Using Data for Decision



Office Discipline Referral Data Presented by Anne W. Todd University of Oregon September 2013



Decisions are more likely to be effective and efficient when they are based on data Quality of decision-making depends most on the first step (defining the problem to be solved)

Main Ideas

Data help us ask the right question...they do not provide the answers: Use data to identify problems, refine the problems, and define the questions that lead to solutions

Data help place the "problem" in the context rather than in students Using office discipline referrals as a metric for Universal Screening of student social behavior





Students: 25

Referrals: 59



Cumulative Mean ODRs

The number of students at Benchmark has decreased by 5.7% from the beginning to the middle of first grade.

dicators of Basic Early Literacy Skills ectiveness by School - DIBELS 6th Edition

BENCHMARK:

80% at the beginning of firstgrade74.3% at the middle of first

Begn or First Grade Instructional Recommendation	A DECORPTION	Need Intensive eginning of Ye		10000000	Need Strategi eginning of Ye	3712314231CT4Da	Likely to N	Need Benchma eginning of Y	and the second	Benchmark Status on
to Middle of First Grade Benchmark Status on NWF	Mid-Year Deficit	Mid-Year Emerging	Mid-Year Established	Mid-Year Deficit	Mid-Year Emerging	Mid-Year Established	Mid-Year Deficit	Mid-Year Emerging	Mid-Year Established	NWF in Middle of 1st (Totals)
	5 Students I	Intensive at Begi % of Total Stude	inning of 1st	9 Students S	Strategic at Begi % of Total Stud		078	enchmark at Be & of Total Stud		N=70
Count	3	2	0	0	3	6	80%	10	46	Deficit 4.3%
% of Instructional Recommendation	60%	40%	0%	0%	33.3%	66.7%	0%	17.9%	82.1%	Emerging 21.4%
% of Total	4.3%	2.9%	0%	0%	4.3%	8.6%	0%	14.3%	65.7%	Established 74.3%

oute of 1st Grade

UWI



5429 schools; 2,714,421 students; 1,924,594 ODRs

Grade Range	Number of Schools	Mean Enrollment per school	Mean ODRs per 100 stud/ school day	Median ODRs per 100 per stud/ school day	25 th Percentile ODR/100/ school day	75 th Percentile ODR/100/ school day
K-6	3321	451	.32 (.38)	.21	.10	.39
6-9	985	614	.58 (.76)	.40	.22	.69
9-12	503	805	.69 (.70)	.49	.27	.89
PreK-8	297	445	.49 (.56)	.32	.15	.60
PreK-12	74	338	.81 (1.30)	.44	.20	.80





Upcoming Trainings

SWIS Facilitator Certification Traverse City, MI September 24 - September 26

SWIS Facilitator Certification Wilderness Territory, Wisconsin Dells, WI September 18 - September 20

Please login using the app bar at the top of the page. Watch this video to see how.

Latest Videos



VIEW ALL >>





What's New?

SWIS 5 is Here



SWIS Dashboard







atest Refe	rrals		4
When	Who	Where	What
4/11/13 1	Jamie Clausen	Park lot	Harass
3/19/13 1	Brian Bender	Class	Defiance
11/1/12 2:	Brandon Harri	Class	M-Inap
10/20/12	Brandon Harri	Class	Defiance
10/15/12	Brandon Harri	Class	Harass
10/10/12	Brandon Harri	Class	Inapp
10/4/12 9:	Brandon Harri	Class	Inapp
10/1/12 9:	Brandon Harri	Bus zn	M-Inap
9/30/12 9:	Katie Cassidy	Class	Disrupt
9/27/12 8:	Caitlin Holman	Class	M-Disr

Ξ



CICO Dashboard

ear	rch:	×		Filter: V Enrolle	d 🕴 🖾 Unenrolled	Student Success (Last 4	Weeks)
E	inroll 🥜 Update		G Unenroll	Brian Bender		Student 🔺	Avg % of Poin
	Student	District ID	% Goal	Has IEP:	Yes	Brandi Holman	66.
				Has 504 Plan:	No	Brian Bender	58.
•	Brandi Holman	10947	80%	Has ISIS Student File:	No	Caitlin Holman	76
•	Brian Bender	10428	75%	CICO		Cason Holman	90
	Caitlin Holman	10447	80%	% Goal:	75%	Codi Franks	80
	Cason Holman	10878	80%	Days Enrolled in CICO:	558	Jason Miller	81
				Date Enrolled:	6/1/13	Justin Burbanks	90
	Codi Franks	10744	75%	Last Data Entry:	7/18/13	Katie Cassidy	76
	Jason Miller	10970	80%	Last Plan Change:	7/18/13	Marie Banks	75
	Justin Burbanks	10175	80%	SWIS		Sara Milton	75
	Katie Cassidy	10241	80%	# Referrals:	1		
	Marie Banks	10694	75%	Referrals This School Year:	1		
	Sara Milton	10631	<mark>75%</mark>	Last Referral:	3/19/13		
Er	nrolled © Unenrolled						
	School-wide				(2)	J	



Support Plan Change	Description	
02/19/2008	give choice to spend points daily	
03/10/2008	Check in with Joe Binder	



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Coordinator: Margie Rose

Student File Summary

Description	Value
Student File Status	Active
Assessment In Place	4
Support Plan In Place	1
Fidelity Data Last Entry Date	Jun 8, 2012
Outcome Data Last Entry Date	Jun 8, 2012
Implementation Status	Progressing
٠ (m	

Measures (3)

Status	Name	Measure Type	Next Collection
R	Asking For Help	Outcome	Jun 11, 2012
R	Assignment Completion	Outcome	Jun 11, 2012
R	Staff Fidelity	Fidelity	Jun 15, 2012

-		
-	III	P

Assessments / BSP / Documents (4)

Name	Туре	Date Added
Brian's BSP	Plan	Mar 13, 2012
Direct Observation Data	Assessment	Jan 9, 2012
FACTS	Assessment	Jan 9, 2012
Winter Class Schedule	Other	Jan 9, 2012

III

Team Members (6)

.

4	11	1		
Stenson, Frank	Staff	Teacher	No Access	
Rose, Margie	Staff	Coordinator	Coordinator	
Rice, Stuart	Staff	Teacher	Full Use	
Holland, Kathy	Staff	Teacher	Read Only	
ebs, ebs	Staff	Teacher	Coordinator	
Binder, Joe	Staff	CICO Advisor	Full Use	
Name	Туре	Team Role	Access Level	





Data Integrity



Your data need to be accurate in order to make sound decisions

Staff Managed	Office Managed
Minors	Majors
•Inappropriate Language	•Abusive/Inappropriate
•Physical Contact	Language
•Defiance/Insubordination/Non	•Fighting
-Compliance	 Physical Aggression
•Disrespect	•Defiance/Insubordination
•Disruption	•Harassment/Intimidation
•Dress Code	 Inappropriate Display of
 Technology Violation 	Affection
•Property Misuse	•Vandalism/Property
•Tardy	Destruction
	•Lying/Cheating
Consequences are determined by	•Skipping
staff	 Technology Violation
	•Dress Code
	•Theft
	•Arson
	•Weapons
	•Tobacco

•Alcohol/Drugs



Example



PBISApps

More information and examples are available at www.pbisapps.org in the Resources section

Ongoing Readiness Tasks:

•Review SWIS Readiness Requirements with new administrators and others as needed.

 Provide information about how school/facility is currently using or could use SWIS Data for decision making.

•Work with new and inherited school/facility to regain or maintain readiness.

•Provide Swift @ SWIS User Trainings for new users and boosters for current users.





Items that are Not in Place or Partially in Place can be organized into an action plan.

Ridgeline Elementary Problem Behavior

Ridgeline Elementary Office Referral Definitions

Minor Problem Behavior	Definition
Defiance/ Insubordination/ Non-Compliance (M-Defiance)	Student engages in brief or low-intensity failure to follow directions or talks back.
Disrespect (M-Disrespct)	Student delivers low-intensity, socially rude or dismissive messages to adults or students.
Disruption (M-Disruption)	Student engages in low-intensity, but inappropriate disruption.
Dress Code Violation (M-Dress)	Student wears clothing that is near, but not within, the dress code guidelines defined by the school/district.
Inappropriate Language (M-Inapp Lan)	Student engages in low-intensity instance of inappropriate language.
Other (M-Other)	Student engages in any other minor problem behaviors that do not fall within the above categories.
Physical Contact/ Physical Aggression (M-Contact)	Student engages in non-serious, but inappropriate physical contact.
Property Misuse (M-Prpty Misuse)	Student engages in low-intensity misuse of property.
Tardy (M-Tardy)	Student arrives at class after the bell (or signal that class has started).
Technology Violation (M-Tech)	Student engages in non-serious, but inappropriate (as defined by school) use of cell phone, pager, music/video players, camera, and/or computer.

Major Problem Behavior	Definition	
Abusive Language/ Inappropriate Language/ Profanity (Inapp Lan)	Student delivers verbal messages that include swearing, name calling, or use of words in an inappropriate way.	
Arson (Arson)	Student plans and/or participates in malicious burning of property.	
Bomb Threat/ False Alarm (Bomb)	Student delivers a message of possible explosive materials being on- campus, near campus, and/or pending explosion.	

Major Problem Behavior	Definition	
Bullying (Bullying)	The delivery of direct or technology-based messages that involve intimidation, teasing, taunting, threats, or name calling.	
Defiance/ Insubordination/ Non-Compliance (Defiance)	Student engages in refusal to follow directions or talks back.	
Disrespect (Disrespct)	Student delivers socially rude or dismissive messages to adults or students.	
Disruption (Disruption)	Student engages in behavior causing an interruption in a class or activity. Disruption includes sustained loud talk, yelling, or screaming; noise with materials; horseplay or roughhousing; and/or sustained out-of-seat behavior.	
Dress Code Violation (Dress)	Student wears clothing that does not fit within the dress code guidelines practiced by the school/district.	
Fighting (Fight)	Student is involved in mutual participation in an incident involving physical violence.	
Forgery/ Theft/Plagiarism (Theft)	Student is involved by being in possession of, having passed on, or being responsible for removing someone else's property; or the student has signed a person's name without that person's permission, or claims someone else's work as their own.	
Gang Affiliation Display (Gang Display)	Student uses gesture, dress, and/or speech to display affiliation with a gang.	
Harassment (Harass)	The delivery of disrespectful messages in any format related to gender, ethnicity, sex, race, religion, disability, physical features, or other protected class.	
Inappropriate Display of Affection (Inapp affection)	Student engages in inappropriate, consensual (as defined by school) verbal and/or physical gestures/contact, of a sexual nature to another student/adult.	
Inappropriate Location/ Out of Bounds Area (Out Bounds)	Student is in an area that is outside of school boundaries (as defined by school).	
Lying/Cheating (Lying)	Student delivers message that is untrue and/or deliberately violates rules.	
Other Behavior (Other)	Student engages in problem behavior not listed.	
Physical Aggression (PAgg)	Student engages in actions involving serious physical contact where injury may occur (e.g., hitting, punching, hitting with an object, kicking, hair pulling, scratching, etc.).	

Ridgeline Elementary

Problem Behavior Definitions cont.

Major Problem Behavior	Definition	
Property Damage/Vandalism (Prop dam)	Student participates in an activity that results in destruction or disfigurement of property.	
Skip class (Skip)	Student leaves or misses class without permission.	
Tardy (Tardy)	Student is late (as defined by the school) to class or the start up of the school day (and Tardy is not considered a minor problem behavior in the school).	
Technology Violation (Tech)	Student engages in inappropriate (as defined by school) use of cell phone, pager, music/video players, camera, and/or computer.	
Truancy (Truan)	Student receives an 'unexcused absence' for $\frac{1}{2}$ day or more.	
Use/Possession of Alcohol (Alcohol)	Student is in possession of or is using alcohol.	
Use/Possession of Combustibles (Combust)	Student is/was in possession of substances/objects readily capable of causing bodily harm and/or property damage (matches, lighters, firecrackers, gasoline, lighter fluid).	
Use/Possession of Drugs (Drugs)	Student is in possession of or is using illegal drugs/substances or imitations.	
Use/Possession of Tobacco (Tobacco)	Student is in possession of or is using tobacco.	
Use/Possession of Weapons (Weapons)	Student is in possession of knives (> 6 in., < 6 in.) and guns (real or look alike), or other objects readily capable of causing bodily harm.	

Ridgeline Elementary Procedure for Managing Problem Behaviors





Using SWIS Data for Active Decision

> A brief vignette to demonstrate how SWIS data is used to support data-based decision making

Kartub, D., Taylor-Greene, S., March, R., Horner, R.H. (2000). Reducing Hallway Noise: A Systems Approach. Journal of Positive Behavior Interventions, 2(3). 179-182

Problem

- Staff at a middle school (Grades 6-8) in a rural school district with 520 students have identified an issue with student noise in the hallways.
 - Teachers complain that hallway noise is significantly disruptive around lunch.
 - o Three lunch periods (by grade)
 - o Students required to walk past classrooms still in session to access cafeteria.

Problem Solving Process

a. Team Assesses the Extent of the Problem

• Vote during faculty meeting confirmed as a priority to address

b. Review Existing Practices

- Students were taught school-wide expectations
- Teaching Assistant in hall gives out detentions & office referrals for loud noise.

c. Review Existing Data

- Referrals by location
- Hallway ODR per student

Problem Solving Process

d. Build a hypothesis

Noise is occurring because •Students have been in class all morning (low blood sugar) and want to socialize (peer attention)

•Hallway is loud at beginning and end of day

e. Define problem-solving logic

<u>Small</u> number of kids = address group/individually <u>Large</u> number of kids = address system

•Define, teach, monitor, and reward BEFORE increasing use of punishment.

Office Referrals by Location



Office Discipline Referrals by Student



Referrals by Student



Students

Drill Down into the Problem

Who? Large number of students across grade levels

What? Disruptive (loud, rowdy) behavior

When? After morning class

Where? Hallway

Why? (a) To gain peer attention, and (b) behavior is similar to what they do before and after school.

*Teaching Assistant's consequences are not proving effective

Solution (keep it simple)

- Make lunch hallways look different from hallways in morning and afternoon.
 - Change lighting

Review school-wide expectations for hallway

- Five-minute review of "quiet"
- Build reward for valued behavior
 - Three days of quiet in hallway results in an extra five minutes of social time (at lunch or at end of school)
- Remind students to be quiet just before they are released for lunch
- Measure and Implement
 - Use a decibel meter to measure noise level
 - Public posting of results

Build Action Plan

Actions	Who	When
1. Build "Quiet" Curriculum	Ben and Mary	Nov 12
2. Buy Decibel Meter	Rob	Nov 10
3. Teach Hallway Expectations/ Reminders	Team	Dec 2-3
4. Collect and Post Data	Reiko	Ongoing
5. Schedule Lunch Times	Ms. Green	Ongoing
6. Graph and Report Data	Reiko	Ongoing
7. Report to Staff	Team	Staff Meeting

Sixth Grade Lunch Noise



Seventh Grade Lunch Noise


Eighth Grade Lunch Noise



Elementary School

(Title 1)

• Total enrollment= 550

- 3 classes per grade level
- 18 classrooms (30/class)
- Primary Problem Statement
 - fighting and physical aggression on playground
 - 550 students full playground area, expectations, equipment use
- Precise Problem Statement
 - High rates of physical aggression, disrespect and inappropriate language on the playground <u>during second</u> <u>and third grade recess</u>. Many students are involved and it appears they are <u>trying to get access to equipment/games</u>
 - 180 2^{ne/3rd} graders, routine for accessing/sharing equipment/games

Problem Statement

We have high rates of physical aggression, disrespect and inappropriate language on the playground

Costs:

Planning:

Supervisor Meeting costs 12 people 60 min 3-4 people about 2 hours each for planning details One hour of administrative time to schedule *Total time = 21 hours*

Implementation:

All supervisors spend a full day away from regular duties All students spend 45 minutes of classroom instruction time All teachers spend 45 classroom instructional minutes

> Total time supervisor time= ~ 18 hours instructional time = ~ 90 min per grade level

We have high rates of physical aggression, disrespect and inappropriate language on the playground during **second and third grade** recess.

Benefits Resulting from defining the problem with more precision:

Narrowed focus from whole school to 2nd & 3rd grade teachers, supervisors and students.

Total planning time = ~ 11 hours Total implementation time = ~ 2 hours

K, 1st, 4th, 5th grade teachers, supervisors and students *maintained their regular schedule recouping 90 min instructional time per grade level*

Problem Statement

We have high rates of physical aggression, disrespect and inappropriate language on the playground during second and third grade recess. Many students are involved and it appears they are trying to get access to equipment/games

Benefits resulting from defining the problem with *more* precision:

Solution implementation decisions are more specific, function-based and have contextual fit (focused on equipment/games)

Provides opportunities for better instruction Prevents further planning and loss of instructional time

Savings in Planning & Implementation Time

Moving from Primary Problem Statements

to Precision Problem Statement



Meeting Phase	DATA Teams	TIPS
Before Meeting	Collect and Chart Data	Meeting Foundations (Roles/responsibilities, projected minutes, internet access) Database with accurate current data that provides generation of precise problem statements and custom reports
Start of meeting		Review minutes from previous meeting Review data & adjust agenda as needed
During the meeting	Varied meeting notes	Electronic Meeting Minute Form
	Analyze strengths and obstacles	Define problems with precision
	Establish SMART Goals (Specific, measureable, achievable, relevant, timely)	Define Goals (what by when)
	Discuss Instructional Strategies	Select solutions & action plans for implementation (who does what by when)
	Determine Results Indicators	Define Evaluation Plan to measure fidelity of implementation & and effects on student behavior
End of meeting		Review tasks, timelines Team self assessment
After the meeting	Disseminate notes	Post and Disseminate meeting minutes
	Team lead meets with administrator	Team members complete assigned tasks

Celebrating Success

"We are not where we want to be,

We are not where we are going to be,

But we are not where we were."

-Rosa Parks

Love Those Data!

By Scott Perry Linn Benton Lincoln ESD Albany, Oregon



You gotta think about data every time you start to look at your school.

Collect that data and use those data as a tool!

- Hall Data
- Class Data
- Data From the Lunchroom
- Playground
- Breezeway
- Even in the Restroom

Without those data it just won't happen it's true!

There was a school I knew, said they had it all...

Signs posted up and down those halls.

Taught the rules, everybody did know...

But never looked at data so they never did grow!

Ya gotta love those data!

Ya gotta use those data!

Without a team scanning data...

You really ain't a PBIS school!

Ahhhh data:

If it can't be counted... does it exist?

George Sugai

Let the data lead you to the right "questions to ask" not the answers.

Rob Horner

Data need not be a four letter word!

Anne Todd

Let decisions drive the data you collect.

Rob Horner

When I die, I want a graph on my tombstone...

and in my obituary!

George Sugai

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