# POSITIVE BEHAVIORAL INTERVENTIONS & SUPPORTS AT KSD

National Student Life for the Deaf & Hard of Hearing Conference Terry Hostin and Mike Musynski, Deans of Student Life Kansas School for the Deaf November 2, 2013

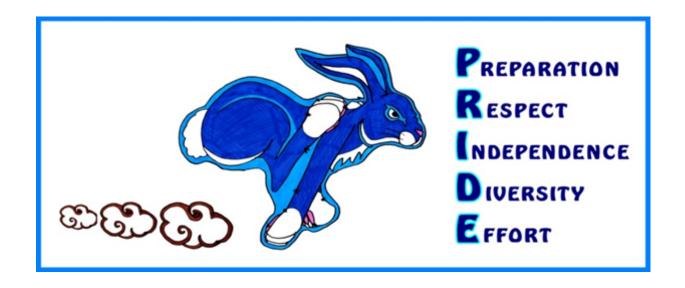
#### **KSD** History

- Spring 2006 Superintendent sent a few staff to a Kansas Institute on Positive Behavior Support's workshop.
- Fall 2006 Spring 2010 Work:
  - Training for staff on PBIS from KIPBIS and in-house
  - Major/minors, a flow chart, office referral forms, schoolwide matrix, meeting structure established for coaches and leadership team, re-training
- Fall 2010 Visuals and Matrix posted in several areas of the school.
- Emphasize PBIS is a way we approach students and staff. It is NOT a program.

# History - Continued

- Spring 2010 Present
  - More than half of the staff's perspective on behavior have shifted to what we can do different for the student instead of blaming the student.
    - Class / dorm environment
    - Curriculum match
  - Training is required for new hires
  - We need to do refresher trainings
  - A long road and still more work to do!

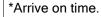
#### Kansas School for the Deaf





#### Cafeteria - Elementary

#### **Preparation**





\*Wash your hands before meals.

#### Respect

\*Keep your hands on your tray/table and keep your hands off others' things.



\*Say "please and thank you" to cafeteria staff.

\*Keep unkind thoughts to yourself.

#### Independence

\*Get your tray and food without help.



\*Get drinks or other supplies after asking staff first for permission.

\*Sit in your seats.

#### **Diversity**

\*Invite others to sit at your table with you.



#### **Effort**

\*Accept food that is offered.



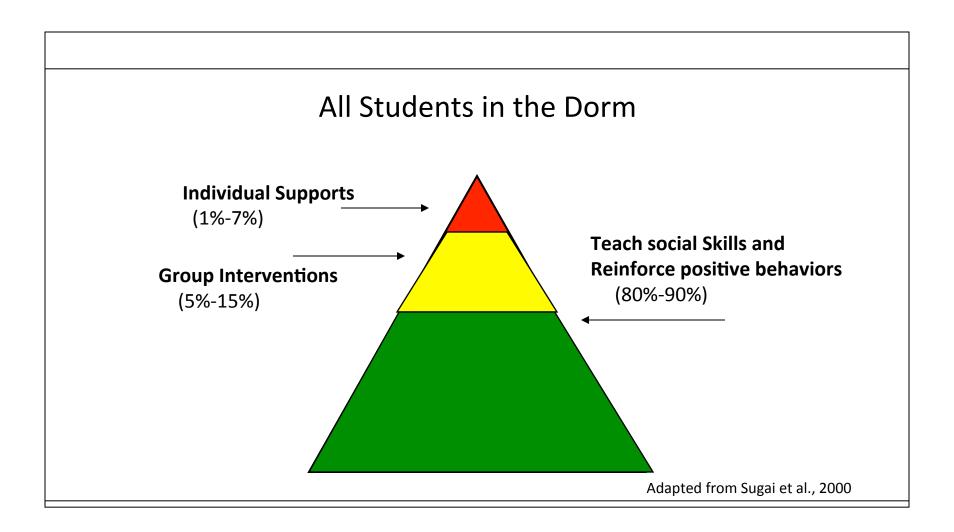
\*Keep your tray and table clean.

\*Put trash and utensils in the right place.

#### Visual Schedule



### Supporting All Students



Positive
Behavioral
Interventions
&
Supports

Social Competence & Academic Achievement

OUTCOMES

STANS

Supporting Staff Behavior

Decision Making

Supporting

\*Goal: Enhance quality of life for students and staff.

Supporting Student Behavior

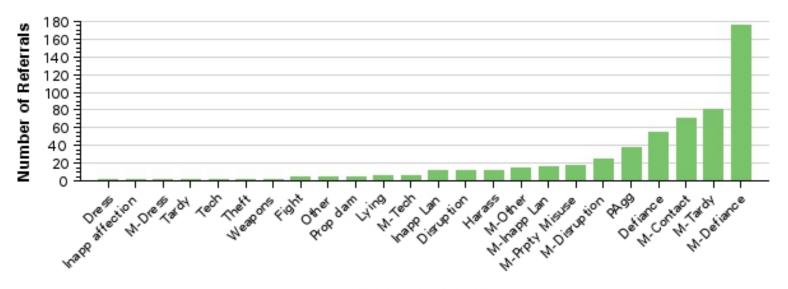
**PRACTICES** 

# SWIS – School wide Information System

- Data program to track behavior
  - Different purpose than state-reporting
- Used to make decisions on environmental changes and identify possible training needs
- Personnel to enter office referrals required
- www.pbisapps.org

#### Referrals by Problem Behavior All, Aug 1, 2012 - Jul 31, 2013



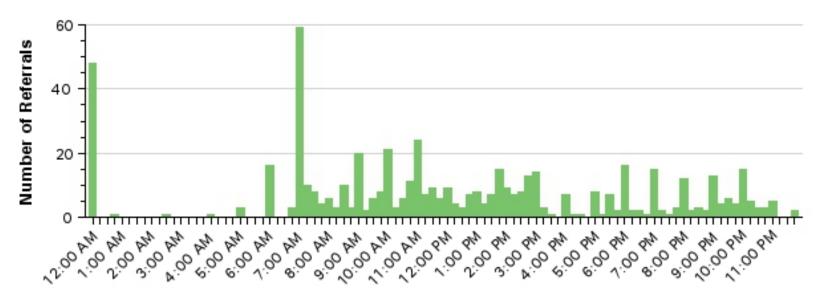


Problem Behavior

#### Referrals by Time

All, Aug 1, 2012 - Jul 31, 2013

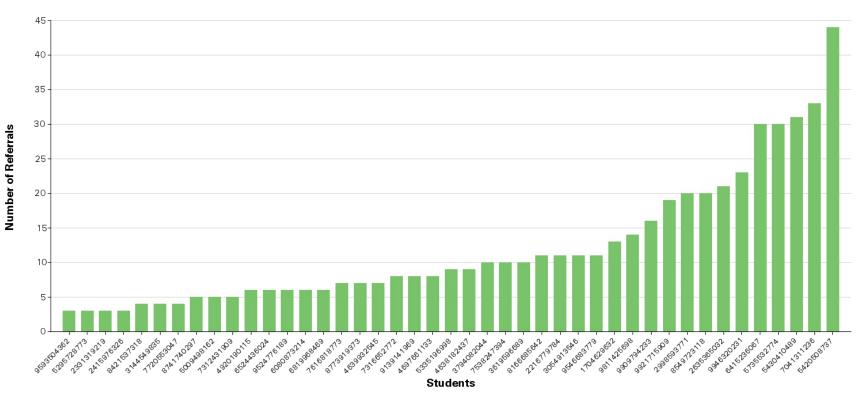




Time

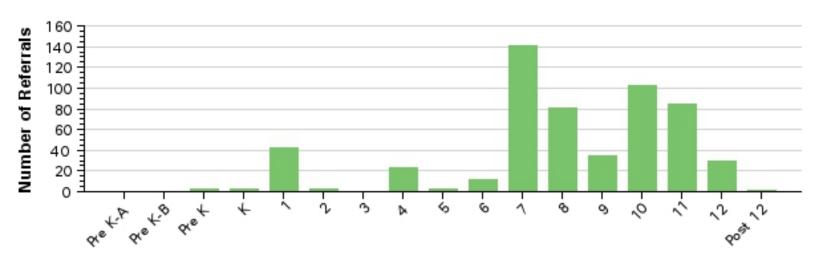






# Referrals by Grade All, Aug 1, 2012 - Jul 31, 2013





Grade

### Multi-Tier System of Supports

- MTSS- Administrative Team

   (I.E.: Supt., Principals/Deans)
- MTSS Department Team
   (I.E.: Secondary School/Dorm Leaders)
- MTSS Coaches Meeting
   (I.E.: Dorm staff meet with Leader)

### Multi-Tier Systems of Support:

- Make sure PRIDE/ Expectation is taught
- Reinforcement is follow up

If the Student is unable to follow the PRIDE and the Expectation, or the Reinforcement is not followed up, he or she will be referred to BEST (Behavior Education Support Team)

# The **"BIG PICTURE"** of School-wide PBIS

- Clear behavior expectations
- Expectations are practiced
- Recognize when expectations are followed
- Reinforce students AND staff
- Data is used to make decisions
  - Environment changes
  - Staff training needs

# Classroom vs. Non-classroom

#### Classroom

- Teacher-led
- Instruction-focused
- Same group of students, more predictable

#### Non-classroom

- Student focused
- Socially focused
- Students vary, less predictable.
- Expectation to be taught

# Old Thinking: "Get Tough"

- Attention is on the problem behavior
- Clamp down on rule violators
- Emphasizes rules and punishment
- "Our way or the highway"

#### Why These Are Not the Best Practice?

- Creates environments focused on "control"
- Triggers & reinforces problem behaviors
- "The kid is the problem"
- Stifles student-adult relationships
- Ignores the relationship between behavior and academic functioning.

# Describing Behavior: Unclear vs. Clear

#### **Unclear (Opinion-based)**

On an Office Referral form (OR):

"Poor impulse control"

"Student disrespected me"

"Student was in a bad mood"

Said to Student:

"You did not cooperate"

"You behaved good today"

#### **Clear: (Fact-based)**

"Threw the book at the wall, looking down at the floor when DT talks"

"Student walked into the living room and slammed himself down in a sofa"

"I asked you to do your homework and you decided not to do it"

"You did a great job doing your chores"

"Thank you for helping clean up the table"

#### Reason to teach social expectations

- Teach social expectations = Helps PREVENT problem behavior
- Not all children will respond to teaching social skills
- Some will need more strategies (yellow and red part of triangle).
  - Yellow Group intervention
  - Red Individual intervention

# Teaching Expectations in Dorm – Be SPECIFIC

- "Sit in seat, all eyes on me"
- "Raise your hand, walk, work quietly"
- "Listen, share feelings in proper ways"
- Show, Tell, Describe, Practice Often
  - "This is how you do it, this is not how you do it"
- Acknowledge, Immediately Reinforce
  - "Student admitted dorm rules broken, accept the conseq. for action"

### Predictability

- Knowing what is going to happen next
- Some children need more predictability than others
- Low predictability = More problems.
- Strategies:
  - Schedules that are stable
  - Tell children change will happen (in advance)
  - Clear communication among staff-make sure all know and understand the schedule to avoid last minute changes.

### Opportunities to Make Choices

- We all like choices.
- BUT...because of the fact we're a dorm environment, there many examples of situations where children do not have choice (a child can't just leave the building)
- Problem behaviors are more likely when we don't feel like we have a choice

#### Choice Interventions

- Give two options to choose from during everyday tasks (use 2 fingers as choice)
  - Effective choices need to be:

Simple and Clear

Reasonable

**Enforceable** 

Participate in at task with the child

#### Why is the kid behaving this way??

Hits a staff person.....

- 1: get attention from staff
- 2: to escape from something he doesn't want to do. I.E.: OSS
- 3: get something he wants
- 4: does not feel good (too much energy, cold/flu)

### **Group Problem Solving**

- Your staff know what strategies will work effectively
- Regular Meetings: I.E.: BEST
  - When
  - Who calls the meetings
- Meetings
  - View SWIS data (go over the times, locations, problem behavior, motivations, etc.)
  - Review success
  - Troubleshoot problems

#### Reinforcers

- What is reinforcement?
  - Can be a thing or something that happens
    - = Behavior increases
  - Examples: Tickets, candy, use of computer to play video games, pat on the back
- See behavior:
  - Provide a reinforcer
  - Tell them the behavior they did right

#### Recognition of Following Behavior Expectations

| Conomy Group Contingency   |
|----------------------------|
| Calls Field Trip           |
| Privileges Special Project |
| ter Time Recognition       |
| ree Time Ceremonies        |
| Seat Honor Roll            |
|                            |

# JACKRABBIT PRIDE – Elementary Monthly Celebration







# Identify the A-B-C

- Antecedent
  - What caused the behavior to happen?
- Behavior
  - What did the person DO?
- Consequence
  - What happened afterwards?

#### Help the student with a plan.

- Avoid thinking:
  - "How can we stop this behavior?"
- Consider how do we help the student:
  - Learn replacement behaviors to get needs met?
  - Maintain/create relationships
  - Participate in activities
  - Make choices
  - Learn new skills.
  - Be helpful to others.

#### Avoid power struggles and threats

- FIRST Ask yourself: Have I taught & reinforced expectations, appropriate behavior and compliance?
- What are "costs" of mandating compliance?
  - Is this battle worth it? Am I nitpicking?
- Can I follow-through with consequences I tell the student? ("If you don't cooperate, I'm going to ...)
- Avoid saying "If you don't behave, I'm going to call "x" person".
  - This tells the student you are not able to work with them.
     Instead say, "I see we need more support, let's go talk with "x" person.

# Procedures When Meeting with a Student

- 1) Be positive and remain calm
- 2) Describe the problem
- 3) Describe the alternative (what the student should do instead)
- 4) Discuss & why alternative is better
- 5) Practice (student should tell and/or show)
- 6) Provide feedback A "Think Sheet" can help process this information.

#### **Think Sheet**

#### REFLECT ON MY BEHAVIOR

| REASONS (WHY) FOR <b>MY</b> BEHAVIOR |                       | CONSEQUENCES<br>(WHAT HAPPENED <u>AFTER</u><br><b>MY</b> BEHAVIOR) |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|
|                                      | WHAT DID I DO?        | 1  |
|                                      |                       |  |
|                                      |                       |  |
| THINGS I CAN <i>DO</i> NEXT TIM      | 1E IF <b>I FEEL</b> : |  |
|                                      |                       |  |

#### KSD's BEST Team

- Behavior Education Support Team (BEST)
  - Meets weekly to identify students needing additional support and identify supports to implement.
  - Support strategies communicated to the staff.
     These may include:
    - Teaching a social skill the student is lacking
    - Instructional support
    - Increasing positive reinforcement for appropriate behaviors.
    - Reducing attention to problem behaviors.
    - Remain calm with the student, avoid power struggles

### Behavior Intervention Plans (BIP)

- We tell staff they must change before the student will change.
- The BIP does not fix the student
- The BIP is a plan to help staff working with the student to be consistent.

#### Next Steps

- Regular meeting process Adm., DTs, Support Staff, Parents, & Student
- SWIS data for meetings Adm., DTs & Support Staff
- Social Expectations confirmed and definitions identified – Adm., DTs, & Support Staff
- Plan for introducing expectations to students and "booster sessions" – Deans & DTs
- Visuals placed around dorms DTs & Students
- Reinforcement system created Deans, DTs & Students

### Challenges

- Staff implementation
  - Most see the benefit of PBIS practices but forget to do them on a daily basis.
- Administrative support is required
  - Administrative support for PBIS—Staff implement PBIS
  - Lack of administrative support Staff may still implement PBIS practices but may become frustrated due to lack of administrative follow through.

#### Big Lessons Learned

- Look at what you have already that is PBIS practice. Expand on these.
- Some PBIS implementation books, forms, etc. written by researchers can be complicated.
- Explore a variety of PBIS resources to find those that fit your setting. Adapt it to fit your school.
- Know the level of training your staff has in PBIS practices – speak their language
- Empower administrators to see the benefit of PBIS practices

# Three questions we should always ask ourselves

- If this were my child, what would I want?
- If this were my family, how would I want to be treated?
- Would I want my child in this program?

#### Resources

- Kansas MTSS Behavior <u>www.kansasmtss.org/</u> <u>resources behavior.html</u>
- PBIS Kansas <u>www.PBISkansas.org</u>
- Behavior Doctor <u>www.behaviordoctor.org</u>
- Do2Learn <a href="http://www.do2learn.com/">http://www.do2learn.com/</a>
- Jennifer Kucinski, PBIS Coordinator @ KSD

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