



USING DATA TO ADDRESS THE BEHAVIOR NEEDS IN SCHOOLS



Characteristics of Safe School

Center for Study & Prevention of Youth Violence

- High **academic expectations & performance**
- High levels of parental & community involvement
- Effective leadership by administrators & teachers
- A few clearly understood & uniformly enforced **rules**
- **Social skills instruction**, character education & good citizenship.
- After school – extended day programs



Worry #1

“Teaching” by Getting Tough

Runyon: *“I hate this f_____ing school, & you’re a dumbf_____.”*

Teacher: *“That is disrespectful language. I’m sending you to the office so you’ll learn never to say those words again....starting now!”*



Immediate & seductive solution....

"Get Tough!"

- **Clamp down** & increase monitoring
- **Re-re-re**-review rules
- Extend continuum & consistency of **consequences**
- Establish "**bottom line**"

...Predictable individual response



When behavior doesn't improve, we “*Get Tougher!*”

- Zero tolerance policies
- Increased surveillance
- Increased suspension & expulsion
- In-service training by expert
- Alternative programming

.....*Predictable systems response!*



What does the research say?



- Suspension is a strong indicator a student will drop out of school (Achilles, et al, 2007; Cassidy & Jackson, 2005)
- Suspension does not appear to be a deterrent for future misconduct (Achilles, et al, 2007; Anderson & Kincaid, 2005; Costenbader & Markson, 1997; Bacon, 1990)
 - OSS is often used to provide relief to teachers, and doesn't address the issues that led to misbehavior (Morrison & Skiba, 2001)
- Students removed by suspension are often those who need to be in school (academics) (Christle et al., 2004)
- Suspension is most frequently doled out to minority students, low SES and those served by special education (Achilles, et al, 2007)



School removal



- Loss of instructional time for the students who need it most
- Disenfranchises students from their education
- Research does not support its effectiveness
- Only impacts students who want to be in school
- Sends a message to students that, “You as a person are so bad that you don’t even deserve our attention or support.”





SW-PBS Logic!

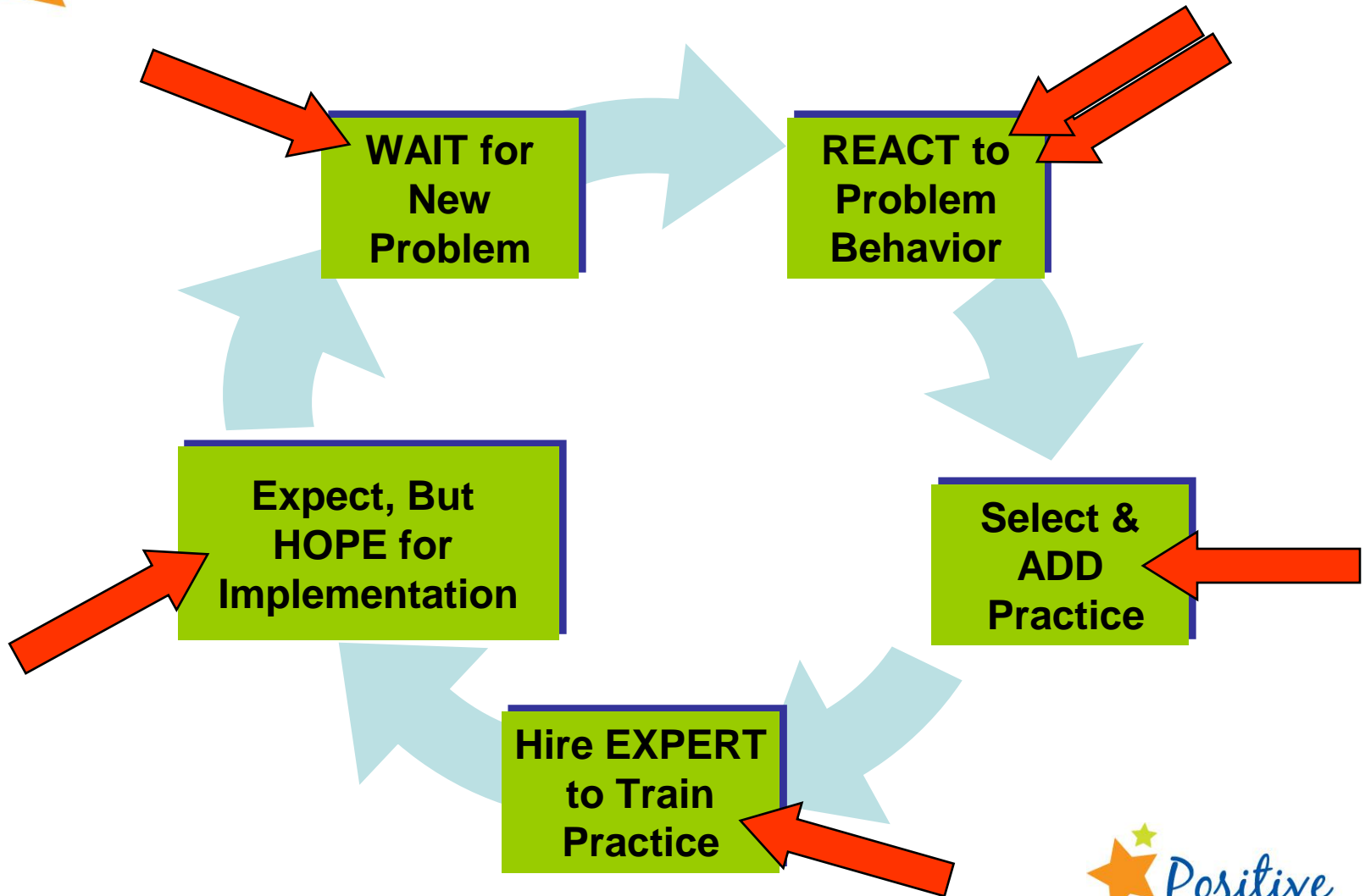


*Successful individual student behavior support is linked to **host environments** or school climates that are **effective, efficient, relevant, & durable***

(Zins & Ponti, 1990)



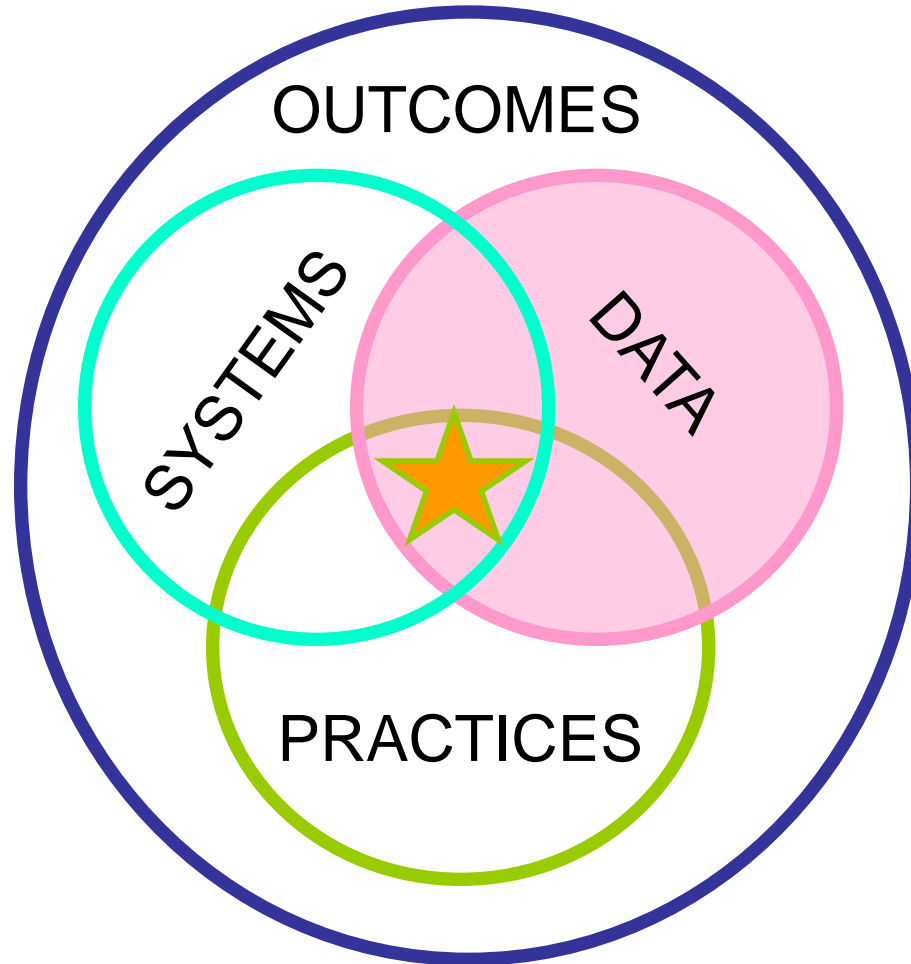
Worry #2: “Train & Hope”





Supporting Social Competence & Academic Achievement

Supporting Staff Behavior



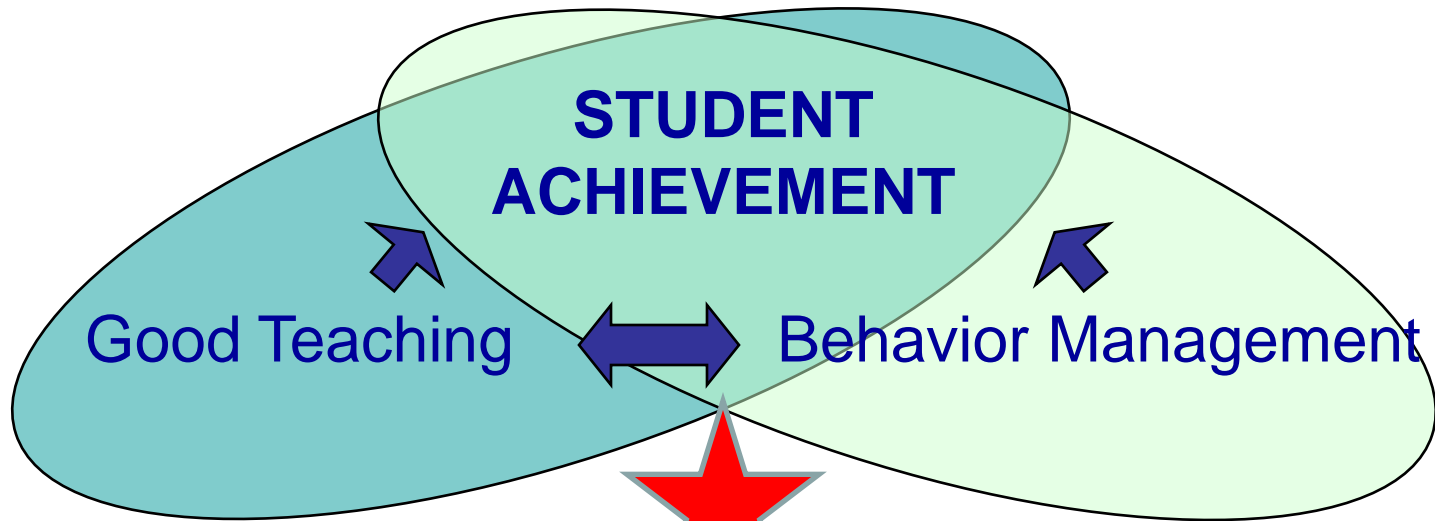
Supporting Decision Making

4 PBS Elements

Supporting Student Behavior

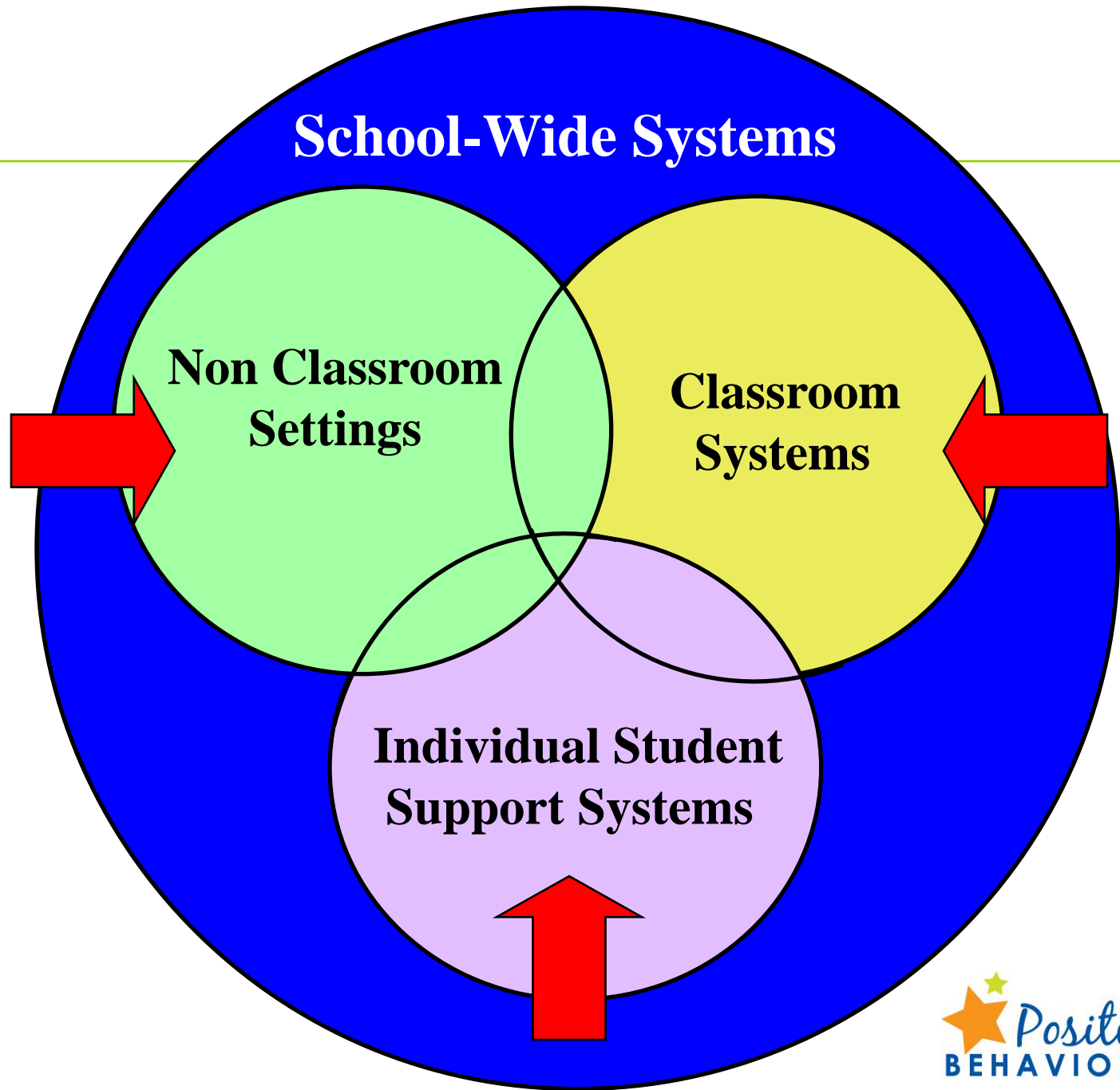


SWPBS & Achievement



Increasing District & State Competency & Capacity

Investing in Outcomes, Data, Practices, & Systems





Guiding Principles

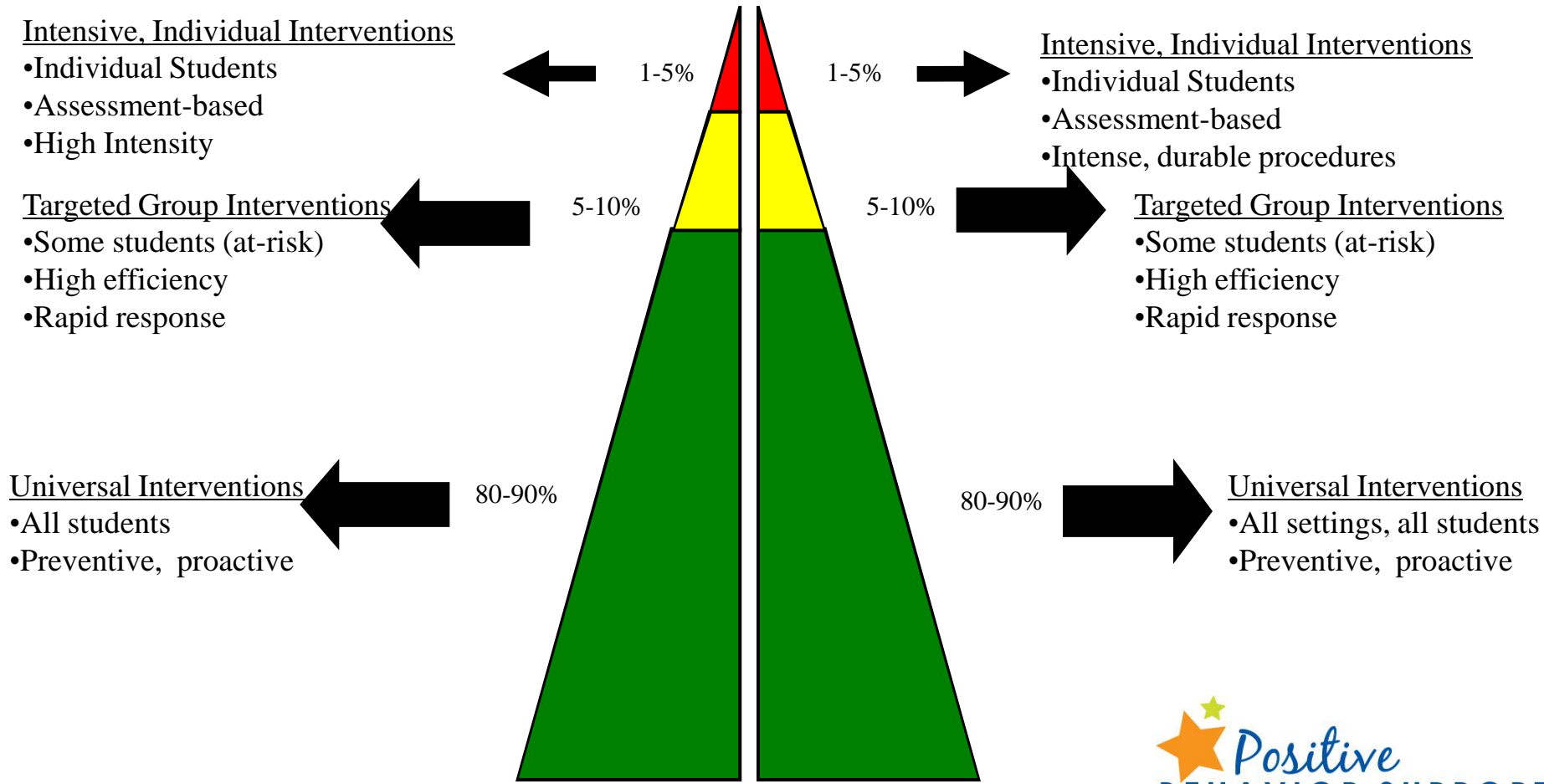
- If many students are making same mistake, consider **changing system**....not students
- Start by **teaching, monitoring & rewarding**...before increasing punishment



Designing School-Wide Systems for Student Success

Academic Systems

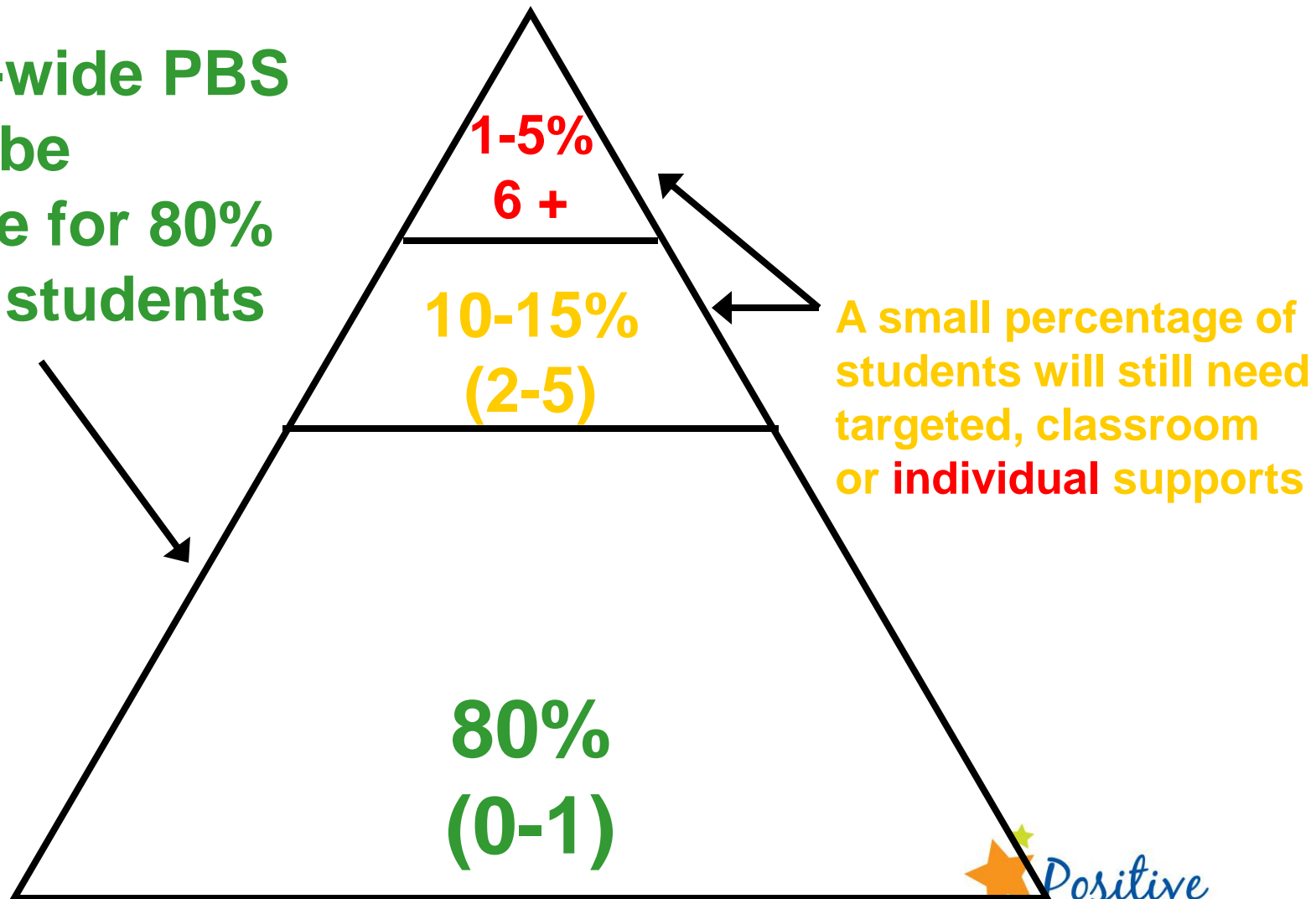
Behavioral Systems





Impact of School-Wide PBS

School-wide PBS
should be
effective for 80%
of your students

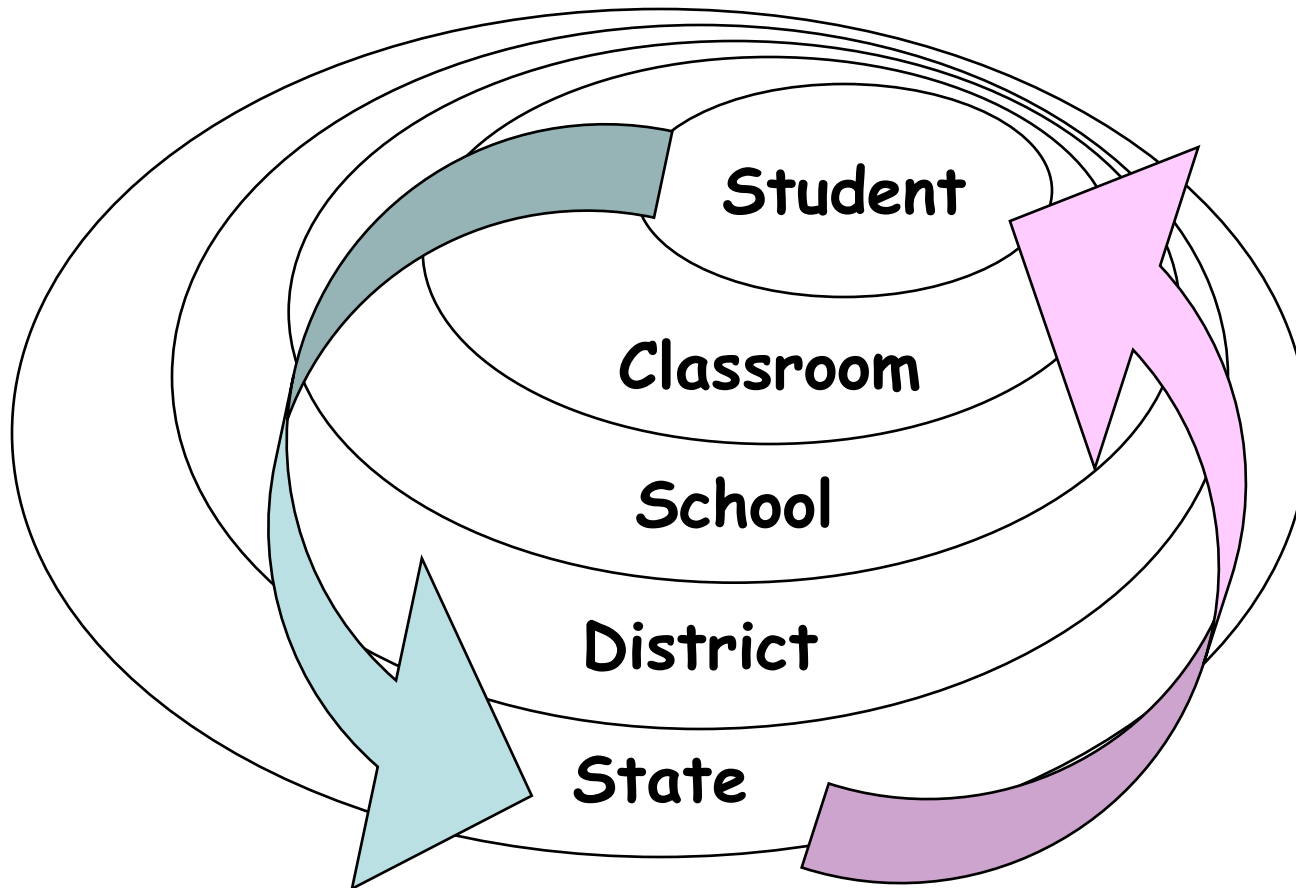




IF...	FOCUS ON...
<ul style="list-style-type: none">More than 40% of students receive one or more office referralsMore than 2.5 office referrals per student	School Wide System
<ul style="list-style-type: none">More than 35% of office referrals come from non-classroom settingsMore than 15% of students referred from non-classroom settings	Non-Classroom System
<ul style="list-style-type: none">More than 60% of office referrals come from the classroom50% or more of office referrals come from less than 10% of classrooms	Classroom Systems
<ul style="list-style-type: none">More than 10-15 students receive 5 or more office referrals	Targeted Group Interventions / Classroom Systems
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Less than 10 students with 10 or more office referralsLess than 10 students continue rate of referrals after receiving targeted group settingsSmall number of students destabilizing overall functioning of school	Individual Student Systems



Implementation Levels





“Establish some discipline
related
data baselines linked to
instructional time loss.”



How much time is spent on discipline?

4100 referrals x 20 minutes =

82,000 minutes / 60 minutes =

1,366.66 hours / 7 hours =

195.24 days



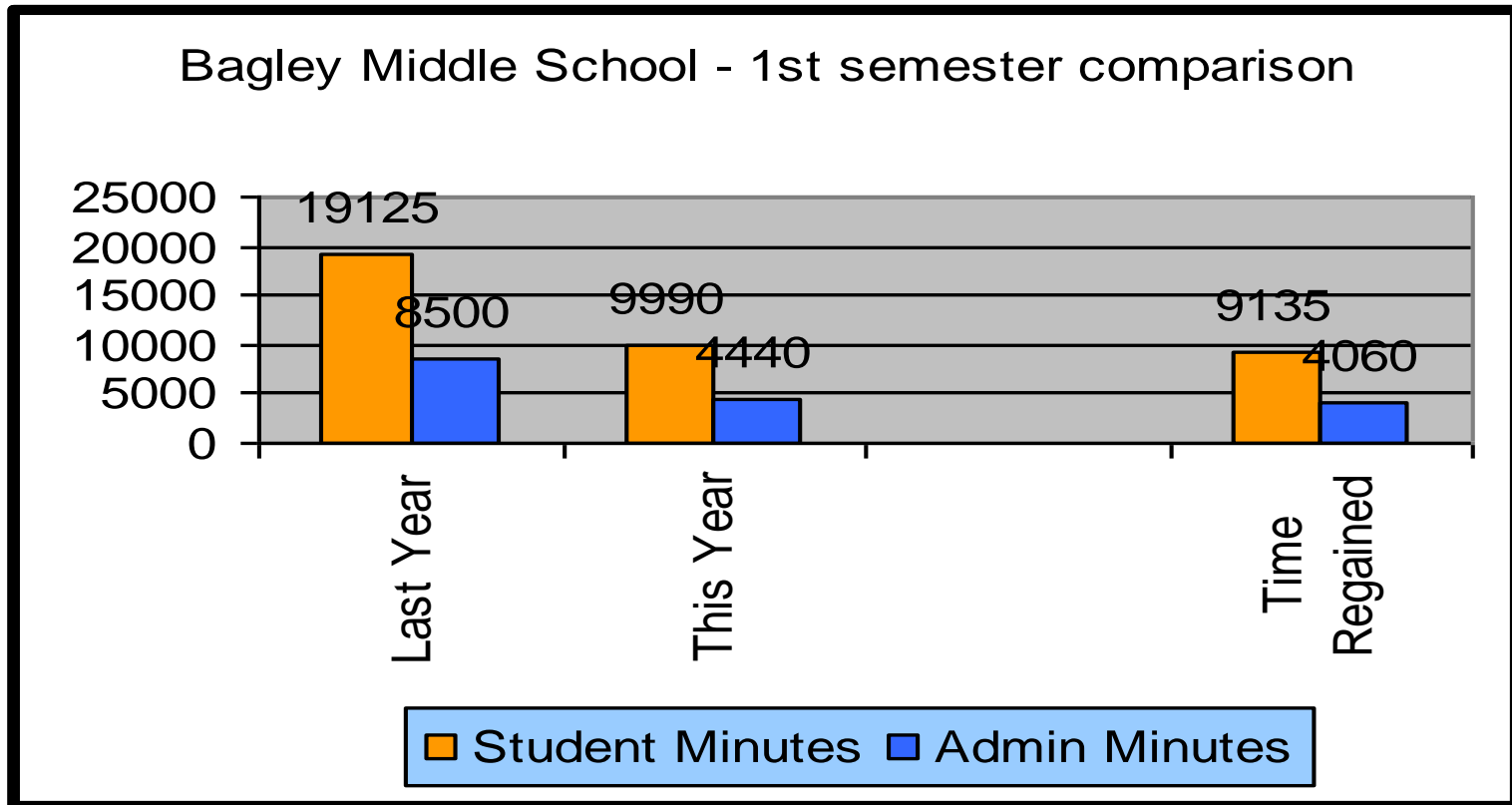
Time Cost of a Discipline Referral

(45 minutes per incident)

	1000 Referrals per year
Administrator Time	500 hours
Teacher Time	250 hours
Student Time	750 hours
Totals	1500 hours lost!



Bagley Middle School: 19,125 instructional minutes lost to behavior incidents (ODR's)



BAGLEY MIDDLE BENEFIT ANALYSIS

Adapted from PBIS Maryland

Name of school	Bagley Middle School - 1st semester comparison
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Number of referrals for 2007 - 2008	425
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Number of referrals for 2008 - 2009	222
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Average # of minutes student is out of class due to ODR	45
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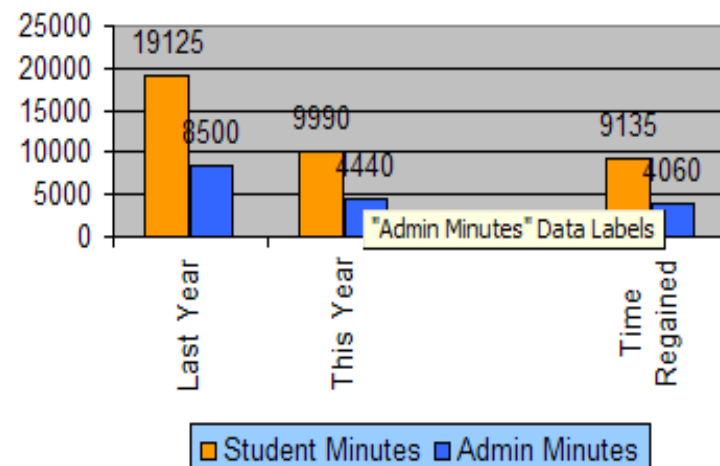
Time Regained

	Student	Administrator
Minutes	9135	4060
Hours	152	68
Days	19	8

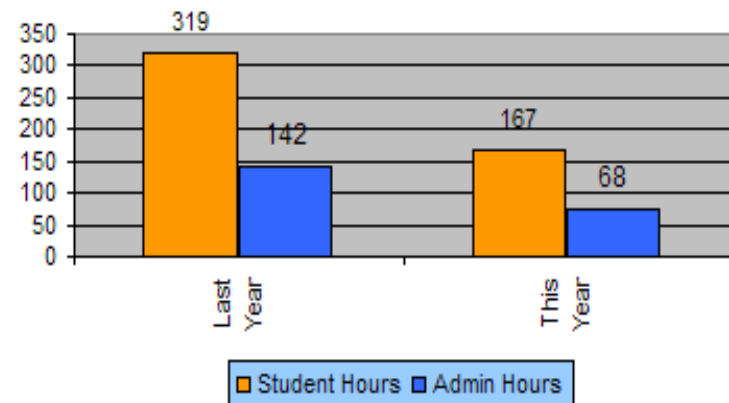
- (+) 9,135 instructional minutes
- (+) 4,060 administrative support minutes

52% Reduction

Bagley Middle School - 1st semester comparison



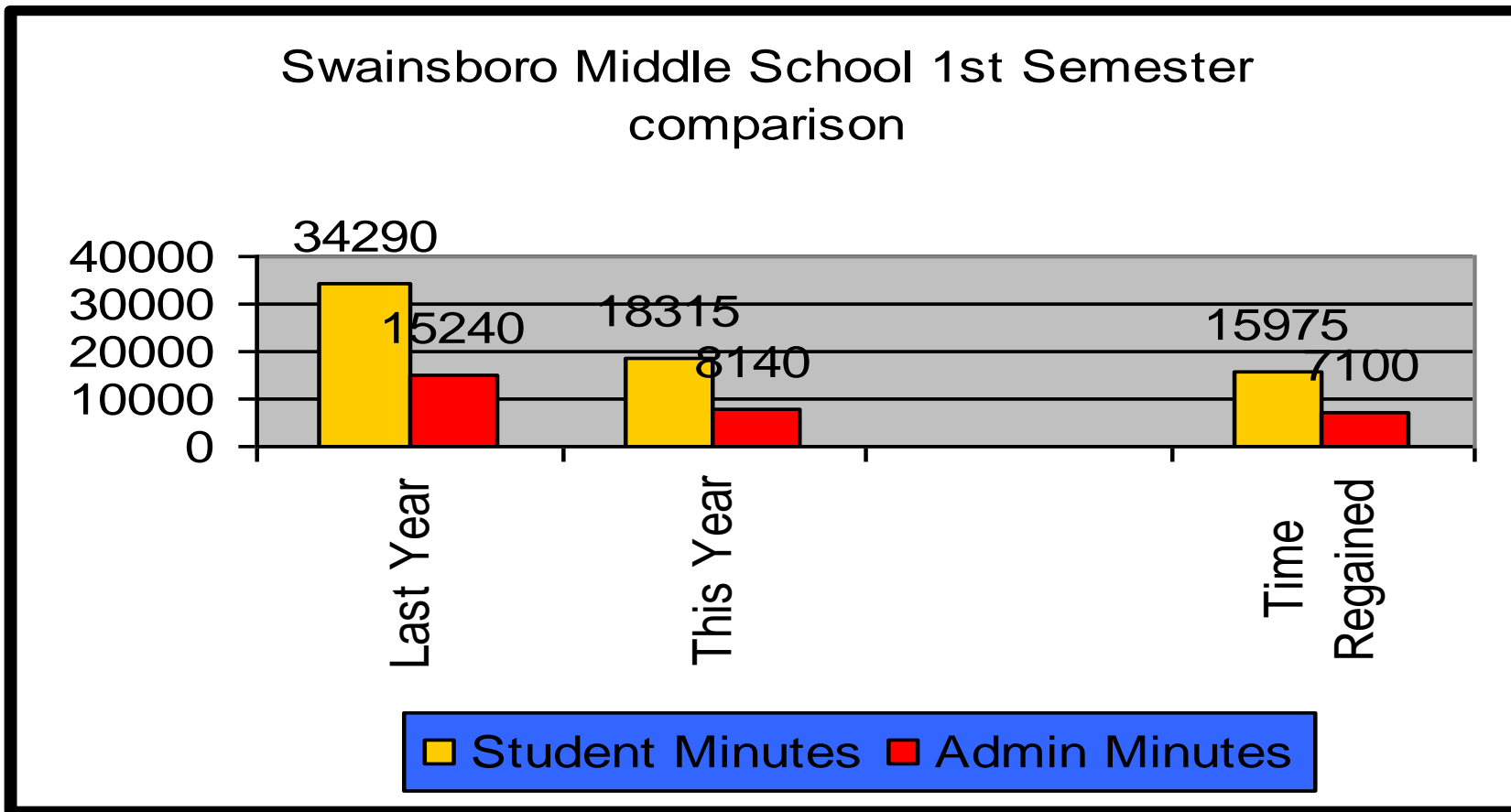
Bagley Middle School - 1st semester comparison



Bagley Middle School - 1st semester comparison



Swainsboro Middle School: 34,290 Instructional minutes lost to behavior incidents (ODR's)



COST/BENEFIT ANALYSIS WORKSHEET

Adapted from PBIS Maryland

Enter data below

Name of school
Swainsboro Middle School
1st Semester comparison

Number of referrals for 2006 - 2007
762

Number of referrals for 2007 - 2008
407

Average # of minutes student is out of class due to ODR
45

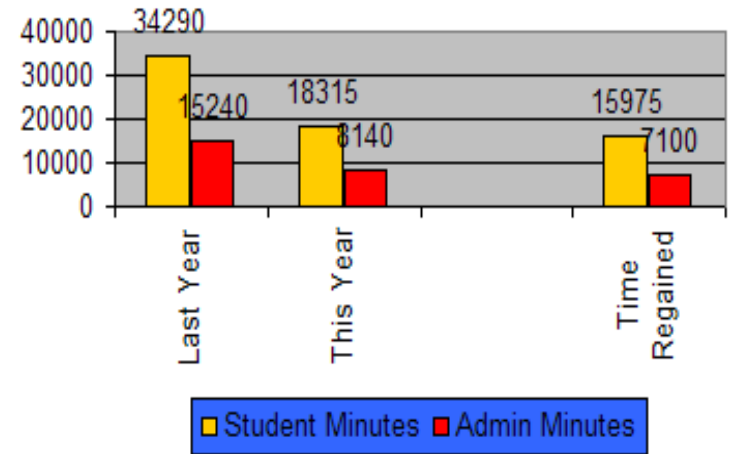
Time Regained

	Student	Administrator
Minutes	15975	7100
Hours	266	118
Days	33	15

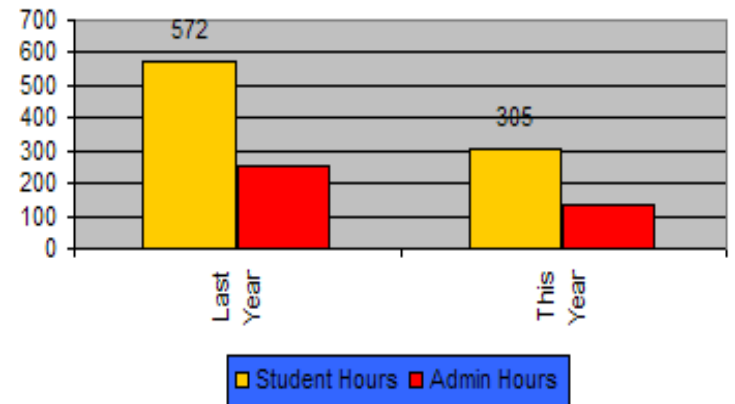
- (+) 15,975 instructional minutes
- (+) 7,100 administrative support minutes

34% Reduction

Swainsboro Middle School 1st Semester comparison



Swainsboro Middle School 1st Semester comparison



Swainsboro Middle School 1st Semester comparison



Standards, Instruction and Assessment **Special Education Services and Supports**

Overseeing the educational program designed to meet the unique needs of students with disabilities.

DIVISIONS

- ◆ [Communications](#)
- ◆ [Career, Technical and Agricultural Education](#)
- ◆ [Curriculum and Instructional Services](#)
- ◆ [Special Education Services and Support](#)
- ◆ [Innovative Academic Programs](#)
- ◆ [Testing](#)

CONTACT INFORMATION

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RELATED INFORMATION

- ◆ [LEA Consolidated Application](#)

Positive Behavior Support

Positive Behavior Support (PBS) is a general term that refers to the application of positive interventions and system changes to achieve socially important behavior change. It is based on a problem-solving model and aims to prevent inappropriate behavior through teaching and reinforcing appropriate behaviors (OSEP Technical Assistance Center on Positive Behavioral Interventions & Supports, 2007).

School-wide PBS fits into Georgia's Response to Intervention (RTI): Student Achievement Pyramid of Intervention as a universal approach which focuses attention on the set of social skills/behaviors that all students are expected to display. The curriculum consists of specific school-wide expectations developed at each school which are then taught to students and reinforced in every setting. Progress monitoring by teachers and school based PBS teams guides the application of interventions in a consistent and systematic manner.

For more information on PBS, go to the [National Technical Assistance Center for Positive Behavioral Interventions and Supports \(PBIS\)](#).

Positive Behavior Support Training

PBS Forums are scheduled for all school districts interested in implementing PBS for the 2009-2010 school year. Interested districts may send up to 4 district level representatives to begin the professional learning process for district implementation, an overview of school-wide PBS and detailed information on the application process for PBS training, as well as a full explanation of the support the GaDOE will provide to participating districts will be provided in these informational forums at the locations below. For more information [click here](#).

CALENDAR

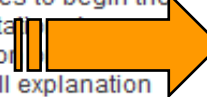
- ◆ [February 5, 13, 17, 2009 \(Savannah, Perry, Atlanta\) - PBS Forums](#)
- ◆ [March 5, 2009 - Coaches and District Coordinator Webinar via Elluminate Live](#)
- ◆ [March 26-29, 2009, Jacksonville, FL - International Conference on PBS](#)
- ◆ [April 16, 2009 - Webinar via Elluminate Live](#)

COACHES RESOURCES

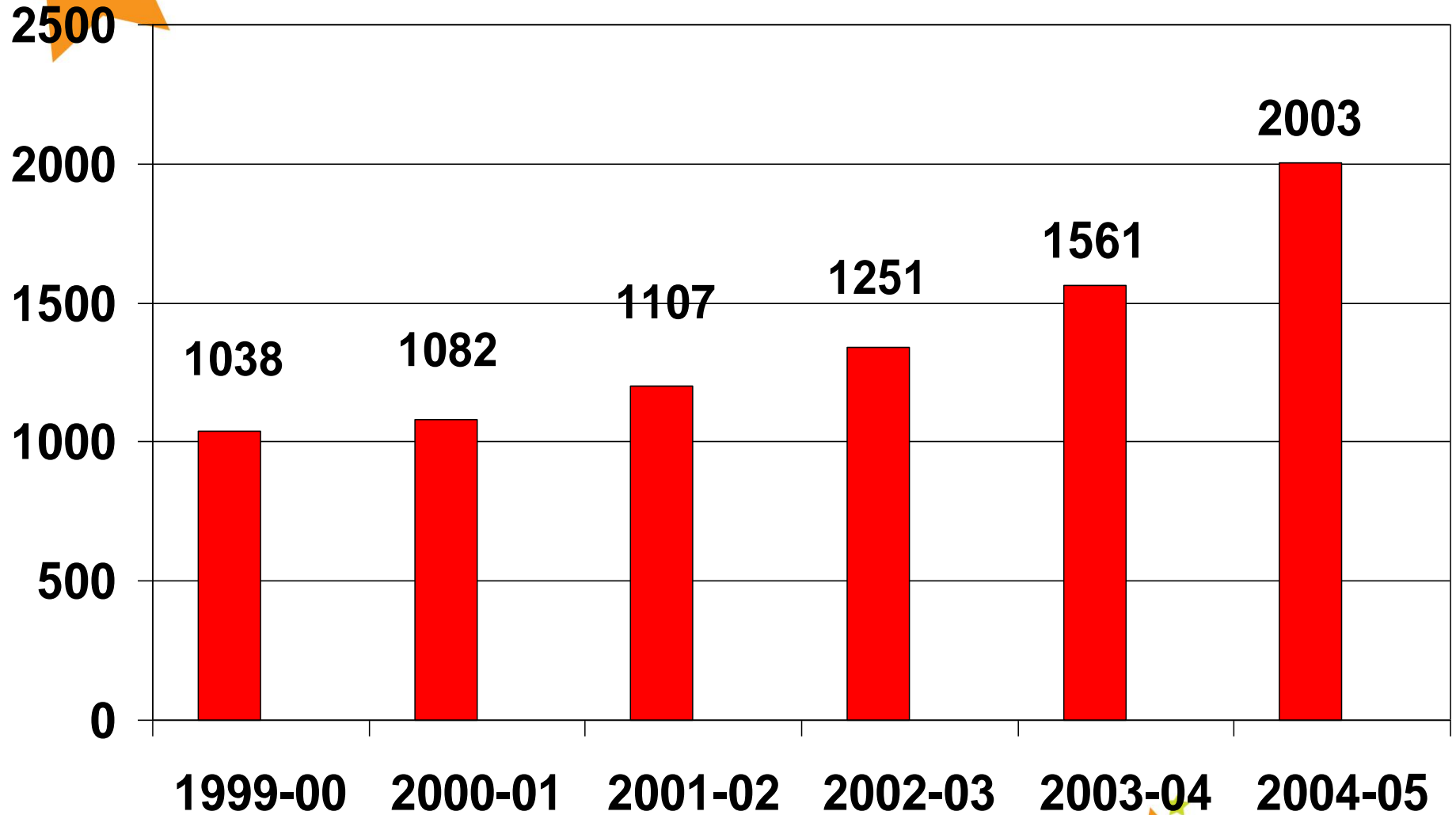
- ◆ [Coach Contact Form](#)
- ◆ [Coaches Roles and Responsibilities](#)
- ◆ [District Coordinator Expectations and Responsibilities](#)
- ◆ [PBS Team Mtg Eval](#)

RESOURCES

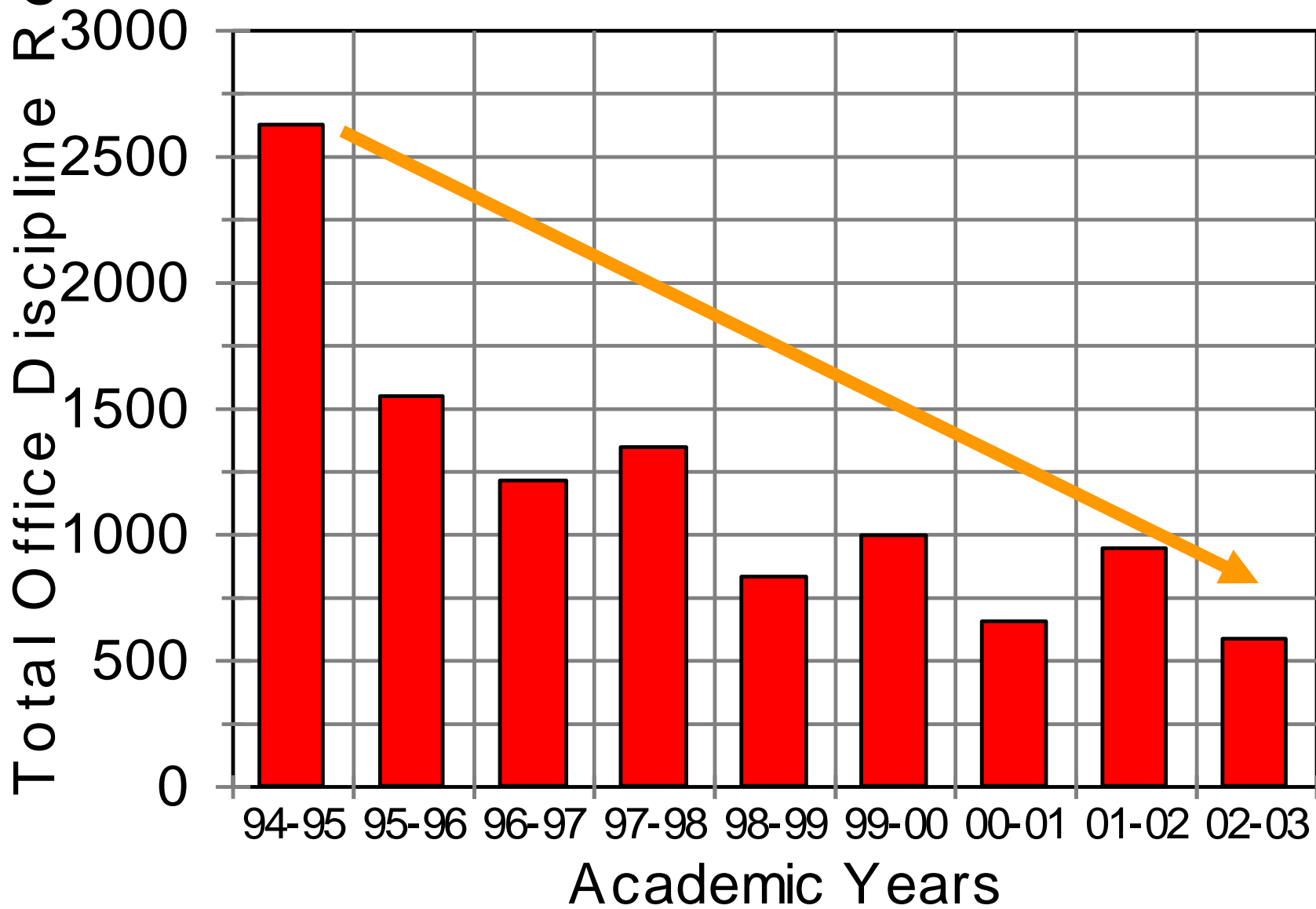
- ◆ [PBS Surveys](#)
- ◆ [Understanding Behavior: An Interactive Tutorial](#)
- ◆ [Quick Facts](#)
- ◆ [How much time do you spend on discipline? \(Cost/Benefit Analysis Tool\)](#)
- ◆ [PBS Application packet \(Zip File\)](#)



Is your school seeing this trend or.....

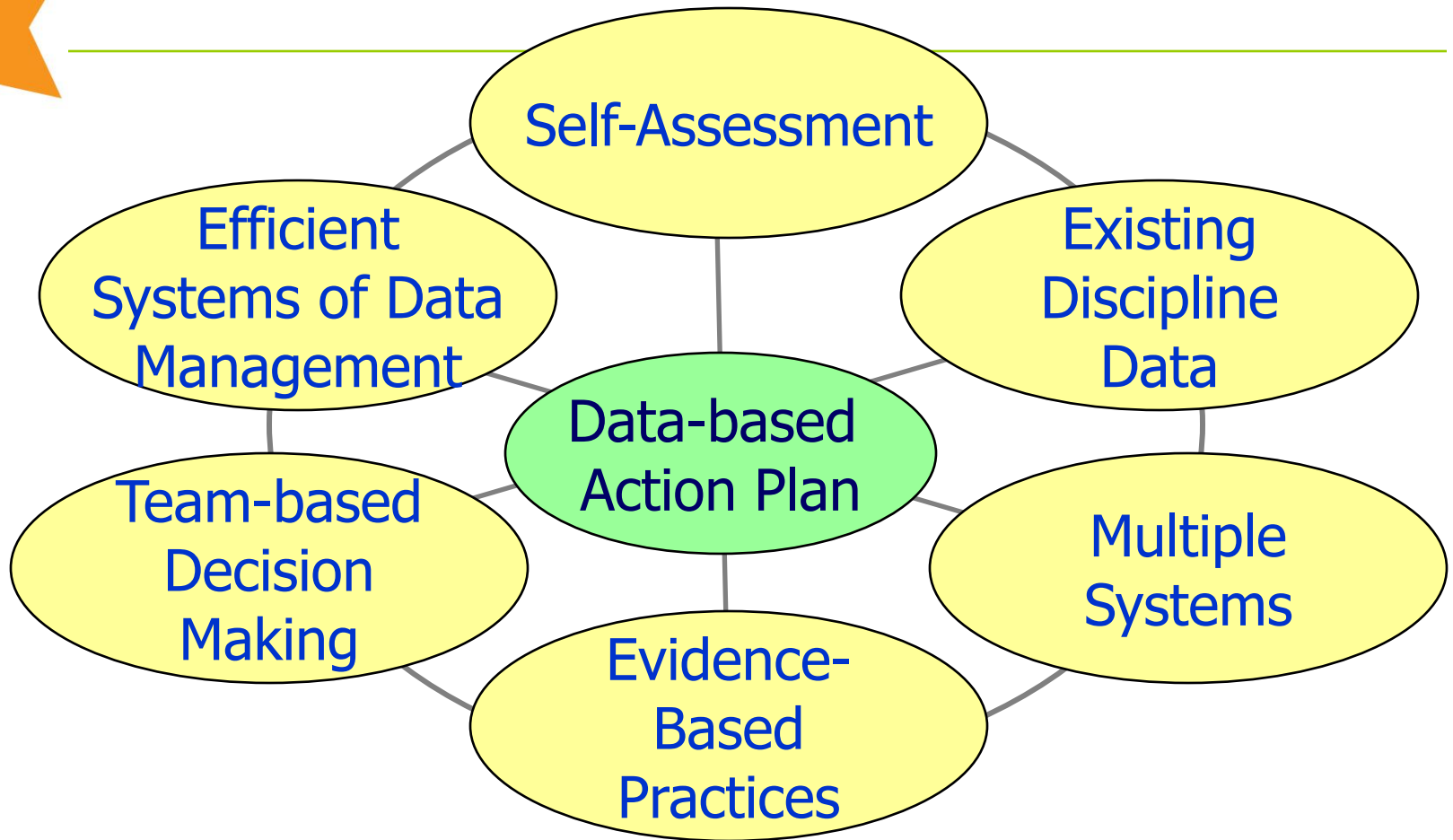


FRMS Total Office Discipline Referrals





“Decide continuously with data”





Data Driven Discussions: Stimulus Questions

- What **data** are we examining on a monthly basis?
- What **patterns** are we seeing in my data?
- How have we **responded** to these data patterns?
- What **challenges** & **successes** have we experienced in our responses?



Problem? Analyze the Big 5

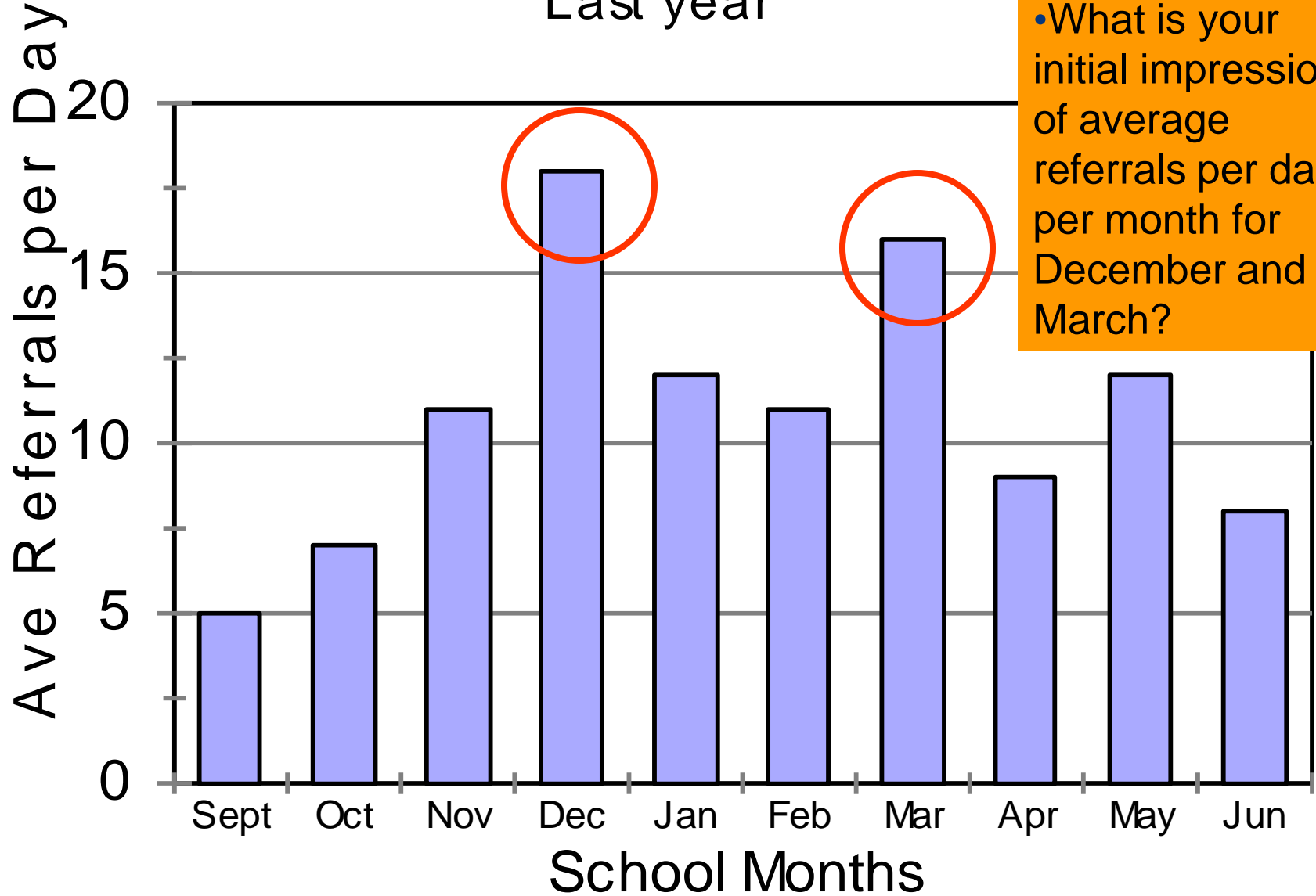
- **How often?**
- **Who?**
- **What?**
- **Where?**
- **When?**
- **How much?**

If problem,

- What **system**?
- What **intervention**?
- What **outcome**?

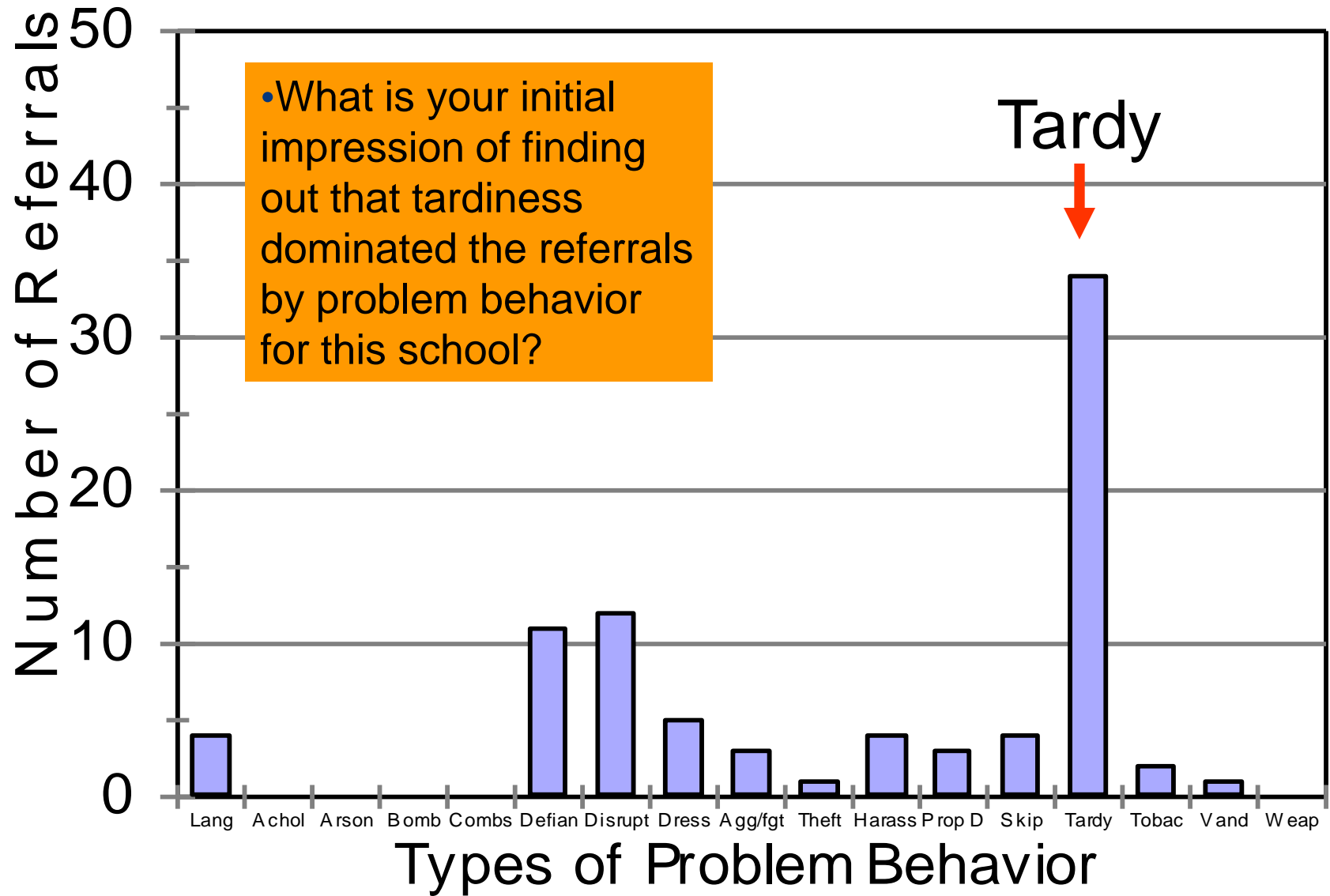
1 Office Referrals per Day per Month

Last year



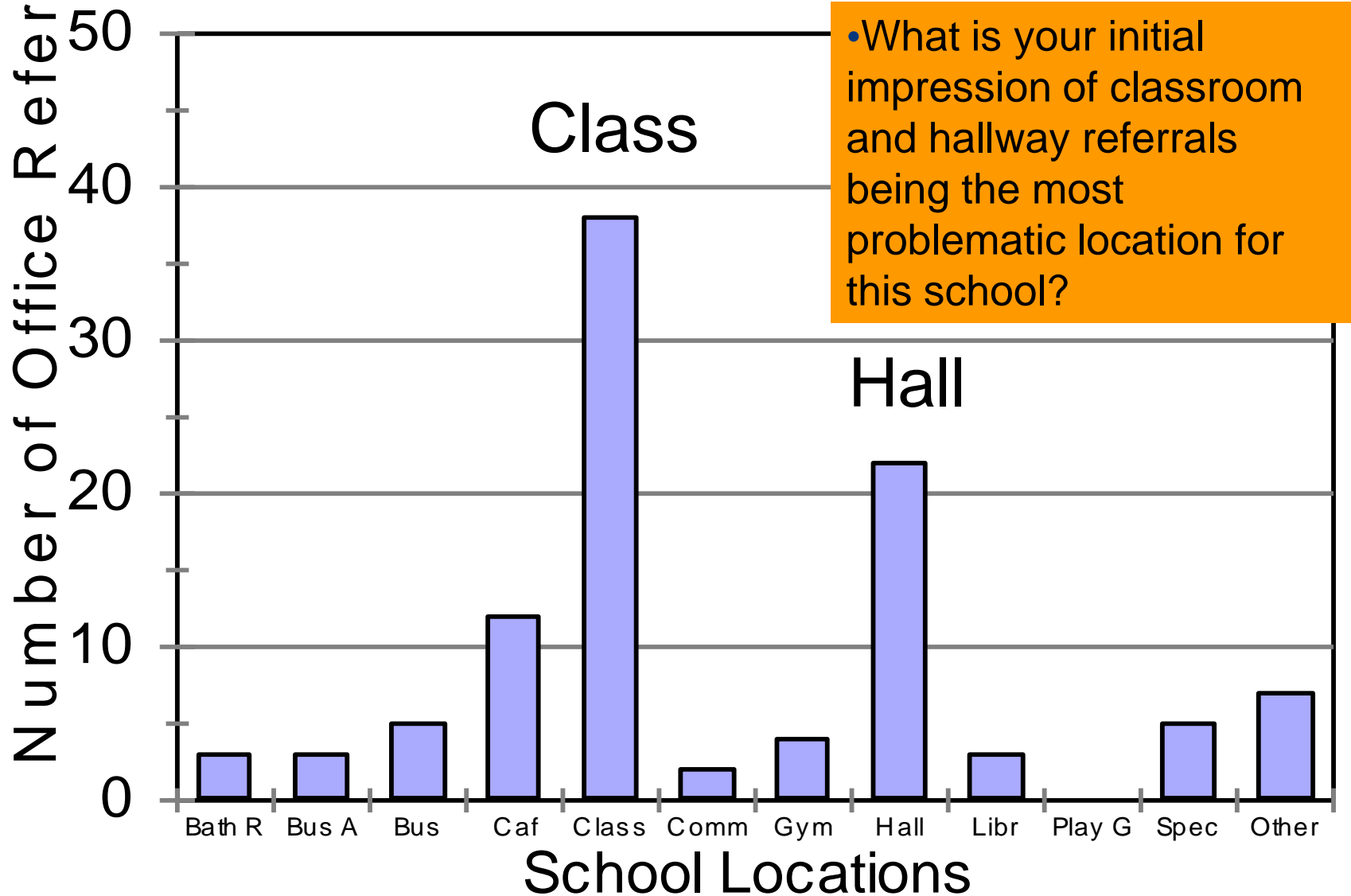
•What is your initial impression of average referrals per day per month for December and March?

2 Referrals per Problem Behavior



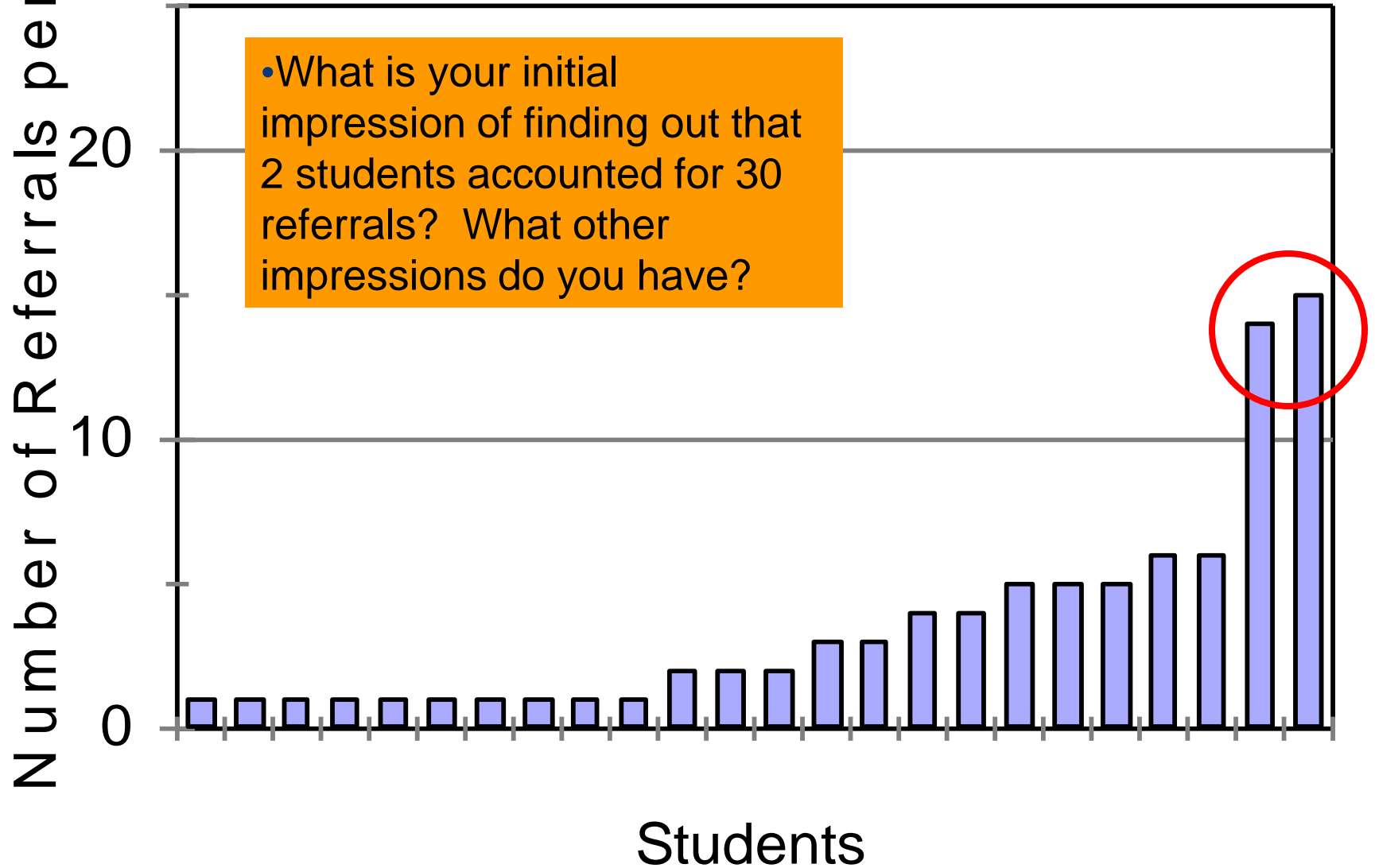
3

Referrals by Location



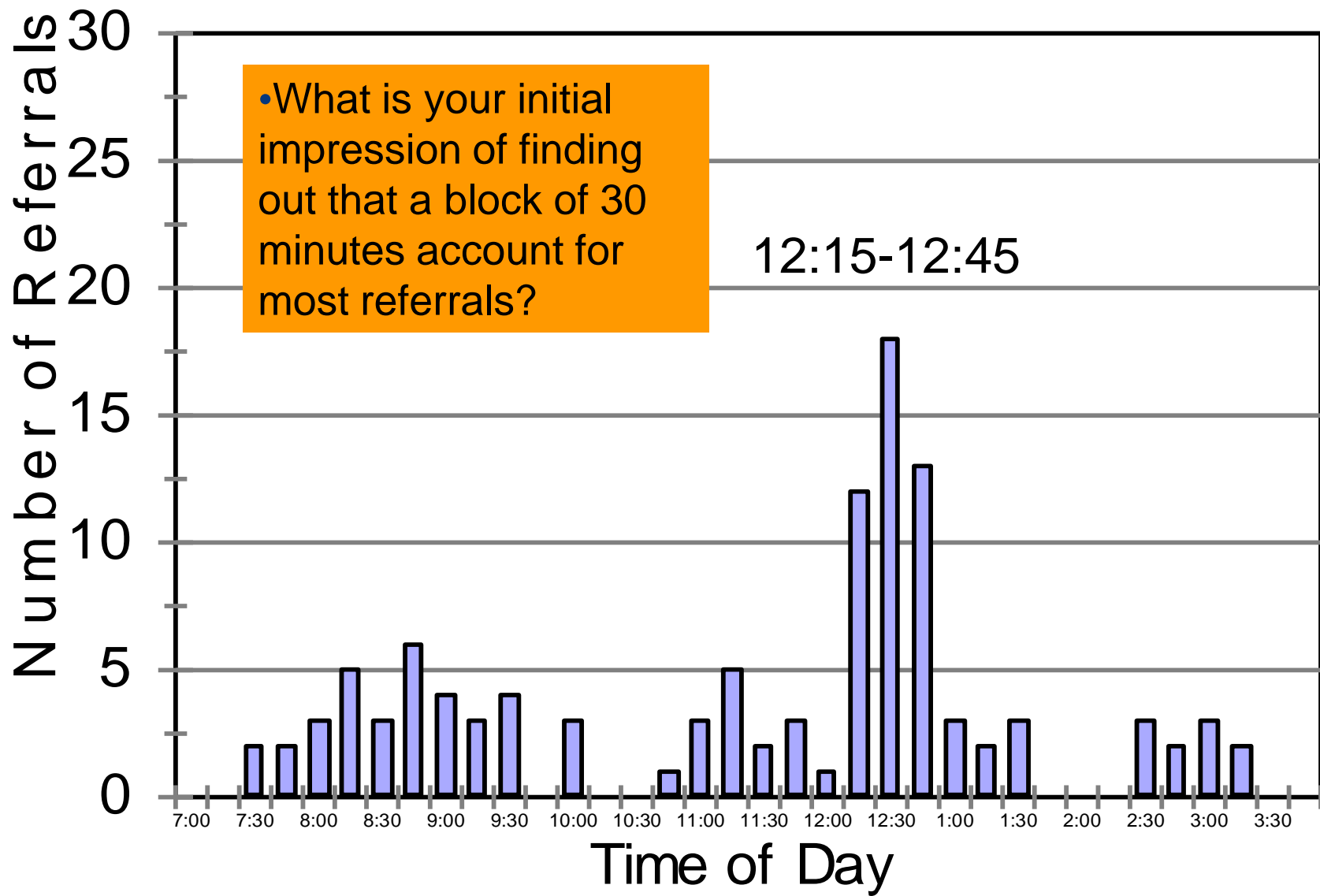
4

Referrals per Student



5

Referrals by Time of Day



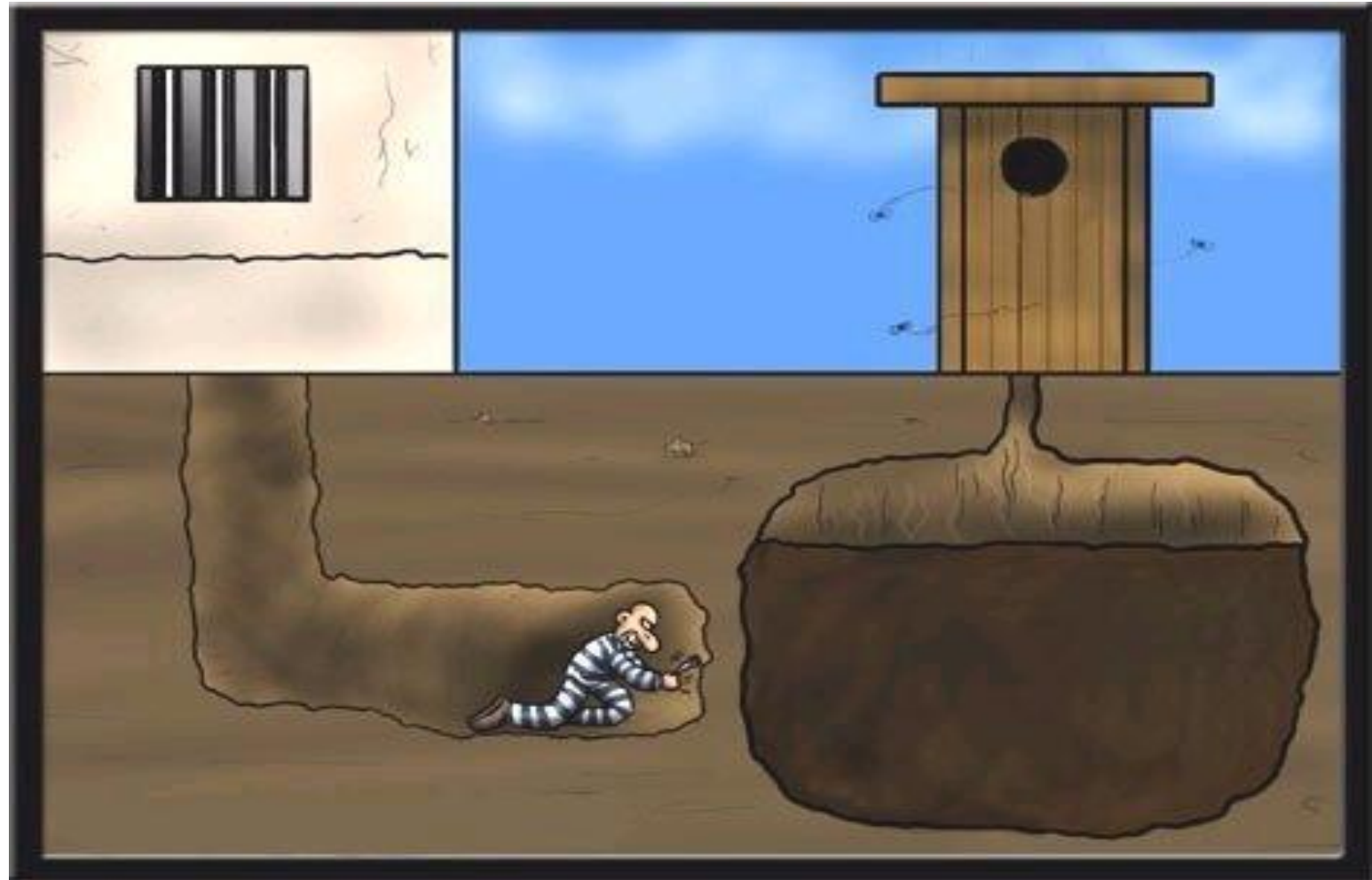


Putting it all together

- What if you discovered that 2 students caused a majority of the problems during the times of 12:15-12:45 in the hallway during the month of December?
- The solution is unlikely a tribunal or seeking extended OSS days, but more focused.



Dig a little deeper





Using Data to Solve Problems

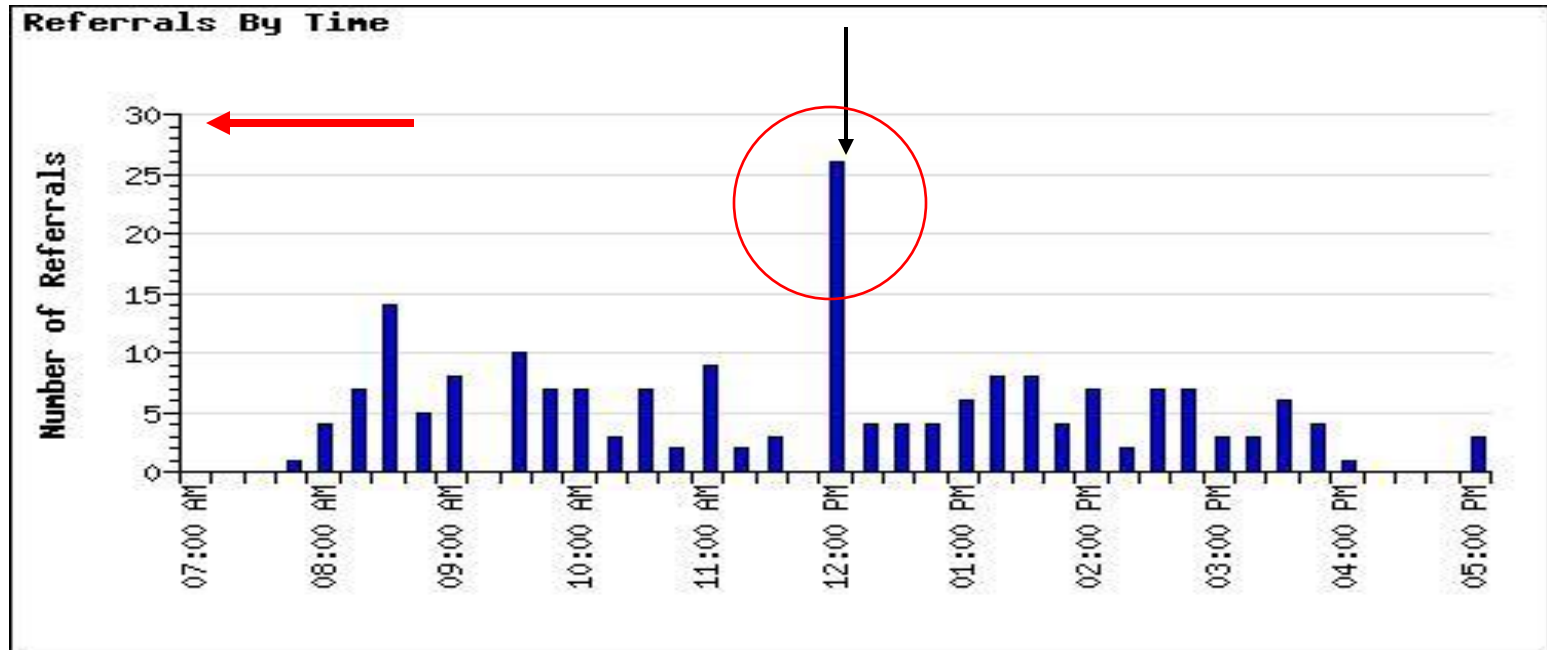
Time of Day

Problem: Recent increase in fights/aggressive behavior.

Potential solution: clamp down on rule violators, bottom line and extend OSS days to violators.

Time of Day

6th graders returning from Connections-Teachers not on duty

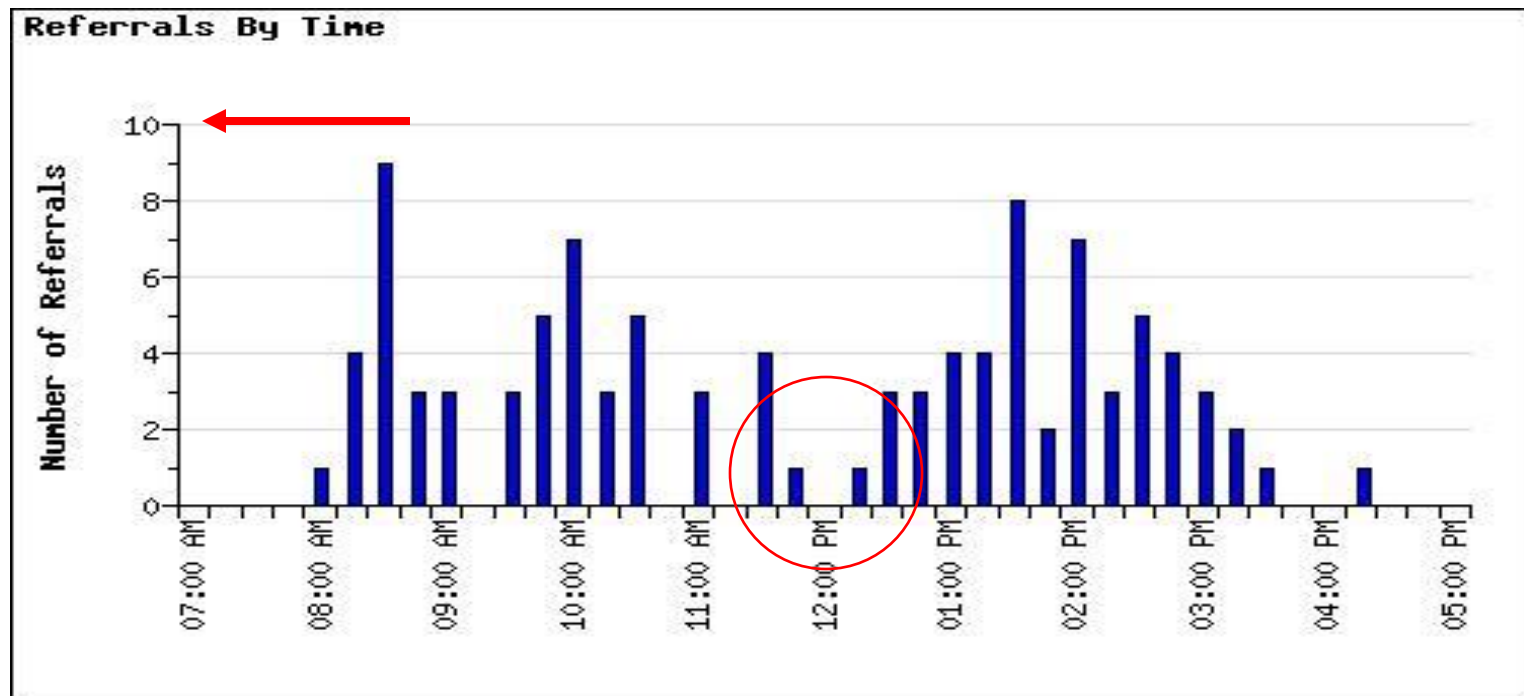


Jan-March 5, 2004



Time of Day

Teachers on duty at 12 noon.



March 6-May 5, 2004



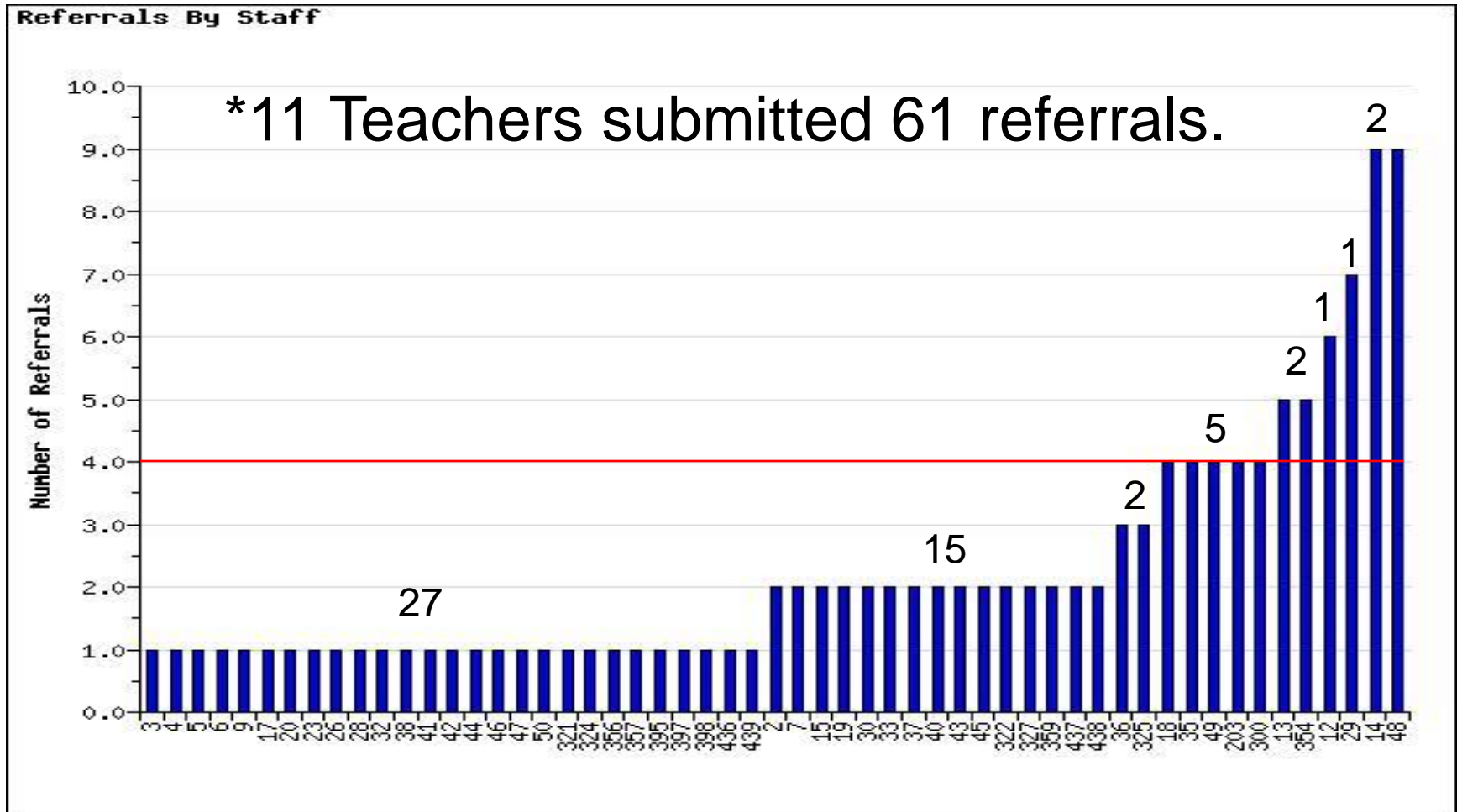
What day causes most referrals?

- One school's data
- Almost 50% of all office referrals occur on Thursday and Friday.
- Monday has the fewest number of weekly referrals.

Why?



Referrals By Staff





Faculty referrals at one Ga school

The referral highs

*75

*64

*56

*34

*25

The referral lows

*1

*2

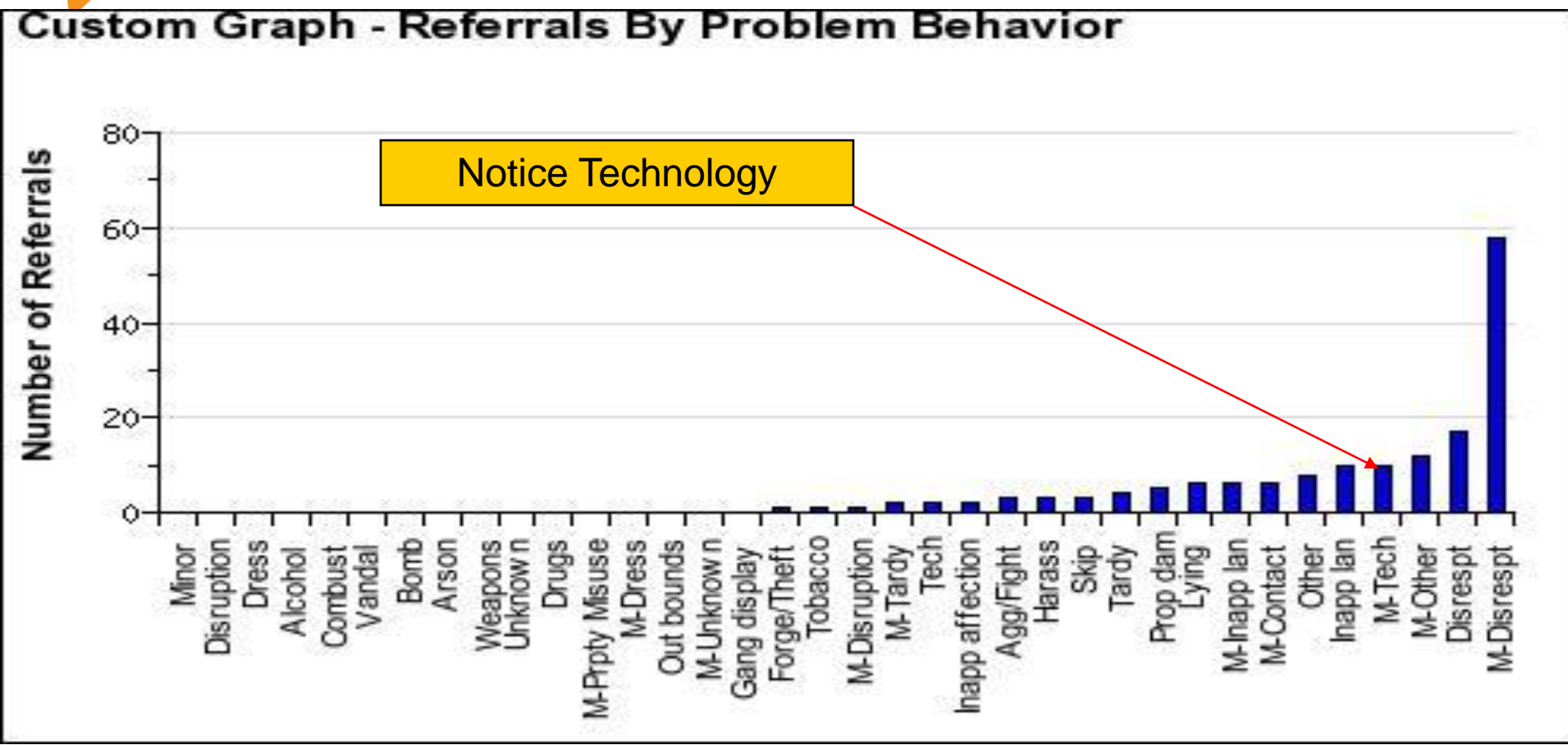
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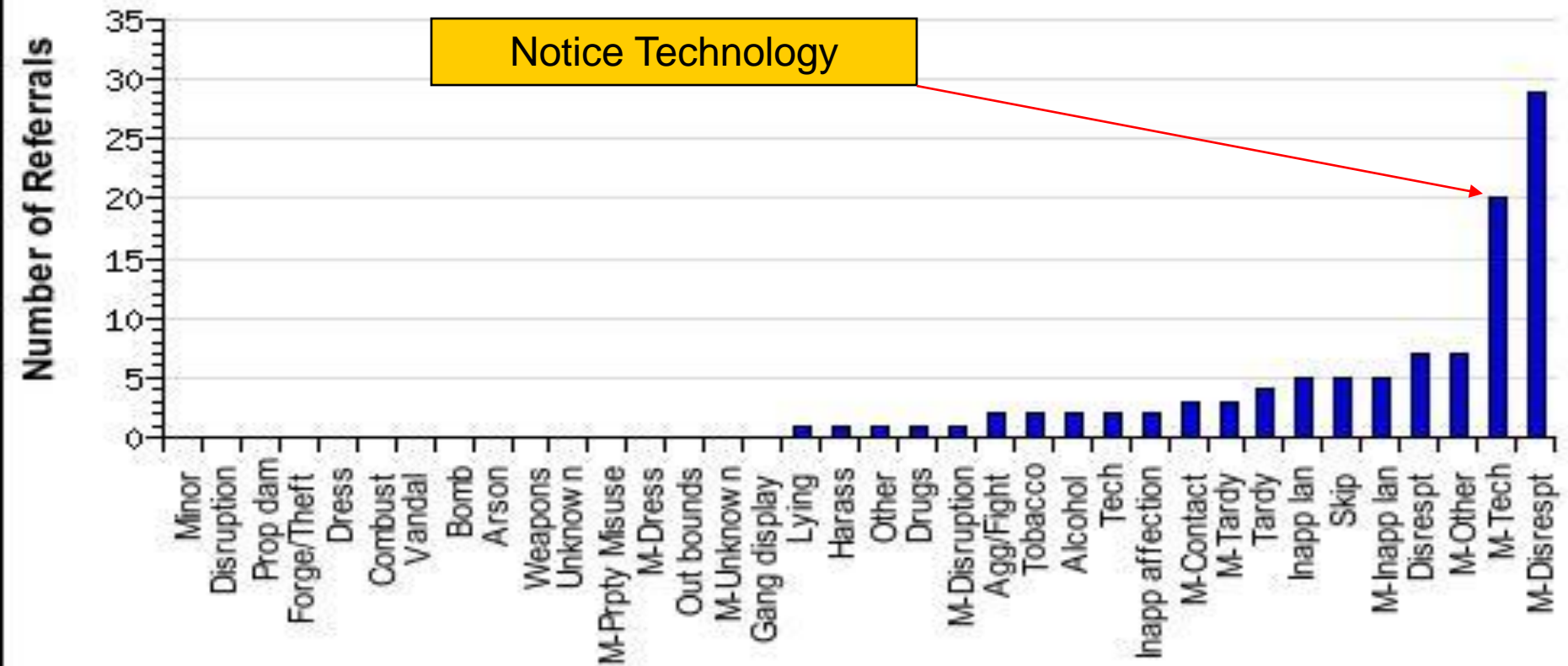
Male Behavior



Female Behavior

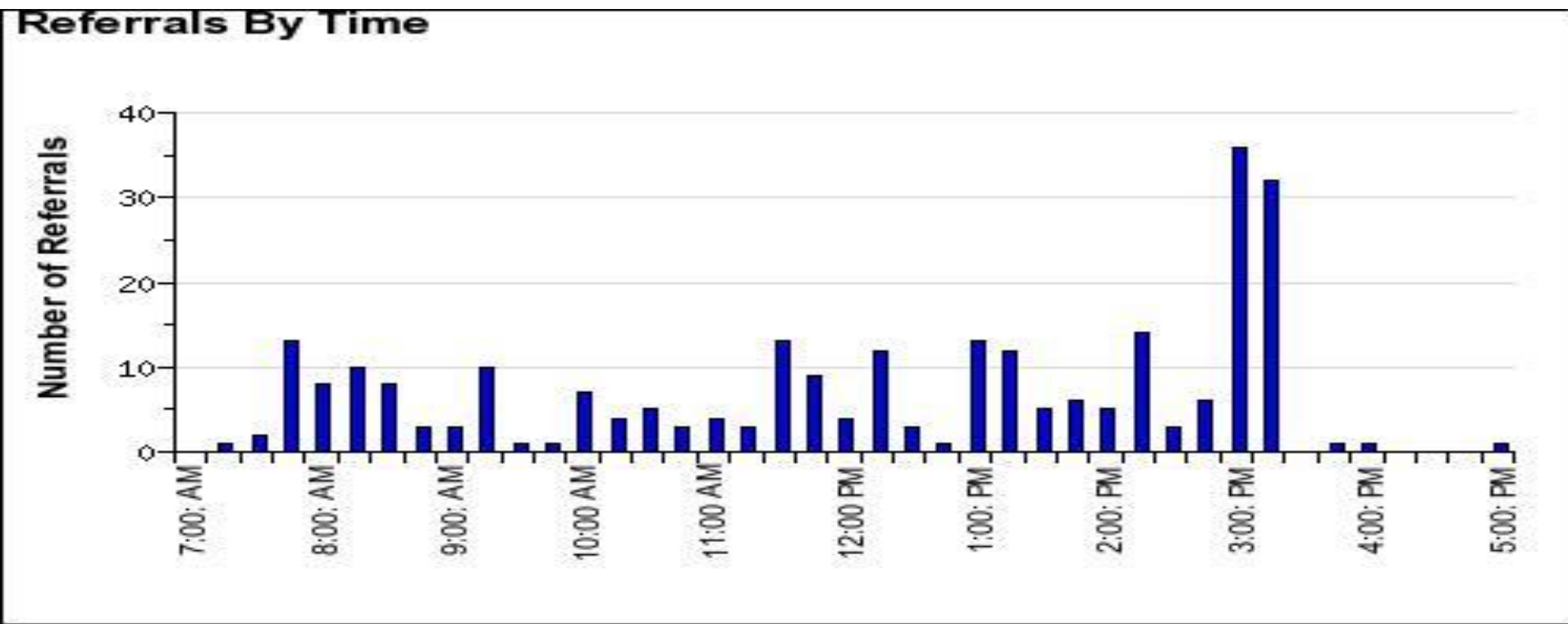


Custom Graph - Referrals By Problem Behavior



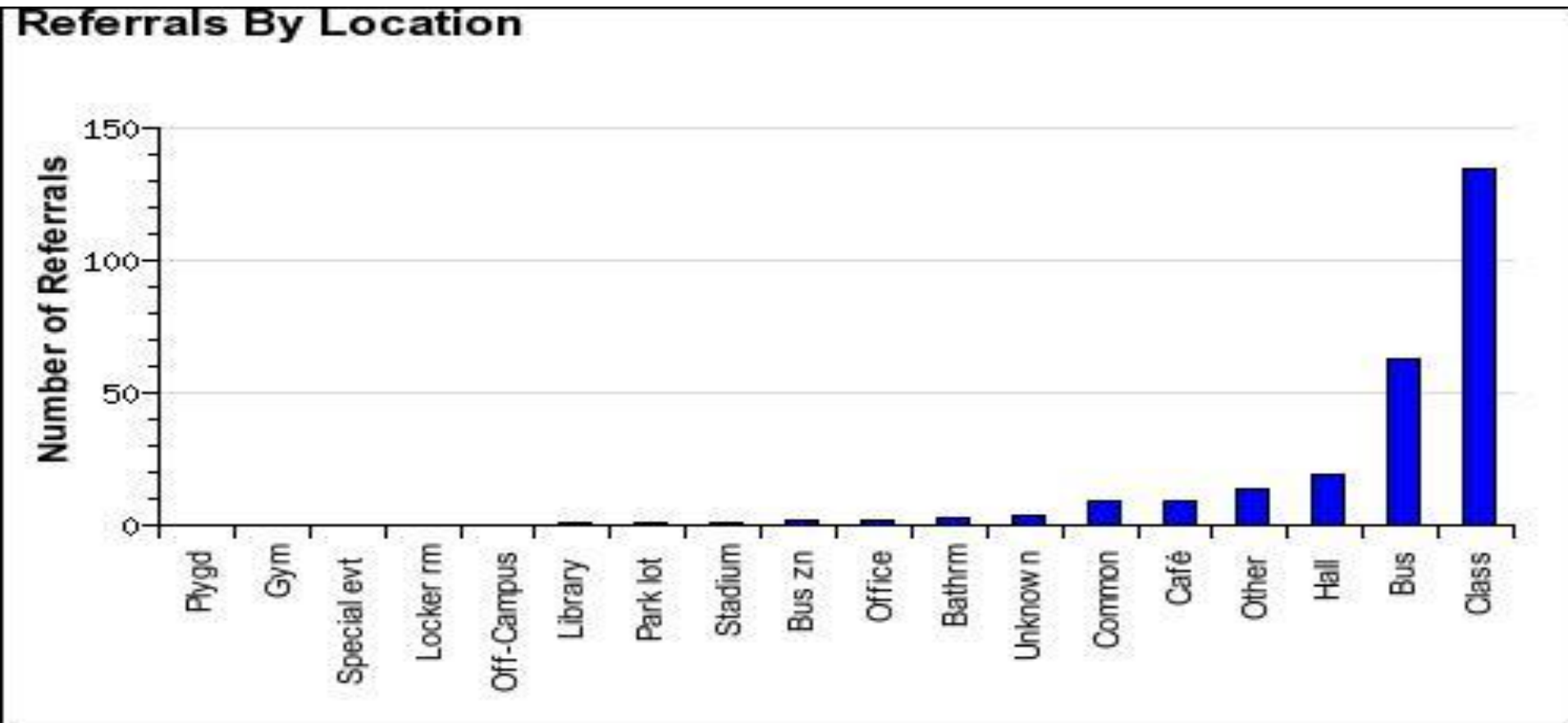


All Referrals by Time



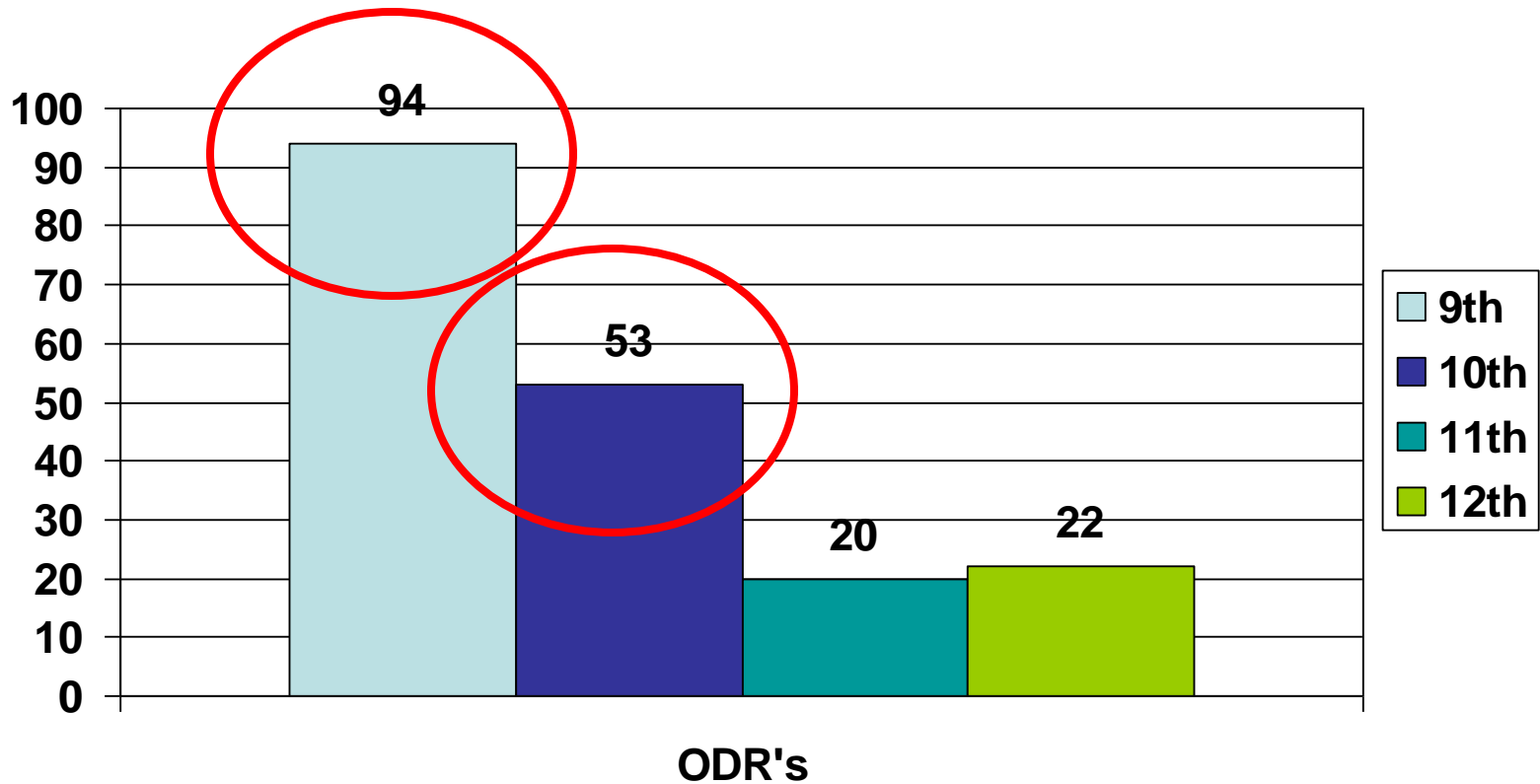


Location of Problem Behavior



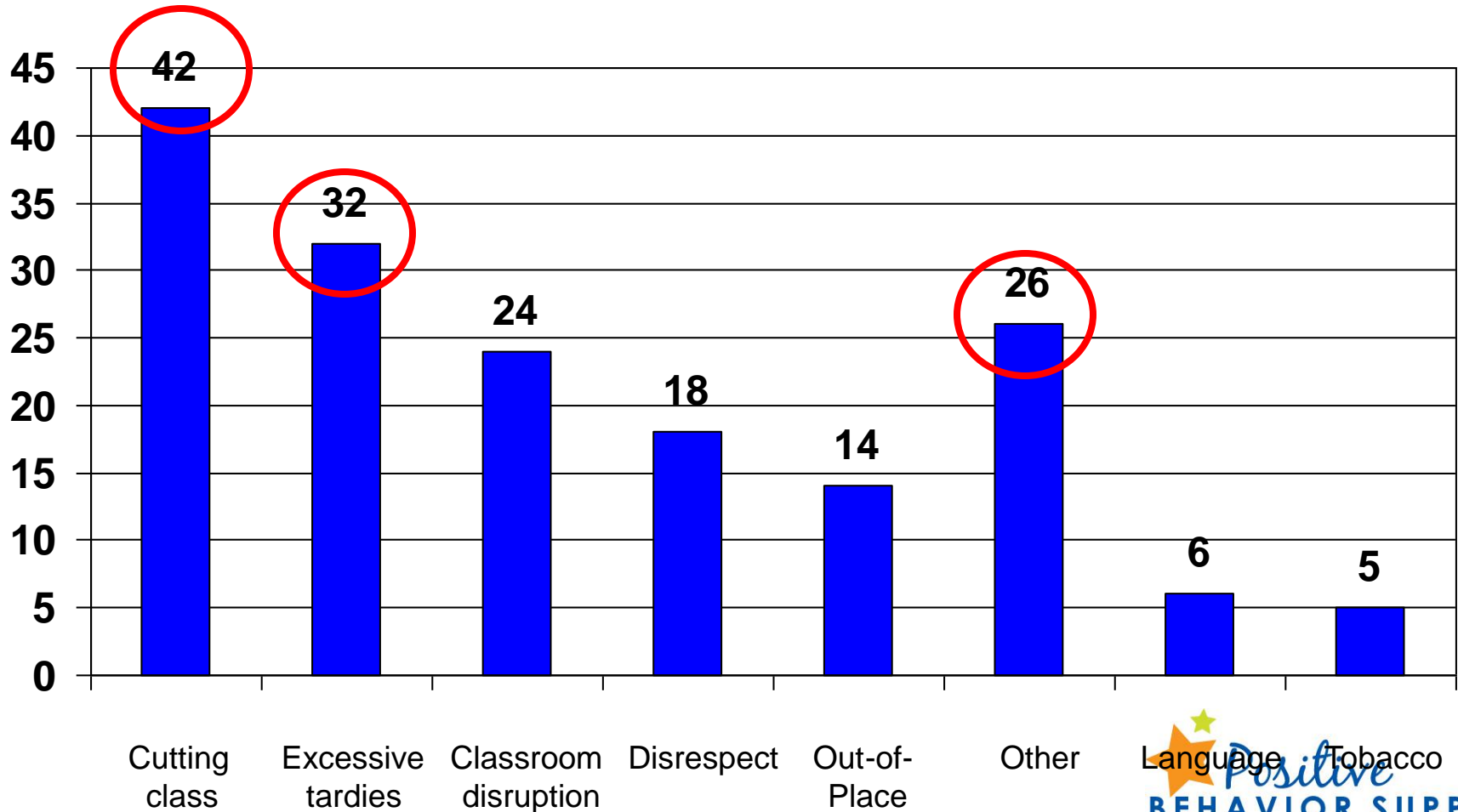


All ODR's by high school grade level



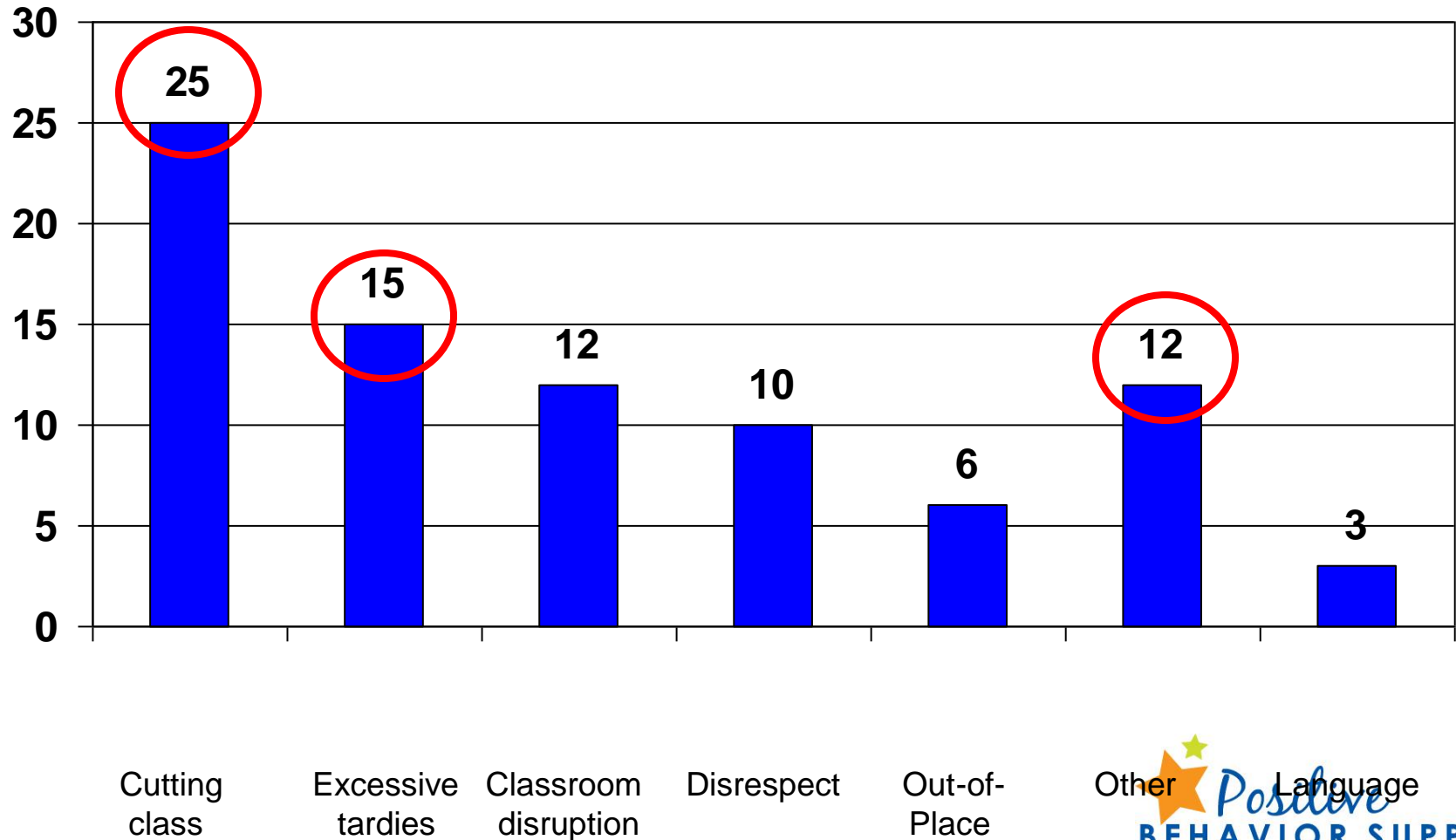


All Grades-Types of behavior



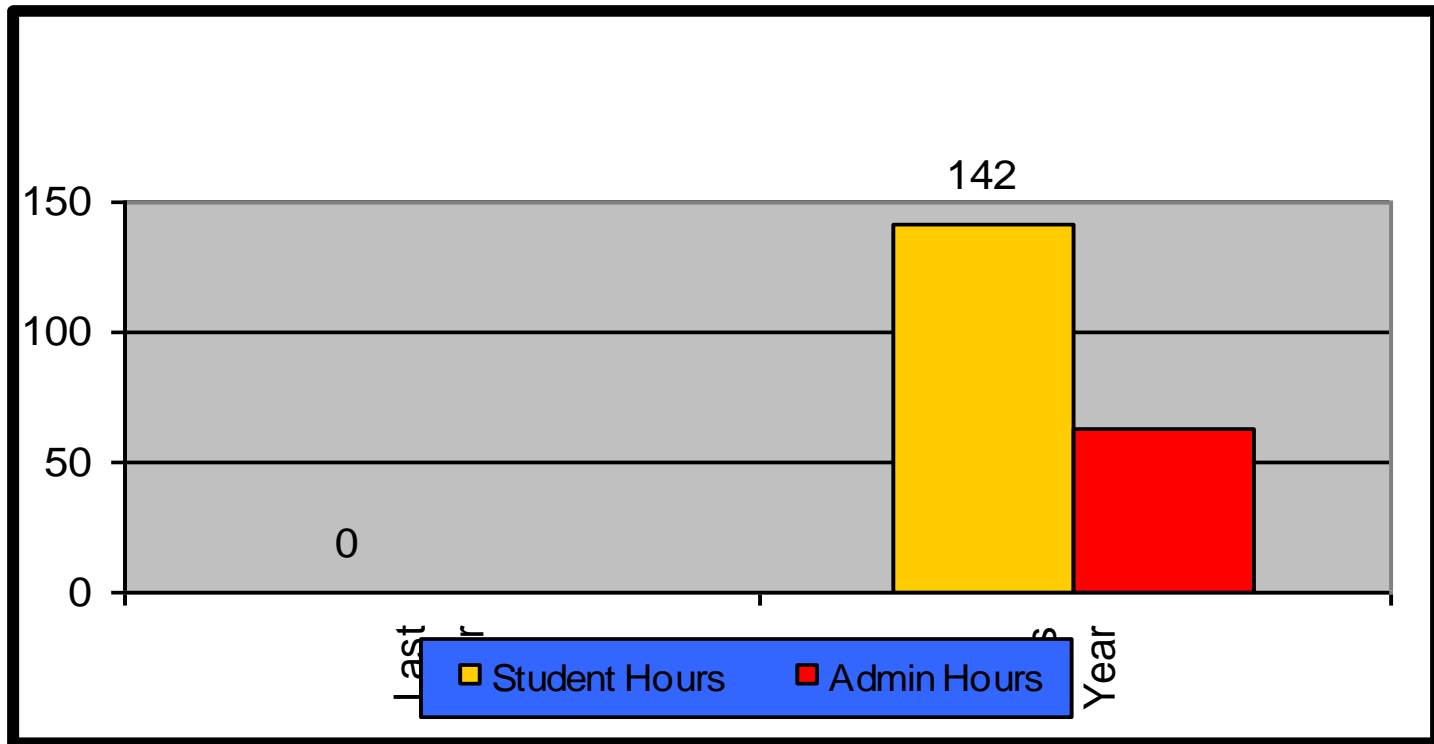


9th Grade-Types of behavior



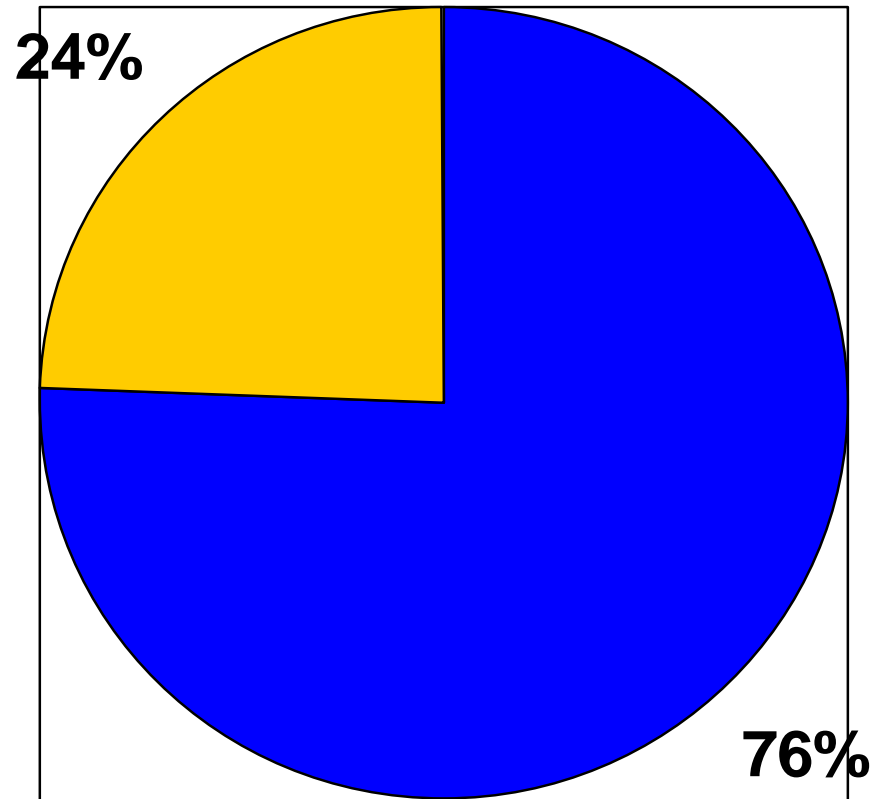


Hours of Instruction Lost (1 month of school)





ODR's by gender



Interesting Facts You Should Know About Boys

- 70% of the students who get D's & F's.
- 80% of children diagnosed with learning issues are boys.
- 80% of high school dropouts are boys.
- Number of boys who said they didn't like school rose 71% from 1980-2001.
- 30 years ago 58% of college undergraduates were male.-now 44%.
- 8th grade boys are held back 50% more than girls.



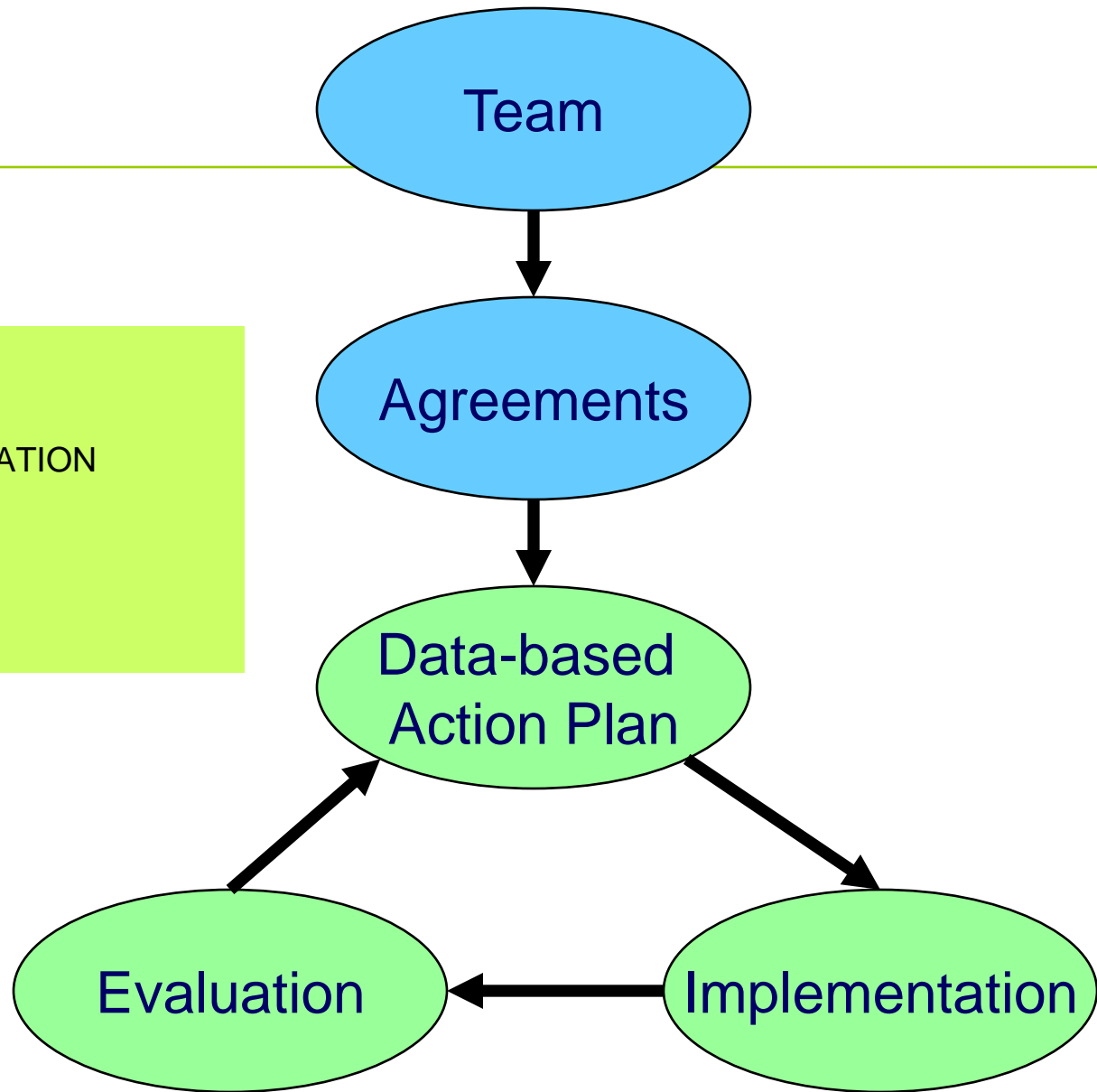


Principal Kelley King
Douglass Elementary School
Boulder, Colo.

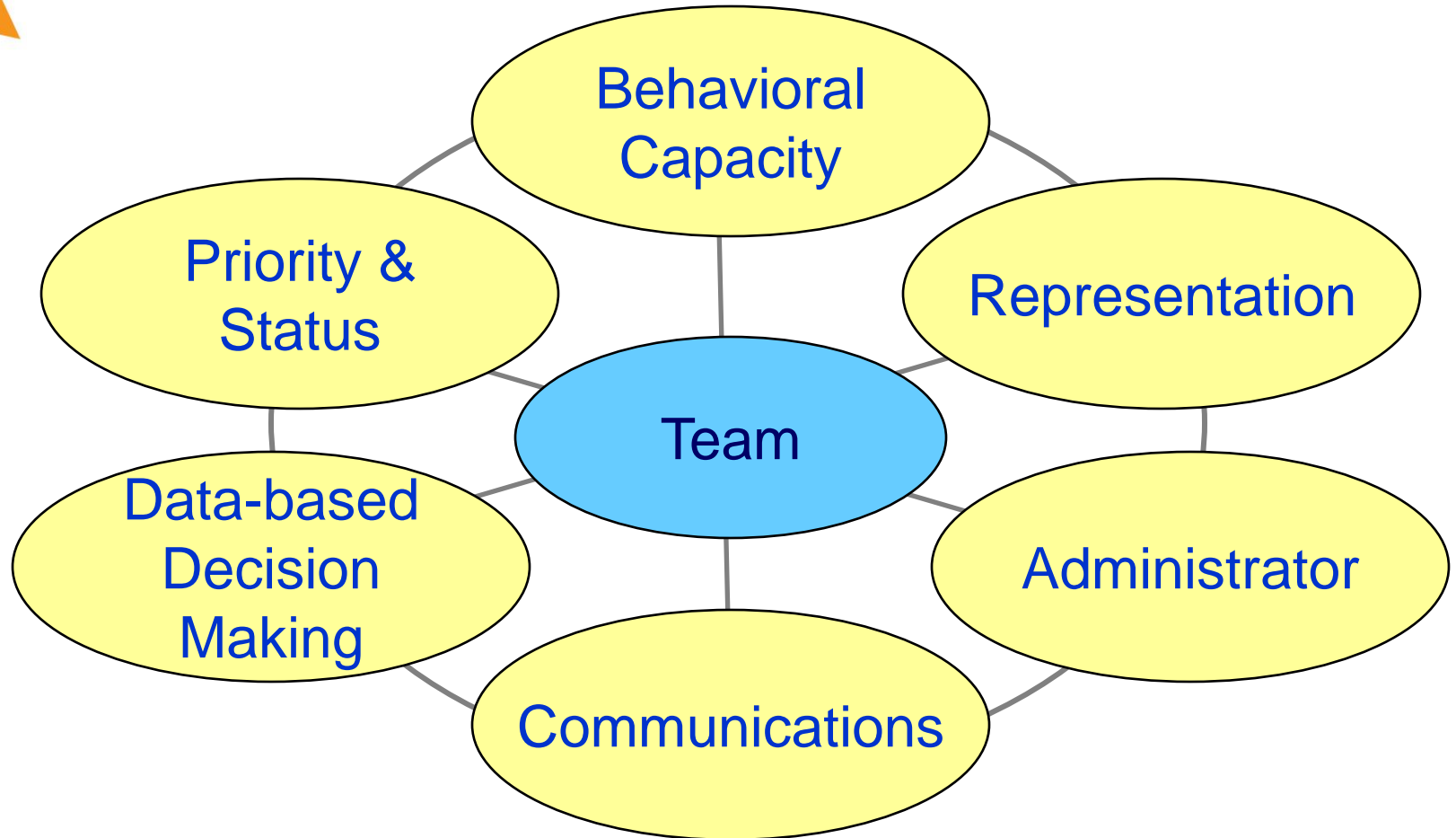
- School-wide problem: Boys were lagging 10 points behind girls in reading and 14 points in writing.
- Many more boys than girls were being labeled as learning disabled at her school.
- Emphasized more boy-friendly classrooms in the fall of 2004
- Whenever possible, teachers replaced lecture time with **fast-moving lessons** that all kids could enjoy.
- Results: girls scored an average of 106 on state writing tests, while boys got a respectable 101.



GENERAL IMPLEMENTATION
PROCESS:
"Getting Started"



Team-led Process





Family

Non-Teaching

Representation

Specialized Support

Administrator

Community

Student

Teaching

Start with
Team that
“Works.”

Working Smarter



Initiative, Project, Committee	Purpose	Outcome	Target Group	Staff Involved	SIP/SID/etc
<i>Attendance Committee</i>					
<i>Character Education</i>					
<i>Safety Committee</i>					
<i>School Spirit Committee</i>					
<i>Discipline Committee</i>					
<i>DARE Committee</i>					
<i>EBS Work Group</i>					

Sample Teaming Matrix

Initiative, Committee	Purpose	Outcome	Target Group	Staff Involved	SIP/SID
Attendance Committee	Increase attendance	Increase % of students attending daily	All students	Eric, Ellen, Marlee	Goal #2
Character Education	Improve character	Improve character	All students	Marlee, J.S., Ellen	Goal #3
Safety Committee	Improve safety	Predictable response to threat/crisis	Dangerous students	Has not met	Goal #3
School Spirit Committee	Enhance school spirit	Improve morale	All students	Has not met	
Discipline Committee	Improve behavior	Decrease office referrals	Bullies, antisocial students, repeat offenders	Ellen, Eric, Marlee, Otis	Goal #3
DARE Committee	Prevent drug use		High/at-risk drug users	Don	
EBS Work Group	Implement 3-tier model	Decrease office referrals, increase attendance, enhance academic engagement, improve grades	All students	Eric, Ellen, Marlee, Otis, Emma	Goal #2 Goal #3



Guiding principles of effective administrators “maximizing predictability”

1. Put students first
2. Know where you want to go (outcomes)
3. Redesign learning & teaching environments to affect change in adult & student behavior
4. Establish small number of priorities (“add 1, stop 2”)
5. Know a little about everything, & know a lot about some things
6. Build capacity of others
7. Invest evidence-based practices but consider local culture/context
8. Prevent & precorrect
9. Actively & frequently acknowledge what you value
10. Stop doing what is ineffective, inefficient, irrelevant



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- OSEP Center on PBIS
 - Website: <http://www.pbis.org>