

# INCLUSION STRATEGIES & TOOLS

# REPLACEMENT BEHAVIOURS

Replacement behaviours help meet a child's need and promotes positive behaviour outcomes.

Instead of taking another child's toy...



The child can ask for a turn.

Instead of biting another child or a toy...



The child can bite down on a chew necklace.

Teaching replacement behaviours supports skill development.

Instead of throwing the ball on the roof or out of the yard...



The child can throw the ball into the basket.

Instead of pushing another child...



The child can push a peer on a tricycle or wagon.

## IMPLEMENTATION

- Define the behaviour to be replaced.
- Observe to understand why the child exhibits this behaviour.
- Determine how to teach the replacement behaviour (e.g., modeling during the day; with books and in play; in the moment with support nearby).
- Use clear, precise language; tell the child what to do; give positive attention and reinforce any effort the child makes.

## CONSIDERATIONS

- Take children's abilities into account when determining which replacement behaviour to teach.
  - For example, asking for a turn is different for a child who talks versus a child who doesn't talk.
- Often there is more than one skill that a child needs to acquire.
  - For example, a child who hits may be in the process of developing language and emotional regulation.
- Provide plenty of opportunities for frequent practice to support and reinforce skill development.
- Teach the skill to the child in simple, achievable steps.

## TEACHING REPLACEMENT BEHAVIOURS

Try this tool:

<b>Challenging Behaviour</b>	<b>Replacement Behaviour</b>
<i>When peers sing or laugh, the child covers their ears and hides.</i>	<i>The child can wear noise cancelling headphones or take a break in the calm area.</i>