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Behavioral Rating Inventory of Executive Function (BRIEF)**

Availability:	Please visit this website for more information about the instrument: <u>Behavioral Rating Inventory of Executive Function (BRIEF)</u>
Classification:	Supplemental – Highly Recommended: Mitochondrial Disease (Mito) Supplemental: Epilepsy, Neuromuscular Disease (NMD) and Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI)
Short Description of Instrument:	The BRIEF is completed by raters who have observed a child in different settings (i.e., parents and teachers). It yields eight theoretically and empirically derived subscales, each of which reflects a specific aspect of executive functioning (Inhibit, Shift, Emotional Control, Initiate, Working Memory, Plan/Organize, Organization of Materials and Monitor). These yield two broad composites (Behavioral Regulation Index and Metacognition Index) and an overall score, the Global Executive Composite (GEC). In addition, the BRIEF includes two scales designed to assess validity (Inconsistency and Negativity). Parent and Teacher forms both contain 86 items, though not all items are identical across forms (i.e., 18 items differ). Primary Dependent Measures: The Global Executive Composite (GEC), which is a standard score (M = 100, SD = 15), from parent rating. Secondary Dependent Measures: The two broad composites may also be used (Behavioral Regulation Index, BRI; Metacognition Index; MI). The 8 individual subscales may also be of interest to researchers. Spanish language test versions are available from the publisher.
Other information and Rationale:	“The three overall indexes (General Executive Composite, Metacognition Index, Behavioral Regulation Index) have been shown to be sensitive to TBI severity and outcome. The BRIEF was selected as a Supplemental measure to provide an evaluation of everyday executive function and because of its standardization on a large number of typically-developing children, thus providing age-based standard scores.” – McCauley et al. 2012

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References:	<p>Mahone EM, Cirino PT, Cutting LE, Cerrone PM, Hagelthorn KM, Hiemenz JR, Singer HS, Denckla, Validity of the behavior rating inventory of executive function in children with ADHD and/or Tourette syndrome. <i>Arch Clin Neuropsychol.</i> 2002; Oct;7 643-62.</p> <p>Gioia, G., Espy, K., and Isquith, P. (2003). Behavior Rating Inventory of Executive Function-- Preschool Version. Psychological Assessment Resources, Inc: Odessa, FL.</p> <p>Gioia, G., Isquith, P., Guy, S., and Kenworthy, L. (2000). BRIEF: Behavior Rating Inventory of Executive Function. Psychological Assessment Resources, Inc: Lutz, FL.</p> <p>Guy, S., Isquith, P., and Gioia, G. (2004). Behavior Rating Inventory of Executive Function--Self Report Version. Psychological Assessment Resources, Inc: Odessa, FL.</p> <p>Chapman, L., Wade, S., Walz, N., Taylor, H., Stancin, T., and Yeates, K. (2010). Clinically significant behavior problems during the initial 18 months following early childhood traumatic brain injury. <i>Rehabil Psychol</i> 55(1), 48-57</p> <p>Chevignard, M., Servant, V., Mariller, A., Abada, G., Pradat-Diehl, P., and Laurent-Vanner, A.(2009). Assessment of executive functioning in children after TBI with a naturalistic open-ended task: a pilot study. <i>Dev Neurorehabil</i> 12(2), 76-91.</p>
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