

Applying the ABCs of Challenging Behavior

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Antecedents, Behaviors, and Consequences (ABCs) help to identify the function of a chid's challenging behavior. Once a function has been identified, consistently using corresponding Prevention, Teaching, and New Response strategies will greatly reduce challenging behavior.



Antecedent

Antecedents are the contexts or events that occur immediately BEFORE the challenging behavior. They include specific times of day, settings, people, and activites that TURN ON challenging behavior.

The ABCs help to identify the function of a child's challenging behavior.

PREVENT strategies can be used to decrease the likelihood of a child engaging in challenging behavior. These strategies should be used often and throughout the day, especially times when challenging behavior is more likely to occur.



Prevent

Behavior

Challenging behavior is any behavior that interferes with learning or engagement with peers and adults. Describing it in observable terms helps ensure consistent data collection.

Function of challenging behavior: what a child is trying to communicate

TEACH strategies include step-by-step instructions for teaching a child a replacement skill. This skill is a more appropriate form of communication that will reliably meet their wants and needs (i.e., result in reinforcement).

Teach

Consequence

Consequences are the events or contexts that occur immediately AFTER the challenging behavior that TURN OFF the behavior.



The ABCs help identify function based strategies you can use to decrease challenging behavior.

NEW RESPONSE strategies are new ways to respond to a child's challenging behavior. These responses are unlikely to reinforce a child's challenging behavior. They can also remind children of the new skill they can use to communicate what they want.

New Reponse







skill by giving

your child what

they ask for when

they ask

appropriately!