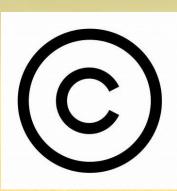
# **Positive Behaviour Support**



Positive Behaviour Support (PBS) Is a person-centred approach

Non aversive (does not use punishment)

An effective intervention approach

Reduces the frequency intensity and duration of behaviours of concern

Sits alongside the 'rights of the person' with a disability and <u>Human Rights</u> and <u>EGL Principles</u>

# What is Challenging Behaviour?

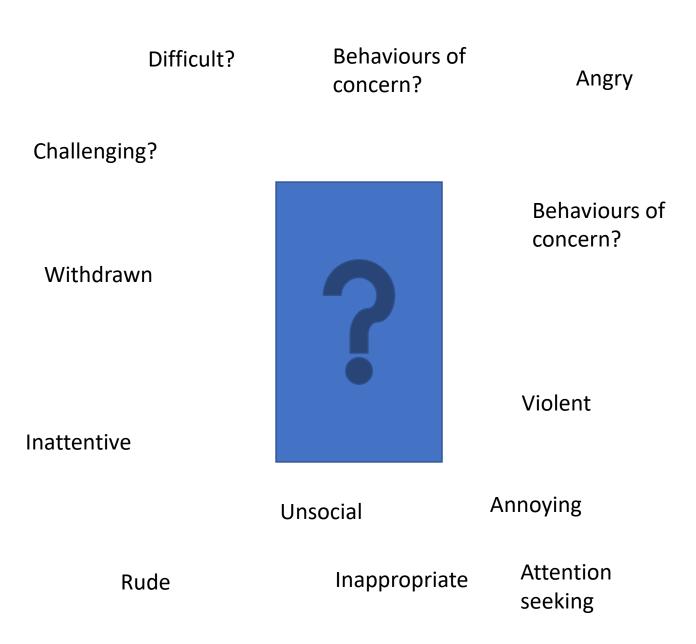
It is mainly used to describe

- Putting the physical safety of people at risk
- Causing difficulties that limit a person's ability to have a good life

# Why is it called Challenging behaviour?

A person's behaviour is called *challenging* because it challenges those who support the person.

It is important to understand why this challenging behaviour is happening and to work together to find a solution What language is often used to describe a person's challenging behaviour?



#### Lets re-think that.... Could the Person's challenging behaviour be....

- A way to communicate
- Telling us what is wrong or missing e.g.

I don't understand
 That's too loud
 That's too confusing
 I'm unwell, hungry, tired

□ I'm bored, frustrated

□ Notice me, listen to me, acknowledge me, include me

Leave me alone

- **I** want a friend/relationship
- What else????

# All behaviour serves a purpose and is functional



#### Lets look a bit closer

Challenging Behaviour is often attributed to the person demonstrating the behaviour

However, the challenge often belongs to the people surrounding the person

We need to ask....

> Why does the person need to engage in that behaviour?

> What can we do to support the person

Its not about changing the person Its about changing...



#### Challenging Behaviour things to consider

□ Routines and rituals

□ Transitions

□ Sensory sensitivities and Sensory overload

□ Unrealistic expectations

Discomfort

□ Anything else??



#### Challenging Behaviour More things to consider

> Why does the person behave in this way?

> Can we modify the environment that triggers the behaviour?

Can we teach the person new skills to meet their needs so they can use new skills not the challenging behaviour?

> Have we got clear strategies to safely manage the situation?

Is the person having trouble understanding what's happening around them – for example, what other people are saying or communicating non-verbally?

#### Challenging Behaviour More things to consider

Does the person have effective ways of communicating their own wants and needs- e.g communication devices, sign language, body language etc

> What do they like to do, what are they good at?

> Is the person living the best life they possibly can?

➤ Anything else?....

# De-escalation Tips

#### ≻Stay calm

➤ Manage your own response

#### ➤Set limits

➤ Handle challenging questions

➢ Prevent physical confrontation

### Some Strategies to try...



## Some resources and Support

#### **Education**-

- RTLB (Resource Teacher Learning and Behaviour)<u>https://www.education.govt.nz/school/studentsupport/special-education/resource-teachers-learning-andbehaviour-service/</u>
- IWS (Intensive Wraparound Support)<u>https://www.education.govt.nz/school/student-</u> <u>support/special-education/intensive-wraparound-service-iws/</u>
- Psychologists
- Behaviour support <u>https://www.education.govt.nz/school/student-</u> <u>support/special-education/behaviour-services-to-help-</u> <u>schools-and-students/behaviour-services-and-support/</u>
- Incredible years programme (Education)<u>https://pb4l.tki.org.nz/Incredible-Years-Parent</u>
- School counsellors (secondary)

#### Explore (NASC referral)

<u>https://www.healthcarenz.co.nz/service/explore-specialist-advice/behaviour-support-services/</u>

MAPA traininghttps://www.crisisprevention.com/en-NZ/Our-Programs/MAPA-Management-of-Actual-or-Potential-Aggression