



Building the Foundation: Tips, Tricks, and Tools for Effective Classroom Management

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2



Agenda

- Critical features of Effective Classroom Management
 - Need for Support: Systems vs. Student
- Overview of the Big 5: Class-wide Positive Behavior Support Practices (CWPBS)
- Data-based Decision-Making
 - Tools for evaluating classroom systems
- Classroom Coaching Guide Resource Overview
- Development of Action Plans to Support CWPBS Implementation

Workshop Expectations and Rules

Be Respectful	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Listen quietly during instruction and video •Pass notes with neighbor if necessary •Turn cell phone to silent/off mode
Be Responsible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Come back from breaks on time •Use facilities as needed
Be An Active Participant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Stay on-task •Plan for action •Look for ideas to implement 

3

Training Objectives

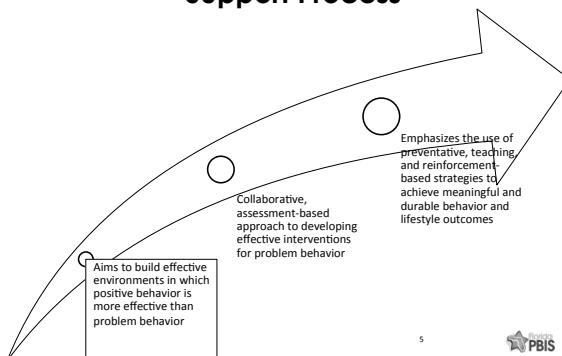
Attendees will develop...

1. knowledge of critical features of effective classroom management practices
2. knowledge and fluency of tools to determine teachers in need of support and to evaluate classroom management practices
3. plans and knowledge of resources to support classroom teachers to develop effective classroom management plans and implement those plans with fidelity.

4



Positive Behavioral Interventions and Support Process



5



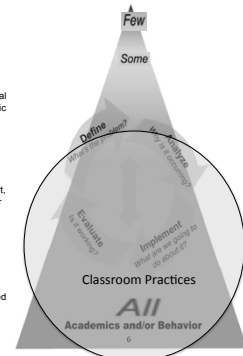
Multi-Tiered Model of School Supports and the Problem-Solving Process

ACADEMIC and BEHAVIOR SYSTEMS

Tier 3: Intensive, Individualized Interventions & Supports
The most intense instruction and intervention based on individual student need, in addition to and aligned with Tier 1 & 2 academic and behavior instruction and supports.

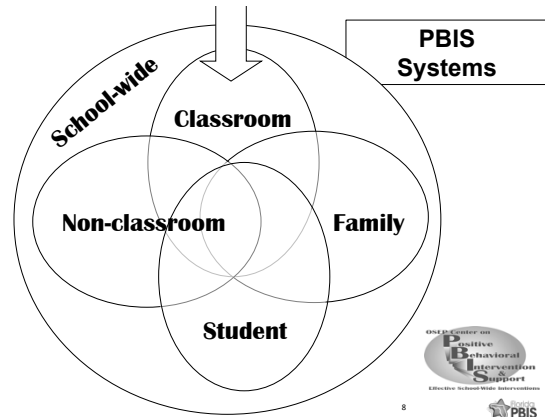
Tier 2: Targeted, Supplemental Interventions & Supports
More targeted instruction/intervention and supplemental support, in addition to and aligned with the core academic and behavior curriculum.

Tier 1: Core, Universal Instruction & Supports
General academic and behavior instruction and support provided to all students in all settings.



Florida's State Transformation Team on R/I (Dec. 3, 2009)

What do you know about PBIS in the classroom?



What “kind” of students can display problematic behavior?



All students.

Students *with/without* labels who are served in *general/ special* education can display problematic behavior.

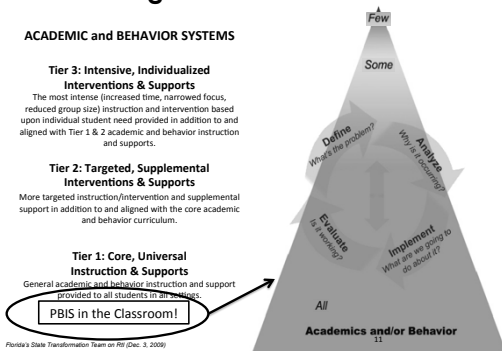
This is not a special education issue.

It is an *education* issue.

What We Already Know

1. Inappropriate behaviors can be changed
2. Effective environments can be created to change behavior
3. Changing environments requires changing adult behavior
4. Adult behavior must change in a consistent and systematic manner
5. Support systems are essential for both students and adults

Tiered Model of School Supports and the Problem-Solving Process



In Other Words...

- We organize our resources
 - Multi-Tier model
- So teachers AND students get help early
 - Actions based on outcomes (data), not procedures
 - Utilizing effective professional development strategies to develop skills
- We do stuff that's likely to work
 - Evidence-Based interventions
- And make sure they're successful
 - Progress monitoring
 - Problem-Solving process
 - Increasing levels of intensity



Prerequisites Supporting Implementation of PBIS at the classroom level

13



Tier 1 is Implemented Consistently with Fidelity

- Benchmarks of Quality (BoQ) or School-wide Evaluation Tool (SET) score score of 70+
- Implementation is ongoing across all staff
 - Teaching, rewarding, proactively disciplining throughout the year
 - Process for orienting new staff, families and students is in place

14



System or Student Problem?

4-Step Problem-Solving Process

• Step 1: Problem Identification

- If a student spends a lot of time in an environment that generates a high rate of problem behavior...

OR

- If a student spends time with adults who do not teach and/or reward appropriate behavior...

the environment likely contributes to the student's problem!

15



Student Identification: A System or a Student Problem?

Tier 1 PBIS

- Was the student taught the school-wide expectations and rules?
- Did the student earn reinforcers for engaging in the school-wide expectations?

Gap Analysis (Classroom)

- Is the student's problem behavior significantly different from his/her peers?
- Are effective instruction and behavior management occurring within the classroom?

If the answer is "No" to any of these questions, address the environment (Tier 1-Universal/Classroom) before considering Tier 2 supports.

16



Tiers 1 or 2: Classroom Support

- If over 50% of ODRs are from numerous classrooms, **then** revisit Tier 1/ Universal for all classrooms
- If a few classrooms are responsible for the majority of ODRs, **then** address Classroom PBS using the *Classroom Consultation Guide*
- If the BoQ score is <70, **then** revisit SWPBS and/or address Classroom PBIS using the *Classroom Consultation Guide*
- If discipline data indicate an increase in ODRs, ISS, OSS and most of the referrals are coming from multiple classrooms, **then** revisit Tier 1 for all classrooms
- If a teacher has received additional support, interventions were implemented with fidelity, **but** the student's behavior is not improving, **then** consider supplemental supports (Tier 2) for that student.

17



What are other indicators of teacher need for support?

- Teacher attendance
- Administrator classroom visits
- Teacher self-nomination/requests for support
- School climate survey data
- Referrals to problem-solving team
- Number of students who have an individualized plan (IEP, FBA/BIP)
- Alignment of teacher/student data with academic data (e.g., high ODRs or calls for assistance paired with low or declining academic performance)

18



Classroom Level Supports

- Support the SW system so students can show success across variations in:
 - Curriculum
 - Instructional style
 - Classroom routines
 - Settings (*OSEP, Classroom Supports, 2004*)
- Macro Level (state and district)
- Micro Level (school and classroom)

19



Prerequisites for Success: School

School Priorities (School Improvement Plan, Teacher Evaluations)

- Determine goals/objectives classroom training will target
- Determine participants
 - All classrooms or target classrooms?
 - What data systems will be utilized to determine this?

Evaluation

- Determine who will evaluate effectiveness

Resources/Participants

- Staff, time, funding

20



Prerequisites for Success: Classroom

Goals

- Determine annual, 3-month, and 1-month goals
- All or target classrooms/students?

Evaluation

- Determine who and how to evaluate effectiveness
- Visibility and political support

Resources/Participants

- Staff, time, funding

21



Classroom PBIS Mirrors Schoolwide PBIS

Tier 1/Schoolwide	Tier 1/Classroom
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using data to make decisions • Implementing preventative strategies • Teaching & recognizing appropriate behavior • Implementing responding strategies • Using effective classroom practices • Monitoring & evaluating progress 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using data to make decisions • Implementing preventative strategies • Teaching & recognizing appropriate behavior • Implementing responding strategies • Using effective classroom practices • Monitoring & evaluating progress

22



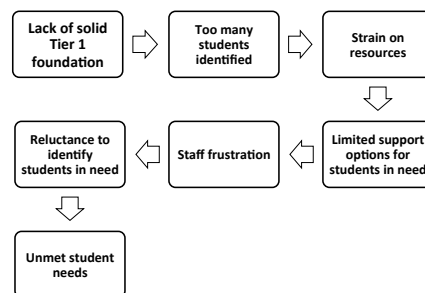
Setting up your System

- Establish a classroom PBIS system that is congruent with your existing SWPBS (Tier 1) system
- Faculty need to understand how the two are aligned and interrelated
 - Work to tie the two systems together!
- Students need to understand that this is an extension of the SWPBS system

23



What happens if we continue without a solid Tier 1 foundation?



24



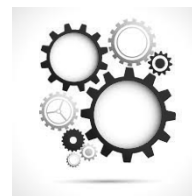


Miss Bence liked to go over a few of her rules on the first day of school.

Ineffective instruction and poorly structured environments may set the stage for poor student outcomes.



26



Critical Features of Implementing PBIS in the Classroom

What does an effective classroom manager look like?

27



28



Evidence-Based Class-wide PBIS Practices

1. Maximize structure in your classroom.
2. Post, teach, review, monitor, and reinforce a small number of positively stated expectations and classroom rules.
3. Actively engage students in observable ways.
4. Establish a continuum of strategies to acknowledge appropriate behavior.
5. Establish a continuum of strategies to respond to inappropriate behavior.

(Simonsen, Fairbanks, Briesch, Myers, & Sugai, 2008)



PDF available here:
<https://www.pbis.org/common/cms/files/pbisresources/Supporting%20and%20Responding%20to%20Behavior.pdf>

BOQ: Classroom Items
(Kincaid, Childs & George, 2005; 2010)

LOOK for alignment in the 5 CWPBS practices

- 42. Classroom rules are defined for each of the school-wide **expectations** and are posted in classrooms
- 43. Classroom **routines and procedures** are explicitly identified for activities (e.g. entering class, asking questions, sharpening pencil, using restroom, dismissal)
- 44. Expected **behavior** routines in classrooms are **taught**
- 45. Classroom teachers use immediate and specific **behavior praise**
- 46. **Acknowledgement** of students demonstrating adherence to classroom rules and routines occurs more frequently than acknowledgement of inappropriate behaviors
- 47. Procedures exist for **tracking** classroom behavior problems
- 48. Classrooms have a **range of consequences/interventions** for problem behavior that are documented and consistently delivered

31



1. Maximize structure in your classroom

BoQ Items 43 & 44

Develop Predictable Routines

- Teacher routines
- Student routines

Design environment to...

- Elicit appropriate behavior
- Help prevent or decrease problem behavior
- Minimize crowding and distraction
 - Arrange **furniture** to allow easy traffic flow.
 - Ensure adequate **supervision** of all areas.
 - Designate staff & student **areas**.
 - **Seating** arrangements (groups, carpet, etc.)

32



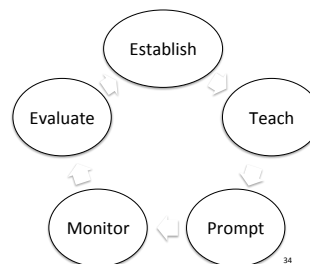
Helpful Resources

- Checklist for Organizing the Classroom (Everston & Emmer, 2013, pg. 27-28)
- Web-based Resources for Classroom Arrangement
 - <http://classroom.4teachers.org/>
 - http://teacher.scholastic.com/tools/class_setup/
 - http://www.lakeshorelearning.com/classroom_designer/ed_launch.jsp
 - <http://floorplanner.com/> (3D options)
 - Note: You can also use power point or word with shapes/text boxes!



2. Post, teach, review, monitor, and reinforce a small number of positively stated expectations and classroom rules

BoQ Items 42 & 44



34



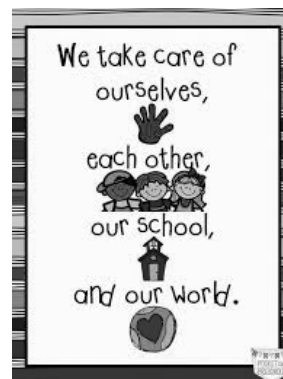
Establish

Behavioral Expectations

- A small number (i.e., 3-5) of *positively* stated EXPECTATIONS for your classroom aligned with school-wide expectations (if possible)
 - *Tell students what we want them to do, rather than telling them what we do not want them to do.*
- Publicly post the expectations



35






**Idea to Implement:
Dream Activity**



Establish

Behavioral Rules

- **Operationally define** what the rules look like across all routines and settings in your classroom.
- Consider using a **matrix** format for grade-level/ community or individual classroom 
- This matrix should compliment your school-wide matrix, but be specific to your classroom setting.




37



38



Example that needs some work!

EXPECTATIONS	Classroom Procedures/Routines				
	Class-Wide	Arrival	Cooperative Learning Groups	Independent Seat Work	Whole Group
	Identify Attention Signal.....Teach, Practice, Reinforce				
 Be Respectful	Listen to others Use inside voice Use kind words Ask permission	Enter/exit classroom prepared Use inside voice	Listen to others Accept differences Use kind words Encourage others	Use quiet voice Follow directions Use the FOCUS strategy	Eyes/ears on speaker Raise hand to speak Contribute to learning
 Be Responsible	Be prepared Follow directions Be a problem solver Make choices that support your goals	Place materials in correct area Begin warm-up promptly	Use time wisely Contribute Complete your part	Use the FOCUS strategy Be a TASK master Use your neighbor	Follow directions Take notes Use the FOCUS strategy Meet your goals
 Be Safe	Keep hands, feet, and objects to self Organize yourself Walk	Walk Use your personal power to support self/others	Use materials carefully Use your personal power to support self/others	Notice your neighbor Keep hands, feet, and objects to self Notice your neighbor	Stay at seat Keep hands, feet, and objects to self Notice your neighbor

<http://education.wm.edu/centers/ttac/resources/articles/teachtechnique/strategiesforteachingsocialskills/index.php>



**Falcon P.R.I.D.E.
Practicing Respect In Different Environments**

How does P.R.I.D.E. look in the classroom?

Perseverance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finish assignments, even when they're difficult • Work for improvement, not perfection • Focus on priorities, not distractions
Respect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Speak and act politely • Cooperate in groups • Respect others' personal space and belongings
Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do your own work • Use sources honestly • Encourage others to right their wrongs
Dependability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare for class • Arrive on time • Honor due dates
Excellence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share your gifts with others in and out of class • Encourage others whom you see struggling • Develop your talents; strengthen your weaknesses • Accept help gracefully

Darlington High School, Dar

Example that needs some work!



		ROUTINES				
		Starting the Day	Whole Group Instruction	Independent Work	Transitions	Ending the Day
Rubs	Be Responsible	-Put backpack away -Get out journal for reading -Be in your seat when the bell rings	-Answer questions when asked -Sit in assigned area	-Have materials out on desk -Complete all tasks in time given -Put assignments in folder when finished	-Clean up one activity before you move to the next -Push your chair in before getting in line	-Put backpack on chair before snack time -Make sure desk is clean before leaving
	Be Respectful	-Use inside voice -Smile at your neighbors	-Keep your eyes on the teacher -Be quiet when others are talking -Raise hand to speak	-Raise hand if you need help -Stay quiet	-Stay quiet -Wait for teacher's signal to leave/move	-Say goodbye to teacher -Line up quietly
	Be Safe	-Walk to your seat -Use the restroom and get water before class begins	-Give your neighbor 6 inches of personal space -Make sure the area is clear before getting up	-Keep all four chair legs on the ground -Keeps hands, feet, and objects to self	-Keep 6 inches between you and your neighbor in line -Walk	-Stay with class line after dismissal line -Walk to the bus or car loop

Exemplar



Rules within Routines Matrix



Routines Rules	Entering Classroom	Seat Work	Small Group Activity	Leaving Classroom
	Respect			
Responsibility				
Safety				

Expectations vs. Rules Comparison

•Similarities

1. Positively stated
2. Limited number (3-5)
3. Aligned with school's mission statement
4. Clarify criteria for successful performance

•Differences

1.Expectations

- a. Broad categories
- b. Apply in all settings
- c. Apply to everyone



2. Rules

- a. Describe specific behaviors
- b. Apply to specific settings
- c. Apply to specific groups
- d. Measurable & observable
- e. Clarify the expectations

Adapted from the FLPBIS Project Tier 1 Training Materials 2015



Pop Quiz: Test Your Knowledge

Expectation or Rule?

1. Be honest
2. Place materials in their proper containers
3. Remain seated during instruction
4. Be a problem-solver
5. Use an inside voice
6. Keep all four legs of your chair on the floor
7. Use kind words
8. Try your best

Adapted from the FLPBIS Project Tier 1 Training Materials 2015



Rules and Expectations

BoQ Item 42

- 42. Classroom **rules** are defined for each of the school-wide **expectations** and are posted in classrooms

DEVELOPED BY THE CLASSROOM TEACHER

- Aligned to the school-wide expectations
- Positively stated
- Limited in number (maximum 5)
- SWPBS Team may review rules for adherence to guidelines
- Example:
 - BE RESPONSIBLE
 - Complete all assignments

BOQ Alignment!

45



Routines and Procedures

BoQ Item 43

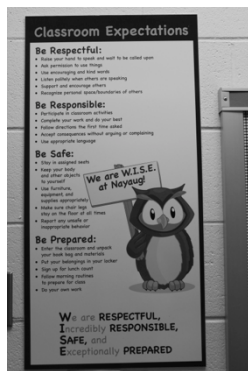
- 43. Classroom **routines and procedures** are explicitly identified for activities (e.g. entering class, asking questions, sharpening pencil, using restroom, dismissal)

Proactively identified, taught, and rehearsed

- Turning in assignments
- Bathroom breaks/Hall passes
- Sharpening pencils
- Working with another student

BOQ Alignment!

46



47



Teach Rules in the Context of Routines

- Directly teach
 - Define rules in operational terms; What does the rule look like within routine
 - Provide examples and non-examples of rule-following within routine.
- Actively involve students in lesson, game, role-play
- Check for understanding
- Provide opportunities to practice rule in the natural setting
- Examples
 - Student Routines
 - Small or whole group instruction; Independent seatwork
 - Gathering materials, turning in homework, personal needs
 - Gaining adult attention, asking for help
 - Teacher/Staff Routines
 - Volunteers or substitutes in the classroom
 - Communication with families

48



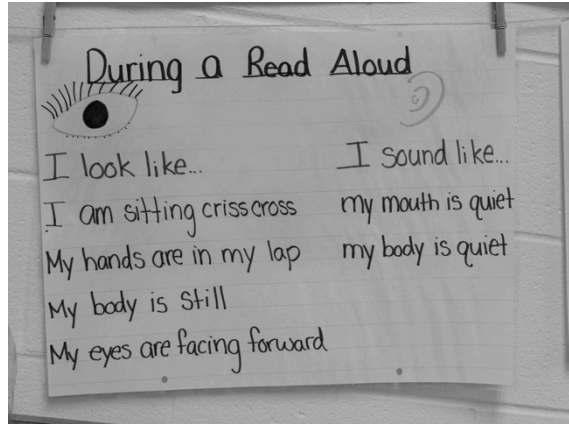
Teach Behavior
BoQ Item 44

BOQ Alignment!

44. Expected **behavior** routines in classrooms are **taught**

- Behaviors are prerequisites for academics
- Procedures and routines create structure
- Teach as you teach core academics
 - Review the rationale for the expectation(s)
 - Describe the specific, observable skill(s) and provide examples and non-examples
 - Engage students in an activity that will allow them to practice the desired behavior
 - Reward the desired/expected behavior

49



Expectations & behavioral skills are taught & recognized in natural context



Idea to Implement:
Classroom Film Festival



53



www.PBISVideos.com

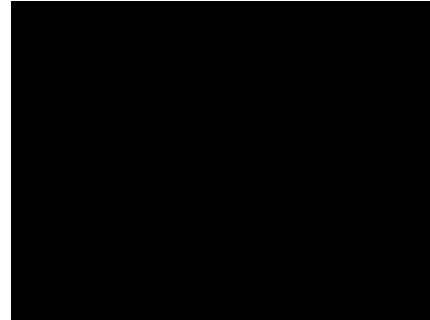


Guidelines

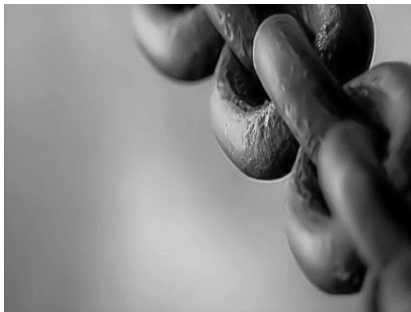
- Michael Kennedy & Jessica Swain-Bradway (2012)



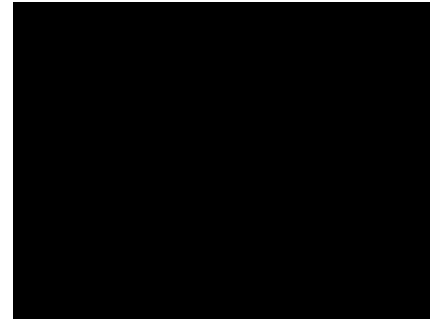
PBIS Anti-Bullying Video



Words to Live By



Cafeteria Safety – Clean it Off



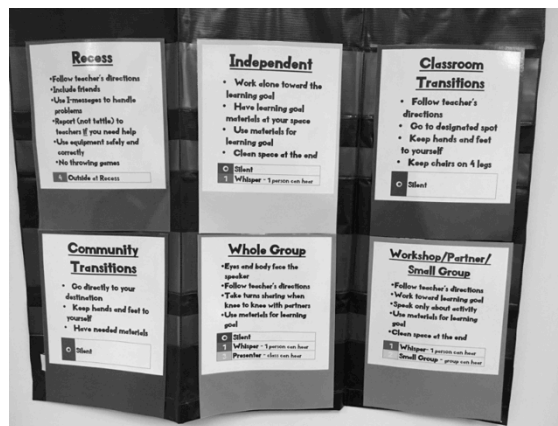
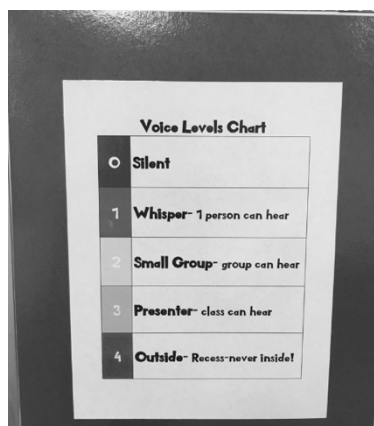
Fresh Prince of Franklin – Timeliness Rap



Prompt **Remind students of the rule**

- Provide students with **visual prompts** (e.g., posters, illustrations, etc).
- Use **pre-corrections**, which include “verbal reminders, behavioral rehearsals, or demonstrations of rule-following or socially appropriate behaviors that are presented in or before settings where problem behavior is likely”

(Colvin, Sugai, Good, Lee, 1997).



Monitor students' behavior in natural context

Active Supervision (Colvin, Sugai, Good, Lee, 1997):



- Move around
- Look around (Scan)
- Interact with students
 - Reinforce
 - Correct



Evaluate the effect of instruction

Collect data

- Are rules being followed?
- If there are errors,
 - who is making them?
 - where are the errors occurring?
 - what kind of errors are being made?

Summarize data (look for patterns)
Use data to make decisions

Tracking
 BoQ Item 47

- 47. Procedures exist for **tracking** classroom behavior problems

BOQ Alignment!

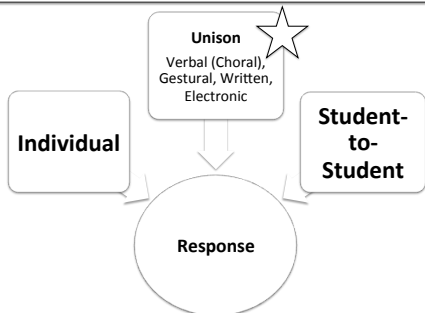
PBIS:

- Discover patterns so that we can *change* the behavior before it results in more severe behavior or consequences
- Monitor consequences delivered to see if they are effective in modifying the behavior

3. Actively Engage Students in Visible and Observable Ways

- Provide high rates of opportunities to respond
- Consider various observable ways to engage students
- Link engagement with outcome objectives
- Provide choice/challenges

How can teachers engage students in response?



Research Supports Two Ways to Increase Teacher-Directed Opportunities to Respond

1. Increase Rates of Presentation
 - Present more frequent individual opportunities to respond
2. Change or Combine Response Modality
 - Utilize unison response option (choral or non-verbal)
 - Utilize manual unison response options such as response cards or the Student Response System (SRS)



Active Engagement Tools

Clickers

Response Boards and Cards

Gestures



Technology Tools

Review of 4 Tools:

1. Kahoot.it – <https://kahoot.it/#/>
2. Jot! White Board – iTunes App
3. PADlet - <https://padlet.com>
4. Poll Everywhere - <https://www.polleverywhere.com>



Technology Tools Continued

Review of 4 Tools:

1. Basecamp - <https://basecamp.com>
2. Review/highlights of the collaborative features of Google
3. Loomio - <https://www.loomio.org>
4. Socrative - <https://www.socrative.com>



UDL AND TECHNOLOGY -PUTTING IT TOGETHER FOR STUDENT SUCCESS- REMOVING BARRIERS

HOME WHO WE ARE UDL RESOURCES **FREE RESPONSE SYSTEMS** READING AND WRITING SCIENCE AND MATH I WANT TO LEARN MORE

<http://psrtitechnology.weebly.com/free-response-systems.html>

Free Learners Response Systems

<p>Plickers</p> <p>Plickers Web Link</p> <p>App Links</p>	<p>Socrative</p> <p>Engage the class using any device</p> <p>Socrative Web Link</p> <p>App Links</p>	<p>Poll Everywhere</p> <p>Poll Everywhere Web Link</p> <p>App Links</p>
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Acknowledging Appropriate Behavior

Example

- Name the behavior and expectation observed
- Provide specific positive verbal/social acknowledgement
 - Specific
 - "I like how you are showing me active listening by having quiet hands and feet and eyes on me"
 - "Johnny, thank you for being responsible by being on time to class."
 - Non-Specific
 - "Good job"
 - "Way to go, Tom."
- Reward immediately following the behavior



Diplomat Middle School Positive Student Referral			
A. Student Name	Time of Referral	Student Number	Incident Date
B. INCIDENT TYPE: CATS PRIDE			
Character Education	Academics	Team Player	Success
Perseverance	Respect	Integrity	Dedication Effort
C. INCIDENT LOCATION			
1. Administrative Office	5. Gymnasium	9. P.E.	
2. Auditorium	6. Hallway	10. Other	
3. Bus Ramp	7. Media Center	11. School Bus (Bus no. _____)	
4. Classroom	8. Lunchroom	12. School-Sponsored Event	
D. INCIDENT CONTEXT			
1. During School Hours	2. Non-School Hours		
E. INCIDENT INVOLVEMENT			
1. Single Student	2. Multiple Students	3. Non-Student	
F. REFERRED/REPORTED BY			
Name: _____			
G. REASON FOR REFERRAL			

H. ACTION TAKEN			
1. Call Home	2. Rear Award	3. Award	Misc. Page 22
			22

Group Contingencies

Three Types

- "All for One": Interdependent
 - When the whole class is following the classroom rules and expectations for a specific length of time, the entire class earns a reward.
- "One for All": Dependent
 - When a targeted student or group follows the classroom rules and expectations, they earn a point towards a reward for the whole group.
- "To Each His/Her Own": Independent approach
 - Individual students earn rewards for following classroom rules and expectations. When a student earns a certain number, s/he earns an individual reward.



4. Establish a continuum of strategies to acknowledge appropriate behavior

BoQ Items 45 & 46

- Specific and Contingent Praise
- Group Contingencies
- Behavior Contracts
- Token Economies



82



5. Establish a continuum of strategies to respond to inappropriate behavior

BoQ Items 47 & 48

- Error Corrections
- Differential Reinforcement
- Planned ignoring
- Response Cost
- Time out from reinforcement



83



Consider & Teach Function of Behavior

Behavior

- Anything we say and do in response to the environment
- Serves a function or purpose
- Results in a desired outcome
- Is learned and can be altered

Function of Behavior

- Get or obtain
- Escape or avoid

Determining Function leads to most effective response to inappropriate behavior



Guidelines for Developing Effective Responses

Effective Responses...

1. Are determined in advance
2. Are taught to students
3. Include a hierarchy of options
4. Are aligned with function of behavior
5. Severity of consequence is matched to severity of behavior
6. Include opportunities to learn and practice appropriate alternatives



Effective Responses to Inappropriate Behavior

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| 1. Eye contact | 7. Planned ignoring |
| 2. Proximity control | 8. Self-Monitoring |
| 3. Active engagement | 8. Cool-off pass |
| 4. Remind/reteach expectation and rules | 9. Failure to earn reward |
| 5. Redirect to desired task | •10. Change seating |
| 6. Reward around student | 11. Reflection time |
| | 12. Time away from group |



Responding to Inappropriate Behavior

1. Calm, cool, objective
2. Address student privately
3. Label the inappropriate behavior
4. Name the expectation that was not met
5. Model the appropriate behavior desired
6. Check for understanding
7. Implement consequence
8. Acknowledge concerns/feelings
9. Redirect to next opportunity for success
10. End conversation



Range of Consequences

48. Classrooms have a **range of consequences/interventions** for problem behavior that are documented and consistently delivered

BOQ Alignment!

- Clearly identify where various behaviors will be managed (*coherent discipline flowchart*)
 - Classroom vs. office referral
- Develop an array of responses to problem behaviors
- Opportunities for students to learn and/or practice more acceptable behaviors

88



Data-based Decision-Making: Tools to Assist in the Evaluation of Classroom Systems

89



Benchmarks of Quality (BOQ) Classroom Management Items

What

- Self-report measure designed to explore the fidelity of implementation of SWPBS across the 10 critical elements
- BoQ items aligned with critical CWPBS: #42 - 48

Who

- Completed by SWPBS team collectively (based on their own perceptions)
- Focus on **overall school implementation**

How

- Pencil/paper
- Electronically through PBSES

Where

- Free on the FLPBIS website
 - https://pbsis.usfweb.usf.edu/users/pbsis_login.aspx
- OSEP Technical Assistance Center website
 - <http://www.pbis.org/evaluation/evaluation-tools>

90



Classroom Assistance Tool (CAT)

What

- Checklist style assessment
- Focus on 3 domains of effective classroom management
 - Environmental
 - Instructional & Curricular
 - Classroom behavior systems
- Derived from Marzano, Danielson, and CWPBIS practices

Who

- Assess *individual teacher* behavior via observation or self-report

How

- Excel document pre-populated with response choices
- Generates pie graphs depicting areas of strength and need

Where

- Available free on the FLPBIS website
 - http://flpbs.fmhi.usf.edu/resources_classroom_foldersmod.cfm

91



Domain 1: Environmental Factors

A. Physical Setting

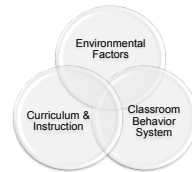
1. Traffic flow
2. Organization of materials

B. Scheduling

1. Minimizing transitions
2. Scheduling small group and individual support

C. Socialization

1. Positive relationships (student-student, teacher-student, family-school)



92



Domain 2: Classroom Behavior System

Define & Teach Behavior

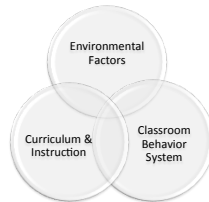
1. Develop, teach, prompt
2. Reinforce

Reward System

1. Behavior specific praise
2. Group contingencies
3. Behavior contracts
4. Token economies

Consequence System

1. Brief specific and contingent error corrections
2. Differential reinforcement
3. Response cost
4. Time-out from reinforcement



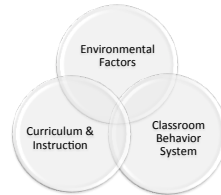
93



Domain 3: Curriculum & Instruction

Instructional Planning and Delivery

1. Active engagement via meaningful opportunities to respond
2. Varying the use of instructional strategies to impact variety, level, and pacing
3. Providing **specific and contingent feedback** (both positive and corrective)



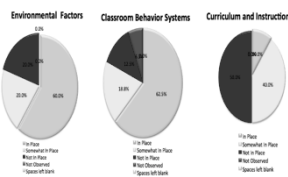
94



Classroom Assistance Tool (CAT)

Live Demo

Classroom Assistance Tool		User Name	
Class/Teacher:	MS, First	Time:	10:00 AM to 11:00 AM
Head of:	MS, First	Observer:	Observer
Mat area:	General Ed, Special Ed	Grade-level:	Pre-grade
Comments: Lesson on character traits, application to the characters in The Great Gatsby			
Directions:			
1. Select the appropriate response for the top three rows, not to exceed 10% for all three items. If all three are present, 100%.			
2. Review the percentages of Praise, Reinforce in Place, and Not in Place. Use them to plan and practice next visit.			
3. Use enough time to complete assessment and discuss areas for improvement.			
4. Review Classroom Management Plan for lesson to record and reflect on any changes.			
5. ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS: Environmental conditions that prevent or decrease positive behavior.			
A. Physical Setting: Classroom setting is organized to promote learning and independence. **			
1. Desk or storage is arranged to allow easy access.	Yes/No		
2. Aisle is clear and unobstructed.	Yes/No		
3. Aisle is clear and unobstructed.	Yes/No		
4. Storage is organized to allow easy access.	Yes/No		
5. Storage is organized to allow easy access.	Yes/No		
B. Scheduling: Instructional activities are planned to maximize learning.			
1. Lesson is planned to allow for independent work.	Yes/No		
2. Lesson is planned to allow for independent work.	Yes/No		
3. Lesson is planned to allow for independent work.	Yes/No		
4. Lesson is planned to allow for independent work.	Yes/No		
5. Lesson is planned to allow for independent work.	Yes/No		
C. Socialization: Instructional activities are planned to maximize learning.			
1. The development of individual responsibility and independence is emphasized for all students. **	Yes/No		
2. The development of individual responsibility and independence is emphasized for all students. **	Yes/No		
3. The development of individual responsibility and independence is emphasized for all students. **	Yes/No		
4. The development of individual responsibility and independence is emphasized for all students. **	Yes/No		
5. The development of individual responsibility and independence is emphasized for all students. **	Yes/No		
Classroom Management:			
* Most of the classroom management practices are effective. The students would be expected to complete this tool and provide feedback on their management practices. The students would be expected to complete this tool and provide feedback on their management practices.			



95



Activity: *Spot the CWPBS Practices in Action!*

- Watch the video and use the CAT to record instances of CWPBS practices in action (or those that are missing)
- Be prepared to discuss your findings with the group we will discuss after



96



School-wide Classroom Assistance Tool (SCAT)

What

- Combines all individual teacher CAT assessments
- Creates a picture of SW needs across 3 domains of effective classroom management
 - Environmental
 - Instructional & Curricular
 - Classroom behavior systems
- Derived from Marzano, Danielson, and CWPBIS practices.
- Serves as screener to determine classroom management PD needs

Who

- All teachers or a selected group of teachers within a school

How

- Individual CAT scores combined in an Excel document
- Generates graphic display of SW classroom management strengths and needs

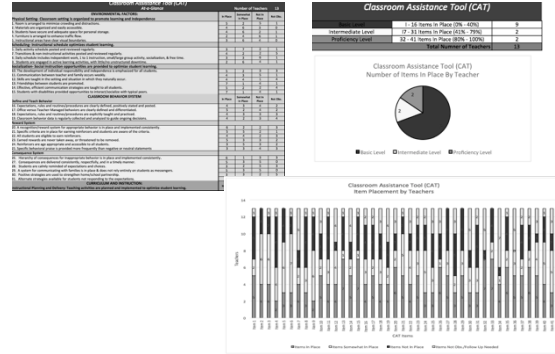
Where

- Available on the FLPBIS website

97



School-wide Classroom Assistance Tool Live Demo



Class-wide Behavior Rating System (CBRS)

What

- An easy and quick rating scale focusing on collecting data on class-wide behaviors of concern (e.g., disruption, engagement) during a specified period of time/observation.

Who

- The rating selected is based on the collective class-wide behavior of **ALL STUDENTS** as quantified by the observer NOT on the behavior of individual students.

How

- Observers or teachers complete the CBRS across one or more class-wide behaviors of concern at the end of a designated observation period
- Ratings are graphed to visually depict student behavior across time

Where

- Available for free on the FLPBIS website

99



Class-wide Behavior Rating System (C-BRS) Live Demo

Class-wide Behavior Rating Scale (C-BRS)

Teacher	Behavior	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Teacher 1	100% - Horrible	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	21-80% - Typical	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	11-20% - OK	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	1-10% - Good	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Teacher 2	100% - Horrible	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	21-80% - Typical	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	11-20% - OK	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	1-10% - Good	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Teacher 3	100% - Horrible	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	21-80% - Typical	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	11-20% - OK	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	1-10% - Good	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

Disruption - Percentage of time student actively interrupt regular classroom activity, including out of seat, departing, playing with objects, talking loudly with peers, other groups, individual or unrelated to classroom instruction.

Active Engagement - Percentage of time students are actively or passively participating in the classroom activity, including writing, reading, hand answering a question, talking about a lesson using an inside voice, listening to the teacher, reading silently, or looking at instructional materials.



Tool: School/Classroom Observation & Analysis (SCOA) Application

- **What:** A downloadable application for android or iOS devices that allows you to conduct walkthroughs/observations tracking classroom management behaviors of interest by teacher and allows for simultaneous collection of some student data. The app comes pre-loaded with the classroom management behaviors, operational definitions of each, and options to customize. The app can be used in the absence of internet connectivity
- **Who:** Use for conducting **individual teacher** walkthroughs/**specific skill observations** and/or combined to look at **all teachers/groups of teachers** and **student** level data.
- **How:** All data can be immediately emailed post-observation individually and/or can be emailed/downloaded in Excel format both individually and by desired groupings. Excel data can be used to create graphic displays examining questions of interest.
- **Where:** Download from your app provider \$2.99



School-wide Classroom Observation & Analysis App (SCOA)



Online Resources

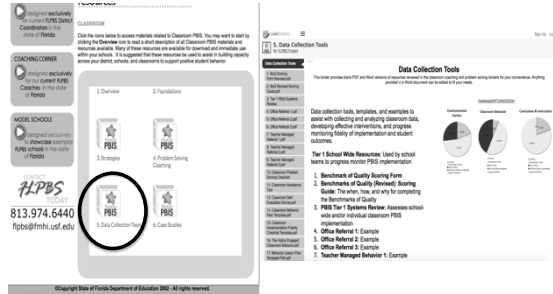
http://flpbs.fmhi.usf.edu/resources_classroom.cfm



New Look! Live Binders for Content

Online Resources

http://flpbs.fmhi.usf.edu/resources_classroom.cfm



Classroom Coaching Guide

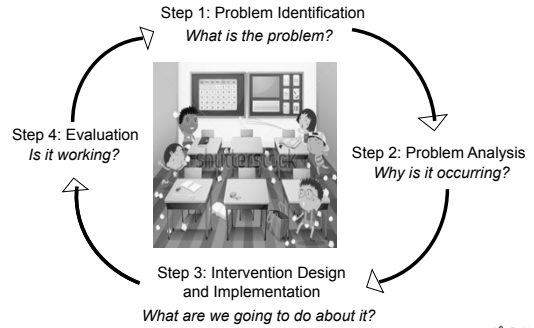
Purpose

1. Assist teachers and/or PBIS coaching facilitators in developing and maintaining effective classroom systems
2. Facilitate a collaborative teaming process between teachers and coaching facilitators
3. Support the implementation of classroom PBIS with fidelity
4. Use data-driven problem solving to identify and analyze classroom systems and evaluate outcomes
5. Provide evidence-based interventions for effective classroom management

105



4- Step Problem-Solving



106



Classroom Coaching Guide

Intended Users

1. Individual classroom teachers
 - a. Evaluate their own classroom systems
 - b. Resources with classroom management strategies
 - c. On-going monitoring of classroom systems
2. Anyone "coaching" or providing collaborative classroom management support to teachers
 - a. PBIS team/Coaching facilitator
 - b. Teacher-Mentor
 - c. Supervisor/Administrator
 - d. Support staff (i.e., Guidance Counselor, School Psychologist, Behavior Support, etc.)

107



Classroom Coaching Guide (CCG) Resources

Live Demo



CCG Resources Reviewed

Steps 1-4	Overview
Step 1 and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MTSS Classroom Coaching Guide Overview of Problem-Solving Process Classroom Assistance Tool-Excel (Revised Dec 2015)
Step 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Instruction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Table of Instructional Strategies Curriculum <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kindergarten and First Grade FSS Suggested Reading aligned with Common SWPBS Expectations and Rules File L Palmetto Elementary Teach Tos Environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Summary Positive Twist to the Good Behavior Game
Step 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tools <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PBS Classroom Management Plan Blank Daily Fidelity Checklist Weekly Fidelity Checklist

Found in the Instruction Binder: Instructional Strategies Table

Instructional Strategy	Description	Classroom	Example	Source
Peer Collaboration	Part of a student's role is to work with others to learn and to help others learn. This includes working with others to set and monitor their own and others' behavior. The student's role is to help others learn and to help others monitor their own and others' behavior.	Classroom	Peer Collaboration	Classroom
Problem Solving	Students use problem-solving skills to solve problems. They identify the problem, think of solutions, and try to solve the problem. They evaluate the solutions and choose the best one.	Classroom	Problem Solving	Classroom
Self-Management	Students use self-management skills to manage their own behavior. They set goals, monitor their progress, and evaluate their performance. They use self-reinforcement to encourage positive behavior.	Classroom	Self-Management	Classroom
Self-Monitoring	Students use self-monitoring skills to monitor their own behavior. They observe their own behavior and record it. They use the record to evaluate their performance and to make changes as needed.	Classroom	Self-Monitoring	Classroom
Self-Reflection	Students use self-reflection skills to reflect on their own behavior. They think about their own behavior and how it affects others. They use their reflections to make changes as needed.	Classroom	Self-Reflection	Classroom
Self-Regulation	Students use self-regulation skills to regulate their own behavior. They use strategies to control their emotions and impulses. They use self-talk to guide their behavior.	Classroom	Self-Regulation	Classroom
Self-Advocacy	Students use self-advocacy skills to advocate for their own needs. They communicate their needs to others. They use their communication skills to negotiate and resolve conflicts.	Classroom	Self-Advocacy	Classroom
Self-Direction	Students use self-direction skills to direct their own learning. They set goals, plan, and execute their learning. They evaluate their progress and make adjustments as needed.	Classroom	Self-Direction	Classroom
Self-Motivation	Students use self-motivation skills to motivate themselves. They set goals, create a plan, and work hard to achieve their goals. They use self-reinforcement to stay motivated.	Classroom	Self-Motivation	Classroom
Self-Confidence	Students use self-confidence skills to build their own confidence. They set goals, work hard, and achieve their goals. They use their achievements to build their confidence.	Classroom	Self-Confidence	Classroom
Self-Esteem	Students use self-esteem skills to build their own self-esteem. They set goals, work hard, and achieve their goals. They use their achievements to build their self-esteem.	Classroom	Self-Esteem	Classroom
Self-Respect	Students use self-respect skills to respect themselves. They set boundaries, stand up for themselves, and respect their own needs. They use their self-respect to build their self-esteem.	Classroom	Self-Respect	Classroom
Self-Responsible	Students use self-responsible skills to be responsible for their own actions. They set goals, work hard, and achieve their goals. They use their achievements to build their self-respect.	Classroom	Self-Responsible	Classroom
Self-Resistant	Students use self-resistant skills to resist negative influences. They set boundaries, stand up for themselves, and respect their own needs. They use their self-respect to build their self-esteem.	Classroom	Self-Resistant	Classroom
Self-Resilient	Students use self-resilient skills to bounce back from setbacks. They set goals, work hard, and achieve their goals. They use their achievements to build their self-respect.	Classroom	Self-Resilient	Classroom
Self-Resilient	Students use self-resilient skills to bounce back from setbacks. They set goals, work hard, and achieve their goals. They use their achievements to build their self-respect.	Classroom	Self-Resilient	Classroom



Found in the Instruction Binder: Social Skills Grid

SOCIAL SKILLS	INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES										
	Peer Collaboration	Concept Acquisition/Concept Organization	Generating/Using Hypotheses	Student Generalization and Application	Self-Monitoring	Games	Questioning	Self-Management	Self-Monitoring	Self-Reflection	Self-Regulation
Listening (A, E)	X	X	X	X	X		X	X			
Waiting/Waiting a Conversation (A, E)	X	X	X	X	X						
Having a Conversation (A)	X	X	X	X	X						
Conducting Others (A)	X	X	X	X	X						
Negotiating (A, E)	X	X	X	X	X						
Using Self-Control (A, E)	X	X	X	X	X						
Responding to Persuasion (A)	X	X	X	X	X						
Contributing to Discussions (E)	X	X	X	X	X						
Having a Question (A, E)	X	X	X	X	X						
Giving a Compliment (A, E)	X	X	X	X	X						
Accepting a Compliment (E)	X	X	X	X	X						
Helping for Help (A, E)	X	X	X	X	X						
Following Instructions (A, E)	X	X	X	X	X						
Apologizing (A, E)	X	X	X	X	X						
Expressing Your Feelings (A, E)	X	X	X	X	X						
Understanding Feelings of Others (A, E)	X	X	X	X	X						
Dealing with Your Anger (E)	X	X	X	X	X						
Dealing with Someone Else's Anger (A, E)	X	X	X	X	X						
Helping Others (E)	X	X	X	X	X						
Standing Up for Your Rights (A)	X	X	X	X	X						
Assessing a Complaint (A, E)	X	X	X	X	X						
Responding to a Complaint (E)	X	X	X	X	X						
Dealing with Complimentary Messages (A)	X	X	X	X	X						
Dealing with an Accusation (A, E)	X	X	X	X	X						
Dealing with Group Pressure (A, E)	X	X	X	X	X						
Saying Thank You (A, E)	X	X	X	X	X						
Bringing Materials to Class (E)	X	X	X	X	X						
Offering Help to a Classmate (E)	X	X	X	X	X						



Found in the Curriculum Binder

SOCIAL SKILLS	INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES		
	Peer Collaboration	Concept Acquisition/Concept Organization	Generating/Using Hypotheses
Listening (A, E)	X	X	X
Waiting/Waiting a Conversation (A, E)	X	X	X
Having a Conversation (A)	X	X	X
Conducting Others (A)	X	X	X
Negotiating (A, E)	X	X	X
Using Self-Control (A, E)	X	X	X
Responding to Persuasion (A)	X	X	X
Contributing to Discussions (E)	X	X	X
Having a Question (A, E)	X	X	X
Giving a Compliment (A, E)	X	X	X
Accepting a Compliment (E)	X	X	X
Helping for Help (A, E)	X	X	X
Following Instructions (A, E)	X	X	X
Apologizing (A, E)	X	X	X
Expressing Your Feelings (A, E)	X	X	X
Understanding Feelings of Others (A, E)	X	X	X
Dealing with Your Anger (E)	X	X	X
Dealing with Someone Else's Anger (A, E)	X	X	X
Helping Others (E)	X	X	X
Standing Up for Your Rights (A)	X	X	X
Assessing a Complaint (A, E)	X	X	X
Responding to a Complaint (E)	X	X	X
Dealing with Complimentary Messages (A)	X	X	X
Dealing with an Accusation (A, E)	X	X	X
Dealing with Group Pressure (A, E)	X	X	X
Saying Thank You (A, E)	X	X	X
Bringing Materials to Class (E)	X	X	X
Offering Help to a Classmate (E)	X	X	X



Found in the Curriculum Palmetto Teach

Walking in Line

Goal: Students will be able to walk in line in such a way that is safe and does not disrupt other's learning environment.

Procedures

- Model: Teacher demonstrates full range of behaviors below ("Do's") Positive, negative and almost-but-not-quite.
- Lead: Teacher and students practice positive behaviors ("Don't do's") teacher demonstrates full range, students practice positive behaviors only.
- Test: Students demonstrate positive behaviors ("You do's") Students practice positive behaviors only.

Checklist

- Student Voice: Students will help choose this as an important Teach-To.
- Student Input: Students will provide (but not practice) examples of all behaviors.
- Teacher Role: Teachers will model positive, negative, and almost-but-not-quite behaviors.
- Student Role: Students will only model positive examples.
- Assessment: Teacher will observe or model as necessary (e.g. after breaks, weekends, etc.)

Teaching To Range of Behaviors

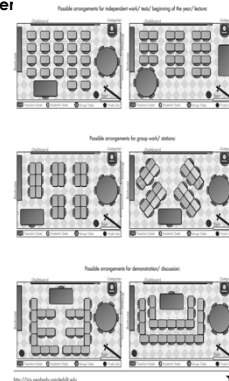
Positive	Negative	Almost-But-Not-Quite
1) Face Forward in Line	1) Turned around backward	1) Face sideways
2) Voices off	2) Talk to others/ Talk	2) Whisper to others
3) Walk in Palmetto Posture	3) Kick/ Push/ Shove/ Trip	3) Hands at waist, holding hands
4) Walk in single file line	4) Walk out of line	4) Holding hands
		4) Dance around, Walk next to each other

Lesson Inspired Tips

What improvements or changes will you make next time?



Found in the Environment Binder: Classroom Arranger



Remember

1. Online case study examples of applying the 4-step problem solving process to the classroom are available
2. Live Binders contain all resources
3. Monthly live chats can help!
 1. Using Technology to Actively Engaging All Students Part 1 & 2 April and May 2017



Additional Resources

115 

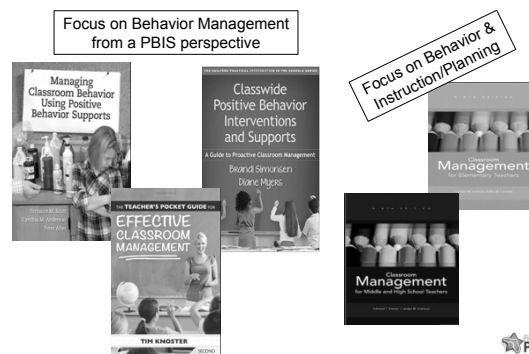
116 

Additional Web-Based Resources

1. Evidence Based Intervention Network: <http://ebi.missouri.edu/>
2. Intervention Central: <http://www.interventioncentral.org/>
3. National Institute for Direct Instruction: <http://www.nifdi.org/15/>
4. OSEP Technical Assistance Center on PBIS: <http://www.pbis.org/>
5. What Works Clearinghouse: <http://ies.ed.gov/ncee/wwc>
6. FLPBIS Project Website: <http://flpbs.fmhi.usf.edu>
7. Classroom Resources Training Mini-Modules via Missouri PBS Online Supports: <http://pbissmissouri.org/class.html>
8. Library of Classroom Management Videos (By Strategy and Grade Level) through the University of Louisville's Academic and Behavioral Response to Intervention Site: <http://louisville.edu/education/abri>
9. The IRIS Center: <http://iris.peabody.vanderbilt.edu/resources.html>

117 

Textbook/Book Study Resources



118 

Videos – PBISvideos.com

CAPs

Content Acquisition Podcasts



Development of Action Plans to Support CWPBS Implementation



120 

Activity: Develop Your Plan

- Review your BOQ scores related to items #42 – 48
- Create specific action steps related to areas of weakness in need of improvement.
- **Consider**
 - Are other areas of classroom management need not reflected in your BOQ scores? If so, what data can you use or do you need to collect to capture this? How will you collect and use data on a regular basis to review effective classroom management practice implementation?
 - What other resources do you need to support yourself and your fellow teachers/staff? How will you integrate a focus on CWPBS into your existing PD efforts/meeting schedules at your school?

121



Final Notes on Planning & Next Steps

Carefully consider roll out of the initiative to focus on classroom management, faculty buy-in, and ways to assess fidelity of implementation

1. What is the purpose of focusing on CWPBS?
2. How does it fit into the school's "way of work?"
3. What strategies can you use to build teacher/faculty buy-in?
4. How will you assess the fidelity of implementation of CWPBS practices within your context?

122



Sample Purpose/Language To Use

- *“Implementation of effective SWPBS is a process that takes time. Last year we focused on setting-up our entire SWPBS system and this year we want to focus on integration of PBIS into our classrooms.”*
- *“Teachers are reporting (or other data indicates) that behavior is an issue of concern to all – therefore our professional development this year will focus on fine tuning our universal classroom management systems.”*

123



Strategies to Create Buy-In

Considerations when collaborating with teachers

1. Show teacher data
2. Ask teachers how their strategies are working
3. Ask how they feel
4. If possible, have the teacher's preferred person provide coaching supports (someone they respect)
5. Offer to share the load
6. Praise teachers on things they are doing well
7. Discuss intent of the process as support not an evaluation

124



Assessing Fidelity

- If you are a PBIS school, annually review BoQ item scores related to classroom management
- Ensure that classroom management is integrated into your school's action plan
- Review data from regular assessments of classroom management practices and related outcomes(e.g., walkthrough data, school climate measures, CAT)

125



Final Considerations

- Integrate classroom management action items into your school's action plan or your personal PD plan
- Review data regularly
- Utilize screening processes/data collection to determine where/what support is needed
- Provide targeted training and support to teachers that includes direct skill instruction, active engagement, and opportunities for feedback

126



Remember to Utilize Florida Online Resources

<http://flpbs.fmhi.usf.edu>

FLPBS Positive Behavioral Interventions & Supports

What's New?

Event	Date	Time
FLPBS Presentation about Best Practices for Educators	9/30/2016	11:00:00 AM
FLPBS Presentation for School Administrators	9/30/2016	11:15:00 AM
FLPBS Presentation for District Administrators	9/30/2016	11:30:00 AM

Web Training

- Learn About Core Competencies
- Other Resources: General Information, Publications, Videos, Webinars, etc.

SchoolWide and Response to Intervention for Behavior Videos Now Available

"Read How RTI and PBS Work Together" (50K PDF)

For more information and to register for the 6th International Conference on Positive Behavior Support, please visit: www.apbs.org

CONTACT FLPBS TODAY 813 974 6440

www.pbis.org

PBIS Positive Behavioral Interventions & Supports

Directors: Rob Horner, George Sugai & Tim Lewis
USF: Don Kincaid & Heather George

current topics

- Advancing Education Effectiveness: Interconnecting School Mental Health and School Wide Positive Behavior Support
- Creating Safe Schools through Positive Discipline
- Bully Prevention in SWPBS

upcoming events

presentations

what's new

Basic PBIS to RFP Trainer's Manual

getting pbis in my school

videos 128

www.apbs.org

ASSOCIATION FOR POSITIVE BEHAVIOR SUPPORT

Welcome to the Association for Positive Behavior Support (APBS) Website.

APBS is an international organization dedicated to promoting research-based strategies that combine applied behavior analysis and biomedical science with person-centered values and systems change to increase quality of life and decrease problem behaviors. The Association is made up of a very diverse group of individuals. Our members include:

- Professionals and practitioners
- Family members and guardians
- Self advocates and consumers
- Researchers and university students
- Policy makers and advocacy rights professionals
- Administrators, managers and trainers

Positive behavior support is now being implemented in a variety of places including schools, early childhood, mental health, and child welfare settings, and in organizations that provide services to adults with developmental disabilities. Individuals of all ages can benefit from positive behavior support. From the very young to old age. To learn more about positive behavior support, select the button below that best fits the community that you represent.

Community Agencies | Early Childhood | Families

APBS Library

APBS Conference

Thank You!

- Ashley S. MacSuga-Gage, Ph.D. – asmg@coe.ufl.edu
- Nikki Grasley-Boy, M.Ed. & BCBA – nicolette.grasley@gmail.com
- Nick Gage, Ph.D. – gagenicholas@coe.ufl.edu

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The Foundation for The Gator Nation 130

