Party of One 2020

Potentially Useful Guide to Answering CE questions.

Three important considerations to choose a behavior of interest are: Observable, measurable, repeatable

All of the following are important when testing the definition of a behavior of interest:
- Can you count the number of times the behavior occurs?
- Will a stranger know exactly what to look for?
- Can you break the behavior of interest into smaller components?

All of the following are characteristics of a good target behavior definition?
- Objectivity
- Clarity
- Completeness

In time-series graphs, the level of behavior is typically represented on the y-axis?

In time-series graphs, time is represented on the x-axis?

15 multiple-choice questions answered correctly in one minute is an example of using **rate** as a measure of behavior?

A short time between the antecedent and responses indicates a strong behavior when using **latency** as a measure of behavior,

15 seconds between seeing a multiple choice question and it answering correctly
 Is an example of using **latency** as a measure of behavior.

15 multiple-choice questions answered correctly on a test is an example of using **frequency** as a measure of behavior?

In time-series research, number of cigarettes smoked per day could be a dependent variable.

In single-case design, assertiveness training could be independent variables

For the dependent variable of venting to coworkers, the **duration** of the behavior may be appropriate to measure.

 A baseline phase, a treatment phase, a return to baseline phase, and a return to the treatment phase are the components of the reversal/withdrawal design

The baseline phase of the reversal-withdrawal design should continue until the pattern of performance is <u>stable</u> or until it shows a trend in the direction <u>opposite to</u> that is predicted when treatment is introduced.

A potential problem with the <u>alternating treatment</u> design is that one of the treatments may produce an effect either because of a contrast to the other treatment or because of generalization of treatments across conditions.

Single-case designs have historically relied on <u>visual inspection</u> rather than statistical analysis to interpret data.

When using **duration** as a measure of behavior, <u>a behavior happening only briefly indicates a weak behavior</u>.

Each of the following are drawbacks to relying on visual inspection to interpret time series research data:
- A lack of concrete decision rules for determining whether particular data show a reliable effect (aka inter-rater reliability problems)
- A tendency to only regard very marked effects as significant

Using traditional parametric regression methods to do meta-analysis of single-case experiment results in a number of advantages, including a) the derivation of confidence intervals and significance tests under particular assumptions, b) familiarity of statistical reporting to researchers, and c) the facilitation of modeling trends over time. One problem, though, is that **regression approaches do not generate effect-size statistics similar to those used for between-group studies (such as the standardized mean difference statistic: d).**