Behaviour management strategies for children with speech, language and communication difficulties

Quick and immediate strategies to help children get back on task!

*	Praise the child	nearest who is m	odelling good	behaviour/	doing what	you	want
	e.g. well done_	, for sitting o	n your chair.				

- Give praise to the child for what has already been achieved e.g. well done for getting your book, now sit on your chair.
- Reduce the task e.g. I've got your book, now sit on your chair.
- Reduce the language load and give clear and simple instructions e.g. shouting is finished, sitting down now.
- State consequences clearly. These must be enforceable e.g. stop shouting and you can go outside to the playground. Avoid complex expressions such as conditional expressions (if-then-else) as these can be difficult for children with language difficulties to understand e.g. If you don't stop shouting then you won't be able to go outside Stop shouting or else you won't be able to go outside.
- Look away.

Sometimes reducing attention can be more effective than giving attention. State the consequences/deliver the sanction and then quickly move on. Do not wait for the child to change their behaviour as they may need a bit more time to consider their actions. This also reduces the chances of power struggles.

Model.

Provide clear examples of what you want the child to achieve.

- Give, specific immediate praise. Keep language positive and focused on desired behaviour in order to avoid looking like you are shaming/judging the child. e.g. good sitting
- Use direct language. Consider your tone of voice, facial expression and body language when giving instructions. Avoid sarcasm.

A child with speech, language and communication difficulties can find indirect language and non-verbal communication very difficult to understand.

e.g. Direct: Sit on your chair, please.

Indirect: why don't you sit on your chair? / would you mind sitting on your chair? / we sit on our chairs at lesson time etc.