Efficient Functional Behavior Assessment: The Functional Assessment Checklist for Teachers and Staff: Part A

Step 1
Student/ Grade: ___________________________ Date: ______________
Interviewer: ___________________________ Respondent(s): __________________

Step 2
Student Profile: Please identify at least three strengths or contributions the student brings to school.
___________________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________________

Step 3
Problem Behavior(s): Identify problem behaviors

___ Tardy  ___ Fight/physical Aggression  ___ Disruptive  ___ Theft
___ Unresponsive  ___ Inappropriate Language  ___ Insubordination  ___ Vandalism
___ Withdrawn  ___ Verbal Harassment  ___ Work not done  ___ Other ________________
___ Verbally Inappropriate  ___ Self-injury

Describe problem behavior: ____________________________________________________________

Step 4
Identifying Routines: Where, When and With Whom Problem Behaviors are Most Likely.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Schedule (Times)</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Likelihood of Problem Behavior</th>
<th>Specific Problem Behavior</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Step 5
List the Routines in order of Priority for Behavior Support: Select routines with ratings of 5 or 6. Only combine routines when there is significant (a) similarity of activities (conditions) and (b) similarity of problem behavior(s). Complete the FACTS-Part B for each of the prioritized routine(s) identified.

| Routine # 1 |
| Routine # 2 |
| Routine # 3 |

**Efficient Functional Behavior Assessment: The Functional Assessment Checklist for Teachers and Staff: Part B**

**Step 6**

**Routine/Activities/Context:** Which routine (only one) from the FACTS-Part A is assessed?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Routine/Activities/Context</th>
<th>Problem Behavior(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Step 7**

**Provide more detail about the problem behavior(s):**

- What does the problem behavior(s) look like?
- How often does the problem behavior(s) occur?
- How long does the problem behavior(s) last when it does occur?
- What is the intensity/level of danger of the problem behavior(s)?

**Step 8**

**ANTECEDENTS: TRIGGERS AND SETTING EVENTS**

What are the events that predict when the problem behavior(s) will occur? (Predictors).

**Identify the trigger generally**

1. In this routine, what happens most often just before problem behavior? __________
2. If you put this trigger in place 10 times, how often would it result in problem behavior?
3. Does problem behavior ever happen when (opposite of trigger or trigger absent)?

**Triggers**

- ____ Tasks
- ____ Reprimands
- ____ Transitions
- ____ Unstructured time
- ____ Structured/non-academic activities
- ____ Isolated, no-one around

**Identify specific features of the trigger**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If tasks (e.g., group work, independent work, small-group instruction, lecture)…</th>
<th>Describe the task in detail (e.g., duration, ease of task for student), what features of it likely are aversive to the student and why is this hypothesized?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If unstructured time…</td>
<td>Describe the setting, activities, and who is around</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If reprimand…</td>
<td>Describe who delivers the reprimand, what is said, and what the purpose of the correction is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If structured, nonacademic activities</td>
<td>Describe the context, who is around, what activities are going on, what behaviors are expected?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If transitions</td>
<td>Describe the activity that is being terminated and the one that is being transitioned to. Identify whether any of the activities are highly preferred or non-preferred, which are structured versus non-structured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If isolated</td>
<td>Where did the behavior occur? What features of the environment might be relevant?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Are setting events relevant?
1. Is there something that, when present makes it more likely that the trigger identified above sets off the behavior?
2. If yes, is this event present sometimes and absent others? Does the behavior occur only when the event is present?

### Setting Events

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Correction/failure in previous class</th>
<th>Conflict at home</th>
<th>Hunger</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Peer conflict</td>
<td>Correction from adult earlier in day</td>
<td>Lack of sleep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in routine</td>
<td>Homework/assignment not completed</td>
<td>Medication (missed or taken)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Step 10

**What consequences appear most likely to maintain the problem behavior(s)?**

**Identify the consequence generally**

In the routine identified, when the trigger occurs and problem behavior happens, what occurs next?

1. What do you do? What do other students do? What activities happen or stop happening?
2. Narrow it down: Take each consequence identified above:
   a. Would the behavior still happen if that consequence couldn’t occur (e.g., if peer attention, no other students were around; if your attention, would the behavior still occur if you were not around? If escape, would the behavior still occur if the task was easier?)
   b. Of the last 10 times you saw the behavior, how often did this consequence occur?

#### Things that are Obtained vs. Things Avoided or Escaped From

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Things that are Obtained</th>
<th>Things Avoided or Escaped From</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adult attention</td>
<td>Hard tasks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peer attention</td>
<td>Other:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity</td>
<td>Other:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Money/things</td>
<td>Peer negatives</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Identify specific features of the Consequence**

**Identify specific features of the consequence**

- If adult or peer attention is obtained or avoided.
- If an activity or request follows or is removed
- If tangible items are obtained or removed
- If sensory stimulation possibly occurs or is removed

SUMMARY OF BEHAVIOR
Identify the summary that will be used to build a plan of behavior support.

Setting Events → Trigger → Behavior → Consequence

How confident are you that the Summary of Behavior is accurate?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Not very confident</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>Very Confident</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Efficient Functional Behavior Assessment: The Functional Assessment Checklist for Teachers and Staff

The Efficient Functional Behavior Assessment: FACTS is a brief, semi-structured interview for use in building behavior support plans. The interview should be administered by someone with expertise in function-based support and in interviewing. The FACTS should be administered to people (teachers, family, clinicians) who know the student best. For efficient FBA, after completing the FACTS interview a brief, confirmatory observation is completed. The results of the FACTS and the observation are used to build a hypothesis statement. The FACTS can be completed in a short period of time (15-20 min). Efficiency and effectiveness in completing the forms increases with practice.

The interview consists of two parts; Part A is the routines analysis and part B is the functional behavior assessment. The goal of the routines analysis is to isolate routines during which problem behavior reliably does and does not occur. If this information was gathered elsewhere (e.g., a request for assistance form, previous interview), you can skip this part of the interview.

How to Complete Part A

Step #1: Complete Demographic Information:

Record the students name, who was interviewed, and the date the interview was completed. Record as well the name of the person who administered the interview.

Step #2: Complete Student Profile

Ask the person you are interviewing to identify strengths or special attributes the student brings to school. This can include activities the student is especially good at or enjoys and also special qualities (e.g., a great smile). This step is important to (a) help focus on strengths as well as challenges and (b) identify activities that may potentially be used as part of the intervention.

Step #3: Identify Problem Behaviors

Obtain a global idea of what the problem behavior is. If there are multiple problem behaviors, of concern, circle the ones of greatest concern.

Step #4: Routines Analysis

a) List the times that define the student’s daily schedule. Include times between classes, lunch, before school and adapt for complex schedule features (e.g. odd/even days) if appropriate.
b) For each time listed indicate the activity typically engaged in during that time (e.g. small group instruction, math, independent art, transition).
c) Use the 1 to 6 scale to indicate (in general) which times/activities are most and least likely to be associated with problem behaviors. A “1” indicates low likelihood of problems, and a “6” indicates high likelihood of problem behaviors.

d) Indicate which problem behavior is most likely in any time/activity that is given a rating of 4, 5 or 6.

**Step #5: Select Routines for Further Assessment**

Examine each time/activity listed as 4, 5 or 6 in the Table from Step #4. If activities are similar (e.g. activities that are unstructured, activities that involve high academic demands, activities with teacher reprimands, activities with many peers and relatively few adults) and have similar problem behaviors treat them as “routines for future analysis”.

Select between 1 and 3 routines for further analysis. Write the name of the routine, and the most common problem behavior(s). Within each routine identify the problem behavior(s) that are most likely or most problematic.

For each routine identify in Step #5 complete a FACTS-Part B

**How to Complete Part B**

**Step #6: Identify the Target Routine**

List the targeted routine and problem behavior from the bottom of the FACTS-Part A. Complete this part of the interview for only one routine at a time. Use multiple Part B forms if multiple routines are identified.

**Step #7: Provide Specifics about the Problem Behavior(s)**

Provide more detail about the features of the problem behavior(s). Focus specifically on the unique and distinguishing features, and the way the behavior(s) is disruptive or dangerous.

**Step #8: Identify Events that Predict Occurrence of the Problem Behavior(s)**

a) Within each routine, identify the events that reliably predict the problem behavior. Begin by asking at least the three guiding questions listed in the interview. The first question to be asked is, “in this routine (e.g., when asked to work on math in a group), what happens most often just before the problem behavior?” Ask the two follow-up questions for the event or events identified in this first question. For example, if the teacher says that disruptive behavior usually begins when one of the group members tells the target student he is doing something wrong, ask, “If a student said this to the target student 10 times, how often would disruption result?” Also ask, “Does disruption ever happen during group work when no-one corrects him?” The goal of your questions is to increase your confidence that you have isolated the specific antecedent. If, for example the teacher tells you that disruption does happen fairly often when other students do not correct him, this tells you that the specific antecedent is not being told he is doing something wrong—you need to search further.

b) Once you have identified the specific antecedent, place a check mark in the relevant box and then move to the table below. Ask the indicated follow-up questions to isolate precisely what the triggering event consists of. For example, what do the other students say, is it one specific student?
**Step #9: Are Setting Events Relevant?**

Setting events are things that happen before a problem behavior that make it more likely that an antecedent will trigger the behavior. Sometimes they work by making a consequence more or less valuable. For example, getting in a fight in the morning may make it more likely that a student is defiant when asked to engage in academic work because being in the fight made task avoidance more rewarding. To find out if there is a setting event involved, ask at least two questions. First, does the trigger identified above only lead to the behavior sometimes and if so, can you identify an event that occurs earlier in the day that seems to make it so that that trigger “works” to make the behavior happen? Second, if the answer to that question is yes, is this event present sometimes and absent others? If the event is always present or always absent, then it is not a setting event. It has to occur only sometimes AND, when it does occur, lead to the antecedent triggering problem behavior.

**Step #10: Identify the Consequences that May Maintain the Problem Behavior**

What consequences appear to reward the problem behavior? Consider that the student may get/obtain something they want, or that they may escape/avoid something they find unpleasant.

a) Begin by asking, when the trigger occurs and the problem behavior happens, what occurs next? Ask specific questions such as, “what do you do?” “what do other students do?” “does anything start or start happening?”

b) Once you have identified some possible consequences ask follow-up questions to increase your confidence. You can think of this as setting up “test conditions.” For example, you could describe a scenario in which the consequence couldn’t occur and ask if the behavior would still happen. For example, if the teacher says that disruptive behavior is followed by her attention, ask if the problem behavior would still happen if she was not available. If it would, then it is unlikely that her attention is the important consequence.

c) Once you have identified the relevant consequence, check the appropriate box. If there seems to be more than one relevant consequence, put the number “1” next to the consequence that you believe is most valued by the student and a “2” next to the one that is the next most important. Then, move to the “specific features of the consequence” box. Use questions in this box to guide you in identifying precisely what features of the consequence are related to problem behavior.

**Step #11: Build a Summary Statement**

The summary statement indicates the setting events, immediate triggers, problem behaviors, and maintaining consequences. The summary statement is the foundation for building an effective behavior support plan. Build the summary statement from the information in the FACTS. If you are confident that the summary statement is accurate enough to design a plan move into plan development. If you are less confident, then continue the functional assessment by conducting direct observations.

Use the 1-6 scale to define the extent to which you, the interviewer or the team are “confident” that the summary statement is accurate. Confidence may be affected by factors such as (a) how often the problem behavior occurs, (b) how long you have known the focus person, (c) how consistent the problem behaviors are, (d) if multiple functions are identified, and (e) if multiple behaviors occur together.