"At-Risk" Teachers?

Why?

1. Inadequate teacher preparation
2. Lack of effective teaching training
3. Lack of classroom management training
4. "Telling" training does not mean can do
5. New often given difficult assignments
6. Slow acquisition of complex and many skills
7. Quick turn over within 5 years before expert
8. Low budgets for staff development
9. Asked to do too much at one time before fluent
Objectives

Assessment of 3 strands necessary for learning

1. Academic skills are appropriately taught
2. Positive Behavioral Expectations are Taught
3. Teacher Responses to Inappropriate Behavior are Consistent and Accurate
Proactive Teaching

A better way to manage student behavior

Happy Achieving Students

Behavior Management

Instruction

Routines
STEP ONE: Are Academic Skills Taught Appropriately?

Are many children given effective instruction to learn the task?

Rationale:
Many students obtain low accuracy and score within frustration scores = behavior problems

When students have frequent opportunities to respond with few criticism and few failures = minimum student behavior problems

(Binder 1996; Heward et. al. 1995).
Basic effective instruction steps

Planning

Managing

Delivering

Evaluating
Planning instruction: degree to which teaching goals for performance are stated clearly and are understood by the student

Managing instruction: degree to which classroom management is efficient, effective, and positive

Delivering instruction: degree which there is an appropriate match, lessons are presented clearly, support is provided for individual students, sufficient but efficient instructional time, and high response opportunities.

Evaluating instruction: degree to which the teacher actively monitors and evaluates progress and alters instruction appropriately.
Simple Assessment of appropriate teaching

PLANNING: Wrote and met objectives on board
MANAGING: Time spent on academic/management
DELIVERING: Review work for success percentage @ 80%. Retaught if low success?
EVALUATING: Check if in grade book, graded, collected
Assessing Academic Time

EXAMPLE:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Off</th>
<th>Off</th>
<th>Off</th>
<th>Off</th>
<th>Off</th>
<th>Off</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AA</td>
<td>BM</td>
<td>AA</td>
<td>BM</td>
<td>AA</td>
<td>BM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Off</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Off</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Off</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Off</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Off</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Off</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AA</td>
<td>BM</td>
<td>AA</td>
<td>BM</td>
<td>AA</td>
<td>BM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Observe teacher and class for 10 seconds. After 10 seconds look at a student.

Circle **OFF** if you see the child not doing what they were asked, talking out, out of seat or touching others at any time during the 10 second interval. (momentary sampling)

Circle **AA** if teacher is instructing or students are engaged in an academic activity at any time during the 10 second interval. (partial sampling)

Circle **BM** if teacher is managing materials, rule/non-academic behavior, or transitioning at any time during 10 second interval. (partial sampling)
• **EXAMPLE:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>B: 8 / A: 12 x 100 = 66%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Calculate percentage:

Count the number of boxes with “off” circled. e.g., _8_
Divide this number by Total intervals divided by total intervals x 100:

\[
\frac{B: 8}{A: 12} \times 100 = 66\%
\]

Count the number of boxes with “AA” circled. e.g., _5_
Divide this number by Total intervals divided by total intervals x 100:

\[
\frac{B: 5}{A: 12} \times 100 = 42\%
\]

Count the number of boxes with “BM” circled. e.g., _7_
Divide this number by Total intervals divided by total intervals x 100:

\[
\frac{B: 7}{A: 12} \times 100 = 58\%
\]
Assessing if Academic Skills Taught Appropriately?

Observe a class lesson to collect two types of data

1. Estimate if instruction used worked for most students

2. Estimate what general effective instruction was used

---

**Work Accuracy after lesson:**
80% of the students (20 out 25) had < 80% accuracy on worksheet

Target child score: 62%

---

**Objectives clear:**
- [ ] YES  NO

**Told how to do task with steps:**
- [ ] YES  NO

**Teacher modeled:**
- [ ] YES  NO

**Checked for understanding:**
- [ ] YES  NO

**Short practice for all students:**
- [ ] YES  NO

**Gave independent practice:**
- [ ] YES  NO

**Monitored work:**
- [ ] YES  NO

**Evidence of feedback for work:**
- [ ] YES  NO
Assessing if Academic Skills were taught Appropriately

Provide students with missing steps.

1. Determine missing steps to add
   - Objectives clear
   - Told how to do task with steps
   - Teacher modeled
   - Checked for understanding
   - Short practice for all students
   - Gave independent practice
   - Monitored work
   - Evidence of feedback for work

2. Estimate if all steps used would work for target student

3. If increased score, develop treatment plan with teacher

Work Accuracy after lesson:

Target child score: 81%

- add brief checks for work accuracy with short practice and immediate feedback
Assessing if Academic Skills were taught Appropriately

Provide students with missing steps.

1. Determine missing steps to add
   - Objectives clear
   - Told how to do task with steps
   - Teacher modeled
   - Checked for understanding
   - Short practice for all students
   - Gave independent practice
   - Monitored work
   - Evidence of feedback for work

2. Estimate if all steps used would work for target student

3. If score does not increase, test out growth with “slice back” options on next slide

Work Accuracy after lesson:
Target child score: 67%
WHEN EFFECTIVE TEACHING IS NOT WORKING

CONSIDER “SLICE BACK” OPTIONS:

1. teach at instructional level

2. decrease number of steps learned & practiced

3. Check basic “tool” skills
   can he write numbers, letters, sentences, etc?

4. Briefer practice sessions to:
   give less material practiced at a time
   more times given feedback/praise

Rathon suggestions: 191-195, 210, 217, 222, 158-177
Where in the curriculum is the child performing at an instructional level?

This is where the child is most likely able to learn at a fast pace

YOUR NEXT STEP

If child performed within frustrational range, test at a lower level
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade: 4 (70 to 100)</th>
<th>correct</th>
<th>errors</th>
<th>percent correct questions</th>
<th>level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Probe 1</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probe 2</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probe 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEDIAN SCORE</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>frustrational</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade: 3 (70 to 100)</th>
<th>correct</th>
<th>errors</th>
<th>percent correct questions</th>
<th>level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Probe 1</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probe 2</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1/3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probe 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEDIAN SCORE</td>
<td>19.5</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>.5/ 3</td>
<td>frustrational</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade: 2 (40-60)</th>
<th>correct</th>
<th>errors</th>
<th>percent correct questions</th>
<th>level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Probe 1</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3/3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probe 2</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3/ 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probe 3</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2/3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEDIAN SCORE</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3/ 3</td>
<td>instructional</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INTERVENTION OPTIONS:

Was Academics appropriately taught?

☐ If most students are < 80%, target child score is low, and some instructional steps are missing

   SOLUTION: Add missing steps and briefly test with CBA or a similar assignment to see if child score improves. If so, then this could be your intervention.

☐ If many students are under 80%

   SOLUTION: Reteach missing steps to the class.

☐ If target child’s score is low, most other students are < 80%, and 100% of instructional steps used

   SOLUTION: Consider instructional range or “slice back” options (decrease steps learned, check basic “tool skills, briefer practice sessions with more frequent feedback.

   Try this out using one if the slice back options and briefly test with CBA or a similar assignment to see if child score improves.

Rathon suggestions: 191-195, 210, 217, 222, 158-177
To more complex assessment:

**INTERVI EWS**

Witt’s book
Edward Shapiro’s book

**OBSERVATION FORMATS**

TIES (Ysseldyke)
SECOS (In Shapiro’s book)
**B.O.S.S.** for details on level of engagement, student-teacher interactions
Instructional Strategies that also decrease behavior problems

1. Errorless learning with acquisition (time delay)
2. Instructional pace
3. Choice
4. Timed work sessions
5. Goal setting
Differences between effective and ineffective teachers was not what they did after the behavior occurred but what they did before the behavior occurred.

**THESE TEACHERS:**

- Organized routines
- Taught routines
- Provided practice with specific feedback and praise

**STEP TWO: Assessing if Positive Behavioral Expectations are Taught**
Assessing academic learning time

Amount of time allocated to subject area during which students are actively engaged in instructional activities
Includes: actual instruction time, engaged time and success rate

The Key is less time on management

Effective classroom management strategies and routines are designed to conserve instructional time
Easier option: Assessing Transitions

Getting students from one place or activity to another in short amount of time.

- Between lessons
- Moving into groups
- Switching from lecture to independent seatwork
- Collecting papers
- Getting into line
- Entering the classroom
- Cleaning areas
**IDEAL TIME: less than 2 minutes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transitions</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Total time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>10:15</td>
<td>10:19</td>
<td>4 min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(between lecture and group)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>10:34</td>
<td>10:44</td>
<td>10 min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(between reading and math)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>11:01</td>
<td>11:02</td>
<td>1 min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(between lecture and SW)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Teach effective transitions if:

Almost all transitions are > than 2 minutes

RATIONALE

The longer the transition, more behavior problems occur. Children do not sit and idle well.

Students change activities about 15 times per day. If ten minutes per transition, then 150 minutes a day is spent getting ready.

Transition can consume 20% of the school day.

Active supervision improves behavior

* moving and looking around the class, being close to students,
* and interacting with students
Beat the Buzzard: An Intervention for TRANSITIONS

- **Signal** to get attention
- **Tell** students what to do
  - behavior
  - academic
- **Set timer**
- **Monitor**
  - walk, visually scan, give feedback
    - praise compliance, redirect or prompt non-compliance
- **Feedback** about routine
  *(frequent comments and corrective works better than criticism or threat to punish)*
- **Begin** next lesson within **2-4** minutes
Learn transition definition and goal
Learn 6 teacher transition steps
Observe transitions in a classroom
Practice Transition steps
Discuss how to train students
Learn how to shorten transitions by organizing routines
What if only some transitions are consistently more than 2 minutes?

Determine what type of activity is occurring when the transition is taking longer.

*Is it taking longer to pass out paper or to clean up?*

Design a well-planned routine to decrease the transition time.
Examine routines if some transitions are greater than 2 minutes.

**ROUTINES**

_____ Pencil Sharpen  
_____ Pass in papers  
_____ Getting teacher attention  
_____ Small Group movement  
_____ Independent seatwork rules  
_____ Clean up procedures  
_____ Bathroom  
_____ Line up

**ROOM USE**

_____ Teacher’s desk organized  
_____ Student’s desk organized  
_____ Lesson Materials organized  
_____ Storage areas organized  
_____ Sink and Counter tops areas organized  
_____ Chalkboard neat
How to organize a routine

1. Why do I need this routine?
   *Provide a goal for each routine*

2. What do I need to do during the routine?
   *Decide on teacher steps for each routine*

3. What do my students need to do?
   *Decide on student steps and training needs*

4. How do I get assistance or feedback?
   *Use a classroom checklist that lists each step.*
BEGINNING OF THE SCHOOL DAY

Goal

All students will put book bags and materials in the designated location, check for sharpened pencils, and begin working on the posted work assignment within five minutes after the bell rings.

Preparation

- Ensure daily assignment is posted on board prior to students entering the room.
- Prepare work materials for your morning classes.
- Check for needed equipment, the correct number of copies of you have worksheets, any materials you may need for hands-on experiments, etc.
BEGINNING OF THE SCHOOL DAY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Instruction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>WRITE the morning work on the board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>STAND at the classroom line area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>TELL student to put away materials, sharpen pencils, place homework on desk and begin work on board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>MONITOR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>PROVIDE FEEDBACK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Praise if compliant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Practice during free time if non-compliant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>COMPLETE ADMINISTRATIVE DUTIES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Approximate time: 5 minutes
Behavior Class Overhead
Beginning of the School Day

TELL
students what is expected.

1. Walk to the lining up area quietly.
2. Look and listen.
3. Walk into classroom when admitted.
4. Put away school materials.
5. Check to make sure you have 2 sharpened pencils.
6. Place homework on desk.
7. Work on board assignment until told to stop.

SHOW
Teacher models the routine.
Students volunteer to model the routine as the teacher provides feedback.

DO

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Practice Times</th>
<th>Steps Correct</th>
<th>Steps Incorrect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INTERVENTION OPTIONS:

Was positive behavioral expectations taught?

☐ If many transitions are >2 minutes, then transitions may be taking too much instructional time:

    SOLUTION: Teach Beat the buzzard game

☐ If one or two transitions are still long:

    SOLUTION: Decide if routines should be developed

    Pencil Sharpen
    Getting teacher attention
    Independent seatwork rules
    Clean up procedures
    Bathroom
    Line up
    starting the day
    getting ready and returning from recess

    Pass in papers
    grading
    Small Group movement
    free time
    Trash
    entering / leaving room
    ending the day
STEP THREE: Assessing teachers responses to inappropriate behavior

Rationale for effective classroom management procedures

Teacher knows exactly what to do for appropriate and inappropriate behavior

Students know how to behave

“Tough” students may need a reason to behave

Taking students out of the regular classroom to teach appropriate behavior without fixing the classroom environment, will only find these students regressing to previous levels of behavior.
STEP THREE: Assessing teachers responses to inappropriate behavior

4 conditions must be met to obtain reasonable and meaningful expectations:

1. Teach expectations situationally and with routines. Reed (1993) found when children are taught exactly what is expected of them when entering school in cafeteria, recess, class, etc. referrals for behavior problems decrease 40%.

2. Expectations should be kept to a maximum of 4-5. Long lists don’t work.

3. Expectations stated in instructive vs. prohibitive language informs student what to do. Ex. "Speak quietly" vs. "Don’t shout"

4. Expectations respected by teachers by consistently reinforcing their expectations shows students that they are important.
STEP THREE: Assessing teachers responses to inappropriate behavior

• Write down the teachers classroom rules and consequences
• Observe students violating any classroom rules or “standard” rules and its consequence
• Record the behavior violation and the consequence under one of three columns:

  Match = a rule was violated and the appropriate consequence was given
  Deviation = a rule was violated and some consequence was given
  No Response = a rule was violated and there was no consequence
  Praise
Rationale for a High Rate of Positive Teacher-to-Pupil Interaction

Positive behavior change responds better to Positive than Negative consequences.

Reduces negative side effects of punishment only approach

Where the ratio of negative to positive interactions is never greater than 1 ‘negative’ to every 8 ‘positives’, student behavior is more appropriate. (Latham, 1997)

However:

1,000,000 students dropping out of school per year report they want to avoid a coercive school environment. (Sidman, 1993)

90% of all appropriate behaviors to go unrecognized

Teachers are 2-5 times more likely to pay attention to that behavior than appropriate behavior.

82% of students with disabilities never receive positive feedback when they comply w/ teacher requests and Disapproval statements outnumber approval statements 15-1 (Shores, Gunter, & Jack, 1993).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rules</th>
<th>Response matched according to plan</th>
<th>Responded but response deviated from plan</th>
<th>No Response</th>
<th>Praise</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Follow teacher’s directions</em></td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√ √ √ √ √ √ √ √ √ √ √ √ √ √ √</td>
<td>√ √ √ √</td>
<td>√ √ √ √</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Raise hand to request teacher help</em></td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√ √ √ √ √ √</td>
<td>√ √ √ √</td>
<td>√ √ √ √</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Keep hands and feet to oneself</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Stay in seat</em></td>
<td>√</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

40 minute class observation during a reading lesson
Are teacher responses to inappropriate behavior consistent and accurate?

| Response matched | Marked often | Check if plan or rules need to be altered to be more effective  
| My time is your Time  
| Over correction | Deviated from plan | Marked often | Make clear observable rules, decide on plan for rule following and rule breaking, teach students the rules, add Good Behavior Game / Overcorrection  
<p>| No response | Marked often | Check monitoring skills and Good behavior game |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Observable Rules</th>
<th>Response matched according to plan</th>
<th>Responded but response deviated from plan</th>
<th>No Response</th>
<th>Praise</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Follow teacher’s directions</em></td>
<td>√ √ √ √ √ √ √ √</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√√√ √ √ √√</td>
<td>√√√ √ √ √√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Raise hand to request teacher help</em></td>
<td>√ √ √ √ √ √ √ √</td>
<td>√</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Keep hands and feet to oneself</em></td>
<td>√ √ √ √ √ √ √ √</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Stay in seat</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observable Rules</td>
<td>Response matched according to plan</td>
<td>Responded but response deviated from plan</td>
<td>No Response</td>
<td>Praise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Follow teacher’s directions</strong></td>
<td>√ T √ T √ T √ T T</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>√√ T T T</td>
<td>T√√ √ √</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Raise hand to request teacher help</strong></td>
<td>T √ T √ T √ T √ T</td>
<td>√</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Keep hands and feet to oneself</strong></td>
<td>√ T √ T √ T √</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stay in seat</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Additional information from this data:**

Compare % of misbehaviors between target & peers

Target (T)/total = 21 / 36 *100 = 58%
Peers (√)/ total = 100-58 = 42%

(complete work and follow directions).
| Are teacher responses to inappropriate behavior consistent and accurate? | Response matched | Marked often | Check if plan or rules need to be altered to be more effective  
My time is your Time or behavior game  
Over correction |  
Deviated from plan | Marked often | Make clear observable rules, design or redesign plan for rule violations, teach students the rules, coach  
Good Behavior Game / Overcorrection |  
No response | Marked often | Check monitoring skills and coach  
Good behavior game |
40 minute class observation
during a reading lesson

Additional information from this data:

Frequency of interactions already conducted by the teacher:
24 interactions * 60 / 40 = 36 interactions / hour

Ratio of positive and corrective teacher interactions:
(matched + deviation) / praise = 15/9
or 15 * 60 / 40 = 22 / hour and 9 * 60/40 = 14

Ratio of interactions with target and peers
Developing a classwide behavior management plan

1. Determine target behaviors (rules)
2. Develop recording system (e.g. weekly conduct card)
3. Choose classroom reinforcers
4. Determine schedule of reinforcement
5. Determine punishment procedures
6. Display rules & consequences in front of the classroom
7. **Train students !!! Train students !!! Train students !!!**
8. Evaluate student behavior & begin fading process
INTERVENTION OPTIONS:

Were teachers responses to inappropriate behavior consistent and accurate?

☐ If many checks are in **match** column, then plan is ineffective
   SOLUTION: work on rules/plan and may implement behavior game, my time game, and/or overcorrection

☐ If many checks are in **deviation** column, then plan is not used
   SOLUTION: implement plan with prompts at first
   Or if plan is too difficult or does not work then develop management rules/plan and may implement behavior game or my time game and/or overcorrection.

☐ If many checks are in **no response** column, ignoring does not work:
   SOLUTION: If plan is too difficult or does not work, then develop management rules/plan and may implement behavior game or my time game and/or overcorrection.

☐ If few checks are in **praise** column and there are many checks in match, deviation, and/or no response
   SOLUTION: If behavior game or my time game is used with reward, may consider fading rewards but increasing praise to a 1 corrective statement to 8 praises ratio.
Responding Noncoersively to Inappropriate Behavior That Is Consequential

Rathon pg. 99

Occasionally, students will do things in class that are so disruptive and potentially dangerous, they can’t be ignored.

If responded to appropriately

(remaining calm, voice low, empathy look and statement, close proximity)

81% of such incidents are over within 30 seconds or less
94% are over within 1 min. 45 sec. (Latham, 1996).

When given coercive and angry responses, the student rage will continue escalating with each angry exchange between student and teacher.

Avoid

1. Criticism: finding fault
2. Sarcasm: meaning to make fun of a student through ridicule
3. Threats: meaning to warn students of some hostile action by the teacher
4. Questioning: meaning asking students to explain why they misbehave
5. Logic: trying to reason with students in an attempt to improve behavior
6. Arguing: trying to convince students that the teacher is right, student wrong
Possible Consequences for Serious Student Behavior Problems**

Arrange with another teacher to have the opportunity to send the student to another classroom for 10 minutes for serious behaviors.
- Send the student with academic work.
- Ask the other classroom teacher direct the student to do the work.
  - The student should not participate in fun activities.
- If possible, send the child to an older classroom.

Send the student to the principals office with another student.
Before reentering the classroom, the student will need to apologize and write a plan that will improve the behavior.

The student will sit near the teacher for the day.

Have the student call the parent(s) at home or work to tell the parent the problem, what he/she will do to improve the problem, and to expect a progress note to be sent home that day.

Provide in-school suspension.

Class Assignment

• Observe a class for 40 minutes during at least one full lesson. Try to get a lesson that is difficult for your client.
• Complete observation sheet to gain information on:
  Appropriate academic lesson
  Positive behavioral expectations
  Teacher responses to inappropriate behaviors
• Record data on Environmental Context Observation Data Recording Sheet
• Select Intervention options
• Write hypothesis, intervention selection options, and rationale for intervention that will be given to the teacher
Environmental Context Observation Data Recording Sheet from 40 minute class observation

Was academics appropriately taught?

Was task learned?

Class work or task:

_____% of the class had 80% or greater accuracy

_____% correct for target child

Basic teaching steps conducted?

☐ a. Clear Objectives
☐ b. Told how to do task with steps
☐ c. Teacher modeled
☐ d. Checked for understanding
☐ e. Short practice for all students
☐ f. Gave independent practice
☐ h. Evidence of feedback for work

Was positive behavioral expectations taught?

Was most time spent on academic rather than class management?

Transitions: Less than 2 minutes? ____

________

________

Were teacher responses to inappropriate behavior consistent and accurate?

![Bar chart showing MATCHED PLAN, DEVIATED, NO RESPONSE, PRAISE categories]
Data Interpretation

Hypothesis:

Solution(s):

Rationale for teacher: