

Applied Behavioral Analysis (ABA) Philosophical Construct

Applied Behavior Analysis is a scientific approach to studying challenging behavior patterns in order to understand and change them. It includes analysis of the ecology surrounding a behavior. It can be used to teach new skills or to change behavior. The following methods, strategies and guidelines all utilize these tenets.

Teaching New Skills

“Instructional Methodologies”

Methods

- PECS – (Bondi) – *Child Directed*
- Discrete Trial Teaching (DTT) (Lovaas)-*Instructor Directed*
- Pivotal Response Teaching (PRT) (Koegel)-*Child Directed*
- Task Analysis-*Instructor Directed*
- Floortime (Greenspan)-*Child Directed*
- TEACCH (Mesibov) – *Instructor Directed*

Video Modeling Strategies:

- Incidental Teaching- *Child Directed*
- Shaping-*Instructor Directed*
- Chaining (Backward & Forward)-*Instructor Directed*

(ongoing analysis of skill acquisition via data collection)

Changing Non-Desired Behaviors

“Behavior Interventions”

Legal Guidelines

- (Code of Federal Regulations CFR 300.530) Functional Behavior Analysis
- (CA code of Regulations CCR-Title 5, Section 3052) Functional Assessment Analysis (FAA) and Behavior Intervention Plan (BIP)

Strategies

- Positive Behavior Support Plans (PBSPs)(Lavigna, Mesaros, Browning-Wright)
- Non-violent Crisis Intervention Strategies – (Crisis Prevention Institute)
- Behavior Contracts
- Social Stories
- “First...then” sequences (Premack Principle)

(ongoing analysis of behavioral change via data collection)
