



Problem-Solving Skills – Enhancing Children’s Resilience

Young children need support to develop skills and abilities that will help them solve problems, deal with conflict and bounce back from disappointment. These are life skills that build a child’s self-esteem, a sense of competence and contribute to social and emotional well-being. When children have relationships with responsive adults who model a calm, flexible approach to handling life’s challenges, they learn by example how to face their own frustrations and setbacks.

Critical Abilities and Resilience

Research shows several critical abilities that help us develop resilience:

- **Being in charge of our emotions** – keeping calm in stressful situations so we can express our feelings in a way that will help rather than hurt the situation;
- **Controlling our impulses** – stopping to think before we act, and finding ways to wait, even though we want something right now;
- **Analyzing the cause of problems** – figuring out the “root” of the problem;
- **Empathizing with others** – understanding what it’s like “to walk in their shoes;”
- **Being a “realistic” optimist** – seeing the situation “as it is” and at the same time, keeping a bright outlook by doing what we can to make the best of it;
- **Believing in our competence** – having faith in our ability to tackle life’s problems and bounce back;
- **Reaching out** – asking for help when we need it, offering assistance to others and taking opportunities that present themselves.

Tips to help children develop resilience

- *Talk “out loud” when facing daily challenges.* “I can’t get the lid off the paste jar. This is frustrating! I’m going to take a few deep breaths and try one more time. There! I did it. Sometimes we just need to calm down a bit when we are having trouble.”
- *Offer a different point of view.* Simon sighed and put the scissors back on the table: “I’m so stupid. I can’t even cut anything.” His mom gently replied, “You’re not stupid. Lots of kids have trouble using scissors at first. You just need a little practice. Remember how proud you felt when you practiced and learned to kick the soccer ball.”
- *Help children see that many disappointments and setbacks are temporary* and don’t have to affect their whole day. For example, when a child says, “I never get to play with Kalem. Now my whole day is ruined,” acknowledge his feelings, then gently help him gain perspective. “You really wanted to play with Kalem. It’s disappointing because you had so much fun together this morning. Let’s get you started on something else that will be fun.”
- *Regularly encourage children to talk about the events in their day.* Some children will initially focus only on the negative things that happened to them. Acknowledge the child’s feelings about the hard parts

of their day and then encourage them to look for the positive parts. Finding these “goodtime nuggets” is one way children can develop a sense of realistic optimism.

- *Give children plenty of opportunities to explore what’s causing the problem, how they feel about it and what they can do about it.* Initially, help them to identify the problem and think about possible solutions. “There is a problem here because you both want to play with the same toy. That’s making you feel pretty frustrated. Let’s think of some ideas to solve the problem.”
- *Step back.* Once you’ve given children structure and guidance to solve problems, it’s important to let them try out their solutions and see the results for themselves.
- *Model that making mistakes is simply part of the learning process.* Help them persevere in their problem-solving efforts by showing them that it often takes time and effort to find solutions that work.
- *Foster an “I can do it” attitude in children by giving them accurate and specific feedback* that describes their effort and accomplishment, e.g., “You decided to take turns with the fire truck. That’s a good solution. Now you both feel happy.”

For more information about promoting children’s resilience, visit www.reachinginreachingout.com.