

# Response to Instruction / Intervention (RTI)

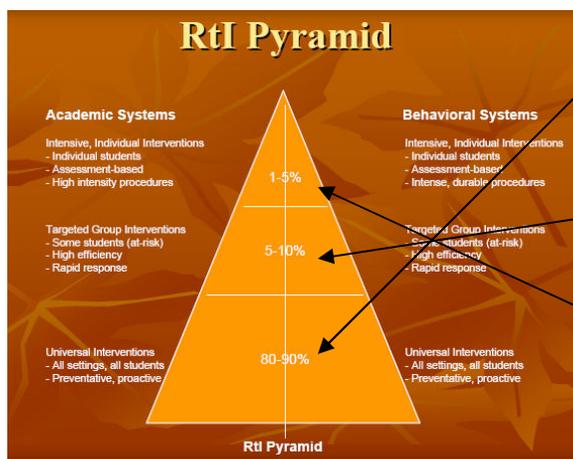
## Parent Overview

### What Is RTI?

RtI is a multi-step process of providing educational support and instruction to children who are struggling in the learning process. Individual children's progress is monitored and results are used to make decisions about further instruction and intervention. RtI is most commonly used in addressing problems with reading and math but it can also be used in other areas.

### What does the RtI process look like?

The RtI process typically has three tiers. Each tier provides differing levels of support.



- In **Tier I**, all students receive high quality curriculum and instruction in the regular education classroom. The teacher assists all learners.
- In **Tier II**, the school provides interventions to students who need more support than they are receiving from the general curriculum.
- In **Tier III**, students are given further individualized instruction.

### What are the key components to the RtI process?

- All students receive **high quality curriculum and instruction** in the regular education classroom (Tier I).
- The school conducts **universal screenings** in order to identify students who may need more support or other types of instruction. As a result of universal screening, students may be identified as needing targeted assistance (a Tier II level of support) in addition to the high quality instruction they are receiving in Tier I.
- **Research-based interventions** are used to support students in the area they are struggling. Research based interventions are teaching strategies or methods that have been proven to be effective in helping children learn. There are many different kinds of interventions and instruction that can happen in the classroom, outside the classroom or in small groups.
- All interventions are **progress monitored**. Progress monitoring is a way for teachers to take a snapshot of how children are doing on a specific skill. It shows how well the intervention is working. It includes observations, tests, and other formal and informal assessments. Progress monitoring helps determine whether an intervention is successful or needs to be changed.

When the child meets the goals developed by the school, the intervention is no longer needed and the child continues to receive support from the general education curriculum. When progress monitoring shows that a child is not responding to the intervention another approach or intervention

may be tried. However, when a higher level of support is needed, children are given individualized instruction which further focuses on the supporting the skills they need to be successful learners (Tier III). This individualized support may include a referral for special education.

### ***What are the benefits of RTI?***

Students get help promptly within the general education setting. As soon as assessment data indicates a problem, interventions are put into place to help those students to be successful. While the interventions are taking place, school staff will continue to monitor progress to track student improvement. Monitoring allows teachers and staff to constantly and consistently evaluate student needs. Each school has clearly defined learning and behavior objectives. It is our goal to have each and every student meet and exceed those objectives. Rtl helps the school staff identify students who are struggling and identify ways to support the individual needs of those students.

### ***What if I think my child needs Special Education?***

If at any time parents believe their child has an educational disability and needs special education, they have a right to request an evaluation. Rtl addresses student need with additional support as soon as they need it. If you have any concerns, bring this up to the attention of the school principal.

### ***What questions can parents ask to learn more about how Rtl works in their child's school?***

- What curriculum is being taught in my child's classroom?
- What are the targeted interventions that my child's school is using if he/she is struggling in the classroom?
- How will I be informed of the progress my child is making?
- What happens if an intervention is not working?
- Parents play a critical role in supporting what their children are learning in school. Research shows that the more parents are involved in student learning, the higher the student achievement.

There are many ways parents can support what their child is doing in school.

Here are a few:

- Make reading an everyday habit at home.
- Communicate with your child's teacher.
- Monitor and assist with homework assignments.
- When possible, make suggestions for interventions that may work
- Learn more about the curriculums and interventions being used in your child's school.
- Attend parent/teacher conferences and other school meetings about your child.



**Talk to your child's teacher or principal for more information about how Rtl is being implemented in your child's school.**