

# AFIRM

Autism Focused Intervention  
Resources & Modules

This overview  
brief will  
support your  
use of the  
evidence-based  
practice:  
Response  
Interruption/  
Redirection.

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## RESPONSE INTERRUPTION/REDIRECTION (RIR) ---EBP Brief Packet---

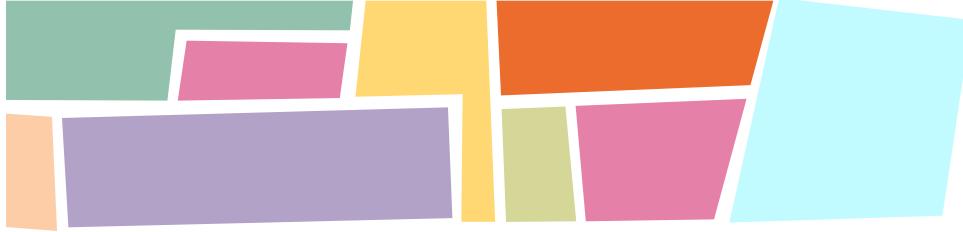
### Components of the EBP Brief Packet...

This evidence-based practice overview on Response Interruption/Redirection includes the following components:

1. **Overview:** A quick summary of salient features of the practice, including what it is, who it can be used with, what skills it has been used with, and settings for instruction.
2. **Evidence-base:** The *RIR Evidence-base* details the NPDC criteria for inclusion as an evidence-based practice and the specific studies that meet the criteria for this practice.
3. **Step-by-Step Guide:** Use the *RIR Step-by-Step Practice Guide* as an outline for how to plan for, use, and monitor RIR. Each step includes a brief description as a helpful reminder while learning the process.
4. **Implementation Checklist:** Use the *RIR Implementation Checklist* to determine if the practice is being implemented as intended.
5. **Data Collection Sheets:** Use the data collection sheets as a method to collect and analyze data to determine if progress is being made for a learner with ASD.
6. **Tip Sheet for Professionals:** Use the *RIR Tip Sheet for Professionals* as a supplemental resource to help provide basic information about the practice to professionals working with the learner with ASD.
7. **Parent Guide:** Use the *RIR Parent Guide* to help parents or family members understand basic information about the practice being used with their child.
8. **Additional Resources:** Use the *Additional Resources* to learn more about the practice.
9. **CEC Standards:** A list of *CEC Standards* that apply specifically to RIR.
10. **Module References:** A list of numerical *References* utilized for the RIR module.

#### Suggested citation:

Tomaszewski, B., & AFIRM Team. (2017). *Response Interruption/Redirection*. Chapel Hill, NC: National Professional Development Center on Autism Spectrum Disorders, FPG Child Development Center, University of North Carolina. Retrieved from <http://afirm.fpg.unc.edu/response-interruption-and-redirection>



## RESPONSE INTERRUPTION/ REDIRECTION (RIR)

### What is RIR?

Response interruption/redirection (RIR) is an evidence-based practice designed to reduce the occurrence of interfering behaviors (e.g., stereotypical, self-injurious). The rationale for RIR is that by introducing a prompt, comment, or other distractor when an interfering behavior is occurring, then interfering behaviors will decrease. RIR is often used after the completion of a [Functional Behavior Assessment](#) (FBA). FBA determines the function of an interfering behavior. RIR is often used with other evidence-based practices, including [Prompting](#), [Reinforcement](#), and [Differential Reinforcement](#). RIR is particularly useful as an addition to reinforcement when reinforcement alone is not effective in reducing the behavior.<sup>1</sup>

### Evidence-base

Response interruption and redirection meets the evidence-based practice criteria set by NPDC with 10 single case design studies. The practice has been effective with learners in preschool (3-5 years) to high school learners (15-22 years). Evidence-based practices (EBP) and studies included in the [2014 EBP report](#) detailed how response interruption and redirection can be used effectively to address: social, communication, behavior, school-readiness, play, and adaptive outcomes.

### How Is RIR Being Used?

Response interruption/redirection can be used by a variety of professionals, including teachers, special educators, therapists, and paraprofessionals, in educational and community-based environments. Parents and family members also can use response interruption/redirection in the home.

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## ---Evidence-base for Response Interruption/Redirection---

The National Professional Development Center on ASD has adopted the following criteria to determine if a practice is evidence-based. The EBP Report provides more information about the review process (Wong et al., 2014).

Efficacy must be established through high quality, peer-reviewed research in scientific journals using:

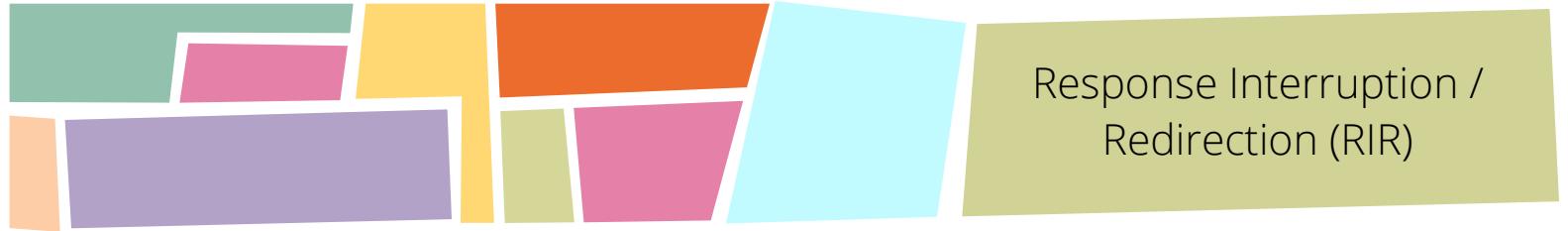
- randomized or quasi-experimental design studies (two high quality experimental or quasi-experimental group design studies),
- single-subject design studies (three different investigators or research groups must have conducted five high quality single subject design studies), or
- combination of evidence [one high quality randomized or quasi-experimental group design study and three high quality single subject design studies conducted by at least three different investigators or research groups (across the group and single subject design studies)].

### --OVERVIEW--

Response interruption and redirection can be used to address a variety of skills and behaviors to eliminate or reduce interfering behaviors. Response interruption/redirection meets the evidence-based practice criteria with 10 single case design studies. The practice has been effective with learners in preschool (3-5 years) to high school learners (15-22 years). Studies included in the 2014 EBP report detailed how response interruption/redirection can be used effectively to address: social, communication, behavior, school readiness, play, and adaptive outcomes.

In the table below, the outcomes identified by the evidence base are shown by age of participants.

Early Intervention (0-2)	Preschool (3-5)	Elementary (6-11)	Middle (12-14)	High (15-22)
No studies	Social	Social		
	Communication	Communication		
	Behavior	Behavior	Behavior	Behavior
	School Readiness	School Readiness		
	Play	Play		
	Adaptive	Adaptive		



## Response Interruption / Redirection (RIR)

### Early intervention (0-2 years)

No studies

### Preschool (3-5 years)

\*Ahearn, W. H., Clark, K. M., MacDonald, R. P., & Chung, B. I. (2007). Assessing and treating vocal stereotypy in children with autism. *Journal of Applied Behavior Analysis*, 40(2), 263-275. doi: 10.1901/jaba.2007.30-06

\*Ahrens, E. N., Lerman, D. C., Kodak, T., Worsdell, A. S., & Keegan, C. (2011). Further evaluation of response interruption and redirection as treatment for stereotypy. *Journal of Applied Behavior Analysis*, 44(1), 95-108. doi: 10.1901/jaba.2011.44-95

\*Cassella, M. D., Sidener, T. M., Sidener, D. W., & Progar, P. R. (2011). Response interruption and redirection for vocal stereotypy in children with autism: A systematic replication. *Journal of Applied Behavior Analysis*, 44(1), 169-173. doi: 10.1901/jaba.2011.44-169

\*Lang, R., O'Reilly, M., Sigafoos, J., Machalicek, W., Rispoli, M., Lancioni, G. E., ... & Fragale, C. (2010). The effects of an abolishing operation intervention component on play skills, challenging behavior, and stereotypy. *Behavior Modification*, 34(4), 267-289. doi: 10.1177/0145445510370713

Miguel, C. F., Clark, K., Tereshko, L., & Ahearn, W. H. (2009). The effects of response interruption and redirection and sertraline on vocal stereotypy. *Journal of Applied Behavior Analysis*, 42(4), 883. doi: 10.1901/jaba.2009.42-883

### Elementary (6-11 years)

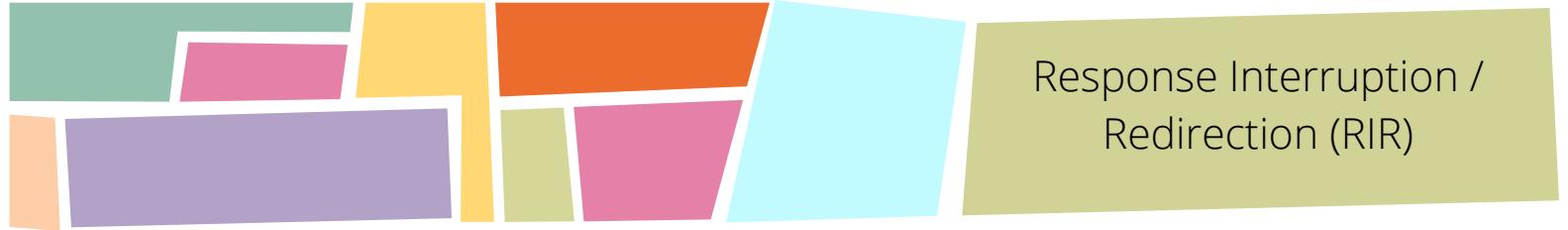
\*Ahearn, W. H., Clark, K. M., MacDonald, R. P., & Chung, B. I. (2007). Assessing and treating vocal stereotypy in children with autism. *Journal of Applied Behavior Analysis*, 40(2), 263-275. doi: 10.1901/jaba.2007.30-06

\*Ahrens, E. N., Lerman, D. C., Kodak, T., Worsdell, A. S., & Keegan, C. (2011). Further evaluation of response interruption and redirection as treatment for stereotypy. *Journal of Applied Behavior Analysis*, 44(1), 95-108. doi: 10.1901/jaba.2011.44-95

\*Cassella, M. D., Sidener, T. M., Sidener, D. W., & Progar, P. R. (2011). Response interruption and redirection for vocal stereotypy in children with autism: A systematic replication. *Journal of Applied Behavior Analysis*, 44(1), 169-173. doi: 10.1901/jaba.2011.44-169

\*Duker, P. C. & Schappveld, M. (1996). Increasing on-task behaviour through interruption-prompting. *Journal of Intellectual Disability Research*, 40, 291-297.

Lang, R., O'Reilly, M., Sigafoos, J., Lancioni, G. E., Machalicek, W., Rispoli, M., & White, P. (2009). Enhancing the effectiveness of a play intervention by abolishing the reinforcing value of stereotypy: A pilot study. *Journal of Applied Behavior Analysis*, 42(4), 889. doi: 10.1901/jaba.2009.42-889



## Response Interruption / Redirection (RIR)

### Elementary (6-11 years continued)

\*Lang, R., O'Reilly, M., Sigafoos, J., Machalicek, W., Rispoli, M., Lancioni, G. E., ... & Fragale, C. (2010). The effects of an abolishing operation intervention component on play skills, challenging behavior, and stereotypy. *Behavior Modification*, 34(4), 267-289. doi: 10.1177/0145445510370713

Liu - Gitz, L., & Banda, D. R. (2010). A replication of the RIRD strategy to decrease vocal stereotypy in a student with autism. *Behavioral Interventions*, 25(1), 77-87.

Magnusson, A. F., & Gould, D. D. (2007). Reduction of automatically - maintained self - injury using contingent equipment removal. *Behavioral Interventions*, 22(1), 57-68. doi: 10.1002/bin.231

\*Kern, L., Marder, T. J., Boyajian, A. E., Elliot, C. M., & McElhattan, D. (1997). Augmenting the independence of self-management procedures by teaching self-initiation across settings and activities. *School Psychology Quarterly*, 12(1), 23-32. doi: 10.1037/h0088944

\*Koegel, R. L., & Koegel, L. K. (1990). Extended reductions in stereotypic behavior of students with autism through a self - management treatment package. *Journal of Applied Behavior Analysis*, 23(1), 119-127. doi: 10.1901/jaba.1990.23-119

### Middle (12-14 years continued)

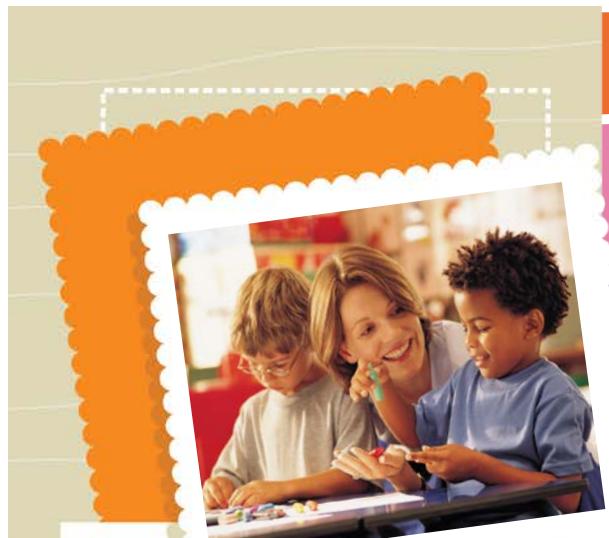
\*Duker, P. C. & Schappveld, M. (1996). Increasing on-task behaviour through interruption-prompting. *Journal of Intellectual Disability Research*, 40, 291-297.

Rapp, J. T., Vollmer, T. R., & Hovanetz, A. N. (2006). Evaluation and treatment of swimming pool avoidance exhibited by an adolescent girl with autism. *Behavior Therapy*, 36(1), 101-105. doi: 10.1016/S0005-7894(05)80058-9

### High (15-22 years)

\*Duker, P. C. & Schappveld, M. (1996). Increasing on-task behaviour through interruption-prompting. *Journal of Intellectual Disability Research*, 40, 291-297.

\* Research which included participants in multiple age ranges.



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## Response Interruption/Redirection (RIR) ---Step-by-Step Guide---

### BEFORE YOU START...

Each of the following points is important to address so that you can be sure the selected EBP is likely to address the learning needs of your student.

Have you found out more information about. . .?

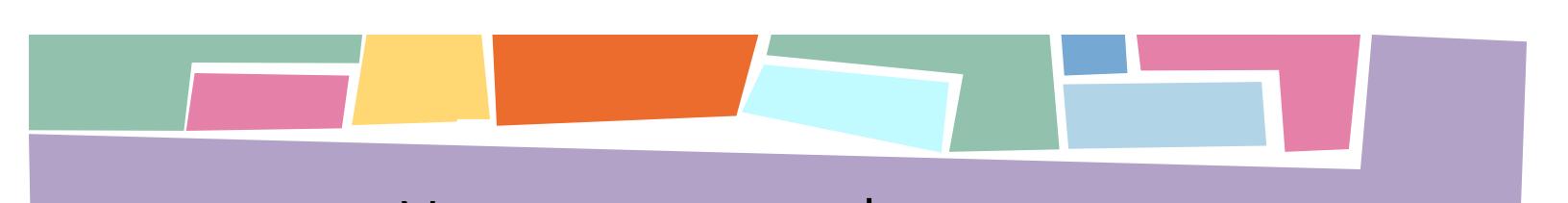
- Established a goal or outcome that clearly states when the behavior will occur, what the target skill is, and how the team will know when the skill is mastered...
- Identifying evidence-based practices...

If the answer to any of these is "no," review the process of how to select an EBP.

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# Now you are ready to start...

## Step 1: Planning

The planning step explains initials steps and considerations involved when using RIR as an intervention for a learner.

### 1.1 Conduct a Functional Behavior Assessment

To identify the interfering behavior to address using RIR, complete a functional behavior assessment (FBA). Identifying the function of the behavior will help select appropriate response interruption/redirection procedures.

Note: Check out the FBA module for more information about Functional Behavior Assessment.

 *Use the Functional Behavior Assessment Sheet to help you determine the function of an interfering behavior.*

 *Use the FBA Hypothesis Statement Sheet to develop a hypothesis statement.*

### 1.2 Identify response interruption and redirection procedures

Identify the appropriate response interruption and redirection procedures to address the interfering behavior. RIR is best used when the function of the behaviors are not maintained by attention or escape. Remember that multiple options may be appropriate to try with the learner.

 *Use the RIR Behavior Considerations Sheet to identify possible RIR procedures.*

### 1.3 Select appropriate alternative behaviors

An alternative behavior must be selected to take the place of the interfering behavior.

### 1.4 Identify reinforcers

To increase the likelihood that the learner will engage in the alternative behavior again in the future, select reinforcers that are appropriate for the individual learner and the target skills. Reinforcers should be selected based on the learner's interests and motivations.

Note: Check out the R+ module for more information about Reinforcement.

 *Use the RIR Reinforcer Checklist to help you identify reinforcers.*

### 1.5 Train staff members

To ensure consistent implementation of RIR across settings, it is helpful that the entire team be trained. If only one team member is using RIR, effectiveness may be limited, as this one person may not always be the person working directly with the learner when they engage in the interfering behavior. To increase appropriate behaviors and decrease interfering behaviors, it will be important that RIR be conducted consistently across settings.

 *Use the RIR Planning Worksheet to train team members and ensure fidelity.*

## Step 2: Using

This section describes the process of implementing RIR.

### 2.1 Praise learner's independent use of appropriate behaviors

When using RIR, it is important to provide the learner with verbal praise each time the learner is using appropriate behaviors independently. This will help the learner to associate the appropriate behaviors with verbal praise.

### 2.2 Use identified RIR procedure

Different procedures are needed for each interfering behavior when using RIR.

- a. Motor stereotypy
  - Verbal blocking: State learner's name in a neutral tone of voice and prompt learner to give a verbal response, such as asking a question or prompting vocal imitation, or a physical response, such as engaging in a physical task or prompting motor imitation.
  - Physical blocking: For a physical object, physically stop object from moving (e.g., a toy from spinning) and prompt learner to give a verbal response, such as asking a question or prompting vocal imitation, or a physical response such as engaging in a physical task or prompting motor imitation. For a body part, physically touch the body part (e.g., hands if a learner is hand flapping) and prompt learner to give a verbal response, such as asking a question or prompting vocal imitation, or a physical response such as engaging in a physical task or prompting motor imitation.
- b. Vocal stereotypy
  - Verbal blocking: State learner's name in a neutral tone of voice and prompt learner to give a verbal response, such as asking a question or prompting vocal imitation, or a physical response, such as engaging in a physical task or prompting motor imitation.
- c. Self-injury
  - Verbal blocking: Tell learner to stop and prompt learner to engage in a physical task or provide learner with preferred object.
  - Physical blocking: Physically touch the body part (e.g., leg if the learner is kicking) and prompt learner to engage in a physical task or provide learner with preferred object.
- d. Challenging behavior
  - Verbal blocking: Tell learner to stop and prompt learner to engage in a physical task or provide learner with preferred object.
  - Physical blocking: Physically touch the body part (e.g., leg if the learner is kicking) and prompt learner to engage in a physical task or provide learner with preferred object.

## Step 2: Using (continued)

### 2.3 Prompt use of alternative behavior

Team members will need to use prompting procedures in conjunction with response interruption/redirection to teach learners with ASD alternative behaviors in order for learners to perform the alternative behavior correctly. The assistance can be provided by a prompt used after the instruction is given to help the learner perform the correct response. Prompts may be gestural, verbal, visual, model, or physical.

Remember, team members should always select the least restrictive prompt needed by the learner to use the alternative behavior successfully.

*Note:* Check out the PP module for more information about Prompting.

### 2.4 Reinforce learner's use of alternative behavior

When first beginning to use response interruption/redirection, it is important to use continuous reinforcement by providing the learner with ASD the identified reinforcer(s) each time the learner uses the alternative behavior. Continuous reinforcement will help the learner association the alternative behavior with the selected reinforcer(s). The reinforcer should be delivered immediately and consistently (e.g., within 3 seconds each time the learner uses the alternative behavior).

When delivering the reinforcer, be sure to describe the alternative behavior after the learner has used it correctly.

Once the learner is successful, move to an intermittent schedule where the reinforcer is delivered following use of alternative behaviors some of the time, but not every instance. Refer to the reinforcement module for more information about reinforcers.

*Note:* Check out the R+ module for more information about Reinforcement.

## Step 3: Monitoring

The following process describes how RIR can be monitored and how this data can be used to guide further support the learner.

### 3.1 Review collected data

Collecting data with team members will help determine if a learner is making progress in reducing interfering behaviors or increasing use of appropriate behaviors. Three common forms of data collection commonly used with RIR are frequency, interval, or duration data.

- 📄 Use the RIR Event Sampling Form to monitor the frequency behaviors.
- 📄 Use the RIR Interval Data Form to monitor the frequency of behaviors.
- 📄 Use the RIR Duration Data Form to monitor the length of behaviors.

### 3.2 Determine next steps

Decide with the parent when a learner has mastered a skill or behavior and what the next steps should be. You might move on to another EBP or use the same EBP with a different target or goal.

If the learner with ASD is not showing progress with response interruption/redirection, ask yourself the following questions:

- Is the behavior well defined?
- Is the behavior measurable and observable?
- Did a functional behavior assessment (FBA) indicate the function of the behavior?
- Was response interruption/redirection used with fidelity? (Use the Implementation Checklist to determine fidelity.)
- Does the prompt ensure the learner uses the alternative behavior?
- Are reinforcers used that are motivating to the learner?
- Are all team members using response interruption and redirection consistently?

If these issues have been addressed and the learner with ASD continues to not show progress, consider selecting a different evidence-based practice to use with the learner with ASD.



# Response Interruption/Redirection (RIR)

## ---Implementation Checklist---

*Before you start:*

*Have you...*

- Identified the behavior?
- Collected baseline data through direct observation?
- Established a goal or outcome that clearly states **when** the behavior will occur, **what** the target skill is, and **how** the team will know when the skill is mastered.

*If the answer to any of these is "no", refer to the "Selecting EBPs" section on the website.*

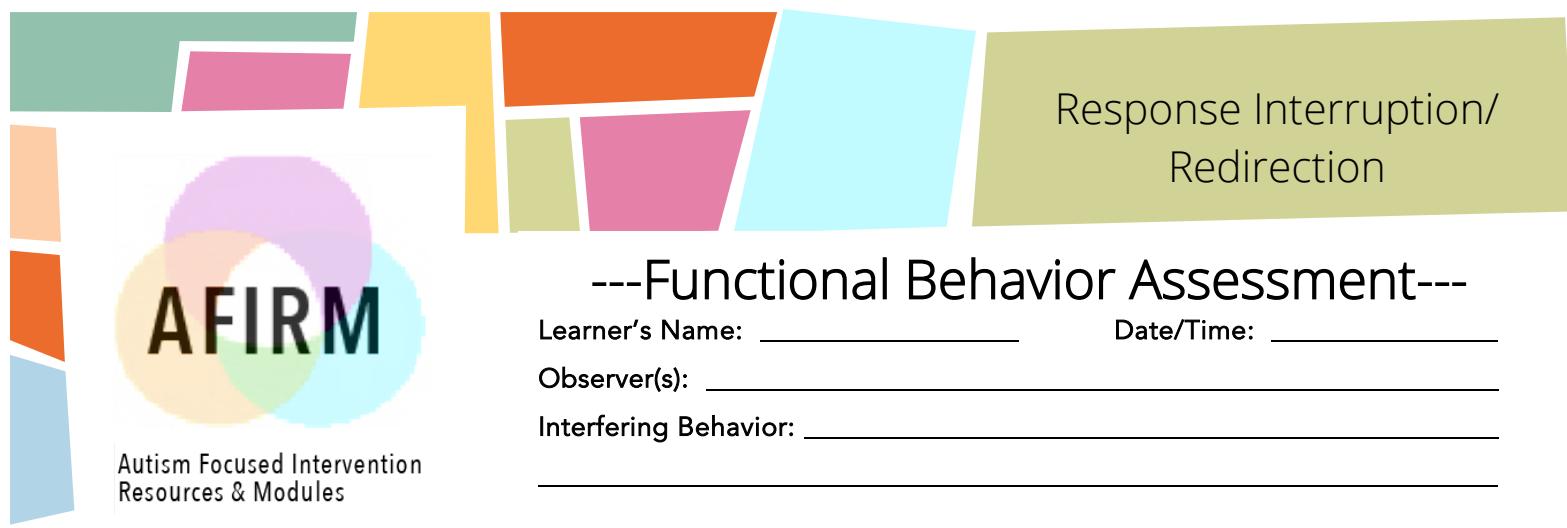
Observation Date Observer's Initials	1	2	3	4
<b>Step 1: Planning</b>				
1.1 Conduct a functional behavior assessment				
1.2 Identify RIR procedures				
1.3 Select an appropriate alternative behavior				
1.4 Identify reinforcers				
1.5 Train team members				
<b>Step 2: Using</b>				
2.1 Praise learner's independent use of appropriate behaviors				
2.2 Use identified procedure				
2.3 Prompt for the alternative behavior				
2.4 Reinforce use of the alternative behavior				
<b>Step 3: Monitoring</b>				
3.1 Collect and analyze data on interfering behavior				
3.2 Determine next steps based on learner progress				

## ---RIR Behavior Considerations---

The functions of these behaviors often are not maintained by attention or escape. Instead, they are more likely maintained by sensory reinforcement. Multiple options may be appropriate to try with the learner.

Interfering Behaviors	Description	Function of Behavior	Response interruption	Redirection
Motor stereotypy	Movement of body parts that have no apparent function and/or movement that is not directed toward another individual (e.g., hand flapping, hand mouthing, putting fingers in ears, fanning/spreading fingers, spinning toy).	Sensory stimulation	-Physically block (e.g., stopping toy from moving) -Verbally block (e.g., state learner's name in a neutral tone of voice)	-Prompt learner for a motor response (e.g., "Hold hands in lap.") - Ask learner a social question or give prompt that requires a verbal response (e.g., "Where do you live?")
Vocal stereotypy	Vocalizations that have no apparent function and are not directed toward another individual (e.g., echolalia, non-contextual laughing/giggling, non-contextual words/phrases, non-recognizable words).	Sensory stimulation	-Verbally block (e.g., state learner's name in a neutral voice)	-Prompt learner for a motor response (e.g., "Clap your hands") -Ask learner a social question or give prompt that requires a verbal response (e.g., "Say Mom")
Self-injury	Any aggressive behavior that is directed towards oneself (e.g., hitting, scratching, biting).	Sensory stimulation	-Physically block (e.g., touch body part that is involved in self-injurious behavior) -Verbally block (e.g., say "Stop")	-Providing preferred toys and/or objects - Prompt learner to engage in physical and verbal task (e.g., "Fold your hands and count aloud to 10")
Challenging behavior	Any behavior that is disruptive (e.g., screaming, aggression towards others, eloping, falling to the ground).	Sensory stimulation	-Physically block (e.g., touch body part that is involved in challenging behavior) -Verbally block (e.g., say "Stop")	-Providing preferred toys and/or objects -Prompt learner to engage in physical task (e.g., sit in a chair, stand up, fold arms)

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## A-B-C Data Chart:

In the table below, record your observations

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### ---FBA Hypothesis Statement---

Learner's Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date/Time: \_\_\_\_\_

Observer(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Interfering Behavior: \_\_\_\_\_

Use the collected information to answer the following questions:

How long has the behavior been interfering with the learner's development and learning?

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Does the behavior involve aggression or damage to property? \_\_\_\_\_

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Where is the behavior occurring? \_\_\_\_\_

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What activities is the learner participating in when the behavior occurs? \_\_\_\_\_

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What are others (teacher, peer, practitioner) doing when the behavior occurs? \_\_\_\_\_

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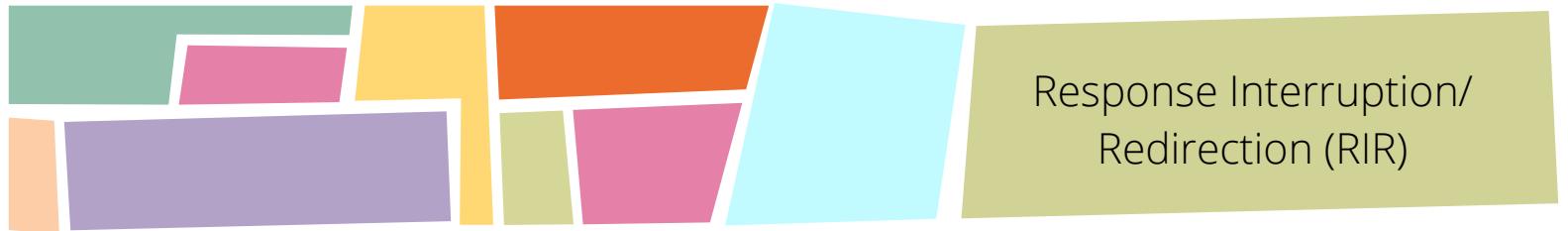
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What is the proximity of others (e.g. teacher, peer, practitioner) when the behavior occurs?

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## Response Interruption/ Redirection (RIR)

Use the collected information to answer the following questions:

What is the noise level in the environment when the behavior occurs? \_\_\_\_\_

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How many peers and adults are present when the behavior occurs? \_\_\_\_\_

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What other environmental conditions (e.g. lighting) are present when the behavior occurs?

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Does the behavior occur because the learner is being asked to demonstrate a skill that he/she cannot perform (e.g. talking with peer, completing a difficult math assignment)?

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Does the learner exhibit other behaviors immediately before the behavior occurs (antecedents)? \_\_\_\_\_

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What happens immediately after the interfering behavior occurs (consequences)? \_\_\_\_\_

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Continue →

Determine the function of the behavior:

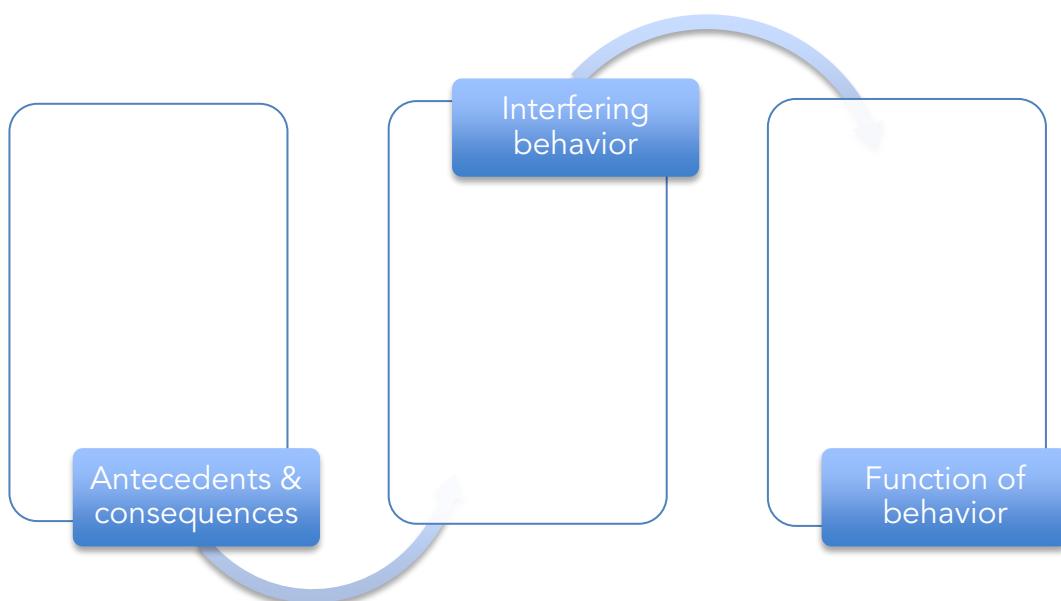
To get or obtain:

- Attention
- Food
- Toys
- Hugs
- Sensory Stimulation

To escape or avoid:

- Attention
- Difficult task/activity
- Undesirable activity
- Sensory stimulation
- Social stimulation

Develop a hypothesis statement:



Hypothesis statement: \_\_\_\_\_

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## ---RIR Reinforcer Checklist---

Learner's Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date/Time: \_\_\_\_\_

Observer(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Use the reinforcer checklist to help identify appropriate reinforcers. This list includes some generic items/foods/interests, but keep in mind that a reinforcer may be anything that is interesting and motivating to the learner.

### Foods for Snacks/Mealtime Routines:

<input type="checkbox"/> Goldfish	<input type="checkbox"/> French Fries	<input type="checkbox"/> Ice Cream
<input type="checkbox"/> Pizza	<input type="checkbox"/> Pretzels	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Chicken Nuggets	<input type="checkbox"/> Chips	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Fruit	<input type="checkbox"/> Cheese	<input type="checkbox"/>

### Games for Play/Recess Routines:

<input type="checkbox"/> Peek-a-boo	<input type="checkbox"/> Pat-a-Cake	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Chase	<input type="checkbox"/> Tickle games	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Burrito games with a blanket	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

### Toys for Play/Recess Routines:

<input type="checkbox"/> Trains and Cars	<input type="checkbox"/> Computer	<input type="checkbox"/> Books
<input type="checkbox"/> Legos	<input type="checkbox"/> Puzzles	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Remote controls	<input type="checkbox"/> Noisy toys	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Phones	<input type="checkbox"/> Doll house	<input type="checkbox"/>

### Special Interests for Activities/Routines:

<input type="checkbox"/> Movie:	<input type="checkbox"/> TV Show:	<input type="checkbox"/> Real-Life Person:
<input type="checkbox"/> Movie Character:	<input type="checkbox"/> TV Show Character:	<input type="checkbox"/> Video Game:
<input type="checkbox"/> Letters	<input type="checkbox"/> Cars, Trains, Trucks	<input type="checkbox"/> Music
<input type="checkbox"/> Numbers	<input type="checkbox"/> Dinosaurs	<input type="checkbox"/> Computers/Technology
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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## RIR Procedure:

Interfering Behavior	
Selected RIR Procedures	
Replacement Behavior	
Reinforcer	

## Anecdotal Notes:

Date	Observer Initials	Comments or Plans for Next Steps

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Response Interruption/  
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## ---Event Sampling Data Collection---

Learner's Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date/Time: \_\_\_\_\_

Observer(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Interfering Behavior: \_\_\_\_\_

### Event Sampling:

Use event recording to collect the frequency data at every instance the behavior occurs.

Date	Behavior	Total	Time Point

### Anecdotal Notes:

Date	Observer Initials	Comments and Plans for Next Steps

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## ---Interval Data Collection---

Learner's Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date/Time: \_\_\_\_\_

Observer(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Interfering Behavior: \_\_\_\_\_

### Interval Data:

Record when the interfering behavior (IB) occurs during an interval.

Total Observation Time:											Length of Each Interval:			
Date	Interval (+=IB occurs, 0=IB does not occur)										%	Time Point (circle one)		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10				
												Before	During	After
												Before	During	After
												Before	During	After
												Before	During	After
												Before	During	After
												Before	During	After
												Before	During	After
												Before	During	After
												Before	During	After
												Before	During	After

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## ---Duration Data Collection---

Learner's Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date/Time: \_\_\_\_\_

Observer(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Interfering Behavior: \_\_\_\_\_

### Duration Data:

Use duration data to collect the length of the behavior.

Date	Start Time	End Time	Total	Time Point

### Anecdotal Notes:

Date	Observer Initials	Comments and Plans for Next Steps

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information, visit:  
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## Response Interruption/Redirection (RIR) ---Professional's Guide---

### RESPONSE INTERRUPTION / REDIRECTION

#### Response Interruption/Redirection ...

- is an evidence-based practice for children and youth with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) from 3 to 22 years old.
- is a practice used to decrease behaviors that interfere with learning and daily functioning.

#### Why Use?

- Response interruption/redirection is used to address significant interfering behaviors that are often difficult to address.
- Response interruption/redirection redirects learners to increase their use of more appropriate behaviors

#### Outcomes

- The evidence – base for response interruption/redirection supports the use of this practice to address the outcomes below:

Early Intervention (0-2)	Preschool (3-5)	Elementary (6-11)	Middle (12-14)	High (15-22)
No studies	Social	Social		
	Communication	Communication		
	Behavior	Behavior	Behavior	Behavior
	School- Readiness	School- Readiness		
	Play	Play		
	Adaptive	Adaptive		



### TIPS:

- Use the RIR Behavior Considerations Sheet to identify possible RIR procedures.
- Select an alternative behavior that takes the place of the interfering behavior.
- Identify reinforcers that are appropriate for the individual learner and the target skills.



## RESPONSE INTERRUPTION / REDIRECTION

This tip sheet was designed as a supplemental resource to help provide basic information about the practice.

For more information, visit:  
[www.afirm.fpg.unc.edu](http://www.afirm.fpg.unc.edu)



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# Response Interruption/ Redirection (RIR) ---Professional's Guide---

## STEPS FOR IMPLEMENTING

### 1. Plan

- Conduct a Functional Behavior Assessment
- Identify RIR procedures
- Select an appropriate alternative behavior
- Identify reinforcers
- Train team members

### 2. Use

- Praise learner's use of appropriate behaviors
- Use identified procedure for vocal stereotypy, motor stereotypy, self-injury, and challenging behavior
- Prompt for the alternative behavior
- Reinforce use of the alternative behavior

### 3. Monitor

- Collect data on target behaviors
- Determine next steps based on learner progress



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## Response Interruption/Redirection (RIR) ---Parent's Guide---

This introduction provides basic information about RIR.

### What is RIR?

- Response interruption and redirection is an evidence-based practice for children and youth with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) from 3 to 22 years old.
- Response interruption and redirection is a practice used to decrease behaviors that interfere with learning and daily functioning.

### Why use RIR with my child?

- Response interruption and redirection can be used to reduce interfering behaviors and increase on-task activities
- Research studies have shown that response interruption and redirection has been used effectively with learners in preschool, elementary school, middle school, and high school to address social, communication, behavior, school readiness, play, and adaptive outcomes.

### What activities can I do at home?

- Praise or reinforce appropriate behaviors (such as following directions, completing chores, saying good morning)
- Notice when your child has an interfering behavior. Think about what happened before and after the behavior. Share your notes and observations with your IEP team to develop possible reasons for the purpose of the behavior.
- If the same behavior is happening at home and school, use the same response interruption and redirection strategy in both settings

This parent introduction to **Response Interruption/Redirection** was designed as a supplemental resource to help answer basic questions about this practice.

To find out more about how **Response Interruption/Redirection** is used with your child, speak with:

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**For more information visit:**  
[www.afirm.fpg.unc.edu](http://www.afirm.fpg.unc.edu)



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Check out  
these  
resources to  
support your  
use of  
Response  
Interruption/  
Redirection.

For more  
information visit:  
[www.afirm.fpg.unc.edu](http://www.afirm.fpg.unc.edu)

### ---Additional Resources---

#### Articles:

Colón, C. L., Ahearn, W. H., Clark, K. M., & Masalsky, J. (2012). The effects of verbal operant training and response interruption and redirection on appropriate and inappropriate vocalizations. *Journal of Applied Behavior Analysis*, 45(1), 107-120. doi:10.1901/jaba.2012.45-107

Dickman, S. E., Bright, C. N., Montgomery, D. H., & Miguel, C. F. (2012). The effects of response interruption and redirection (RIRD) and differential reinforcement on vocal stereotypy and appropriate vocalizations. *Behavioral Interventions*, 27(4), 185-192. doi:10.1002/bin.1348

Giles, A. F., St. Peter, C. C., Pence, S. T., & Gibson, A. B. (2012). Preference for blocking or response redirection during stereotypy treatment. *Research in Developmental Disabilities*, 33(6), 1691-1700. doi:10.1016/j.ridd.2012.05.008

Love, J. J., Miguel, C. F., Fernand, J. K., & LaBrie, J. K. (2012). The effects of matched stimulation and response interruption and redirection on vocal stereotypy. *Journal of Applied Behavior Analysis*, 45(3), 549-564. doi:10.1901/jaba.2012.45-549

Lydon, S., Healy, O., O'Reilly, M., & McCoy, A. (2013). A systematic review and evaluation of response redirection as a treatment for challenging behavior in individuals with developmental disabilities. *Research in Developmental Disabilities*, 34(10), 3148-3158. doi:10.1016/j.ridd.2013.06.010

Martinez, C. K., & Betz, A. M. (2013). Response interruption and redirection: Current research trends and clinical application. *Journal of Applied Behavior Analysis*, 46(2), 549-554. doi:10.1002/jaba.38

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Pastrana, S. J., Rapp, J. T., & Frewing, T. M. (2013). Immediate and subsequent effects of response interruption and redirection on targeted and untargeted forms of stereotypy. *Behavior Modification*, 37(4), 591-610. doi:10.1177/0145445513485751

Saini, V., Gregory, M. K., Uran, K. J., & Fantetti, M. A. (2015). Parametric analysis of response interruption and redirection as treatment for stereotypy. *Journal of Applied Behavior Analysis*, 48(1), 96-106. doi:10.1002/jaba.186

Shawler, L. A., & Miguel, C. F. (2015). The effects of motor and vocal response interruption and redirection on vocal stereotypy and appropriate vocalizations. *Behavioral Interventions*, 30(2), 112-134. doi:10.1002/bin.1407

Wunderlich, K. L., & Vollmer, T. R. (2015). Data analysis of response interruption and redirection as a treatment for vocal stereotypy. *Journal of Applied Behavior Analysis*, 48(4), 749-764. doi:10.1002/jaba.227

#### Website:

Autism Hub and Reading Centre. (2017). Response interruption/redirection. *The State of Queensland (Department of Education and Training)*. Retrieved December 18, 2017, from <https://ahrc.eq.edu.au/services/fba-tool/help/response-interruption-redirection>.

# AFIRM

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## Response Interruption/Redirection CEC Standards

The CEC Standards that apply to all 27 evidence-based practices can be found on our website at: <http://afirm.fpg.unc.edu/learn-afirm>

Below are CEC Standards that apply specifically to Response Interruption/Redirection (RIR) module.

Standard	Description
<b>Initial Preparation Standard 4: Assessment</b>	
DDA4 S2	Develop strategies for monitoring and analyzing challenging behavior and its communicative intent
DDA4 S3	Conduct functional behavior assessments that lead to development of behavior support plans
<b>Initial Preparation Standard 5: Instructional Planning &amp; Strategies</b>	
DDA5 S5	Consistent use of proactive strategies and positive behavioral supports
<b>Initial Preparation Standard 7: Collaboration</b>	
ISCI 7 S9	Model techniques and coach others in the use of instructional methods and accommodations

Standard	Description
<b>Advanced Preparation Standard 1: Assessment</b>	
SEDAS1.S7	Conduct functional behavioral assessments (FBA) to determine what initiates and maintains a challenging/interfering behavior
<b>Advanced Preparation Standard 3: Programs, Services, and Outcomes</b>	
SEDAS3.S5	Implement instructional strategies that promote the generalization of skills across domains and settings

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information, visit:  
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10. Rapp, J. T., Vollmer, T. R., & Hovanetz, A. N. (2006). Evaluation and treatment of swimming pool avoidance exhibited by an adolescent girl with autism. *Behavior Therapy*, 36(1), 101-105. doi: 10.1016/S0005-7894(05)80058-9
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