Registered Behavior Technician (RBT) 40 hours Training Course



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**This training program is based on the Registered Behavior Technician Task List (2nd ed.) and is designed to meet the40-hour training requirement for the RBT credential. The program is offered independent of the BACB

40-Hour course based on the Registered Behavior Technician™ 2nd Edition Task List

A-Measurements

A-1 Prepare for data collection.

A-2 Implement continuous measurement procedures (e.g., frequency, duration).

We Teach in a Spanglish Way!!!



Vocabulary

1. **Caregiver**: Cuidador, parents, teacher, legal guidian, etc.
2. **Features:** Características
3. **Interview**: Entrevista
4. **Functional Relation**: Relación Funcional
5. **Interval Recording**: Intervalos recogidos
6. **Onset**: Comienzo / **Off set:** terminar
7. **Record**: Colecta/ Colectar
8. **Elapsing**: Transcurriendo (tiempo)
9. **Stopwatch**: Cronógrafo
10. **Rate:** Tasa
11. **Demand:** Demanda/Petición
12. **Stimulus:** Estímulo

A. MEASUREMENT (Definition)

Measurement is "the process of assigning numbers and units to a particular features of objects or events".

Objective measurement enables behavior providers to describe the phenomena they observed and in a precise and consistent way (Cooper)

THE IMPORTANCE OF MEASUREMENT

- Scientists use measurement to operationalize empiricism (observation) meaning to measure a phenomenon, condition, or event.
- Measurement helps practitioners optimize their effectiveness.
- Helps evaluate the success of a positive behavior support plan.

THE IMPORTANCE OF MEASUREMENT

- Analysts measure behavior to answer questions about the existence of functional relations between socially significant behavior and environmental variables.
- Practitioners use measurement to guide decisions regarding treatment.

A. MEASUREMENT

What is required for Measurement?

1. Check behavior plan to identify Data collection method

- **Frequency (IIII tally)**
- **Interval Recording (Partial, Whole, Time-Sample)**
- **Duration**

A-01
Prepare For Data Collection

A. MEASUREMENT

2. Get appropriate document provided by Behavior supervisor.

3. Have timer available to be used for duration recording and interval recording.

4. Have a pen ready and record as soon as the behavior occurs.

A-01
Prepare For Data Collection

A-01 POP QUIZ

What does the RBT need for data collection?

- A) Check the behavior plan and have pen, paper, and timer
- B) Defined behavior and proper documentation provided by the supervisor
- C) Start recording the behavior at the onset of the problem behavior and stop at the end.
- D) All the above

A-01 POP QUIZ

What does the RBT need for data collection?

- A) Check the behavior plan and have pen, paper, and timer
- B) Defined behavior and proper documentation provided by the supervisor
- C) Start recording the behavior at the onset of the problem behavior and stop at the end.
- **D) All the above**

A. MEASUREMENT
DIRECT VS INDIRECT



Direct measurement Includes continuous VS discontinuous measurement (you must be present collecting data)



Indirect Measurement includes caregiver interviews, Informational data and permanent products (you don’t need to be present during data collection)

A. MEASUREMENT
CONTINUOUS VS DISCONTINUOUS



Continuous Measurement: Measurement conducted in a manner such that all instance of the response class(es) of interest are detected during the observation period.



Discontinuous Measurement: Measurement conducted in a manner such that some instances of the response class (es) of interest may not be detected.

A. MEASUREMENT

Event Recording:

1. Frequency Data Collection
2. Rate

Duration Recording

3. Duration Data collection (timer is required)
4. Inter-Response Time
5. Latency

6. ABC Recording (Narrative Data)

A-02 CONTINUOUS MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES

A.2 CONTINUOUS MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES

1. Frequency Data collection (Event Recording)

- Record each incident that a problem behavior occurs
    - Every time the behavior occurs
    - Commonly used as tally marks. (IIII)
    - Count

A.2 CONTINUOUS MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES

1. Frequency Data collection

- Continuous because the behaviors occur all the time and data collection continues ALL day

- There is no specific time that data collection is required, it is EVERY time the behavior occurs.

Date	Tantrum
11/23	//// //
11/24	////
11/25	// // ////

A.2 CONTINUOUS MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES

2. Duration Data collection (Duration Recording)

- Start the time at the onset of the behavior and stop as soon as it has stopped.
- Record the length of time that the behavior occurs.
    - From the Start of the behavior till the end. E.g.. 2:35 min/sec

A.2 CONTINUOUS MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES

2. Duration Data collection (timer is required)

- Continuous due to the behaviors occur all the time and data collection can occur at any time during the day.



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A.2 CONTINUOUS MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES

3. Rate (Event Recording)

- The average frequency of behavior emitted during a standard unit of time.

- Formula: Number of responses divided by the number of time units.

A.2 CONTINUOUS MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES

3. Rate

- For example, if 10 responses occur in 2 hours, the rate is 5 responses per hour.

$$\text{Rate} = \frac{\text{Frequency}}{\text{Time}}$$

$$\text{Rate} = \frac{10 \text{ Tantrums}}{2 \text{ Hours}}$$

Rate= 5 Tantrums per Hour

A.2 CONTINUOUS MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES

4. Inter-Response Time (Duration Recording)

- Time elapsing between two successive responses; response-response interval.

- Measure time between a response **ended** and another response of the same class **started**.

A.2 CONTINUOUS MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES

4. Inter-Response Time (Duration Recording)

- Instrument used: **Stopwatch**



A.2 CONTINUOUS MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES

5. Latency (Duration Recording)

- The amount of time between **the delivery** of the Demand or Stimulus and **the start** of the behavior.

- Instrument used: **Stopwatch**

A.2 CONTINUOUS MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES

6. ABC Recording (narrative)

- Antecedent - Behavior - Consequence
- Used to narrate occurrences of targeted behavior and selected environmental events (Antecedent and Consequence)
  - For example:
  - A mother calls her son "Johnny" (antecedent)- Johnny said, " I am here" (behavior)- Mother replies by "ok" (consequence).

A-02 POP QUIZ

Which Measure would probably be the best measure for biting ?

- A) Frequency
- B) Rate
- C) Duration.
- D) Latency

A-02 POP QUIZ

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