



How to Use Visual Schedules to Help Your Child Understand Expectations

Alyson Jiron, Brooke Brogle & 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 love 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.

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

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How to Help Your Child Transition Smoothly Between Places and Activities

Alyson Jiron, Brooke Brogde & Jill Giacomini

Transitioning, or moving, to new places, people and activities is something we do many times during the day. However, change can be overwhelming and seem unpredictable for your child, especially when she is not ready to move on to the next place or activity. Children make many transitions each day—from parents to teachers, from home to car, or from play time to the dinner table, for example. When and how often transitions occur are usually decided by an adult and children often act out with challenging behavior when they feel unable to control their routine. When you help your child prepare for transitions you are helping her to learn a valuable skill. The good news is that you can teach her this important skill while you are enjoying time together.



Try This at Home

- Use a timer, an instrument or a funny noise to give your child advance warning of routine transition events. If possible, ask him to help “alert” everyone to the upcoming event. For example, let your toddler bang a pot with a wooden spoon to let the family know it is time for dinner.
- Let your child pick out a special object or toy to transition with to the next activity or place. “Would kitty like to come with us to the grocery store? I wonder if she could help us find the items on our list?”
- Use a visual schedule to show your child the plan for the day. “First, you have school and then we are going to take Aunt Rachel’s gift to the post office and mail it to her.”
- Make the transition a game or activity where the child has the opportunity to move around. “I wonder if today we can use this big shovel to scoop the cars into the bucket while we clean up?” If possible, let him think of the game. “I wonder how we could get to the car today?” You might be surprised at his creativity and how much fun you have roaring like a dinosaur or hopping like a rabbit.
- Sing songs as you transition. Children love to hear songs as they move about their day. Make up silly songs together about what you are doing or where you are going. You are sure to get a laugh and likely a smooth transition.
- Give your child a job. Children are more cooperative when they can be part of the process. Perhaps he can help stir something for dinner, unlock the car doors with the remote or pick out a diaper before a diaper change.

Practice at School

Children transition from one activity to the next throughout their day at preschool. Teachers plan for transitions in advance by creating special routines. These routines help to prepare children for transitions, engage them in the change that is taking place and help them to move smoothly to the next activity. Teachers might use a special instrument or song to let children know it is clean up time. Teachers might read books to the children while they are standing in line waiting for a turn to wash their hands before snack or create an obstacle course or morning routine to help children and parents transition at drop-off. When children are able to participate in or lead the transition, they are excited and eager to move to a new activity.

The Bottom Line

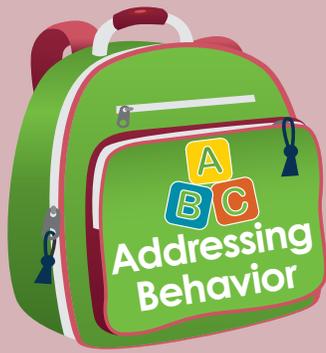
The more a child can predict and participate in the schedule and activities of her day, the less likely it is that challenging behavior will occur and the more likely it is that she will eagerly engage in transitions to new people and places. Taking the time and making the effort to teach her what to expect, when it will happen, and what happens before the transition occurs can be a rewarding experience. Most importantly, it is also an opportunity for quality time that can help lead to smoother transitions.



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How to Give Clear Directions

Brooke Brogle, Alyson Jiron & Jill Giacomini

“Why do I have to repeat myself time and again?” “Why won’t she listen to me?” Listening and following directions are important skills young children must learn. There are many reasons why children do not follow directions.

- **The child does not hear the direction.** Parents often give directions from a distance or in passing. “Lauren, get your shoes on.” Did your child actually hear what you said? Just as adults often don’t hear what their partner has said to them because they are focused on reading, email or talking on the phone, children too often don’t hear what a parent has said because they are focused on a task such as building a tower or drawing a picture.
- **The parent gives too many directions at one time.** When you give your child too many directions at one time, it reduces the chance that she will follow the directions and increases the chance that she will be confused. “Lauren, please go upstairs, brush your teeth and pick up your blocks while I finish the dishes.” This multi-step direction is too long and complicated for your child to easily understand. Instead, try giving one direction at a time.
- **The child doesn’t understand the direction or the direction is too vague.** Directions such as “Settle down,” “stop,” or “be nice” might be too vague and difficult for your child to understand. If she is throwing toys out of the bathtub and you simply say, “Lauren,” you have not actually told her what you want her to do. If you say, “stop it,” it may temporarily stop the behavior, but she still may not know what you want her to do. If what you mean is, “Lauren, toys stay in the tub,” then you need to explicitly tell her so.
- **The direction does not tell the child what to do.** Parents often tell children what not to do, rather than what they should do. It is important to state directions positively in order to teach your child the expectation. Instead of saying, “Stop running!”, state the direction positively by saying, “Use walking feet.”
- **The direction sounds like a suggestion or question.** Daily conversation is filled with questions, suggestions and directions. When you say, “Will you put your shoes away?” you are not giving your child a direction—you are asking her a question. When you give your child a direction that needs to be followed, it is essential that you tell your child what to do rather than ask. For example, “Lauren, put your shoes by the door.”

- **Make sure that you have your child’s attention.** Eye contact is a great indicator! When you state the “do” direction you are teaching your child the desired behavior. For instance, “Lauren, go brush your teeth.” When you count to five, you are giving her the opportunity to hear and process the direction. Parents often repeat the same direction over and over in that five second period. When you repeat the same direction to your child time and again, it teaches her that she does not have to follow the direction the first time. Instead, state the direction once and then have your child restate the direction back to you. This way you can confirm that she heard you and understood what you were saying. Finally, offering help may simply mean that you take her hand and lead her to the bathroom. Don’t forget to encourage your child by saying something like, “Wow, Lauren, what great listening ears! Thank you for brushing your teeth.”



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Try This at Home

- It is important to follow through when you give your child a direction. A technique you can use to make sure you do follow through when your child has difficulty complying, or following directions is Do-WAWP.
 - » Do—State the “do” direction.
 - » W—Wait for compliance (silently count to 5).
 - » A—Ask the child to restate the direction.
 - » W—Wait for compliance (silently count to 5).
 - » P—Provide encouragement or help (helping will ensure success).

Practice at School

In addition to verbal instructions, teachers use many methods to give directions and help children understand expectations. These methods may include using symbols or pictures, sign language or gestures, songs, puppets, instruments, sand timers, or other tools. The more opportunities children are given to see or hear the instructions, the more likely they are to complete the task. For example, when teachers need to tell the class that it is time to go inside from the playground, in addition to words they may use a sound (e.g., ring a bell) to alert the children about this event. Children know that the sound means that it is time to line up at the door, even if they do not hear the verbal instructions. When teachers pair words with other signals, they help children to confidently and successfully participate in activities.

The Bottom Line

Listening and following directions are skills that children learn through their daily interactions. When children do not follow directions, for any reason, it can be extremely frustrating for parents. You can increase the chances that your child will listen and successfully follow your directions when you make sure that your direction is clearly stated and you follow through.

An important consideration for parents when teaching their child to follow directions is to “pick your battles”. You want to avoid insisting that your child follow directions that are not important or can escalate to a major struggle when the direction is not critical. Pick a few, very important directions that you will follow-through with your child.



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