

FABA QUARTERLY

Florida Association for Behavior Analysis

Vol. 3 No. 1

Co-Editors: Bob Wehr and Linda Mintle

November 1982

Keynote Speakers Offer Sage Advice and Slide Show

by Bob Wehr
Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and
Mental Health Program Office

When was the last time you had the experience of a family gathering where Uncle Joe and Aunt Matilda have just returned from their ten day trip to Europe and are now regaling the group with an armchair slideshow tour of their uniquely American perception of another culture? The time and place is probably indelibly inscribed on your neuron paths, right, because it was so perfectly awful. Fuzzy pictures and bad composition are one root cause, but the other is that people just don't thrive on the usual slide show commentary of -- "You've got to have been there to really appreciate this."

At the risk of giving you that same kind of line, this article is nevertheless following that past honored tradition of providing the FABA membership with a retrospective look at highlights of some of the major presentations at the FABA Second Annual Conference. But, really, you've got to have been

there to appreciate the mecca of ideas and professional association that these conferences have become. Where else would an outgoing president deliver a presidential address built around a slide show of his travels to the Yucatan Peninsula and draw masterful parallels between an ancient civilization and the modern behaviorists in Florida. Well, Dr. Hank Penneypacker did just that! And it had none of those characteristics of bad home slide shows. So, for a capsule summary of his talk, Dr. Sidney Bijou's and Dr. Todd Risley's, read on.

DR. PENNEYPACKER ADVOCATES CONTROL BY FACTS

The title of Dr. Penneypacker's Presidential Address was: "Contingencies, Rules and the Demise of Cultures". As the room darkened and he showed a slide of a massive court-

See Speakers on page 3.

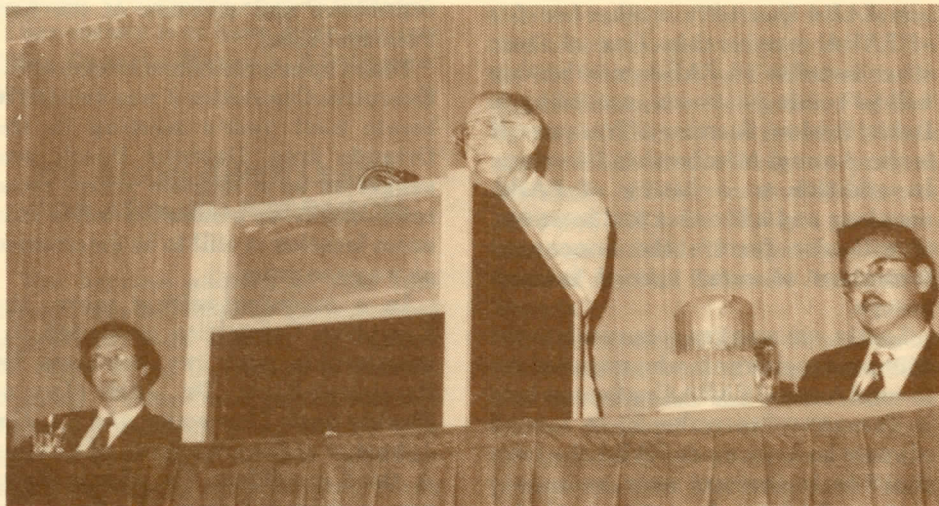
FABA to Sponsor Spring Workshop with Reed Martin and Ray Romanczyk

FABA will sponsor a two day workshop in Orlando on February 10-11 which will be devoted to two topics in which the membership has indicated a special interest. Reed Martin will be the featured speaker for the February 10th workshop devoted to Legal and Ethical Issues as they relate to education of the handicapped and behavior modification. Ray Romanczyk will be a featured speaker for the February 11th workshop devoted to the applications of computers to behavior analysis and human service systems.

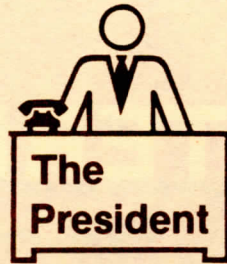
The contact person for the Thursday workshop on Legal and Ethical Issues is Jerry Martin, newly elected president of FABA for 1983. The primary speaker for this day, Reed Martin, is nationally known for his work in public interest law and is the author of *Educating Handicapped Children - The Legal Mandate* and *Legal Challenges to Behavior Modification*. Further information on the Thursday workshop can be obtained by writing to Jerry Martin, Psychological Services, Orlando Sunland Center, P. O. Box 3513, Orlando, Florida 32802.

The contact person for the Friday workshop on Computer Applications is Jon Bailey of the Florida State University Psychology Department. Further information on this day's presentations can be obtained by writing to Jon Bailey at FSU, Psychology Dept., Tallahassee, Florida 32306. The featured speaker, Ray Romanczyk, is particularly known for his applied research work with autistic children and the application of computer technology to the education and training of autistic children. He is on the faculty of the State University of New York at Binghamton and has recently begun a

See Workshop on page 5.



Dr. Sidney W. Bijou delivers Keynote Address at FABA Conference. Dr. Henry Penneypacker, 1982 FABA President, is on the right. Dr. Jon S. Bailey, left, introduced Dr. Bijou to the audience.



Message From

It is with great pride and enthusiasm that I take over the reins of "power" from Hank Pennypacker. Many of you know that about two years ago I moved from Minnesota to Florida. I served as President of the Minnesota Association for Behavior Analysis during 1977 and 1978. In coming to Florida, one of the things which I feared I would miss the most was Mn ABA. These fears were quickly dispelled with the formation of FAB A soon after I arrived. In most ways our young organization has already surpassed the accomplishments of its Minnesota counterpart. We have some distance to go in a few areas, but I hope to do my part to work on these during my year as your President.

One of our major strengths is FAB A's current financial status. As

compared to most major professional organizations, we are in excellent shape. This is in part due to sound fiscal management by your Executive Board, but also, to a large extent, due to your support through dues and attendance at our annual conference. One of my goals during the coming year will be to make FAB A a more visible and active organization during the entire year rather than just at the time of our annual conference. More about that in our next newsletter.

I would like to thank Darrel Bostow, Convention Chairperson, and Jack Sandler, Convention Program Chairperson, for guiding us through a most successful conference. They had the assistance of a large number of FAB A members in the Tampa areas and they, too, are to be commended for their

dedication and hard work. Rest assured that Don Pittman, your 1983 Convention Chairperson, and Maxin Reiss, 1983 Program Chairperson, are working on plans for the coming year. I'm certain that they would appreciate hearing from you if you have ideas or suggestions for the 1983 conference.

One final note. FAB A can only remain a vital organization through your support. If you are a current FAB A member, we hope that we will be able to continue to count on you. If you have not yet joined FAB A, please give some serious thought to doing so. We are Florida's voice for behavior analysis and we need all the assistance we can get. Thank you.

Jerry A. Martin
Sunland Center at Orlando

FABA

From the Editors

As you marvel over the late change of autumn's colors in parts of Florida, consider the changes of colors and format that have occurred in this newsletter. We now have a new name, *FABA Quarterly*, a new capability of being able to print pictures, and we also have a new job for selected FAB A members (staff writers). With all these changes, you're probably wondering - does anything stay the same? The answer is YES. We still have the same orange motif, as originally chosen by one of the primary founders of FAB A, Jon Bailey; still have the remarkably low dues structure (only \$15 for full members and \$5 for students); and we still have the continuing devoted labor of Susan Marvin who helps get this newsletter in the mail to you and who is now officially recognized as Editorial Assistant.

So one of the things we want to call your attention to in this issue is that you should submit photos to us whenever you think it mirrors a subject of interest to FAB A readers. These should preferably be black and white for better printing quality. You will also note

that the new membership application form (on the back cover of this issue) has a place to check if you are interested in a future by-line in the *FABA Quarterly*. We need additional writers and suggest that you send copy to: 932 Spottswood Dr., Tallahassee, Florida 32308. You will also note that ALL FAB A MEMBERSHIP RENEWALS ARE DUE ON JANUARY 1, 1983, SO SEND YOUR MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL NOW so that you don't miss any *FABA Quarterly* or other benefits of FAB A membership. One of those other benefits of FAB A membership will be coming out soon, according to Darrel Bostow, Secretary/Treasurer. It is the Annual Membership Directory. In addition to a listing of FAB A members and addresses and interests, it will also feature the announced formation of some special interest groups.

Lastly, we want to congratulate the 360+ paid registrants who attended the Second Annual FAB A Conference held in Tampa on September 23-24. It is all of you who have made FAB A the force that it is. In the next issue, we hope to give you further information on the by-laws that were tentatively voted for FAB A at this conference. FABA

New FAB A President-Elect Selected

by Jon Bailey
Florida State University

This year's FAB A business meeting with approximately 200 members present was the best attended of any previous meeting and interest centered around the site for the next year's conference and selection of the new President-Elect.

Based upon a recommendation of the Executive Committee it was decided to locate next year's meeting in the Orlando area. Daytona Beach was suggested as a location where room rates might be somewhat lower (the exact location is still to be determined as we go to press).

In a precedent-setting move, the Executive Committee presented the membership with two nominees for President-Elect: Dr. Jack May of Florida State University and Dr. Jim Johnston of the University of Florida. A third candidate, Dr. Maxin Reiss was nominated from the floor. Dr. Reiss declined the nomination and the

See Meeting on page 6.

Speakers from page 1.

yard which was the center of activity of the Mayan community, the rhetorical question was asked: "How do you react to a culture that disappeared over a thousand years ago?" This was then answered by the observation that the Mayans were subject to the same natural set of contingencies as modern man the most important of which was rainfall which was critically related to their survival. The Mayan priests/scientists developed a system for forecasting rain annually and thus, in the minds of the farmers, they were in control. Unfortunately, these custodians of knowledge collaborated with the political leaders to develop an elaborate system of aversive controls to try to insure the survival power of the priests and politicians.

Unfortunately, it has sadly been the case over centuries that negative reinforcement has been more effective than positive reinforcement, though this is hardly the desired state of affairs, according to Penneypacker. Behaviorists over the last several decades have tapped into powerful contingencies and, unlike the Mayan scientists, have most often programmed positive contingencies at the individual level of contact with clients. Our emphasis on precise measurement is as critical to the continuing positive applications of our science as was the Mayan work in geometry and astronomy. The latter two aspects of our work are quite a noble achievement in the context of the larger political systems which have been so "rule governed".

The bottom line message of Dr. Penneypacker's address seemed to be that we must make a continuing effort "to replace control by rules with control by facts." This is not an easy task; but, if our society is to have more survivability than the Mayan's, it is imperative!

DR. BIJOU GIVES LEADS FOR APPLIED RESEARCH

The keynote address at this conference was delivered by the renowned applied behavior analyst, Dr. Sidney W. Bijou, of the University of Illinois. Entitled "Future Directions for Applied Behavior Analysis", Dr. Bijou's talk gave many leads to new behavior analysts looking for promising areas toward which to target their applied research efforts. Dr. Bijou divided his analysis of future directions into es-

entially the four areas of: 1) Education, 2) Applications, 3) Theory, and 4) Methods of Research. The strength of Applied Behavior Analysis will continue to be built on its emphasis on direct monitoring of behavior, task analysis, and criterion referenced testing. According to Dr. Bijou, treatment research is continuing to be focused more at settings in which problems actually exist and the teaching of new behaviors is just as important as reduction programming.

Two areas of study and need that have been largely untapped by Behaviorists, says Dr. Bijou, are pediatric medicine with terminally ill children and the field of gifted children. Other areas of application in which behavioral research has begun, but in which much remains to be accomplished are: 1) rehabilitation and remediation, 2) how to develop intrinsic reinforcers, 3) the study of setting events in which deviant behavior develops, 4) residential treatment, 5) prevention, and 6) sports psychology.

Also, according to Dr. Bijou, our theory needs to be further improved along with our technology, particularly in such areas as language development, self-control, early moral development, and private behavior. Lastly, it was emphasized that we need to write more in both general public and professional publications outside our field since we continue to be rather misrepresented in the public media.

QUALITY OF LIFE IN INSTITUTIONS IS CRITICAL

The final invited address of the conference was by Dr. Todd Risley of the University of Kansas who earlier had been presented an award by FABA for his "Outstanding Contributions to Applied Behavior Analysis in Florida" by way of his work on the blue ribbon panel which studied ways to prevent the abuse of behavior modification in 1972 and 1973. Dr. Risley's presentation was entitled: "Perspectives on the State of Applied Behavior Analysis in Florida".

Dr. Risley began his presentation by revisiting the work of the panel which had investigated the abuse case at Miami Sunland in 1972. Two basic conclusions of the panel were that the procedures that had been used "were abusive and that they had been done with the best of intentions." However, the work of this panel also made it clear



Dr. Todd Risley addressing FABA Conference with an invited address after receiving an award from FABA for "Outstanding Contributions to Applied Behavior Analysis in Florida."

that there were extremely difficult behavior problems occurring in the institutions at that time that were going untreated for fear of professional jeopardy due to public criticism. And while there were effective, but, sometimes experimental procedures that might help certain clients, a mechanism was needed to both protect professionals from unwarranted charges and also to protect clients from *ad hoc* abusive treatment.

It was in the latter climate in the early 70's that the Guidelines for Behavior Management came into being. Dr. Risley stressed that they were, simply "guidelines", and that, by making provisions for both peer review and for Human Rights Review, the concerns of both professional treatment personnel and human rights advocates were mutually met and reinforced. Of course, the rest is history and, as mentioned in the last FABA newsletter, we now have a new edition of the guidelines published by HRS in a manual entitled *Behavioral Programming and Management* (HRSM 160-4).

But problems are still there: "A small part of treatment is with the medical professions and (all too often in inadequately programmed institutions) the rest of the hours and hours are rest and recovery." And Dr. Risley led into the main substance of what should be done about this with the observation that "many of the problems that we're called in to treat are the result of living in pathogenic environments." Part of the problem has to do with our measurement traditions being off.

See Speakers on page 4.

Speakers from page 3.

Based on the work of the "Living Environments Group", Risley has become convinced that time may be a more relevant dimension than how often a client does something and that the most important variable may well be how much engagement there is, or, in other words, how often the client does anything. Maybe 80 to 90% of our time is engaged with our environment, but only 10 to 20% of a client's time in an institution. It is not surprising that in such an environment, time-out might be a less than effective procedure.

MAJOR POINTS ON ENGAGEMENT

Dr. Risley closed his invited address with five major points that have to do with the issue of "high engagement" in relation to work in institutions particularly:

- 1) There is a negative correlation, generally, between engagement levels and problem behaviors.
- 2) An engaging environment is an environment full of reinforcers. It is important to study the amount of time that people spend in voluntary non-engagement so as to be able to determine how much less engaging a situation would have to be to make for an effective time-out intervention. In a highly en-

gaging environment, which is very desirable, small interventions such as contingent observation are likely to have a great impact.

- 3) Micro-teaching, which can also be referred to as "incidental teaching" is an important approach and principle. The time to teach somebody about something is when the client is naturally engaged in that content area. And the client's behavior will tell you what the relevant discriminative stimuli are in that situation for instructing.
- 4) Increased emphasis should be put on *practice*. When new behaviors are practiced in a variety of different stimulus situations, it gives "fluency".
- 5) Lastly, whether or not we believe in all of these benefits of applied behavior analysis procedures, people have a right to live in a reinforcing environment. This is particularly true of children who are in institutions because they can't seek a better place to be on their own.

Having ended on that upbeat note, this reviewer would like to use a disclaimer borrowed from the cinema and turned around - any similarity to the untaped, erudite presentations by these three scholars is gratefully intended and any distortions or non-sequiturs are solely the responsibility of the reviewer (not FABA). **FABA**

Private Practice in Behavior Therapy

A conversation hour covering the topic of private practice was conducted by Sheldon Kaplan, Ph.D at FABA's Second Annual Conference. Dr. Kaplan is in full-time private practice in Jacksonville, Florida. During this hour, Dr. Kaplan spoke about the assumptions a private practitioner in behavior therapy must make in conducting his practice and the directions in which treatment must go in dealing with the variety of clients that are seen in the private practice. The responsibilities of the therapist, the client, the education of the client toward a behavioral approach to problem-solving, fees, insurance, and client noncompliance were discussed. There were many questions and discussion from the group in attendance. Comments from Phil Drash regarding private practice were also very helpful in this informal conversation hour. Dr. Kaplan is giving a workshop on *Establishing and Maintaining a Private Practice in Behavior Therapy* at the upcoming AABT Convention in Los Angeles this month. For further information, contact Sheldon J. Kaplan, Ph.D., 3601 Hendricks Avenue, Jacksonville, Florida 32207. **FABA**

There are a number of people who could be recognized in this issue of FABA, but since many of them were recognized at the conference, here are just a few. Our new president, Jerry Martin, was

FABA People

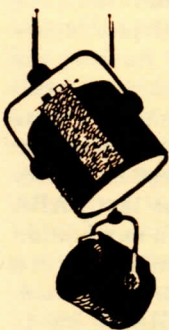
recently named as "Editor Elect" of *The Behavior Therapist*, the newsletter published by the Association for the Advancement of Behavior Therapy. James M. Johnston, our own new President-Elect of FABA, was recently named as the "Editor" of *The Behavior Analyst*, a journal of the Association for Behavior Analysts. (Editor's comment: There sure are a lot of associations in this field. Maybe we should begin an association of associations of psychologists. But how could we ever agree on a name.)

Congratulations to Bill Coff-

man who just recently was promoted to the position of Resident Life Supervisor of the Mentally Retarded Defender Program (MRDP) at Florida State Hospital. Also, many warm wishes to Ileana Mancusi, whose article appears in this issue, and who probably has the distinction of writing the first unsolicited article for this newsletter in the past year. Such initiative shall not go unrewarded and we hope that many other FABA members will follow her example.

Another round of congratulations should also go to William Wickham on the faculty of the St. Petersburg Junior College since he was the first person in the history of FABA to initiate a student chapter of people interested in Applied Behavior Analysis. In an interview with Bill at the conference, he said: "The student orientation of this

group was wonderful and needed to be known." Believing that this organization would be a worthy affiliation, even for people not committed to Psychology, Bill initiated a meeting last year for interested students right after our last conference. Eight people showed up at the first meeting and this student chapter of FABA now stands at 20 members. They hold monthly meetings and their first president is Twila McCluny. For further information on their organizational strategy, write to Bill Wickham at SPJC, 2465 Drew St., Clearwater, Florida 33505. Keep in mind that the FABA Executive Committee will officially recognize student chapters of FABA and that, upon reaching a membership of so many members, FABA will reimburse half of the membership dues back to the student organization. **FABA**



A Guide for Training ICF/MR Employees in Implementing Behavioral Programs and Techniques

by Ileana Mancusi
Behavior Program Specialist
Orlando, Florida

Several techniques were found to be successful at improving the implementation of behavioral programs by the staff at an ICF/MR facility. The goal of the training techniques utilized was to increase the staff's knowledge of behavioral principles and to sharpen their skills at implementing programs. The training consisted of four areas and commenced with the actual development of a behavioral program. This article summarizes the steps that should be taken to further the above goals.

DEVELOPMENT OF A BEHAVIORAL PROGRAM AS A TRAINING TOOL

Prior to writing a behavioral program, an informal meeting is held between the staff and the Behavioral Program Specialist (BPS) (the person responsible for writing the program). During this time, the goals for the resident's yearly Habilitation Plan are discussed. The staff become involved in the development of the program by being encouraged to submit their ideas for program procedures and collection of baseline data, as well as other pertinent areas concerned with the client. Once the BPS has collected all the data, she proceeds to write the program in outline form using the guidelines and forms found in HRS Manual, *Behavioral Programming and Management* (HRSM 160-4). Each area of the program is explained in detail as needed, according to the specific characteristics of each resident in order to insure maximum understanding and implementation.

INSERVICE FOR A NEW PROGRAM

Each shift receives inservice training separately in order to allow ample time for individualized training. Copies of the program are handed out to the staff. The trainer reads the program out loud, pausing for discussion and explanation of difficult areas, or to

introduce the staff to behavioral procedures new to them. The trainer explains why a particular behavioral procedure was chosen from among others to deal with that specific problem.

The inservice proceeds to a Question and Answer period wherein the trainer asks the employees specific questions about the program. For example: If resident A does x, what do you do? Many pertinent questions are asked concerning program procedure, data collection, baseline and so forth.

ROLE PLAYING

The next step of the procedure involves the use of Role Playing as a teaching tool. In this step, the trainer "acts out" the role of the resident, while an employee is instructed to carry out the program on her. The trainer then gives specific feedback on the employee's performance. The employee is asked to repeat any area of the program she has not mastered so that skill is developed through initial practice with the trainer. When necessary the trainer models the appropriate response required of the employee. Following this section, one employee is instructed to play the role of the resident while another carries out the program. Such a role playing session has its light moments, but it also allows the staff to learn in a positive environment where they are also able to receive immediate feedback.

FINAL STEP

The final step consists of implementation of the program with the resident. During this stage the trainer observes and provides the staff with specific feedback on their performance. Depending on the difficulty of the program, this step can last from one to several days. Monitoring the programs on a routine basis after the staff has become proficient at their implementation is essential. In monitoring, a trainer may review or retrain the staff on a particular program, observe the implementation of the program or hold an informal meeting in which the progress of the program is discussed.

ONGOING TRAINING IN BEHAVIORAL TECHNIQUES AND PRINCIPLES

Informal classes are held monthly by the Behavioral Program Specialist to keep the employees up-to-date on behavioral principles. *Living With Children* by Gullion and Patterson has been very helpful. Though this book was intended for parents of children with behavioral problems, it has been very useful since most of the staff members are also parents. Usually, one chapter is covered at a time and the staff take turns in reading and answering the questions of the book. On many occasions the staff will discuss problems they have with their own children. For instance a lady commented on how one of her children was recently displaying temper tantrum behavior. The trainer made use of this opportunity to explore the situation and explain to the parent how she might have been inadvertently reinforcing the temper tantrum behavior. It was also explained that similarly inappropriate behaviors can be reinforced with the developmentally disabled. The trainer then explains how to avoid reinforcing inappropriate behaviors.

The staff's reaction to this training format and the monthly training using the book *Living With Children* has been very positive. They have responded enthusiastically to a training method which requires the employee's participation. Several employees have expressed that this training has taught them not only to better understand and deal with the behaviors of the mentally disabled but also those of their own children and other adults. **FABA**

Workshop from page 1.

national special interest group of psychologists who are using Apple Computers in research and human services.

The Computer Applications workshop is specifically available for FABA members, while the Legal Issues workshop is open to the public at large at no cost. Additional information will be forthcoming by direct mail, but put these dates on your calendar now.

FABA

Increasing Usage of the 911 Emergency Phone System Across an Entire City

by Frances J. Council
Florida State University and
Tallahassee Memorial Regional
Medical Center

Behavioral Community Psychology has addressed a wide variety of problems ranging from applications within facilities dealing with the public to the community as a whole. One area which is currently receiving an increasing amount of concern is that of public safety and children. This is reflected in such studies as teaching proper street crossing, reducing disruptive behavior on buses, teaching of self-protection against abduction, and responding appropriately in emergency situations.

In an emergency, time is critical. One national effort to prevent unnecessary loss of time was the institution of the 911 emergency number system. However, in order for the system to be effective it must be widely used. With the cooperation of Mrs. Marilyn Crook and Mr. Ron Brafford of the Tallahassee Memorial Regional Medical Center, data was collected which showed that only 35% of the medical emergency calls came in via the 911 number. "Medical emergency calls" were defined in this study as those which resulted in the ambulance being dispatched with lights and sirens in operation. Since one study had shown that reductions of 2.8 to 4.0 minutes are possible by using the 911 number, this 35% usage was seen as insufficient.

911 School Campaign

To facilitate the chain of behavior involved in using 911, ideally every phone should be equipped with a prominently displayed sticker with 911 in bold print. In order to get these stickers on as many phones as possible, a Junior Paramedic program was designed and implemented with the support and cooperation of Mr. Charles Couch, Superintendent, Mr. Bill Piotrowski, Director of Testing, Research, and Evaluation, and the principals and teachers of the Leon County School System.

The total population of 5028 public school third, fourth and fifth grade students were the target group for this three day intervention. On the first

day, each class was visited and given a brief lecture on the 911 system. Each student was also given a handout emphasizing the same information to take home to their parents along with a 911 sticker. The students were instructed to return the handouts on the next day with their parent's signature signifying that their parents had read the literature and that the sticker had been affixed to the phone. Students returning the handouts on the second day became members of the Junior Paramedic Club and received certificates, wallet cards and bicycle stickers acknowledging their status. On the third day handouts were again collected and memberships were again handed out.

Results

The return rate was nothing less than spectacular, with 61% or 3053 students having returned the parent-signed handouts. The primary purpose of the study was even more successful since the data showed that after implementation of the program in successive halves of the city (multiple-baseline), 75 to 80% of the calls needing an emergency response came in by the 911 emergency system. Total cost for the program if staff had been paid instead of voluntary would have been \$1,044.80 or \$.20 per child.

Considering the high cost not only in medical but in police and fire loss through slowing down of the emergency system by not using the 911 emergency number, it is clear that there are multiple economic benefits to the community through the implementation of this program. It is estimated that savings in fire losses alone would more than pay for the cost of the 911 system for a year.

The public was highly supportive of the program, writing in unsolicited notes of praise. The hospital has adopted the program so that it will be done regularly with the third grade every year. But the more important bottom line is that, even five months after completion of the program, 80% of people calling in for medical emergencies are still using the 911 number. This study has underscored that, for a very small amount of money and intervention time, both children and parents can be targeted in a community-wide program which betters the safety of all people involved and the community at large.

(Editor's note: This study was conducted by Fran Council, F.S.U. Ph.D candidate, paramedic and coordinator

of TMRMC's Junior Paramedic Program. It was done under the direction of Jon S. Bailey, Ph.D. and with the assistance of two other Ph.D. candidates from F.S.U., Richard Rogers and Mary Reardon. For further information, write to Dr. Bailey, Psychology Department, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL 32304. **FABA**

**MEMBERSHIP
RENEWALS
DUE JANUARY 1, 1983**

**JOIN
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NOW!**

**Complete the form on the
back cover and mail by
January 1, 1983.**

Meeting from page 2.

members then proceeded to elect Dr. Jim Johnston as President-Elect. Dr. Jim Johnston represents behavior analysts who have an interest in basic research and his election was seen by observers to represent an attempt to broaden the scope and perhaps the membership of the organization. FABA's current President, Dr. Jerry Martin of Sunland Orlando, will preside over next year's conference and Dr. Maxin Reiss will serve as Program Chairperson. Don Pittman will be Convention Chairperson (He asks that FABA members send suggestions for improving the conference to him c/o Orlando Sunland Center, P.O. Box 3513, Orlando, Florida 32802.) **FABA**

Generalization of Leisure Skills from Day Training to Home Settings of Retarded Adults

by Mary Burch
Behavior Management
Consultants, Inc.

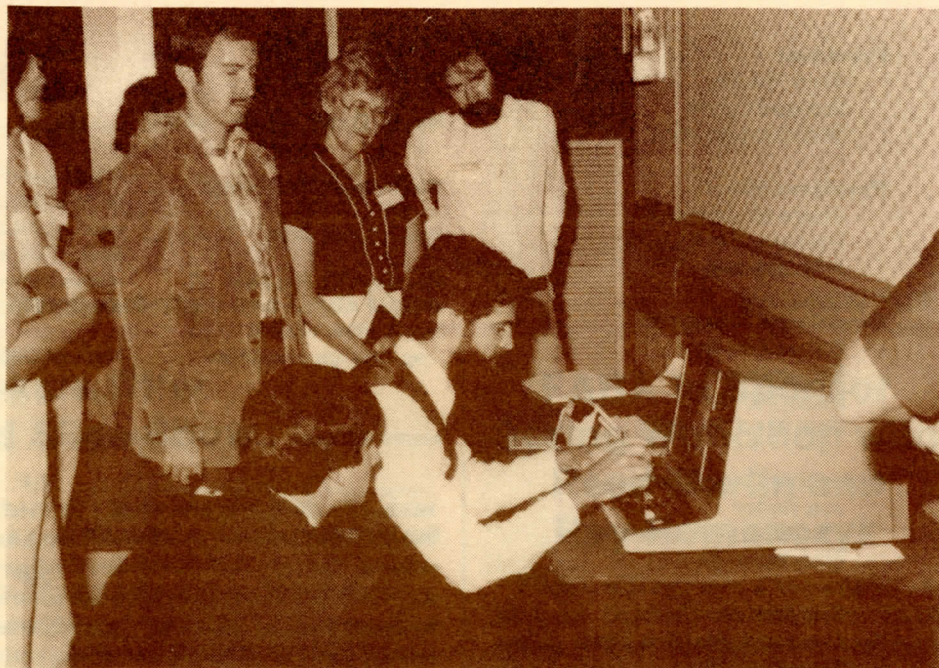
This is a brief synopsis of a presentation from FABA's Second Annual Conference. The study was done with five severely retarded women who attended a Day Training program in Tallahassee. Currently, a great deal of training goes on in Day Training programs for the mentally retarded with no measures of the generalization of skills to natural settings. The generalization of skills is particularly important in regard to leisure skills training because for leisure programs to be truly effective, skills must generalize to home and community settings.

In this study, the participants were reported by staff to have problems using their leisure time effectively in both their home and Day Training settings. In Baseline, participants spent a good deal of time engaging in self-stimulatory and inappropriate behaviors. When new materials that were selected by staff members were made available during leisure times, only one of the five participants began to engage in leisure activities on a regular basis. In the final treatment condition, the participants were trained on new leisure activities that they had selected.

It was found that the leisure skills, which were taught in the Day Training setting, generalized to the home setting when the same materials were provided in both places and the same verbal prompts at leisure time were given. Finally, it was learned that giving mentally retarded persons the opportunity to select their own leisure materials can result in increases in decreasing or eliminating inappropriate and self-stimulatory behaviors in the home setting.

(Editor's note: Further information on this leisure skills training study can be obtained by contacting the author who is Executive Director of Behavior Management Consultants, 1708 Kathryn Drive, Tallahassee, Florida 32308.)

FABA



Patrick Quinn, of Georgia Regional Hospital, demonstrates TRS 80 Microcomputer to Tampa FABA conferees as part of paper on "personal computer use in a residential program for the developmentally disabled." FABA will be hosting a special workshop on computer applications on February 11, 1983, in Orlando (See announcement in this issue.).

Level Three Behavior Specialists Receive Certificates at FABA Conference

The following people were recognized at FABA's September conference for having received certification as Level Three Behavior Specialists:

Name	HRS District	Name	HRS District
Blakeley, Eb	VII	Delafave, Jim	II
Martin, Jerry	VII	Therinen, Bill	II
Rast, Jim	III	Pierce, Bill	II
Williams, Mark	III	Gilmore, Reggie	II
Finkelstein, Jonas	III	Highsmith, Perless	II
Ruiz, Maria	VII	Haines, Judith	VIII
Selvey, Susan	I	Bonneau, Barbara	VIII
Cobia, Nina	I	Bradby, Brad	VIII
Parker, Lynn	I	Crowell, Brad	VIII
Doddrige, Mary	I	Vallier, Lee	VIII
Land, Tom	X	Padgett, William	XI
Kopp, Jac	VII	Muccio, Lloyd	XI
Ludlow, Robert	VII	Ness, Jayne	VII
Kaplan, Sheldon	IV	Rodriguez, Angel	III
Weber, Lewis	III	Faibisy, Dorothy	IV
Stoutimore, J.	III	Bradtke, Louise	IV
Brad, Mara	VI	Roberts, D. Michael	IV
Villareal, Holly	VI	Jacobsen, Brian	VI
Calhoun, Robert	V	Murdock, Kevin	VI
Marting, John	III	Jernigan, Doreen	VI
Kleinginne, John	II	Koschler, Bob	VI
		Ferguson, Michelle	IX
		Gottselig, Michael	IX
		Greenstein, Veva	IX

(Editors' Note: As this newsletter was going to press, it was determined that this list did not include all people receiving Level III Certification since last year's conference. The names of additional people who have attained Level III Certification will appear in successive newsletters.)

FABA

APPLICATION FORM FOR MEMBERSHIP IN FLORIDA ASSOCIATION FOR BEHAVIOR ANALYSIS

President

Jerry Martin
Sunland Center
(305) 293-1421 #251

President-Elect

James M. Johnston
University of Florida
(904) 392-4895

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Darrel Bostow
University of
South Florida
(813) 974-2100 #227

Executive Committee

Jon Bailey
Florida State University
(904) 644-6443

Ray McKenzie
Developmental Services
Program Office
(904) 488-3673

Don Pittman
Sunland Center
(305) 293-1421 #368

Past Presidents

1982

Henry Penneyacker
University of Florida
(904) 392-0694

1981

Nathan Azrin
Nova University
(305) 475-7550

Name: Ms. Mr. Dr. _____

Check one of following:

Initial Application

Membership Renewal

Information Update
eg. change of address

Instructions for completing form: Wherever boxes are presented on this form, place check mark in the box which best describes your situation for purposes of accurate transfer to computer bank. This form may also be used for updating information on members for the annual FLORIDA DIRECTORY OF BEHAVIOR ANALYSTS and for renewing membership on an annual basis.

Highest Degree Earned: _____
from: _____ Major: _____

Home Address: _____ Hm. Ph.: () _____ Preferred Mailing Address:
_____ ZIP _____ Home Business

Bus. Address: _____ Bus. Ph.: () _____ HRS Employee: Yes No
_____ ZIP _____ Certified Psychologist
in Florida: Yes No

Position Title: _____ Interest in writing for Newsletter: Yes No

Institutional Affiliation:

- Corporation/Business
- Government
- Medical
- Pub./Priv. Educ. (0-12)
- Soc. Service/Retard./HRS/
Men. Health/Fam. Services
- Student
- Univ./College Teacher
- Other _____

**Special Interest Areas (Please rank order top five
interests with "1" being top interest.)**

- _____ Behav. Clin. Interventions
- _____ Behav. Commun. Psychology
- _____ Behav. Instruct. in High. Educ.
- _____ Behavioral Medicine
- _____ Behav. Observ., Assessment &
Methodology
- _____ Developmental Disabilities
- _____ Behav. Pharmacology &
Toxicology
- _____ Experimental Analysis
- _____ Private Practice
- _____ Behav. Anal. in Bus. & Indus.
- _____ Soc. Behav. & Soc. Skills
Training
- _____ Verbal Behavior
- _____ Theoret. & Phil. Analysis
- _____ Educ. of Preschool &
School-age Children
- _____ Women's Issues
- _____ Computers in Behav. Anal.
- _____ Legal & Ethical Issues
- _____ Gen. Issues in Behav. &
Systems Analysis
- _____ Certification

Check one:

- Full Member - \$15
- Student Member - \$5 (You must be currently enrolled in a degree program in Florida.)

Send form along with check made out to "Florida Assoc. for Behavior Analysis" if you are applying for membership or renewing for calendar year beginning January 1, to:

Darrel Bostow, Ph.D. - FABA - 5210 E. 127th Ave. - Tampa, Fla. 33617

Darrel Bostow, Ph.D.
FABA
5210 E. 127th Avenue
Tampa, Florida 33617

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