Group Instruction Across Curricula

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PaTTAN Autism Initiative ABA Supports

Group Instruction Rationale

- What is group instruction?
 - Delivery of instruction to more than one individual at a time
 - Primary method by which instruction is delivered to typical students in public school settings
- Autsim
 - Important for students with autism to learn in a multi-student context or group format
- Evidence
 - Reading (Ledford et al. 2008)
 - Social Skills (Kroeger et al. 2007)
 - Independent Living Skills (Tekin-Iftar and Birkan, 2010)

Benefit of Group Instruction

• Instruction that potentially delivers highly efficient instruction (Playnick and Hume, 2014)

Our District

- Gateway School District
- Serve K-12
- Elementary: K-4,5-6
- Middle: 7-8
- High School: 9-12
- Monroeville, PA 15146
- Suburb outside Pittsburgh
- PA Autism Initiative Consultation to 8 classrooms within the district

Our Classroom

- Grades 5-6 Autistic Support
- 6 paraprofessionals
- 1 teacher
- 7 students
- OT, speech therapy

Group Instruction Rationale

- · Who is ready
 - Level 2-3 VB-MAPP
 - Low level problem behavior
 - Able to follow some rule-governed behavior
 - Intermediate-Advanced skills in the Mand, Tact, Intraverbal, etc.
 - Higher VR
 - Group behavior in the VB-MAPP
- Goals for group instruction
 - Learning to respond in a group format
 - Acquisition skills in a group format
 - Maintain overall engagement in a group
 - Pre-regusite skill for learning in the regular education setting

Direct Instruction

Direct Instruction (DI)

• What is DI?

- Teaching method extensively tested and proven
- Students are placed in instruction at their skill level
- Skills are introduced gradually, reinforced, and continually assessed
- Lessons are scripted and fast paced
- Errors are corrected immediately
- Skills are shaped using the principles of Applied Behavior Analysis

Philosophy of DI

- All children can learn
- All children can improve academically and in terms of self-image
- All teachers can succeed if provided adequate training and materials

• Which DI curricula do we use?

- Reading Mastery
- Corrective Reading
- Connecting Math Concepts
- Language for Learning, Thinking, Writing

- National Institute for Direct Instruction
- McGraw-Hill
- Englemann, et al. (2002)

Direct Instruction Data Collection and Graphing

Remediation

- What is remediation?
 - Reviewing of material to ensure acquisition when errors have occurred during the lesson
- When does remediation occur?
 - During the lesson, immediately after the error occurs (error correction)
 - After the exercise/lesson has been completed
- Criteria for remediation
 - 100% correct per exercise
- Process of remediation
 - Depends on learner and curriculum
 - Error correction is scripted in some curricula
 - Teachers have the freedom to correct the error in most effective manner, but ALWAYS RETURN TO THE SCRIPT

Direct Instruction Guidelines

- Assessments
 - Determination to introduce students to the program
- Teaching procedures
- Role of the lead instructor and reinforcement
- Data systems
- Decision making (mastery and remediation)

Video Sample of Language for Writing

- Hand signal, choral response, delivery of reinforcement
- https://youtu.be/HB4kURgoz8w

CMC Video

- Error Correction
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-fKAQ8YbozU&feature=youtu.be

Corrective Reading Video

- https://youtu.be/AYjU-VJRKJ4
- https://youtu.be/N-h5XijAv80

Social Skills

Social Skills

- Autism Spectrum Disorder as in DSM-V (American Psychological Association, 2013)
- Persistent deficits in social communication and social interaction (as evidenced by)
 - Deficits in social/emotional reciprocity (eye contact, back and forth conversations, emotions, failure to initiate or respond to social situations)
 - Deficits in developing, maintaining, and understanding relationships
- Necessary to teach skills explicitly

Skillstreaming

- Addresses the social skill needs of students who display aggression, immaturity, withdrawal, or other problem behaviors.
- Helps individuals develop competence in dealing with interpersonal conflicts, learn to use self-control, and contribute to a positive classroom atmosphere.
- Primarily designed to be carried out in group settings, such as schools.
- Four-part training approach:
 - Teacher Modeling
 - Student Role Playing
 - Group Performance Feedback
 - Transfer Training (practicing the skills at home and in the community)
 Goldstein & McGinnis, 2005

Skillstreaming Group Lesson Video

• https://youtu.be/gJAbZHrugWE

Skillstreaming Individual Practice After Group Lesson

• https://youtu.be/fMH-YymCOQY

Social Sciences

Modified General Education Curricula

- Social Sciences Curriculum
 - How topics are developed (referred to Essential for Living (Patrick McGreevy), general education curriculum, Assessment of Functional Living Skills, AFLS (Partington and Mueller)
 - Based on instructional and reading levels, grouped accordingly
 - Decision making: inclusion in the program (who has prerequisite skills), criteria for mastery of skills, assessment, differentiated instruction (remediation group)
 - Modalities for teaching: videos, handouts, iPads, etc.
 - Resources: teacherspayteachers.com, superteacherworksheets.com, Netflix, youtube.com, etc.

Social Sciences Opportunities to Respond

- Research suggests 4-6 responses per minute
- Activity effects number of responses (watching a video clip would require less responding than reading a passage and responding to guestions in a group format)
- Choral responding, individual responding (using hand signals similar to Direct Instruction)
- Creating opportunities for responding during video, can use protocol similar to the Advanced Intraverbal Protocol (Dr. Vincent Carbone)
- Following instructions during the lesson: turn to page _, write your name at the top of the page, take out your iPad, etc.

Social Science Lesson Video Active Responding During Video Presentation • https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZLQlclsdi1k&feature=youtu.be

Social Science Lesson Video Active Responding During Partner Work

• https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EeGML9Dxpyw&feature=youtu.be

Social Sciences Peer Support

- Referring to peers commonly occurs in the regular education setting ("What page are we on?")
- Increases naturally occurring manding for information from peers
- Reduces dependency on adults
- Increases motivation for social interaction

Social Sciences Peer Support Training

- Identify learners who are able to acquire skills quickly
- Identify learners who complete work, have the ability to follow instructions in the group setting, and focus on the lead instructor for directions
- Establish the helper's role
- Emphasize the importance of the peer completing his/her own work first
- Give examples of how to help (copy words for spelling purposes, helping peer follow directions, reading a section to peer if he/she is struggling, etc.)
- Remember to reinforce peer helper!

Social Sciences Peer Support Training Video

• https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5RZizVzy0uk

Social Sciences Peer Support During Instruction

• https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pvV5fFmwcW4&feature=youtu.be

Remediation Group for Social Sciences

- Curriculum may still be slightly above students' instructional level
- VB-MAPP Levels 1-2 learners who are focusing on tact, mand, listener receptive skills, etc. will need extra intensive practice
- Pull specific targets from program area to be taught, making sure the targets are relevant to the student
- Pull small groups of students for review before and after group instruction

Social Skills Remediation Group https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eb7rCA83v6o&feature=youtu.be

Staff Training and Treatment Fidelity

- Team Meetings
- 1:1 Training (coaching in the moment)
- Treatment Fidelity Checklists
- Defining the role of the paraprofessional during group instruction
- Demonstrations
- Using Video Samples
- Sharing professional development opportunities with staff