

# 5

## Strategies for behaviour management

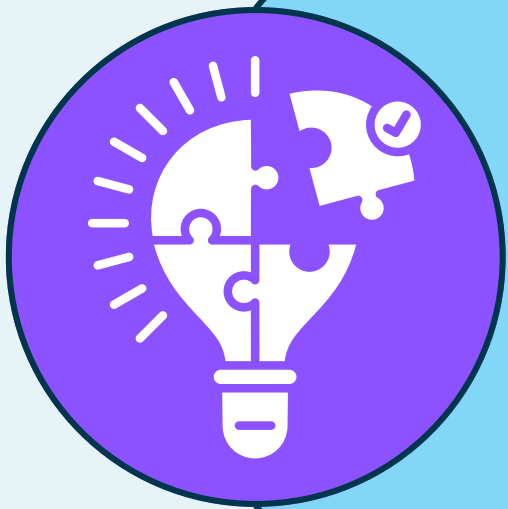
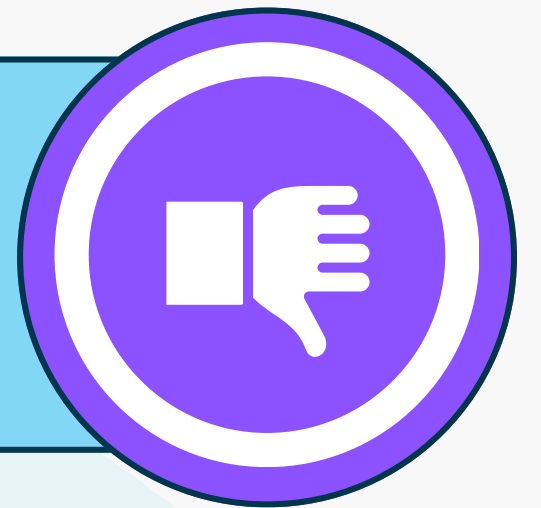


### 1. Redirection

This strategy should be used most frequently when working with young children. If a child is not following the rules or is being uncooperative, quickly get the child's attention and introduce another activity.

### 2. Logical Consequences

These are structured consequences that follow specific misbehaviors. The child should be able to see how the behavior and the consequence are directly related.

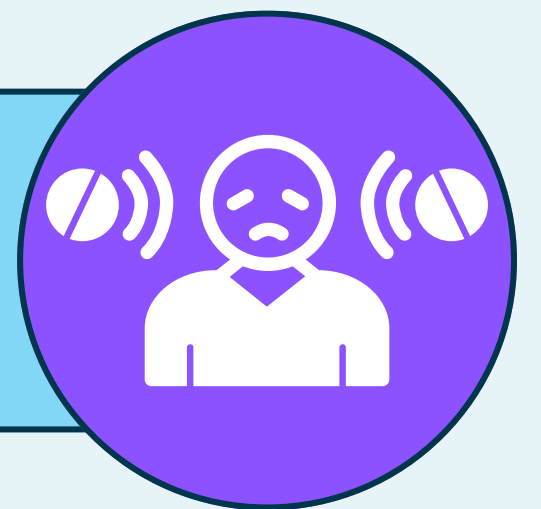


### 3. Participate in the Solution

This is when a child helps in finding the solution to the consequences of their behaviour. If the child damages something, he/she needs to help in fixing it or in cleaning up. If a child causes someone distress, he/she should help in relieving that.

### 4. Natural Consequences

This strategy allows children to gain knowledge through their experiences.



### 5. Take a Break

In some instances, a child may choose, or be directed to “take a break”. This is when the child is removed from a particular situation in which they have become overwhelmed or cannot engage safely with others. Sometimes, a child will remove themselves, or they may be directed to “take a break” by a staff member. In these instances, the child is allowed some time to calm down, regain control, and reflect quietly on her or his behavior away from others. Depending on the situation and child, an alternate activity may be presented to assist this process. Once the child has calmed down, staff will talk with the child about the actions that led up to and resulted in needing a break and a solution to the problem will be determined together.