What is emotional literacy?

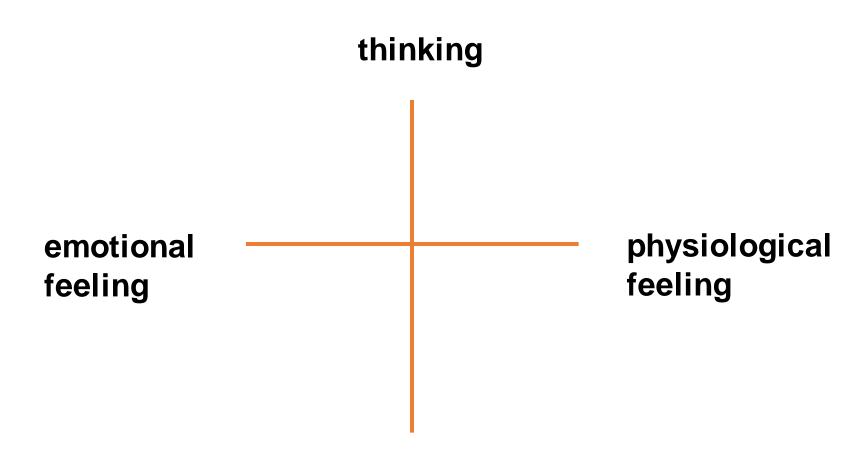


Emotional Literacy

Emotional literacy is the ability to 'recognise, understand, handle and appropriately express emotions'. (Peter Sharp, 2001)



Emotional Literacy



behaviour



What is self-regulation?



Components of Self Regulation

- Self-Control/Emotional Regulation
- Resiliency
- Executive Functioning
- Self-Management
- Anger Management
- Impulse Control
- Sensory Regulation/Modulation (Penzenik, 2021)

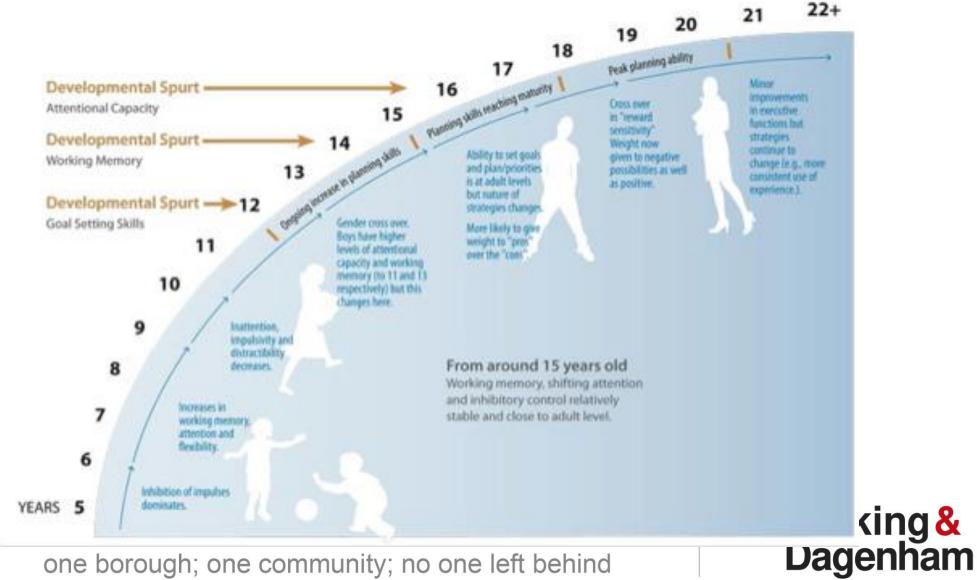


Emotions and Learning

- <u>"emotions fundamentally drive</u> cognitive <u>learning</u> and... educators need to engage the affective dimensions of pupils' minds."
- The neurobiological evidence suggests that the <u>aspects of</u> <u>cognition that we recruit most heavily in schools</u>, namely learning, attention, memory, decision making, and social functioning, are both profoundly <u>affected by</u> and subsumed within the processes of <u>emotion</u>." (Immordino-Yang and Damasio 2007).



Brain Development and Maturation

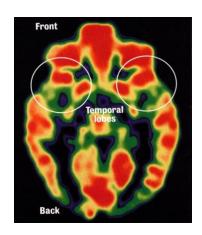


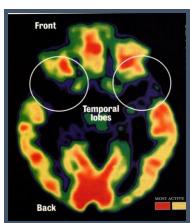
Social Emotional Development: Skills to Expect at Different Ages | Understood - For learning and thinking differences

- Ages 3–4 years
- Start to show and verbalize a wider range of emotion
- Are interested in pretend play, but may confuse real and "make believe"
- Are spontaneously kind and caring
- Start playing with other kids and separate from caregivers more easily
- May <u>still have tantrums</u> because of changes in routine or not getting what they want
- Ages 5–6 years
- Enjoy playing with other kids and are more conversational and independent
- Test boundaries but are still eager to please and help out
- Begin to understand what it means to feel embarrassed one borough; one community; no one left behind

- Ages 7–8 years
- Are more aware of others' perceptions
- May complain about friendships and other kids' reactions
- Want to behave well, but aren't as attentive to directions
- Try to express feelings with words, but may resort to aggression when upset
- Ages 9–10 years
- Share secrets and jokes with friends
- May start to develop own identity by withdrawing from family activities and conversations
- Are affectionate, silly, and curious, but can also be selfish, rude, and argumentative
 Barking &

Life Experiences and Brain Development

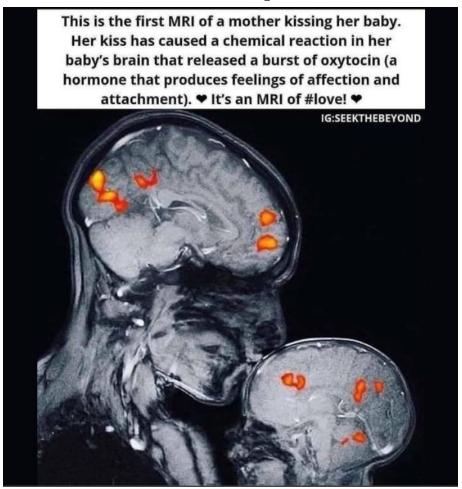




The child's prefrontal cortex (higher brain) is functionally less mature at birth than the limbic system (lower brain), so young children are easily overwhelmed by emotions.

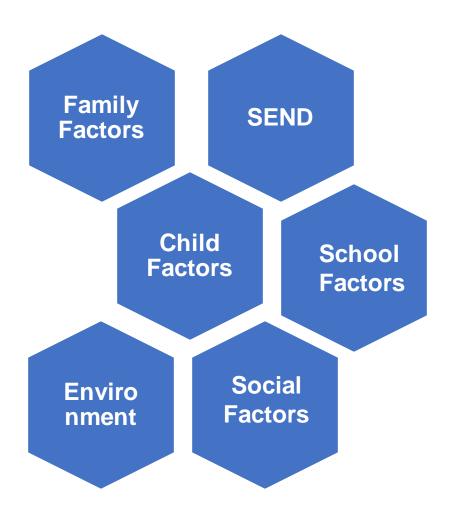
Because neural connections between the limbic system and the prefrontal cortex are developing and proliferating, children need help and time to think, reason and calm themselves down.

With consistent, supportive, emotional responses from adults, a child's frontal cortex will develop the essential pathways that, over time, support self-regulation to better manage alarm states in the limbic system.



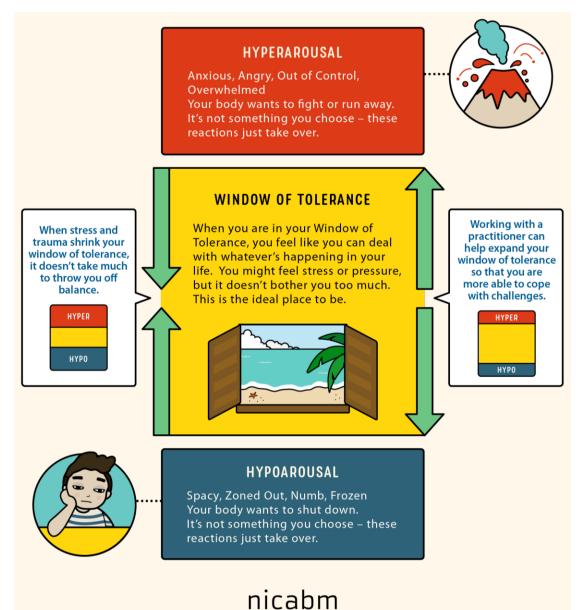


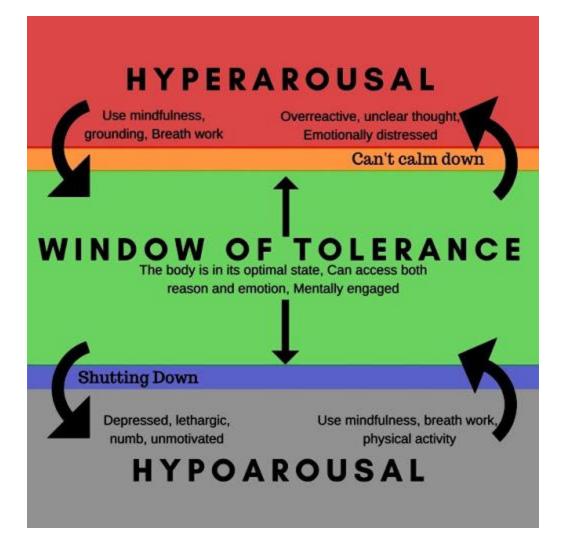
Factors which impact Emotional Regulation





Window of Tolerance



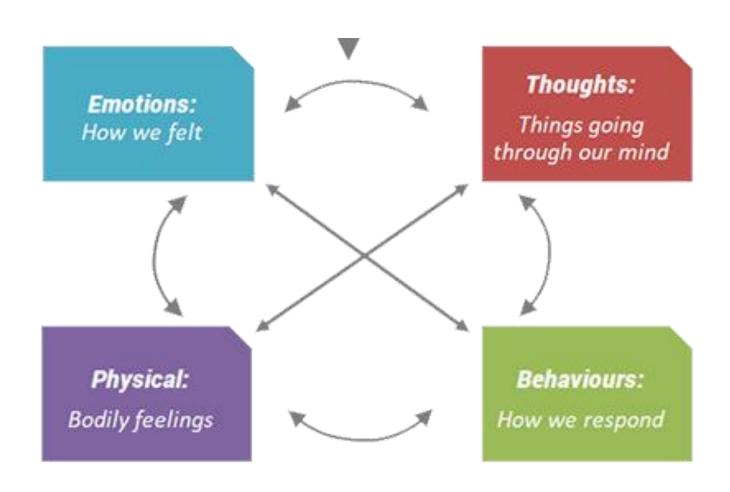


Siegel (1999) no one left behind



What are Zones of Regulation?

- Intuitive
- Label some of natural behaviours
- Systematic
- Cognitive behaviour approach
- Teach self-regulation







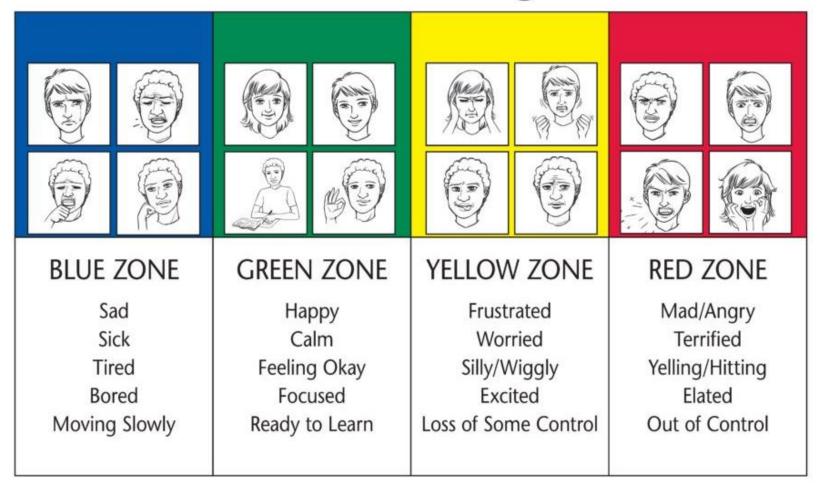
Zones of Regulation Summary

- Four Zones
- Promotes child selfawareness
- Pre-prepared Toolbox
- All zones are OK
- Adults assist children to remain or return to green





The **ZONES** of Regulation®







The **ZONES** of Regulation®



Low state of alertness

- Low arousal
- May feel:
- Sad
- Sick
- Tired
- Bored

Blue Zone





Heightened state of alertness

- Intense anger, but some control
- May feel:
- Stress
- Anxiety
- Frustration
- Nervousness
- Excitement
- The Wiggles
- Silliness







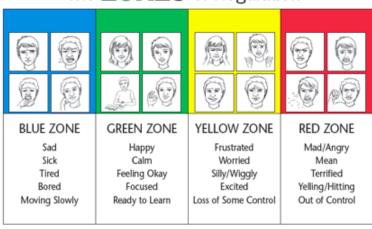




Heightened state of alertness

- Intense emotions
- No control
- May feel:
- Elated
- Angry
- Rage
- Terror
- Devastation





Red Zone





Calm state of alertness

- Optimal learning occurs
- May feel:
- Happy
- Content
- Focused
- Calm body
- Ready to learn









Language

• There is no such thing as a bad zone.

- The key is the language we use:
- I can see you are in the red zone (comment on what you see)
- But the actions you are doing are not acceptable.



Language

- As adults we need to support children to recognise which zone they are in:
- Physical signs
- Emotional signs
- Action signs
- We need to provide the language for the children to use.

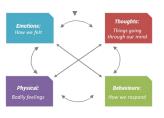


Language

- We are the children's role models
- We need to share which zone we are in, how this is making us feel and what we can do to move zones.

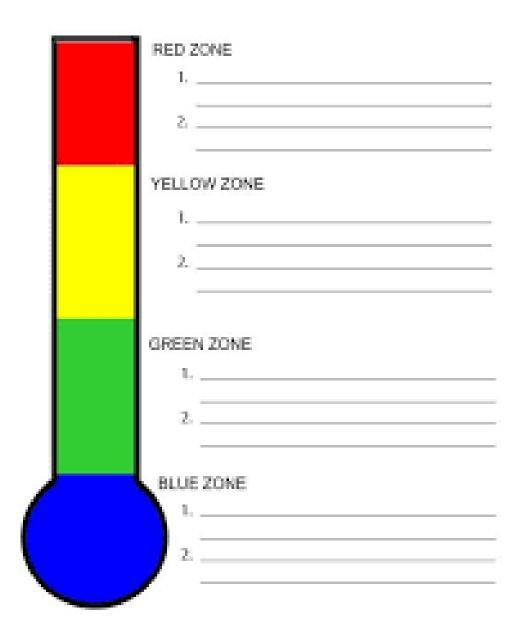
The language we use is vital.





What do you notice about yourself in each Zone?

What do you notice about children in each Zone?



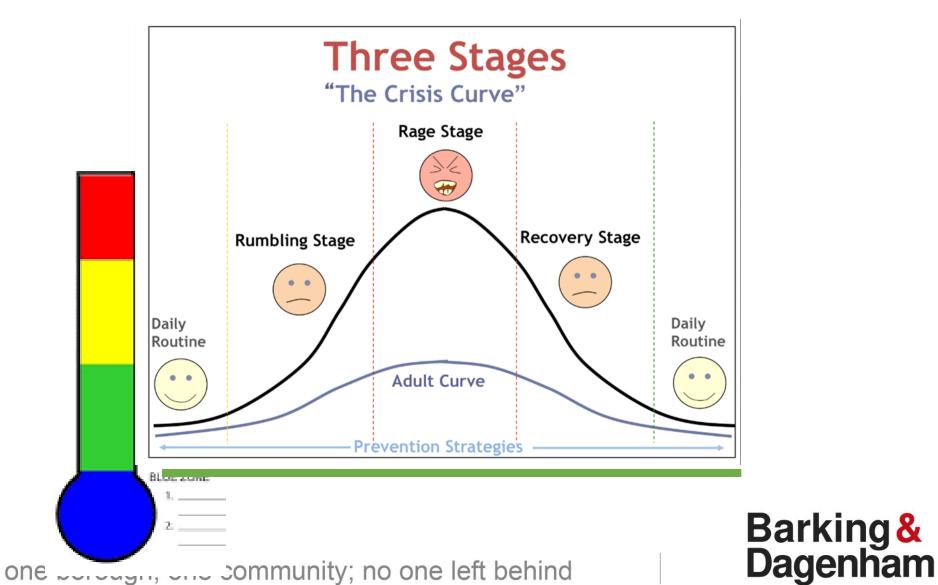
Why is each Zone important?

What does a Zone tell us?



Zones and Emotional Crisis





Resources / Tip 5:

MOMENTS WITH

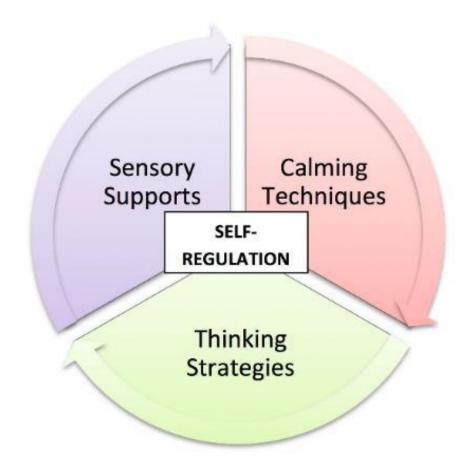
SUPPORTS (crporegon.org)

POSITIVE BEHAVIOR

MANAGE CHALLENGING



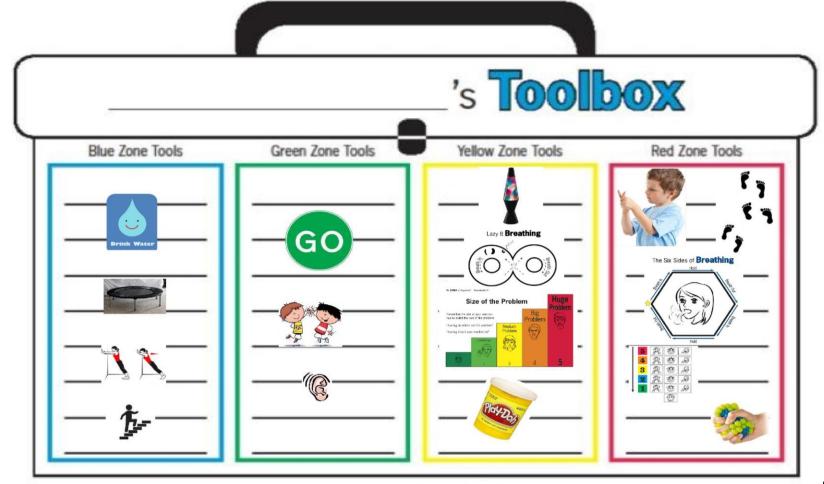








Example Zones Toolbox







ZONES during the day



