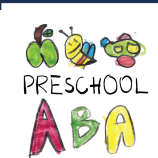


# Measurement of Behavior

*Understanding and Changing Behavior Through Data*

**For Primary and Preschool Teachers**



# By the end of this module, learners will be able to:

- Understand and be able to implement the following behaviour measurements:
  - frequency,
  - duration,
  - interval (partial/whole), and
  - momentary time sampling.

# Why measure behavior?

Make informed  
decisions about  
interventions

Track progress  
objectively

Identify what  
influences  
behavior

# Continuous Measurement: The Basics

Records every instance of behavior

Ideal for behaviors with clear start/end points

Types:

- Frequency
- Rate
- Duration

# Frequency: Counting Behaviors

Simply tally how many times a behavior occurs

Easy to understand, but can be time-consuming



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# Rate: Frequency Over Time

- **Key Points:**
  - Frequency divided by observation time
  - Useful when observation periods vary

# Duration: How long does it last?

Measures the length of time a behavior occurs

Total duration vs. duration per episode

# Discontinuous Measurement: An Overview

- Estimates behavior occurrence within intervals
- Used when continuous measurement is difficult
- Types:
  - Whole-interval,
  - Partial-interval,
  - Momentary Time Sampling.



# Whole Interval: For Increasing Behaviors

- Behavior must occur throughout the ENTIRE interval
- Underestimates behavior, encouraging more effort

# Partial Interval: For Decreasing Behaviors

- Behavior must occur at ANY point in the interval
- Overestimates behavior, highlighting areas for reduction

# Momentary Time Sampling: A Snapshot

- Records behavior only at the END of the interval
- Efficient but may miss some instances

# Choosing Your Measurement Tool

- Consider the nature of the behavior
- Continuous vs. discontinuous based on frequency, clarity, etc.

# Data Collection in Action

- Use simple tools: counters, stopwatches, data sheets
- Be consistent in observation periods

# Ensuring Accuracy

- Clear behavior definitions are crucial
- Train observers and check for agreement

# Ethics in Data Collection

- Protect privacy and obtain consent
- Use data responsibly to benefit the individual

# Visualising Your Data

- Graphs help identify trends and make decisions
- Choose the right graph for your data type



# Beyond the Basics

- Explore more advanced measurement techniques
- Consider software options for data collection and analysis

# Conclusion

- Data collection is essential for understanding and changing behavior
- Choose the right tools and use them consistently

# Conclusion and Q&A

## *Questions?*





# THANK YOU

