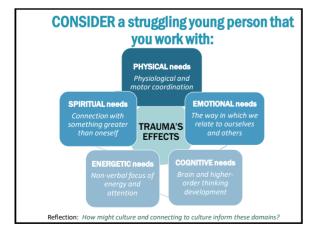




# Impacts on academic performance and social functioning

- Reduced cognitive capacity
- Sleep disturbance
- Poor concentration
- · Difficulties with memory
- Language delays
- Need for control
- Attachment difficulties
- Poor peer relationships
- Home destabilisation

(Calmer Classrooms, Downey, 2007)



# Unpredictability = RISK

- The need for power is all about building predictability!
- Brodie is familiar with adults yelling at him when he messes up so that's why he 'throws' the room – even though it is maladaptive.

It is predictable!!

### **Mirror Neurons**

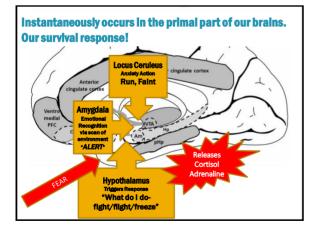
- Specialised brain cells that allow you to learn and empathise by observing the actions of another person
- · Ancient, pre-verbal systems of non-verbal communication
- Attachment co-regulation

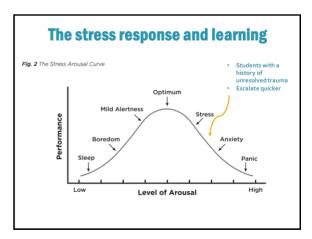
(Kohler et al., 2002)

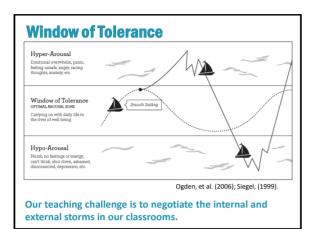
## **Evolutionary benefits** of negative emotions

- We DO have an evolutionary bias to the negative
- We notice angry faces in the crowd before happy ones
- We remember negative feedback before positive feedback
- We remember negative memories before positive memories

(Baumeister et al., 2001)







1. YOU are a *negative* person.

### **Brainbreaks**Strategles to use in your classroom



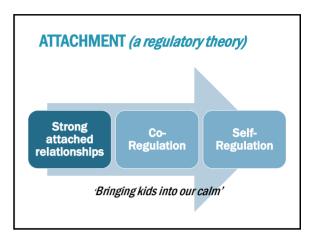
#### Brainbreaks:

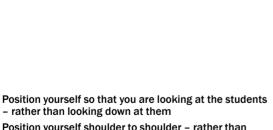
- Are short lesson 'interruptions' to enable a renewed focus on learning
- Take less than 4 minutes
- Build self-awareness and develop self-regulation
- Reinforce positive classroom behaviours
- Positive escalation to increase student energy if they are 'flat' OR
- Positive de-escalation to calm/centre students if they are escalated
- REFLECTION Are there any cultural connections that could be made through brainbreaks?

### **Evolutionary benefits of Positive Emotions**

- Enhances creativity and mental flexibility
- Improve immunity leading to lengthened life expectancy
- Opens us to take on new learning (Fredrickson, 2001)
- Positive emotions lift children up out of trauma's effects by 'undoing' the biological effect of negative emotions (Hughes, 2006)

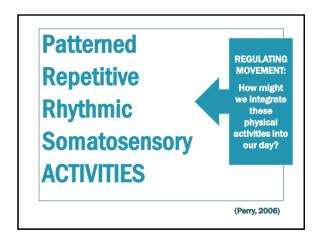






**Co-regulating students NON-verbally** 

- Position yourself shoulder to shoulder rather than facing them
- · Touch the work they are meant to complete
- Offer some healthy touch a high five, fist bump etc



2. We must prime the classroom with POSITIVE EMOTION.

# What do distracted people look like?

### **MINDFULNESS**

Mindfulness is a structured process of focusing the mind with three steps:

- 1. Focus your attention on a particular thing (i.e., the breath or the present moment)
- 2. Notice when your attention has wandered away
- 3. Bring your attention back

(Lea Waters, The Strength Switch, 2017)

### **Mental health**

Mindfulness has been associated with reduced:

- Depression
- Anxiety
- Stress
- Other mental health problems

#### And improved:

- Wellbeing
- Emotional regulation
- Vitality
- Sleep quality

Ref: Brown & Ryan, 2003; Hoffman et al. 2010; Ivanovski & Malhi , 2007, Shapiro et al. 2008.

## Guidelines for enlisting students in Mindfulness practice

- 1. Respect the class.
- 2. Let's brainstorm some agreements
- 3. OK alternatives?
- 4. Genuine appreciation

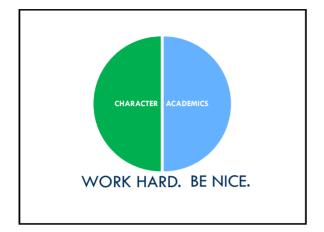
3. Build FOCUS by practicing mindfulness.

#### What are Values?

- Values are core aspects of a person's character.
- Values are enduring beliefs and attitudes that guide behaviours—both big and small.
- Knowing your values, and living in accordance with them, is a pathway towards a fulfilling and meaningful life.

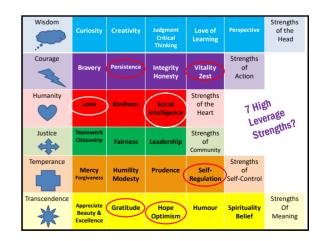
Why teach values—to vulnerable students?

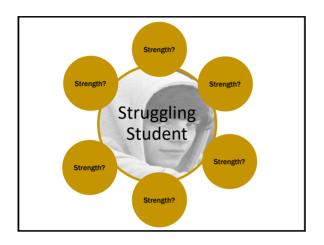
- Struggling students have not had opportunities to determine and articulate their values
- Values are the foundation of wellbeing
- You can use values in the triageconversation





4. Know your VALUES.





5. Use your **STRENGTHS**.

### SO...today we learned:



- 1. You are a negative person.
- 2. We must prime the classroom with positive emotion.
- 3. Build focus by practicing mindfulness.
- 4. Know your values.
- 5. Use your strengths.

