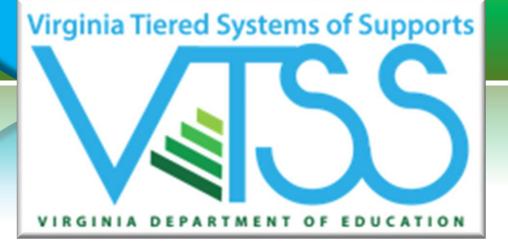
Defusing Disruptive Behavior

Summer 2024



Establishing Our Purpose

- Understand the foundational principles of behavior to design more effective interventions.
- Develop an understanding of the escalation cycle and contributing factors.
- Examine our responses throughout the phases of the escalation cycle to support student behavior.
- Explore evidenced-based interventions to apply throughout the escalation cycle.

	it comes to Defusing Disruptive Behavior, trength(s) do you bring to the table?	•••
•		
•		
•		
•		

Community	Agreements	What do you need from us or yourself to honor the community agreement?	
Practice Self- Compassion	 Extend patience, grace, and kindness Focus on solutions to make things easier 		
Practice Growth Mindset	Be open to new thoughts and ideasEmbrace learning opportunities		
Practice Presence	 Focus on the here and now Share your expertise, information and ideas. Assign a group recorder 		
Setting Intentions		What is your personal intention for our time together?	5



Group Activity

Personal Reflection

Think of a time when you were faced with behavior(s) that escalated. Now take 60 seconds to do a brain dump of everything you remember about that event.	



	Behavior is Communication and has a function We change behavior through an instructional approach Behavior occurs as a sequence of events
Why do they ke	eep doing that?
GAIN	ESCAPE

Mr. Jones passes out a Carson runs out of the Carson followed and math worksheet sent to the office classroom Notes: Antecedent **Behavior** Consequence Mr. Jones prompts Student says, 'Mr. Jones, what is up with that ugly The class laughs students to take out notebooks haircut?" Notes: Consequence Antecedent **Behavior** Mr. Jones stops his Mr. Jones prompts Student ignores Mr. instruction and raises his students to put phone Jones, pulls up the hood, voice, prompting the away and stays on phone student to put up the phone Notes:

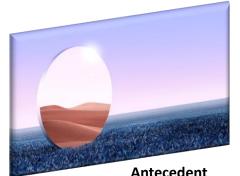
Personal Reflection

Behavior

Consequence

Antecedent

Group Activity



Reflection

Using the scenario from your personal reflection, identify the antecedent, behavior, and consequence.



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Antecedent	Behavior	Consequence

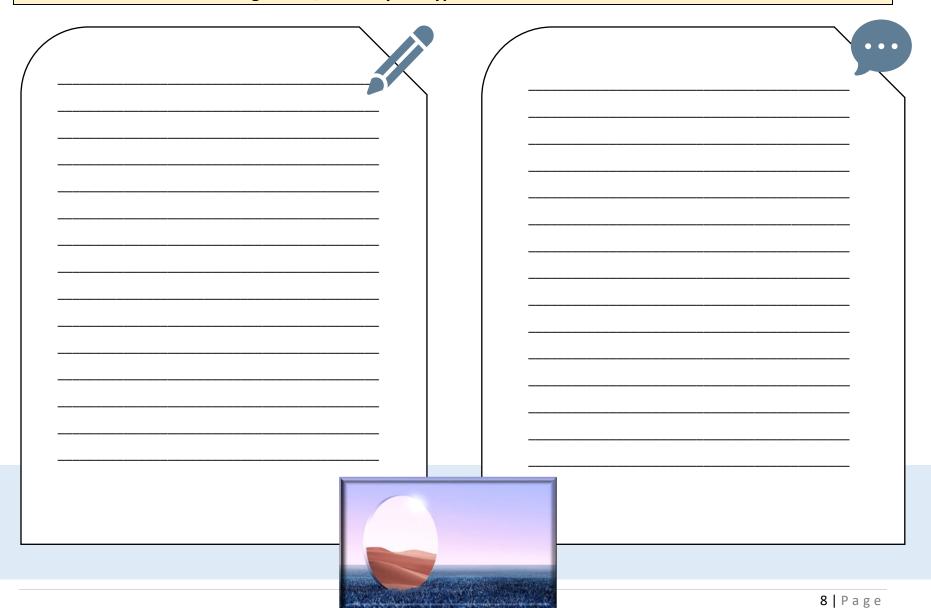
Setting Events ... help explain why people respond differently at different times when presented with the same set of triggers. Fatigue **Transitions** Time of Day Hunger Sick/Allergies Medications Anxiety/Depression Conflict Sleep Problems **Traumatic Events Setting Event** Antecedent **Behavior** Consequence

What setting events are your	
students dealing with?	colleagues dealing with?
	_



What setting events impacted the scenario in our personal reflection?

Based on the ABC's and setting events, what is your hypothesis of the function?





Teacher		Student	
Mr. Jones greets Carson as as he enters t	he classroom.	Carson nods and puts his head down.	
Mr. Jones repeats himself, "I said good m	orning Carson."	Carson looks up, sucks his teeth and looks aw	ay.
Mr. Jones says, "Fine, you can just start y passes out a math worksheet.	our work." and	Carson runs out of the classroom.	
Mr. Jones follows and sends Carson to th	e office.		
Notes:			
Using the scenario from your behavior chains.	personal reflec	ction, identify one or more	

Types of Trauma	
Results from an <i>event</i> , series of events, or set of circumstances that is <i>experienced</i> by an individual as physically or emotionally harmful or life threatening and that has lasting adverse <i>effects</i> on the individual's functioning and mental, physical, social, emotional, or spiritual wellbeing. Notes:	ACUTE A single incident CHRONIC Experiences that occur repeatedly over long periods of time HISTORICAL The collective/cumulative trauma experienced by a particular group across generations still suffering the effects
What type of trauma have your How did this impact you?	students experienced?





 $[\]frac{1}{2} \frac{\text{https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/15299732.2014.871666?journalCode=wjtd20}}{2} \frac{\text{https://www.samhsa.gov/trauma-violence}}{\text{https://www.samhsa.gov/trauma-violence}}$

Impact of Trauma

CLASSROOM IMPACT Executive Functioning Language and Communication Skills Memory Ability to see Cause and Effect Organizational Ability Concentration and Attention at stood out to you in this video? It is it important to understand this information when responding to	·		
Language and Communication Skills Memory Ability to see Cause and Effect Organizational Ability Concentration and Attention at stood out to you in this video? y is it important to understand this information when responding to	tes:	C	CLASSROOM IMPACT
is it important to understand this information when responding to		•	Language and Communication Skills Memory Ability to see Cause and Effect Organizational Ability Concentration and
	-	rmation when re	



Fight, Flight, Freeze, Appease Survival Brain Notes: Decreased Increased Problem solving Communication skill Emotional regulatior Ability to retrieve previously learned information Decision making Emotional instability Anxiety Irritability Anger Frustration Impulsivity with regards to language **Fight Flight** Freeze **Appease** Argumentative Hyperactive Bored Socially withdrawn Aggressive Distracted Quiet Aggressive Confrontational Compliant Running away Not listening Alone Disruptive Zoned out Passive **Immature** Leg Movement Wide-eyed Resigned Glaring **Fidgety** Standing still Low energy Hands in fists **Immature** Neutral expression How does this play out in your classroom?





How might this information impact your personal scenario?



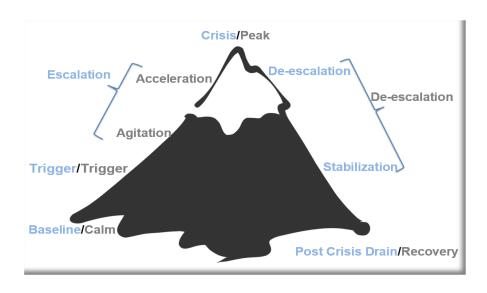
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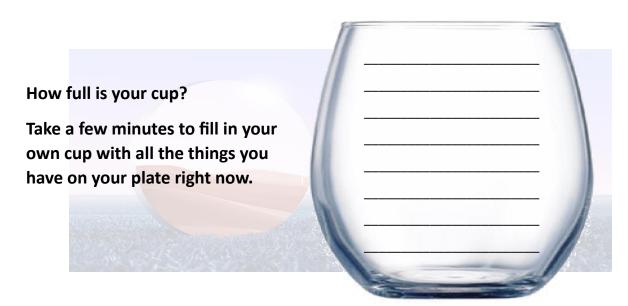
When little people are overwhelmed with big emotions, it's our job to share our calm, not join their chaos.

L. R. Knost



Escalation Cycle





Let's Talk About Stress

Stressors	Stress
Notes:	
- 	
- 	



Vulnerable Decision Points (VDP) & Neutralizing Routines What is VDP? **Situations** • Subjective problem behavior Defiance, Disrespect, Disruption - Major vs. Minor Non-classroom areas Notes: hallways, cafeterias Classrooms Afternoons **Decision States Setting Events Resource Depletion** What are some common VDP's for adults in your school?







When you see an unwanted behavior or the start a power struggle, stop and ask yourself...³

"Am I triggered or agitated?"

- o by this student or situation
- o or an outside factor

If yes, use an agreed-upon alternative response (neutralizing routine)

otes:				
THE STATE OF THE S	CEREBRAL NEOCORTEX LIMBIC REGIONS — HIPPOCAMPUS AMYGDALA BRAINSTEM —			
	BASE OF SKULL— SPINAL CORD—	1		



³ (Northeast PBIS Network)

"Emotional Agility....choosing how you'll respond to your emotional warning system...between stimulus and response there is a space.

"In that space is our power to choose our response. In our response lies our growth and freedom." p5(Frankle)⁴

- 1 .1 1 .1 .1.
 Delay the decision until I can think clearly Reframe the situation Take care of yourself
Mindfulness Examples
 Release your tongue from the top of your mouth Name 5 things you see Push your feet through the floor Relax your jaw Count the things in the room that begin with the letter B Drop your shoulders away from your ears



⁴ David, S. (2021). Emotional agility.: Get unstuck, embrace change, and thrive in work and life. Avery:

What neutralizing routines are	What may be a routine(s) to	Could routines be extended out	•••
already in place?	add to your toolkit?	to classroom?	
Was there an opportunity to utilize	neutralizing routine in your pers	onal scenario?	
Is there an opportunity for growth		onal scenario.	
is there an opportunity for growth	in this area.		

Setting Our Classrooms Up for Success Food Rest/sleep Safety (physical & emotional) Belonging through non-contingent and contingent praise LOVE AND BELONGING PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS breathing, food, water, shelter, clothing, sleep Notes: What is one thing you do to establish a sense of emotional safety in your classroom?





What resonated with you al What did the teacher do to	
	ConsciousDisciolysis
Reflecting upon today, what can apply to access your ow	t are some things you have learned that you on brilliance?



Ending Day 1!!!

Thank you so much for all you do!



DAY TWO

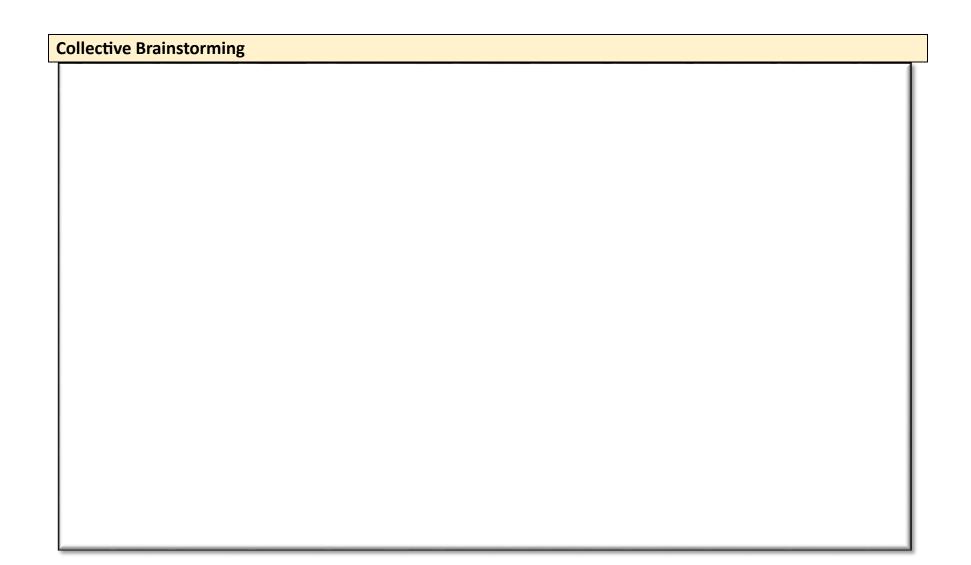
Showcasing Student Strengths What are some things that our students do well? How do they show up in ways that exhibit these skills?

Community	Agreements	What do you need from us or yourself to honor the community agreement?	
Practice Self- Compassion	 Extend patience, grace, and kindness Focus on solutions to make things easier 		
Practice Growth Mindset	Be open to new thoughts and ideasEmbrace learning opportunities		
Practice Presence	 Focus on the here and now Share your expertise, information and ideas. Assign a group recorder 		
Setting Intent	ions	What is your personal intention for our time together?	
		together?	



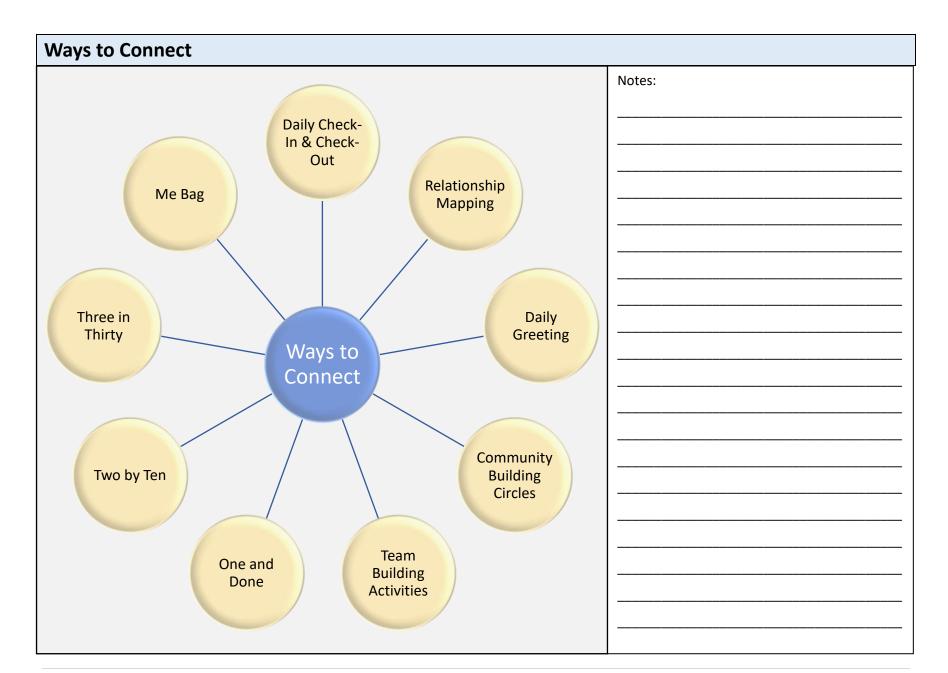
Setting Our Classrooms Up for Success Notes:

- Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death among high school aged youth 14-18
- Nearly 1 in 3 parents
 (31%) shared that their
 child's mental health is
 worse than before the
 pandemic.
- In 2019, more than 1 in 3 high school students said they experienced persistent feelings of sadness or hopelessness, 1 in 5 seriously considered suicide.
- In 2020, the percentage of emergency department visits increased by 24% for children ages 5-11 and by 31% for youth ages 12-17 compared to the same period in 2019.













Complete your personal Good Day Plan or Take Care of Me List



Name

Today's Date:

Good Day	Now	Action	Support
What happens on a Good Day?	Does it happen now?	What needs to happen to make it a Good Day?	Who can help me?

Notes:		



Complete your personal Good Day Plan or Take Care of Me List



The Take Care of Me List

- Ask students to fill a page with specific things you can do to take care of them as learners.
- •Have them think back to a previous experience that made them happy to learn and describe what the teacher did to support them
- Model this by giving having your own "Take Care of Me List" that highlights things you need from them as students
- •Read them all and write a short response

https://www.edutopia.org/article/take-care-me-list			
My Take Care of Me List			



/TSS Top 1	0	
Notes:		
	PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT	
	ACTIVE SUPERVISION	
	DEFINE CLASSROOM EXPECTATIONS	
	ROUTINES AND PROCEDURES	
	OPPORTUNITIES TO RESPOND	
	FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT	
	SCAFFOI DING	

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT/ BEHAVIOR SPECIFIC PRAISE ERROR CORRECTION BUILDING COMMUNITY THROUGH FEEDBACK

These strategies are discussed in further detail in the Effective Classroom Systems (ECS) training provided through VTSS.



Independent Reflection

Classroom Management: Self-Assessment Revised

Classroom Management: Self-Assessment²

Teacher	Rater		Date	
Instructional Activity			Time Start	
Tally each Positive Student Contacts	Total #	Tally each Negative Student Contacts		Total#
Ratio ³ of F	ositives to N	legatives: to 1		

	Classroom Management Practice	Rati	ing		
1.	I have arranged my classroom to minimize crowding and distraction	Yes	No		
2.	I have maximized structure and predictability in my classroom (e.g., explicit classroom routines, specific directions, etc.).	Yes	No		
3.	I have posted, taught, reviewed, and reinforced 3-5 positively stated expectations (or rules).	Yes	No		
4.	I provided more frequent acknowledgement for appropriate behaviors than inappropriate behaviors (See top of page).	Yes	No		
5.	I provided each student with multiple opportunities to respond and participate during instruction.	Yes	No		
6.	My instruction actively engaged students in observable ways (e.g., writing, verbalizing)	Yes	No		
7.	I actively supervised my classroom (e.g., moving, scanning) during instruction.	Yes	No		
8.	I ignored or provided quick, direct, explicit reprimands/redirections in response to inappropriate behavior.	Yes	No		
9.	I have multiple strategies/systems in place to acknowledge appropriate behavior (e.g., class point systems, praise, etc.).	Yes	No		
10.	In general, I have provided specific feedback in response to social and academic behavior errors and correct responses.	Yes	No		
Over	Overall classroom management score:				
	10-8 "yes" = " Super "				
	7-5 "yes" = " So-So "	#Yes			
	<5 "yes" = "Improvement Needed"				

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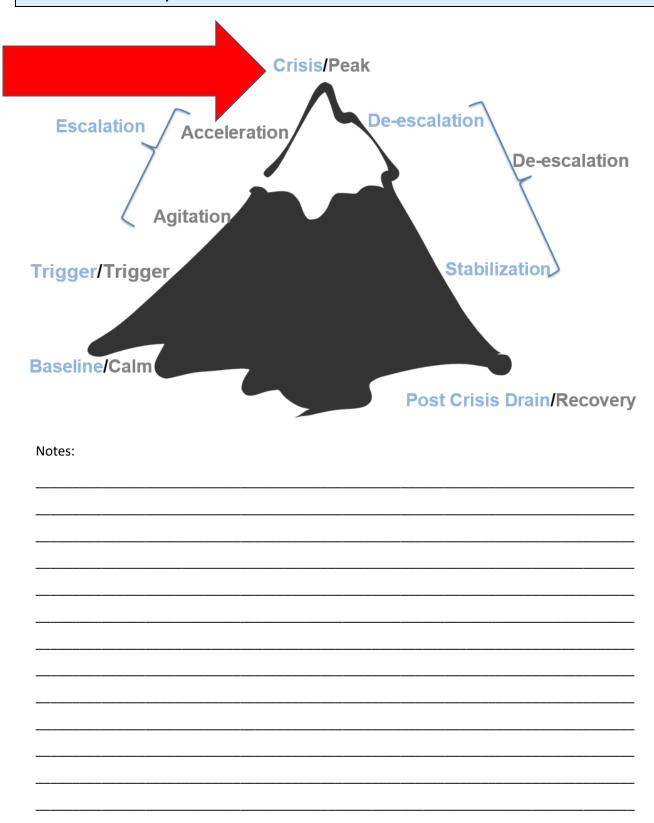
Action Planning

The purposes of this assessment are to (a) determine the extent to which effective general classroom management practices are in place and (b) develop an action plan for enhancement/maintenance based on this information. This assessment and action plan can be completed as a "self-assessment" or by an

- Pick a teacher-led/directed activity that has a specific learning outcome/objective.
- During the activity, count number of positive and negative student contacts that occur during the activity.
- After the activity,
 - a. Sum the number of positive and negative contacts and calculate the ratio of positive to
 - b. Assess whether each classroom management practice was evident.
 - c. Sum the number of "yes" to determine overall classroom management score.
 - d. Based on your score, develop an action plan for enhancement/maintenance.

	Action Plan				
#	Current Level of Performance	Enhancement/Maintenance Strategies4			

The Escalation Cycle





How c	an we shift to an instructional approach to address disruptive	
behav	ior?	
_		
	ning during Baseline	
Whe	n to teach:	
		
_		
Whe	re to teach:	
How	to teach:	
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Teaching Model		
Tea		



Replacement Behaviors

A replacement behavior is an alternative behavior that allows a student to meet the same need or achieve a similar outcome as the undesired behavior they are currently using.

Notes:		

- Must serve the same function as the challenging behavior
- Must be just as easy to perform as the challenging behavior
- Must be just as efficient (quick) as the challenging behavior
- Must be just as effective as the challenging behavior

Antecedent

Mr. Jones handed an assignment to Mike

Behavior

paper ripped up, thrown on floor Consequence

Mr. Jones redirected him



Important Considerations for Replacement Behaviors

Remember that students, like adults, are not wired to be one-time learners.

Teaching replacement behaviors allows you to encourage behavioral learning so that students' needs are fulfilled, but it is done in a way that is more prosocial.

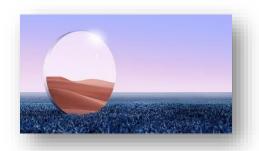


or each of the assessables					
or each of the examples.					



Prompting & Cueing

- A hint meant to encourage
- a person to perform a desired behavior.
- Paired with a desired behavior (i.e. social skill, coping skill, replacement behavior)
- Subtle
- Verbal, visual, gesture, etc.



Reflect on your personal scenario. Identify a replacement behavior. What additional skills might your students need to engage in that replacement behavior?



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Responsible Decision Making:

- Demonstrating curiosity and open-mindedness
- Identifying solutions for personal and social problems
- Learning to make a reasoned judgment after analyzing information, data, facts
- Reflecting on one's role to promote personal, family, and community well-being

Self Awareness:

- Identifying personal, cultural, and linguistic assets
- Identifying one's emotions
- Linking feelings, values, and thoughts
- Examining prejudices and biases
- Having a growth mindset

Self Management:

- Managing one's emotions
- Setting personal and collective goals
- Using planning and organizational skills
- Showing the courage to take initiative

Skills to Support Learning

Social Awareness:

- Taking others' perspectives
- Showing concern for the feelings of others
- Identifying diverse social norms, including unjust ones
- Understanding the influences of organizations/systems on behavior

Relationship Skills:

- Communicating effectively
- Developing positive relationships
- Demonstrating cultural competency
- Practicing teamwork and collaborative problem-solving
- Resolving conflicts constructively

N	lotes:					
_			 	 		
_		 		 		
_						
_						
_			 			

How are you already incorporating teaching these skills in your classroom?	Time to Greet	
	Check-in Routine	
	Identify, Communicate Emotions	
	Self- Management	
	Meditation	





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HYPERAROUSAL

High energy Anxiety Anger Overwhelm Hypervigilance Flight/Fight Chaotic It's not something you choose - these reactions just take over.

Can't calm down

WINDOW OF TOLERANCE

Grounded Flexible Open/Curious
Present Able to Emotionally Self Regulate

You might feel stress or pressure, but it doesn't bother you too much.

Shutting down

HYPO-AROUSAL

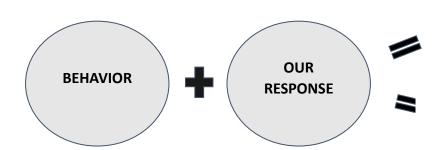
Shut Down Numb Depression Passive Withdrawn Freeze Shame It's not something you choose - these reactions just take over.

In your small groups showcase 1 creative and unique way to teach one of the following skills • Self-Awareness • Self-Management • Social Awareness • Relationship Skills • Responsible Decision Making



Reacting Versus Responding

Our initial response determines what happens next.



- Challenge
- Reprimand
- Argue
- Escalate Emotion
- Bigger Problem
- Listen
- Paraphrase
- Validate
- Show empathy
- Calm
- Support

	Benaviors
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Reacting	
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Responding	
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Responding in a Nonthreatening Manner

Notes:	
	Move slowly and deliberately toward the problem situation
	Speak privately
	Speak calmly
	Minimize body language
	Keep reasonable distance
	Speak respectfully
	Establish eye-level position
	Be brief
	Stay with the agenda – focus on the problem at hand
	Avoid power struggles – don't get drawn into "I won't, and you will" engagement
	Withdraw if the situation escalates
	Acknowledge cooperation

How might you effectively respond rather than react. Add your ideas to the chat.

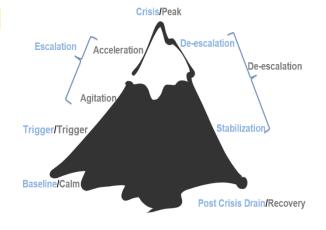




Reflecting on your personal scenario, what might you try next time?	
	5
• •	• 1
Brainstorming ABC's	
	- 1
	- 1
	- 1
	- 1
	- 1
	- 1
	- 1
	- 1
	- 1
II	

The Escalation Cycle

- Changes in routine
- Peer provocations
- Pressure
- Low preference activities
- Facing correction procedures
- High rate of failure on a task
- Facing errors during instruction
- Confusion about an assignment
- Sensory overload
- Being told no, or being denied something
- Environment variables: lighting, noise level, seating arrangement
- Feeling overwhelmed
- Failing grades or worrying about an assignment or project
- Frightening news events
- Being ignored/being criticized
- Anniversary of a loss or trauma
- Someone being unavailable to you
- Racism
- Spending too much time alone
- End of relationship



Notes:



Trigger Phase: Strategies Notes: Think "Function" First Step: Check Yourself Precorrection Limit setting Offering Choice Redirection / Prompting Behavior momentum Validation **Active Listening** Systematically Modifying Context • Differential Reinforcement Reduce situation demands Teacher proximity • Provide independent, passive, or movement activities



Limit Setting

Setting limits effectively requires a balance of firmness and respect.

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____

NATE Describe	1
Why Provide	
Choices?	
Choices.	



Redirection/Prompting

Remind student of the task without commenting on the off-task behavior.

Examples:

- Calling on the student to answer a question.
- Assigning him or her a task to carry out

Providing student opportunity to temporarily remove themselves from setting/triggering event, which allows him/her to:

- calm down,
- move,
- avoid embarrassment,
- return and begin to work again.

Modifying Context Examples

- Sending student on an errand
- Taking a note to a colleague
- Returning material to the library

Notes:			



Behavior Momentum	
	Notes:
Make requests that are easy for the student before making requests that are more challenging or difficult.	
By following a pattern of easy-easy-hard-easy-easy-hard, student motivation to engage increases in response to increased opportunities for success.	
Behavior Momentum Example	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Michael does not like to read, so when he desk and closes his eyes. His teacher, on of minutes and engages his attention.	!
She then asks him to read with her, which a little by himself. He continues to read a	1
	(Colvin, 2009, p.46)
How could you use behavior momentum	to address the following?



Active Listening Tips	Independent Reflection
·	

Goal: Interrupt/Intervene-Connect **Escalation Phase: Strategies** • Calming Strategies Redirection Goal: Interrupt/Intervene-Connect • Proximity–(for attention motivated behavior) Notes: • Provide space • Modify task-(Academic lesson is not priority at this time; moving student back to calm phase is primary goal) Choice • Provide alternate/enriched sensory options. **Connection before Correction** Notes:



Validation In the moment, Notes: • Don't try to fix it. • Don't give a life lesson or lecture. **Try using Validating Statements:** • What can I help you with? What do you need to feel safer? I hear you, that sounds hard. How did that make you feel? It sounds like you are really struggling. What are some sentence stems/phrases that work for you to express validation?

Calming Strategies



Notes:		

notes:			





Peak Phase

Notes:

This is the point where you let things run its course and keep everyone as safe as you can.

The risk of harm is the greatest at this phase.

Goal: Ensure Everyone's Safety

Post Crisis Drain/Recovery
 Interact as little as is necessary to ensure safety
 Provide physical space
 Limit talking (to student and other staff)
Be aware and plan ahead

Crisis/Peak

Acceleration

Agitation

Escalation

Trigger/Trigger

Baseline/Calm

e-escalation

De-escalation

Stabilization



Scenario

Tyler is a 7th grade boy. This morning, when he arrived at school, his teacher asked him for his homework and Tyler did not have it. She expressed frustration and told him he had lunch detention consequently. Less than 5 minutes later, the student that sits behind Tyler accidentally bumped him. Tyler reacted by kicking the student. His teacher, shouted at Tyler to stop. He then began pushing his materials off his desk, yelling at his peers to leave him alone and then sat in the back of the room on the floor. After 10 minutes of trying to get Tyler to stand up and go back to his desk, the principal showed up, walked Tyler to the office and suspended him for 5 days for fighting and disruptive behavior.

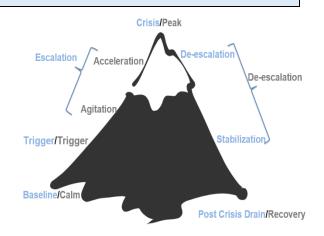
LET'S TALK	Small Group Discussion How did the teacher play a part in further escalating the situation? What could have been done at the very beginning to change how this situation played out? What other changes could have been made?
	r a major emotional escalation? s act after a peak crisis situation?



De-escalation & Stabilization

Physical and/or emotional discomfort is still present.

While muscle tension and breathing are decreasing, this phase is like the escalation phase.



Student behavior can look like...

- Reconciliation
- Withdrawal
- Denial
- Blaming others
- Increased responsiveness to directions
- Avoidance of discussion
- Confusion
- Preference for busy work
- Subdued
- Avoidance of debriefing
- May show signs of lethargy and fatigue

Goal: Avoid Re-escalation

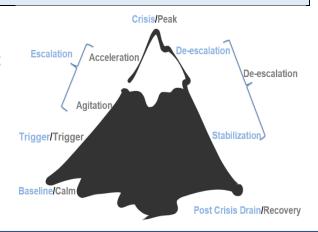
- Assign low level independent task
- Avoid blaming
- Provide Structured Choice
- Provide Differential Reinforcement



Post Crisis Drain/Recovery Phase

May experience a drop below baseline, appearing withdrawn or depressed.

May require rest due to emotional or physical drain.



Goal: Support and Observe

- Positively reinforce any display of appropriate behavior
- Focus intervention on re-establishing routine activities
- Debrief (after student has been calm **at least** 20 minutes)
- Not an aversive consequence



Debriefing

Goal: Support and Observe

- Debrief with the student only after student has been calm at least 20 minutes
- Not an aversive consequence
- No more than 3-5 minutes
- Continue to positively reinforce any display of appropriate behavior

• Focus intervention on re-establishing routine activities

Components for Debriefing Plan

- Purpose of debrief is to facilitate transition back to instruction and to effectively problem solve, <u>not</u> further negative consequence
- Identify the sequence of events
- Pinpoint decision making moments during the sequence of events
- Evaluate the decisions
- Identify acceptable decision options for future situations



After the Incident

Goal: Plan for Support and Skill Building

- Meet with teachers/staff and collaborate to identify
 - triggers
 - function
 - proactively plan response for future occurrences
 - reach out to family

Staff Reflection

- What triggered the behavior?
- What was the function of the behavior?
- What strategies worked? Didn't work?
- What skills/replacement behaviors does the student need to learn that align with the function?
- How can they be taught?
- Are there environmental changes we can make to set the student up for success?
- How can we involve the family?

What is your current process for supporting the student(s) and staff after the incident?

Are there any adjustments that need to be made to that process?



Reflecting on your personal scenario, what have we covered over the past two days that would have shifted the outcome?	
What might you try next time?	



