BEHAVIOR IS COMMUNICATION: ADDRESSING PROBLEM BEHAVIORS AS A GATEWAY TO SUCCESS

A LITTLE ABOUT ME...

- Former Special Education Teacher-Bachelors Degree in Special Education, Lee University
- Masters Degree in Applied Behavior Analysis, Columbia University
- Board Certified Behavior Analyst
- Worked in school, community, and home settings
- Ph.D. Student at University of South Florida, Special Education
- Graduate Assistant, Mentor Coordinator, UMatter program at USF

OBJECTIVES

- I. Participants will identify the functions of behavior and examples of these within their program and daily practice.
- 2. Participants will identify and describe strategies and interventions to implement for a variety of behaviors.

3. Participants will identify actions steps to implement within their programs, taking into account collaboration with other professionals.

AGENDA

- "Behavior is communication"
- Functions of Behavior
- ABC's
- Interventions based on Function
- Strategies
- Other Considerations

WHAT IS BEHAVIOR ANYWAY?

- Behavior is anything a person says or does
- Interactions with one's environment
- Overt
- Covert



WHY IS THIS IMPORTANT?

- There's not a lot of research out there for this specific setting!
- Continued access to postsecondary education opportunities
- Increased independence and success
- "Appropriate support for students with IDD during college includes both individualized and natural supports" (Taub et al., 2017)
 - Improve access
 - Improve opportunities to learn

BEHAVIOR ANALYSIS BASICS

- Socially significant behaviors
- Antecedent manipulations
- Positive reinforcement
- Behavior is learned
- Behavior can change
- Behavior happens for a reason
- "Private events" ARE behavior

FUNCTIONS OF BEHAVIOR

Functions of Behaviour

4					
		What It Does For Me	When Does it Happen		
Sensory	**************************************	Provides preferred sensory experiences; behaviour feels good to do	Anytime, even when alone. Especially if I'm anxious		
E Escape		Removes undesired activities or interactions	When task is too: hard, easy, boring, or scary		
Attention		Provides access to people or interactions	When I want social interaction		
Tangibles	C.	Provides preferred items or activities	When I want a preferred item or activity		

EXAMPLES

Four Functions of Behavior

Function

Purpose

Examples





Provides Pleasant Physical Stimulation

Rocking, Twirling Hair





Removes Unpleasant Or Undesired Experiences And Interactions Leave The Classroom
During Homework Time To
Escape Challenging Work





Provides Access To Attention From Others Throw A Temper Tantrum
To Gain Attention





Provides Access To Desired Items Or Activities

Throw A Temper Tantrum
To Gain Attention



THE ABC'S

ANTECEDENT

WHAT EVENT OR ACTION OCCURRED IMMEDIATELY BEFORE THE BEHAVIOR?

BEHAVIOR

WHAT DID THE STUDENT/(HILD DO? (SHOULD BE AN OBSERVABLE ACTION)

CONSEQUENCE

WHAT ACTION OR RESPONSE IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWED THE BEHAVIOR?

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Antecedent Strategies

Prevention Strategies; interventions put in place **prior** to the behavior of interest occurring

Replacement Behaviors

Teaching Strategies; A positive behavior that serves the **same function** as the behavior of interest

Consequence Strategies

Response Strategies;
Interventions put in place to
avoid reinforcing behaviors of
interest and alternatively
reinforce replacement
behaviors

USING THE FUNCTION TO DETERMINE INTERVENTION

The "why", or function, drives the development of the intervention!

What prevention strategies could be put in place to decrease the probability of the behavior occurring?

What skills/behaviors need to be taught to replace the problem behavior?

What contingencies/consequences will be put into place?

WHAT SKILLS NEED TO BE TAUGHT?

Target Behavior	Replacement Behavior
Talks out in Class	Learns to raise hand to appropriately gain attention
Yells at roommates when angry	Takes a break to self-regulate before speaking
Hits	Teach functional communication

THINGS TO REMEMBER WHEN DEVELOPING BEHAVIORAL SUPPORTS

- Should be individualized
- Should be culturally conscious
- Look at environmental changes to make
- Positive
- Focus on social integration
- Allow choice and autonomy
- Emphasize learning

https://www.aaidd.org/news-policy/policy/position-statements/behavioral-supports#:~:text=Behavioral%20supports%20should%20be%20individually,%2C%20deprivation%2C%20seclusion%20and%20isolation.

STAFF TRAINING

- Who are the main stakeholders who support the student?
- Consistency in implementation
- This could include:
 - Mentors
 - Professors
 - Program staff
 - Other natural supports

PEER MENTORS

- In this study...
 - 3 peer mentor-student pairs
 - Each peer mentor trained in a FBIP (Functional Behavior Intervention Plan)
 - Performance feedback given to check fidelity
 - Multiple coaching sessions necessary
 - All student problem behavior decreased, and prosocial behaviors increased
- Lansey, K. R., Antia, S. D., MacFarland, S. Z., & Umbreit, J. (2021). Training and Coaching. *Education and Training in Autism and Developmental Disabilities*, *56*(3), 328-340.

PEER MENTORS

- "Postsecondary Training and Performance Feedback: Effect on Peer Mentor Fidelity and Behavior of a Student with Multiple Disabilities" (Lansey et al., 2022)
- In this study...
 - Student was showing deficits in on task behavior
 - Peer mentor was trained in strategies to keep on task from behavior plan
 - Peer mentor was given performance feedback 3x following initial training
 - Results: Student behavior improved; Peer mentor became more effective in other areas
- Lansey, K., Antia, S., MacFarland, S., & Carr, C. (2022). Postsecondary Training and Performance Feedback: Effect on Peer Mentor Fidelity and Behavior of a Student with Multiple Disabilities. *Journal of Inclusive Postsecondary Education*, 4(1).

TAKING DATA

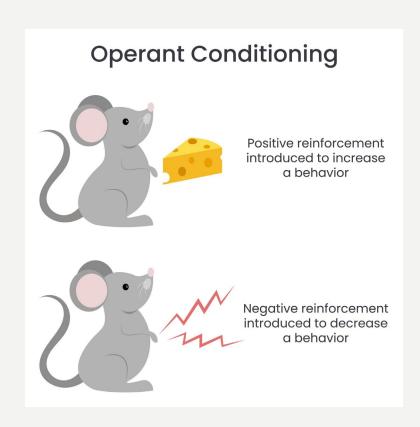
- Operational Definitions
- Frequency, Duration, Time intervals
- This tells us if the intervention in working!
- Ways to collect data:
 - Microsoft/Google Forms
 - Self-Monitoring Data
 - Peer Mentors
 - Staff

STRATEGY EXAMPLES

- Antecedent Interventions: What changes can be made to the environment to prevent the behavior from happening?
- Examples:
 - Increase opportunities for choice
 - Integrate interests
 - Behavioral Momentum
 - Predictability

REINFORCEMENT

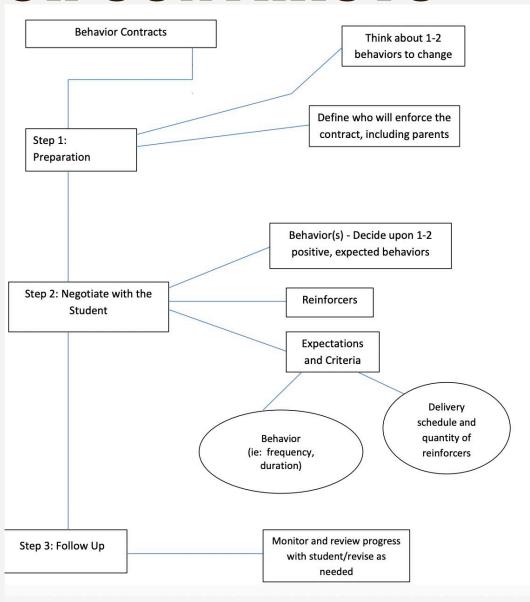
- -Natural privileges in the environment
- -Group contingencies
- -Responsibilities
- -Work with families



STRATEGY EXAMPLES

• Behavior contracts: A <u>behavior contract</u> is a written agreement between two or more parties, typically an individual and a caregiver, teacher, or therapist. This contract outlines specific target behaviors, the consequences for engaging in those behaviors, and the reinforcement for meeting behavioral goals.

BEHAVIOR CONTRACTS



BEHAVIOR CONTRACTS

Effective Behavior Contracts	Ineffective Behavior Contracts
 Negotiated agreement Describes what the student should do (i.e., what are the desired behaviors?) Provides a goal statement Outlines what the student will earn as a reinforcer for meeting goal Teacher uses contract to pre-correct and prompt behavior 	 Non-negotiated Describes what the student is doing wrong Provides no goal statement Outlines how the student will be punished if challenging behavior continues No adult follow through with the contract

Student Behavior Contract

Name	
Dates of Contract: From	to
The inappropriate behavior I will work on is:	
I will change my behavior by:	
The person I am going to practice controlling mist	behavior with is:
The reward I want to receive for controlling my be	ehavior is:
The penalty/consequence for using hurtful behavio	or is:
Print student's name:	
Student's signature:	
Print staff's name:	
Staff's signature:	
Date signed:	Follow up date to review:

Behavior Agreement

	<insert parent(s<br=""><date> make an effort acher will asses</date></insert>	It takes a village to raise a child, and the names to the left represent the most important influences on behavior for our student. We agree to support specific behavioral expectations with: <edit daily,="" for="" goals="" weekly=""> communication</edit>		
Score 4	Outstanding effort	with excellent success	s!	☐ Urgent alerts as needed☐ Positive reinforcement
Score 3	Good effort and a	cceptable behavior. Ya	y!	□ Incentives
Score 2	Some effort with li	mited success. Keep t	rying!	□ Clear consequences
Score 1	ittle or no effort d	uring this period. Let's	talk.	□ Specific goals and goal reassessment
Dobovio		Student	Teacher	
benavio	r Goals	Assessment	Assessment	Notes (S or T)
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Internship Contract					
Student Name					
An internship is an import you learn how to manage being an employee. While because you are a USF stu support you in any way w	your schedule, arrive on you are at the, th dent. But, also to follow	time for your shifts e expectation is to the rules at the	s, and oth follow th The l	e USF Code of Conduct, UMatter staff is here to	
Below are behaviors that the behavior. This is to he	-			-	
Behaviors that need to	Expected behavior			teps cando to	
change Eating Condiments	Not to eat the cond	diments	achieve the behavior Wearing gloves		
Extended time in the bathroom					
Having conversations wit myself aloud	th				
As a student of the UMatt	er program completing a	an internship, I,	, agr	ree not to:	
Behavior	Student Signature	Date		Staff Signature	
Eating condiments	-				
Have extended time in the bathroom					
Decrease having conversations with myself					

SELF-MONITORING

- the ability to monitor and regulate self-presentations, emotions, and behaviors in response to social environments and situations.
- Key skill in self-determination!
- Using self-monitoring strategies can increase awareness
- Increase/decrease target behaviors

									 Choose a Sche track the target 	dule for Conducting the Frequency Count. Decide when you will use the	e frequency-count form to
Behaviors:	1	2	3	1	5					the frequency count at the following time(s) and/or during the following	a cativitia(a):
How well did	Date	Date	Date	Date	Date				i pian to conduc	st the frequency count at the following liftle(s) allow during the following	y activitie(s).
l	Date	Date	Date	Date	Date				1	Tally Box: Write a mark ('/') in this box each time the target	Total Behavior
	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good				1	behavior occurs:	for Session
•	☐ Fair				Date: / /		>				
	□ Poor	☐ Poor	□ Poor	□ Poor	□ Poor						
_	☐ Good	☐ Good	☐ Good	☐ Good	□ Good				2	Tally Box: Write a mark ('/') in this box each time the target behavior occurs:	Total Behavior for Session
	□ Fair	☐ Fair	☐ Fair	☐ Fair	□ Fair					Deliaviol occurs.	IOI Session
	□ Poor				Date://_		>				
•	□ Good	Good	Good	☐ Good	☐ Good						
	□ Fair □ Poor	☐ Fair ☐ Poor	☐ Fair ☐ Poor	☐ Fair ☐ Poor	☐ Fair ☐ Poor				3	Tally Box: Write a mark ('/') in this box each time the target behavior occurs:	Total Behavior for Session
•	☐ Good ☐ Fair	☐ Good ☐ Fair	☐ Good ☐ Fair	☐ Good	☐ Good				Date://_	_	>
	□ Poor	□ Poor	□ Pod B	ehaviors:		5	3	1	5		
	☐ Good	☐ Good	□ Go ei	ngaged ir	,	_	3	4	0	Tally Box: Write a mark ('/') in this box each time the target behavior occurs:	Total Behavior for Session
•	□ Fair	☐ Fair	☐ Fail +h	iese	Date	Date	Date	Date	Date		
	□ Poor	□ Poor	□ Pod 🚻			_			_ /	-	>
			L D	ehaviors.	□ Yes	☐ Yes	☐ Yes	☐ Yes	☐ Yes	Tally Box: Write a mark ("") in this box each time the target	Total Behavior
			•		□ No	□ No	□ No	□ No	□ No	behavior occurs:	for Session
					☐ Yes	☐ Yes	☐ Yes	☐ Yes	☐ Yes	-	>
			•		□ No	□ No	□ No	□ No	□ No		
					☐ Yes	☐ Yes	☐ Yes	☐ Yes	☐ Yes		
			•		□ No	□ No	□ No	□ No	□ No		
					☐ Yes	☐ Yes	☐ Yes	☐ Yes	☐ Yes		
			•		□ No	□ No	□ No	□ No	□ No		
					☐ Yes	☐ Yes	☐ Yes	☐ Yes	☐ Yes		
			•		□ No	□ No	□ No	□ No	□ No		

rarget Benavior to Measure:

SELF-REGULATION STRATEGIES

- Teach explicitly
 - Breathing techniques
 - Calming exercises
 - Sensory input
 - Taking breaks
- Model
- Incorporate regularly

COLLABORATION-IT TAKES A VILLAGE

- What other services/providers on campus or in the community can you collaborate with (as appropriate and able)?
 - Mental Health Services (counseling, psychologists, etc.)
 - VR
 - ABA Providers
 - Medical Providers
 - Family Members
 - Mentors and Friends

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

- Integrate into person-centered planning process
- Instructional histories to consider
- Consistency is key

REFERENCES

- Lansey, K. R., Antia, S. D., MacFarland, S. Z., & Umbreit, J. (2021). Training and Coaching. Education and Training in Autism and Developmental Disabilities, 56(3), 328-340.
- Lansey, K., Antia, S., MacFarland, S., & Carr, C. (2022). Postsecondary Training and Performance Feedback: Effect on Peer Mentor Fidelity and Behavior of a Student with Multiple Disabilities. *Journal of Inclusive Postsecondary Education*, 4(1).
- Taub, D.A., McCord, J.A., & Ryndak, D. L. (2017). Opportunities to learn for students with extensive support needs: A context of research-supported practices for all in general education classes. *The Journal of Special Education*, 51(3), 127-137.

QUESTIONS OR COMMENTS?

- Feel free to reach out! I'm happy to share a PDF of this presentation and other resources.
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