The Top 5 Critical Practices That Every Special Educator Needs to Master

Exploring the essential concepts that form the foundation of effective special education practice.

#1: Behavior is Communication

Every behavior, verbal or non-verbal, serves a function. Understanding this is the first step to meaningful intervention.

The 4 General Functions of Behavior



Escape

To get away from something (a task, a person, a place).



Attention

To get a reaction or engagement from others (positive or negative).



Tangible

To get a specific item or activity (e.g., a toy, food, or iPad).



Sensory

To get an internal feeling that is stimulating, calming (e.g., rocking, humming) or painful.

Reframe Your Thinking, Replace the Skill

- How you respond impacts behavior. Your reaction can either reinforce or extinguish the behavior.
- How you reframe impacts your strategy. Change your perspective to find the solution.
 - > Instead of: "This student is manipulative."
 - > Try: "This student is highly skilled at getting their needs met."
- The Goal: Understand what the student is communicating, then teach a replacement skill. It's skill-based!

#2: The Discipline Framework

Discipline is not punishment; it is a "course correct" to guide student behavior.

Philosophy of Student Discipline

- Tied to the Handbook: All disciplinary actions must align with the established student handbook.
- Needs to be Progressive: Responses should escalate appropriately and systematically.
- It's a "Course Correct": The goal is to teach and correct, not to punish.

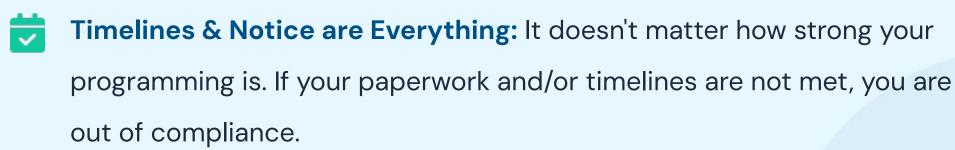
#3: The Compliance Mandate

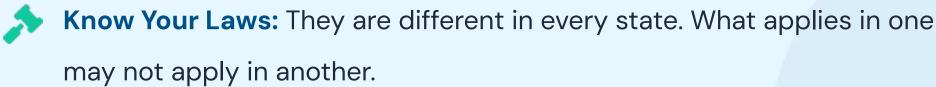
Compliance is the legal foundation of our programming. If timelines are missed, the program is at risk. It's a denial of FAPE.

Compliance is Non-Negotiable



NOTICE is Key: This is how parents participate and how you document all district actions.





#4: Data Matters

Move from opinions to objective facts. Data drives decisions, demonstrates progress, and protects all parties.

Data: Make it Count

Words vs. Numbers

"He had a good day" is an opinion. "He completed 4/5 tasks with one prompt" is data.

Quantitative data and visual representations (charts, graphs) make a big difference in communicating progress clearly.

Know What You're Measuring

Be precise. Are you measuring the student's ability to "cook a grilled cheese" (a complex, multi-step skill)?

Or are you measuring their ability to "follow a 2-step visual direction"? Your goal defines your data.

#5: Parent Relationships

Build a long-term partnership founded on trust, transparency, and a shared, student-centered goal.

Building the Partnership

- It's a Marathon: You are in a relationship with families from age 3 to 22 in most states.
- **Conflict is Inevitable:** Don't fear it; plan for it. Keep the student at the center of all discussions.
- Avoid Power Struggles: The vision for the student will evolve over time, and you must adapt with it.
- Communicate Proactively: Transparent and proactive communication is your most powerful tool.



Listen to our podcast!

Questions?