



Rural Education and Specialized Services: An Introduction to Conjoint Behavioral Consultation via Distance Delivery (CBC-D)

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Abstract

The purpose of this poster is to introduce Conjoint Behavioral Consultation via Distance delivery (CBC-D) as a potential intervention service for rural educators. This poster provides a detailed description of the CBC-D process and practical considerations when using tele-education technology to deliver consultation services to rural schools. Implications for rural educators and future research are discussed.

Introduction

- Children from rural communities experience a number of educational difficulties (Lenardson et al., 2010).
- Specifically, rural children experience more problems transitioning to kindergarten and display lower self-control behaviors relative to children from urban settings (Rimm-Kaufman et al., 2000; Bender et al., 2011).
- Children experiencing behavior problems early in their education are at an increased risk for negative long-term academic, behavioral and social-emotional outcomes (Bub et al., 2007; Lopes, 2007).
- Unfortunately, rural communities face unique challenges accessing specialized intervention services for children (Owens et al., 2008).
 - Lack of availability (e.g., lack of specialized service providers)
 - Lack of accessibility (e.g., geographic or financial barriers to seeking outside services)
 - Lack of acceptability (e.g., low trust of service providers from other communities, stigma associated with services)
- Tele-education, specifically web-based videoconferencing, holds promise as a cost-effective method of service delivery by:
 - Increasing accessibility to service providers from across the world
 - Decreasing distance and costs associated with travel
 - Allowing for personalized and confidential services

Conjoint Behavioral Consultation via Distance delivery

- CBC-D is an adaptation of Conjoint Behavioral Consultation (CBC; Sheridan & Kratochwill, 2008).
- CBC is an indirect, cross-system problem-solving intervention wherein parents and teachers work as partners and share responsibility for promoting positive and consistent outcomes related to child development with the help of a behavioral consultant.
- CBC is an evidence-based indirect intervention for addressing common childhood educational problems.
- Preliminary results of an ongoing randomized controlled trial of CBC in rural settings are promising (Sheridan et al., 2013); however, the costs of implementation are high and may not be feasible for rural schools without external funding.

- There are three overarching goals of CBC:
 - To promote academic, social-emotional and behavioral outcomes for children through conjoint, collaborative problem-solving
 - To promote meaningful caregiver and teacher participation and engagement in their children's education
 - To establish and strengthen family-school partnerships
- The four stages of CBC-D are conducted over computers using web-based videoconferencing software in a split-screen fashion so all parties remain visible while allowing for documents to be shared.
- Rural parents and teachers meet at the child's school and the CBC consultant joins the meeting from another location.
- Stage 4: Conjoint Plan Evaluation Interview (CPEI)
 - Examine collected data to determine if student behavior goals have been met
 - Evaluate what about the plan worked and what did not
 - Discuss next steps for the behavior plan (e.g., continuation, termination, generalization to other settings)
 - Discuss continuation or termination of consultation

Practical Considerations

- A number of practical issues must be considered prior to delivering services using tele-education technology such as videoconferencing software (Bischoff, 2004; Gibson et al., 2010).
- Quality of Transmission
 - The hardware (e.g., web-cams), software (e.g., WebEx) and internet connectivity of all parties must be up to minimal standards to allow for quality, uninterrupted teleconferencing
 - Procedures should be developed for how to handle technological troubles (e.g., connection difficulties)
- Financial Cost
 - Costs to service providers and those receiving services must be considered
 - Technology hardware continues to improve, however, costs remain relatively low and affordable
 - Other potential expenditures to consider include increased bandwidth to support the technology as well as additional technological assistance
- Selecting the Right Equipment
 - Service providers should carefully consider all possible objectives they plan to meet and ensure that the hardware and software will allow them to meet those objectives
 - In CBC-D, software such as WebEx are needed because the consultant and consultees need to share documents and review data graphs

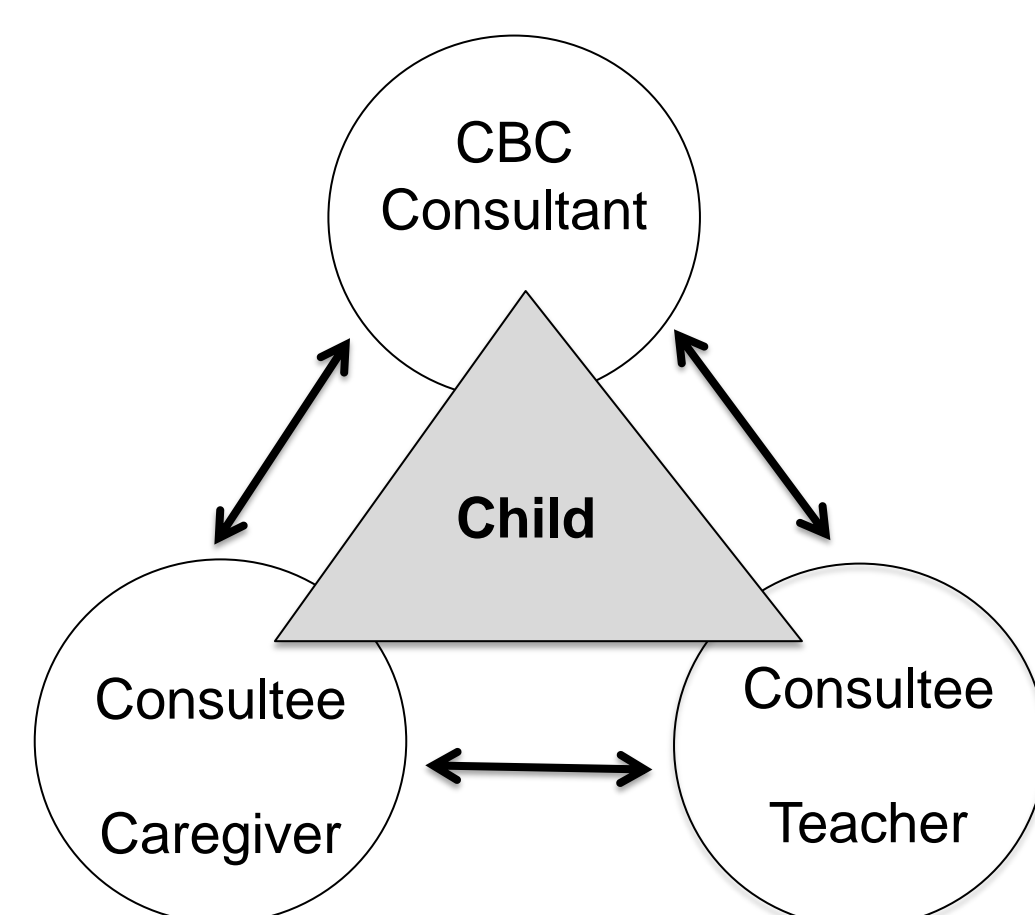


Figure 1. Traditional CBC Model

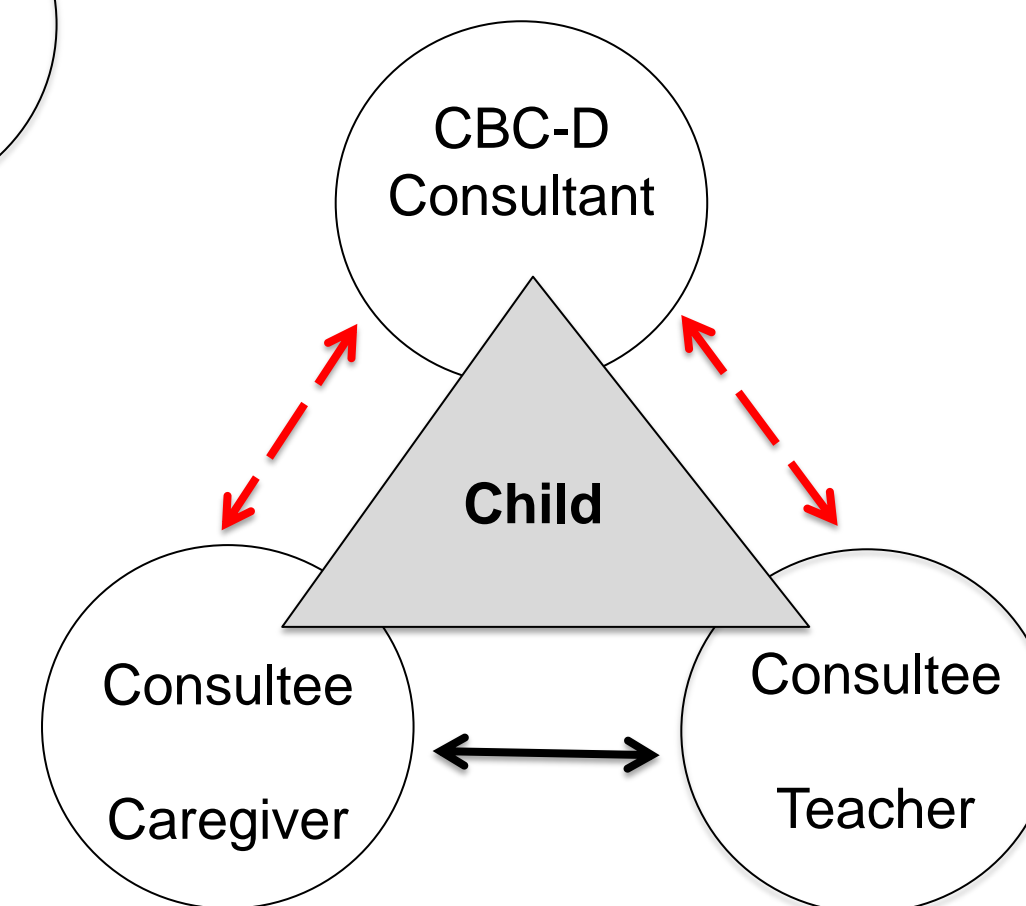


Figure 2. CBC-D Distance Model

CBC-D Stages and Objectives

- Stage 1: Conjoint Needs Identification Interview (CNII)
 - Identify the student, family and teacher strengths
 - Prioritize, select and define a target behavior(s) and setting
 - Establish a procedure for the collection of baseline data
- Stage 2: Conjoint Needs Analysis Interview (CNAI)
 - Review collected data to inform decision making
 - Establish jointly determined goals
 - Develop a shared understanding of behavior function
 - Collaboratively design effective strategies across settings that are sensitive to setting-specific variables
- Stage 3: Plan Implementation
 - Provide direct instruction, modeling and opportunities for consultees to practice plan steps and receive feedback
 - Provide individual, brief fidelity support meetings consisting of web-based observation of plan implementation at home or school and additional instruction, modeling and feedback
- Confidentiality
 - It is possible for telecommunications to be intercepted by outside parties, increasing the risks of confidentiality being breached.
 - Secure software that guarantees telecommunications are encrypted should be used to deliver services
 - Given the added risks and novelty of distance delivery, service providers should ensure that confidentiality is thoroughly discussed and time be given to address questions
- Ethical and Legal
 - Local and district policies regarding internet and videoconferencing usage should be consulted prior to accessing or providing services
 - Consultants should be familiar with the technology prior to service delivery
 - Professional standards and ethics from relevant organizations (e.g., American Psychological Association, American Telemedicine Association) should be reviewed and followed

Implications

- Identifying effective methods of using tele-education to deliver specialized services to rural areas has great implications for the future of rural service delivery.
- Specifically, rural educators would have access to a wide array of specialized services that are not typically available due to distance or the need for specialized training.
- By gaining access to a greater number of services, rural educators can better meet the diverse needs of their students by individualizing each student's treatment.
- Rural educators can increase their involvement in research practices through distance partnerships with universities interested in assessing interventions within rural populations.
- The following section provides an example of how rural educators can take advantage of research partnerships.

Future Directions

- A concurrent multiple baseline across participants design will be used to evaluate the efficacy of CBC-D on rural students' noncompliant behavior.
- The social acceptability of CBC-D to rural parents and teachers and effect of CBC-D on the caregiver-teacher relationship will be also evaluated.
- Participants will be six parent-teacher pairs sharing concerns about a student's noncompliant behavior.
- CBC will be conducted through WebEx videoconferencing software.
- Results will provide preliminary information on the efficacy of CBC-D as a potential method of service delivery for at-risk children in rural communities.

References

- References will be provided at the request of conference attendees. Please provide the first author with your name and email address on the paper provided.

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