

Positive Behavior Support

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What is **PBS**

- A process to understand and resolve problem behaviors
- It is based on evidence-based practices
- The aim is to prevent behaviors
- It is focused on understanding the function of the behavior and teaching new adaptive skills
- The goal is to create a school where all students are successful
- Relies on reinforcement

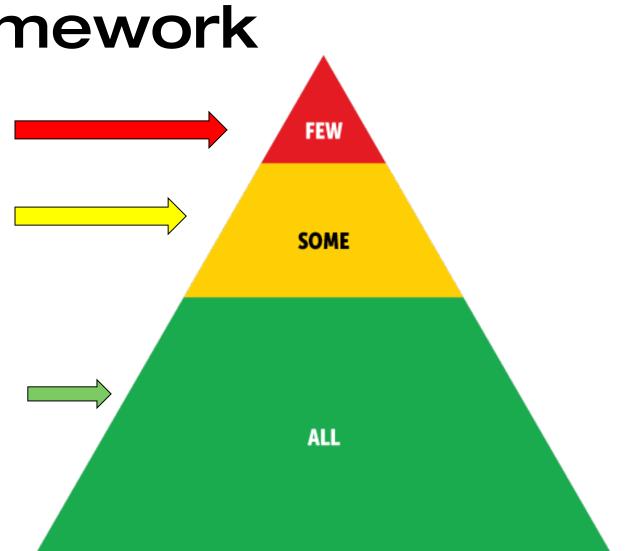




Multi-Tiered Framework

- Tier 3 (few) individualized and intensive support
- Tier 2 (some) group intervention with similar target skills

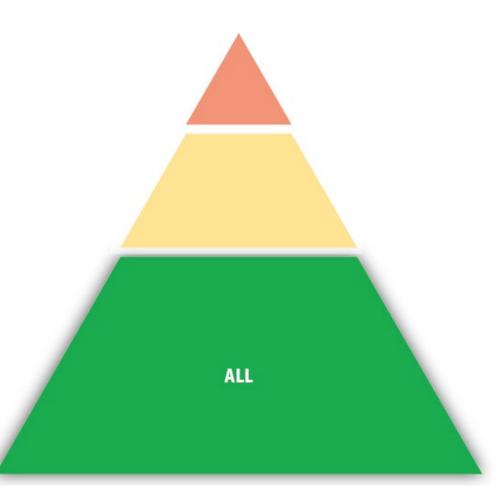
• Tier 1 (all) – school-wide intervention





Tier 1 – Primary prevention

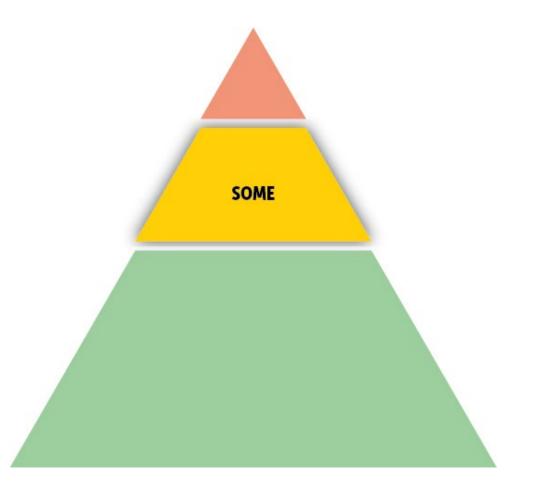
- Inclusive of entire student population can be schoolwide or classroomwide
- Targets all children, involves all adults, applies to all settings, and covers all school day.
- Focuses on foundational and core skills
- Teaching behavior expectations
- The goal is to reduce the number of new cases of problem behavior
- About 80% of students will respond to Tier 1 interventions





Tier 2 – Secondary prevention

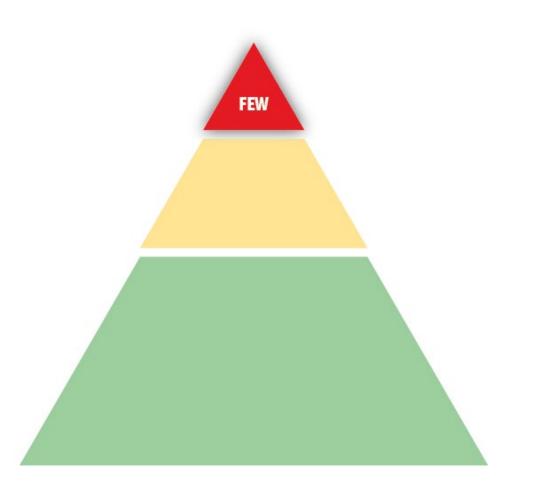
- Includes about 15% of students
- Specialized, group systems for students with at-risk behaviors
- Focuses on children who are at risk, but for whom intensive and individualized therapy is not necessary
- Provides support for groups of children with similar goals or behaviors
- Helps students develop necessary skills
- Reduces the number of current cases
 of problem behavior





Tier 3 – Tertiary Prevention

- Up to 5% of students may require Tier 3 interventions
- Specialized, individualized systems for children with high-risk behavior
- Most intensive support with individualized approach
- Relies on formal assessments to determine a student's need and to develop a support plan
- Plans often include both academic and behavioral goals
- Reduces intensity and complexity of current cases



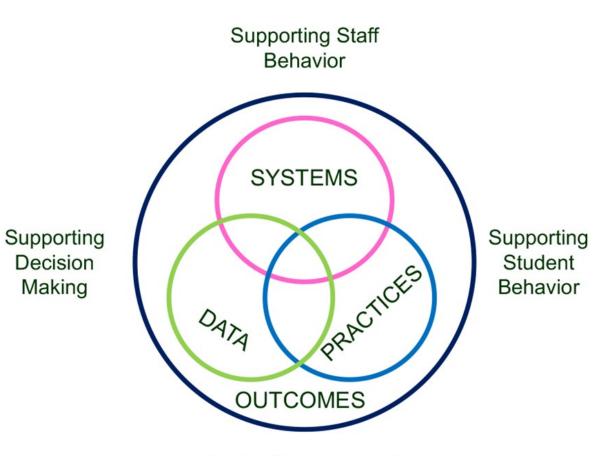


Features of PBS

- Practices
- Systems
- Data

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Outcomes



Social Competence & Academic Achievement

Practices

- These are research-validated practices
- Evidence-based interventions and strategies to support students at every level
- Instructional procedures, rewards, contingencies used on a daily basis
- How the goals will be reached?



Systems

- Systems are needed to sustain effective practices
- They support accurate, durable implementation of practices and effective use of data
- Policies, staff training, budgets, team structures, leadership
- What can be done to have longterm sustainability?



Data use

- Active collection and reporting of information about valued outcomes
- Data on academic performance, social competence, and safety of children
- Should be taken continuously and be available for stakeholders
- Should be used to take decisions
- What information do we need to make effective decisions?





Outcomes

- The outcomes are what schools achieve through data, systems, and practices
- Student outcomes include academic performance, social-emotional competence, reduced problem behaviors, etc.
- Another important outcome could be reduced exclusionary discipline, reduced suspensions, restraints, and seclusion
- Teacher outcomes include teachers' efficacy, perception of school safety, school organizational health and school climate

Interactive break

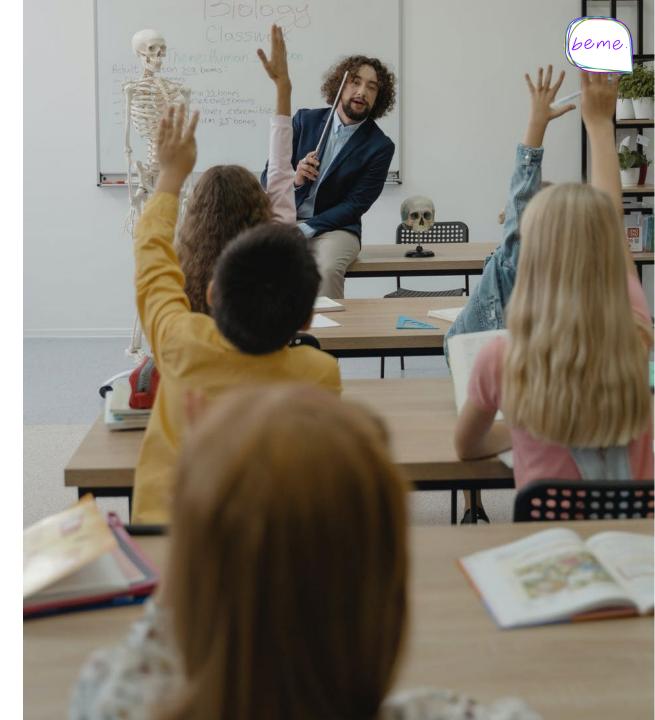
Posters in school highlighting safety measures. Would it be in:

- a) Tier 1
- b) Tier 2
- c) Tier 3



Tier 1 support

- Effectively teach appropriate behavior to all children
- Intervene early before unwanted behaviors escalate
- Use research-based, scientifically validated interventions whenever possible
- Monitor student progress
- Use data to make decisions



Tier 1 systems

- An established leadership team
- Regular meetings
- A commitment statement for establishing a positive school-wide social culture
- On-going use of data for decision making
- Professional development plans
- Personnel evaluation plan



Tier 1 practices

- Define expectations (example: be kind, be respectful, be responsible)
- Teach expectations
- Monitor and encourage expected behaviors
- Prevent and discourage problem behaviors
- Collect and use data for decisionmaking
- Examples of Tier 1 practices: group contingencies, specified praise, positive feedback, error corrections





Tier 1 practices - example

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| | Classroom | Gym | Hallway | Playground | Bus area |
|----------------|--|--|---|--|--|
| Be safe | Follow directions | Follow directions | Walk Open doors slowly | Go up ladders and down slides | Wait behind the red line |
| Be respectful | Raise hand to talk Hands and feet to self | Follow rules of the game Return equipment at the end | Hands and feet to self | One-minute rule for sharing equipment Wait for your turn | Hands and feet to self |
| Be responsible | Bring necessary staff for lessons Do homework | Participate Wear appropriate shoes | Keep books, belongings, and litter off floor | Stay within the recess area | Keep your books and belongings with you |

Tier 2 systems

- An intervention team with a coordinator
- Behavioral expertise
- Fidelity and outcome data are collected
- A screening process to identify students needing Tier 2 support
- Access to training and technical assistance



Tier 2 practices

- Increased instruction and practice with self-regulation and social skills
- Increased adult supervision
- Increased opportunities for positive reinforcement
- Increased preventative strategies
- Increased focus on possible function of problem behaviors
- Increased access to academic supports



Tier 3 systems

- A multi-disciplinary team
- Behavior support expertise
- Formal fidelity and outcome data are collected



Tier 3 practices

- Function-based assessments
- All rounded support
- Cultural and contextual fit





Considerations when implementing PBS

- Regularly check the effectiveness of practices
- Pull from a continuum of evidence-based interventions to support student needs
- Develop content expertise through coaching and on-going professional development
- Rely on intervention teams to guide implementation
- Use data to monitor student progress
- Implement universal screening practices
- Include community members and families to create culturally-relevant practices



Positive effects of schoolwide PBS

- Increase academic performance
- Decrease in negative behaviors (bullying etc)
- Increase in social skills.
- Improve perception on school safety and school climate.



Questions?



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References

- Horner, R.H., Sugai, G., Todd, A., & Lewis-Palmer, T. (2005). Schoolwide positive behavior support: An alternative approach to discipline in schools. In L. Bambara & L. Kern (Eds.), Positive behavior support (pp. 359-390). New York: Guilford.
- [Untitled illustration of positive behavior support diagram]. Retrieved June 22, 2019 from <u>http://pbisaz.org/pbis-overview/</u>
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Thank you!