

Instructions for Interpreting A-B Graphs

1. Open the Excel file labeled “CDC AB1 ME.xls”.
2. Save the file as an Excel workbook under a different name (e.g., John_Smith_Tx1).
3. Go to the worksheet called “Data Input”.
4. In Column B, enter the baseline data points as shown in the example below.

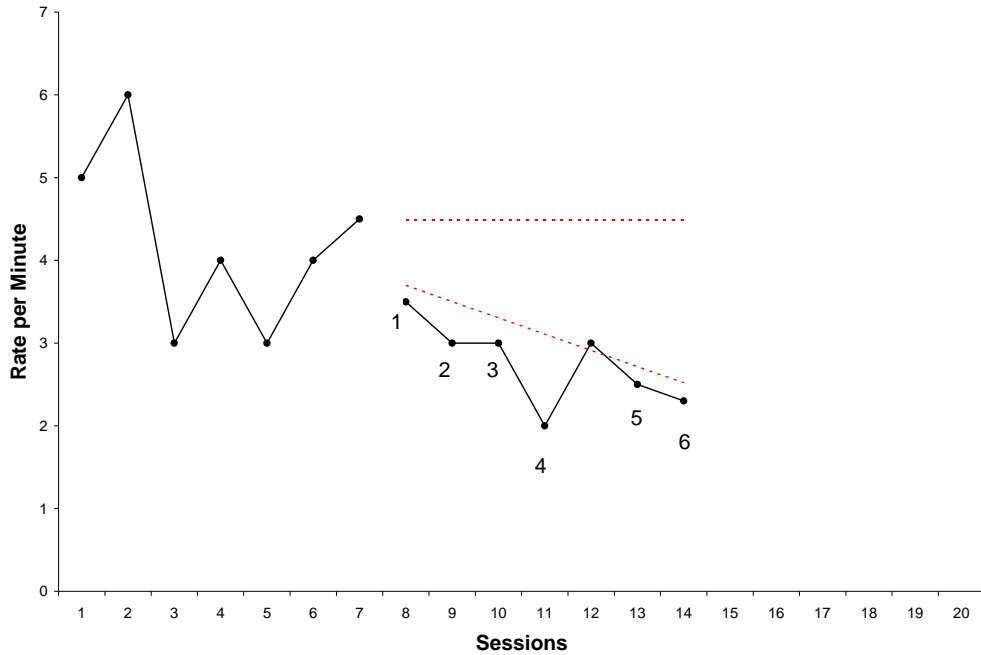
SESSION #	N for BS	BASELINE	TREATMENT
1	1	5	
2	2	6	
3	3	3	
4	4	4	
5	5	3	
6	6	4	
7	7	4.5	
8	FALSE		
9	FALSE		

5. In Column C, enter the treatment data points as shown in the example below.

SESSION #	N for BS	BASELINE	TREATMENT
1	1	5	
2	2	6	
3	3	3	
4	4	4	
5	5	3	
6	6	4	
7	7	4.5	
8	FALSE		3.5
9	FALSE		3
10	FALSE		3
11	FALSE		2
12	FALSE		3
13	FALSE		2.5
14	FALSE		2.3

6. Look at the graph in the worksheet labeled “20 pt with CL” if you entered 20 or fewer data points (total of baseline and treatment). If you entered more than 20 data points, look at the graph in the worksheet labeled “50 pt with CL”.

- If your treatment was designed to decrease behavior (as in the example below), count the number of treatment data points that are below both dashed criterion lines shown in the treatment phase of the graph. If your treatment was designed to increase behavior, count the number of treatment data points that are above both dashed criterion lines.



- Look in the table in Columns Q and R of the worksheet labeled “DISPLAY” to determine whether the number of treatment data points you counted in Step 7 above exceeds chance expectation (e.g., With a treatment consisting of 7 data points, 6 of those treatment data points need to be below both criterion lines).
- Double check you results against those presented in Columns E through J of the worksheet labeled “DISPLAY”.