

Antecedent Behaviour Consequence (ABC) Data Sheet

Client Name:

Client DOB or ID#:

INSTRUCTIONS: Please fill out this data sheet **any time** there is episode of any one or combination of the following behaviours (attempted or completed):

Identify and Define 1 to 4 Target Behaviours below:

- | | |
|----|----|
| 1) | 2) |
| 3) | 4) |

NOTE: An attempt is any target behaviour that is interrupted or fails to be completed due to external factors (i.e., the targeted person blocks the behaviour or redirects him).

Date	Time	Setting	Setting Events, or Pre-existing Conditions (Affect a response to a situation. Can occur with or before the antecedent) EX: Physically ill (?Pain) Mental health (?depressed) sleeping well? change in her typical routine or caregivers?	Antecedent: (What happened immediately before the behaviours?) EX: What activity was engaged in? Was something asked or said? Was anyone paying attention? Who was there? Who was targeted? Able to get access to goal?	Behaviours: Identify and define behaviours above as 1,2,3,4. If helpful, write the behaviour in the corresponding box. Put a mark (X) in the appropriate column if the behaviour happened during the episode. (can put some comments in box if helpful)				Consequence: (What happened after the behaviours?) EX: Who responded and how? What was said after? What did patient do after behaviour ? Did patient get out of doing what was asked? Or get access to something?	Duration of Episode
					1	2	3	4		
<i>Jan 11/19</i>	<i>10:10 am</i>	<i>School</i>	<i>D slept poorly last night. Has runny nose. Usual EA is away and first time with new EA</i>	<i>Recess finished. Bell rang. Children came into the classroom.</i>	<i>Yelling and Screaming</i>			<i>Hitting head with hand</i>	<i>Staff held D and carried him down from window. Toys given to D (refused), Music played for 10 min. Snack given and accepted by D. Yelling stopped after snack taken.</i>	

EXAMPLE

Helpful Questions about Collecting and Analyzing ABC Data

1. **Who can collect ABC data:** Any caregiver spending time with the individual

2. **Why take ABC data?**

- Operant behaviour is: a **B**ehaviour that develops as a function of the environment (**A**ntecedents, **C**onsequences, and **S**etting events)
- This tool helps us to learn about operant behaviour, especially discrete behaviours like hitting, and self injury by:
 - o Identifying a pattern of Antecedents, Consequences, or Setting events that contribute to a specific ‘operant’ behaviour
 - o Differentiating possible functions of the behaviour (ex: **S**ocial/Attention, **E**scape from demands (less-preferred than present), **A**ccess to Preferred object or activity, **S**ensory)
 - o Differentiating which behaviour are part of a response class (meaning different behaviour that share a function)
 - o Connecting specific antecedents that evoke different behaviour (some antecedents may evoke a wide class aggression, SIB and AWOLing [for example] and some antecedents make evoke only one or the other).
 - o Understand how different people in the child’s life respond, and establishing a baseline of the behaviour before intervention
- Suggesting strategies to change the behaviour, by altering the antecedents or consequences or setting events (ex: Pain).

3. **What are 4 common functions of a Behaviour and an example of antecedents and consequences for each?**

FUNCTION	Antecedent	Behaviour	Consequence
Access to Object or Activity	Person requests for object (candy) or activity and is told “no”	yelling and hitting self	Person is given candy and stops yelling and hitting self
Escape from a Demand	Person lying down or playing with iPhone: asked to do school work by teacher or parent	yelling and hitting self	Person does not have to do school work and is allowed to continue previous activity. Behaviour ceases.
Social/Attention	Adults are busy. Person is playing by self in living room. Walks to adult with looks at them	yelling and hitting self	Adult responds by talking to person, reassuring them. Behaviour ceases.
Sensory	Person is in their own room or playing by self in living room	yelling and hitting self	Adult responds by talking to person, reassuring them. Behaviour continues. If adult ignores behaviour, behaviour also continues

4. **Questions to ask when examining ABC Data**

- a. *What are the common antecedents, consequences, setting events, for each specific behaviour?*
- b. *Are there differences from one caregiver/environment to another?*
- c. *Does a specific antecedent trigger one or many behaviours?*
- d. *What are possible functions for the behaviour? (Most likely function, Diff Dx)*
- e. *Is the Consequence a reinforcer (increases frequency/likelihood) OR a punisher (decrease frequency/likelihood) of the Behaviour?*
- f. *Do different behaviours that challenge serve the same function ? “Yes”, suggests benefit in teaching replacement behaviour*