**CHEAT SHEET FOR VISUAL / EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS IN GOAL ATTAINMENT SCALING**

Level:

● Is the average of your phase, either baseline or intervention

*● To calculate:*

* Calculate an average for the baseline set of data points (typically 3-5).
* Calculate an average for the intervention data points

Trend/ROI:

● Trend is the slope of your data

● In other words, trend is a representation of your student’s positive or negative progress

(rate of improvement)

*● To calculate:*

* Calculate the slope of the baseline.
* Calculate the slope of the intervention points.

Variability:

● Variability is the extent to which data points differ from each other

● It is often represented by the standard deviation of your data

The standard deviation tells us how much a typical data point deviates from the

mean

● Variability can also be represented by a range (min-max)

*● To calculate:*

* Calculate the standard deviation of the baseline
* Calculate the standard deviation of the intervention

Immediacy/Latency:

● Immediacy and latency are determined visually by examining how quickly the effect is

seen

*● To calculate:*

* Look at the graph (Is there an immediate jump in data points or is the progress slower?)

Treatment Integrity:

● The extent to which an intervention is implemented as intended.

● Schulte, Easton, & Parker (2009) note that > 60% treatment integrity is appropriate

*● To calculate:*

* Using the integrity checklist for the intervention, determine the percentage with which the intervention was completed with fidelity

Mean:

● The average of the last four data points

*● To calculate:*

* Average the last four data points in the intervention

Qualitative Indicator:

● A verbal description of the strength of the intervention. The larger the number, the

stronger the effect. A mean of > 1.8 is considered a strong effect for Goal Attaintment Scaling (Busse,

Elliott, & Kratochwill, 2010).

*● To calculate:*

* Insert appropriate qualitative indicator, as indicated under the table