



# Tier 1 Classroom Social, Emotional, and Behavioral Supports

## Session 4

2023-24

[mimtsstac.org](http://mimtsstac.org)



# Acknowledgments

The content for this training day was developed based on the work of:

- National Center on PBIS
- Midwest PBIS Network

# Group Agreements

## We are Responsible

- Return on time from breaks
- Take care of our needs

## We are Engaged

- Share “air time”
- Plan to participate in multiple ways
  - Chat, breakout rooms, polls, reactions, unmute
  - Ask questions

# Training Effectiveness

- At the end of the session, you will be asked to provide feedback on today's training
- Results will be used to make improvements to professional learning and for reporting to TA Center stakeholders
- One of the feedback questions you will see is related to promoting and positively portraying diversity among educators and learners (e.g., focus on asset-based language, positive representation of multiple identities)

# Intended Outcomes

- Explain what behavior is and that it occurs in context
- Describe why adult regulation is important and identify strategies for self-regulation
- Identify strategies for responding to behavior in the classroom
- Consider the supports needed to implement and sustain social, emotional, and behavioral supports that positively impact learning

# Agenda

- 1.0 Welcome and Review
- 2.0 Understanding Function of Behavior
- 3.0 Responding to Behavior
- 4.0 Monitoring and Supporting Implementation Efforts
- 5.0 Wrap Up and Next Steps

# 1.0 Welcome and Review

# Ratio of Interactions

- Did you collect data?
- If you did, what did you notice?
- What strategies have worked for improving your rate?



# Regulation Strategies

- Have you taught any regulation strategies?
- Has there been an instance that you have been able to prompt this for a student who needed regulation support?
- Did it work?

# Classroom Matrix

- What procedures have you started to put in place?
- Are there SEB skills that are outlined in your matrix?
- Have you gotten input and feedback from your students and families?



# Activity 1.1

## Group Discussion:

- Select the practice that you have implemented or are most interested in hearing about from others
- Take turns sharing based on the prompts in the previous slides
- Select a representative to share a brief summary of the discussion

## 2.0 Understanding Function of Behavior

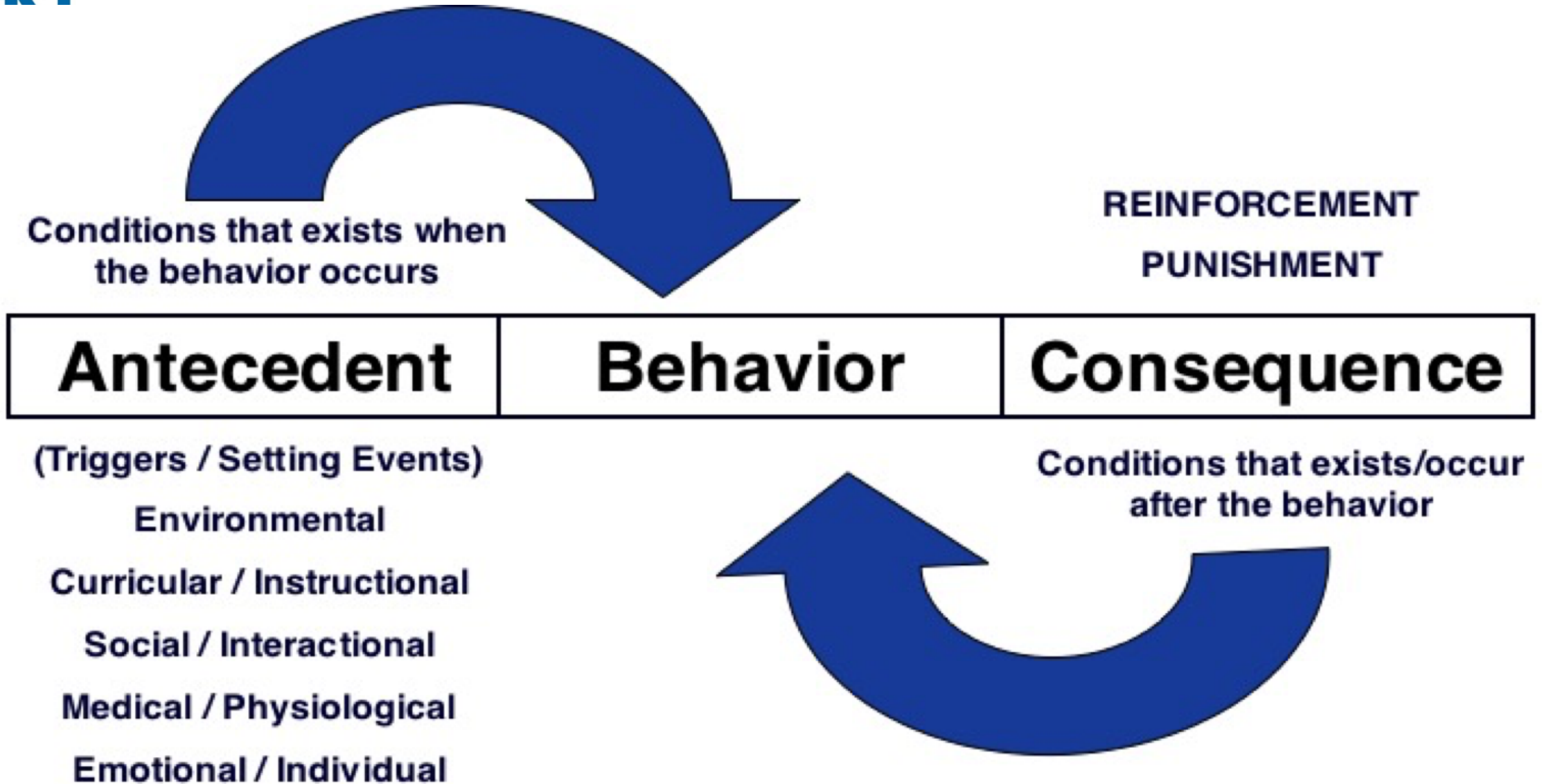


# Poll 1

Which of the following assumptions about behavior (from session 1) has been most impactful in the way you respond to students:

- a. Behaviors are learned and continue because they serve some purpose or function
- b. Students often use disruptive or contextually inappropriate behavior when they don't have the social or emotional skills they need
- c. Behavior can be changed

# Behavior Occurs Within a Context



## Let's Practice!

The teacher gives a writing prompt. Henry rips up his paper and folds his arms. When Henry does this, the class laughs at him.

<b>Antecedent / Trigger</b>	<b>Behavior</b>	<b>Consequence/ Outcome</b>
Writing assignment	Rips up paper	Class laughs at him

# What About This One?

In math class Sheila stares off into space and does not respond to teacher directions when given a difficult math problem. After refusing to work after several prompts, Sheila is sent to the Responsibility Room

<b>Antecedent / Trigger</b>	<b>Behavior</b>	<b>Consequence/ Outcome</b>



# All Behavior Has a Function

Function: Purpose or “why” of the behavior (e.g., what a student is trying to communicate)

## Obtain:

- Desired item
- Desired activity
- Peer attention
- Adult attention
- Sensory

## Avoid:

- Peer attention
- Adult attention
- Task
- Sensory

# Example: Determining Function of Behavior

<b>Antecedent / Trigger</b>	<b>Behavior</b>	<b>Consequence/ Outcome</b>
The teacher gives a writing prompt	Henry rips up his paper	Peers laugh at him  <b>Therefore, the function of the behavior is to:</b>  Obtain peer attention (Avoid a task)

## 3.0 Responding to Behavior

# Rethinking Practices

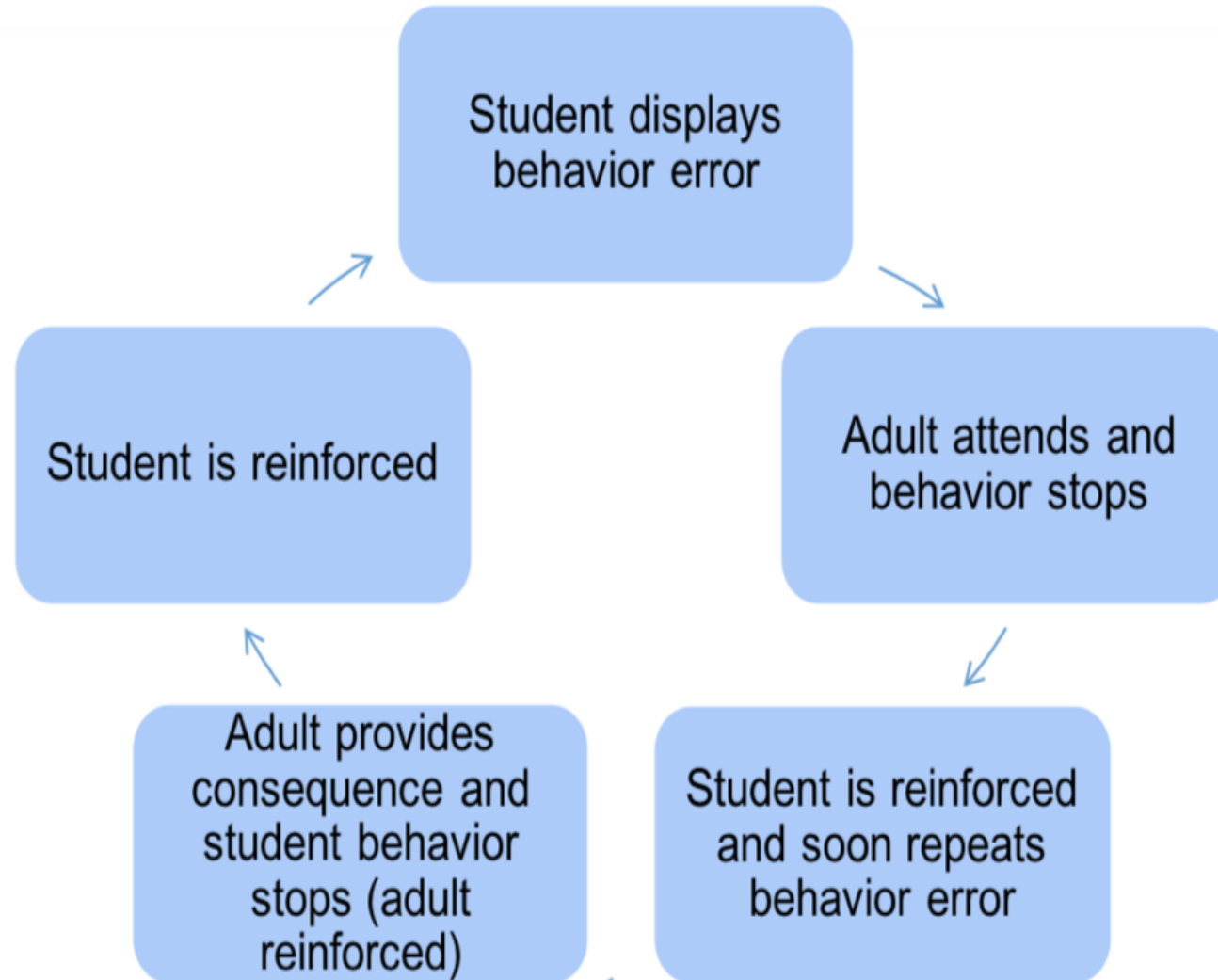
## **Traditionally:**

- The relationships between students and adults in schools overwhelmingly focus on controlling students' behavior
- Punishment was used, leading to inequities in school discipline, increased truancy, mental health problems, etc. (Sugai, Horner & Gersham, 2002)

## **Instead:**

- Create a school environment and systems that reflects the community in which it is situated to set students up for success
- Rely on teaching and skill development to support students with behaviors that are interfering with learning

# Recall: Cycle of Reinforcing Behavior





# Activity 3.1

## 60-Second Quick Write

- What are some of the ways you have responded to or corrected interfering behaviors?
- Which responses were effective in supporting a positive change in the behavior?

# When Considering How to Respond

- First, **pause** to consider:
  - Are you making a snap decision? Are you able to pause before deciding how to best address the challenging behavior?
  - Is this a high stakes situation that could result in the use of exclusionary practices?
  - What influences your response? Time of day? Location of the incident?
- Check in with yourself and check how you are feeling
  - What might be influencing your decision on how you respond?
  - What types of statements are you telling yourself? (I'm so tired, I'm so stressed, etc.) Is how you are feeling impacting your decision of how to respond to the student?

Staff  
regulation

- Educators who are **regulated** are able to show empathy

Empathy

- Educators have to show **empathy** in order to form relationships with students

Student  
regulation

- Relationships are required to help someone else **regulate and de-escalate**



# Self-Regulation Strategies for Adults

## In the Moment

- Take 3 deep breaths
- Grounding exercise: Name 3 things you can see, feel, hear, smell, or touch
- Positive self-talk: I am okay, I can handle this
- Others?

## Long Term

- Gratitude list, journaling
- Guided meditation
- Walking or exercise
- Others?



## Activity 3.2

- Reflect on the self-regulation strategies
- Which one of these or other ideas might help you approach a dysregulated student with empathy?
- Identify a strategy that works for you already or one that you would like to try in your *Classroom Plan*

# Responding to Low-Intensity Behaviors

## Low-Intensity Behaviors

- Disruptive during instruction
- Refusing to complete work
- Cell phone misuse
- Dismissive to teacher or peers
- Misuse of classroom materials

## Responses

- Proximity
- Signal/Non-Verbal Cue
- Planned Ignoring
- Re-Direct
- Re-Teach
- Provide Choice
- Student Conference



## Activity 3.3

1. Review the strategies in the “Responding to Behavior” section of the *Resource Guide for Classroom Plan*

2. Go to [www.menti.com](http://www.menti.com)

- Enter the code to join
- Choose a response to the scenarios displayed (there is no correct response)

# Use Response Strategies with Intentionality

- Plan a few strategies for responding to behaviors
- You are more likely to use these in the moment, if they are planned
- The goal is to deliver these in a calm and supportive manner, making them more effective



## Activity 3.4

- Reflect on the strategies provided for low-intensity behaviors
- Identify 2-3 of your “go-to” strategies and record them in your *Classroom Plan*

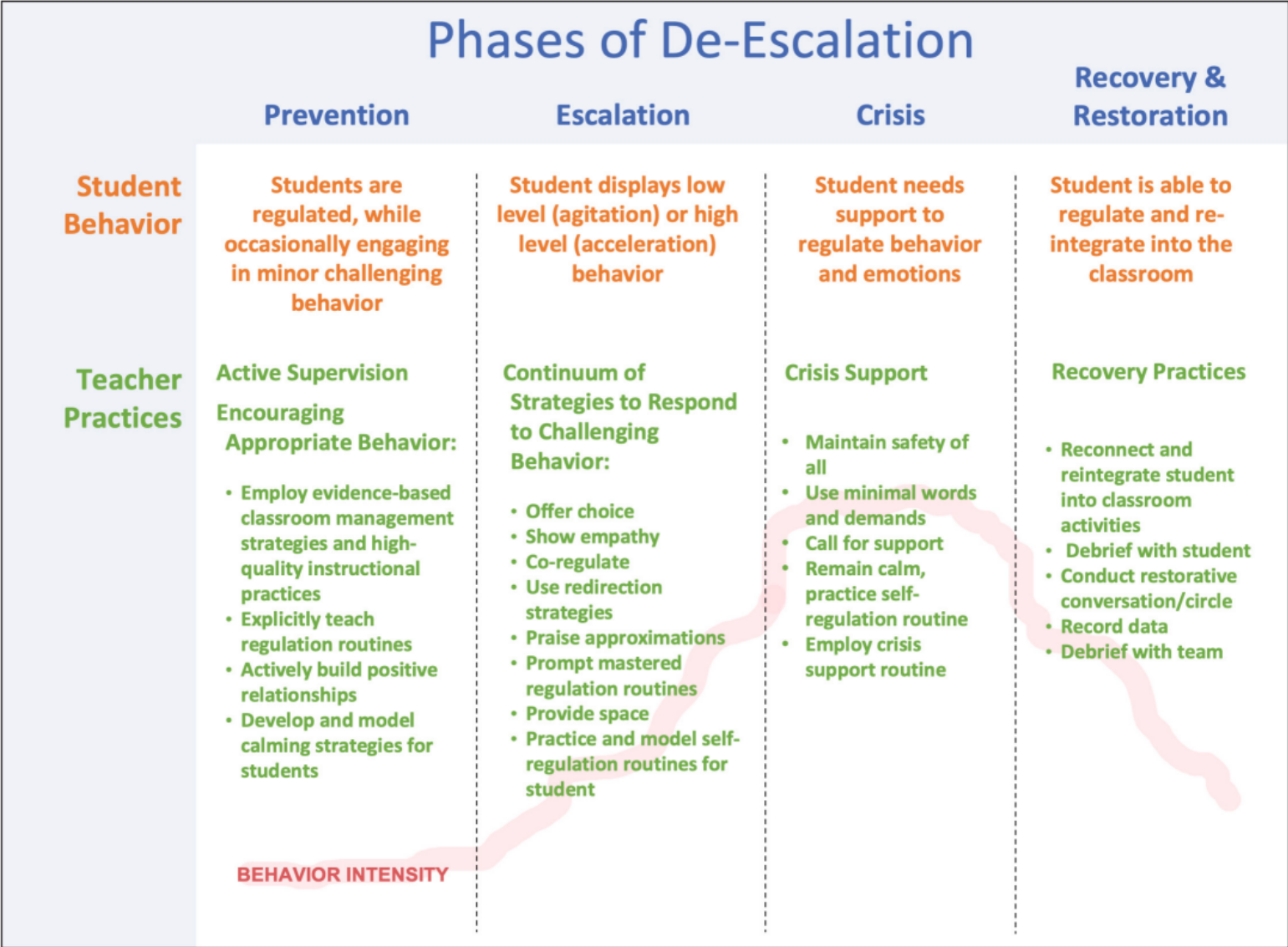


Figure 1. Phases of De-Escalation (adapted with permission from Midwest PBIS Network Phases of De-Escalation graphic)

## Prevention

### **Student is regulated and engaged**

- Positive relationships (5:1 ratio)
- Supportive physical environments
- Active supervision
- Active engagement
- Procedures are taught and reinforced
- Regulation strategies



## Escalation

**Student displays low level (agitation) or high level (acceleration behavior)**

- Choice
- Co-regulation
- Praise approximations (steps toward an expected behavior)
- Provide space
- Slow the Climb (PBISapps)

**Student is highly disruptive and needs support regulating**

## Crisis

- Use your own self-regulation routines to remain calm
- Regulate, Relate, and Reason
- Minimal words
- Ensure safety
- Seek Support

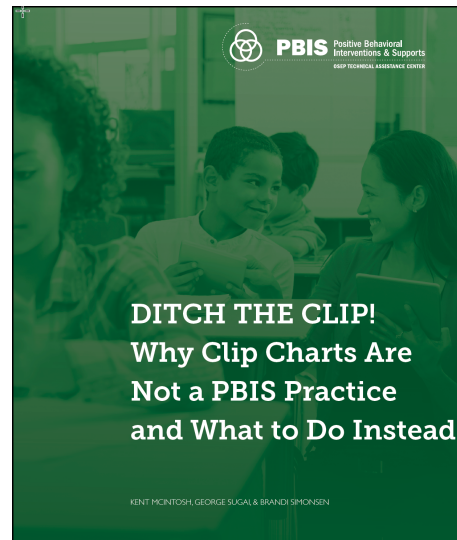
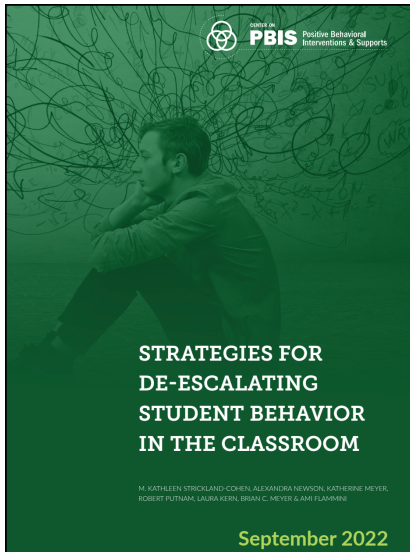
## Recovery and Restoration

**Student is regulated and ready to re-enter classroom**

- Reconnect to student
- Debrief with student
  - Reflect and describe perception of incident
  - Identify thoughts and feelings
  - Co-create a plan
- Debrief with staff
  - Reflect on staff behavior
  - Identify strategies that worked or didn't work
  - Identify next steps to prevent the cycle of escalation

# Resources

## Resources from the National Center on PBIS



## MiMTSS TA Center Sessions

- Behavior Escalation and Scripts
- Behavior Interventions in the Classroom
- More Behavior Interventions in the Classroom

## 4.0 Monitoring and Supporting Implementation Efforts

# Monitoring Implementation Efforts

## Classroom Management Observation Tool (CMOT)

- Tool used to measure classroom environment and practices
- Identify areas of strength and areas for need for action plan goals
- 15-minute (minimum) observation
- Ideally completed and followed up by a Classroom or Behavior Coach

**Classroom Management Observation Tool (CMOT)**

**Overview.** The CMOT includes two components: (a) **observation items**, which have been validated for informing decisions about relative strengths/needs with positive and proactive classroom management, and (b) a **checklist** of empirically-supported practices to “look for” periodically.

**Instructions.** Complete observation items routinely to inform decisions about professional development, and complete checklist periodically to check presence/absence of empirically-supported practices.

Educator \_\_\_\_\_ Observer \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 Grade Level \_\_\_\_\_ Content Area: \_\_\_\_\_ Time Start \_\_\_\_\_ Time End \_\_\_\_\_  
 Instructional Activity: \_\_\_\_\_ Setting notes: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Group size:  whole class  small group

**CMOT Observation Items**  
 Assess implementation of positive and proactive classroom management practices.

Positive and Proactive Classroom Management Practices Please complete this portion of the CMA after observing an educator for a minimum of 15 minutes of instruction.	1 = Disagree strongly	2 = Disagree Somewhat	3 = Agree Somewhat	4 = Agree strongly
1. The educator effectively engaged in <b>active supervision</b> of students in the classroom (i.e., moving, scanning, interacting). <sup>a</sup>	1	2	3	4
2. The educator effectively provided most/all students with <b>opportunities to respond</b> and participate during instruction. <sup>b</sup>	1	2	3	4
3. The educator effectively provided <b>specific praise</b> to acknowledge appropriate student academic and social behavior. <sup>c</sup>	1	2	3	4
4. The educator provided <b>more frequent acknowledgement</b> for appropriate behaviors than inappropriate behaviors (+ to - ratio).	1	2	3	4

<sup>a</sup> Effective **active supervision** includes systematic scanning, unpredictable movement, and interactions spread across students.  
<sup>b</sup> Effective **OTRs** provide opportunities to various numbers of students using various opportunity and response modalities.  
<sup>c</sup> Effective **specific praise** names the behavior and is contingent, genuine, and contextually/culturally appropriate.

**CMOT Checklist**  
 Periodically, check for evidence of the following effective classroom management practices.

Check for Evidence of Classroom Structure and Expectations	Yes	No
1. The educator <b>posted schedule</b> for the day and/or class activity.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. The educator <b>posted 3-5 positively stated behavioral expectations</b> in the classroom.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. The <b>physical arrangement</b> of the room was appropriate for the activity. <sup>d</sup>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. The educator developed <b>routines</b> for the day and/or class activity. <sup>e</sup>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. The educator <b>taught</b> and <b>prompted</b> 3-5 positively stated behavioral expectations.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. The educator selected and implemented additional <b>consequence strategies</b> , if appropriate, to support student behavior. <sup>f</sup>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

<sup>d</sup> **Physical arrangement** (seating assignments, furniture arrangement, etc.) is designed to maximize structure and minimize distraction.  
<sup>e</sup> Students demonstrate fluency with **routines**, educator provides lesson plans, and/or educator references previously taught routines.  
<sup>f</sup> Students demonstrate fluency with **expectations**, educator provides lesson plans, and/or educator references previously taught expectations.  
<sup>g</sup> Effective **prompts** are delivered before a behavior is expected and make it more likely for students to engage in appropriate behavior for the given activity/environment.  
<sup>h</sup> **Additional consequence strategies** may include classroom systems to acknowledge appropriate behavior or consequences to respond to inappropriate behavior; effective implementation is consistent, systematic, and accompanied by behavior-specific feedback.

Simonsen, B., Freeman, J., Kooker, J., Dooley, K., Gambino, A. J., Kern, L. (2019). Initial validation of the Classroom Management Observation Tool (CMOT). Manuscript under review.

# CMOT: What it Measures

## Environment

- Posted schedule
- Posted expectations
- Expectations taught and prompted
- Physical arrangement
- Routines
- Strategies for responding to behavior

## Practices

- Active supervision
- Opportunities to Respond
- Specific and positive feedback
- Frequent acknowledgement of behaviors (Ratio of Interactions)

# Logistics and Planning

- Paper copy or Google Survey can be used to record observation and collect data
- Schedule a time that works for teacher and observer
- Teacher can indicate any areas of focus for observer to watch for
- Schedule time after with teacher and observer
  - Self-reflection
  - Strengths and areas for focus
  - Supports needed
- School-wide data can drive professional learning and supports provided to everyone (PLC, grade-level, peer workgroups)



# 4.0 Wrap Up and Next Steps

# Closing Review

## Responding to Student Behavior

- One thing to **STOP**
- One thing to **CONTINUE**
- One thing to **START**

# Assignment

- **Teachers:**
  - Work on implementing your classroom plan and improving your practices
  - Seek out support from peers, coaches, administrators
- **School Leadership Team/Coaches/Administrators:**
  - Make a plan to keep the focus on these concepts and support your staff
  - Support CMOT observers in collecting data and follow up with supports to staff

**Reminder: Use the *Resource Guide for Classroom Plan* for support**

# SEB Classroom Practices Community of Practice

- Connect with others perfecting their craft or supporting teachers
- Dig into the concepts in the CMOT
- Learn and share practical tips for implementation
- Discuss successes and barriers
- Stay informed on new resources

**November 16, 2023**

**December 12, 2023**

**January 18, 2024**

**February 21, 2024**

**March 20, 2024**

**April 10, 2024**

**May 14, 2024**

***All sessions 4 pm–5 pm***

# References

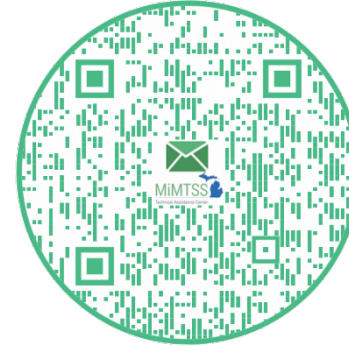
- McIntosh, K., Sugai, G., & Simonsen, B. (February, 2020). Ditch the Clip! Why Clip Charts Are Not a PBIS Practice and What to Do Instead. Center on PBIS, University of Oregon. [www.pbis.org](http://www.pbis.org).
- Strickland-Cohen, m.K., Newson, A., Meyer, K., Putnam, R., Kern, L., Meyer, B. C., & Flammini, A. (September, 2022). Strategies for De-escalating Student Behavior in the Classroom. Center on PBIS, University of Oregon. [www.pbis.org](http://www.pbis.org)

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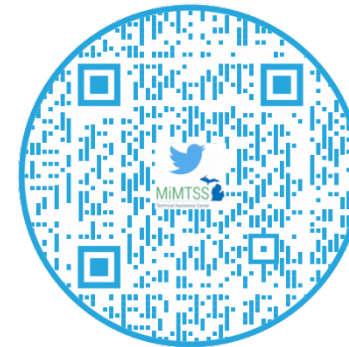
## Listserv

- [tinyurl.com/MiMTSSListserv](http://tinyurl.com/MiMTSSListserv)
- TA Offerings, updates



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- Videos & Playlists



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