Weekly Scatterplot

Student:		Week Of:		Year:	
Target Behaviors:			Interventions:		
1.			1.		
2.			2.		
3.			3.		

Time	Monday Date:	Tuesday Date:	Wednesday Date:	Thursday Date:	Friday Date:
8:30-8:45					
8:45-9:00					
9:00-9:15					
9:15-9:30					
9:30-9:45					
9:45-10:00					
10:00-10:15					
10:15-10:30					
10:30-10:45					
10:45-11:00					
11:00-11:15					
11:15-11:30					
11:30-11:45					
11:45-12:00					
12:00-12:15					
12:15-12:30					
12:30-12:45					
12:45-1:00					
1:00-1:15					
1:15-1:30					
1:30-2:00					
2:00-2:15					
2:15-2:30					
2:30-2:45					
2:45-3:00					
3:00-3:15					
3:15-3:30					
Totals					

Scatterplot Assessment

Scatterplot assessment can be used t identify a relationship between a condition in the environment (e.g., math class) and the frequency of a behavior (e.g., tardy). Frequency information can be tracked using scatterplot intervals or episodes of behaviors.

A scatterplot is usually 15 or 30 minute blocks, organized by week or month.

- Observers simply note occurrences of a target behavior and/or intervention, using a designated symbol, within the appropriate block of time or interval. If the target behavior does not occur, nothing needs to be recorded. If it is not possible to record every instance of a high frequency problem behavior, the team may decide, for example, t document only those occurrences that require a restrictive intervention, such as time out or being sent to the office.
- More than one behavior and/or intervention may be tracked on a scatterplot.
- Data may be summarized by counting the number of intervals during which the behavior occurred (interval recording), or actual instances of the behavior (frequency recording).
- Data obtained via the scatterplot method may be used to establish a baseline rate of behavior. For example, average daily rate of behavior can be calculated on a weekly basis by dividing the total number of behavior episodes in a week by days present in school that week. In this case, the baseline rate would be a daily average by week.
- The scatterplot data collection method is then continued into the intervention phase, which allows for evaluation of the behavior plan.
- Scatterplot is designed to show patterns of behavior over time. If behavior is found to occur during specific time blocks, the classes, activities and conditions at those times should be examined using antecedent behavior consequence analysis.