### SELF REGULATION INFORMATION.

- IN THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS, WE LOOK AT WHAT SELF REGULATION ACTUALLY IS AND WHY IT IS IMPORTANT.
- WE ALSO LOOK AT THE DIFFERENT DEVELOPMENTAL MILESTONES FOR CHILDREN IN THIS AREA AND SOME OF THE CHALLENGES OF ACQUIRING AND MASTERING THESE FUNDAMENTAL SKILLS.
- FINALLY, WE LOOK AT PRACTICAL WAYS OF CONSOLIDATING AND PROGRESSING SELF REGULATION THROUGH SPECIFIC EXERCISES, CHILD FRIENDLY GAMES AND EVERYDAY ACTIVITIES.



## Self Regulation Skills

Definitions:

A person's ability to adjust and control their energy levels, thoughts, emotions and behaviours.

- · Emotional and Social: Feelings, social rules and behaviours.
- Cognitive: The mental processes that your brain uses.
- · Physical: Responding to sensory environmental stimuli.

# Self regulation is fundamental to be able to manage your world despite the unpredictability of the world.

• Emotional: Responding to life events

Managing feelings and stress

• Cognitive: Academic performance
Thinking and planning



• Social: Social acceptance and friendship groups
Sharing and turn taking

### Examples of Self Regulation Milestones in Children.



The development of managing your own needs and wants.

(Think the developmental process of toddler tantrums!!)

- Emotional: Perceiving and understanding your own and other people's emotions.
- · Cognitive: Attention, concentration, memory, reasoning, planning.
- Social: Social skills, understanding spoken and body language.
- Physical: Sensory processing, awareness of own body.



#### Challenges for Self Regulation.

- Emotional: Increased or decreased behavioural/emotional responses
- Cognitive: Poor concentration/attention
- · Social: Delayed communication or social skills







#### Specific Exercises

• Heavy work: Some children benefit from 'heavy work'; which is any activity that pushes or pulls on the body. Heavy work can both stimulate and calm depending on the need and can help children feel more 'grounded'. Weighted products such as lap pads, vests, bags and blankets are also available. Occupational Therapists can also provide assessment and intervention.

Around the house	Outșide	In the Classroom
Taking out the trash Pushing a vacuum cleaner Mopping or sweeping Carrying a full laundry basket Carrying groceries Cooking (such as stirring or kneading bread dough) Shoveling snow or raking leaves Pushing the shopping cart	Riding a tricycle or bicycle Playing catch (perhap; with a weighted ball) Swinging on monkey bar; Climbing on the playground Jumping rope or trampoline Playing hop;cotch Wheelbarrow walking (walking on her hand; while you hold her feet) Swimming	Playing Twister Squishing play-dough Blowing bubbles Stacking chairs Cleaning white boards Marching or running in place Doing push-ups (either on the floor or against the wall)



#### Specific Exercises

Sensory circuits are used to help balance our sensory integration; which is the way we organise and interpret information received from our senses - sight, hearing, taste, touch, smell and vestibular (balance) and proprioception (body awareness).

Alerting: Stimulating the brain and body, waking up, ready to learn.

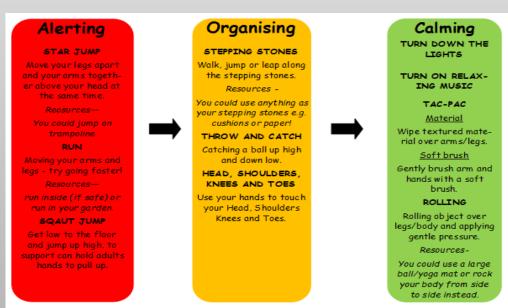
Think Active

Organising: Focussing the brain to be ready for multi sensory activities.

Think Concentration

Calming: Quiet and grounding activities.

Think Relaxation



#### Games

Games which involve listening, waiting, following instructions

Traffic lights (Red - stop, Amber - run on the spot, Green - run!)

Simon Says

Musical statues

Copying a clapping routine

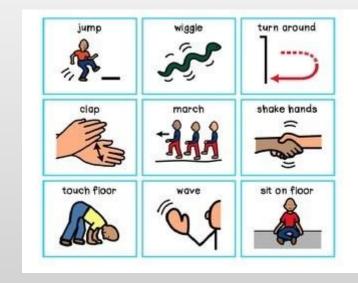
Sorting and organising games

Card games like Snap or Uno

Jenga

Sorting a mixture of items into categories (e.g. coloured buttons)

Role Play - for exploration and creativity





#### Everyday Activities

Here's some ideas for keeping the everyday routines going and supporting children's (and adults!) self regulation. Examples of each are illustrated on the following pages.

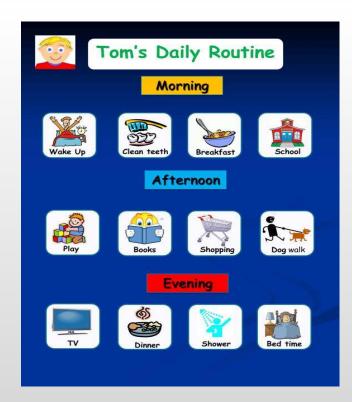
Visual Timetables: Pictures to represent the routine of the day or a specific activity. Can be used at school and at home. Now and Next boards show just the current activity and the following one.

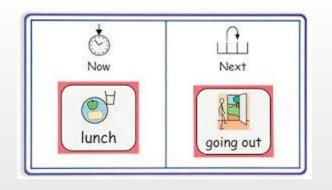
Social Stories: Short individualised stories written in the first person describing specific situations with specific solutions. Focusses on the who, what, where, when, why and how.

Zones of regulation: Based on four colours - Red - Stop, Yellow - caution, Green - good to go, Blue - running slow. Can be tailored to individual interests e.g. superheroes, film characters.



Example of a social story





Visual timetables and an example of a Now and Next Board



Zones of Regulation
Based on the
Inside Out Characters

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#### Everyday Activities

Visual examples of the following are on the next page.

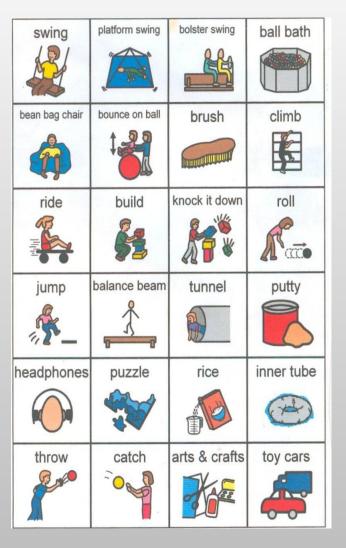
Mindfulness: Breathing techniques, yoga, colouring, nature. Check out Cosmic Kids Yoga and Cosmic Kids Zen Den on YouTube.

Sensory Breaks: A change in activity to take a break and provide sensory input to stay alert, on task, and focused. Could also be used as a calming activity.

Journaling: Keeping a record of events, feelings and moods. Useful to spot trends or patterns. Try to focus on the positive and what has gone well. Doesn't have to be writing - could be photos, art, magazine pictures, drawings and doodles.

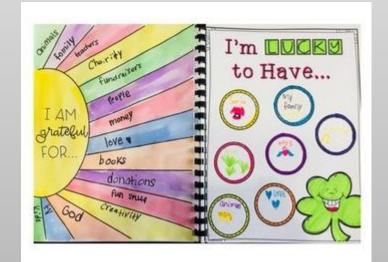
Challenge: Record 3 things every night which made you feel happy or grateful!

#### Sensory Break ideas





Any activity that the child finds calming and therapeutic



My Daily Journal:	
Date:	What did we do today?
2	What were three feelings I had today?
TWO:	
	What are three things I am grateful for today?
	What is one question I have right now?
	What is one thing I did well today?
	What is one thing I'd like to do differently tomorrow?
	a picture of your thoughts, feelings or experiences on the back of this page.
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Examples of diaries or journals



#### The Power of Rhyme

Studies suggest that regardless of differences in social backgrounds, familiarity with rhyme makes good readers.

Aim to know at least 8 rhymes by heart.

Emotional: humour, imagination, feelings, familiarity

- Cognitive: memory, listening, numeracy skills, phonics, literacy skills (alliteration, onomatopoeia), increasing vocabulary and language
- Social: turn taking/group work, story telling, role play, speech skills
  - · Physical: movement and actions, coordination and integration



Games, puzzles, jigsaws, songs and videos are all available.

Have fun with rhyme!!