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Let's now demonstrate whole interval recording, which is slightly different from partial interval. In this recording procedure, we are looking at determining if the behavior happened during the entire interval. So in order for me to mark that that behavior occurred, it has to be present during the entire interval.

If, at any point during that interval, the behavior stops occurring or does not occur, then that is marked as a non-occurrence, and I will mark it as a minus. So again, I'm going to be using a 10-second interval, and the behavior that I'm going to be recording of Cecilia's is whether she stayed in her seat.

And so every 10 seconds, I'm going to be marking off, did she stay in her seat the entire 10 seconds-- and if so, giving her a plus. If she did not stay in her seat during the entire 10 seconds, that I'm going to give her a minus for that interval. OK, let's go ahead and get started. OK, so for the first interval, she stayed in her seat, so I'm going to be giving her a plus.

OK, so we can see that there was a moment where she stopped engaging in that behavior, so for that interval, I can give her a minus. OK, again, she remained in her seat the entire time, so she gets a plus. OK, so she got out of her seat. I'm going to give her a minus. And I would redirect her back to her chair, so come on back over.

OK, and she stayed in her seat for that last interval, so she gets a plus. Thank you, Cecilia. So again, if we're calculating our data, out of five intervals, we can see that she remained in her seat without interruption for three of those intervals. So again, three intervals out of the total five that were recorded, gives me a percentage of 60%, meaning that Cecilia stayed in her seat during 60% of the intervals that were observed. OK.