

Permanent Product – Description, Procedures, & Example

Permanent product recording may be the best method to use when the behavior that you are looking at results in a lasting product or outcome and you don't have time to conduct observations of the behavior. It is important to confirm if possible that the products created are due to the student's behavior and not the behavior of someone else.

Examples of lasting products include written assignments, papers thrown on the floor, items left on the lunch table. In these examples, the behaviors that you might be looking for could include, number of questions answered correctly, number of completed assignments, number of homework assignments turned in, or number of times the lunch table is cleared.

For each permanent product that you look at write down:

- The date when the permanent product was completed
- The label of that permanent product
- The number of times that the behavior occurred
- The number of opportunities in which the behavior could have occurred
- Calculate the total percent of times that the behavior occurred (**This is what you graph**)

Example

Behavior: Answering questions correctly on homework assignments turned in.

Behavior Definition: Answer on homework questions is complete and accurate (excludes partially answered items). Excludes any written assignments performed in class.

Permanent Product: Homework assignments turned in.

Date	Permanent Product Label	Number of Times Behavior Occurred (# Correct answers)	Number of Opportunities	Total % of Times Behavior Occurred
11/5	Homework Section I	12	20	$(12 / 20) \times 100 = 60$
11/6	Homework Section II	4	10	$(4 / 10) \times 100 = 40$
11/7	Homework Section III	25	40	$(25 / 40) \times 100 = 63$
11/8	Homework Section IV	12	30	$(12 / 30) \times 100 = 40$
11/9	Homework Section V	14	30	$(14 / 30) \times 100 = 47$