



## **SPECIAL EDUCATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

### **AGENDA**

**March 8, 2018**

**6:00 p.m.**

**Grimsby Lincoln Room – Education Centre**

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#### **STUDENT VOICE**

1. Quorum / Welcome / Introductions ..... Linda Morrice
2. Approval of the Agenda of March 8, 2018 ..... Linda Morrice
3. Approval of the Minutes of February 8, 2018 ..... Linda Morrice
4. Business Arising from the Minutes of February 8, 2018 ..... Linda Morrice
5. Special Education Update ..... John Dickson
6. SEAC Agency Community Member Presentations ..... Danielle Reynolds
8. Association and Board Information (please bring written submission)
9. Correspondence
10. Questions and Answers
11. Adjournment

**NEXT MEETING:** April 12, 2018 – Grimsby Lincoln Room, 6:00 p.m.

## Applied Behaviour Analysis (ABA) in a Classroom

Leslie Auger  
Darla Perron  
Elisa Maselli  
DSBN-ABA Facilitators

## Applied Behaviour Analysis

The study of the relationship  
between the environment (people,  
places, things) and behaviour.

Martin, G. & Pear. J. (2003)

## Summary of ABA Principles

- ▶ Program must be **individualized**.
- ▶ **Positive reinforcement** must be utilized.
- ▶ Data must be **collected and analyzed**.
- ▶ Transfer, or **generalization** of skills should be **emphasized**.

## Functional Behaviour Assessment

The process of gathering  
information about the  
causes and possible  
interventions for  
problem behaviour.



## Antecedent & Consequence Events

A <-----B ----->C

- ▶ Antecedents: May be any one event or series of events that occur immediately before a behaviour
- Sometimes NOT all Antecedents are observed
- ▶ Consequences: Events that follow a behaviour
- Consequences may be pleasant OR unpleasant to the person performing the behaviour

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## FBA Functions of Behaviour

*Why does the student engage in this behaviour:*

- ▶ G - gain attention
- ▶ O - obtain something
- ▶ A - avoid something
- ▶ S - sensory need
- ▶ M - medical reason

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## Behavioural Teaching Techniques (Skills Building)

- ▶ Set up for success
- ▶ Task Analysis
- ▶ Forward or Backward Chaining
- ▶ Model (demonstrate)
- ▶ Prompt
- ▶ Shaping
- ▶ Reinforcement
- ▶ Generalization
- ▶ Rehearse/Role play (Practice. Practice. Practice)



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## Working Toward Independence

- ▶ Physical prompt
- ▶ Verbal prompt
- ▶ Modeling prompt
- ▶ Gestural prompt
- ▶ Positional /visual prompt
- ▶ Independence



## What Skills Can be Taught Using ABA?

Principles of ABA can be taught to encourage the development of comprehensive skills including language skills, social skills, play/leisure skills, motor skills, academics skills, self help and life skills.

## ABA Teaching Strategies

### Applied Behaviour Analysis - ABA

• ABA is a science that understands and changes behaviour and teach new skills.

• ABA is a science that is increasing desirable behaviours and decreasing undesirable ones.

• ABA is a science that affects and changes all ages. Supported by data collection. ABA is based on science.

• Analysis of individual behaviours

• Use of specific resources

• Regular assessment of progress

• Progress modification as required

IN INDIVIDUALS		IN THE CLASSROOM		IN THE CLASSROOM	
<b>TECHNIQUES</b>	<b>TECHNIQUES OF ABA TEACHING</b> • Antecedent control • Behavioural extinction • Behavioural modification • Behavioural reinforcement • Behavioural punishment • Behavioural shaping • Behavioural transfer	<b>TECHNIQUES</b>	<b>TECHNIQUES OF ABA TEACHING</b> • Antecedent control • Behavioural extinction • Behavioural modification • Behavioural reinforcement • Behavioural punishment • Behavioural shaping • Behavioural transfer	<b>TECHNIQUES</b>	<b>TECHNIQUES OF ABA TEACHING</b> • Antecedent control • Behavioural extinction • Behavioural modification • Behavioural reinforcement • Behavioural punishment • Behavioural shaping • Behavioural transfer
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