Stress bucket activity

Outcome	Young people better understand the impact of stress and how to use healthy coping strategies to manage their stress levels.
Time	10-20mins
Equipment	 A large goal/bag/bucket that can fit multiple balls in but is not large enough to fit all the balls/beanbags. Balls or beanbags (varying sizes work well for this activity). Enough objects to fill the goal/bag/bucket. Cones or chalk to mark out the start line. Timer, clock or stopwatch.
Set-up (see example below)	 Place a bag/bucket or upturned goal at one end of the area. Create a start line at the other end of the area. Spread out the different sized balls/beanbags by the start line.

Instructions		
1)	Explain: The balls/beanbags represent different stresses - things that make us worry (friendships, exams, bullying, social media). The goal/bag/bucket represents our stress bucket.	
2)	Ask: ⁶⁶ Is anyone comfortable sharing an example what may fill up their stress bucket? ⁶⁹ Participants to take a ball/beanbag as they give examples and stand by the start line. If needed, ask players to help others by providing another example.	
3)	Explain: When the timer starts players will take in turns moving (run, hop, walk) to the stress bucket at the other side of the area. Place your stress ball/beanbag in the bucket/bag/goal. Then return to the start line to tag the next player.	
4)	Time how long it takes for the bucket to overflow. Once no more balls/beanbags can fit in the bucket, stop the clock. Explain: As our stress bucket fills up, it represents when we feel overwhelmed.	
5)	Reset the game.	

6) Ask: ⁶⁶What helps you to deal with stress or manage those feelings?

Depending on the group, you could share an example - exercising, talking to someone, pets, mindfulness...

7) For Round 2, **select** a player to act as a "healthy coping strategy."

Explain: They represent all the positive things that the group shared about how to manage our feeling of stress.

They will start at the same line and move (run, hop, walk) to the bucket to let some of the stress out. They can take 1 ball/beanbag at a time and bring it back to the start.

The rest of the group will continue to drop the different sized stress balls/beanbags into the bucket.

8) Start Round 2. **Time** how long it takes for the stress to overflow OR stop the game if the bucket doesn't overflow.

Explain: By using healthy coping strategies, things that help us to manage our stress, our bucket took longer to overflow or didn't overflow

Adaptations/extension

Explain: We can also adopt unhealthy coping strategies, which don't help us manage our stress levels (e.g. eating unhealthily, over-exercising, mindless scrolling on social media or not getting enough sleep).

• You could demonstrate this by asking a young person to move to/from the bucket but not to remove any balls from the bucket. Unhealthy coping strategies don't release stress so our bucket continues to fill up.

Key messages/ reflection questions

Explain:

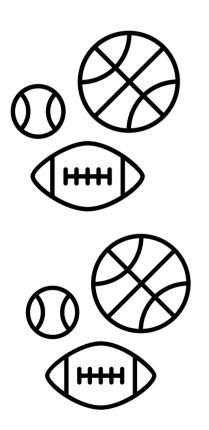
- We all have different sized buckets/containers as our ability to cope with stresses varies.
- We display different signs when we feel stressed. We may feel physical symptoms or change how we behave.
- It is important to think about how we can support ourselves and others to manage stress.

Start each round with the balls behind the line. Get participants to take a ball as they give examples of a stress or something that makes them worry.

Use a start line or create one using cones or chalk.

Use a bucket, bag, or upturned goal.

Ensure that it is small enough that it will overflow at with all the balls in it.



Players move one at a time to place ball (stress) in the bucket. Run/walk/hop back to tag the next player.

In Round 2, introduce a player who will hop/walk to the bucket to remove a stress and bring it back to the start.