

WARM UP



1. Think about what stressors are in your life.
2. Use a post-it note to write your stressors down
(1 stress per post-it please:)
3. Place them in the luggage at the front of the room.

Parent Summit Managing Challenging Behaviors

Presented by Melissa Diggs and Jonathan Langsam

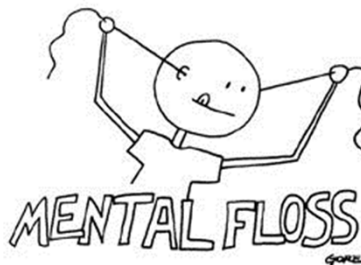
MIND DUMP!

**Tell us what behaviors your
seeing?**



**Sometimes you
have to release!**

Being Ready for what is about to Happen



By the end of this training, participants will:

- Know how to respond to various student behavior.
- Understand how our behaviors impact student behaviors and visa versa
- Gain a common language to use when discussing student behavior.

Crisis Development Model
Integrated Experience –

The concept that behaviors and attitudes of adults impact the behaviors and attitudes of individuals and vice versa

Most of the Behavior we see are just the tip of the iceberg



Why do they act this way?!

- There are four common reasons:
 1. They are seeking control or power over a situation.
 2. They are displaying their own inadequacies.
 3. They are seeking attention.
 4. Communication



Development Model

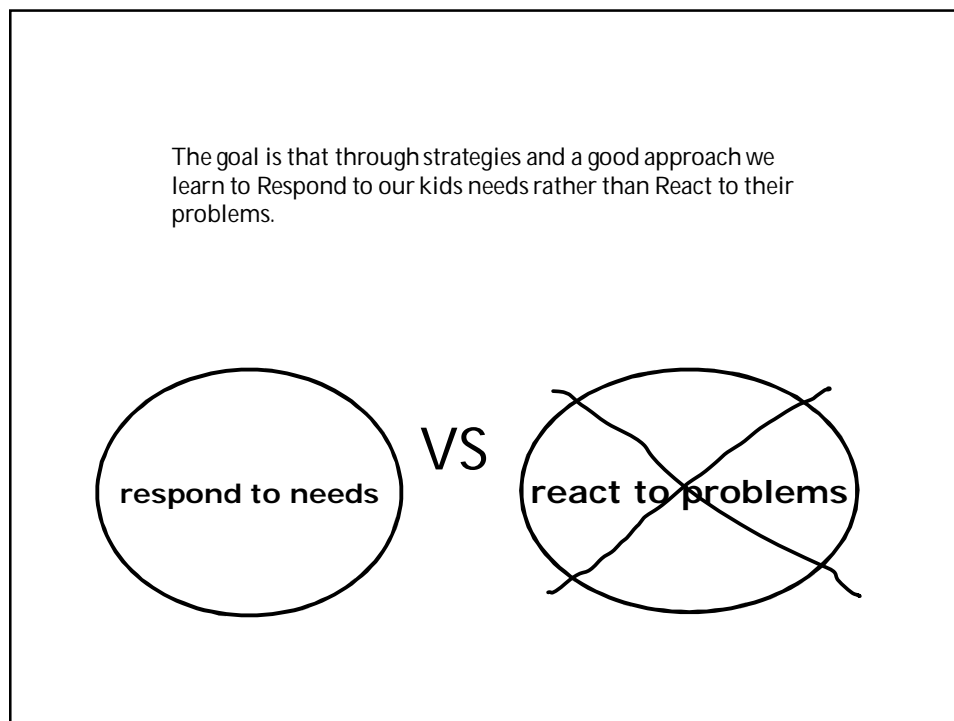
-Integrated Experience-

Behavior Level	Parent Attitudes/ Approaches
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Showing/experiencing Anxiety : • A noticeable change or increase in behavior • Examples 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be Supportive: • An Empathic, non-judgmental approach. • Examples

Development Model

-Integrated Experience-

Behavior Level	Parent Attitudes/ Approaches
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Showing and behaving Defensive: • The beginning stage of loss of rationality • Examples 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be Directive: • An approach in which a staff member takes control of a potentially escalating situation by setting limits. • Examples

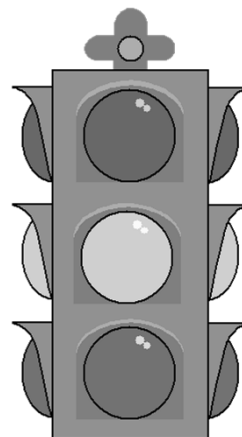


Behavior Management Strategies

- Signaling
- Planned Ignoring
- Verbal Praise
- Structured Reinforcement
- Active Listening
- Proximity Control

Signaling

- Verbal cues, such as a signal word
- Non-verbal cues, such as eye contact, hand gestures and tapping



Planned Ignoring



Tolerating minor behaviors (i.e. irritants or silliness) for a short amount of time.

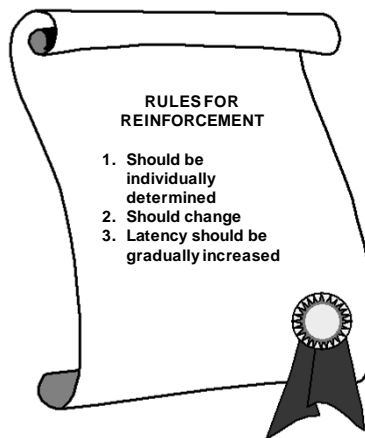
Verbal Praise

- Meaningful words and phrases to encourage students
- Reinforces positive behaviors
- Most effective when used consistently



Structured Reinforcement

- The planned presentation of a reward or consequence which is intended to increase appropriate behaviors



Active Listening



- Parent/Guardian reflects on what the child said without making judgments
- Words that invite conversation:
 - "Tell me more about that"
 - "Go on"
 - "Uh-huh"
 - "Really?"

Proximity Control

- Moving near a student as a means of encouraging more responsible behavior



Development Model Example

Student

- Scenario: Student X push the papers off of the Home Work Table. When he gets up from the table, his chair falls over and makes a loud noise. He proceeds to walk around the house. He is not talking.

Parent

- What level is the student at?
- How can you respond?



- [Teen with Ipod](#)
- [Teen Homework](#)
- [Brushing Teeth](#)

QUESTIONS

