

**REGISTERED BEHAVIOR  
TECHNICIAN TRAINING**



REINFORCEMENT

SPEECH THERAPY • OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY • PHYSICAL THERAPY • BEHAVIORAL • PSYCHOLOGY

Making a Difference in Children's Lives!

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**TASK LIST ITEMS**

- B-1
- C-3
- D-2

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**LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

- Define the ABCs of behavior in depth
- Identify the functions of behavior
- Identify positive and negative reinforcement
- Identify positive and negative punishment
- Define different schedules of reinforcement

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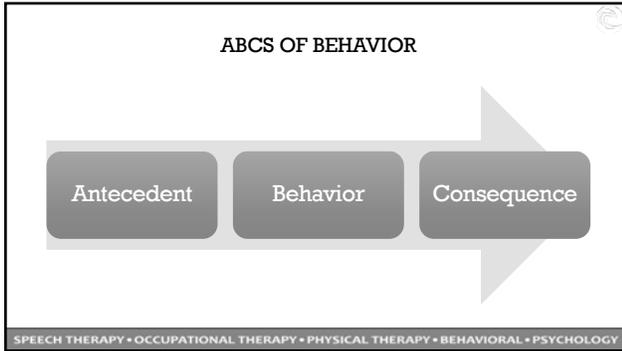
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**FIND THE ABCS**

- George is a non-verbal 5 year old boy who is learning to use Picture Exchange Communication (PECs) to get his needs met. George was playing outside on a hot day and began to feel very thirsty. He could not find his PECs book so he began to get frustrated. He started crying, banging on the cabinets, and pointing to the sink. Then he threw himself to the floor and started kicking his feet and banging his head. His mom realized he was pointing to the sink so she got him a glass of water.

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**GEORGE'S ABCS**

- Antecedent: George was thirsty but didn't have a way to ask for water
- Behavior: George began crying, banging on cabinets, pointing to the sink and then fell to floor and began kicking and head banging.
- Consequence: Mom gave George a glass of water

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**FIND THE ABCS**

• VIDEO EXAMPLE

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**ASR #1**

Reinforcement is a \_\_\_\_\_ that occurs \_\_\_\_\_ a behavior.

A. Antecedent/ before  
 B. Antecedent/ after  
 C. Consequence/ before  
 D. Consequence/ after

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**ASR #1 ANSWER**

Reinforcement is a \_\_\_\_\_ that occurs \_\_\_\_\_ a behavior.

A. Antecedent/ before  
 B. Antecedent/ after  
 C. Consequence/ before  
 D. Consequence/ after

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WHY IS THIS IMPORTANT?

- The ABC's of behavior help identify patterns in the environment and their effect on behavior
- They build an understanding of what is reinforcing behavior
- Help us create a way to shape behavior in a positive direction

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REINFORCEMENT

**Reinforcement is the most important and widely used concept in ABA**

- Reinforcement: A stimulus (object, event, sound, smell, etc.) in the environment that causes a behavior to increase or maintain in the future.
- The same stimuli may not always be reinforcing to the same person
- A behavior must INCREASE for a stimuli to be considered a reinforcer, if it doesn't increase it's NOT a reinforcer

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ASR #2

True or False

Reinforcement is the most important and widely used concept in ABA

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**ASR #2 ANSWER**

True or False

Reinforcement is the most important and widely used concept in ABA

True

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**UNCONDITIONED REINFORCERS**

- Unconditioned reinforcers are reinforcers that do not require a learning history in order to be reinforcing
- These are sometimes referred to as “primary reinforcers”
- **Examples:** Food, water, shelter, sexual activity, oxygen

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**CONDITIONED REINFORCERS**

- Conditioned reinforcers are stimuli, objects or events that become reinforcing based on a learning history
- Also known as a “Secondary reinforcer”
- **Examples:** Money, tokens in token economies, praise

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**ASR #3**

Which of the following is an example of an unconditioned reinforcer?

- A. Riding a bike
- B. Getting an A on a hard test
- C. Drinking water
- D. A new video game

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**ASR #3 ANSWER**

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**ASR #4**

Which of the following is an example of a conditioned reinforcer?

- A. Drinking water
- B. Getting a pay check
- C. Breathing air
- D. Eating food

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ASR #4 ANSWER

Which of the following is an example of a conditioned reinforcer?

- A. Drinking water
- B. Getting a pay check
- C. Breathing air
- D. Eating food

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TWO TYPES OF REINFORCEMENT

Positive Reinforcement



Negative Reinforcement

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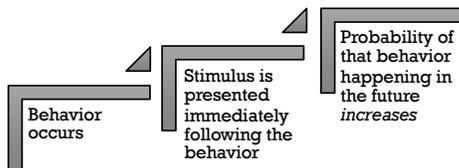
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POSITIVE REINFORCEMENT



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ASR #5

Positive reinforcement is when something is \_\_\_\_\_ following a behavior that \_\_\_\_\_ that behavior in the future.

- A. Added/ decreases
- B. Added/ increases
- C. Taken away/ decreases
- D. Taken away/ increases

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ASR #5 ANSWER

Positive reinforcement is when something is \_\_\_\_\_ following a behavior that \_\_\_\_\_ that behavior in the future.

- A. Added/ decreases
- B. Added/ increases
- C. Taken away/ decreases
- D. Taken away/ increases

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5 TYPES OF POSITIVE REINFORCERS

- Edible: Something you eat
- Activity: Something you do
- Tangible: Something you get (item/toy)
- Social: Praise/ attention
- Sensory: Something you feel

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**POSITIVE REINFORCEMENT**

- Jan finishes her homework and gets to play on her iPad for 10 minutes
- Juan sits at circle time and gets to pick out his favorite snack
- Alex completes an assignment and treats herself to a trip to the movies.

Remember: These are only reinforcing if these behavior **INCREASE** or **MAINTAIN** in the future

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**POSITIVE REINFORCEMENT**

- Video example

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**NEGATIVE REINFORCEMENT**

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    graph TD
      A[Behavior Occurs] --> B[Stimulus is removed]
      B --> C[Likelihood of behavior increases]
  
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**NEGATIVE REINFORCEMENT**

- When a stimuli is REMOVED from an environment which INCREASES the likelihood that the behavior will happen in the future

**NEGATIVE REINFORCEMENT ≠ PUNISHMENT**

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**TWO TYPES OF NEGATIVE REINFORCEMENT**

<p style="text-align: center; font-size: small;">ESCAPE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A response that stops an aversive stimulus</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center; font-size: small;">AVOIDANCE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A response that postpones the presentation of a stimulus</li> </ul>
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**ASR #6**

Which of the following is an example of negative reinforcement?

- A. An employee sees their boss coming and works harder to avoid getting yelled at
- B. A client covers their ears to avoid hearing the loud vacuum
- C. A dog scratches their ear to get relief from an itch
- D. All of the above

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**ASR #6 ANSWER**

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**NEGATIVE REINFORCEMENT**

**Negative reinforcement = RELIEF**

- It's raining and your hair and clothes are getting soaked. You put up an umbrella which removes the aversive stimulus of being wet. In the future, you use umbrellas more when it rains.
- Muriel has a headache and asks her mom for an aspirin. Mom gives her the aspirin and Muriel's headache goes away. In the future when Muriel has a headache, she will ask mom for an aspirin.

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**ASR #7**

True or False

Negative reinforcement and Punishment are the same behavioral concept and can be used interchangeably.

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**ASR #7 ANSWER**

True or False

Negative reinforcement and Punishment are the same behavioral concept and can be used interchangeably.

False

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**NEGATIVE REINFORCEMENT**

- Video example

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What Effects Reinforcer Effectiveness?

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**DEPRIVATION/ SATIATION**

<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>DEPRIVATION</u></b></p> <p>Not having access to something that is highly desirable, often used to increase the value of an item or activity to a person</p> <p>AKA: An establishing Operation</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>SATIATION</u></b></p> <p>Opposite of deprivation. Satiation means having too much of something. Over presentation of stimuli <i>decreases</i> the reinforcing value</p> <p>AKA: An abolishing operation</p>
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**ASR #8**

You are working on manding with one of your clients. You know that they love bubbles. You ask their parent to not give them access to bubbles all day. This puts the client in a state of \_\_\_\_\_ which \_\_\_\_\_ the likelihood for them to mand for that bubbles.

- A. Anger/ decreases
- B. Satiation/ increases
- C. Satiation/ decreases
- D. Deprivation/ increases

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- A. Anger/ decreases
- B. Satiation/ increases
- C. Satiation/ decreases
- D. Deprivation/ increases

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ASR #9

You are working with a client on decreasing property destruction which your BCBA has discovered functions for attention. Your BCBA tells you to give non-contingent reinforcement in the form of attention throughout the session (giving constant praise and attention). This helps put the client in a state of \_\_\_\_\_ to help \_\_\_\_\_ property destruction.

- A. Satiation/ decrease
- B. Satiation/ Increase
- C. Happiness/ stop
- D. Deprivation/ decrease

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ASR #9 ANSWER

You are working with a client on decreasing property destruction which your BCBA has discovered functions for attention. Your BCBA tells you to give non-contingent reinforcement in the form of attention throughout the session (giving constant praise and attention). This helps put the client in a state of \_\_\_\_\_ to help \_\_\_\_\_ property destruction.

- A. Satiation/ decrease**
- B. Satiation/ Increase
- C. Happiness/ stop
- D. Deprivation/ decrease

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IMMEDIACY

- The reinforcer should be delivered as quickly as possible following a target behavior that you are hoping to increase
- The longer the time that passes between the behavior and the reinforcer, the less valuable the reinforcer will be
- VIDEO of good and bad example

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SIZE MATTERS!

- This refers to how much reinforcer you are giving to the person or that you are getting from a behavior
- Too much can lead to satiation, not enough can lead to frustration

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CONTINGENCY

- Reinforcer delivery must be contingent on a behavior
- During behavior management, behavioral analysts use Differential Reinforcement Procedures

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DIFFERENTIAL REINFORCEMENT

- The implementation of reinforcing only the appropriate response or behavior you wish to increase and applying extinction to all other responses

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**ASR #10**

When using differential reinforcement, you will \_\_\_\_\_ a behavior for increase while using \_\_\_\_\_ on all other responses.

- A. Support/ reinforcement
- B. Reinforce/ extinction
- C. Reward/ punishment
- D. Extinction/ Reinforcement

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**ASR #10 ANSWER**

When using differential reinforcement, you will \_\_\_\_\_ a behavior for increase while using \_\_\_\_\_ on all other responses.

- A. Support/ reinforcement
- B. Reinforce/ extinction
- C. Reward/ punishment
- D. Extinction/ Reinforcement

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**SUMMARY**

- Define the ABCs of behavior in depth
- Identify the functions of behavior
- Identify positive and negative reinforcement
- Identify positive and negative punishment
- Define differential reinforcement

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