Basic FBA to BSP

Participant's Guide

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Purpose of the Participant's Guide

This participant's guide presents specific procedures for school-based personnel to conduct Basic functional behavioral assessments (FBA) and lead teams in the design of behavior support plans (BSP) for students with mild to

moderate

behaviors. Basic FBA to BSP training methods presented in this workbook are designed to train school-based personnel When used early for students identified at-risk for serious behavioral problems, Basic FBA methods may prevent the escalation of student behaviors that, if left untreated, may require more intrusive methods.

For example, these methods would be appropriate for a student who is calling other students names during academic instruction on a daily basis. However, the Basic FBA to BSP methods would not be sufficient for use with a

> student who strikes others or engages in self-injurious behaviors during a number of routines throughout the school day.

For students that

with flexible roles in a school. The Basic FBA to BSP training methods are specifically designed for use with students that exhibit consistent problems that are **not dangerous and have not been adequately addressed through previous assessment and intervention**.

exhibit complex or dangerous behavioral problems school personnel should <u>contact a</u> <u>behavior specialist in your school or district</u> who is trained to conduct FBA's and build BSPs for students with more challenging behaviors.

Basic FBA to BSP methods may be used with	Basic FBA to BSP methods are NOT sufficient for
students who:	use with students who:
Exhibit high frequency behaviors that are NOT	Exhibit dangerous behaviors (e.g., hitting, throwing
dangerous (e.g., talking out, running, not following	objects, property destruction)
directions, not completing work)	
	Exhibits behaviors in 3 or more school routines.
Have received interventions that did not improve	
behavior.	
Exhibit behaviors that occur in 1 to 2 school	
100055)	
Exhibit behaviors that occur in 1 to 2 school routines (e.g., specific classrooms/activities, lunch, recess)	

Basic vs. Complex

Behavior Support

	Basic	Complex
For:	Students with <u>mild to moderate</u> problem behaviors (behaviors that are <u>NOT dangerous</u> or occurring in many settings)	Students with <u>moderate to severe</u> behavioral problems; may be <u>dangerous and/or occurring in 3 or</u> <u>more settings/routines</u>
What:	Relatively Simple and Efficient process for behavior support planning	Time-intensive process that involves emergency planning, family-centered planning, and collaboration with outside agencies
Developed by whom:	Team of school-based professionals (e.g., PBS team members whose job responsibilities include FBA and behavior support planning)	School-based team including professionals trained to develop and implement intensive interventions for students with severe problem behaviors (e.g., behavior specialist)

Module 1: Defining and Understanding Behavior



By the end of this training session you will be able to:

1. Define observable behavior.

2. Identify events that predict When & Where the specific behavior occurs.

3. Identify Why a student engages in the specific behavior.

4. Construct hypothesis statements that summarize the What, When, Where, & Why of a student's behavior.

We Always Begin by Defining the Problem

- Definitions of behaviors need to be:
 - Observable: The behavior is an action that can be **<u>seen</u>**.
 - Measurable: The behavior can be <u>counted</u> or <u>timed</u>.
 - Defined so clearly that a person unfamiliar with the student could recognize the behavior without any doubts!



Activity 1

Write out the behavior and provide an observable & measurable definition for one (1) of the behaviors below:

- 2. Hailey is constantly <u>off-task</u> during math.

Off-task: _____

- Chris is <u>defiant</u>. Defiant:
- 4. Brandon is <u>angry and hostile</u>. Angry/Hostile:
- 5. Alexis uses <u>inappropriate language</u>. Inappropriate language:

Next we Want to Know

Where and When is the Problem Behavior Occurring?

Routines & Antecedents

- <u>Routines</u> settings and activities during which the problem behavior is most and least likely to occur
- <u>Antecedents</u> occur immediately before and act as "triggers" for problem behavior

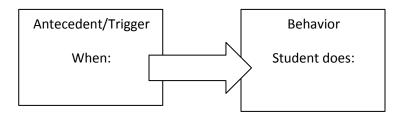


Activity 2 Identify the behavior, antecedent, & routines in the following scenarios:

Scenario #1

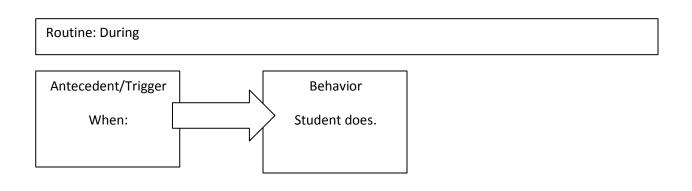
During passing period in the hallway before recess, when peers tease him about his walk, A.J. calls them names and hits them.

Routine: During ______



Scenario #2

In math class, Bea stares off into space and does not respond to teacher directions when she is given a difficult math problem.



After defining the Behavior and Identifying the Routines & <u>Antecedents...</u>

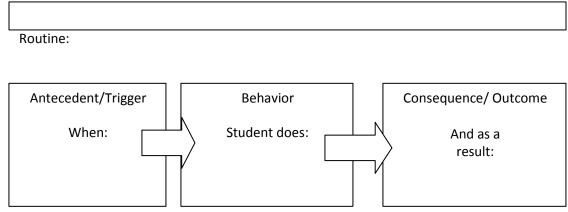
Then: <u>WHY</u> does the behavior continue to occur? What consistently happens right afterwards? What is the CONSEQUENCE? What is the PAYOFF?

- Does the student gain something?
- Does the student avoid or escape a task or event?



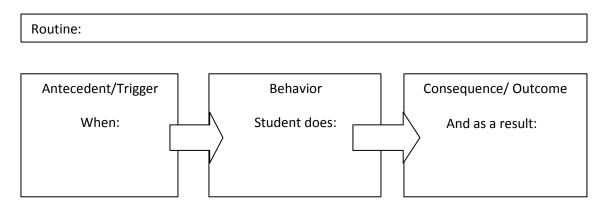
Activity 3

Identify the routine, antecedent, behavior, and consequence/outcomes for scenario #1 and scenario #2 below: Joe throws his pencil and rips his paper during math whenever he is given double-digit math problems. This behavior results in his being sent to the office.



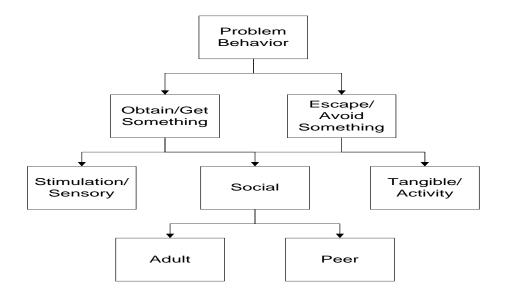
Scenario #2

Nancy cries during reading time whenever she is asked to work by herself. This results in the teacher sitting and reading with her.



Why is the Problem Behavior Occurring?

Functions that Behaviors Serve



Common Functions of Problem Behavior

in School Settings

Obtain/ Access:

- Peer <u>attention</u>
- Adult <u>attention</u>
- Desired activity
- Desired object/ items

Avoid/ Escape:

- Difficult Task
- Boring Task
- Easy Task
- Physical demands
- Non-preferred activity
- Peer
- Staff (reprimands, praise)



Activity 4

For the following scenarios, identify the routine, antecedent, behavior, and consequences/outcomes

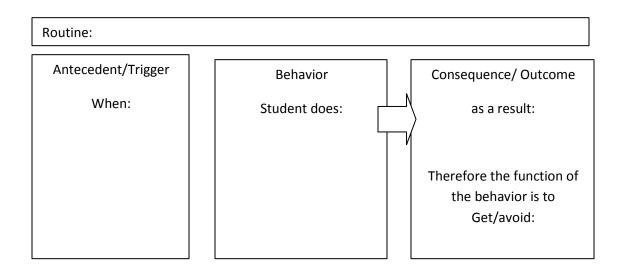
Then use the information to determine the most likely FUNCTION.

Scenario #1

When asked to sit with his peers in morning circle, Mike pulls the hair of the girl sitting next to him. The teacher tells Mike to go back and sit at his desk.

Routine:		
Antecedent/Trigger	Behavior	Consequence/ Outcome
When:	Student does:	A as a result:
		Therefore the function of the behavior is to Get/avoid:

When Selena's teacher presents multiple difficult task demands in language arts, she makes negative self-statements & writes profane language on her assignments. Teaching staff typically send her to the office with a referral for being disrespectful (and she misses the assignment).



Scenario #3

When seated next to peers during less structured class time (free time, cooperative group art projects, etc.), Johnny tears up his paper and stomps his feet. When Johnny does this his peers laugh at him.

Routine:		
Antecedent/Trigger	Behavior	Consequence/ Outcome
When:	Student does:	as a result: Therefore the function of the behavior is to

Setting Events

- Infrequent events that <u>temporarily</u> impact the antecedent to increase or decrease the value of the payoff
- Help us to predict the occurrence of the problem behavior

* **Remember:** Antecedents occur immediately before and act as "triggers" for problem behavior.

Common Setting Events

- Lack of sleep or food
- Having a fight on the way to school
- Bad grade on a test / corrections / reprimands
- Forgetting to take medication
- Changes in routine (think substitute teacher)

Non-examples

- Diagnosis of autism or ADHD
- "Bad" home life

*Note: Setting events can be difficult to identify and are often unknown.



Activity 5

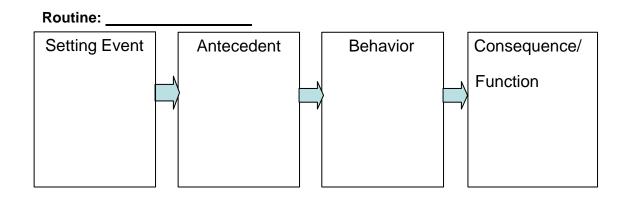
Using the information in the following scenarios, please identify:

1. The most likely FUNCTION

2. Identify if there is a setting event that can help the team predict the occurrence of the problem behavior.

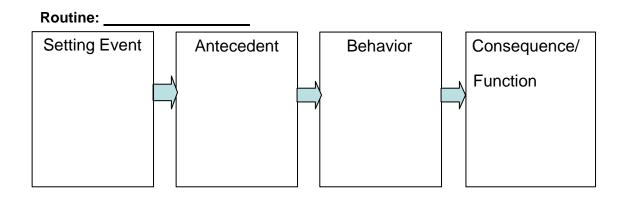
Scenario #1

When Jason is asked to outline a book chapter in Language Arts, he often argues, refuses to work and uses profanity which results in being sent to the office for 'disrespect'. This behavior is more likely if Jason has an altercation with a peer on the bus on the way to school.



Scenario #2

During story time when the teacher asks other students questions, Michelle blurts out responses or begins crying if she is not called on. When this happens, the educational assistant moves in closely and talks privately to Michelle in an effort to calm her. This is most likely to happen on days when Michelle has not had her medication.





Key Points from Module 1

- The Basic FBA to BSP process is for use with students who engage in problem behaviors that are not dangerous.
- In understanding the ABC's of behavior, the starting point is the behavior (B), then what happens before the behavior (A) and after the behavior (C).
- Behaviors need to be explained in an observable & measurable way, so that anyone who does not know that student could point out the behavior.
- All behavior serves a function: either to OBTAIN or AVOID something (attention, activities, or tangible items).

<u>Checks for Understanding for</u> <u>Module 1</u>

Please detach and turn in these pages to the trainer at the end of the training session. Please write your name on them or use some other form of identification to receive feedback on your responses.

Name or Identification:

Check #1
Define the ABC's of understanding the function of behavior:
A
B
C
What should you always do first?

Check #2

Identify the SETTING EVENT in the following example:

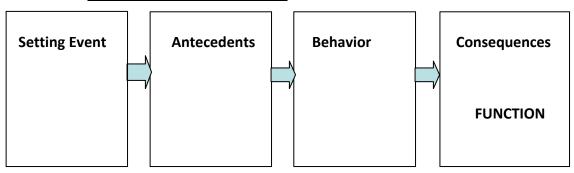
During recess, when Lizzy loses a game she sometimes yells, cries, and falls to the ground. Lizzy's teacher has noticed that this behavior happens more often on days when she is late to school and misses breakfast in the cafeteria.



Check #3

Use the boxes below to help you construct a hypothetical problem statement.

Routine:





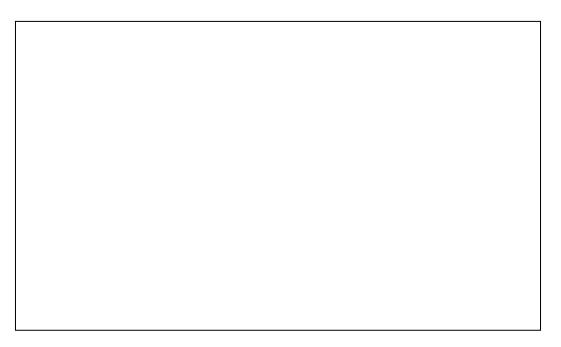
Task

Over the next week ...

- 1. Select a student in your school who has persistent problem behavior that is not dangerous. Identify:
 - 1 appropriate behavior (a behavior you would like to see increase)
 - 1 inappropriate behavior (that you would like to decrease)
- 2. Define both behaviors in observable and measurable terms, and identify the antecedents that happen before and consequences that follow each behavior.



COMMENTS or QUESTIONS about MODULE 1



Module 2: Investigating Behavior



By the end of Session 2 you will be able to:

Use the FACTS interviews with staff and students to specify:

- 1. The problem behaviors
- 2. Routines in which problem behaviors occur
- 3. Triggers or predictors of the problem behavior

4. Pay-off (Function) the behaviors have for student

- 5. Possible setting events
- 6. Summary of behavior

How do we obtain the information to make a summary statement

Ask & See

1. Ask–	Today's Session
-Interview Teacher & Staff	
-Interview Student	
2. See	Next Session
 Observe the student's behav identified by the interview 	ior in routines
-Use the interview to guide o	bservations.

About the Functional Assessment Checklist for Teachers & Staff (FACTS)

Purpose of the FACTS interview: <u>ASK</u> staff who work with the student to identify & focus in on a specific <u>problem behavior routine</u>, so you can go and <u>SEE</u> the behavior.

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) about the FACTS interview

How long does it take to conduct a FACTS interview?

Depending on teacher responses, 30-45 minutes is typical.

Whom should I interview?

Interview the "referring teacher" or teacher that has been identified to receive support, then based on the interview other staff may be identified.

What materials do I need?

Bring two copies of the FACTS interview form for yourself and the teacher being interviewed (so they can follow along).

Can I just drop it in the teacher's box to have them complete the FACTS?

No. You should guide them through the interview and record their responses on your form, as follow up questions may be needed.

For Teachers/Staff: Functional Assessment Checklist for Teachers and Staff (FACTS-Part A

Student:	Grade	Date:	
Staff Interviewed:		Interviewer:	

Student Strengths: Identify at least three strengths or contributions the student brings to school.

8	0
Academic strengths -	
Social/Recreational -	
Other -	

ROUTINES ANALYSIS: Where, When and With Whom Problem Behaviors are Most Likely.

	^{ne} Activity & Staff Likelihood of Problem Specific Problem Current Intervention for								
Time	Activity & Staff	Li	kelih	00 d (of Pro	oblen	n	Specific Problem	Current Intervention for
	Involved	Be	havio	or (Behavior	the Problem Behavior
	mvoiveu			<i>)</i>				Denavior	the I roblem Denavior
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List the Routines in order of Priority for Behavior Support: Select routines with ratings of 5 or 6. Only combine routines when there is significant (a) similarity of activities (conditions) and (b) similarity of problem behavior(s). Complete the FACTS-Part B for each of the prioritized routine(s) identified.

	Routines/Activities/Context	Problem Behavior(s)
Routine # 1		
Routine # 2		
If p	roblem behaviors occur in more than 2 rou	tines, refer case to behavior specialist

<u>BEHAVIOR</u>(s): Rank order the top priority problem behaviors occurring in the targeted routine above:

Tardy	Fight/physical Aggression	Disruptive	Theft
Unresponsive	Inappropriate Language	Insubordination	Vandalism
Self-injury	Verbal Harassment	Work not done	Other
Describe prioritized	d problem behavior(s) in observa	able terms:	
-	-		

What is the frequency of the Problem Behavior in the targeted routine (# x's /day or hour)?				
What is the duration of the Problem Behavior in the targeted routine (in seconds or min)?				
Is Behavior Immediate Danger to Y N				
self/others? If Yes, refer case to behavior specialist				

Adapted by S.Loman (2009) from C. Borgmeier (2005) ;March, Horner, Lewis-Palmer, Brown, Crone & Todd (1999)

Functional Assessment Checklist for Teachers & Staff (FACTS-Part B)

Identify the Target Routine: Select <u>ONE</u> of the prioritized routines from FACTS-Part A for assessment.

Routine/Activities/Context	Problem Behavior(s) – make description observable

<u>ANTECEDENT(s)</u>: *Rank Order* the strongest triggers/predictors of problem behavior in the routine above. Then ask corresponding follow-up question(s) to get a *detailed* understanding of triggers ranked #1 & 2.

Environmental Features (A	Rank order strongest 2)	Follow Up Questions – <u>Get as Specific as possible</u>
a. task too hard	g. large group instruction	If a,b,c,d or e - describe task/demand in detail
b. task too easy	h. small group work	
c. bored w/ task	i. independent work	If f - describe <u>purpose</u> of correction, voice tone, volume etc.
d. task too long	j. unstructured time	
e. physical demand	k . transitions	If g, h, I, j or k - describe setting/activity/content in detail
f. correction/reprimand	l. with peers	
Other	<u> </u>	If l – what peers?
		<u>If m</u> – describe -
Describe		

<u>CONSEQUENCE(s)</u>: *Rank Order* the strongest pay-off for student that appears most likely to maintain the problem behavior in the routine above. The ask follow-up questions to detail consequences ranked #1 & 2.

Consequences/Function	As applicable Follow Up Questions - <u>Get as Specific as possible</u>
 a. get adult attention b. get peer attention c. get preferred activity d. get chicat (thing (manage)) 	If a or b Whose attention is obtained?How is the (positive or negative) attention provided?
d. get object/things/money e. get sensation	
f . get other, describe	If c,d, e, or f What specific items, activities, or sensations are obtained?
g. avoid adult attention	
h. avoid peer attentioni. avoid undesired activity/task	If g or h - Who is avoided? Why avoiding this person?
<pre> j. avoid sensation k. avoid/escape other, describe</pre>	<u>If i, j, or k</u> - Describe specific task/activity/sensation avoided? Be specific, DO NOT simply list subject area, but specifically describe type of work within the subject area?
	Can the student perform the task independently? Y N Is academic assessment needed to ID specific skill deficits? Y N

<u>SETTING EVENT(s)</u>: *Rank* Order any events that <u>happen outside of the immediate routine</u> (at home or earlier in day) that commonly make problem behavior more likely or worse in the routine above.

____hunger ____conflict at home ____conflict at school ____missed medication ____illness ___failure in previous class _____lack of sleep ___change in routine ____homework not done ____not sure ___Other_____

SUMMARY OF BEHAVIOR

Fill in boxes below using top ranked responses and follow-up responses from corresponding categories above.

ANTECEDENT	(s) / Triggers	Problem	m Behavior(s)	CONSEQUENC	E(s)/ Function
SETTING EVE	NTS				
	How likely is it that this	s Summary of Bel	havior accurately explai	ns the identified beh	avior occurring?
Not real sure					100% Sure/No Doubt
1	2	3	4	5	6

During the FACTS interview, you are the investigator

- Ask follow-up questions to get specific information you can use to inform interventions
- Understand from the student perspective...
- You need to be convinced...
- You need to be confident in the results of the interview...

Completing FACTS Part-A: Routines Analysis

Start FACTS off with Strengths & Identify Student Daily Routines

Step #1: Start with the student's strengths.

When conducting a FACTS interview always start with the student's strengths.

-Begin with focus on positive skills and attributes of student.

Step #2: Ask: Where, when, with whom, problem behaviors that are most likely

<u>Time:</u> List the times that define changes in the student's daily schedule. Include subject changes, changes in classes, transitions, lunch, before school, and adapt for complex schedule features (e.g. odd/even days) if appropriate.

<u>Activity & Staff</u>: Identify the activity or routine (e.g. small group instruction, math, independent art, transition) during each time identified and the staff involved. <u>Likelihood of Problem Behavior</u>: Rate the likelihood of problem behavior during each time/activity/routine on the 1 to 6 scale provided.

<u>Problem Behavior:</u> Indicate the specific problem behavior(s) that occur during each time with a rating of 4, 5, or 6.

<u>Current Intervention:</u> Indicate any interventions currently in place for the problem behavior during that time.



Activity 1

With a partner and using the FACTS Part-A form (pg. 2.7) for Tracy, complete the:

(a) Strengths

(b) Routines Analysis (The Time, Activities, & Staff involved are completed for you)

One person is to ask questions from the FACTS form and fill in the information from their partner who uses the script below:

Partner Script for Tracy's FACTS

FACTS-Part A: Tracy's Teacher, Ms. B.

Strengths: Tracy likes science & art, she is great at basketball.

Routines Analysis

"Tracy has a low likelihood of problem behavior in reading, but the first break is where the likelihood of her problem behavior is about a "4". During this break she will call students names and sometimes threaten then. Currently I give her detention when I find out about those problems."

"She has no problems in writing, math, or social studies. But during the lunch break period the likelihood of her problem behavior is very high, about a "6". She calls students names and threatens them. She usually gets detention for this."

"She has no problems in PE, Art, or Science. But dismissal she has some problems in the hallways. I would say the likelihood of a problem behavior during dismissal is about a "3". She engages in the same problems...name calling, threatening and she will get detention for this. "

For Teachers/Staff: Functional Assessment Checklist for Teachers and Staff (FACTS-Part A

 Student:
 Tracy
 Grade
 8
 Date:

 Staff Interviewed:
 Ms. B
 Interviewer:

Student Strengths: Identify at least three strengths or contributions the student brings to school.

Academic strengths -Social/Recreational -Other -

ROUTINES ANALYSIS: Where, When and With Whom Problem Behaviors are Most Likely.

Time	Activity & Staff Involved		celih) havio		of Pro			Specific Problem Behavior	Current Intervention for the Problem Behavior
8:05	Reading/ Ms. B		w				ligh		
	_	1	- 2	5	4	2	0		
9:05	Break								
		1	2	3	4	- 5	6		
9:20	Writing/ Ms. B								
	-	1	2	3	4	5	6		
10:20	Math/ Ms. Z								
		1	2	3	4	5	6		
11:20	Social Studies/Mr. T								
		1	2	3	4	5	6		
12:20	Lunch/Break								
		1	2	3	4	5	6		
1:10	PE/Mr. K or Art/Ms. J								
		1	2	3	4	5	6		
2:10	Science/ Ms. N								
		1	2	3	4	5	6		
3:15	Dismissal								
		1	2	3	4	5	6		

List the Routines in order of Priority for Behavior Support: Select routines with ratings of 5 or 6. Only combine routines when there is significant (a) similarity of activities (conditions) and (b) similarity of problem behavior(s). Complete the FACTS-Part B for each of the prioritized routine(s) identified.

	Routines/Activities/Context	Problem Behavior(s)
Routine # 1		
Routine # 2		
If pi	roblem behaviors occur in more than 2 rou	tines, refer case to behavior specialist

BEHAVIOR(s): Rank order the top priority problem behaviors occurring in the targeted routine above:

Tardy	Fight/physical Aggression	Disruptive	Theft
Unresponsive	Inappropriate Language	Insubordination	Vandalism
Self-injury	Verbal Harassment	Work not done	Other
Describe prioritized problem behavior(s) in observable terms:			

What is the frequency of the Problem Behavior in the targeted routine (# x's /day or hour)?			
What is the duration of the Problem Behavior in the targeted routine (in seconds or min)?			
Is Behavior Immediate Danger to Y N			
self/others? If Yes, refer case to behavior specialist			

Since the function of problem behavior often varies across different environments and settings, it is essential that we always focus on behavior within the context of a routine.

- First, identify those routines with the highest ratings (4, 5 or 6 in the Routines Analysis).
- Select between 1 to 2 routines for further analysis and prioritize which routine to begin the assessment with. Write the name of the highest priority routine and the most common problem behavior(s) during that routine in Routine #1.
- 3. Do the same for Routine #2.

In some cases, it may be possible to combine multiple routines, but <u>only when</u> <u>the structure and demands within the routine</u> <u>are very similar</u>.

Examples of combined/multiple routines:

- consistent problem behavior in recess, lunch and free-time might be combined into unstructured times with peers
- if problems occur in reading and social studies primarily during round-robin reading, the routine might be large group reading which would encompass both reading and social studies.

If you determine that there are more than 2 distinct routines identified, refer the case to a <u>behavior specialist.</u>

Select the single most prioritized routine to focus on for FACTS-Part B.

Step #4: Identify Problem Behaviors for the identified routine

Now, focusing on the single routine you have prioritized. Check those behaviors that occur in the target routine and then rank order the top 3 most concerning problem behaviors in the routine. Provide a brief description of exactly what the behavior <u>looks like</u> when the student engages in these behaviors.

This definition should be so clear that you could clearly identify when the behavior does or does not occur.

Step #5. Ask about the Frequency, Duration

Ask the interviewee to estimate the DURATION & FREQUENCY of occurrence s of the problem behavior in the target routine.

Step #6. Ask if the behavior is an immediate danger to self/others

Ask the interviewee if the student engages in behaviors that pose a danger to themselves or others. Dangerous behaviors are: behaviors that directly injure others (e.g., hitting, throwing dangerous objects, etc.)

If it is determined that behaviors are dangerous, refer the case to a behavior specialist.



Activity 2: Top Priority, Frequency, Duration, & Dangerous Behavior

With a partner role-play using the FACTS Part-A form on pg. 2.7 & the script below to:

- A. List the routines in order of priority
- B. Then, have the interviewee rank the top priority of the problem behaviors occurring in the targeted routine.
- C. Ask them to provide you with an estimate of how frequent the behavior occurs in the targeted routine.
- D. Ask the duration (how long) of the problem behavior in the targeted routine.

One person is to ask questions from the FACTS form and fill in the information from their partner who uses the script below:

Script for Ms. B, Tracy's Teacher

Behaviors: Rank order the top priority

"Based on the list you are showing me for those routines, I would say that she engages in verbal harassment (Number 1 priority) and inappropriate language (Number 2 priority)."

Frequency & Duration

"The frequency of her problem behavior during Lunch/Break is about two times per day. The name calling and threatening usually last about 1 minute per episode. "

Danger to self or others

"The behaviors do not seem to cause immediate danger to her or others. But they do make other students very angry!"

Completing FACTS Part-B: Identify a Routine & Stick to it

Step #1. Identify the Target Routine

List the prioritized target routine and problem behavior as selected from List the Routines in Priority for Behavior Support from FACTS-Part A. The FACTS-Part B will only focus on this single routine. If multiple routines are identified, use a separate FACTS-Part B form for each routine.

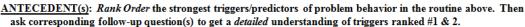
The Functional Assessment Checklist for Teachers & Staff (FACTS-Part B)

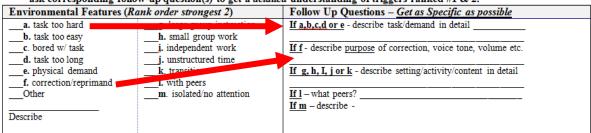
Identify the Target Routine. Select <u>ONE</u> of the prioritized routines from the FACTS-Part A is assessment.		
Routine/Activities/Context	Problem Behavior(s)	
l	1	

Step #2. Ask about the ANTECEDENT(s)

When asking about antecedents remember to do the following:

- a. remind the respondent that you are only talking about the target routine
- b. have the person initially check all antecedents in the list that apply
- c. then, have the person rank order the 2 strongest predictors from those selected





ANTECEDENT(S): Follow-up Questions

After identifying the strongest predictor(s) ask the follow-up question(s) coinciding with the letter of the item(s) rank ordered #1 and #2.

The provided follow-up questions should not be considered a complete list. It is the job of the interviewer to ask the additional follow-up questions necessary to obtain the clearest understanding of the antecedents triggering the problem behavior.

You as the interviewer should have a clear enough understanding of the antecedents to be able to make changes to, or eliminate, the triggers and make the student need for the problem behavior irrelevant. Example: Identifying task too hard and answering "reading" to the follow-up questions is probably not sufficient to inform intervention development.

It is essential to know specifically the type and level of reading tasks that are too difficult and what skills the student does or does not possess. A better description of the difficulty of the task would be "reading passages or activities higher than a 1st grade reading level. The student is fluent with letter sound correspondence and can blend cvc words, but is not fluent with multisyllabic words, nor most irregular words. Specifically, the student cannot answer comprehension questions nor read aloud in content areas or literacy when reading is higher than a 1st grade level."

Step #3. Before moving on with the interview, ask yourself the following about the antecedent response:

1. Are there further follow-up questions I should ask to get a clearer understanding of what triggers the problem behavior? 2. Is the antecedent clear enough that I can identify specific environmental changes that should prevent the problem behavior?



Activity 3 With a partner and using the script provided below, complete the ANTECEDENTS section in the FACTS Part-B (pg. 2.13) for TRACY.

Remember to ask the follow-up questions that correspond with the letter of the ANTECEDENT selected

One person is to ask questions from the FACTS form and fill in the information from their partner who uses the script below:

Teacher's Script for Part-B

Lunch/ Hall Supervising Staff (Just so happens to be Ms. B)

Antecedents Section "The behaviors seem to occur when peers are around; specifically, when Johnny and Karen are around. They are the popular students and Tracy never teases them, but when they are around she will tend to tease other "weaker" or less popular students."

Functional Assessment Checklist for Teachers & Staff (FACTS-Part B)

Functional Assessment Checklist for Teachers & Staff (FACTS-Part B)

Identify the Target Routine: Select ONE of the prioritized routines from FACTS-Part A for assessment.

Routine/Activities/Context	Problem Behavior(s) – make description observable

<u>ANTECEDENT(s)</u>: Rank Order the strongest triggers/predictors of problem behavior in the routine above. Then ask corresponding follow-up question(s) to get a *detailed* understanding of triggers ranked #1 & 2.

Environmental Features (Rank or	rder strongest 3)	Follow Up Questions – Get as Specific as possible
a. task too hard	g. large group instruction	If a,b,c,d or e - describe task/demand in detail:
b. task too easy	h. small group work	
c. bored w/ task	i. independent work	If f - describe purpose of correction, voice tone, volume etc.
d. task too long	j. unstructured time	
e. physical demand	k. transitions	If g, h, I, j or k - describe setting/activity/content in detail
f. correction/reprimand	l. with peers	
Other	m. isolated/ no attn	If 1 - what peers?
describe		If m – describe -

<u>CONSEQUENCE(s)</u>: Rank Order the strongest pay-off for student that appears most likely to maintain the problem behavior in the routine above. The ask follow-up questions to detail consequences ranked #1 & 2.

Consequences/Function	As applicable Follow Up Questions - Get as Specific as possible
a. get adult attention b. get peer attention c. get preferred activity d. get object/things/money e. get sensation	<u>If a or b</u> Whose attention is obtained? How is the (positive or negative) attention provided?
f. get other, describe	If c.d. e. or f What specific items, activities, or sensations are obtained?
g. avoid adult attention	
h. avoid peer attention i. avoid undesired activity/task	<u>If g or h</u> – Who is avoided? Why avoiding this person?
j. avoid sensation k. avoid/escape other, describe	<u>If i, j, or k</u> - Describe specific task/activity/sensation avoided? Long tasks Be specific, DO NOT simply list subject area, but specifically describe type of work within the subject area? Tasks with multiple steps, application questions that requires problem solving
	Can the student perform the task independently? Y N Is academic assessment needed to ID specific skill deficits? Y N

<u>SETTING EVENT(s)</u>: Rank Order any events that <u>happen outside of the immediate routine</u> (at home or earlier in day) that commonly make problem behavior more likely or worse in the routine above.

	onflict at nome	conflict at school	missed medication	illness	
lack of sleep	change in routin	ehomework_not (done _X_ not sure	Other	

SUMMARY OF BEHAVIOR

Fill in boxes below using top ranked responses and follow-up responses from corresponding categories above.

ANTECEDENT(5)/ Higgers		11	oblem Denavior(s)	CONSEQUENCE(s)/ Function				
SETTING EVEN	ITS							
SETTINGEVEN	1.5							
How likely is it that this Summary of Behavior accurately explains the identified behavior occurring?								
Not real sure					100% Sure/No Doubt			
1	2	3	4	5	6			

Adapted by S.Loman (2009) from C. Borgmeier (2005) ;March, Horner, Lewis-Palmer, Brown, Crone & Todd (1999)

Step #4. Ask about the CONSEQUENCES

When asking about consequences remember to do the following:

- a. remind the respondent that you are only talking about the target routine
- b. have the person initially check all consequences in the list that apply
- c. then, have the person rank order the 2 strongest consequences from those selected

Follow-up Questions

After identifying the strongest consequence(s) ask the follow-up question(s) coinciding with the letter of the item(s) rank ordered #1 and #2.

The provided follow-up questions should not be considered a complete list.

It is the job of the interviewer to ask additional follow-up questions necessary to obtain the

clearest understanding of the consequences maintaining the problem behavior.

You as the interviewer should feel that you understand how the problem behavior is functional in paying off for the student in getting a desired outcome.

Step #5. Before moving on ask yourself the following questions about the consequence response:

- Are there further follow-up questions I should ask to get a clearer understanding of what consequences are maintaining the problem behavior?
- 2. Are the consequences and function of behavior clear enough that I can understand how the problem behavior is paying off for the student?

3. When considering the antecedent and consequence together, do they make sense?

For example, if the consequence/function is avoiding difficult task, it would *make sense* that the antecedent be a specific task that is too difficult. It might *make less sense* if the consequence/function is to escape a difficult task and the antecedent is unstructured time with peers.

Step #6. Ask about the SETTING EVENTS

When asking about setting events remember to do the following:

- a. remind the respondent that you are only talking about the target routine
- b. have the person initially check all setting events in the list that apply
- c. then, have the person rank order the 3 strongest setting events from those selected

<u>Remember that setting events do not usually occur in the immediate routine or environment.</u> <u>Since setting events often happen at home or previously in the school day, it is not uncommon for</u> <u>teachers to be unsure of setting events.</u>

Follow-up Questions

After identifying the most common setting events ask any follow-up questions that will provide a clearer picture of the impact and occurrence of setting events.

You may want to follow-up with the student interview (Appendix B) for more information on setting events.



Activity 4

With a partner and using the script provided, role-play & complete the CONSEQUENCE and SETTING EVENTS sections of FACTS Part-B (pg. 2.13) for TRACY.

Remember to ask the follow-up questions

Teacher's Script for Consequence Section

"I really think that she engages in these behaviors to get peer attention; especially from Johnny and Karen who tend to laugh at some of the mean things she says."

Setting Events Section

"I am not sure if there is anything outside of Lunch/Break that makes her behavior more likely."

Teacher's Script for Setting Events Section

"I really don't know anything outside of class that may be affecting her behavior.

Step #7. Summarize the interview using the SUMMARY OF BEHAVIOR

After completing the setting events, tell the person you are interviewing that you will need a couple of minutes to review their responses and form the Summary of Behavior.

The summary of behavior combines all of the information gathered in the FACTS-Part B.

To complete each of the boxes in the Summary of Behavior take the information from the corresponding boxes from above in the FACTS-B form.

ANTECEDENTS – write the <u>highest ranked</u> <u>item</u> from the Antecedents category and provide additional details provided through the followup questions. Problem Behaviors – write in the description of problem behavior identified in the Identifying the Target Routine box at the top of the page.

CONSEQUENCES – write the **highest ranked item** from Consequences category and provide additional details provided through the followup questions.

SETTING EVENTS – write the <u>highest ranked</u> <u>item</u> from the Setting Events category from above and provide additional details from the follow-up questions.

Step #8. After completing the Summary of Behavior, read the summary back to the respondent according to the following format.

"During <insert target routine>, <insert student name> is likely to <insert problem behaviors> when he is <insert details of antecedent conditions that trigger behavior>, and you believe that he does this to <insert details of consequence/function>."

Ask the person interviewed "Do you agree with this Summary of Behavior or is there anything you would like to add or change?"

Step #9. Lastly, ask the person interviewed to rate the extent they believe the summary of behavior is accurate on the provided 6 point scale.



Activity 5

Using the FACTS for TRACY and the information already completed from the previous activity complete the Summary of Behavior (pg. 2.13).

Read the summary of behavior to a partner and have your partner rate their confidence in the summary statement.



Key Points from Module 2

- To obtain information to make a hypothesis/summary statement you need to <u>ASK & SEE</u>.
- The FACTS is a tool used to interview teachers & staff to <u>narrow the focus</u> of a student's problem behavior
- FACTS Part-A: Start with the <u>strengths</u> & identify <u>routines</u> where problem behavior occurs
- FACTS Part-B: Interview based on prioritized routines & stick to it
- <u>Summarize interview</u> with staff and have them rate their confidence in the summary statement



Tools Presented in Module 2

Functional Assessment Checklist for Teachers and Staff (FACTS Part A & B)

Checks for Understanding for Module 2

Please detach and turn in these pages to the trainer at the end of the training session. Please write your name on them or use some other form of identification to receive feedback on your responses.

Name or Identification: _



Check #1

- A. Complete the missing parts of the FACTS (Part B on pg. 2.21) by interviewing a partner playing the role of Shane's teacher from the script below. All of Part-A & Most of Part- B is done for you.
- **B.** Make sure you ask the follow-up questions for part-B.
- C. Complete the summary statement at the bottom of the FACTS Part-B

Script for Mr. J For Part-B Math/Science with Mr. J

Antecedents Section

"The behaviors seem to occur when he is asked questions (#1) or when he is bored with the tasks (#2). When he is not working I ask him to do a question at the board or ask for a response from him in front of the class. He tends to be bored during activities that we have been doing for a couple of days, where we are trying to develop fluency with the new math skills."

Consequence Section

"I really think that he engages in these behaviors to avoid my attention (#1) and avoid undesired activity (#2). He avoids my attention because I badger him to do his work. The activities he avoids are most fluency tasks with multiple steps. He can do the work independently and no academic assessment is necessary.

Functional Assessment Checklist for Teachers and Staff (FACTS-Part A)

Student: <u>Shane</u> Staff Interviewed: <u>Mr. J</u>

_____ Grade <u>8</u> Date: ______ _____ Interviewer: ______

 Student Strengths: Identify at least three strengths or contributions the student brings to school.

 <u>Academic strengths - Reading & Writing</u>

 <u>Social/Recreational - Great at sports</u>

 Other

<u>ROUTINES ANALYSIS</u>: Where, When and With Whom Problem Behaviors are Most Likely.

Time	Activity & Staff Involved	Likelihood o Behavior	of Problem	Specific Problem Behavior	Current Intervention for the Problem Behavior
8:00	Reading/Ms. A	$\begin{pmatrix} \text{Low} \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$	High 4 5 6		
10:00	Recess	1 2 3	4 5 6		
10:15	Writing/Ms. B	1 2 3	4 5 6		
11:00	Math	1 2 3	4 5 6	Work not done, Talks back to teacher	Move him to back of the room, send him to office
12:00	social studies/	$(1)_{2}_{3}$	4 5 6		
12:50	Lunch/Recess	$(1)_{2}_{3}$	4 5 6		
1:40	PE/Art	1 2 3	4 5 6		
2:20	Science	1 2 3	4 5 📿	Work not done, Talks back to teacher	Move him to back of the room, send to office
3:00	Dísmússal	2 3	4 5 6		

List the Routines in order of Priority for Behavior Support: Select routines with ratings of 5 or 6. Only combine routines when there is significant (a) similarity of activities (conditions) and (b) similarity of problem behavior(s). Complete the FACTS-Part B for each of the prioritized routine(s) identified.

Problem Behavior(s)
t done, Talks back to teacher 🔵

BEHAVIOR(s): Rank order the top priority problem behaviors occurring in the targeted routine above:

Tardy Unresponsive	Fight/physical Aggression Inappropriate Language	Disruptive 2 Insubordination	Theft Vandalism		
Self-injury		1_Work not done	Other		
Describe prioritized problem behavior(s) in observable terms:Doodles at desk, ignores t directions, talks back to teacher when asked to participate					
What is the frequen	icy of the Problem Behavior in t	the targeted routine (# x's /day or hour)?	2x∕day	
What is the duration of the Problem Behavior in the targeted routine (in seconds or min)? 5 M					
Behavior is immediate danger to self/others? Y (N) If Yes, refer case to behavior specialist					

Adapted by S.Loman (2009) from C. Borgmeier (2005); March, Horner, Lewis-Palmer, Brown, Crone & Todd (1999)

Functional Assessment Checklist for Teachers & Staff (FACTS-Part B)

Identify the Target Routine: Select ONE of the prioritized routines from FACTS-Part A for assessment.

Routine/Activities/Context	Problem Behavior(s) – make description observable
Math & Science with Mr. J	

<u>ANTECEDENT(s)</u>: Rank Order the strongest triggers/predictors of problem behavior in the routine above. Then ask corresponding follow-up question(s) to get a *detailed*-understanding of triggers ranked #1 &-2.

Environmental Features (Rank order strongest 3)	Follow Up Questions – <u>Get as Specific as possible</u>
a. task too hardg. large group instruction	<u>Af a,b,c,d or e</u> - describe task/demand in detail
h. task too easyh. small group work /	
bored w/ taski. independent work	If f - describe purpose of correction, voice tone, volume etc.
d. task too longj. unstructured time	
e. physical demandk. transitions	If g, h, I, j or k - describe setting/activity/content in detail
f. correction/reprimandl. with peers	
1 Other Asked Questions	L[1 - what peers?
describe	If m describe -

<u>CONSEQUENCE(s)</u>: Rank Order the strongest pay-off for student that appears most likely to maintain the problem behavior in the routine above. Ask follow-up questions to detail consequences ranked #1 & 2.

Consequences/Function	As applicable Follow Up Questions - Get as Specific as possible	
a. get adult attention	If a or b Whose attention is obtained? How is the attention provided?	
b. get peer attention		
c. get preferred activity		
d. get object/things/money	If c or d What specific items or activities are obtained?	
e. get other, describe		
f. avoid hard tasks/failure	If fre or h - Describe specific task/ activity avoided?	
2 a void undesired task/activity		
h. avoid physical effort	Be specific, DO NOT simply list subject area, but specifically describe type	
n. avoid physical choir	of work within the subject area (be precise)?	
i. avoid peer negatives		
avoid adult attention	Can the student perform the task independently? Y N	
k. avoid reprimands	Is academic assessment needed to ID specific skill deficits? Y N	/
l. avoid/escape other, describe	If it or k Who is avoided?	
SETTING EVENT(s): Rank Order	any events that happen outside of the immediate routine (at home or	
	problem behavior more likely or worse in the routine above.	
hunger conflict at home conflict at school missed medication illness 💭 failure in previous class		
lack of sleepchange in routine	homework not done not sureOther	

SUMMARY OF BEHAVIOR

Fill in boxes below using top ranked responses and follow-up responses from corresponding categories above.						
ANTECEDENT(s) / Triggers		Problem Beha	vior(s)	CONSEQU	ENCE(s)/ Function	
SETTING EVENTS						
How likely is it that	t this Summary of B	ehavior accura	tely explains tl	ne identified	behavior occurring?	
Not real sure					100% Sure/No Doubt	
1	2	3	4	5	6	

Adapted by S.Loman (2009) from C. Borgmeier (2005); March, Horner, Lewis-Palmer, Brown, Crone & Todd (1999)

COMMENTS or QUESTIONS about MODULE 2



Module 3: Observing & Summarizing Behavior



By the end of this training session you will be able to:

- 1. Utilize information obtained from FACTS interviews to plan for observations.
- 2. Observe students within routines identified by the FACTS.
- 3. Observe to test the Summary of Behavior obtained from FACTS interviews.
- 4. Practice using ABC Recording Form.

ABC Observation

Observe the student during routines identified by FACTs summary statement

Purpose:

- 1. Confirm the accuracy of the teacher interview summary of behavior
- 2. Identify antecedents and consequences/outcomes that the teacher may have overlooked
- 3. Verify the function of the student's behavior
- 4. Develop the most accurate Summary Statement for intervention development

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ's) About ABC Observations

Q: What if the behavior doesn't occur while I'm there?

A: Schedule another time to observe during the identified routine.

- If there is still no behavior occurring, may want to interview staff again to obtain more information

Q: Where do I sit when I enter the room?

A: Enter the room quietly, not interacting with students

- Sit near enough to the student to see & hear, but not so close that it is obvious you are watching him or her.

Q: What if the student or students ask why I am there?

A: You can tell them you are there to watch their class.

Q: How many times should I observe the student in the routine?

A: Observe until you are convinced (about 5 to10 occurrences of behavior OR 3 to 1 ratio of occurrences verifying FACTS summary).

-You may have to go in on more than one day or period....but make sure you are going during identified routine.

Q: How long should I observe for?

A: This should be based on the FACTS interview results

- About 15-20 minutes per routine is acceptable.
- You want to observe until you are convinced (e.g. record at least 5 problem behaviors to establish a pattern)

ABC Recording Form (Form C)

- Designed to be individualized for the student you will be observing based on FACTS results
- Complete all of the information at top of the form before the observation.

Before the Observation:

- 1. Complete the <u>shaded portion</u> based on the <u>FACTS summary</u>.
- 2. Schedule observation <u>during routine</u> (time/place) identified as most problematic from <u>the</u> <u>FACTS</u>.
- 3. Record the date/setting/time of observation

	ABC Recording Form						tion
Obse	erver:			Student:		from FACTS	
Setti	ng (e.g., clas	ss #, gym, playground)	:	Date:		Summary	
#	Time:	Activity/Task	Antecedent	Behavior	Outcor	me/Consequence	
						tention Provided	
1		☐Large group instruction ☐Small group work ☐ Independent work ☐Unstructured time Specify:	☐ Given norrection ☐ Alone (no attention/no activities) ☐ With Peers ☐ Engaged in preferred activity ☐ Preferred activity removed ☐ Transition: Change in activity Other/Notes:		Peer Atta Got Pref Got Sens Adult At Peer Atta Task/Act	ention Provided erred Activity/Item ation	
2		Large group instruction Small group work Independent work Unstructured time Specify:	☐ Given instruction ☐ Given correction ☐ Alone (no attention/no activities) ☐ With Peers ☐ Engaged in preferred activity ☐ Preferred activity removed ☐ Transition: Change in activity Other/Notes:		Peer Atte Got Pref Got Sens Adult At Peer Atte Task/Act	tention Provided ention Provided erred Activity/Item aution tention Avoided ention Avoided tivity Avoided n Avoided s:	



Activity 1

- 1. Using the completed FACTS form for TRACY (pg. 3.4) complete the shaded top portion of the ABC Recording Form (pg. 3.5) for TRACY & answer the following questions:
 - a. When/Where will you observe her?
 - b. What behaviors will you be looking at?
 - c. What Antecedents (triggers) will you be looking for?
 - d. What Consequences/outcomes will you be looking for?

For Activity 1, Part-B for TRACY: Functional Assessment Checklist for Teachers & Staff (FACTS-Part B

Identify the Target Routine: Select *ONE* of the prioritized routines from FACTS-Part A for assessment.

Routine/Activities/Context	Problem Behavior(s) – make description observable	
During break time, lunch time, & dismissal— when out of class near peers	Calls names, teases, and threatens peers	

<u>ANTECEDENT(s)</u>: *Rank Order* the strongest triggers/predictors of problem behavior in the routine above. Then ask corresponding follow-up question(s) to get a *detailed* understanding of triggers ranked #1 & 2.

Environmental Features (Rank order strongest 3)	Follow Up Questions – <u>Get as Specific as possible</u>
a. task too hard g. large group instruction	If a,b,c,d or e - describe task/demand in detail
b. task too easy h. small group work	
c. bored w/ task i. independent work	If f - describe <u>purpose</u> of correction, voice tone, volume etc.
$_$ d. task too long $2X_j$. unstructured time	
e. physical demand k. transitions	If g, h, I, j or k - describe setting/activity/content in detail
f. correction/reprimand 1Xl. with peers	_lunch/recess
Other m. isolated/ no attn	
describe	If I – what peers? _Johnny, Karen—popular (doesn't
	tease); teases other "weaker" less popular peers
	<u>If m</u> – describe -

<u>CONSEQUENCE(s)</u>: *Rank Order* the strongest pay-off for student that appears most likely to maintain the problem behavior in the routine above. The ask follow-up questions to detail consequences ranked #1 & 2.

Consequences/Function	As applicable Follow Up Questions – <u>Get as Specific as possible</u>
_2X a. get adult attention _1X b. get peer attention c. get preferred activity d. get object/things/money	If a or b Whose attention is obtained? Johnny & Karen—"popular peers" How is the attention provided? They laugh at her
e. get other, describe 	If c or d What specific items or activities are obtained?
<pre> i. avoid hard tasks/failure g. avoid undesired task/activity h. avoid physical effort</pre>	If f, g or h – Describe specific task/ activity avoided? Be specific, DO NOT simply list subject area, but specifically describe type
 i. avoid peer negatives j. avoid adult attention k. avoid reprimands l. avoid/escape other, describe 	of work within the subject area (be precise)? Can the student perform the task independently? Y N Is academic assessment needed to ID specific skill deficits? Y N
	If i, j or k Who is avoided? Why avoiding this person?

SUMMARY OF BEHAVIOR

Fill in boxes below using top ranked responses and follow-up responses from corresponding categories above.

Problem Behavior(s)	CONSEQUENCE(s)/ Function
Calls names, teases,	Popular peers laugh.
and threatens	
"weaker non-popular	Function: Gain Attention from
peers"	popular peers
	Calls names, teases, and threatens "weaker non-popular

ABC Recording Form

Observer: _____Your Name_____

Student: _____Tracy_____

Setting (e.g., class #, gym, playground): ____Lunch room_____Date: _____

#	Time:	Activity/Task	Antecedent	Behavior	Outcome/Consequence
1		Large group instruction Small group work Independent work Unstructured time Specify:	Given instruction Given correction Alone (no attention/no activities) With Peers Engaged in preferred activity Preferred activity removed Transition: Change in activity Other/Notes:		Adult Attention Provided Peer Attention Provided Got Preferred Activity/Item Got Sensation Adult Attention Avoided Peer Attention Avoided Task/Activity Avoided Sensation Avoided Other/Notes:
2		□Large group instruction □Small group work □ Independent work □Unstructured time Specify:	Given instruction Given correction Alone (no attention/no activities) With Peers Engaged in preferred activity Preferred activity removed Transition: Change in activity Other/Notes:		Adult Attention Provided Peer Attention Provided Got Preferred Activity/Item Got Sensation
3		□Large group instruction □Small group work □ Independent work □Unstructured time Specify:	Given instruction Given correction Alone (no attention/no activities) With Peers Engaged in preferred activity Preferred activity removed Transition: Change in activity Other/Notes:		Adult Attention Provided Peer Attention Provided Got Preferred Activity/Item Got Sensation Adult Attention Avoided Peer Attention Avoided Task/Activity Avoided Sensation Avoided
4		□Large group instruction □Small group work □ Independent work □Unstructured time Specify:	Given instruction Given correction Alone (no attention/no activities) With Peers Engaged in preferred activity Preferred activity removed Transition: Change in activity Other/Notes:		Adult Attention Provided Peer Attention Provided Got Preferred Activity/Item Got Sensation

					1
#	Time:	Activity/Task	Antecedent	Behavior	Outcome/Consequence
5		Large group	Given instruction		Adult Attention Provided
		Small group work	Alone (no attention/no		Got Preferred Activity/Item
		Independent work Unstructured time	activities) With Peers		Got Sensation
		Specify:	☐ with reers ☐Engaged in preferred activity		Peer Attention Avoided
			□Preferred activity removed		Task/Activity Avoided
			Transition: Change in activity Other/Notes:		Sensation Avoided Other/Notes:
6		Large group	Given instruction		Adult Attention Provided
		Small group work	Alone (no attention/no		Got Preferred Activity/Item
		Independent work Unstructured time	activities) With Peers		Got Sensation Adult Attention Avoided
		Specify:	Engaged in preferred activity		Peer Attention Avoided
			□ Preferred activity removed □ Transition: Change in activity		Task/Activity Avoided Sensation Avoided
			Other/Notes:		Other/Notes:
S	ummary	During:	When:	Student will:	Because:
S	tatement				
E	Based on				
Obs	servation(s)				
					Therefore the function is to
					access/escape (circle one):
		How likely is it that this	s Summary of Behavior accurately ex	unlains the identified behavior	or occurring?
	Not real sure	now likely is it that this	s summary of behavior accurately e	xprams the identified benavio	100% Sure/No Doubt
	1	2	3 4	5	6

- 1. Always start with recording the behavior first—be as specific as possible.
- 2. Write the activity/task occurring in class.
- 3. Write the Antecedent that occurs before the behavior.
- 4. Write what happened right after the behavior occurred in the CONSEQUENCE box.
- 5. During or immediately after the observation, check the boxes that correspond with the activities, antecedents, & consequences you recorded.

Obse	erver:Y	our Name		Student:Tracy				
Setting (e.g., class #, gym, playground):Lunch Room								
#	Time:	Activity/Task	Antecedent	Behavior	Outcome/Consequence			
		Eating Lunch	Specific peers present	Calls Names &	"Popular" peers laugh]		
			(popular & un-popular)	Threatens Peers	Function= Gains attention			
					from popular peers	5		
1	12:05	Large group instruction Small group work Independent work Unstructured time Specify: Sitting at Lunch Table_Eating Lunch	Given instruction Given correction Alone (no attention/no activities) With therers Engaged in preferred activity Preferred activity removed Transition: Change in activity Other/Notes: "Un-popular" girljoins table	Callsanother student a Cow	Adult Attention Provided Get Preferred Activity/Item Got Sensation Adult Attention Avoided Peer Attention Avoided Task/Activity Avoided Sensation Avoided Other/Notes: "Popular" Peers look at her			
		2	3		"Un-popular" Peer looks at her	4		

Definitions of Check Boxes on the ABC Form

Activity/Task

- Large Group Instruction- All students in the class are attending to the same person/event (e.g. teacher is lecturing, working problems out on the board)
- Small Group Work- Students are working in smaller groups.

<u>Antecedents</u>

- Given instruction: Teacher gives a task or assignment has been given.
- Given correction: Teacher corrects the student's incorrect response or behavior.
- Alone (no attention/no activities): Student is alone with no activities or attention provided.

Consequences

- Adult Attention: Teacher talks to student in a neutral (e.g., states student's name), positive (e.g., praise), or negative (e.g., correction) way
- Peer Attention: students talk to or respond to student's behavior in some way (e.g. laugh, talk back)
- Correction: teacher corrects the student by stating "not" to do the behavior
- Got preferred activity/item: student gets something they like (e.g. toy, candy) or activity they like (e.g. coloring, listen to music)
- Got sensation: student receives sensory input (e.g. tactile objects, sounds, etc.)

- Independent Work: Students are working by themselves (e.g. worksheet, individual tasks)
- Unstructured Time: No specific instruction is given by teacher (e.g., transition)
- With Peers: Peers are in proximity to the student.
- Engaged in preferred activity: Student is doing something they enjoy.
- Preferred activity removed: Activity is removed.
- Transition/change in activity: Current activity is changed.
- Adult Attention Avoided: student avoids attention from teacher
- Peer Attention Avoided: student avoids attention from peers
- Task avoided: the task is removed
- Sensation avoided: student avoids sensory activities (e.g. loud sounds, textures, etc.)

After the Observation: Summarize Results from ABC Observation

- **1.** Complete the shaded box in the bottom of the ABC recording form based on the most frequently observed ABC's.
- 2. Compare summary statement from ABC observation with that from the FACTS interview with staff.
- **3.** Rate how likely it is that this summary accurately explains the identified behavior occurring (1-6)?

Summary Statement	During:	When:	Stuc	ıdent will:	Because: Therefore the function is to access/escape (circle one):
	How likely is it that th	is Summary of Behavior a	accurately explain	ns the identified behavior	occurring?
Not real sure					100% Sure/No Doubt
1	2	3	4	5	6



Activity 2

Practice observation for Eddie:

Watch Eddie's behavior on the video

Review the ABC Recording Form on pages (3.10 through 3.12)

Example ABC Recording Form for Eddie

ABC Recording Form

Observer: __Your Name_____

Student: __Eddie_____

Setting (e.g., class #, gym, playground): _____

Date: 9/12/09

#	Time:	Activity/Task	Antecedent	Behavior	Outcome/Consequence
		Large group & small group instruction	Given directions, asked to turn in assignments	Arguing with teacher, teases students	Adult Attention- Teacher responds Peers Avoid
1	10:05	□Large group instruction □Small group work □ Independent work ⊠Unstructured time Specify: Before class starts	Given instruction Given correction Alone (no attention/no activities) Bengaged in preferred activity Preferred activity removed Transition: Change in activity Other/Notes: Student bumps him	Threatens student: "I'll excuse you ríght ín the mouthDork"	Adult Attention Provided Peer Attention Provided Got Preferred Activity/Item Got Sensation Adult Attention Avoided Peer Attention Avoided Task/Activity Avoided Sensation Avoided Other/Notes: Peer ignores him
2	10:06	Large group instruction Small group work Independent work Unstructured time Specify: Teacher enters class late	Given instruction Given correction Alone (no attention/no activities) With Peers Engaged in preferred activity Preferred activity removed Transition: Change in activity Other/Notes: To-turn in HW	Says, "What HW?"	Adult Attention Provided Peer Attention Provided Got Preferred Activity/Item Got Sensation
3	10:07	Large group instruction Small group work Independent work Unstructured time Specify: Collecting HW	Given instruction Given correction Alone (no attention/no activities) With Peers Engaged in preferred activity Preferred activity removed Transition: Change in activity Other/Notes: Teacher response. "HW due every Monday"	Yells, "Singe When?"	Adult Attention Provided Peer Attention Provided Got Preferred Activity/Item Got Sensation Adult Attention Avoided Peer Attention Avoided Sensation Avoided Sensation Avoided Sensation Avoided Stack beginning of school."
4	10:08	 □ Large group instruction □ Small group work □ Independent work □ Unstructured time Specify: Collecting HW 	□Given instruction □Given correction □Alone (no attention/no activities) □With Peers □Engaged in preferred activity □Preferred activity removed □Transition: Change in activity Other/Notes:	Yells, "Not since I've been here"	Adult Attention Provided Peer Attention Provided Got Preferred Activity/Item Got Sensation Adult Attention Avoided Peer Attention Avoided Sensation Avoided Sensation Avoided Other/Notes: Teacher ignores

#	Time:	Activity/Task	Antecedent	Behavior	Outcome/Consequence
5	10:08	∐Large group instruction Small group work Independent work Unstructured time Specify: Collecting HW	Given instruction Given correction Alone (no attention/no activities) Bragaged in preferred activity Preferred activity removed Transition: Change in activity Other/Notes: Teacher ignored his comment	Yells, "You calling me a liar?"	Adult Attention Provided Peer Attention Provided Got Preferred Activity/Item Adult Attention Avoided Peer Attention Avoided Sensation Avoided Sensation Avoided <i>T::</i> "I'm not calling you a liar"
6		Large group instruction Small group work Independent work Unstructured time Specify:	Given instruction Given correction Alone (no attention/no activities) Bragaged in preferred activity Preferred activity removed Transition: Change in activity Other/Notes:	Yells, "You never told met" Gets out of his seat.	Adult Attention Provided Peer Attention Provided Got Preferred Activity/Item Got Sensation Adult Attention Avoided Peer Attention Avoided Sensation Avoided Other/Notes: Approaches student, says sit down
7		☐ Large group instruction ☐ Small group work ☐ Independent work ☐ Unstructured time Specify:	Given instruction Given correction Alone (no attention/no activities) With Peers Engaged in preferred activity Preferred activity removed Transition: Change in activity Other/Notes: Get out books & work with partner	Sayış, "I'm not working with any of you idioty!"	Adult Attention Provided Peer Attention Provided Got Preferred Activity/Item Got Sensation Adult Attention Avoided Peer Attention Avoided Sensation Avoided Other/Notes: Peers ignore & get to work
8		□Large group instruction Small group work □Independent work Unstructured time Specify: Others working with partners, Eddie tries to work alone	Given instruction Given correction Alone (no attention/no activities) Breaged in preferred activity Preferred activity removed Transition: Change in activity Other/Notes: Others working together, but he is working alone	Walks over to other students & looks at their work.	Adult Attention Provided Peer Attention Provided Got Preferred Activity/Item Got Sensation Adult Attention Avoided Sensation Avoided Sensation Avoided Other/Notes: Peer covery his work
9		□Large group instruction Small group work □Independent work □Unstructured time Specify:	☐ Given instruction ☐ Given correction ☐ Alone (no attention/no activities) ☐ With Peers ☐ Engaged in preferred activity ☐ Preferred activity removed ☐ Transition: Change in activity Other/Notes:	Says, "What's your problem.punk?"	Adult Attention Provided Adult Attention Provided Got Preferred Activity/Item Adult Attention Avoided Peer Attention Avoided Sensation Avoided Other/Notes: "Do it yourself

#	Time:	Activity/Task	Antecedent	Behavior	Outcome/Consequence
# 10	Time:	Activity/Task Large group instruction Small group work Undependent work Unstructured time Specify:	Antecedent Given instruction Given correction Alone (no attention/no activities) With Peers Engaged in preferred activity Preferred activity removed Transition: Change in activity Other/Notes: Working alone Peer says, "Do it yourself"	Behavior Yells at teacher, "You thínk you can make me do thís work?	Outcome/Consequence
11		Large group instruction Small group work Independent work Unstructured time Specify:	Given instruction Given correction Alone (no attention/no activities) With Peers Engaged in preferred activity Preferred activity removed Transition: Change in activity Other/Notes:	Yells at teacher, "What are you looking at?"	Adult Attention Provided Peer Attention Provided Got Preferred Activity/Item Got Sensation Adult Attention Avoided Peer Attention Avoided Task/Activity Avoided Sensation Avoided Other/Notes: ????
	nmary cement	During: Large Group or Small Group Instruction	When: Given instruction/correction from teacher	Student will: Talk out and yell at teacher.	Because: Teacher responds or looks at him Therefore the function is to access escape (circle one): Adult Attention from the Teacher
Nz	ot real sure	How likely is it that this Sun	nmary of Behavior accurately expla	ains the identified behavior	occurring? 100% Sure/No Doubt
110	n icai suie	_	_	\frown	
	1	2	3 4	5	6



Activity 3

Practice observation for Tracy

1. Record TRACY's behavior from the video using the ABC recording form you used earlier (go back to pgs. 3.5 & 3.6)

2. Summarize the data from your observation.

3. Rate how likely it is that this Summary accurately explains the identified behavior occurring (1.6).

Completed Example of ABC Recording Form

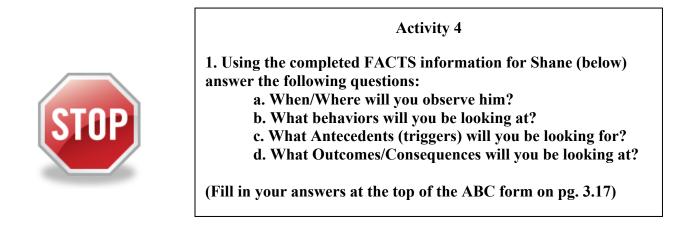
Observer: ____Your Name_____

Student: __Tracy____

Setting (e.g., class #, gym, playground): _____Lunch Room_____

#	Time:	Activity/Task	Antecedent	Behavior	Outcome/Consequence
		Eating Lunch	Specific peers present	Calls Names &	"Popular" peers laugh
		C	(popular & un-popular)	Threatens Peers	Function= Gains attention
					from popular peers
1	12:05	Large group instruction Small group work Independent work Unstructured time Specify: Sitting at Lunch Table . Eating Lunch	Given instruction Given correction Alone (no attention/no activities) With Peers Engaged in preferred activity Preferred activity removed Transition: Change in activity Other/Notes: "Un-popular" girl joins table	Calls another student a Cow	Adult Attention Provided Adult Attention Provided Got Preferred Activity/Item Got Sensation Adult Attention Avoided Peer Attention Avoided Task/Activity Avoided Sensation Avoided Other/Notes: "Popular" Peers look at her
		**Tried to talk to peers by sharing food, etc 3 times	uure		"Un-popular" Peer looks at her
2	12:06	Large group instruction Small group work Independent work Unstructured time Specify:	Given instruction Given correction Alone (no attention/no activities) With Peers Engaged in preferred activity Preferred activity removed Transition: Change in activity Other/Notes: Peers eating lunch.	Says, "I thought cows ate grass."	Adult Attention Provided Peer Attention Provided Got Preferred Activity/Item Got Sensation Adult Attention Avoided Peer Attention Avoided Task/Activity Avoided Sensation Avoided Other/Notes: "Popalar" Peers Laugh.
3	12:07	Large group instruction Small group work Independent work Unstructured time Specify:	Given instruction Given correction Alone (no attention/no activities) With Peers Engaged in preferred activity Preferred activity removed Transition: Change in activity Other/Notes.	Says, "Don't you know it's rude to read at the table."	□ Adult Attention Provided □ Peer Attention Provided □ Got Preferred Activity/Item □ Got Sensation □ Adult Attention Avoided □ Peer Attention Avoided □ Task/Activity Avoided □ Sensation Avoided
4	12:08	Large group instruction Small group work Independent work Unstructured time Specify:	Given instruction Given correction Alone (no attention/no activities) With Peers Engaged in preferred activity Preferred activity removed Transition: Change in activity Other/Notes:	Throws bag at the "unpopular" girl.	"Unpopular" Peer makes a face at her. Adult Attention Provided Got Preferred Activity/Item Got Sensation Adult Attention Avoided Peer Attention Avoided Task/Activity Avoided Sensation Avoided Other/Notes: "Popular" Peers laugh "Un-popular Peer calls her a name:

#	Time:	Activity/Task	Antecedent	Behavior	Outcome/Consequence
5	12:09	Large group instruction Small group work Independent work Unstructured time Specify:	Given instruction Given correction Alone (no attention/no activities) With Peers Engaged in preferred activity Preferred activity removed Transition: Change in activity Other/Notes: Un-popular Peer calls her a name.	Throws food at girl	Adult Attention Provided Got Preferred Activity/Item Got Sensation Adult Attention Avoided Peer Attention Avoided Deer Attention Avoided Sensation Avoided Other/Notes:
6	12:10	Large group instruction Small group work Independent work Unstructured time Specify:	Given instruction Given correction Alone (no attention/no activities) With Peers Engaged in preferred activity Preferred activity removed Transition: Change in activity Other/Notes: Teacher tells her "enough" and asks her to go to office.	Says, "I'm being punished for eruelty to animals:"	Adult Attention Provided Adult Attention Provided Got Preferred Activity/Item Got Sensation Adult Attention Avoided Peer Attention Avoided Sensation Avoided Sensation Avoided Sensation Avoided Peer y Laugh
	ummary tatement	During: Síttíng at Lunch Table	When: "Un-popular" girl joins table	Student will: Teases peers, Throws food at peers	Because: Other peers laugh Therefore the function is to access/escape (circle one): Peer Attention
	Not real sure	How likely is it that th	is Summary of Behavior accurately e	explains the identified behavior	or occurring? 100% Sure/No Doubt
	inot leaf sule				100% Sule/Ino Doubt
	1	2	3 4	5	6



Identify the Target Routine: Select ONE of the prioritized routines from FACTS-Part A for assessment.

Routine/Activities/Context	Problem Behavior(s) – make description observable
Math & Science	Doodles & makes rude remarks to the teacher

SUMMARY OF BEHAVIOR

Fill in boxes below using top ranked responses and follow-up responses from corresponding categories above.ANTECEDENT(s) / TriggersProblem Behavior(s)CONSEQUENCE(s)/ FunctionAsked questions by theDoodles and makes

Asked question, teacher <u>SETTING EVENTS</u> Unknown			and makes rarks to the	Ανοί	ds adult attention			
How likely is it that	How likely is it that this Summary of Behavior accurately explains the identified behavior occurring?							
Not real sure					100% Sure/No Doubt			
1	2	3	4	5	6			

Guidelines for Observations

- You want to be convinced there is a pattern of student behavior.
- If you have observed at least 5 instances that verify the FACTS summary you can feel strongly that the FACTS summary is correct.
 - Or 3 to 1 ratio of verifying vs non-verifying observations
- Once you are convinced that your observations represent the behavioral pattern you can summarize the data.
- If data from observations do not match FACTS behavior summary or you are not convinced...

-Do another ABC observation

- -Interview other staff that interact with student during target routine
- -Interview the student

ABC Recording Form

Observer: _____Your Name_____

Student: _____Shane_____

Setting (e.g., class #, gym, playground): _____ Date: _____

#	Time:	Activity/Task	Antecedent	Behavior	Outcome/Consequence
1		☐Large group instruction ☐Small group work ☐ Independent work ☐Unstructured time Specify:	Given instruction Given correction Alone (no attention/no activities) With Peers Engaged in preferred activity Preferred activity removed Transition: Change in activity Other/Notes:		Adult Attention Provided Peer Attention Provided Got Preferred Activity/Item Got Sensation Adult Attention Avoided Peer Attention Avoided Task/Activity Avoided Sensation Avoided Other/Notes:
2		Large group instruction Small group work Independent work Unstructured time Specify:	Given instruction Given correction Alone (no attention/no activities) With Peers Engaged in preferred activity Preferred activity removed Transition: Change in activity Other/Notes:		Adult Attention Provided Peer Attention Provided Got Preferred Activity/Item Got Sensation
3		□Large group instruction □Small group work □ Independent work □Unstructured time Specify:	Given instruction Given correction Alone (no attention/no activities) With Peers Engaged in preferred activity Preferred activity removed Transition: Change in activity Other/Notes:		Adult Attention Provided Peer Attention Provided Got Preferred Activity/Item Got Sensation Adult Attention Avoided Peer Attention Avoided Task/Activity Avoided Sensation Avoided Other/Notes:
4		□Large group instruction □Small group work □Independent work □Unstructured time Specify:	Given instruction Given correction Alone (no attention/no activities) With Peers Engaged in preferred activity Preferred activity removed Transition: Change in activity Other/Notes:		Adult Attention Provided □ Peer Attention Provided □ Got Preferred Activity/Item □ Got Sensation □ Adult Attention Avoided □ Peer Attention Avoided □ Task/Activity Avoided □ Sensation Avoided

#	Time:	Activity/Task	Antecedent	Behavior	Outcome/Consequence	
5		□Large group instruction □Small group work □ Independent work □Unstructured time Specify:	Given instruction Given correction Alone (no attention/no activities) With Peers Engaged in preferred activity Preferred activity removed Transition: Change in activity Other/Notes:		Adult Attention Provided Peer Attention Provided Got Preferred Activity/Item Got Sensation	
6		Large group instruction Small group work Independent work Unstructured time Specify:	Given instruction Given correction Alone (no attention/no activities) With Peers Engaged in preferred activity Preferred activity removed Transition: Change in activity Other/Notes:		Adult Attention Provided Peer Attention Provided Got Preferred Activity/Item Got Sensation	
St B	ummary tatement based on ervation(s)	During:	When:	Student will:	Because: Therefore the function is to access/escape (circle one):	
	How likely is it that this Summary of Behavior accurately explains the identified behavior occurring? Not real sure					
1	tor real sure					
	1	2	3 4	5	6	



Activity 5

Practice observation for Shane

1. Record SHANE's behavior from the video using the ABC recording form above (pgs. 3.17 & 3.18)

2. Summarize the data from your observation.

3. Rate how likely it is that this Summary accurately explains the identified behavior occurring (1.6).

Example of Shane's ABC Recording Form

ABC Recording Form

Observer: ____Your Name_____

Student: _____Shane_____

Setting (e.g., class #, gym, playground): _____Math Class_____

#	Time:	Activity/Task	Antecedent	Behavior	Outcome/Consequence
		Small group work	Asked to participate in lesson	Work not done— doodling, talks back	Avoid Adult Attention & Task
1		Large group instruction Small group work Independent work Unstructured time Specify:	Given instruction Given correction Alone (no attention/no activities) With Peers Engaged in preferred activity Preferred activity removed Transition: Change in activity Other/Notes: "Please take out your math book"	Slams book on desk and keeps doodling.	Adult Attention Provided Peer Attention Provided Got Preferred Activity/Item Got Sensation Adult Attention Avoided Peer Attention Avoided Sensation Avoided Other/Notes: "Work that problem for me"
2		☐Large group instruction ☐Small group work ☐ Independent work ☐Unstructured time Specify:	⊠Given instruction □Given correction □Alone (no attention/no activities) □With Peers ⊠Engaged in preferred activity □Preferred activity removed □Transition: Change in activity Other/Notes:	Looks at teacher 5 keeps doodlang.	Adult Attention Provided Peer Attention Provided Got Preferred Activity/Item Got Sensation
3		Large group instruction Small group work Independent work Unstructured time Specify:	Given instruction Given correction Alone (no attention/no activities) With Peers Engaged in preferred activity Preferred activity removed Transition: Change in activity Other/Notes: Teacher asks him to do problem #2	Tells teacher, "I don't know what page we're on."	Adult Attention Provided Peer Attention Provided Got Preferred Activity/Item Got Sensation Adult Attention Avoided Peer Attention Avoided Sensation Avoided Other/Notes: Sent to back of the room.
4		☐Large group instruction ☐Small group work ☐ Independent work ☐Unstructured time Specify:	Given instruction Given correction Alone (no attention/no activities) With Peers Engaged in preferred activity Preferred activity removed Transition: Change in activity Other/Notes: Teacher asks if a problem was correct	Puts head down & doodles	Adult Attention Provided Peer Attention Provided Got Preferred Activity/Item Adult Attention Avoided Peer Attention Avoided Sensation Avoided Other/Notes: Teacher keeps asking him to answer the question

# Time:	Activity/Task	Antecedent	Behavior	Outcome/Consequence
5	 ☐ Large group instruction ☐ Small group work ☐ Independent work ☐ Unstructured time Specify: 	⊠Given instruction ⊠Given correction □ Alone (no attention/no activities) □ With Peers □ Engaged in preferred activity ⊠ Preferred activity removed □ Transition: Change in activity Other/Notes: Teacher: "We're not going to go on until you answer me." Grabs pencil from Shane.	Stands up and tells teacher he won't play stupid game. Walks towards exit.	Adult Attention Provided Peer Attention Provided Got Preferred Activity/Item Adult Attention Avoided Peer Attention Avoided Sensation Avoided Sensation Avoided Graby student and tells him to have a seat.
6	Large group instruction Small group work Independent work Unstructured time Specify:	Given instruction Given correction Alone (no attention/no activities) With Peers Engaged in preferred activity Preferred activity removed Transition: Change in activity Other/Notes:	Keeps walking and exits the room.	Adult Attention Provided Peer Attention Provided Got Preferred Activity/Item Got Sensation Adult Attention Avoided Peer Attention Avoided Task/Activity Avoided Sensation Avoided Other/Notes:
Summary Statement based on observation	During:	When:	Student will:	Because: Therefore the function is to access/escape (circle one):
Not real sur		is Summary of Behavior accurately e	explains the identified behavior	or occurring? 100% Sure/No Doubt
110t Ical Su				
1	2	3 4	5	6
Modified by	S. Loman (2009) from R.	Van Norman (2008)		



Activity #6

Complete the Summary of Behavior Table provided below for TRACY.

Use the results from the FACTS (top of pg. 3.14) and the ABC Form (bottom of pg. 3.15) to make a Final Summary Statement using the Summary of Behavior Table below.

Summary of Behavior

Setting Event	Antecedent	Behavior	Outcome/Consequence		
Feacher/Staff Interview Summary					
		1	Γ		
ABC Recording Form Sum	nary				
		1			
Final Summary of Behavior		1	<u> </u>		
	When	Student will:	Descusar		
	When:	Student will:	Because:		
			Therefore the function is		
			to access/escape/avoid:		

Checks for Understanding for Module 3

Please detach and turn in these pages to the trainer at the end of the training session. Please write your name on them or use some other form of identification to receive feedback on your responses.

Name or Identification: _



Check #1

Before conducting an ABC observation, it is important to identify the WHAT (behavior) and When and Where you will be observing.

- a) Where do you get this information from?
- b) Where does this information go on the ABC Recording Form?



Check #2

When completing the ABC Recording Form during your observation, what do you record first (circle the correct answer below)?

- a) the event(s) that trigger the problem behavior
- b) the problem behavior
- c) what happens right after the behavior

Check #3

If data from observations do not match the behavior summary from the FACTS interview OR you are not convinced you understand the function of the student's behavior, what are some next steps you should take?





Key Points from Module 3

- ABC Observations are used to confirm the accuracy of the FACTS/ teacher interview
- Use the FACTS summary statement to guide when and where to conduct ABC observation
- Start by recording the behavior, then write what happened directly before (Antecedent) and after (Consequence) the behavior.
- Immediately after the observation check boxes that correspond with activities, antecedents, & consequences recorded
- Summarize results & compare with the FACTS summary statement



Tools Presented in Module 3

ABC Recording Form

Summary of Behavior Table

COMMENTS or QUESTIONS about MODULE 3



Module 4:

Critical Features of Function-Based Behavior Support



The fourth training module will provide a brief overview of the previous trainings and provide instruction and practice opportunities for participants to use a Competing Behavior Pathway to identify function-based behavior supports that:

1) Teach positive behaviors to replace problem behavior

2) Use strategies to prevent problem behavior & prompt positive behaviors

3) Reinforce replacement & desired behaviors

4) Effectively respond to problem behaviors by redirecting and minimizing their pay-off



Review: Morgan

Morgan is a 6th grade student who was referred by her teacher for being "disruptive" (refusing to do work, throws books/papers on floor, and says 'this is lame'). This problem occurs most frequently when Morgan is asked to write paragraphs to answer writing prompts in social studies. Morgan can verbally answer most questions successfully in large group discussions; however she struggles with spelling and sentence construction. After she engages in "disruptive" behavior the teacher ignores Morgan and lets her get out of the writing task, as she has sent her to the office in the past. Her behaviors are most likely to occur when she has recently received negative or corrective feedback about writing tasks.

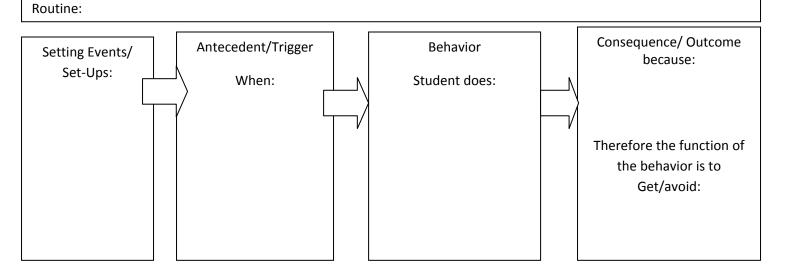
Complete the Hypothesis/Summary Statement to answer the following questions below:

For Morgan, what routine would you focus on for the FACTS and ABC observation?

What are the antecedents will you be observing for?

What outcomes will you be observing for?

What is the setting event?



Completed FBA=

An FBA is completed when you have completed a(n):

- 1. **FACTS interview** with the teacher (or other staff)
- 2. <u>ABC observation</u> to verify the information from the FACTS.
- 3. Summary of Behavior Table with a **Final Hypothesis/Summary of Behavior** that you are convinced is accurate.

Team Development of Behavior Support Plan

- A behavior support plan is developed based on a completed FBA summary (which you have learned to do!!)
- A team of people closely involved with the student come together to complete the competing behavior pathway
 - Teacher, parent, other staff, and behavior specialist

Steps in Behavior Support Planning

With a team made up of people closely involved with the student (e.g., teacher, parent):

- 1. Develop a Competing Behavior Pathway
- 2. Develop a Behavior Support Plan
- 3. Create an Implementation Plan
- 4. Outline an Evaluation Plan
- 5. Consistently Review and Follow-up on Plan

Pre-Test #1

Identifying Behavioral Interventions based on a Functional Behavioral Assessment

Student Morgan Grade 6th Date Today

#1 Read the ABC Summary of Behavior below and Complete the tasks below the dashed line.

Routine Social Studies		Complete the tasks below	
Antecedent/Trigger <u>Task too difficult</u> : When ask paragraphs, essays, answer in writing; student struggle spelling and sentence const (NOTE: student verbally and questions successfully in lar	swers most teacher	nmediately refuses to bodles, throws book vencil on floor, says dies is lame", makes comments to the	Consequence/Function <u>Scape Difficult Task</u> Escape Writing sentences & pelling; after initial prompts eacher quits asking student to write, if behavior escalates tudent is sent to hall or office
#2 Identify the Most App	opriate Replacement Be	havior based on the Function	on of Behavior above
#2 Identify the Most Appropriate Replacement Behavior based on the Function of Behavior above Replacement Behavior CHECK 1 Student eams desired computer time for each sentence written Ask to write on large lined paper Do writing & have a peer check spelling Ask to take a break from writing Complete the task thentake a 2 min. break 			
#3 Select the Intervention	is that Dest Match the Fur	<i>action of Behavior</i> in the Su	<u>mmary Statement above:</u>
<u>Manipulate Antecedent</u> to prevent problem & prompt replacement/desired behavior	<u>Teach Behavior</u> Explicitly Teach Replacement & Desired Behaviors		einforce replacement/desired inimize problem behavior Redirect & Minimize ior Problem Behavior
CHECK 1	CHECK 1	CHECK 2	
Give student more time to complete the writing task Move student's seat to the back of the room to reduce disruption Give student high- interest topics to write about (e.g. student really likes football) Have student dictate answers instead of writing Have student do writing task on large lined paper	Teach student to ask peer to check spelling Teach student to ask to for large lined paper to write on Teach student to ask teacher for a break Have student write what he did wrong & what he should do next time Teach student to ask for a different topic to write about	Let student choose topic write about after writing 5 sentences Student earns 1 minute computer time for each senter completed or when on task fo min. Student gets a break wh asking appropriately Student gets extra recess time for finishing writing task all week After writing 5 sentence student gets to complete writi assignment in special seat	intermediate Ignore student misbehavior to prevent escalation intermediate Give student a warning that he will be sent to office if he doesn't get writing intermediate Have student stay in during recess to finish work w/ teacher help intermediate After student gets disrespectful have him tell you the answers
		Remember to Check 2 Responses in each column	begins refusing tell student to ask for a break

Pre-Test #2

Identifying Behavioral Interventions based on a Functional Behavioral Assessment

Student Jordan Grade 4th Date Today

#1 Read the ABC Summary of Behavior below and Complete the tasks below the dashed line.

Routine Science	
-----------------	--

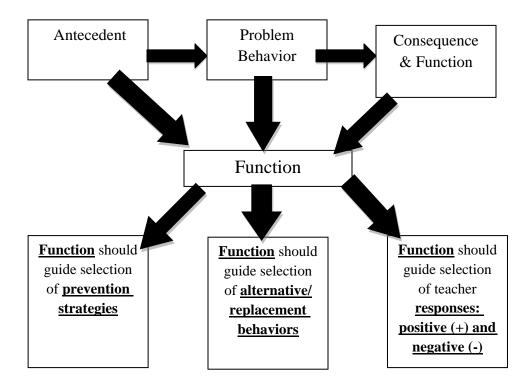
Antecedent/Trigger	Problem Behavior	<u>Consequence/Function</u>
<u>Independent work</u> -Asked to work	Off-task questions & remark that turn	<u>Gets adult attention</u>
independently for 10 min. or longer	into power struggles, frequently says	Teacher response, power
on science worksheet or read text	"you don't like me", blurts out	struggle; then teacher pulls
(NOTE: student reads at 5 th grade	responses, engages in disruptive	student aside to talk for a few
level & can accurately answer	behavior (e.g. penciltapping, asking	minutes, ensuring student she
questions on worksheet)	for new book, worksheet, pencil)	"likes him, but not his behavior"

#2 Identify the Most Appropriate Replacement Behavior based on the Function of Behavior above

#3 Select the Interventions that Best Match the Function of Behavior in the Summary Statement above:

Manipulate Antecedent to	Teach Behavior	Alter Consequences to rein	force replacement & desired
prevent problem & prompt	Explicitly Teach	behavior & redirect/minimize negative behavior	
replacement/desired behavior	Replacement & Desired	Reinforce	Redirect & Minimize
	Behaviors	Replacement/Desired Behavior	Problem Behavior
CHECK 1	CHECK 1	CHECK 2	<u>CHECK 2</u>
Move student's seat closer to the teacher	Teach student to finish worksheet, then ask	Teacher gives student frequent positive attention for	Peers earn "Wow Cards" for ignoring Jordan's
Teacher checks in with student on arrival and	teacher if she can talk with a peer	on-task respectful behavior	negative behavior
during independent work	Teach student to	Student earns 5 min. free time with peer for being	Teacher talks with student about "being
Have peers remind student to pay attention &	take a break Teach student to ask	on task in class Peers praise Jordan for	respectful" after she makes negative comments
raise hand	for an alternate assignment	on-task behavior	When student begins off-task behavior give brief
Warn student she will be sent to the office if she makes negative comments	Teach student to wait to ask teacher questions during breaks	Let student work with teacher if respectfully asks	visual prompt to ask teacher for help
Have all materials ready for student upon	Teach student to respectfully ask teacher for	Let student work with peer tutor if respectfully asks	Ignore student's negative comments to avoid
arrival to class	help	Remember to	power struggle When student makes
		Check 2 Responses in each column	negative comments send to talk to the counselor

The Function of Behavior Should Be at the Center of Strategies for: Prevention, Teaching, & Responding to Behavior



Essential Components of a Behavior Support Plan

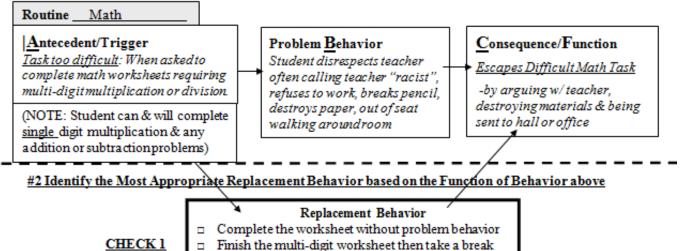
- <u>Replace problem behavior</u> by teaching a <u>socially acceptable, efficient</u> <u>behavior that allows student to obtain the pay-off/function</u>
 - An appropriate Replacement Behavior:
 - Serves the same function as the problem behavior
 - Is easier to do & more efficient than the problem behavior
 - Is socially acceptable
- <u>Prevent problem behaviors</u> by <u>directly addressing triggers</u> & <u>prompting</u> <u>replacement behaviors</u> based on the function of behavior
 - Prevention Interventions should:
 - Directly address the identified antecedent/trigger
 - Directly address the function of the problem behavior
 - Remind the student to use the replacement behavior
- <u>Reinforce replacement & desired behaviors</u> based on function/pay off for the student
 - Immediately reinforce the use of replacement behaviors
 - Reinforce desired behaviors by:
 - Using reasonable goals & expectations
 - Using a reasonable timeframe for achieving goals
 - Ensure that the reinforce is valued (matches function)
- Redirect problem behaviors by quickly & effectively redirecting student to replacement behavior
 - At the earliest sign of problem behavior:
 - Redirect or prompt student to the replacement behavior
- Minimize Reinforcement by ensuring that problem behaviors do NOT pay off for the student (i.e. does not result in the function of behavior)
 - When problem behaviors occur, identify a response that does not result in the desired pay-off for the student.

Post-Test #1

Identifying Behavioral Interventions based on a Functional Behavioral Assessment

Student Dexter Grade 5th Date Today

#1 Read the ABC Summary of Behavior below and Complete the tasks below the dashed line.



- □ Ask teacher for a break from work
- Ask a peer to check his work after each problem.
- □ Student eams extra recess for completing worksheet

#3 Select the Interventions that Best Match the Function of Behavior in the Summary Statement above:

Manipulate Antecedent to	Teach Behavior		einforce replacement /desired
prevent problem & prompt	Explicitly Teach Replacement	behavior & redirect/minimize negative behavior	
replacement/desired behavior	& Desired Behaviors	Reinforce	Redirect & Minimize
		Replacement/Desired	Problem Behavior
		Behavior	
CHECK 1	CHECK 1	CHECK 2	CHECK 2
Move student's seat closer to the teacher's desk Have student join a	Teach student to ask a peer to check his work after completing 3 problems	Student earns a "Skip 5 problems" card if on-task for 10 min. or completing 5 problems	Have student write an apology immediately for calling teacher "racist"
counseling group Have student complete 3 multi-digit multiplication problems then check with peer Give student worksheets with more single digit & few multi-digit mult/div problems	Teach student to ask teacher for a break from work Have student write what they did wrong & what they should do next time Teach student to complete the multi-digit multiplication	Student earns 5 min in skatepark after finishing multi-digit multiplication worksheet Student gets to do multiplication on computer if on task for 5	Have student stay in during recess to finish worksheet w/ teacher help When student is disrespectful give him an easier assignment Prompt student to
Use a computer game to have student practice multi- digit multiplication	Teach empathy; have student write how it feels when he's called racist or called names	min. Student gets to take a break when asking appropriately Student gets extra recess time for finishing worksheets all week	ask for a break when problem behavior begins Warn the student to get to work or he will be sent to Time-out Remember to
			Check 2 Responses

Post-Test #2

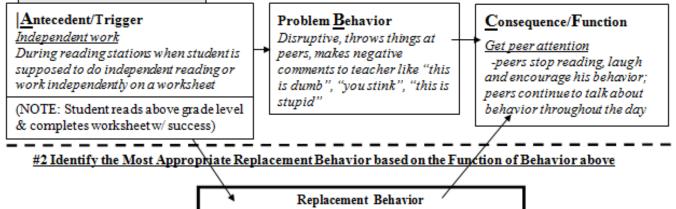
Identifying Behavioral Interventions based on a Functional Behavioral Assessment

Student Quinn Grade 3rd

Grade 3rd Date Today

#1 Read the ABC Summary of Behavior below and Complete the tasks below the dashed line.

Routine Reading



- Ask to read or work with a peer
- - Earn extra recess w/ peer for finishing work quietly
 - Read quietly and finish worksheet independently
 - Ask to talk to the teacher

#3 Select the Interventions that Best Match the Function of Behavior in the Summary Statement above:

Manipulate Antecedent to prevent problem & prompt	<u>Teach Behavior</u> Explicitly Teach	& redirect/minimize	
replacement/desired behavior	Replacement & Desired	Reinforce	Redirect & Minimize
	Behaviors	Replacement/Desired Behavior	Problem Behavior
CHECK 1	CHECK 1	CHECK 2	CHECK 2
Give student worksheet with fewer problems & easier (2 nd grade) reading passages Move student's seat closer to the teacher Modify reading assignments & independent work to work with a peer Remind the student of school rules and not to say	Teach student to finish worksheet, then read independently Teach student to ask teacher for a break Teach student to ask for an alternate assignment Teach student to ask to work with a peer Teach student to respectfully ask teacher for	Student gets to play game with teacher for completing work w/ no negative comments in reading Student earns 5 min. of free time with peer for being on task with no negative comments in reading Send a note home to the student's parents when Quinn works hard in class	Peers earn "Wow Cards" for ignoring Quinn's negative comments Have peers tell Quinn to "be respectful" when he makes negative comments When student gets upset provide an alternate assignment or reading passage When student starts w/
disrespectful comments Have the student wear	help	Let student work with peer if respectfully asks	problem behavior direct the student to ask to work w/ peer
headphones to reduce		Let student work with	Have student write
distractions		teacher if respectfully asks	what he did wrong & what he should do next time
L		Remember to Check 2 Responses	anound do next time

Function of	Antecedent Strategies	Behavior Teaching Strategies	Consequence Strategies
Behavior	Prevent Problem Behavior & Support Desired Behavior Make Problem Behaviors <u>Irrelevant</u>	Teach replacement & desired behavior that gets results more quickly or easily to make the problem behavior <u>Inefficient</u> .	Change consequences that have supported rather than eliminated the problem behavior. Do NOT allow the negative behavior to pay off for the student, put the negative behavior on <u>extinction</u> Reward appropriate behavior to make the problem behavior <u>Ineffective.</u>
Attention Seeking	 Prevention (give attention early for positive behaviors) Check-in – provide adult attention immediately upon student arrival Give student leadership responsibility or a class 'job' that requires the student to interact w/ staff Place student in desk where they are easily accessible for frequent staff attention Give student frequent intermittent attention for positive or neutral behavior 	Teach student more appropriate ways to ask for adult attention <u>Identify and teach specific examples of</u> <u>ways to ask for attention</u> -Raise hand and wait patiently for teacher to call on you_ -likely need to differentiate (large group, small group, work time, etc.)	Respond quickly if student asks appropriate for adult attention Give the student frequent adult attention for positive behavior Student earns 'lunch w/ teacher' when student earns points for paying attn in class & asking appropriately for attention Eliminate/minimize the amount of attention provided to a student for engaging in problem behavior Limit verbal interaction – create a signal to prompt the student to stop the problem behavior
	Pre-correct - Frequently & deliberately remind student to raise their hand and wait patiently if they want your attention		Avoid power struggles

Possible ABC Strategies by Function *Strategies should be individualized for each student

Possible ABC Strategies by Function

*Strategies should be individualized for each student

Function of Behavior	Antecedent Strategies	Behavior Teaching Strategies	Consequence Strategies
Avoid Task	Prevention (modify task or provide support)	Teach student more appropriate ways to ask for help from teacher or peers	Respond quickly if student asks for help or for a break
	Modify assignments to meet student instructional/skill level (adjust timelines, provide graphic organizers,	Provide additional instruction on skill deficits	Reward students for on task, trying hard, work completion & for
	break in to smaller chunks, etc.)	Identify and teach specific examples of ways to ask for help	asking for a break or help appropriately
	Assign student to work with a peer Provide additional instruction/support	-Raise hand and wait patiently for teacher to call on you	Eliminate/minimize the amount of missed instructional time or work provided to a student for engaging
	Provide visual prompt to cue steps for completing tasks student struggles with	-teach student to use a break card -likely need to differentiate (large	in problem behavior However, need to make sure
	Provide additional support focused on instructional skills (Homework Club,	group, small group, work time, etc.)	student is capable of doing work or provide support/instruction so
	study hall, etc.) Pre-Teaching content	Provide academic instruction/support to address student skill deficits	student can complete the work
	Pre-Correct - Frequently & deliberately	-More focused instruction in class	
	remind student to ask for help	- Additional instructional group	
		- Special Education support for academic deficit	
		- additional support and practice at home	
		-additional assessment to identify specific skill deficits	

Task



1. Complete the Competing Behavior Pathway & Identify function-based interventions for whom student you conducted the FBA

2. Bring 2 Copies to the Next Training Session

Key Points from Module #4



Essential Components of a Behavior Support Plan

- **Replace** problem behavior by teaching a socially acceptable, efficient behavior that allows student to obtain the pay-off/function
- **Prevent** problem behaviors by **directly addressing triggers & prompting replacement behaviors** based on the function of behavior
- **Reinforce replacement & desired behaviors** based on function/pay off for the student
- **Redirect** problem behaviors by quickly & effectively redirecting student to replacement behavior
- **Minimize Reinforcement** by ensuring that problem behaviors do NOT pay off for the student (i.e. does not result in the function of behavior)



UTools presented in Module 4

Behavior Support Plan: Competing Behavior Pathway & Strategies



COMMENTS or QUESTIONS about MODULE 4

Module 5: Selecting Function-based Behavior Support Strategies



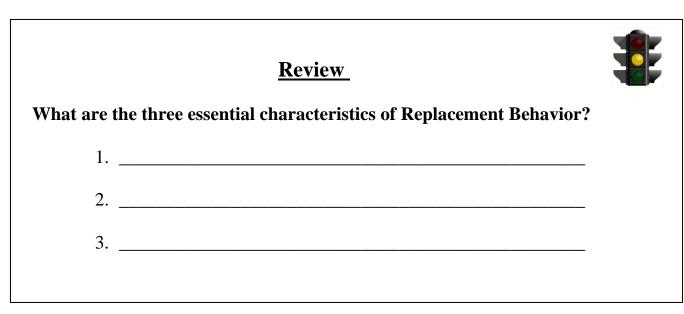
By the end of this training session you will be able to:
1. Explain the difference between the Replacement/Alternative and Desired behaviors.
2. Describe the different types of behavior support strategies/interventions that must be included in every BSP.
3. Discriminate b/w function-based and non-function-based teaching and antecedent strategies.
4. Identify function-based strategies for rewarding replacement/desired AND minimizing rewards for problem behavior.
5. Label missing and incorrect components of sample BSPs.

Critical Components of Behavior Support Plans

• <u>#1</u>: Competing Behavior Pathway

#2: <u>Function-Based PREVENTION, TEACHING and</u> <u>CONSEQUENCE Strategies</u>

- <u>#3</u>: Implementation Plan
- <u>#4</u>: Evaluation Plan





Activity #1

• Using the following scenario, identify an appropriate replacement behavior to teach Sally.

When Sally is asked to join a reading group, she makes negative selfstatements and writes profane language on her assignments. FBA data indicate that this problem behavior is maintained by avoiding having to work with peers.

Replacement Behavior: _____

The team uses the **FUNCTION** of the problem behavior to identify potential:

Setting Event	Antecedent	<u>Teaching</u>	Consequence
Strategies	Strategies	<u>Strategies</u>	Strategies
Neutralize/ eliminate setting events	Modify or remove triggers to prevent problem behavior Prompt replacement and/or desired behavior	Teach replacement that is more efficient Teach desired skills	Add effective reinforcers for replacement and desired behavior Minimize reinforcement ("pay- off") for problem behavior

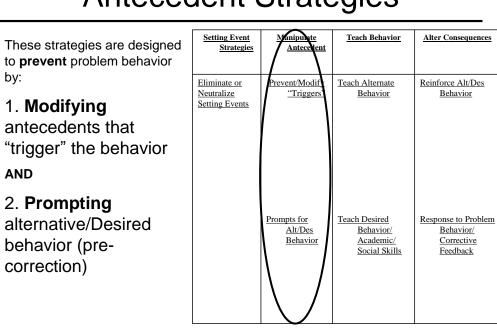
Prevention Strategies Setting Events & Antecedents

Setting Event Strategies

These strategies are designed to:	<u>Setting Event</u> <u>Stratesies</u>	<u>Manipulate</u> <u>Antecedent</u>	<u>Teach Behavior</u>	Alter Consequences
- <u>Eliminate</u> identified setting events	<u>Eliminate or</u> <u>Neutralize</u> <u>Setting Events</u>	Prevent/Modify "Triggers"	<u>Teach Alternate</u> <u>Behavior</u>	Reinforce Alt/Des Behavior
Or				
-Build in a <u>neutralizing routine</u> to defuse the effects of a setting event		Prompt Alt/Des Behavior	Teach Desired Behavior/ Academic/ Social Skills	Response to Problem Behavior/ Corrective Feedback

Neutralizing Routines:

- Diminish the effects of setting events that have already occurred
- Act as "separating events" that occur between the setting event and the triggering antecedent



Antecedent Strategies

The BEST antecedent MODIFICATIONS <u>directly</u> address: #1. The identified **ANTECEDENT** #2. The **FUNCTION** of the problem behavior

- So... when identifying preventive antecedent strategies:
 - (A.) Examine the Antecedent & Function of the Problem Behavior
 - (B.) Change the antecedent so student will no longer need to use problem behavior (make the problem behavior irrelevant)

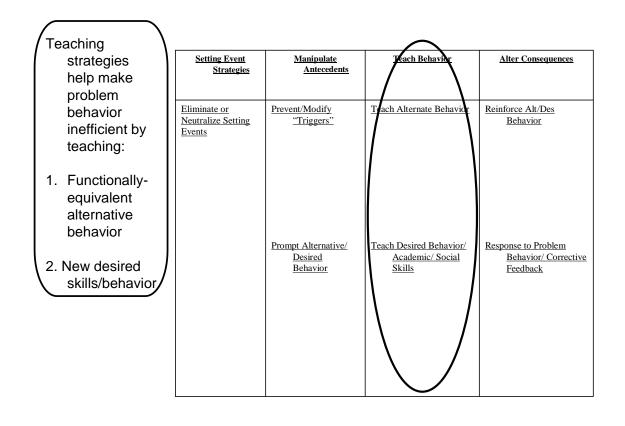
ACTIVITY #2



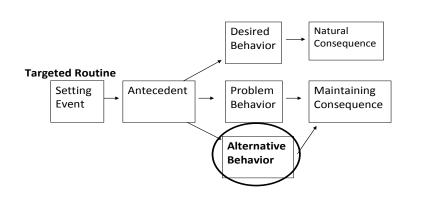
When asked to read independently at his seat, Ronnie makes inappropriate noises and makes faces at peers. Based on the data collected, the team agreed that the function of Ronnie's behavior is to <u>obtain peer attention</u>.

• For this example, please describe an appropriate antecedent modification and explain how it addresses both the triggering antecedent and the function of the problem behavior?

Teaching Strategies: Replacement & Desired Behaviors



Always <u>Start</u> with the <u>Alternative</u> Behavior



Teaching Replacement Behavior

Never assume that the student already "knows" how and when to use the replacement behavior.

- 1. Develop an observable definition of the behavior
 - Identify and teach examples & non-examples of **HOW** and **WHEN** to use the replacement behavior
- 2. Model/ Lead/ Test
- 3. Provide **MULTIPLE** opportunities to **Review & Practice** throughout the day

Teaching Desired Behavior

Common skill deficits that can lead to problem behavior:

- Academic deficits (often related to avoiding difficult tasks)
- Social Skills deficits (often related to attention seeking)
- Organizational skills deficits

Consider need for:

- Additional assessment to identify specific skill deficits
- More focused instruction in class
- Appropriate instructional grouping
- Additional support and practice at home
- Special Education support for academic skill deficits

These strategies help make problem behavior ineffective by:	<u>Setting Event</u> <u>Strategies</u>	<u>Manipulate</u> <u>Antecedent</u> Prevent problem & prompt alternate/desired behavior	<u>Teach Behavior</u> Explicitly Teach Alternative & Desired Behaviors	Alter Consequences Reinforce alternate d desired behavior & extinguish negative behavior
1. Reinforcing appropriate behaviors (Alternative/ Desired)	Eliminate or Neutralize Setting Events	<u>Modify/Prevent</u> <u>"Triggers"</u>	<u>Teach Alternate</u> <u>Behavior</u>	<u>Reinforce Alt/Des</u> <u>Behavior</u>
 AND 2. Minimizing reinforcement for problem behavior (Redirection/ Extinction) 		Prompt Alt/Desired Behavior	<u>Teach Desired Behavior/</u> <u>Academic/ Social</u> <u>Skills</u>	Response to Problem Behavior Redirection

Reinforcing Replacement Behavior

It is extremely important that the replacement behavior is reinforced:

- Immediately
- <u>Consistently</u>

and...

Results in the <u>SAME type of reinforcement</u> as the problem behavior

<u>Reinforcing Desired Behavior</u>

Start Small and Build on Success

- The goal is to ultimately have the student **move from** the **replacement** behavior to the **desired** behavior.
- Start with reinforcing **"reasonable" approximations** of the desired behavior
 - Reasonable expectations
 - » What is the student currently doing?
 - » How does this compare to what we want?
 - Timeframe for delivering reinforcer
 - » Rewards have to be delivered often enough to strengthen and maintain behavior



ACTIVITY #3

During independent reading time in language arts, Audrey **makes noises, talks out, and walks around the room**. The FBA has shown that this behavior is <u>maintained by adult attention</u>.

• Using the following example, please describe how you would maximize rewards for both the Replacement and *a reasonable approximation of* the Desired behaviors.

Responding to Problem Behavior

Responses to Problem Behavior should focus on two things:

- **#1.** Redirecting to the <u>Replacement</u> Behavior
- **#2.** Extinction of the Problem Behavior

Redirection:

• At the earliest signs of problem behavior, quickly redirect to the replacement behavior

Extinction:

• Do **NOT** allow the problem behavior to "work" or "pay off" for the student.



ACTIVITY #4

During independent seatwork, Ronnie makes **inappropriate noises and makes faces at peers**. The function of Ronnie's behavior is to <u>obtain peer</u> <u>attention</u>.

• Using the above example, please describe how you would minimize rewards for inappropriate behavior (include an example of redirection and a specific strategy for minimizing rewards for problem behavior).



Key Points from Module 5

- All BSPs begin with a complete and accurate FBA Summary Statement.
- Replacement behaviors should be: functionally equivalent, easy to do, and socially appropriate.
- All BSPs must contain Preventive, Teaching and Consequence strategies.
- Consequences must address both rewarding appropriate behavior AND <u>minimizing the payoff for problem behavior</u>.



Tools presented in Module 5

Behavior Support Plan: Competing Behavior Pathway & Strategies

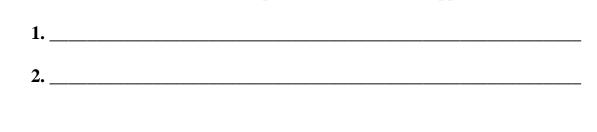


Please turn in these pages to the trainer at the end of the session. Please write your name on them (or use some other form of identification) to receive feedback on your responses.

Name or Identification:

Check #1

What are the first two critical components of Behavior Support Plans?



Check #2

What are the three types of intervention strategies that should be included as part of any behavior support plan?

1	 	 	
2	 	 	
3	 	 	

Check #3

Use the information shown in the Competing Behavior Pathways below to determine if the teams have identified appropriate function-based strategies for:

a) Preventing problem behavior

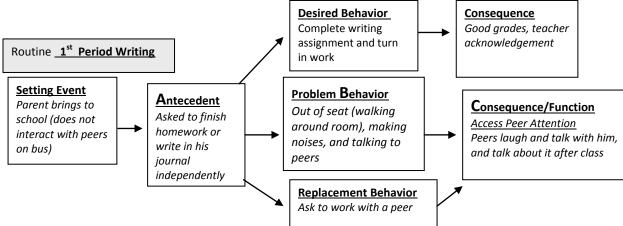
b) Teaching replacement and desired behavior

c) Rewarding appropriate behavior

d) Responding to inappropriate behavior

If not, please circle/explain what is missing/wrong, and propose an appropriate strategy.

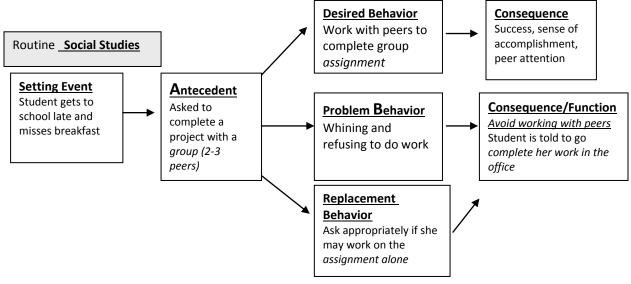
Example A.



Setting Events	<u>Manipulate</u>	Teach Behavior	Alter Consequences
	Antecedent		
			<u>Rewards</u>
Arrange time for	Remind student before	Teach student to	Student can work with
positive adult	independent-work time	appropriately ask to	peer when asks
attention before	that he may choose to	work with a peer	appropriately
writing on days when	work quietly with a peer	-	
student is brought by	1 7 1		Student can earn 5
parent			minutes of free time with
F ··· ···	Allow student to sit with	Explicitly teach what	a peer, if stays on task for
	preferred peer in 1st	"on-task" behavior looks	
	period writing	like (and does not look	consecutive days
	period writing	like) in writing class	
		tike) in writing cluss	
			Response to Problem
			When student starts to get
			out of seat/engage in
			problem behavior, remind
			him to ask appropriately
			to work with a peer
			to work with a peer

Is there anything incorrect or missing? _

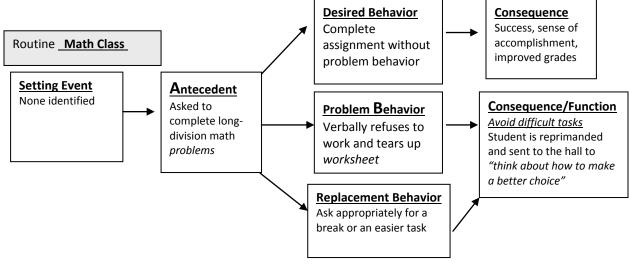
Example B.



Setting Events	<u>Manipulate</u> Antecedent	<u>Teach Behavior</u>	Alter Consequences
Arrange for more opportunities to interact with peers on days when student has not had breakfast	Antecedent When passing out assignments provide student with a choice of working with a group or completing the assignment alone Place a "reminder" card on student's desk stating that she may ask to work alone at any point during the	Provide social skills training focused on how to work cooperatively with peers 3 x per week	Rewards Student will be allowed to work alone when asks appropriately Response to Problem At first sign of problem behavior, student will be told to go to resource room to complete work on her own Student is told that she
	group task		may work alone after she either a) asks appropriately, or b) completes one part of the task with peers

Is there anything incorrect or missing?

Example C.



Setting Events	<u>Manipulate</u> <u>Antecedent</u>	Teach Behavior	Alter Consequences
(None identified)	- Put visual reminder on	'break' or for an easier task and when (appropriate times) to do so - Provide additional small- group instruction multiplication and division	 For every 5 difficult math problems that Jim completes, he will be allowed to skip 5 problems When Jim first begins to get upset, ask him to go to the hall If Jim continues to engage in problem behavior, he will complete his assignment with teacher during "free choice time"

Is there anything incorrect or missing? _



Task

Over the next week...

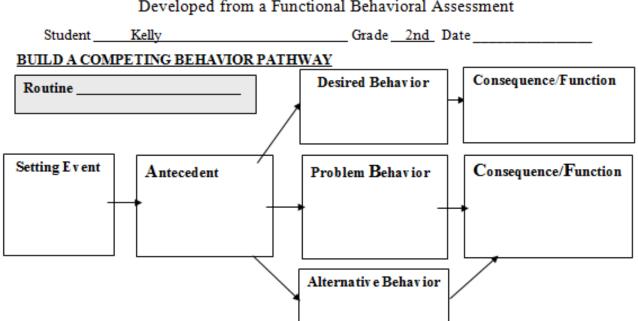
Using the FBA Summary Statement below and the form provided on page 5.18 to:

a) Complete the Competing Behavior Pathway

b) Select function-based Prevention, Teaching and Consequence strategies.

Kelly's Summary Statement

During Math and Writing when asked to complete desk work independently, Kelly often talks-out, makes noises, makes faces at peers, and gets out of his seat and walks around the room without permission. As a result of this behavior peers laugh and talk with Kelly, or tell him to "go away" or "leave me alone". This behavior is most likely to happen on days when Kelly has had an altercation with a peer and/or been reprimanded on the bus on the way to school. Based on the information gathered through the FBA, Kelly's team determined that the most likely function of his problem behavior is to obtain peer attention.



Setting Event Strategies	Antecedent Strategies	Teaching Strategies	Consequence Strategies
Eliminate/Neutralize Setting Events	Eliminate/ Modify Antecedents	<u>Teach Altemate Behavior</u>	Reinforce Alt/Des Behavior
	Prompt Alt/Des Behavior	<u>Teach Desired Behavior/ Skills</u>	<u>Respond to Problem Behavior/ Redirect</u> <u>Extinguish</u>

Behavior Support Plan

Developed from a Functional Behavioral Assessment



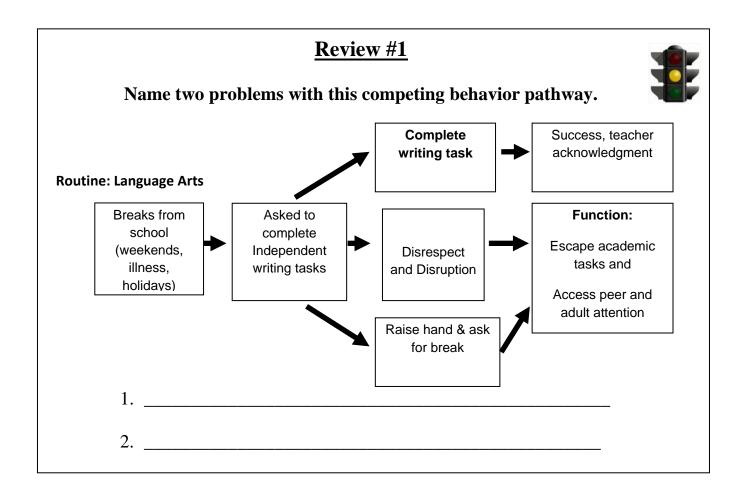
COMMENTS or QUESTIONS about MODULE 5

Module 6: Implementation and Evaluation Planning



By the end of this training session you will be able to:

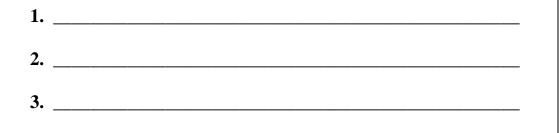
- 1. Explain the meaning and importance of "Contextual Fit"
- 2. Describe the essential components of implementation plans
- **3.** Define the necessary components of evaluation plans and provide examples of appropriate short- and long-term goals
- 4. Describe data collection procedures that would be used to track implementation fidelity and student progress when provided with a sample BSP

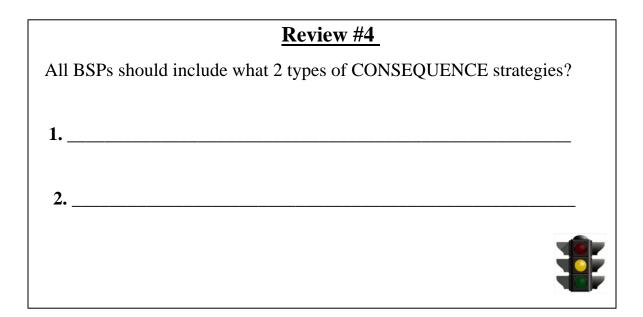


<u>Review #2</u>	
What are the three essential characteristics of replacement behaviors?	
1	
2	
3	

Review #3

What are the 3 types of intervention strategies that must be included as part of the BSP?



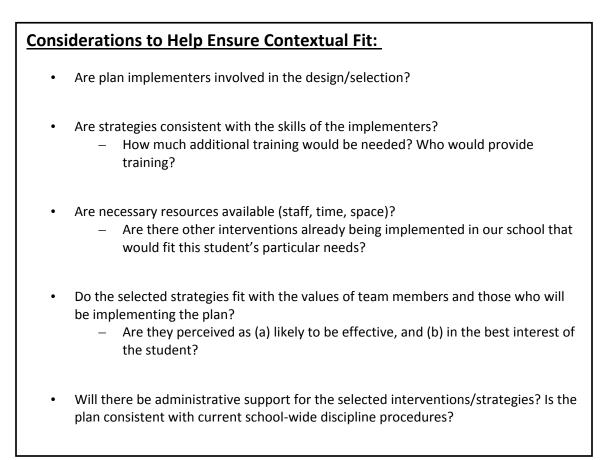


Contextual Fit

Contextual fit refers to the extent to which support strategies "fit" with:

- The skills and values of the implementers
- The available resources
- Administrative structure/support

**Strategies with good "fit" are <u>more likely to be implemented</u> accurately and consistently



Implementation and Evaluation Planning

Critical Components of Behavior Support Plans

- <u>#1</u>: Competing Behavior Pathway
- <u>#2</u>: Function-Based Prevention, Teaching, and Consequence Strategies
- <u>#3</u>: <u>Implementation Plan</u>
- <u>#4</u>: <u>Develop Evaluation Plan</u>

Implementation Planning: WHO will do WHAT, by WHEN?

Consider:

- What specific activities will be involved?
 - Developing materials (ex. reinforcement system)
 - Designing and teaching curriculum
 - Data collection design
- Who is responsible for implementing each part of the intervention?
- When will each part of the plan be implemented?

Training Staff How to Implement the BSP

- The plan will not be effective if the plan is not implemented correctly
- The plan will not be implemented correctly if:
 - Staff don't understand HOW to implement the plan
- May need to plan times for Modeling/Roleplay and Feedback to ensure that staff understand how to implement BSP strategies
- Plan for frequent Follow-ups to provide feedback, help problem solve, and ensure that intervention is being used as designed
 - Ex. E-mail "check-in", along with periodic visits/observations



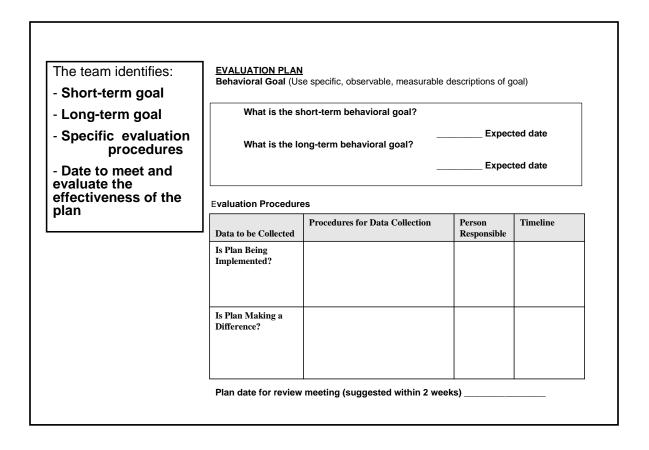
Using the Implementation Plan template below, make a list of the specific activities that might be involved in implementing the following strategies:

Setting Event Strategies	Antecedent Strategies	Teaching Strategies	Consequences Strategies
(No setting event identified)	 Provide math and writing assignments that more closely match instructional level Provide visual prompts (highlighted text, graphic organizers) for writing assignments Put visual reminder on desk to prompt Jim to ask for a break or easier task 	appropriately ask for a 'break' or for an easier task and when (appropriate times) to do so - Provide additional small-group instruction	 Quickly and consistently provide a break or an easier task when he requests appropriately For every 5 difficult math problems that Jim completes he will earn a sticker. 3 stickers can earn the choice to skip 5 problems When Jim begins to get upset, remind him to ask for a break If Jim continues to engage in problem behavior, he will complete his assignment with teacher during "free choice time"

Tasks	Person By Responsible When		Review Date		
	Responsible	wnen	<u>Impl. Rating:</u> 2 = Yes · 90%+ 1 =Kinda 50-90% 0 = No - <50%	<u>Evaluation Decision</u> Monitor, Modify, or Discontinue	
Prevention (environmental redesign)			$\begin{array}{cccc} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \end{array}$		
<u>Teaching</u> (teach new skills)			2 1 0 2 1 0		
<u>Consequences</u> (reward appropriate behavior, minimize pay-off for problem behavior)			2 1 0		
			2 1 0		
			Impl Score ## Total Possible		

BEHAVIOR SUPPORT IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Evaluation Planning: How Will We Measure Progress?



Short-Term & Long-Term Goals

<u>Short-term goal-</u> Focus on increasing student's use of the identified **Replacement** behavior & reductions in problem behavior

- Use baseline data to develop a **<u>REASONABLE</u>** initial goal that student will be able to achieve
- Short term goal will continuously be revised, gradually working toward the long-term goal

Long-term goal- Focus on **Desired** behavior & sustained reductions in problem behavior

- Begin by reinforcing approximations of desired behavior



When asked to read aloud or answer questions during small group reading lessons, Charlie makes inappropriate comments (e.g., "This is so stupid"), puts her head down on the desk and refuses to comply with any of the teacher's directions. The FBA shows that this problem behavior is maintained by adult attention, and the team has decided to teach Charlie to raise her hand and ask appropriately for teacher help/attention.

With a partner:

Please develop: a) a short-term goal, b) an intermediate goal, and c) a long-term goal for Dexter.

• Make sure that you include observable measureable descriptions, and mastery criteria

Short-term Goal:

Intermediate Goal:

Long-term Goal:

Measuring Progress

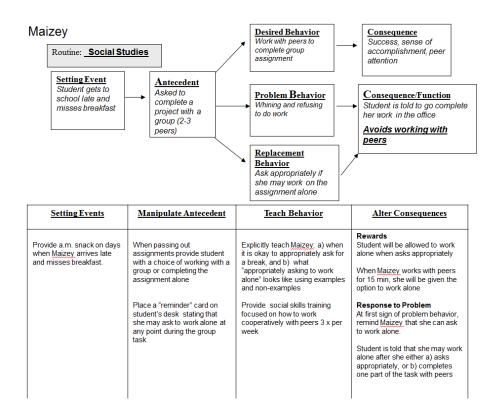
In addition to long- and short-term goals, the evaluation plan includes the specific data that will be collected to assess:

- **#1.** Is the plan being implemented as designed?
- **#2.** Is the plan making an impact on student behavior?

Considerations When Developing Evaluation Measures:

1. Does the measure capture the **specific** tasks/target behaviors of interest?

- Is the plan being implemented?
 - Did I implement the plan? **vs.** Did I check in with student and provide specific praise when she entered class?
- Is the plan making a difference?
 - Was it a "good" or "bad" day? vs. How many talk-outs occurred during Spanish class today?



Evaluation Procedures for Maizey

Data to be Collected	Procedures for Data Collection	Person Responsible	Timeline (Implement as of 2/27)
Is plan being implemented? -Verbal and visual prompts used - Pre-teaching "appropriate asking"	Miss Posey (school psych) to observe in classroom	Miss Posey	1 x per week
-Rewards for app. behavior -Response to prob. behavior - Social Skills Training	Collect daily-task checklists Check in with Miss Posey for progress in social groups	Mrs. Ryan Mrs. Foster	Collect 3 x per week 1 x per week
Is plan making a difference? -# of instances of work refusal per week in social studies -Student use of hand-raising to request workingalone	Teacher notes # of occurrences per week in math Teacher notes daily on behavior report card	Mrs. Ryan Mrs. Ryan	Check in 3 x per week Daily for 2 weeks
- % group assignments completed	Teacher grade book / permanent products	Mrs. Foster	Weekly

Plan Review Date ____

3/14/05

Is the Plan Making a Difference?

FAQ: I see the student every day, why do I need to collect data?

- Answer: Data help us to
 - Document what has occurred and the variables responsible
 - Predict future performance
 - <u>Be accountable for our own behavior</u>
 - Determine when program modifications are needed

Considering <u>Contextual Fit</u> When Developing Evaluation Measures: Balancing Accuracy and Feasibility

- Are implementers consulted/included when designing measures?
- How often will data need to be collected?
- How much time, effort will data collection methods require? Does this "fit" the context/setting?
- Are there forms that staff are already using (ex. point cards) that can be modified/used?

Developing Data Collection Forms

Estimates vs. Real-Time Recording

Time Samples rather than Continuous Recording

For example, collect data for the first 15 minutes of circle time, the last 10 minutes of Math class. (Use FBA information to determine best time to observe.)

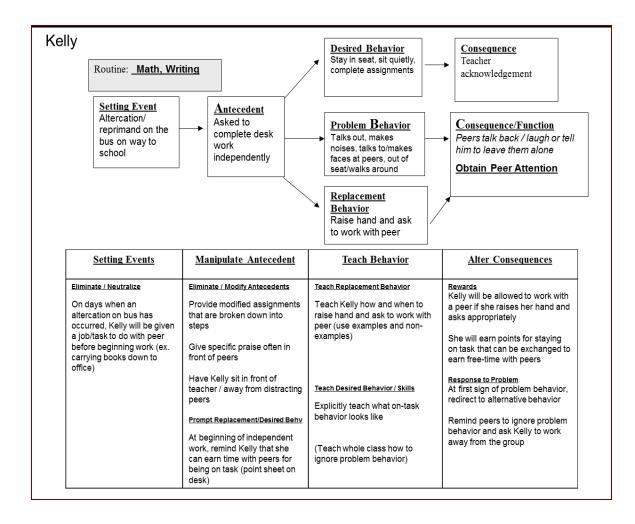
Scales rather than Frequency Counts/Duration Measures

For example, data collectors might choose between (0, 1-3, 4-5, 6+) incidents/minutes, rather than counting or timing for exact figures.



Using the information provided for Kelly below (pg. 6.14), work with a partner to determine/describe what student behaviors will you collect data on to track student progress?



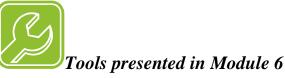


What specific student behaviors will you collect data on?

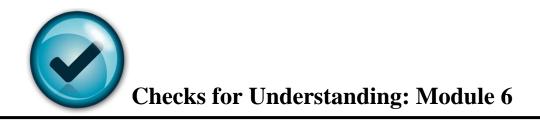


Key Points from Module 6

- Function-based strategies are most likely to be implemented if they "fit" with the:
 - Skills of the plan implementers
 - Values of the plan implementers
 - Resources available to the plan implementers
- Complete BSPs include:
 - An IMPLEMENTATION PLAN specifying WHO will do WHAT by WHEN
 - An EVALUATION PLAN for determining
 - a) if the plan is being implemented as designed
 - b) if the plan is making a difference in student behavior
 - c) when team members will meet again to discuss student progress

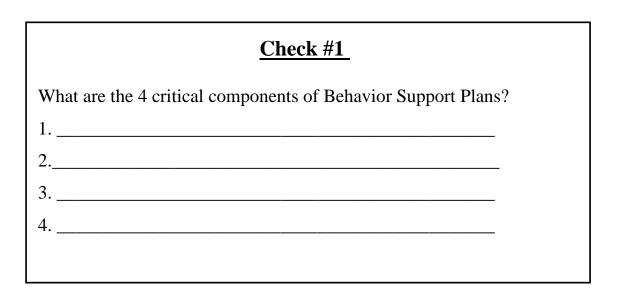


Behavior Support Plan: Implementation Plan & Evaluation Plan



Please turn in these pages to the trainer at the end of the session. Please write your name on them (or use some other form of identification) to receive feedback on your responses.

Name or Identification:



Check #2

After selecting BSP strategies, Sarah's team developed an implementation plan detailing:

1. The specific activities that will be used to implement the plan

2. The persons responsible for implementing each component of the plan

What has Sarah's team forgotten to include?

Check #3

Complete Behavior Support Plan Knowledge Assessment



Task

Over the next two weeks...

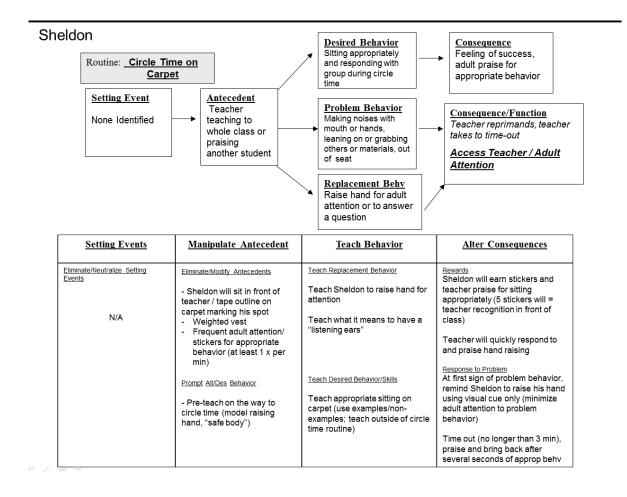
Use the summary statement and list of strategies for Sheldon below to build:

- a) An example implementation plan
- b) An example evaluation plan
- c) An example data collection form for tracking student progress

(use the forms on pgs. 6.20 & 6.21 for the Implementation and Evaluation Plans)

Sheldon's Summary Statement

During circle time on the carpet, when the Mrs. Jenkins is instructing the whole class or praising another student, Sheldon makes noises with his mouth or hands, leans on or grabs others, grabs teaching materials from Mrs. Jenkins, and gets out of his seat and walks around the room. As a result of this behavior, Sheldon receives verbal reprimands from the teacher and is physically taken to the "time out" area by the teacher (where she often has to stand close by him and continue to reprimand him for attempting to get out of the chair). Sheldon typically has 25 or more daily instances of problem behavior during the 20 minute circle time routine. Sheldon's team members have agreed that the most likely function of his problem behavior is to obtain adult attention, and have developed the following prevention, teaching, and consequence strategies.





COMMENTS or QUESTIONS about MODULE 6

BEHAVIOR SUPPORT IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

	ORT IMPLEMENTATION PI		Review Date	
Tasks	Person Responsible	By When	<u>Impl. Rating</u> : 2 = Yes - 90%+ 1 =Kinda 50-90% 0 = No - <50%	Evaluation Decision Monitor, Modify, or Discontinue
Prevention:				
			2 1 0	
			2 1 0	
Teaching:			2 1 0	
			2 1 0	
			2 1 0	
Consequence:			2 1 0	
			2 1 0	
			Impl	
			Score ## Total Possible	

Adapted by C. Borgmeier (2002) from multiple sources: M. Bergstrom and D. Crone (2000); March, Horner, Lewis-Palmer, Brown, Crone & Todd (1999); O'Neill, Horner, Albin, Sprague, Story, & Newton (1997); Palmer & Sugai (2000); and Sprick, Sprick, & Garrison (1993); Martin, Hagan-Burke, & Sugai (2000)

EVALUATION PLAN

Behavioral Goal (Use specific, observable, measurable descriptions of goal)

What is the short-term behavioral goal?	
	Expected date
What is the long-term behavioral goal?	

Evaluation Procedures

Data to be Collected	Procedures for Data Collection	Person Responsible	Timeline
Is Plan Being Implemented?			
Is Plan Making a Difference?			

Plan date for review meeting (suggested within 2 weeks) ______

Adapted by C. Borgmeier (2002) from multiple sources: M. Bergstrom and D. Crone (2000); March, Horner, Lewis-Palmer, Brown, Crone & Todd (1999); O'Neill, Horner, Albin, Sprague, Story, & Newton (1997); Palmer & Sugai (2000); and Sprick, Sprick, & Garrison (1993); Martin, Hagan-Burke, & Sugai (2000)

Module 7: Leading a Team through the Behavior Support Planning Process



By the end of this training session you will be able to:

1. Explain the role of BSP Team Leader and team members in support plan development

2. Identify the specific activities that the team leader will engage in before, during, and after the team-based BSP development process

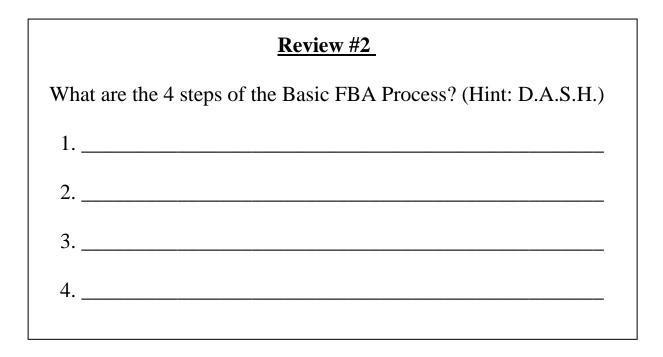
3. Describe the process for conducting and products that should result from a Plan Review meeting

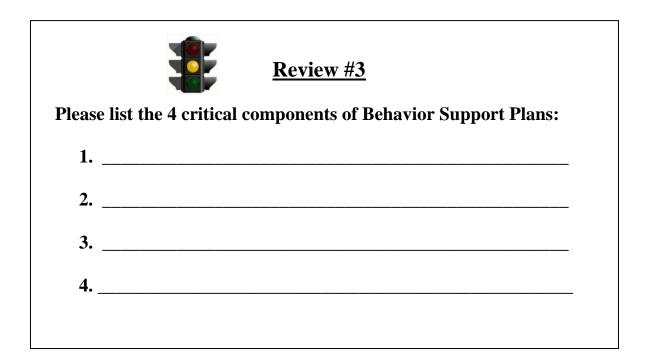
4. Lead a "team" of professionals though the process of developing a sample BSP

Review #1

The Basic FBA to BSP training series is designed to teach school staff to conduct assessment and develop supports for students with **what type of behaviors**?







Role of the Team Leader

- Display necessary information for team members to see/use throughout the process
- Ensure that preventive, teaching, and consequence strategies are Function-Based
- Ensure that all team members participate in the process and agree with outcomes (assess contextual fit)
- Ensure that the BSP includes all necessary components, including implementation and evaluation plans

Team Leader Responsibilities: PRIOR TO BSP MEETING

- Read FBA results and determine if FBA contains a COMPLETE summary statement, including:
 - Operational definition of problem behavior
 - Routine(s) in which problem behavior occurs
 - Antecedents (setting events & triggers)
 - Primary consequence / Function of the problem behavior
- Ensure that meeting place provides access to white board/markers or a projector/LCD screen (or other means of display).

Team Leader Responsibilities: DURING BSP MEETING

Step #1: Ensure Team Agreement on Summary Statement

- Display (or provide written copies of) the summary statement for each team member to refer to when building the BSP
- Ensure that all team members **agree** on:
- 1. The **<u>Problem Behavior</u>** and <u>**Context**</u> in which it is most likely to occur
- 2. The **<u>Function</u>** of the problem behavior

Step #2: Build the Competing Behavior Pathway

- Draw/Display the CBP model template
- Guide the team in incorporating the summary statement information into the template
- Help team members operationally define the replacement and desired behaviors
- Ensure that the team selects a replacement behavior that is:
 - Functionally equivalent to problem behavior
 - Easier to do than problem behavior
 - Socially acceptable

Step #3: Identify Behavior Support Strategies

- Draw or display columns to write suggested preventive, teaching, and consequence strategies
- Ask team members a series of questions to <u>recruit ideas</u> for potential strategies
- Ensure that all team members have an opportunity to participate

Identifying Strategies: Questions for the Team

- How can we arrange the environment to prevent the problem behavior?
- How will we teach and reward the alternative behavior?
- What skills can we teach to move toward the desired behavior?
- How can we exaggerate the pay-off for approximations of the desired behavior?
- How can we minimize the "pay-off" for the problem behavior?
- **IF** team members suggest a strategy that is not function-based or is contraindicated:
 - Direct team members' attention back to the competing behavior pathway
 - Remind team that:

1. We **DO** want to reward appropriate behavior with the **SAME** or similar consequences as those currently maintaining the problem behavior

2. We **DO NOT** want the student to access reinforcement following problem behavior

Implementing and Evaluating the BSP

Role of the Team Leader

- Provide coaching on how to carry out each aspect of the plan
- Check in with implementing staff (via e-mail, phone, or in person) & collect direct observation data (student and staff behavior)
 Initially a minimum of 1 x per week
 - Less often as staff & student become more successful
- Provide frequent acknowledgement for staff implementation of plan components

Role of Plan Implementers

• Collect fidelity of implementation data at least on time per week

- Report any difficulties in implementing the plan to the team leader

• Collect data on student behavior at least 3 times per week to assess progress

- If problem behavior increases or escalates contact team leader immediately

The Plan is a **WORKING DOCUMENT**!!

Team members meet regularly to

a) Monitor Progress

b) Modify the Plan

Review Meeting: Role of the Team Leader

Guide team in reviewing **DATA** for **EACH COMPONENT** of the plan to document:

- Is each strategy being implemented as designed?
- Is the plan resulting in change in student behavior
- Do data indicate that the plan needs to be modified and <u>**HOW**</u>?
- What is the date of the next Review Meeting?

Review Meeting: Questions for team members

Is the Plan Being Implemented?

• If <u>Yes</u> : Great job!	 If <u>No</u>: Do implementers understand how and when to use strategies? Are strategies feasible in the natural setting? Are there ways that plan can be modified to make implementation more likely?
------------------------------	--

*Note: If the plan is not being implemented with fidelity, we can not assess if the plan is working.

Is the Plan Making a Difference?

 If <u>Yes</u>: Great! And Have criteria been met? If <u>No</u>: Keep monitoring If <u>Yes</u>: Modify goal? Increase self-monitoring? Begin gradually fading antecedent supports? Begin gradually fading or modifying rewards? 	 If <u>No</u>: Then Is plan being implemented? If NO: Focus on implementation If Yes: Is student consistently being rewarded for alt/des behavior? <u>How often</u>? Are reinforcers for alt/des behavior "strong" enough? Is problem behavior still being rewarded?
--	--

Key Points from Module 7

- The role of a BSP team leader is to guide team members in the selection of preventive, teaching, and consequence strategies which:
 - Directly relate to the FUNCTION of the problem behavior
 - Are viewed by the team as CONTEXTUALLY APPROPRIATE
 - Both the Team Leader and Team Implementers collect Fidelity and Effectiveness data <u>regularly.</u>

The Behavior Support Plan is a WORK IN PROGRESS!!!

- Team members meet every to weeks to determine:
 - Is the BSP being implemented as agreed on by the team?
 - Is the student making progress?
 - Do we need to modify the plan to:
 - Improve effectiveness
 - Increase student independence?



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Name or Identification:

Check #1

True or False: The primary role of the Team Leader is to provide the team members with a function-based, contextually relevant BSP.

Check #2

Edgar's team has met to review his progress since implementing the BSP.

The data show that Edgar's problem behavior has not decreased in the past 2 weeks.

What is the first question that Edgar's team should ask?

Check #3

- In teams of 3, select <u>one</u> of the following summary statements to:
 - Build a competing behavior pathway
 - Select function-based preventive, teaching, and consequence strategies
 - Identify the activities that will be included in the Implementation Plan
 - Decide how you might Evaluate the Plan

Example #1: Charlie

At the end of "free-choice" time, when asked to transition back to her desk, Charlie verbally refuses, cries, and falls to the floor to avoid transitioning to a less preferred activity. This is most likely to occur on days when Charlie does not take her medicine before school. Charlie's "tantrums" occur 3-4 times per week and can last up to 10 minutes.

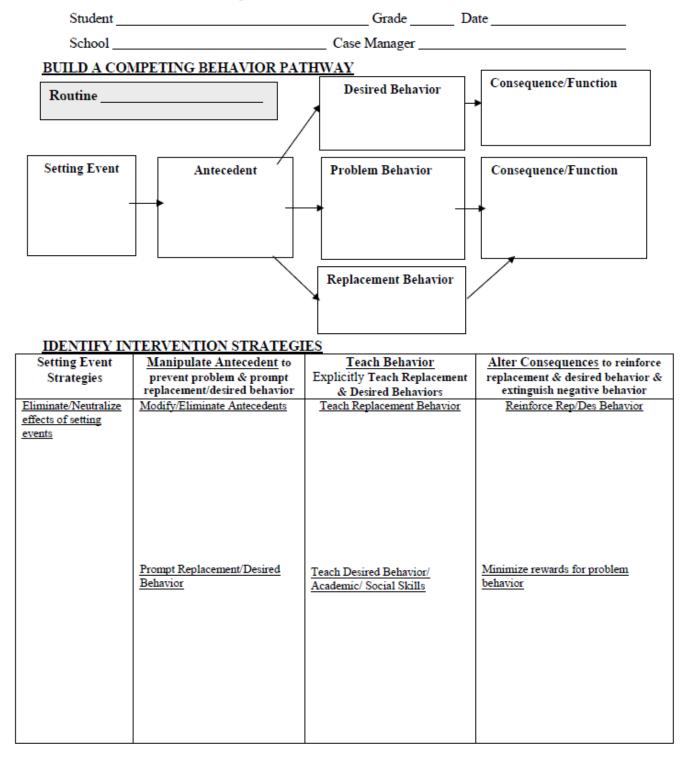
Example #2: Garrett

During large-group instruction in Math, when students are asked to attend to the materials being projected on the screen at the front of the class, Garrett often turns around in his chair, gets out of his seat and walks around the room, and makes comments to or faces at peers. FBA data show that his behavior is mostly likely maintained by peer attention. Garrett is currently off-task approximately 85% of the time during largegroup and he is turning in less than 50% of his math assignments.

*use BSP template below

Behavior Support Plan

Developed from a Functional Behavioral Assessment



BEHAVIOR SUPPORT IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

<u>DEHAVIOR SUFFORT INFLEMENTATION FLAN</u>			Review Date		
Tasks	Person Responsible	By When	Impl. Rating: 2 = Yes - 90%+ 1 =Kinda 50-90% 0 = No - <50%		
Prevention:					
			2 1 0		
			2 1 0		
Teaching:			2 1 0		
			2 1 0		
			2 1 0		
			2 1 0		
Consequence:					
			2 1 0		
			2 1 0		
			Impl Secure ##		
			Score ##		
			Total Possible		

7.14

EVALUATION PLAN

Behavioral Goal (Use specific, observable, measurable descriptions of goal)

What is the short-term behavioral goal?	
	Expected date
What is the long-term behavioral goal?	

Evaluation Procedures

Data to be Collected	Procedures for Data Collection	Person Responsible	Timeline
Is Plan Being Implemented?			
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Plan date for review meeting (suggested within 2 weeks) ______

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Over the next two weeks...

Please meet the team members at your school to develop a student plan based on FBA results.

Your role as Team Leader will be to guide the team through the questions on pg. 7.5 in your workbook and to ensure that the plan is:

- Complete (don't forget about Implementation and Evaluation Plans!)
- Function-Based
- Contextually Relevant

