



# Nurturing Early Childhood Mental Health

Birth to Age 6

## What is early childhood mental health?

Young children's mental health includes the ability to:

- Form close and secure relationships with others
- Understand and manage their emotions
- Feel safe to learn and explore their environment

Early mental health impacts all areas of a child's life now and in the future.

1319 Colony Street, Saskatoon, SK S7N 2Z1

Bus. 306.651.4300

Fax. 306.651.4301

[www.skprevention.ca](http://www.skprevention.ca)

saskatchewan  
**prevention**institute  
our goal is **healthy** children

## **Why is early childhood mental health important?**

A child with good mental health will develop skills that will help him or her be healthy throughout life. These skills also help to prepare a child for school. Early skills for mental health include:

- Making sense of and controlling emotions
- Controlling impulses
- Understanding other people's emotions and expressions
- Forming secure attachments to caregivers
- Actively exploring the environment
- Developing and fostering a sense of curiosity
- Developing social skills
- Learning how to communicate with others
- Coping with changes and new environments
- Understanding and accepting differences among people

saskatchewan  
**preventioninstitute**  
our goal is **healthy** children

RESOURCE 8-001    07/2010

## **As a parent or caregiver what is your role?**

Young children are completely dependent on their caregiver(s). A young child's mental health develops based on experiences and relationships. New research is showing that caregivers have a significant impact on their child's mental health.

## **How can you help your young child develop good mental health?**

- Be positive and consistent with your child
- Learn to understand what your child is communicating through his voice and body language and respond to him appropriately
- Comfort your child when she is upset
- Spend time playing with your child and allow him to lead the play often
- Look in your child's eyes and wonder what he is thinking and feeling
- Be engaged and present when you are caring for your child
- Protect your child and take charge when necessary
- Affectionately and appropriately touch your child often
- Encourage your child to explore her environment
- Teach your child about his emotions
- Let your child develop relationships with other safe adults in your community