

Menu of Function-Based Options for Behavior Intervention Planning

	Seek Attention	Avoid Attention	Avoid Tasks
Setting Events Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check-in with an adult immediately upon student arrival to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide positive attention, greeting • Organize materials • Practice replacement behaviors • Provide food, sleep, medications, hygiene, clothing etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a quiet space to eat breakfast, do a preferred activity, etc. • Ask the student if they want to talk with an adult they choose before going to class 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a structured daily schedule for on-task activities (visual schedule)
Antecedent Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase Positive Recognition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give student leadership responsibility or a class “job” that requires the student to interact with staff. • Increase positive home/school communication • Increase Opportunities to Respond • Increase Active Supervision – Schedule more frequent interactions • Increase opportunities for peer interaction • Clarify expected behavior and provide specific precorrects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teachers assign cooperative groups (versus students choosing) • Provide the option to work independently • Preview upcoming events and tasks • Use a visual schedule of class activities • Provide preferential seating (e.g. separate “office”, desk to the side, on the floor, etc.) • Clarify expected behavior and provide specific precorrects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teach Procedures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asking for help • Individualize procedure for use of resources (e.g. individual dictionary, 100’s chart, multiplication table, graphic organizers) • Check to see if student has needed materials and if not, provide them before they are needed. • Address Task Difficulty <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design assignments to meet student instructional/skill level. • Pre-teach content. • Modify amount or type of activity. • Provide extra help/checks for understanding. • Provide Choice <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide choices such as what to do first or what tools to use. • Sequence Tasks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide an opportunity to engage in a preferred activity first. • Clarify expected behavior and provide specific precorrects

	Seek Attention	Avoid Attention	Avoid Tasks
Teaching Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teach specific ways to ask for attention: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Differentiate if strategy changes across conditions or settings (large group, small group, independent work, cafeteria, hallway etc.) • Help teach lesson to other students • Participate in social skill instruction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teach self-management skills: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observing & recording own behavior • Goal setting • Evaluating behavior • Strategy instruction • Participate in social skill instruction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teach how to ask for a break. • Teach how to ask for an alternative activity/assignment • Teach student how to ask for assistance • Teach student how to use resources • Teach specific academic skills <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sight words • Reading fluency • Comprehension • Math facts • Participate in social skill instruction
Consequences to Reinforce Replacement Behavior	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respond quickly when the student asks for attention appropriately • Give frequent attention for any appropriate behavior • Allow student to earn opportunity to pick activity for group or class • Provide opportunity for peer interaction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acknowledge student with nonverbal reinforcements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thumbs up • Small note • Provide opportunity to earn time doing self-selected activity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunity to earn breaks after specified number of completed tasks • Provide opportunity to earn time doing self-selected activity • Reward student for attempting tasks • Staying focused on the task
Consequence to Make Problem Behavior Ineffective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide consistent and calm response • Limit verbal interaction for problem behavior. • Create a signal that prompts student to stop and/or return to desired activity • Teacher ignore problem • Prompt peers to ignore problem behavior 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide consistent and calm response • Teacher gives non-verbal cue to participate • Proximity control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide consistent and calm response • Offer brief assistance with task or activity • Offer alternatives methods or materials to complete the task • Schedule standard times to complete unfinished work

Adapted from Loman, S. & Borgmeier, C. (2010)