

Data Tracking Form Time as a Percentage Instructions

Tracking time as a percentage is the ideal way to track data on behaviors such as time on task, remaining in-seat, eye-contact, and visual attention. Make sure the target behavior is specific. For example, if the target behavior is remaining in-seat during math instruction, define it specifically as “bottom on the chair, both feet on the floor.”

Instructions: Determine the length of time you will observe the child in advance. Set a timer to go off at the end of that time. Using a stopwatch, press START every time the child is engaged in the target behavior. Press STOP every time the child is no longer meeting the criteria for the target behavior. At the end of the observation period, the amount of time on the stopwatch will be the total time the target behavior was present during the observation period. Using a calculator, divide the total time the target behavior was present by the total time observed. This will give you a percentage (i.e. $0.20 = 20\%$).

Ideally, data-tracking should be done for a specified amount of time for three consecutive days. For example, data-tracking could occur during math instruction from 9:00 am to 9:15 am for three consecutive days. Upon completion of the three days, determine the average percentage the target behavior was present during the three data-tracking days. This will minimize the possibility of unusual factors such as a particularly good/bad day for the student.

Initial data-tracking should occur before intervention, such as the use of certain sensory strategies. Follow-Up data tracking should take place after the intervention has been fully established. For example, after putting a sensory diet into place and determining the plan is being carried out appropriately and used consistently. In most cases, one month is a sufficient amount of time to determine effectiveness of an intervention. At that point, it is useful to modify the intervention as needed and then do follow-up data tracking again one to two months later.

Follow-Up data tracking should follow the same guidelines as initial data-tracking – three consecutive days at the same time each day that was used for the initial data-tracking. Once again, the percentages from the three days should be averaged to minimize variables.

Data-Tracking: Time as a Percentage

Target Behavior: _____

Pre-Intervention

Date:			
Time of Day:			
Location:			
Total time observed:			
Total time target behavior was present:			
Percentage of time target behavior was present:			

3-Day Average:

Follow-Up (Intervention may be on-going)

Date:			
Time of Day:			
Location:			
Total time observed:			
Total time target behavior was present:			
Percentage of time target behavior was present:			

3-Day Average:

Date:			
Time of Day:			
Location:			
Total time observed:			
Total time target behavior was present:			
Percentage of time target behavior was present:			

