WHY IS PLAY IMPORTANT?

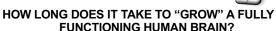
Eva de Gosztonyi, Neufeld Institute - Valérie Fortin, FNEC - Sarah Cleary, FNEC

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BRAIN DEVELOPMENT





AT LEAST 25 YEARS - IF ALL GOES WELL

MUCH LONGER, ESPECIALLY IF EXPERIENCING STRESS AND TRAUMA

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GROWING A GOOD BRAIN IS LIKE GROWING A DELICIOUS TOMATO -IT TAKES TIME IF YOU WANT A GOOD ONE.





LEFT HEMISPHERE

- · learns facts · focus is on
- details and rules wants the
- answer



RIGHT HEMISPHERE

- looks at the whole picture
- makes sense of a lot of details
- considers the context

RIGHT HEMISPHERE REQUIRES **EXPERIENCES NOT INFORMATION TO DEVELOP**



AND SO THE NEED FOR PLAY-LOTS OF PLAY

Play and the Brain

SELF REGULATION - Pre-Frontal Cortex

Self-regulation skills were better in those children who were allowed to play without interruption.

When children are engaged in a play activity they stay selectively focused on the situation at present, tune out distractions, and hold the information in their heads.

This then allows children to develop the capacity to: reflect, look, listen, and feel before acting on primary emotional urges.

Rough and tumble play - where children "play fight" builds the capacity to read social signals and manage one's behaviour and urges.

Losing the Space to Play

David Elkind in the Power of Play

- over the past two decades, children have lost twelve hours of free time a week, including eight hours of unstructured play and outdoor activities.
- free unstructured play, spontaneous pickup games, and self-initiated dramatic play, are replaced by digital devices

Stuart Brown on the Status of Play (Encyclopedia of Play Science)

- outdoor play has decreased by 71% in one generation in both the US and the UK.

ESCALATING DIAGNOSES OF CHILDHOOD DEPRESSION AND ADHD HAS PARALLELED THE LOSS OF PLAY

Why is Play important?

Implications for Educators

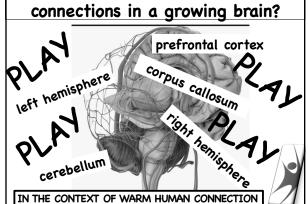
- > Despite early literacy programmes for preschoolers in the UK, children's reading skills are some of the lowest in Europe. Clouder 2003
- > Young children who attended academic preschools displayed more test anxiety. less creativity and viewed school more negatively than did kids who attended play-base preschools. Elkind 2007

PLAY PROGRAMS THE BRAIN'S PROBLEM-SOLVING NETWORKS

- it is playful activity, not stimulation or instruction, that makes a positive difference in brain development
- PLAY BUILDS THE BRAIN THAT CAN THEN BE USED TO RECEIVE INSTRUCTION OR **SOLVE PROBLEMS**
- the most impressive brain growth happens when play is in the context of WARM HUMAN CONNECTION

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What does it take to build all the



PLAY and EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING

Play preserves **PSYCHOLOGICAL HEALTH** and **EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING** by allowing **EMOTIONS** to be expressed and worked through.



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EMOTION needs to be **EXPRESSED** to preserve healthy functioning and wellbeing

EMOTIONS ARE SUPPOSED TO RISE UP AND FLOW THROUGH OUR CHILDREN.

THEIR EXISTENCE IS NOT A PROBLEM. THOUGH THEY MAY BE THE CAUSE OF MANY PROBLEMS.

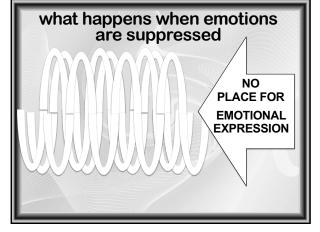
THREE PRIMARY EMOTIONS EXPERIENCED IN THE **FACE OF SEPARATION** THESE **PURSUIT EMOTIONS** ARE INTENSE AND USUALLY facing **FELT ONE AT A SEPARATION** TIME FRUSTRATION **ALARM**

THESE EMOTIONS CAN DISPLACE ONE ANOTHER, BUT THEY ARE STILL EXPERIENCED. AND SO THEY WILL BE EXPRESSED, BUT AT **ANOTHER TIME AND PLACE**

SYMPATHETIC NERVOUS SYSTEM ACTIVATION

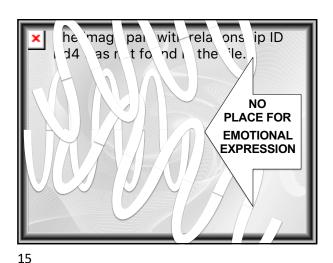
Cortisol – increase blood sugar –
suppress immune system
Adrenaline – increases heart and
respiratory rate
Norepinephrine – responsible for
vigilant concentration
Growth Hormone – increases glucose

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PLAY and EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING

When children are "stirred up" emotionally, their play can reflect themes they are struggling with.

It is how they can make sense of all the emotions they are experiencing.

In Play, pictures are drawn, structures are made, and games are engaged in to allow EMOTIONS TO COME OUT in a way that feels "safer".

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EMOTION-BASED PLAY

Play is like a release valve – the emotion can move through.

ALARM at play

- · playing with monsters
- being the monster
- scary stories (one step removed)
- · pretending to be scared
- ❖ playing "disaster"
- playing hospital/being sick

EMOTION-BASED PLAY

Play is a place to process their internal world

FACING SEPARATION in play

- playing dead
- playing the orphan
- hide and seek games
- fairy tales where children are lost or face separation

"It is through play that children get to imagine how they will survive in the face of adversity." Hannah Beach

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EMOTION-BASED PLAY

FRUSTRATION at play

- ❖ Playing out the impulses to make things work
 - > construction play blocks, Lego, etc.
 - puzzles
 - making things perfect
 - > organizing and orchestrating
- Playing out the impulses to attack
 - > destroying & demolishing.
 - > hitting and throwing
 - kicking & screaming
 - play fighting
 - > war games, attacking games

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The Healing Power of Play

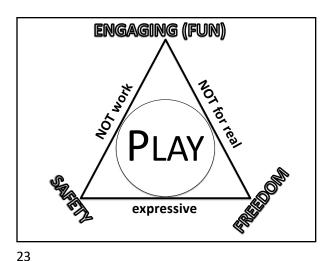
- CAN **SOFTEN** THE DEFENSES AND HELP GET **TEARS** UNSTUCK
- provides the SAFETY from the repercussions of emotional expression
- \bullet enables the emotional MOVEMENT that is the essential for healing and recovery
- spontaneous **RE-PLAY** provides for emotional discharge, resolution and neural resetting
- inspires with alpha power and STRENGTH



Gerard Jones: "Children crave fantasy violence for many reasons, but one reason they so often crave it raw, loud and angry is that they need it to be strong enough to match and master their anxiety and anger."

"It allows them to master troubling ideas until those ideas are become familiar and lose their power."

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Why is Play important?

TYPES OF PLAY

- spontaneous / organized play
- · object play / imaginary play
- solitary play / social play
- rough-and-tumble play / co-operative play

Typical Play-THINGS

- · playing with objects
- · playing with movement
- playing with the voice
- playing with symbols (art, music, words)
- · playing with identities and roles
- playing via imagination and fantasy
- playing with words and meanings
- playing with ideas

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• playing with emotions and feelings

PROVIDE PLAY MATERIALS

>TOYS

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- CRAFT MATERIALS (TP ROLLS AND ELASTICS, STRING, THREAD ETC. ETC.)
- ➤ ITEMS FROM NATURE STICKS, LEAVES, PEBBLES
- > PLAY DOH (MAKE YOUR OWN)
- > PAPER AND CRAYONS

Having invitations to play, with materials 'out on display' primes their curiosity and opens the way to their imagination



You can build your own set of tools to build with with what you have at home:

- ✓ Clothespins
- ✓ Craft sticks of different lengths
- √ Wood cooking spoons
- √ Spatulas
- ✓ Wing flap clips
- √ Large paper clips
- ✓ Toilet paper rolls✓ Yarn and scissors



Drawing

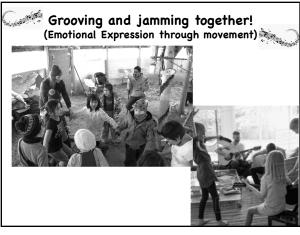
Painting

Painting

PLAY WITH THEM

- **>** Singing
 - . Happy, Sad, Mad, Excited
- ➤ Dancing
 - Slow, Fast, Happy, Sad, Mad, Excited
- ➤ Miming and Dress-up
 - ❖ Being scary being scared
 - ❖ Being a monster super hero
- Drawing
 - * All kinds lots of emotion
- ➤ Building and Imagining
- **➤** Board Games and Puzzles

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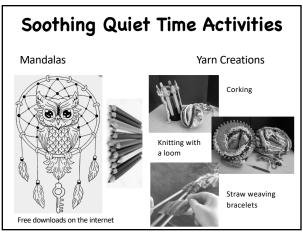


• Dress-up play, Creating a Puppet Show

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Why is Play important? April 6, 2020

