Low-Intensity Strategies to Support Engagement and Minimize Disruption: Practical Strategies that Work!

Midwest Symposium for Leadership in Behavior Disorders Kansas City, MO

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Ci3T | Comprehensive, Integrated, Three-Tiered Model of Prevention

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Agenda

- · Academic, behavioral and social needs: An integrated approach
- Implementing low-intensity strategies
 Choice

 - Opportunities to Respond Active supervision
- Evaluating and integrating low-intensity strategies

 - Is it working? Integrated lesson planning
 - School and home collaboration
- Thank you!



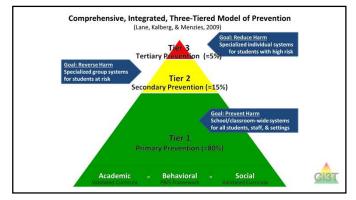
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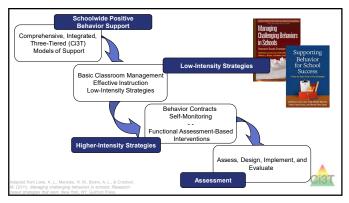


Academic, behavioral and social needs

An integrated approach

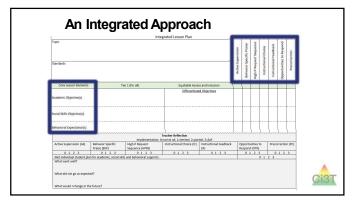






Area II: Behavior Responsibilities culty and Staff will: Implement the Positive Behavioral

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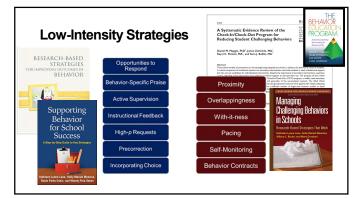
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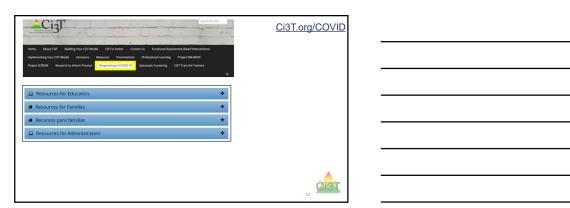


Implementing low-intensity strategies

- Choice Increased Opportunities to Respond
- Active supervision

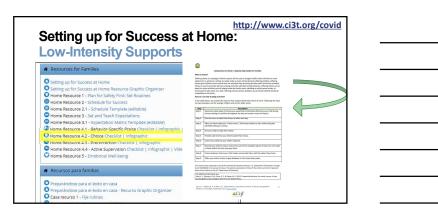


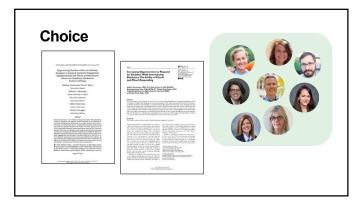


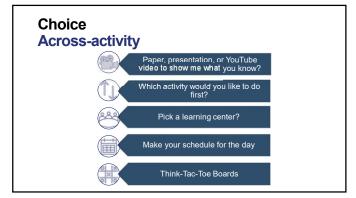


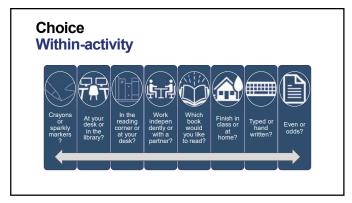


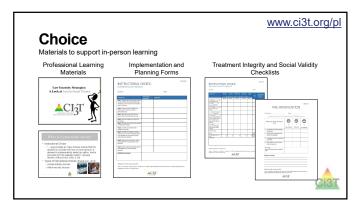


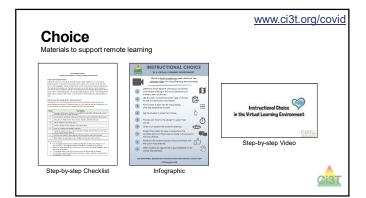




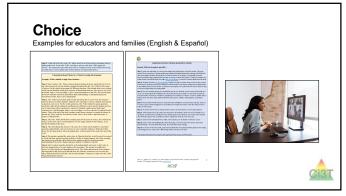














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Agenda

- Introduction:
 - What is OTR? ∘ Why is OTR effective?
 - $_{\circ}$ What does the supporting research for OTR say?
 - $_{\circ}$ What are the benefits and challenges?
 - How do I OTR in my classroom?
 Implementation Checklist

 - o How well is it working? Examining the Effects



What is OTR?

- Opportunities to respond (OTR) is a strategy for students to:
 - o review material, acquire skill fluency,
 - commit information to memory, and
 - increase on-task behavior and reduce misbehavior.
- · Allows for frequent opportunities, within a set time period, to respond to teacher questions or prompts about targeted academic materials.
- · Best used when material or concepts have been taught... promotes student engagement as they practice the information
- Students respond individually or in unison (choral)

(Lane, Menzies, Ennis, & Oakes, 2015)



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What is OTR? (cont.)

Verbal Responding

- Choral Response (Haydon et al.,
 - Every student answers question/prompt
- Questioning
 - o Think, Pair, Share
 - o Partners

Non-Verbal Responding

- Signal
 - o Thumbs up/down
- · Response Card
 - Agree/Disagree, A/B/C/D, True/False
- · Individual white boards
- · Guided Notes
- Student Response Systems Student Response Systems (Clickers; Blood & Gulchak, 2013)



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Example

Illustration: Activities to demonstrate knowledge using white boards:

- Cue: "Class, please solve for the product of 28 X 4."
- Wait: After 10 seconds: "Hold up your whiteboards." Prompt "What is the answer?"
- Feedback: "I see almost all of you found the correct answer is 112. Nice work!"
- Next Question: "This is individual, solve for the product of 32 X 3."





