

# Understanding the Causes of Behaviours that Challenge

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**A question that you might pose first is, “would the person and others have a better quality of life if this behaviour did not happen?”**

## **Is the behaviour really a problem and if so for whom?**

This sounds like it could be a ridiculous question. However, it is worth thinking about whether the behaviour someone is showing is really impinging on their well-being, their quality of life, and the well-being and quality of life of people around them. Does the behaviour cause injury to the person or others?

Does it restrict access to the community, school and outings? Does it have an impact on the family or others who spend time with the individual? In the longer term will the behaviour be a problem or have these kinds of impacts? Some behaviours that might be classified as challenging, for example skin picking or scratching might occur at such a low level that they may not warrant intervention. Similarly, other behaviour such as shouting might occur at appropriate times and at a lower frequency. You might feel that these behaviours are not really a problem for the person.

The next step is to look at the causes of behaviour. This must always be considered before moving on to intervention. Spending some time learning about the possible causes of the behaviour is very likely to lead to a more effective intervention. It is important to know the possible causes so you can plan what to assess.

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## **The causes of behaviour**

When thinking about challenging behaviour the word “cause” is itself problematic.

There is almost never a one-to-one relationship between what we think of as a cause of challenging behaviour and the behaviour itself. It is better to think of factors that make the behaviour more or less likely to occur. It is also important when thinking about challenging behaviour in children and adults who have Rubinstein-Taybi syndrome that a variety of factors are considered and, that it is not assumed that the cause of challenging behaviour at one time is necessarily the cause at a later date.

There is very clear evidence that the causes of challenging behaviour differ between people and they may change over time. Additionally, even if the form of challenging behaviour is similar for two people (e.g. they both bang their heads) it does not necessarily mean that it happens for the same reason.

In the following pages we will consider the possible causes of behaviours that challenge in Rubinstein-Taybi syndrome, focusing first on [internal causes](#) and then moving onto [external causes](#) and then we will consider how these might interact at one point in time and over time.

