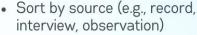
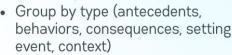
# Essential Steps for Data Analysis and Triangulation

### **Organize Data**









### **Identify Antecedent Patterns**



- Look for consistent actions that cue the behavior (e.g. task demands, teacher/peer interaction)
- Check if patterns appear across settings and observers

### **Identify Consequence Patterns**



- Look for consistent responses (consequences) following the behavior
- Determine whether consequences allow the student to gain or escape (function)



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#### Cross-Check Data



 Examine alignment between identified antecedents and consequences within direct observations and indirect data gathered (e.g. student records, interviews)





## Essential Steps for Data Analysis and Triangulation

### **Triangulate Sources**

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- Compare behavior patterns across data sources
- Confirm at least three different sources point to the same function and support the same hypothesis



Consistent indirect and direct data and/or clear patterns

Use data to develop a hypothesis

Indirect and direct data inconsistent and/or patterns not clear?

Collect more data until patterns align

### Formulate Hypothesis



- Write a clear statement: 'When [antecedent] occurs, the student does [behavior] to [function].'
- Ensure the hypothesis is observable, measurable, and testable.

### Validate Hypothesis



- Review findings with IEP team or intervention team;
- Consider other contributing factors (e.g. medical, developmental expectations) and collaborate with others, as needed



#### Use Data to Inform Intervention



- Use the hypothesis statement to guide intervention
- Identify and plan instruction for related skill deficits (e.g. academics, communication, executive functioning).