



Using the Behavior Incident Reporting System (BIRS) to Support Practitioners around Children Who Engage in Challenging Behavior

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Introductions



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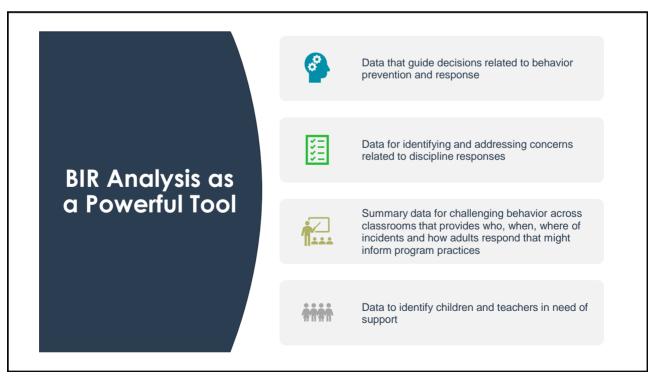
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Plan

- BIRS Review
- Case Study Introduction
- Using BIR data to understand behavior
- Acting on the data



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BIR Form

 The fields for data collection are adjusted to match the behaviors, activities and procedures that occur in ECE

100							Program ID:
lassroom ID: Child II		Dt			Date	Time:	
Behavior Description:	_			_			-
Problem Behavior (check m	ost intrus	ivel				_	
Physical aggression		0	Non-comp	pliance		0	Repetitive behaviors
Disruption/Tantrums					I/Isolation		Hurting self
Inconsolable crying			Running away		0	Trouble falling asleep	
Verbal aggression		0	Breaking/Destroying objects or items			0	Other:
Inappropriate language		0	Unsafe be	ehavior			0.70-07-18-0
Activity (check one)	- 5						
Arrival		0	Outdoor play			0	Departure
☐ Circle/Large group activity		0	Special activity				Therapy
Small group activity			Field trip				Quiet time/Nap
Centers/Indoor play		0	Self-care/Bathroom				
Diapering Diapering		0	Transition			0	Individual activity
Meals		0	Clean-up			0	Other:
Others Involved (check one)	_					
Teacher			Family Me			0	
Assistant Teacher		0			trative staff		Kitchen staff
) Peers		0	Substitute			0	None
Therapist		0	Classroom volunteer			0	Other:
Possible Motivation (check	one)						
Obtain desired item							Avoid sensory
Obtain desired activity			Avoid adults				Don't know
Gain peer attention		0					Other:
Avoid peers		0	Obtain se	ensory		_	
Response (check one or the	most into					111	
Verbal reminder		0	Provide p			0	
Redirect to different activity/toy			Curriculum modification				
Move within group			Re-teach/Practice expected behavior				
Remove from activity			Loss of activity				Physical hold/Restrain
Remove from area							
Remove item	-				et classroom or adult	outs	side of classroom
Administrative Follow-Up (heck one						
Not applicable					ntervention		Conditional enrollment
					val from classroom		
Talk with child					mainder of day	0	
Contact family			sent hom	ne for 1	or more days		
	terral confidence					0	

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A Data-Decision Making Approach: Some Basic Assumptions

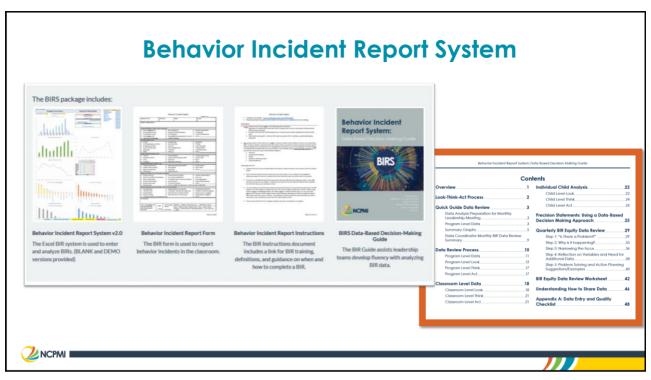
Outcomes are identified

Fidelity and outcomes are measured

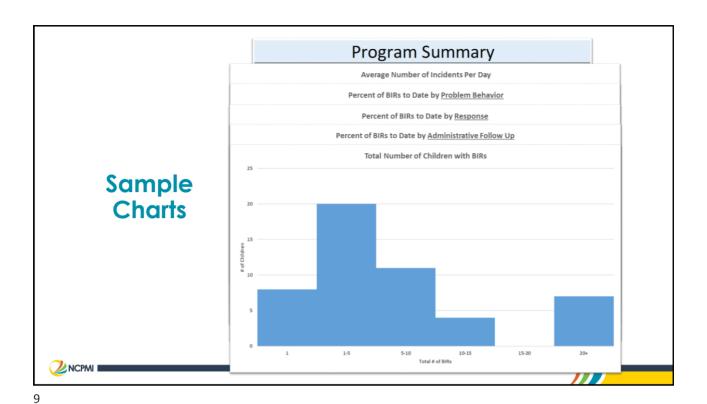
Data are summarized and used to:

- · Identify training needs
- · Deliver professional development
- Make other programmatic changes (e.g., playground schedule, program wide expectations)
- · Problem solve around specific children or issues
- · Ensure child learning and success
- · Examine equity

Data collection AND ANALYSIS is an ongoing process





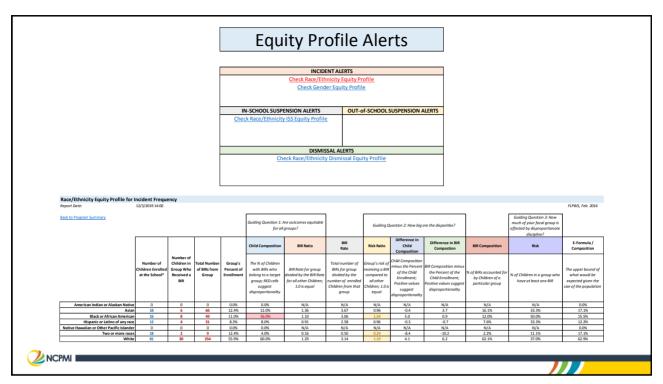


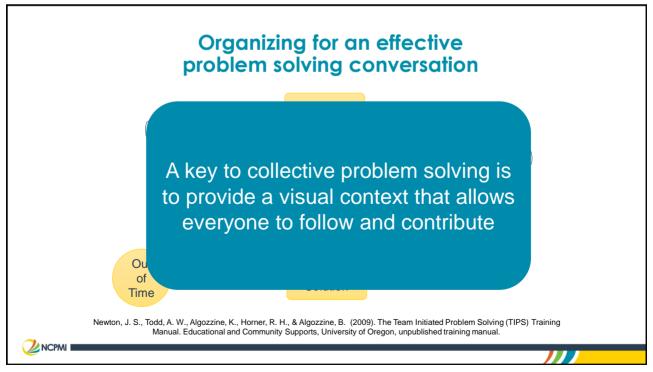
Classroom & Child Level Analysis

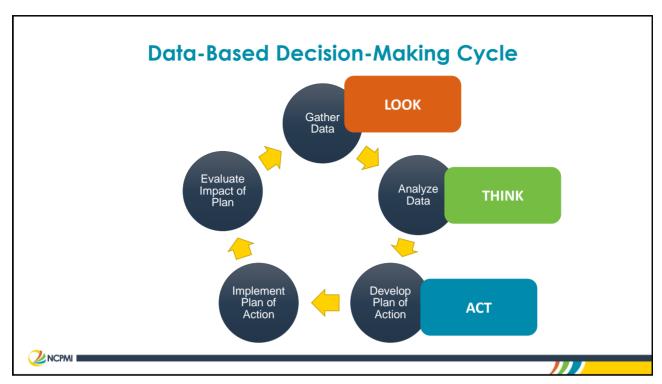
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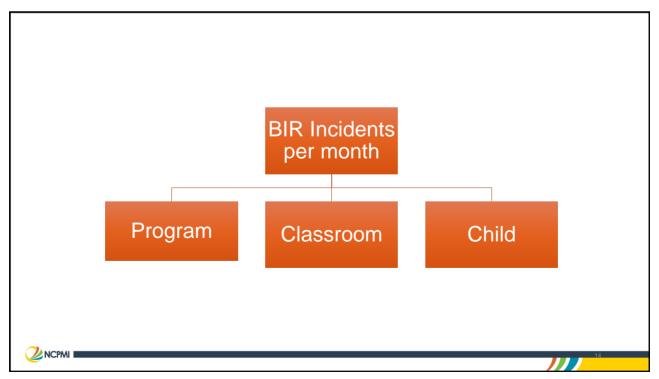
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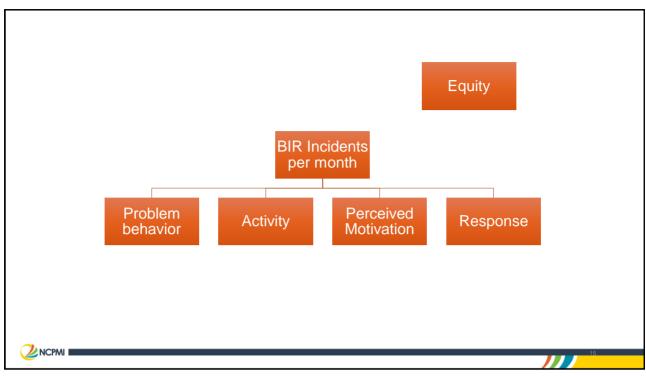
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Putting It Into Action

- Case Study:
 - Ms. Beth and her classroom teaching assistant teach in a 5-year-old public preschool classroom with 20 children. At the beginning of the year, she usually has a few children who require some extra support but has found that high-fidelity implementation of Pyramid Model practices provides the foundation the children need to follow classroom routines and engage in learning. Ms. Beth has used the BIRS for two years. Three months into the year, she still has one child with high rates of behavior incidents.
 - Four-year-old Kim has tantrums that occur once or twice daily that include dropping to the floor and crying. When he does this, Kim refuses to engage in any activities. Sometimes the intensity of his tantrums increase to hitting adults or children who get too close to him.
 - Now Ms. Beth thinks that she need more help to address Kim's challenging behavior.

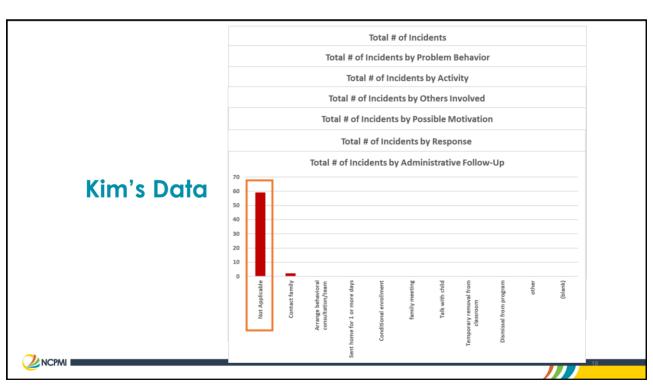


Let's Look at the BIR

- •Sources of data within the BIR:
 - Classroom Summary
 - Let's look at Ms. Beth's BIRs for her classroom
 - Are there any other children with BIRs we should take a look at?
 - Child Summary
 - · Let's look at Kim's BIRs



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Precision Statement

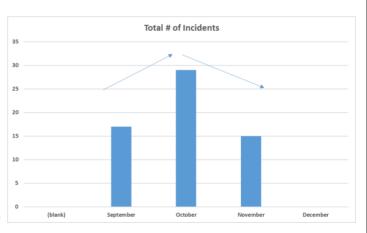
BIRs are most commonly issued to Kim for <u>tantrums</u> (i.e., dropping to the floor and crying) in <u>centers</u> involving <u>peers or the teacher</u> to <u>obtain preferred items and adult attention</u>. The most common response is <u>teacher redirection</u> (followed by reteaching expectations) with <u>no administrative follow-up</u>.



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Child Level Think

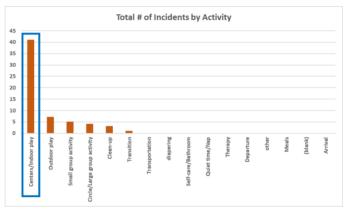
- What is the trend in behavior incidents over time?
- What happened in October (i.e., were there changes at home or school – teacher, peer)?
- What happened to reduce incidents in November?



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Child Level Think

 Is there a pattern to the behavior during center?
 E.g., Does the behavior occur when you tell children to clean up? What does the transition routine look like?

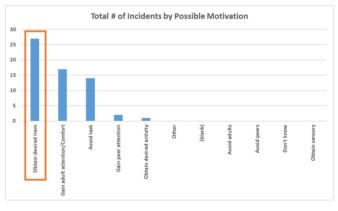


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Child Level Think

- Is there a specific desired object? What have you done to try to address that object?
- Does Kim get teacher attention at other times?
- Is there alignment between the most common perceived motivation (e.g., desired item) and response to the incident (redirection or reteach).



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Child Level Think

- Is the family aware of the challenges occurring in the classroom? Are there similar incidents at home and what does the family do?
- Is the behavior related to an equity alert?



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Child Level Act

<u>Goal:</u> Support children and consider actions needed to support the child within the classroom and the program that are based on your analysis (Think process)



Actions

- At the end of October, the teacher:
 - Began teaching children to identify emotions and strategies to calm down.
 - Added more reminders of expectations after Kim had a tantrum
- What action might the teacher take?
 - Continue to teach strategies. Add some reminders for Kim especially in center
 - Add a social story for Kim that directly relates to tantrum in centers
 - Add reminders of rules for all children as they go into centers or post center rules





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Actions

- There was a change in how children cleaned up at the end of centers because the teacher assistant could no longer participate and Kim's tantrums increased.
- ·What action might the teacher take?
 - Implement new schedule so TA could participate at the beginning of clean up
 - Change what you do during center clean up
 - · Give Kim additional warnings that center time is ending
 - Start clean up working with him to help put toys away
 - Help him clean up and give him 1 min extra with the toy once it's done



Actions

- Kim gets some attention during the rest of the day by coming up to the teacher frequently and asking for something
- •What action might the teacher take?
 - · Might gather more data.
 - Tally how often they provide positive feedback to Kim during a day.
 - Tally how often Kim approaches the teacher or TA to ask for feedback
 - · Tally how often teacher interacts with Kim during any activity



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