

Functional Assessment Checklist for Teachers and Staff (FACTS-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**

<input type="checkbox"/> Tardy	<input type="checkbox"/> Fight/physical Aggression	<input type="checkbox"/> Disruptive	<input type="checkbox"/> Theft
<input type="checkbox"/> Unresponsive	<input type="checkbox"/> Inappropriate Language	<input type="checkbox"/> Insubordination	<input type="checkbox"/> Vandalism
<input type="checkbox"/> Withdrawn	<input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Harassment	<input type="checkbox"/> Work not done	<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Verbally Inappropriate			
<input type="checkbox"/> Self-injury			
Describe problem behavior: _____			

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

Schedule (Times)	Activity	Likelihood of Problem Behavior						Specific Problem Behavior
		Low					High	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	

Step 5 **Select 1-3 Routines for further assessment: Select routines based on (a) similarity of activities (conditions) with ratings of 4, 5 or 6 and (b) similarity of problem behavior(s). Complete the FACTS-Part B for each routine identified.**

Functional Assessment Checklist for Teachers & Staff (FACTS-Part B)

Step 1 Student/ Grade: _____ Date: _____
 Interviewer: _____ Respondent(s): _____

Step 2 **Routine/Activities/Context:** Which routine(only one) from the FACTS-Part A is assessed?

Routine/Activities/Context	Problem Behavior(s)

Step 3 **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 4 **What are the events that predict when the problem behavior(s) will occur? (Predictors)**

Related Issues (setting events)	Environmental Features
<input type="checkbox"/> illness Other: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> drug use _____ <input type="checkbox"/> negative social _____ <input type="checkbox"/> conflict at home _____ <input type="checkbox"/> academic failure _____	<input type="checkbox"/> reprimand/correction <input type="checkbox"/> structured activity <input type="checkbox"/> physical demands <input type="checkbox"/> unstructured time <input type="checkbox"/> socially isolated <input type="checkbox"/> tasks too boring <input type="checkbox"/> with peers <input type="checkbox"/> activity too long <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> tasks too difficult _____

Step 5 **What consequences appear most likely to maintain the problem behavior(s)?**

Things that are Obtained	Things Avoided or Escaped From
<input type="checkbox"/> adult attention Other: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> peer attention _____ <input type="checkbox"/> preferred activity _____ <input type="checkbox"/> money/things _____	<input type="checkbox"/> hard tasks Other: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> reprimands _____ <input type="checkbox"/> peer negatives _____ <input type="checkbox"/> physical effort _____ <input type="checkbox"/> adult attention _____

SUMMARY OF BEHAVIOR

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

Setting Events & Predictors	Problem Behavior(s)	Maintaining Consequence(s)

Step 7 **How confident are you that the Summary of Behavior is accurate?**

Not very confident					Very Confident
1	2	3	4	5	6

What current efforts have been used to control the problem behavior?

Strategies for preventing problem behavior	Strategies for responding to problem behavior
<input type="checkbox"/> schedule change Other: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> seating change _____ <input type="checkbox"/> curriculum change _____	<input type="checkbox"/> reprimand Other: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> office referral _____ <input type="checkbox"/> detention _____

The Functional Assessment Checklist for Teachers and Staff (FACTS): Instructions

The FACTS is a two-page interview used by school personnel who are building behavior support plans. The FACTS is intended to be an efficient strategy for initial functional behavioral assessment. The FACTS is completed by people (teachers, family, clinicians) who know the student best, and used to either build behavior support plans, or guide more complete functional assessment efforts. The FACTS can be completed in a short period of time (5-15 min). Efficiency and effectiveness in completing the forms increases with practice.

How to Complete the FACTS-Part A

Step #1: Complete Demographic Information:

Indicate the name and grade of the student, the date the assessment data were collected, the name of the person completing the form (the interviewer), and the name(s) of the people providing information (respondents).

Step #2: Complete Student Profile

Begin each assessment with a review of the positive, and contributing characteristics the student brings to school. Identify at least three strengths or contributions the student offers.

Step #3: Identify Problem Behaviors

Identify the specific student behaviors that are barriers to effective education, disrupt the education of others, interfere with social development or compromise safety at school. Provide a brief description of exactly how the student engages in these behaviors. What makes his/her way of doing these behaviors unique? Identify the most problematic behaviors, but also identify any problem behaviors that occur regularly.

Step #4: Identify Where, When and With Whom the Problem Behaviors are Most Likely

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

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 peer taunting) 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 the FACTS-Part B

Step #1: Complete Demographic Information:

Identify the name and grade of the student, the date that the FACTS-Part B was completed, who completed the form, and who provided information for completing the form.

Step #2: Identify the Target Routine

List the targeted routine and problem behavior from the bottom of the FACTS-Part A. The FACTS-Part B provides information about ONE routine. Use multiple Part B forms if multiple routines are identified.

Step #3: 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 #4: Identify Events that Predict Occurrence of the Problem Behavior(s)

Within each routine what (a) setting events, and (b) immediate preceding events predict when the problem behavior(s) will occur. What would you do to make the problem behaviors happen in this routine?

Step #5: 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.

Identify the most powerful maintaining consequence with a “1”, and other possible consequences with a “2” or “3.” Do not check more than three options. The focus here, is on the consequence that has the greatest impact.

When problems involve minor events that escalate into very difficult events, separate the consequences that maintain the minor problem behavior from the events that may maintain problem behavior later in the escalation.

Step #6: Build a Summary Statement

The summary statement indicates the setting events, immediate predictors, 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-A and FACTS-B (Especially the information in Steps #3, #4, and #5 of the FACTS-B). 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 observation. Procedures for completing the functional assessment, and for designing behavioral support are described in the following references.

Step #7: Determine “Level of Confidence”

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

Step #8: Define what has been done to date to prevent/control the problem behavior

In most cases, school personnel will have tried some strategies already. List events that have been tried, and organize these by (a) those things that have been to prevent the problem from getting started, (b) those things that were delivered as consequences to control or punish the problem behavior (or reward alternative behavior).

Examples of completed FACTS-Part A and FACTS-Part B are provided below