Gast Chapter 9

(p. 199) What are the advantages of using visual analysis of graphic data?

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

(p. 200) What do each of these “notations” mean in single-case research?

A

B

C

A-B

BC

B-B’-B”

A1-B1-A2-B2

(p.201) Behavior analysts attend to these properties of data:

a.)

b.)

c.)

d.)

e.)

(p. 202) Define *condition length*

(p.202) Define level

(p.202) If \_\_\_\_ % of the data points of a condition fall within a \_\_\_\_% range of the median level of all data point values of a condition, applied researchers will consider the data \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

(p. 202-203)

How do you find the median level of a data set and the stability envelope? Fill in the chart below.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Range of data | Median | Stability Envelope |
| 20 | (middle number) | (20% above and below median) |
| 20 |
| 25 |
| 25 |
| 30 |  |
| 35 |  |
| 35 |  |
| 40 |  |
| 40 |  |

Look at the graph below of the data in the chart. Draw the following on it: median line, stability envelope

Is the data on the previous page *stable*? How can you tell?

(p. 202) The specific percentage (10, 15, 20, 25) used to determine level stability varies depending on such things as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_...

(p. 202) As a general rule, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the number of opportunities to respond, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the percentage used to calculate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

(p. 204) Why is the median value of the data set used to set a middle line instead of the mean of the data?

(p. 204) How is the *absolute level change within a condition* computed for a data set?

(p. 204) How is *relative level change within a condition* computed for a data set?

(p.204) Which is more representative of a level change?

(p.205) We recommend that the last \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ data points in a data series be analyzed for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ trend direction before decided whether to move to the next \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

(p. 205) what is *trend direction*?

(p. 205) what are the three classifications for *trend direction*?

(p.205) Explain the free-hand method to determine trend.

(p.205-208) explain the split-middle method to determine trend.

(p.211) If your data in baseline is showing a gradual improvement in target behavior do you move to intervention, or continue collecting data at baseline?

(p. 211) Sketch a graph with stable data in one condition.

(p.211) sketch a graph with unstable data in one condition.

(p. 211) It is important to remember that only data in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ conditions can be directly compared.

(p. 212) what are the parts to analyzing data between conditions?

a.)

b.)

c.)

d.)

(p. 212) only change \_\_\_\_\_\_ variable when moving from one condition to another.

(p. 212-213) what might be a problem when you are testing the effectiveness of a treatment or instructional package?

(p. 213) level change between conditions

How is absolute level change calculated between conditions?

a.)

b.)

c.)

What will this help indicate (show)?

(p.214) how is relative level change between conditions calculated?

a.)

b.)

c.)

What will this help indicate (show)?

(p. 214) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in trend direction between two adjacent conditions is probably the most important visual analysis determination you will make.

(p.214-215) sketch a graph that shows a change in variability across conditions

Sketch a graph that shows change in level across conditions

Sketch a graph that shows change in trend across conditions

(p. 214) How do you calculate the percent of non-overlapping data (PND)?

a.)

b.)

c.)

(p.217) Generally, reviewers are more impressed with an intervention that results in \_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ change in response level.

(p. 218) Is an A-B design enough to show a causal relationship between independent and dependent variables?

(p. 220) what are the eight guidelines that should always be adhered to in a single case design?

1.)

2.)

3.)

4.)

5.)

6.)

7.)

8.)

(p. 220) because visual analysis of data is a dynamic process it allows scientist-practitioners to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(p.221 – 229) What are the 7 steps to visual analysis of single case data within condition?

1.)

2.)

3.)

4.)

5.)

6.)

7.)

(p.229 – 232) What are the steps to analyze data between conditions in single case research?

1.)

2.)

3.)

4.)

5.)

(p. 232) How can you analyze data between similar conditions?