## 10 SPECIFIC BEHAVIOR INTERVENTION TIP SHEET HANDOUTS

These handouts are perfect to give to teachers and parents who need support with any of the following 10 behaviors: Inappropriate language leaving the room without permission, lying, off-task behavior, peer conflict, physical aggression, refusal to follow directions, school refusal, stealing, and/or verbal aggression.

#### TIPS FOR SUPPORTING STUDENT BEHAVIOR: INAPPROPRIATE LANGUAGE

#### CURSING IN SOCIAL SITUATIONS:

- replacement language.
- Explain that certain words are not okay to be said at school even though they may hear the words other
- places. Provide logical consequences

#### LOGICAL CONSEQUENCES:

- Separate student from peers who encourage negative behavior
- Seat student near a teacher during classroom activities.
- if behavior occurs during a desired activity. remove student from the activity

### CURSING AS A FORM

- OF AGGRESSION:
- Teach positive coping skills and emotional
- regulation Stay calr direct wh working
- student. Once the is over.
- student a Teach Iand/or o language student o express

## \* #\*

### SUPPORT THE S

social fi Identifyin Practicin

#### TIPS FOR SUPPORTING STUDENT BEHAVIOR: STEAL TNG

#### PREVENTATIVE TIPS:

- Reduce temptations and apportunities to steal
- Determine and address the reason behind the stealing
- Keep student supervised whenever possible
- Limit unstructured time whenever possible
- Teach alternatives for taking things such as asking politely, telling an adult that he/she is tempted to steal, etc.

#### TIPS FOR SUPPORTING STUDENT BEHAVIOR: IYTNG

#### **GENERAL TIPS:**

- the lying.
- Ask if it's true or something they wish was
- Eliminate the chance to lie

## TIPS FOR SUPPORTING STUDENT BEHAVIOR: PEER CONFLICT

## REFUSAL TO FOLLOW DIRECTIONS

Talk with the student privately

TIPS FOR SUPPORTING STUDENT BEHAVIOR:

- Avoid power struggles and members. Use clear and direct language
  - Provide emotional regulation training such as helping the student to identify feelings before they get too intense, and establishing healthy coping skills.
  - Allow for structured breaks. Provide a designated calming
  - space. Be consistent with expectations, rewards, and consequences

### PROVIDE CONSISTENCY

Talk to the child's

parents to help

the student is

IN THE MOMENT...

if possible.

negotiations

possible

determine where

getting knowledge

consistent routines and structure n the school and home invironment can help students eel safe and in control. Here are some ideas of ways to establish this:

such as "If, then" statements.

Offer limited choices if

Follow through with

consequences

- Follow through with what you say will happen. If you say there will be a consequence or reward, enforce it.
- Use the same words and phrases each time you are responding to the behavior
- Each time the behavior occurs, follow the same

#### PREVENTION TIPS:

- Give the student limited choices when possible.
- Focus on relationship building between the student and staff

### LOGICAL CONSEQUENCES:

- Removal from the activity Have to make up
- work/instruction time desired activity Loss of ability to choose
- Increased support with the task - "If you do not do this, then I will help you do it."

activities

### PROACTIVE INTERVENTIONS:

- Seat the student next to positive role models.
- Give the student a special job or responsibility in the classroom to help peers.
- Involve the student in collaboration or team building
- Display positive conflict resolution strategies.
- Give the student a place to calm down in the classroom.
- Encourage calm communication between
- Use code with student to let him/her recognize when he/she is starting to lose control.
- Role play common conflicts with students

#### OSSIBLE CAUSES OF FREQUENT CONFLICT:

- Difficulty managing strong
- Difficulty to see from the other person's perspective Lack of connection with

#### IN THE MOMENT:

- Stay calm. Avoid blaming the student
- Allow all of the students
- involved to calm down. If needed, separate the students to give them space to calm down
- Listen to what the students
- Ask them to reflect on what went wrong and what they need to do to make it better avoid lecturing the students.
- Use restorative practices with the students such as asking the students to share how they were harmed and how they will work to make things right

#### SUPPORT THE STUDENT WITH:

- Social skills Developing positive coping
- Using I-statements to express feelings in a positive way
- Using empathy to consider the needs and desires of

## HOW TO SUPPORT THE STUDENT:

- Help the student build
- relationships with staff and
- Teach empathy skills
- Teach self control skills Help the student learn to express
- ideas in appropriate ways Instruct the student to tell a trusted adult when he/she is
- tempted to lie Work with the student on understanding that it is okay to

#### IF THE STUDENT IS LYING TO AVOID CONSEQUENCES:

- Let the student help establish consequences for various mishehaviors
- Give lighter consequences if the student tells the truth about a

#### WHAT NOT TO DO:

- rgue with the student about
- whether or not he/she is lying. Ask the student if he/she did something that you know he/she

## 4 GENERAL BEHAVIOR INTERVENTION TIP SHEET HANDOUTS

These 4 handouts include tips and strategies for using logical consequences, replacement behaviors, and improving school connectedness. There is also a list of additional websites and books that teachers, parents and other staff can use to learn more about behavior support and trauma.

### IMPROVING SCHOOL CONNECTEDNESS

#### WHY THIS IS TIMPOPTANT.

Research shows that when students feel a sense of school connectedness, they are more likely to experience ocademic success, and are less likely to engage in risky behaviors such as drug and alcohol use and violence. According to the Centers For Disease Control and Prevention, one way to improve school connectedness is to

"create trusting and caring relationships administrators, teachers, staff, student strategies below to improve relationship

#### TIPS FOR BUILDING REL

- Say hello to the students you se
   Call students by name make s pronunciation
- Stay calm when speaking to st
- Take time to truly listen to who
- · Provide positive feedback to s
- Talk to students about their int
- · Research students' interests
- Ask a student to teach you so
- Provide opportunities for stud cultures to other staff and stu
   Follow up on conversations yo
- about their interests

  Contact the student's family v
- Provide mentorship opportunit
- When possible, involve studen expectations and ideas for the
- · Acknowledge student birthday
- Attend extra-curricular school
- Give student choices when por
   Provide consistent expectation consequences.
- Allow students to help you with
- Invite students to have lunch
- \* https://www.cdc.gov/healthyvouth/protective/pdl

### LOGICAL CONSEQUENCE EXAMPLES

#### WHAT IS A LOGICAL CONSEQUENCE?

A logical consequence is a consequence that is related to the student's behavior that does not sharme or punish the child. Instead, these consequences help the child fix their mistakes and take responsibility for their actions.

BEHAVIOR	LOGICAL CONSEQUENCE
Disrespectful behavior	Write an apology note and deliver it in person
Student makes a mess (on purpose or accident)	Student may not do the next activity until the mess is cleaned up
Destruction of property	Student has to work to repair the damages
Disrupting the lesson	Student will sit next to the teacher
Student roaming the halls	Student must have an adult or "buddy" with him/her any time he/she leaves the classroom
Work refusal	Student will make up work during a desired activity
Physical aggression	Student must be closely supervised at all times
Refusal to follow directions	Student goes to a safe space to calm down until he/she is ready to comply

### BEHAVIOR RESOURCES FOR TEACHERS & PARENTS

Use these resources to learn more about supporting students with difficulation behavior and/or trauma histories.

#### WEBSITE RESOURCES:

Love And Logic: https://www.loveandlogic.com/

### REPLACEMENT BEHAVIOR EXAMPLES

#### WHAT IS A REPLACEMENT BEHAVIOR?

A replacement behavior is a positive behavior that can be used to get the same result as the negative behavior. The replacement behavior has the same function of the negative behavior.

NEGATIVE BEHAVIOR	REPLACEMENT BEHAVIOR
Name-calling	Using I-statements to communicate Feelings
Running out of the classroom	Going to a safe space in the classroom
Blurting out during the lesson	Writing down thoughts to be shared with the teacher after the lesson
Physical aggression	Squeezing play-doh, pushing a wall, ripping paper, or punching a pillow
Excessive talking	Closing your lips and clicking your tongue
Inappropriate language	Saying appropriate language that conveys the same meaning
Not keeping hands to self in the hallway	Keeping hands in pockets, or carrying something in the hallway
Making disruptive noises	Deep breathing

#### LAVTOD.

Compassion to Understand by Mona Delahooke a Culture of Empathy and vathan Maynard nderstanding And Parenting Iren By Ross Greene lerstanding and Teaching the in and Nancy Rappaport orking Together to Empower haron Saline and Or. Laura

https://www.nctsn.org/

#### 1A:

Body in the Healing of

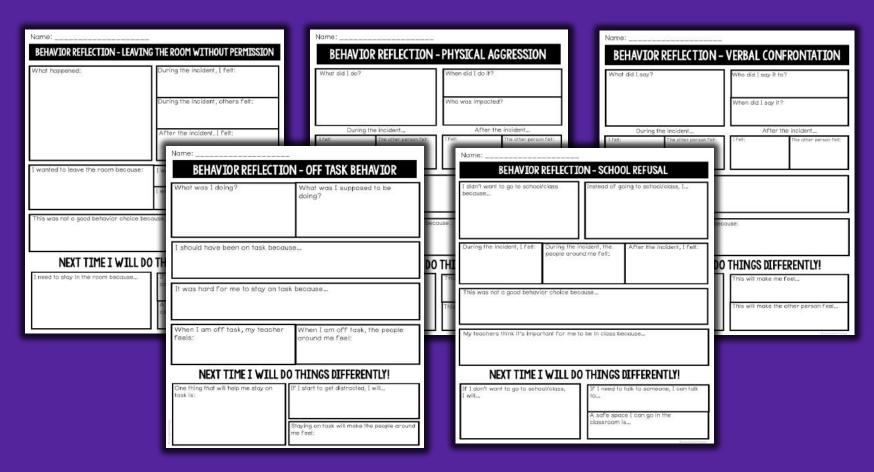
er Stories from a Child Maia Szalavitz oach to Helping Challenging bes fects of Childhood Adversity

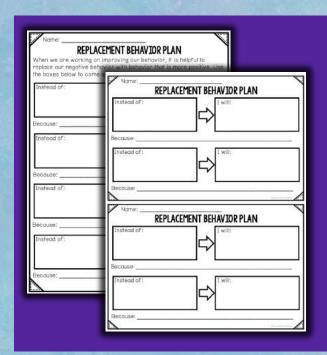
Creating a Trauma-Sensitive

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## 10 SPECIFIC BEHAVIOR REFLECTION SHEETS

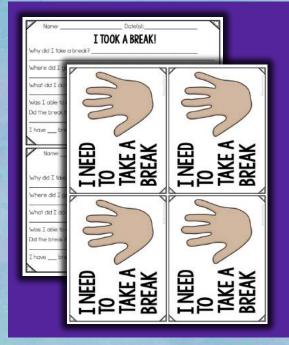
These reflection sheets will give students the opportunity to reflect on their behavior in a restorative way. Topics include: Inappropriate language leaving the room without permission, lying, off-task behavior, peer conflict, physical aggression, refusal to follow directions, school refusal, stealing, and/or verbal aggression.





## REPLACEMENT BEHAVIOR PLANS

Students can use these sheets to develop positive replacement behaviors. One plan contains prompts for four replacement behaviors, and one plan contains prompts for two replacement behaviors.

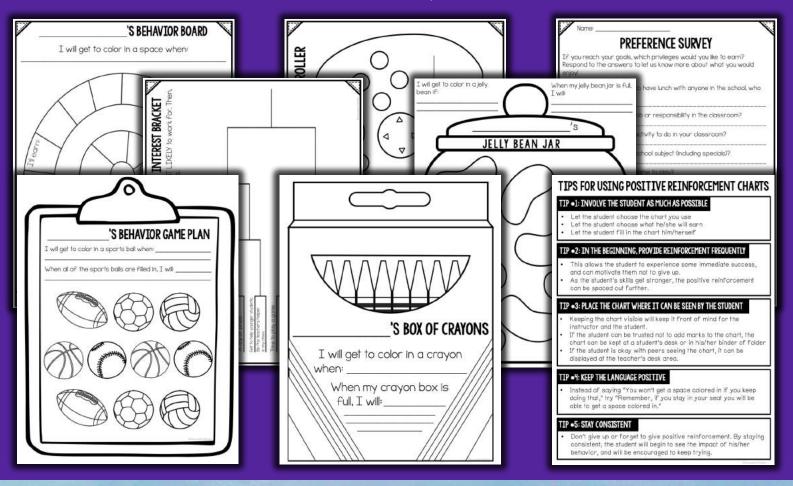


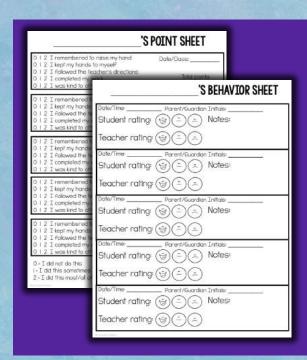
## **BREAK CARDS AND REFLECTION SHEET**

Students can use these cards to communicate their need for a break. This can be helpful for students who experience frequent frustration or who feel the need to escape from a situation. Students can then use the reflection sheet to process the incident. These are provided with editable text.

## POSITIVE REINFORCEMENT FORMS & CHARTS

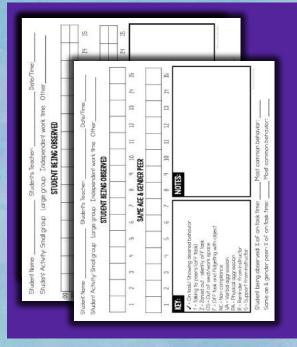
Use the preference survey and reinforcement interest bracket to find out which positive reinforcement rewards will motivate your students. Then, use the 5 positive reinforcement charts provided to help your students set and work toward their behavior goals. A handout is also included which includes tips for using positive reinforcement charts. These are provided with editable text.





## BEHAVIOR TRACKING SHEETS

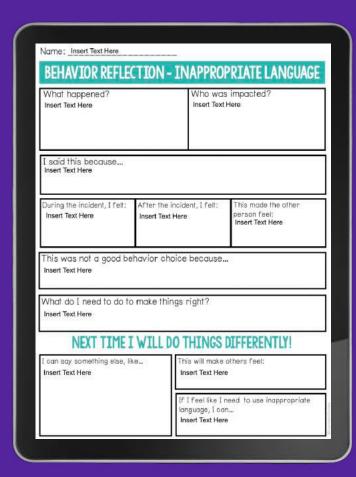
Use these 2 behavior tracking sheets to help students keep track of their behavior throughout the day/week. These are great to use to help students reflect on their behavior and to communicate with parents. These are provided with editable text.

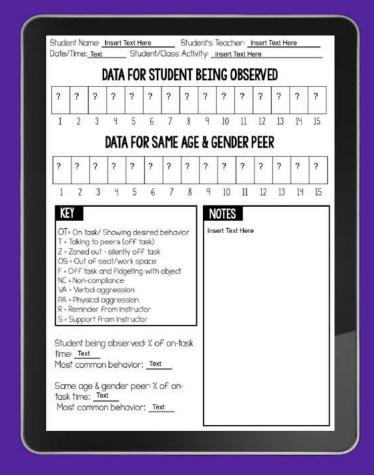


## BEHAVIOR OBSERVATION SHEET

Use this behavior observation sheet to collect data during observations. One form has a space to record every 30 seconds, and one form has a space to record every minute. Both forms also provide a place to compare the student to a same age & gender peer, and are provided with editable text.

# INCLUDES A GOOGLE SLIDES COMPONENT





The reflection sheets, replacement behavior plans, positive reinforcement charts, behavior tracking sheets and observation sheets are also included in a Google Slides version.