

Response to Intervention

Principles and Strategies for Effective Practice

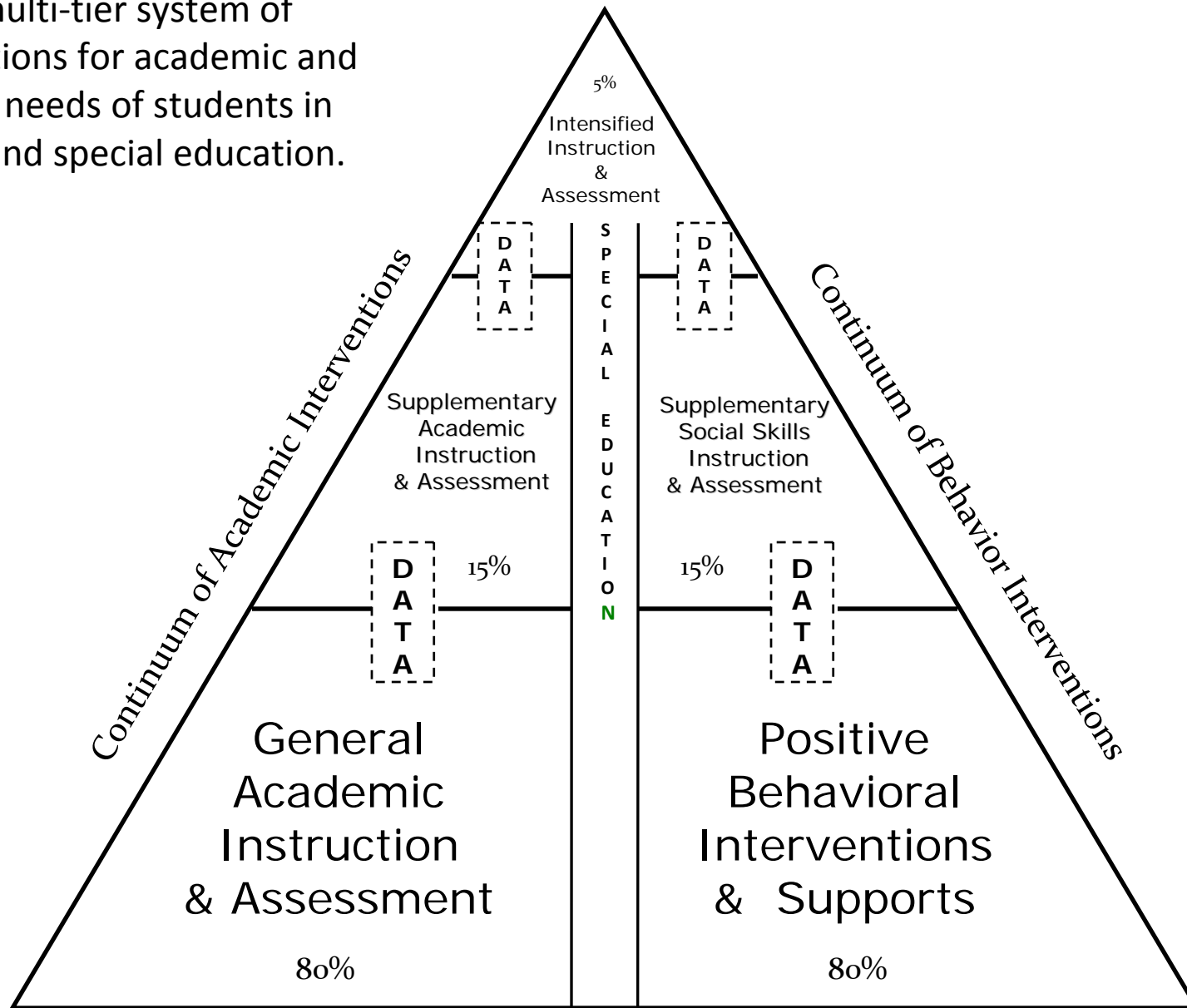
Second Edition

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Overview

- These slides cover:
 - RTI as multi-tier services
 - Chapter content
 - Additional material
 - Key ideas

RTI is a multi-tier system of interventions for academic and behavior needs of students in general and special education.



Chapters

1. Introduction: What Is Response to Intervention?
2. Using Scientifically Based Instruction:
NCLB, IDEA, ARRA, and RTI
3. RTI and Special Education:
Prospects and Possibilities
4. Evidence-Based Interventions
5. Single-Subject Experimental Design
6. How to Teach So That Students Will Learn:
Key Components of Effective Instruction
and Assessment

Chapters, cont'd.

7. RTI Procedures: 10 Steps to Address Learning and Behavior Difficulties
8. Using RTI Procedures with Students from Diverse Backgrounds: Considering Ability, Culture, Language, Race, and Religion
9. Developing RTI Blueprints: Connecting the Dots
10. Case Examples of RTI in Action: Experimental Analysis of Effective Instruction
11. RTI Reports: Formal Evidence of Student Progress
12. Frequently Asked Questions: Some Answers about RTI

Chapter 1. Introduction: What Is Response to Intervention?

- Provides an updated overview of what RTI is.
- Includes a case example that shows how RTI changes the way that teachers think about student needs.
- Focuses on how RTI practices are more important than ever and how school personnel must work toward implementing RTI in all schools.

Chapter 2. Using Scientifically Based Instruction: NCLB, IDEA, ARRA, and RTI

- Since the publication of the first edition of this book, many schools have implemented RTI.
- RTI is an outgrowth of several federal laws and remains central to emerging federal education policy.
- The core elements of RTI were first introduced in NCLB and IDEA 2004.
- The IDEA 2004 regulations published in 2006 as well as ARRA 2009 regulations focus on how RTI practices support effective education for all students.

Chapter 3. RTI and Special Education: Prospects and Possibilities

- It is a myth that RTI is exclusively about special education eligibility.
- This is a myth because RTI is fundamentally a general education initiative.
- RTI “borrows” from the best of special education practice to engage in *technology transfer* to support all students.
- RTI data can be used as part of the evidence of the presence of a specific learning disability (SLD).
- In order to use RTI data for SLD identification, there must be a specific district (e.g., local educational agency) policy that describes the steps needed to implement intervention, collect data, and interpret findings consistently across all students.

Chapter 4: Evidence-Based Interventions

- Over a decade of federal legislation has required the use of scientifically based instruction (SBI) in public schools.
- There are specific criteria for SBI and a number of resources exist to locate SBI for different content areas.
- When implementing RTI, only SBI should be used.
- Despite strong evidence that SBI yields reliably better results than non-SBI practices, some schools continue to use non-SBI.
- All school personnel must work to learn about and use only SBI as part of everyday school practice.

Chapter 5: Single-Subject Experimental Design

- Single-subject experimental design (SSD) provides a highly reliable and case-sensitive method for determining if an intervention has worked.
- SSD methods range from a simple case study with a baseline and intervention to complex designs comparing multiple interventions.
- The benefit of SSD for RTI is that every intervention can be tested to determine if it helps a specific student.
- Intervention-specific data ensure that each student's response to intervention is monitored carefully and only effective practices are retained.

Chapter 6. How to Teach So That Students Will Learn: Key Components of Effective Instruction and Assessment

- A cornerstone of RTI is instruction that is matched to each student's current learning need.
- Core instructional practices can be adapted for use in all content areas and have produced effective outcomes in numerous studies.
- Key effective teaching practices include: 1) content, 2) delivery, 3) pace, 4) responses, and 5) assessment.
- The intensity of these five key instructional practices can be adjusted as part of RTI implementation to meet the needs of struggling students.

Chapter 7. RTI Procedures: 10 Steps to Address Learning and Behavior Difficulties

- Although RTI will be a little different in every school, 10 key steps are essential for success:
 1. Implement scientifically-based instruction (SBI)
 2. Collect universal benchmark screening data
 3. Identify students at risk
 4. Provide small-group SBI based on student needs
 5. Monitor student progress monthly to weekly
 6. Review student progress data at regular intervals
 7. Revise instruction as needed and continue to monitor progress
 8. Review student progress to determine student response
 9. If student does not respond to intervention, refer for evaluation
 10. For students found eligible for special education, transition student to IEP

Chapter 8. Using RTI Procedures with Students from Diverse Backgrounds: Considering Ability, Culture, Language, Race, and Religion

- All students can benefit from RTI practices.
- Many studies have shown that students from diverse backgrounds benefit the **most** from RTI activities.
- Students from diverse backgrounds participate in RTI in the same way as other students.
- RTI is especially helpful for students from diverse backgrounds because it makes the learning explicit and removes unspoken cultural expectations.
- For students who who are learning English, RTI is an essential first step to determine whether their learning needs are related to English development.

Chapter 9. Developing RTI Blueprints: Connecting the Dots

- Implementing RTI requires long-term planning and collaboration at the school, district, and state levels.
- Comprehensive RTI blueprints help educators map out their RTI needs and plans to ensure success.
- It generally takes 3 to 5 years to get RTI implemented.
- Most of the time team building and goal development will be necessary steps.
- No one person can implement RTI alone.
- Effective RTI requires collaboration among all school personnel as well as with community members.

Chapter 10. Case Examples of RTI in Action: Experimental Analysis of Effective Instruction

- RTI is easier to understand by reviewing case examples.
- These examples show how a student was identified as having a need, what intervention was provided, and whether the data show improvement.
- A specific method that shows which intervention is best for a student is known as brief experimental analysis (BEA).
- This chapter includes three case examples documenting interventions for specific learning needs.

Chapter 11. RTI Reports: Formal Evidence of Student Progress

- When RTI procedures are used, there is a need to share the data with teachers, parents, and students.
- Three main types of data reports can be used to share RTI outcomes: 1) screening reports, 2) longitudinal reports, and 3) comprehensive evaluation reports.
- Each type of report builds on the others; comprehensive evaluation reports include the data from the other types of reports.
- This chapter includes four sample reports with data tables and graphs indicating student outcomes.

Chapter 12. Frequently Asked Questions: Some Answers about RTI

- There are many myths about what RTI can and cannot do to help students.
- Common myths and questions include whether RTI is for general or special education and why IQ testing is not helpful.
- The answers to these questions reflect recent policy initiatives as well as data from schools where RTI has been implemented for a number of years.
- Although new concerns will emerge in time, these FAQs provide some answers to major questions that teachers and administrators have about RTI.

New Material

- Since the first edition of this book, many schools have implemented RTI.
- The second edition adds material that addresses what has been learned about RTI since 2005.
- New material includes:
 - Use of ARRA money to support RTI
 - Details of IDEA 2004 regulations concerning RTI
 - Guidance on using RTI data for SLD identification
 - Expanded resources for locating interventions
 - New case examples of RTI decision making

Key Ideas

- This second edition provides readers with a comprehensive description of how to set up and implement RTI practices.
- This book is ideal for principals, curriculum coordinators, data specialists, and school superintendents.
- Key ideas include:
 - RTI is a general education initiative
 - Tier 1 is the most important part of RTI
 - Universal screening and progress monitoring with validated instruments are essential for RTI success
 - RTI blueprints provide long-term planning guidance and support
 - RTI benefits all students

Summary

- The second edition of *Response to Intervention: Principles and Strategies for Practice* provides a thoroughly updated road map for implementing RTI in your school or district.
- Effective instruction, routine assessment, and regular data review are the cornerstones of RTI.
- Educators do not need to implement RTI from scratch but can use a number of widely available resources to support implementation at the school, district, and state levels.