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 (Lenardon 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., 2006; 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 (Bob 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.

CBC-D Stages and Objectives
- Stage 1: Conjoint Needs Identification Interview (CNII)
  - Identify the student, family and teacher strengths and weaknesses
  - 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 (CNAA)
  - Review collected data to inform decision making
  - Establish joint goals for intervention
  - 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
- 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 work
  - Discuss next steps for the behavior plan (e.g., continuation, termination, generalization to other settings)
  - Discuss continuation or termination of consultation services

Practical Considerations
- A number of practical issues must be considered prior to delivering services using tele-education technology such as videoconferencing software (Bieschke, 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 minimum standards to allow for quality, uninterrupted teleconsulting
  - Procedures should be developed for how to handle technological troubles (e.g., connection difficulties)
- Financial Costs
  - 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 is needed because the consultant and consultees need to share documents and review data graphs
- Confidentiality
  - It is possible for telecommunications to be intercepted by outsiders, increasing the risks of confidentiality being breached.
  - Secure software that guarantees telecommunications are encrypted should be used to deliver services
  - Consultees should ensure that confidentiality is thoroughly discussed and time be given to address questions

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 also be evaluated.
- Participants will be six parent-teacher pairs sharing concerns about a child’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
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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.