Haldimand & Norfolk Seniors Partnership

Name _____

Data Collection

The Place of Data Collection

- One of the key components of applied behaviour analysis is data _c_____

- Data informs what _i_____ we choose (i.e., based on the function of behaviour)

- Data informs if the selected intervention is _e_____ in reducing the behaviour of concern

- There is need to collect information about the behavior _b_____ the interventions are introduced (this is called "baseline data") so we have something with which to compare the data _a_____ after the intervention has been introduced.

- Data increases the _a_____ to the individual and his/her support network regarding the interventions being selected

- There is need to be clear about what is included in the _d_____ of the behaviour of concern. This means focusing on what is _o_____ and what is included in the definition. For example, what does physical aggression include—hitting, punching, kicking, biting, scratching? Descriptions need to be as _o_____ as possible.

- It is also important to collect data regarding when the behaviour is NOT happening. This tells us the factors that lead to _s_____ and recognize that people do not engage in the maladaptive behaviour all the time.

- There are two forms of data collection: _d_____ and _i_____ :

  (i) Direct data collection is anything that requires direct _i_____ of the behaviour that can be evaluated. We are _o_____ the behaviour and writing down _d_____ about what happens _b_____ , _d_____ and _a_____ the behaviour.

  (ii) Indirect data collection comes for another source and not necessarily from seeing the behaviour directly. For example, you are not seeing the behaviour, but _a_____ staff to report on what they see (i.e., their _o_____ about when the behaviour happens).