

Teaching behaviour habits so students can learn

Better behaviour for teachers and staff

Online webinar with Tom Bennett Hounslow SACRE



Starting at 3:45 pm

Creating a Culture: The Independent Review of Schools 2017

- Over 200 schools involved
- Inclusive
- Comprehensive
- Cultures that optimize flourishing
- Many common themes

Creating a Culture: How school leaders can optimise behaviour



MARCH 2017

Tom Bennett Independent review of behaviour in schools



WHY IS BEHAVIOUR SO IMPORTANT?

- Good behaviour improves every outcome imaginable
 - Academic outcomes
 - Social benefits
 - Wellbeing
 - Mental Health
 - Creativity
 - Social Mobility
 - Vocational opportunity





- In less effective classrooms the main strategy is to predominantly *react* to misbehaviour
- More effective teachers proactively taught students how to behave well
- The best teachers did *both*

• Nb why has this happened?

Headline conclusions from 'Creating a Culture'



desire to become the most that one can be

Esteem

respect, self-esteem, status, recognition, strength, freedom

Love and belonging friendship, intimacy, family, sense of connection

Safety needs

personal security, employment, resources, health, property

Physiological needs air, water, food, shelter, sleep, clothing, reproduction



Why do children misbehave?

Children do not create themselves

They are the products of their circumstances

- 1. They don't know WHAT we mean by good behaviour
- 2. They don't know HOW to behave the way we ask
- 3. They don't VALUE the behaviour





Why do children misbehave?

- They experience no success in their class activities. Instead, failure, shame, worthlessness.
- No one clearly explains what they should be doing.
- No one challenges their misbehavior
- They have different beliefs, values, habits, abilities





Creating a Culture

- The classroom is made up of dozens of different views on how to behave
- Few of them will be ideal



• The teacher's (and school's) duty is to CREATE A CULTURE- 'how we do things around here'. This shows students how to behave and succeed.



Teach- don't tell- behaviour

- Students are not all the same
- They have enormous differences in behavioural skills, habits, beliefs.
- 'Behave' means lots of things

• To help children succeed we need to TEACH behaviour





Novice and expert behavers

- The curse of expertise
- We are expert behavers, but children are not
- This means that all of our behaviour instructions must be:
- CLEAR
- SEQUENTIAL
- EXAMPLIFIED
- REPEATED
- CHECKED FOR UNDERSTANDING
- CORRECTED FOR COMMON MISTAKES
- REVISED AND REPEATED



HOW DO YOU CREATE A CULTURE?

- Three main methods
- NORMS
- ROUTINES
- Reinforced by



CONSEQUENCES (behaviour feedback)



Social Norms/ normative messaging

 Human being are intensely social. We look to one another for behaviour cues at all times. Peer groups are an enormous influence.



- We intuitively look for cues about social norms
- Example: The fire alarm



Build social norms with normative messaging

- Ensure that students (and staff) are flooded with signals about what 'normal' behavior means at school
- If they believe it is normal to behave a certain way it is much more likely they will do it



Why do they think misbehavior is *normal*?

- They see it all the time
- It appears to be endorsed or approved of by the student body
- Staff do nothing about it

OR

• Staff are very inconsistent in their responses



Building norms

- Tell them explicitly ALL THE TIME- assemblies, form time, posters
- Use 'normative messages' in everyday language
- Demonstrate the behaviour/ role models
- Expect behaviour to be good- don't recalibrate your expectations
- **Correct**/ challenge incorrect norms constantly
- Repeat constantly



Routines: the building blocks of culture



Routine = specific behaviour you want to be automatic

- How they come in/ leave
- How they transition
- Assemblies, drills, registration, inspections....
- 1. IDENTIFY
- 2. TRANSMIT
- 3. PRACTISE



Example

- You want them to line up before a lesson, so you can check uniform/ planners etc as they enter
- 1. Decide for yourself EXACLY how this will look (in silence? Planners in hand? In pairs?)
- 2. FRONTLOAD your behaviour expectations- tell them clearly, right at the start
- 3. PRACTISE doing it until it's perfect
- 4. Remind them constantly, either verbally, or by consequences (see later)

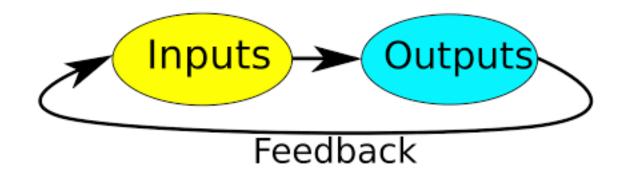


Behaviour feedback systems

Schools must offer immersive feedback to students about their behaviour

Consequences can

- Encourage
- Discourage
- Clarify
- Support
- Teach



Or a combination of any of these, e.g. a detention followed by a pastoral chat.



Extrinsic motivators: Sanctions and rewards

- 1. Sanctions and rewards are an essential part of a school feedback system
- 2. Sanctions and rewards are one part of the jigsaw- they are not universally effective. But no one strategy is
- 3. Sanctions must be consistent, proportionate and predictable
 - (The certainty is more important than the severity)
- 4. Rewards must be sincere, targeted and proportionate



Other consequences

- A pastoral chat
- Parental meeting
- Department discussion
- Parking
- Time out
- Extra-class provision



What you permit you promote

The 'electric fence' of consistency



De-escalation

Visible and formal consequences

• Warning.....second warning....name on board.....move seat.....lose golden time......call home......parked.....sent to HT etc

The invisible ladder of consequences

• Redirect class, no names......praise the compliant by name.....redirect with a no name reprimand.....redirect with no names but more warning.....name non compliant.....



Common errors teachers make

- 1. Wanting them to like you
- 2. Thinking your lessons aren't engaging enough
- 4. Giving up
- 5. Going alone
- 6. Expecting the school to be perfect





Any questions?

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