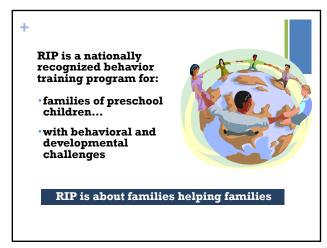
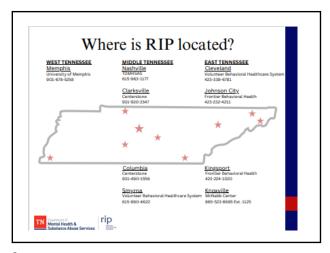


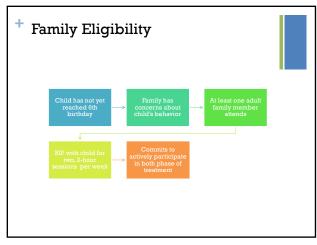
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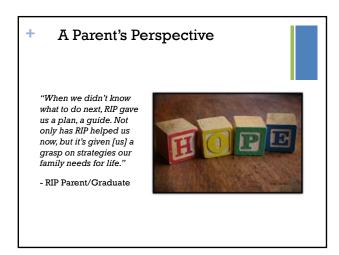
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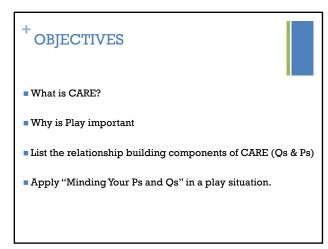
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+ CARE: What It Is and What It Is Not

- ACCURACY: It utilizes evidenced-based relationship skills to help adults interact with children and teens
- CARE is <u>not</u> a therapy
- UTILITY: It is not intended to treat significant behavior problems in children and teens
 - Children with significant problems may require a referral for therapy
 - After the workshop, you may use these skills directly with the families you serve one-on-one
- RISKS & BASIS OF STATEMENTS: CARE has no known negative outcomes and is based on over 40 years of research for parenting programs. (see www.pcit.org for references)

10

*BENEFITS

- Practice play-based and child-led relationship-building methods.
- Identify effective methods for giving directions to children and adolescents to increase the likelihood they will listen.
- Utilize strategies for decreasing children's negative behavior.
- Increase relationship-enhancement techniques through active skills-building.

11

Settings and Groups Appropriate for CARE

- Day care settings
- Treatment centers/Residential living facility
- Medical facilities
- Law enforcement agencies
- Child welfare agencies
- Foster parents
- Medical, Mental Health, and Allied Health professionals
- Child Life Specialists
- Child victim advocates
- School settings
- Clergy
- Scout Leaders/Sports coaches
- Etc... Name some more!

12



13

Young children experience their world as an environment of relationships, and these relationships affect virtually all aspects of their development.



National Scientific Council on the Developing Child (2004). Young Children Develop in an Environment of Relationships: Working Paper No. 1. Retrieved from www.developingchild.harvard.edu

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+ Reasons Why Children May Present with Behavior Problems

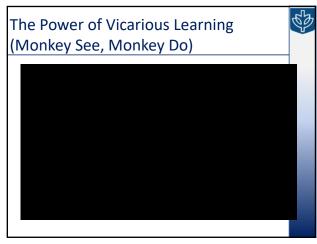


- Attention/Connection
- Trauma and/or stress in their lives
- Grief
- Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)
- Developmental or Intellectual disabilities
- Mental health issues (e.g., oppositional defiant disorder, anxiety disorder, conduct disorder, PTSD)
- Bullying
- Poor role modeling

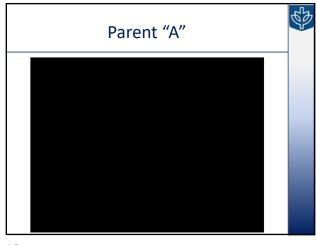
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Messer, Gurwitch, Boat, Olafson, Dougherty, Warner-Metzger, Putnam, Connelly, Thieken, & Sharp (2017)



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What to AVOID

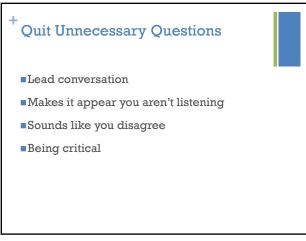
- **Q**uash the "Need to Lead"
- Quit unnecessary Questions
- **Quiet** the criticisms (no, don't, not, stop and quit)
- REMEMBER: These "AVOID's" are not for always, but just some ideas to consider as you work to enhance engagement with children and teens

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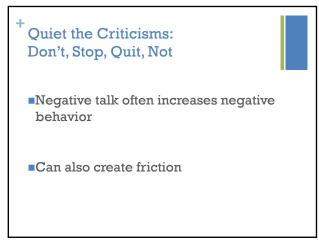
Ouash the Need to Lead

- Gives directives which takes the lead away from the child
- ■Hidden commands
- ■Can make the play no longer fun

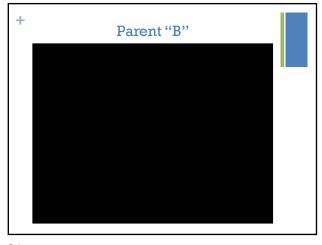
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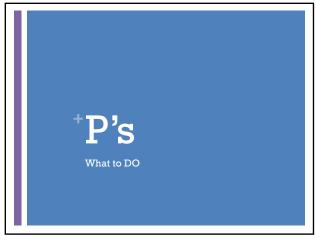
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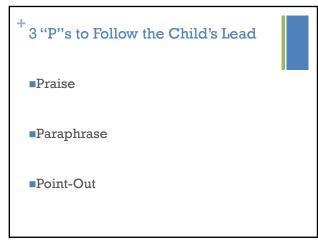
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| + PRAISE | |
|--|--|
| Specific tells the child exactly what you like | |
| ■Increases good behavior | |
| ■Powerful motivator for change | |
| ■Makes you and the child feel good | |

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POINT-OUT



- Shows that you are engaged in the child's activities
- Can teach concepts or ideas to the child
- ■Increases the child's attention to the task
- Organizes the child's thoughts about the
- ■Models appropriate speech

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Suggested Toys for Younger Children: Creative/Construction Toys

- ■Building blocks
- Legos, Duplos,
- ■Tinker Toys
- ■Lincoln Logs
- ■Mr. & Ms. Potato Head
- ■Dollhouse with miniature people
- ■Toy farm with
- animals

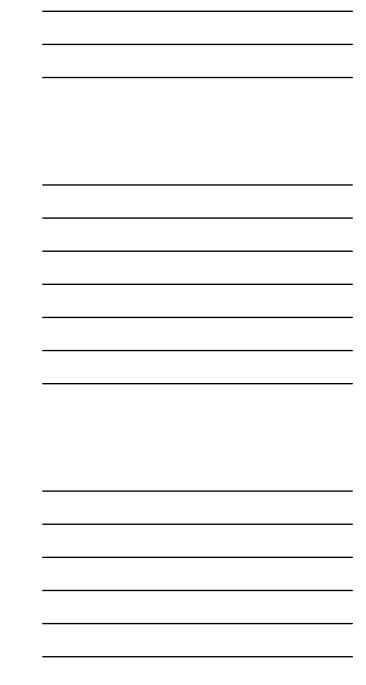
- Crayons, Stencils and
- ■Play Dough & molds
- ■Small stuffed or plastic animals
- ■Dishes, pots & pans & play food
- ■Train Set
- ■Play garage with cars

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Suggested Activities for Tween & Teen Interactions:

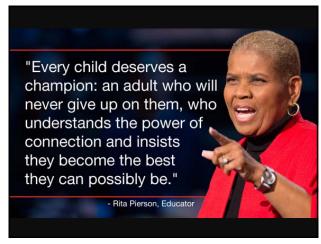
- ■Making posters
- Creating art
- Organizing materials or rooms
- ■Taking a walk
- Shooting baskets (with a basketball)
- ■Transitions
- ■Cooking together or meal times
- Quiet time before bed

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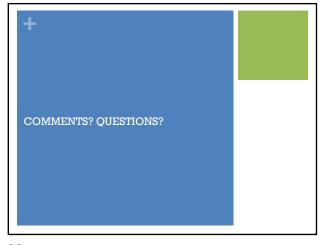




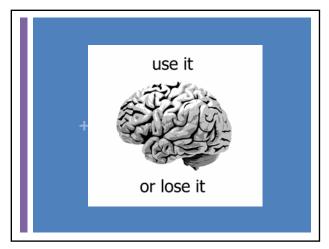
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