

SOCIAL AND EMOTIONAL COMPETENCE OF CHILDREN: ACTION SHEET

Your role

It is important to increase parents' awareness of the importance of early relationships and of their role in nurturing their child's social-emotional development by:

- Providing concrete tips and resources to parents to help them build their skills
- Modeling developmentally appropriate interactions with children that help them to recognize and manage their emotions and build other social and emotional skills
- Connecting families to resources that can help support their children's social-emotional development—these might be simple (such as classes like Second Step, or books and games that help children to name or recognize their emotions) or more intensive (such as mental health counseling)
- Staying attuned to trauma and how it impacts the child's behaviors and relationships, including taking time to explain and discuss children's behavior with parents when they are "acting out" due to trauma

Questions to ask

- How is the emotional relationship between you and your child?
- How do you express love and affection to your child?
- How do you help your child express his or her emotions?
- In what situations are your child's emotions hard for you to deal with?

What to look for

- Does the child feel safe to express emotions in the relationship with the parent?
- Is the parent emotionally responsive to the child?
- Does the parent model empathy?
- Does the parent set clear expectations and limits (e.g., "People in our family don't hurt each other")?
- Does the parent separate emotions from actions (e.g., "It's okay to be angry, but we don't hit someone when we are angry")?
- Does the parent encourage and reinforce social skills such as greeting others and taking turns?
- Does the parent create opportunities for children to solve problems? (e.g., "What do you think you should do if another child calls you a bad name?")?

Activities to do with parents

- Have the parent sketch out (or write out) an interaction with their child. Begin with an experience that typically makes the child happy, sad, frustrated or angry. Then have the parent illustrate or describe what the child does when he or she feels those emotions, how the parent responds and how the child responds. Identify and talk through positive or negative patterns in the interaction.
- Ask the parent to think of an adult who they loved as a child. What was it about the relationship with that adult that made it so important? Ask them what elements of that relationship they can replicate in their relationship with their child(ren).