# Skills Teaching TEACHING SKILLS IS A SKILL

# About the Presenters

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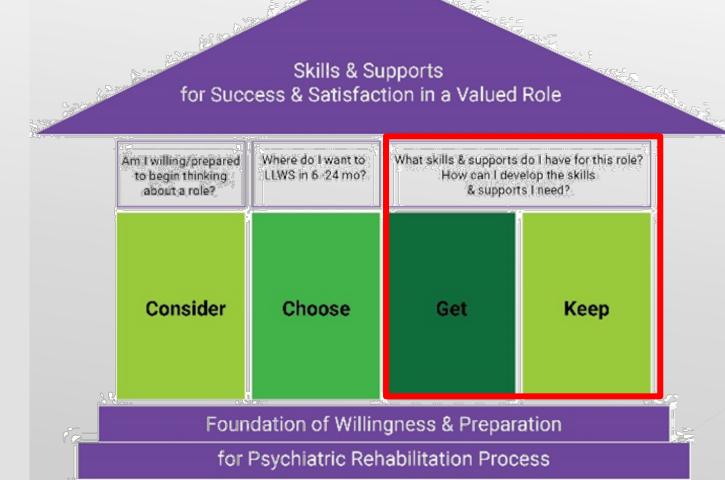
# Learning Objectives

- 1. Define skills and critical skills.
- 2. Describe fundamental principles of effective teaching.
- 3. Describe the Direct Skills Teaching process.



# What is Direct Skills Teaching

 Direct Skills Teaching is leading the client through a systematic series of instructional activities resulting in the client's competent use of new behaviors.



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# What is a skill?



#### Behavioral

Actions capable of being seen, heard (or reported).

#### Purposeful

Intentional. Understandin g of the reason or benefit for performing the skill.



#### Generalizable

Performed or applied in a variety of circumstances.

#### Composed of both knowledge and behavior.



#### Standardized

Can specify an ideal way of doing it.



#### Stable

Evidenced in multiple observations



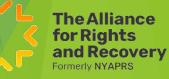
# Are these skills?

Is This a Skill?

- Washing Clothes
- Budgeting Expenses
- Expressing Feelings

## Characteristics of Skills

- ► Behavioral
- Purposeful
- ► Generalizable
- Compound
- Standardized
- Stable



# Types of Skills

- ► Washing Clothes
- Budgeting Expenses
- Expressing Feelings

- 1. Physical Skills
- 2. Emotional Skills
- 3. Intellectual Skills



# **Critical** Skill

Essential for **success** and **satisfaction** within environments of choice.

- Skills for Success: based on behavioral requirements of environment
- Skills for Satisfaction: based on what is important to the person in a specific environment

The participant and practitioner work together to:

- 1. Determine the behaviors involved in reaching a life goal.
- 2. Determine critical skills for required behaviors.
- 3. Conduct a skills assessment to determine if the participant has the skills.

\*\*\*A skill may not be needed if a support (people, place, thing or activity) is available\*\*\*



# Important to note ...

- Practitioners sometimes assume that people need to learn the skills that the practitioner feels they need to learn.
- Do not impose our perception of what is important (based on our values, culture, bias).
- > Does the person not have the skill...
  - > ...or, are there barriers to skill performance?



# **Effective Teaching**

- Facilitate learning through:
  - Providing a clear, organized (sequential) lesson
  - Focusing on multiple methods of intake:
    - auditory, visual, kinesthetic
    - Tell Show Do
  - Providing opportunity for practice, feedback, and refinement:
    - Practice
    - Critique



# Occasions where Direct Skills Teaching may be used as an intervention:

- Learning daily living skills
- Learning new job skills
- Learning social skills
- Learning wellness self-management skills



# **Direct skills teaching**

**Creating a Skill Outline** 

Planning the Lesson

**Coaching the Person** 



# **Creating the skill outline**

Skill Content Outline				
Skill Name:	Washing Clothes			
Skill Definition:	Washing Clothes means cleaning my pants, shirts, underwear and linens using a washing machine.			
Benefit:	When I wash my clothes, all of my dirty things will be clean and ready to wear when I need them.			
Behaviors and Steps:	<ul> <li>I. Loading the machine <ul> <li>a. Place clothes in the machine.</li> <li>b. Distribute clothes evenly in the machine.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Adding the cleaning products <ul> <li>a. Measuring the laundry soap</li> <li>b. Add laundry soap</li> <li>c. Add bleach and/or softener if and when appropriate.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Starting the machine <ul> <li>a. Determine the correct cycle.</li> <li>b. Setting the dials.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>			
Condition:	I will wash my clothes every Saturday morning			

- 1. <u>Defining</u> the skill.
- 2. Determining the *benefits*.
- 3. Analyzing critical <u>behaviors</u> and <u>steps</u>.
- 4. Determining the <u>condition</u>.



# **Example: Analyze Critical Behaviors and Steps**

1. Brainstorm all the behaviors.	2. Eliminate behaviors the person could likely do without instruction.	3. Regroup the remaining behaviors and steps	
Open the machine door	Open the machine door	1. Loading the Machine	
Place clothes in the machine.	Place clothes in the machine.		
Distribute the clothes in the machine.	Distribute the clothes in the machine.		
Decide the correct cycle.	Decide the correct cycle.		
Set the dials for the right cycle.	Set the dials for the right cycle.		
Measure the soap.	Measure the soap.		
Add the soap.	Add the soap.	2. Add cleaning products	
Add Bleach and/or softener	Add Bleach and/or softener		
Start the machine	Start the machine	3. Start the machine	
Check the machine to be sure it has started.	Check the machine to be sure it has started.		
Wait until the machine has stopped.	Wait until the machine has stopped.		
Remove clothes from the machine.	Remove clothes from the machine.		

# **Planning the Lesson**

- **1. Elaborating the Content Outline**
- 2. Creating Examples
- **3.** Arranging Practice Opportunities



### **Emphasize through:**

Hearing Seeing Touching Doing

# Image: Non-Weight bound bo





# TELL

## Measuring Laundry Soap

means pouring the right amount of detergent in the measuring cup and dumping into the washing machine



#### **Planning** the Lesson



# SHOW



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# DO

#### Do behavior and provide feedback



## Format for Teaching a Skill: ROPES Approach

- **R= Review** review the problems of not having skill in past
- **O= Overview** present the skill name, definition, critical behaviors, condition used, and an example of the skill
- **P= Presentations** teach each critical behavior (Tell-Show-Do-Feedback)
- **E= Exercise** practice the entire skill (Do-Feedback)
- **S= Summary** review what has been learned



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- **O= Overview**
- **P=** Presentations
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• Emphasize need by exploring learner's past circumstances



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#### • Birdseye view:

- Skill Name
- Benefit
- Process example of whole skill



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- Lesson for each skill behavior
- Includes:
- TELL critical knowledge and sequence
- SHOW
  - process example of behavior
  - product examples to emphasize critical knowledge and discrimination
- *DO* 
  - practice opportunities of each separate behavior
- Provide Feedback



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- The big DO:
  - Practice opportunities of the entire skills
- Critique including plan for future practice, feedback, monitoring, support



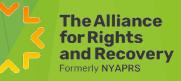
- R= Review
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- Quizzing the learner on recalling:
  - Skill Name
  - Definition
  - Benefit
  - Condition
  - Recollection of skill behaviors, steps, and critical knowledge
  - Review of plan for support



Use examples to emphasize points:

- Product examples
  - Showing the end results (photos, drawings, samples)
  - Showing tools used with skill (photos, drawings, samples)
  - Discriminating accurate and inaccurate aspects of skill performance photos, drawings, samples)
- Process examples
  - Showing HOW it is done (live demo, video, storyboard)



Examples are used to

- **Demonstrate** steps to a process.
- Discriminate characteristics.
- Emphasize important points.
- Recognize results of the skill.



- Apply your understanding:
  - Determine a <u>process</u> example for the skill of making a peanut butter and jelly sandwich.
  - Determine a <u>product</u> example for the skill of making a peanut butter and jelly sandwich.



# • Behaviors/steps ("mini do")

 Include a practice opportunity and critique for each separate behavior

## • Entire Skill ("the big do")

 Include one practice opportunity and critique for the performance of the entire skill (all of the behaviors together).



# **Coaching the Person**

# Develop a Plan to Use the Skill

**Provide Feedback** 

Support Progress



Coaching the Person

# Providing Feedback

#### **EXPERIENCE**

PLAN

#### REFLECT

#### PROVIDING FEEDBACK

1.	SHARE IMMEDIATE OVERALL REACTIONS • How do you think you did?		ASK: Ask the learner to give an overall (general) self-assessment of his/her own performance, including the positive or negative emotions. TELL: Describe your overall (general) assessment and feeling about the learner's performance if positive or generally consistent with the learner's assessment.
2.	ASSESS SPECIFIC STRENGTHS AND DEFICITS • What do you think you did well? • What do you think you didn't do as well?		ASK: Ask the learner to describe the strengths and deficiencies in his/her performance. TELL: Describe the strengths and deficiencies in the learner's performance. Begin with those that are similar to the learner's perspectives and, if needed, conclude with those that are different in perspective.
3.	<ul> <li>ANALYZE SPECIFIC REASONS</li> <li>What helped you to do well?</li> <li>Why was difficult for you?</li> </ul>		ASK: Prompt the learner to suggest <u>specific</u> reasons for his/her strengths and deficiencies in performance TELL: Suggest additional reasons for the learner's strengths and deficiencies.
4.	PLAN STRATEGIES FOR IMPROVEMENT • What might you do next time to improve how you?	0.555	ASK: Ask the learner to suggest how to improve performance. TELL: Offer additional suggestions of how the learner can improve performance.
5.	<ul> <li>SHARE ADDITIONAL THOUGHTS AND FEELINGS</li> <li>What else shall we discuss to help you to?</li> <li>Overall, how do you feel about this learning experience?</li> </ul>	b.	ASK: Invite the learner to discuss any performance issues not previously discussed. ASK: Prompt the learner to describe his/her overall feelings about the critique. TELL: Summarize your overall feelings about the learning experience, if positive or consistent with the learner's feelings.

- Learner shares first. Instructor shares second
   Ecoure on positives first, possitives accord
- Focus on positives first, negatives second



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- Newly learned skills are situation specific:
  - Strategies to support skill generalization and mastery?



# Summary of Key Points

- 1. Critical Skills: Essential for success and satisfaction within environments of choice.
  - a. Does the person really not have the skill or, are there barriers to skill performance?
- 2. Fundamental principles of effective teaching.
  - a. Providing a clear, organized (sequential) lesson b. Tell, Show, Do and Multiple Sensory Teaching

  - c. Provide opportunity for practice, feedback, and refinement
- 3. The Direct Skills Teaching process. a. ROPES - Review, Overview, Presentation, Exercise, Summary b. Coaching - Provide Feedback & Support



# References

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- Farkas, M., Anthony, W., & Cohen, M. (1991). The Psychoeducational Aspects of the Psychiatric Rehabilitation Approach. Anallse Psicologica. 1 (IX): 53-66
- Nemec, P., McNamara, S., Walsh D. (1992) Direct Skills Teaching. reprinted with revisions from the *Psychosocial Rehabilitation Journal*, 16(1), 13-25.



# Questions?

