

#### THINKING ACTIVE PHYSICAL PLAY SELF-REFLECTION INVENTORY: SHORT FORM

#### A Self-Reflection Inventory for Supporting Young Children's Active Physical Play in Early Childhood Program Settings

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The TAPP is a self-reflective inventory for staff in early childhood settings. Use the reflection to think about supporting active physical play for children, ages 24 months through five years old.

#### Introduction

Young children in early childhood settings encounter active physical play environments that include facilities, equipment, routines, and schedules. They develop relationships with peers and staff. The quality of environments and relationships influence a child's opportunity to develop optimum physical strength, flexibility, and endurance.

Achieving good health and enjoying physical activities that support development of physical competence are among the most important rights of children.

#### What Is Active Physical Play?

Active physical play includes two parts:

- 1. Children initiate and practice basic movements, using repetitive physical play. The result is development of physical skills with increased precision, strength, and endurance. These skills include skills such as balancing, crawling, creeping, walking, running, galloping, skipping, hopping, pushing, pulling, lifting, climbing, throwing, and catching.
- 2. Children initially work to master basic physical skills. Then, they use that foundation to create play themes that helps them maintain, strengthen, and extend those skills.

#### Seven Guiding Principles for Active Physical Play

- 1. Adults set safe, appropriately challenging environments for daily active physical play.
- 2. Children engage in active physical play to develop their bodies, and for fun and enjoyment.
- 3. Each child has opportunity for frequent and vigorous active physical play.
- 4. Each child has time for and support for uninterrupted, sustained play.
- 5. Each child has access to many and varied active physical play opportunities.
- 6. Active physical play is supported by adult-child relationships and child-to-child interactions.
- 7. Adults advocate for children to have opportunities and environments that support active physical play.



#### Who Should Use the TAPP Self- Reflection Inventory-Short Form?

This self-reflection is for those who want to address development of competence in physical skills and healthy weight for young children in group settings. Managers and supervisors, teachers, and classroom aides are appropriate users of the TAPP. The TAPP Short Form is for those who want to do a *quick screening* of active play practices.

#### Why Should I Use the TAPP Self-Reflection Inventory?

The TAPP-SF can jumpstart your thinking about environments and relationships that support children's active physical play. This quick review of practices can stimulate discussions and focus attention physical activity in your program. If you prefer a more comprehensive reflection tool, use the full TAPP.

#### How Do I Use the TAPP Self-Reflection Inventory?

The TAPP-SF includes self-reflections about active physical play for young children. Note that a *"reasons"* section follows each reflection statement and response. To enhance a meaningful report of the responses, users can write explanations of why they chose a response.

Each statement offers four response choices:

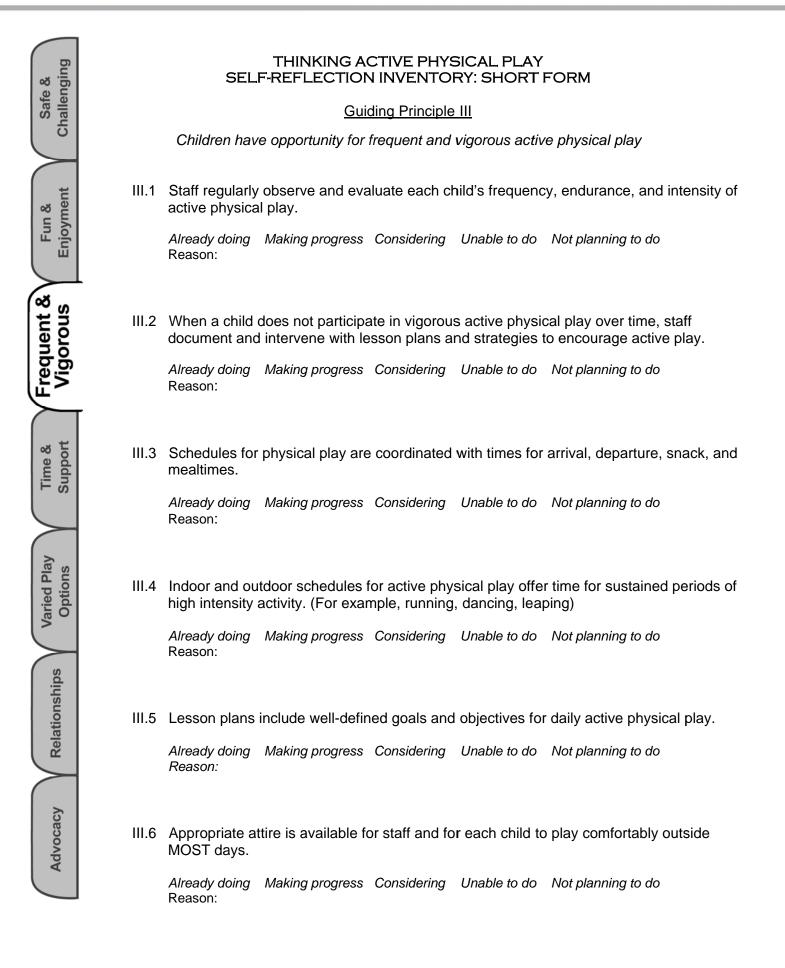
already doing; making progress; considering; and not planning to do.

- Choose already doing if you consistently use this practice.
- Choose *making progress* if you use the concept on some level. For example, you might choose this response if you have ordered materials for the environment, or some of the staff use the practice, but not all.
- Choose *considering* if you want to use the practice, but have taken no steps toward implementation.
- Choose *unable to do* if you would like to follow the practice, but you believe there are factors which prevent you from using the practice.
- Choose *not planning to do* if the concept simply does not work for your program, you do not agree with the concept, of if the concept is not applicable in your program.

#### / Safe & Challenging THINKING ACTIVE PHYSICAL PLAY SELF-REFLECTION INVENTORY SHORT FORM Guiding Principle I Adults set safe and appropriately challenging environments for active physical play I.1 A variety of play equipment is available (permanent and portable). Enjoyment Fun & Already doing Making progress Considering Unable to do Not planning to do Reason: I.2 Equipment is available for many levels of ability. Making progress Considering Unable to do Not planning to do Already doing Frequent & Vigorous Reason: I.3 Age appropriate games are available. Already doing Making progress Considering Unable to do Not planning to do Reason: Support Time & I.4 Equipment is in excellent condition for safe use by children. Already doing Making progress Considering Unable to do Not planning to do Reason: Varied Play 1.5 A wide variety of props and equipment is available for children to create play. Options Making progress Considering Unable to do Not planning to do Already doing Reason: I.6 There is enough equipment so children do not wait longer for a turn than is appropriate Relationships for age and ability of each child. Already doing Making progress Considering Unable to do Not planning to do Reason: 1.7 Storage is nearby for staff to quickly and safely access equipment or props as children create play. Advocacy Already doing Making progress Considering Unable to do Not planning to do Reason:

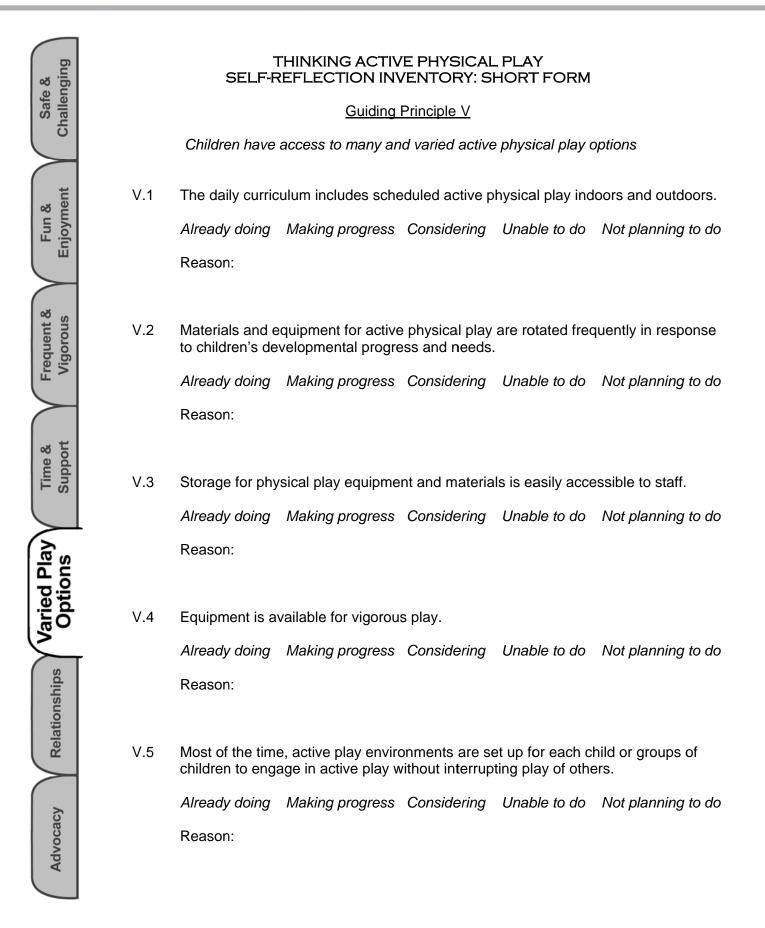


Safe & Challenging		THINKING ACTIVE PHYSICAL PLAY SELF-REFLECTION INVENTORY SHORT FORM	
<u> </u>	•	Guiding Principle II	
Fun & Enjoyment	Children engage in active physical play to develop their bodies and for fun and enjoyment		
Ъ.	II.1	Staff are aware of each child's physical skills.	
	r	Already doing Making progress Considering Unable to do Not planning to do Reason:	
Frequent & Vigorous	11.2	Staff plan environments that consider each child's level of skill.	
Fre		Already doing Making progress Considering Unable to do Not planning to do Reason:	
a t	II.3	Staff model basic physical skills to help children try out new skills, or to expand skills.	
Time & Support		Already doing Making progress Considering Unable to do Not planning to do Reason:	
$\geq$	11.4	Each child receives frequent encouragement for effort and achievement of new skills.	
cacy Relationships Options		Already doing Making progress Considering Unable to do Not planning to do Reason:	
	II.5	Children freely choose from an array of structured and unstructured play opportunities.	
		Already doing Making progress Considering Unable to do Not planning to do Reason:	
	II.6	Sounds of children's voices from the play areas are mostly relaxed and agreeable.	
		Already doing Making progress Considering Unable to do Not planning to do Reason:	
	II.7	Children create play themes that include active physical play.	
Advocacy		Already doing Making progress Considering Unable to do Not planning to do Reason:	





### THINKING ACTIVE PHYSICAL PLAY Challenging Safe & SELF-REFLECTION INVENTORY: SHORT FORM Guiding Principle IV Children have time and support for uninterrupted, sustained play Enjoyment IV.1 Daily schedules offer time for both active and quiet play. Fun & Already doing Making progress Considering Unable to do Not planning to do Reason: Frequent & Vigorous IV.2 Staff use naturally occurring opportunities to support active physical play. Already doing Making progress Considering Unable to do Not planning to do Reason: Time & Support Each day, children have opportunity to play in both structured outdoor and indoor IV.3 physical activity (teacher-directed) and unstructured play (child-chosen). Already doing Making progress Considering Unable to do Not planning to do Reason: Varied Play Options IV.4 Staff offer props and play ideas active physical play throughout the day. Already doing Making progress Considering Unable to do Not planning to do Relationships Reason: Advocacy



#### THINKING ACTIVE PHYSICAL PLAY Challenging SELF-REFLECTION INVENTORY: SHORT FORM Safe & Guiding Principle VI Active physical play is supported by adult-child relationships and peer interactions Enjoyment **VI.1** Adults are within sight and sound of children's physical play. Fun & Already doing Making progress Considering Unable to do Not planning to do Reason: Frequent & Vigorous VI.2 Adults quickly respond to protect children's from unsafe physical play situations. Already doing Making progress Considering Unable to do Not planning to do Reason: Support Time & VI.3 Adults are intentional in observing children's physical skills, and support a child's attempts at advancing to the next skill levels. Already doing Making progress Considering Unable to do Not planning to do Reason: Varied Play Options VI.4 Adults offer strategies to encourage a child to extend an active dramatic play. (For example, teacher offers props or helps the child engage other children for active play.) **Relationships** Making progress Considering Unable to do Not planning to do Already doing Reason: VI.5 Toddler physical play environments offer multiples of popular or new materials and structures. Advocacy Already doing Making progress Considering Unable to do Not planning to do Reason:

# THINKING ACTIVE PHYSICAL PLAY Challenging Safe & SELF-REFLECTION INVENTORY: SHORT FORM Guiding Principle VI (continued) Active physical play is supported by adult-child relationships and peer interactions Enjoyment VI.6 Routines for taking turns with equipment are established and supported by adult Fun & supervision. Already doing Making progress Considering Unable to do Not planning to do Reason: Frequent & Vigorous VI.7 Adults support children as they learn to wait for a turn. Already doing Making progress Considering Unable to do Not planning to do Reason: Support Time & VI.8 Adults adapt environments so that each child has opportunity to try challenging physical play activities comfortably. Already doing Making progress Considering Unable to do Not planning to do Varied Play Reason: Options **Relationships** Advocacy



Safe &

Fun &

Frequent &

Time &

## Challenging THINKING ACTIVE PHYSICAL PLAY SELF-REFLECTION INVENTORY: SHORT FORM Guiding Principle VII Adults advocate for children to have opportunity to engage in active physical play Enjoyment VII.1 Policies are written and available to staff and parents for active physical play. Already doing Making progress Considering Unable to do Not planning to do Reason: Vigorous VII.2 Administrators take active steps for advancing policies, grants, and practices that support children's active physical play. Already doing Making progress Considering Unable to do Not planning to do Reason: Support VII.3 Staff input is used by administrators for planning schedules for active physical play. Already doing Making progress Considering Unable to do Not planning to do Varied Play Reason: Options VII.4 Budgets include resources and funds for active physical play materials, equipment, and staff training. Relationships Already doing Making progress Considering Unable to do Not planning to do Reason: VII.5 Parents and staff communicate about children's active physical play at school. Advocacy Already doing Making progress Considering Unable to do Not planning to do Reason:



# Challenging THINKING ACTIVE PHYSICAL PLAY SELF-REFLECTION INVENTORY: SHORT FORM Guiding Principle VII (continued) Adults advocate for children to have opportunity to engage in active physical play VII.6 Time for planning active physical play is set aside for staff and administrators. Already doing Making progress Considering Unable to do Not planning to do Reason: Staff frequently (daily) discuss curriculum needs for children's active physical play VII.7 Already doing Making progress Considering Unable to do Not planning to do Reason: VII.8 Staff attend training about active physical play. Already doing Making progress Considering Unable to do Not planning to do Reason:

Safe &