



Guided Notes

Task List Item A:

Measurement

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This training program is based on the RBT Task List and is designed to meet the 40-hour training requirement for the RBT credential. The program is offered independent of the BACB

Measurement

- ▶ The process of applying _____ labels to observed properties of events using a standard set of rules

Cooper, Heron, and Heward (2007). *Applied Behavior Analysis*, Second Edition. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Pearson



Why Measure Behavior?

- ▶ To determine _____ of behavior
 - ▶ _____ is data taken before a behavior intervention plan begins
- ▶ To evaluate the _____ of treatment
- ▶ To determine if _____ are effective or if they need to be revised
- ▶ The data generated via _____ serve as the basis upon which practitioners make treatment decisions and evaluate treatment effects

...Data collection enables us to _____ ...

Why We Need to Collect Data

1. Supervisor needs to track the clients _____
2. _____ want to see their child/client's progress
3. _____ (i.e. insurance companies) want to ensure that progress is being made so they will continue to provide financial support

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Preparing for Data Collect (A-01)

- ▶ As an RBT, it is your job to _____ specific (target) behavior.
- ▶ The behavior you will measure is determine by your _____



Direct vs Indirect Measurement

Direct

- ▶

 - ▶ Direct measurement occurs when the target behavior is being measured as it occurs. The person measuring the behavior is witnessing the behavior with their own eyes, ears, etc.
- ▶

 - ▶ Indirect measurement occurs when the target behavior is not being measured as it occurs. The person measuring the behavior doesn't actually witness the behavior.

Notes about Measurement

- ▶ Direct measurement will always be _____ then indirect. However, it is not always feasible to use direct measurement



Indirect vs. Direct Practice Questions

For the following questions, determine if the scenarios are indirect or direct measurement of behavior.

1. Upon walking into your client's home, your client's caregiver pulls you to the side to tell you your client has not had a good day today. They have been extremely irritable and aggressive.

2. While observing your client, you see your client throw their toy at their younger sibling. You write down what happen before they threw the toy and what the consequence was.

Continuous Measurement

- ▶ Conducted in a way in which _____ instances of a response class are recorded during an observation period.



Frequency (Continuous-Direct)

- ▶ How _____ that a behavior occurred (Count)
- ▶ How to record
 - ▶ Mark a tally, check mark, etc. _____ the target behavior occurs
- ▶ Types of behavior recorded using frequency
 - ▶ _____
 - ▶ _____
 - ▶ _____
 - ▶ _____
 - ▶ _____

Frequency Practice Question

Client's Name: _____

Date: _____

Observer's Name: _____

Target Behavior: _____

Time	Frequency	Comments
Total		

Rate (Continuous-Direct)

- ▶ Ratio of count per _____
- ▶ How to calculate rate:
 - ▶ Formula:
 - ▶ _____ / (divided by)



Duration (Continuous-Direct)

- ▶ A measure of the _____ that the behavior occurs.
- ▶ It is used to _____ a desired behavior and _____ a problematic behavior.
- ▶ It is used for behaviors that vary in _____.

Note: _____ are very important when using duration. They clarify the beginning and end of a target behavior.



Duration Practice Question

Client Name:		Date:
Observer's Name:	Target Behavior:	
Start Time	End Time	Total Duration



Latency (Continuous-Direct)

- ▶ The elapsed time from _____ of a stimulus to the time that _____ started.
- ▶ Types of behaviors that are measured using latency are behaviors that _____.



Latency Practice Question

Client Name:		Date:
Observer's Name:	Target Behavior:	
Start Time	End Time	Total Latency



Inter-response Time (IRT) (Continuous-Direct)

- ▶ Elapsed time between _____ successive responses
 - ▶ Specifically, _____ of one response to _____ of another response.



Discontinuous Measurement

Measurement conducted in a manner such that _____ instances of the response class of interest _____ be detected

(Cooper, Heron, & Heward, 2007)

- ▶ The measurement in which practitioners capture a sample of _____ during observation

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Partial Interval Recording (Discontinuous-Direct)

- ▶ Target behavior is recorded if it occurs _____ during the interval. The behavior does _____ have to occur throughout the entire interval.
- ▶ The procedure is used for behaviors that do not consume the _____
- ▶ Example of behaviors measured using Partial Interval Recording
 - ▶ _____
 - ▶ _____
 - ▶ _____

Partial Interval Recording

▶ Advantages

- ▶ Partial interval recording provides an estimate of the _____ of a behavior

▶ Disadvantages

- ▶ Partial interval recording requires a lot of _____ from the observer
- ▶ Only provides information about whether or not the behavior occurred NOT _____ of the behavior
- ▶ Partial Interval Recording usually _____ the duration of a behavior and _____ the rate of the behavior

Partial Interval Recording Cont.

- ▶ The first step of conducting a partial interval recording is determine what the _____ is. This step is completed by the BCBA or BCaBA.
- ▶ The next step is to establish how the long the _____ will last.
- ▶ Next, break that time into_____.



Whole Interval Recording (Discontinuous-Direct)

- ▶ Target behavior is recorded if it occurs for _____ duration of the interval.
- ▶ Whole interval recording is for ongoing behaviors such as
 - ▶ _____
 - ▶ _____
 - ▶ _____
 - ▶ _____



Whole Interval Recording

▶ Advantage

- ▶ Like partial interval recording, whole interval recording helps provide an estimate of what the _____ of the behavior is.

▶ Disadvantage

- ▶ Whole interval recording requires a lot of _____ from the observer.
- ▶ Whole interval recording usually _____ the duration of a target behavior

Whole Interval Recording

- ▶ The first step of conducting a whole interval recording is determine what the _____ is. This step is completed the BCBA or BCaBA.
- ▶ The next step is to establish how the long _____ period will last.
- ▶ Next, break that time into _____.
- ▶ During the observation period, you are looking to see if the behavior occurs throughout the _____ interval.
- ▶ After you have completed the observation period, you will need to calculate the _____.

Momentary Time Sampling (Discontinuous - Direct)

- ▶ Target behavior is recorded if it occurs as the _____, frequently in the last second of the interval.
- ▶ Momentary Time Sampling is used for behaviors that tend to last for a while such as
 - ▶ _____
 - ▶ _____
 - ▶ _____



Permanent Product Recording

- ▶ Measuring behavior after it has occurred by measuring the effects that the target behavior has had on the _____.
- ▶ _____ - record after target behavior has occurred and resulted in a tangible item or lasting environmental effect

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Implement Permanent Product Recording Procedures (A-04)

- ▶ Two rules apply when using Permanent Product Recording:
- ▶ Each occurrence of the target bx must produce the _____ permanent product (e.g. room cleaning bx results in clean room, test taking bx results in completed test)
- ▶ The permanent product can only be produced by the target bx (e.g. a clean room can only be produced by cleaning your room)

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Enter Data and Update Graphs (A-05)

- ▶ _____ is a tool used commonly by ABA programs to enter data and create graphs.
- ▶ Proprietary software, as well as commercial programs, may be used for _____ and _____ entered by RBTs and behavioral practitioners.



Graphical Display of Data

- ▶ Tool for organizing, storing, interpreting, and communicating the results of our _____ and _____ we are tracking.
- ▶ Graphs show level and change in quantifiable dimension of target bx (_____) in relation to an environmental condition (_____)

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