# Instructional Strategies for Acquisition and Maintenance of **Customized Job Tasks**

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# Background

- Promoting meaningful pathways to employment is an important advocacy, policy, and research
- Customized employment is one pathway to employment for people with disabilities.
- WIOA, (2014)
  - OA, (2014)
    CE is designed to meet the specific abilities of the individual with a significant disability and the business needs of the employer, and carried out through flexible strategies.

#### Challenges Implementing Instruction in CE

- Absence of highly trained employment specialist to deliver well-established instructional strategies (Wehman, et al. 2018).
- Inappropriate prompting strategies during training for acquisition of customized employment tasks.
- Lack of fading strategies to reduce prompt dependency.

#### Implementing Instruction in CE

- · Success in a customized job is contingent on a number of factors.
  - Match of individual skills to customized job
  - Application of evidence-based practices for teaching for acquisition and maintenance of customized job tasks.

- Guidelines for Selecting appropriate instructional Guidelines for access

  Frategies

  Use effective and efficient strategies

  Fewer instructional trials, fewer errors, less trainer involvement.

  - Use less restrictive, less intrusive strategies

     Don't use strategies that impinge, demoralize, stigmatize and /or intrude.
  - Facilitate learner directed strategies to the extent possible.
  - Instruction should be individualized and effective for the person.
  - Collect performance data.



- Types of skills/behavior
  - Discrete skill/behavior
    - Skill/Behavior has a clear beginning and end.
    - Requires a single response.
  - Complex Behavior Chain
    - Sequence of discrete behaviors in which the completion of each response is a cue to engage in the next response.
    - Task analytic

#### Implementing Instruction in CE

- Task Analysis
  - Oriented around the accomplishments of a single task within a routine.
  - Organize and sequence steps of a task for teaching purposes.
  - Promote consistent and reliable training.
  - Serves as a data collection system.

# Implementing Instruction in CE

- 1	Prep station & deep	Place square deep-dish pan on prep station.	
2 1		riace square occir-usas pan on prep station.	5 seconds
	pan.	Punch dough down into pan with two fingers.	20 seconds
3 1	Pizza dough.	Ladle pizza sauce on each deep-dish section	20 seconds
- 1	Ladle, pizza sauce,	(4 ounce ladle) (4 "quadrants" of deep dish).	
4	deep-dish pan with	Spread sauce evenly on each section with	20 seconds
5 .	dough.	bottom of ladie.	5 seconds
6 3	Sauce & dough in	Fill 6-ounce cheese cup with cheese.	20 seconds
7 1	pan.	Evenly spread cheese on each deep-dish	5 seconds
8-10	Cheese cup, cheese.	section.	5 seconds each
- 1	Deep-dish pan.	Place 4 pepperonis on section 1.	
- 1	Quadrants of deep	Place 4 pepperonis on sections 2-4.	
- 1	dish.		
- 1	Quadrants of deep		
- 1.	dish.		

#### Implementing Instruction in CE

- How to use a task analysis during acquisition of new customized job tasks.
- Response Prompting & Fading
  - Behaviors of a person or other type of stimulus material that increase the probability that a person with a disability will engage in the correct behavior.
    - Prompts are delivered concurrently or after the presentation of the discriminative stimuli.
    - Designed to reduce errors during acquisition.

#### Implementing Instruction in CE



- Guidelines for using prompts (Wolery, Bailey, & Sugai, 1988)
  - Select the least intrusive but effective prompt
  - Combine prompts if necessary
  - Select natural prompts
  - Provide prompts only when individual is attending
  - Provide prompts in a support, instructive manner
  - Fade prompts as soon as possible

- Reinforcement
  - Positive verbal reinforcement.
  - NO FOOD.
  - NO TOKEN ENCONOMIES.
- · Error Correction

  - Not punitive.Tell the individual that he/she did complete the
  - target behavior correctly.
  - Repeat step.

# Implementing Instruction in CE

- · Instructional Strategies
  - Constant Time Delay
  - System of Least Prompts

# Implementing Instruction in CE

- CTD Steps
  - Identify the stimulus that cues individual to respond.
  - Identify the controlling prompt.
  - Assess individual's ability to wait for a prompt.
  - Identify number of 0-second delay trials.
  - Determine the length of the delay interval.

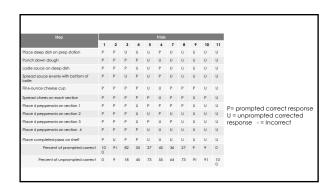
Amount of time

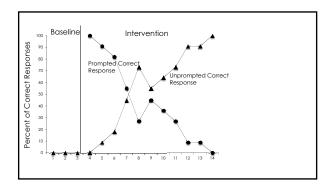
Controlling Prompt "Punch the dough down"

# Implementing Instruction in CE

- CTD responses
  - Correct Reponses
    - Unprompted correct
      - Individual makes correct response before the controlling prompt is delivered.
    - Prompted correct
      - Individual makes correct response after the controlling prompt is delivered.
  - Responding to correct responses
    - · Reinforce both responses.

- · CTD responses
  - - Unprompted errors
      - Individual responds incorrectly before the controlling prompt is delivered.
      - Individual responds incorrectly after the controlling prompt is delivered.
    - No Response errors
      - No response after controlling prompt.
  - Responding to errors





- System of least prompts
  - Uses at least 3 levels of the prompt hierarchy.
    - First level is opportunity to respond without prompting.
    - Second and subsequent levels include prompts that are arranged from the least intrusive to the most intrusive.

# Implementing Instruction in CE

- - Is steps
     Identify the stimulus that cues the employee to respond
     Task direction
     Material

  - Select the number of levels in the hierarchy
     Must include the target stimulus (independent)
    - At least two additional levels
    - Considerations

      - Type of tasks

        Discrete tasks use less prompts

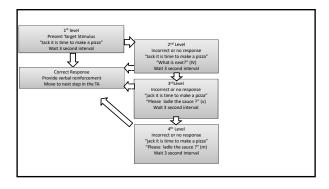
        Chained might use more

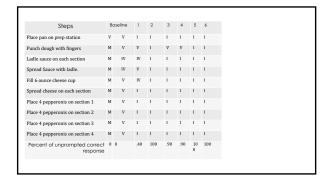
      - Employee Characteristics

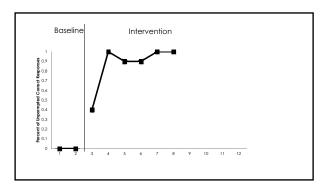
### Implementing Instruction in CE

- · LTM steps
  - Select type of prompts to be used.
    - Based on employee learning.
  - Sequence prompts for least assistance to most assistance.
  - Determine appropriate response interval
    - Employee characteristics.
    - Task complexity.

- Responding to correct responses
  - Follow unprompted and prompted correct responses with reinforcement.
  - During acquisition, reinforce immediately after the correct response.
  - Reinforcement should be age appropriate.
  - Gradually fade reinforcement to natural level.
- Responding to incorrect responses
  - Interrupt the incorrect or not response and deliver the next prompt.







- What strategy should you use? Riesen, T., & Jameson, J. M. (2018)
  - Learning styles and preference of the employee and the difficulty of the employment task should be considered when selecting a prompting procedure.
  - Consider staff training and knowledge of each prompting procedures.

Questions
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#### For Additional Information:

- DRRP on Customized Employment of Individuals with Disabilities
- https://drrp.vcurrtc.org
- This project is funded by a grant from the National Institute on Disability, Independent Living, and Rehabilitation Research (NIDILRR grant #90DP0085) on Customized Employment of Individuals with Disabilities.