

## **Article Synopsis Assignment**

Please adhere to APA manual

After reading the peer-reviewed article, you will need to construct an “Article Synopsis.” In this assignment, you will need to include: a) purpose; b) significant points; and c) future directions.

This assignment needs to be 2 to 3 pages per article.

Below is an example of an “Article Synopsis Assignment:”

(Include title page and abstract as delineated in APA manual)

## **Measuring the Impact of Positive Behavior Support**

### *Purpose*

Kincaid, Knoster, Harrower, Shannon, and Bustamante (2002) begin the article by reviewing the distinguishing features of positive behavior interventions and supports (PBIS). The distinguishing features are listed as: quality of life and social validity. The authors describe how researchers are currently attempting to measure quality of life through subjective and objective measures of a variety of dimensions (e.g., interpersonal well-being, self-determination, material well-being). Social validity measures are focused on the viability interventions within a PBS program, the desirability and acceptability of the interventions and the perceptions of stakeholders in the outcomes with regard to the component of lifestyle change.

The current study was conducted in order to contribute to the recent research regarding the benefit of PBIS programs to key stakeholders and the participants and to assess perceptions of overall lifestyle changes as a result of PBIS. The authors worked to establish measures that would capture and effectively evaluate social validity, quality of life, and behavioral outcomes. Finally, the authors describe possible future directions with the research regarding the impact of PBIS programs.

### *Significant Points*

Kincaid et al. (2002) developed the study using information obtained from Tri-State Consortium for Positive Behavior Support (TSCPBS). The TSCPBS was a collaboration of data regarding established PBS programs and technical assistance between the states of Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia. Data that emerged from the research completed by TSCPBS

resulted in information regarding five common domains: quantifiable behavior change, behavioral outcomes as measured by satisfaction and rating scales, quality of life outcomes, consumer and team satisfaction, and ethnographic research interviews (Kincaid et al., 2002). Furthermore, TSCPBS created the Behavior Outcomes Survey. This survey was an attempt to measure the team members' perspectives about how and why behavior changes had occurred. Additionally, a quality of life survey/interview was developed and administered to key stakeholders.

Findings show that respondents perceived positive behavioral change following PBS intervention. Over 80% of respondents stated that the occurrence of the problem behavior was less frequent than prior to the intervention, and 78% of respondents stated that the problem behavior was less severe, as well (Kincaid et al., 2002). Finally, results also showed the most significant impact of PBS interventions were in the areas of the overall quality of life and relationships in the community.

### *Future Directions*

Kincaid et al. (2002) recommend an expansion of the measures developed in this study in order to further investigate and impact the outcomes of PBS with regard to quality of life and social validity. Furthermore, the authors suggest the design of a longitudinal study to include measures that study the overall quality of life and social validity, in order to gain a better understanding of the outcomes over a long period of time. It is suggested that a longitudinal study will provide the field with better identification of what components and factors contribute significantly to the overall quality of life change and social validity of PBS.

## Reference

Kincaid, D., Knoster, T., Harrower, J. K., Shannon, P., & Bustamante, S. (2002). Measuring the impact of positive behavior support. *Journal of Positive Behavior Interventions*, 4(2), 109-117.