a service



make support or help hard to access



let users check their answers before they submit them



leave users questioning what answers they gave







possible sources of STRESS IN CHILDREN

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Physiological:

sensory stressors, allergies, lack of sleep, poor nutrition, hormone changes, lack of physical activity

Physical:

injury, illness, sensory stressors in the environment

Thoughts:

anxious of change, new experiences, uncertain future, perception of self and others

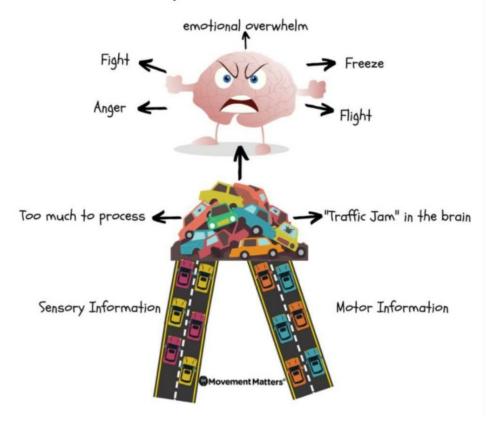
Social:

friendships, relationships, school anxiety, homework, family challenges

Movement Matters*



Anatomy of a MELTDOWN



what happens when we are

EMOTIONALLY FLOODED

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hippocampus (memory center) shuts down so child may not remember easily

TANTRUM vs. MELTDOWN

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related to a need not being met or not getting what they want

related to a physical/environmental trigger leading to overwhelm

can recover once need/want is met

takes much longer to recover



often unaware as to what triggered the behavior

can happen throughout lifetime

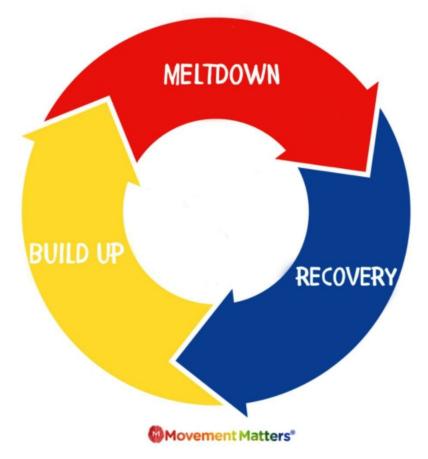
unrelated to a specific event occurring before

doesn't mean you are a bad parent doesn't mean you are a bad parent



PHASES OF A MELTDOWN

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Show RESPECT towards others and yourself.



Treat yourself with KINDRESS & COMPASSION, even & especially when life gets hard.



Follow your curiosities & learn! Try or create something new.



Remember That NO ONE IS Perfect.

DON'T COMPARE yourself to what you see in the media.



Focus on the things you have control can change





Create, Build. Bake, Garden. Do art.



Do more of what helps you feel good about

Look in the Mirror & tell yourself, "I love you."



DON't compare yourself with others.

You are unique!



Make choices that stay true to what you value.

> Laughi Play! Have fun!

Get Sillu!

practice healthy ways to cope with stress.

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F-ESteeM for kids



exercise

YOUR OWN

BEST FRIEND

Get to work on the chores & other responsibilities you have been putting off.

Practice

daily



FOCUS ON THE POSITIVES & BE OPTIMISTIC

HAVE A GROWTH MINDSET.

Say

affirmations.





Eat healthy food.

hygiene. Say "no" to things you are uncomfortable

with.



Resolve conflict peacefully & use I-Statements. ASK FOR HELP & SUPPORT





Remind yourself

that your bravery is stronger than your fear



Say what you want, need €



TALK ABOUT YOUR FEELINGS WITH SOMEONE YOU TRUST.















for your choices at school & at home.





Get enough

Sleep.













AUTOMATIC NEGATIVE THOUGHTS



WAYS TO CHALLENGE NEGATIVE THOUGHTS

What is a more helpful thought?

What is another possibility?

What would the people who care about me say?

What is the worst that could really happen?

If my friend had this thought, what would I tell them?

Can I be 100% sure this is true?

If the worst really did happen, what could I do to deal with it and who could help me?

What is the best possible outcome?



