

National Best Practice Framework for Early Childhood Intervention

Child-centred

Looks like, doesn't look like guide

This resource has been specifically developed for Early Childhood Intervention (ECI) practitioners. While each set of *Looks Like, Doesn't Look Like* examples align with a specific principle, they are grounded in all the universal principles of the Framework. Some of these *Looks Like, Doesn't Look Like* examples may overlap with other principles. It is essential to consider the Framework as a whole when using these resources.

The Looks Like, Doesn't Look Like examples below have been carefully curated based on feedback from consultations and contributions from consortium teams. However, this is not an exhaustive list. Please use these resources as a guide and incorporate other relevant factors as needed to best support your practice.

Child-centred



Looks like



Doesn't look like

- Identifying activities that children like to do by themselves or with others to build on their strengths and interests
- Designing activities that exclusively focus on skill deficits or are not functional, fun, or satisfying for the child
- Observing, listening and involving children in making decisions about things that matter to them
- Overlooking opportunities for children to choose their goals, strategies, and settings, while disregarding their interests and failing to ensure goals are meaningful and relevant
- Maintaining knowledge of current research about child learning, development, participation and wellbeing
- Using specialised strategies based on professional experience alone, without considering child, parent, carer and family values, wisdom and the best available research
- Understanding, the individual impact of delay or disability on the child's learning, development, participation and wellbeing
- Using a "one-size-fits-all" approach and strategies without considering children's individual development, interests, strengths and preferences



















Looks like



Doesn't look like

- Ensuring and advocating for children to have fun and friendships, irrespective of developmental concerns, delay or disability
- Focusing on children's deficits in all interactions, forgetting that they are children first
- Understanding that there is no single "right" way to think, learn, or behave
- Expecting all children to respond to interventions in the same way or trying to "fix" behaviours that are different from the norm while trying to make the child conform to typical behaviours or ignoring their unique ways of interacting with their environment
- Partnering with parents, carers, families, peers and others in the community to create enjoyable, play-based and incidental learning opportunities within daily routines that allow for practice
- Teaching specific skills through massed repetition in a contrived setting with no clear functional or participation and wellbeing outcomes
- Developing goals with the child, parents, and carers that build on their strengths, their interactions and learning opportunities
- Developing goals that only focus on deficits or problems to be fixed
- Sharing information about how children learn and develop through play and practice in all their daily activities and interactions with peers, siblings and adults
- Suggesting or using the "more is better" approach for service provision
- Responding promptly and positively to children's attempts to engage in interactions with siblings and peers during everyday activities and routines
- Prioritising adult interactions without providing balanced opportunities for peer interactions
- Providing children with explicit, timely, clear feedback and consequences to increase participation, play, learning and skill development
- Providing vague or generalised feedback not involving the child





















Looks like



Doesn't look like

- Talking with the child, parents, carers, and families about children's safety first, while considering mandated obligations regarding child safety and wellbeing
- Not considering children's safety and wellbeing as part of their role
- Understanding, identifying, and responding to the differential impact of trauma
- Not considering children's socioemotional-behavioural development and family functioning in relation to trauma

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