



Backpack Connection Series

About this Series

The Backpack Connection Series was created by TACSEI to provide a way for teachers and parents/caregivers to work together to help young children develop social emotional skills and reduce challenging behavior. Teachers may choose to send a handout home in each child's backpack when a new strategy or skill is introduced to the class. Each Backpack Connection handout provides information that helps parents stay informed about what their child is learning at school and specific ideas on how to use the strategy or skill at home.

The Pyramid Model



The Pyramid Model is a framework that provides programs with guidance on how to promote social emotional competence in all children and design effective interventions that support young children who might have persistent challenging behavior. It also provides practices to ensure that children with social emotional delays receive intentional teaching. Programs that implement the Pyramid Model are eager to work together with families to meet every child's individualized learning and support needs. To learn more about the Pyramid Model, please visit ChallengingBehavior.org.

More Information

More information and resources on this and other topics are available on our website, ChallengingBehavior.org.



ChallengingBehavior.org

How to Help Your Child Understand and Label Emotions

Brooke Brogle, Alyson Jiron & Jill Giacomir

You can help your child expand her emotional vocabulary by teaching her words for different feelings. Once she knows and understands these words you can help her to label her own feelings and the feelings of others. For example, do you remember a time when your child had a meltdown at the grocery store or other public place? Perhaps you tried soothing your child by telling her to "calm down" and felt confused and unsure of what to do next when she continued the tantrum. Next time you can better help your child understand and deal with the emotions she is feeling by saying, "You look sad and disappointed. Sometimes I feel that way too. I wonder what we can do to feel better?" Teaching your child about her emotions can be a fun and rewarding experience and prevent challenging behavior from occurring in the first place.



Try This at Home

- Simply state how your child is feeling. "You look really excited! I see your eyes are big and your mouth is open."
- State how others are feeling, "Wow, that little boy is really mad. I see he is crying and making fists with his hands. I wonder why?"
- State how you are feeling. "I am really frustrated that the lawn mower is broken. I think I'm going to take a break and come up with some solutions to this problem."
- Use books as teaching tools. There is a huge selection of children's books that focus on emotional literacy. Visit <http://csefel.vanderbilt.edu/resources/strategies.html#list> where you will find a book list, book activities and other resources for teaching emotional literacy.

The Bottom Line

Children with a strong emotional vocabulary:

- Tolerate frustration better
- Get into fewer fights
- Engage in less destructive behavior
- Are healthier
- Are less lonely
- Are less impulsive
- Are more focused
- Have greater academic achievement

Practice at School

Talk with your child's teachers to see how they are teaching your child about emotions at school. Many emotions are seen and experienced at school. With adult help, children are taught how emotions look and feel on their bodies. Through books and real experiences, teachers show that a child looks sad because he is crying or mad because her fists are tight. As children begin to recognize what emotions look like, they can begin to manage their own emotions and show empathy toward others.

Reproduction of this document is encouraged. Permission to copy is not required.

This publication was produced by the Technical Assistance Center on Social Emotional Intervention (TACSEI) for Young Children funded by the Office of Special Education Programs (OSEP), U.S. Department of Education (H326B070002) and updated by the National Center for Pyramid Model Innovations also funded by OSEP (H326B170003). The views expressed do not necessarily represent the positions or policies of the Department of Education, July 2013/January, 2018.





Backpack Connection Series

About this Series

The Backpack Connection Series was created by TACSEI to provide a way for teachers and parents/caregivers to work together to help young children develop social emotional skills and reduce challenging behavior. Teachers may choose to send a handout home in each child's backpack when a new strategy or skill is introduced to the class. Each Backpack Connection handout provides information that helps parents stay informed about what their child is learning at school and specific ideas on how to use the strategy or skill at home.

The Pyramid Model

The Pyramid Model is a framework that provides programs with guidance on how to promote social emotional competence in all children and design effective interventions that support young children who might have persistent challenging behavior. It also provides practices to ensure that children with social emotional delays receive intentional teaching. Programs that implement the Pyramid Model are eager to work together with families to meet every child's individualized learning and support needs. To learn more about the Pyramid Model, please visit ChallengingBehavior.org.

More Information

More information and resources on this and other topics are available on our website, ChallengingBehavior.org.



ChallengingBehavior.org

How to Use Visual Schedules to Help Your Child Understand Expectations

Alyson Jiron, Brooke Brogde & Jill Giacomini

Adults often use calendars, grocery lists, and "to do" lists to help complete tasks and enhance memory. Children as young as 12 months can also benefit from these kinds of tools and reminders. Often, children do not respond to adult requests because they don't actually understand what is expected of them. When a child doesn't understand what he or she is supposed to do and an adult expects to see action, the result is often challenging behavior such as tantrums, crying or aggressive behavior. A child is more likely to be successful when he is told specifically what he should do rather than what he should not do. A visual (photographs, pictures, charts, etc.) can help to communicate expectations to young children and avoid challenging behavior. Unlike verbal instructions, a visual provides the child with a symbol that helps the child to see and understand words, ideas, and expectations. Perhaps best of all, a visual schedule keeps the focus on the task at hand and negotiation about tasks is not provided as an option.



Visual schedules (activity steps through pictures) can be used at home to teach routines such as getting ready for school. These types of schedules teach children what is expected of them and reminds them what they should be doing.

When you create a visual schedule, the CHILD should be able to use the schedule to answer the following questions: (1) What am I supposed to be doing? (2) How do I know that I am making progress? (3) How do I know when I am done? (4) What will happen next?

Try This at Home

- Include your child in the creation of the visual schedule as much as possible. Let your child draw the pictures or take photos of your child doing the activity. Children LOVE seeing themselves in photos. You can also ask your child's teacher for help with creating a visual schedule.
- Remember! Following a visual schedule is a skill that children need to learn. You can teach your child how to do this by referring to the schedule often.
- Allow your child to remove the photo of an activity once the activity is done. We all loving checking things off our list!
- Choose a difficult time of day (i.e. getting ready for school, bedtime, etc.) to begin. Once it becomes routine, you can easily expand the visual schedule to include your entire day.

Practice at School

Visual schedules are used to show a clear beginning, middle and end. Visuals empower children to become independent and encourage participation. At school, visual schedules can be used to show a daily routine, a sequence of activities to be completed or the steps in an activity. Visuals can also help a child remember classroom rules or other expectations without adult reminders.

The Bottom Line

Visual schedules can bring you and your child closer together, reduce power struggles and give your child confidence and a sense of control. Visual schedules greatly limit the amount of "no's" and behavior corrections you need to give throughout the day, since your child can better predict what should happen next.



Reproduction of this document is encouraged. Permission to copy is not required.

This publication was produced by the Technical Assistance Center on Social Emotional Intervention (TACSEI) for Young Children funded by the Office of Special Education Programs (OSEP), U.S. Department of Education (H3248070002) and updated by the National Center for Pyramid Model Innovations also funded by OSEP (H3248170003). The views expressed do not necessarily represent the positions or policies of the Department of Education, July 2013/January, 2018.

