

Behavior Community of Practice Week #3 **Primary Session Data Collection**



Please Note:

- Use Q&A or Jamboards (1 4) to post general comments and/or questions
- Session recordings & resources sent in follow up email when available
- Provide correct email addresses
- Certificate of attendance: webinar registration or email <u>deana.smith@wyo.gov</u> a sign in sheet if attending in a group setting.
 - Use this link to submit PTSB hours:

https://wyomingptsb.com/wp-content/uploads/misc/PTSB-Individual-Request-for-Credit-Form-01-12-2022.pdf



Jamboards

- If your last name starts with A F, go to Board #1: <u>https://jamboard.google.com/d/1EVnfVqsR5_kSM8XLXI1VPc8-</u> <u>EzF8osu_Ks5a2faTiio/edit?usp=sharing</u>
- If your last name starts with G L, go to Board #2: <u>https://jamboard.google.com/d/1Av0nAELVhqeO9NGi_eB_YOT-GsFPr-4kz023PbJSvRU/edit?usp=sharing</u>
- If your last name starts with M R , go to Board #3: <u>https://jamboard.google.com/d/1u_uAS0rqdlq-</u> <u>37JOR5R8r5SNctOsi9VVbkbu_4DRq8/edit?usp=sharing</u>
- If your last name starts with S Z , go to Board #4: <u>https://jamboard.google.com/d/1eO3ZWoOppKvSZFqttrYfhdvE-VF-okEU8juOfx-5axY/edit?usp=sharing</u>



Learning Objectives

Participants will:

- 1. Understand the importance of keeping data
- 2. Understand how to define a behavior
- 3. Know how to collect accurate data using the following methods:
 - a. Frequency
 - b. Duration
 - c. ABC



Objective #1:

Understand the importance of keeping data



Data is Important

- Determines current levels of behavior. We are not reliable reporters.
- Determines if interventions are successful.
- Baseline vs. Intervention
- Determine if intervention requires changes or modifications.



Data

What is good data?

- Taken in real time
- Objective
- Clear and concise





Criteria for a "talk-out"

Operational Definition- exactly what behavior looks and sounds like

Talk-out example





- Two or more people can identify and record similar data accurately
- Crucial for Functional Behavior Assessments (FBA's) and Behavior Intervention Plans (BIP's)
- Sitting at desk





FBA- Helps determine why a behavior is occurring and what it is accomplishing (function).

Helps determine a Replacement Behavior for the BIP.





Objective #2:

Understand how to define a behavior



- Clear, concise, and complete
- Measurable and observable
- Any person can detect the occurrence or nonoccurrence of the behavior in an observation
- Frustration, anxiety, autism,...
- Can you observe hitting? Hitting others? Hitting self? Hitting a pencil on the desk? Magnitude



1. Observable and objective: Include aspects of behavior that can be directly observed (i.e., kicking the desk, not anxiety about assignment).

2. Clear and concise:

Provide examples and non-examples. The observer should be able to show the behavior.



3. Complete: Descriptive information that allows the observer to discriminate between the behavior of interest and other similar behaviors.

4. Measurable: The behavior must be able to be measured (i.e. how long, how often, etc.)



- Remember to be clear and concise about what you see and hear.
- Don't use terminology such as: Defiant, depressed, anxiety, angry, overwhelmed, tantrum or fit, frustrated, non-compliant, aggression to object, ...



- Defiant--- laying on the floor under the desk
- Depressed --- sleeping for 25 minutes during lecture
- Anxiety --- pacing
- Angry --- Yelling "No, I don't want to," when assignment is handed out
- If student reports they are angry...





- Overwhelmed --- Screaming, "I don't know how to do this!"
- Throwing a fit or tantrum --- Screaming, laying on the floor, kicking feet
- Frustrated --- Eloping the classroom
- Aggressive --- hit with a closed fist 3 times-pencil
- Non-compliant --- did not attempt the assignment or ask for help



Is this a good operational definition of behavior?

Jane threw a tantrum all afternoon.



Is this a good operational definition of behavior?

Amy hit herself in the head with a closed fist 5 times, leaving a red mark.



Is this a good operational definition of behavior?

Jack was overwhelmed by the assignment so he hit his teacher.



Is this a good operational definition of behavior?

David spit on his teacher three times.



Is this a good operational definition of behavior?

John is always upset when he stays at his moms house, he is very defiant when he comes to school.



Types of Data

- Frequency How often a behavior occurs
- Duration How long a behavior lasts
- Rate how many times a behavior occurs over a period of time
- Antecedent, Behavior, Consequence (ABC)



Data

- Behavior goals
- IEP goals
- Academics
- Social / Emotional
- Executive Function goals
- Specially Designed Instruction SDI
- Accommodations
- Response to Intervention (RTI)





Objective #3:

Know how to collect accurate data using the following method:



- Tally or count each instance
- Very simple, easy to use
- Objective is to increase or decrease the number of times a behavior occurs





- Blurting/talking out
- Hitting
- Number of social interactions
- How many times student raised their hand
- Number of correct math problems



Event	Reco	ording	Form
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Student's Name:	Teacher:
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Subject/Period: _____ Date(s): _____

Behavior Definition (in <u>specific</u>, <u>observable</u>, <u>measurable</u> terms):

Time Period of Observation: _____

Date	Tally every time that the behavior occurs	Total number of times behavior occurred



- Not appropriate for when behavior occurs too quickly or too slowly
- Not appropriate if observations are unequal in length- convert to rate
- Not appropriate for when behaviors do not have a clear beginning or end
- Compared to peers in the same setting



Frequency and Rate

- Frequency divided by time = rate
- For example: 4 talk outs in 20 minutes= 1 talk out per 5-minute period
- Why is rate important?





Frequency and Rate

Observation data

- Monday- 5 instances of talking out
- Tuesday- 5 instances of talking out
- Monday's observation was 50-minutes in length.
 5/50= 1 time every 10-minutes
- Tuesday's observation was five minutes in length. 5/5= 1 time each minute



Frequency and Rate

- Data may look like behavior is happening more or less frequently depending on the length of the observation.
- Calculating a rate will alleviate this.
- Frequency data can be converted into frequency per minute, per hour, per week, per month, etc.



Frequency Practice

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8Vv8zpT96SM

Begin at 1:40

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=boXRsE6Jb8M

End at 1:40



Objective #3:

Know how to collect accurate data using the following method:

Duration



- Measures how long a behavior lasts
- Best practice, use a timer or stopwatch. Start timer when behavior begins and stop it when behavior ends.





Benefits:

- Good for behaviors that do NOT have a clear beginning or end
- Good for behaviors that are task oriented or continuous
- Good for discrete behaviors that occur at high rates



- Eloping, interactions with a peer, sleeping, working independently, screaming or making noises
- What would happen if you counted frequency instead of duration?

Johnnie had 8 instances of screaming on Tuesday and 8 on Wednesday.





- On Tuesday, his average length of screaming was 15 seconds each. 15 x 8= 120 seconds or two minutes.
- On Wednesday, his average length of screaming was 84 seconds each. 84 x 8= 672 seconds or 11 minutes and 20 seconds.



Students Name:_____

Teacher:

Behavior: _____

Setting	Time Begin	Time End	Total Time	Notes:
	:	:	:	
	:	:	:	
	:	:	:	
	:	:	:	
	:	:	:	
	:	:	:	
	:	:	:	
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Advantages

- Tells length of time a behavior occurs
- Can be calculated into a percentage (minutes of behavior/total observation minutes) X 100
 - Eloped 15 minutes in a 30 minute observation- $15/30 = 0.5 \times 100 = 50\%$ of the time
- May work for high-rate behaviors that are difficult to count



Out of seat during independent work

- Tuesday- 6 minutes
- Wednesday- 5 minutes
- Thursday- 5 minutes

Out of seat during lecture/discussion

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday- 0 minutes



Out of seat during independent work

Tuesday- 6 / 30 minutes = 20%Wednesday- 5 / 5 minutes = 100%Thursday- 5 / 10 minutes = 50%



Duration Practice

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HgFVSp0I-Hc



Data

- Patterns
- Subject, time of day, staff or students, work demand

Then what?

- Look for skill deficits FIRST!
- What supports are needed



Objective #3:

Know how to collect accurate data using the following method:

ABC



Data

Antecedent-Behavior-Consequence (ABC)

- Helps us understand "why" a behavior may be occurring (Function)
- Assists in understanding antecedents and consequences that may contribute to the challenging behavior.



Data

- Antecedent- Events occurring prior to the problem behavior that may set the occasion for the behavior to occur
- Behavior- Observable and measurable
- Consequence- Events occurring after the problem behavior



A = Antecedent

A thing or event that logically precedes another

- Events prior to the behavior
- Events that may set the occasion for the behavior
- Setting events
- Private events

Common antecedents?





B = Behavior

The way in which one acts- activity, movement, changes in the environment

- Observable
- Measurable
- Objective
- Clear





C = Consequence

The result or effect of an action

- Events that follow the behavior
- Events that occur because of the behavior
- Consequences can maintain, increase, or decrease future behavior
- Common consequences



consequences.



<u>ABC Log</u>	Target Behaviors:	_ا		
Student Name:		2		
Period/Hour: Teacher:		3		
Teacher?		4		

Date	Time	Activity	Antecedents	Exact Behavior(s)	Consequences	Student's Reaction



Antecedent	Behavior	Consequence
What was happening before the behavior occurred?		What happened after?
Given direction/task/activity	Refusing to follow directions	Verbal redirection
Asked to wait	Making verbal threats	Physical assist/prompt
New task/activity	 Disrupting class (describe) 	Ignored problem behavior
Difficult task/activity	Crying/whining	Kept demand on
Preferred activity interrupted	Screaming/yelling	Used proximity control
 Activity/Item denied (told "no") 	Scratching	Verbal reprimand
Loud, noisy environment	Biting	Removed from activity/location
Given assistance/correction	Spitting	Given another task/activity
 Transition between locations/activities 	Kicking	Interrupted/blocked and redirected
Attention given to others	Flopping	Left alone
 Presence of specific person 	Running away/bolting	Isolated within class
Nothing ("out of the blue")	 Destroying property 	 Loss of privilege
Attention not given when wanted	 Flipping furniture 	Calming/soothing:
 Left alone (no indiv. attention) 	Hitting Self	verbal/physical/both
 Left alone (no approp. Activity) 	Hitting Others	Physically restrained
Other:	Verbal Refusal	Peer remarks/laughter
	Other	Time-out (duration)
		Other
Duration:	Intensity:	
<1 minute 1/2 -1 hour		Staff Initials / Observer:



Practice



Steven is a kindergarten student in Mrs. Betts class. Just before recess, Mrs. Betts tells the students to clear off their desks and line up for recess. Steven takes his arm and swipes everything off his desk and onto the floor. Then he runs quickly to get in line and begins licking his peers. Some peers scream and others laugh and say, "Yuck! That's gross Steven!"



Answers

Antecedent(s):

- Teacher telling student to clear off their desks and line up.
- Behavior(s):
- Swiping objects off of desk, running to the line, licking peers

Consequence(s):

 Peers screaming and laughing, saying, "Yuck, that's gross!"



Practice

Jonathan is a middle school student who has Mr. Addalot for math class. When Mr. Addalot asks the students to take out their math books to begin the assignment, Jonathan will climb under his desk, lay on the floor and begin moaning, "I haaaaaate math." Some students begin laughing but Mr. Addalot ignores Jonathan's inappropriate behavior and continues on with instruction.



Answers

<u>Antecedent(s):</u> Teacher asks students to take out their math books.

<u>Behavior(s):</u> Jonathan climbs under his desk, lays on the floor, and groans, "I hate math."

Consequence(s):

Some students laugh. Teacher ignores and continues with lesson



ABC's in Practice

Antecedent interventions- PREVENT behavior

Consequence interventions- reduce challenging behavior, improve desired behavior

Consequences can:

- Increase behavior
 Decrease behavior
- 3. Maintain behavior



Functional Relations

- Changes in one aspect will result in changes to another.
- Behavior is functionally related to antecedents and consequences.





Review Objectives Participants will:

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- 2. Understand how to define a behavior
- 3. Know how to collect accurate data using the following methods:
 - a. Frequency
 - b. Duration
 - c. ABC



Weekly Challenge- Goal Setting

Take one or two!

Gradually change your own behavior for the better!





Thank you!

Christine Manning

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Student Name: _____

A-B-C Checklist / Duration / Intensity Data

Class: ______

School: _____

Date:		Time:	Location / Setting:	Date:		Time:	Location / Setting:
Antecedent What was happening before the behavio	ior occurred?	Behavior	Consequence What happened after?	Antecedent What was happening before the	behavior occurred?	Behavior	Consequence What happened after?
Given direction/task/activity Asked to wait New task/activity Difficult task/activity Preferred activity interrupted Activity/Item denied (told "no") Loud, noisy environment Given assistance/correction Transition between locations/a Attention given to others Presence of specific person Nothing ("out of the blue") Attention not given when wante Left alone (no indiv. attention) Left alone (no approp. Activity)	') /activities nted) y)	 Refusing to follow directions Making verbal threats Disrupting class (describe) Crying/whining Screatching Biting Spitting Kicking Flopping Running away/bolting Destroying property Flipping furniture Hitting Self Hitting Others Verbal Refusal Other 	 Verbal redirection Physical assist/prompt Ignored problem behavior Kept demand on Used proximity control Verbal reprimand Removed from activity/location Given another task/activity Interrupted/blocked and redirected Left alone Isolated within class Loss of privilege Calming/soothing: verbal/physical/both Physically restrained Peer remarks/laughter Time-out (duration) Other 	Given direction/task/acti Asked to wait New task/activity Difficult task/activity Preferred activity interru Activity/ltem denied (told Loud, noisy environmen Given assistance/correc Transition between locai Attention given to others Presence of specific per Nothing ("out of the blue Attention not given wher Left alone (no indiv. atte Left alone (no approp. A Other:	ivity pted d "no") t tions/activities s rson rson r") n wanted intion) vctivity)	 Refusing to follow directions Making verbal threats Disrupting class (describe) Crying/whining Screaming/yelling Scratching Biting Spitting Kicking Flopping Running away/bolting Destroying property Flipping furniture Hitting Self Hitting Others Verbal Refusal Other 	 Verbal redirection Physical assist/prompt Ignored problem behavior Kept demand on Used proximity control Verbal reprimand Removed from activity/location Given another task/activity Interrupted/blocked and redirected Left alone Isolated within class Loss of privilege Calming/soothing: verbal/physical/both Physically restrained Peer remarks/laughter Time-out (duration) Other
Duration: 1 1-5 minutes 1 1-5 minutes 1 1-5-10 minutes 2 10-30 min. 3	1/2 –1 hour 1-2 hours 2-3 hours 3+ hours	Intensity: 1 LOW 2 MEDIUM 3 HIGH	Staff Initials / Observer:	Duration: <1 minute	1/2 –1 hour 1-2 hours 2-3 hours 3+ hours	Intensity: 1 LOW 2 MEDIUM 3 HIGH	Staff Initials / Observer:

Date:		Time:	Location / Setting:	Date:		Time:	Location / Setting:
Antecedent What was happening before the bel	ehavior occurred?	Behavior	Consequence What happened after?	Antecedent What was happening before the	behavior occurred?	Behavior	Consequence What happened after?
Given direction/task/activit Asked to wait New task/activity Difficult task/activity Preferred activity interrupte Activity/Item denied (told " Loud, noisy environment Given assistance/correctic Transition between locatio Attention given to others Presence of specific perso Nothing ("out of the blue") Attention not given when v Left alone (no indiv. attentit Left alone (no approp. Acti Other:	ted 'no") on ons/activities on wanted tion) tivity)	 Refusing to follow directions Making verbal threats Disrupting class (describe) Crying/whining Screaming/yelling Scratching Biting Spitting Kicking Flopping Running away/bolting Destroying property Flipping furniture Hitting Self Hitting Others Verbal Refusal Other 	 Verbal redirection Physical assist/prompt Ignored problem behavior Kept demand on Used proximity control Verbal reprimand Removed from activity/location Given another task/activity Interrupted/blocked and redirected Left alone Isolated within class Loss of privilege Calming/soothing: verbal/physical/both Physically restrained Peer remarks/laughter Time-out (duration) Other 	Given direction/task/acti Asked to wait New task/activity Difficult task/activity Preferred activity interru Activity/Item denied (told Loud, noisy environmen Given assistance/correc Transition between locat Attention given to others: Presence of specific per Nothing ("out of the blue Attention not given wher Left alone (no indiv. atte Left alone (no approp. A Other:	vity pted d "no") t tions/activities s rson n wanted ntion) ctivity)	 Refusing to follow directions Making verbal threats Disrupting class (describe) Crying/whining Screaming/yelling Scratching Biting Spitting Kicking Flopping Running away/bolting Destroying property Flipping furniture Hitting Self Hitting Others Verbal Refusal Other 	 Verbal redirection Physical assist/prompt Ignored problem behavior Kept demand on Used proximity control Verbal reprimand Removed from activity/location Given another task/activity Interrupted/blocked and redirected Left alone Isolated within class Loss of privilege Calming/soothing: verbal/physical/both Physically restrained Peer remarks/laughter Time-out (duration)
Duration: <1 minute	1/2 –1 hour 1-2 hours 2-3 hours 3+ hours	Intensity: 1 LOW 2 MEDIUM 3 HIGH	Staff Initials / Observer:	Duration: <1 minute	1/2 –1 hour 1-2 hours 2-3 hours 3+ hours	Intensity: 1 LOW 2 MEDIUM 3 HIGH	Staff Initials / Observer:

Describe behavior of concern:

ABC Log	Target Behaviors:	1	5
Student Name:		2	6
Period/Hour: Teacher:		3	7
		4	8

Date	Time	Activity	Antecedents	Exact Behavior(s)	Consequences	Student's Reaction

Event Recording Form

Student's Name:	Teacher:	
Subject/Period:	Date(s):	

....

Behavior Definition (in <u>specific</u>, <u>observable</u>, <u>measurable</u> terms):

Time Period of Observation:

Date	Tally every time that the behavior occurs	Total number of times behavior occurred

Tieghi-Benet, M. C., Miller, K., Reiners, J., Robinett, B. E. Freeman, R. L., Smith, C. L., Baer, D., Palmer, A. (2003). Encouraging Student Progress (ESP), Student/ team book. Lawrence, KS: University of Kansas. Students Name:_____

Behavior: _____

Teacher: _____

Setting	Time Begin	Time End	Total Time	Notes:
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Duration Recording Form			
Student:	Date:		
Class/ Teacher:	Observer:		
Behavior:			

Instructions: Record start and end times and calculate the duration for each occurrence of the behavior.

Date	Time Start	Time End	Duration
12/1	Example (digital stopwatch) 00:00	04:27	4 mínutes, 27 seconds
12/11	Example (wall clock) 8:30	08:57	7 minutes
			TOTAL/ AVERAGE:

Additional comments:







Frequency Recording Form			
Student:			
Class/ Teacher:	Observer:		
Behavior:			

Instructions: Make a mark each time the behavior occurs. To calculate rate¹, divide the total number of occurrences by the length of the observation.

Date	Time started	Time ended	Total time	Tally	Total occurrences	Rate
11/14	Ex.: 8:30 am	Ex.: 8:45 am	15 mín.	++++ ++++ ++++ 11	18	18/15 mín. = 1.2/mín.

Additional comments:

¹ If the observation periods are the same length, rate calculations might not be necessary.





A-B-C Descriptive Data Sheet

Student initials: <u>SS</u>	Target Behavior: <u>Yelling</u>		School/Classroom: <u>Early Elementary – K2</u>
Operational Definition: Times where Samantha calls out louder th	han her peers while inside the school building	z. Each time Samantha	calls out begins the episode. One minute free
of the behavior marks the end. Ex: Samantha screams, "Go away	y!" during circle time. Non-example: Saman	tha cheers, "Go team" v	while outside during recess.

<u>Setting events</u> – medication changes, illness, vacationing, changes in routine, new IEP objective, etc. <u>Antecedents</u> – events which precede the target behavior, <u>Behavior</u> – detail the topography (the way the behavior looks, intensity, duration, etc.), <u>Consequence</u> – events which follow the target behavior, may be planned or unplanned responses to a behavior.

Staff to initial after each documented A-A-B-C

Date/Time/location	Setting Events	Antecedent/Stimulus Events (Immediate Antecedent)	Behavior	Consequences
12/21/06 (TH) 8:30 am Classroom rug/ Circle – AK	Holiday break approaching Grandparents visiting	Reading story to group	Yelled, "Uhate this!"	Verbal reminder "quiet voice" Told to leave circle
12/22/06 (F) 11:30 am Lunch/Cafeteria – SD	Last school day before holiday break Grandparents visiting	Sitting at table, eating lunch Lunch aide told class to clean up	"I'm not ready! Leave me alone!"	Lunch aide repeated direction to clean up Lunch aide throws away the rest of Samantha's lunch
1/02/07 (T) 10:00 am Group game centers – AK	First day after holiday break Grandparents left (back to FL)	Playing board game with 1 peer (Shelly)	"Give that back to me!"	Shelly gives Samantha the game piece
1/03/06 (W) 1:30 pm Library - HK	Late to school – dentist appt.	Story being read to all students (small discussion)	"I hate you! You are ugly! I think you are stupid!"	Told to leave group Classroom aide spends 10 minutes talking to Samantha about her behavior

Amanda N. Kelly, M.S.Ed, BCBA, @ 2010 Pg 1 of 2

A-B-C Chart

Date/Time/location	Setting Events	Antecedent/Stimulus Events (Immediate Antecedent)	Behavior	Consequences
1/04/06 (TH) 8:45 am Classroom rug/ Circle – AK	Medication given 30 min late	Reading story to group	Yelled, "This is stupid!"	Verbal reminder "quiet voice" Told to leave circle
1/04/06 (TH) 9:00 am Pullout (Speech) - SD		Speech therapist came into room to take Samantha to speech group	Sat on floor – refused to get up Yelled, "No!"	Speech therapist left room Reschedule session Samantha sat at desk for 5 min Joined peers at choice
1/05/06 (F) 9:30 am Literacy group - HK		Drawing pictures from story read at circle Peer took red crayon	Yelled, "Give me that!"	Peer gives Samantha red crayon Samantha continues drawing
1/05/06 (F) 11:30 am Lunch/Cafeteria - SD		Sitting at table eating lunch Lunch aide told class to clean up	"I'm not ready! Leave me alone!"	Lunch aide repeated direction to clean up Lunch aide throws away the rest of Samantha's lunch
1/05/06 (F) 1:30 pm Library – HK	Late arrival to school	Story being read to all students (small discussion)	"This is stupid! I'm not listening!"	Told to leave group