Facility Wide Positive Behavior Interventions and Support (FW-PBIS)



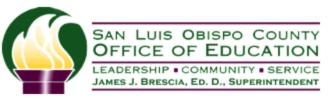




Facility Wide Values

- Critical thinkers, collaborators and communicators
- Socially and emotionally healthy citizens
- Transition-oriented youth
- High School Graduates
- Reduce Recidivism





Why do we do PBIS?



PBIS Evidence Based

Bradshaw, C.P., Koth, C.W., Thornton, L.A., & Leaf, P.J. (2009). Altering school climate through school-wide Positive Behavioral Interventions and Supports: Findings from a group-randomized effectiveness trial. *Prevention Science*, 10(2), 100-115

Bradshaw, C.P., Koth, C.W., Bevans, K.B., Ialongo, N., & Leaf, P.J. (2008). The impact of school-wide Positive Behavioral Interventions and Supports (PBIS) on the

Bradshaw, C. P., Mitchell outcome *Interven*

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Ross, S. W., Endrulat, N. Journal of Positiv

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Builds Protective Factors

- Increases youth engagement in programming
- Increases academic performance
- Increases positive behavior
- Decreases number and times youth are involved in disciplinary incidents
- Decreases the use of crisis interventions
- Reduces aggressive behavior
- Improved staff perception of self-efficacy

and Supports on youth Behavior

ral Interventions and *Iren, 31,* 1-26.

ild behavior problems

d effectiveness trial *Intions, 11,* 133-145. Incus on

Supports on Bullying and Peer Rejection: A Randomized Controlled Effectiveness Trial. *Archive of Pediatric Adolescent Medicine*. 2012;166(2):149-156

Bradshaw, Pas, Goldweber, Rosenberg, & Leaf, 2012

Freeman, J., Simonsen, B., McCoach D.B., Sugai, G., Lombardi, A., & Horner, (submitted) Implementation Effects of School-wide Positive Behavior Interventions and Supports on Academic, Attendance, and Behavior Outcomes in High Schools.

Research-based Principles for Supporting Youth

Richly reinforce and reward desirable behavior

- Give many opportunities to learn and practice positive behaviors
- Praise and reward desired behaviors
- Show warmth, support and nurturing (even when it's difficult)

Monitor and be involved

- · Stay involved in teens lives
- Monitor daily activities and peer relationships
- · Listen to their ideas and concerns

Structure and guide

- Clear rules and expectations
- Opportunities to engage in positive, prosocial activities
- Guide youth away from troublesome peers
- · Limit screen time

Model and teach

- · Provide culturally responsive role models
- Provide instruction in Social and emotional skills

Proactive vs. Reactive Teaching

Proactive



- Youth are provided with support to ensure they can perform the expected behavior.
- Opportunity to practice.
- Clearfeedback.

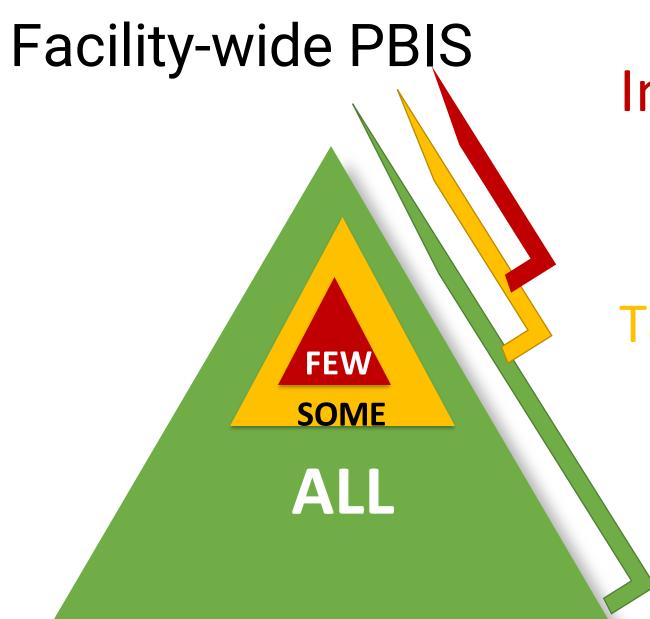


Reactive

Repeatedly stating to a youth what they are doing wrong.



The fundamental purpose of PBIS is to make facilities and institutions more effective and equitable environments for all youth.



Individualized, Tier III

Tertiary Prevention: Systems for youth requiring more intensive & individualized supports for academic, social, or mental health services.

Targeted, Tier II

Secondary Prevention: Systems for targeted or group-based interventions for youth needing additional support beyond the Universal, Tier I system

Universal, Tier I

Primary Prevention: Facility-wide systems for all youth and all staff in all settings.

Facility-wide Implementation at San Luis Obispo County Juvenile Hall

4 main components of PBIS Tier Implemented in Juvenile Hall

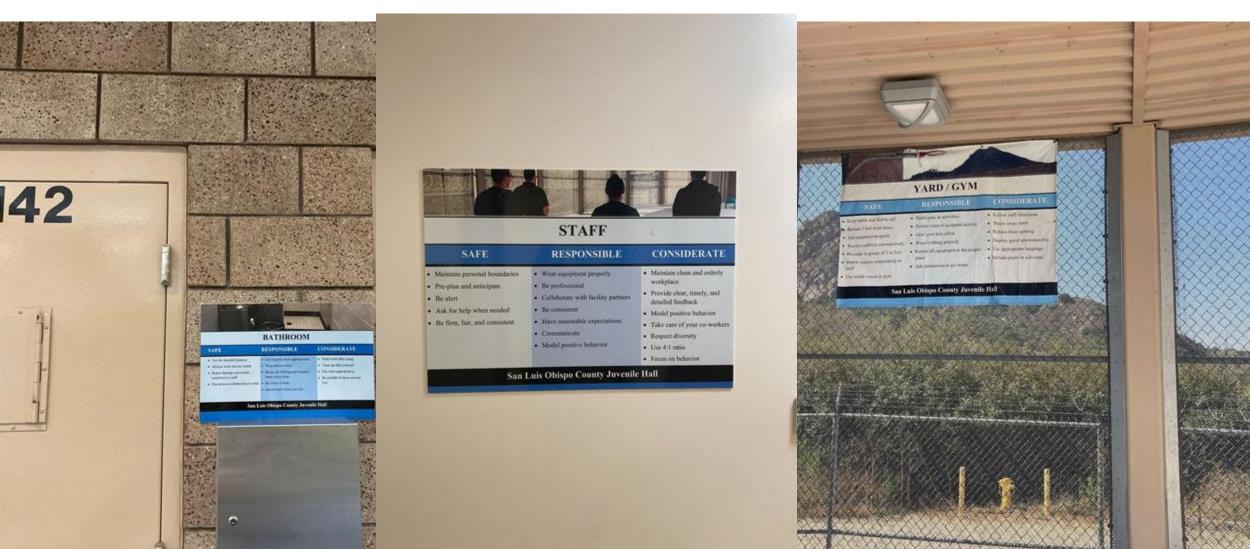
3-5 Positively Stated Behavioral Expectations

Acknowledging Expected and Prosocial Behaviors

Continuum of Responses for Inappropriate Behaviors

Requesting Assistance

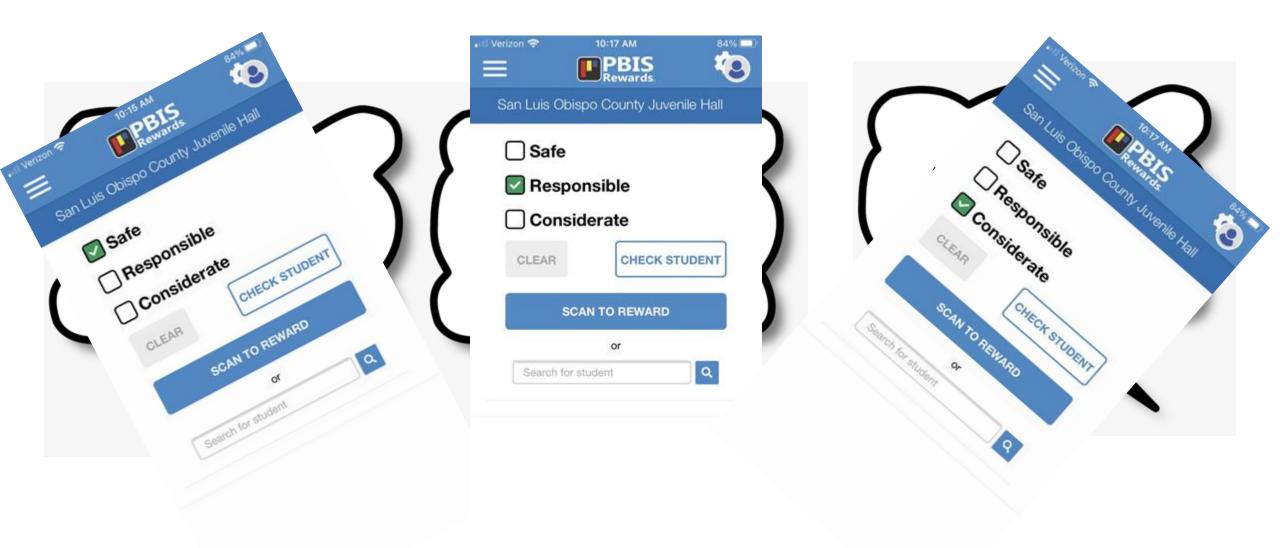
1. 3-5 Positively Stated Behavioral Expectations



Appropriate Behavior & Social Competence Skills

- Skills that requires direct teaching to youth. There is no assumption that youth will learn social behavior automatically or pick it up as they go through life.
- Common Language: Be Safe, Be Responsible, and Be Considerate are the 3 main PBIS facility expectations.
 - O Common Expectations apply to each area of the facility and then are broken down into more specific expectations depending on the area.

2. Acknowledging Expected and Prosocial Behaviors



3. Continuum of Responses for Inappropriate Behaviors

Planned Ignoring

Physical Proximity

Direct Eye Contact

Signal/ Non-Verbal Cue

Praise (BSPS) the Appropriate Behavior in Others

Redirect

Re-Teach

Praise Approximations (Differential Reinforcement)

Specific Error Correction

Regulate, Relate, Reason Procedure

Provide Choice

Restorative Questions

Conference with Youth

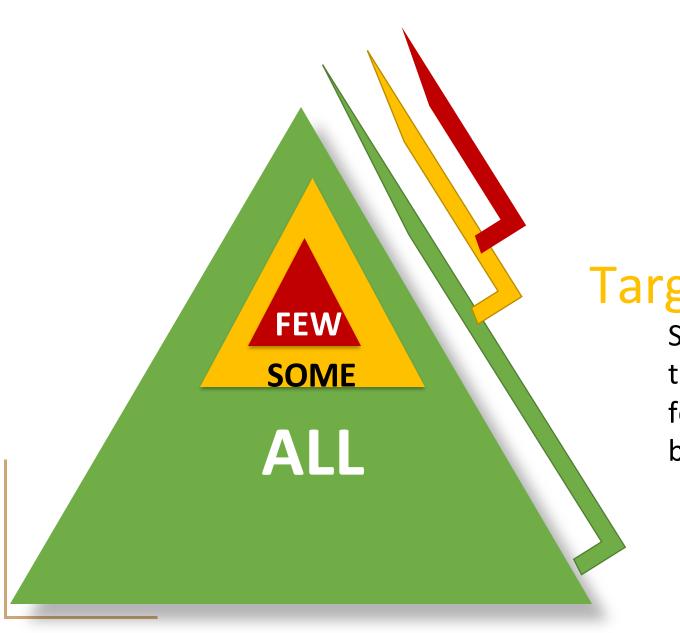


4. Requesting Assistance

When youth need more support problem solving starts by defining a problem with precision

- WHAT behaviors are a barrier and how often do they occur?
- WHERE are the behaviors most/least likely?
- WHEN are the behaviors most/least likely?
- WHO is engaging in the behaviors?
- WHY do the behaviors keep occuring?





Targeted, Tier II

Secondary Prevention: Systems for targeted or group-based interventions for youth needing additional support beyond the Universal, Tier I system

Tier II Interventions



Check-in, Check-out (CICO)



Check and Connect



Break Pass



Skills Groups



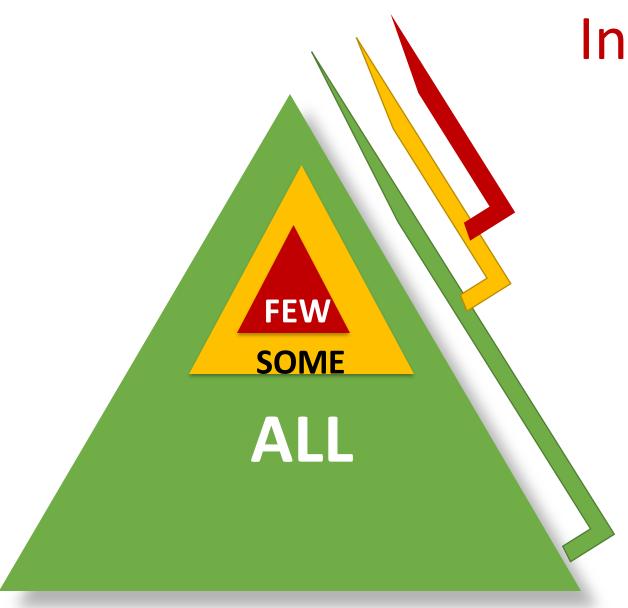
Mentoring



Self-Monitoring



Behavior Contract



Individualized, Tier III

Tertiary Prevention: Systems for youth requiring more intensive & individualized supports for academic, social, or mental health services.

Tier III Interventions



Behavior Intervention Plans



Individualized Youth Plans

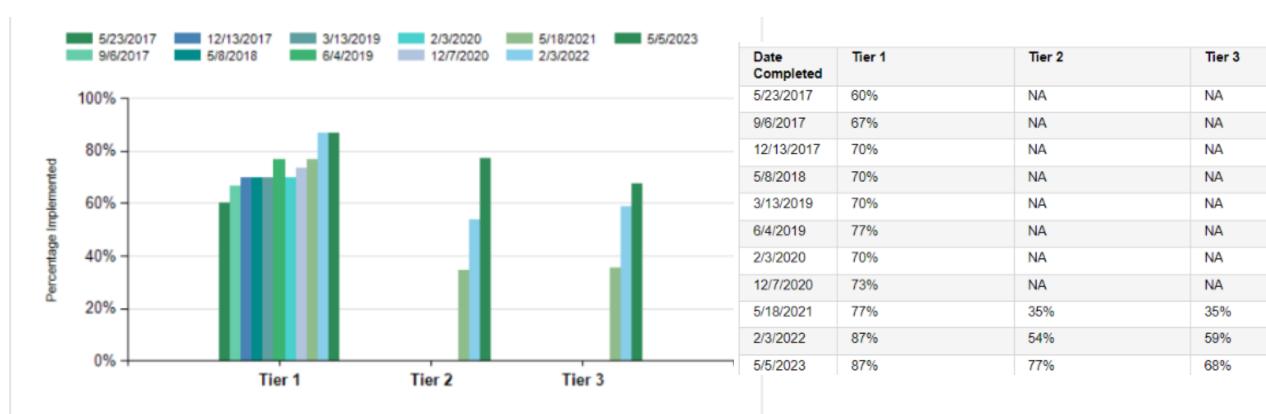


San Luis Obispo Juvenile Hall Data

Impact within the facility...

The first year and a half we had a 500% decrease in outside Mental Health referrals at the facility.

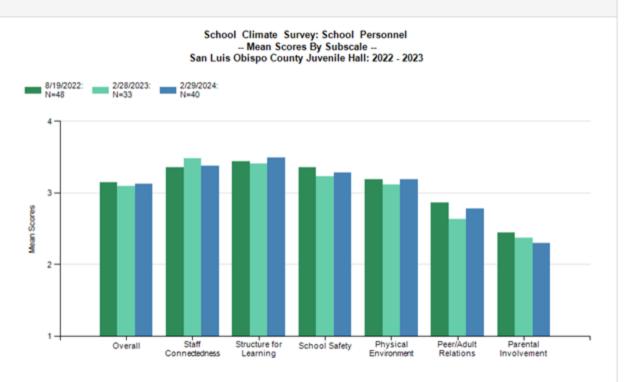
Facility Fidelity Data of PBIS Implementation



Facility Climate Data-Facility Personnel

San Luis Obispo County Juvenile Hall

San Luis Obispo, California



N=Number of respondents

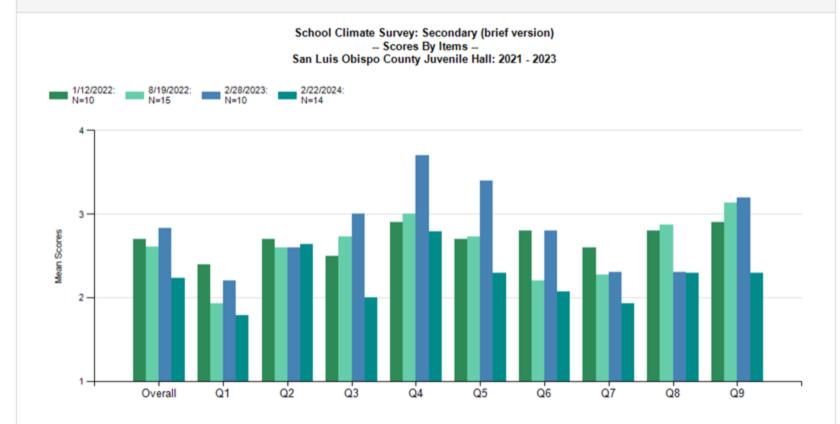
Survey Date	Number of Respondents	Overall	Staff Connectedness	Structure for Learning	School Safety	Physical Environment	Peer/Adult Relations	Parental Involvement
8/19/2022	N=48	3.15	3.35	3.44	3.36	3.19	2.86	2.44
2/28/2023	N=33	3.09	3.48	3.41	3.23	3.11	2.63	2.37
2/29/2024	N=40	3.12	3.38	3.49	3.28	3.19	2.78	2.3

To preserve anonymity, responses will not be shown for groups with N < 5. Their data are included in the other reports.

Facility Climate Data - Youth



San Luis Obispo, California



N=Number of respondents

Survey Date	Number of Respondents	Overall	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9
1/12/2022	N=10	2.7	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.9
8/19/2022	N=15	2.61	1.93	2.6	2.73	3	2.73	2.2	2.27	2.87	3.13
2/28/2023	N=10	2.83	2.2	2.6	3	3.7	3.4	2.8	2.3	2.3	3.2
2/22/2024	N-44	2.22	1.70	264	2	2.70	2.20	2.07	1.02	2.20	2.20

Q1: I like the hall.

Q2: I feel successful at the hall

Q3: I feel the hall has high standards for achievement.

Q4: The hall has clear expectations for behavior.

Q5: Staff treat me with respect.

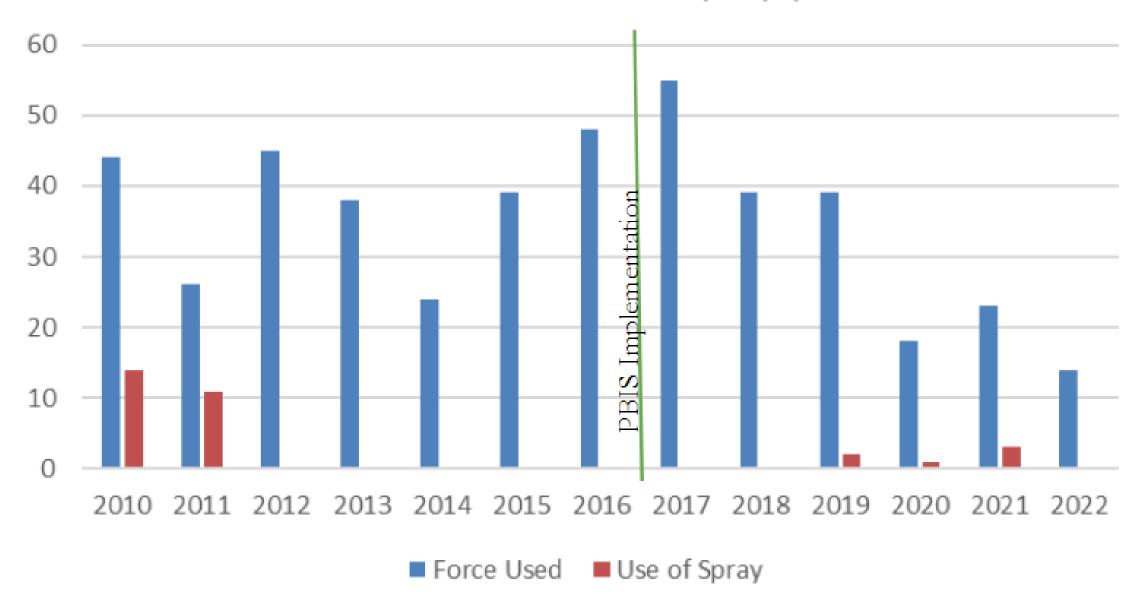
Q6: The behaviors in the hall allow me to focus.

Q7: Youth are frequently recognized for good behavior.

Q8: The hall is a place at which I feel safe.

Q9: I know an adult at hall that I can talk to if I need help.

Use of Force and Usse of Spray per Year



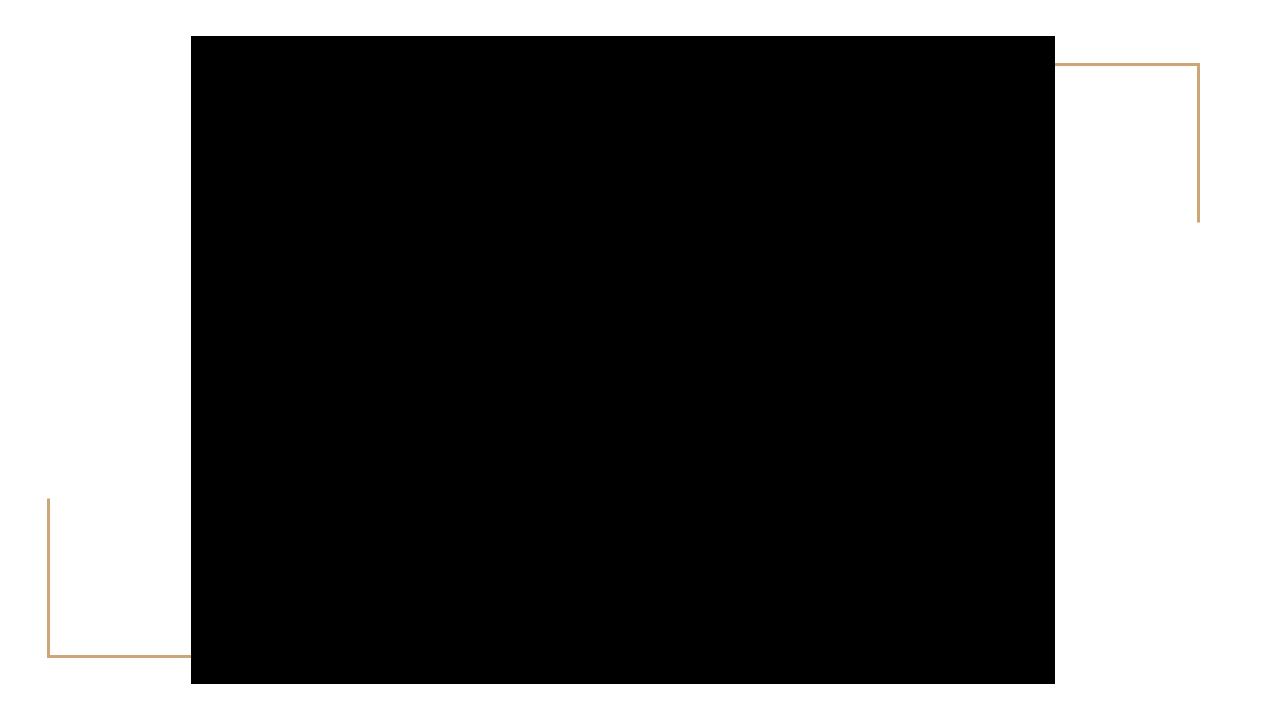
UOF, OC SPRAY, WRAP

YEAR	UOF	OC SPRAY	WRAP
2016	48	15	6
2017	55	8	8
2018	39	9	1
2019	39	5	5
2020	18	1	0
2021	23	4	0
2022	14	0	0
2023	13	2	0
2024 (to date	2	0	0

Juvenile Hall PBIS Timeline- Where we are now...



Questions??



References

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- Center for PBIS. Retrieved from: https://www.pbis.org/
- Kristin Souers with Pete Hall. Fostering Resilient Learners Strategies for Creating a Trauma-Sensitive Classroom
- Laura A. Riffel, Ph.D(2007) Positive Interventions and Effective Strategies: PIES II. Retrieved from: https://www.tnvoices.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Mini-Modules-Session-3.pdf
- San Luis Obispo Juvenile Hall Training Materials