



# MIBLSI

Michigan's Integrated Behavior  
and Learning Support Initiative

# 5A: Integrating Academics and Behavior in the Classroom

2:45 - 4:00 P.M.

June 15, 2017

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



# Session Outcomes

- Understand the rationale for aligning academic and behavior practices
- Understand similarities in academic and behavior practices
- Learn how to align academic and behavior practices

# Why Integrated Academics and Behavior?



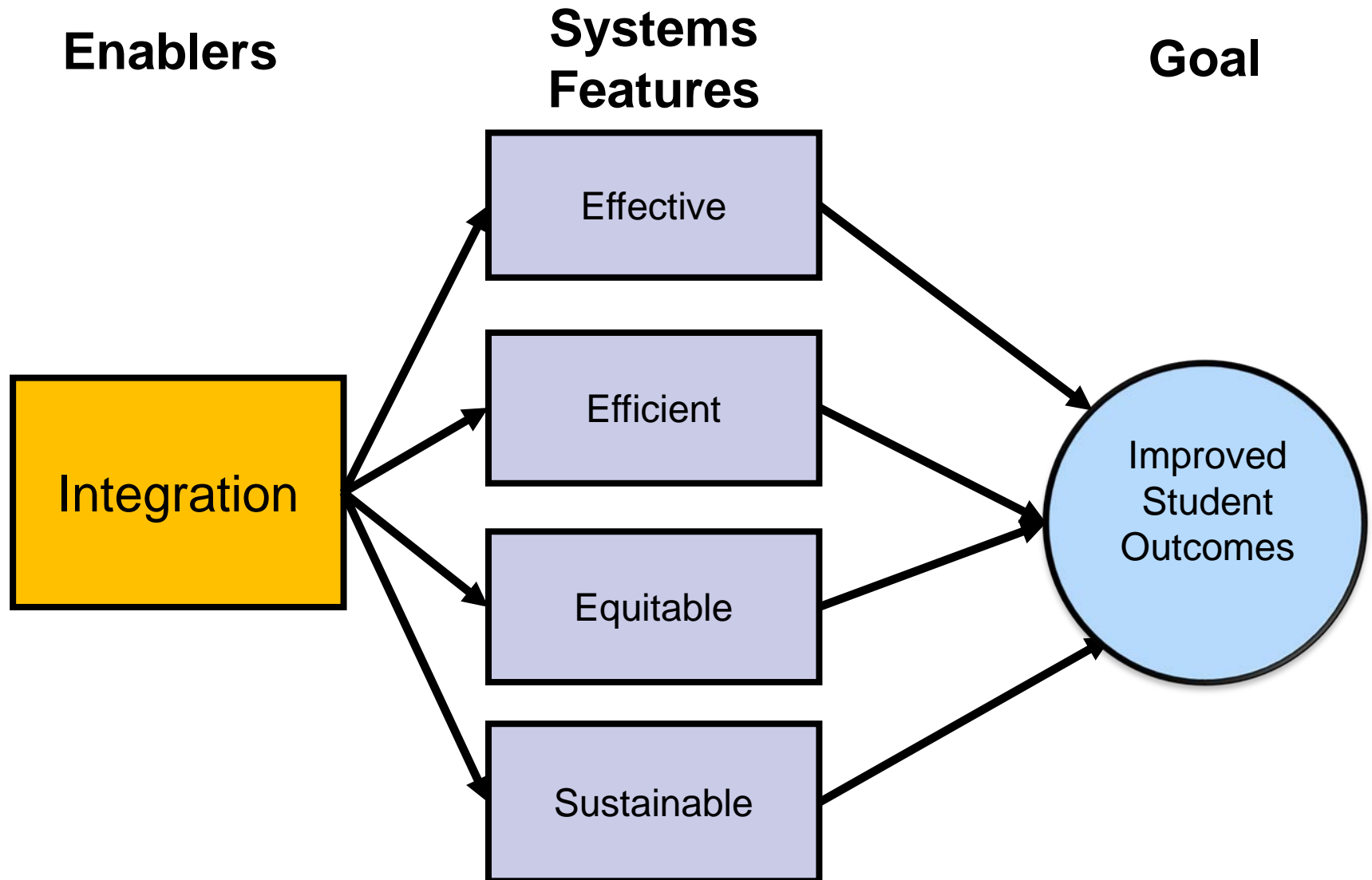
# Academic or Behavior Support Systems

- National Center on Positive Behavioral Interventions and Supports directly supports over 18,000 U.S. schools in implementing PBIS (Sugai, 2012, October).
- 68% of schools are in some stage of district-wide RTI implementation, with 24% stating that RTI was part of their typical practices (GlobalScholar, 2011).

# Continuum of Academics and Behavior Connectedness

Parallel	Alignment	Integration
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Academics and behavior are separate systems, <b>siloed</b> from each other</li><li>• Implementation causes competition for staff attention and resources</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Academics and behavior are separate systems that are <b>supportive</b> of each other</li><li>• Features of the practices are leveraged to support each other</li><li>• Barriers for implementation resources are minimized cross practices</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Academics and behavior are one system <b>woven together</b></li><li>• Seamless connections</li><li>• Resources are leveraged to build upon each other</li></ul>

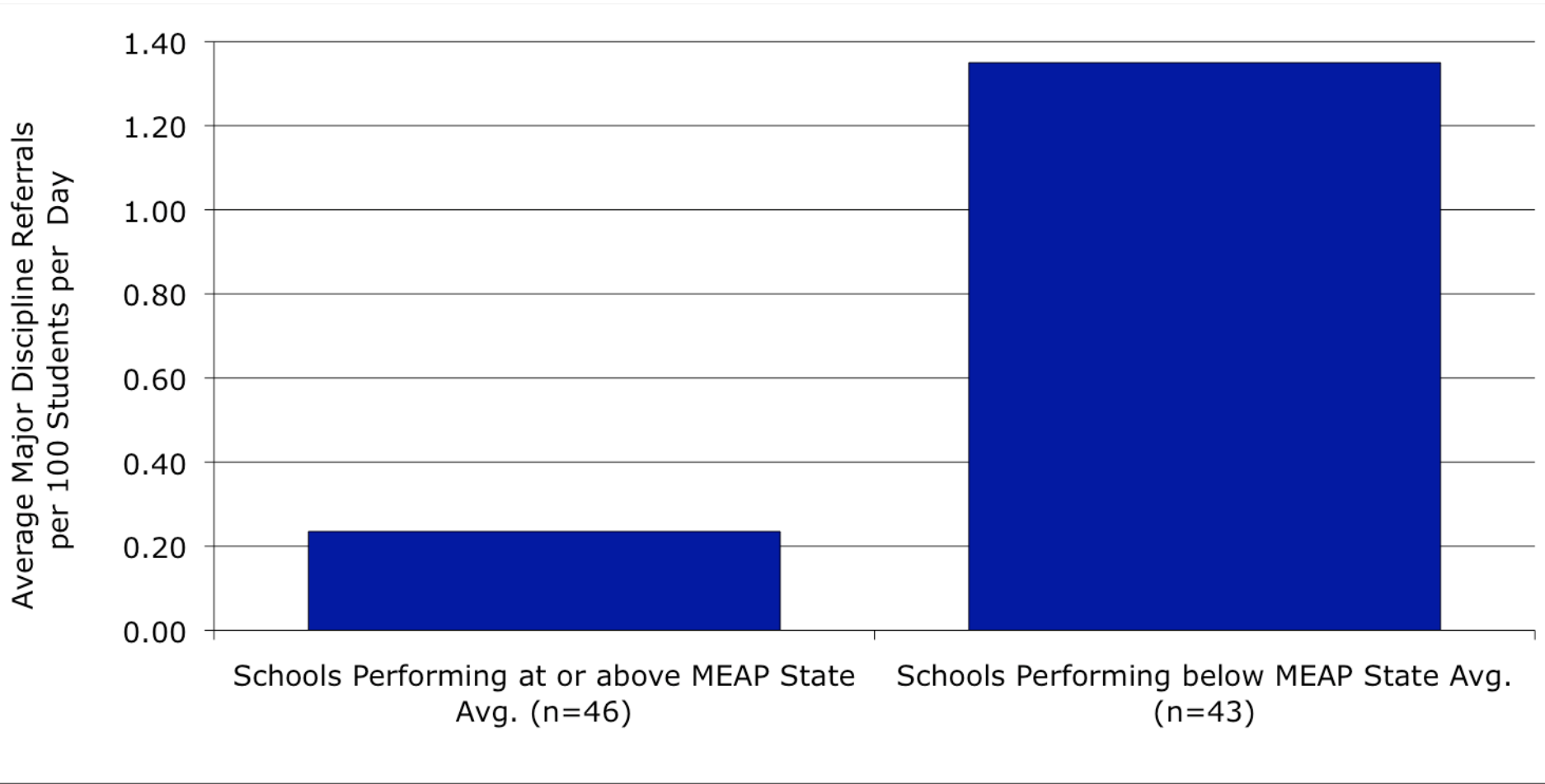
# Is integration our goal?



# Interaction between academics and behavior

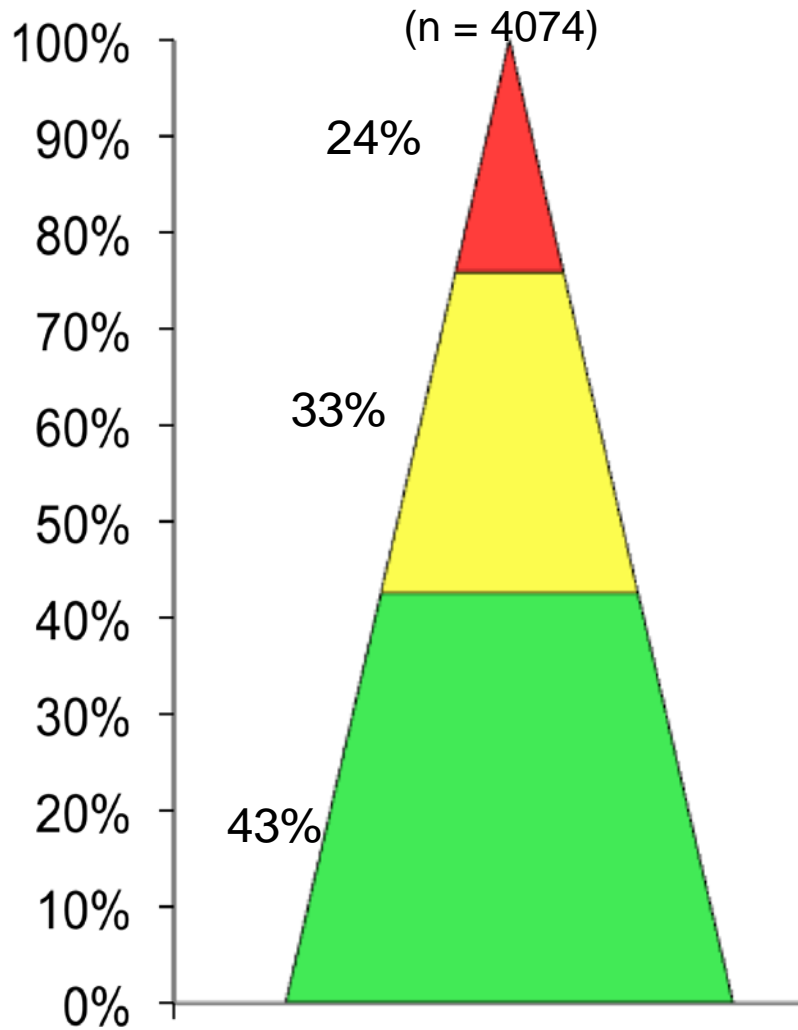


# MIBLSI Schools and Reading MEAP: Average Total Office Discipline Referrals per 100 Students per Day





# Distribution of Elementary Reading Intervention Level a Michigan Example (based on DIBELS assessment)



All Students

■ Intensive    ■ Strategic    ■ Benchmark

# Cycle of Academic and Behavioral Failure: Aggressive Response

(McIntosh, 2008)

Teacher presents

Not sure...

Probably a combination of both

Student  
skill

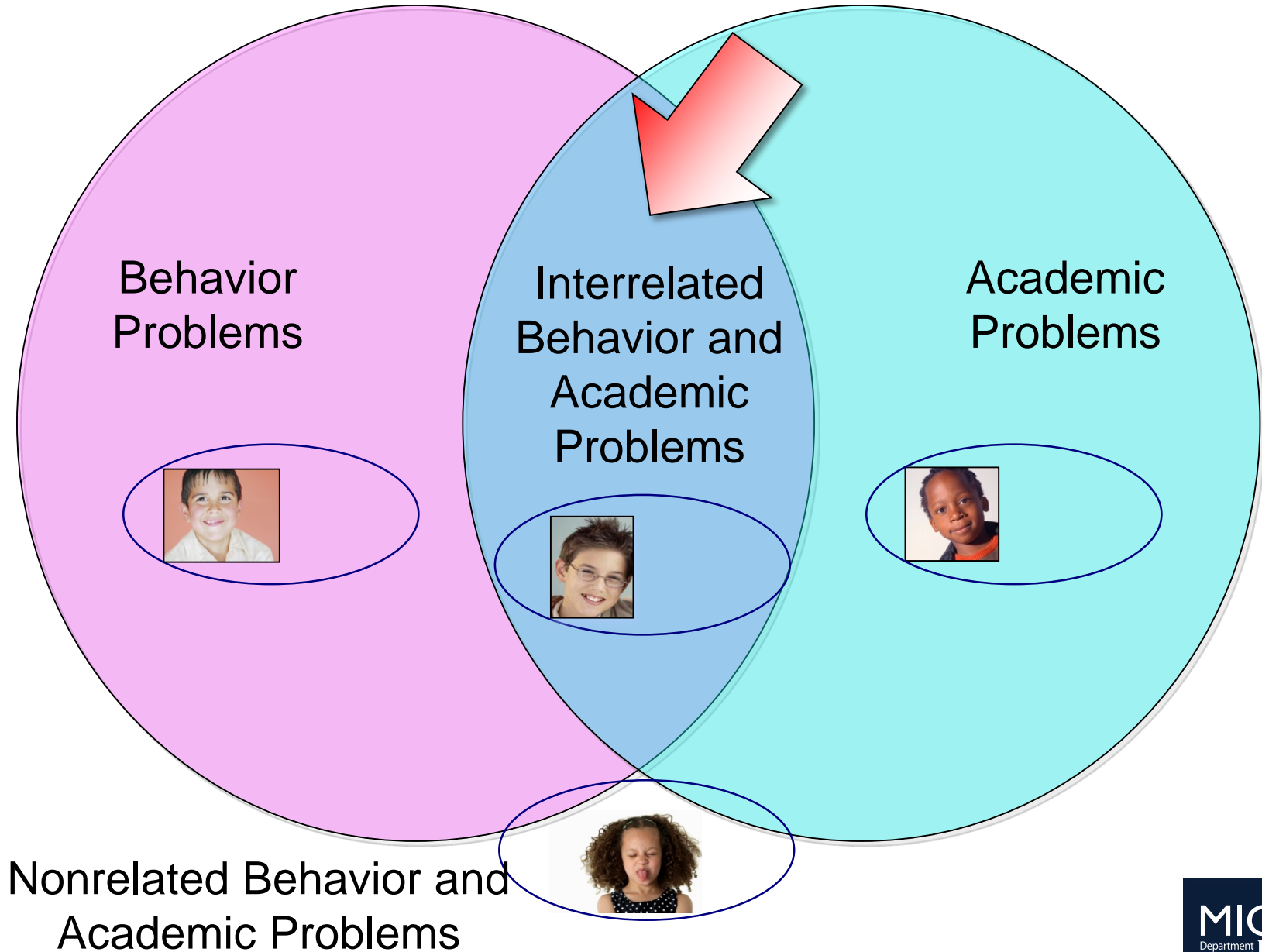
Engages  
em  
or

Student escapes  
academic task

Teacher removes  
academic task or  
removes student



# Possibilities of Behavior/Academic Concerns around function of problem



# Integrated Systems of Behavior and Academic Support

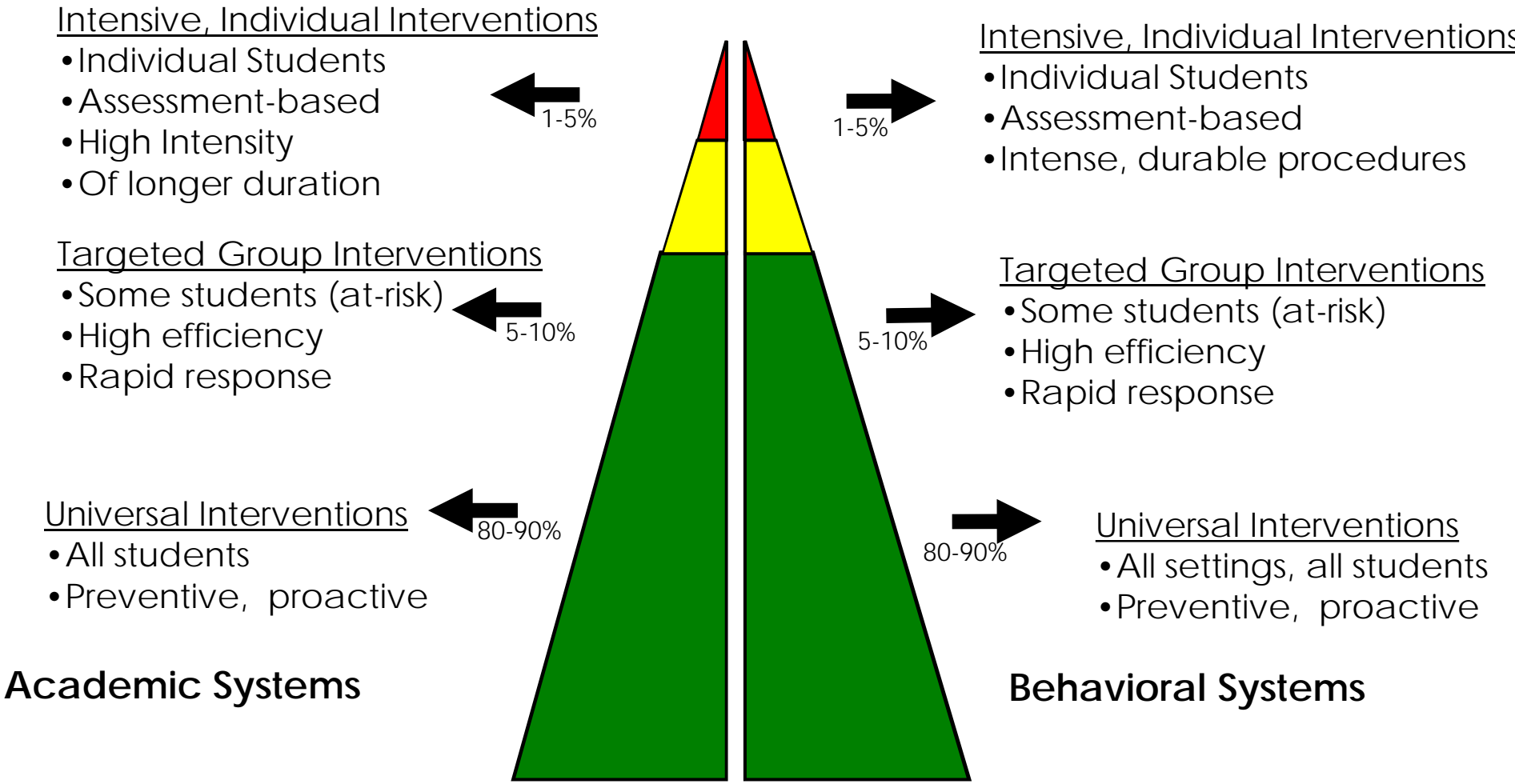
- Given these economic times, schools are required to “do more with less”
- It may be necessary and more efficient to have a single, integrated system of supports vs. separate, parallel systems
- Incorporate academic and behavior into school improvement process

# Why is Integration Important?

- Integrated approaches may be more sustainable
- Less competition cross content area initiatives
- Capacity building of educator skills in one MTSS area can be applied in other areas of MTSS (data analysis, problem solving, etc.)

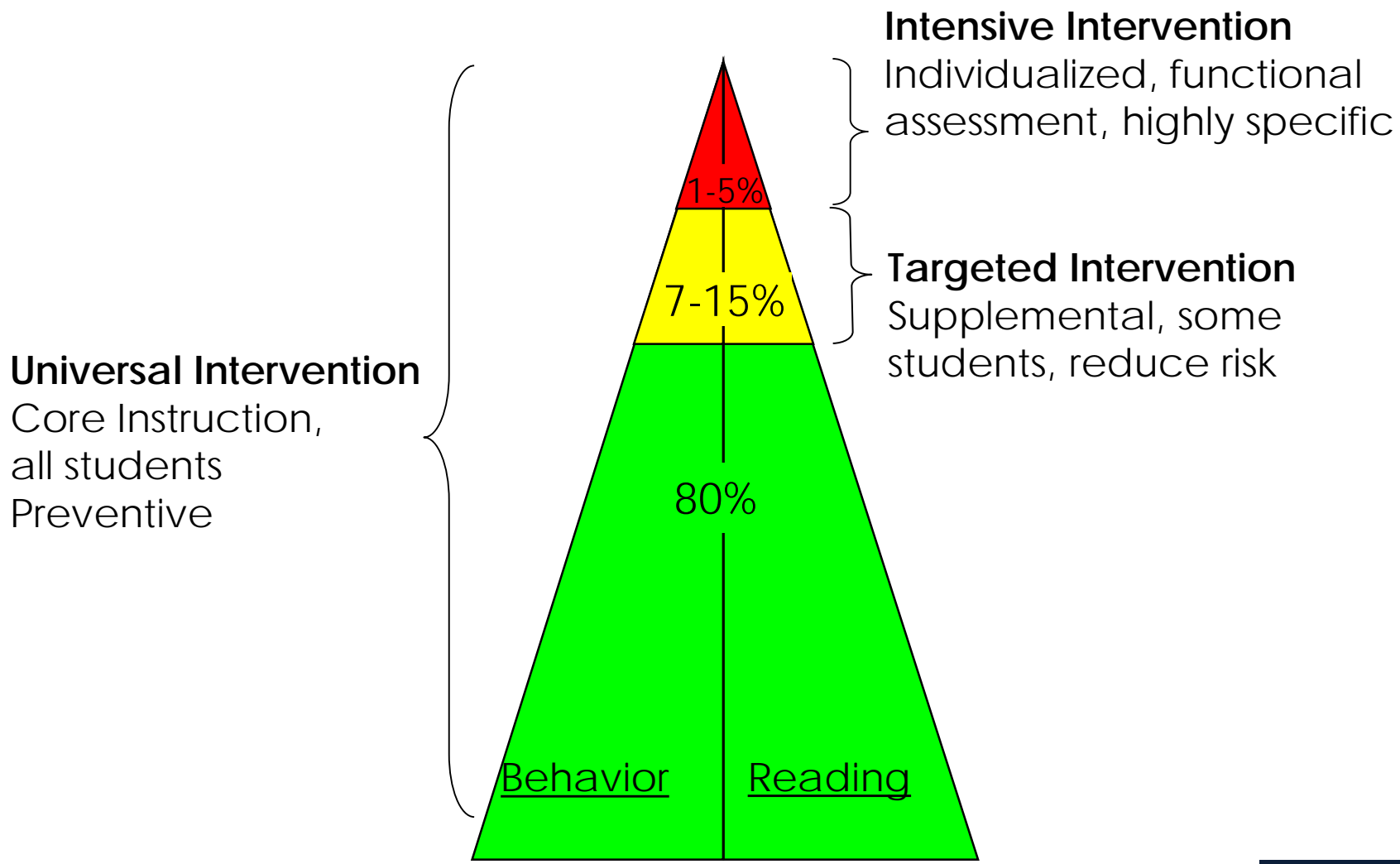
# Systems of Academic and Behavior Practices

# Behavior and Reading 3-Tier Model





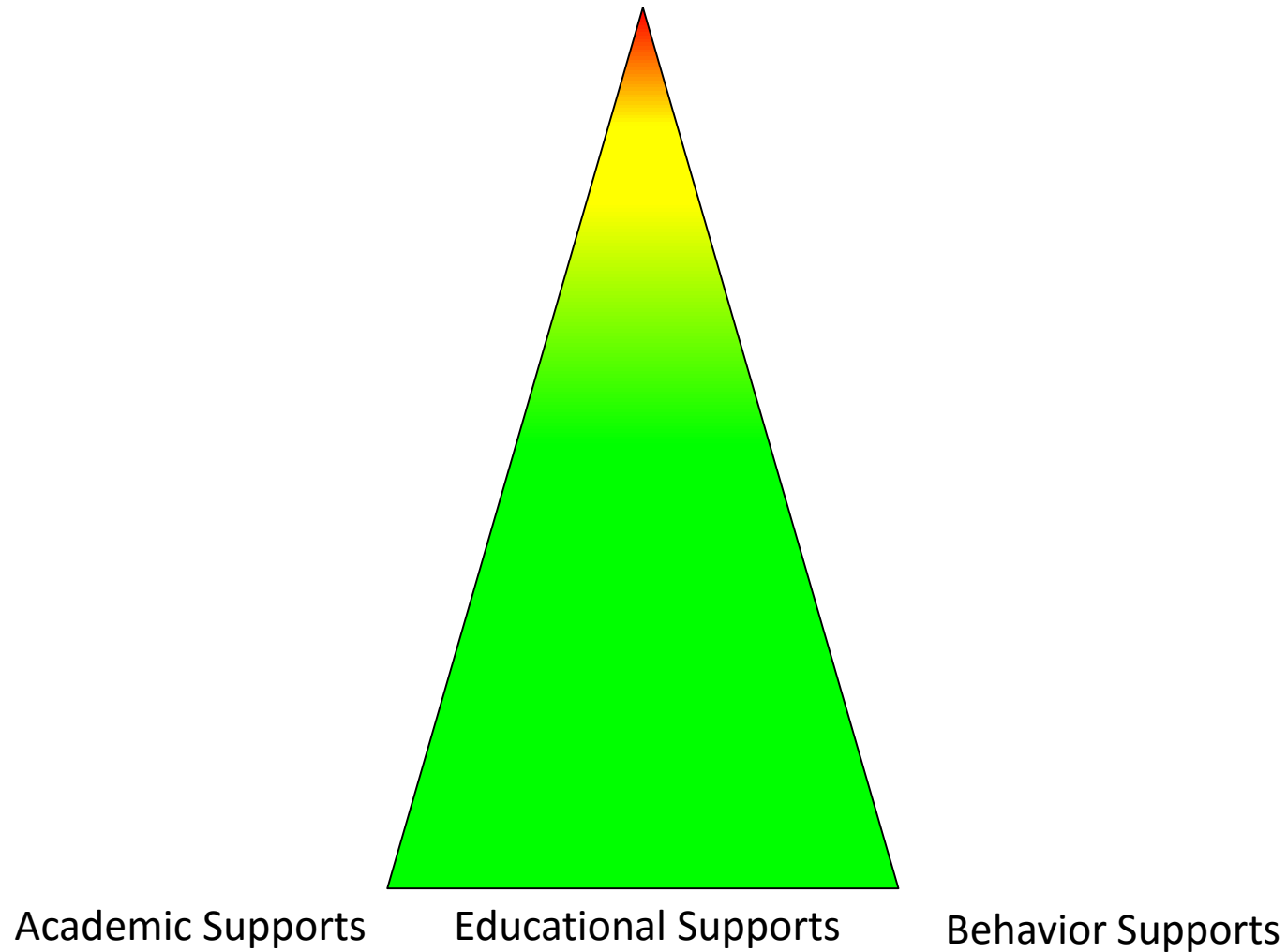
# Behavior and Reading 3-Tier Model





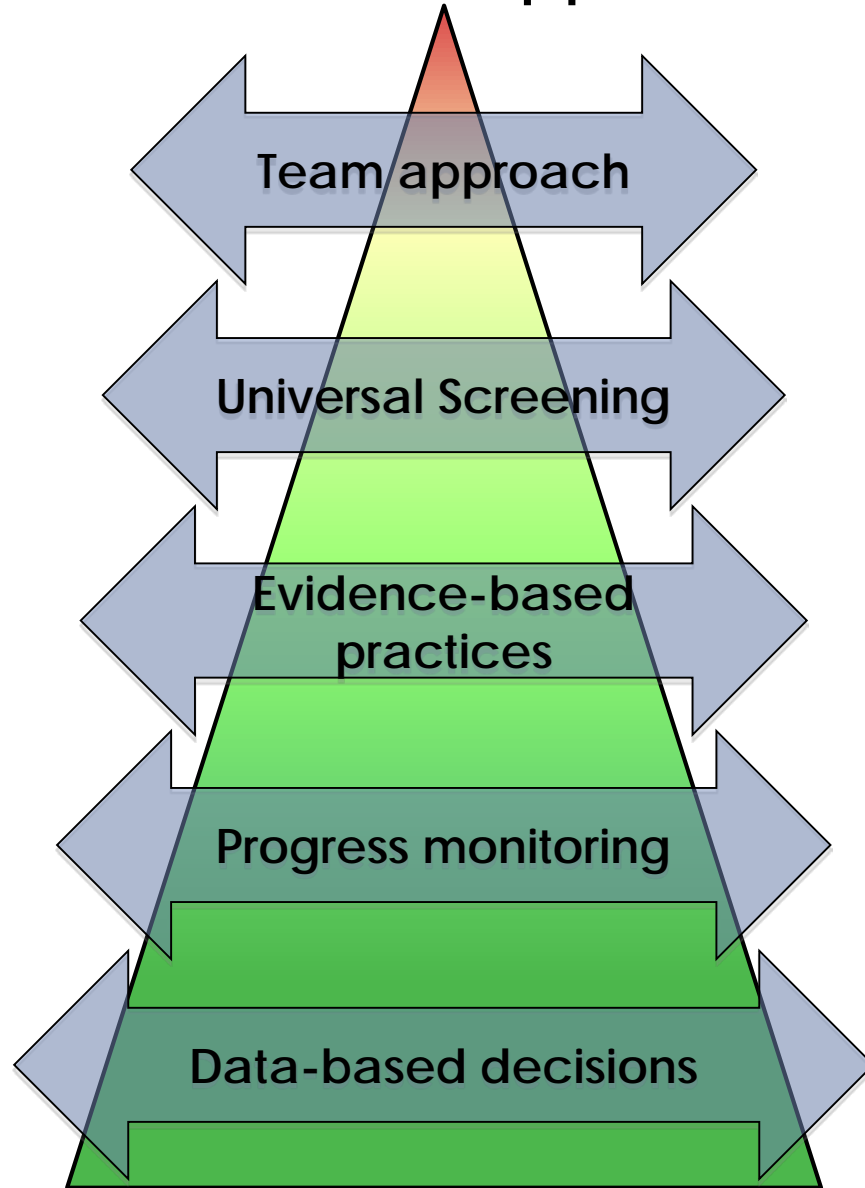


# Parallel Systems to Integrated Systems of Academic and Behavior Supports



# Integrated Functions Across Academic and Behavior Supports

Behavior Support



Academic Support

# Aligning Reading and Behavior

## Reading RTI

- Specific academic assessments and interventions
- Use of published curricula selected by school or district
- Use of direct assessment of skills
- Periodic assessment through benchmarking periods
- Focus on grade-level teaming
- Described in IDEA as SPED eligibility determination approach

## PBIS

- Scientifically-based interventions
  - Instruction as prevention
  - Tiered continuum of supports with increasing intensity based on need
  - Regular screening for early intervention
  - Use of a problem-solving model and data-based decision rules
  - Focus on teaming
  - Emphasis on improving quality of implementation
  - Embedded into school improvement plan
- Specific social behavior assessments and interventions
  - Use of free materials that are adapted to fit the school's context
  - Use of indirect assessment of behavior
  - Continuous assessment of social behavior with existing data sources
  - Focus on school-wide teaming
  - Described in IDEA as school-wide prevention and individual intervention approach



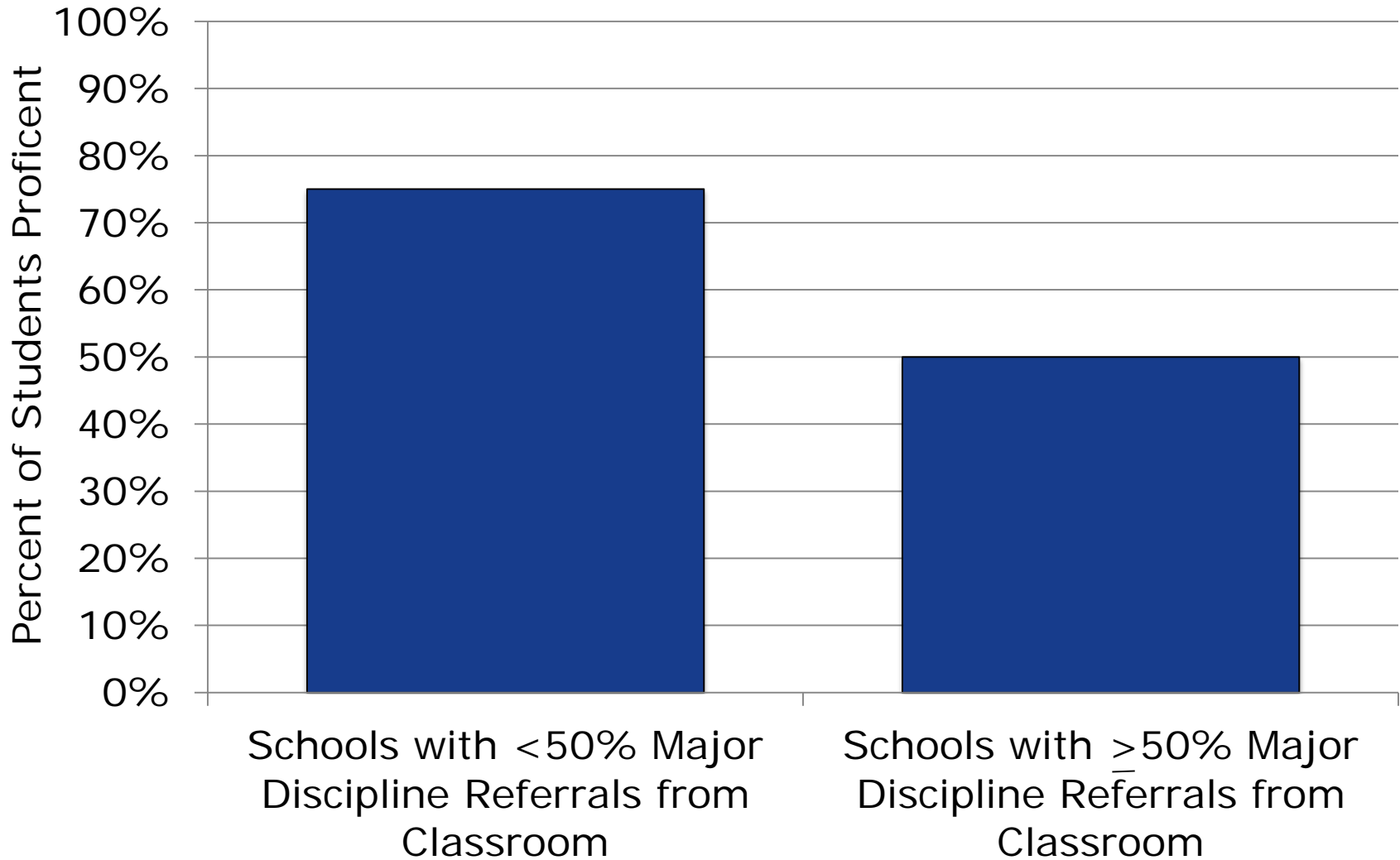
# Quality instruction can reduce student engagement in problem behavior

- Sanford (2006)
  - Explicit instruction
  - Frequent opportunities to respond
  - Appropriate placement (95% correct in text)
- Preciado, Horner, Baker (2009)
  - Teaching decoding skills
  - Review/Preview of grade level story
  - Review 2-3 key vocabulary words in the story
  - Review directions and help student complete the next day's reading independent task
  - Teach student how to ask for a break from task
  - Teach student how to ask for peer or adult assistance to complete a reading task

Implementation of schoolwide positive behavior support leads to increased academic engaged time and enhanced academic outcomes

(Algozzine & Algozzine, 2007; Horner et al., 2009; Lassen, Steele, & Sailor, 2006)

# Proficiency on 4<sup>th</sup> Grade and Percent of Major Discipline Referrals from Classroom: 132 Elementary Schools



# Cycle of Academic and Behavioral Failure: Aggressive Response

(McIntosh, 2008)

Teacher presents

Not sure...

Probably a combination of both

Student skill

Engages them or

Student escapes academic task

Teacher removes academic task or removes student

# Steps in Aligning Systems

1. Identify shared, valued outcomes across academic and behavior
2. Find common structures (and language) that can be integrated
  - Teams
  - Data
  - Professional development
3. Minimize activities that don't help us achieve these outcomes



# Practices in aligned academic and behavior systems

# Tiered I Logic for Aligning and Integrating Practices

- Provide quality instruction
- academic

Good instruction will reduce problem behavior and good behavior support will provide instructional environments that are more conducive to learning

- An
- ma

# Principles of effective instruction for academic and social behavior

based on Coyne, Kame'enui, & Carnine, 2007



<b>Principle</b>	<b>Integrated Examples</b>
Focus on big ideas	Directly connect behavioral expectations to academic expectations (e.g., be responsible means engaging in class instruction)
Conspicuous strategies	Directly teach academic facilitative behaviors (e.g., attending, engagement responses)
Mediated scaffolding	Prompt what the student should be doing (academic engagement) rather than not doing (problem behavior), schedule instruction to increase successful responding and reduce behavior problems
Strategic integration	Teach students to use skills learned in reading problem solving to apply to social problem solving (e.g., identifying context cues, understanding meaning)
Primed background knowledge	Make connections from concepts previously learned in one area (e.g., content from story) as background knowledge for another area (e.g., importance of responsibility)
Judicious review	Monitor student performance within the instructional setting regarding need for review in both behavior AND academic variables

- Questions/comments regarding Tier I integration?

# Tier II

- Aims:
  - Provide supplemental (not supplantive) support
  - Can rely on quality Tier I practices for some integrated support
- Integration considerations
  - What is needed to maximize existing Tier I supports?
  - Efficiency comes from thoughtful selection

Tier II Interventions → Features ↓	Check-in Check-out	Social Skills Club	Grief/Loss Group	Lunch Buddies
Access to adult attention	X	X	X	X
Access to peer attention		X	X	X
Access to choice of alternative activities	X	X	X	X
Options for avoiding aversive activities	X	X	X	X
Options for avoiding aversive social attention			X	X
Additional structural prompts for 'what to do' throughout the day	X	X		
At least 5 structured times each day to receive feedback	X			Horner & Todd, 2002
School-home communication system	X			
Option to adapt into a self- management system	X	X		X

Tier II Interventions Features	Open Court	PALS	REWARDS	Read Naturally
Access to adult attention 	X		X	
Access to peer attention 		X	X	
Options for avoiding aversive activities				X
Options for avoiding aversive social attention				X

Miller &  
Goodman, 2012

# Smarter Integration

Two step process:

1. Place students into instructional groups based on their primary academic needs
2. Add accommodations and differentiation of instruction for social behavior



# Tier II Accommodations by Function of Problem Behavior

1. Student engages in problem behavior to obtain adult attention during instruction
2. Student engages in problem behavior to obtain peer attention during instruction
3. Student engages in problem behavior to avoid or escape interactions with adults or peers during instruction
4. Student engages in problem behavior to avoid or escape academic tasks
5. Student engages in problem behavior due to deficits in academic facilitative behaviors

- Questions/comments regarding Tier II integration?

# Tier III

- Integrate supports to students to maximize effectiveness
- Function-based support is a critical driver of intervention selection
- Take care to consider both academic and behavior at the same time

# Functional Assessment of Behavior or Academic Problems

- A process for identifying the conditions that reliably contribute to behavior and/or academic problem.
  - Use of existing data
    - SWIS
    - DIBELS/AIMSWeb
  - Teacher Interview
  - Student Interview
  - Observation
- This information is then linked to a support plan

# Functional Assessment of Behavior and Academics

## Behavior

### To obtain

- Objects/activities
- Attention from peers
- Attention from adults

### To Escape/avoid

- **Objects/activities**
- Attention from peers
- Attention from adults

## Academic

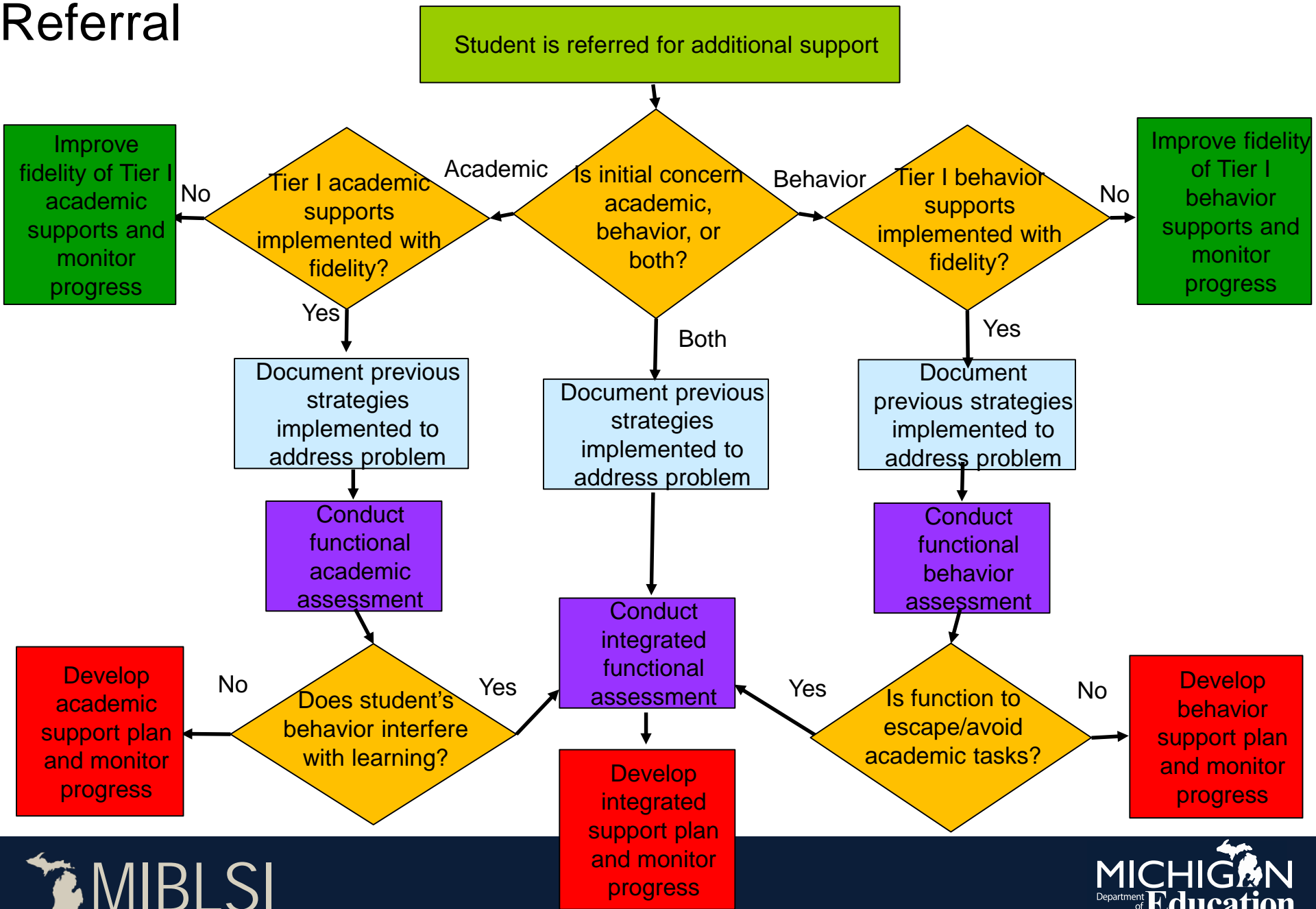
### **Can' t do**

- Accuracy deficit
  - Deficit in targeted skills
  - Deficit in prerequisite skills
  - Application of misrules
- Fluency deficit (not enough time doing it)
- Generalization deficit
- Mismatch between skill level and task difficulty (too hard)

### **Won' t do**

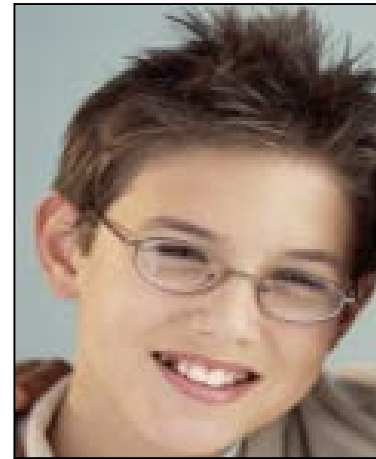
Motivational deficit

# Integrated Process Referral



# Tier III Support Example: Eddie

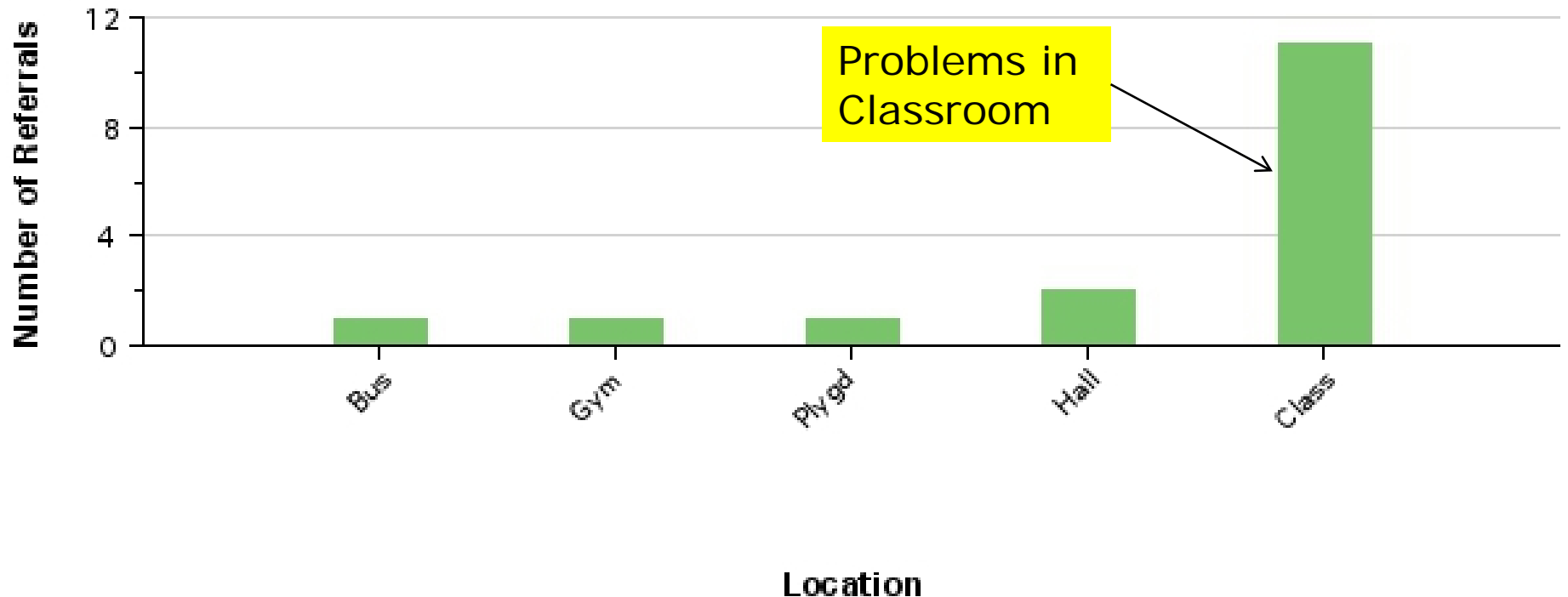
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Grade Student
- Problem: Disruptive and argumentative



# Demonstration Behavior Data from School-Wide Information System: Eddie

## Referrals by Location

All, Aug 1, 2013 - Apr 19, 2014

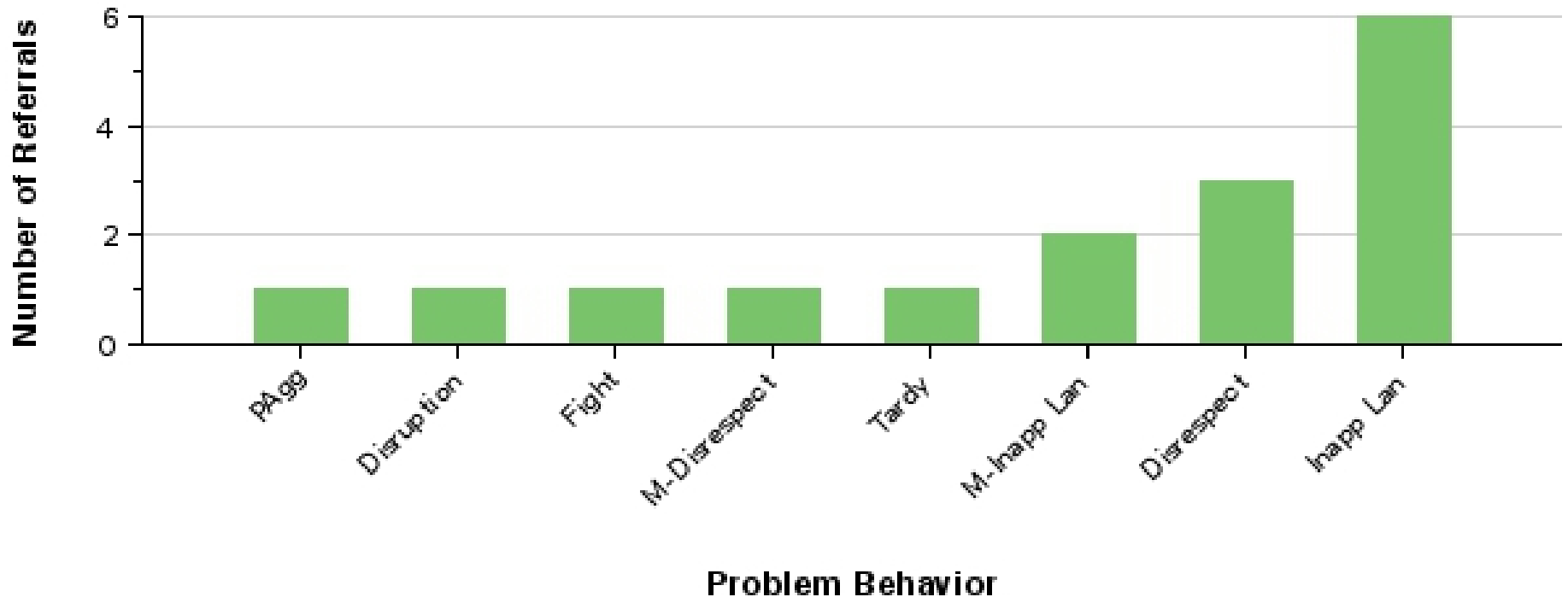




# Demonstration Behavior Data from School-Wide Information System: Eddie

## Referrals by Problem Behavior

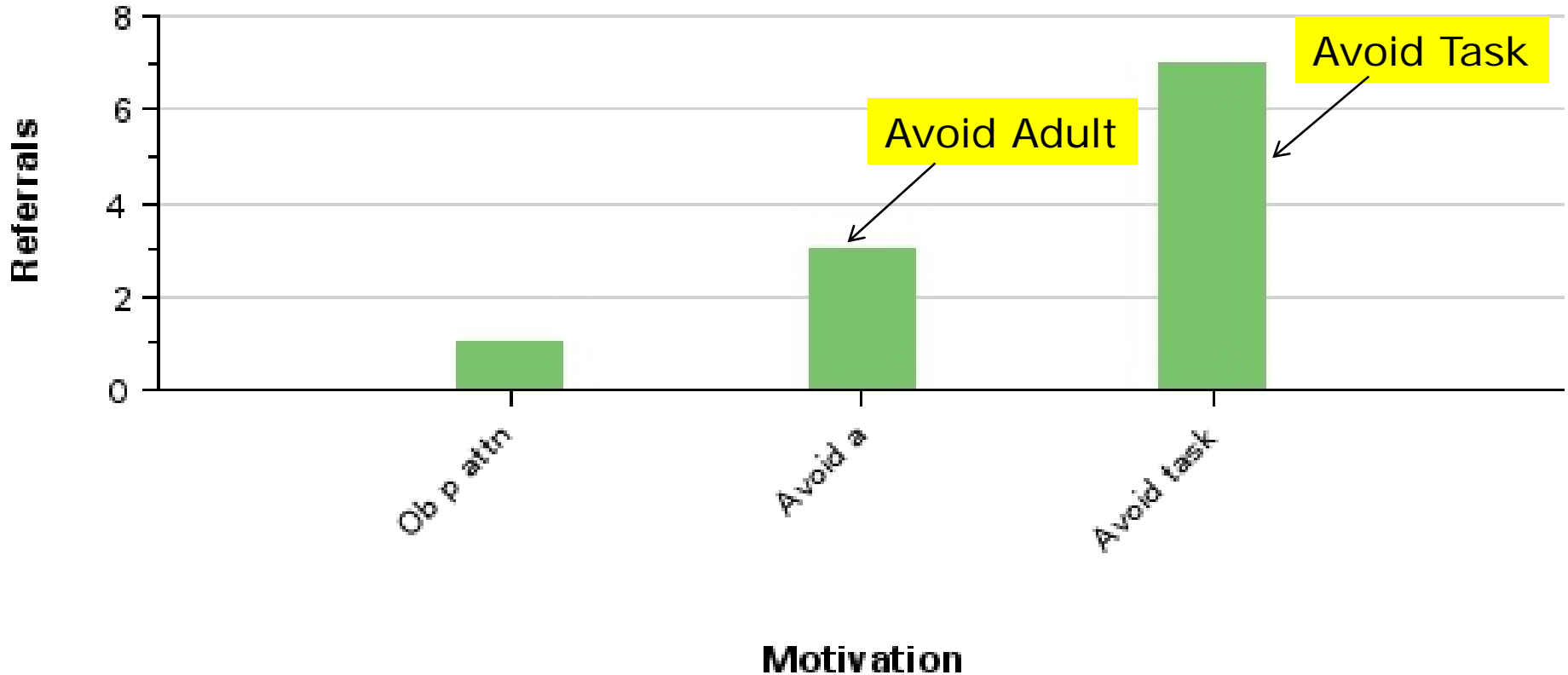
All, Aug 1, 2013 - Apr 19, 2014



# Demonstration Behavior Data from School-Wide Information System: Eddie

## Referrals by Perceived Motivation

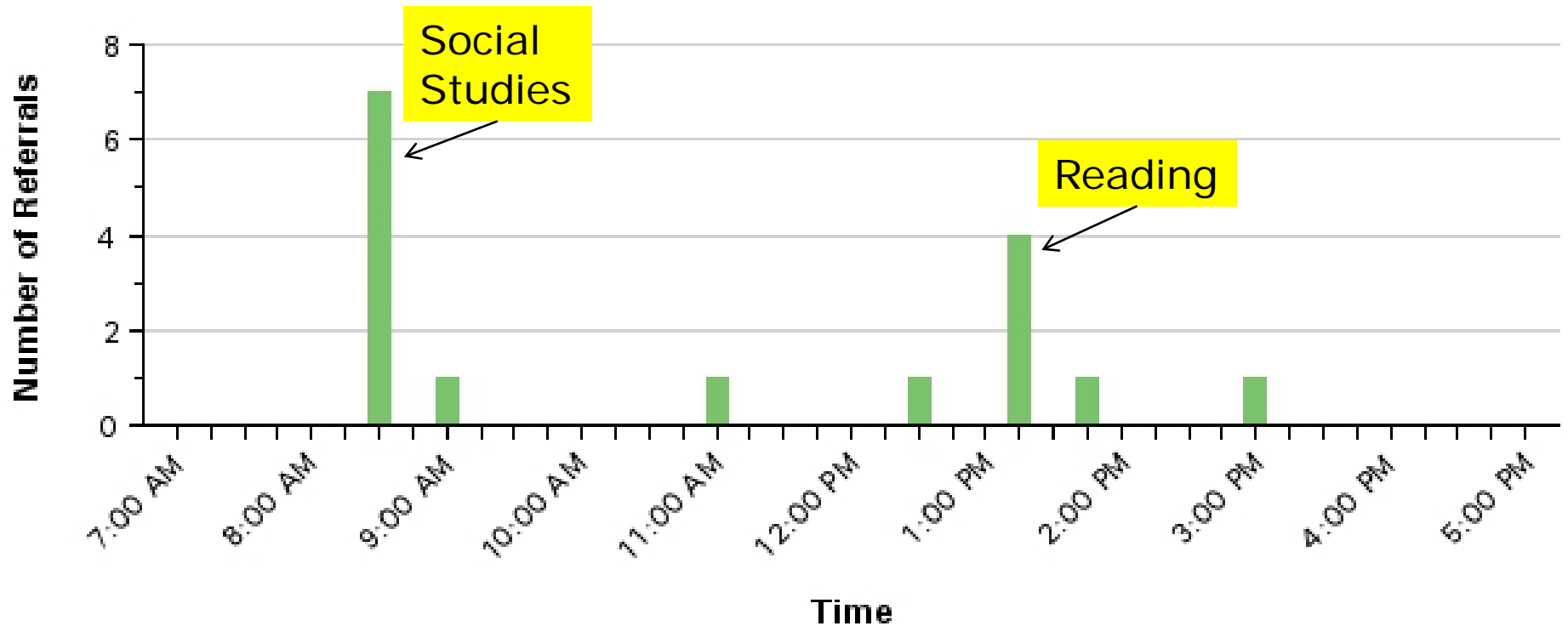
Drill Down



# Demonstration Behavior Data from School-Wide Information System: Eddie

## Referrals by Time

All, Aug 1, 2013 - Apr 19, 2014



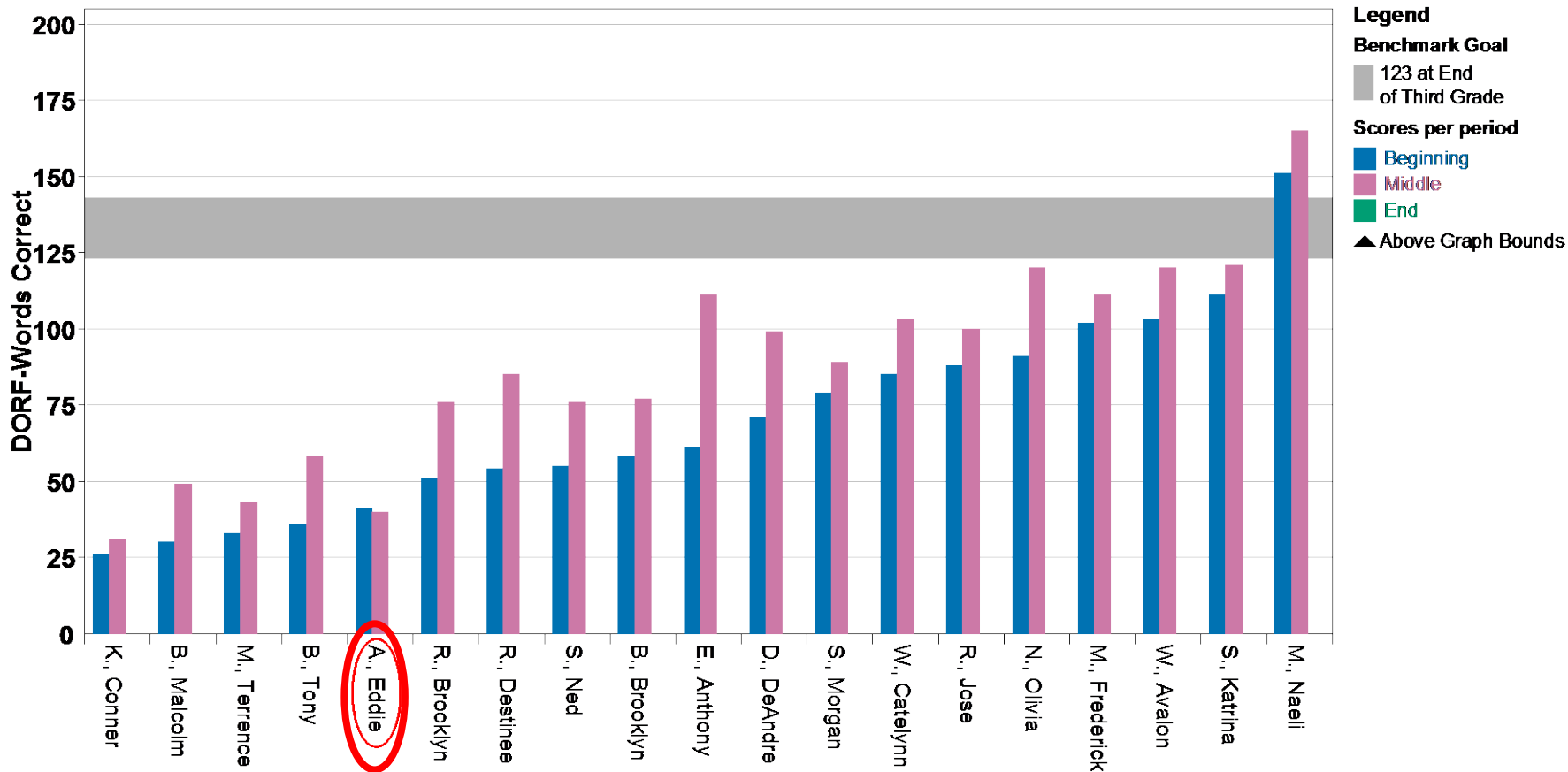
# Demonstration Reading Data: DIBELS Class Progress Report

## Class Progress Graph - DIBELS Next

District: Springfield School District  
 School: Ellison Elementary  
 Year: 2013-2014  
 Grade: Third Grade  
 Class: Morrison  
 Need For Support: Recommended Goals



### DIBELS Oral Reading Fluency - Words Correct





# 2 DIBELS® Oral Reading Fluency

## Grade 3/Benchmark 2.2

► *Now read this story to me.  
Please do your best reading.  
Ready, begin.*

Total words:	<u>57</u>
Errors (include skipped words):	- <u>16</u>
Words correct:	= <u>41</u>

### Raising a Calf

0        ~~So~~ Some of your friends probably have ~~pretty~~ pet dogs or cats. ~~Other~~ Others might        12

12        have ~~goats~~ gerbils or ~~fish~~ goldfish. But do you know anyone ~~any~~ who has a baby        25

25        cow? It might ~~answer~~ astonish you to know that many ~~child~~ children do! Every year,        38

38        ~~those~~ thousands of young people ~~rise~~ raise baby cows, or ~~cats~~ calves, to ~~come~~ compete in        50

50        ~~live~~ livestock shows.        52

52        ~~I'm~~ Imagine that you are going ] to raise a calf for a livestock competition.        65

65        Get ready to work hard! First, you must prepare a place for your calf. It        80

80        needs a clean, dry pen that is roomy enough to run around. The enclosure        94

94        should have a good fence so the calf can't escape and get injured or lost.        109

109        Before you put the calf in its new home, check to make sure there is        124

124        nothing sharp or dangerous. Calves like to explore and put everything in        136

136        their mouth. It is your responsibility to watch out for them and protect        149

149        them.        150



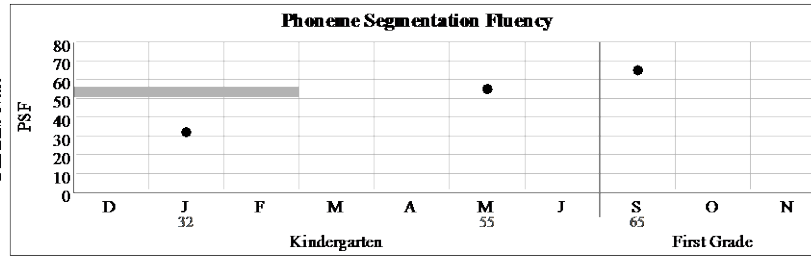
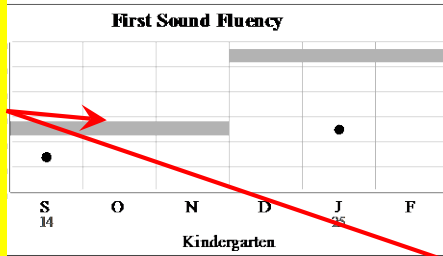
# Individual Student Performance Profile

## DIBELS Next

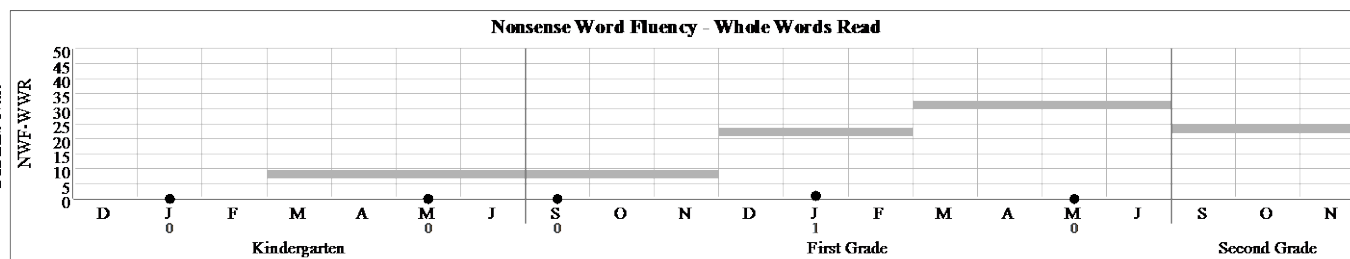
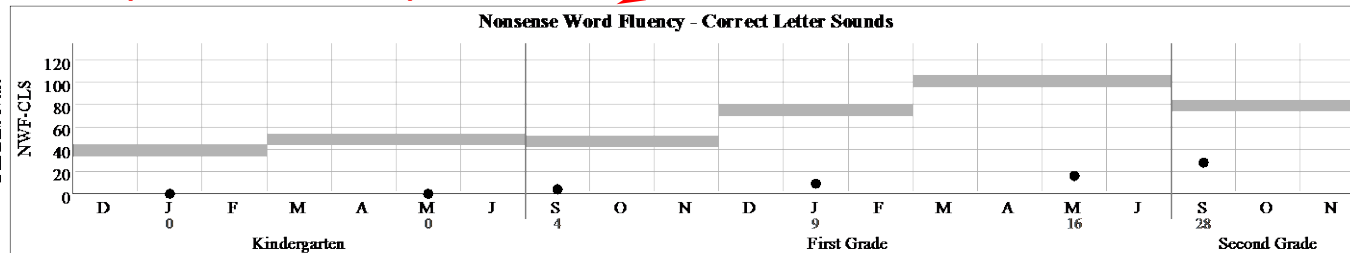
Name: A., Eddie  
 ID: 02321214  
 Class: Morrison  
 Grade: Third Grade  
 Year: 2013-2014  
 School: Ellison Elementary  
 District: Need for Support: Recommended Goals

Legend		
■ Target Bar	● Benchmark Assessment	▲ Score Above Graph Bounds
○ Progress Monitoring Assessment	△ Score Above Graph Bounds	

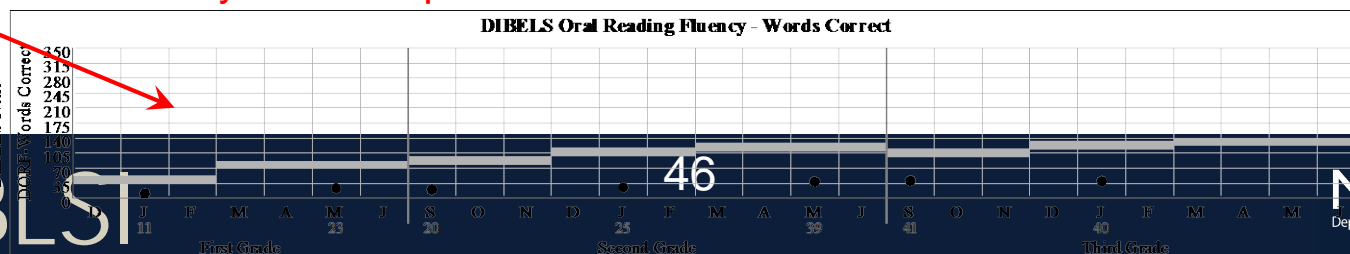
### Phonemic Awareness



### Alphabetic Principal



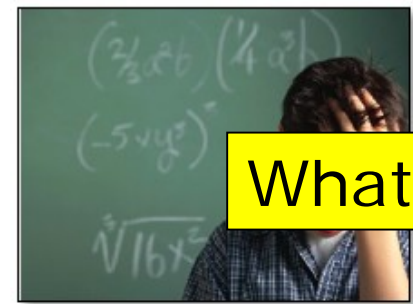
### Fluency and Comprehension



Deficit in Prerequisite Skills (below goal)

Deficit in Target Skills (below goal)

# The Competing Pathways chart for our friend Eddie



What we want

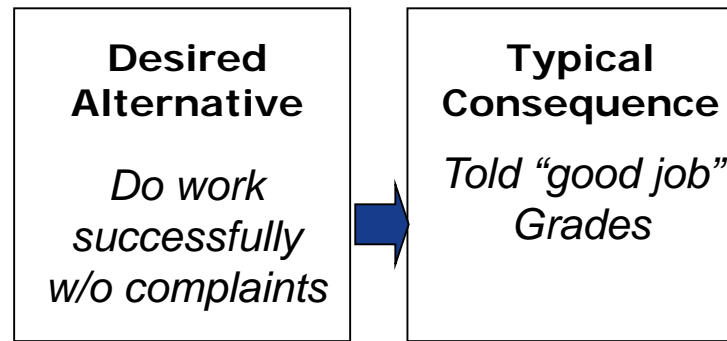
**Desired Alternative**  
*Do work successfully w/o complaints*

Strengthened through Core Program

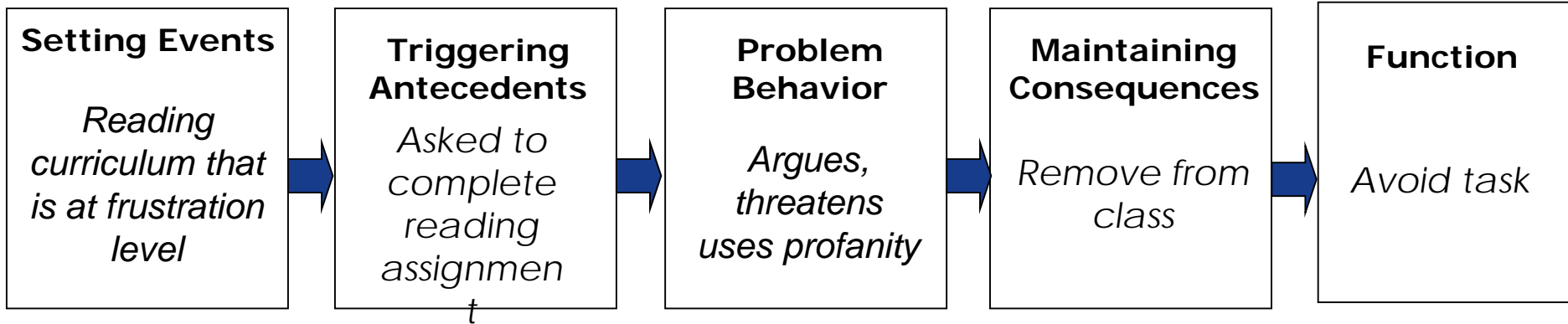
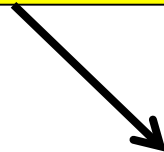


Consequences strengthened through Universal Supports

# The Competing Pathways chart for our friend Eddie

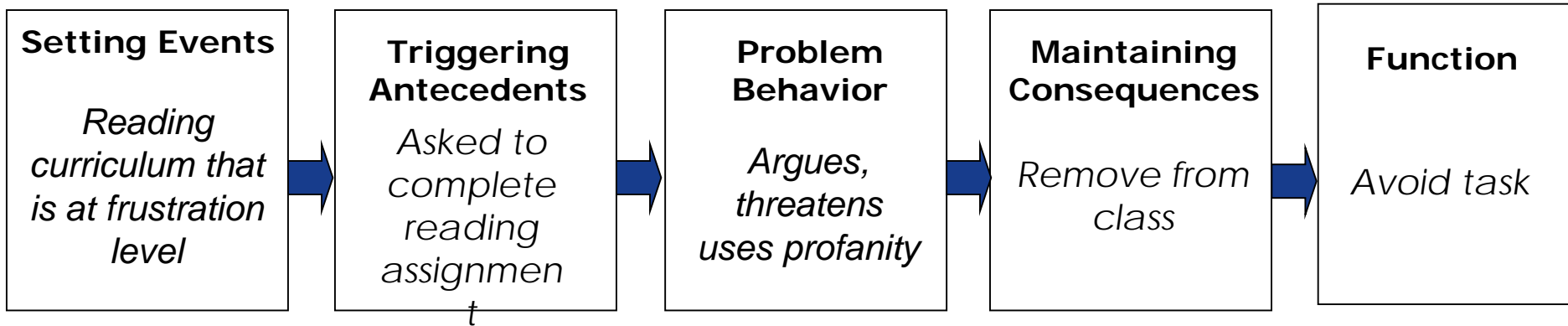
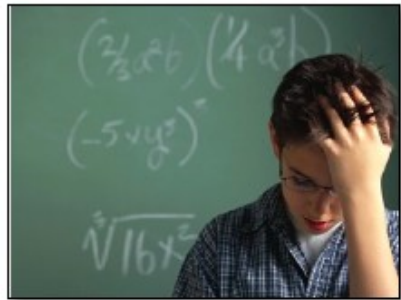
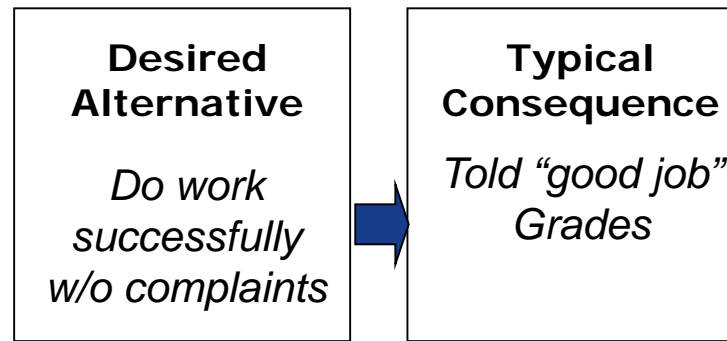


**What we got**

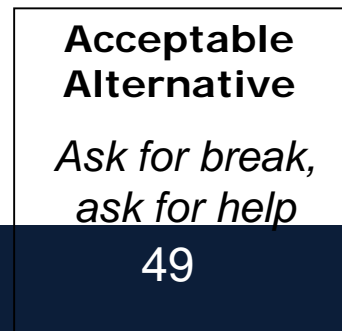


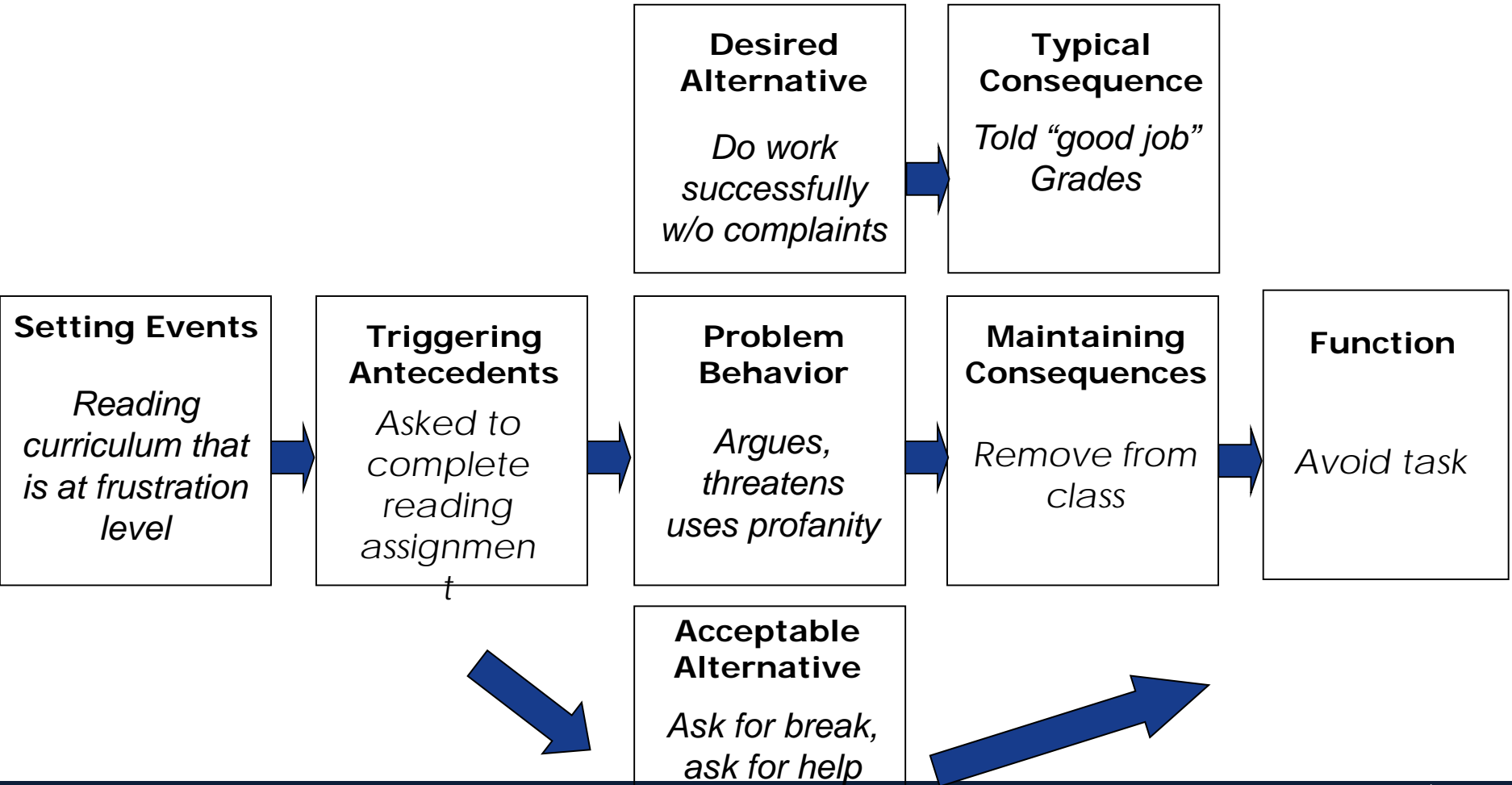


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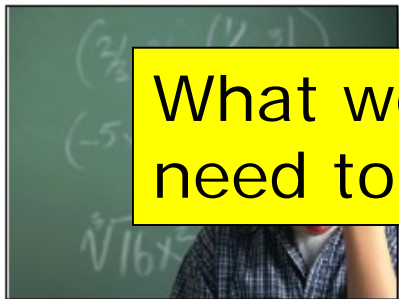


What we could put up with (for now)





# The Competing Pathways chart for our friend Eddie



What we need to do

**Desired Alternative**  
*Do work successfully w/o complaints*

**Typical Consequence**  
*Told "good job" Grades*

**Academic Skill Development**  
*Reading: decoding skills*

**Setting Events**  
*Reading curriculum that is at frustration level*

**Triggering Antecedents**  
*Asked to complete reading assignment*

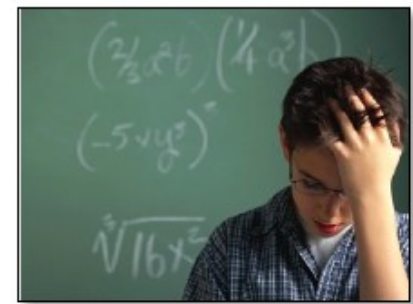
**Problem Behavior**  
*Argues, threatens uses profanity*

**Maintaining Consequences**  
*Remove from class*

**Function**  
*Avoid task*

**Acceptable Alternative**  
*Ask for break, ask for help*

# The Competing Pathways chart for our friend Eddie



**Desired Alternative**  
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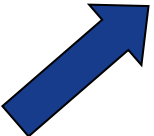
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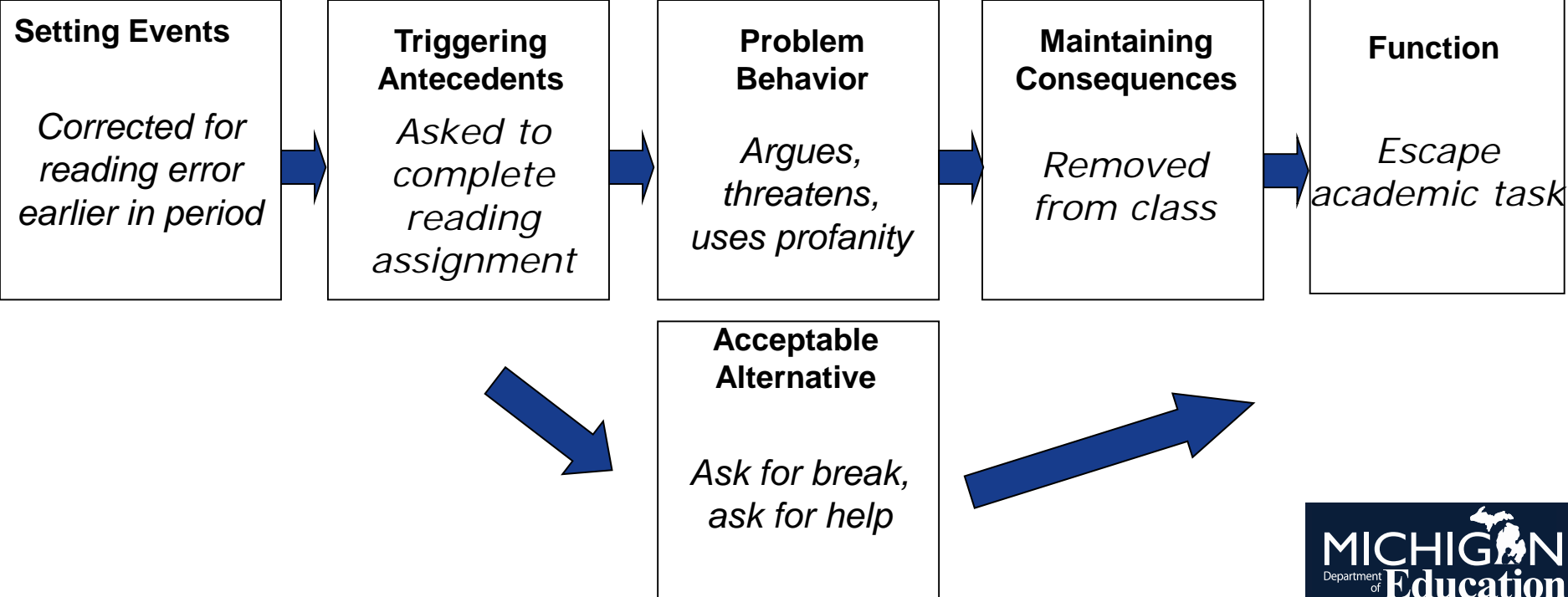
**Acceptable Alternative**  
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# Strategies that are contraindicated

- Provide opportunity for escape but without addressing academic deficit
- Provide extra dose of academic intervention but at a level that is not successful for student and will not address need for skill development

# Behavior Support Planning for Eddie



- Questions/comments regarding Tier III integration?



# Smarter Integration

- The main goal of integrated MTSS models is improved effectiveness and efficiency, not integration
- For Tier I, quality support in all domains is more important than integrated support
- For Tier II, provide academic support and then differentiate or accommodate for social behavior
- For Tier III, conduct functional assessments and build plans from these results

# Discussion

What advice would you share with others for implementing an integrated behavior and academic model?