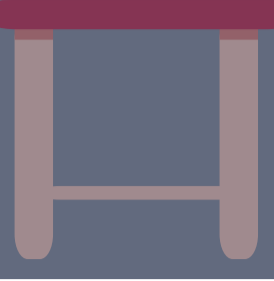


The Functions of Behavior



SEAT



Pull up a **SEAT** to learn WHY challenging behaviors occur and how to respond most effectively.

Sensory

Why?

These behaviors provide access to sensory stimulation. It "feels good to engage in the behavior."

When?

Sensory behaviors occur at any time, in the presence or absence of another person.

How to Respond:

Teach a functional replacement behavior that provides compatible sensory input.

For example: If a child puts non-edible things in their mouth, provide them with access to a chew tube or gum.



Escape

Why?

These behaviors remove an undesired situation or person.

When?

Escape behaviors occur at a time in which something is viewed as being too hard, too boring, or too loud.

How to Respond:

Teach the child to request a break when needed. Divide tasks into small parts or give within activity choices.

For example: If a child flops out of their chair during a work session, provide them with access to a break card.



Attention

Why?

These behaviors provide a reaction from others. They are often described as "acting-out" behaviors.

When?

Attention seeking behaviors occur at a time in which the child desires a social interaction with another person.

How to Respond:

Teach the child to request and receive positive attention through engaging in desirable behaviors.

For example: If a child screams to gain attention, provide them with access to praise for having a quiet voice.



Tangible

Why?

These behaviors provide access to highly preferred items or activities.

When?

Tangible seeking behaviors occur at a time in which the child desires a specific item or activity.

How to Respond:

Teach the child to ask for, wait, and/or exhibit a specific behavior prior to granting access to the item.

For example: If a child begs to use the iPad, allow them access following the completion of a task or chore.

