

Levels 1-3 Coaching for High-Risk Children

Coaching Level	Level Includes:	Examples
Level One: "LEAD" In this level the coach leads, giving words to say, suggesting or directing the parent to speak or act in a certain way	 Modeling the PRIDE skills Corrective intervention (e.g., changing question into a description) 	T = You handed me the red lego. P = You handed me the lego. T = That was a description - good job. P = What do you want to play with? T = There are lots of toys for you to choose from on the table. P = You can play with anything on the table. T = Good job changing the question
	Help the parent know when to ignore inappropriate behavior	into a statement. C = These are my legos - don't touch! T = You are playing with the legos. P = You're playing with them. T = Great ignoring!
	Help parent know how to respond to challenging child behaviors	P = I'm getting frustratedhe's not listening! T = I will be right in to help you (go into the room and help the parent play).
Level Two: "FOLLOW" In this level the coach follows the parent's lead, labeling what the parent says and praising for using PRIDE skills	Labeling the PRIDE skills	P = You sat the kitty next to the dog! T = Great behavioral description.
	Encouraging parents' ability to use the PRIDE skills on their own, without coaching	P = You're stacking the blocks. P = The tower you're building is getting tall. T = Great job describing the play.
	Praising or reinforcing parents' use of the PRIDE skills and relating them to treatment goals	P = You're stacking the blocks carefully. P = And, you're really concentrating. T = Great job describing the behaviors that you want.

PCIT for TRAUMATIZED CHILDREN

Coaching Level	Level Includes:	Examples
Level Three: In this level the coach teaches, giving parents information, reasons for using skills, insight into their children's behavior, or ideas for how to use the skills at home.	 "EXPLANATIONS" Provide mini discussions about the child's development and patterns of behavior 	T = He/she is right on target with putting those big blocks together. Using smaller blocks may cause him/her frustration because they require more
	Reason for using the concept/skill to meet objectives and goals of treatment (using the PRIDE Didactic Handout)	advanced motor skills. P = Thank you for giving me the block. Now I can play with you. It's fun playing! T = Good job, when you describe what you like and praise him for doing it, then he will do more of this.
	"OBSERVATIONS"	
	Provide observations about the child's behavior to point out improved behavior and improve rapport	T = He is so focused on building with the blocks today! His attention has really improved since last week.
	Prompt the parent in order to encourage praise and attention to treatment objectives	T = By giving you a block he is choosing to share the toys and play with you. P = I like it when you share and play nicely with me. I can play with you then.
	Provide observations about the parent's behavior and/or parent-child interactions	T = I can tell she is having so much fun playing with you! You two have such a warm relationship.
	"GENERALIZATIONS"	
	Explain how child's behaviors in play will generalize to other settings.	P = Thank you for sharing with me! T = By practicing sharing with you, you are preparing her to share with friends at school.
	Provide ideas for how caregiver can use the skills in other settings (e.g., home, public).	T = Since you enjoy playing with him when he is nice, I bet his sister will too. P = And, I especially like it when you play nicely with your sister at home.
		T = Use that same praise for staying calm when homework gets hard.