### Using the Behavioral Objective Sequence To Develop Effective Assessment-Based Interventions For Children And Youth With Challenging Behaviors

With

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### Using the *Behavioral Objective Sequence* to Develop Effective Assessment-Based Interventions For Children And Youth With Emotional and Behavioral Disorders

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### **Workshop Description**

Students with emotional and behavioral disorders present particularly complex management and discipline and intervention issues. Unfortunately, the current focus is often on how to suppress or manage the many diverse problems these youth present, while little attention is given to contributing factors, or to the developmentally insensitive manor in which they are treated in schools and elsewhere. This workshop will focus on using the *Behavioral Objective Sequence* for integrating assessment into a model for determining students' level of social development, and for preparing intervention plans that are effective and developmentally appropriate.

### Agenda:

- Characteristics of Students with Problem Behaviors: Contributing Factors and Implications for Assessment and Intervention
- Assessing Developmental Level of Social Performance: Identifying Developmentally Appropriate Objectives
- The Curriculum for Teaching Prosocial Competencies
- Preparing Assessment-based and Developmentally Appropriate Intervention Plans
- Preparing Coordinated School-Community Agency Intervention Plans

### Skill Areas: Participants will learn...

- to integrate various assessment data into a developmental assessment
- how to select developmentally appropriate behavioral goals and objectives
- how to link goals and objectives to developmentally appropriate intervention plans
- how to integrate learning-based curriculums for social development into intervention plans
- how to use practical tools for monitoring progress and making adjustments in intervention plans
- how to coordinate school and community agency intervention resources with students' objectives

**Intended Audience:** special educators, school psychologists, social workers, administrators,

S Braaten			
	SUBJECTIVE JUDGEMENT PROGRESS INVENTORIES	OBJECTIVE AND CONTINUOUS MONITORING	EVALUATION
	"THERAPY"	MANAGED LEARNING	TREATMENT
	ABATEMENT OF SYMPTOMS	COMPETENCIES	TREATMENT GOALS
	ETIOLOGY, PROGNOSIS PRESCRIPTION	DECISION MAKING PRESCRIPTION	FUNCTION
	LABELING	SKILL NEEDS	FOCUS
	COMPARE	STRENGTHS & DEFICITS LEVEL OF FUNCTIONING	ORIENTATION
<b>∞</b>	INTERVIEWS, HISTORY FORMAL & INFORMAL TESTS NOMOTHETIC	OBSERVATION, INTERVIEW FORMAL & INFORMAL TESTS IDIOGRAPHIC	SOURCE
	NORM REFERENCE SYMPTOMS	CRITERION REFERENCE CLEAR, CONCISE DESCRIPTION	DATA
	DIAGNOSIS	ASSESSMENT	
	DIAGNOSIS	ASSESSMENT vs DIAGNOSIS	

### STUDENTS WITH SED/EBD

### **EXTREMES OF ANY KIND OF BEHAVIOR:**

Too fast or too slow
Too brave or too fearful
Too serious or too silly
Too active or too passive
Too giddy or too unhappy
Too noisy or too quiet
Too intense or too apathetic
Too excitable or too phlegmatic
Etc.

### **Eleanor Guetzloe**



### TOO.... A definition

They do....
Too much or too little of particular behaviors,
To often,
With too many different kinds of problems,
In too many places,
With too many people,
For too long a period of time,
Requiring too many interventions,
Resulting in too little change.

### **Sheldon Braaten**



### CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDENTS WITH EBD

### **BEHAVIORAL**

### **DEFICITS**

### **EXCESSES**

		IN TOO MANY	ENV]	IRONMENTS
Т	INTERNALIZER	CONTRIBUTING EXPRESSING FEELINGS DEALING WITH STRESS ASSERTIVENESS JOINING IN NEGOTIATING PROBLEM SOLVING REWARDING SELF HAVING FUN	T O O	FEARS ISOLATION SHYNESS SELF-CONSCIOUS OVERLY SENSITIVE MOODY OBSESSIONS DEPRESSION SELF-BLAMING
Y P E	EXTERNALIZER	OVER TOO LONG O  LISTENING ASKING FOR HELP FOLLOW DIRECTIONS IGNORING SETTING GOALS ACCEPTING "NO" MAKING DECISIONS PROBLEM SOLVING NEGOTIATING RELAXING SELF-MANAGEMENT	F A I F R E Q U E N T L Y	ARGUES, LIES AGGRESSION DEMANDING DISRUPTIVE DISTRACTABLE TEMPER TANTRUMS NONCOMPLIANCE RESTLESS PROPERTY DAMAGE RUN AWAY-TRUANT STEALING
		TOO UNRESPONSIVE TO	TYP]	ICAL INTERVENTIONS

### **INTERVENTION**

THERAPY = LEARNING SKILLS
NEEDS = CURRICULUM
TREATMENT PLAN = STRATEGIES & TACTICS = EFFECTIVE INSTRUCTION
GOALS = TRANSFER & MAINTENANCE

### PERSONAL SKILLS

COMPETENCY = MASTERY = PROFICIENCY FUNCTIONAL = MEETS A NEED = CAN BE DONE RELEVANT = PERSONALLY MEANINGFUL STRENGTH-BASED = SUCCESS BUILDING DEVELOPMENTALLY APPROPRIATE = AGE = ABILITY = INTEREST GENERALIZABLE = TO SETTINGS = TO CONDITIONS

### THE CURRICULUM

- **⇒ BASIC ACADEMICS**
- ⇒ SOCIAL SCIENCES
- **⇒** CAREER-VOCATIONAL
- $\Rightarrow$  ARTS
- **⇒** RECREATION
- ⇒ PERSONAL CARE
- $\Rightarrow$  INTERPERSONAL
- ⇒ INTRAPERSONAL

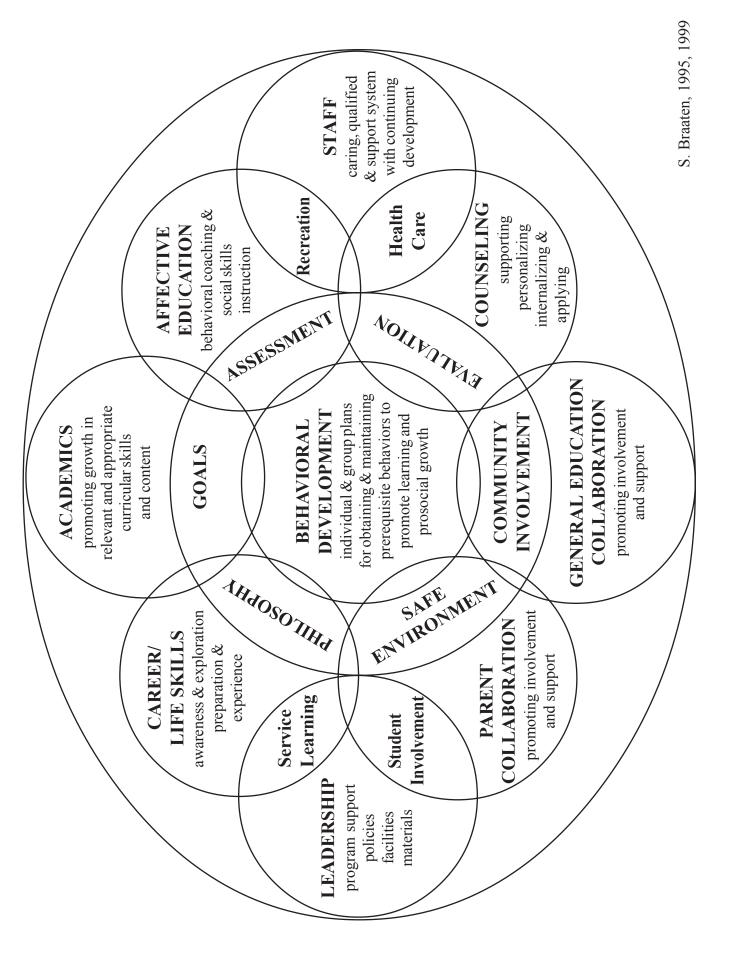
### INTRAPERSONAL SKILLS

- **⇒** ORGANIZATIONAL SKILLS
- **⇒** STUDY SKILLS
- ⇒ PROBLEM SOLVING SKILLS
- **⇒** GOAL SETTING SKILLS
- **⇒** ANGER CONTROL SKILLS
- ⇒ SELF- CONTROL SKILLS
- ⇒ STRESS MANAGEMENT SKILLS
- **⇒** MORAL REASONING SKILLS
- **⇒** SELF-ACCEPTANCE

### INTERPERSONAL SKILLS A. GOLDSTEIN

- ⇒ SOCIAL SKILL TRAINING
- **⇒** SITUATIONAL PERCEPTION TRAINING
- **⇒** EMPATHY TRAINING
- **⇒** COOPERATION TRAINING
- **⇒** BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION TRAINING
- **⇒** RECRUITING SUPPORTIVE MODELS
- ⇒ UNDERSTANDING & USING GROUPS

## **EBD PROGRAMMING COMPONENTS**



### **Behavioral Objective Sequence**

Sheldon Braaten, Ph.D.

### Abstract

Accurate assessment of behavioral skills is essential in developing effective intervention programs for students with emotional and behavioral disorders (EBD). Assessment is the foundation for determining individually relevant intervention goals, objectives and plans, as well as for monitoring intervention outcomes. Several criteria for effective assessment have been identified in the literature. Among them are use of multiple sources (i.e., teachers and other professionals, parents, and students themselves) as well as use of culturally appropriate types of measurement instruments (intellectual, achievement and behavioral) and procedures (observations and interviews). Behavioral assessment traditionally focuses on identifying problem behaviors; however, it is important to determine students' existing strengths upon which new prosocial skills can be built. Few instruments focus upon student strengths.

Recently there has been an increasing emphasis on strength-based or competency-based assessment (Epstein, 1999). Some benefits of competency-based assessments are that they (a) yield information that can actually be used for individualized education program (IEP) planning; (b) provide a positive view of the student by specifying student strengths, and (c) delineate prosocial behaviors not yet mastered that require instruction and differential reinforcement. Epstein's Behavioral and Emotional Rating Scale (BERS), Gresham and Elliott's Social Skills Rating System (SSRS), and the Walker-McConnell Scale are examples of other strength-based rating scales. DuPaul and Eckerts' (1994) review of seven studies of social skills training programs found that efficacious curricula emphasize student competencies as opposed to performance deficits.

Behavioral assessment instruments should present prosocial skills within an appropriate developmental sequence. Youth will have behavioral difficulties and skills that vary according to their progression through the developmental levels (Vernon, 1993). A delicate task of assessment is to distinguish between problems of children and youth that are considered "normal" at various developmental levels and problems outside of the "normal" range, and to determine intervention goals that are developmentally relevant rather than simply satisfying adults' expectations.

One instrument that is both strength-based and developmentally sequenced is the *Behavioral Objective Sequence* (Braaten, 1998). While it was developed and refined over a 20 year period and has been used for several years, little research has been conducted to investigate the validity of BOS ratings for students with EBD (Bloomberg & Braaten, 1989). The *Behavioral Objective Sequence* (BOS) consists of 233 developmentally sequenced and measurable social competencies that may be assessed through structured observation and/or by ratings of multiple sources. The BOS is a skill or strength-based tool rather than a problem or deficit-based instrument. Further, it provides goals and objectives for the development and implementation of intervention curriculum derived directly from a current performance assessment

Braaten, S. (1998). Behavioral Objective Sequence. Champaign, IL: Research Press

### Rating Scale Guide

This Rating Scale Guide and the following Current Performance Form can be used to establish the student's current level of performance on the objectives. The *Behavioral Objective Sequence* items should be read carefully and literally. The examples are provided to add clarity to the intent of the objectives and to minimize the need for interpretation. Before conducting a rating, it is best to read through the entire instrument to become familiar with the scope and sequence of the objectives (skills) contained within the 233 items. Ratings should be based on direct observations over a period of 2 or more weeks. Ratings may be completed independently by individuals knowledgeable about the student, or ratings may represent the consensus of a team of observers. The scale **IS** a measure of how **FREQUENTLY** the student performs the skills. It **IS NOT** a measure of whether or not the student knows how to perform the skills.

Given your knowledge of the student and best judgment, rate each item on the Current Performance Form as follows:

The student demonstrates this objective...

- 0 = No basis for a judgment, don't know, or does not apply
- 1 = Never or rarely true (less than 30% of the time or opportunities)
- 2 = Sometimes true (between 30% and 60% of the time or opportunities)
- 3 = Often true (between 60% and 90% of the time or opportunities)
- 4 = Always or almost always true (90% or greater of the time or opportunities) This objective is mastered.

Use the rating of "0" as little as possible and only when you have no basis for a judgment or when it clearly does not apply in your setting.

A comparison of independently completed ratings will provide an opportunity to examine the possible situational effects of different settings on the student's behavior as well as variances in observers' perceptions that may offer helpful information for decisions about placement and intervention plans.

### **Current Performance Form**

Page 1 of 3

Student Teacher/Case I	Manager Date
Summary of: Baseline 6TH WK 12TH WK_	18тн wк 24тн wк 30тн wк 36тн wк
Termination Other	Performance Level: 3 2 1
Adaptive: Responds appropriately to routine and new expectations	Self-Management: Responds with self-control and seeks to be successful
301 demonstrate awareness of events	301 respond independently to materials for amusemer
302 attend 75% of school days	302 appear alert and able to focus attention
303 remember routine daily schedule	303 bring no weapons to school
304 comply with bus-riding rules	304 use amusement materials appropriately
305 arrive at school on time	305 wait for turn without physical intervention
306 bring no disruptive materials	306 use and return equipment without abuse
307 use non-classroom areas appropriately	307 accept positive physical contact
308 attend class on time and remain	308 touch others in appropriate ways
309 remain in school for its duration	309 refrain from stealing
310 attend non-academic activities	310 respond when angry without hitting
311 participate in non-academic activities—70%	311 recognize and show regard for possessions
312 respond to changes without outbursts	312 accept verbal cue for removal from a situation
313 arrive at school physically clean	313 respond when angry without abuse of property
314 try again when faced with disappointment	314 respond appropriately to substitute
315 follow rules outside of school building	315 respond when angry without threats
316 attempt new tasks	316 walk to timeout without being moved by an adult
317 eat at reasonable pace and clean the area	217 work or play without disrupting others
318 wear appropriate clothing	
319 attend school daily	218 refrain from inappropriate behavior when others lose control
320 follow common-sense safety rules	219 respond to provocation with self-control
221 spontaneously participate in classes	• •
221 spontaneously participate in classes 222 spontaneously participate in non-academic activities	220 respond when angry with self-removal 221 accept adult help in a crisis
222 spontaneously participate in non-academic activities walk through halls appropriately with pass	·
224 change activities without outbursts 225 self-select appropriate activities	·
225 Self-Select appropriate activities 226 demonstrate table manners	224 comply with procedures in group situations 225 demonstrate problem solving with assistance
	126 fulfill responsibilities with minimal supervision
228 return property promptly and in good condition	127 maintain self-control when faced with disappointmer
129 wait for rewards for days or weeks	128 obey new authority figure
130 bring required material for assignment to class	129 use personal skills to solve problems
131 participate regularly in mainstream classes	130 demonstrate knowledge of and work toward
132 accept support from mainstream resources	future rewards
133 complete mainstream classes with passing grades	Individual

\_\_\_\_\_ Individual \_\_\_\_\_

### Page 2 of 3

### **Current Performance Form**

Student		Teac	her/Case Ma	anager		Date_	
Summary o	f: Baseline	_ 6тн wк	_ 12тн wк	_ 18тн wк	_ 24тн wк	30тн wк	_ 36тн wк
Termination	Other				_ Performar	nce Level: 3_	2 1
	ation: Demoi nonverbal sk		propriate			acts approp task situati	
302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 221 222 223 223 224 225 226 227 228	wait until speaker is demonstrate listening pause and allow oth initiate or pursue ap participate minimally cease verbalizing what stay on topic accept feedback accurately recall everespond appropriate express feelings perform routine behinitiate conversation reply to conversation follow verbal directic attend when another contribute to making verbalize consequents spontaneously partic verbally direct feeling	ninimal informatily to greetings a raterials ar materials ar ules and/or giverpriate volume dged before specifinished before giverpriate convertions of the convertion of the	ion and farewells ve reasons aking responding or summarizing resation topics  I instructions anderstandable propriately group taking group rules discussions ropriate source		respond to ar engage in sol participate in respond approach and accept help from engage in participate in seek adult att accept compliance in participate in	m an adult rallel activities with tention appropriately liments and praise according to rules rticipate in non-acac 15 minutes in grou- crisis by following of tions between other encouraging conflict initiating conflict wit peer group activitie cooperative activitie thout verbal remind erence for group rec tive relationships wi als, with minimal re and participate in grouping friendships by	is called  non-crisis situations nteractions esture of friendship  another student y  demic activities up listening activity directions s ts between others th others es on projects lers creation ith more than one minders pup decisions showing preference
	verbally recognize fermaintain appropriate of verbally acknowledge compliments verbally acknowledge negative behavior appropriately response negative comments tell peers more appropriate appropriate of speak courteously to express personal op verbalize desire to respond appropriate verbally redirect peeverbally redirect peeverbally demonstrate schools describe strengths to mainstream classes	elings of others distance when spee another with a e effects of position of the effects of th	eaking to others appropriate  itive and  positive or  behave rewells o cues ately eam classes of others  expectations brompts mainstream		28 recognize and 29 accept and ad 30 accept criticis 31 accept new p 32 suggest appr 33 accept positiv 34 participate in 35 spontaneousl 37 disapprove o 38 verbally indic 39 physically or 40 participate in 41 spontaneousl 42 spontaneousl	d describe individua dhere to game rules sm from an adult articipants in an act opriate group activi	als' differences tivity ty ving up activity lavior group members other student ving itive leadership eer pressure

### **Current Performance Form**

Page 3 of 3

Student		Teac	her/Case M	anager		Date _	
Summary of	f: Baseline	_ <b>6</b> тн wк	_ 12тн wк	_ 18тн wк	24тн wк_	30тн wк	_ 36тн wк
Termination <sub>.</sub>	Other	•			Performa	nce Level: 3_	2 1
	es in learni at are assigr					n dialog to re build self-w	
304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314	demonstrate short- agree to complete t appropriately seek a minimally participal respond appropriat watch audiovisual p refrain from inappre errors participate in physic complete daily read complete daily mat work independently attempt to verbally accept assistance of	esting assistance from te in group-focus ely to begin and presentations opriate behavior cal education cla ling/English assigh assignment of for 10-20 minus answer questions on group academ	an adult sed classes complete tasks when correcting ss gnment tes s when called on iic tasks		303 participate value accept posisions express neg overbally ack accept feed accept feed follow through initiate verb initiate verb instead accept feed accept feed are remain seat all expensive the accurately ratio verbally initiate remain on control accept feed accurately ratio verbally initiate remain on control accept feed ac	e attention by eye coverbally in session tive feedback from a gative feelings to an accommended and describack about feelings ugh with directions to al interaction by required during counseling ernatives and choose at he/she has friends derstanding of logic recall events interactions to short-term planning short-term planning reconstitutes and the positive interactions and the standing of logic recall events interactions and the short-term planning task/topic in the short-term planning	n adult adult be personal feelings o modify behavior desting counseling g sessions one al consequences ons with an adult
217 218 219 220 221 222 223	share and take turn volunteer appropria participate in physic actively participate choose and particip work independently ignore routine distr correct assignment select an activity to	te answers in great education teat in mini-classes to the lective of the classes of the control of the classes	oup m activities asses tes eat work		319 react with a 320 verbalize fet 321 verbalize co 222 verbally des 223 verbally ack 224 attend to a	nd complete terms of ppropriate emotional elings about self to a sussequences for own scribe characteristics mowledge misdirected peer when peer is sply accept positive fee	l response n adult behavior of friendships d anger eaking
226 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135	self-chart progress complete all assign participate in simul- use time productive contribute to class participate in role p complete all assign work independently take a test following seek and work inde- complete and turn	ments  ated mainstream ely while waiting discussions and laying mainstrea ments when due of for 30-40 minur g verbal/written of pendently on tas in homework wh	classes for assistance activities m situations tes directions sks en due		227 accept leade 228 express fee 229 verbalize de 230 seek counse 231 attend coun 232 participate i 233 participate i 234 verbally des 235 verbally der 236 participate i	rs with appropriate fership role in group lings about self to pesire to return to less eling to avoid conflict seling without object no compromise no personal plan for controle distressful situ nonstrate that stress no short-term planning to a	restrictive setting t titions one to six weeks ations is normal g for the group
Indivi	dual				use behavion list consequence of the list consequence of the list consequence of the list contribute of the list contribute the list contr	or to express pride uences of own behave o making group rules n group plan for 2-5	ior s and consequences weeks  promise for self promise for group ar school of coping strategies opriate behaviors s

### Behavioral Objective Sequence Intervention Planning Sheldon Braaten

Level One Level Two Level Three Focus: 100 level Focus: 200 level Focus: 300 level

Personal "power" Belonging ("us") Cooperation **Basic Issues** Becoming a group member ("they") Building communication skills Becoming sensitive to others Becoming aware of values Becoming competent Being an individual ("me") Learning self-control Being significant Being successful

Basic issues

Basic issues

**Pleasure** 

Trust

Support Security

Expanding & reinforcing competencies

Transitions to new environments

"normal" expectations

Interventions

expanded choices,

social rewards

Applying skills in new situations

Responding to new settings and people Balancing personal and group needs Applying individual skills in groups

Managing movement

Consistency with group consequences Limit setting with expanded choices "natural and logical" consequences Emphasis on verbal rewarding Routine and repetition Interventions Consistency and planned consequences

Limit setting and limited choices

Continuous supervision

Modeling and rewarding

Structure, routine and repetition

Interventions

Adult Role: Guidance, Facilitator

self-selected goals, inclusion group problem solving,

> Adult Role: Group Leader Adult Role: Benevolent Dictator

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# SCHOOL - COMMUNITY AGENCY COORDIANTED INTERVENTION PLAN

Student:	School: Tea	Teacher: Support Staff:	ıff:
Agency:	Staff:		Begin Date:
			Review Date:
			End Date:
Student Goals/	Specific Plans: Who will do what? When? Where?	hen? Where?	
Objectives	School Plan	Agency Plan	Monitoring Plan

S.Braaten 1990

## Daily Monitoring Record

Sheldon Braaten 2004

### TIPS FOR PREVENTING PROBLEMS

### **Sheldon Braaten**

**Do's**Be watchfulBe a good exampleBe zestful

Be alert

Be appreciative Post rules
Be benevolent Explain rules

Be calm

Be careful

Be careful

Comment violations

Report violations

Enforce rules

Be clear

Be confident

Be consistent

Be constructive

Be courteous

Be decisive

Be diligent

Be direct

Be encouraging

Don'ts

Assume

Beg

Beg

Belittle

Embarrass

False promises

Be fair Guilt
Be firm Harass
Be forgiving Ignore
Be friendly Lie
Be genuine Nag

Be helpful Power struggles

Be honest Provoke
Be instructive Revenge
Be just Ridicule

Be kind Strike a student

Be a listener Tease
Be optimistic Threaten
Be patient Use profanity
Be pleasant Use put-downs
Be polite Use sarcasm

Be positive Yell

Be prepared Be afraid to apologize

Be prompt

Be reasonable

Be respectful Know and address students by their names.

Be responsible Treat each day as a new day.
Be sincere Maintain a good sense of humor

Be structured

Be supportive Sheldon Braaten © 1999
Be thoughtful Behavioral Institute for
Be understanding Children and Adolescents

Be vigilant Arden Hills, MN