

	BEHAVIOR TECHNIQUE	HOW TO USE IT	KEEP IN MIND
1	Redirect the Behavior	Distract a young child with a toy, or suggest a new activity instead of saying "don't".	This particularly works well for younger kids, or kids who don't understand why you are saying no.
2	Ignore the Behavior	Pick and choose which behaviors to ignore (whining, for example, but not hitting).	Some actions, like fidgeting, are more annoying than harmful, if you focus on the action too much, you are more likely to get caught in a power struggle, or reinforce the negative behavior with attention.
3	Praise Alternative Actions	Compliment the child each time they opt not to engage in a problematic behavior.	Positive reinforcement is effective with kids who tend to be oppositional. Always link the praise to a specific action "I like the way you got in line without being asked."
4	Provide a Physical Outlet	Make sure kids get enough time for physical play! Take a break during activities and go for a walk.	This is a good preventative tactic. Kids often aren't able to verbalize their needs, but would benefit from finding a way to release energy that might be misdirected.
5	Avoid Using "You"	In front of the campers, talk about how you want them to behave. "When everyone has their lunch, we'll go outside."	This less confrontational approach lets a child save face and allows them to hear your expectations without feeling criticized.
6	Give Options	Provide simple, practical choices. "We can play 4 square or tag"	This allows a child to feel in control and capable of making decisions. Just make sure you can live with what they choose.
8	Promise Attention	If you can't respond immediately say, "I need to help someone else now, but we'll play at recess."	It's good to acknowledge the request, but control your time and efforts. Also a preventative tactic.
9	Encourage Communication	When kids are arguing, or when something goes wrong give each child a chance to tell their side of the story. Then ask, "what can we do now?"	Most effective with older kids, allowing them to be heard and to listen. A good way to teach problem solving. Younger kids may need to be reminded to use words, rather than their hands.
10	Cause & Effect	Set a consequence that is appropriate for the age and the behavior. "You need to put on your coat, we can't go outside until you are wearing it."	This works best if you state your expectations and explain the consequences in advance. Make sure to follow through and be consistent.
11	Use Five Minute Warnings	Make sure to give plenty of warning before wrapping up an activity.	Transitions are stressful for kids, so give plenty of warning and time! Let the office know if a particular child would benefit from having a printed schedule.
12	Tone and Attention	Be sure you have the child's attention before giving directions. Use a firm, respectful manner.	Model the behavior, and tone that you'd like to hear from the child.
REMEMBER: Any behavior that is not easily addressed in the classroom, or requires discipline or planning (ie. Time outs, or points systems) MUST BE BROUGHT TO THE OFFICE!!!!			