Adversity and high levels of stress in early childhood can have a negative impact throughout a person's life. Stress in the very young may affect a child's health, behavior, and ability to learn. In particular, high levels of toxic stress can have a negative impact on brain development (Sciaraffa, 2018). However, resilience allows young children the capacity to recover from significant challenges that threaten their stability, viability, or development (Masten, 2013.). The role of the adults in supporting resilience in young children is critical as it helps to cope with stress caused by challenging situations.

We are looking for manuscripts that focus on different aspects of resilience in early childhood. The following include possible topics but it is not an exclusive list:

- Pandemics
- Trauma
- Divorce
- Homelessness
- Domestic Violence
- Natural Disasters
- Child Abuse (Physical, Sexual, Emotional, and Neglect)
- Toxic Stress
- Poverty
- Malnutrition
- Food Insecurities
- Immigration status of families
- Substance Abuse
- Mindfulness Approaches
- Strategies to promote resilience
- Death

Please send your submission by September 15, 2020 to editor@seca.info.

For more information please contact Mari Riojas-Cortez, Ph.D., Editor Dimensions of Early Childhood at editor@seca.info.
