



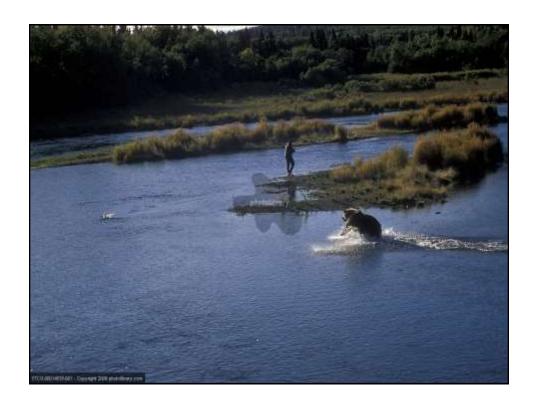




Matching Law Relative rates of behavior match the relative rates of reinforcement the behavior produces Choice is determined by probability of reinforcement and the effort necessary to obtain it RESS LEVER FOR FOOD CRAIG SMANSON @ WAN. PERSPICE 1TY, GOM







Response Disequilibrium Theory

- Premack Principle
 - Grandma's rule
- Response Deprivation
 - I/C > O_i/O_c
 Reinforcement effect
 - I/C < O_i/O_c Punishment effect
- ResponseDisequilibrium
 - Attempt to regain baseline rates



Response Disequilibrium Applications

- Home Resources
 - Bedtime
 - All electronic equipment
 - Rides and freedom in general
- Toy rotation
- Task-based Grounding
 - Non critical jobs
 - All activities ceased except
 - Jobs, homework, critical outings





Sample Jobs

- Clean bathtubs
- Clean shower
- Any set of baseboards
- Behind the toilet
- Any window
- Scrub floor
- Organize a closet

- Clean 2 square feet of grout
- Vaccum an entire room
- Shine wheels on car
- Wash car
- Sweep garage
- Polish shoes (dad's and/or mom's)

Rules for Grounded Children

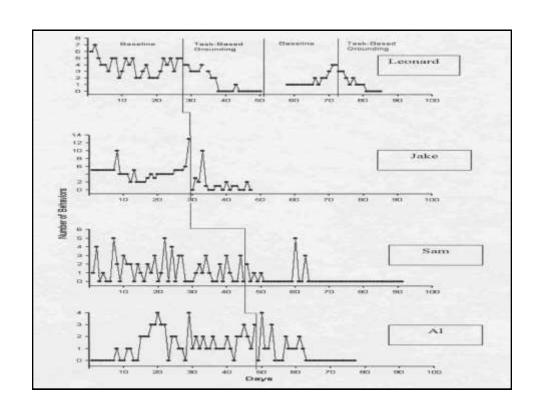
- Attending school and scheduled extraurricular activities
- Performing required chores
- Following house rules
- Staying in room except for meals, homework, chores or school

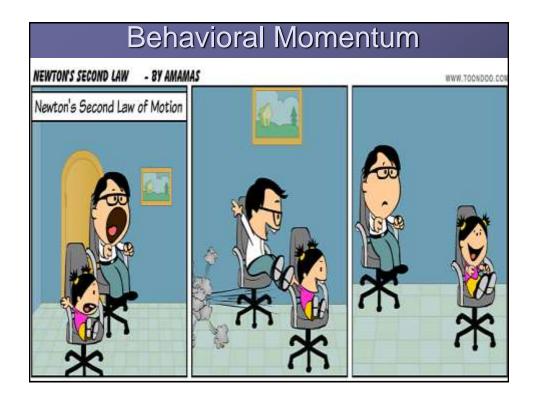
- No visitors
- Nothing with a battery
- Nothing with an electric current
- Nothing with door leading outside
- No snacks
- Nothing with a plug

Rules for Parents

- No nagging
- No reminding about jobs to be done
- No discussing the rules
- No explaining the rules







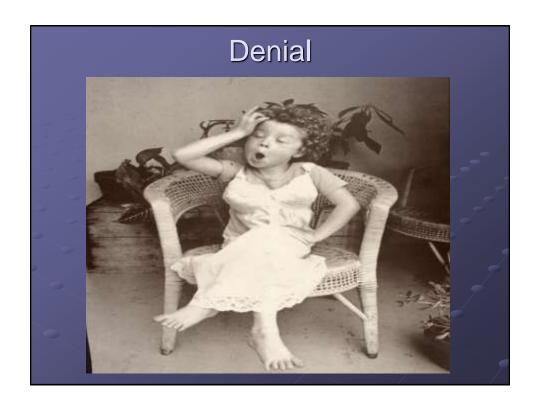
Behavioral Momentum High • P Mass = Response No High-P Command High-P Sequence Sequence Preceding A strength Sequence Sequence Sequence Setting Low-P Command Reversal Velocity = Response rate High probability commands High momentum Low probability commands Low momentum SESSIONS





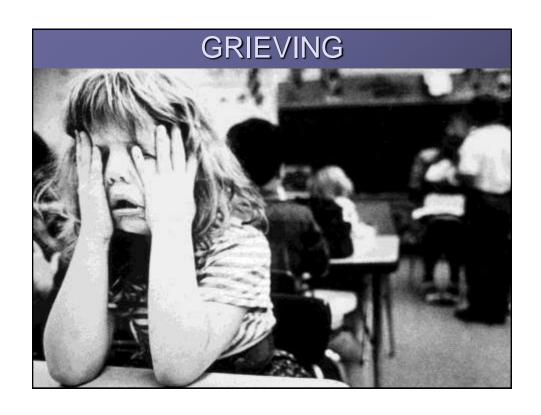






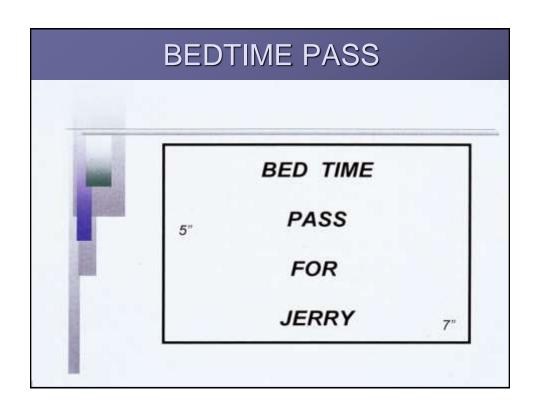


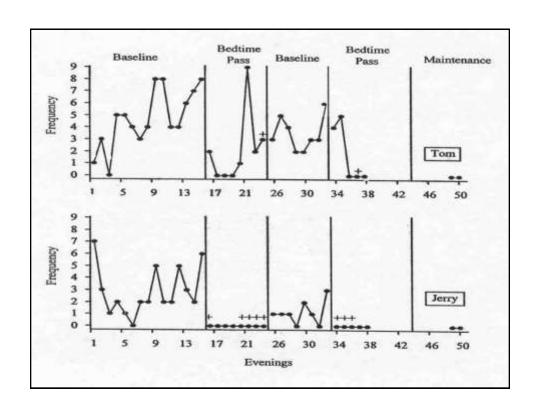


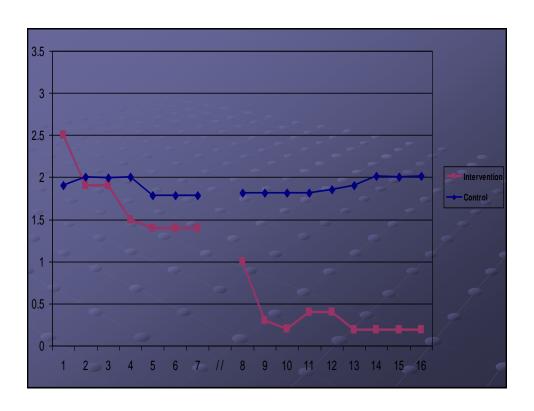


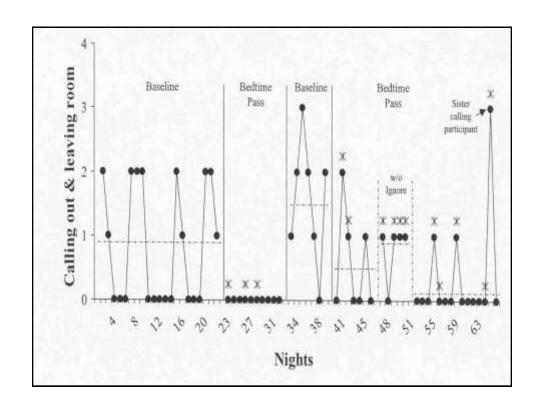


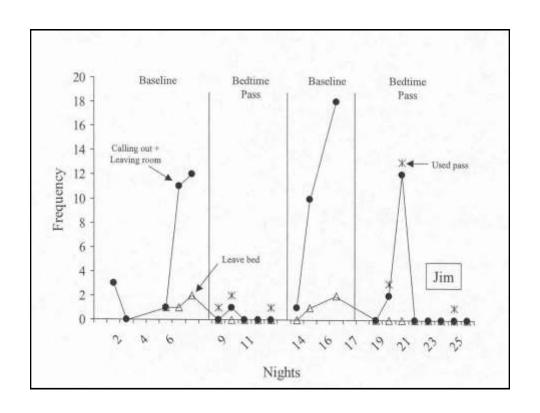
















Exposure and Response Prevention

- Phobias
 - Lady bugs, spiders, crickets
- Aversive situations
 - Difficult people
- Anger
 - Taking feedback
 - Barbing
 - Inhibition



Representative Study

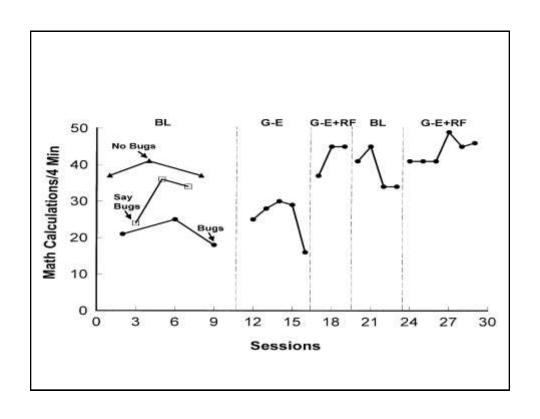
- Subject
 - 14 year old boy
- General dependent variable
 - Insect phobia
- Specific dependent variable
 - Math calculations
- Independent variables
 - Graduated exposure
 - Incentives

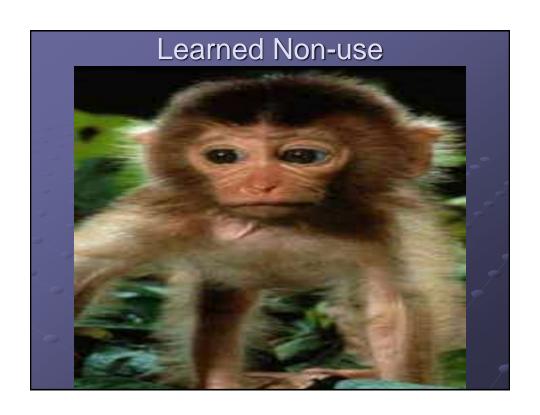




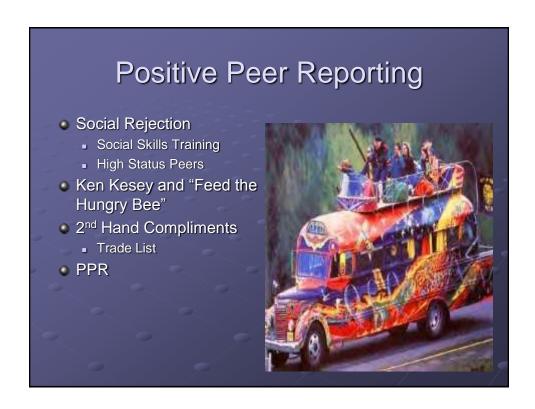












Positive Peer Reporting Method

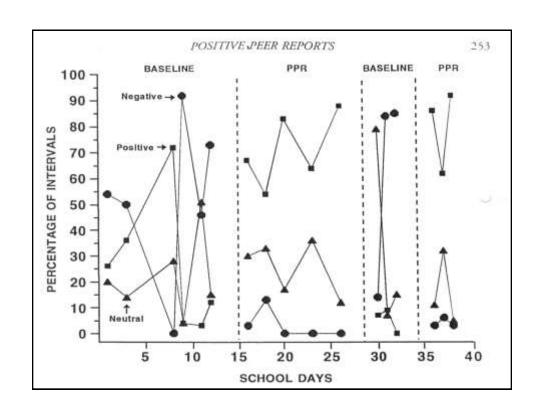
- Select Child
 - Who?
 - How?
- Select targets
 - Prosocial behavior
- Select time
 - End of class? Day?
- Rewards for playing
 - Points? Privileges? Praise?

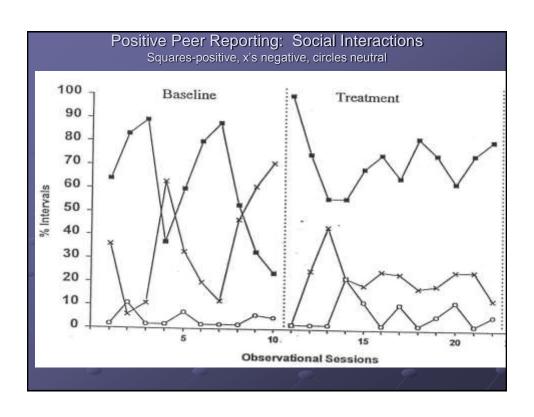


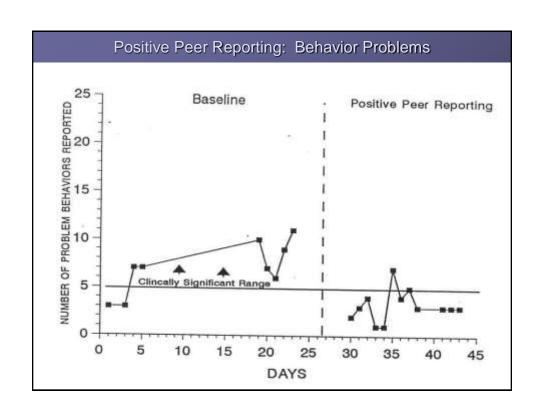
Positive Peer Reporting Measures

- Positive Interactions
 - Cooperation, assistance, conversation, other pleasantries
- Negative Interactions
 - Verbal (e.g., criticism, yelling)
 - Physical (e.g., hitting, shoving)
- Neutral
 - Opportunity w/o interaction
- Social standing



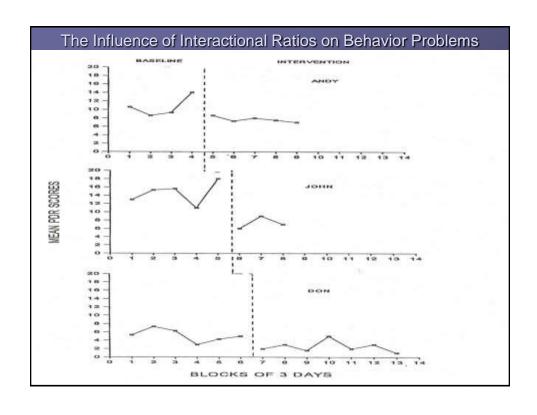








Interactional Ratios: Clinical Suggestions Discover routine appropriate behavior The miracle of the tucked in shirt Eye contact Inhibition Manipulate Reward Systems 5 to 1 ratio Pay for Criticism & Discipline 5 to 1 ratio



Mean Award per Fine Ratios and Parent Daily Report (PDR) Mean Scores During Baseline and Treatment Phases

| Participant | Awards per Fine | | PDR (Means) | |
|-------------|-----------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| | Baseline | Treatment | Baseline | Treatment |
| Andy | 2.5 | 4.7 | 9.7 | 7.6 |
| John | 3.3 | 5.8 | 12.1 | 7.3 |
| Dave | 5.0 | 9.4 | 6.0 | . 5,3 |
| Steve | 3.7 | 10.9 | 10.6 | 10.9 |
| Mike | 5.3 | 11.2 | 6.1 | 4.6 |
| Don | 5.1 | 9.5 | 5.2 | 2.7 |

