

Where do we s • Define the task • Understand the clients skill • Understand your resources • Understand your skill set Where do we start?

- Understand the clients skill set

The Fallacy of Philosophy • Everybody has one! • Provides overall direction – goal • Open ended • Need to be operationalized! – Pick a Lane! • Trip to Montreal

TEACH or CHANGE

Applied Behaviour Analysis and the process of Teaching - Learning

• Different paradigms based on the same concepts and principles

Commonalities

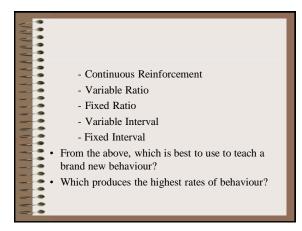
- Learning is a relatively permanent change in behaviour that occurs as a result of reinforcement.
- Behaviours are things we say or do need to be observable and/or measurable
- Behaviours occur because they are reinforced.

ABA • Reinforcement • Aversives • Functional Analysis • Operational definitions • Data collection, evaluation

Teaching • Understand the need • Understand the skills of the person to be taught • Understand your skills

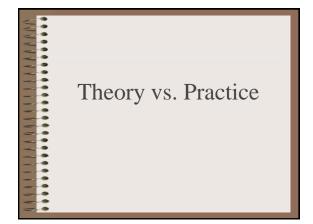
Pre-Test • Anything that increases the probability of a behaviour or response occurring in the future is called ______ • -Punishment ______ -Negative Reinforcement ______ -Positive Reinforcement ______ Circle the item(s) above that result in a decrease in the behaviour with which it is paired.

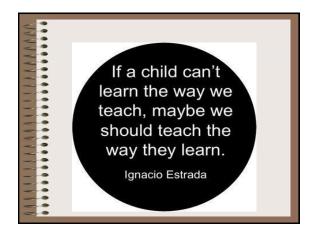
• If one behaviour (A) occurs more often than another behaviour (B), then behaviour (A) can be used to reinforce behaviour (B). This is called? • Extinction • The Premack Principle • Differential Reinforcement • Reinforced Sampling • The A-B Principle • Errorless Reinforcement • Primary Reinforcement • Secondary Reinforcement



Roommates Bob and Tom were experiencing some problems. Bob "nagged" at Tom to take out the garbage. Over the last little while it seems to have become less of an issue. In behavioural terms this is because Bob has been ______reinforced and Tom has been ______reinforced.

Probably the most commonly used intervention strategy involves extinction and positive reinforcement. What is it called? Give 3 reasons why punishment is not often used in programming.





What do we know?

- People are not born with instinctual behaviours/skills
- Since all behaviours occur because they are reinforced, even "problem" behaviours are learned.
- "All behaviours" must reflect on the individuals need for reinforcement.

More of what we know.

- When needs are met, folks are generally more content.
- When we leave folks to their own devices, they will "learn" to meet their needs.
- Changing "problem" behaviours is a reactive process. Aversives are reactive.
- Reinforcement is always proactive

A bit more of what we know.

- No one can take reinforcement from you.
- Teaching skills can be close to 100% positive for all involved.
- Behaviour isn't really communication. It is a message... "I need reinforcement!"
- Consistency pays off!
- Send clear messages, both ways.

Because, not If - Then • Reinforcement is a PROCESS!! - Because you did..... • Reward (Bribes) are agreements - If you do..... Then you get...

DON'T COUNSEL!

- Been there, Done that, Got the shirt
- Is this a good time for you?
- Part of the Problem, not the Solution
- Consider the skill set, on both sides

Is This a Hill You Want to Die On?

- · Games you cannot win!
- What is the risk?
- Who gets the blame?
- Who is in charge?
- 100% compliance?

To Token or Not To Token • Common in "Institutional" environments • Deceptive, misleading • Narrow focus • Who knows it best? • Clinical judgment

Compromise!

- OCD behaviours common within the system
- What does the theory tell us?
 - Motivation
 - Reinforcement
- Something for nothing?
- What can you live with?

Contracts

- Compromise trust
- Keep 'em short, both in content and duration
- Stick to it!
- Moves you from the Bull's Eye

Data • Kiss principle • "Intensity" should escalate along with client need • Narrative vs Numerical • Should "instruct" • Rating scale

Eavesdropping Naturally occurring process Most often seen as a problem Positive messages – "first person" Constructive messages – "third person"

