



Aligning Prevent-Teach-Reinforce (PTR) Intervention Strategies with Autism EBPs



PTR Prevent Interventions and Definitions	Autism EBPs that Align												
Provide Choice: Providing student choices between two or more options (within or between activities).	Antecedent-Based Intervention (Choice)												
Transition Supports: Transition Supports assist the student to change activities, settings, or routines and can be verbal, visual or auditory	Antecedent-Based Intervention (Change Schedules or Routines); Visual Supports/Schedules/Work Systems; Music-Mediated Intervention												
Environmental Supports: Clear and detailed cues that provide the student with the understanding of his or her environment.	Visual Supports/Schedules/Work Systems, Video Modeling, Social Narratives												
Change to Task Demand/Curriculum: Changes in instructional task components such as content, method of presentation, or student outcome	Antecedent-Based Intervention (Alter how instruction is given, using learner preferences); Technology-Aided Intervention and Instruction; Naturalistic Intervention vs Direct Instruction												
Noncontingent Attention and Proximity: Strategy designed to build positive relationships and social attention independent of an interfering behavior taking place.	Differential Reinforcement; Reinforcement												
Whole Class Management Systems: Refers to the procedures, strategies and instructional methods a teacher uses to enhance appropriate student behavior and engagement in learning activities.	PBIS Tier 1												
Increasing Opportunities to Respond: Using direct instructional delivery that provides a high level of student-adult interaction via the use of teacher questioning, student responding and teacher feedback.	Behavioral Momentum Intervention; Direct Instruction; Discrete Trial Training												
Setting Event Neutralization/Modification: Responding to fluctuating environmental distal antecedent events that are further away from the time of the interfering behavior by anticipating them and altering the schedule or routine.	Antecedent-Based Intervention (Altering the schedule or routine, changing/altering the sensory environment)												
Peer Collaboration and Support/Peer Modeling : Intervention is when same aged peers model appropriate responses or prompts/support to peer to engage in the task/activity appropriately .	Peer-Based Instruction and Intervention												
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PTR Teaching Interventions and Definitions	Autism EBPs that Align
Teaching the FERB: Teaching of appropriate alternative communicative behaviors that replace the interfering behavior and result in the student getting the same outcome (or function) as the interfering behavior.	Functional Communication Training, Differential Reinforcement (of alternative behaviors); EBPs for Skills Teaching Including: Prompting, Modeling, Task Analysis, Time Delay, Video Modeling
Teaching Alternate/Desired Skills : Teaching desired skills that are more socially relevant/accepted than the interfering behavior but may not be functionally equivalent.	Differential Reinforcement (of incompatible behavior or other behaviors), Social Skills Training; Self Management and EBPs for Skills Teaching Including: Prompting, Modeling, Task Analysis, Time Delay, Video Modeling
Teaching Specific Academic Skills: This strategy involves teaching the student basic skills such as reading, writing and math that will allow the student to be actively engaged and complete instructional activities.	EBPs identified under Academic/Preacademic Domains (see EBP chart): https://www.captain.ca.gov/documents/MATRIX%20of%20EBPs%202020%20NCAEP.pdf
Problem Solving Strategies: Teaching specific strategies that allow a student to complete academic tasks independently and successfully.	Cognitive Behavioral/Instructional Strategies; Self-Management Strategies
General Coping Strategies: Teaching skills that provide the student with tools to use in stressful situations and to resolve conflicts.	Self-Management; Social Skills Training; Cognitive Behavioral/Instructional Strategies; Social Narratives
Teaching Social Skills : Teaching specific social skills that will enhance students' social competence in their interactions with peers.	Social Skills Training
Self Management/Self Monitoring : Providing a system in which the student self monitors, evaluates and reinforces his own performance of specified behaviors.	Self-Management
Independent Responding: Teaching student skills to answer questions and volunteer responses without assistance from others.	Antecedent-Based Intervention (Priming)
Increasing Academic Engagement: Teaching the student strategies that will lengthen the amount of time he will attend to and actively interact within academic tasks/environments.	Self-Management; Cognitive Behavioral/Instructional Strategies















PTR Reinforce Interventions and Definitions	Autism EBPs that Align
Reinforce Replacement Behavior – Functional: Providing a positive response/consequence contingent upon the student performing the desired behavior.	Reinforcement
Discontinue Reinforcement of Challenging Behavior: Using responses following interfering behaviors that no longer provide the student with the functional outcome/previous reinforcement.	Extinction; Response Interruption and Redirection



Autism EBPs



https://ncaep.fpg.unc.edu

	Evidence-Based	Academic Pre-acaden			Ac	daptiv	ve/	In	illeng terfei ehav	ring	Co	ogniti	ive		mmu			Joint attention			Mental health			Motor			Play			School readiness			Self- determination			Social			Vocational		
<u>ı</u>	Practices See Table 3.1 to link abbreviations to EBPs	0-5 years	6-14 years	15-22 years	0-5 years	6-14 years	15-22 years	0-5 years	6-14 years	15-22 years	0-5 years	6-14 years	15-22 years	0-5 years	6-14 years	15-22 years	0-5 years	6-14 years	15-22 years	0-5 years	6-14 years	15-22 years	0-5 years	6-14 years	15-22 years	0-5 years	6-14 years	15-22 years	0-5 years	6-14 years	15-22 years	0-5 years	6-14 years	15-22 years	0-5 years	6-14 years	15-22 years	0-5 years	6-14 years	15-22 years	
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