An Evaluation Of The Acquisition Of Receptive Labels Using Traditional Materials Versus The iPad

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Introduction







(Kogohara et al.,2012; O'Malley, Lewis, Donehower, & Stone, 2014; Shah, 2011).

Research

- Several studies have reported the iPad as a successful intervention tool
- Studies focused on increasing on task behaviour, decreasing challenging behaviour, or teaching a variety of academic skills.

Increase on task behaviour Flower (2014); Larabee et al. (2014); O'Mally et al. (2014)

- Evaluated task engagement using iPad or traditional materials for the following academic subjects
 - Math
 - Word decoding
 - Reading
 - Writing
- Increase in on task engagement
 - active or passive engagement with the iPad

Decrease disruptive or problematic behavior (Lee et al., 2013; Neely et al., 2013)

- Evaluated rates of challenging behaviour
- iPad vs. Traditional materials with therapist based instructions
- Whole interval recording
 - On task behaviour
 - Challenging behaviour

Lee et al. (2013); Neely et al. (2013)

- Decrease in challenging and problem behaviour during the iPad condition
 - Higher rates for challenging and problem behaviour during the traditional condition
- iPad preferred condition

Research

- Teach academic skills
 - Math (purchasing items) (Burton et al., 2013)
 - Sentence frame recognition (Lorah et al., 2014)
 - Number recognition (Jowette et al., 2012)
 - Word to Picture and Picture to word matching (van der Meer et al., 2015)
 - Receptive labeling (Lorah & Karnes, 2015)

Introduction



Purpose

 The purpose of this study was to compare traditional materials versus the iPad for teaching receptive labeling to individuals diagnosed with autism.

Participants and Setting

- 3 participants
- ABA home program
- VB-MAPP (Sundberg, 2008)

Mike

- Level 3 range on the VB-MAPP
- Approx. 6 hours a week
- Mike had an extensive repertoire of receptive labels
- Phonetically sound out grade 1 and 2 sight words

Evan

- Home program 2008
- Approx. 15 hours a week
- Over 200 sight words
- Currently working on grade 3 sight words.

Tim

- Level 3 range on the VB-MAPP
- Approx. 4 hours a week
- Approx. 200 receptive labels & 75 sight words

Inclusion Criteria

- ABA program
- Current program goals
- No exclusion based on pervious learning history

Materials

- iPad See Touch Learn application
- Traditional materials (Flashcards)

Experimental Design

Adapted Alternating Treatment design (Sindelar et al., 1985)

Procedure: Selection of Training Sets

iPad Condition

Traditional Condition

Set 2 - Mike

- Channel
- Challenge
- Character

Set 2 - Mike

- Delete
- Degree
- Describe

Set 2 - Evan

- Your
- Kind
- Own

Set 2 - Evan

- Copy
- Idea
- Raise

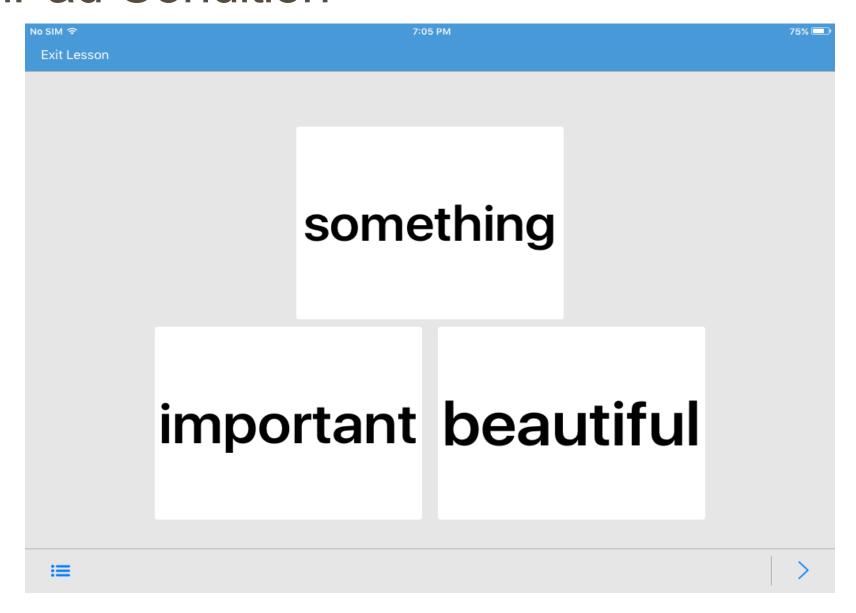
Response Definitions

- Correct, Incorrect, and prompted responses recorded.
- Observing response
- Dependent variable
 - 80% or higher of independent responses across 2 sessions.

Data Sheet – iPad Condition

Participant #: Date:						Initials: Circle: Prim/Seco					
		ture the child t behaviors t		Check the	Child E	Behavior	s	Treati	nent In	ntegrity	
Session#:	Trial	iPad Phase			Ind	PR	Obs Pic	Ind	Pr	Obs	
	1	challenge	channel	character							
	2	channel	character	challenge							% of Ind:
	3	character	challenge	channel							% of Trials IOA:/9=
	4	challenge	character	channel							Number of errors:
	5	channel	challenge	character							
	6	channel	character	challenge							
	7	challenge	character	channel							
	8	channel	character	challenge							
	9	character	challenge	channel							
Session#:	Trial	iPad Phase		Phase	Ind	Pr	Obs Pic	Ind	Pr	Obs	
	1	channel	challenge	character							
	2	challenge	character	channel							% of Ind:/9=/9=/9=/
	3	character	channel	challenge							% of Trials IOA:/9=
	4	channel	character	challenge							Number of errors:
	5	channel	challenge	character							
	6	challenge	character	channel							
	7	character	channel	challenge							
	8	channel	challenge	character							
	9	challenge	character	channel							
Session#:	Trial	iPad Phase		Ind	Pr	Obs Pic	Ind	Pr	Obs		
	1	challenge	character	channel							
	2	character	channel	challenge							
	3	channel	challenge	character							% of Ind:
	4	channel	character	challenge							% of Ind:/9=/9=/9=/
	5	character	challenge	channel							Number of errors:
	6	challenge	channel	character							
	7	channel	character	challenge							
	8	character	challenge	channel							
	9	channel	character	challenge							

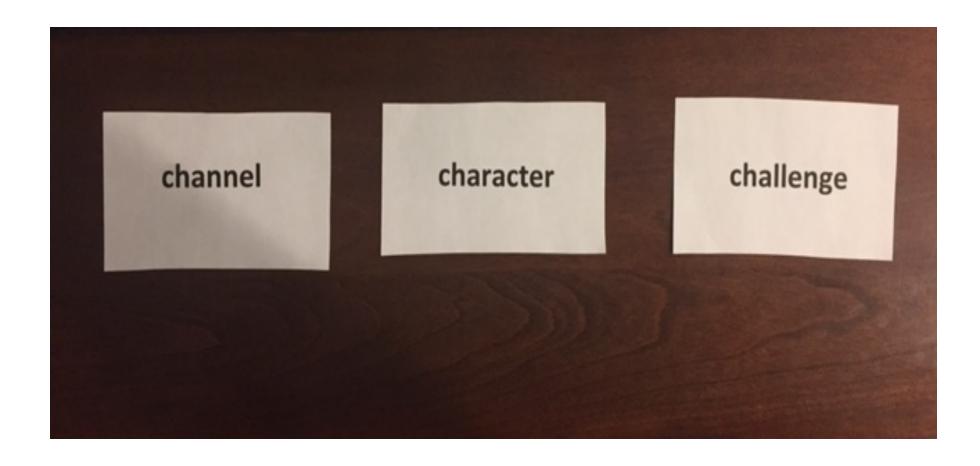
iPad Condition



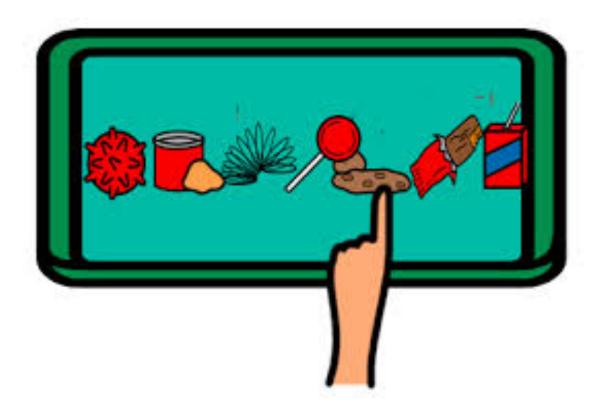
Data Sheet – Traditional Condition

Participant #	+		Date:			пппа	is:	Circie	. FIIII/	Seco	
		ture the chil t behaviors t		Check the	Chile	d Beha	aviors	Treatr	nent Ir	ntegrity	
Session#:	on#: Trial Traditional		Phase	Ind	Pr	Obs Pic	Ind	Pr	Obs		
	1	better	light	thought							
	2	thought	better	light							
	3	light	thought	better							% of Ind:
	4	better	light	throught							% of Trials IOA:/9=
	5	light	thought	better							Number of errors:
	6	thought	better	light							
	7	better	light	thought							
	8	thought	better	light							
	9	better	light	thought							
Session#:	Trial	Traditional	Traditional Phase			Pr	Obs Pic	Ind	Pr	Obs	
	1	light	better	thought							
	2	better	thought	light							% of Ind:
	3	thought	light	better							% of Trials IOA:/9=
	4	light	thught	better							Number of errors:
	5	better	thought	light							
	6	light	better	thought							
	7	better	thought	light							
	8	light	better	thought							
	9	thought	light	better							
Session#:	Trial	Traditional	Ind	Pr	Obs Pic	Ind	Pr	Obs			
	1	thought	better	light							
	2	light	thought	better							
	3	better	light	thought							% of Ind:
	4	thought	light	better							% of Trials IAO:/9=
	5	light	thought	better			ļ				Number of errors:
	6	thought	better	light							
	7	better	throught	light							
	8	light	better	thought							
1	9	thought	light	better							

Traditional Condition



Procedure: Preference Assessment Brief MSWO



Procedure: Baseline

- Reinforcement provide on a VR3 schedule
- No prompts
- Auditory stimulus consisted of the item name only (e.g., balloon)

Procedure: Teaching procedure

- Conditional only method
 - Counterbalanced
- Progressive prompt delay
 - Phases 1:
 - 0-second prompt delay
 - Phases 2:
 - 1-second prompt delay
 - Phase 3:
 - 3-second prompt delay

Procedure: Maintenance & Generalization

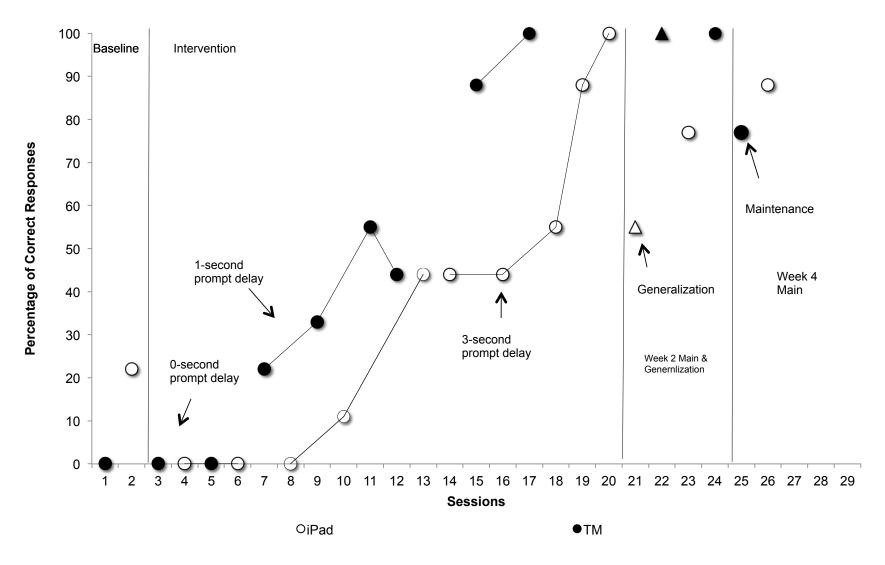
- Maintenance probes
 - Conducted following baseline procedures

- Generalization probes
 - Two-dimensional stimuli iPad
 - iPad stimuli _____ Two-dimensional

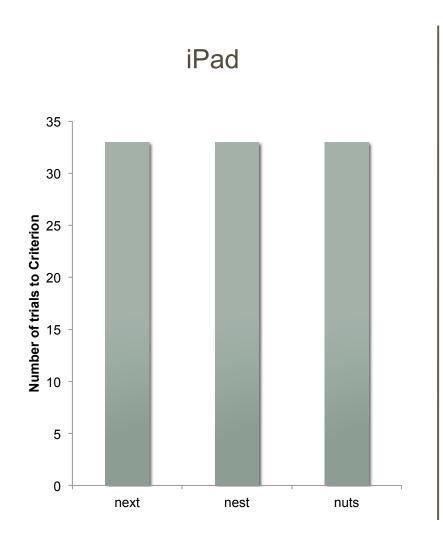
Interobserver Agreement

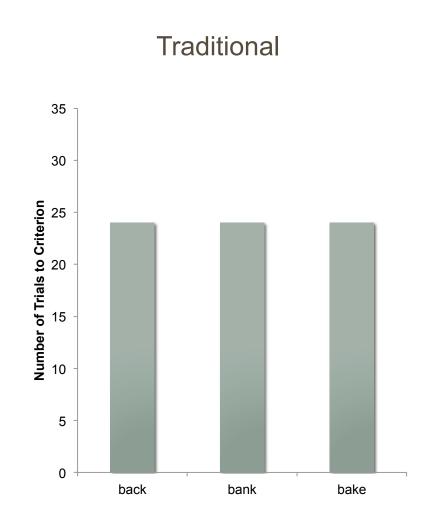
- Mike
 - Set 1 98.8% (88% 100%)
 - Set 2 100%
- Evan
 - Set 1 96.7% (77%- 100%)
 - Set 2 100%
- Tim
 - Set 1 99.0% (88 100%)

Results - Mike Set 1

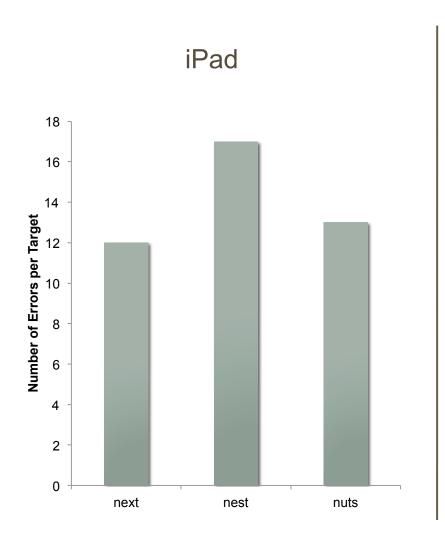


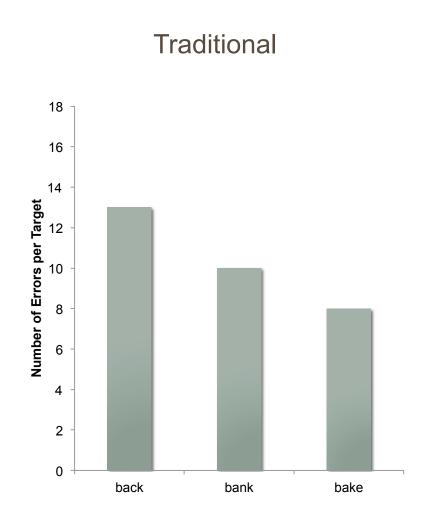
Trials to Criterion – Set 1



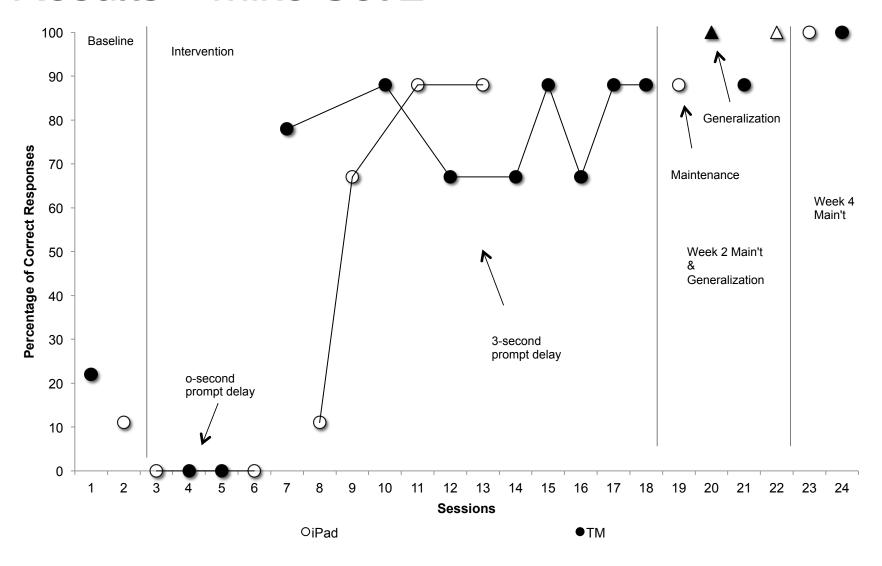


Errors per Target – Set 1

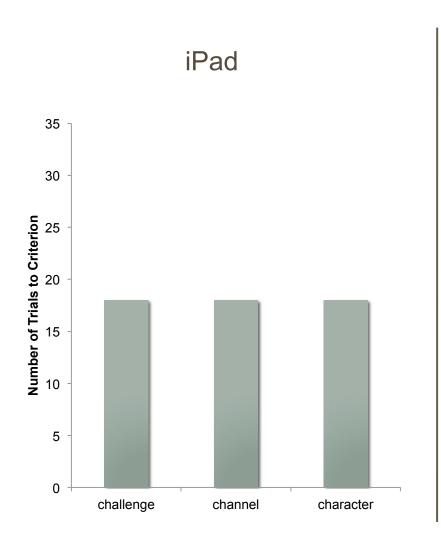


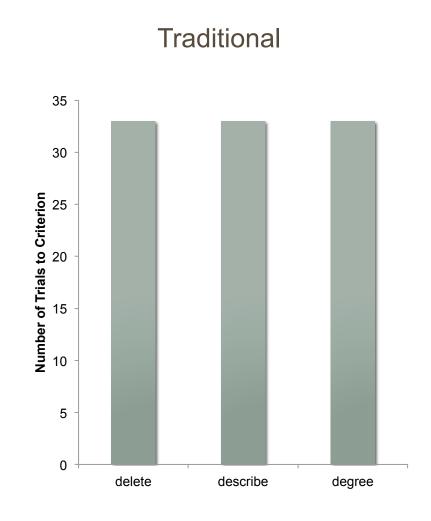


Results – Mike Set 2

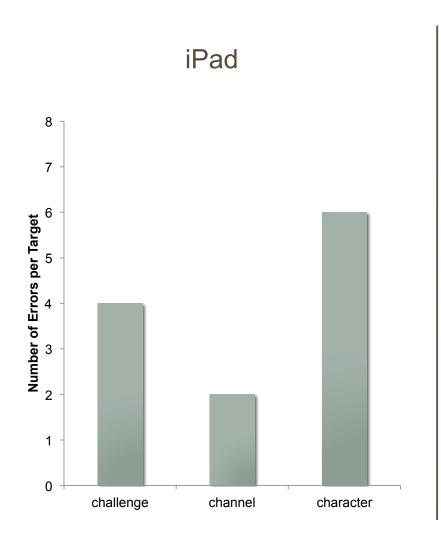


Trials to Criterion – Set 2





Errors per Target – Set 2



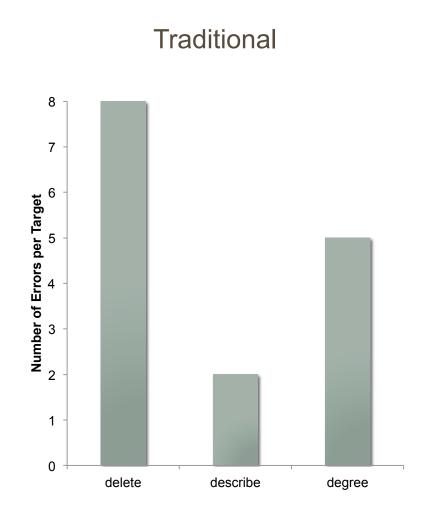
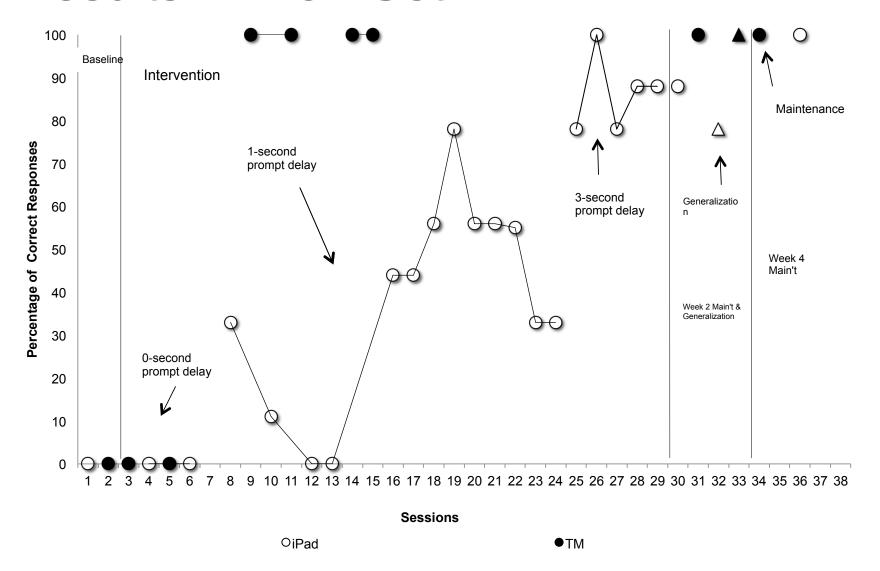


Table 1

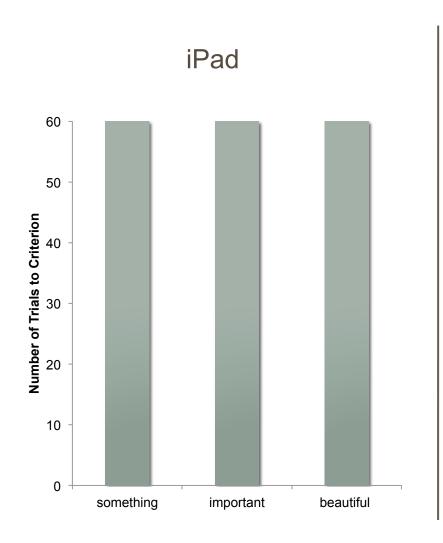
Method / Set	No. of trials	No. of sessions	Total No. of errors	% of error per trial	2-week Maintenance probe % correct	4-week Maintenance probe % correct	2-Week Generalization probe % correct
Mike Set 1							
iPad - next	33	10	12	36.3	100	100	100
iPad - nest	33	10	17	51.5	33	100	33
iPad - nuts	33	10	13	39.3	100	66	33
TM - back	24	8	13	54.1	100	66	100
TM - bank	24	8	10	41.6	100	100	100
TM - bake	24	8	8	33.3	100	66	100
Set 2							
iPad – challenge	18	6	4	22.2	100	100	100
iPad – channel	18	6	2	11.1	100	100	100
iPad – character	18	6	6	33.3	66	100	100
TM - delete	33	10	8	24.2	100	100	100
TM - describe	33	10	2	6.0	66	100	100
TM - degree	33	10	5	15.1	100	100	100

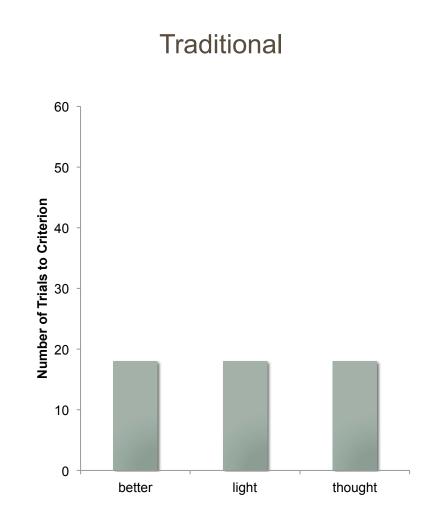
Table 1. Number of sessions and trials required to achieve mastery criteria, number of errors, and percentage of errors per target in each condition for Mike.

Results – Evan Set 1

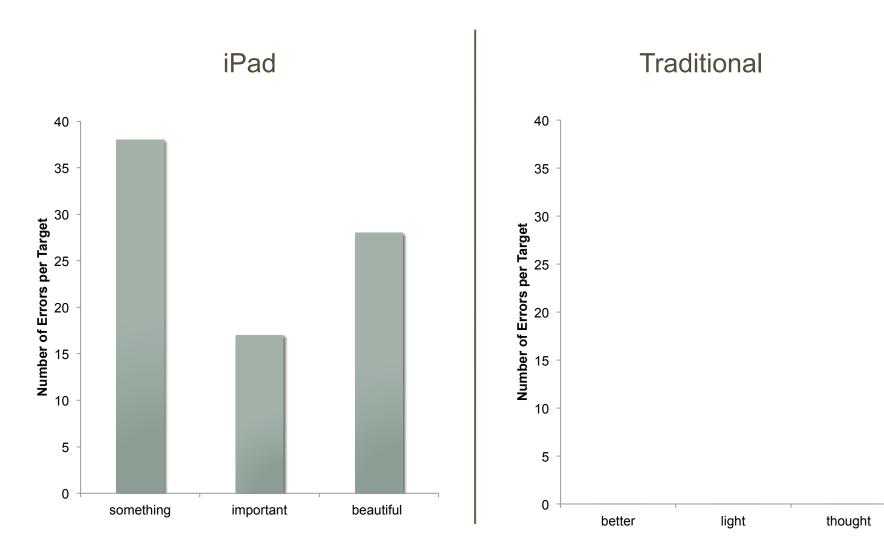


Trials to Criterion – Set 1

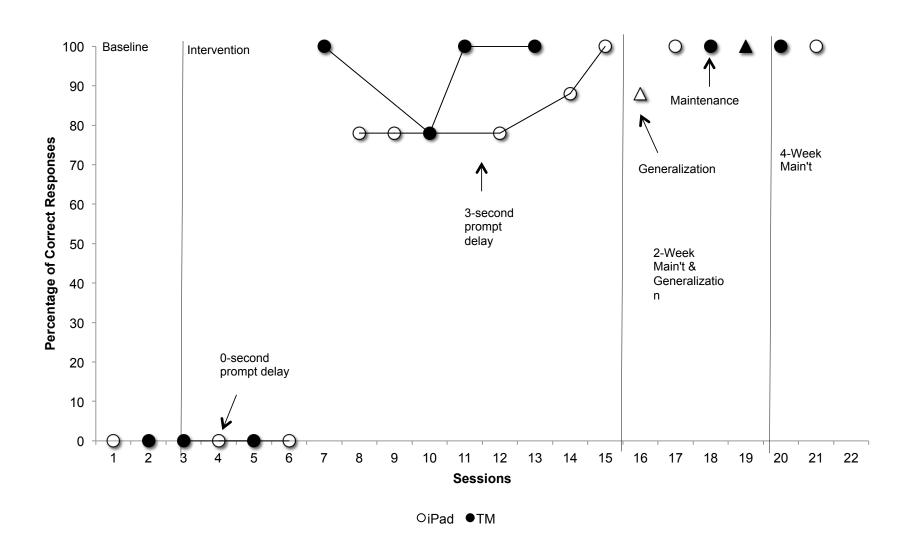




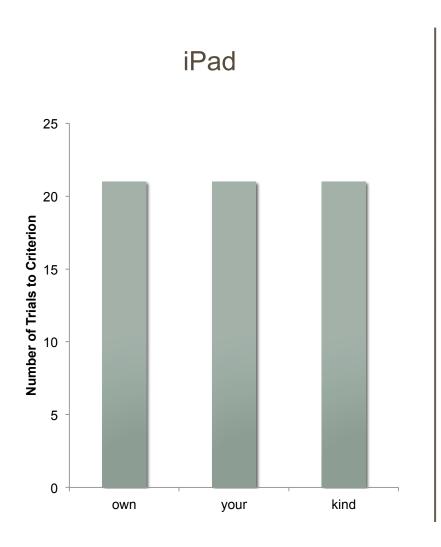
Errors per Target – Set 1

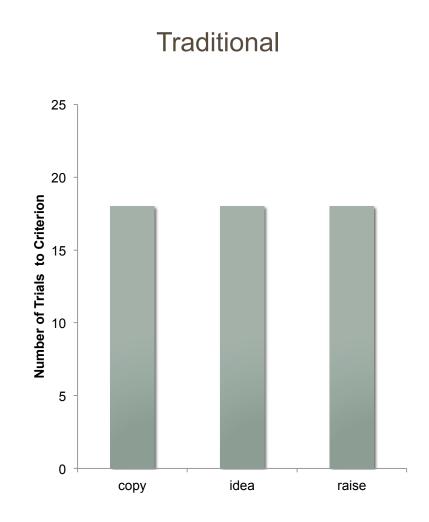


Results – Evan Set 2

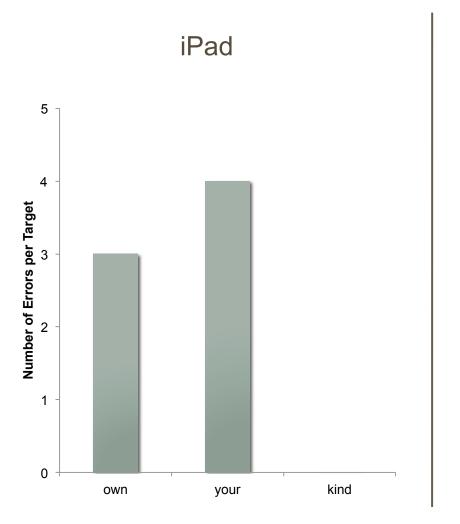


Trials to Criterion – Set 2





Errors per Target—Set 2



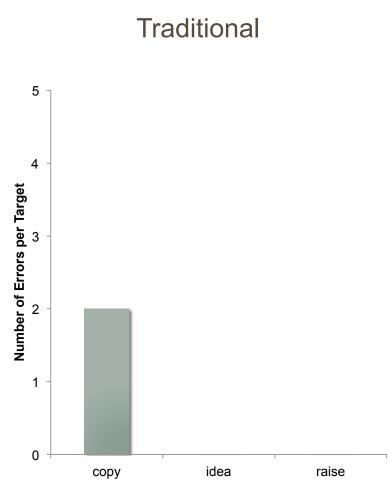
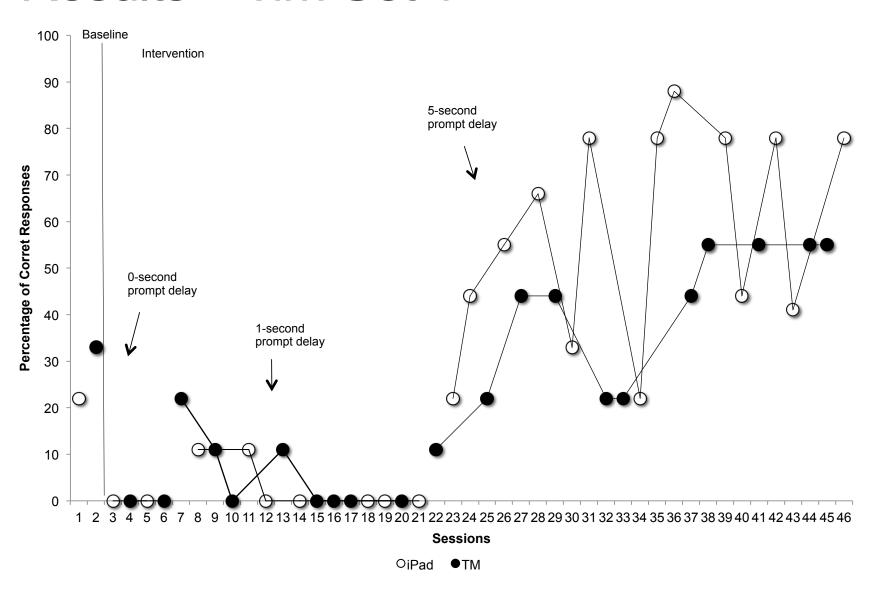


Table 2

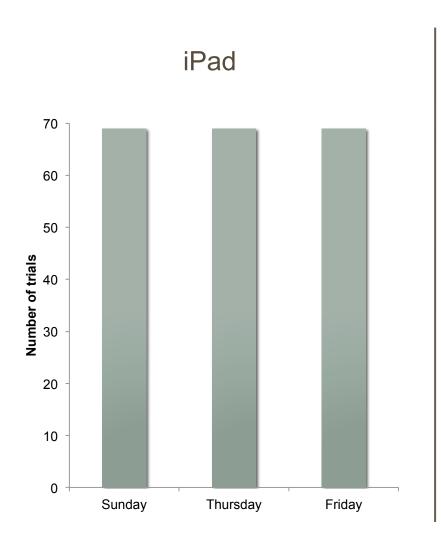
Method / Set	No. of trials	No. of sessions	Total No. of errors	% of error per trials	2-week Maintenance probe % correct	4-week Maintenance probe % correct	2-Week Generalization probe % correct
Evan Set 1 iPad -							
Something	60	20	38	63.3	66	100	66
iPad - important	60	20	17	28.3	100	100	66
iPad - beautiful	60	20	28	46.6	100	100	100
TM - better	18	6	0	0	100	100	100
TM - light	18	6	0	0	100	100	100
TM - thought	18	6	0	0	100	100	100
Set 2							
iPad – own	21	7	3	14.2	100	100	100
iPad – your	21	7	4	19.0	100	100	66
iPad – kind	21	7	0	0	100	100	100
ТМ - сору	18	6	2	11.1	100	100	100
TM - idea	18	6	0	0	100	100	100
TM - raise	18	6	0	0	100	100	100

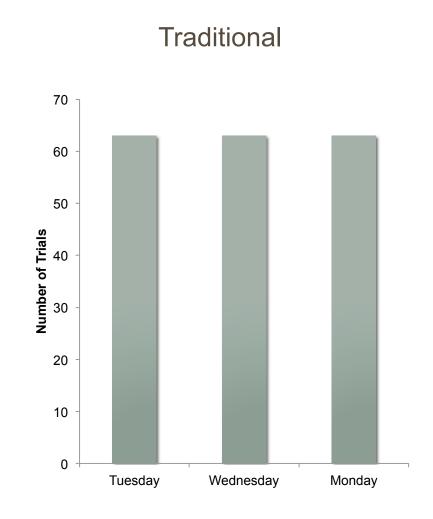
Table 2. Number of sessions and trials required to achieve mastery criteria, number of errors, and percentage of errors per target in each condition for Evan.

Results – Tim Set 1

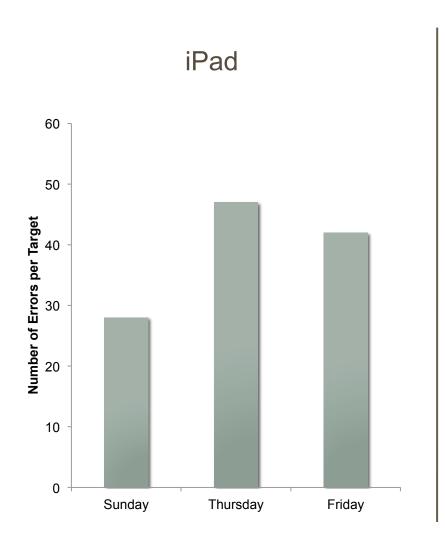


Number of Trials – Set 1





Errors per Target – Set 1



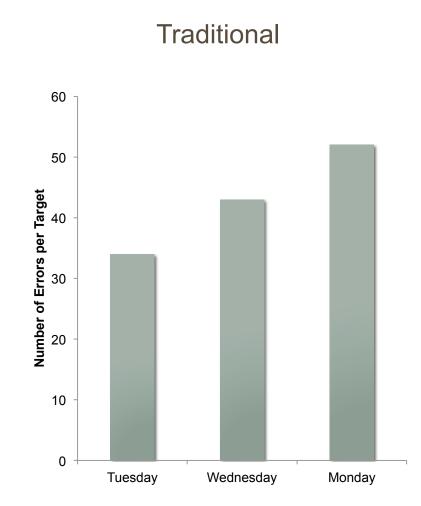
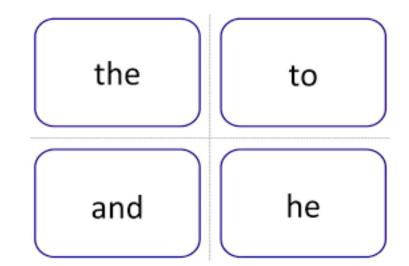


Table 3

Method / Set	No. of trials	No. of sessions	Total No. of errors	% of error per trials	2-week Maintenance probe % correct	4-week Maintenance probe % correct	2-Week Generalization probe % correct
Tim							
Set 1							
iPad - Sunday	69	23	28	44.4	NA	NA	NA
iPad - Thursday	69	23	47	74.6	NA	NA	NA
iPad - Friday	69	23	42	66.6	NA	NA	NA
TM							
TM - Tuesday	63	21	34	53.9	NA	NA	NA
TM - Wednesday	63	21	43	68.2	NA	NA	NA
TM - Monday	63	21	52	82.5	NA	NA	NA

Table 3. Number of sessions and trials required to achieve mastery criteria, number of errors, and percentage of errors per target in each condition for Tim.





 Efficiency in teaching not merely based on the number of trials

- Number of errors
 - Emotional responses (Green, 2001).

Discussion - Disruptive behaviors

- Problem behaviors did not occur during the iPad condition
- Disruptive behaviors anecdotally contributed to decrease in correct responding

History with errorless learning

 Limitation not all participants achieved mastery at 1second prompt delay

History of reinforcement

 Assessing learner preferences for learning conditions (Hanley, 2010)

- History with iPad for leisure activities.
 - No pervious learning history of receptive skills on the iPad.
- Future research
 - Prerequisite skills for learning on the iPad
- Generalization

Clinical Considerations

- Decrease in challenging / problematic behaviour (Neely et al., 2013, Lee et al., 2013)
- Use to establish instructional control
 - Generalize to 2D materials

- The present study contributes to previous research
 - iPad can be used to teach skills to individuals with ASD following behavioral principles.

Traditional materials were move efficient

Questions

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