

An Introduction to Practical Functional Behavioural Assessment

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and
Initial Implementation in DDSW Region
Education Queensland
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Acknowledgements

- Sheldon Loman, University of Oregon
- Chris Borgmeier, Portland State University
- John Archibald, DDSW region, EQ

Who's here?

- o Administrators?
- o Teachers?
- o Paraprofessionals?
- o Behaviour Specialists?
- o Higher Education Members?
- Other related services?
- o Others?

What's your prior knowledge and experience of FBA

- 5 = Very knowledgeable & experienced
- 4 = Knowledgeable & experienced
- 3 = Sound basic knowledge & experience
- 2 = Some or limited knowledge & experience
- 1 =Very little or no knowledge & experience

Maximising Your Session Participation



Consider 4 questions:

- What Implementation Phase?
- What do I hope to learn?
- What did I learn?
- What will I do with what I learned?

Workshop Content

- Contextual readiness for Implementation of Practical FBA
- "Logical flaws" in current use of FBA
- Functional support across the 3 tiers
- Introduction to the 4 Modules of Practical FBA training – overview of content and practice
- Initial Implementation in the DDSW Region reflection and evaluation

Where are you in the SWPBS implementation process?

Adapted from Fixsen & Blase, 2005

Exploration & Adoption

 We think we know what we need so we are planning to move forward (evidencebased)

Installation

Let's make sure we're ready to implement (capacity infrastructure)

Initial Implementation

Let's give it a try & evaluate (demonstration)

Full Implementation

That worked, let's do it for real (investment)

Sustainability & Continuous Regeneration

• Let's make it our way of doing business (institutionalized use)

Concern

Basic Message:

Any time you feel overwhelmed the answer is likely to include investing in the training of others.

FBA in schools

- Despite gallant efforts, schools continue to struggle to use FBA in supporting students with behaviour problems
 - » (Blood & Neel, 2007; Hawken, Vincent, & Schumann, 2008; Scott et al., 2005; Van Acker et al., 2005)
- The field has voiced concerns as to if schools are adequately equipped to conduct effective FBAs
 - » Drasgow & Yell, 2001; Ervin et al., 2001; Sasso et al., 2001

"Logical Flaws" of FBA use in schools

(Scott et al., 2005)

- FBA is used mainly as a reactive response.
 - opportunity is lost to utilise FBA to develop interventions that address minor behaviours that usually precede more serious problems.
- FBA is restricted to set of procedures used by "experts"
 - The rich supply of information from people with whom the student interacts with the most is lost.
- FBA is restricted to rigorous procedures that are unrealistic for state school settings.
 - Disincentive for using FBA .
 - Cynicism as to the practicality of FBA .

Working Smarter

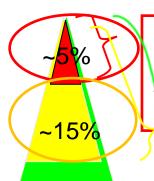
 Given the time & resource constraints in schools, we must encourage schools to "work smarter" to develop capacity to implement FBA to effectively support more students.

 Use Practical FBA procedures to develop capacity of school based staff to utilise FBA process.

Role of Function in Three-Tier Continuum of Systems of Support

SYSTEMS OF SUPPORT

STRATEGIES FOR FUNCTIONAL SUPPORT



Intensive Level TIER 3

Individualised systems for students with severe behaviour problems

Individualise

- ➤ Conduct full FBA
- ➤ Develop individualised support plan
- ➤ Monitor & modify plan based on response

Targeted Level TIER 2

Efficient, ongoing effective systems for students with at risk behaviour

Adapt

- ➤ Conduct brief FBA
- ➤ Select intervention based on function
- ➤ Adapt intervention to provide functional consequences

Universal Level

Primary Prevention: Schoolwide Systems for all Students, Staff, & Settings

Prevent

- ➤ Teach all students adaptive, functional skills
- ➤ Provide reinforcement for prosocial behaviour

~80% of Students

Role of Function in Three Tier Continuum of Systems of Support



Targeted

Efficient, ongoin

systems for students with at risk behaviour

Personnel with "flexible" roles conduct proactive Practical FBA to expand the scope of FBA, prevent intensive problem behaviours, & decrease

reliance on specialist.

- / Conduct brich i bri
- > Select intervention based on function

CTIONAL SUPPORT

➤ Adapt intervention to provide functional consequences

Universal Level TIER1:

Primary Prevention: Schoolwide Systems for all Students, Staff, & Settings

Prevent

- ➤ Teach all students adaptive, functional skills
- ➤ Provide reinforcement for prosocial behaviour

~80% of Students

~15%

Focus of this training series

Practical FBA vs Comprehensive FBA

	Practical FBA	Comprehensive FBA
For:	Students with mild to moderate problem behaviours (behaviours that are NOT dangerous or occurring in many settings)	Students with moderate to severe behavioural problems; may be dangerous and/or occurring in many settings
What:	Relatively simple and efficient process to guide behaviour support planning	Time-intensive process that also involves archival records review, family-centered planning, and collaboration with agencies outside of school
Conducted by whom:	School-based personnel (e.g., teachers, counsellors, administrators)	Professionals trained to conduct functional assessments with students with severe problem behaviours (e.g., school psychologists, behaviour
		specialists)

Practical Functional Behavioural Assessment (FBA) Training Series

 Consists of 4 training sessions on conducting functional behavioural assessments (FBA) for students with mild to moderate <u>chronic</u> behavioural problems in schools.

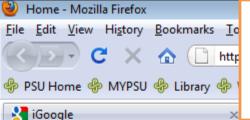
Practical FBA Training Series

- The training series teaches participants to conduct interviews and observations in such a way as to precisely determine the relationship between student problem behaviour and the context:
 - What the problem behaviours are.
 - When, Where, & Why a student's problem behaviours occur.
- A summary of this information will help an individual student team develop effective behavioural supports that:
 - -prevent problem behaviours from occurring
 - -teach alternative behaviours
 - -& effectively respond when problem behaviours occur.

Training Objectives:

To develop behavioural expertise in school-based staff that can assist them to contribute to an **Individual Student Behaviour Support Team** by providing them with the skills to:

- conduct interviews and observations for students with problem behaviours (that are not dangerous to themselves or others),
- provide Summary Statements of a student's problem behaviour,
- provide possible behaviour support strategies that are related to the function of the student's behaviour.



www.pbis.org



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OSEP Technical Assistance Center on Positive Behavioral **Interventions & Supports**

Effective Schoolwide Interventions



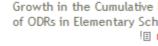
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PBIS Newsletter















Presentation Resources Slides from Training & Con Presentations



Home School Family

OSEP Center on

mmunity Evaluation Research Training Links



Top 5 Current Topics

Practical Functional Behavioral Assessment:

Training Manual for School-Based Personnel

PHS FAQs: Frequently Asked Questions about PBIS

Bully Prevention in SWPBS

DRIS Tools: Tools to

Positive Behavioral Interventions & Supports
Effective Schoolwide Interventions

The TA Center on Positive Behavioral Interventions and Supports has been established by the Office of Special Education Programs, US Department of Education to give schools capacity-building information and technical assistance for identifying, adapting, and sustaining effective school-wide disciplinary practices.



2011 International Con

2011 National PBIS Lea Forum

Q view



Requesting a Practical FBA

 Teachers & school teams can complete a Request for Assistance form to refer a student for a Practical FBA

 Talk to school on obtaining parent permission to conduct a Practical FBA with a student

 Request for Assistance should give a broad picture of the student and their behaviours

Format of Practical FBA Training Sessions



Objectives



Checks for Understanding



Review



Comments/
Questions



Activities



Tasks



Key Points

Practical FBA process

D.A.S.H.

Session #1 Define behaviour in observable & measurable terms Session #2 Ask about behaviour by interviewing staff & student -specify routines where & when behaviours occur -summarise where, when, & why behaviours occur Session #3 See the behaviour -observe the behaviour during routines specified -observe to verify summary from interviews Hypothesise: a final summary of where, when &

why behaviours occur

Session #4

Session #1:

Defining & Understanding Behaviour

 Overview of the practical FBA training series and introduces concepts, examples, and practice opportunities for participants to learn how to:



- (a) Define behaviour (WHAT),
- (b) Identify events that predict WHEN & WHERE the specific behaviour occurs
- (c) Identify the function of behaviour (WHY), and
- (d) Construct functional behavioural summary statements



TASK: Find someone at their site whom they may conduct a practice interview with next week.

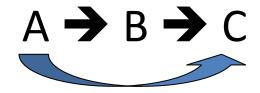
ABC of Understanding Why students engage in problem behaviour: Finding out the Pay-off or Function of Behaviour

A= Antecedent(s). Find out the events that occur right before the behaviour.

– Allows you to predict: Where (During routine)? & When (Trigger event)?

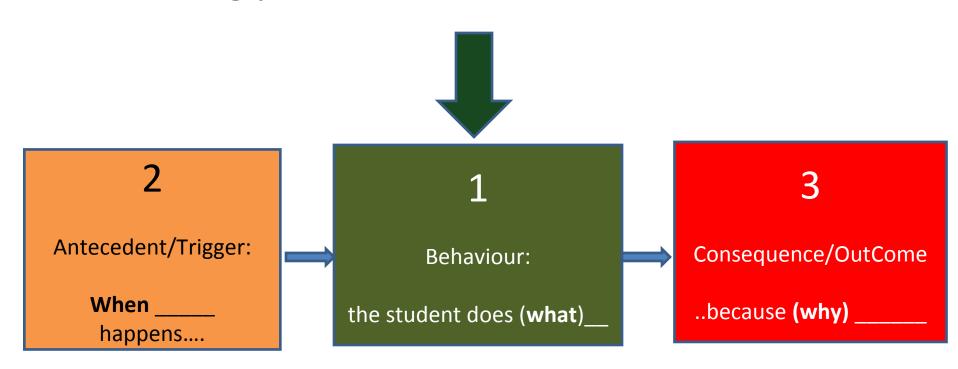
B=Behaviour. Find out <u>what</u> is the observable problem behaviour?

C=Out**C**ome/ Consequence. Find out what happens after the behaviour occurs? WHY?



Practical FBA Always start with the behaviour

Despite the ABC concept, the behaviour (B) is our starting point!



Defining Observable Problem Behaviours

- Definitions of behaviours need to be:
 - Observable: The behaviour is an action that can be seen.

Measurable: The behaviour can be <u>counted</u> or <u>timed</u>.

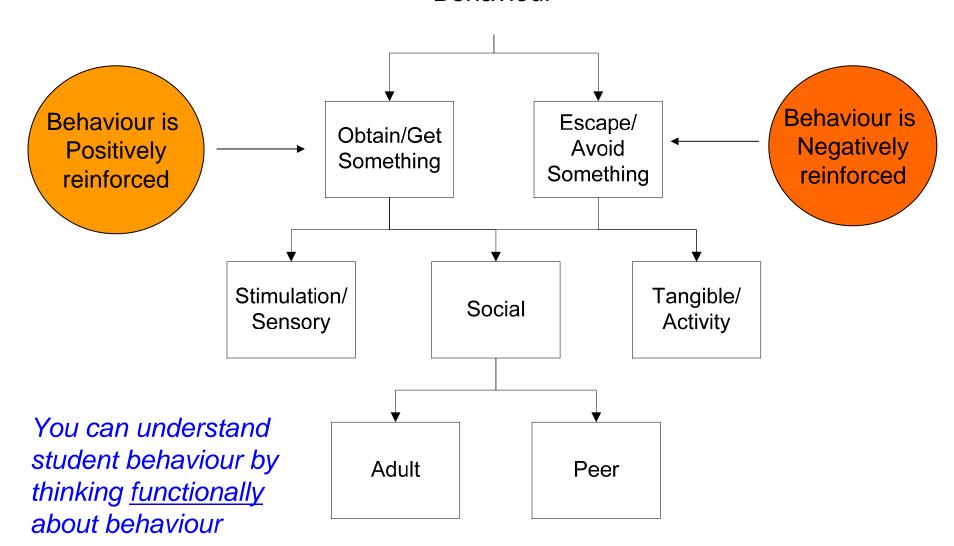
 Defined so clearly that a person unfamiliar with the student could recognise the behaviour without any doubts!

Remember: Always start with the Behaviour

- 1- Once you have defined the behaviours (the What)
- 2- & know the Where & When the behaviours occur #2 (Routine & Antecedents)
- 3- Then want to find out WHY (the outCome of the behaviour...what happens right afterwards)



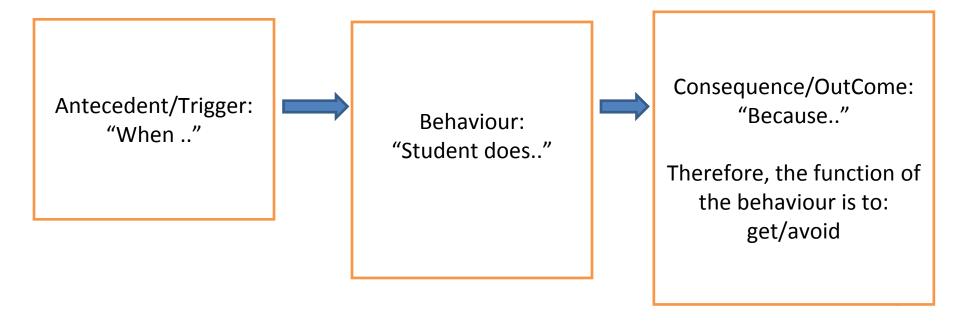
Problem Behaviour



Create a Hypothesis Statement for Johnny's Behaviour

After interviewing Mr. Smith and conducting several observations of Johnny in the year 3 classroom, the team determined that during less structured class time (free time, cooperative group art projects, etc.), Johnny tears up his paper and stomps his feet. After Johnny engages in this behaviour his peers laugh at him.

Routine: During __(some routine e.g.: ____



Session #2: Investigating Behaviour

- Review content from the first session
- opportunities in conducting FACTS interviews with staff (modified from Borgmeier, 2005) and students.
 - Practice constructing behavioural summary statements from each interview.

TASK: Complete a practice FACTS interview with a staff member at school site.

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

Identify the Target Routine	e: Select <u>ONE</u> of the prioritiz	ed routines from FACTS-Part A for	assessment.	
Routine/Activities/Context	•	Problem Behavior(s) - make des		
		/predictors of problem behavior in		
		t a <i>detailed</i> understanding of trigge		
Environmental Features (<i>Rank ord</i>	<u> </u>		pecific as possible	
a. task too hard	_g. large group instruction	If a,b,c,d or e - describe ask/demand	in detail	
b. task too easy c. bored w/ task	_h. small group work _i. independent work	If f - describe purpose correction, v	voice tone, volume etc.	
d. task too long	j. unstructured time	111 - describe purpose d'eorrection, v	orce tone, volume etc.	
e. physical demand	k. transitions	If g, h, I, j or k - describe setting/acti	ivity/content in detail	
f. correction/reprimand	_l. with peers			
Other	_m. isolated/ no attn	If 1 – what peers?		
lescribe		<u>If m</u> – describe -		
ONCEONENCE () P 1 0 1 4	00.0			
		dent that appears host likely to ma		
		detail consequences ranked #1 & 2.		
Consequences/Function a. get adult attention		Follow Up Que tions <u>Get as Spe</u> se attention is obtained?	ecific as possible	_
b. get peer attention	11 a or b whos	se attention is obtained?		
c. get preferred activity	How is the (positi	ive or negative) at ention provided?		
d. get object/things/money				
e. get sensation				— Select #1
f. get other, describe	<u>If c,d, e, or f</u> V	What specific it hs, activities, or sensation	ons are obtained?	
				Ranked
g. avoid adult attention				Nalikeu
h. avoid peer attention	If g or h – Who	is avoided?		⊣ ∧
i. avoid undesired activity/task	Why avoiding thi			Answers to
j. avoid sensation k. avoid/escape other, describe		cribe speciale task/activity/sensation avoi		Insert into
k. avoid/escape other, describe		NOT simp / list subject area, but specific	cally describe type of work within the	e 111001 t 11110
	subject area?			Summary
				Julillialy
	Can the student p	erform he task independently? Y N		
	Is academic asses	ssment eeded to ID specific skill deficits	s? Y N	
				<u> </u>
		utside of the immediate routine (at	t home or earlier in day) that	
commonly make problem behavior				
		medication illnessfailure in p	previous class	
lack of sleepchange in routing	e homework not done	nt sureOther		
		Y OF BEHAVIOR		
		l w-up responses from correspond		⊣ Have
ANTEC DENT(s) / Tri gers	Problem Beh	vior(s) CONSEQUENCI	E(s)/ Function	liave
				Toochor
	,	'	▼	Teacher
				D = 4 = 41 =
SETTING EVENT				Rate the
Transition (1974)	ot this Summous of Dalas :	accurately employed the identification	wien economina?	─ Statement
Not real sure	at this Summary of Behavior a	accurately explains the identified beha	100% Sure/No Doubt	
THOUTCAL SUITE			100/0 Sure/140 Doubt	1

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Session #3:

Observing & Summarising Behaviour



Review content from previous training sessions & practice interviews from week before



- Instruction & practice opportunities (using videos) for participants to conduct ABC observations of students within routines identified as settings in which the problem behaviour occurs most frequently (based upon the staff FACTS interviews).
- Participants practice constructing summary statements based upon data from their observations to verify or modify summary statements derived from their FACTS interviews.

TASK: Complete a practice ABC observation at school site.



Practice observation for Eddie pages 54-56



Watch Eddie's behaviour on the video.

Review ABC Recording Form for Eddie

Eddie

#	Time:	Activity/Task	Antecedent	Behavior	Outcome/Consequence
		Large group & small group	Given directions, asked to turn	Arguing with teacher,	Adult Attention- Teacher
		instruction	in assignments	teases students	responds
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) ☐ With Peers ☐ Engaged in preferred activity ☐ Preferred activity removed ☐ Transition: Change in activity Other/Notes:	Threatens student: "I'll excuse you right in the mouthDork"	Peers Avoid 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:	Says, "What HW?"	
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?"	
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:

Tamahan (an ana)

	I	I	I
Activity/Task	Antecedent	Behaviour	Outcom/Consequences
□ Small 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: Tracher ignored his comment	Yells, You calling me a liar?"	Adult Attention Provided
□ 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 ganoved Transition: Charge in activity Other/No tes:	Yells, You never told me!" Gets out of his seat.	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: Approaches student, says sit down
□ 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/No tes: ☐ Cet out tooks & work	Says, "I'm not working with any of you idiots!"	Adult Attention Provided Peer Attention Provided Got Preferred Activity/Item Got Sensation Adult Attention Avoided Peer Attention Avoided Task/Activity Avoided Sensation Avoided Gother/Notes: Peers ignore 5 get to
□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) With Peers Engaged in preferred activity Preferred activity removed Transition: Change in activity OtherNotes: 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
□ Large group instruction Small group work □ Independent work □ Unstructured time Specify:	Given instruction Given correction Alone (no attention por activities) With Peers Engaged in preferred activity Preferred activity removed Transition: Change in activity Other/No tes:	Says, "What's your problem_punk?"	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: "Do it yourself
	Large group instruction Small group work Unstructured time Specify:	Small group work Given instruction Given correction Alone (no attention/no activities) With Peers Engaged in preferred activity removed Transition: Change in activity Preferred activity removed Transition: Change in activity Other/No iss: Large group instruction Given instruction Given correction Alone (no attention/no activities) With Peers Engaged in preferred activity removed Transition: Change in activity Other/No iss: Large group instruction Given instruction Given correction Alone (no attention/no activities) With Peers Engaged in preferred activity garfoved Transition: Change in activity Other/No iss: Large group instruction Given instruction Given correction Alone (no attention/no activities) With Peers Engaged in preferred activity removed Transition: Change in activity Other/No iss: Large group instruction Given instruction Given correction Given correction Given correction Given correction Given correction Given instruction Given correction Given for its rection Given correction Given correction Given for its rection Given fo	Small group work Independent



Activity 1 (pg. 47)

- 1. Using the completed FACTS Part B form (pg. 48) for TRACY complete the <u>shaded top</u> <u>portion</u> of the ABC recording form (pg. 49) for TRACY & answer the following questions:
- a. When/Where will you observe her?
- b. What behaviours will you be looking at?
- c. What Antecedents (triggers) will you be looking for?
- d. What Outcomes will you be looking for?

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.

dentity the Target Routine. Select of the phonized routines from The 15-Tark II for assessment.							
Routine/Activities/Context	Problem Behaviour(s) – make description observable						
During break time, lunch time, & dismissal—when out of class near peers	Calls names, teases, and threatens peers						

ANTECEDENT(s): Rank Order the strongest triggers/predictors of problem behaviour 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 – Get as Specific as possible
a. task too hardg. large group instruction	If a,b,c,d or e - describe task/demand in detail
b. task too easyh. 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 demandk. transitions	If g, h, I, j or k - describe setting/activity/content in detail
f. correction/reprimandlX_l. with peers	_lunch/recess
Otherm.isolated/no attn	
describe	If 1 - what peers? Johnny, Karen—popular (doesn't tease);
	teases other "weaker" less popular peers
	If m - describe -

CONSEQUENCE(s): Rank Order the strongest pay-off for student that appears most likely to maintain the

problem behaviour 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 attentiong. get preferred activityd. get object/things/money	If a or b Whose attention is obtained? Johnny & Karen—"popular peers" Howis the attention provided?They laugh at her						
f. Avoid hardtasks/failure	If c ord What specific items or activities are obtained?						
g. avoid undesired task/activity h. avoid physical effort	If f, g or h - Describe specific task/activity avoided?						
i. avoid peer negatives i. avoid a dult attention	Be specific, DO NOT simply list subject area, but specifically describe type of work within the subject area (be precise)?						
	Can the student perform the task independently? Y N Is a cademic assessment needed to ID specific skill deficits? Y N						
i. avoid escape offici, describe	<u>If i, j or k</u> — Who is avoided? Why avoiding this person?						

SUMMARY OF BEHAVIOUR

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

rill in boxes below using top ranked responses and follow-up responses from corresponding categories above.									
ANTECEDENT(s) / Triggers	Problem Behaviour(s)	CONSEQUENCE(s)/ Function							
With Peers (Popular Peers and	Calls names, teases, and	Pepular peers laugh.							
"weaker/non-popular peers")	threatens "weaker non-	Function: Gain Attention from popular peers							
SETTINGEVENTS	popular peers"								
Unknown	1								

Practice observation for TRACY (pg. 49-50)

- Record TRACY's behaviour from the video using the ABC recording form that you prepared in the previous activity. (p. 49)
- 2. Summarise the data from your observation
- 3. Rate how likely it is that this Summary accurately explains the identified behaviour occurring (1-6)?

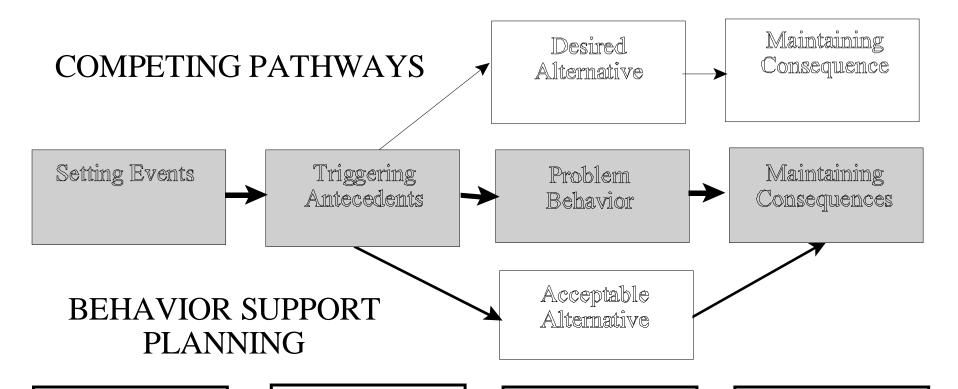
Tracy

Session #4:

Function-based Behaviour Support Planning



- Review of concepts, skills from first three sessions.
- Review practice ABC observations & summarising results
- Provide opportunities for participants to practice the skills that they have learned in conducting interviews, observations, and constructing behavioural summary statements;
- Introduce the Competing Behaviour Pathway and ideas for helping individual student support teams in designing function-based behavioural supports.



Setting Events Manipulations

Neutralize/
eliminate
setting
events

Antecedent Manipulations

Add relevant & remove irrelevant triggers

Behavior Teaching

Teach
alternative
that is more
efficient

Consequence Modifications

Add effective & remove ineffective reinforcers

Hypothesis/Summary statements

- A statement of student behaviour that provides a hypothesis of the:
 - Operational definition of problem behaviour
 - Antecedent variables that trigger the problem behaviour
 - Functions maintaining the problem behaviour
 - » e.g., Get/Avoid Attention/Activity
- Accuracy of summary statements will provide a metric for the efficacy of the Practical FBA training

Summary of Behaviour - Shane

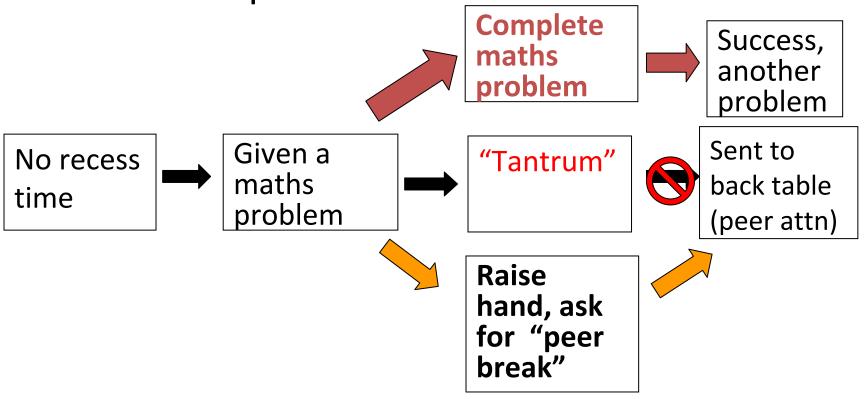
Setting Event	Antecedent	Behaviour	Consequence					
Teacher/Staff Interview								
Academic Failure in previous class that day	Difficult tasks, any word problems & most maths operations	Work refusal, doodling, not follow directives, yells at teacher, disruptive	Avoid maths task, doodling, work refusal, sent to office					
ABC Observation								
Negative relationship w/ teacher???	Teacher confrontation	Work refusal, doodling, yells at teacher, disruptive	Avoid teacher confrontation, avoid maths task, to office					
Final Summary of Behaviour (move to Behaviour Plan)								
Negative relationship w/ teacher & previous academic failure	 Teacher confrontation Maths task 	Work refusal, doodling, yells at teacher, disruptive	Avoid maths task & teacher confrontation					

Jane

Jane is a 2nd grade student who was referred by her teacher for refusing to do work and throwing tantrums (whining, pounding her hands on her desk, and throwing her papers on the floor). This problem occurs most frequently when Jane is given a maths assignment to work on in maths class. After she throws a tantrum she is often sent to the back table where she sits and talks with the students who have already completed their assignments. Jane can complete her assignments fairly quickly when she is held in from recess and has to work on her own.

Jane Competing Behaviour Summary

Case Example: Jane



Setting Event Manipulations

Arrange for peer interaction before math class

Provide positive adult contact

Sit with preferred peer

Antecedent Manipulations

Introduce review type problem before difficult tasks

Remind of alternative behaviours

Do first problem together

Behaviour Manipulations

Teach options to problem behaviour:

- 1. Ask for break
- 2. Ask for help
- 3. Turn in assignment as is.

Teach missing maths skills

Consequence Manipulations

Immediately reinforce entering class.

Provide
reinforcer w/in 1
min. of starting
task (3 min., 5
min., 10
minutes)

Give break & help

Sit with preferred peer when done

Exploration & Adoption

DDSW Region

We think we know what we need so we are planning to move forward (evidence-based)

- Referrals for individual behaviour support often indicated a comprehensive FBA unnecessary.
- Staff in schools lack time and support for training in behavioural expertise to effectively and efficiently develop comprehensive plans.
- School staff required to implement support plans sometimes lack a functional understanding of behaviour.

Data indicating need for training (Tier 1 implemented?)

- Limited understanding and/or use of the ABC and Science of Behaviour amongst school school-based personnel and members of student support teams.
- Data from EBS surveys indicated only partial or not in place for Individual Systems (e.g. Local resources are used to conduct FBA behaviour support planning (-10 hrs/wk/student)
- TIC item # 24 a high percentage of schools with 0 for "at least one staff member capable of conducting simple functional behaviour assessments"

Installation

DDSW Region

Let's make sure we're ready to implement (capacity infrastructure)

Participants for trial were:

- •from schools implementing Tier 1 with fidelity and integrity teaching all students adaptive, functional skills and providing reinforcement for prosocial behaviour
- members of teams implementing ongoing systems for students with at-risk behaviour

Participants were:

School-based staff (e.g. DP, HOD, STL& N, GO who had:

- the Principal's support and agreement to participate in this training
- some knowledge and understanding of the ABC (Antecedent, Behaviour, Consequence) Model
- -a student support role within the school and
- the flexibility and availability to be released to do the training, the student and teacher interviews and student observations required (for this reason, NOT timetabled classroom teachers)

Initial Implementation

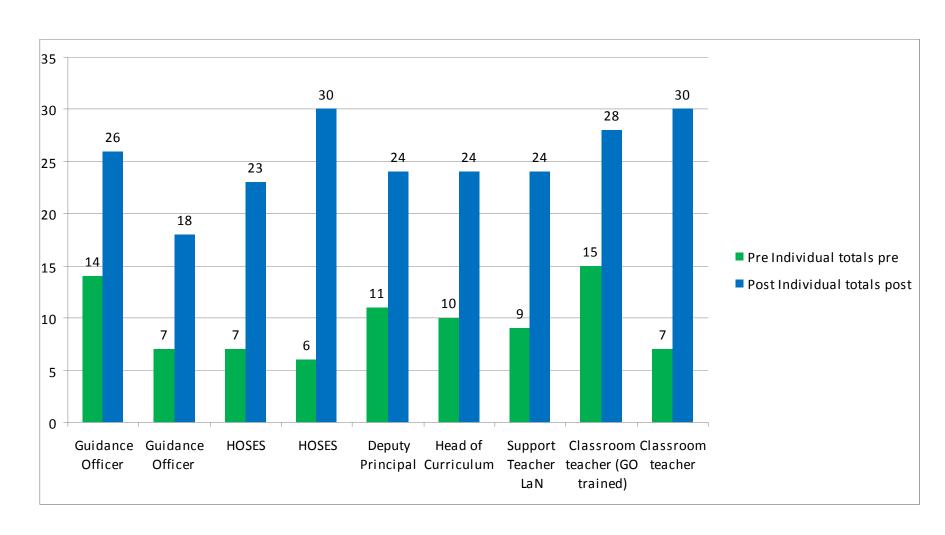
- Let's give it a try & evaluate (demonstration)
- EOI sent to selected schools with criteria for participant selection for trial of Practical FBA and 9 participants invited to participate.
- Training was adapted for Queensland schools and delivered by Warren Dawson, Statewide SWPBS Coodinator for Education Queensland using materials developed by Sheldon Loman, Ph.D. and Christopher Borgmeier, Ph.D.from Portland State University.
- After this initial trial, review and evaluation of the training package, two further trainings have been delivered to various Regional and school-based personnel by SWPBS Regional Coordinator

Practical FBA Participants Evaluation Survey

Please rate your level of knowledge, skills and confidence in using Practical FBA before and after this training.

Rate the level of knowledge or skills		ı_	Practical FBA training - knowledge and	After Training						
	owiec ore ti			s	skills					
1	2	3	4	5	(1) Using the FACTS interview with teacher (or other staff)	1	2	3	4	5
1	2	3	4	5	(2). Using the <u>ABC observation</u> to verify the information from the FACTS	1	2	3	4	5
1	2	3	4	5	(3) Conducting interviews with students with problem behaviours that are not dangerous to themselves or others.	1	2	3	4	5
1	2	3	4	5	(4) Providing Summary of Behaviour Table with a <u>Final</u> <u>Hypothesis/Summary of Behaviour</u> that your are convinced is accurate	1	2	3	4	5
1	2	3	4	5	(5) Providing possible behaviour support strategies that are related to the function of the student's problem behaviour.	1	2	3	4	5
1	2	3	4	5	(6) Assisting with the development of a Behaviour Support Plan which should include strategies that match the function of the behaviour and include setting event, antecedent, teaching, & consequence strategies.	1	2	3	4	5

Pre/Post FBA Knowledge Cohort #1 DDSW Region



Acceptability Rating Profile

Participant name:		Disagre	e	Agree			
(1) The practical FBA training you received equipped you for conducting (practical) FBA in your school	1	2	3	4	5	6	
(2). I will use these FBA procedures with another student	1	2	3	4	5	6	
for whom a practical FBA would be appropriate							
(3) I would suggest this training to other school	1	2	3	4	5	6	
professionals needing to learn to conduct FBA.							
(4) The tools used within this Practical FBA are relatively	1	2	3	4	5	6	
easy to use.							
(5) I will use the Facts Interview with teachers when	1	2	3	4	5	6	
conducting my next FBA.							
(6) I will use the student-guided FACTS with students when	1	2	3	4	5	6	
conducting my next FBA.							
(7) I will use the ABC observation form when conducting	1	2	3	4	5	6	
my next FBA.							
(8) I feel confident I can conduct an FBA that will inform	1	2	3	4	5	6	
interventions for a student.							
(9) The time spent in completing the FBA was reasonable.	1	2	3	4	5	6	
(10) Overall the experience in using "Practical FBA" was	1	2	3	4	5	6	
beneficial for me.							

How can "Practical FBA" be used?

 Designed to be used by someone well-versed in FBA and behavioural principles (e.g., behaviour specialist, school psychologist) to train school personnel.

Designed for small group (5-10 people) trainings

 It can be used to train deputy principals, Heads of Special Ed Services, instructional assistants (STL&N), teachers, Guidance officers and behaviour specialists

And finally...

- Any questions, observations or thoughts about the Practical FBA training model?
- What did you learn?
- How will you use what you have learned?

My thanks to you all for your interest and participation.