

STOP-WALK-TALK



1. STOP

- Teach students the school-wide “stop signal” (verbal and physical action) for problem behavior
- Model the use of the stop signal when they experience problem behavior *or* when they see another student experiencing problem behavior
- Discuss situations for when to use/not use stop signal
 - Definition: keeps happening, one-sided, not fair



2. WALK

Sometimes even when students tell others to “stop,” problem behavior will continue. When this happens, students are to “walk away” from the problem.

- Model the use of the stop signal when they experience problem behavior *or* when they see another student experiencing problem behavior
 - Walking away removes the reinforcement for problem behavior



3. Talk

Sometimes even when students use the “stop” sign and “walk away” from the problem, students will still continue to behave inappropriately toward them. When this happens, students should “talk” to an adult.

- Teachers asks reporting student: What is the problem?
- Teacher asks reporting student: Did you ask them to “stop?”
- Teacher asks reporting student: Did you “walk away?”

- Teacher asks other student: Did ____ ask you to stop? Our policy is when someone asks you to stop-whether you agree or not-to listen to their request. They didn't like it-respect their request.

Tattling vs. “Talking”:

-Tattling: goal is to get the other person in trouble

-“Talking”: you have tried to solve the problem yourself by using the “stop” and “walk away” steps first