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PBIS Tier 1, Day 3B Training March 1, 2022

Developing Consistent Responses to Problem Behavior



https://www.ycoe.org/pbis



Who is in the room today?





WAGGONER ELEMENTARY

Patwin Elementary







Beamer Park

Preparing and empowering all students for a future of endless possibilities



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Assistant Superintendent, Equity & Support Services

Deborah Bruns

Director, Teaching & Learning

Unfilled

MTSS Program Coordinator

Andrea Barajas
Administrative Secretary, T&L



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Director Student Support Services/Principal



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Acknowledgments



Center on PBIS www.pbis.org

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- Heather George, University of South Florida
- Tim Lewis, University of Missouri
- Kent McIntosh, University of Oregon
- Brandi Simonsen, University of Connecticut

Senior Advisors:

- Robert Horner, University of Oregon
- George Sugai, University of Connecticut



Acknowledgments









California PBIS Coalition www.pbisca.org

Midwest PBIS Network

Northwest PBIS

Nevada PBISTA Center



Group Agreements

Respectful	 Start and end on time. Listen actively (and without distractions). Mute yourself when not speaking. 	
Responsible	 Your participation will result in systems and practices that will benefit all students. Participate in live or virtual discussions and activities. Practice self care. Give your full attention. 	
Committed	 Expect to begin tasks that will need to be finished later. Expect committed trainers that will provide feedback and 	

encouragement and meet you where you are.

Tier 1 Training Sequence

Day	Content
1	Overview, Team Development, Behavioral Expectations
2	Lesson Plans, Posters, Acknowledgement System
3	Function of Behavior, Responding to Problem Behavior, Consequence Systems
4	PBIS and the Classroom, Kickoff,
SWIS	School-Wide Information System



Training Objectives

Teams will:

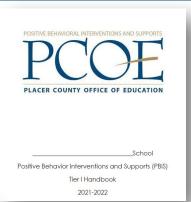
- Develop a basic understanding of the function of behaviors
- Begin to define/differentiate between Staff Managed (non-recorded), Minor (recorded) and Major Behaviors
- Begin to develop a Behavior Flowchart as part of your site's continuum of responses to problem behavior
- Begin to develop an Office Discipline Referral (ODR) form compatible with SWIS
- Understand Data Systems readiness requirements



Action Plan and Team Handbook

- The Tier 1 Action Plan continues to guide your work.
- Continue to document your work in your Team Handbook.
- Be sure that you are working from your team's Action Plan and Handbook.







Opening check-in

In the chat:

Which best describes how you are feeling today & why?



Collaborative Worktime

Review Action Plan Tasks & Handbook

With your team, review the Action Plan Tasks (19-23) from Day 3A.

Be ready to share out progress and questions.

Return to	Тор		2021-2022 PBIS Tier 1 Action F		
Focus	Action Item #	Action Item	Reference Documents/Links	Who	
	1	Tier 1 Handbook downloaded, copied and shared with PBIS Tier 1 Team Members.	113 PBIS Tier 1 Team Handbook		
Tier 1 Teaming	2	Team member roles assigned and documented in your Tier 1 Handbook.	102 PBIS Tier 1 Team Members 103 TIPS Team Member Responsbilities		
	3	Team Purpose created and documented in your Tier 1 Handbook.	Your Tier 1 Handbook		
	4	Team Agreements created and documented in your Tier 1 Handbook.	Your Tier 1 Handbook		
	5	Elements of Culture - activity presented to Staff	106 Elements of Culture		
Defining Behavior Expectations	6	3-5 Schoolwide Expectations created and documented in Tier 1 Handbook.	108 Behavior Matrix Template 109 Behavior Matrix Example		
	7	Schoolwide Behaviorial Matrix completed and documented in your Tier 1 Handbook.	108 Behavior Matrix Template 109 Behavior Matrix Example		



Identifying Problem Behaviors

TFI Items related to this section:

• 1.5 Problem Behavior Definitions: School has clear definitions for behaviors that interfere with academic and social success and a clear policy/procedure (e.g., flowchart) for address office-managed versus staff-managed problems.



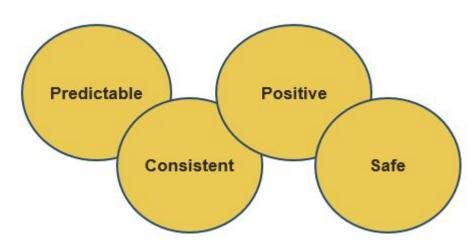
Defining Problem Behaviors

Remember that the purpose of

PBIS is to make schools:

More effective More equitable

And is for ALL students.





Defining Problem Behaviors

- The SWIS developers have definitions for problem behaviors.
- The definitions are clear, observable, and can be measureable.
- Establish alignment with SWIS definitions and make modification as needed (it's okay to keep SWIS definitions).

If you are not using SWIS, you will still need to define behaviors for consistency across your site.



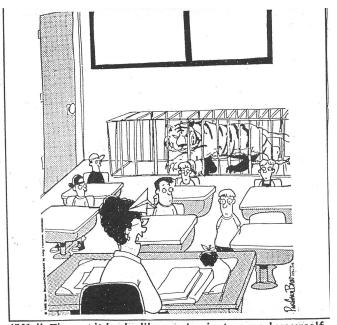
Responding to Behaviors – Actions Taken

• 1.13: Tier 1 team reviews and uses discipline data and academic outcome data (e.g., Curriculum-Based Measures, state tests) at least monthly for decision-making.



Responding to Problem Behavior

Bigger, tougher consequences are <u>not</u> what we mean by a Consequence System



"Well, Timmy, it looks like you've just earned yourself 10 minutes in the cage with Mr. Whiskers."



Consistency is Key – Not Severity

- It is less important what the consequence is, than that something is reliably done.
- How staff respond or what consequence is used is less important than the *certainty* that something will be done, even something relatively brief such as redirection or re-teaching.
- Responses to inappropriate behaviors are always:
 - 1. Calm 2. Consistent 3. Brief 4. Immediate 5. Respectful



Alternative Consequences

Have student demonstrate the "right" way

Provide student with the opportunity to make it right

Student is given time to reset, could possibly do something like a "Think Sheet"



Exclusionary Discipline

What the Research Says:

Research has shown that discipline practices that remove students from their usual classroom setting may result in adverse outcomes for students and the community.

Lower Academic Achievement

There is a negative relationship between school suspension and school-wide academic achievement

Less Likely to Graduate

A single suspension in middle school increases the risk for non-graduation

Justice System Involvement

A student who is suspended or expelled is 3 times more likely to be in contact with the juvenile justice system the following year







Alternative Disciplinary Placements

50% of students who received alternative placement in elementary school were placed in juvenile detention within 4 years

43% of students who received alternative placement in middle school were placed in iuvenile detention within 2 years

Out-of-school suspension is LEAST effective for students with...

Emotional & behavioral difficulties

Aggression

Hyperactivity

Poor social skills

Negative experiences with school, academics





Exclusionary practices are adult behaviors that:

- May provide temporary relief
- Do not support students in meeting behavioral expectations
- May incentivize repeated use of exclusionary practices



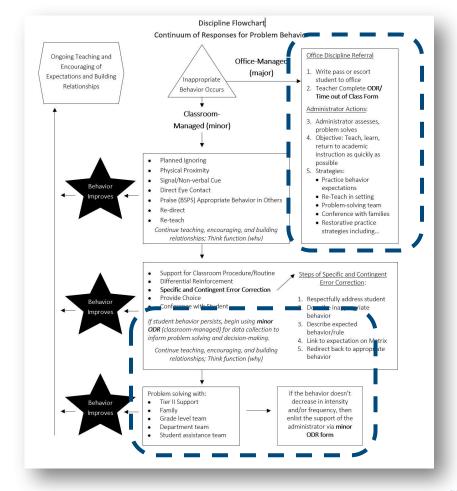
Document 186



Behavior Flowchart

You teams will spend time reviewing Actions Taken and how they fit within your Behavior Flowchart.

NOTE: Expectation for completing flowchart – approximately 3 months.

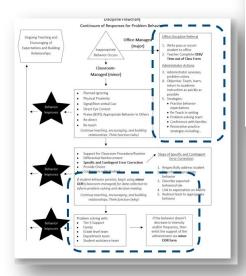




Collaborative Worktime

Action Item 23:

Actions taken, in response to problem behavior, are defined and documented in Team Handbook.



Doc. 137

Action Taken	Definition			
Alternative Placement	Consequence for referral results in student being placed in a			
(Alt Placement)	different educational setting			
Bus Suspension (Bus susp)	Consequence for referral results in 1-3 day period when student not allowed on the bus.			
Community Service (Comm svc)	Consequence for referral results in involvement in community service activities or projects.			
Conference with Student (Conf)	Consequence for referral results in student meeting with administrator, teacher, and/or parent (in any combination).			
Expulsion (Expul)	Consequence for referral results in student being dismissed from school for one or more days.			
Individualized Instruction (Intruct)	Consequence for referral results in student receiving individualized instruction specifically related to the student's problem behaviors.			
In-School Suspension (In-sch susp)	Consequence for referral results in a period of time spent away from scheduled activities/classes during the school day.			
Loss of Privilege (Loss priv)	Consequence for referral results in student being unable to participate in some type of privilege.			
Other Action Taken (Other)	Consequence for referral results in administrative decision that is not listed. Staff using this area will specify the administrative action taken.			
Out-of-School Suspension (Out-sch susp)	Consequence for referral results in a 1-3 day period when student is not allowed on campus.			
Parent Contact (Parent)	Consequence for referral results in parent communication by phone email, or person-to-person about the problem.			
Restitution/Community Service (Restitution)	Consequence for referral results in apologizing or compensating for loss, damage, or injury; community services.			
Additional Attendance/ Saturday School (Sat Sch)	Consequence for referral results in student attending classes on a Saturday.			
Time in Office (Office)	Consequence for referral results in student spending time in the office away from scheduled activities/classes.			
Time Out/Detention (Detent)	Consequence for referral results in student spending time in a specified area away from scheduled activities/classes.			
Action Pending (Act Pen)	Consequence for referral is pending. Referral will be modified when "action taken" is determined.			
Other	Action taken not listed above			

Team Handbook



Data Systems

TFI Items related to this section:

- **1.12 Discipline Data:** Tier 1 team has instantaneous access to graphed reports summarizing discipline data organized by the frequency of problem behavior events by behavior, location, time of day, and by individual student.
- 1.13: Tier 1 team reviews and uses discipline data and academic outcome data (e.g., Curriculum-Based Measures, state tests) at least monthly for decision-making.



Data-Based Decision Making

Data helps us ask the right questions, It does not provide the answers.

Use data to:

- Identify and refine problems
- Define the questions that lead to solutions

Data helps place the 'problem' in a **context** rather than upon the students.





Planning for Data and Data Systems

Questions to consider:

- Are we collecting the right information?
 - What, where, when, who, why
- Is data collection efficient?
 - Less than 60 seconds to fill out,30 seconds to input
- Do we get data in a graphic format?

- Can we prepare the data in advance, draft a Precision Problem Statement, and have ready for our team meeting?
 - Are data used for decision making by all?
 - Presented to faculty monthly
 - Whole school, small group, individual student data





Planning for Data and Data Systems

Qu	estion	Description			
	What	What problem behavior is occurring?			
	How Often	Is this an ongoing problem, new problem, old problem, small-group problem, school-wide (big) problem?			
	Where	In which locations does the problem more likely occur?			
	Who	How many students and which sub-groups are more likely to engage in the problem?			
	When	What times of day or days of week does the problem most likely occur?			
	Why	<u>In the context above</u> , what function of behavior is being served?			



Primary Versus Precision Statement

Primary Statements			Precision Statement		
"Too m	any referrals."		"There are more behavior referrals		
"September has more suspensions than last year."		for aggression on the playground than last year. These are most likely to occur during first recess, with a large number of students, and the aggression is related to getting access to the new playground equipment."			
"Gang behavior is increasing."					
"The cafeteria is out of control!"					
"Student disrespect is off the hook!"					
What	Where	W	hen	Who	Why

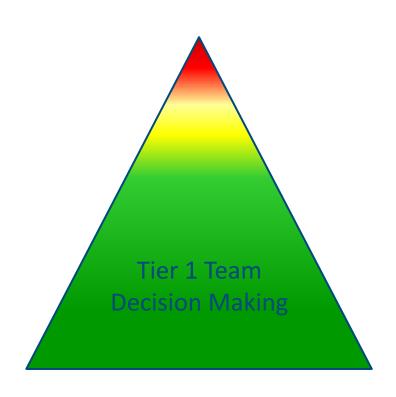
Data-Based Decision Making

Make better decisions based on data

- Respond consistently to problem behavior
- Regularly monitor patterns of problem behavior across the school
- Identify contexts (e.g., locations, grade levels, schedules) where more support is needed
- Understand why problem behaviors continue (i.e., perceived motivation or function of the behavior)
- Reduce referral disproportionality by race, ethnicity, disability, gender, and other characteristics



Continuum of Decision Making





Tertiary—intensive, individualized 5% of student population



Secondary—targeted, small group 15% of student population



Universal—primary prevention provided to all students, effective for approximately 80%

All specialized interventions are more effective and more durable with universal, school-wide behavioral expectations as a foundation.



System Problem v. Student Problem



System problem:

10 or more students (10% for small schools) showing problem behavior in a single setting.



Less than 10 students, individual students showing problem behavior across multiple settings.



Tier 1 team uses SWIS data to identify system issues

May require Tier 2 or Tier 3 interventions

PBIS Sustainability and Data

Schools report administrative support, staff buy-in, fidelity, and data to be <u>enablers</u> of PBIS implementation.

Common <u>barriers</u> to PBIS sustainability are resources, turn-over, fidelity, and staff buy-in.

The **frequency** that data are presented to all school staff is the single factor most related to high PBIS sustainability.

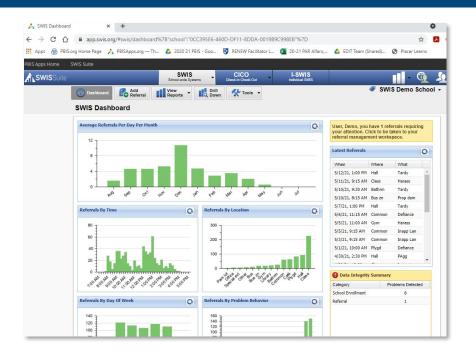


McIntosh, K., Kim, J. R., Pinkelman, S., Rasplica, C., Berg, T. & Strickland-Cohen, M. K. (under review). McIntosh, K., Predy, L., Upreti, G., Hume, A. E. & Mathews, S. (2014).



PBIS - SWIS

The School-Wide Information System (SWIS) is a web-based decision system used to improve behavior support in education by providing staff with accurate, timely, and practical information for making decisions about the school environment/climate.





Office Discipline Referral Form

TFI Items related to this section:

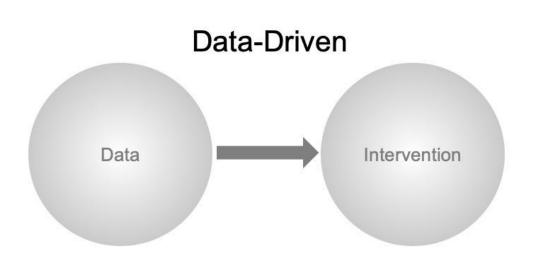
- 1.12 Discipline Data: Tier 1 team has instantaneous access to graphed reports summarizing discipline data organized by the frequency of problem behavior events by behavior, location, time of day, and by individual student.
- 1.13: Tier 1 team reviews and uses discipline data and academic outcome data (e.g., Curriculum-Based Measures, state tests) at least monthly for decision-making.



What Is the Purpose of the Office Discipline Referral form? (ODR)

As an Intervention?

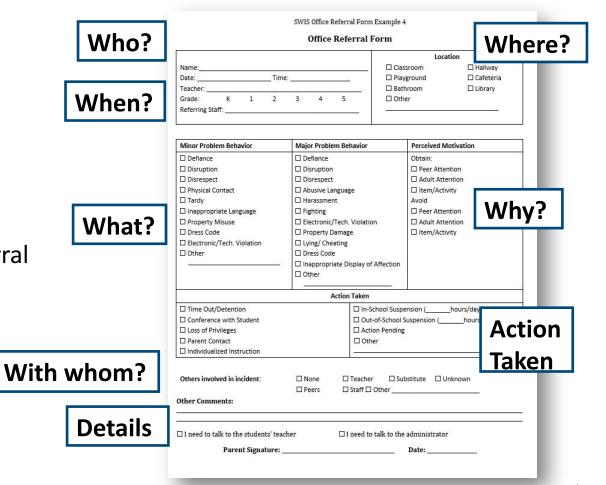
Or, to collect data?





Essential Elements

Your Office Discipline Referral Form should include:

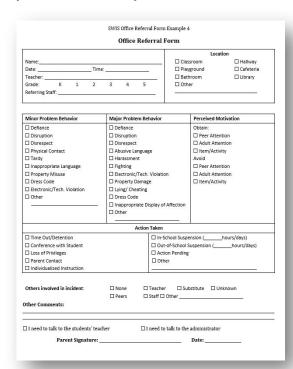




SWIS Users:

Essential fields should be in this order for easy data entry:

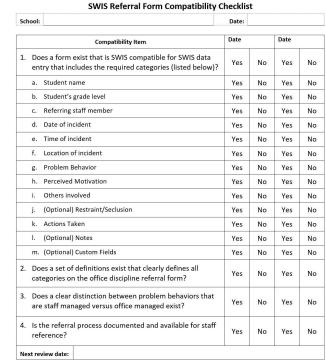
- 1. Referral Type (Major or Minor)
- 2. Student Name
- 3. Grade
- 4. Referring Staff
- 5. Date AND Time
- 6. Location of Incident
- 7. Problem Behavior
- 8. Perceived Motivation
- 9. Others Involved
- 10. Action Taken





SWIS Users – Referral Compatibility

Checklist





Use Document 132 from your Action Plan



Building your ODR

 Identify locations to include in your referral forms

Locations	Definition		
Art Room (Art)	The area used for art classes and activities.		
Bathroom/Restroom (Bathrm)	Areas used by students for taking care of personal needs.		
Bus (Bus)	The area inside the bus.		
Bus Loading Zone (Bus zn)	The area used for bus loading and unloading.		
Cafeteria (Café)	The area used for breakfast and lunch.		
Classroom (Class)	Areas used for instructional purposes.		
Commons/Common area (Common)	Areas shared by students and staff for specific activities.		
Computer Lab (Comp)	Area used for group computer classes and activities.		
Gym (Gym)	Areas used for physical education activities.		
Hallway/Breezeway (Hall)	Areas designated for passing from one activity/class to another.		
Library (Library)	The area designated for research and study.		
Locker Room (Locker rm)	The area used by students to prepare for and completing physical education classes and/or sporting events.		
Music Room (Music rm)	The area used by students for music activities (e.g., music class, choir, band)		
Off-Campus	An area beyond the property boundary of the school and not affiliated with a school activity.		
Office (Office)	The area used by school staff for primary school business and management.		
Other Location (Other)	The location for problem behavior event occurs in a location that is not listed		
Parking Lot (Park lot)	Areas used for parking vehicles during school hours.		
Playground (Plygd)	The outside area used for recess breaks.		
Special Event/ Assembly/Field Trip (Special evt)	Areas used for infrequent activities that occur in and/or out of school.		
Stadium	Area used for athletic/special events.		

Define "Others Involved"

Others Involved	Definition
None (None)	Student engages in problem behavior incident alone.
Other (Other)	Student engages in problem behavior with person not listed above
Peers (Peers)	Student engages in problem behavior incident with peer(s).
Staff (Staff) Student engages in problem behavior incident with staff	
Substitute (Substitute)	Student engages in problem behavior incident with substitute.
Teacher (Teacher)	Student engages in problem behavior incident with teacher.
Unknown (Unknown)	It is unclear if any others were involved in incident.

Use Document 132 from your Action Plan





Building your ODR

Must include Perceived

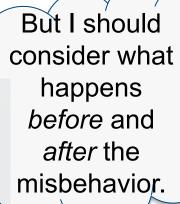
Motivation!

Perceived Motivation	Definition	
Avoid Adult (Avoid a)	Student engages in problem behavior	Must It(s).
Avoid Peer(s) (Avoid p)	Student engages in problem bel peer(s).	include
Avoid Tasks/Activities (Avoid task)	Student engages in problem behaviors(tasks and/or activities.	these six on
Obtain Adult Attention (Ob a attn)	Student engages in problem badult(s).	your
Obtain items/Activities (Ob itm)	Student engages in problem behavior activities.	referral
Obtain Peer Attention (Ob p attn)	Student engages in problem behavior(s)	to ga. Ation of peer(s).



Perceived Motivation

When filling out
the behavior
referral form, I
do not have to
be 100% sure of
the
motivation.



How will you train staff about Perceived Motivation?



Office Discipline Referrals and SWIS

In a Remote Setting

Being away from the classroom does not mean losing track of student behavior. Continue using SWIS by:

- Updating/modifying your current Behavior Flowchart, and,
- Updating/modifying your Office Discipline Referral forms
- Use SWIS custom fields to track remote locations (video meeting, chat room, etc.) and/or behaviors specific to online learning
- Use paperless referrals
- https://www.pbisapps.org/About-Us/Pages/Paperless-Referral-Workflows-are-H ere.aspx



Collaborative Worktime

Action Item 24:
Office Discipline Referral form completed to include all essential elements.

	Office Refe	erral Form		
			Locat	
Name:			sroom	☐ Hallway ☐ Cafeteria
Date:Tir	ne:		ground	
Teacher:			nroom	☐ Library
Grade: K 1 2 Referring Staff:			er	
Minor Problem Behavior	Major Problem Be	havior	Perceived Me	otivation
☐ Defiance	☐ Defiance		Obtain:	
☐ Disruption	☐ Disruption		☐ Peer Atten	
☐ Disrespect	☐ Disrespect		☐ Adult Atte	
☐ Physical Contact	☐ Abusive Languag	ge	☐ Item/Activity Avoid	
□ Tardy	☐ Harassment			
☐ Inappropriate Language	☐ Fighting		☐ Peer Attention	
☐ Property Misuse	☐ Electronic/Tech.		☐ Adult Atte	300.000
☐ Dress Code	☐ Property Damag		☐ Item/Activ	ity
☐ Electronic/Tech. Violation	☐ Lying/ Cheating			
☐ Other	☐ Dress Code			
<u> </u>	☐ Inappropriate D ☐ Other	isplay of Affection		
	Action	Taken		
☐ Time Out/Detention		☐ In-School Suspe	ension (hours/days)
Conference with Student		☐ Out-of-School S		
☐ Loss of Privileges		☐ Action Pending		
☐ Parent Contact		☐ Other		
☐ Individualized Instruction		-		
Others involved in incident:	□ None □	Teacher □ Sui	hetituta 🗆 I I I	known
Concretified in including	□ Peers □ Staff □ Other			
Other Comments:	area a	otali 🗵 otilci 🔃	1)	
☐ I need to talk to the students' te	acher 🗆 I	need to talk to the	administrator	î
8270 SYNEK 15				

Examples you could use:
Document 134
Document 134H (High School)



SWIS Account Users

Sites will identify SWIS users for specific training. Work with your Regional Coach/Trainer.

Access Level	Role
SWIS Admin* FT	The role of SWIS Administrator is typically limited to one or two school/facility personnel who are responsible for managing the SWIS account (e.g., PBIS team leader, school administrator, administrative professional).
Data Entry* FT	The role of data entry is typically limited to one or two staff members who enter referral data, maintain person records, enter school days & enrollment, and/or monitor data integrity.
Data Analyst FT	The role of data analyst is typically limited to one or two individuals who are responsible for monitoring data integrity and generating SWIS reports for decision-making team(s) within the school/facility or district (e.g., PBIS team leader, administrator, school psychologist, special education representative, district coach).
Referral Entry Only	The role of Referral Entry Only (REO) allows staff access to log in for the purpose of completing the electronic referral form. Referrals are then assigned to another staff member or submitted for Review by a trained user with Admin or Data Entry access.



Google Activity Slides

SWIS Account Users

Note: not all PBIS team members will be assigned a role, nor go through the additional SWIS training.

SWIS Account Users (Note: not all team member will have access)

Access Level	Role
SWIS Admin* FT	The role of SWIS Administrator is typically limited to one or two school/facility personnel who are responsible for managing the SWIS account (e.g., PBIS team leader, school administrator, administrative professional).
Data Entry* FT	The role of data entry is typically limited to one or two staff members who enter referral data, maintain person records, enter school days & enrollment, and/or monitor data integrity.
Data Analyst FT	The role of data analyst is typically limited to one or two individuals who are responsible for monitoring data integrity and generating SWIS reports for decision-making team(s) within the school/facility or district (e.g., PBIS team leader, administrator, school psychologist, special education representative, district coach).



Training Your Staff

- Find a link to shortened slides in your Action Plan:
- Modify/edit slides to fit your site:
 - Add your Classroom Handbook
 - Use LCAP, attendance, or other data to tell your story
- Use PBIS Staff Professional Development in your Team Handbook to outline training



Day 3 Condensed Slides			
Rethinking Discipline Article			
Behavior Definitions			
Function of Behavior (perceived motivation)			
Behavior Flowchart			
Referral Form (major vs. minor)			
Actions Taken (Alternative consequences)			



Collaborative Worktime

Action Item 25:

PBIS Staff Professional

Development Plan completed and documented in Tier 1 Handbook, staff trained on Day 3 content

Team Handbook

Day 3 Condensed Slides			
Rethinking Discipline Article			
Behavior Definitions			
Function of Behavior (perceived motivation)			
Behavior Flowchart			
Referral Form (major vs. minor)			
Actions Taken (Alternative consequences)			



Review of Training Objectives

Teams will:

- Develop a basic understanding of the function of behaviors
- Begin to define/differentiate between Staff Managed (non-recorded), Minor (recorded) and Major Behaviors
- Begin to develop a Behavior Flowchart as part of your site's continuum of responses to problem behavior
- Begin to develop an Office Discipline Referral (ODR) form compatible with SWIS
- Understand Data Systems readiness requirements



Tier 1 Training Sequence

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1	Overview, Team Development, Behavioral Expectations
2	Lesson Plans, Posters, Acknowledgement System
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4	PBIS and the Classroom, Kickoff,
SWIS	School-Wide Information System



Please a minute to fill out our Feedback Form!

Feedback https://forms.gle/BnTJYxVw98dsH3B8A



See you on **April 7, 2022** @ **3:00-5:00PM** for PBIS Tier 1 Day 4A



