



Children's Behaviors Stretch Across the ELOF Domains



| | CENTRAL DOMAINS | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|--|-------------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| | APPROACHES TO LEARNING | SOCIAL AND EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT | LANGUAGE AND LITERACY | COGNITION | PERCEPTUAL, MOTOR, AND PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT |
| ▲ INFANT/ TODDLER DOMAINS | Approaches to Learning | Social and Emotional Development | Language and Communication | Cognition | Perceptual, Motor, and Physical Development |
| PRESCHOOLER DOMAINS | Approaches to Learning | Social and Emotional Development | Language and Communication | Mathematics Development | Perceptual, Motor, and Physical Development |
| | | | Literacy | Scientific Reasoning | |

Children's Behaviors Stretch Across the ELOF Domains





- Approaches to Learning
 - Emotional and Behavioral Self-Regulation (Infant/Toddler & Preschool)
- Social and Emotional Development
 - Relationships with Adults (Infant/Toddler)
 - Emotional Functioning (Preschool)
- Language and Communication
 - Attending and Understanding (Infant/Toddler)
 - Vocabulary (Preschool)

Framework for Effective Practice Supporting school readiness for all children





Framework for Effective Practice Supporting school readiness for all children

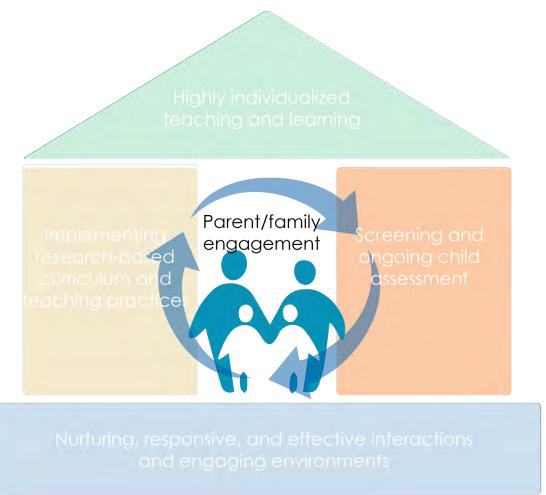




Nurturing, responsive, and effective interactions and engaging environments

Framework for Effective Practice Supporting school readiness for all children







Objectives

- Explain the importance of children's behavior as communication
- Analyze and interpret the meaning of children's behaviors
- Cover strategies that address children's behaviors and build a supportive learning environment

Behavior



What is the behavior?

 What do you believe about young children and their behavior?

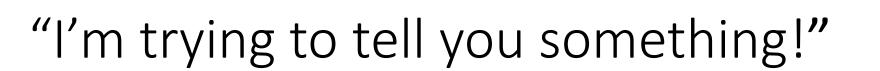


You Can't Not Communicate



 All behavior is a form of communication and has meaning

 Children give us cues to help us understand what they want to communicate long before they have words











Behavior



Every communicative behavior can be described by its form and function.

- Form vs. Function
 - Form: the behavior used to communicate
 - What is the behavior?
 - Function: the reason behind the communicative behavior
 - What is the purpose of the behavior from the child's perspective?



Forms of Communication

- Crying
- Cooing
- Reaching for caregiver
- Kicking their legs
- Gaze aversion (looking away)
- Squealing
- Biting
- Tantrums
- Pointing
- Smiling
- Pulling adult
- Clapping
- Words
- Jumping





Functions of Communication

- Obtain an object, activity, person
- Request help
- Initiate social interaction
- Request information
- Seek sensory stimulation
- Escape demands
- Escape activity
- Avoid a person
- Escape sensory stimulation
- Express emotion
- Express pain or illness



Form and Function













Form and Function

 A single form of behavior may serve multiple functions

 Multiple forms of behavior may serve a single function



Behavior Has Meaning



Why is it important to understand children's behaviors?

Children feel valued and important

Children feel like competent and confident communicators

 Children learn to communicate their intentions, feelings, and emotions

Behavior Has Meaning



Why is it important to understand children's behaviors?

Adults build nurturing and responsive relationships with children

Adults pause before they react

Adults determine what skills we need to teach children

Behavior Has Meaning: Scenario



Mom has left five-month-old Jenna in center care for the first time. It's been a rough two weeks so far for mom, baby, and the caregivers. When mom leaves, Jenna bursts into tears and screams. She only calms down when held by a teacher. Whenever they need to put her down, she immediately starts crying.

What might Jenna's behavior be telling us?

- What is the form?
- What might be the function?

Behavior Has Meaning: Scenario



- What can we do?
 - Observe Jenna's behaviors before she gets upset
 - Pause and reflect on what Jenna is trying to communicate
 - Communicate with Jenna's parents about strategies used at home to soothe her



Behavior Has Meaning: Video Example 1











Children Who Are Dual Language Learners





During free play, Lucia wanders around the room. She stands and watches children play for a few minutes, but doesn't join in their play. Lucia doesn't stay at circle time longer than a few minutes and doesn't respond when asked to come back to circle time. What does her behavior mean? Is she acting this way because she doesn't understand what the expectations are during activities and in circle time? How do you know?

Children Who Are Dual Language Learners ... 15-Min In-Service



Talk with families to learn common words used at home

 Have families visit the classroom to become familiar with the routines and expectations

Build the children's strengths and interests into the curriculum

Interact with the child during classroom routines to help them engage



Be a "Behavior Has Meaning" Detective







Review





