Prevention Strategies

Prevention strategies include actions taken to prevent the occurrence of behavioral challenges and increase the likelihood that student behavior aligns with established classroom expectations. These strategies build upon the foundations for classroom management.

1) Supervision

Monitoring students in the classroom through frequently and purposefully:

SCANNING	MOVING	INTERACTING
Looking around entire space and at all students	Circulating classroom, keeping close proximity to students	Communicating respectfully with students (e.g., verbal feedback)

Thoughtful environmental arrangement/organization can help facilitate effective supervision.

2) Promote Active Engagement

When students are actively engaged in the classroom, they are more likely to engage in appropriate behaviors and learn and less likely to engage in inappropriate behaviors. Evidence-based strategies to promote active engagement include providing *high rates* of a *variety* of **opportunities to respond (OTRs)** during classroom instruction. OTRs include:

- Individual or small group questioning
- Choral responding
- Nonverbal responses

When a student is not engaged, determine if it is because they do not have the skill (*can't do*) or are not motivated (*won't do*) and address accordingly:

CAN'T DO	WON'T DO
• Decrease distractions • Explicitly teach and reinforce behaviors that are necessary for active engagement (e.g., orienting toward the teacher	Increase motivation by: • Incorporating special interests into instruction and assignments when possible • Providing choiceqq • Having a good reinforcement system in place

3) Pre-Correction

Pre-correction involves reviewing behavioral expectations with students before challenges arise. Expectations and contingencies should be reviewed regularly, especially before situations when challenges have previously occurred. *For pre-correction strategies to be effective, they will likely need to be paired with contingent reinforcement for appropriate behaviors and include information about contingencies (what student can earn when expectations are met).*

Pre-Correction Strategy Examples	
• Social Stories • Behavior Contracts	• Visual supports (e.g., first-then board, token board)