Latency Recording

It is often useful to know how much time elapses between a specified event (such as a parent request that a child come to dinner) and the defined behavioral response to that event (the child's arrival at the dinner table). The measure of time that elapses between these two events results in a latency recording. Recording begins at the **end** of the first event and continues until the **onset** of the second event. Latency recording is most useful with problems of compliance. The times recorded are averaged over the number of times the event pairings were observed.

A mother might record the coming-to-dinner behavior of her child every night for a week in order to establish a baseline. At the end of the week, she would add the recorded latencies and divide by seven. She would then know, on average, how long it took her child to respond to her request to come to dinner. Such data might provide the basis for an intervention plan to shorten the average latency, thereby improving the child's compliance behavior.

Latency Recording

Child's Name _____ Date _____ Grade _____

Teacher _____# of Students in Class _____ # of Males _____

# of Females _____ Observer _____ Title _____

Setting _____ Time _____

Target Behavior:

What stimulus will mark the beginning of the observation period?

What behavior on the part of the child will indicate the end of the observation latency, that is, what suggests that compliance has begun?

Latency Recording

Name _____ Date_____

TIME	MUSIC THERAPY	SPEECH THERAPY	OCCUPATIONAL	ABA THERAPY
:30				
1:00				
1:30				
2:00				
2:30				
3:00				
3:30				
4:00				
4:30				
5:00				
5:30				
6:00				
6:30				
7:00				
7:30				
8:00				
8:30				
9:00				
9:30				
10:00				
10:30				
11:00				
11:30				
12:00				
12:30				
13:00				
13:30				
14:00				
14:30				
15:00				
Total% of Intervals				

Coding Key:

E = Actively Engaged A= Attending N = Not Engaged I = Inappropriate Behavior