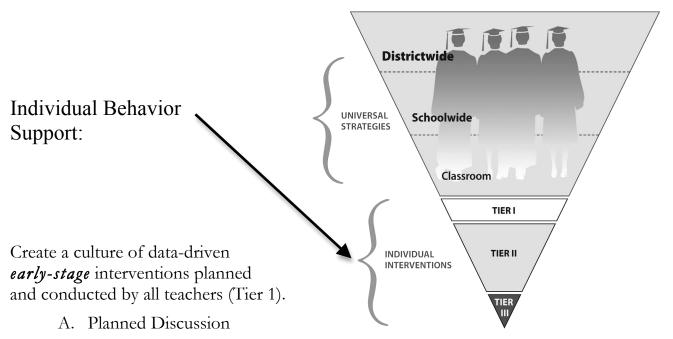
Behavioral Interventions for At-Risk Students

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The Goal: No student falls through the cracks



- B. Academic Assistance
- C. Goal Setting
- D. Data Collection and Debriefing
- E. Increasing Positive Interactions
- F. STOIC Intervention and Analysis

From Interventions: Evidence-Based Behavioral Strategies for At-Risk Students

Create a system of red flags that signal the system (administrators, school counselors, school psychologists, and so on) that a student may need a Tier 2 or 3 individual support plan:

- Failing grades in two or more classes
- Chronic absenteeism
- One or more grade levels behind chronological peers
- Three ODRs in a semester
- Six or more detentions in a semester
- Screening for internalizing problems (anxiety/depression)

• Student/parent request

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Train support personnel in Tier 2 group-based interventions such as:

- Connections (Check & Connect)
- Meaningful Work
- Mentoring

Train all support personnel in efficient problem-solving and intervention design processes.

- 25-Minute Planning Process
- Intervention Decision Guide (IDG): Teacher Interview
- Intervention Decision Guide (IDG): Multidisciplinary Team

From Behavioral Response to Intervention: Creating a Continuum of Problem-Solving and Support

Train all support personnel in designing and helping teachers to implement (WITH FIDELITY!) highly structured individualized interventions (Tier 2 & 3).

- G. Managing Physically Dangerous Behavior and Threats of Targeted Violence
- H. Managing Severely Disruptive Behavior
- I. Managing the Cycle of Emotional Escalation
- J. Cueing and Precorrecting
- K. Self-Monitoring and Self-Evaluation
- L. Self-Talk and Attribution Training
- M. Teaching Replacement Behaviors
- N. Functional Communication
- O. Structured Reinforcement Systems
- P. Defining Limits and Establishing Consequences
- Q. Relaxation and Stress Management
- R. Internalizing Problems (Depression & Anxiety) and Mental Health

From Interventions: Evidence-Based Behavioral Strategies for Individual Students (2nd ed.)

For information on staff development planning on schoolwide, classroom, or individual student, go to: www.safeandcivilschools.com or call 800-323-8819.

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Student		Age	Grade	Date
nterventionist	Teacher(s)		
			S	tarting Time
Step 1: Backgroui	nd (5 minutes)			Stop
• Describe the presenting pro	blem. Identify when, wl	here, how often, how	ong, etc. the problem occ	curs.
• Identify student strengths.				
 Identify strategies already t 	ried			
· identity strategies affeatly t	iricu.			
Step 2: Problem/C				Stop
Narrow the scope of the pro	oblem and identify a goa	l.		
• Identify what form of data	will be used to track pro	gress toward the goal.		
Step 3: Corrective	_			Stop
Determine whether irrespons Refer to the menu of possible			d or ignored, or whether	a consequence will be implemented
Ctor A. Donnersch	1 1 T		· (4 · · ·)	G.
Step 4: Responsib	_			Stop
	ie benavior and/or studer ble Behavior	nt strengths to encourag	ge. Provide examples of irr Irresponsibl	esponsible behavior to discourage.
KASHAHSIF			IIICSPOIISIDI	C DCHavioi

Step 5: Proactive Strate	gies (4 minutes)	Stop				
Brainstorm strategies to encourage respon	sible behavior. (Brainstorm, don't evaluate.) Refer to	o possible proactive strategies menu as needed.				
Step 6: Proactive Plan (3	3 minutes)	Stop				
Select a manageable set of proactive strat	tegies to implement.					
Step 7: Final Details (4 n	ninutes)	Stop				
 a. Evaluation: Identify at least two ways to determine if the plan is working. b. Support: Identify things other adults can do to assist the student and teacher. (Be specific—who, what, where, and when.) c. Plan Summary: Identify each person's responsibilities and when actions will be taken. Identify who will discuss the plan with the student and when. Schedule follow-up. 						
Who	Responsibilities	Date(s)				
Discussion With the Stu	dent					
Who	Date	Time				
Follow-Up Meeting	Date	Time				

udent	Age	Grade	Beginning Date		
terventionist	Teacher(s)				
Stage 1: Backgroui	nd				
1. Reason for referral a	nd description of the probl	em:			
Code Red: Is it an emerge	ency situation?				
The behavior is a threa	t to physical safety.	Intervention G: Managi	Intervention G: Managing Physically Dangerous Behavior		
The behavior is so disr	uptive the teacher cannot tea	ch. Intervention H: <i>Managi</i>	ng Severely Disruptive Behavior		
3. Where do the problet4. When do the probletTimes of day:Days of week:	ms tend to occur?				
5. How often do the pro	oblems occur? How long d	oes the behavior last? Hov	v intense is the problem		
	ologically and neurologicall support this opinion?	y capable of controlling h	is or her behavior?		
7. Is the student aware	of the problem?				
8. Does the student see	em motivated to improve th	e behavior?			
9. What is the function student's misbehavio	of the problem behavior? `or?	What seems to be maintai	ning or reinforcing the		
☐ Ability	☐ Awareness	☐ Adult attention	☐ Peer attention		
☐ Power or control	☐ Escape or avoidance (task difficulty/discomfort)	☐ Competing reinforcers	☐ Other		

10.	Strengths of the Student (list at least three):
11.	The teacher's goal or desired outcome: What would the teacher like to have happen?
	What can't the teacher live with any longer?
12.	Methods for evaluating intervention effectiveness:
13.	Notes on parental involvement: Contact date(s): Notes on the contact(s):
	What would the parents or guardians like to have happen?
14.	Other interventions tried and their results (in particular, Interventions A–F): For each:
	Are copies of this information available?
	How successful were the interventions?
15.	Other information the teacher is aware of: Input from other adults who know the student (teachers, assistants, specialists, school counselors)
16.	Review of the student's records:

Stage 2: Preparation

Possible Interventions to Consider:

Presenting Behavior	✓ if true	Intervention	Date of implementation	Effectiveness (+/–)
Several or many students in class misbehave.		Preintervention: Classroom Management		
The student may not know what is expected.		Intervention A: Planned Discussion		
The student may have an underlying academic problem.		Intervention B: Academic Assistance		
The student has difficulty with motivation and may not understand how to reach a goal.		Intervention C: Goal Setting		
The student's behavior appears to be chronic and resistant to simple intervention.		Intervention D: Data Collection & Debriefing		
The student gets a lot of attention from adults or peers for misbehavior or failure.		Intervention E: Increasing Positive Interactions		
The reason the behavior is occurring chronically needs to be analyzed and incorporated into the intervention plan.		Intervention F: STOIC Analysis & Intervention		
The student's escalating behavior is physically dangerous, or poses a threat to physical safety.		Intervention G: Managing Physically Dangerous Behavior		
The behavior is so severe that the teacher cannot continue to teach.		Intervention H: Managing Severely Disruptive Behavior		
The student is impulsive and has difficulty maintaining emotional control.		Intervention I: Managing the Cycle of Emotional Escalation		
The student seems to be unaware of when he/she engages in inappropriate behavior.		Intervention J: Cueing & Precorrecting		
The student has some motivation to change or learn new behaviors.		Intervention K: Self-Monitoring & Self-Evaluation		
The student makes negative comments about him- or herself and others.		Intervention L: Positive Self-Talk & Attribution Training		
The student does not know how to meet expectations.		Intervention M: Teaching Replacement Behavior		
The student cannot or will not communicate verbally.		Intervention N: Functional Communication		
The misbehavior is a firmly established part of the student's behavior.		Intervention O: Structured Reinforcement Systems		
It is difficult to be consistent with the student because it is not always clear when the student has crossed the line between appropriate and inappropriate behavior. Consequences for misbehavior seem necessary but do not seem to work.		Intervention P: Defining Limits &		
		Establishing Consequences		
Teacher feels anxious, worried, discouraged, or angry about one or more students.		Intervention Q: Relaxation & Stress Management		
The student seems anxious, lethargic, or depressed.		Intervention R: Internalizing Problems & Mental Health		

Stage 3: Intervention Design

- 1. Selected intervention(s):
- 2. Summary of responsibilities for implementing the plan:
- 3. Summary of the final plan:

Stage 4: Implementation

- 1. Initial follow-up notes:
- 2. First follow-up meeting:

Date:

Purpose:

Summary:

3. Second follow-up meeting:

Date:

Purpose:

Summary: