Special Education Local Plan Area
Encompasses Five School Districts
Fountain Valley Elementary
Huntington Beach City Elementary
Huntington Beach Union High School
Ocean View Elementary
Westminster Elementary

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Applied Behavior Analysis

Principles and Strategies for Educators
Part 1

West Orange County Consortium for Special Education
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Our Goal

- Our goal is for staff members to acquire knowledge and develop the skills necessary to facilitate Applied Behavior Analysis principles with all students across the entire school day in a variety of educational settings.

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How do children learn?

Trial and Error	Ask Questions
Observation/Imitation	Conversing
Play	Direct Instruction
Listening	Social Participation
Exploring	Practice/Rehearsal

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Lets take a look at this 4 month old trying to imitate singing and then a look at some preschoolers learning through play

- https://youtu.be/bEeizaWjdXw

- https://youtu.be/rbmc1A9LAcI

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What are some factors that may interfere with learning?

- Environmental Factors   Disability
- Emotional and Social Factors   Trauma
- Mental State
- Physical Factors
- Learning Factors
- Intellectual Factors
- Motivation
- Meaningfulness
- Medical conditions

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What is Applied Behavior Analysis?

- The process of systematically applying intervention based upon the principles of behaviorism, the learning theory which is based on the idea that behavior can be controlled or modified based on the antecedents and consequences of the behavior, to improve socially significant behaviors to a meaningful degree, and to demonstrate that the interventions employed are responsible for the improvement in behavior. (Cooper, 2007)

- Utilizes the principles of behaviorism

- Focus is on overt behaviors rather than presumed mental states

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- Seeks to identify environmental factors that influence how people behave
- Belief that learning is affected by events that precede and follow the behavior
- Utilizes the scientific method
- Relies on data to make decisions regarding the interventions rather than subjective interpretation
- It is not cold and punitive
- It is not dehumanizing and does not produce robotic students
- Not only for students who are severely impaired or very young
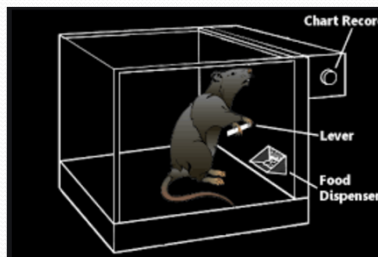
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'Fathers' of Behaviorism

- John Watson – 1913, a child's environment is the factor that shapes behavior, Classical Conditioning
- B. F. Skinner – 1938, theory of Operant Conditioning, this is the type of learning in which behaviors are emitted to earn rewards or avoid punishment
- Ivan Pavlov – 1890s, theory of Classical Conditioning, this is learning through association, 2 stimuli are linked together to produce a new learned response
- Thorndike – Early 1900s- Law of Effect, led ground work for operant conditioning, any behavior that is followed by a positive consequence will be repeated

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Operant Conditioning
Skinner's Box

- Learning that occurs through rewards and punishments for behavior
- An association is made between a behavior and a consequence for that behavior
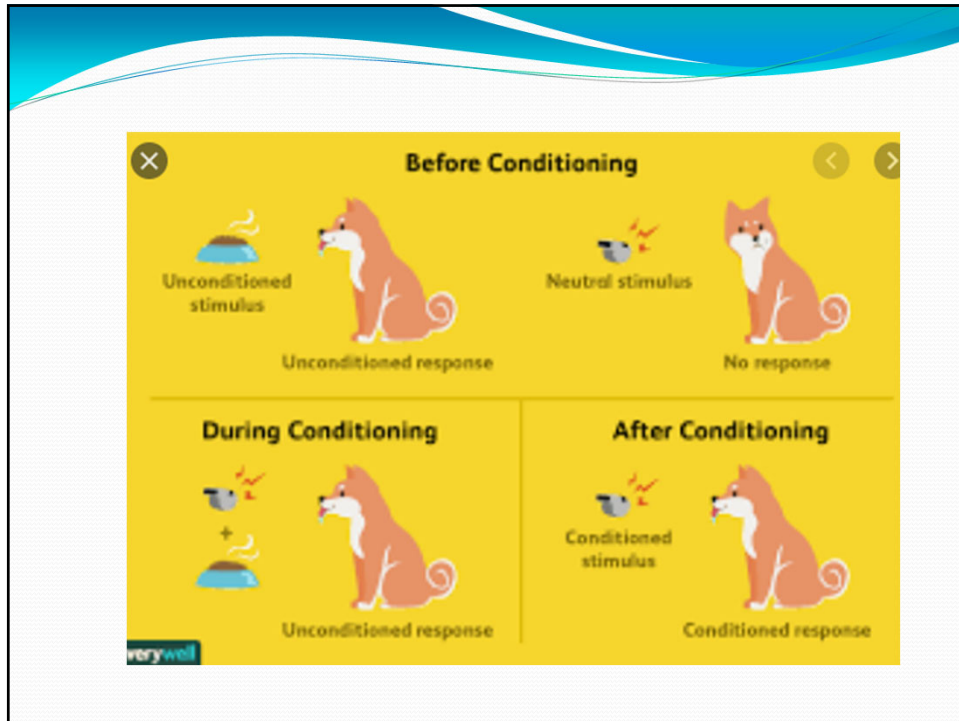

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Operant Conditioning

- https://youtu.be/yqLUdxczi6M
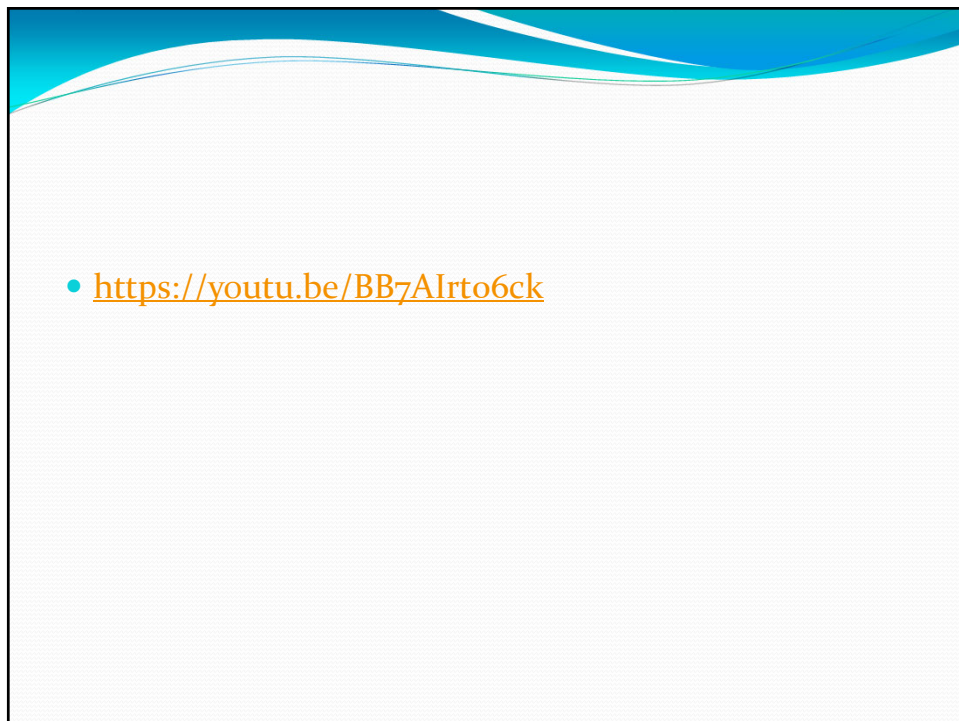
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Classical Conditioning
Pavlov's Dog

- Learning process that occurs when two stimuli are paired
- The first stimulus (unconditioned) will elicit a response (unconditioned) – dog is presented to food and it salivates
- When the first stimulus is repeatedly paired with a neutral/second stimulus (conditioned) the response will become conditioned and occur when the previous neutral stimulus is presented alone
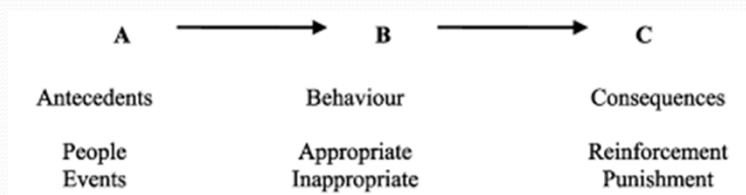
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https://youtu.be/BB7AIrto6ck

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What is the basic principle of ABA?

- The basic **principles of ABA** consist of environmental variables that impact **behavior**. These variables are antecedents and consequences.
- Antecedents are events that happen right before the **behavior**.
- Consequences are the events following the **behavior**.

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Three Term Contingency

A		B		C
Antecedents	→	Behaviour	→	Consequences
People		Appropriate		Reinforcement
Events		Inappropriate		Punishment

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Antecedents

- Tasks being presented
- Changes in schedule/routine
- Leaving highly preferred activities
- Other students or adults
- Locations
- Waiting
- Difficulty level of task
- Denied something
- Environment – noise level, lighting, temperature
- Direction Given
- Transition

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Behaviors

- Off task
- Verbal disrespect
- Spitting
- Property destruction
- Hitting
- Eloping
- Work refusal
- Self injury

Quietly working

Paying attention

Sitting

Participating

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Consequences

- Verbal praise
- Stickers
- Tangibles
- Preferred activity
- Loss of privilege
- Corrective feedback

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Strategies used In ABA

- Positive reinforcement
- Negative reinforcement
- Task Analysis
- Chaining
- Prompting
- Shaping
- Generalization
- Functional Behavior Analysis

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Specific Teaching 'Programs' or 'Methodologies' Using ABA

- Discrete Trial Teaching
- Naturalistic Teaching
- Pivotal Response Training
- Token Economies
- Contingent Observation
- Picture Exchange Communication System
- TEACCH
- Verbal Behavior Analysis

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In Summary ….

- ABA principles are used every day with children and adults of all ages
- ABA is not a 'program or teaching' that is to be conducted 2 hours per day, 5 days per week
- ABA is used across many environments (i.e., school, home, businesses)
- ABA is not just for students with disabilities

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Get Your Certificate

Congratulations !!!!!

You have completed Part 1 of the ABA training !!

Please go to the WOCCSE website
(www.woccse.hbuhsd.edu), click on the tab for staff and
follow the links which take you to ABA Part 1 Quiz.

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