




# Noah's Inclusion Services

## Fighting

Why?	How?	
<p>They are developing their skills to play with others.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Teach skills necessary to be able to play together.</li> <li>• Teach skills of anger management.</li> <li>• Teach skills of calming down.</li> <li>• Teach skills for developing self-control.</li> <li>• Separate the teaching from the incident. When children are responding emotionally, they are not able to reason and problem solve. It is best to wait until later to re-visit the incident and discuss alternate options of behaviour.</li> </ul>	
<p>They have watched others and have learnt that this is how problems are solved.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Catch them when they are being good.</li> <li>• Make sure they see good role models.</li> <li>• If one child is being hurt by another, make sure the child being hurt gets more attention than the child who is doing the hurting.</li> </ul>	
<p>Parents smack them instead of teaching self-control.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Praise them when they are playing well together with others.</li> <li>• If fighting over a toy occurs, use a consequence such as take away the toy until the children are ready to show they can play well together.</li> </ul>	
<p>Fighting gets a lot of attention and a big reaction from parents.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intervene to stop the fight, re-direct with clear instructions that tells them 'what to do' eg, "keep your hands to yourself"- (not what you don't want them to do "don't hit")</li> <li>• When fighting is happening, use as few words and minimal eye contact as possible.</li> <li>• When the child doing the hurting has calmed down, don't lecture them about what they did wrong. Instead, focus on the positives and praise them for calming down and redirect them to a positive activity.</li> </ul>	