**Risk Factors of Behavior Summary**

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Classroom management is a complex task, due to a variety of backgrounds that children come from. In the case of Nancy who is a child a single child to single teenage mom, the chances are that causes for her changing behavior are rooted back in the family behavior. She was not always showing poor behavior; this means that risk factors are new. Few of the possible risk factors for her sudden change in behavior are discussed below(“Consequences,” n.d.).

**Risk Factors #1**

The stressful and harsh attitude of a teen mom can be the reason for her disruptive behavior. Many researches show that teen moms often get involved in harsh parenting, like punching, screaming, etc. Nancy's mother is a teen mom who is also trying to peruse her education; this can result in stress and anxiety as working, parenting and pursuing education all at once is not easy for a teenager. Nancy might be picking her frustration and abusive parenting skills and translating it in class. Kids follow what they see their parents doing. The teacher can use reinforcement by showing a positive and calm attitude towards Nancy and by warning her with gesture cues. Every time she disrupts, the teacher should give her a disproving look and point her finger on lip while looking directly towards her. This will make her understand the severity of her behavior. The teacher should also contact the parent and discuss behavior, as the behavioral issue can be a result of both the home environment and school environment(“Involving Parents,” n.d.).

**Risk Factors #2**

Negligence by a parent can result in making child misbehave. This can be a sign of seeking attention. A single mom who has busy routine might be unable to meet the emotional needs of a child that is vital for her mental and emotional stability. This negligence can result in the child suffering from language issue. Her troubled behavior in circle sitting can be her call for attention. Teacher, in this case, should keep calling Nancy in the class directly, to give her extra attention or by asking her simple question. She should also increase eye contact with Nancy and appreciate her at her good behavior. The teacher should involve her mother and discuss her home routine to find out the cause. And give tips to her other to give her attention and support(“Positive Reinforcement,” n.d.).

**Risk Factors #3**

Teacher's biased attitude or inability to give child proper attention can be the cause. The teacher should reflect on her behavior and see if she has started to do anything differently that is causing difficulty for Nancy. Also, children at this young age are, and their development and learning can become overwhelming for them. The teacher should closely observe Nancy and her own behavior and change it accordingly. Here parent's role is essential. Children often share the issues that they face at school with their parents. Meeting mother can give her an idea about actual challenges that she might be facing(Kaiser & Rasminsky, 2016).

**Conclusion**

Child behavior can be managed by ruling out the risk factors and using the right reinforcement strategies to solve the problem. No issue can be resolved only by parent or teacher. Both parties should play a role in solving the problem.

References

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