托兒所情境中 幼兒出現被禁止行為之初探研究

A Preliminary Study on Children's Forbidden Behaviors in Day Care Setting

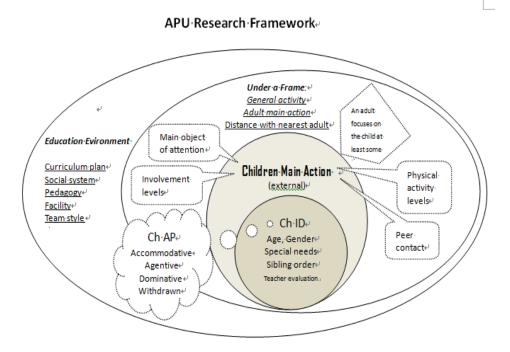
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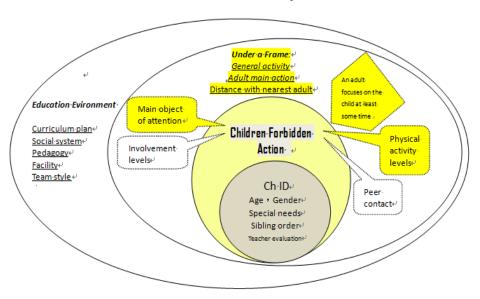
前言Foreword

- 一、本研究為臺灣與芬蘭兒童自主認知研究 中托兒所學習環境之觀察資料。This study is elicited from observation data of APU research in Taiwan and Finland.
- 二、本研究針對幼兒出現被禁止行為之個體 與情境相關因素進行探討,以檢視教室中 的師、生、境三者的互動關係。

In this study, we explored the relation between children-teacher-environment on the forbidden behaviors(FBs) in the day care settings.



Children's Forbidden Behavior Analysis Framework



研究目的Research purposes

一、了解在幼兒園情境中幼兒出現被禁止行為整體現象。

To understand the whole picture with children's FBs.

二、比較臺灣與芬蘭兩國上述情形之差異。
Compare the differences between two countries.

研究對象 Participants

本研究以2至6歲幼兒,總樣本數:1,250位 幼兒。 Both at the same time in day care centers in Finland and Taiwan, observe the total sample of 1250 children under the age of seven,

一、臺灣樣本

分佈於大台北地區,共8家托兒所513位。 Taiwan 513 children from Taipei city area, 8 day care centers.

二、芬蘭樣本

來自赫爾辛基市北郊的耶汶帕(Järvenpää) 市所屬七鄉鎮的48家托兒所737位。 Finland 737 children from Järvenpää , 48 day care centers.

樣本描述 (Sample description)

一、性別 Gender

	Taiwan		Finland		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Boys	287	55.9	382	51.8	669	53.5
Girls	226	44.1	355	48.2	581	46.5

樣本描述 (Sample description)

二、年龄(age)

	Taiwan		Finland		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Age under 4	137	26.7	133	18.0	270	21.6
Age 4 and over	376	73.3	604	82.0	980	78.4
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觀察值Observed values

有效觀察總筆數為25,403筆。 Total observed values are 25,403.

被禁止行為發生筆數為427筆,佔總觀察值之1.7%。

Children's FBs observed are 427, 1.7% in total.

研究發現與討論(Findings)

一、幼兒被禁止行為出現在基本保育(2.9%)和用餐情境(1.9%)的比例最高

Both Taiwan and Finland, the highest FBs is observed in the basic care and lunch time.

二、當下距離幼兒最近之成人的主要行為是注意單一幼兒。

While the FBs occurred, we look at the nearest adult behavior, the highest are being to interact with a single child.

研究發現與討論(Findings)

三、兩國幼兒發生被禁止行為時,被成人注意的比例平均是3.2%,芬蘭幼兒發生被禁止行為時有被成人注意的比例3.9%,台灣為2.1%。

While the FBs occurred 3.2% would be focused by adult around for a few seconds. In Finland is 3.9%, in Taiwan is 2.1%.

研究發現與討論(Findings)

三、不同特質幼兒出現被禁止行為的頻率

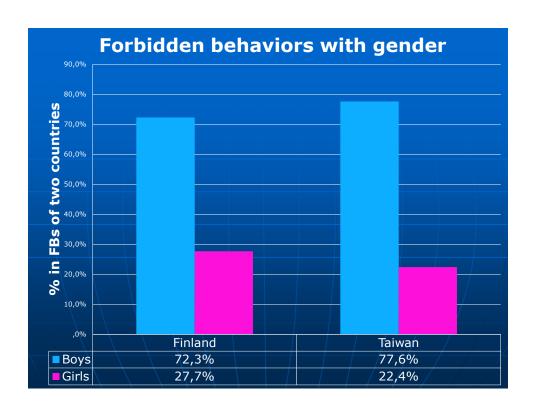
Compare children's ID

(一)性別 (gender)

1. 男孩出現的被禁止行為(2.3%)高於女孩(0.9%),且兩國無差異。 Boys are observed 2.3% FBs, higher than girls 0.9%.

2. 不論台灣或芬蘭皆是男孩出現被禁止高於女孩。

Both Taiwan and Finland boys' FBs are higher than girls'(FM=2.8%, FF=1.1%; TM=1.7%, TF=0.5%)





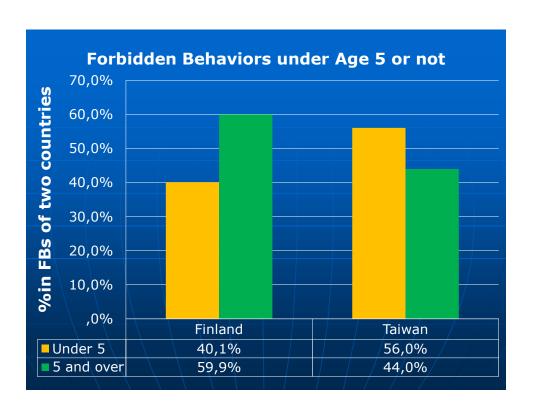
(二)年龄(Age)

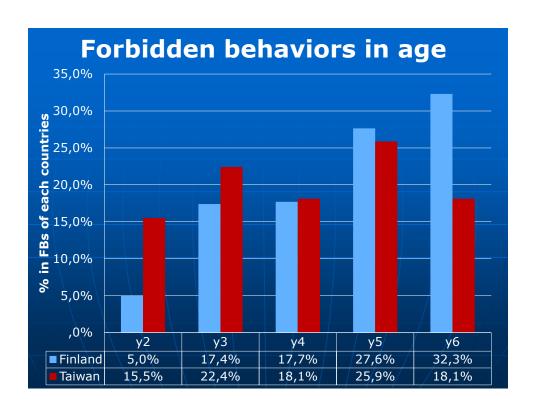
1. 芬蘭四歲以下幼兒出現的被禁止行為之比例均明顯高於四歲以上幼兒。

Age under 4 years old children are observed more FBs (2.0%) than age 4 and over(1.6%).

2. 四歲以下幼兒被禁止行為比例兩國並無差異,而四歲以上芬蘭幼兒出現被禁止行為上則明顯高於台灣幼兒。

Age under 4 show no difference on FBs in two countries, but age 4 and over of Finish children are observed more FBs (1.9%)than Taiwan(1.0%).





結論與建議(Discussion)

臺芬兩國幼兒的被禁止行為發生在每日穿脫衣服、如廁、盥洗、休 息、等待時間、沒有特定的事等基本保育情境的比例最高,其次是 用餐情境,且高於以老師為主導的室內指導性教學或活動情境 。

Basic care like dressing/undressing, toilet, hygiene, rest, also transition and eating time are observed more forbidden behaviours, higher than teaching time.

- 1. 例行保育時段的重要性不亞於教學。
- 2. 個別幼兒需要老師協助的保育時間,能注意到等待的幼兒,事前提供銜接選項,以降低被禁止行為的出現。

Does it because of the loosed structure time or teachers need to focus more on a single child?

結論與建議(Discussion)

臺芬兩國男孩的被禁止行為高於女孩兩倍強,且男孩的被禁止行為顯現 比女孩更高的身體活動量,受到老師的關注亦高於女孩。

Boys are observed more FBs than girls.

- 1. 幼兒園所設計的活動比較適合女孩嗎?
- 2. 有無提供足夠空間與機會讓男孩進行活動量較高之活動?
- 3. 男孩的被禁止行為是比較容易被界定的?是否也影響男孩的自我期 許和表現?
- 4. 實務工作者如何可以思考這些問題並有結構地解決?

Does activities provided are appropriated for girls than boys: eg. physical activity levels shall be more for boys or boys' FBs are easier observed or identified than girls'?

結論與建議(Discussion)

台灣幼兒的被禁止行為隨年齡降低,芬蘭幼兒隨年齡漸高。是因為芬蘭幼兒 的自主性越來越高,而台灣的幼兒隨年齡社會化越來越強?還是其他教學上的 原因?

FBs in age of two countries presents differences trend.

宜進一步探索孩子的自主觀點之發展是否與被禁止行為有關。

It could be explored further and compare with agentive interview to see if FBs are related to children's agentive perspective.

結論與建議(Discussion)

本研究顯示老師與出現被禁止行為的幼兒有更多的互動,被禁止行 為得到老師兩倍於一般行為的注意力,而且幼兒被禁止行為易出 現在當老師專注在單一幼兒身上、較少觀察全體幼兒時。

When teacher focuses on a single child, children present more FBs, teachers pay attention on the FBs double time than ordinary behaviors.

教師需專注在如何預防幼兒被禁止行為的出現,而不 是再把時間與精力花在處理已發生的負面情況,或只 是單純滿足幼兒「得到更多關注」的需求。

Whether if teachers' attention on the FB encourage children to do more FB.



THANKS