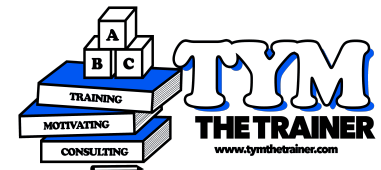


# Positive Guidance and Discipline

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# Working with Difficult Children

- 10 strategies for difficult children
- Teach diversity and acceptance with all children
- Creates an anti-bias atmosphere
- Increases your knowledge as a teacher and caregiver



# Having Structure and Schedules

- All children benefit from structure
- Successful classrooms develop a posted schedule and they follow it. This helps children know what is expected of them and allows time to prepare for change
- Prepare children for unusual change when you can
- Talk about any different events for the day. Use pictures to help them understand
- Give as much warning as possible when you can

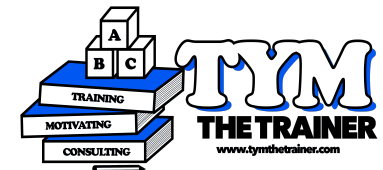
# Picture Cues

- Children of all ages respond well to picture cues
- Using pictures takes the pressure off of having to listen to get information
- Pictures activate different parts of the brain
- Pictures bypass the language process, which may or may not be impaired
- Use pictures of children in your classroom, example would be hand washing
- Promotes literacy development



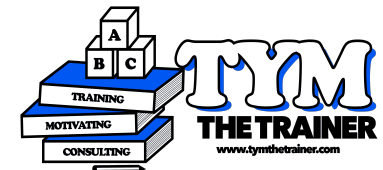
# Process vs. Product

- Focus on the activity and all that can be learned from it, try not to worry about what the finished product will look like
- Focus on sensory activities such as putting hands in rice or playing with play-dough, rather than a colorful art project
- Educate your parents on Process



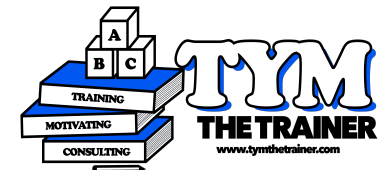
# Vocabulary through Experience

- Teach an appropriate and modified curriculum
- Most children work best with themed based
- Vocabulary is learned best with hands on experiences
- Some children will need to practice for a longer period of time
- Remember emotional words



# Literacy Activities

- Research shows that children with behavior issues have a greater risk of reading difficulties, prevention is essential!
- Be consistent and persistent about teaching alphabet knowledge and phonological awareness
- Books should be made available every day
- Play sound games at circle time, during water play, and on the playground



# Repetition!

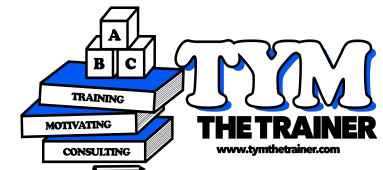
- All children benefit from repetition, children with behavior issues **MUST** have it. Children will benefit from this exposure
- Read the same books every day for a week
- Sing the same songs for a month
- Children will benefit from the feelings of success they will gain by being able to learn something well.





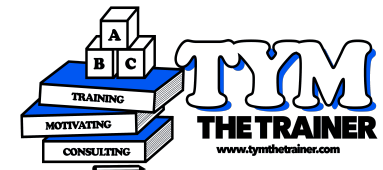
# Access and Output

- Consider how your children access their environment
- Are there physical limitations to the access of some equipment in your room?
- Output, or how a child responds should also be considered
- If a child cannot talk, is shy, or has limited language, provide pictures for them to point at
- Communicate with child's therapist often



# Music

- Use music as a learning tool
- Teachers own voices are the best, but you can also use CD's
- Use music to teach new skills
- Music is especially important for children with special needs because it bypasses language and other skills that require heavy neurological programming



# Child Directed Time

- Most important, allow time for children to self direct
- Follow their lead
- Talk to children about items they find interesting
- This builds vocabulary and confidence



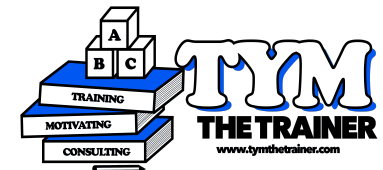
# Tips for transitions

- Transitions are very hard on children. Provide the children with transitions that are routine and predictable
- Many children with behaviors have limited understanding and difficulties expressing emotion and social skills
- Use lots of visuals
- Follow schedules!



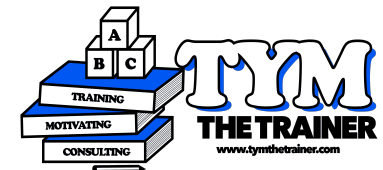
# Factors that cause children to act out

- Emotional
- Family
- Classroom
- Physical
- Learning Difficulties
- Environment



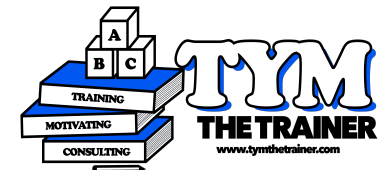
# Emotional Factors

- Temperament
- Anger
- Defiance
- Assertiveness
- Frustration
- Anxiety
- Fears
- Boredom
- Overstimulation
- Need for attention
- Jealousy
- Low self esteem



# Family

- Inadequate limit setting
- Overly controlling discipline
- Sibling rivalry
- Demanding work schedules
- Excessive work-related travel
- Relocation of home or school
- Divorce
- Serious illness or death
- Substance abuse
- Domestic violence



# Classroom

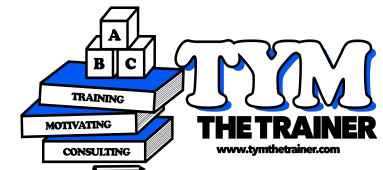
- Too many children
- Excessive noise and stimulation
- Lack of DAP
- Poor classroom organization, clutter, too many toys
- Competitive or violent games
- An environment where NO is overused
- Lack of clearly stated and enforced rules





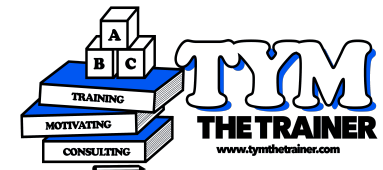
# Physical

- Poor nutrition
- Hunger
- Fatigue
- Illness
- Pain
- allergies



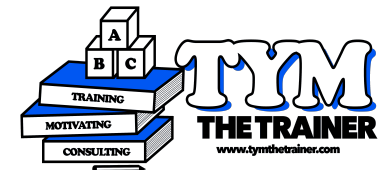
# Learning Difficulties

- Developmental delays and disabilities
- ADD/ADHD
- Perceptual
- Auditory
- Speech and language
- Other special needs



# Environment

- Peer influence
- Seasonal factors
- Poor housing
- Poverty
- Violence in the community



# 5 Approaches to Conflict

1. The No-nonsense Approach
2. The Problem-Solving Approach
3. The Compromising Approach
4. The Smoothing Approach
5. The Ignoring Approach

