Using Behavior Momentum to Teach Non-Echolalic Responses to Children with Autism Spectrum Disorders

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Background:
Two males with ASD, aged 12 and 8 years, were recruited to participate in this study, which consisted of two experiments. Experiment 1 utilized a multiple baseline design across participants, and Experiment 2 utilized a multiple baseline design across target behaviors. The participants received intervention using behavior momentum strategies to teach non-echolalic responses for rituals of social politeness (RSP) and personal safety questions. During the treatment phase, the two participants were repeatedly presented with stimuli evoking an easy task, which was the production of immediate echolalia, and then the stimulus given was abruptly changed to evoke a more challenging task, which was responding to stimulus questions with a non-echolalic response.