Concerns in Concerns in Young Chalinen

Summer 2011

COMMON BEHAVIOR CONCERNS IN YOUNG CHILDREN

All children have mental health needs. Behavior changes as children grow and develop. Mental health needs and behavior concerns are often tied together. A child's behavior may be typical for his/her age or the behavior may indicate the need for further information and support. At times, parents and early childhood care professionals may have questions or concerns about a child's behavior. This guide is meant as a first point of reference for those who live and work with young children.

This guide lists frequent early childhood behavior concerns, some things to consider about these behaviors and possible resources for families and professionals. In many situations, those who know the child well will be the best source of information, such as parents, early childcare professionals, or the child's pediatrician.

It can be difficult for a parent to make the first call for help. The professionals listed under the resource section have all had a great deal of experience working with children and parents, and understand this issue. If an early childhood professional has concerns about a child's development, parent permission is required before a referral is made.

There may be other questions or issues facing parents or caregivers of young children. This list is not a complete list of behavior issues, but the most frequent concerns. Early intervention is often the best intervention.

If you have questions, suggestions or additions, please contact 763-712-2722.

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Resources listed are generally located in the Anoka County Area.

Please contact your school district to have your 4 to 5 year old child scheduled for early childhood screening. See page 12 for school district contact information.

BEHAVIOR	AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR
THINGS TO CONSIDER	 Why could this be happening? Pay attention to if the child is HALT (hungry, angry, lonely, or tired). Illness (a child may become aggressive when experiencing pai or physical discomfort). The child has been exposed to violence/ aggressive behavior be others in the home or by watching T.V. or movies that have violent content. The child is not able to express wants, needs, or feelings using words. Typical Development: If a child is unable to use words to communicate, it is typical for a child under age three to use aggression to get what he/she wants Once a child gains the verbal skills to communicate with other children and adults effectively (usually between the ages of 2 and 3), the amount of aggression should decrease significantly.
	 When to be concerned: If there is an increase in the number (frequency) of aggressive incidents. If the aggressive behavior impacts the child's ability to make friends. If the child is unable to verbally communicate basic needs/wants by 2¹/2 years. If the child significantly injures himself or others purposefully.
POSSIBLE RESOURCES	RESOURCE CO Early Childhood Family Education Sliding Fe Pediatrician/Developmental Pediatrician Health Insurant Birth to Three: Anoka Area Interagency Early Intervention Three to Five: Early Childhood Special Education
	1

BEHAVIOR	BITING
THINGS TO CONSIDER	 Why could this be happening? The child may be ill (especially if the child has chronic ear infections). The child may be teething. The child has been bitten by another child. Biting is often a form of communication. Without language skills, a child uses his/her body to communicate. Typical Development: It is common for children under age 2¹/₂ years to bite when frustrated. When to be concerned: If the biting persists over a long period of time (over two months). If the child is over 3 years of age.
POSSIBLE RESOURCES	RESOURCE COST Early Childhood Family Education Sliding Fee Pediatrician/Developmental Pediatrician Health Insurance
	2

BEHAVIOR	DESTRUCTIVE BEHAVIOR
THINGS TO CONSIDER	 Why could this be happening? The child has experienced major changes (i.e. new baby in the home, illness or death of a family member, moving to a new home). Medical concerns (chronic ear infections, chronic pain, sensory integration issues). Limits are not stated or enforced consistently regarding this behavior. Typical Development: It is common for children under the age of 2¹/₂ to "experiment" with some destructive behavior (ripping paper or books, throwing objects). As a child gains more verbal skills and self control, destructive behavior usually decreases. When to be concerned: If the severity of the child's behavior endangers other children or adults. If the behavior appears to be out of the child's control. If the behavior is repetitive and doesn't decrease as the child becomes older.
POSSIBLE RESOURCES	RESOURCE COST Early Childhood Family Education Sliding Fee Pediatrician/Developmental Pediatrician Health Insurance

BEHAVIOR	DIFFICULTY MAKING FRIENDS
THINGS TO CONSIDER	 Why could this be happening? The child has limited experience with other children. The child needs help learning to enter a play situation or help knowing how to keep play going.
	 Typical Development: Children under three years of age often have difficulty playing with other children. Most children become more social as they move through the preschool years. Children become more able to share between the ages of three and five. When to be concerned: If other children fear the child or avoid playing with him/her. If he/she purposefully hurts other children. If the child doesn't have at least one friend. If the child needs significant adult help when playing with other children. If a child watches others play and seldom joins in the play.
POSSIBLE	RESOURCE COST
RESOURCES	Early Childhood Family EducationSliding Fee
	Preschool or Child Care Varies
	Birth to Three: Anoka Area Interagency Early Intervention No Fee
	Three to Five: Early Childhood Special Education No fee

BEHAVIOR	IMPULSIVE BEHAVIOR/HIGH ACTIVITY (ENERGY) LEVEL
THINGS TO CONSIDER	 Why could this be happening? Children who are overtired, anxious, or over stimulated may appear fidgety or be very physically active. Children who are in a chaotic or over stimulating environment may act impulsively or appear to have a high energy or high activity level.
	 Typical Development: Toddlers and preschool children often demonstrate a high activity level because they are learning and exploring their environment. The activity level of a child usually decreases as he/she grows older.
	 When to be concerned: If a child's level of impulsivity or high activity level doesn't appear to decrease as he/she grows older (particularly between the ages of three and five). If a child doesn't seem to be learning from mistakes or consequences. If the child doesn't develop safety awareness over time (particularly between the ages of three and five). If after age three or four years, a child is not able to play with others due to a short attention span. If a child switches activities more frequently than other children his/her age. If the child has difficulty falling asleep or staying asleep.
POSSIBLE	RESOURCE COST
RESOURCES	Early Childhood Family EducationSliding Fee
	Anoka Area Interagency Early Intervention (Birth to Three) No Fee
	Early Childhood Special Education (Three to Five)
	If you are interested in getting a Diagnostic Assessment due to concerns regarding Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) contact your Health Care Provider and asked to be referred to: Pediatrician /Developmental Pediatrician (with a specialty in ADHD; can prescribe medication)
	Pediatric Neurologist (can prescribe medication)
	Child Psychiatrist (can prescribe medication)
	Child Psychologist (assessment, therapy, cannot prescribe medication)

BEHAVIOR	NAME CALLING, SWEARING, & INAPPROPRIATE LANGUAGE
THINGS TO CONSIDER	 Why could this be happening? The child has received a reaction from adults or other children, which he/she finds reinforcing. Child has not been taught which words are inappropriate. Child is around others that use swearing as a "normal" part of conversation. Typical Development: All children test the limits of adults by trying out new words
	 occasionally. Most children do not know the meaning of swear words. Children will repeat words that get a big reaction from adults.
	 When to be concerned: If swearing is uncontrollable. If swearing is like a vocal tic (repetitive – like grunts yelps, etc). If a child's swearing does not decrease following corrective intervention.
POSSIBLE	RESOURCE COST
RESOURCES	Early Childhood Family EducationSliding Fee
	Developmental Pediatrician
	Pediatric Neurologist
	6

BEHAVIOR	SEXUAL BEHAVIORS
THINGS TO CONSIDER	 Why could this be happening? Children often imitate the behavior of others. A child may be imitating behavior they see or hear. [Be aware of who or what a child is exposed to. Monitor television or videos closely.] If a child has received a lot of attention for inappropriate sexual behavior and has found a powerful reaction. Children need information, limits, and boundaries regarding appropriate sexual behavior. Teach about "good touch and bad touch".
	 Typical Development: Young children are naturally curious about their bodies and the bodies of others. Toddlers often explore their own bodies and learn about their body parts through touch. Young children may engage in genital play or stimulation to reduce tension or to help them fall asleep. Young children may engage in play (for example "Doctor") that includes looking and touching to learn about the differences between their bodies. A child may ask questions about Mom or Dad's bodies ("Why don't I have breasts like Mommy?" or "Why is Daddy's penis bigger than mine?"). A child may occasionally experiment with sex words or poop/pee talk to be silly or to gain attention. When to be concerned: If behavior is persistent and cannot be redirected. If there are sudden changes in sexual behavior or interest that is not age appropriate. If there are physical signs of infection or pain or irritation of genitals. If the child is acting out sexual behavior that could harm self or others. If the child's sexual behaviors are beyond the range of "normal". If the child "targets" victims in terms of younger or more vulnerable children.
POSSIBLE RESOURCES	RESOURCE COST If your child has reported that he/she has been sexually abused, please contact the police or child protection immediately. Anoka County Child Protection
	763-422-7125 Hennepin County Child ProtectionNo fee 612-348-3552
	Early Childhood Family Education
	Pediatrician Health Insurance
	Child Psychologist/Mental Health Professional Health Insurance
	Midwest Children's Resource Center (St. Paul) Varies/Health Insurance 651-220-6750

BEHAVIOR	SLEEP DIFFICULTIES
THINGS TO CONSIDER	 Why could this be happening? Nighttime waking may occur because a child may be too warm/cold, thirsty, or having a bad dream. A child may have difficulty falling asleep at night if he/she is not tired (you may consider decreasing the child's nap time or eliminating nap time). A child may be over tired or there may be too much activity before bed (wrestling, loud TV, etc.) making it difficult for the child to fall asleep. If routines are not established. Child may be ill or teething. Child has recently experienced a recent change such a new home, new sibling, death or divorce in the family. A child may have a medical condition such as sleep apnea. Typical Development: Children between three to five years of age need 10 to 14 hours of sleep per day. Nightmares and night terrors are normal. Children gradually give up naps during preschool years. A few children may give up naps in their toddler years.
	 children may give up naps in their toddler years. Staying dry through the night is not expected until about six years of age. When to be concerned: If a child snores or has interrupted breathing during sleep. This may indicate sleep apnea. If a child doesn't get 10 to 14 hours of sleep per day due to difficulty falling asleep or staying asleep. If a child experiences bedwetting after age seven.
POSSIBLE RESOURCES	RESOURCE COST Early Childhood Family Education Sliding Fee Public Health Nursing No Fee/Health Insurance Pediatrician/Dentist Health Insurance
	8

THINGS TO CONSIDER Why could this be happening? • Some children are shy by temperament. • Children sometimes become shy in new situations or during times of change (such as a move, divorce, a death in the family, etc). • If a child has had few experiences with peers, he/she may not know how to enter groups or play situations. Typical Development: • Children under three years often play along side others, rather than with other children. • Some children prefer to watch or observe before they begin an activity or enter a new situation. • Children usually begin to want to play with other children in the preschool years. When to be concerned: • If behavior interferes with learning in a school or childcare situation. • If a child suddenly becomes traumatized or depressed. • If a child doesn't speak in specific situations, but will speak in others. POSSIBLE RESOURCES RESOURCE Child Psychologist/Therapist with expertise with children Health Insurance Birth to Three: Anoka Area Interagency Early Intervention No fee Three to Five: Early Childhood Special Education. No fee	BEHAVIOR	SOCIALLY WITHDRAWN/EXCESSIVE SHYNESS
RESOURCES RESOURCE COST Early Childhood Family Education Sliding Fee Child Psychologist/Therapist with expertise with children Health Insurance Birth to Three: Anoka Area Interagency Early Intervention No Fee Three to Five: Early Childhood Special Education No fee		 Some children are shy by temperament. Children sometimes become shy in new situations or during times of change (such as a move, divorce, a death in the family, etc). If a child has had few experiences with peers, he/she may not know how to enter groups or play situations. Typical Development: Children under three years often play along side others, rather than with other children. Some children prefer to watch or observe before they begin an activity or enter a new situation. Children usually begin to want to play with other children in the preschool years. When to be concerned: If behavior interferes with learning in a school or childcare situation. If a child suddenly becomes traumatized or depressed. If a child doesn't speak in specific situations, but will speak in
		Early Childhood Family Education

BEHAVIOR	TEMPER TANTRUMS/OPPOSITIONAL BEHAVIOR
THINGS TO CONSIDER	 Why could this be happening? If the rules change or are inconsistent about expected behavior. If consequences are implemented inconsistently or are not enforced immediately following the inappropriate behavior. A child may be motivated to continue oppositional behavior in order to gain one-on-one attention or to avoid or distract the adult from giving a consequence.
	 Typical Development: Temper tantrums are typical for toddlers and should decrease during preschool years. Power struggles with preschool age children are not an unusual occurrence. Toddler and preschool children need clear rules and predictable consequences to help them feel safe.
	 When to be concerned: If behaviors become violent and dangerous to others or to the child. If the tantrums/oppositional behavior have increased in frequency (number) and length. If the child isn't successful in their early childhood settings due to power struggles, tantrums, or oppositional behavior. If the child is persistent about things being in a particular order or in a particular way. If the power struggles consistently occur over seemingly "little things" or occur during times of transition (leaving the house, getting dressed, doing activities in a different way). If certain sounds, types of touch, or texture of clothing "trigger" tantrums on a consistent basis. If the conflict or struggles occur because the child gets "stuck" on a certain thought, topic, or activity.
POSSIBLE RESOURCES	RESOURCE COST Early Childhood Family Education Sliding Fee Developmental Pediatrician. Health Insurance Child Psychologist/Child Therapist Health Insurance Birth to Three: Anoka Area Interagency Early Intervention Three to Five: Early Childhood Special Education.

Notes

RESOURCE PHONE NUMBERS

Anoka Area Interagency Early Intervention	53-433-4888
Interagency referral for children birth three with special needs; or suspected	
delays in motor, speech/language, cognitive, social/emotional development;	No Fee
or at risk of developmental delays due to biological or environmental factors.	
Anoka Area Interagency links families with services to meet their needs.	
MN State Help Me Grow 1-866-693-0	ROW (4769)
Visit www.MN.ParentsKnow.info	
Early Childhood Special Education (ECSE)	No Fee
Screening, assessment and intervention for children birth through kindergarten.	
The following phone numbers are for ages three to five years.	
Anoka – Hennepin School District #11 ECSE	53-433-4602
Centennial School District #12 ECSE	53-792-6123
Columbia Heights School District #13 ECSE	63-528-4448
Forest Lake School District #831 ECSE6	51 -982-8 131
Fridley School District #14 ECSE	5 3-502-5 148
St. Francis School District #15 ECSE	53 <i>-</i> 753 <i>-</i> 7170
Spring Lake Park School District #16 ECSE70	53-785-5560
Early Childhood Family Education (ECFE)	0
Provides parent education, support, and consultation, including, parent and child a classes and home visits. Each school has an ECFE program which offers many diffe	
educational experiences for children birth to kindergarten.	
Anoka – Hennepin School District #11 ECFE	63-506-1275
Centennial School District #12 ECFE	
Columbia Heights School District #13 ECFE	
Forest Lake School District #831 ECFE	
Fridley School District #14 ECFE	
St. Francis School District #15 ECFE	
Spring Lake Park School District #16 ECFE	
Spring Lake Fark School District #10 Left	JJ-10J-JJUU

RESOURCE PHONE NUMBERS

Lee Carlson Center for Mental Health and Well Being 763-783-4990 Provides Women's, Men's, and children's groups for those who Health Insurance/ have experienced domestic abuse. Sliding Fee
Anoka County Community Health and Environmental Services (Public Health Nursing) Public health nursing services include providing families with information about normal child growth and development, healthcare, childhood safety, infant and child feeding/nutrition, and parenting education; as well as referral to resources as needed.
Anoka County Child Protection
Midwest Children's Resource Center (St. Paul) 651-220-6750 Provides diagnosis and treatment of physically, sexually, or Varies/Health Insurance emotionally abused children. Staff works closely with the legally mandated community providers of services.
 Children's Home Society and Family Services (parent support program) 763-785-9222 Child Abuse Prevention services for residents of Anoka County Provides support to families, with children ages birth — 12, experiencing stress or crisis. Provides short and long term support in meeting goals and moving forward. Services include 24 hour parent support, advocacy, face to face support meetings, resource and referral. Voluntary and confidential, no fee for services.
Hennepin County Children's Mental Health
Hennepin County Child Protection
PACER952-838-9000Resources and support for families of children with disabilities.
Autism Society of Minnesota
Twin Cities Crisis Center
Center for Inclusive Childcare
Anoka County Children's Mental Health
Childcare Resource and Referral
Healthy Start
Fraser Anoka

Call Insurance Provider for providers, referrals and available resources.

Notes

DEFINITIONS

Referrals to specialists and/or assessments may be requested depending on the identified concerns for a child.

Child Psychiatrist: A medical doctor who is able to diagnose, treat and prevent mental disorders in children. A psychiatrist can prescribe medications, provide psychiatric testing and therapy.

Child Psychologist: A licensed individual who is trained in dealing with mental processes in children (both normal and abnormal) and their effects upon behavior. A psychologist is not a medical doctor, and therefore cannot prescribe medications; however he/she may be able to provide psychological testing and therapy.

Children's Mental Health: A state of emotional and psychological well-being. Mental health begins at birth and everyone has mental health needs.

Developmental Pediatrician: A pediatrician who specializes in treating children with developmental delays, ADD/ADHD, and other special needs.

Occupational Therapist (OT): A licensed individual trained to provide assessment and therapy to correct physical and psychological problems which interfere with activities and tasks of daily living such feeding, swallowing, sensory integration, fine motor (hands/fingers) skills, etc.

Pediatric Neurologist: A medical doctor who specializes in diseases of the nervous system (brain and spinal cord) in children.

Sensory Integration Disorder: Sensory integration problems occur when one or more of the senses is not being interpreted correctly by the brain. This misinformation can lead to perceiving the world differently. Things that are generally thought of as pleasurable such as a light brush on the arm, or a kiss on the cheek, or a pat on the head may in-fact be painful to children with sensory integration disorders. As a result of sensory integration problems, these children may experience problems in learning, motor skills and behavior.

Assessment:

Educational:	informal and formal testing of the basic senses, social/emotional/ behavioral development, cognitive development (play skills), physical/motor development (muscles) and self-help skills of an infant or child.
Neurological:	testing pertaining to the structure and disease of the nervous system (brain and spinal cord).
Psychological:	testing pertaining to the study of the mind in all of it's relationships, both normal and abnormal processes.
Psychiatric:	testing pertaining to the study, diagnosis, and prevention of mental illness.

RESOURCE BOOK LIST

Aggressive Behavior

Kids, Parents and Power Struggles
Mastering Anger and Aggression: The Brazelton Way by T. Berry Brazelton
<u>1-2-3- magic: Effective Discipline for Children</u> by Thomas W. Phelan Ph. D.
Transforming the Difficult Child: The Nurtured Heart Approach by Howard Glasser

Biting

Positive Discipline	by Jane Nelson
Without Spanking or Spoiling	by Elizabeth Crary
The Preschool Years	by Ellen Galinsky and Judy David

Destructive Behavior

The Explosive Child by Ross Green
How to Talk So Kids Will Listen and Listen So Kids Will Talk by Adele Faber and
Elaine Mazlish
Transforming the Difficult Child: The Nurtured Heart Approach by Howard Glasser
The Out of Sync Child by Carol Stock Kranowitz

Difficulty Making Friends

Helping Your Child Feel Secure by Stanley Greenspan M.D.
Freeing Your Child from Anxiety: Powerful, Practical Solutions to Overcome Your Child's
Fears, Worries, Phobias by Tamar Chansky
Transforming the Difficult Child: The Nurtured Heart Approach by Howard Glasser

Impulsive Behavior / High Activity (Energy) Level

The Out of Sync Child Has Fun	$\ldots \ldots \ldots$. by Carlo Stack Kranowitz
The Explosive Child	by Ross W. Greene
Driven to Distraction	. by Edward M. Hallowell, John J. Ratey
Raising Your Spirited Child	by Mary Sheedy Kurcinka
Transforming the Difficult Child: The Nurtured Heart	Approach by Howard Glasser

Name Calling, Swearing & Inappropriate Language

Positive Discipline.	by Jane Nelson
Kids, Parents, and Power Struggles	by Mary Sheedy Kurcinka
The Explosive Child	by Ross W. Greene
Raising Your Spirited Child	by Mary Sheedy Kurcinka

Sexual Behaviors

The Preschool Years	by Ellen Galinsky and Judy David
Growing Up Again.	by Jean Illsley Clarke and Connie Dawson

RESOURCE BOOK LIST

Sleep Difficulties

Sleepless in America: Is Your Child Misbehaving or Missing Sleep?
by Mary Sheedy Kurcinka
The Sleep Book for Tired Parents: Help for Solving Children's Sleep Problems
by Rebecca Huntley
Healthy Sleep Habits, Happy Child: A Step-by Step Program for a Good Nights Sleep
by Marc Weissbluth, M.D.

Socially Withdrawn / Excessive Shyness

Freeing Your Child from Anxiety: Powerful, Practical Solutions to Overcome Your	
Child's Fears, Worries, and Phobias by Tamar Chansky	
Transforming the Difficult Child: The Nurtured Heart Approach by Howard Glass	

Temper Tantrums / Oppositional Behavior

Kids, Parents, and Power Struggles by Mary Sheedy Kurcinka
The Out of Sync Child Has Fun by Carol Stock Kranowitz
The Preschool Years by Ellen Galinsky and Judy David
Transforming the Difficult Child: The Nurtured Heart Approach by Howard Glass

General parenting book list

Touchpoints: The Essential Reference by T. Berry Brazelton
Discipline: The Brazelton Way by T. Berry Brazelton and Joshua D. Sparrow
Emotionally Intelligent Parenting: How to Raise a Self-Disciplined Responsible
Socially Skilled Child by M. J. Elias, PHD; S.E. Tobias, Psy. D.; B. S. Friedlander Ph.D.
Kids Are Worth It by Barbara Coloroso
Boys and Girls Learn Differentlyby Michael Gurian
Lost at School: Why Our Kids with Behavioral Challenges are Falling
Through the Cracks and How We Can Help Them by Ross Greene
No: Why Kids of All Ages Need to Hear It and Ways
Parents Can Say It
Why Do They Act That Way? Why Do They Act That Walsh, Ph.D.
Parenting on Purpose: Red Yellow Green
Framework for Respectful Discipline by Ada Alden

WEB-SITES

<u>www.MN.ParentsKnow.info.</u>
www.zerotothree.com
www.parenting.umn.edu University of Minnesota Extension Services on Parenting
www.extension.umn.edu/info-u
www.autism-society.org Autism Society, a national organization with resources for families.
www.ausm.org Autism Society of Minnesota
www.pacer.org PACER resources and support for families of children with disabilities. Phone 952-838-9000
www.help4adhd.org Center on Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)
www.chadd.org Children and Adults with Attention Deficit / Hyperactivity Disorder ADHD Education, Advocacy and Support
www.macmh.orgs Minnesota Association of Children's Mental Health
www.parentsknow.state.mn.us Parenting information, resources, and activities to help children grow develop and learn from birth to high school.

Search the district website under <u>Community Education</u> or <u>Community</u>

Early Childhood Family Education, ECFE

Early Childhood Special Education, ECSE

Independent School District, ISD

ISD # 11	Anoka – Hennepin	www.anoka.k12.mn.us
ISD # 12	Centennial	www.centennial.k12.mn.us
ISD # 13	Columbia Heights	www.colheights.k12.mn.us
ISD # 14	Fridley	www.fridley.k12.mn.us
ISD # 15	St. Francis	www.stfrancis.k12.mn.us
ISD # 16	Spring Lake Park	www.splkpark.k12.mn.us
ISD # 831	Forest Lake	www.forestlake.k12.mn.us



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