**Inclusive Education** 

# Helpful teacher behaviours and communication

A suggestion for implementing the strategy 'Respond safely to challenging situations' from the Guide: Behaviour and learning



#### Includes:

Demonstrate growth mindset and self-regulation Adopt helpful communi­cation responses Setting limits and seeking assistance Avoid unhelpful responses Seek assistance from other staff members Useful resources

#### Demonstrate growth mindset and self-regulation



North Star Paths http://northstarpaths.com/

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Our own attitudes and expectations of students can significantly contribute to the behaviours we observe.

### Adopt helpful communication responses

The way we speak, our body language, and proximity can have a positive impact on an escalating situation.

- ✓ Talk quietly, even when the person is loud.
- ✓ Try to remain calm and respectful.
- ✓ Monitor your own body language and allow the student the opportunity to move out of the situation with dignity.
- ✓ Focus on communicating respect and your desire to help.
- ✓ Keep verbal interactions respectful.
- ✓ When appropriate, give the student clear choices and/or directions to help them feel more secure and regain control.

## Setting limits and seeking assistance

Reflect on your own communication responses.

Setting limits is about providing clear boundaries for the child or young person to respond. It is a step-by-step procedure aimed at helping a child or young person to feel more secure and to regain control. (View example script)

A high probability instruction is one the child or young person is likely to follow. It aims to defuse a situation by diverting attention or giving the child or young person a face-saving way to extricate themselves from a developing situation.

Examples:

- Let's go for a walk around the playground.
- Will you go and get the swimming key for me?

### Avoid unhelpful responses

The way we respond can affect the outcome of a situation.

Taking an authoritarian approach can encourage opposition and defiance.

Lecturing, arguing, counselling, threatening, and answering back do not defuse heated situations. The following are examples of common responses that are unhelpful:

- ignoring (this is only acceptable if the behaviour is minor)
- reasoning
- reprimands
- sarcasm and public humiliation
- sending out of the room
- threatening to inform whanau
- restraint
- informal suspension.

Read the **common responses information sheet** to find out why these responses are not recommended.

## Seek assistance from other staff members

Know when to seek assistance and have a clear understanding about what the other teacher's role will be.

Working in partnership, two teachers can set limits, with:

- Teacher A giving directions
- Teacher B in a supportive role, concentrating on managing and defusing the situation and thus protecting others.

Note: Seeing another teacher could cause a student's behaviour to escalate.

#### **Useful resources**

www

Positive Behaviour for Learning information sheet: Common responses

Read time: 11 min

Suggested responses to minor misbehaviours.

Publisher: Positive Behaviour for Learning

Visit website

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