ABA CONFESSIONS FROM AN SLP

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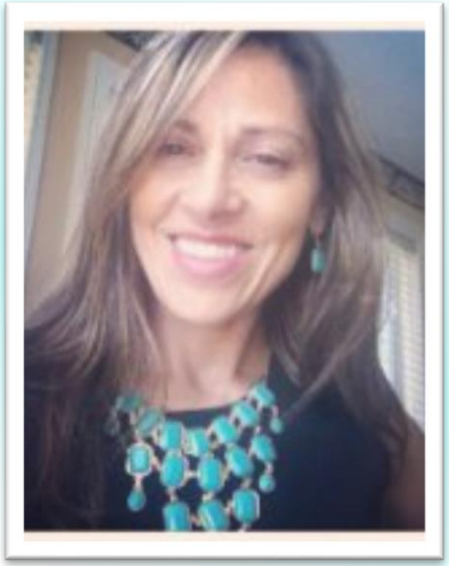
Speaker Disclosure

Relevant Financial Disclosures

Claudia is the owner of Stone Oak Therapy Services and Behavior Analysis. This organization provides speech and language therapy, occupational therapy, physical therapy, social skills groups, aquatic therapy, and behavioral therapy to individuals with autism and other developmental disabilities.

Relevant Non-Financial Disclosures

Claudia is dually credentialed as a Speech Language Pathologist and a Board Certified Behavior Analyst.



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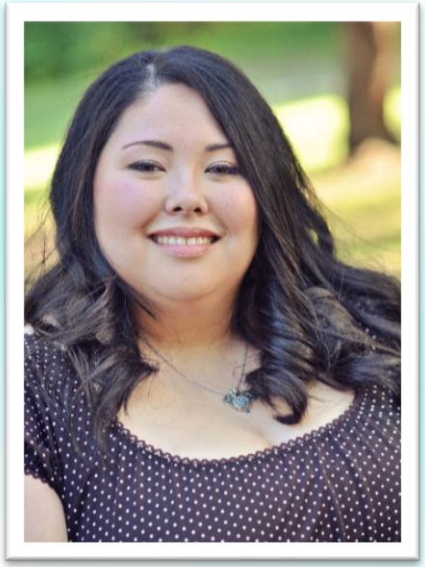


Christina Martin, M.S., CCC-SLP, BCBA

AS A RESULT OF THIS PRESENTATION, THE PARTICIPANT WILL...

1. **Compare and contrast different data collection and measurement tools** to determine the most appropriate method for the individual learner.

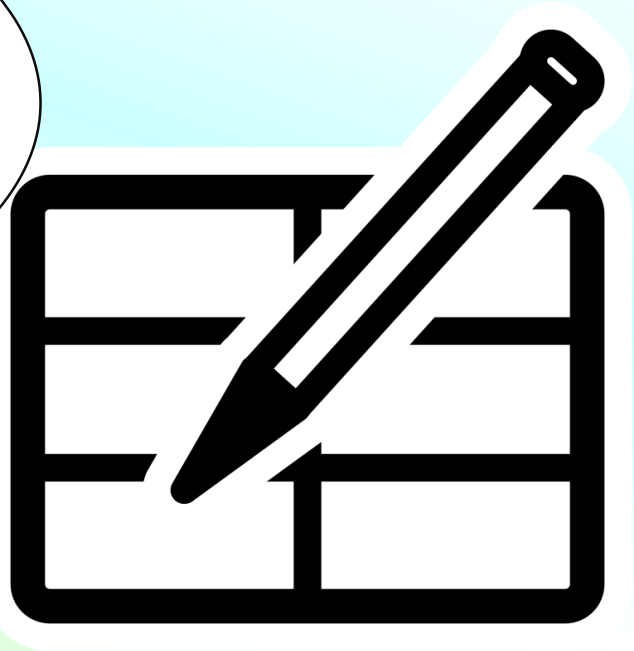
2. **Compare and contrast terminology** used in the fields of speech language pathology and applied behavior analysis.

3. **Apply** specific Applied Behavior Analysis strategies to a **variety of case studies** of different communication disorders.

"Without data you're just another person with an opinion."

- W. Edwards Deming,
Data Scientist

DATA COLLECTION AND MEASUREMENT TOOLS



DATA COLLECTION AND MEASUREMENT TOOLS

MEASUREMENT → DATA

Process of assigning numbers and units to particular features of objects or events (dimensional quality). The number and the unit TOGETHER constitute the measure of the object or event.

Used to evaluate the effects of intervention and guide decision making

The product of measurement is DATA

WHATEVER

Top it off

BEER

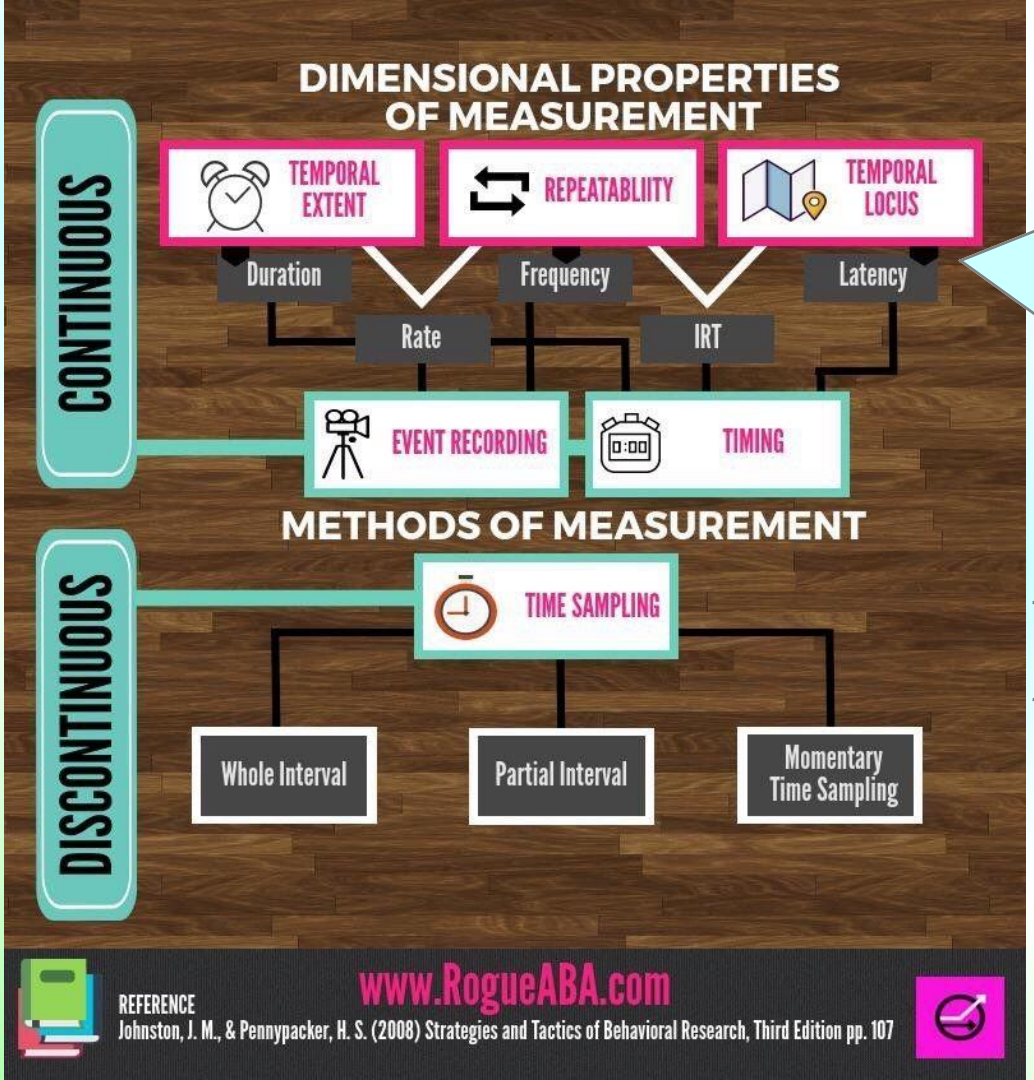
12 ounces

WINE

5 ounces

LIQUOR

1 ounce


DIMENSIONAL PROPERTIES OF MEASUREMENT
CONTINUOUS
TEMPORAL EXTENT
REPEATABLIITY
TEMPORAL LOCUS
Duration
Frequency
Latency
Rate
IRT
EVENT RECORDING
TIMING
METHODS OF MEASUREMENT
DISCONTINUOUS
TIME SAMPLING
Whole Interval
Partial Interval
Momentary Time Sampling
www.RogueABA.com
REFERENCE
Johnston, J. M., & Pennypacker, H. S. (2008) Strategies and Tactics of Behavioral Research, Third Edition pp. 107

DIMENSIONS OF BEHAVIOR

- REPEATABILITY
- TEMPORAL EXTENT
- TEMPORAL LOCUS

REPEATABILITY

(Countability) behavior can occur repeatedly through time

COUNT = Tally of the number of occurrences of behavior

RATE/FREQUENCY = The number of responses per unit of time

What is the behavior? Touching hair
What is the dimension of behavior? Repeatability
What method should be used to measure the behavior? Count
What are the data? 6 occurrences

What is the behavior? Saying any form of mom
What is the dimension of behavior? Repeatability
What method should be used to measure the behavior? Rate
What are the data? 27 times in 30 seconds

What is the behavior? Interrupting
What is the dimension of behavior? Repeatability
What method should be used to measure the behavior? Rate
What are the data? 3 times in 30 seconds

TEMPORAL EXTENT

Every instance of behavior occurs during some amount of time

DURATION = Amount of time in which behavior occurs

What is the behavior? Laughing
What is the dimension of behavior? Temporal extent
What method should be used to measure the behavior? Duration
What are the data? 10 seconds

What is the behavior? Staring
What is the dimension of behavior? Temporal extent
What method should be used to measure the behavior? Duration
What are the data? 30 seconds

TEMPORAL LOCUS

Every instance of behavior occurs at a certain point in time with respect to other events (i.e. WHEN the instance of behavior occurs can be measured)

RESPONSE LATENCY

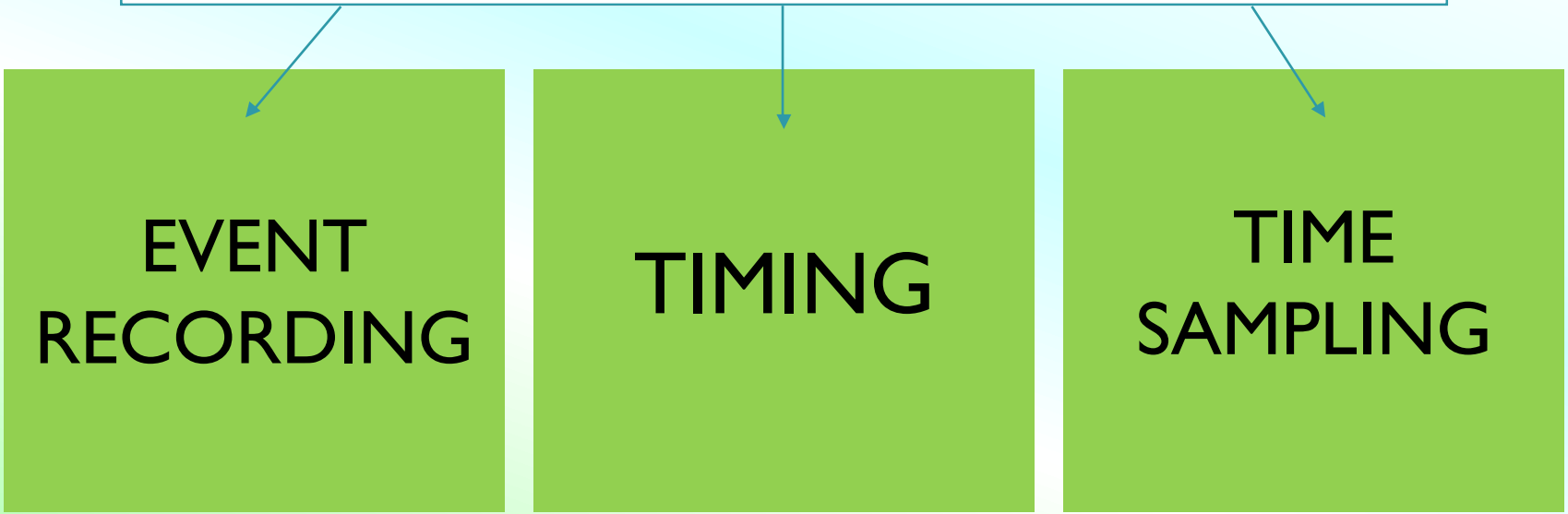
Measurement of the elapsed time between the onset of a stimulus and the initiation of a response

INTERRESPONSE TIME

Measurement of the amount of time that elapses between two consecutive instances of a response class

What is the behavior? Dysfluency/secondary behaviors
What is the dimension of behavior? Temporal locus
What method should be used to measure the behavior? Response latency
What are the data? 40 seconds from onset

METHODS OF MEASUREMENT



EVENT RECORDING

Method of recording count and rate/frequency

- Behavior must have clearly determined beginning and end
- Not effective method of measurement if rate is too high

DEVICES USED TO MEASURE

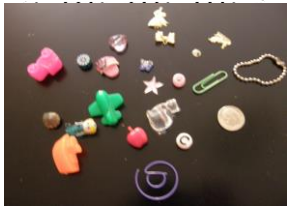
CLICKERS

DIGITAL COUNTERS

RUBBER BANDS

BEADS

TALLY
(LEAST EFFECTIVE)



MOVING SMALL OBJECTS FROM ONE POCKET TO THE OTHER

TIMING

Method for measuring duration, response latency and interresponse time

DEVICES USED TO MEASURE

STOPWATCH

ELECTRONIC TIMER

TIME SAMPLING

Variety of methods for observing and recording behavior occurred at any time during specific moments in time

Whole-Interval Recording

- Observation period is divided into a series of time intervals
- At the end of the interval, the observer records whether behavior happened THROUGHOUT the entire interval or not

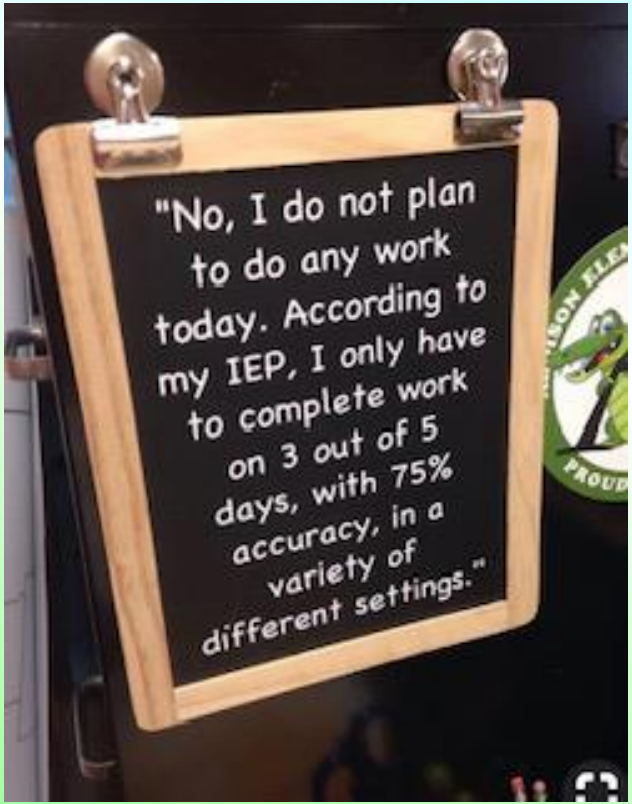
Partial-Interval Recording

- Observer records if the behavior occurred at any time during the interval

Momentary Time-Sampling

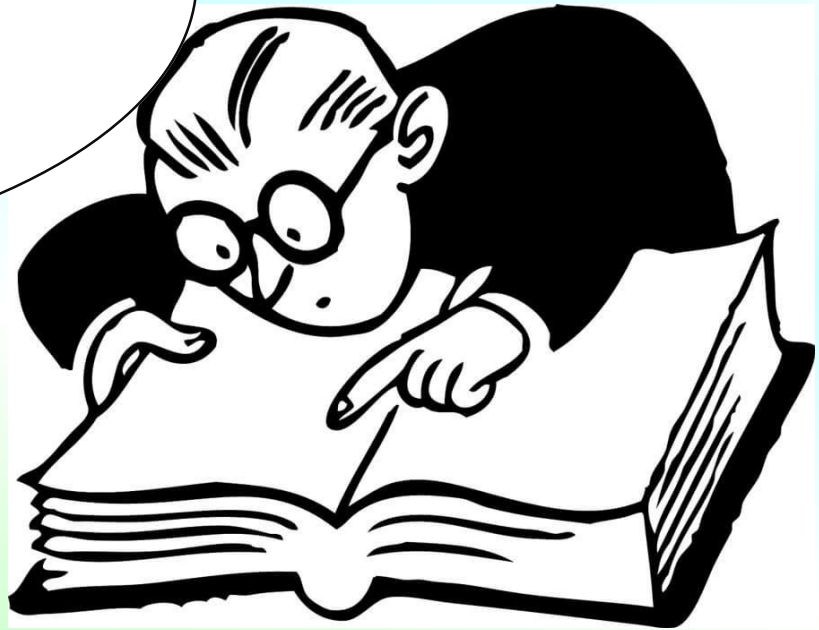
- Observer records if target behavior is occurring at the moment that each time interval ends

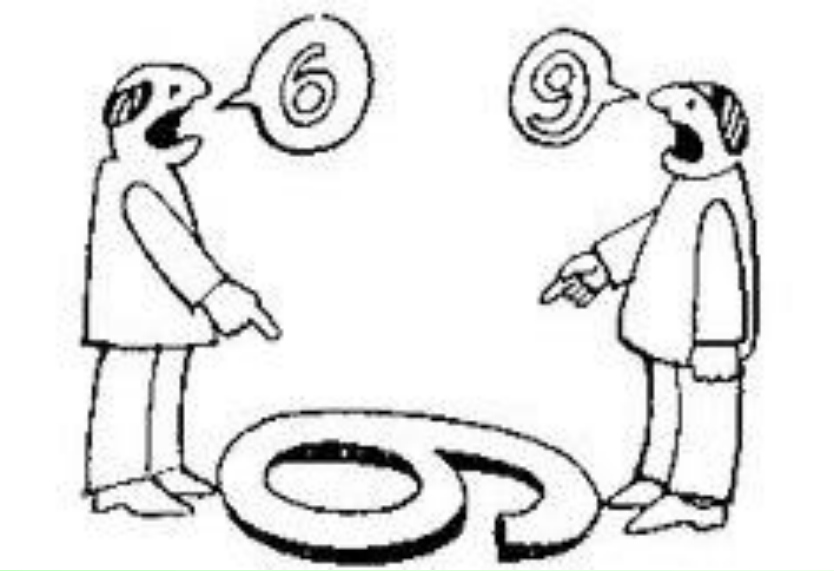
GOALS

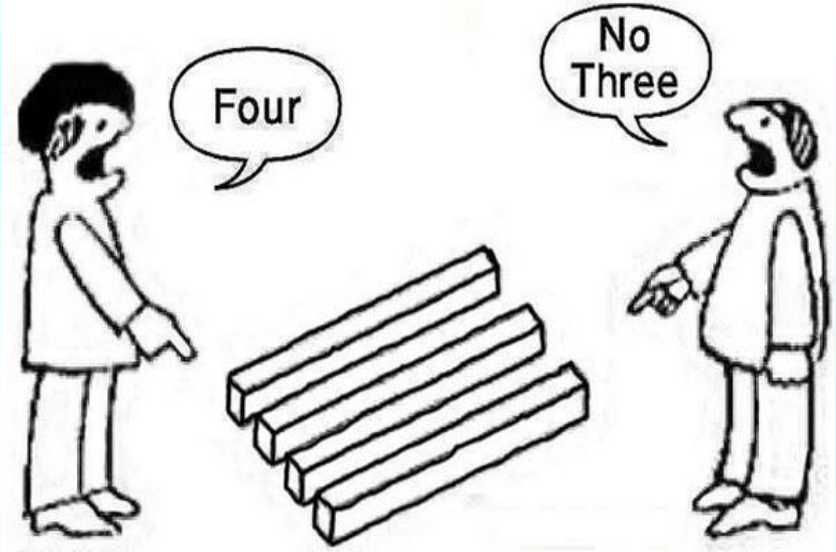


- Frequency/Rate: # responses, # conversational exchanges, rate of requesting, rate of responding, etc.
- Duration: sustained engagement, amount of time to attend, etc.
- Latency: expected amount of time to answer a question, respond to a direction, complete a sentence, etc.

TERMINOLOGY



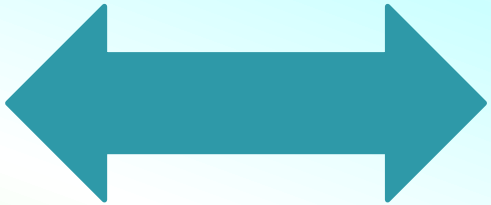

6
9


Four
No
Three

TERMINOLOGY IN SLP AND ABA

SLP

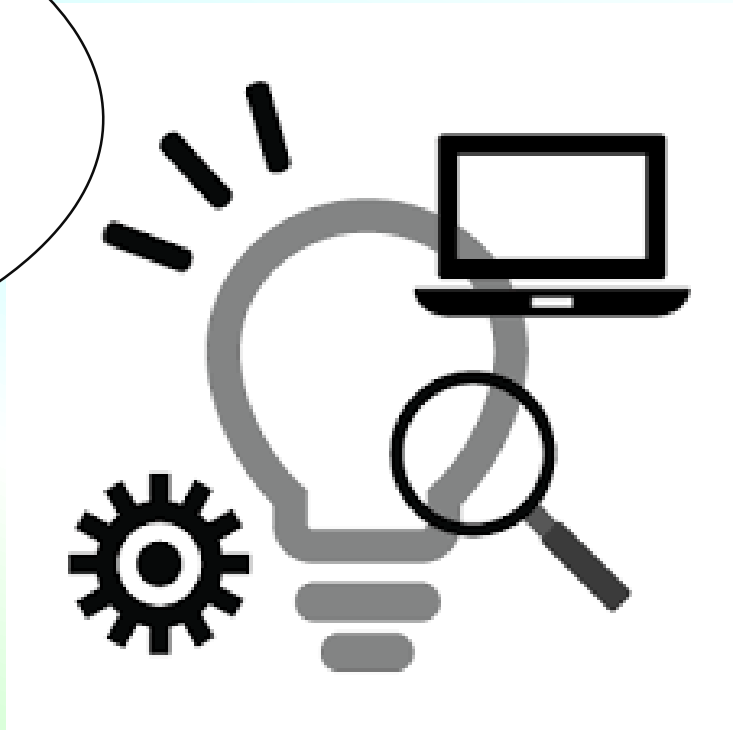
1. Requesting/Protesting
2. Vocal Imitation
3. Labeling/Commenting
4. Receptive/Following Directions
5. Answering Questions/Conversation
6. Cue



ABA

1. Mand
2. Echoic
3. Tact
4. Listener Responding
5. Intraverbal
6. Prompt

ABA STRATEGIES



ABA TEACHING STRATEGIES

ERRORLESS TEACHING

ERROR CORRECTION

SHAPING

PROMPTING


PRACTICE
makes
PERFECT
PERMANENT

ERRORLESS TEACHING

Teaching procedure to reduce learner errors
Most to least prompting

Useful for learners who

- Are learning to communicate
- Have a history of difficulty with learning
- Have a history of engaging in problem behavior to escape the learning environment

Can Increase Motivation

- Prompts are paired with correct responding and faster reinforcement.
- This conditions prompting to be more pleasant for the child.

Increases Accuracy

- Ensures accuracy and a history of reinforcement for correct responding
- Reduces errors and the possibility of accidently reinforcing errors or unwanted behavior that may occur to escape tasks

ERROR CORRECTION PROCEDURE

A procedure used to increase motivation in learning situations by preventing mistakes and creating more opportunities for reinforcement

Step 1: Correction Trial (Prompt)

Stimulus → Incorrect Response → 0 Sec Delay Prompt → Correct Response → R+

Step 2: Transfer Trial (Practice)

Represent Stimulus → 2 Sec Delay → Correct Response → R+

Step 3: Distract

Step 4: Probe for Independence

Stimulus → 2 Sec Delay → Correct Response → R+

Shaping

Shaping is reinforcing successive approximations of a target behavior while extinguishing earlier approximations leading to the desired behavior or target behavior.

PROMPTING

A prompt is a cue that is added to the environment in order to evoke the correct response

Types

- Least to most (trial and error)
- Most to least (errorless)

Different Prompts

- Physical (Hand over hand)
- Partial physical
- Gesture/Model
- Verbal/Phonemic

PROMPTING & SHAPING

- Use both when teaching skills
- Increase reinforcement as the behavior becomes more accurate
- Use antecedent prompts to encourage behavior to occur before it can be done incorrectly
- Fade prompts to encourage accuracy and independence

The Shaping Game

ABA ANTECEDENT STRATEGIES

PROACTIVE STRATEGIES TO USE BEFORE BEHAVIOR OCCURS

VISUALS	BEHAVIOR CONTRACT	COMMUNICATIVE TEMPTATIONS
PRE-SESSION PAIRING/RAPPORT BUILDING	BEHAVIORAL MOMENTUM	PROMISE REINFORCER

ABA CONSEQUENCE STRATEGIES

REACTIVE STRATEGIES TO USE AFTER BEHAVIOR OCCURS

- PLANNED IGNORING
- COUNT AND MAND
- POSITIVE PRACTICE
- DIFFERENTIAL REINFORCEMENT

CASE STUDIES

- What is the barrier or what is getting in the way of you being able to teach the individual?
- What consequence strategies can you use right now?
- What antecedent strategies can you use later?

Contact Information

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