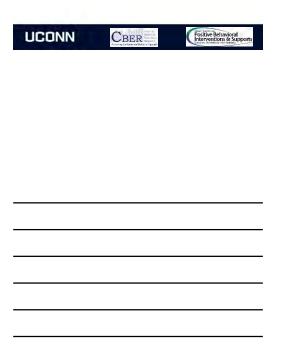
Expanding the PBIS Framework to Improve Outcomes in High Schools

Jennifer Freeman PhD





CBER Positive Behavioral Interventions & Supp OSEP Technical Assistance Center on PBIS | 2017 PBIS Leadership Forum | Chicago, IL

PBIS: Starting, Scaling, & Sustaining

Helping states and districts create safe and effective learning environments for all

Hilton Chicago 720 S. Michigan Avenue Downtown Chicago

This two-day forum for school, state, district and regional Leadership Teams and other professionals has been designed to increase the

Sessions are organized by strands that support initial through advanced implementation in preschool-12 and alternative education settings, and assist state level planning to improve school quality and student success. Featuring sessions specific to Juvenile Justice, Mental Health, and Community/Family partners.

Registration will open April 19th. For more information, visit the Upcoming Events page at www.pbis.org in March.

SAVE THE DATE

September 28-29th

Advanced Organizer

- Current dropout rates and interventions that work in the HS context
- 2. The smallest change to have the largest difference
- 3. PBIS outcomes in high schools
- 4. HS PBIS implementation
- 5. Strengthening students CCR skills and PBIS implementation in HS
- 6. Questions/Discussion

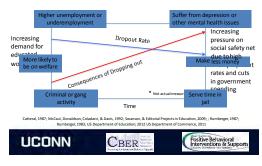
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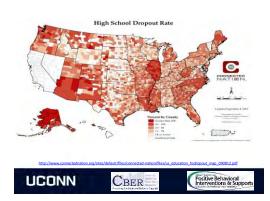
What do we know about current dropout rates and interventions that do work in the HS context?

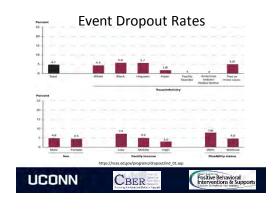
High School Dropout

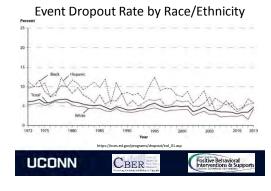


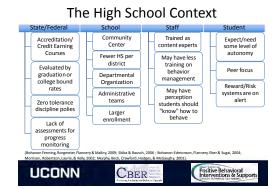
The overall status dropout rate is about 6.5%
That's 1.3 million students!











What works for improving graduation rates?

- What Works Clearinghouse (WWC) has identified programs that help students:
- Graduate
- · Complete school
- · Stay in school
- · Progress in school

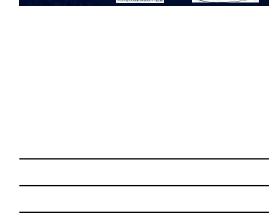
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- 7 interventions meet standards for positive or potentially positive effects on completing school
- · 1 whole class and 7 individual or small group interventions
 - · 5/6 of these provide GED's to students who have already dropped out
 - · Only 1 is preventative
- 3 school level interventions have evidence for progressing in school but only
 1 has evidence of impact on completing school

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https://ies.ed.gov/ncee/wwc/FWW/Results

Positive Behavioral Interventions & Supp



Practice Guide Recommendations Limitations of Practice Guides Provide a menu of options and suggest a systemic approach but no advice about integration *Unclear about which recommendations are based on expert opinion vs. research results *Little guidance on policy interventions Mac Iver & Mac Iver, 2010 Dynamic Guide, Colds, Flore, Lumberger & Soud, 2008, Hammard, Linter, Soud & Dev. 2007, George Experience of Profiling Englanger of Soudy Policy College Englanger of Soud

Systematic Literature Review

- Systematically examine high school dropout intervention research
 - Policy

Practice Interventions: affect an individual, specific group, or school **Examples:** wrap around services, CICO, schools within

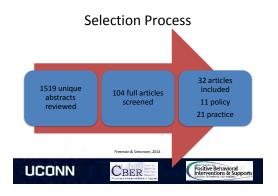
- Practice
- Assess the impact of those interventions on:
 - High school dropout rates
 - School completion rates

Freeman & Simonsen, 201

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Findings

- Less than half incorporated two or more intervention components
- Primarily target individuals and small groups
- Primarily target high schools
- A gap exists between expert recommendations for multi-component systemic dropout interventions and the available empirical research

Freeman & Simonsen, 2014

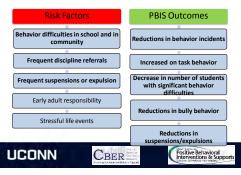
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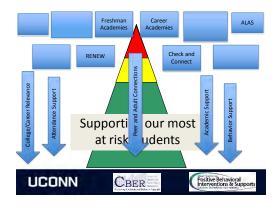


What is the smallest change we can make to the HS context to have the largest difference?

Behavior



Academic Performance School Level Factors Attendance **PBIS Outcomes** Risk Factors **PBIS Outcomes** Risk Factors **Risk Factors PBIS Outcomes** Increased school level capacity to address intensive Negative school climate -8 Increase in academic Poor academic achievement performance student needs Poor relationships between Decreases in tardiness Truancy Increased perceptions of school safety and climate teachers and students Punitive school discipline Increase in on-task behavior Retention Increase use of evidence policies based classroom Frequently tardy Decreases in unexcused absences High percentage of students management misbehaving Low academic engagement Increased instructional time Perceptions of organizational Course offerings health Low educational expectations or High student mobility Large schools or high poverty attitudes about value of education concentration Positive Behavioral Interventions & Suppo UCONN CBER. Positive Behavioral Interventions & Suppor UCONN Positive Behavioral Interventions & Suppo UCONN CBER CBER



Citations

Dropout Risk Factors

Allensworth, & Easton, 2005, 2007; Alexander, Entwisle, & Kabbani, 2001Battin-Pearson, Newcomb, Abbott, Hill, Cataliano, & Hawkins, 2000; Ekstrom, et al., 1986; Gleason, & Dynarski, 2002; Goldschmidt, & Wang, 1999; Jordan, Lara, & McParland, 1994; Lehr, Jo! Rosenthal, 195

research has been conducted in

Algozzine, & A elementary Schools

Fenning,

Ialongo, & Leaf, 2008; Caldarella, Schatzer, Gray, Young, & Young, 2011; Chitiyo, Makweche-Chitiyo, Park, Ametepee, & Chitiyo, 2011; Horner, Sugal, Smolkowski, Eber, Nakasato, Todd, & Esperanza, 2009; Johnson-Gros, Iyons, & Griffin, 2008; Lassen, Stelle, & Sailor, 2006; Lewis, Powers, Kelk, & Newcomber, 2002; Luiselli, Putnam, Handler, & Feinberg, 2005; McIntosh, Benentt, & Price, 2011; Muscott, Mann, & LeBrun, 2008; Nelson, Martella, & Marchand-Martella, 2002; Oswald, Safran, & Johanson, 2005; Ross, & Horner, 2005; Scott, & Barrett, 2004; Scott, White, Algozzine, & Algozzine, 2009; Yeung, Mooney, Barker, & Dobla, 2009

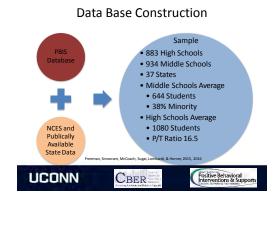
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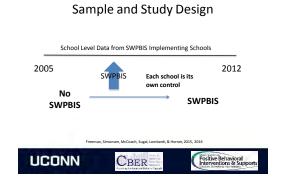


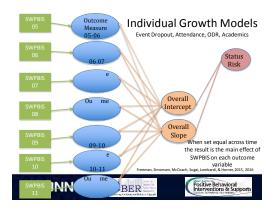


What do we know about PBIS outcomes in high schools?

Purpose of this Study Specific Risk Factors High School PBIS Propout Rates Preema, Simoner, McCoach, Suga, Lombard, & Horner, 2015, 2016 Dropout Rates Profitive Behavioral Particular Study Profit Particular S





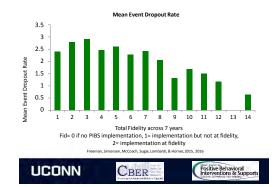


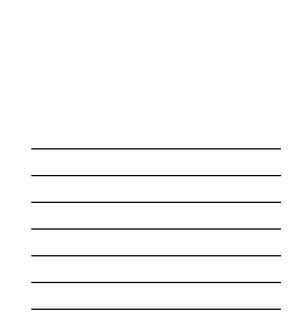
Main Effects of SWPBIS on Individual Outcome Areas

Outcome Area	Effect of SWPBIS Fid=1	Effect of SWPBIS Fid=2
Academics	129	.255
Attendance	.295*	.505*
Behavior	812*	-1.070*
Dropout	116	074

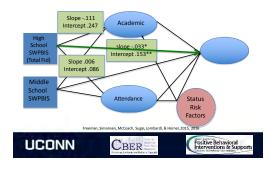
Freeman, Simonsen, McCoach, Sugai, Lombardi, & Horner, 2015, 2016



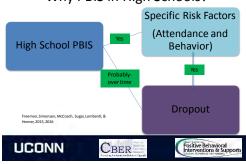




Cumulative Fidelity Model



Why PBIS in High Schools?



Follow up study using student level data

- 15 High schools
 - Average enrollment 808
 - % minority 25%
 - % Free/Reduced lunch 64%
 - % students on IEPS 22%

Freeman, Kern, Gambino, Lombardi, Kowitt, (under review).				
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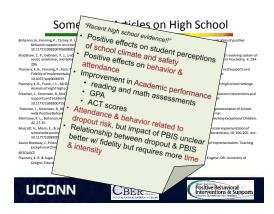
Small but Significant Findings

- · Increases in PBIS fidelity were related to
 - Increases in academic performance
 GPA* and ACT*
 - Decreases in number of absences*** and unexcused tardies*
 - Decreases in behavior incidents
 - ODR*
 - Suspensions***
 - Office Sanctions**
- = statistically significant at the .05 level. ** = statistically significant at the .01 level. *** = statistically significant at the .001 level.

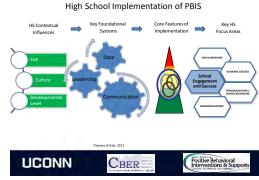
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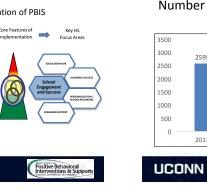


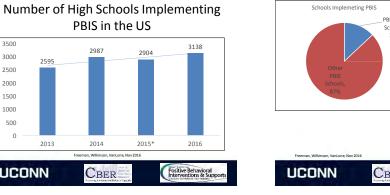


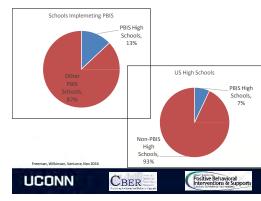


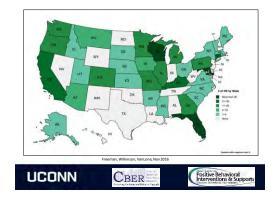
What does PBIS implementation look like in HS?

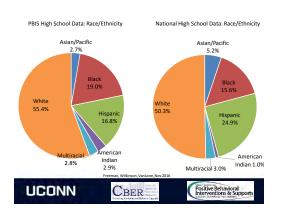


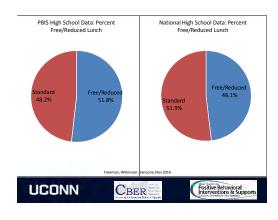




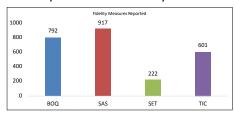








How are we measuring implementation fidelity in HS?



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High School Implementation Fidelity Study

- Patterns of performance on items and sub scales of the SET for schools that had met and had not met fidelity criteria (80/80)
- 2,666 total high schools with SET scores in data set
- From 47 states
- 1,222 met fidelity 1,444 did not meet fidelity

Kern, Freeman, Lombardi, Swain-Bradway, Nese, Mcintosh, Hoselton, Kittelman, in preparation

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Conclusions

- · Largest differences
 - Student and staff knowledge of rules
 - Establishing and using reward systems
 - Use and sharing of data for decision making
- These items require the most school-wide collaboration and staff buy in

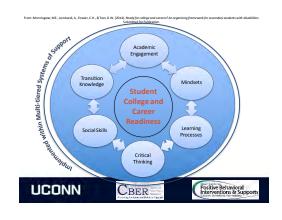
ern, Freeman, Lombardi, Swain-Bradway, Nese, Mcintosh, Hoselton, Kittelman, in preparatio

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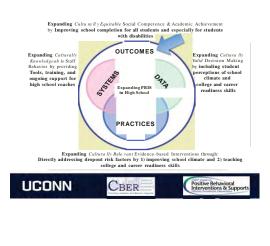
- PBIS is possible in HS and we are learning about how to better support teams
- PBIS may help improve outcomes in HS and reduce risk factors for dropout
- But the solution to dropout is more than just a HS diploma it is students who are college and career ready!



Critical Social Skills on the Job Market ANY: Change in share of jobs, 1900 to 2012 Polity Months Sandra Grand Indiana School This Sandra Grand Indiana Indi



How can we strengthen student's CCR skills and PBIS implementation in HS?



Outcomes

- Consider short and long term outcomes
- Long Term
 - High school graduation is consistently one of the best predictors of "success" for students

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- College or Career Ready
- Short Term

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- Address risk factors related to dropout
 - Behavior
 - Attendance
 - Academics
- Assess and teach CCR skills

Expanding Culturally Reaction for all students and especially for students with disabilities Expanding Culturally Resolution for all students and especially for students with disabilities Expanding Culturally Resolution for all providing Tools, training, and ongoing support for high school coaches in High School Expanding Culturally Resolution for the Expanding Palis School E

Measure progress toward your short and long term outcomes

- Short term measures should be considered together
 - · Behavior, attendance, academics
- Consider early warning systems
 - Used before school year starts, 20-30 days in, at end
- of each grading period and at end of year

 Monitor school climate and CCR through
- student/teacher report and observable variables
- <u>USE</u> the data you collect to guide practices!

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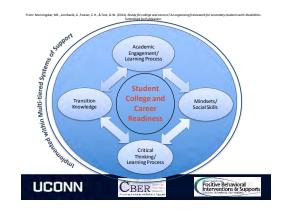
Examples of Universal Screening Measures for CCR Skills

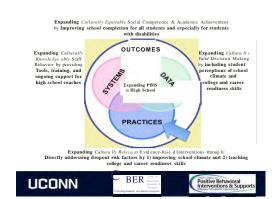
Measure	Critical Thinking	Engagem ent	Mindsets	Learning Processes	Social Skills	Transition Knowledge
Vocational Skills Self-Efficacy						Х
Career Locus of Control						х
CampusReady	х			Х		
GRIT scale (12-item)			х			
Georgia Brief School Climate		х	Х		Х	

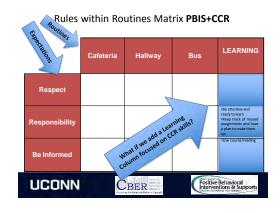
Lombard, Freeman, Riferbark, in preparation

CBER State of Positive Behavioral Interventions & Supports

The State of Positive Delivery of Positive Delivery







Academic Engagement

- Actively participate in class and ask for assistance when needed
- Arrive on time and be ready to work
- Be prepared with assignments and materials
- · Ask permission to use materials
- Be an active listener/participant
- Challenge yourself to produce quality work
- Complete work on time
- Keep cell phones and other electronic devices off and put it away except with teacher permission
- Take an active, positive role in classroom activities

Mindset

- Accept responsibility for your actions
- · Ask for help
- Contributed to a positive environment
- Have a purpose and stay on task
- Support each other with praise and recognition
- Do your own best work
- Display self control
- · Push yourself to achieve your best
- Communicate problems and concerns to staff
- Talk with your teachers about improving your grade
- Find resources to pass every class

Social skills

- Treat each other kindly
- Use appropriate language (with peers, staff)
- Honor others personal space /3-second hugs
- Handle conflict appropriately
- Be courteous
- Accept differences
- Use an appropriate voice level
- Follow and respond appropriately to directions

- · Be a role model
- Be kind to yourself others and property
- · Be polite to others
- Communicate respectfully
- Listen while others are speaking
- Dress appropriately for the
- Acknowledge adult directions in a positive manor

Learning Processes

- · Be an active listener
- Hand in your work on time
- Protect username and password
- Use planner to write daily assignments and to stay organized
- Use time wisely for your own homework

Critical Thinking

- Practice academic honesty
- Give and receive feedback respectfully
- Create authentic work
- Think critically, creatively, and collaboratively to overcome challenges
- Know the resources available
- Use the internet responsibly

Transition Knowledge

- Monitor your lunch account
- Plan for the future
- Maintain personal hygiene
- Cross at crosswalks
- Exit safely
- Flush when finished J
- Have money and student ID ready
- Identify yourself when asked to do so
- Lock your locker

Expanding Culturally Equitable Social Competence & Academic Achievement by Improving school completion for all students and especially for students with disabilities Expanding Culturally Expanding Culturally Social Competence & Competen

Key Systems for HS

• Securing staff buy in

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• Support teachers – changing habits is HARD even when you want to!

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· Work smarter not harder



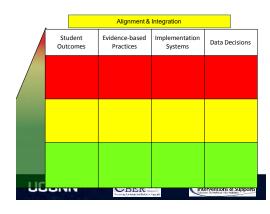


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Supporting Teachers

- Embedded (effective) Professional Development
 - Explicit training
 - Coaching/Prompting
 - Performance Feedback
- Staff Recognition
 - Sincere
 - Share Improvement





Thinking about your school initiatives

	Academic engagement	Mindsets	Learning processes	Critical Thinking	Interpersonal Engagement	Transition Competencies
Tier 1 ALL						
Tier 2 SOME						
Tier 3 FEW						
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Expanding Culturally Equitable Social Competence & Academic Achievement by Improving school completion for all students and especially for students with disabilities Expanding Culturally Knowledge able Staff Tools, training, and ongoing support for high school coaches Expanding PRIS in High School PRACTICES Expanding PRIS in High School Expanding PRIS in High School PRACTICES Expanding Culturally Relevant Evidence-based Interventions throug h: Directly addressing dropout risk factors by 1) improving school climate and 2) teaching college and career readiness skills BER Tools in High School Cultural High Relevant Evidence-based Interventions through high school coaches are readiness skills.

Conclusions

- Improving student graduation rates and their CCR is critical!
- The PBIS framework provides a foundation and a way to organize this work
- When PBIS is implemented with fidelity student outcomes improve in high schools!
- Consider outcomes, data, practices, and systems when expanding PBIS implementation to include CCR skills
- · More research is needed in HS!

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Thank you!

Questions? Discussion?

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