

Quick Tips for Positive Behavior



Meet your facilitators



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By the end of this session, you will be able to:

01

Recognize Tier 1 supports as a base for promoting positive behavior

02

Learn six strategies that promote positive behavior in the classroom

03

Reflect on your current practices and identify one actionable step to increase positive student behavior



Intro Ticket System

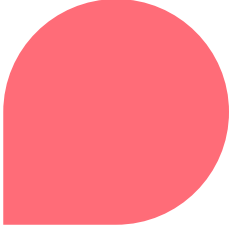


- Participating in activities
- Engaging in discussion
- Completing activities

THERE ARE NO BAD KIDS

**JUST HAPPY LITTLE
CLASSROOM CHALLENGES**





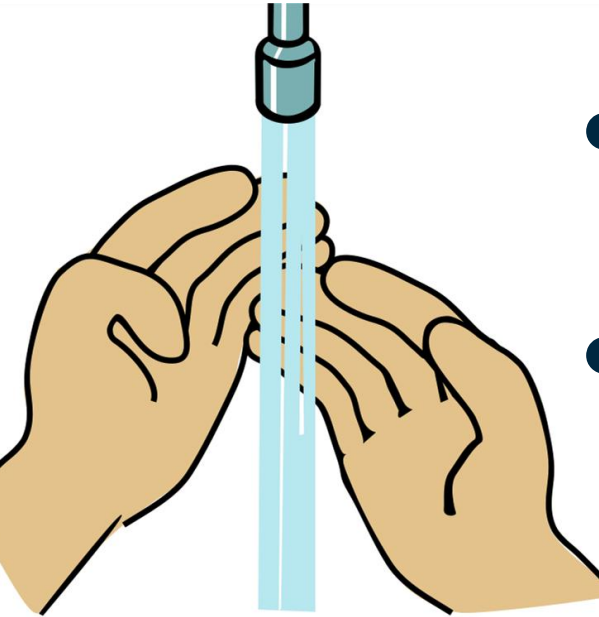
What is Tier 1 Behavior Support?



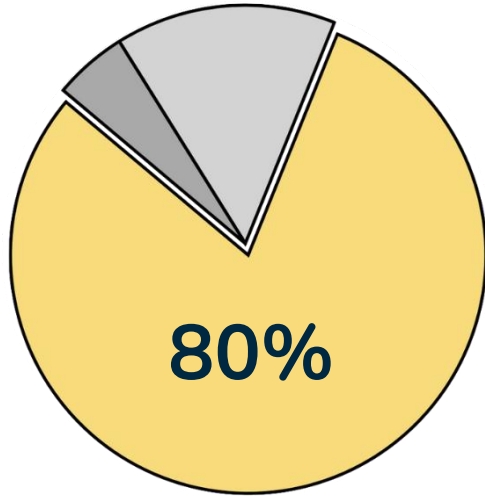


The What?

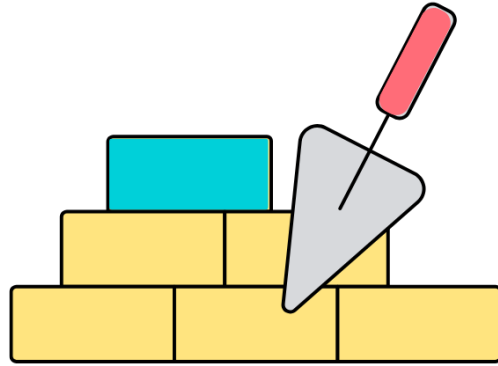
- Foundational, Core Behavior Supports
- Preventative and Proactive
- Class and School-Wide Systems



The Why?



Effective for
majority of
students



Foundation for
specialized
interventions



Reduced disruptions,
increased instruction



Poll question: What are things that you excel at in regards to classroom management?

1. Structured routines and procedures
 2. Student engagement during lesson
 3. Acknowledging positive behavior
 4. Building relationships with your students
- 



Poll question: What's an area of classroom management you'd like to strengthen or feel more confident in?

1. Structured routines and procedures
 2. Student engagement during lesson
 3. Acknowledging positive behavior
 4. Building relationships with your students
- 

Strategies for Positive Behavior

- Timely Reminders
- Descriptive Praise
- Reward Tickets
- Behavior Momentum
- Offering Choices
- Attention Signal





Timely Reminders

“Prep it, before you correct it”



Timely reminders are used to prepare a student by providing relevant information and/or practice prior to a situation or task.

Benefits of Timely Reminders



Increases
student
success and
confidence



Reduces stress
and anxiety



Improves
academic and
behavioral
skills

How to use it:

Elementary Example

Skill: How to respond when you lose

Setting: 6th Grade P.E. Class: Three on three basketball

Coach (prior to game): "I know losing is hard. Remember, if you lose the game: fist bump the opposing team, say 'Good game', and return to the bench."

How to use it:

Secondary Example

Skill: Writing an essay

Setting: 10th grade Language Arts: Independent work

Teacher: "Your essays are due on Friday. Remember your essay is made up of 3 parts.

Part 1 is the introduction. You introduce the topic and state your thesis. Part 2 is the body, which must have at least 2 paragraphs explaining the main point(s). Part 3 is the conclusion. You restate your thesis and summarize your main points."



Timely Reminder Prep



Task/Routine	Common Student Errors	What timely reminder can you give?	When will you give it?
Walking in the hallway	Running/voice volume/wandering	Remember: walking feet, voices off, hands to self, go directly to you destination	Right before line-up/transition.
Cafeteria expectations			
Partner/group work expectations			

A photograph of children on a swing set, with the text 'From Prevention to Intervention' overlaid in a white serif font.

From Prevention to Intervention

Part I & Part II



ANTECEDENT BASED INTERVENTIONS

PRIMING



Module 2: Teaching Appropriate Behaviors

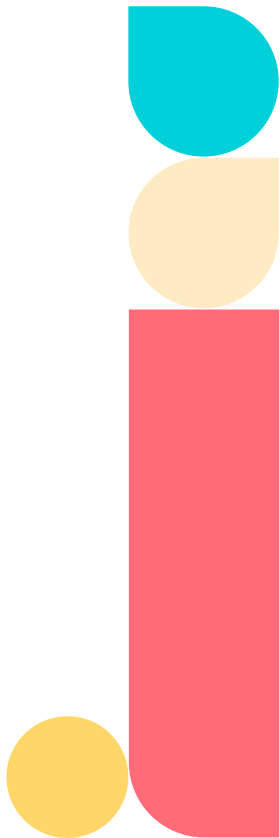
Learn more about timely reminders (priming) in:

- “From Prevention to Intervention” (in-person)
- The “Priming” Module of Antecedent Based Interventions
- ECBMS Module 2: Teaching Appropriate Behaviors



Descriptive Praise

“Catch them being good.”



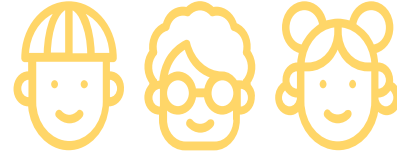
Descriptive praise is a positive statement that describes a desirable behavior.

“Example: ‘Good job, staying at a voice level 1 during group work’”

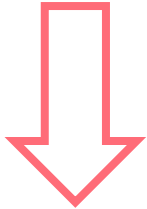
Benefits of Descriptive Praise



Reinforces
exact behavior



Positive
classroom
environment



Reduces the
need for
correction



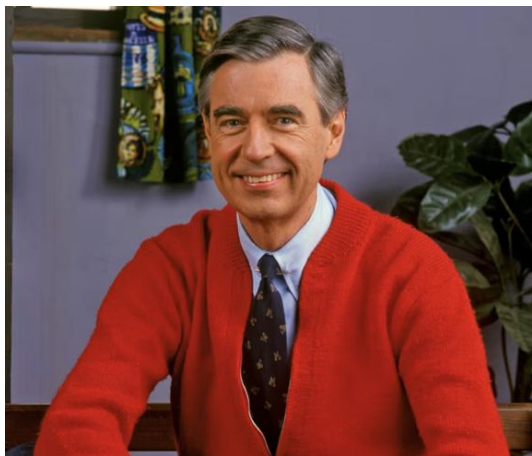
Quick and easy,
no prep needed

How to use it:

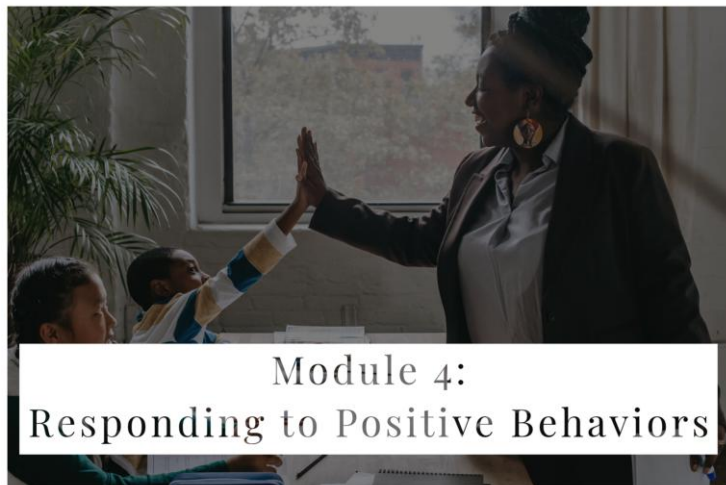
Non-Example

Administrator:

“Everyone did what they were supposed to do this week.
Thank you so much!”



Turn and talk to your neighbor about situations in which descriptive praise might be helpful in your classroom.



Learn more about descriptive praise in:

- ECBMS Modules in Module 4: Responding to Positive Behaviors!
- Behavior Specific Praise Behavior Break

Reward Tickets



“You get a ticket, and you get
a ticket!”



Everybody gets a ticket!!!

Reward tickets are a classwide reward system that uses tickets to reinforce behavior that can later be exchanged for privileges or prizes.

Benefits of Reward Tickets

Low Prep
and
Low Cost

Range of
Rewards

Easy to
administer

Target
classwide
behaviors

Teach
Responsibility



How to use it:

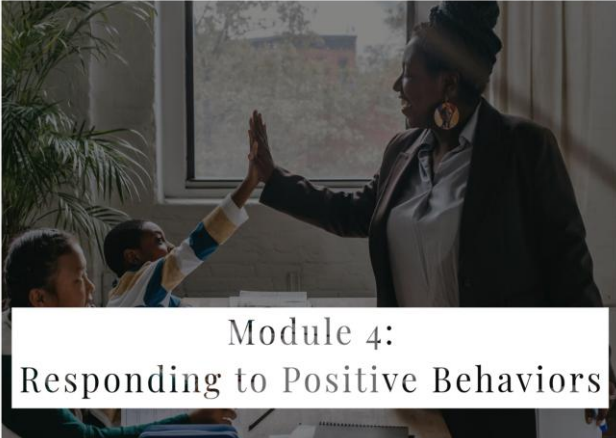




Reinforcement 101



Ignite the SPARK: How Engagement Drives Positive Behavior



Module 4: Responding to Positive Behaviors

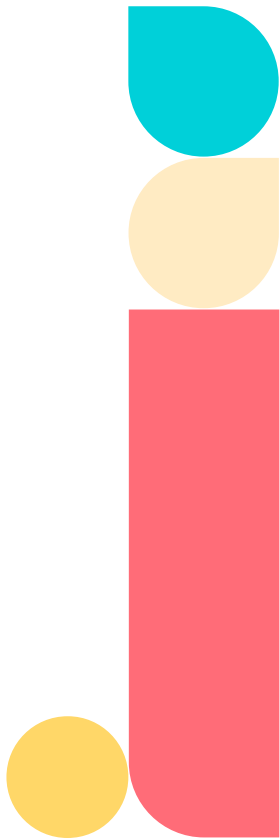
Learn more about reward tickets and other systems with:

- “Reinforcement 101: It's More Than Just Rewards” (in-person)
 - ECBMS Modules in Module 4: Responding to Positive Behaviors!
- 



Behavior Momentum

“Lead with success, then
tackle the rest.”



A strategy where you start with easy-to-follow tasks and followed by a more demanding or difficult one.

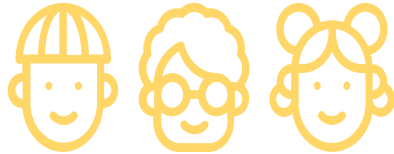
Benefits of Behavior Momentum



Increases
student cooperation



Reduces
student frustration



Regains student
attention



Easy to implement

How to use it:

Elementary example

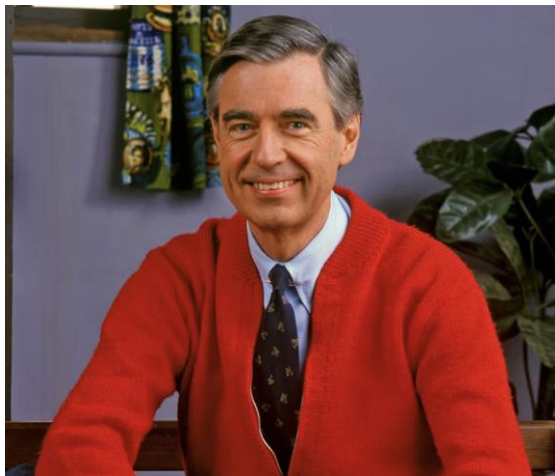
When teaching students how to write their letters:

- They start with drawing lines
- Eventually, they move to tracing letters
- Next, they trace on dotted lines
- Finally they write it independently

Secondary example

When teaching students a foreign language:

- They start with the alphabet of that language
- Next, they move to letter sounds
- Then they introduce basic vocabulary
- Lastly, the move to conversations



What are things that
your entire class is
successful with already?
(identify easy)

What are the hard
moments in your
classroom?



Offering Choices

“Variety is the spice of life.”



A strategy where the teacher offers students two or more options to complete a task or follow a direction—while still meeting classroom expectations.

Benefits of Offering Choices

Increases
engagement

Increases
motivation

Builds
decision
making skills

Helps
build
relationships

Prevent
power
struggles



How to use it:

Behavior Code (MINAHAN & RAPAPORT, 2016).pdf

<i>Type</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>Example</i>
Where	The location where the student will work or play	Choice of chairs, location on the rug, seat at table (e.g., "Would you like to sit on the blue chair or the red chair?")
When	The time the student will begin to work or play	The choice of when to start an activity (now, in five minutes, after snack)
Within	The specific materials the child needs to complete play or work	Colors of markers, pencil, or pen; write using computer or paper; types of materials (scissors, adhesives, etc.)
Whom	With whom the student is going to work or play	Choice of teachers or peers to work with
What	What the student is going to work on first	Choice between math sheet or math game
Terminate	The time the student is going to stop playing or working	Asking a student if he or she is finished with the activity; establishing a "stopping place" together



Make it a choice

Do your work.

Line up.

Switch activities.



Free



ANTECEDENT BASED INTERVENTIONS
OFFERING CHOICES

Offering Choices Module

In this module, you will learn about Offering Choices, an Antecedent Based Intervention.

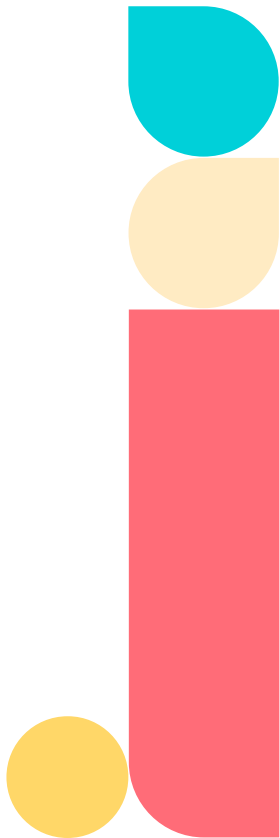
[Offering Choices](#)

Learn more about offering choices with our Offering Choices Module from our Antecedent Based Interventions Modules!



Attention Signal

“1, 2, 3, eyes on me.”



A signal to obtain students' attention that allows the teacher to transition from one activity to another which requires attention to be focused on the speaker.

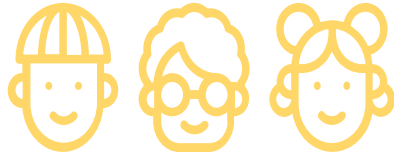
Benefits of Attention Signal



Creates structure
and predictability



Reduces
teacher stress



Focuses student
attention



Efficient

● How to use it:





What do you
use for an
attention signal
in the classroom?



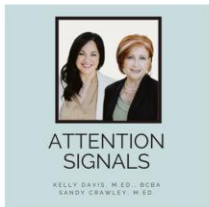
Learn more about attention signals with:

- Attention Signals Behavior Break
- ECBMS Modules in Module 3: Promoting Appropriate Behaviors!

What's Next?

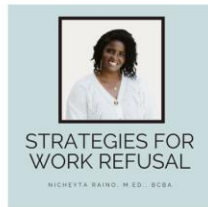
Behavior Breaks

Behavior Breaks are short instructional videos that should equip you with strategies which can be implemented quickly to improve student engagement and success.



Attention Signals

[Watch here](#)



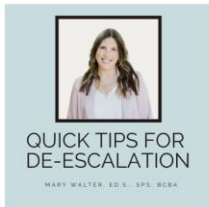
Strategies for Work Refusal

[Watch here](#)



Accepting "No" in the Classroom

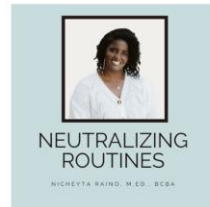
[Watch here](#)



Quick Tips for De-Escalation



Noncontingent Reinforcement



Neutralizing Routines

www.arbss.org

What's Next?



Free

Module 1:
Essential Classroom Behavior Management
Strategies: Course Overview

ECBMS Module 1: Course Overview

Completion of this module is required in order to complete modules 1-7

[Enroll Now](#)



Free

Module 2:
Teaching Appropriate Behaviors

ECBMS Module 2: Teaching Appropriate Behaviors

You must complete ECBMS Module 1 before completing this module.

[Enroll Now](#)



Free

Module 3:
Promoting Appropriate Behaviors

ECBMS Module 3: Promoting Appropriate Behaviors

You must complete ECBMS Module 1 before completing this module.

[Enroll Now](#)



Free

Module 4:
Responding to Positive Behaviors

ECBMS Module 4: Responding to Positive Behaviors

You must complete ECBMS Module 1 before completing this module.

[Enroll Now](#)



Free

Module 5:
Responding to Problem Behaviors

ECBMS Module 5: Responding to Problem Behaviors

You must complete ECBMS Module 1 before completing this module.

[Enroll Now](#)



Free

Module 6:
Behavior Data Collection in the Classroom

ECBMS Module 6: Behavior Data Collection in the Classroom

You must complete ECBMS Modules 1, 2, 4, and 5 before completing this module.

[Enroll Now](#)

What's your next step?



Thank you!



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