# WVPBIS Virtual Academy Part 2: Day 2 <u>Discipline Systems</u> TFI 1.5 and 1.6









# Today's Objectives

#### TFI 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 addressing office managed versus staff managed problems.

#### TFI 1.6 Discipline Policies

 School policies and procedures describe and emphasize proactive, instructive, and/or restorative approaches to student behavior that are implemented consistently.



# Problem Behavior Definitions

#### 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 addressing office managed versus staff managed problems.

#### Possible Data Sources:

- Expected Behaviors in Safe and Supportive Schools (Policy 4373)
- County Policy
- Staff Handbook
- Student Handbook
- Discipline Flow Chart



#### **TFI SCORES**

0 = No clear definitions exist, and procedures to manage problems are not clearly documented

1 = Definitions and procedures exist but are not clear and/or not organized by staff- versus office-managed problems

**2** = Definitions and procedures for managing problems are clearly defined, documented, trained, and shared with families





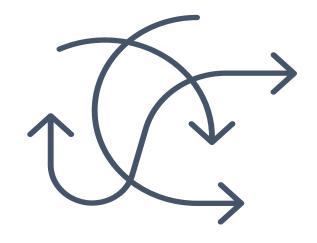


- Our own beliefs about behavior
  - Cussing in school (certain cuss words, context they are used, age of student)
- Some behaviors have a severity index
  - Disruption could be calling out without raising hand or throwing a chair across the room
- Continuity among staff will create consistency within discipline system
  - Behaviors are treated the same in every classroom
  - Students can't "get away" with using their phone in one class and not another

# Create a discipline flow chart



**Continuity** of Behavior Consequences School-Wide

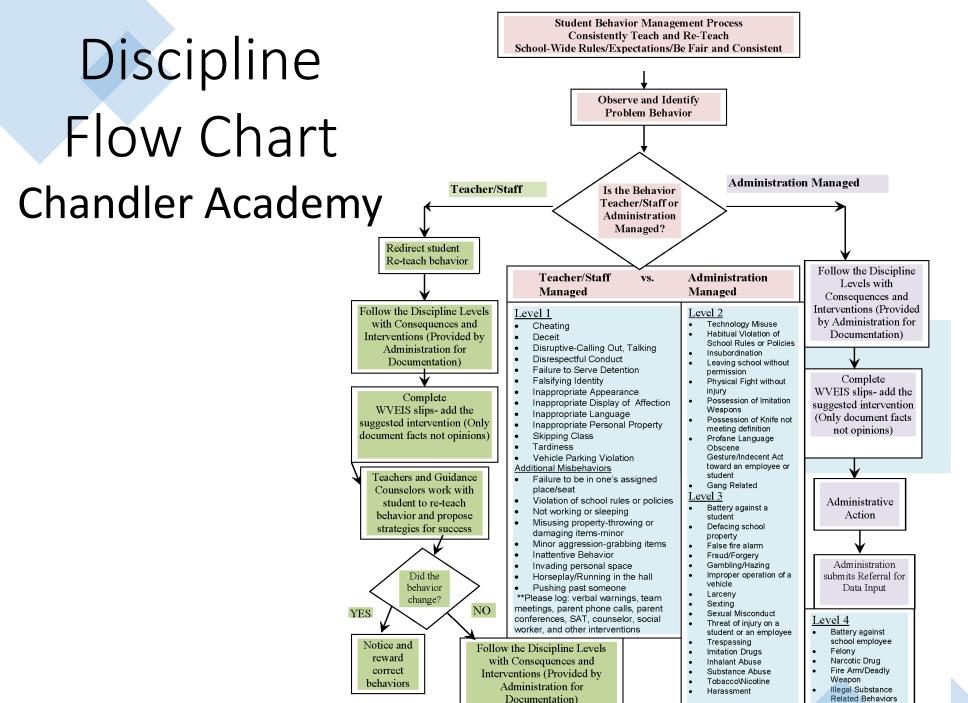


**Clears** Up Confusion (for staff and students)





**Accountability** for all staff and students in the school



More examples at www.wvpbis.org

## Defining Incident Levels

#### 1. Teacher-Managed Incidents (Minors)

- Handled quickly and efficiently
- Typically, by the classroom teacher
- Handled where incident occurred
- Tardy, lack of materials, incomplete assignments, gum chewing

#### 2. Office-Managed Incidents (Majors)

- Handled by the administration
- Physical fights, property damage, weapons, tobacco

#### 3. Crisis Incidents

- Require an immediate response from administration and/or crisis response team
- Bomb Threats, weapons alerts, intruder, fire evacuations etc.

Consult district and school policies for crisis incidents

#### **Teacher Managed Behavior (Minor)**

- Attendance/Tardy Inform parents on effect on academic performance
- Profanity directed at student
- Gum chewing
- Homework
- No supplies
- Tattling
- Non-compliance
- Name calling
- Lying
- Minor stealing
- Cheating
- Dress Code Violations
- Minor Harassment
- Disrespect
- Disruption
- Defiance



#### Office Managed Behavior (Major)

- Attendance/Tardy
- Vandalism
- Substances
- Weapons
- Profanity directed at Adults
- Fighting
- Verbal/Physical intimidation
- Major stealing
- Cutting school
- Wanderers
- Gang Related Activity
- Chronic Dress Code Violation
- Harassment (including sexual)
- Disrespect
- Disruption

Defiance

What about these examples?

# Disruption Example

Argue with the teacher  Calling out  Tapping pencil/objects	Disruption escalates into a physical or verbal confrontation  Minor actions repeated to e point of an "unteachable" learning environment

# Consequences, discipline or punishment?

Teacher Managed (Minor)

Think Sheet

Parent Contact

Apology/Restorative Practices

**Lunch Detention** 

Loss of Recess

Clip Down

Write Sentences

Office Managed (Major)

After School Detention

In-School Suspension

Out of School Suspension

Referral to SAT

Referral to Counselor

Loss of Privilege

Home Visit



# FENCE POST DRIVER







# ANY Tool can be used INCORRECTLY

#### THINK SHEETS

#### <u>DO</u>

- Complete with teacher
- In Private
- Build relationship through sheet

#### **DO NOT**

- Send to another class to complete
- Collect them without reviewing with student
- Use as punishment to complete during recess

#### PARENT CONTACT

#### DO

- Contact for + reasons
- Call in Private
- Use a compliment sandwich
- Ask for input

#### **DO NOT**

- Call with student present
- Diagnose or push medications
- Call everyday with the same issue

# Predict it, Prevent it... PLAN for it

Things you can predict:	Things you can plan:
Billy's refusal to participate in Art Class on Monday at 8:45	Pull out Billy before Art to do collaborative problem solving
Teacher referring Billy to the office on Friday at 2:30 for disrupting class	Give Billy a reset at 2:00 by giving an errand to run
Cafeteria noise level above an acceptable level during 5 <sup>th</sup> grade lunch on Wednesdays	Reteach expected behaviors one class at a time and offer a "Golden Spatula" award to weekly best-behaved class

# Predict it, Prevent it... PLAN for it



- Prepare the student.
- Support the learning.
- Provide training and support in peer tutoring & cooperative learning.
- Involve the student.



# Intro to Discipline Systems Activity - Part 1 -

- 1. Watch TFI 1.6 Part 1 Discipline Flow Chart on our YouTube Channel
- 2. Schedule a staff meeting and gather materials
- 3. Organize Minor and Major Behaviors on a T-Chart
- 4. Get group consensus
- 5. Use template on our website to create flow chart
  - a) Gather information from school policy
  - b) Make decisions as a team and share with staff for feedback

# Discipline Policies

#### **TFI 1.6 Discipline Policies**

School policies and procedures describe and emphasize proactive, instructive, and/or restorative approaches to student behavior that are implemented consistently.

#### Data Sources:

- Discipline Policy
- Student Handbook
- Code of Conduct
- Informal Administrator Interview



#### **TFI SCORES**

0 = Documents contain only reactive and punitive consequences

1 = Documentation includes and emphasizes proactive approaches

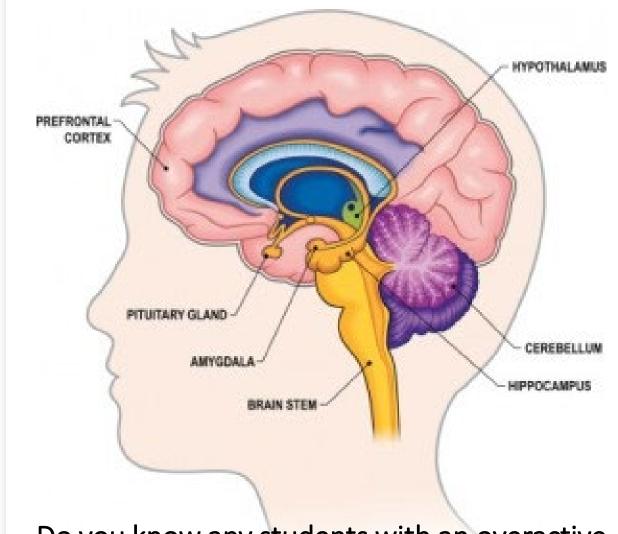
**2** = Documentation includes and emphasizes proactive approaches AND administrator reports consistent use

# Students with high ACE scores & office referrals

Chronic Toxic Stress  $\rightarrow$  an overactive limbic system & immature prefrontal cortex.

Pre-frontal cortex is responsible for

- Focusing Attention
- Predicting Consequences
- Impulse Control
- Anticipating Events
- Managing Emotional Reactions



Do you know any students with an overactive limbic system and immature prefrontal cortex?

Is this how we view them?

# **ACEs at School**

- ACEs are the <u>single greatest</u> <u>predictor</u> for health, attendance and behavior.
- ACEs are the <u>second strongest</u> <u>predictor</u> for academic failure, after special education status.
- 56% of children with an ACE score of 4+ had <u>learning and behavior</u> <u>problems</u> in school compared with only 3% of children with an ACE score of ZERO.



**Source**: Burke, N.J., Hellman, J.L., Scott, B.G., Weems, C.F & Carrion, V.C. (June 2011). "The Impact of Adverse Childhood Experiences on an Urban Pediatric Population," Child Abuse and Neglect, 35, No. 6.

# Implementing PBIS with a Trauma Lens

#### **EXISTING STORY**

- Just make better choices
- You need self-discipline
- You need to try harder
- I need to motivate this child
- Can't you act like the other kids
- You are taking their education

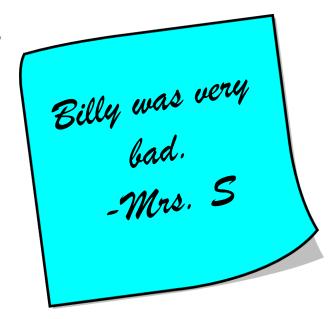
*Shame* is primary behavior modification tool.

#### PBIS & TRAUMA LENS

- Teach self-regulation
- Praise positive behavior often
- Allow time to cool-off
- Plan for Challenging Behavior
- Focus on Relationship
  - > Build and repair
- Use Tier 2 and 3, as needed
  - > Tier 1 is the foundation

# Does your school need a *NEW* discipline system?

- Sticky notes a preferred method of communication
- Said sticky notes ends up in the trash & never makes it to the intended recipient
- The principal considers it a good day if they ate lunch and left before dark
- The line outside the principal's office -> Chick-fil-A drive-thru
- Students <u>ask</u> to be sent to the office
- Same students, same behaviors, day after day
- One "scary" staff member



# Creating Office Discipline Referrals



- Paper or Electronic?
- Minor and Major Separate or Together?
  - Color coded, carbon copy
- Is the ODR viewed as a behavior intervention, data collection tool, and/or communication tool?
  - Guides handling of the form after completion
  - Problem solving tool
  - Useful at SAT meetings to determine interventions
  - Parents sign and return?
  - Used as a "strike" towards rewards



## More to Consider

Will referrals be entered into a spreadsheet?

- We highly recommend WVEIS but there are other options:
  - Sample spreadsheet template on wvpbis.org for in-house tracking
  - SWIS- School Wide Information System- online fee for service

Who will enter and what are the expectations? (within 3 days)

When will staff be taught explicitly how to complete the ODR?

- What are the expectations?
- Short video or PowerPoint during staff meeting

When is the "roll-out" date?

Notify students and parents of new process

### The 5 W's

- Who?
  - Student and Staff Names
- What?
  - Type of Problem Behavior
- Where?
  - Location behavior occurred
- When?
  - Date and Time
- Why?
  - Antecedent, trigger, function of behavior



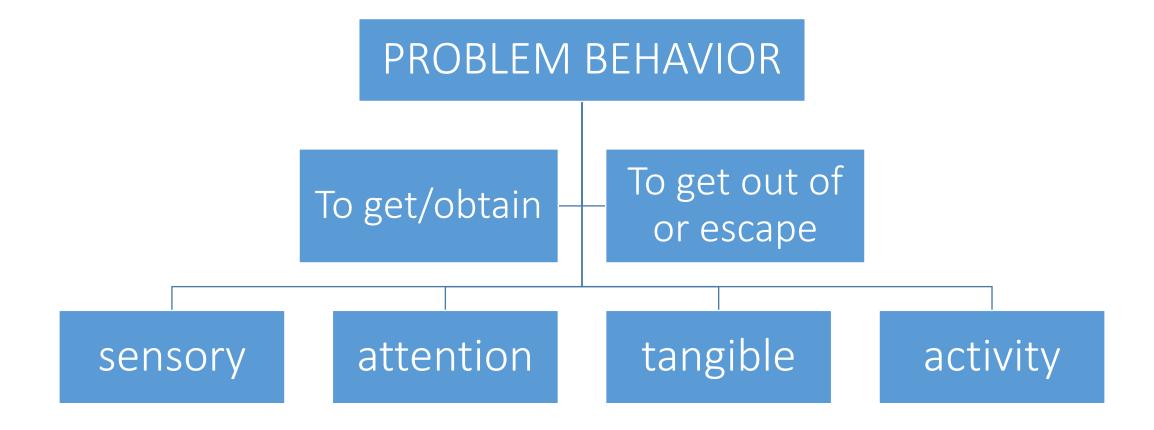
Location	TIME	<u>Day</u>	
O Hallway/Stairwell	O AM Bus	○ Monday	
O Classroom	O 7:30-:8:30	○ Tuesday	
○ Restroom	0 8:30-9:30	○ Wednesday	
O Cafeteria	O 9:30-10:30	O Thursday	
○ Playground	0 10:30-11:30	○ Friday	
○ Bus room	O Lunch		
O Dismissal	O 11:30-12:30		
○ Gym	O 12:30 -1:30		
○ Library	○ 1:30 – 2:30		
○ Computer	O Dismissal		
O Speech/InterventWhen and Where Example			

# Do you want several minors to become a major ODR?

Decide if # minors in \_\_\_ days = MAJOR

- Completing the minor ODR also requires the staff to problem solve around issue
- Staff will see a decrease in minor behaviors by increasing the intensity of Tier 1 PBIS strategies
- Does the student, classroom, staff or school need the intervention?

## Basic FUNCTIONS of BEHAVIOR



What *might* the student be trying to communicate?

# Why is Billy behaving that way?

- Teach staff to recognize the function of a behavior
- Include it on the ODR
- Data Collection Tool
- Easy check-box
- Helps determine intervention

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Fund	ction	What it Does	When it Happens	What to Do
<b>S</b> ensory		Provides stimulation to the pleasure zone in the brain	Anytime, especially when anxious or excited	Provide deceleration techniques and redirect to more appropriate behaviors
E Escape	Ž,	Removes undesired activities, interactions, or situations	When task is too: understimulating, hard, easy, boring, or undesired	Provide a "first, then, when" prompt, offer choices, or alter then length of task
<b>A</b> Attention		Provides access or awareness to/from people or interactions	When social attention is desired	Provide positive reinforcement or attention before the behavior happens.
T Tangible		Provides preferred activities or items	When a preferred activity or item is wanted/desired	Provide a transition activity/object, increase accessibility, or provide DRA/DRO
Honulntervention.com   831-316-4699				

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SWIS	Office	Referral	Form	Evami	nle	Ġ
21117	OHICE	Referrat	LOLIII.	Exami	DIE	u

SWIS Office Referral Form Example 6				
School Name: _ Who?		Incident Type:		
Student Name:	When?	Student #:	M / F Grade:	
Date://	wnen	l by:	Incident #:	
	I	Incident Site		
(01) Classroom	/Brzwy(1	9) Restroom(12) Bus Loz 0) Gym(15) On Bus 1) Library(13) Parking	Other	
Incident/Offense Type	a I	Motivation	Previous Action by Staff	
Major   Minor   Mino				
		nistrative Action		
Date Action assigned://				
Notice of Suspension from School				
In-SchoolOut-of-School # of days:				
Beginning Date:/ Return Date:/  * Conference required return to school				
Students are not allowed on district grounds during their suspension. It is the responsibility of the student, parent, or guardian to request assigned work.				

School Official Signature:

Student Signature:

## PBIS BOX!

## "If you change nothing, then nothing changes." - unknown

How and when will the behavior be retaught and the positive behavior be
reinforced?

- Problem solve with student
- Use peers for guidance
- Provides accountability for staff to use PBIS
- Data for use at SAT meetings on prior interventions
- Will not be put into WVEIS or spreadsheet so keep a copy
- Staff should not write the same intervention over and over
- Use <u>www.pbisworld.org</u> for ideas

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#### Welcome to PBIS World! Click on a Behavior to Start:

Aggressive and/or Bullying	Anxiety	Confrontational/Defensive	Defiant
Disorganized	Disrespectful	Disruptive	Failing To Turn In Work
Frustration	Hyperactivity	Impulsive	Inappropriate Language
Lack of Participation	Lack of Responsibility	Lack of Social Skills	Low/No Work Completion
Lying/Cheating	Name Calling	Negative Attitude	Off-Task Disruptive
Off-Task Non-Disruptive	Out of Seat	Poor Coping Skills	Poor Peer Relationships
Poor Self Esteem	Rushing Through Work	Sadness/Depression	Somatic Complaints
Stealing	Tantrums/Out of Control	Tardiness	Unable to Work Independently
Unfocused/Inattentive	Unmotivated	Upset/Crying	Activate Windo Other to Settings to acti

# Logical & Natural Consequences

#### **Examples of Logical Consequences**

"In control" temper tantrum – leave area of tantrum

Leaves materials out – materials not available next time, "closed"

Spills drink/food because they weren't sitting properly – walk them through clean-up process

Not using playground equipment safely or properly – not available at next recess

Speaks with disrespect – Do not respond to the demand \*remember- being angry is not disrespectful; name calling is disrespectful.

#### **Examples of Natural Consequences**

Bossy with friends – Friends will start to stay away

Argues about wearing a jacket during recess — "The jacket will be here if you change your mind."

Refuses to put shoes on—They will get wet

Doesn't complete homework – Loses points



PROACTIVE, rather than REACTIVE, INSTRUCTION

# What else can we do?

#### Examples of Logical Consequences

"In control" temper tantrum leave area of tantrum

RETEACH Expectations; Model; Acknowledge those who do time, closed

Spills drink/food because they weren't sitting properly – wark them through clean-up process

Not using playground equipment safely or properly **RETEACH Expectation; Model; Acknowledge wanted behavior**— not available at next recess

Speaks with disrespect – Do not respond to the RETEACH Expectation; REVIEW "Respectful" with examples & non-examples disrespective; name calling is disrespective.

#### **Examples of Natural Consequences**

Bossy **REVIEW "How to play with friends" SKILL** vay

Pre-correct/proactive before leaving classroom; jac SENSORY

Refuses to put **SENSORY or CONTROL** t wet

Doesn't co **EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONING deficit** ts

# Behavior Management Hierarchy Norwood Elementary

Students do not receive multiple consequences for **ONE** behavior.

They receive **ONE** consequence for **EACH** disruption.

A disruption is any behavior that is not following school expectations.

The hierarchy below was created to address student disruptions that happen within ONE school day.

<u>First Disruption:</u> Non-verbal & verbal reminders: Ex: proximity control, the "teacher look", reminder of rules, etc... (Conduct point is NOT deducted)

<u>Second Disruption</u>: Logical Consequences: Ex: running = go back and walk; Making a mess = clean up mess, etc... (Conduct point is NOT deducted)

<u>Third Disruption:</u> The student receives <u>1<sup>st</sup> CHECK</u>. A THINK SHEET is completed by student during non-instruction time. \*Think sheets are sent home for parents to sign and return. (Conduct point is NOT deducted)

<u>Fourth Disruption</u>: The student receives <u>2<sup>nd</sup> CHECK</u> and has a conference with the teacher. Teacher may choose from any of the interventions listed in box below. (Conduct point WILL BE deducted)

#### Examples of Possible Interventions:

\*Seating change \*5-minute cool down \*Check in with mentor teacher

\*Phone parent \*Student contract

\*Curricular modification \*Change of environment

\*Conversation with counselor \*Student/teacher conference during non-instruction time

<u>Fifth Disruption:</u> The student receives <u>3<sup>rd</sup> CHECK</u> and an office referral form will be filled out and sent to Mrs. Shields. Parents will be contacted. From there, she will decide on an appropriate logical consequence (ie: revisit interventions, deduct 2<sup>nd</sup> conduct point, Second Chance classroom, etc...)

\*Students who accumulate 4+ CHECKS for the week will attend a 20-minute RETEACH session with the school counselor to work on correcting specific behaviors.

#### "Do Not Pass Go" Clause:

Incidents that fall into the following categories qualify as "Do Not Pass Go"...

- · If the behavior is harmful to the school environment
- · If the behavior is harmful to other students or staff
- . If the behavior is harmful to the student themselves

If this is happening, and you cannot contact Mrs. Shields, please call secretary immediately. She will contact and/or locate Mrs. Shields.

In 2013 about 63% of all disciplinary interventions were exclusionary—detentions, in-school suspensions, or out-ofschool suspensions—even though about two-thirds of student discipline referrals were for *minimally disruptive* behaviors, defined in policy as behaviors that "disrupt the educational process and the orderly operations of the school but do not pose direct danger to self or others"

(WVBE Policy 4373, p. 45).

# PREVENTION is best alternative

Behavior intervention practices are CRITICAL.

Behavior is a form of communication.

Training and Support for Educators.

Data is CRITICAL.

Work as a TEAM.

**Restraint & Seclusion** SHOULD only be used in EXTREME CRISIS situations.

Suspension & Expulsion may result in adverse outcomes for the student and community including increasing student risk for involvement in the justice system.



# Tier 1 of PBIS can HELP!

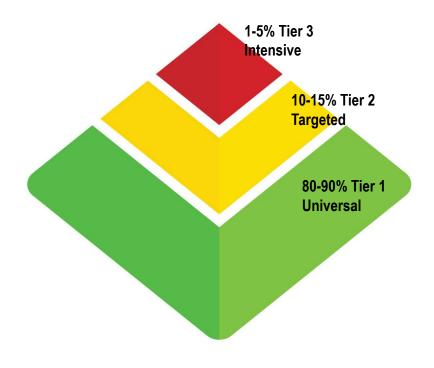
#### Because it INCLUDES:

Positive expectations for ALL students.

Explicitly teaching SOCIAL & EMOTIONAL SKILLS.

Providing positive, specific feedback

Reinforcing accomplishments



Implementation **embeds** intentional de-escalation strategies <u>and</u> embraces a supported prevention policy.

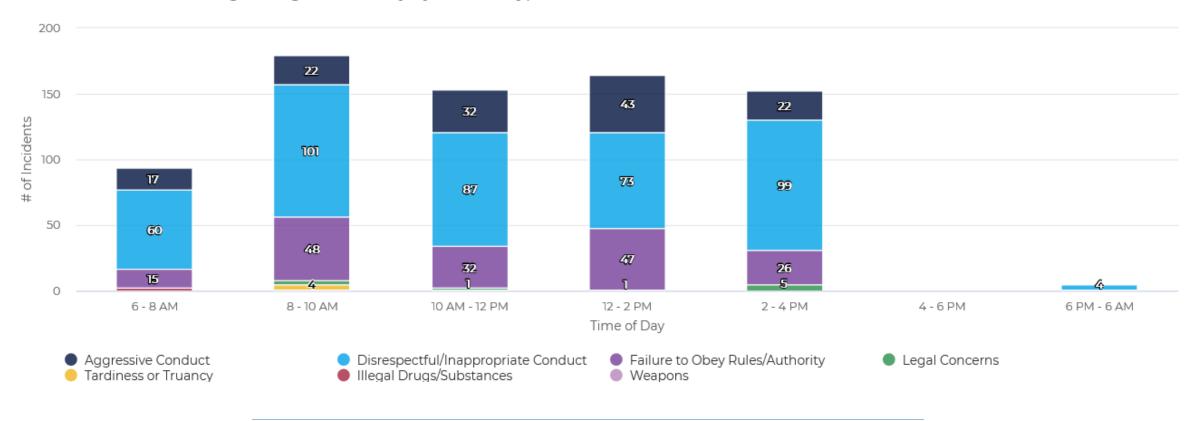
# The "Big 5" Core Behavioral Data Reports

- 1. Referrals by student (WHO)
- 2. Referrals by type of problem behavior (WHAT)
- 3. Referrals by location (WHERE)
- 4. Referrals by time of day (WHEN)
- Average number of referrals per day (HOW OFTEN)



# WVEIS Data Report for Time of Day

The # of incidents occurring throughout the day by incident type



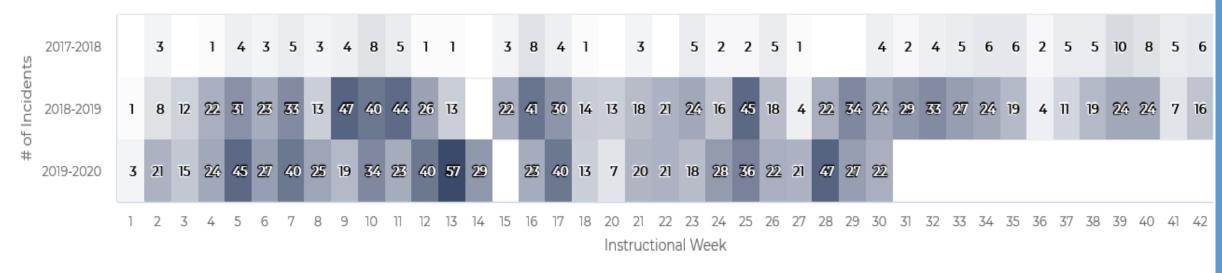
# Implemented PBIS 2018-2019

#### Are incidents decreasing week over week?





The weekly count of incident occurrences over the last 3 years.





# If it's not recorded... it didn't happen.

Reasons NOT TO record discipline incidents	Reasons TO record discipline incidents
Makes me look bad	Data Based Decisions need accurate
Makes my school look bad	data to be any good
Too much paperwork	Improves student interventions and
Big Brother	outcomes
Audit for disproportionality	Allows school to adjust current
	policies where needed



# Intro to Discipline Systems Activity - Part 2 -

- 1. Watch TFI 1.6 Part 2 ODR on our YouTube Channel
- 2. Answer all the Logistical Questions presented on the homework document
- 3. Use chosen template on our website to create your Office Discipline Referrals
- 4. Share with staff and receive feedback
- 5. Professional Development plan with staff on new discipline system

