

## Selecting and Tracking Around Data: Rate Data

Data Described: Rate data shows how quickly or often something occurs within a given timeframe.



When you consider rate data, think of the word "per" as in 'words per minute.' Rate data is designed to present how quickly or how often a behavior or event occurs when both the behavior <u>and</u> time are important variables. For example:

- Sophia spoke out in class fifteen times per hour.
- Sophia interrupted her peers an average of six times per thirty-minute period.

Think You may consider collecting frequency(f) data to create rate(r) data. This practice can be used to generate a like this: clear picture of behavior by combining many frequency data pieces into a single rate. For example:

- Scott eloped four times(f) on Monday, six times(f) on Tuesday, four times(f) on Wednesday, three times(f) on Thursday, and five times(f) on Friday. Scott elopes 22 times <u>per</u> week(r). OR Scott elopes an average of 4.4 times <u>per</u> day(r).
- Oliver refused to complete his work three times(f) in social studies class, four times(f) in science, six times(f) in English, and two times(f) in Algebra. Danny refused to complete his work 15 times <u>per</u> day(r). OR Danny refused to complete his work an average of 3.75 <u>per</u> class(r).

Common Uses of Rate Data:

Repetitive tasks that require efficiency, the occurrence of an event or behavior when consideration of a time interval is necessary, or when the variable of time can be collected to clearly present how often a behavior occurs. If the emphasis on time is not a factor, consider frequency data instead because it is easier to collect and only focuses on how often an event or behavior occurs. However, rate data is more accurate than frequency because of its focus on time.



Data (Numbers)
Collected:

A ratio that shows the number of times a behavior or event occurs in a specific amount of time. A consistent unit of time (minutes, hours, class periods, days, weeks, etc.) is also collected for comparison purposes. Example: 2 behaviors per 30-minute period



## Sample Rate Goal Data Form

Goal: Danny will increase his independent reading level fluency to 60 wpm as recorded during weekly running record assessments for three of four weeks.

Additional Data Collection Information: Running record may be completed by paraprofessional or teacher.

Date	Setting/Class	Task(s)	Data or Tally	Number/Unit
10/3/24	Running Record	October week 1: Day of the Dragon King	42	42 / wpm
10/10/24		October week 2: Gleam and Glow	40	40 VPM
10/17/24		October week 3: Meet Abraham Lincoln	51	51 / wpm
10/24/24		October week 4: Midnight on the Moon	49	49 / wpm
Notes: Danny had a great month!			Average (if applicable)	45.5 vmp in October



## Rate Goal Data Collection Form

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Notes:	-		Average (if applicable)		