



# Time to pause and reflect Quick Write: During a quick write feedback, questions and comments are welcomed in the text chat area. → Type in the chat area. Western → Type in the chat area. Linda Brault Project Director Beginning Together Map to Inclusion & Belonging CA CSFEL Teaching Pyramid Center for Child & Family Studies



# Why Do They Do That?

Have you ever heard (or said) the following?

He's Doing That On Purpose! She Just Wants My Attention! He's Trying to Manipulate Me! He Knows Better!

Perhaps the child has other reasons...



# Behavior Is Always a Hot Topic

Parents want to talk about it Infant Care Teachers want to talk about it

But what behavior are they wanting to discuss?



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# What Is Social-Emotional Development?

The developmentally and culturally appropriate ability to:

- Experience, express, and manage emotions
- Establish positive and rewarding relationships with others

California Infant/Toddler Learning and Development Foundations 2009





# Behavior Expresses... What the infant or toddler is experiencing What it is like to be in that child's body What it is like to be in that child's world

# Behavior = Communication Behavior Has Meaning



Babies communicate through behavior from birth Behavior continues to communicate a message when a child does not have language Even when a child has language, behavior still

communicates



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### Intention of Behavior

- Adults often assign intention to behaviors of infants and toddlers, and the intention is typically from an adult perspective
- Understanding the intention from the child's perspective can change the way we react to behavior
- "Getting Attention" is a good place to start



### **Behavior for Attention**

Many adults feel that children are constantly seeking attention

Often they are!



# To Understand Attention...



We must start at the beginning...

Humans are dependent on adults for an exceptionally long time compared to other mammals

Newborn brains are less than 30% of adult size

Other mammals have brains at 40% or more size



# Why So Dependent At Birth?

"Maybe human newborns are adapted to soaking up all this cultural stuff and maybe being born earlier lets you do this. Maybe being born earlier is better if you're a cultural animal."

Karen Rosenberg, Paleoanthropologist



# Social Interaction Plays a Key Role in How Infants Learn

"Babies are very sophisticated language learners who use every clue provided to learn — the sounds they hear, their statistical distribution and the social clues provided by speakers — to crack code. The babies were mesmerized by the sight and sound of the foreign language speakers. You could see their little brains absorbing the information."

Dr. Patricia Kuhl



# It's All About Relationships!

Albert Einstein said that children need to know: Is this a friendly universe?



Young children are totally dependent on adults to

meet every basic need they have

They are vulnerable. They are also competent to communicate their needs, if we observe them Infants and toddlers need to know that adults are on their side, that adults are dependable

Trust and security come first



Each section of Maslow's
Hierarchy builds upon the previous section
For young children, meeting physiological needs is important, and meeting those needs predictably builds safety and security
Once children feel secure, they find connection and belonging
From there they can learn & grow

Physiological

SELF-STEEM
ACTUALIZATION
L'Ursue Inner Talent
Creativity Fulfillment
Packet of the Constitution Flags of

# Continued Learning About the Brain Early studies showed the importance of contact

and connection
With orphanages that
provided care but not
interaction, the
differences were also
apparent



# The Developing Brain – Essential Needs

**Healthy Relationships** - early relationships are vital to brain development because they help wire the brain to trust others, to love, and to feel safe and secure.

Positive Experiences - new brain connections are formed and modified through verbal and physical interactions

Consistent and Secure Environment - the brain develops gradually in response to experience and to the environment



### Hierarchy of Brain Development **UPSTAIRS BRAIN** Self-understanding Logic Decision Making **FOREBRAIN** Impulse Control Body and Emotion regulatio (Executive function skills) Cortex 'Executive Center" **DOWNSTAIRS BRAIN** Fight flight or freeze Attachment Limbic Memory Emotional Reactivity "Gut" reactions Motor Regulation **BRAIN** motional Center Balance Heart Rate/Breathing HINDBRAIN Blood Pressure Body Temperature erebellum & Brainstem WestEd \*

# **Getting Your Attention is Their Job!**

Adults' time and attention are very important to children Attention and interaction are how children learn They are building their brains...making neuronal connections They need relationships to learn language, develop other skills, and



# Attention: What Do They Really Want?

### Connection

- · Quest for security
- Attachment

### Interaction

- Social beings
- Building brains

### Help

 To do something, get something, initiate play, be successful



And sometimes:
Look At Me!!!

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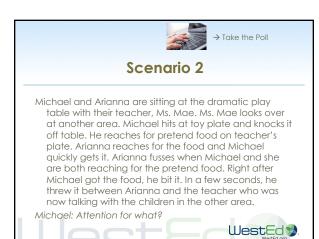
### Scenario 1

Arkira and Luis are playing in the "Dump & Fill" center. Luis begins screeching and looking at the teacher. The teacher notices that Arkira has the big bowl by her side, away from Luis.

Luis wants attention...But attention for what?

- · Connection?
- Interaction?
- Helb;







# Intention From A Child's Point Of View Children are driven by their desires, curiosity, impulses, and needs They are full of big ideas that they can't yet explain Their understanding of danger or cause and effect is not yet developed They do things "on purpose", but the purpose is for their learning or expression, not to annoy the adult They learn through their interactions with people and the world!

# **Budding Scientists**

What if you thought of behavior as a child's attempt to:

- Explore
- Discover
- Express
- Test
- Research

The following slides are from the Beginning Together Graduate Conference by Janis Keyser, 2006



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# What Are They Trying To Learn or Accomplish?



From Beginning Together Graduate Conference Janis Keyser, 2006 Behind every behavior a child does is a good idea or a healthy impulse



# **Honoring the Child's Intention**

When we can figure out what a child is trying to do or learn we can respond in ways that help children adopt more positive behaviors



From Beginning Together Graduate Conference Janis Keyser, 2006



# **Assuming Good Intentions**



It is easy to project adult intentions onto children "Why is he making such a mess in the planter?" "He is just doing that so I have to pick them all up."

He is thinking "These rocks are fun to touch. They are easy to move. I can move lots of them!"

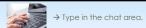
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### Scenario 3

Toby is crying on floor. Mother moves out of his sight (from kitchen to laundry room). Toby whimpers and walks to the doorway where mother is standing. He then drops to the ground and starts crying and rolling on ground. Mother silently moves back to the kitchen (out of sight) again. Toby stops crying, walks to the doorway where mother is standing. Drops to the ground, starts crying and rolling back and forth.

This continues back and forth at least seven times.





## What Might Be His Intention?

This is a case where the first response by the parent is "He's trying to manipulate me. He can stop crying and is only doing it to get what he wants."

But what might he want? And how else would he be able to get it?

Can we imagine this scenario from Toby's perspective?







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