

RESOLVING RESISTANCE TO REINFORCEMENT

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#### WHAT ARE YOUR GOALS & QUESTIONS?

What are the counter-arguments? How do approach people who resist reinforcement? How do 1 get people on boad without being to preachy? What is the current research? What is the current research? From the distinct level how do you support building and classroom implementation? Tools for kids with the highest needs?

#### OBJECTIVES

Trace the development of resistance to reinforcement Define reinforcement

Analyze the arguments for and against reinforcement Articulate response to resistance to reinforcement

#### HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

The effects of reinforcement have been studied for more than a century (Kennedy & Willcutt, 1964).

The effects of reinforcement are studied in the context of operant conditioning and cognitive evaluative theory (Carton, 1996).

The variable findings have led to controversy regarding the use of reinforcement (Maag, 2001).

#### FROM THE LITERATURE

#### Support

#### Significant empirical support (Maag, 2001)

Reinforcement is misunderstood (Maag, 2001)

Reinforcement is naturally occurring (Maag, 2001)

Plan for positive outcomes (Maag, 2001)

Reinforcement can enhance intrinsic motivation (Cameron & Pearce, 1994)

Flaws in methodology may be responsible for the evidence against reinforcement (Cartor, 1996)

#### Opposition

 
 Punishment is easier to administer μικαφ, 2001)

 Punishment works for many students (μαφα 2001)

 Reinforcement demean students (μακίας, 1996; Kana, 2001)

 Reinforcement undermines intrinsic motivation (μαλα, 2001)

 Reinforcement reduces achievement (μαλα, 2001)

Reinforcement contradicts popular views of developmental psychology (Axelrod, 1996; Maag 2001)

#### **OPERANT CONDITIONING THEORY**



## THE ABC MODEL



# REINFORCER



#### GETTING TECHNICAL

Consequence "Any stimulus presented contingent on a particular response."	
Reinforcer	"A consequent stimulus (S <sup>8</sup> ) that increases or maintains the future rate or probability of occurrence of a behavior."

Alberto & Troutman, 2013

PUT ANOTHER WAY. . .

	Punishment (decreasing behavior)	Reinforcement (increasing behavior)
Positive (adding)	adding something to decrease behavior	adding something to increase behavior
Negative (subtracting)	subtracting something to decrease behavior	subtracting something to increase behavior

#### **BEYOND OPERANT CONDITIONING**



## SELF DETERMINATION THEORY



## GETTING TECHNICAL

Extrinsic Motivation "doing something because it leads to a separable	
outcome"	•
Intrinsic Motivation "doing something because it is inherently interesti enjoyable"	ng or

Ryan & Deci, 2000

# INTRINSIC MOTIVATION

	Antecedents			Consequences		
Prom ote	•	Optimal challenges	•	Positive specific performance feedback		
ne	·	Threats	٠	Tangible rewards		
Ē	•	Deadlines	•	Evaluative feedback		
Undermine	•	Directives				
5	•	Competition pressure				

#### HOWEVER...

"Frankly speaking, because many of the tasks that educators want their students to perform are not inherently interesting or enjoyable, knowing how to promote more active and volitional (versus passive and controlling) forms of extrinsic motivation becomes an essential strategy for successful teaching (Ryan & Deci, 2000)."

## SELF DETERMINATION THEORY

lehavior	Nonself-Determined					Self-Determin
Motivation (	Amotivation		Entrinsic Motiv	usion		Intrinsic Motivation
Regulatory ( Styles	Non-Regulation	Esternal Regulation	Introjected Regulation	Liemified Regulation	Integrated Regulation	Intrinsic Regulation
Proceived Locus of Causality	Impersonal	External	Somewhat External	Somewhat Internal	Inernal	Internal
Relevant Regulatory Processes	Nonintentional, Norvaluing, Incorruptioner, Lack of Control	Compliance, External Rewards and Punishments	Self-control, Ego-lavolvement, Internal Rewards and Punishments	Personal Importance, Conscious Valuing	Congruence, Awareness, Symbesis With Self	Interest, Enjoyment, Inherent Satisfaction

#### SELF REGULATION

External	" behaviors are performed to satisfy an external demand or obtain an externally imposed reward contingency.
Introjected	" people perform such actions with the feeling of pressure in order to avoid guilt or anxiety or to attain ego-enhancements or pride."
Identified	" the person has identified with the personal importance of a behavior and has thus accepted its regulation as his or her own."
Integrated	"occurs when identified regulations have been fully assimilated to the self."

Ryan & Deci, 2000

## CONTINUUM OF REINFORCERS



#### **RESOLVING RESISTANCE**

#### Provide education

Manipulate topography Facilitate internal regulation and intrinsic motivation Encourage high fidelity implementation

## REFERENCES

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Concept			Overall Concept	
Reinforcer		Consequences		
Keywords				
positive			unsustainable	
negative	personal		special treatment	
immediate	dependence		expensive	
motivation	reward		unnecessary	
desirable	ownership		time consuming	
praise	bribe		ratio	
consistency	tangible		interval	
repetition	support		4:1	
frequency	currency		unrealistic	
attention	unfair			
	1			
Always Present	Sometime	s Present	Never Present	
frequency – schedule of /	positive		bribe	
ratio/interval	negative			
reinforcement	immediate			
increasing behavior	motivation – motiv	vating		
support	desirable			
	praise/acknowledgement			
	consistency			
	repeated			
	continuous			
	variable			
fixed				
	attention			
	contingent			
	personal / currency	Ý		
	dependence			
	reward			
	ownership			
	tangible			
	unfair / special trea	atment		
	unsustainable			
	expensive			
	unnecessary			
	time consuming			
	4?1			
	unrealistic			

Examples	Nonexamples			
New Example				

**Tie Down a Definition** 

1	Key Topic		
	Extrinsic Motivation & Reinforcement Strategies		
	is about		
	Designing a continuum of reinforcers that scaffolds students' self-regulation from external to integrated.		

Main Idea	Main Idea	Main Idea	Main Idea
External	Introjected	Identified	Integrated
Essential Details	Essential Details	Essential Details	Essential Details

So What? (What's important to understand about this?)