Evaluation of Direct Incidental Teaching Observed in Routines (EDITOR)

R. A. McWilliam (2016)

Teacher: Time Session Begins:		Observer:	Date:						
		Time Session Ends:	Routine:						
		Time							
[Did the adult	Child's Name/Description							
-	 Follow the child's lead by in the child's interest or atten 	iteracting with the child so as not to disrupt tion?							
2	2) Elicit [specify which one]								
•	 Longer engagement 								
•	 More sophisticated engage 	ment							
•	 Specific behavior on goal pl 	an							
3	3) Make interaction reinforcin	g							
TOTAL									
ſ	RATE (# COLUMNS / TIME IN SE	CONDS):							

Directions

Enter times to the closest minute (not seconds). The rate of incidental teaching (IT) can be calculated by frequency/time, using the Time Session Begins as the beginning, and the last observation as the end, unless the observation session ended before an eighth interaction (i.e., column) occurred. Sessions should be no longer than 15 minutes. If all eight columns are completed in 5 minutes, the rate would be 1.6 (8/5), meaning incidenta. If all eight columns were completed in only 180 seconds, the rate would be 0.04. If only three columns were completed in 900 seconds (i.e., 15 minutes), the rate would be) 0.003. Each column is for the next interaction the teacher has with an individual child (i.e., not group instructions), and the children can be different or the same child. An interaction can consist of more than one turn. For example, responding to the child's interest, giving a prompt, and remarking on the child's behavior after the prompt would all be scored in one column as one interaction. If the teacher speaks to another child, the interaction is over and is scored in the column, even though the teacher might return to the original child, making that the next observation (i.e., column). The TOTAL score can be a maximum of 3 and a minimum of 0 for each column (i.e., interaction).