Functional Behavioral Assessment (FBA) A Team Approach to Understanding Behaviors and Prescribing Interventions

Student :	Desmond Younge	ID#:	DO B:	Grad 2 e:
Teacher s:	Emily French & Stachia Daily	Famil y:		
Family:		Phone : Email :		
Planning Meeting		Follow-u Meeting	•	
Team Me	embers:			
Parent:		Т	eacher:	
Student:		C	Other:	
Intervent	tion Facilitator:	C	Other:	
Mental H	lealth:	C	Other:	
Indicate ax_ B Recordx_ S Teache	of Information: all that apply by listed that apply by listed the second interview are interview academic Assessments.		that information was x Behavioral Observ _ Parent Interview Other:	

Assessing Thinking Skills:

Executive Functioning Skill	Stren gth	Defici t
Handling transitions, shifting from one mindset/task to another (shifting cognitive sets) Example:		X
Sticking with tasks requiring sustained attention (perseverance) Example:		X
Doing things in a logical sequence or prescribed order (organization) Example:		
Reflecting on multiple thoughts or ideas simultaneously (working memory) Example:		
Maintaining focus for goal-directed activities (sustained attention/concentration) Example:		X
Thinking before responding, considering the likely consequences of actions <i>(reflective)</i> Example:		
Responding to the concept of time Example:		
Language Processing Skills	Stren gth	Defici t
Expressing concerns, needs, or thoughts in words (expressive language) Example:	X	
Identifying or articulation what's bothering you Example:	Х	
Understanding what is being said (receptive language) Example:	Х	

Emotional Regulation Skills	Stren gth	Defici t
Managing emotional response to frustration so as to think rationally (separation of affect) Example:		X
Managing irritability and/or anxiety on a chronic basis (outside the context of frustration) Example:	X	
Cognitive Flexibility Skills	Stren gth	Defici t
Seeing the 'grays', being comfortable with 'iffy' thinking (versus need for precision, literal) Example:		
Thinking hypothetically or Inferentially (using hypothesis testing) Example:	X	
Handling deviations of the rules, routines, original plan (flexible, manages changes well) Example:		X
Handling unpredictability, ambiguity, uncertainty, novelty (flexible, compensates, rethinks) Example:		
Shifting from original idea or solution/adapted to changes in plan or new rules Example:		X
Taking into account situational factors that would suggest the need to adults a plan of action Example:		
Interpreting information accurately/avoiding cognitive distortions or biases in thinking such as over-generalizing personalizing Example:		
Social Skills	Stren gth	Defici t

Attending to and/or accurately interpreting social cues and nuances Example:		
Starting conversations, entering groups, being reciprocal, sharing Example:	X	
Seeking attention in appropriate ways Example:		
Appreciating how one's behavior affects other people (Theory of Mind) Example:		
Empathizing with others, appreciating another person's perspective or point of view (TOM) Example:		
Appreciating how one is coming across or being perceived by others Example:		

Academic Skill Profile: (See Profile Web)

	Streng th	Defic it
Mathematical Concepts (vocabulary, decomposing/composing, organizing, problem solving)	X	
Mathematical Calculation (1-3, to 10, to 20, to 100)	X	
Sound Knowledge and Manipulation (Phonemic Awareness and Phonics) Decoding/Encoding	X	
Sight Word Knowledge	Х	
Reading Comprehension (Concrete Knowledge, Inferential, Perspective taking)	X	
Reading Fluency	Х	
Spelling	X	

Writing	X	
Penmanship		
Science		Χ

Student Profile (Use checklist and observations/interviews/ assessments to consider strengths):

STRENGTHS: (Identify at least 3 strengths)	
2.	
3.4.	

WEAKNESSES:
1.
2.
3.
4.

Description of the behavior(s) of concern defined in specific, observable, measurable terms:

BEHAVIOR (Specific, observable, measurable) Frequency, Duration, Intensity	DAT E OF ONS ET	ANTECEDENT Trigger to Behavior 'Problem to be Solved'	HYPOTHESI ZED THINKING SKILL DEFICIT	OCCUR S MOST Who, what Where	OCCU RS LEAST Who, what Where
a.					
b.					
С.					

d.

BEHAVIOR COLLECTION (Specific, observable, measurable) Frequency, Duration, Intensity	DATE OF COLLE CTION	FREQUENCY How man times per —·	DURATION How long behavior lasts?	INTENSI TY Level of Force or Concer n	FACTO RS Locati on Peers Sched ule
a.					
b.					
c.					
d.					

Previous Accommodations/Interventions:

What accommodations/ interventions have been tried?	Effectiveness/results with measurable data points

Hypothesis. Why does the behavior(s) occur? What is the student's motivation/outcome?

Attention X

Power / Control X

Approval of Others / Justice / Revenge X Acceptance / Affiliation

Gain Access to Objects or Escape / Avoidance of a Task or an

Activities Event X

Self-Gratification / Sensory Escape / Avoidance of Attention X

Stimulation

Protection Communicate Feelings

Why is the student unable to Specific skill deficits within each achieve this outcome in a domain: more adaptive manner? In

other words: What skills are

Executive Functioning Skills Language Processing Skills Emotional Regulation Skills X Cognitive Flexibility Skills

Social Skills Other:

Explain the hypothesis:

lacking?

Working Hypothesis statement 1: When student doesn't get his way or specifically doesn't like a task or special he tends to misbehave so he doesn't have to participate.

When (Describe environmental demand) is expected, the student (describe behavior(s) of concern) because of a deficit in (describe the specific skill deficit(s)),, and.

Working Hypothesis statement 2:

When (Describe environmental demand) is expected, the student (describe behavior(s) of concern) because of a deficit in (describe the specific skill deficit(s)),, and.

BEHAVIOR INTERVENTION PLAN

A Team Approach to Understanding Behaviors and Prescribing Interventions

1. Replacement Skill Instruction/environmental supports: What specific problems will be solved with the student in order to build better problem solving skills, frustration tolerance, and/or flexibility/adaptability? What specific expectations will not be pursued at this time in order to reduce challenging behaviors?

High priority problems to be solved (be specific):
1) Raising hands before speaking
2) Getting out of seat before getting permission to do so
3)
Unmet expectations to be addressed later (be specific):
What supplemental direct skills instruction (if any) will be provided (by whom

- 2. What supplemental direct skills instruction (if any) will be provided (by whom, how often, etc.)?
 - 1) Modeling
 - 2) observed over a 20 minute span within 2 minute intervals
 - 3)
- 3. *Crisis Intervention Plan (if applicable)*: Follow school or district safety plan. If the student demonstrates behaviors that are unsafe to self or others, how will the team respond? If restraint is part of this plan staff must have current CPI training and a signed Parent Permission for Restraint form should be attached.
 - a. Call Paula Brassil
 - b. if she isn't available call another team member (I.e Teacher / Para)

The Call and the man a 24% and 1	
student deescalate from	behavioral interventions will take place to help the
	n a crisis rection strategies, and de-escalation strategies):
1.Modeling the appropri	
2. Compliment student	ace benavior
•	rug to calm down or work independently
2.	
3.	
4. 5.	
J.	
. Communication/Coor	dination:
COMMUNCIATION PLAN (include staff to be notified of plan, how contact w be made, date/frequency to be completed, and provide copy of plan to parent)	
•	ncy to be completed, and provide copy of plan to
This Student has a conearn time to do some	ontract where he is observed over a course of time to ething fun and educational. when student tend to get minded of his contract and the correct behavior is modeled.
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Date Intervention Plan Details Effectiveness/results with measurable data points

Next Steps

opp	e the student the ortunity to work toward ething rewarding	Situational
cert	ed another para during ain specials when lent misbehaves	Situational / usually effective
Mod	el behavior	Effective