

For every preschool-age child

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Teaching Skill Sets

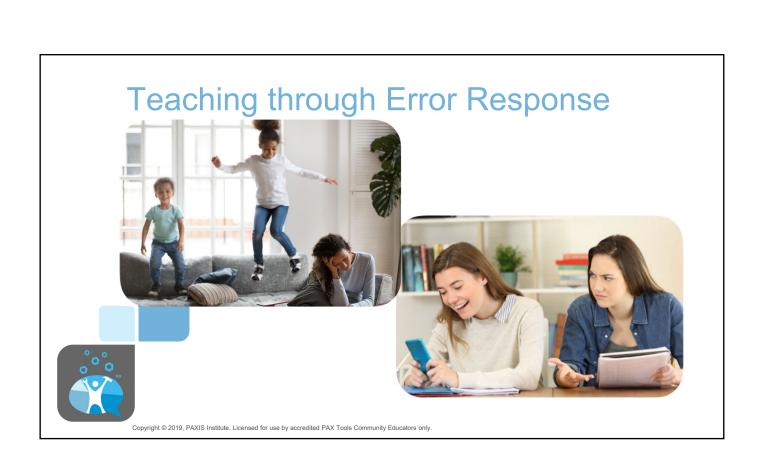
Children can benefit from *explicit teaching* of behavioral skills - just like with tying shoes and math problems.

Behavior is adopted when it is *useful* and *reinforced*.

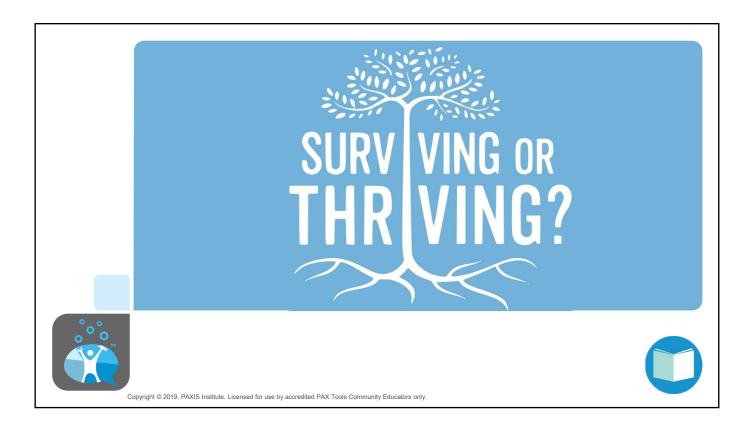
When teaching new skills, you

- use methods shown to work
- have a backup plan
- exercise patience
- don't get emotional about mistakes











Nurturing Environments are surroundings and conditions that promote resilience, self-regulation, and positive behaviors.





When adults and children co-create Nurturing Environments, they help to offset the predatory environments they may experience elsewhere.

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Reliable and Consistent Adults



Why is consistency important?

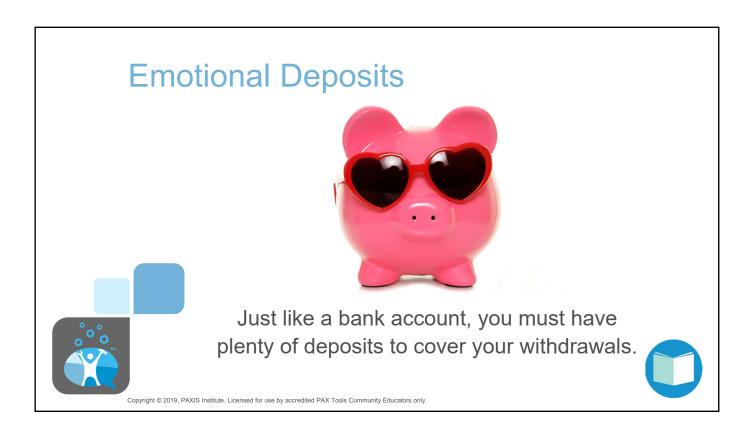
Consistency and routines build:

- security
- trust
- reliability











What are the Tools?

- Shared Vision
- Mystery Motivators
- PAX Breaks

PAX Amends

- Low-Emotional Response
- Kudos Notes
- Beat the Timer
- PAX Focus
- Random Sticks



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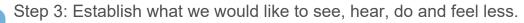
Shared Vision

Shared Vision ensures that young people and adults are on the same page with expectations as well as possible pitfalls for the upcoming activity.

The Recipe:

Step 1: Predict the positive steps and outcomes of the upcoming activity.

Step 2: Establish what we would like to see, hear, do and feel more.



Step 4: Allow the young people to drive the conversation but offer guidance.

Step 5: Ensure the more outnumbers the less.



Shared Vision

The Science:

1 See	Hear	Do	Feel
Attention on work Sitting down Supplies out TV/phone off/overy Working together	Quiet Asking questions helping words pencils writing soft music	Work focus fmish the assign. ask for help do work I'm prouded	Smait engaged/ interested calm pre-pared accomplished
getting up looking around / daydrooming goofing around	Complaining feminaling / nagging noise	procraztinating taking too long arguing	stressed angry 10 st

Shared Vision unites relational frames of language and thought – putting everyone on the same page and eliminating misunderstandings.



Ideas, Questions, Examples?

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Unintended Rewards

- Misbehavior is often rewarded with time, attention, and energy.
- Acknowledge misbehavior in a matter-of-fact, no-energy manner.
- Reserve the "payoff" for desirable behavior.





Low-Emotional Responses

Low-Emotional Responses allow adults to provide instantaneous, neutral, non-verbal feedback for individuals without embarrassment or interruption of an activity.

The Recipe:

Step 1: Introduce Low-Emotional Responses by selecting and demonstrating non-verbal cues.

Step 2: Explain you will use the cues to send messages.

Step 3: Model some behaviors that may receive each cue.

Step 4: Use Low-Emotional Responses to manage activities.



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Low-Emotional Responses

The Science:

Increasing attention and emotional intensity for desired behaviors leads to more desired behaviors while decreasing undesired, off-task behaviors. Over time, the child learns that there is a greater reward for pro-social behavior.



Beat the Timer

Beat the Timer allows young people to focus and stay on task to the finish and block out distractions.

The Recipe:

Step 1: Select an activity that causes conflict or often goes unfinished

Step 2: Provide clear instructions.

Step 3: Pick a relatively short amount of time.

Step 4: Remind them of the goal and set the timer.

Step 5: Praise good performance and progress along the way.

Step 6: Praise performance when they beat the timer or effort when they come close.

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Beat the Timer

The Science:





Beat the Timer uses the theory of Reduced Allocated Time, which states that an activity will expand to fill the amount of time available to complete the task. By reducing the amount of time to complete the task, conflict and undesirable behaviors are also reduced as there is no longer time for anything but task-oriented behaviors.

Ideas, Questions, Examples?

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Random Sticks

Random Sticks help in scenarios where children feel that adults are playing favorites or not being "fair."

The Recipe:

Step 1: Create a stick for each child, or task

Step 2: Draw sticks for turns, or to assign tasks

Step 3: Replace stick

Notes:

Keep sticks nondescript

Use sticks for both favorable and unfavorable tasks



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Random Sticks

The Science:





Increasing real or perceived fairness for both favorable and unfavorable tasks improves trust, compliance, and dealing with disappointment.

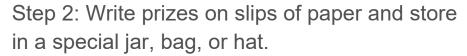
Ideas, Questions, Examples?

Mystery Motivators

Mystery Motivators jumpstart motivation for completing tasks and carrying out positive behavior.

The Recipe:

Step 1: Pick a few rewarding activities to serve as prizes.



Step 3: Draw a random prize when the young person has performed well.

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Mystery Motivators

The Science:

Mystery Motivators harness the brain's natural reward-seeking instinct by providing positive reinforcement for desirable or favorable behaviors and activities.



Ideas, Questions, Examples?

Kudos Notes

Kudos Notes are written letters of appreciation that identify and increase the behavior we want to see more.

The Recipe:

Step 1: Identify the behavior to increase.

Step 2: When you observe the behavior, write a Kudos Note letting the young person know what they did and how you feel.

Step 3: Post the note where the recipient will find it.

Step 4: Create a collection of Kudos Notes to reflect upon.

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Kudos Notes

The Science:



Kudos Notes shift the attention and focus to a positive and desirable behavior causing the brain to memorize and repeat that behavior.



Ideas, Questions, Examples?

Punishment vs. Discipline

Teaches	little or nothing to help the child behave in the future	what <i>is</i> and <i>is not</i> okay
Focus	compliance	expectations
Includes	spanking, hitting, pain, disapproval, isolation, shame	catching kids being good, modeling appropriate behaviors, offering encouragement
Result	erodes the adult-child relationship	improves child self- control, confidence and responsibility

Consequences

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Natural consequences are the outcomes that would naturally result from an action or behavior.

- Example: Don't wear a coat -> Feel cold
- Not always appropriate if the natural consequence would cause injury or harm.

Logical consequences are selected consequences for an undesirable or unacceptable behavior intended to deter the behavior from occurring again.

Example: Come home after curfew -> Lose driving privileges

Restorative Consequences are collaborative in nature and focus on how to "make it right" once an infraction has occurred.

 Example: Child name calls a sibling. After a break the child is able to do a chore for the sibling.



PAX Breaks

PAX Breaks are used to stop growing tension, to teach children and adults to recognize when they are becoming upset, and to provide emotional and physical space to calm down.

The Recipe:

Step 1: Create a list of PAX Breaks that are appropriate for your child(ren) and setting.

Step 2: When appropriate, announce the PAX Break calmly, without extra explanation.

Step 3: Provide emotional and physical space to calm down.

Step 4: Use a timer to remind the adult to check on the child.

Step 5: When both adult and child are calm, restart discussion and praise taking a PAX Break.



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PAX Breaks

The Science:





Teaching children to take a break when escalated gives them a lifelong tool for managing stress and emotions. Calming sensory activities help to move the brain from the sympathetic nervous system (fight, flight or freeze) to the parasympathetic nervous system (calm, relaxed and able to receive information).





PAX Amends

PAX Amends allow adults and young people to use restorative consequences when natural and logical consequences are not available.

The Recipe:

Step 1: Come up with restorative practices for consequences together.

Step 2: Take a PAX Break if necessary.

Step 3: Randomly select a PAX Amends.

Step 4: Suspend privileges until the consequence is completed.

Step 5: Praise the children for their effort and allow them to resume previous activity.



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PAX Amends

The Science:

Pre-planned consequences aimed at restoration instead of retribution improve compliance and decrease animosity.



Ideas, Questions, Examples?

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PAX Focus

PAX Focus increases communication, expectations, and psychological safety between young people and adults as well as promotes youth self-regulation.

The Recipe:

Step 1: Introduce behaviors to accompany the sound of the harmonica – Stop what you are doing, stop talking, eyes on adult.



Step 2: Initiate PAX Focus by blowing the harmonica.

Step 3: Praise children for their quick response.





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PAX Focus

The Science:

The use of the harmonica to attract attention is trauma informed, as the tones of a harmonica are pleasant and do not elicit a fight or flight response.



Ideas, Questions, Examples?

Why Use PAX Tools?

For every 100 first graders that get the kernels in school through the PAX Good Behavior Game, we can expect to see the following results when they reach age 21:

- 7 more kids will not be smokers.
- 4 more kids will not be alcohol dependent.
- 12 more kids will not be substance abusers.
- 1 more kid will not commit violent crime.
- 11 more kids will not need mental health services.
- 7 more girls will not feel suicidal.
- 9 more girls will graduate from high school.
- 7 more boys will attend college.





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Martha S Lee, 12/17/2018