

Statewide Implementation of the Pyramid Model: Driving Change to All Levels of the System

Mary Louise Hemmeter Vanderbilt University Jennifer Metcalf Early Childhood Consultant

> CEELO Roundtable May 30, 2019

National Center for Pyramid Model INNOVATIONS

ChallengingBehavior.org

What Are We Going to Do Today?

- Overview of Pyramid Model
- State Scale-up Model
- Illinois Project
- Data Systems
- Q and A





What does it look like when we are successful?





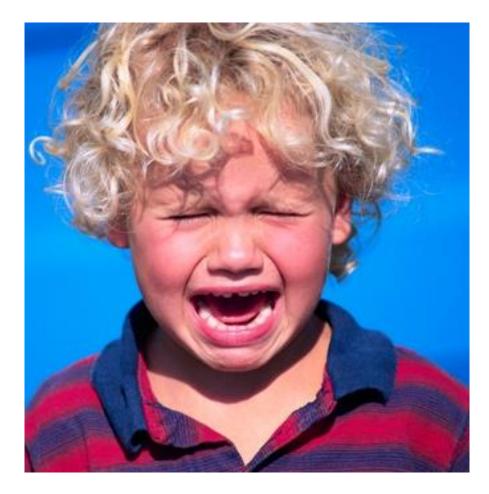








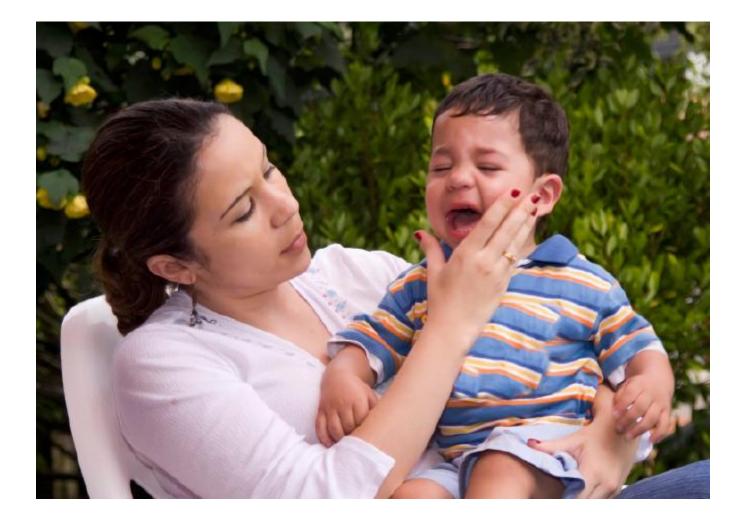
Trajectory of Challenging Behavior







What Families Say







What Teachers Say...







Our Focus....

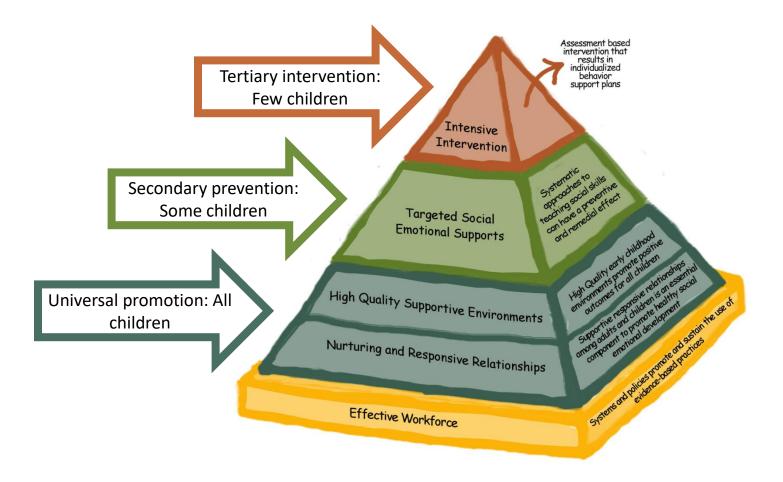
Adopting a posture of support:

- Supporting all children
- Supporting all families
- Supporting all teachers and providers
- Promoting confidence and competence
- Supporting inclusion, not exclusion

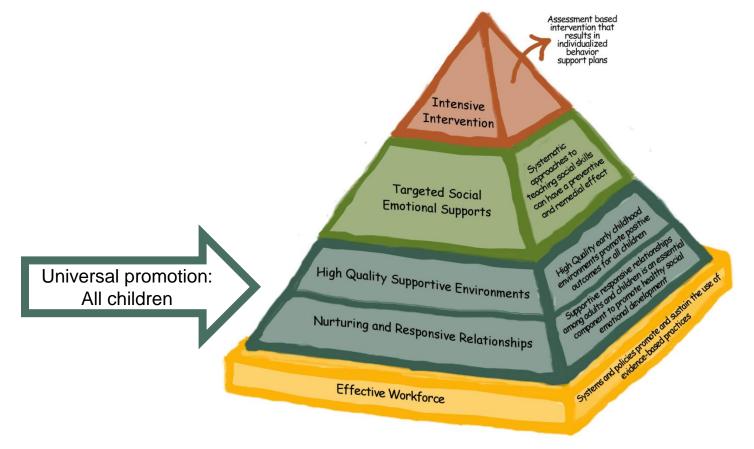




The Pyramid Model: Promoting Social-Emotional Competence and Addressing Challenging Behavior



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"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

- Benjamin Franklin



It's all about relationships









"Every child needs one person who is irrationally crazy about him."

Uri Bronfenbrenner







Building Relationships with Every Child







"Parents need to know that we care before they care what we know" (Klass, 1997)

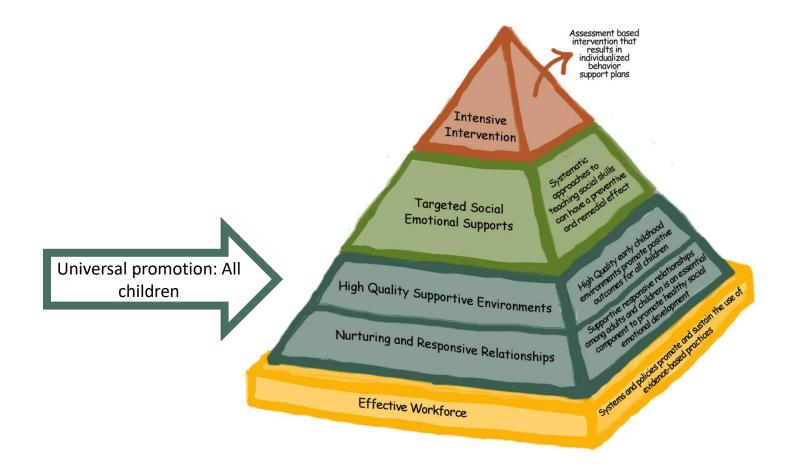








The Pyramid Model: Promoting Social-Emotional Competence and Addressing Challenging Behavior



Supportive Environments

- Predictable and consistent schedules
- Clear expectations
- Minimal number of well designed transitions
- Developmentally appropriate, appropriately challenging, engaging activities
- Planned social opportunities
 - Think, pair, share
 - Peer buddies
 - Cooperative learning activities
- Individualized supports





When children know what to do, how to do it, and are engaged, they are much less likely to be engaging in challenging behavior





Creating Environments to Support Children's Engagement and Prevent Challenging Behavior











Individual Supports



The Pyramid Model: Promoting Social-Emotional Competence and Addressing Challenging Behavior



- "If a child doesn't know how to read, we teach."
 - "If a child doesn't know how to swim, we teach."
 - "If a child doesn't know how to multiply, we teach."
 - "If a child doesn't know how to drive, we teach."
 - "If a child doesn't know how to behave, we......punish?"

"Why can't we finish the last sentence as automatically as we do the others?"

Tom Herner (NASDE President) Counterpoint 1998, p.2)

Expectations



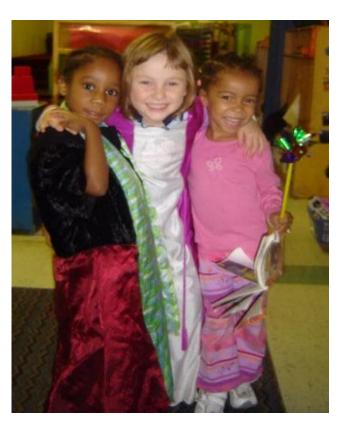








Friendship Skills



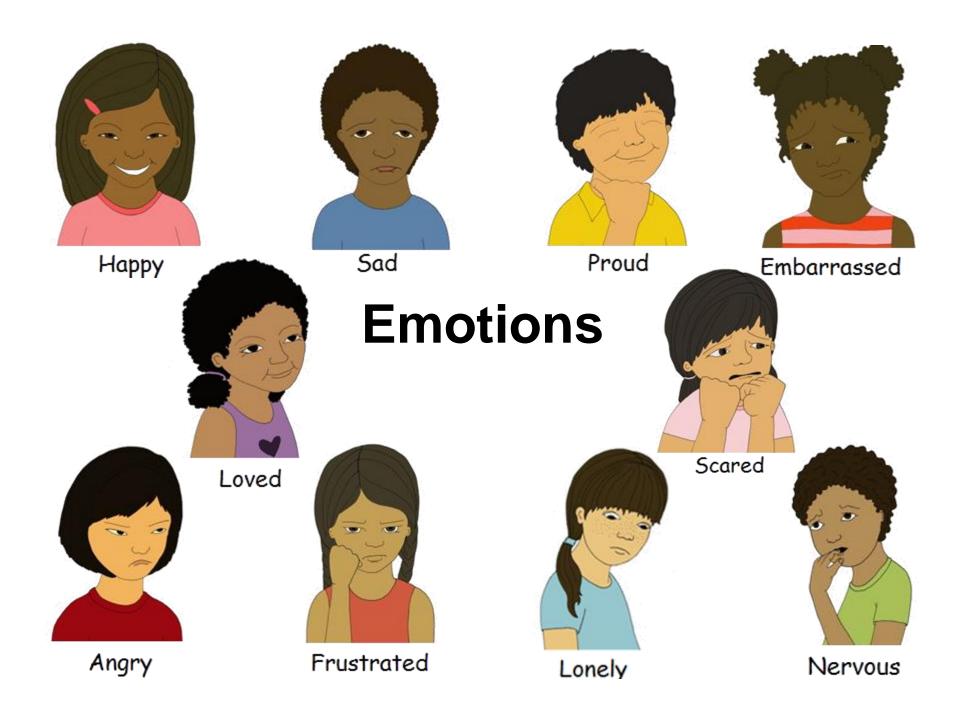




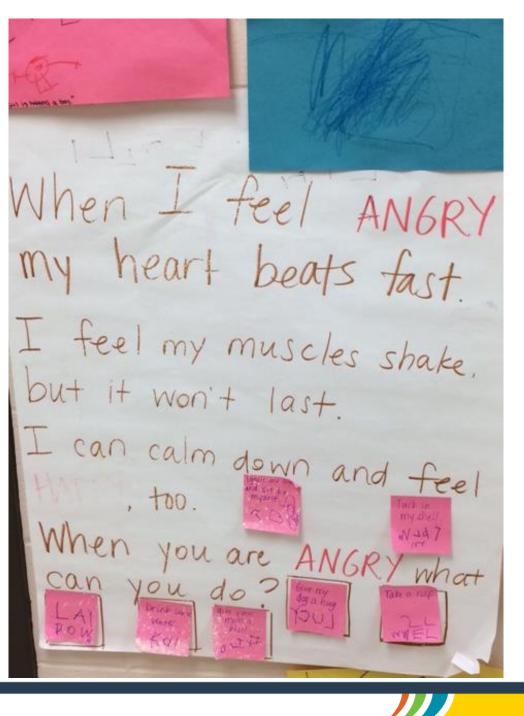








Calm Down Strategies

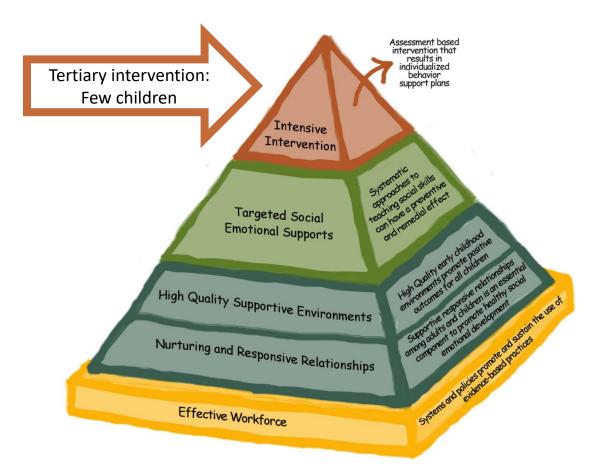




Social Problem Solving



The Pyramid Model: Promoting Social-Emotional Competence and Addressing Challenging Behavior



Tertiary: Individualized Intensive Interventions

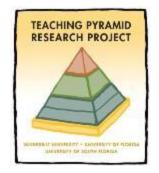
- Comprehensive interventions across all settings
- Assessment-based
- Collaborative team
- Skill-building







Evaluating the Efficacy of Classroom-Wide Implementation



Mary Louise Hemmeter, Vanderbilt University Lise Fox, University of South Florida Patricia Snyder, University of Florida James Algina, University of Florida

Funded by the Institute of Education Sciences R324A07212; R324A120178

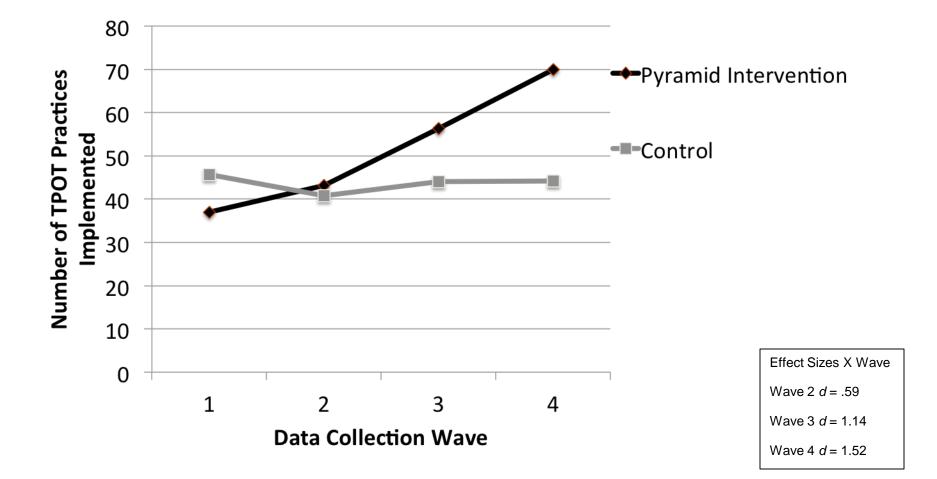
Status of Pyramid Practices in EC Classrooms

	TPOT study n=50		Efficacy study n=40		Distance coaching n=33	
	Mean	Range	Mean	Range	Mean	Range
Environ- mental items	6.0	3-7	5.05	3-6	6.34	4-7
Red flags	3.0	0-11	3.75	1-10	2.13	0-7
Percent of indicators	39.1%	14% to 73%	38.24%	16% to 74%	39.87%	14% to 66%

Practice-Based Coaching



Teacher Implementation of Pyramid Model Practices



Observations of Target Children's Social Skills

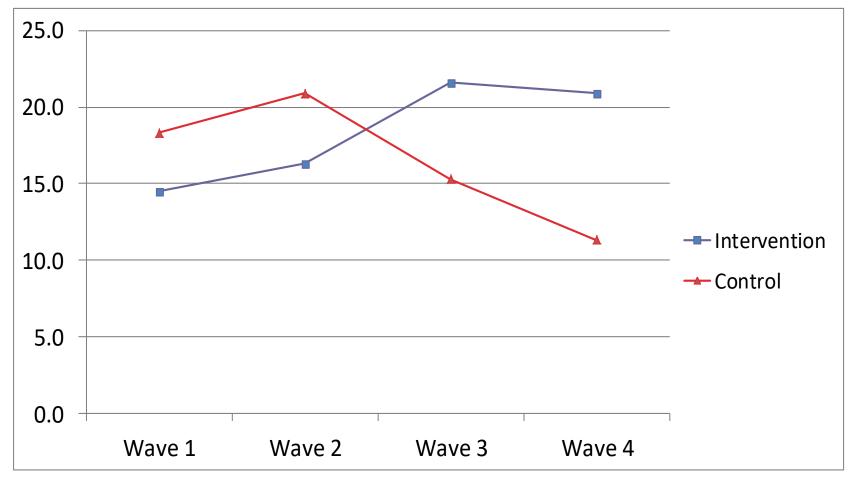


Figure 2. Mean frequency of positive social interactions during 60 min observation session across waves for Cohort 1 target children whose teachers were in the intervention or control condition. An average of the frequency of positive social interactions for the 2 to 3 target children in each classroom was used to derive the means reported for each group at each wave.

Fidelity Matters

	Fidelity			Inter-rater agreement on fidelity		
	Mean	SD	Range	Mean	SD	Range
Across sessions	93.71%	10.33%	40.00- 100.00%	90.83%	11.58%	40.00- 100.00%

Sustainability Year Findings— Intervention Group

Key Pyramid Model Practices								
Wave	Mean	Mean Difference	Effect Size					
Wave 4 (Intervention Year)	59.13							
Wave 5	58.67	-0.46	-0.03					
Wave 6	57.30	-1.83	-0.12					
Wave 7	54.39	-4.7	-0.30					
Wave 8	57.43	-1.69	-0.11					

Dependent samples *t* tests comparing the mean for intervention teachers at Wave 4 to the mean at each of Waves 5 to 8. Standard errors of the single-level analyses were corrected for clustering.

Findings show teachers in intervention condition generally sustained their use of Pyramid Model practices at similar level to Wave 4 in primary study year.

Teacher Feedback – Focus Groups



Implementation Issues

• Findings:

- Coaching has positive effects on teacher implementation of Pyramid practices
- Evidence that change in teacher practice is related to changes in children's social skills and challenging behavior
- Fidelity is related to differences in child outcomes
- Teachers are satisfied with the intervention and the outcomes
- What does it take?
 - Coaching protocol that is implemented with fidelity
 - Dosage of coaching is measured and reported





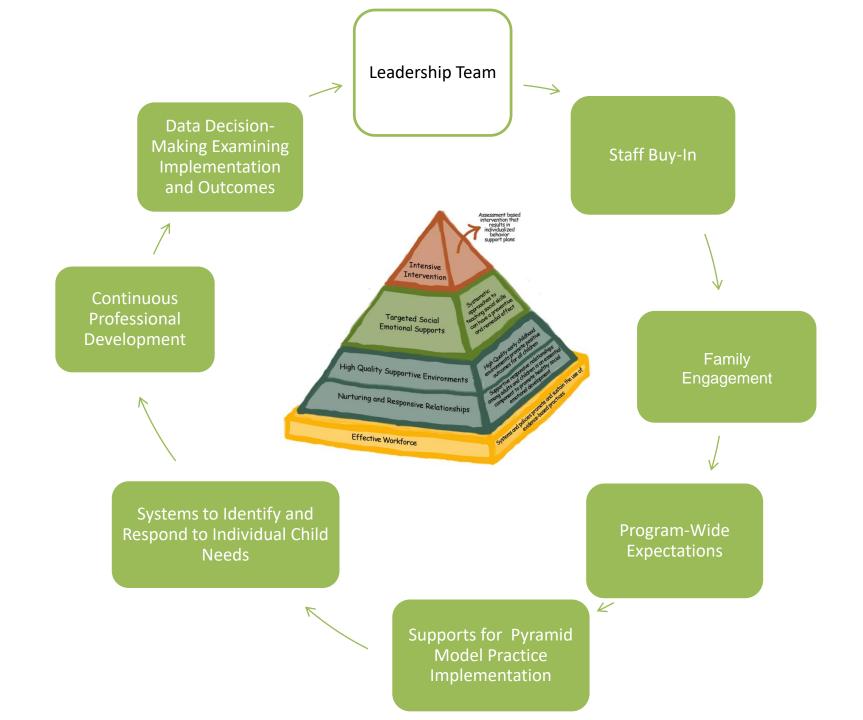
Issues Related to Scaling Up

• Dosage of coaching might vary based on:

- Content of coaching
- Teacher entry skills or characteristics
- Other supports for implementation
- Program wide implementation
 - All staff focused on common approach
 - Behavior support personnel
 - Opportunities for peer support
- Training and support for coaches
- Deciding on the focus of coaching integration with other initiatives







Program Wide Implementation?

- Make a program wide commitment to all children
- Develop program policies that reduce the likelihood of suspension/expulsion
- Support teachers:
 - Coaching and support in the classroom
 - Reduce stress
- Engage with families around promotion, prevention and intervention





Develop process around behavior support for children with the most persistent problem behavior

- Provide access to mental health consultants
- Use data to track program incidences, behavior support planning, implementation etc.





Outcomes Associated with Program Wide Implementation

- Improvements in classroom quality
- More intentional instruction around social skills and emotional competencies
- Better relationships with families
- Decrease in problem behavior, increase in social skills
- Decrease MH dollars spent on intervention
- Decrease turnover





Challenges to Program Wide Implementation

- Need for Variations for Different Program Types
 - Center wide Head Start and Child Care
 - Pre-K in Public Schools link to school based PBIS work
- Capacity Issues
 - Within child care, lack of resources
 - Across program types, access to expertise around behavior and young children





What has to happen at the state level?

- Adopt state policies that reduce the likelihood of expulsion/suspension
 - Suspension/expulsion policies
 - Ratios
- Build State data systems to track suspensions and expulsions
- Enhance or build state PD systems around:
 - Training teachers
 - Training behavior support/mental health providers
 - Supporting programs





Implementation Science: Formula for Success

Effective and Socially Valid Practices + Effective Implementation Methods + Implementation Supports

Meaningful Outcomes

Fixsen & Blase, 2012





4 Essential Structures

State Leadership Team

PDN of Program Coaches

Implementation Sites

Demonstratio n Sites

Data



1. State Leadership Team

- Is a committed, cross-agency group
- Meets monthly; uses effective meeting strategies
- Establishes implementation sites, program coaches
- Secures resources
- Provides infrastructure
- Builds political investment
- Uses and supports the use of data
- Works to sustain initial effort and to scale up statewide
- Uses the SLT Benchmarks of Quality





2. Professional Development Network (PDN) of Program Coaches (master cadre, external coaches, etc)

- Deep knowledge of Pyramid Model
- Skilled at providing professional development
- Guide program leadership teams in implementation sites
- Guide practitioner coaches
- Ensure data collection and guide data decision-making
- Link to state team
- Scale-up by providing training to additional cohorts of implementation programs





3. Implementation and Demonstration Sites







Program-wide Leadership Team

- Broad representation
- Regular meetings
- Development of an implementation plan
- Use of data for decisionmaking related to implementation and outcomes
- Uses the PLT Benchmarks of Quality







Program-Wide Demonstrations of High Fidelity Implementation

- 1. High fidelity demonstrations that exemplify the value of the implementation of the Pyramid Model
- 2. Demonstration programs help build the political will needed to scale-up and sustain Pyramid Model implementation
- 3. Demonstration programs provide a model for other programs and professionals, "seeing is believing"
- 4. Demonstration programs "ground" the work of the state team in the realities and experiences of programs and professionals





4. A Data Decision-Making Approach

- Outcomes are identified
- Fidelity and outcomes are measured
- Data are summarized and used to:
 - Identify training needs
 - Deliver professional development and coaching
 - Make programmatic changes
 - Problem solve around specific children or issues
 - Ensure family and child success

Data collection AND ANALYSIS is an ongoing process





Data Decision-Making

- Implementation
 - Benchmarks of Quality
 - TPOT, TPITOS, EIPPFI
 - Coaching Logs
- Child
 - Behavior Incidents (BIR)
 - Rating Scales
 - Curriculum-based progress monitoring
 - Behavior/skill progress monitoring
- Families









Illinois State Board of Education

NAECS Roundtable May 30, 2019 Pyramid Model Implementation in Illinois

Jenny Metcalf

Early Childhood Consultant

Whole Child • Whole School • Whole Community

Preschool Expansion Grant

- Federal grant served children through 18 communities, within 25 grantees (school districts and community based programs)
- State match requirement expanded model to include state funded programs
- Additional money is committed to invest in this model for 2019-2020 school year
- Requirements included a social-emotional curriculum and mental health consultation



Why the Pyramid Model?

- Teacher feedback indicated increasing number of challenging behaviors and the need for additional support
- Suspension and Expulsion Legislation
- Cross sector vision to support social emotional competencies in young children

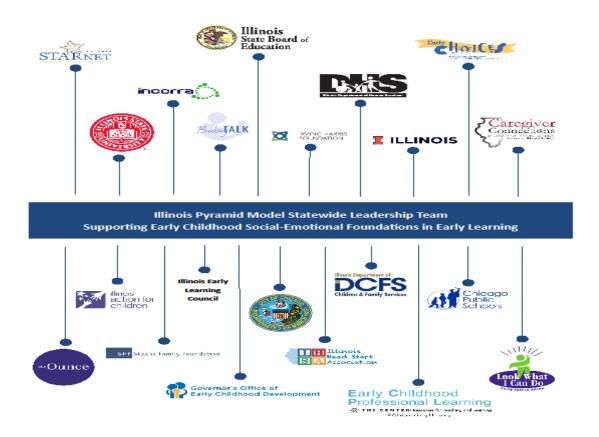


Statewide Implementation and the Preschool Expansion Pilot

- 2017 Illinois became the 31st Pyramid Model state
- Supplemental Federal Funding for Preschool Expansion Pilot
- Statewide Leadership Team was formed

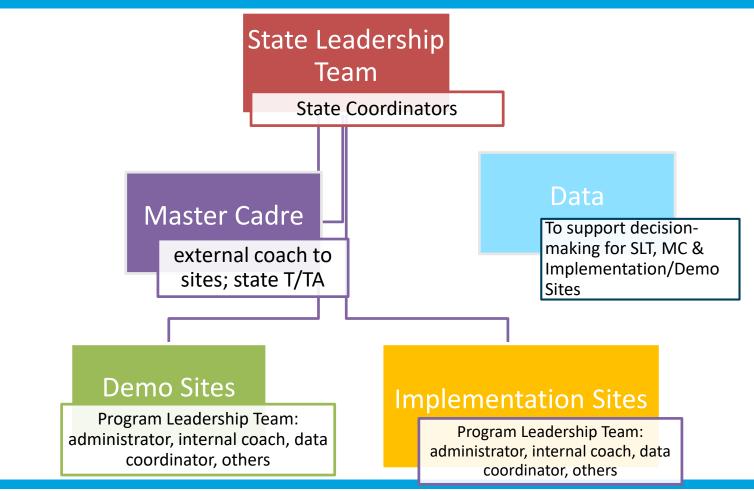


Building a Collaborative System: Statewide Leadership Team





System Components





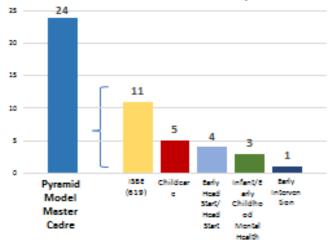
Building Capacity in T/TA Systems

- Illinois State Board of Education
- Early Head Start/Head Start
- Child Care
- Infant/Early Childhood Mental Health
- Early Intervention



Building Capacity in T/TA Systems: Master Cadre

In 2018, with funding from the Federal Preschool Development Grant – Expansion, Illinois launched its first **Pyramid Model Master Cadre of 24 individuals** across B-5 PD systems.





Building Capacity in Programs: Preschool Expansion Pilot

- Programs formed a Leadership Team which included: Administrator, Teaching Staff Instructional Leader, Family Educator, Mental Health Consultant, Behavior Specialist (Psychologist/Social Worker)
- Leadership Team meets monthly for 1-2 hours with an external process coach
- Attend 2 day Leadership Implementation Launch
- Attend trainings on targeted workshops
- Commit to sharing data



The Illinois Pyramid Model Journey: Stages of Program Implementation

Exploration

- •Determine whether this model meet our needs
- Determine whether staff and administrators are committed to implementing the Pyramid Model
- •Ensure that you have the resources you need to participate

Installation

- Program Leadership Team begins meeting and completes Program Inventory
- •Plan resources (space, subs, etc.) for training
- •Training begins
- Coaching begins
- •Plans for working with center families are underway
- •Establish data and communication systems
- •Collect child, teacher and program data
- •Data-based decision making

Initial Implementation

- Program Leadership Team continues to meet, setting goals based on BoQ
- Cohort Classroom implements Pyramid Model practices with fidelity
- Coaching for program-wide implementation begins
 Data system is in place
- •Communication system within program (teachers, administration and families) is in place and program is an active partner with regional EC Community.
- •Leadership team makes plans for sustainability and scale up

Full Implementation

- Program Leadership Team continues Program Inventory review and Goal-setting process.
- All systems are in-place and operational, including leadership team, ongoing training and coaching, data collection and use, and communication
- Implementation with fidelity is program wide – evidence that all adults and children are involved
- •Identify demonstration site



Illinois State Board of Education Results of Administrator Survey Regarding Pyramid Model Implementation: Dec. 2018

- Pyramid Model Consortium distributed an online Participant Survey to each program's Leadership Team
- All 22 sites completed the survey, for a 100% response rate.
- The survey was designed to assess participation in training and overall early Pyramid Model
 implementation efforts.





Mid-point data from pilot

As shown in **Figure 5**, all survey respondents find the Pyramid Model to be relevant to their professional practice. They also believe the model has the potential to deliver important benefits – *improving social emotional outcomes for children,* and *reducing suspensions and decreasing program expulsions*. The vast majority (96%) also perceive their site to be committed to moving forward toward program-wide implementation.

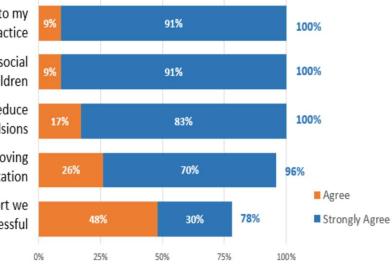


Figure 5. Percent of Respondents in Agreement with the Potential of the Pyramid Model Approach

The Pyramid Model is relevant to my professional practice

This pilot has the potential to improve social emotional outcomes for children

This pilot has the potential to reduce suspensions and expulsions

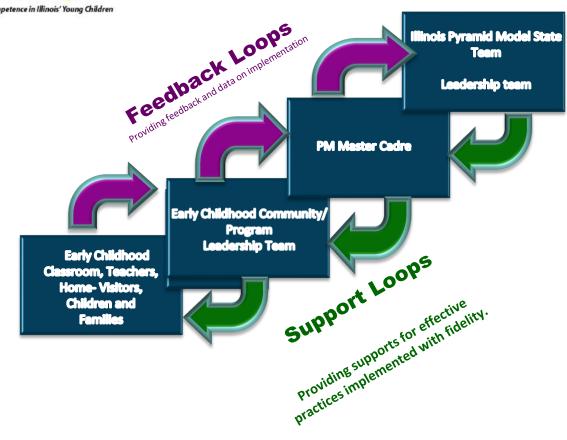
I believe our site is committed to moving forward toward program-wide implementation

We have the resources and human support we need to make this work successful





Promoting Social Emotional Competence in Illinois' Young Children





Types of data

- Readiness checklist
- Benchmarks of Quality
- Teaching Pyramid Observation Tool (TPOT)
- Behavior Incident Reports



Illinois Readiness Checklist

Promoting Social Emotional Competence in Illinois' Young Children

Readiness Process for Site Implementation of the

Pyramid Model in Illinois

Items to Consider		No	Notes	
Do teachers in your program have a good understanding of social and emotional development for the age that they work with?				
. Do teachers in your program have a good understanding of <u>how to support</u> social emotional development for the age that they work with?				
. Do teachers in your program use developmentally appropriate practices with the children they work with?				
. Is there (or will there be) a long-term commitment from program leadership to implementing the Pyramid Model to fidelity in your program?				
. Do the current leaders/administrators participate in shared leadership to create common goals and outcomes for program?				
. Do teachers and other support staff collaborate to promote and support the goals and outcomes of the program?				
. Currently, is there staff member(s) who can help with the additional workload of implementation a new initiative?				
. Based on external evaluation sources (i.e., CLASS, ECERS, Excelerate Circle of Quality, and/or NAEYC Accreditation) is your program aligned with quality standards?				
Does your program currently promote ongoing professional development related to Illinois State Board of)			



Education

Key Components -Benchmarks of Quality

- Establish a Leadership Team
- Staff Buy-in
- Family Involvement
- Program Wide/Community Wide Expectations
- Classroom Implementation
- Staff Professional Development
- Behavior Support/ Mental Health Consultants
- Data Based Decision Making



Levels of Implementation

LEVEL 1: Beginning Site

*Access Pyramid Model Training content, Implicit Bias

*Practice Based Coaching

*View Administrator Webinar

LEVEL 2: Practicing Site

*Active Leadership Team *Implementation Plan based on Program Wide

*Benchmarks of Quality

LEVEL 3: High Fidelity Site

*Use of TPOT and/or TPITOS *80% or higher of PM Practices *Internal coach

Level 4: Mentor/ Demo Site

*Support other Level 2/3 programs

* Available for Level 2/3 to see it in action



Illinois State Board of Education

Next steps

- Seek funding for additional master cadre
- Secure more cohorts through a fee for service opportunity
- Continue to work towards getting all entities on board
- Community wide expansion
- Connect to higher education



What is the BIRS 2.0?

- The Behavior Incident Reporting System (BIRS) collects and analyzes behavior incidents in early childhood settings – similar to tracking of Office Discipline Referrals; BUT DIFFERENT
- Initially developed in 2010 (TACSEI); revised by the Pyramid Equity Project
 - Identifies disproportionate discipline
 - Tracks suspensions and expulsions

https://challengingbehavior.cbcs.usf.edu/Im plementation/data/BIRS.html



BIR Form

- Categories:
 - Problem Behavior
 - Activity
 - Others Involved
 - Possible Motivation
 - Response
 - Administrative Follow-up

			Behavi	or Incident Report		
CL	assroom ID:	Child ID:		Date		Program ID: Time:
CI,	assroom iD:	Child ID:		Date		Time;
Be	ehavior Description:					
Pr	oblem Behavior (check mo	st intrusive)				
	Physical aggression		Non-con	npliance		Repetitive behaviors
	Disruption/Tantrums		Social wi	thdrawal/Isolation		Hurting self
	Inconsolable crying		Running			Trouble falling asleep
	Verbal aggression		-	/Destroying objects or items		Other:
	Inappropriate language	0	Unsafe b	ehaviors		
_	ctivity (check one)					-
	Arrival		Outdoor	• •		Departure
	Circle/Large group activity					Therapy Quiet time (Nan
	Small group activity Centers/Indoor play		Field trip) /Bathroom		Quiet time/Nap Transportation
	Diapering		Transitio	•		Individual activity
	Meals					
_	thers Involved (check one)		clean-up	,	-	other.
_	Teacher		Family N	lemher	-	Transportation driver
	Assistant Teacher			Administrative staff		Kitchen staff
	Peers	-				None
_	Therapist			m volunteer	_	Other:
_	ssible Motivation (check o					
_	Obtain desired item		Gain adu	It attention/comfort		Avoid sensory
	Obtain desired activity	0	Avoid ad	ults		Don't know
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			Avoid task		D (Other:
	Avoid peers		Obtain s	ensory		
Re	esponse (check one or the i	most intrusi	ve)			
۵	Verbal reminder		Provide	physical comfort		Teacher contact family
	Redirect to different activ	/ity/toy □	Curriculu	um modification		Time out
۵	Move within group		Re-teach	/Practice expected behavior		Physical guidance
	Remove from activity		Loss of a	ctivity		Physical hold/Restrain
۵	Remove from area		Time wit	h a teacher		Other:
٥	Remove item		Time in a	a different classroom or adult	outs	ide of classroom
_	dministrative Follow-Up (cl					
	Not applicable		-	group intervention		Conditional enrollment
_	Talk with child			ary removal from classroom		Transfer to another program
	Contact family			ne for remainder of day		Reduce hours in program
	Family meeting			ne for 1 or more days		Dismissal from program
Arrange behavioral consultation/team		1			Other:	
Co	omments:					
chi fol			in place IEP al language	Select ONE:American Indian or / African AmericanHispanic/Latir IslanderTwo or more racesV	10 _	

BIR Analytic Elements

Measure	Analysis	Factors
Behavior incident	Program	Type of Problem
frequency	Classroom	Behavior
	Child	Activity
		Others involved
		Possible motivation
		Strategy/Response
		Administrative
		follow-up
Disproportionality	 BIR Composition 	Race/Ethnicity
	BIR Risk	Gender
	 Risk Ratio 	IEP status
		• DLL





Tracking Administrative Actions

- Expulsion/Dismissal
- In School Suspension
 - Temporary removal from classroom
 - Time in different classroom or with adult outside the classroom
- Short Term Suspension
 - Sent home for remainder of day
- Suspension
 - Sent home for one or more days Child is sent home and not allowed to return to school for one or more days.





Equity Profile Alerts

INCIDENT ALERTS				
Check Race/Ethnicity Equity Profile				
Check Gender Equity Profile				
Check DLL Status Profile				
IN-SCHOOL SUSPENSION ALERTS	OUT-of-SCHOOL SUSPENSION ALERTS			
	Check Race/Ethnicity OSS Equity Profile			
	Check Gender OSS Equity Profile			
Check IEP Status ISS Equity Profile				
Check DLL Status ISS Equity Profile				
DISMISSAL ALERTS				
Check IEP Status Dismissal Equity Profile				





Statements

Diff. in R Comp.	The percentage of BIRs attributed to Asian children is 7.2 percentage points lower than expected given Asian children's percentage of the child enrollment.						
BIR Comp.	Of the 721 BIRs generated, 0% were attributed to Asian children.						
Risk	Of the 20 Asian children, 0% have at least one BIR.						
	Black or African American						
Child Comp.	D of the 38 children who received at least one BIR, 2.6% are Black or African American; this group comprises 3.6% of the total child enrollment.						
BIR Ratio	The average number of BIRs per child for Black or African American children is 1.15 times the BIR Rate for all other children.						
BIR Rate	children identified as Black or African American receive an average of 3 BIRs per child.						
Risk Ratio	Black or African American children are 0.72 times more likely to have at least one BIR than all other children.						
Diff. in C Comp.	black or African American children's representation among children who receive BIRs is 1 percentage points lower than expected given Black or African American children's percentage of the child enro						
Diff. in R Comp.	The percentage of BIRs attributed to Black or African American children is 0.5 percentage points higher than expected given Black or African American children's percentage of the child enrollment.						
BIR Comp.	. Of the 721 BIRs generated, 4.2% were attributed to Black or African American children.						
Risk	k Of the 10 Black or African American children, 10% have at least one BIR.						
	Hispanic or Latino of any race						
Child Comp.	. Of the 38 children who received at least one BIR, 76.3% are Hispanic or Latino of any race; this group comprises 56.5% of the total child enrollment.						
BIR Ratio	The average number of BIRs per child for Hispanic or Latino of any race children is 0.92 times the BIR Rate for all other children.						
BIR Rate	children identified as Hispanic or Latino of any race receive an average of 2.52 BIRs per child.						
Risk Ratio	Hispanic or Latino of any race children are 2.48 times more likely to have at least one BIR than all other children.						
Diff. in C Comp.	. Hispanic or Latino of any race children's representation among children who receive BIRs is 19.8 percentage points higher than expected given Hispanic or Latino of any race children's percentage of the						
Diff. in R Comp.	p. The percentage of BIRs attributed to Hispanic or Latino of any race children is 2 percentage points lower than expected given Hispanic or Latino of any race children's percentage of the child enrollment						
BIR Comp.	BIR Comp. Of the 721 BIRs generated, 54.5% were attributed to Hispanic or Latino of any race children.						
Risk	k Of the 156 Hispanic or Latino of any race children, 18.6% have at least one BIR.						





BIRS: Data-Based Decision Making Guide

Behavior Incident Report System:

Data-Based Decision-Making Guide



Developed by:	,
Meghan von der Embse	ŀ
Jolenea Ferro	
Denise Perez Binder	
Myrna Veguilla	
Lise Fox	

stem: Data-Based Decision-Making Guide

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Pyramid Model Equity **Coaching Guide**

- Resource for classroom coaches
- Not an additional fidelity of implementation measure
- Is part of collaborative practice-based coaching process



Pyramid Model Equity **Coaching Guide**

November 2017

von der Embse. M.

Ferro, J.,

Fox L. Binder D. P.

The Pyramid Model Equity Coaching Guide provides the classroom coach with a reflection tool to examine the implementation of Pyramid Model practices through the lens of culturally responsive practices and identification of implicit bias. The Pyramid Model Equity Coaching Inside Guide is used within the collaborative coaching partnership and ongoing coaching activities to Step 1 identify when there are equity concerns related to practice implementation. Coach Reflection Questions

The tool provides: (1) reflective questions that are used by the coach to identify areas of concern; (2) guidance for identifying the concern and supportive data; (3) links for resources that might be used to address areas of concern; and (4) conversation starters and strategies for supporting the coachee in addressing concerns.

The Pyramid Model Equity Coaching Guide is used by the coach in the following manner:

- Step 1: The coach uses the reflection questions to identify concerns related to culturally responsive practices and implicit bias.
- Step 2: The coach examines all sources of data to develop a comprehensive understanding of the concern or potential issue. The coach defines the issue to be addressed.
- Step 3: The coach identifies resources related to the concerns that might be helpful in guiding the teacher in understanding and addressing the concerns.
- Step 4: The coach uses the Pyramid Model Equity Coaching Guide in a reflection and feedback session with the teacher to initiate a process for creating an action plan to address the

The tool can be used at any point during the practice-based coaching process, but should only be used after assessing classroom practices with the Teaching Pyramid Observation Tool (TPOT). The TPOT provides the coach with a comprehensive assessment of Pyramid Model practice implementation and the Pyramid Model Equity Coaching Guide examines the implementation of those practices through an equity lens. In addition to the TPOT, the coach might use other data sources in the identification of concerns. These data sources might include Behavior Incident Report (BIR) summaries at the program and classroom level, direct observations of classroom interactions, review of records and classroom products, and other forms of data related to classroom practices (e.g., ECERS, CLASS).

Step 2 Issue Identification Step 3 Resources for Coaching on Culturally Responsive Practices Step 414 Reflection and Feedback Session

Tips16 For Working through Resistance

https://challengingbehavior.cbcs.usf.edu/docs/Pyramid-Model-Equity-Coaching-Guide.pdf



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