Gast chapter 7

p. 130 Before you collect data on a participant’s behavior you must decide

1.) What \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the target behavior should be measured

2.) What method of recording should be used to measure this aspect of behavior

p. 130 give two examples of dependent measures

p. 131 briefly define the following

Number \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Percent \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Rate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Duration (total) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Duration per occurrence \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Latency \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Magnitude \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Trials to criterion \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

p. 132 “Throughout the applied-research literature the term \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has been used interchangeably with number to refer to the number of times a target behavior occurs.

p. 132-133 Summarize the four advantages to percentage data

1.) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2.) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3.) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4.) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

p.133 summarize the 4 disadvantages or limitations to percentage data

1.) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2.) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3.) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4.) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

p. 133 What is the difference between rate and frequency?

p. 134 What are the three advantages to rate measures?

1.) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2.) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3.) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

p. 134-135 What are the two disadvantages of rate measures?

p.135 What is the difference between total duration and duration per occurrence?

p. 135 the combination of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and duration measures yields a measure that is sometimes referred to as *intensity*.

p. 135 when is latency an appropriate dependent measure?

p. 135 what is trials-to-criterion measures? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

p. 135 Trials-to-criterion, sessions-to-criterion, and direct instructional time-to-criterion are all appropriate measures to report when you want to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

p. 136-137 how is magnitude used to measure behaviors?

p. 137 What are the three basic methods to measure and record behavior?

p. 140

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Procedure | Operation |
| Event Recording | Count or tally \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the target behavior occurs |
| Duration Recording | 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ start the stopwatch when the behavior begins and stop when behavior ends. DO NOT reset the stopwatch when behavior begins again. Record total length of obs period
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ start the stopwatch when the behavior begins and stop when behavior ends. Record elapsed time and reset stopwatch. Repeat process. Record total length of obs period
 |
| Latency Recording | Start the stopwatch immediately after the discriminative stimulus (SD) and stop the stopwatch on initiation of response. Record elapsed time and record. Repeat. |
| Interval Recording | Divide the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ period into small \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ record the occurrence or non-occurrence of the target behavior \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ each interval |
| Time Sample Recording | Divide the observation period into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ intervals. Record occurrence or non-occurrence of the target behavior at the \_\_\_\_\_ of each interval |
| PLACHEK Recording | Divide the observation into equal or unequal intervals. At the end of each interval \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the number of participants engaged in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . |

p. 141 Event recording is best used when the “behavior occurs at a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_”. Event recording “tells nothing about the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the response”.

p.141 give an example of “trial recording” \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

p. 142-147 what is the difference between partial interval and whole interval data collection?

p. 149 what is the benefit to scheduling observations randomly across participants when collecting data on more than one participant?

p. 150-151 What are the three types of time-sample recording? What are advantages and disadvantages for each?

1.)

2.)

3.)

p. 151 When should you use “total duration recording”?

p. 151 When should you use “duration per occurrence recording”?

p.153 When should you use “latency recording”?

p. 153-154 What information should be recorded on a data collection form?

p. 155-156 what are some challenges to getting reliable measurement with human observations?

p. 156 The following are the indicators of an “Ideal” selection and training of human participants:

1.) Observers should remain \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the purpose of the study.

2.) Observers should be trained to a high degree of proficiency \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the start of the study.

3.) Observers should be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ during the course of an investigation, particularly if it extends over a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of time.

4.) Interobserver communication should be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or clearly defined, to limit possible \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of behavioral definitions.

5.) The observation training system should be a close approximation of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

6.) Observers should collect data \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of one another.

p. 156-157 A researcher should keep the observer training system as simple as possible. This includes:

1.) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2.) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3.) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4.) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5.) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6.) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7.) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

IOA or IAA

p. 158 How do you calculate IOA for event recording systems?

p. 159 How do you calculate IOA for interval recording systems?

p. 161 What are the typical recommendations for how often you should collect IOA data?

p. 161 A frequently cited minimum for IOA is \_\_\_\_\_\_ % agreement.

p. 161 What might be the cause of IOA data decreasing over time?

p. 162 how and where should you report IOA in a manuscript?