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		PTR FUNCTIONAL	BEHAVIOR AS	SESSMENT CHEC	KLIST ——		

Problem behavior:	Person responding:	Student:

Appendix 4.1.

PTR Functional Behavior Assessment Checklist

Directions:

- 1. The following Prevent-Teach-Reinforce (PTR) functional behavioral assessment (FBA) has three sections—Prevent, Teach, and Reinforce—and is 6 pages in length.
- 2. Complete one FBA for each problem behavior targeted on the behavior rating scale (BRS). For example, if both hitting others and screaming are listed on the BRS, two FBAs will be completed.
- 3. Do not complete the assessment on any prosocial/desired behaviors targeted on the BRS.
- 4. List the problem behavior on the top of each assessment form to ensure responses are given for that behavior only.
- 5. Answer each question by checking all the appropriate areas that apply, or by writing the response(s) that best describe events related to the problem behavior specified.

	PTR Function	nal Behavior As	sessmen	t	PREVENT	Component
1a.	Are there <i>times of ti</i> If yes, what are they		en proble	em behavi	or is most likel	y to occur?
	☐ Morning ☐	Before meals	☐ Durir	ng meals	\square After mea	ls
	☐ Afternoon ☐	Dismissal	Other:_			
1b.	Are there <i>times of ti</i> If yes, what are they		en proble	em behavi	or is <i>least likel</i> g	y to occur?
	☐ Morning ☐	Before meals	Durir	ng meals	☐ After mea	ls
	☐ Afternoon ☐	J Dismissal	Other:_			
2a.	Are there <i>specific ac</i> Reading/LA Independent wor One-on-one Free time Worksheets, seatwork Other:	☐ Writing k ☐ Small-grou ☐ Computer ☐ Peer/coope work	p work erative	☐ Math ☐ Large ☐ Reces ☐ Cente ☐ Speci	e-group work ss ers als (specify)	☐ Lunch ☐ Discussions/Q&A
2b.	Are there <i>specific ac</i> What are they?	<i>tivities</i> when coo	perative	and proso	cial behavior is	very likely to occur?
	☐ Reading/LA	\square Writing		☐ Math		☐ Science
	☐ Independent wor	k 🗖 Small-grou	ıp work	☐ Large	e-group work	\square Riding the bus
	One-on-one	\square Computer		☐ Reces	SS	☐ Lunch
	☐ Free time	☐ Peer/coope	erative	☐ Cente	ers	Discussions/Q&A
	☐ Worksheets, seatwork	work		☐ Speci	als (specify)	☐ Transitions (specify)
	Other:					

blem behavior:	Per	son responding:	Student:
Prev	ent component (continued)		
3a.	Are there <i>specific classmates</i> or problem behavior? If so, who		ociated with a high likelihood of
	Peers (specify)		☐ Bus driver
	☐ Teacher(s) (specify)		☐ Parent
	☐ Paraprofessional(s) (specify))	
	Other family member (speci	fy)	
	Other:		
3b.	Are there <i>specific classmates</i> cooperative and prosocial beh		ociated with a high likelihood of
	Peers (specify)		☐ Bus driver
	☐ Teacher(s) (specify)		☐ Parent
	☐ Paraprofessional(s) (specify)		
	☐ Other school staff (specify)		
	☐ Other family member (specify)		
	Other:		
4.	Are there <i>specific circumstanc</i>	es that are associated with a hi	gh likelihood of problem behavior
	☐ Request to start task	☐ Task too difficult	☐ Transition
	☐ Being told work is wrong	☐ Task too long	\square Student is alone
	\square Reprimand or correction	\square End of preferred activity	\square Unstructured time
	☐ Told "no"	☐ Task is boring	■ Novel task
	☐ Seated near specific peer	☐ Peer teasing or comments	☐ Change in schedule
	☐ Task is repetitive (same task	c daily) 🗖 Removal c	of preferred item
	☐ Start of nonpreferred activ	ity 🗖 Down tim	e (no task specified)
	\square Teacher is attending to oth	er students	
	Other:		
5.	Are there conditions in the <i>physical environment</i> 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		
	_		
	□ No		
6.	Are there circumstances <i>unrela</i> days that may make problem	ated to the school setting that behavior more likely?	occur on some days and not other
	□ Illness	☐ No medication	☐ Drug/alcohol abuse
			T 5 (1) (1)
	☐ Allergies	$oldsymbol{\square}$ Change in medication	Bus conflict
	☐ Allergies ☐ Physical condition	Change in medicationHome conflict	☐ Sleep deprivation
	_	-	

oblem behavior:		Person responding:	Student:
		ent component (continued)	
		☐ Hormones or menstrual cycle	
		☐ Stayed with noncustodial parent	
		Other:	
	Add	ditional comments not addressed above in the Prevent	component:
	_		
		PTR Functional Behavior Assessment	TEACH Component
	1.	Does the <i>problem behavior</i> seem to be exhibited in o	order to gain attention from peers?
		\square Yes (list the specific peers)	
		□ No	
	2.	Does the <i>problem behavior</i> seem to be exhibited in o	
		If so, are there particular adults whose attention is so	
		☐ Yes (list the specific adults) ☐ No	
		□ NO	
	3.	Does the <i>problem behavior</i> seem to be exhibited in o	order to obtain objects (e.g., toys or games
	٥.	materials, food) from peers or adults?	oraci to extam expects (e.g., toys or games,
		☐ Yes (list the specific objects)	
		□No	
	4.	Does the <i>problem behavior</i> seem to be exhibited in a activity to a nonpreferred activity?	order to <i>delay a transition</i> from a preferred
		☐ Yes (list the specific transition)	
		□ No	
		_ NO	
	5.	Does the <i>problem behavior</i> seem to be exhibited in o	order to <i>terminate or delav</i> a nonpreferred
	٥.	(e.g., difficult, boring, repetitive) task or activity?	s. co terminate or uciay a nonpresented
		\square Yes (list the specific nonpreferred tasks or activities	es)
		□No	
	6.	Does the <i>problem behavior</i> seem to be exhibited in classmate or adult?	order to <i>get away from</i> a nonpreferred
		☐ Yes (list the specific peers or adults)	
		☐ No	
		□ NO	

Problem behavior: _		Person resp	oonding:	Student:		
	Teaci	h component (continued)				
	7.	What social skill(s) could the st behavior occurring in the future	tudent learn in order to reduce t re?	the likelihood of the <i>problem</i>		
		\square Peer interaction	☐ Sharing objects	☐ Taking turns		
		☐ Play skills	\square Sharing attention	\square Losing gracefully		
		\square Joint or shared attention	☐ Conversation skills	☐ Making prosocial statement		
		☐ Waiting for reinforcement	☐ Accepting differences			
		☐ Getting attention appropria	ately			
		Other:				
	8.	What <i>problem-solving skill(s)</i> problem behavior occurring in	could the student learn in order the future?	to reduce the likelihood of the		
		Recognizing need for help	☐ Note-taking strategies	☐ Staying engaged		
		☐ Asking for help		☐ Working independently		
		☐ Ignoring peers	☐ Graphic organizers	☐ Working with a peer		
		☐ Making an outline	_			
		☐ Move ahead to easier items	s, then go back to difficult items			
		☐ Using visual supports to wo	_			
		☐ Making choices from severa	•			
		Other:				
	9.	9. What communication skill(s) could the student learn in order to reduce the likelihood or problem behavior occurring in the future?				
		\square Asking for a break	\square Raising hand for attention	☐ Asking for help		
		\square Requesting information	☐ Requesting wants	☐ Rejecting		
		☐ Active listening	☐ Commenting	☐ Responding to others		
		☐ Expressing emotions (frustra	ation, anger, hurt)			
		Other:				
	Add	litional comments not addressed	l above in the <i>Teach component</i> :			

	— PTR FUNCTIONAL BEHAVIOR AS	SSESSMENT CHECKLIST ———————	
Problem behavior:	Person responding:	Student:	

	PTR Function	al Behavior Assessm	ent REINFOF	RCE Component		
1.	What consequence(s) usually follow the student's problem behavior?					
	☐ Sent to time-out	☐ Gave per	_	/erbal reprimand		
	☐ Chair time-out	☐ Stated ru	_	Head down		
	Sent to office	☐ Sent hom		Calming/soothing		
	☐ Assistance given	☐ Verbal re		Delay in activity		
	☐ Activity changed	☐ Activity to		Physical prompt		
	Peer reaction	☐ Physical r	_	Removal of reinforcers		
	☐ Sent to behavior s	•				
2	Door the student	iou proiso from tooch	er and other school staff	Door the student enion		
2.	praise from some tea	achers more than other	rs?	Does the student enjoy		
	☐ Yes (list specific people)					
	□ No					
3.	What is the likelihoo tion, successful perfo school staff?	d of the student's <i>appr</i> ormance) resulting in ac	<i>ropriate behavior</i> (e.g., c cknowledgment or praise	n-task behavior, coopera- e from teachers or other		
	☐ Very likely	☐ Sometimes	☐ Seldom	☐ Never		
4.	What is the likelihoo reprimands, correction	d of the student's <i>prob</i> ons) from teachers or o	olem behavior resulting i ther school staff?	n acknowledgment (e.g.,		
	☐ Very likely	☐ Sometimes	☐ Seldom	☐ Never		
5. \	What school-related ite activities could serve	ems and activities are <i>m</i> as special rewards?	nost enjoyable to the stu	dent? What items or		
	\square Social interaction	with adults	☐ Music	\square Art activity		
	\square Social interaction	with peers	Puzzles	☐ Computer		
	☐ Playing a game		☐ Going outside	☐ Video games		
	☐ Helping teacher		\square Going for a walk	☐ Watching TV/video		
	☐ Extra PE time		☐ Line leader	☐ Reading		
	☐ Going to media ce	enter	☐ Extra free time			
	_					
	☐ Food (specify)	•				
	Food (specify)					

m behavior:	Person responding:	Student:	
Reinforce compon	ent (continued)		
Additional cor	nments not addressed above in the <i>Reinforce co</i>	mponent:	
Additional cor	mments not addressed above in the <i>Reinforce co</i>	mponent:	
Additional cor	mments not addressed above in the <i>Reinforce co</i>	mponent:	
Additional cor	mments not addressed above in the <i>Reinforce co</i>	mponent:	



PTR Functional Behavior Assessment Summary Table

Directions:

- 1. Gather all Prevent-Teach-Reinforce (PTR) Functional Behavior Assessments (FBAs) completed for one problem behavior (see Appendix 4.1).
- 2. List the problem behavior on the FBA Summary Table.
- 3. Starting with one completed FBA, list events in the respective Prevent, Teach, and Reinforce columns, beginning to identify and group information in patterns.
- 4. Do the same for events marked for the prosocial behavior.
- 5. Continue grouping information into the current patterns (or new ones as needed) as the remaining completed FBAs are summarized.
- 6. As a team, identify the data in the Prevent section that are most likely to result in problem behavior or that are most likely to result in problem behavior that is most disruptive to the classroom. List the agreed-upon events in the When box of the possible hypothesis.
- 7. As a team, discuss any discrepancies in the teaching and reinforcement data to ensure an accurate function of problem behavior is identified. List the agreed-upon events in the as a result box of the possible hypothesis.
- 8. As a team, identify the broad category of behavior or the specific replacement behavior the student needs to be taught. List the agreed-upon behavior in the *replacement behavior* box of possible hypotheses.

School

Behavior	PREVENT data	TEACH data	REINFORCE data

Date

Possible hypotheses

	When	Then	As a result
Problem behavior			
Replacement behavior			

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