





"Early childhood is an important time to nurture the development of resilience."

What do we know?

- For some children, difficult circumstances (e.g., the death of a parent, living in poverty or being in a natural disaster) can affect their development. Yet most children can successfully deal with these difficulties because they are resilient.
- Resilience is being able to adapt to difficult circumstances in a positive way.
- Resilience is not a personality trait: it varies depending on the duration, nature and accumulation of risk factors and depending on the support the child gets.
- Some children who show resilience in one aspect (e.g., school) may struggle in another (e.g., getting along with peers).
- When a child has limited access to the resources in his environment, the capacity to show resilience may be compromised, although the impact may vary greatly from one child to another.
- Early childhood is an important time to nurture the development of resilience by stimulating the emergence of children's individual competences and by supporting their parents, important actors in this learning.
- There are a number of factors that support the building of resilience. How effective they are depends on the child's age, personal resources and protection systems. These include:
 - Personal strengths: having good social skills and an easy-going personality.
 Being able to regulate one's emotions after a stressful event.
 - Social supports: having supportive friends, available and sensitive caregivers, and at least one warm and consistent relationship with an adult.
 - Factors such as the family having enough money, safe and stable schools, communities and neighbourhoods.
- A child's resilience is closely associated with his executive functions (e.g., memory, attention, being able to control impulses) and cognitive control. These skills help a child to adapt to changes in his environment caused by a stressful event.

Paying attention to...

What can be done?

- ... pregnancy and the early years.
- During pregnancy, have realistic expectations of how your life will be after birth.
- When you are in stressful situations, get the support you need to stay healthy and provide a nurturing environment for your child.
- Look for childcare with warm and consistent educators and keep a close connection with them.
- ... your child's age and development when adversity strikes.
- Resilience varies with age. For instance, your toddler may be adapting well to adversity by showing strong attachment to you. But your 5-year-old may cope better with good relationships with his peers.
- Recognize that if your child is irritable or if his play involves the traumatic event, he may need psychological help. See your family doctor for advice.
- ... your child's executive functioning. (See information sheet Executive functions: Help your child think before acting).
- Involve your child in activities such as specific computer-based training, and physical activity such as martial arts.
- Play games that involve taking turns, attention and memory.
- Set clear limits and rules to foster your child's self-control (e.g., ask your child to stay at the table until supper is over or ask him to complete a task).
- ... your own well-being and parenting behaviour during adversity.
- After a stressful event, try to restore a regular routine as soon as possible, keeping in mind that new routines may have to be established.
- Be physically and emotionally available to your child's reactions.
- Listen and let your child ask questions. Follow your child's lead and discuss the traumatic experience. If you find it difficult, seek help from a professional who knows about post-traumatic treatments.
- ... the type of interventions best suited for your child.
- Participate in interventions with your child to help your family regain a normal life.
- Find treatments that fit with your child's personality, development and culture.





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Information

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For a more in-depth understanding of resilience, consult our synthesis and experts' articles on this topic in the Encyclopedia on Early Childhood Development, available free of charge at www.child-encyclopedia.com.

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In this document, the masculine form is used merely to simplify the text. No discrimination is intended.





