Dealing with Challenging	
Behaviors in Stressful Time	S

Applying the foundation skills of Life Space Crisis intervention

Ken Kramberg

1

The Power Of Language

Self Defeating vs. Bad Behavior

Cooperative Problem Solving

Discipline approach

2

The Power of Relationships

- The Effectiveness Of An Intervention Often Hinges On The Quality Of The Relationship With The Helping Adult
- Well Designed and Informed Behavior Support Plans Often Fail Because The Helping Adult Fails To Establish A Positive Helping Relationship With the Child
- Sometimes A Poorly Designed Or Marginal Plan Is Successful Because Of The Quality Of The Relationship

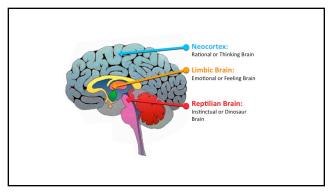
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Most Effective Behavioral Interventions Are	
Based on Strenghts	
• The ability to recognize child's strengths positive	
 The ability to recognize child's strengths positive actions and intentions is key. 	
4	
4	
Two Critical Skills	
Validating	-
The ability to acknowledge the feelings the child is experiencing or expressing	
Aff and a	
Affirming The ability to recognize positive intent , use of prosocial skills or actions	
5	
	-
CHILDREN WHO ARE HEARD	
LISTEN	
Kids want to tell their story	
6	

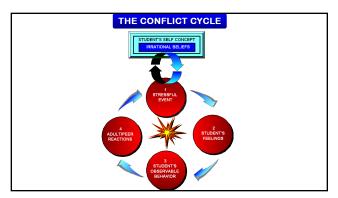
WHEN DEALING WITH IN AN EMOTIONALLY CHARGED EVENT

- YOU MUST DEAL WITH THE FEELINGS FIRST
- BEFORE YOU CAN DEAL WITH THE BEHAVIOR
- FEELINGS , THOUGHTS , BEHAVIOR

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- A STRESSFUL EVENT occurs which activates a troubled student's irrational beliefs.
- These NEGATIVE THOUGHTS determine and trigger feelings.
- FEELINGS, not rational forces, drive inappropriate behaviors.
- Inappropriate BEHAVIORS incite adults.
- Adults take on the student's feelings and may $\ensuremath{\textit{MIRROR}}$ his behaviors.
- This negative adult <u>REACTION</u> increases the student's stress, escalating the conflict into a self-defeating power struggle.
- The student's <u>SELF-FULFILLING PROPHECY</u> (irrational beliefs) is <u>REINFORCED</u>, the student has no motivation to change thinking or behavior.

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THE "SCRIPT"

- · Acknowledge the feelings: Make 2-3 validating statements
- Affirm : Make 2-3 affirming statements
- Get the child's perspective and restate
- Set limits and give choices as needed

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1 DRAIN OFF

Drain off the student's intense emotions by acknowledging the feelings

2 TIMELINE

Use affirming and listening skills to discover the student's point of view

3 CENTRAL ISSUE

Identify the student's vital interest and give them their choices

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