



## Response Cost

### Positive Behavioral Supports and Interventions

#### Behavioral Interventions

Behavioral interventions aim to increase the likelihood of desirable behaviors and decrease the likelihood of undesirable behaviors. Positive Behavioral Supports and Interventions are used to model, teach, and reinforce positive behavior in all students. The most effective and humane way to reduce undesirable behavior is by developing, strengthening, and generalizing desirable behavior to replace undesirable behavior. In some situations, students may need additional interventions and support to learn, practice, and demonstrate desirable behaviors. More restrictive behavioral interventions should be temporary and approached with utmost caution. Proactive strategies should always be used, even when more restrictive interventions are implemented. The use of restrictive interventions should be based on assessment, planning, supervision, evaluation, documentation, and protective measures. The use of restrictive interventions should maintain respect for the student's dignity and personal privacy and remain consistent with the educational goals of enhancing the student's academic, behavioral, social, and emotional growth.

It is important to note that the specific interventions used should be tailored to the individual student's needs and preferences. Regular assessment, collaboration with relevant professionals, and ongoing observation of the student's response to the interventions are crucial for determining their effectiveness and making necessary adjustments.

**Reactive nonrestrictive interventions** assist in supporting behaviors and in preventing escalation of inappropriate behaviors. Examples of these interventions include:

#### Response-cost

Response cost is a behavior management strategy that involves the removal or loss of a specific reinforcer following the occurrence of an undesirable behavior. The purpose of response cost is to decrease the frequency or occurrence of the targeted behavior by associating it with the loss of a desirable consequence. By removing or reducing a reinforcer, individuals learn that engaging in the undesired behavior leads to the loss of something they value, which can serve as a deterrent or disincentive.