

Managing Classroom Behaviors

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Managing Classroom Behavior Series

Part 1. Behavior and its functions



Behavior and its function

- Behavior is what the child does Writing, reading, yelling, walking
- Each behavior has its function, or its WHY
- The function of behavior is to make a desired change in the environment
- Functions of behavior include attention, escape, tangible, automatic (sensory)

Attention

Tangible

Escape

Sensory

Attention

- The student is engaging in behavior to get attention from teacher and/or peers
- Negative reactions may also serve as attention and reinforce the behavior
- Example: a child might scream to get other people to look at them, laugh at them, play with them, hug them or scold them



Escape

 A student engages in a certain behaviors to escape from a task or an unpleasant activity

Example: child might engage in aggressive behavior so his teachers stop running academic tasks with him or child might engage in self-injury to avoid having to go outside to play with classmates.



Tangible

 Some behaviors occur so the person can obtain a tangible item or gain access to a desired activity

Example: Child might scream and shout until their parents buy them a new toy (tangible item) or bring them to the zoo (activity)



Automatic (sensory)

 They function only to give the person some form of internal sensation that is pleasing or to remove an internal sensation that is displeasing (e.g. pain).

Example: Self-stimulatory behaviors, flicking fingers, rocking on the chair



Interactive break

Identify the function of the behavior:

Behavior

Behavior 2

Behavior 3

Behavior 4



Interactive break Answers

- Behavior 1 escape
- Behavior 2 attention
- Behavior 3 automatic
- Behavior 4 tangible



Why do we want to know the function?

 Knowing the function allows to determine what maintains the current behavior

Whether its appropriate or not appropriate behaviors. It allows us to address this behavior effectively



Why do we want to know the function?

 Without knowing the function, the behaviors may be treated incorrectly and lead to undesired results

> For example, sending student to the office may reinforce their escape maintained behaviors, and the behaviors will increase in future





How to identify the function

- Complete Functional Behavioral Assessment, FBA
- It includes the following steps:
- 1. Define the behavior
- 2. Collect data
- 3. Analyze data
- 4. Hypothesize the function
- 5. Check the hypothesis



Define the target behavior

- The target behavior must be defined clearly, precisely, and completely
- It is important to have operational definition on order to address the behavior effectively
- Which of the following is a good operational definition:
- 1. A student is throwing books at the teacher when asked to read
- 2. A student is engaging in aggressive behaviors towards his peers when he is upset
- 3. A student engages in disruptive behaviors during English class
- 4. A student is hitting his peers with an open hand during PE class

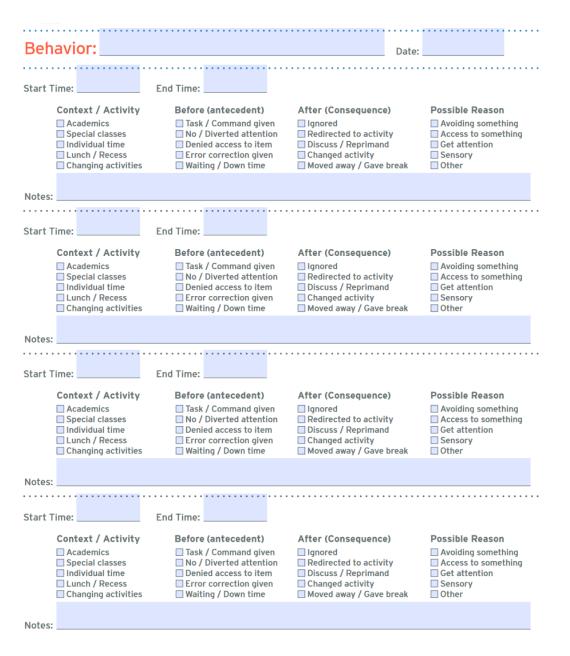


Collect data

- Information about behavior is required to identify the function correctly
- Data can be collected through:
- 1. Interview with parents
- 2. Observations
- 3. ABC data
- 4. Scatterplot

ABC data

- ABC data collection provides information about
- A Antecedents
- **B** Behavior
- C Consequences







Scatterplot

 Scatterplots allow to see patterns of behavior and identify relationships between behavior and specific environmental conditions

Student:			Date:			reth	nink		
Behavior 1 (Behavior 1 (Bx1):								
Behavior 2 (Behavior 2 (Bx2):								
=	0 times	= 1- times	=	3- times	= 6 time	es N = Not	t Observed		
Date ->									
Time	Bx1	Bx1	Bx1	Bx1	Bx1	Bx1	Bx1		
7-8									
8-9									
9-10									
10-11									
11-12									
12-1									
1-2									
2-3									
3-4									
4-5									



Data analysis practice - ABC

Beh	avior: Thro	owing pencils, b	ooks, foo	d items			Date:	Apr. 8 2021	
Start T	08:15 ime:	End	Time:	08:17	• • • •		• • • • • •		• • • • •
	Context / Act Academics Special class Individual tim Lunch / Rece Changing act	es ne ess	▼ Task / □ No / D □ Denied □ Error	antecedent) Command giventiverted attention d access to item correction giver g / Down time	n on n	After (Consequence Ignored Redirected to activi Discuss / Repriman Changed activity Moved away / Gave	ity d	Possible Reason Avoiding someth Access to someth Get attention Sensory Other	ning
Notes:	8:30	• • • • • • • • • •		d to write a sent	ence, a	fter which she was allow	wed to rea	d a sentence instead	
	Context / Act Academics Special class Individual tim Lunch / Rece Changing act	tivity ess	Before (Task / No / D Denied	antecedent) Command giventiverted attention of access to item correction given g / Down time	n on n	After (Consequence Ignored Redirected to activitory Discuss / Repriman Changed activity Moved away / Gave	ity d	Possible Reason Avoiding someth Access to someth Get attention Sensory Other	ning
Notes:	8:40			fter teacher corre	ectedh	er reading, then the tea	cher remo	ved the book	
	Context / Act Academics Special class Individual tim Lunch / Rece	tivity ess	X Task / □ No / D □ Denied □ Error	antecedent) Command givented attention access to item correction given g / Down time	n on n	After (Consequence Ignored Redirected to activity Discuss / Repriman Changed activity Moved away / Gave	ity d	Possible Reason Avoiding someth Access to someth Get attention Sensory Other	ning
Notes:					upand	prepare for the next act	ivity (cut ar	nd paste).	



Data analysis practice - Scatterplot

		Dates/Days									
		Nov. 1	Nov. 2	Nov. 3	Nov. 4	Nov. 5	Nov. 8	Nov. 9	Nov. 10	Nov. 11	Nov. 12
Time	Activity	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri
08:00 - 08:15	Registration										
08:15 - 08:30	Assembly										
08:30 - 09:15	Science class										
09:15 - 09:30	Break										
09:30 - 10:15	English class										
10:15 - 11:00	PE class										
11:00 - 12:00	Lunch										
12:00 - 12:45	Math class										
12:45 - 13:30	Computer class										
13:30 - 13:45	Break										
13:45 - 14:30	Music class										
14:30 - 14:45	Home time										

- target behavior did not occur

- target behavior occurred 1-2 times

- target behavior occurred 3 times and more



Data analysis practice

What do you think is the function?



Hypothesizing and testing the function

- Functional behavior assessment may result in clear indication of the function of the target behavior
- However, if the function cannot be determined based on FBA and gives mixed results, Functional Analysis may be required



Hypothesizing and testing the function

- Functional Analysis is a systematic manipulation of environmental conditions and evaluating their effects on the behavior
- All possible functions are tested in FA during attention, demand, alone, tangible, and play conditions



Function-based interventions

- It is a behavioral intervention that takes into consideration the identified function of target behavior
- It involves teaching a replacement behavior, which should serve the same function as the target behavior serves for the child
- Key components of a function-based intervention:
 - 1. Teaching replacement behavior
 - 2. Antecedent-based interventions
 - 3. Consequence-based interventions



Function-based interventions Examples:

Attention

 Withdrawing attention (not paying attention) and redirecting to the task or appropriate replacement

Escape

 Continuing with demand, having student complete the original task

Tangible

 Teaching accepting no and giving up items, tolerance training

Sensory

Teaching appropriate replacements



Interactive break – identify appropriate replacement behaviors

Interfering behavior	Function	Alternative replacement
Screaming	Tangible - get toy or food	
Getting out of seat	Attention – get attention from teacher	
Throwing items	Escape – avoid task or activity	
Self-stimulatory behaviors	Sensory stimulation	



Interactive break – identify appropriate replacement behaviors

Interfering behavior	Function	Alternative replacement		
Screaming	Tangible – get toy or food	Asking for an item appropriately		
Getting out of seat	Attention – get attention from teacher	Raising hand		
Throwing items	Escape – avoid task or activity	Asking for help or for a break		
Self-stimulatory behaviors	Sensory stimulation	Using appropriate sensory items, such as stress balls. Sometimes no replacement is needed, if the behavior is not disruptive for the learning process		



Ways we can support schools

- Training for teaching staff
- RBT training and support in the process of credentialing
- Supervision for school staff who are RBT
- Training and workshops for parents on behavior related topics
- Conjoint behavioral consultation on specific cases
- Ongoing support and supervision of specific cases



Questions?



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Thank you!