Excerpted from Prevent-Teach-Reinforce: The School-Based Model of Individualized Positive Behavior Support by Glen Dunlap, Ph.D., Rose Iovannone, Ph.D., Donald Kincaid, Ed.D., Kelly Wilson, Kathy Christiansen, Phillip Strain, Ph.D., and Carie English, Ph.D.



As teams complete the FBA Checklist, disagreements and different perspectives may emerge. It is best to include all perspectives on the form rather than choose one that is "right."

Prevent Component

A key scientific principle incorporated within the PTR model is that behavior is influenced by the events and context in which it occurs. Through learning experiences, certain events can trigger challenging behavior, whereas other events may actually prevent challenging behavior from occurring, leading to more appropriate behavioral responses by the student. The prevent component of the FBA identifies both setting events and antecedents that may lead to a student engaging in challenging behavior.

Setting events are those conditions that are separated from the challenging behavior in time and space, including biological or physical conditions (e.g., medication, fatigue, hunger, illness), social events (e.g., fight with parent or sibling, bus difficulties, incarcerated parent), or environmental situations (e.g., noise, lighting, temperature). Examples of setting events include

- A student does not have time to eat breakfast before school and comes to school hungry.
- A student has an argument with a parent before getting on the bus.

Antecedents are distinct people, events, or situations that immediately precede the challenging behavior. Examples of antecedents include

- A student becomes aggressive in the presence of certain peers, but remains calm and appropriate around other peers.
- A student exhibits problem behavior when presented with a nonpreferred task, but immediately begins a highly preferred task without incident.

The primary purpose of the Prevent component is to assist the team with identifying environmental events and circumstances that trigger or contribute to the occurrence of challenging behavior, as well as identifying the situations associated with more desirable prosocial behavior. By accurately identifying both conditions, the team will be able to remove or alter the problematic situations, thus reducing the likelihood of problems occurring while increasing the circumstances that foster appropriate behaviors. When completing the Prevent component of the FBA Checklist, the team should be as specific and accurate as possible with their responses to each question.

In the example of Diana, her team indicated the specific transitions (e.g., the end of art and music classes; transitioning to reading and math classes) that were difficult for Diana, rather than just indicating that transitions are a problem (see question 2a in Figure 4.1). This allowed the team to assess whether the issue was all transitions, or a transition that involved leaving a preferred activity to go to a nonpreferred activity. Note that question 6 was left intentionally blank by the team because none of the events applied to Diana's tantrum behavior. It is important not to leave any items blank unless they truly do not apply to the challenging behavior being assessed. If items are not answered, it would be wise for the team to check with the respondent(s) to make sure that the omission of a response was intended rather than forgotten or skipped.

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		PTR FUNCTIONAL BEHAVIOR ASSESSMENT CHECKLIST Tantrums Person responding: Mrs. Jones (classroom teacher) Student: Diana						
m behavior:	Iarii	rums	Person respondin	g:	es (classro	Som Leacher) Stu	_{dent:} Diana	
		PTR Functiona	al Behavior As	ssessment	t	PREVENT	Component	
	1a.	Are there <i>times of the school day</i> when problem behavior is <i>most likely</i> to occur? If yes, what are they?						
		🕅 Morning 🛛	Before meals	🗖 Durin	g meals	🗖 After mea	ls 🗖 Arrival	
		🕅 Afternoon 🛛	Dismissal	Other:				
	1b.	Are there <i>times of the</i> If yes, what are they?	e school day w	school day when problem behavior is least likely to occur?			y to occur?	
		Morning	Before meals	🕱 Durin	g meals 🛛 🗇 After mea		als 🗖 Arrival	
		□ Afternoon □	Dismissal	Other:				
2		Are there specific acti	vities when pro	oblem beh	avior is v e	erv likelv to oc	cur? If yes, what are they?	
	20.	Reading/LA	U Writing	obienti ben	🕅 Math		\square Science	
		X Independent work	5	up work		e-group work		
		One-on-one	Computer	•				
		Free time	Peer/coop				Discussions/Q&A	
		Worksheets,	work	erative	_		Transitions (specify)	
		seatwork			speci	als (specify)	End of Art & Music,	
		Other:					Going to Reading & Math	
	2b.	Are there specific acti What are they?	vities when co	operative a	and proso	cial behavior is	very likely to occur?	
		C Reading/LA	🗖 Writing		🗖 Math	ı	🕱 Science	
		Independent work	🗖 Small-gro	up work	🗖 Large	e-group work	Riding the bus	
		🗖 One-on-one	🕱 Computer		🕱 Rece	ss	🗖 Lunch	
		🗖 Free time	🗖 Peer/coop	erative	🗖 Cent	ers	Discussions/Q&A	
		Worksheets, seatwork	work			i als (specify) & Music	Transitions (specify)	
		Other:						
За.	3a.	Are there <i>specific clas</i> problem behavior? If			proximity	is associated w	ith a high likelihood of	
		Peers (specify)					Bus driver	
		Teacher(s) (specify) Mrs. Jones (classroom teacher)				🗖 Parent		
		□ Paraprofessional(s)						
		Dother school staff (specify)				t)		
		Other family member (specify)						
		Other:						
	3b.	Are there <i>specific classmates or adults</i> whose proximity is associated with a high likelihood of cooperative and prosocial behavior? If so, who are they?						
		Peers (specify)					Bus driver	
		Teacher(s) (specify)					Parent	
		Paraprofessional(s) (specify)						
		Other school staff (ic teacher,	Behavior specia	list	
		Other family memb						

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Prevent-Teach-Reinford

Figure 4.1. (continued)

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4. Are there *specific circumstances* that are associated with a high likelihood of problem behavior?

🕱 Request to start task	Task too difficult		🕅 Transition	
Being told work is wrong	🗖 Task too long		\Box Student is alone	
🕅 Reprimand or correction	🕱 End of preferred activity		Unstructured time	
🕱 Told "no"	🗖 Task is boring	g	Novel task	
\square Seated near specific peer	Peer teasing	or comments	Change in schedule	
$\hfill\square$ Task is repetitive (same task	daily)	🗖 Removal of p	preferred item	
🕅 Start of nonpreferred activit	у	\Box Down time (r	no task specified)	
\square Teacher is attending to other students				
Other:				

5. Are there conditions in the *physical environment* that are associated with a high likelihood of problem behavior? For example, too warm or too cold, too crowded, too much noise, too chaotic, weather conditions....

Tes (specify)	
🕅 No	

6. Are there circumstances *unrelated to the school setting* that occur on some days and not other days that may make problem behavior more likely?

🗖 Illness	\Box No medication	Drug/alcohol abuse		
Allergies	\square Change in medication	Bus conflict		
Physical condition	Home conflict	\square Sleep deprivation		
🗖 Hunger	🗖 Fatigue	\square Parties or social event		
🗖 Change in diet	Change in routine	Parent not home		
Hormones or menstrual cycle				
lacksquare Stayed with noncustodial parent				
Other:				

Additional comments not addressed above in the Prevent component: