

# Creating Safe, Positive, Inclusive School Environments: The Three-tiered Paradigm<sup>1</sup>

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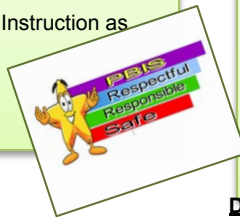
## INTRODUCTION

- **Educating students in today's schools is an ever-increasing challenge** (Waasdorp, Bradshaw, & Leaf, 2012).
- Possible factors include growing inclusion of students with diverse (mild to severe) learning and behavioural needs in general education classrooms.
- Teachers react to persistent learning and behavioural problems with referrals for special education and/or counseling services and thus remove these students from classroom instruction.
- When students' challenging behaviour becomes chronic and severe, schools tend to react with stringent and restrictive measures. Thus, **students face school failure, and early school leaving.**
- **Emphasis has shifted towards** creating schools as positive learning communities by promoting a constellation of evidence-based interventions, practices and processes for achieving an inclusive social culture for all students. This school-wide framework has been widely known as **Positive Behaviour Interventions and Supports (PBIS)** (Sugai & Horner, 2008).



## PURPOSE

This is a 2-year qualitative case study purported in exploring the implementation of the PBIS framework in two American schools categorized by the State Department of Public Instruction as exemplar and/or model schools.



## RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. To what extent are **content and procedures AND student outcomes** of the ongoing school-wide PBIS approach at exemplar/model elementary schools consistent with prior research outcomes?
2. To what extent is **community and family involvement**, as presented in a school-wide PBIS program at exemplar/model elementary schools, consistent with recommended best practices in the research literature?

## METHOD

### SAMPLE

Two elementary schools meeting exemplary/model status based on the PBIS implementation criteria set by the State of North Carolina, USA

### RESEARCH DESIGN

A qualitative case study (Creswell, 2011)

### MEASURES

PBIS implementation scores, school reading and math test scores, student referral data, administration/family/teacher/student views

## DATA COLLECTION & ANALYSIS

Field note-taking, focus group and individual interviews, school archival records, state integrity implementation data, participant observations. Computer software (ATLAS.ti) for qualitative data analysis.

Descriptive statistical analysis for quantitative data using SPSS

## PRELIMINARY RESULTS

- Exemplar school adopted a common language of school-wide student expectations and values and a common approach of prompting and redirecting student behavior (e.g., 2 Questions – 1 Statement)
- Strong leadership support was evident thru teacher in-service training and problem-solving team-based meetings
- Data-based decisions were taken after reviewing student office referrals
- Strong reinforcement system was adopted focusing on individuals (students, teachers) and whole group (classroom-wide)
- Schoolwide celebrations and social acknowledgements of student efforts were taking place on a monthly basis
- Parent and community volunteers were actively involved in the school activities (school assemblies, proctoring)
- Teacher satisfaction and working conditions survey data showed high ratings
- Student data evidenced improvement in standardized assessments

## CONCLUSIONS

Promoting a positive and productive culture among students, teachers, administration, parents and community partners requires strong commitment and consistent implementation of the school-wide PBIS framework. Change can be evident in 2-3 years of school PBIS investment.

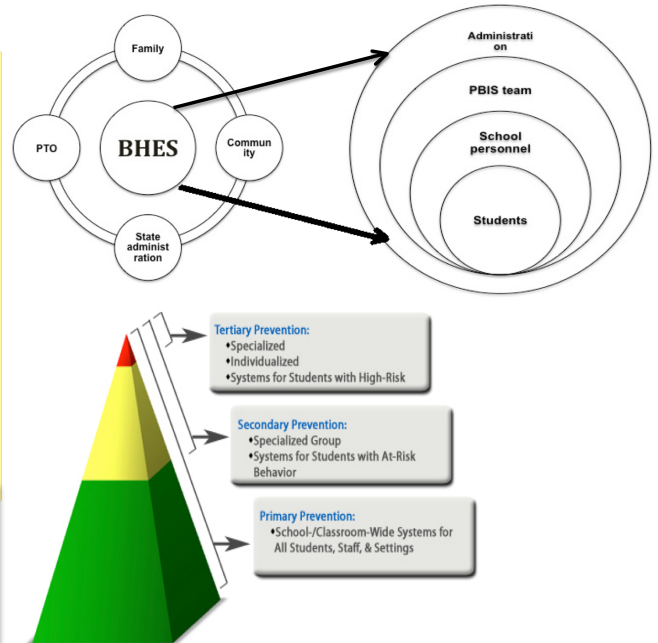


Fig.1. Positive Behaviour Support 3-tiered Intervention Model

## REFERENCES

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- Waasdorp, T.E., Bradshaw, C.P., & Leaf, P.J. (2012). The impact of schoolwide positive behavioral interventions and supports on bullying and peer rejection. *Archival Pediatrics & Adolescence Medicine*, 166(2), 149-156.