WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO BE RESILIENT?

To be resilient means to be able to “spring back” into shape after being bent, stretched, or pressed. To be emotionally resilient means to be able to spring back emotionally after suffering through difficult and stressful times in one’s life. Stressed people experience a flood of powerful negative emotions which may include anger, anxiety, and depression. Some people remain trapped in these negative emotions long after the stressful events that caused them have passed. Emotionally resilient people, on the other hand, are able to bounce back to their normal emotional state.

Emotional resilience is important to cultivate and develop because we live in a world that is constantly changing. We don’t always have control over what happens to us or around us. While this is always true, we are all experiencing this truth on a grand scale as we adjust to a very different world during the COVID-19 pandemic. Viewing this as an opportunity to strengthen your resilience is a great way to find a positive during what, for many people, is a trying time.

Healthy Mind Platter

One way to work on developing your resilience is to consider The Healthy Mind Platter. The Healthy Mind Platter was developed by Dr. David Rock and Dr. Daniel Siegel, who were inspired by the new Choose My Plate alternative to the Food Pyramid. The concept behind the Healthy Mind Platter is that our brains need different types of activities to function optimally, just like our bodies need different types of nutrients from different types of foods. The idea is that our brains need to engage in each of the seven mental activities each day to be able to function optimally and build resiliency. Take a look at the back of this page to learn about the seven different mental activities, reflect on what you are already doing, and consider what you could start doing to make your mind as healthy as possible!

Help Is Available

Sometimes people have more challenges “bouncing back” than others. Reaching out for help and support can be a crucial part of increasing your ability to move forward with resilience. Below are some resources that can help if you or someone you know is struggling:

**Counseling Center**
360-650-3164
counseling.wwu.edu
Provides private counseling sessions, therapeutic groups, and educational workshops such as the weekly Wellness Wednesdays workshops.

**Prevention and Wellness Services**
360-650-2993
pws.wwu.edu
Supports the health and well-being of Western students through wellness outreach programs, as well as direct services around the issues of substance abuse, surviving sexual assault, and making healthy choices regarding sexuality.

**Disability Access Center**
360-650-3083
disability.wwu.edu
Advances the education of people with disabilities at Western by identifying and removing barriers toward the realization of a fully inclusive campus.

**WWU Campus Well**
www.campuswell.com/resources or phone app
A website covering a variety of college wellness issues, including stress, sleep, mental health, and more. The link listed here takes you to WWU-specific resources.

**Crisis Text Line**
Text HELLO to 741741
crisistextline.org
A national, free, and anonymous service available 24/7 that offers a nonjudgmental place to work through a crisis with a volunteer crisis counselor.
### WHAT’S ON YOUR HEALTHY MIND PLATTER?

In the table below, please consider each of the categories from the Healthy Mind platter. For each category, please list at least three things that you already do to support that category of wellness, as well as at least three things you do not currently do but could try doing to support that category of wellness.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>What it looks like:</th>
<th>Examples:</th>
<th>I already do:</th>
<th>I could also try:</th>
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</thead>
</table>
| Focus Time     | When we closely focus on tasks in a goal-oriented way, taking on challenges that make deep connections in the brain. | • Doing homework  
• Working on a puzzle  
• Creating a piece of art/music/dance/writing |              |                  |
| Play Time      | When we allow ourselves to be spontaneous or creative, playfully enjoying novel experiences, which helps make new connections in the brain. | • Trying a new hobby  
• Playing a game  
• Trying a new art form |              |                  |
| Connecting Time| When we connect with other people, ideally in person, or take time to appreciate our connection to the natural world around us, richly activating the brain’s relational circuitry. | • Talking to a friend  
• Zoom “party”  
• Taking a nature walk |              |                  |
| Physical Time  | When we move our bodies, aerobically if possible, which strengthens the brain in many ways. | • Working out  
• Playing a physical sport  
• Dancing |              |                  |
| Time In        | When we quietly reflect internally, focusing on sensations, images, feelings and thoughts, helping to better integrate the brain. | • Journaling  
• Meditation  
• Mindfulness exercises |              |                  |
| Down Time      | When we are non-focused, without any specific goal, and let our mind wander or simply relax, which helps our brain recharge. | • Watching TV/movies  
• Playing video games  
• Reading for leisure |              |                  |
| Sleep Time     | When we give the brain the rest it needs to consolidate learning and recover from the experiences of the day. | • Having a bedtime routine  
• Going to bed at the same time each night |              |                  |