

Chapter 4 Glossary Terms

corporal punishment—Use of physical force with the intention of causing a person to experience pain, but not injury, for the purpose of correction or behavior control.

corrective methods—Intervention procedures in which a pleasurable stimulus is removed or an aversive stimulus is presented as a consequence of a behavior in order to decrease the future frequency of occurrence of that inappropriate behavior.

crisis intervention—Methods used to provide immediate, short-term help to those who are experiencing emotional, mental, physical, or behavioral distress or problems.

differential reinforcement—Positive way to decrease inappropriate behavior by reinforcing an appropriate behavior.

differential reinforcement of a low rate of behavior (DRL)—Reinforcement when a problem behavior occurs less often than a specified amount in a period of time.

differential reinforcement of alternative behavior (DRA)—Reinforcement of a behavior that is an alternative to the problem behavior.

differential reinforcement of incompatible behavior (DRI)—Reinforcement of a behavior that is incompatible with the problem behavior, meaning a participant could not do both behaviors simultaneously.

differential reinforcement of the omission of behavior (DRO)—Reinforcement when a problem behavior does not occur during a specified period of time.

direct discussion—two people talking face-to-face about a problem behavior.

extinction—Ignoring the undesirable behavior. The withholding of reinforcement when an inappropriate behavior occurs in order to decrease the occurrence of that behavior in the future; can also be called planned ignoring.

ignoring—Refusal to pay attention to; a decision to disregard.

overcorrection—method in which a participant or group is required to engage in repetitive appropriate behavior as a penalty for having displayed an inappropriate behavior.

physical restraint—Any physical method of restricting a person's freedom of movement.

positive-practice overcorrection—Method in which a participant or group repeatedly practices performing a behavior appropriately as a consequence of performing it inappropriately.

punishment—Often used to describe methods that are implemented to decrease the future occurrence of inappropriate behaviors; usually punitive measures with no positive learning or reinforcement component.

reparation—Correction method that requires a participant to pay for his or her misbehavior with money or time.

response cost—Withdrawal of a certain amount of extrinsic reinforcement contingent on the occurrence of an inappropriate behavior in order to decrease the future occurrence of that behavior.

restitutional overcorrection—Method in which a participant is required to rectify the situation by returning the environment to an improved state.

1 From B.W. Lavay, R. French, and H.L. Henderson. 2016, *Positive behavior management in physical activity settings web resource*, 3rd ed. (Champaign, IL: Human Kinetics).

time-out—Procedure in which the opportunity to receive extrinsic reinforcement is removed or a participant is removed from a reinforcing environment for some time contingent on having committed a certain undesirable behavior.

verbal reprimand—Telling a participant that the behavior he or she exhibited was unacceptable and why.