TECHNICAL NOTE

RAPID COMPUTATION AND PUPIL SELF-RECORDING
OF PERFORMANCE DATA¹

Branch and Sulzbacher (1968) developed two nomograms for the determination of response rate. They found that these devices expedited record keeping of the rate of performance of children in public school classrooms.

The authors suggest an alternate method for obtaining a rapid approximation of response rate (Fig. 1).

The Rate Wheel is a circular slide rule with responses graduated on an outer axis and a frequency dimension in minutes on an inner axis. The wheel is rotated to align the responses on the outer circle and minutes on the inner circle for computation. The rate per minute is read on the outer circle opposite the arrow.

In experiments conducted by the authors, the wheel has appeared to be both more accurate and more rapid than the nomogram for computing response rate per minute. The rate wheel has been used in over 200 classrooms. It seems to be particularly useful in en-

abling children to keep accurate rate data. It has been reported by teachers to increase academic performance particularly when it is used as a part of a total system of self-recording by students.

REFERENCES

Branch, R. and Sulzbacher, S. Rapid computation of rates with a simple nomogram. *Journal of Applied Behavior Analysis*, 1968, 1, 251-252.

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¹The rate wheel is available to readers in exchange for rate data on academic or non-academic behavior of children or for a copy of any one page descriptive study dealing with self-recording of data by students. Wheels may be obtained from the authors, Special Education, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington 98105.