Positive Behavioral Interventions and Supports

Changing Lives
CalTAC
PBIS

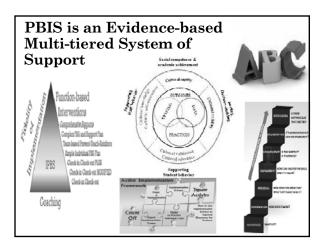
Barbara Kelley, CEO/President www.pbiscaltac.org bullypreventionpbis.org

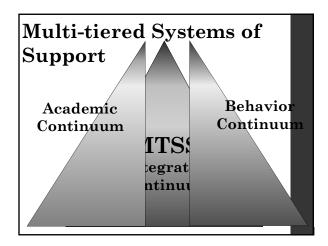
California Technical Assistance Center on Positive Behavioral Interventions and Supports, Inc. (CalTAC-PBIS, Inc.)

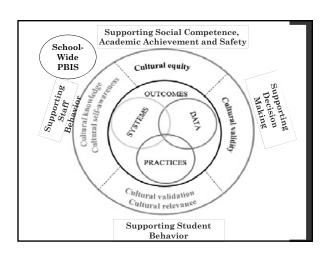
Outcomes: Rational / Experiential

Rational Objective: Develop a deeper understanding of school-wide positive discipline and its effect on students, families and communities.

Experiential Objective: Create a sense of urgency and "doability" for implementing a systems change process to create positive pro-social school cultures.







Science of Behavior has taught us: Students are not born with bad behaviors. Students do not learn better ways of behaving when only given aversive consequences. To learn better ways of behaving, Antecedent students must be directly taught (PREVENT) the expected behaviors. To retain new behaviors, students must be given **specific positive Behavior** feedback and opportunities to (TEACH) practice in a variety of settings Consequence where the behaviors should be (REINFORCE) used.

Common myths educators have about correcting misbehaviors

- *Re-teaching appropriate behavior takes more time than punishing misbehavior. Teachers don't have time to teach appropriate behavior.
- *We must punish misbehavior to provide an example to other students.
- *Students should admit what they have done wrong so they can accept responsibility for their behavior. Students should apologize for their misbehavior to teach students to be empathetic.
- *If we get tough early we will prevent future misbehavior.
- *Zero tolerance policies make our school safer.
- *Older students should have learned how to behave in school.

Implementation Science

National Implementation Research Network

Principle Researchers

- Dean Fixsen
- Sandra Naoom
- Karen Blase
- Robert Friedman
- Frances Wallace

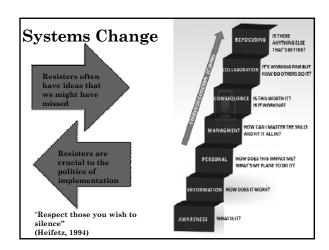
2005 University of South Florida

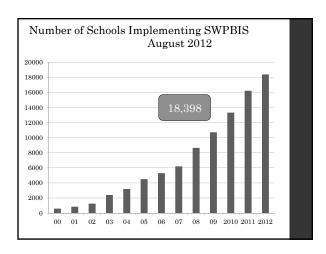


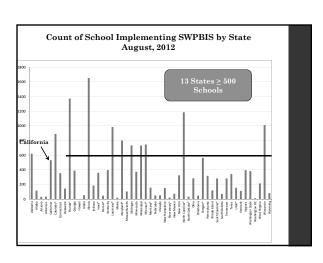
Five Implementation Frameworks

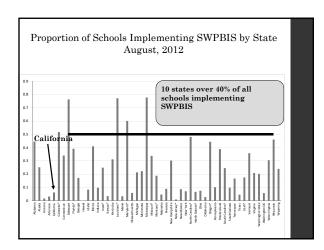


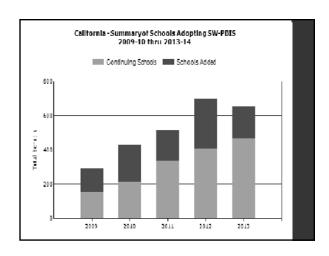
- Framework 1: Usable Interventions
- Framework 2: Implementation Stages
- Framework 3: Implementation Drivers
- Framework 4: Implementation Teams
- Framework 5: Improvement Cycles

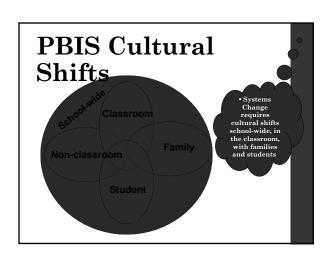


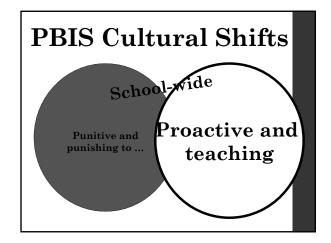


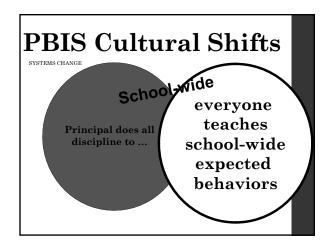


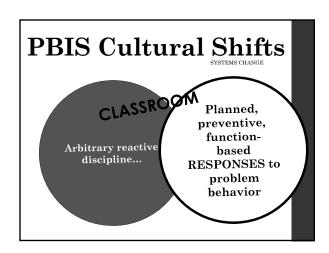


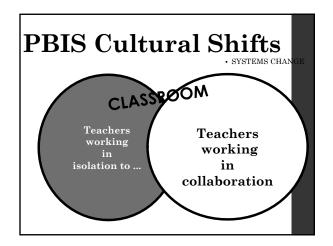


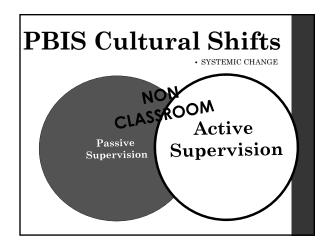


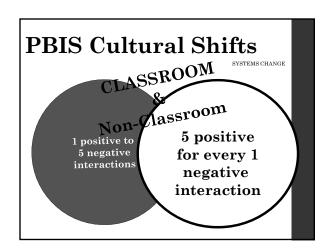


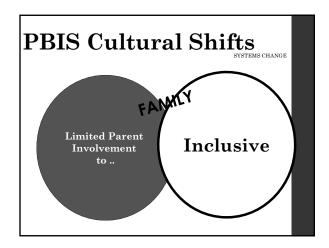


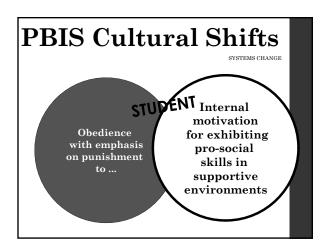




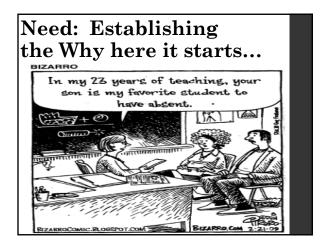


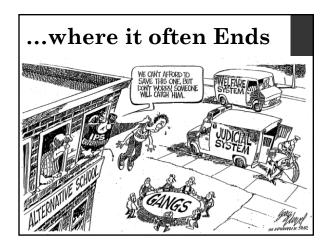












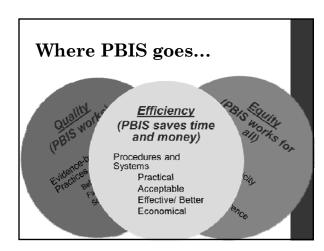
WHY WE NEED	1 DIO
*Increases in drop-out rates	 Decreases in academic achievement
 ◆Increases in problem behaviors ◆Attendance ◆Tardies ◆Gang related behaviors ◆Disruption 	Decreases in teacher satisfaction
DefiancePhysical Aggression	*Decreases in graduation rates
*Increases in school violence	 Decreases in student-teacher relationships
 Increases in suspensions and expulsions 	*Decreases in sense of school safety

More WHY...

- *School Discipline problems are among the most common factors determining staff turn-over and teacher burn-out (Ingersol, 2001)
- ❖High rates of challenging behavior effect
 - ❖ Negatively effect the climate
 - ❖Distract both students and teachers from focusing on academic goals (Jimerson, et al, 2000)
- - ❖Disengage from school (Bowden and Bowen, 1999)
 - ❖ Experience cllinical levels of mental and emotional disorders than are students who experience no or low levels of violence at school (Flannery et al, 2004)

what we know to inform where we typically go!

- Historically, schools have tried to "control" students with punishment.
- **♦Punishment** is a **reactive** strategy
- *Reactive strategies require educators to use **negative** and **exclusionary** practices
- *Exclusionary practices remove students from instruction
- *Reactive practices don't work to **prevent** student misbehavior and often don't work to stop misbehavior and **often escalate** misbehavior
- *There is a relationship between behavior and academic achievement



Positive Behavioral Interventions and Supports: a Multi-tiered System of Support

- Increase Positive, Preventive, and Pro-Active School-wide cultures, where all students and staff share a common vision, experience and larger and larger. language.
- Increases in graduation rates, attendance, equity, perception of safety at academic achievement and engagement for all students
- · Decreases in behavior problems, suspensions, expulsions, and staff burn
- Follow: Evidence-based Practice
 - National Implementation Blueprint
 - · National Evaluation Blueprint
 - · National Professional Development Blueprint
 - · Implementation, Behavioral, Systems Change Science



PBIS Blueprint: District **Implementation Teams**

• Purposes: This <u>district level</u> self-assessment has been designed to serve as a multi-level guide for (a) appraising the status of positive behavior support (PBS) organizational systems, and (b) developing and evaluating SWPBS action plans.



Resources: PBIS Systems, **Data, & Practices**

- 3-5 year training cycle building internal capacity for school and district teams
 Year 1 is School-wide and Classroom-wide PBIS
 Young 1 in IDES for account of the control of

 - Year 2 is IPBS for targeted group and function based planning
 Year 3 is IPBS for individual student intervention
- · Coaches Trainings staff buy-in; deeper training in the science's

- PBIS Skillbuilders on-going professional development
 Bully Prevention PBIS Campaign
 PBIS and Autism Spectrum Disorder
 Early Learning Years: Socio-emotional Skills for TK, K, 1st/2std grade classrooms
 Early Childhood: Pre-school PBIS
 Intensive PBS

 - SWIS Facilitator Training
- · PBIS Trainer of Trainers Workshops
- Summer Institute addresses current state-wide needs for sustainability

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8 Steps to SW-PBIS Implementation in a Multi-tiered System of Support

- 1. Implementation Team: Personalities, Roles, Effective Teams
- 2. Behavioral Statement of Purpose: Establish the "Why" for buy-
- 3. Defined Expected Behaviors: Common Language, Experience, Equity
- ${\it 4. \ \, Developed \, SW-Teaching \, Matrix: \, \, Function-based \, thinking} \\$
- 5. Developed CW-Teaching Matrix: Evidenced-based practices
- 6. Established a SW and CW System for Encouraging Expected Behaviors: Build intrinsic vs extrinsic motivation
- 7. Established a System for Discouraging Misbehavior: Major vs. Minor, common definitions and a discipline process
- 8. Established a System for Evaluating Important Outcomes: How to use data for decision-making...

Intensive PBS (IPBS)

IPBS Overview: Science, Logic and Application

IPBS Systems:

Teaming Process
Identification and Selection Data for Decision-Making Process

IPBS Function-based Practices:

Check-in Check-out Successes and Barriers Check-in Check-out Procedures and Guidelines Check-in Check-out MODIFIED Check-in Check-out PLUS CICO-SWIS

Team based FBA's-BIP's Prevent - Teach - Reinforce (PTR) Wraparound Services ISIS-SWIS



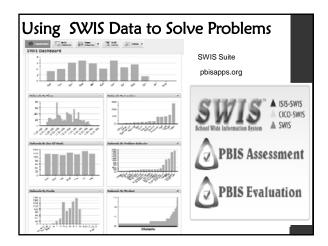


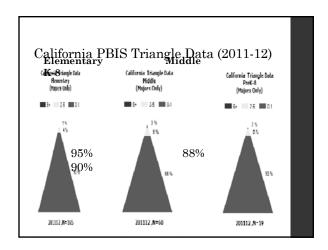
Evidence-Assessment of PBIS Outcomes

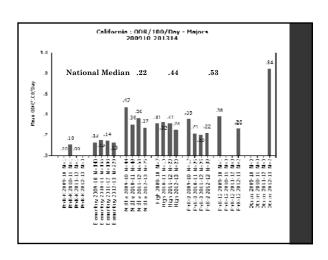
Are we achieving the results we would like to see?

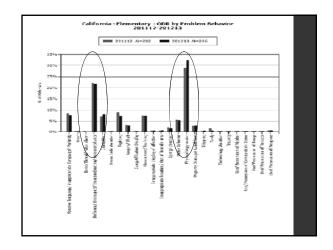
Are we implementing the program the way it was intended to get the expected results?

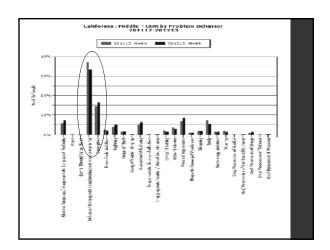
- 1. Student / Staff / Family / Community Outcomes
- 2. Fidelity of Implementation

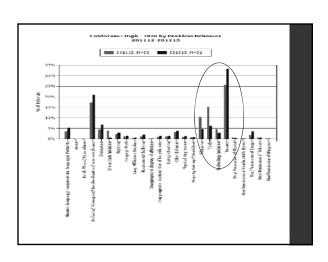


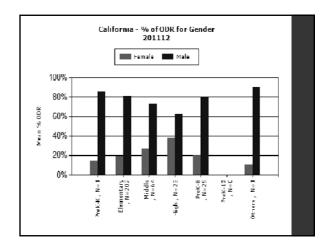


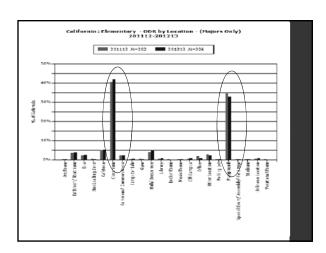


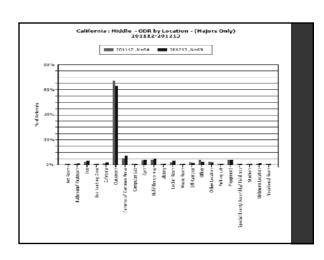


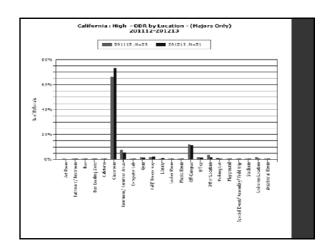


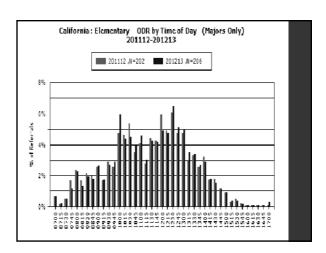


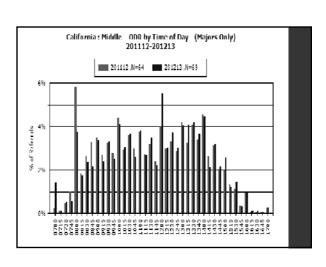


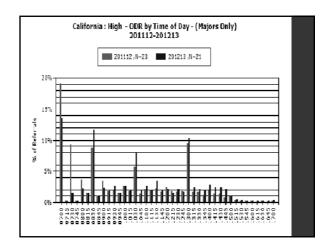


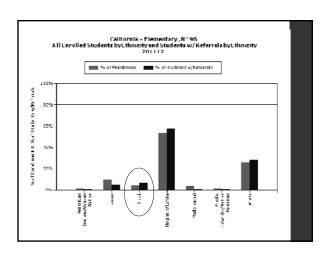


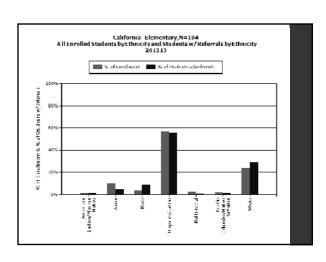


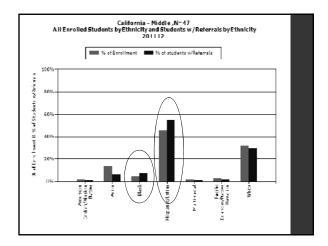


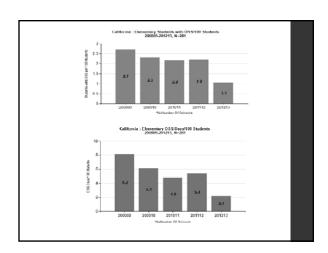


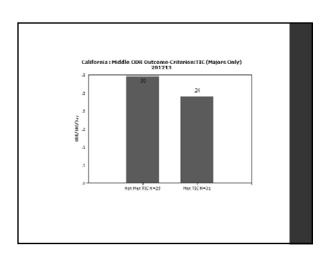


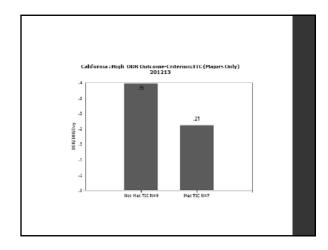






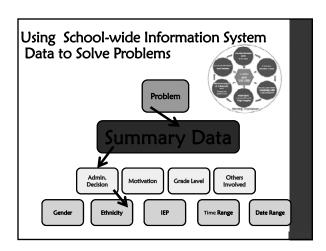


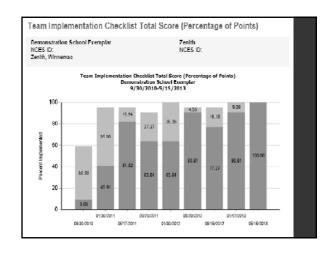


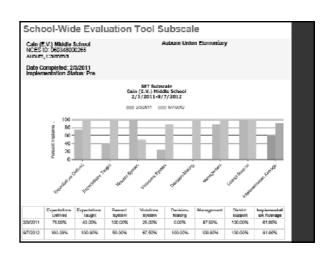


People aren't tired from solving problems — they are tired from solving the same problem over and over.











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Questions			
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