

Functional Behavioral Assessment Self-Assessment Checklist

Purpose: This checklist is designed to help LEAs assess the quality of their Functional Behavioral Assessment (FBA) processes. Each section includes specific *Look-Fors* to guide self-evaluation. The FBA self-assessment checklist is designed explicitly for FBAs conducted with students with disabilities with an Individualized Education Program (IEP).

Instructions: The FBA Self-Assessment Checklist can be used in two ways: reviewing an individual student's FBA or assessing a sample of FBAs across a school or LEA. For an individual review, gather all relevant FBA documentation, complete the checklist by evaluating whether each criterion is "Fully Implemented," "Partially Implemented," or "Not Implemented," and document findings with suggestions for improvement. For a sample review, select 3-10 representative FBAs, complete the checklist for each, and compile the results to identify trends in strengths and weaknesses. Based on your findings, create an action plan to address gaps and improve FBA quality across the district.

☐ Individual Student FBA Self-Assessment for Quality	OR	☐ District-wide Self-Assessment of FBAs for Quality
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General Information			
FBA Self-Assessment Reviewer:			
Date(s) of Review:			
If Self-Assessment for Student	If Self-Assessment for District-Wide Processes		
Case Manager:	Number of FBAs being reviewed:		
FBA Team Leader:	Number of Schools being Sampled:		
Date of Most Recent BIP, if applicable:	Other information:		

FBA Self-Assessment Score

Part I. Pre-FBA Procedures	/2	
Part II. FBA Team Development	/2	Areas identified as needing improvement/Other Comments:
Part III. Target Behaviors	/2	
Part IV. FBA Data Collection Process	/2	
Part V. FBA Process Additional Considerations	/2	
Part VI. Data Analysis and Hypothesis Statement	/2	
TOTAL SCORE:	/12	

	Fully Implemented (2 points)	Partially Implemented (1 point)	Not Implemented (0 points)
	✓ Student Identification & Referral Process	A Student Identification & Referral Process	X Student Identification & Referral Process
Part I.	Clear criteria exist and are regularly applied, for when an FBA is required. The referral process is documented and easily accessible to all relevant staff members. Data, including ABC data, attendance records, and teacher reports, are consistently collected prior to referral. Evidence exists of systematic decision-making in identifying	 □ Referral criteria are somewhat clear but not always consistently applied. □ The referral process is documented but not easily accessible to all staff. □ Data is occasionally collected prior to referral but may be incomplete or inconsistent. □ Some evidence exists of decisionmaking, but not fully systematic or formalized. 	 □ No clear criteria exist for when an FBA is required. □ The referral process is not documented or is not accessible to staff. □ No data was collected prior to referral, or the data was minimal and not comprehensive. □ No evidence exists of systematic decision-making in identifying students for an FBA.
	students for an FBA.		
Pre-FBA Procedures	Dook-Fors: Evidence	of systematic decision-making and pre-interve $oldsymbol{AND}$	ention documentation.
	✓ Consent & Family Involvement	⚠ Consent & Family Involvement	Consent & Family Involvement
Score	 □ Informed consent is always obtained before conducting an FBA, with proper documentation maintained. □ Families are actively involved in discussions about the behavioral concerns and the FBA process. □ Family input is consistently included in the assessment, and their perspective is considered in the analysis. 	 □ Informed consent is obtained but not always documented correctly or consistently. □ Families are sometimes involved, but not consistently, in the discussions. □ Family input is occasionally included but not always considered in the final assessment. 	 □ Informed consent is not obtained or is not documented. □ Families are not involved in the FBA process. □ Family input is not included or considered in the assessment.

		essment (FBA) Self-Assessment (
	Fully Implemented (2 points)	Partially Implemented (1 point)	Not Implemented (0 points)
	✓ FBA Team Formation	FBA Team Formation	X FBA Team Formation
Part II. FBA Team Development Score	 □ An FBA team is established for each assessment with at least three members: Team Lead: A school psychologist, BCBA, or other individual with specific training in FBAs. Additional Team Members: At least one teacher or school staff member familiar with the student and behavior. Additional Member: Another relevant professional, such as a speech-language pathologist, counselor, or other specialized staff. □ Documentation clearly outlines the roles of each team member, and meeting notes show active collaboration between team members. □ The team lead is experienced in conducting FBAs, and their experience is evident in team documentation. 	 □ An FBA team is formed but may lack one required member or the team may not consistently include all necessary professionals. □ Roles of team members are documented but may not always be clear or comprehensive. □ Team collaboration is evident, but documentation may lack detail or consistency. □ The team lead is somewhat experienced in FBAs, but this is not always reflected in the documentation. 	 □ An FBA team is not consistently formed for assessments or lacks key members such as a trained school psychologist or BCBA. □ Documentation of team members' roles is missing, incomplete, or unclear. □ There is no evidence of collaboration between team members. □ The team lead lacks experience in FBAs or is not identified.
		n members' roles, meeting notes showing team team lead is experienced in FBA processes.	collaboration, and evidence that the

	Functional Behavioral Ass	essment (FBA) Self-Assessment (Checklist
	Fully Implemented (2 points)	Partially Implemented (1 point)	Not Implemented (0 points)
	✓ Clear, Objective, and Measurable	⚠ Clear, Objective, and Measurable	X Clear, Objective, and
	Definitions		
Part III. Target Behaviors Score	Definitions ☐ Target behaviors are consistently listed and defined in clear, objective, and measurable terms. ☐ Definitions include specific Examples and Non-Examples to clarify expectations for all team members. ☐ Behaviors are observable and focused on specific actions (e.g., "throwing objects" instead of "tantrum"). ☐ The rationale for addressing the behavior includes a) student and family perspectives and b) performance comparison with peers. Example of Clear Behavior Definition:	Definitions ☐ Target behaviors are defined in somewhat clear and measurable terms, but some behaviors may be ambiguous or difficult to observe. ☐ Examples and non-examples may be included for some behaviors but not consistently across all target behaviors. ☐ Some behaviors are described with labels (e.g., "tantrum") rather than observable actions. ☐ The rationale for addressing the behavior includes either the student's or the family's perspective but not both. ☐ Performance comparison with peers is considered but may not be fully detailed or consistently included in the rationale. It are specific, measurable, and include both examples.	Measurable Definitions □ Target behaviors are not clearly defined or are defined in vague or subjective terms. □ No examples or non-examples are provided to clarify expectations. □ Behaviors are described with labels (e.g., "tantrum") without focusing on specific, observable actions. □ The rationale for addressing the behavior does not include the student's or family's perspective. □ There is no performance comparison with peers included in the rationale.
	or desktop area with more	with one or two hands a school tool (e.g., penciforce than typical for this student.	il, eraser, book, etc.) onto the floor
	o Non-Example: Student pla	aces a school tool on the desk with no force.	

	Fully Implemented (2 points)	Partially Implemented (1 point)	Not Implemented (0 points)
Part IV. FBA Data Collection Process	✓ Multiple Data Collection Methods □ Data collection includes multiple sources: □ Record Review: Attendance records, prior behavioral records, IEPs, and previous assessments are reviewed. □ Interviews: Staff, family members, and the students (if applicable) are interviewed to gather input. □ Direct Observation: At least three direct observations of the target behaviors in the natural environment are conducted. □ Documentation of all data collection methods (completed forms, interview notes, records) is clear and thorough.	 Multiple Data Collection Methods □ Data collection methods include some of the required sources (e.g., record review and/or interviews) but may be incomplete or inconsistent. □ Direct observation may be limited to one instance or may not fully capture the target behavior in the natural environment. 	 ➤ Multiple Data Collection Methods □ Data collection does not include all necessary sources (e.g., no record review, no interviews, or no direct observation). □ Documentation of data collection is minimal or missing.
Score		a collection forms, interview notes, and records AND A Data Collection Consistency	
Score	✓ Data Collection Consistency	A Data Collection Consistency	X Data Collection Consistency
	 □ Observations and data collection are systematic and consistent across settings (e.g., frequency, duration, ABC data). □ Data is gathered over multiple days or times to ensure a representative sample of behavior. □ Well-documented data sheets show consistent methods and multiple data points. □ Look-Fors: Well-documented data 	 □ Data collection is somewhat consistent, but methods may vary slightly across settings or over time. □ Data may be collected on some days but not over multiple days or times, resulting in a less representative sample. 	 □ Data collection methods are inconsistent or poorly documented. □ Data is not collected systematically or over a range of times, leading to an unrepresentative sample.

Fully Implemented (2 points) ✓ FBA Assessment Process	Partially Implemented (1 point)	Not Implemented (0 points)
▼ FBA Assessment Process	FBA Assessment Process	★ FBA Assessment Process
structured interviews or surveys with tea	chers, parents, and school personnel, clear ana	lysis of historical interventions with
	disciplinary records is comprehensive and includes all relevant academic, behavioral, and disciplinary data. Structured interviews or surveys are conducted with teachers, parents, and school personnel, ensuring input from all key stakeholders. Analysis of historical interventions is included, with clear documentation of prior strategies, their outcomes, and lessons learned. Assessment of student skill deficits is thoroughly completed, identifying any gaps in academic or social skills that may contribute to the behavior.	disciplinary records is comprehensive and includes all relevant academic, behavioral, and disciplinary data. Structured interviews or surveys are conducted with teachers, parents, and school personnel, ensuring input from all key stakeholders. Analysis of historical interventions is included, with clear documentation of prior strategies, their outcomes, and lessons learned. Assessment of student skill deficits is thoroughly completed, identifying any gaps in academic or social skills that may contribute to the behavior.

		essment (FBA) Self-Assessment C	Checklist
	Fully Implemented (2 points)	Partially Implemented (1 point)	Not Implemented (0 points)
	✓ Data Analysis & Hypothesis	⚠ Data Analysis & Hypothesis	X Data Analysis and
	Development	Development	Hypothesis Development
Part VI. Data Analysis & Hypothesis Development Score	□ Data is systematically analyzed across multiple sources (observations, interviews, records) to identify clear patterns and inform the hypothesis. □ Data consistently identifies skill deficits that contribute to the behavior, providing clear links between academic, social, or emotional gaps and the target behavior. □ Data identifies daily routines or specific environmental contexts that are clearly linked to the behavior. □ Setting events (or confirmation of none) are identified and clearly connected to the behavior, helping to contextualize triggers or influences. □ Specific antecedents and consequences maintaining the behavior are thoroughly identified and clearly documented, allowing the team to understand the behavior's function. □ A well-developed hypothesis about the function of the behavior is created based on thorough data	 □ Data analysis is conducted, but it may not include all relevant sources, or patterns in the data may not be fully clear or explored. □ Some skill deficits are identified, but the connection to the behavior may be partially unclear or not fully explored. □ Data partially links daily routines or environmental factors to the behavior, but the connections may not be fully clear or consistent. □ Some setting events are identified, but the relevance or impact on the behavior is not fully explained. Alternatively, setting events are not systematically explored or documented. □ Antecedents and consequences are identified, but they may not be specific or consistently documented across data sources. □ A hypothesis is developed, but it may be based on incomplete or limited data (e.g., only observational data without sufficient interviews or record review). □ The connection between antecedents, target behavior, and consequences is partially established but may not be fully explained or may lack clarity. 	□ Data analysis is incomplete or not conducted systematically, and the hypothesis is not based on data patterns. □ Skill deficits are not identified or not linked to the behavior in any meaningful way. □ No clear link between daily routines or environmental contexts and the behavior is established, or this data is not collected. □ Setting events are not identified, or the influence of setting events is not explored. □ Antecedents and consequences maintaining the behavior are not identified or are only vaguely referenced. □ No clear hypothesis is developed, or the hypothesis is not based on collected data (e.g., the hypothesis is made without reviewing relevant data or based solely on assumptions).

Fully Implemented (2 points)		
	Partially Implemented (1 point)	Not Implemented (0 points)
collection (e.g., escape, attention, tangible, sensory). The hypothesis clearly connects antecedents, the target behavior, and consequences, providing a comprehensive understanding of the behavior's function. The FBA team collaboratively discusses and agrees upon the hypothesis, ensuring that it is consistent with data gathered from observations, interviews, and record reviews.	☐ The FBA team discusses the hypothesis, but there may be limited consensus or discrepancies in how the data informs the hypothesis.	 □ The connection between antecedents, target behavior, and consequences is not made and the behavior's function is unclear or unsupported by the data. □ The FBA team does not discuss the hypothesis, or the team does not come to a consensus.

Next Steps/Action Planning:

If the self-assessment identifies an FBA that does not meet quality standards, the next step is to develop an action plan that targets the areas of need. The team should review the data in each section, examining gaps or inconsistencies, such as incomplete or unclear definitions of target behaviors, missing data sources (e.g., insufficient interviews or observations), or lack of alignment between the data and the developed hypothesis. Once these deficiencies are pinpointed, the action plan should outline specific steps for improving the FBA process. This may include refining the behavior referral process, enhancing data collection methods, involving more relevant stakeholders, or ensuring that the team works collaboratively to develop a more accurate and data-driven hypothesis. The plan should also establish timelines for implementing changes and regular check-ins to assess progress, ensuring that the FBA becomes more comprehensive and aligned with best practices.