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Understanding Why and How Behavior Changes: How to Support Success in Different Settings

A Little About Me!


- ☐ **Education**
 - ☐ BS in Communication Sciences and Disorders (OU)
 - ☐ M.Ed. Master of Education with specialization in Special Education(NCU)
- ☐ **Certification:**
 - ☐ BCBA (Board Certified Behavior Analyst)
- ☐ **Family Life**
 - ☐ Wife and Mom of 2 girls (3 ½ and 1 year old)
- ☐ **Experience:**
 - ☐ Worked in the field for over a decade in home, school, and center based services
 - ☐ Some of my expertise : functional communication, reduction of problem behavior, functional assessment, parent training, etc.





What are we going to cover today?

- ❖ Characteristics of autism?
- ❖ Why is ABA effective?
- ❖ How do we create motivation?
- ❖ Why is pairing, reinforcement and instructional control important?
- ❖ How do we change behavior?
- ❖ What is the cause or function of the behavior?
- ❖ How to create an effective behavior intervention plan?
- ❖ How to implement a behavior intervention plan in different settings.



Autism Characteristics from the DSM-5: Core deficits in the areas of social skills, restrictive interests and repetitive behaviors, and communication difficulties.

ASD Level 1
Requiring Substantial Support

ASD Level 2
Requiring Very Substantial Support

ASD Level 3
Requiring Very Substantial Support

Autism is Treatable

- Applied Behavior Analysis (ABA): Empirically validated approach to the education of individuals with autism
- Thirty years of research demonstrated the efficacy of applied behavioral methods in reducing inappropriate behavior and in increasing communication, learning, and appropriate social behavior[®] (Surgeon General's Report, 1999)
- 550 studies published in scientific journals showing the effectiveness of behavior analytic procedures with persons with autism.

What is ABA?

- The Science of ABA is not only used to analyze problem behavior but can also be applied to analyze how a individual learns
- Behavior analysis is the science of learning
 - Defined: Studies environmental events that change behavior, (Baer, Wolf & Risley, 1968)

Use acronym VERMI to assess if your reinforcement is appropriate


V-value
Assess how valuable the item is to the student.... Remember that an item may lose its value with time and effort

E-effort
How much effort is required to be put forth by the individual for that reinforcer

R-rate
At what rate are you reinforcing? Sometimes after just one positive response... sometimes consider a variable ratio of reinforcement

M-magnitude
How much of that reinforcer will you give the individual for the task at hand? The individual may be much more motivated to work for a 5-10 minutes of a movie rather than a 30 second clip.


I-immediacy
How quickly will you deliver the reinforcer to the individual upon completion of the task? Remember that the item may lose its value if the effort is too high.




Pairing, Reinforcement and Instructional Control

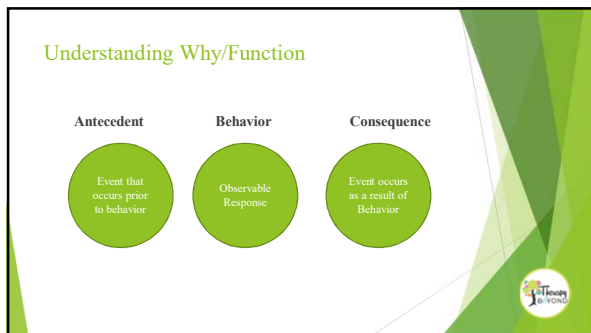
A positive functional relationship should begin with pairing and rapport building. Even if you already know the individual, you shouldn't immediately jump into giving demands. Pairing is how we establish instructional control, build trust, and connect ourselves to reinforcement (eventually becoming a reinforcer), and get to know the individual's interests. Skipping the pairing process can cause problem behaviors to increase, kill instructional control, and impair the relationship.

Parent vs. Teacher vs. Clinician



Changing Behavior (positively or negatively) is a scientific process which is verified by data. Behaviors are defined in measurable, observable terms that allow two people to agree on whether the behavior occurred or did not occur. We monitor daily progress and then conduct additional assessments as needed.





The four main **functions** that maintain behaviors are:

- ❖ **Escape/Avoidance:** The individual engages in a behavior in order to get out of doing something he/she does not want to do.
- ❖ **Attention Seeking:** The individual engages in a behavior to get focused attention from parents, teachers, siblings, peers, or other people that are around them.
- ❖ **Seeking Access to Materials:** The individual engages in a behavior in order to get a preferred item or participate in an enjoyable activity.
- ❖ **Sensory Stimulation:** The individual engages in a specific behavior because it feels good to them.

The slide contains a list of four functions that maintain behaviors. Each function is preceded by a diamond symbol. The background features a green geometric pattern and a small logo in the bottom right corner. A green cloud icon is positioned to the right of the text.

What do you do after you identify the function?

- ❖ Once you have identified what function or functions maintaining the behavior, you can start to implement an intervention that will help decrease the problem behavior and increase more appropriate behaviors. Behavioral interventions should be written and followed by teachers, staff, and parents for maximum improvement. For greater success it is important to have a qualified professional write all the behavior intervention plans.

Tips:


- Praise and reinforce student for appropriate behavior (i.e. sitting in chair, staying quiet, raising hand)
- Assess the students VERMI when the problem behavior is occurring and see if the level of reinforcement needs to be modified
- Extinguish unwanted behaviors by not reinforcing them

The slide provides guidance on what to do after identifying the function of a behavior. It includes a main bullet point and a list of tips. The background features a green geometric pattern and a small logo in the bottom right corner. A green cloud icon is positioned to the right of the text.

We are all Behavior Analysts!!


Lets practice a few scenarios and try to guess the function.....

- ▶ 1) Teacher /parent is talking to another child and another child/sibling starts screaming (function is _____)
- ▶ 2) The teacher/parent starts asking the student to start working on some work and he/she starts playing with his fingers (function is _____)
- ▶ 3) A child throws his cup on the floor when his water cup is empty (function is _____)
- ▶ 4) A child is sitting alone while parent/teacher is busy so they start hitting their head (function is _____)



Addressing Problem Behaviors

- ☐ Focus on Antecedent strategies, consequence precursor behavior and aligning home and school.
- ☐ Address Precursor Problem Behavior (the idea is to catch the behavior before it escalates.)





What to implement for Success?

- Teach Leisure Activities for independence
- Teach Communication (Sign, PEC's, Aug Com)
- Promise Procedure for appropriate behavior
- Token system for appropriate behavior
- Practice Compliance, Transitions and Accepting "no"




Keys to help make you successful

- 1) Meet the individual where they are
- 1) Do what is doable for you as the parent/teacher/or clinician
- 1) Don't make promises or consequences that you cannot keep

How to Apply ABC to your Life


Antecedent	Behavior	Consequence
Practice Success	Replacement Behaviors	Consequence when behaviors occur



Why do you need to introduce a behavior intervention plan?

There is a behavior you would like to reduce:

- scream
- cry
- whine
- aggression



Step 1: Define the Topography of the behavior

What does it look like?

Example: hit, kick, elope, scream, bite

Non example: tantrum, got mad, had a fit



Step 2: Analyze why the behavior is occurring

How do you do this?

Look at what antecedents and consequences maintain the behavior...

-Functional Analysis

-Functional Assessment

-Find the patterns of behavior



Step 3: Find out what the individual is motivated by

- Do a preference assessment to see what the individual likes
- We all need to be motivated by "money" to get us to do something we would rather not do
- Find a replacement behavior that meets the same desired outcome



Step 4: Introduce the ABC method

A: manipulate the antecedent, change environment or stimulus to evoke appropriate behavior (teaching, practice, priming)

B: behavior occurs (could be inappropriate or appropriate)

C: manipulate the consequence, (reinforcement of appropriate behavior increases the likelihood that it will continue to happen, and removing reinforcement for inappropriate behaviors will decrease the future likelihood that they will occur)



Example: Behavior Intervention Plan

Condition/What is Happening Before	Behavior	Function	Antecedent Intervention	Consequence Intervention
When ____: • Is given a verbal directive • Is expected to engage in a novel experience or task • Wants to terminate an activity	• Scream • Verbal protest • Aggression • Cry/wine	• Socially Mediated Negative	• Utilize a reinforcement contingency • Slowly increase demands • Intersperse easy (80%) and difficult tasks (20%)	• Block demands • Follow-through with original instruction (escape extinction) • Prompt an alternative and acceptable protest such as "in a minute please" • Differential Reinforcement of appropriate behavior
When ____: • Wants access to preferred item/activity • Is denied access to preferred item/activity	• Scream • Verbal Protest • Aggression • Cry/wine	• Socially Mediated Positive	• Provide an environment that incorporates a reinforcing contingency • Establish reinforcement contingency • Contingive and reinforce alternative responses	• Prompt alternative socially acceptable communicative responses • Restrict access to preferred item/activity until an appropriate response void of maladaptive behavior is established
When ____: • Is not engaged in functional activities	• RRB	• Automatic	• Provide an environment that incorporates a reinforcing contingency • Contingive and reinforce alternative socially acceptable communicative responses • Observe and prevent solitary engagement in RRB for longer than 5 minute durations.	• Prompt participation in on-chance activity • Intercept verbal RRB with random question and/or instruction of activity alternative



TAKE DATA!!!

A	B	C
Location: Time: Activity: What Happened:	Behaviors Observed:	What did you do:
Location: Time: Activity: What Happened:	Behaviors Observed:	What did you do:



Reminders and Takeaways...

- Be Consistent
- Focus on the function of the behavior
- Make sure you have something that is actually reinforcing and continue to assess motivation
- Use Antecedent intervention (i.e., priming and prompting, not bribing)
- Take data to make sure behavior is changing in the direction you want it to go, and for you own sanity!



Questions?!



Thank you from all of us at