

Table 3: An Adaptation of Caldarella and Merrell's (1997) Taxonomy of Prosocial and Problem Behaviors.

Behavior Dimension	Definition
<u>Prosocial behaviors</u>	
Peer relationship behaviors	Behaviors that increase the probability of successfully establishing and maintaining interpersonal relationships with peers. Example behaviors may include offering support or assistance, leadership, providing compliments, empathy, and cooperation.
Self-management behaviors	Behaviors reflecting the regulation and control of one's own behavior in accordance with external and internal rules. Example behaviors may include following rules, being organized, controlling temper, monitoring emotions, and responding appropriately to criticism.
Academic-related behaviors	Behaviors that increase the probability of success in academic learning. Example behaviors may include listening to teachers, engaging in appropriate free time activities, completing tasks and assignments on time, good work habits, and working independently.
Compliance behaviors	Behaving in accordance with rules and expectations. Example behaviors may include following rules and directions and sharing materials and toys.
Assertion behaviors	Behaviors that reflect the ability to appropriately express personal thoughts, feelings, opinions, and rights. Example behaviors may include verbalizing feelings, starting conversations, joining activities already in progress, introducing self to others, defending self in arguments, and inviting others to join an activity.
<u>Problem/maladaptive behaviors</u>	
Social ineptness behaviors	A lack of positive peer relationship behaviors that results in peer rejection. Example behaviors may include interrupting others, difficulty initiating conversations, making rude or hurtful comments, and inappropriate emotional responses to others.
Undersocialized aggressive conduct behaviors	Externally directed antisocial behaviors reflecting a lack of respect or social concern for others feelings and/or property. Example behaviors may include bullying, inappropriate expression of feelings (tantrums), hitting, kicking, and destroying property.
Attention deficit behaviors	Behaviors reflecting difficulty with focused conscious awareness to features in the immediate environment and acting hastily with little reflection. Example behaviors may include distractibility, inattentiveness, impulsivity, problems staying on task and completing assignments, and daydreaming.
Oppositional defiant behaviors	Behaviors reflecting disobedience, negativity, and provocation. Example behaviors may include arguing, defying authority, taunting, annoying others, and refusal.
Withdrawn & unresponsive behaviors	Behaviors reflecting a decreased interaction and active participation in the immediate environment. Behaviors may include refusing to speak, shyness, unresponsiveness, preference for isolation, and lack of interest in activities, tasks, or others.