

Affordable ABA

Ethics for Behavioral Analysts

1. What type of behaviors do ABA-based treatment interventions work to improve?

- A. Behaviors that need reduced
- B. Behaviors in acquisition
- C. Social significant behaviors
- D. Maladaptive behaviors

2. When an individual is provided two choices, what is their response based on?

- A. Different schedules of reinforcement previously contacted
- B. Response effort for each choice
- C. Interaction they receive from others
- D. Any level of punishment that has previously been contacted

3. What is a behavioral systems analysis approach?

- A. It is an approach that uses behavioral skills training to teach individuals new skills to enhance human performance and guide organizations on successful implementation of behavior analytic principles.
- B. It is an approach that analyzes organizational needs through a behavior analytic lens and conducts a needs analysis to determine at certain points of an organization that would benefit from the use of behavior analytic principles.
- C. It is an approach that views an organization in a hierarchical manner and determines the needs of an organization using a top-down approach to maximize processes.
- D. It is an approach that identifies organizations as complex systems and evaluates human performance using both behavior and systems analysis.

4. How should ethical decision-making be viewed according to Brodhead et al. (2018)?

- A. As an abstract concept unrelated to behavior
- B. As a behavior that involves choosing between two or more options influenced by various factors
- C. As a fixed trait that cannot be taught or trained
- D. As a process guided only by personal values and opinions

5. When using an interpreter, how should a behavior analyst orient themselves?

- A. A behavior analyst should communicate directly with the client by use of eye contact and body orientation instead of communicating directly with the interpreter.

- B. A behavior analyst should have the interpreter sit behind them so they are able to maintain eye contact with the client.
- C. A behavior analyst should sit next to the interpreter so that they can communicate directly with the client and maintain eye contact.
- D. A behavior analyst should have the interpreter sit at the end of the table so that they can communicate directly with the client and maintain eye contact.

6. What is habilitation?

- A. The diminishing of a response to a frequently repeated stimulus.
- B. Strategies that increase the accuracy and consistency of interventions to ensure that each portion of an intervention is implemented as planned.
- C. The degree or extent to which targeted behaviors are appropriate for acclimating an individual to a less restrictive environment.
- D. Evaluating the degree to which an individual's repertoire can maximize short and long term reinforcers and minimize short and long term punishers.

7. Which of the following best describes a key responsibility of a behavior analyst in a supervisory role?

- A. Delegating all decision-making tasks to supervisees to promote independence
- B. Allowing supervisees to resolve ethical dilemmas independently to build confidence
- C. Modeling ethical decision-making, providing ongoing feedback, and ensuring supervision is evidence-based and individualized
- D. Limiting feedback to informal conversations rather than documented reports

8. According to the BACB Ethics Code 2.09 (2020), how should behavior analysts involve clients and stakeholders in the service relationship?

- A. By independently selecting goals and interventions without client input
- B. By involving clients and stakeholders in goal selection, intervention design, and ongoing progress monitoring
- C. By allowing only supervisors to choose assessments and interventions
- D. By limiting stakeholder involvement to the initial intake process

9. With BSA, the underlying principle is that if change occurs in one area of performance within an organization, _____.

- A. then change may occur in other areas of the organization if individuals are provided feedback on the steps used to conduct change
- B. then change will occur in other areas as well only if individuals within the organization come in contact with the change that has already occurred
- C. then change will occur dependent on the reinforcement procedures in place within the organization
- D. then change will definitely occur in other areas of the organization as well

10. What is a possible side effect that may occur if services are not delivered in the primary language of the individual receiving treatment?

- A. It is considered disrespectful and rapport may be diminished when working with this individual.
- B. It may result in the client wanting to transfer services to another provider.
- C. It may result in the exhibition of challenging behaviors or diminished client progress.
- D. It may result in miscommunication between the behavior analyst and individual receiving services.

11. What is one way that behaviors in treatment should be evaluated?

- A. Behaviors should be evaluated if learning the behavior will result in access to other environments
- B. Behaviors should be evaluated based on if the clinician is able to find an acceptable adaptive behavior or not to replace the behavior being reduced.
- C. Behaviors should be evaluated if it will allow the individual to engage in social interactions through use of maintained eye contact and body alignment.
- D. Behaviors should be evaluated on the basis if they are able to normalize the individual receiving treatment per cultural norms.

12. Within BSA, what is the focus at the employee level?

- A. The focus is on how changes at the top level of the organization are handled and the performance expectations that are then delineated for each employee based on these changes.
- B. The focus is on how the inputs and outputs are moved through the organization so that products and services are created.
- C. The focus is on how variables such as resources, feedback from others, and training can affect the employee's performance.
- D. The focus is on how products and services are created and performance expectations are outlined for each employee.

13. The more delayed or uncertain an outcome may be, _____.

- A. the longer it may take an individual to complete a task
- B. the less likely an individual is to work to obtain that outcome
- C. the more time an individual has to decide to complete a different task
- D. the less time it will take the individual to obtain that outcome

14. Per the BACB Ethics Code 1.07 (2020), what should behavior analysts do to develop their skills and knowledge related to cultural diversity and responsiveness?

- A. Behavior analysts should collaborate with other individuals from various backgrounds.
- B. Behavior analysts should integrate themselves into different communities so that they can learn about other cultures.

- C. Behavior analysts should read literature on different cultures, so they can discuss important values with members of other cultures.
- D. Behavior analysts should evaluate their own biases and ability to address the needs of individuals with diverse needs/ backgrounds.

15. Behavior analysts select, design, and implement behavior-change interventions that are _____.

- A. conceptually consistent with behavioral principles, based on scientific evidence, and prioritize positive reinforcement procedures
- B. able to meet the diverse needs of the client and stakeholders and use both positive and negative reinforcement procedures to guide treatment decisions
- C. based on assessment results and guaranteed to change behavior in a positive manner
- D. based on scientific evidence and integrate nonbehavioral approaches when asked

16. According to the BSA approach, what can an organization do to create a more enjoyable work environment?

- A. An organization should provide incentives to employees that stay at their positions for extended periods of time.
- B. An organization should implement a token economy for all employees.
- C. An organization should provide leadership retreats for supervisors that meet employee retention rates.
- D. An organization should implement a contingent relationship that exists between performance and positive reinforcement.

17. When evaluating nonbehavioral treatment options, what should a behavior analyst prioritize?

- A. Rejecting all nonbehavioral treatments in favor of behavior-analytic methods
- B. Considering available evidence, client values, preferences, and characteristics before making a recommendation
- C. Relying solely on their own professional judgment without client input
- D. Avoiding collaboration with other professionals to prevent ethical conflicts

18. When should a replacement behavior be targeted for instruction?

- A. They should be targeted to further enhance skill development for an individual.
- B. They should be targeted to help further reduce the behavior in acquisition.
- C. They should be targeted when a behavior is being reduced or eliminated.
- D. They should be targeted when a behavior is being reduced or eliminated regardless of the function.

19. As the length of time that a behavior analyst has available to them to make a decision increases,

- A. the decision that is made is less optimal for the situation
- B. the more chance that factors can influence the decision and slow the decision process down
- C. the greater the likelihood that less factors will influence the decision making process
- D. the decision that is made is more optimal for the situation

20. What is the most appropriate approach for a behavior analyst when collaborating with professionals who suggest nonbehavioral treatment options?

- A. Immediately reject the nonbehavioral treatment because it is not behavior-analytic
- B. Consider the treatment option, maintain respect and trust with collaborators, and act in the best interest of the client
- C. Avoid collaborating with other professionals to prevent conflicts
- D. Implement the nonbehavioral treatment without discussion or evaluation

21. What is the primary goal of a Behavioral Systems Analysis (BSA) within an organization?

- A. To create balanced applications where poor performance is improved, high performance is maintained, and employee outcomes align with organizational goals
- B. To focus solely on improving individual employee performance without regard for organizational outcomes
- C. To eliminate all low-performing employees and replace them with new hires
- D. To implement nonbehavioral interventions to improve workplace culture

22. What are some ethical concerns that have been identified regarding ABA-based interventions included in the material provided?

- A. Individuals receive programming that voids them of human responses, receives instruction that only allows them to respond to situations in specific ways, and have undergone harmful interventions.
- B. Individuals affected by treatment have undergone harmful interventions, worked on targets that were not socially significant, and have been exposed to cookie cutter interventions and goal development.
- C. Individuals that have received ABA-based treatment have worked on goals that are only important to the individual teaching the goal, been provided instruction that creates robot-like individuals, and received treatment that was not oriented toward their developmental level.
- D. Individuals that have received ABA-based treatment have received interventions for goals that were not socially significant to the individual, received programming that voids them of emotional reactions, and undergone harmful interventions.

23. Within a behavior analyst's supervisory practices, what is an example of a professional activity that they are not accountable for?

- A. client services
- B. training
- C. public statements
- D. client attending sessions on time

24. What steps have been outlined within a system that allows for teaching and maintaining of ethical decision-making behavior within an organization?

- A. evaluate, analyze, design, train, and feedback
- B. design, implement, analyze, integrate, feedback, and repeat
- C. analyze, specify, design, implement, evaluate, and recycle
- D. specify, design, role-play, train, implement, feedback, and repeat

25. What type of behaviors does the principle known as normalization refer to as establishing?

- A. Adaptive behaviors
- B. Culturally normal behaviors
- C. Foundational behaviors
- D. Replacement behaviors

26. When is a treatment considered to be harmful?

- A. It is considered harmful when the individual undergoes treatment that causes marks, bruising, or emotional side effects that are not typically experienced by the individual's day to day behavior.
- B. It is considered harmful when an individual undergoes physical, mechanical, or chemical restraint as a treatment option.
- C. It is considered harmful when it puts an individual at risk for reduced functioning when compared to treatment levels prior to the intervention being implemented.
- D. It is considered harmful when the individual is unable to express whether or not they are experiencing pain as a result of the treatment method used.

27. What is the CSS designed to be used for?

- A. The CSS provides a framework for behavior analysts concerning ethical risk mitigation when decisions need to be made regarding various situations that affect service delivery for individuals.
- B. The CSS provides behavior analysts with an organizational structure that improves employee performance and mitigates risk associated with ethical decision-making skills.
- C. The CSS provides a multitude of problem solving techniques that reduce risk associated with various situations that may affect the delivery of services to individuals with disabilities.
- D. The CSS provides practitioners with a set of guidelines for effective organizational practices and ways to improve employee performance while reducing any risk associated with decisions that employees will need to make.

28. According to the BACB Code of Ethics 3.03 (2020), when should a behavior analyst accept new clients?

- A. A behavior analyst may accept new clients when they have enough time allocated to provide the resources and as directed by their supervisor.
- B. A behavior analyst should only accept new clients when they have consent from the stakeholders and have a funding source aligned with the services provided.
- C. A behavior analyst may accept new clients when they are able to provide individualized services and have the expertise to provide the requested services.
- D. A behavior analyst should only accept new clients when the requested services are within their scope of competence and available resources.

29. What is considered an effect that the use of jargon can have on collaboration?

- A. It can make others feel like they can not relate to the individual speaking.
- B. It can be confusing to others.
- C. It can make others feel intimidated when speaking in front of others.
- D. It can make others feel less educated and create a barrier to communication.

30. What were one of the primary concerns regarding the treatment that was implemented during Lovaas' time?

- A. The results of the treatment did not generalize to other settings.
- B. The clients exhibited a surge of other behaviors that were a direct result of the treatment received.
- C. The community did not believe in the use of ABA-based interventions and felt they should be discontinued.
- D. People were opposed to the use of electric shock to reduce behaviors.

31. When collaborating with professionals from other disciplines, why is it important for a behavior analyst to consider legal, regulatory, and policy barriers?

- A. Because these barriers are usually the same across all disciplines
- B. Because behavior analysts are exempt from following other disciplines' regulations
- C. To ensure that collaboration is effective and that each professional's guidelines are respected
- D. To limit communication and avoid interdisciplinary meetings

32. Difficult ethical decisions are easier to make when a behavior analyst has _____.

- A. expertise and knowledge that they can rely on
- B. the BACB to consult with regarding situations
- C. various outcomes to choose from
- D. supervisees available that can research viable options

33. According to Code 2.01 Providing Effective Treatment, what is the primary responsibility of a behavior analyst when delivering services?

- A. To ensure all services are cost-effective and easy to implement
- B. To apply any treatment approach that shows short-term improvement
- C. To prioritize clients' rights and needs while providing evidence-based, behaviorally consistent treatment
- D. To delegate treatment decisions to other professionals when possible

34. Why is it beneficial for a behavior analyst to explore interests outside of their typical scope of competence or research practices?

- A. It allows them to immediately provide treatment in any area they attend a discussion on
- B. It eliminates the need for further training in new areas
- C. It ensures they remain within their current specialization at all times
- D. It helps expand their knowledge, work with new populations, and increase marketability

35. What is a behavior analyst at risk for if they are experiencing burnout and a depletion of emotional resources?

- A. Terminating their employment with their organization
- B. Making unethical decisions
- C. Exhaustion, fatigue, and ignoring of demands
- D. A discussion with their supervisor regarding job performance

36. What are some barriers that have been identified in regard to a behavior analyst being able to maintain and expand their breadth of knowledge in the field?

- A. Supervisors allowing access to colleague collaboration, motivation for continued growth, and outside work responsibilities taking up too much time
- B. Not knowing which resources to access, limited expertise on other areas in the field for growth opportunities, and not having financial means to pay for journal access
- C. Time constraints, access to literature, and funding constraints
- D. Access to CEU material for certification standards, limited access to colleagues for collaboration, and employer provides little time for research of resources

37. What is considered the first step in respecting cultural differences?

- A. Assist with securing someone else to provide the services
- B. Evaluate and self-reflect on own circumstances
- C. Seek out professional development opportunities that discuss cultural awareness and equity
- D. Learn about the differences that exist

38. What should a behavior analyst do when environmental conditions interfere with or prevent service delivery?

- A. Remove or minimize the conditions, modify the intervention as needed, and document all actions and outcomes
- B. Ignore the conditions and continue the intervention as planned
- C. Wait for the client to adapt to the conditions without making changes
- D. Refer the client to another professional without assessing the situation

39. Per the BACB Code of Ethics 1.05 (2020), when engaging in ethical decision-making skills, what does practicing within one's own scope of competence mean?

- A. Engagement in professional activities occurs after one has received their certification and feels comfortable providing services to others.
- B. Engagement in professional activities in new areas only occurs after a behavior analyst accesses and documents appropriate study, training, supervised experience, consultation, and/or co-treatment from professionals competent in the new area.
- C. Engagement in professional activities occurs once a behavior analyst has received appropriate supervision from their supervising behavior analyst, has received their certification, and is able to provide services to others based on their expertise.
- D. Engagement in professional activities only occurs once a certified behavior analyst has taken continuing education units for their first recertification cycle and has received appropriate supervision from their supervising behavior analyst.

40. Why is it important for behavior analysts to evaluate their own biases and those of their supervisees?

- A. To ensure that interventions are applied uniformly across all clients
- B. To reduce paperwork and documentation requirements
- C. To identify and address potential barriers in providing culturally responsive and effective services
- D. To avoid collaborating with professionals from different disciplines
