Proactive and Preventative Intervention Strategies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Setting Event Interventions</th>
<th>Antecedent Interventions</th>
<th>Teaching New Skills</th>
<th>Consequence Interventions</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Give Katrina some time to cool down (about ten minutes) before giving new math assignment</td>
<td>Mix easy and harder math assignments to increase success</td>
<td>Teach Katrina to ask for assistance on difficult math tasks</td>
<td>Do not respond when Katrina throws the assignment on the floor, leave assignment and assist other students</td>
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<td>Give Katrina a starter assignment that is easier to complete on days when fighting occurs</td>
<td>Do not use verbal demand statement “Katrina you need to start working on your math”</td>
<td>Create social skills instruction focused on issues related to the playground fighting</td>
<td>When Katrina asks for help, provide her with immediate assistance and give her positive feedback for requesting assistance</td>
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<td>Increase supervision on playground to prevent fighting</td>
<td>Ask Katrina to do a number of easy tasks that she often complies with then hand her the math assignment sheet</td>
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<td>If Katrina does her math assignment with no problems, praise her enthusiastically</td>
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<td>Provide Katrina with extra assistance</td>
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It easy to see how PBS planning increases the amount of proactive and preventative strategies in a behavior support plan when you look at a brainstorming form. Setting event interventions, antecedent interventions, and teaching new skills are all strategies that can be implemented before a problem behavior occurs and are considered proactive and preventative.