

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SUPERVISION AND SUPPORTING CHILDREN'S BEHAVIOUR

KNOWING THE CHILD AND BEING ATTUNED

Being attuned is "being fully aware and responsive to children andyoung people, comprehending their feelings and embodiedcommunication such as through their facial expression, vocalisations, body gestures and eye contact."

(My Time Our Place V2).

IN SUPPORTING CHILDREN'S BEHAVIOUR NEEDS, CONSIDER...

- Basic needs and physical wellbeing: Children (and adults) can be impacted by stressors in this domain such as feeling hunger, illness, hormonalchanges, tiredness etc.
- Attachment: How are consistent and warm, nurturing relationshipsprovided within the OSHC Program? Trusting relationships enable childrenand young people to feel safe and secure.
- Environmental stressors: Are there elements in the learning and care spacethat may
 pose overstimulation for the child in a particular developmentalarea? Examples could
 include visual clutter, loud noise, strong scents, bright lighting.
- Sensory needs: For children and young people who may feel triggered byspecific stressors in the environment, it is essential to provide spaces wherethey can find calmness to self-regulate.



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SUPPORT PLANS

Children may need more support to help manage their behaviour. Think about:

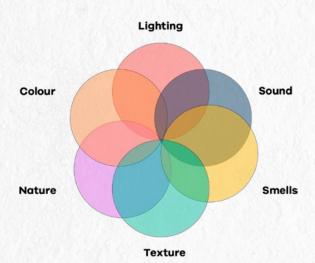
- · consulting with families and school
- triggers
- key times to be aware of (transitions, mealtimes)
- · the best way to respond to a child
- what other external support you can access, e.g.
- OT or inclusion agency.

Document this in a Support Plan or Behaviour Plan. How do you ensure educators know this?



SELF-REGULATION IS
INTEGRAL TO SUPPORTING
CHILDREN'S BEHAVIOUR.
SELF-REGULATION IS ABOUT
HOW WE RECOGNISE,
MANAGE AND RESPOND
TO STRESS.

Practical Strategies



"All behaviour is a form of communication" and to be effective in supporting children's diverse behaviour needs, we must meet the needs that underlie challenging behaviours."

