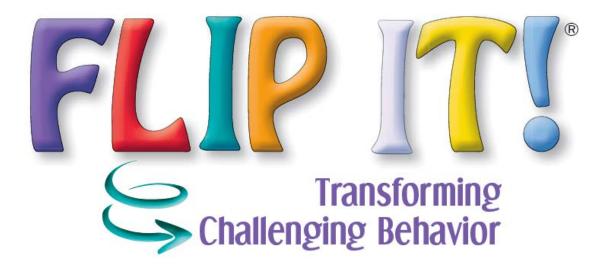
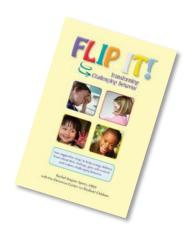
#### Overview



Four supportive steps to help young children identify their feelings, learn healthy self-control and reduce challenging behavior.

















#### FLIP IT can be used for:

 targeted interventions for a child displaying specific behavioral concerns.

#### OR

 every day minor challenges and conflicts with one child or with multiple children.





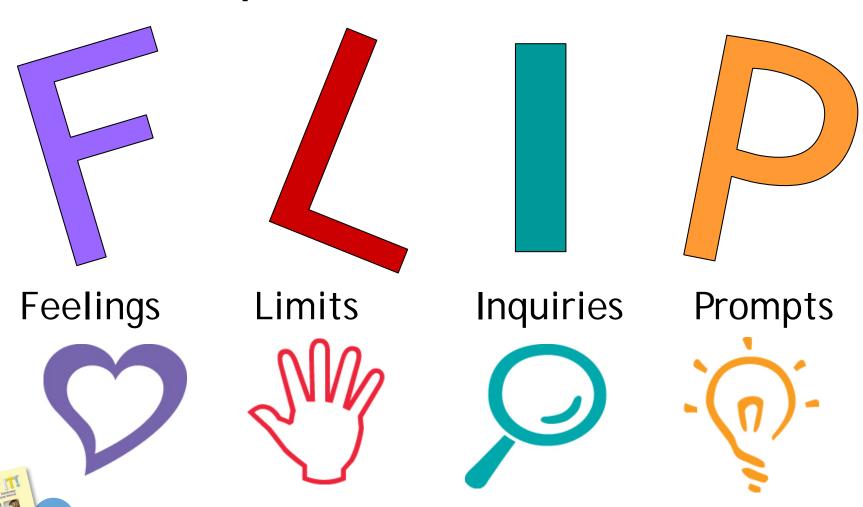
### FLIP IT is:



- Best practice made simple
- Strength-Based
- Commonsense
- Effective
- Portable
- Easy to remember
- Easy to share
- Applicable in a variety of situations
- Four simple steps



## Four Steps



## FLIP IT Pre-Requisites

#### **Relationships**

- Relationships are the foundation!
- Every strategy is only as good as the relationship it is built on!

#### **Empathy**

- Empathy is the ability to see and feel from another person's point of view
- The ability to honor "childsize" problems.

#### An understanding of ICK

- Children are challenging when they are weighted down by something called ICK!
- ICK refers to the negativity or risk factors in an individual's life.
- When times are full of ICK, we have a choice to stay calm and FLIP IT, rather
- than FLIP OUT or FLIP IN (externalizing behavior or internalizing)!

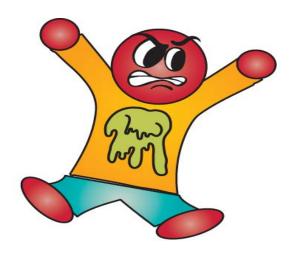


#### FLIP INs and OUTs

When children react to the ICK in their lives, they often FLIP IN or FLIP OUT.



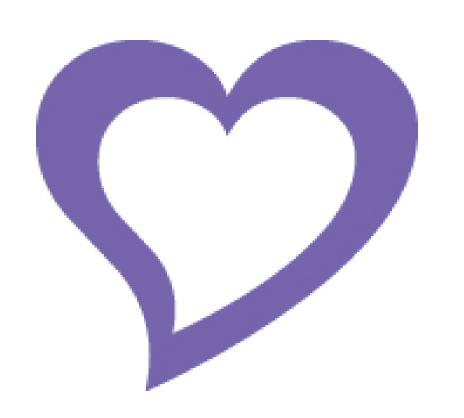
FLIP INs happen when feelings stay inside and are not expressed.



FLIP OUTs happen when the negative factors children feel on the inside comes out in unhealthy or destructive ways.



### Step 1 - FEELINGS Defined



Begin the FLIP IT process with **Step 1 - FEELINGS**.

Gently talk with children about their feelings and what you are seeing and hearing as a result of their emotions. Help children identify the root feelings causing the behavior.





If we address the behavior without addressing the root feelings, the ICK will keep growing, and the negative behavior will reoccur.

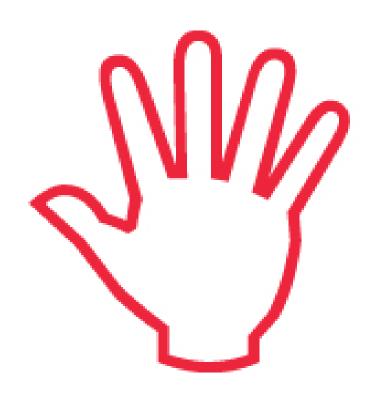




- "I see you are doing \_\_\_\_\_. I wonder if you are feeling \_\_\_\_\_."
- "Wow, it really looks like you are feeling \_\_\_\_\_."
- "I notice you are doing \_\_\_\_\_. What is going on inside?"
- "Your body is getting antsy. Are you feeling nervous?"
- "I'm so sorry you are feeling so \_\_\_\_\_."
- "What are you feeling?"
- "Point to the face that tells how you are feeling."



## Step 2 - LIMITS Defined



Once you have talked with a child about what she is feeling, proceed when necessary to Step 2 - LIMITS. Remind children of the positive limits and expectations you have for their behavior. Loving and simple limits help surround children with a sense of consistency, safety and trust.



#### Limits should be...

1. Positively worded



- 2. Kept simple
- 3. Descriptive
- 4. Stated without a "BUT"
- 5. Based on familiar rules
- Reviewed during nonchallenging moments

We keep ourselves safe

We keep each other safe

We keep our things safe

We use gentle touches

We use kind words

We listen with our eyes and ears





- "I hear you saying unfriendly words. I wonder if you are feeling
   . We use friendly words here."
- "Wow, it really looks like you are feeling \_\_\_\_\_. We keep each other safe."
- "Your body is getting antsy. Are you feeling nervous? It's okay to feel nervous."
- "I'm so sorry you are feeling so \_\_\_\_\_. We use gentle touches here."
- "I see you are excited about our visitor and you are running in the room. Our rule is to sit at circle."

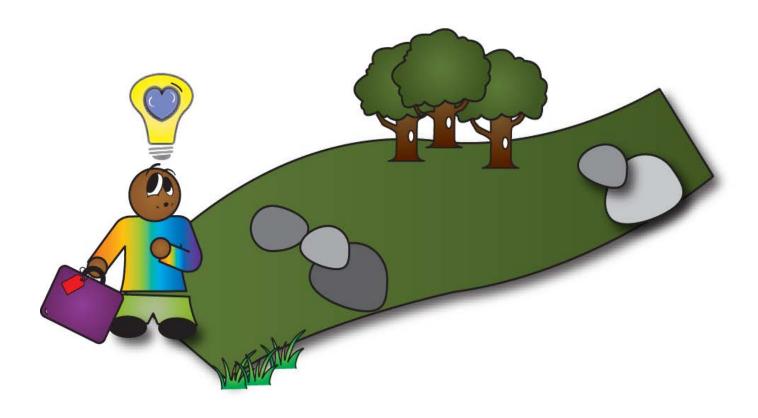


# Step 3 - INQUIRIES Defined



Once you have talked with a child about feelings and limits, move on to <u>Step 3 - INQUIRIES</u>. Encourage children to think about solutions to their challenges. Ask questions that promote problem-solving and healthy coping skills. Inquiries invite children to think, learn and gain self-control.





Let the child know you believe in her when you ask her to take part in finding a healthy solution (e.g., "What do you think you should do to get that toy back?") Inquiries invite children to think, learn and gain self-control.





- "How do you think we can fix this?"
- "What could we do instead?"
- "Is there another way?"
- "How can we make this easier?"
- "What else could we do to get us there?"
- "What is a friendly way you could..?"
- "What are we going to do to make this work?"
- "How could we make this fun?"



# Step 4 - PROMPTS Defined



 If the child is having difficulty problem-solving after you have talked with her about feelings and limits and have made an inquiry, move on to Step 4 -**PROMPTS**. Provide creative cues, clues, and suggestions for children having difficulty problem-solving. Enthusiastic, břight ideas can lead the way to better problem-solving skills.



# Prompts are creative cues, clues, and suggestions for helping children find their own answer. Try...



- 1. Sharing personal examples (e.g., "When I get mad I like to scribble on paper.")
- 2. Suggestions (e.g., "You might try using tape to put that back together.")
- 3. Leading questions (e.g., "Hmm, I wonder if we could try walking backwards.")
- 4. Positive choices where both options are desirable (e.g., "You could try warming your mittens on the heater or letting me put them in the dryer.")
- 5. Use the child's strengths and interests to spark his creativity (e.g., "Can we play some music while you clean up to make it more fun?")



- "How do we think we can fix this? What could I get from my desk to help us put it back together?"
- "What do you think you could do instead? We could read or look for treasures in the room."
- "Is there another way? I bet we can think of a way to make that stronger with more, hmm...more what?"
- "What else could we do to get us there? Could we walk backwards, or hop on one foot?"
- "What is a friendly way we can ask each other? Maybe a lower voice?"
- "How are we going to make this fun? Can we find a rock, leaf, and flower to bring back to the room?"



Children who are frequently "FLIPPED" become emotionally aware problem-solvers who develop healthy coping skills that will last a lifetime.





# www.MoreFLIPIT.org

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For more information contact: Devereux Center for Resilient Children (DCRC)

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