

*ANALYSIS AND TREATMENT OF PROBLEM
BEHAVIOR EVOKED BY MUSIC*

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The present study investigated the effects of differential negative reinforcement of other behavior (DNRO) on problem behavior evoked by music in a 7-year-old child with pervasive developmental disorder. Following an auditory stimulus assessment, DNRO was used to reduce problem behavior to near-zero levels. Results are discussed in terms of identifying establishing operations to govern treatment options and the use of negative reinforcement when arbitrarily imposed positive reinforcers do not compete with escape from auditory stimulation.

DESCRIPTORS: auditory stimulation, differential negative reinforcement of other behaviour, establishing operations, music

Although the nonexperimental literature suggests that a relatively high percentage of individuals with developmental disabilities show some signs of auditory hypersensitivity (Rimland & Edelson, 1995), only a handful of studies in the behavioral literature have investigated the potential effects of auditory stimulation on problem behavior. O'Reilly, Lacey, and Lancioni (2000) found that background noise was associated with increases in problem behavior in a child with Williams syndrome. Similarly, McCord, Iwata, Galensky, Ellingson, and Thomson (2001) found idiosyncratic influences of auditory stimulation among participants that served as establishing operations (EOs) for problem behavior.

Music is a type of auditory stimulation that has received some attention in the applied literature based on its potential effects as an EO for problem behavior. Recent studies have demonstrated negative influences of music on problem behavior (Iwata et al., 1994; Smith, Iwata, Goh, & Shore, 1995); however, no study has identified specific variables associated with music that may serve as potential EOs for problem behavior.

Research involving the treatment of problem behavior evoked by auditory stimulation is also scant. McCord et al. (2001) used differential reinforcement of other behavior (DRO) with an arbitrary reinforcer (potato chip) as part of a multicomponent procedure to decrease escape-maintained self-injury during exposure to ascending decibel levels of auditory stimulation. Although this strategy was successful, there may be situations in which arbitrarily selected reinforcers will not compete with the maintaining negative reinforcement contingencies and thus require the use of these contingencies (i.e., escape) to effectively reduce problem behavior.

The present study extends the current research by (a) identifying specific stimuli associated with music that served as an EO for problem behavior and (b) using negative reinforcement to reduce problem behavior evoked by music.

METHOD

Participant and Setting

Billy was a 7-year-old boy who had been diagnosed with pervasive developmental disorder and who attended a private school for students with developmental disabilities. He had been referred to the school's behavior support unit by his parents and teachers for exhibiting problem behavior (ear covering and screaming) when exposed to music. Problem

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behavior occurred during car rides, in his classroom, and at home. Observations indicated that although Billy sometimes exhibited the two responses simultaneously, he frequently covered his ears just prior to screaming. Thus, Billy's ear covering was identified as a reliable precursor behavior to screaming. All sessions lasted 5 min and were conducted two to six times daily in the school's assessment room (3 m by 2.3 m).

Response Measurement and Interobserver Agreement

Disruption consisted of ear covering and screaming. *Ear covering* was defined as any simultaneous contact of both hands with any part of Billy's ears. *Screaming* was defined as any high-pitched vocalizations above conversation level. A 10-s partial-interval recording system was used to record all disruption. Interobserver agreement was recorded on an interval-by-interval basis for both responses during 24% of sessions distributed throughout the study. Agreement was calculated by dividing the number of intervals in which observers agreed on the presence or absence of target behavior (agreements) by the number of agreements plus disagreements and multiplying the result by 100%. Mean agreement on problem behavior was 95% and ranged from 87% to 100%. A Radio Shack™ digital sound level meter was used to measure music volume (in decibels).

Auditory Stimuli Assessment

An assessment was conducted to determine the influence of variables associated with music that were suspected to evoke problem behavior (e.g., genre and playback source). During each session, Billy had free access to preferred materials (determined via a preference survey and parent and staff reports) and was exposed to a selection from one of four musical genres (pop, classical, jazz, and rock). These selections were played through a portable stereo, either via compact disk (CD) or tape (eight conditions total) in a randomized sequence. Music volume was set at approximately 67 dB, which was

consistent with the music volume to which Billy was exposed in most natural settings. In addition, a control condition was conducted in which Billy had free access to preferred materials in the absence of musical stimuli. At the beginning of each music session, the therapist said, "Billy, I have a really cool tape [CD] for you to listen to." The instructor then turned on the music, attended to a magazine, and offered no further verbalizations. Music was terminated for 30 s contingent on problem behavior.

Baseline

Because Billy's disruption showed differential sensitivity to taped music irrespective of genre, a selection from one genre of taped music (pop) was used exclusively during all subsequent baseline and treatment sessions. Otherwise, the baseline procedure was identical to that used during the auditory stimuli assessment.

Differential Negative Reinforcement of Other Behavior (DNRO)

Upon entering the assessment room, the instructor said, "Billy, I'm going to play a really cool tape. If you can sit quietly with your hands down until you hear the beep, I will turn it off." The instructor then set a digital timer to the current DNRO interval and simultaneously started the tape player. Music was terminated for 30 s contingent on the absence of disruption. Disruption resulted in resetting the timer along with a brief explanation (e.g., "Billy, let's try again with your hands down"). The music remained on during this time. DNRO intervals increased contingent on two consecutive sessions in which disruption occurred during less than 5% of intervals. The progression of DNRO intervals was 15 s, 20 s, 30 s, 1 min, 2 min, 3 min, and 5 min. Sessions 20 and 21 were extended to 7 min to accommodate the 3-min DNRO interval.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Figure 1 shows Billy's level of disruption across all conditions during the auditory stimuli

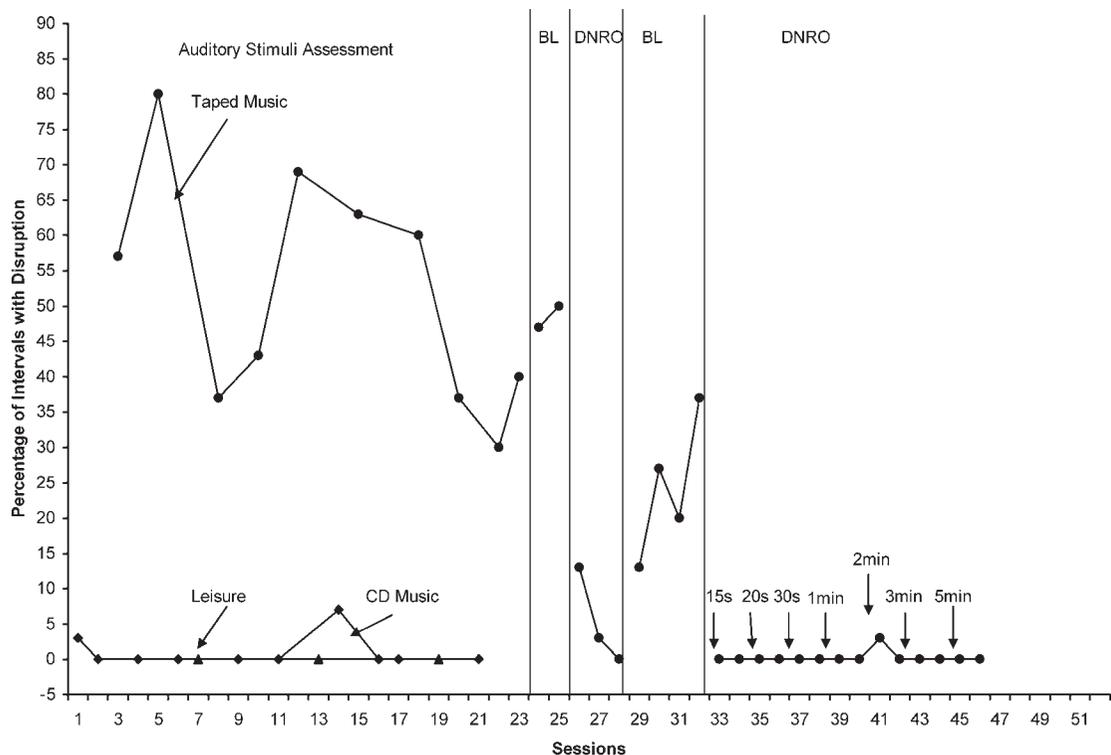


Figure 1. The percentage of 10-s intervals with disruption during the auditory stimuli assessment, baseline, and DNRO conditions.

assessment and DNRO treatment analysis. The results reveal high levels of disruption during the taped music condition relative to CD music and leisure conditions (results did not differentiate as a function of music type). Mean level during taped music was 52% as opposed to 1% and 0% for CD and leisure conditions, respectively. Billy’s mean level of disruption during the postassessment baseline was 48%. This level decreased to 5% during the first three sessions of DNRO. Disruption increased to 24% during a return to baseline and declined to near zero when DNRO was reinstated.

The results of the present study extend existing research by showing that EOs for problem behavior evoked by auditory stimulation can be highly idiosyncratic (McCord et al., 2001). More important, it is the first study to effectively treat problem behavior evoked by music based on the identification of a specific EO (e.g., its playback source). This has

significance for behavior analysts in terms of emphasizing the benefits of identifying potential EOs prior to designing treatment strategies for problem behavior evoked by music or other forms of auditory stimulation. Likewise, these findings contribute to the growing behavioral literature on auditory stimulation that may help govern the treatment decisions of parents and caregivers.

In addition, this study differs from previous research (McCord et al., 2001) by using negative reinforcement to reduce problem behavior evoked by auditory stimulation. This is particularly important when arbitrarily imposed reinforcers do not compete with existing negative reinforcement contingencies. Future research should directly compare functional (maintaining) reinforcers with those that are arbitrarily imposed to determine their relative effects on problem behavior evoked by auditory stimulation.

It is unclear why taped playback sources served as an EO for Billy's disruption. Informal observations made by both authors did not reveal differences in sound quality between the CD and taped music. Possible explanations might involve Billy's familiarity with CDs or his learning history with tapes. Future research is needed to determine the extent to which treatment effects can be generalized to other potential members of an auditory stimulus class and across multiple settings.

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