BEHAVIOR AND COMMUNICATION

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What is behavior?

Behavior is ANYTHING that a person does that can be observed and is measurable.

- 1. Behavior is **COMMUNICATING** something to us
- 2. Humans behave to get their wants and needs met
- 3. We only behave in ways that work
 - If the behavior continues, how is that behavior getting reinforced?
- 4. As adults, we have to change our behavior to ensure the inappropriate behavior no longer works
- 5. Must be teaching replacement behaviors while shaping undesired behavior
 - The child cannot do the undesired behavior if they are busy doing the taught desired behavior



Tell them WHAT to do, not what NOT to do

Compliance VS Cooperation

Consequences have the power to INCREASE or DECREASE

behavior

Reinforcement

Anything that occurs

after a behavior that

INCREASES the

likelihood of the

behavior occurring again

in the future

VS.

Punishment

Anything that occurs

after a behavior that

DECREASES the

likelihood of the

behavior occurring again

in the future

Consequences are defined by the effect they have on behavior.

Consequences are **NOT** defined by the effect **YOU** intended them to have on behavior.

Where it all goes wrong



Excess

Too much behavior



Deficits

- Not enough of the behavior
- Usually indicates lack of a necessary skill



Inappropriate stimulus control

Wrong place, wrong time, wrong people

Proactive Strategies



Keep your voice and face neutral.

Use Fewer Words

Don't take it personally.

Control your own actions

Take away eye contact.

Keep emotions away

Ignore the junk

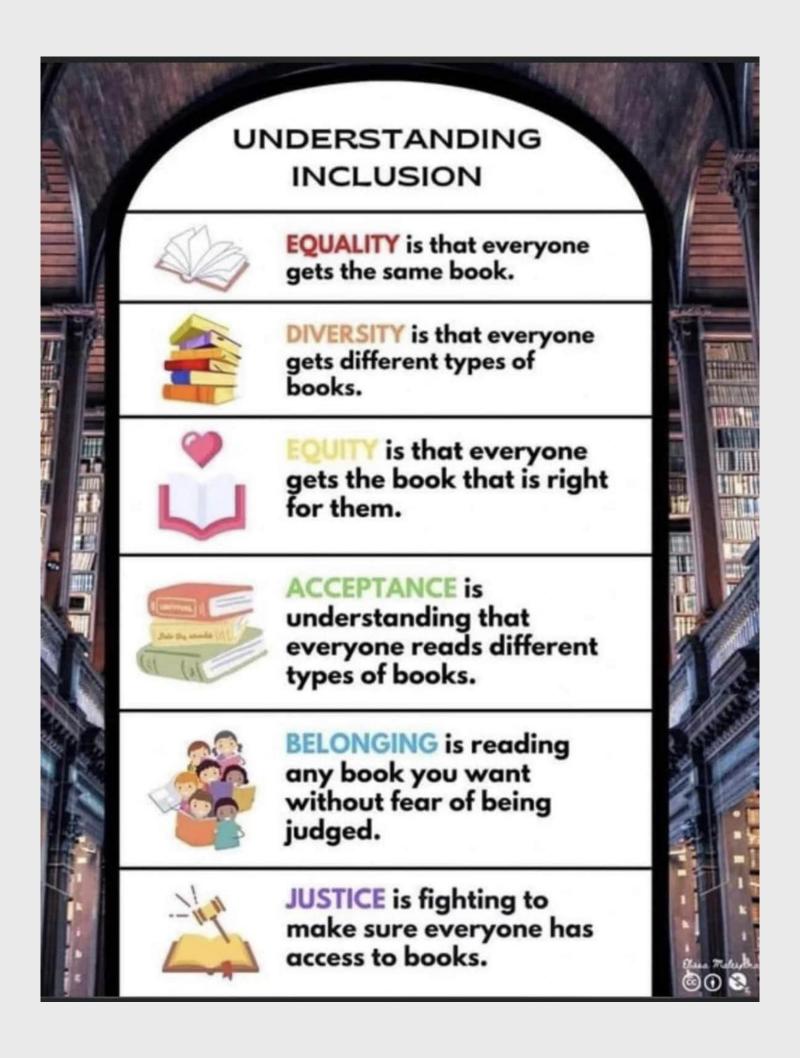
Ignore the Junk

Junk behavior is behavior that is not harmful or destructive.

It is just annoying

You have the power to ignore junk behavior

- Don't say anything about it
 - Don't react to it
- Do an activity independent of the child
 - Pivot praise
- Catch the child doing a desired behavior or re-direct calmly



Creating Inclusive Environments

- 1. Remember that "inclusive" is a spectrum, not a placement.
- 2. Inclusion is the students best interest, not what is best for our schedules
- 3. Giving students what they need to be successful
- 4. Fair does not mean equal

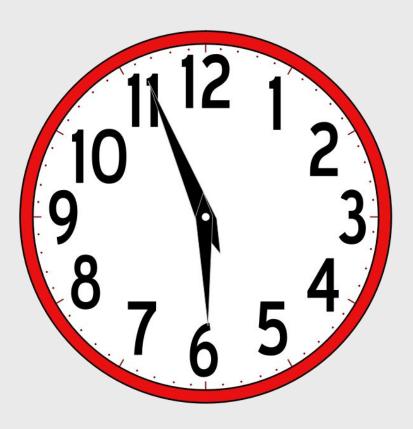
Visuals

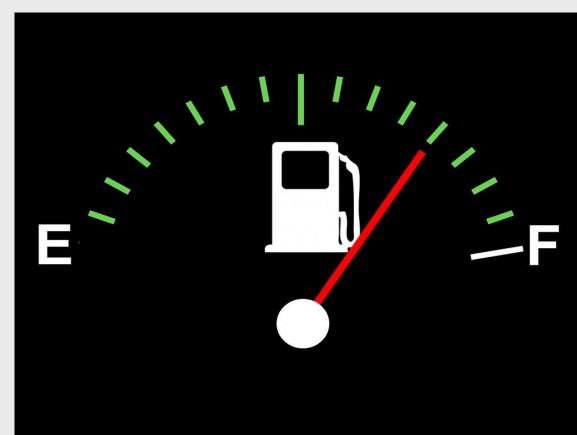
Visuals are important for all students, not just Special Education students

- We have to teach students what visuals mean (Be explicit! "Look both ways")
- You have to stick with it (and it may take a while!)
- Students cannot argue with a piece of paper
 - Use across settings and across people
 - How do adults use these everyday?









Visuals

Turn over your note card and listen to the directions

- 1. Processing time, in a reasonable manner- our goal is to shorten
- 2. Flexibility- Thinking about IEP and what it means- each student has very different needs, regardless of eligibility category- know what their needs are and teach their teams!



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THANK YOU!

Remember- the only behavior we can control is our own