



## Objectives

- <u>Reframe interpretation of behavior problems to an</u>
  autism perspective
- Understand the value of a proactive and preventative (antecedent-based) approach to behavior management
- Review elements of Structured TEACCHing that
  <u>address the hypothesis</u> and <u>increase engagement in
  expected behavior</u>



Behavior Problem Solving Process

### Positive Behavioral Approach

- Addresses the why underneath the challenging behavior
- Provides structure and teaching strategies to decrease the challenging behavior- helps child know what "to do"
- Proactive not reactive
- Holistic approach that considers all factors that impact child, family and child's behaviors

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## Understanding Behavior Problems

- Behaviors interpreted within the context of a child's mental age rather than chronological age
- Use ASD Framework to interpret challenging behaviors



Learning Differences



Autism Program

Reframing Interpretation of Behavior Problems					
Common Labels	Why Might this Be From the Autism Perspective				
Stubborn	Restricted/repetitive behaviors and interests				
Lazy	Lack of skills of what to do				
Unmotivated	Lack of meaning				
Attention-seeking	Social-communication difficulties				
Selfish	Trouble taking another person's perspective				
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#### Behavior Problem Solving Process

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Plannissig Fug-Nummer Scheduled Flight-Number	Nach / über To / via	Schalter Counter	Ausgang Gate	Erwartet Expected	Bemerkungen Remarks
8:45 LH 177	Frankfurt		ROS		beendet
9:35 LX 975	Zürich		R10		beendet
9:45 LH 181	Frankfurt	ROB	808		GateOpen
9:45 SK 1674	Kopenhagen		078		beendet
9:45 UR 097	New York EWR		R15		beendet
10:05 AF 1435	Paris CDG	070-	075		Einstieg
10:05 KL 1822	Amsterdam		073		beendet
10:15 AB 8484	StPetersburg	C61-	C62		Einstieg
0:25 05 272	Wien	R13	R13		GateOpen
10:30 LH 2733	Düsseldor f	809	A09		GateOpen
10:40 KM 377	Halta	C66-	C67		GateOpen
10:45 AB 8202	Wien	C40-	C40		GateOpen

## **Problem-Solving Process**

- 1. Define the behavior in concrete terms
- 2. Brief Profile of Individual
- 3. Collect data and analyze
- 4. Generate hypothesis
- 5. Implement an intervention to address hypotheses and engage in expected behavior
- 6. Create a plan for when behavior occurs

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## Step One: Define the Behavior

- Define the <u>challenging</u> behavior in concrete, observable, and measurable terms
- Define the <u>expected</u> behavior in concrete, observable, and measurable terms
  - Is the activity at the individual's developmental level? Are the expectations and activity age appropriate

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#### Behavior Problem Solving Process





As part of his education plan, David is learning how to play games that he can play with his peers and/or at home with his family. During free time, David prefers to watch Sponge Bob videos or play games (Minecraft) by himself on his computer. When the teacher tells David, "It is time to for group games", he either says "no, thank you" and/or does not respond, and continues playing on his computer.

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#### **Behavior Problem Solving Process**

## Step Two: Brief Profile and Data

- A. Brief profile
- B. Chart data in a meaningful way, gathering useful information to enhance problem solving.



Behavior Autism Symptoms and Learning Styles

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## Step Two A: Brief Profile of the Individual

- Type of educational setting
- Developmental level/intellectual ability
- Level of spontaneous speech/communication
- Decoding skills
- Interests/strengths



#### Behavior Problem Solving Process

#### Step Two B - Data: 2 **Possible Influences** Antecedents Where: physical setting, sensory aspects of the environment Where: prople in the environment, person involved in interaction When: time of day, change in routine What: specific activity, how it is set up and presented (language, visual clarity), is it too hard/easy, disorganized or confusing Within (biological influences): health, hunger, thirst, fatigue, sensory needs

#### Consequences/What happened next?

- What did the adult(s) do? .
- What did the individual do? What did the individual's peers do?
- What happened next?

**Data Collection** BEHAVIOR DATA CHART BEHAVIOR Date Time Key What was Happening Before Who Present ntervention Possible Re Behavior What I After

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**Behavior Problem Solving Process** 













#### Generate Hypothesis Functional Behavioral Assessment (FBA)

- A systematic set of strategies used to determine the underlying function or purpose of a behavior.
  - Often generates the following conclusions:
    - Not getting attention
    - Demand avoidance
    - Escaping an activity
- Dig deeper into the learning style of ASD

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#### **Behavior Problem Solving Process**

Step Four: Design/Implement Intervention to Address Hypotheses and to Increase Expected Behavior

- Intervention to address hypotheses and to increase expected behavior
  - A. Develop or modify visual supports and strategies
  - B. Teach new skills to address the behavior

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#### Step Four A Develop or Modify Meaningful Structure

- Structured TEACCHing: modify the environment and add developmentally appropriate and meaningful visual cues
  - Where am I going?
  - What will I do?
  - How will I do it?
  - When will I be finished?
  - What will I do next?



If you can't draw it, it is too abstract!

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**Behavior Problem Solving Process** 





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EXPECTED BEHAVIOR

VISUAL SUPPORTS, TEACHING STRATEGIES AND SKILLS TO ENGAGE IN THE EXPECTED BEHAVIOI

intervention strategies that correspond with the hypotheses

Put computer away

Transition to group games

Take a minute to think of



#### Behavior Problem Solving Process

**David Iceberg** 

OBSERVED BE

Continues playing on computer

DTHESES FOR THE OBSERVED BEHAVIOR FROM PERSPECTIVE OF AUTISM

1. Executive Functioning: Does not

know he can return to his computer

2. Restricted and repetitive behavior: repetitive play, stuck on computer 3. Social: Does not know how to play the game: turn taking, following rules, etc

Says "No thank you"









**Behavior Problem Solving Process** 







#### **Behavior Problem Solving Process**







airplane pose

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**Behavior Problem Solving Process** 













#### Behavior Problem Solving Process

## Step 5: Plan for When the Behavior Occurs • Be a calm presence, reduce language • REDIRECT to the meaningful visual structure that clarifies "what to do".

- Reduce demands: reduce sensory load, simplify to firstthen
- Prompt individual to follow their calming routine.
- Ignore unwanted behaviors, do not ignore the individual.

There may be a time when consequences or processing the behavior is necessary but now is not the time, that time is when the individual is calm.

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Autism Program

## Behavior Problem-Solving Process

## 1. Define the behavior in concrete terms. Describe the expected behavior

- 2. Collect data
- 3. Generate hypotheses
- 4. Design and implement an intervention to address hypotheses and engage in the expected behavior
- 5. Create a plan for when behavior occurs

Monitor progress with ongoing data



#### Behavior Problem Solving Process

# **David Iceberg**

## **OBSERVED BEHAVIOR**

Says "No" **Continues playing on computer** after being told it is time for group games.

## EXPECTED BEHAVIOR

Put computer away **Transition to group games** 









