Users are encouraged to send feedback that can be used to improve this tool to lanierd@childcareservices.org

History: CSEFEL's *Inventory of Practices for Promoting Social Emotional Competence* was adapted for Birth to Three by the North Carolina Infant Toddler Enhancement Project in 2009. While much of the original version remains intact, revisions include language and categorization of skills and indicators. The goal is to have a tool that would be a better fit for use in infant and toddler child care settings.

Purpose: This inventory was adapted to be used by the NC Infant Toddler Specialists to identify training and technical assistance needs in classrooms requesting support. It may also be used to collaboratively develop a work plan to address those needs. A sample format for this work plan is available. The IT Specialists will conduct improvement planning in a manner similar to other project activities.

Use of Inventory: This tool may be used as a whole or in sections and should be used in consecutive order by section (listed below).

- I. Nurturing and Responsive Relationships
 - 3 Skills, 18 Indicators
- II. High Quality Environments
 - 4 Skills, 21 Indicators
- III. Targeted Social Emotional Supports
 - 14 Skills, 75 Indicators
- IV. Intensive Interventions
 - 5 Skills, 16 Indicators

The tool is best used to encourage reflection and discussion. The skills are reflective of practices that promote social emotional competence in young children. The indicators are detailed phrases that enable the user to "dig a little deeper" in identifying and pinpointing skills that may or may not be present. A column entitled *Observations/Evidence* allows the user to write thoughts, suggestions, strengths, and needs concerning a skill or indicator. Three levels of skill permit the users to record their perceived skill level for each indicator. Another column allows the team to indicate whether or not an indicator should be a *Target for Training*.

The IT Specialist will determine whether to proceed using one or more sections (or even parts of a section). This will depend on the individual teacher's education and experience but must always begin with Section I.

Current issues in a classroom may make it important to work on skills found in later sections while working consecutively through the entire inventory. For example, if challenging behavior is occurring regularly in a toddler room during transitions, some support for the teachers on this skill in Section II (Ensures Smooth Transitions) should be available even if all Section I skills are not yet consistently observed.

Strategies for **completing the inventory** (as a whole or in sections) may include **one or more** of the following:

- 1. The IT Specialist observes and then completes the inventory during an **interview** with the classroom teacher.
- 2. Classroom teacher completes the inventory as a self-assessment after the IT Specialist reviews the tool/items with him/her.
- 3. The IT Specialist completes the inventory during one or more observations of the classroom.
- 4. After the teacher and the IT Specialist individually complete the inventory, they review and come to consensus.

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I. Nurturing and Responsive Relationships

Skills and Indicators	Consistently	Occasionally	Seldom	Trair	et for ning?	Observations/Evidence
Develops meaningful relationships with children and families	3	2	1	YES	NO	
☐ Greets children on arrival; calls by name						
☐ Communicates with children at eye level						
☐ Verbally interacts with individual children during routines and activities						
☐ Participates in children's play when appropriate						
☐ Shows respect, consideration, warmth to all children						
☐ Speaks calmly to children						
☐ Uses a variety of strategies for building relationships with all children						
Attends to children in positive ways at times when the children are not engaging in challenging behavior						
☐ Uses a variety of strategies for building relationships with all families including home visits when possible						
2. Examines personal, family, and cultural views of child's behavior	3	2	1	YES	NO	
Considers personal beliefs regarding the acceptability and unacceptability of specific types of child behavior						
Considers personal beliefs regarding the causes of specific types of unacceptable child behavior						
Acknowledges contrasting or conflicting beliefs held by others regarding acceptable and unacceptable types of child behavior						

I. Nurturing and Responsive Relationships

Skills and Indicators	Consistently	Occasionally	Seldom	Trair	et for ning?	Observations/Evidence
3. Examines own attitudes toward children's behavior	3	2	1	YES	NO	
Understands the relationship between children's social emotional development and their behaviors						
☐ Understands that children's behaviors are conveying a message						
Understands there are many things that can be done to minimize challenging behaviors						
☐ Identifies what behaviors "push my buttons"						
Develops strategies for dealing with situations when children's behaviors "push my buttons"						
☐ Works together with a team to problem solve around issues related to challenging behaviors						
Comments:						

II. High Quality Environments

						Observations/Evidence
Skills and Indicators	Consistently	Occasionally	Seldom		et for ing?	
1. Designs the physical environment	3	2	1	YES	NO	
Arranges traffic patterns in environment so there are no wide open running spaces						
Arranges classroom so there is open space for infants to have tummy time						
Removes obstacles that make it difficult for children with physical disabilities to move around the room						
☐ Clearly defines boundaries in play spaces						
☐ Provides a variety of materials in all play spaces						
 Designs play spaces in the environment to allow room for multiple children to use 						
☐ Considers children's interests when deciding what to put in play spaces						
☐ Makes changes and additions to play spaces on a regular basis						
2. Develops schedules and routines	3	2	1	YES	NO	
 Designs schedule to minimize the number of transitions throughout the day 						
☐ Implements routines consistently						
☐ Helps children learn about schedules (ex. uses visual or verbal cues)						

II. High Quality Environments

	Skills and Indicators	Consistently	Occasionally	Seldom	Trair	et for ning?	Observations/Evidence
		3	2	1	YES	NO	
	Provides explanations when changes in the schedule are necessary						
3. Ensu	res Smooth Transitions	3	2	1	YES	NO	
	Structures transitions so children do not spend excessive time waiting						
	Has expectations associated with transitions that are developmentally appropriate (i.e., children not required to line up)						
	Provides cues to children prior to transitions						
	Individualizes the cues prior to transitions						
	Makes adaptations and modifications to ensure that all children can be involved in a meaningful way in any activity						
4. Utiliz interact	es effective environmental arrangements to encourage social ions	3	2	1	YES	NO	
	Considers peer placement during classroom activities						
	Effectively selects, arranges, and implements activities that promote interactions (high interest, novel, culturally meaningful)						
	Develops adult/child and child/child interaction opportunities within classroom routines (i.e., diapering procedures, feeding, clean-up partner, snack set-up, etc.)						

II. High Quality Environments

Skills and Indicators	Consistently	Occasionally	Seldom		et for ing?	Observations/Evidence
	3	2	1	YES	NO	
Creates an environment where children and families like to be (i.e., feel comfortable, welcome, and safe) incorporating cultural awareness of children in the environment						
Comments:						

	Skills and Indicators	Consistently	Occasionally	Seldom	Target for Training?		Observations/Evidence
1. Desig	gns activities to promote engagement (Small group = 2 or more individuals)	3	2	1	YES	NO	
	Plans and offers group activities with specific goals in mind for individual children						
	Varies the topics in small group activities from day to day						
	Provides opportunities for children to be actively involved in small group activities						
	Varies speech and intonation to maintain the children's interests in the small group activity						
	Observes children's behavior and modifies plans when children lose interest in small group activities						
	Plans and offers engaging small group activities						
	Encourages peer engagement during small group activities						
	Makes adaptations and modifications to ensure that all children can be involved in a meaningful way in any activity						

	Skills and Indicators	Consistently	Occasionally	Seldom	Trair	et for ning?	Observations/Evidence
2. Givin	g directions	3	2	1	YES	NO	
	Gains child's attention before giving directions						
	Minimizes the number of directions						
	Individualizes the way directions are given						
	Gives clear directions (Say what is happening now and next and what's expected)						
	States directions in the positive						
	Gives children time to respond to directions						
	Gives children choices and options when appropriate						
	developmentally age appropriate expectations and enforces omentally age appropriate behavior	3	2	1	YES	NO	
	Introduces developmentally appropriate expectations to children						
	Teaches expectations in developmentally appropriate ways						

Skills and Indicators	Consistently	Occasionally	Seldom	Train	et for ning?	Observations/Evidence
	3	2	1	YES	NO	
☐ Provides opportunities for children to practice expectations						
States expectations positively and specifically (avoids words "no" and "don't" as much as possible)						
☐ Frequently gives children time and attention when engaging in appropriate behavior						
☐ Enforces rules						
☐ Uses positive feedback and encouragement contingent on appropriate behavior						
☐ Provides descriptive feedback and encouragement						
☐ Conveys enthusiasm while giving positive feedback and encouragement						
☐ Uses positive feedback and encouragement contingent on child's efforts						
☐ Provides nonverbal cues of appreciation						

Skills and Indicators	Consistently	Occasionally	Seldom	Trair	et for ning?	Observations/Evidence
	3	2	1	YES	NO	
Recognizes that there are individual variations in what forms of acknowledgment are interpreted as positive by children						
☐ Involves other adults in acknowledging children						
☐ Models positive feedback and encouragement frequently						
4. Interacts with children to develop their self-esteem	3	2	1	YES	NO	
☐ Involves in active listening with children						
☐ Avoids judgmental statements						
☐ Responds to children's ideas						
☐ Recognizes children's efforts						
☐ Shows empathy and acceptance of children's feelings						
5. Shows sensitivity to individual children's needs	3	2	1	YES	NO	
Respects and accommodates individual needs, personalities, and characteristics						

Skills and Indicators	Consistently		Seldom	Trair	et for ning?	Observations/Evidence
	3	2	1	YES	NO	
Adapts and adjusts program accordingly (instruction, curriculum, materials, etc.)						
 Conveys acceptance of individual differences (culture, gender, sens needs, language, abilities) through planning, material selection, and discussion of topics 						
6. Encourages autonomy	3	2	1	YES	NO	
☐ Provides children with opportunities to make choices						
Provides children time to respond and/or complete efforts/actions independently before offering assistance						
 Creates opportunities for decision making, problem solving, and interacting with peers 						
 Offers children strategies for self-regulating and/or self-monitoring behaviors 						
Demonstrates sensitivity to peer preferences and personalities by grouping according to observed temperament						
☐ Shows an understanding of developmental levels of interactions an play skills	d					

Skills and Indicators	Consistently	Occasionally	Seldom	Trair	et for ning?	Observations/Evidence
7. Capitalizes on the presence of typically developing peers	3	2	1	YES	NO	
Utilizes peers as models of desirable social behavior by developing settings that enhance children's mimicry and modeling of others						
☐ Encourages peer partners/buddies (i.e., hold hands during transitions, play partner, clean-up buddy, etc.)						
8. Uses prompting and reinforcement of positive interactions effectively	3	2	1	YES	NO	
Provides sincere, enthusiastic feedback to promote and maintain social interactions						
☐ Waits until interactions are finished before reinforcing; does not interrupt positive interactions						
Models verbal and non-verbal communication strategies children can use to initiate and encourage interactions						
☐ Talks about "friends" and "playing with friends"						
☐ Facilitates interactions by supporting and suggesting play ideas						
☐ Ensures that interactions are mostly child-directed not teacher-directed during free play						

Skills and Indicators	Consistently	Occasionally	Seldom	Trair	et for ning?	Observations/Evidence
9. Provides instruction to aid in the development of social skills	3	2	1	YES	NO	
☐ Includes social interaction goals on the IFSP (Individual planning)						
Promotes appropriate social skills through activities, schedules and routines, modeling and role-playing opportunities						
☐ Incorporates cooperative games, stories, and activities that promote empathy and awareness of helping others into planning						
☐ Uses activities, schedules, and routines to encourage and promote turn taking						
Uses activities, schedules, and routines to encourage and promote requesting and distributing items						
Uses activities, schedules, and routines to encourage and promote working cooperatively						
10. Promotes identification and labeling of emotions in self and others	3	2	1	YES	NO	
☐ Uses photographs, pictures, and posters that portray people in various emotional states						
☐ Uses validation, acknowledgment, mirroring back, labeling feelings, voice tones, or gestures to show an understanding of children's feelings						

Skills and Indicators	Consistently	Occasionally	Seldom	Target for Training?		Observations/Evidence
	3	2	1	YES	NO	
Assists children in recognizing and understanding how a classmate might be feeling by pointing out facial expressions, voice tone, body language, or words						
Uses real-life situations to practice problem solving, beginning with defining the problem and emotions involved						
11. Explores the nature of feelings and the appropriate ways they can be expressed	3	2	1	YES	NO	
☐ Teaches that all emotions are okay, but not all expressions are okay; offers alternative expressions when possible						
☐ Labels own emotional states and provides an action statement (i.e., I am feeling frustrated so I better take some deep breaths and calm down)						
Uses opportunities to comment on occasions when children state they are feeling upset or angry but are remaining calm						
12. Models appropriate expressions and labeling of their own emotions and self-regulation throughout the course of the day	3	2	1	YES	NO	
☐ Labels positive feelings						
☐ Labels negative feelings paired with actions to regulate						

Skills and Indicators	Consistently	Occasionally	Seldom	Target for Training?		Observations/Evidence
13. Creates a planned approach for <u>problem solving</u> processes within the classroom	3	2	1	YES	NO	
☐ Individualizes the planned approach to the appropriate level of the child						
Systematically teaches the problem solving steps: a. What is my problem? b. What are some solutions? c. What would happen next? d. Try out the solution.						
"Problematizes" situations throughout the day to allow children opportunities to generate solutions						
☐ Takes time to support children experiencing strong emotions (anger, frustration, fear) through the problem solving process.						
☐ Comments on and reinforces children's problem solving effort						
14. Promotes children's individualized emotional regulation that will enhance positive social interactions within the classroom	3	2	1	YES	NO	
☐ Labels cues of emotional escalation for children						
☐ Helps children identify appropriate choices						

Skills and Indicators	Consistently	Occasionally	Seldom	Target for Training?		Observations/Evidence
	3	2	1	YES	NO	
☐ Helps children try solutions until the situation is appropriately resolved						
☐ Displays photographs of children working out situations						
Comments:						

IV. Intensive Interventions

Skills and Indicators	Consistently	Occasionally	Seldom	Target for Training?		Observations/Evidence
Teams with family to develop support plans	3	2	1	YES	NO	
Invites family to participate in behavior support process from the beginning						
☐ Encourages family to assist in the development of plan						
☐ Takes into account family's cultural needs						
☐ Ensures that the plan addresses family and child care issues						
2. Teams use functional assessment	3	2	1	YES	NO	
☐ Conducts observations						
☐ Completes interviews						
☐ Assists in developing hypothesis as a member of the team						
3. Develops and implements behavior support plan	3	2	1	YES	NO	
☐ Includes replacement skills						
☐ Includes prevention strategies						
☐ Includes new responses						

IV. Intensive Interventions

Skills and Indicators	Consistently	Occasionally	Seldom	Target for Training?		Observations/Evidence
4. Teaches replacement skills	3	2	1	YES	NO	
☐ Replacement skills are taught throughout the daily routines and activities	i					
Replacement skills are taught when challenging behavior is not occurring						
☐ Consistently provides positive reinforcement for appropriate behavior						
5. Monitors progress	3	2	1	YES	NO	
☐ Measures and monitors changes in challenging behavior						
☐ Measures and monitors acquisition of replacement skills						
Collaborate as a member of a team that meets periodically to review child progress, plan implementation, and to develop new support strategies						
Comments:	ı	l			1	I