Elevate Teacher Conference

MTSS: Multi-Tiered Systems of Support

July 2018



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Mississippi Department of Education

VISION-

To create a world-class educational system that gives students the knowledge and skills to be successful in college and the workforce, and to flourish as parents and citizens

MISSION-

To provide leadership through the development of policy and accountability systems so that all students are prepared to compete in the global community



State Board of Education Goals FIVE-YEAR STRATEGIC PLAN FOR 2016-2020

- 1. All Students Proficient and Showing Growth in All Assessed Areas
- Every Student Graduates from High School and is Ready for College and Career
- 3. Every Child Has Access to a High-Quality Early Childhood Program
- 4. Every School Has Effective Teachers and Leaders
- Every Community Effectively Uses a World-Class Data System to Improve Student Outcomes
- 6. Every School and District is Rated "C" or Higher



3

Today's Purpose



Purpose

- Review MTSS
- Intervention vs. Remediation
- Tier II
- Tier III
- Data
- Implementation Model



5

MTSS

Multi-Tiered System of Supports





MTSS

 A multi-tiered system of supports is a framework for effective team-based problem solving that is data-informed, evidence-based, and flexible enough to meet the academic and behavioral needs of all students.



7

What is MTSS

IS	IS Not
A framework for effective problem solving to improve academics and behavioral outcomes for ALL students.	A single curriculum or program
For ALL students including those who need enrichment	Just for struggling students
Flexible to meet the unique needs of districts and schools	A one size fits all prescription
Data informed and evidence based	Based on assumptions or anecdotal info
Collaborative team based decision making	The responsibility of one person
A framework to make decisions about the need for further services.	A pre-referral process



MTSS

ACTIVITY

- 4 Corners
- Implementation Rubric

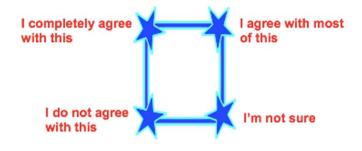




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ACTIVITY – Ice Breaker

The facilitator will read statements about the MTSS process. Move to one of the labeled corners to reflect your understanding of these statements.





Office of Elementary Education and Reading

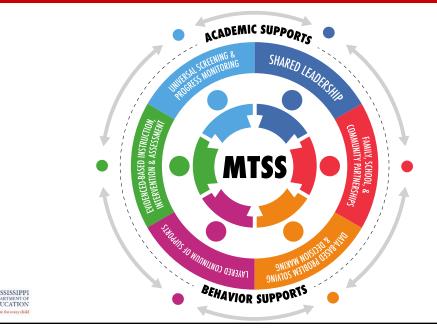
Ice Breaker Activity

- 1. A student must move through all phases of the tier process in order to have a comprehensive assessment.
- 2. After 16 weeks, a decision to move to comprehensive evaluation must be made.
- 3. After 8 weeks of Tier II interventions, a student should be moved to Tier III.
- 4. Students receiving Special Education, EL or Gifted services are eligible for intervention services.
- 5. Behavior interventions specifically address disruptive behaviors.
- Teacher made interventions are the best way to address student deficits.



11

MTSS Essential Components



Intervention or Remediation



13

Intervention

- Systematic and explicit instruction provided to accelerate growth in an area of identified need.
- Provided by both special and general educators, based on training, not titles.
- Designed to improve performance relative to a specific, measurable goal.
- Based on valid information about current performance, realistic implementation, and includes ongoing student progress monitoring.



Remedial Instruction

- Using individualized or small group teaching of students who are experiencing difficulties in specific subject areas
- Targets academic weaknesses that may hinder learning
- Intended to remedy a situation; to teach a student something that he or she should have previously learned or be able to demonstrate



15

Activity

Locate your number and join your group. Get 4 scenarios and decide if they are an intervention or a remediation. Place them on the correct chart paper. Be ready to share out.



What is Tier I?



17

Tier I - High Quality Instruction

- Instructional strategies that address patterns of weaknesses among students
- ALL students receive instruction within an evidencebased, scientifically researched core program
- Differentiation occurs to meet the needs of ALL students
- High-quality instruction can make a substantial difference for struggling students



Differentiation

What is differentiation?

- Tailoring instruction to meet individual needs
- Reaching out to an individual or small group to vary your teaching in order to create the best learning experience possible





19

Intervention vs. Remediation

Interventions	Remediation
Data informed	Re-teaching
For students who need supplemental support in academic or behavior skills (Tier II)	Remedial program for students who are not performing well and need reinforcement
Meets the needs of all students	Review previously taught skills
Targets specific learning difficulties	Struggling with one subject area like reading, writing, or math
Systematic and explicit instruction of identified deficits with individual skills	Typically, short term
Deficit area has been described	Spiraling review in addition to new content



Intervention

Interventions	Remediation
The specific intervention to be utilized has been identified	Teachers differentiate their instruction
Determine the evaluation criteria to be used	Target students individually
Implemented by classroom teacher, interventionist, or other designated personnel	Uses classroom data to determine which skills need improvement
Utilize a specific evidence-based intervention program	Utilize small groups or work stations
For students who need more intensive and frequent support (Tier III)	Chunks skills into small tasks rather than giving one large task



21

What is Tier II?



Tier II Supplemental Instruction

- Some students will need more support in addition to the school-wide supports
- Evidence-based, targeted, supplemental, skill-building intervention
 - -Systematic, explicit, and aligned with Tier I instruction
 - -Individual or small group targeted instruction/intervention and supplemental supports with similar skill building needs.
 - In addition to Tier I academic and behavior instruction and supports



23

Making the Decision to Move to Tier II

- Look at data to determine when to move to Tier II
 - -Discrepancy on universal screener when compared to class peers
 - -Improvement never meets or exceeds intervention group
 - -Standard scores on mastery test are below a given percentile (25th percentile)
 - -Scores on specific skills are below basic or proficient, Level 1 or Level 2
 - -Failing grades (least reliable source)



Tier II Behavior

- Students who need additional help
- To reduce current incidents of problem behavior for students identified as "at-risk" for engaging in behavior problems



25

Critical Features of Tier II Interventions for Behavior

- Small Group
- Matched to Student Need(s)
- Explicit Instruction of Skills
- Structured Prompts for Appropriate Behavior
- Opportunities to Practice
- Frequent Feedback to Students
- Fading Supports



What is Tier III?



27

Tier III Intensive Interventions and Instructional Supports

- · Tier III is for students who demonstrated little to no progress in Tier II
- Typically reserved for 1-5% of students in a class
 - -The most intensive instruction/intervention
 - -Smaller group setting (1-3 students)
 - -30-60 minutes at a minimum/ 4 days per week
 - -Progress is monitored more frequently to determine students response to intervention, typically 1 time per week



Tier III Intensive Interventions and Instructional Supports

- Intervention is provided by school personnel who are highly trained with the areas of the academic need indicated by the student performance data
- Not intended to replace Tier I
- Regular fidelity checks should be conducted to determine if the intervention was implemented the way it was intended



29

Tier III Intensive Interventions and Instructional Supports

- Documentation
 - -Does the information on the teacher narrative match the intervention?
- Implementation
 - -Are sign-in sheets available for my students to track their attendance?
 - -Does the intervention support the data from the assessments (STAR, MAAP,...)



Tier III Behavior

- Intensive programs and strategies for students who need individualized supports
- Complete a Functional Behavioral Assessment (FBA)
- Develop a comprehensive intervention support plan



31

Child Find

Follow Child Find Procedures

-Child Find is the ongoing obligation to identify, locate, and evaluate all children suspected of disabilities who need special education and related services as a result of those disabilities.

Note: A district should not violate its Child Find duty by repeatedly referring a student for interventions rather than evaluating the student's need for special education and related services.



Some Examples of Interventions

- Read 180
- Fast ForWord
- Reading Plus
- iReady
- Read Naturally
- Achieve 3000



33

Content Areas



English Language Arts

- Determine if the problem is at the comprehension level or the word level through diagnostic assessments
- Provide explicit vocabulary instruction
- Include technology component
- · Build background knowledge



35

English Language Arts

Student	Strategy
Poor Readers	Focus on Phonological Skills
Less Severely Impaired	Target Text Reading Fluency
Deciphering Words	Address Vocabulary Deficiencies to Increase Comprehension

Louisa Moats (2002)



English Language Arts

- Repeated Reading is a strategy where students read through a passage repeatedly and receive help with errors
- You will need a reading book and a stopwatch
- Resources for this strategy can be found on Intervention
 Central including the step by step process



37

Math

- Determine if problem is due to conceptual understanding, fluency, reasoning, etc.
- · Encourage students to verbalize, or think aloud
- Use visual representations
- Provide ongoing formative assessment and teacher feedback



Content Area

- Academic discipline should define essential literacy skills required for success
- Collaborate regarding
- Utilize text coding
- Model locating text evidence
- Use visuals



39

Data



Tips for Reviewing Data

- Look at multiple pieces (assessments, attendance, classroom data, discipline referrals, environmental situations, ...)
- Question if there are discrepancies on the different assessment pieces
- Look at the qualitative vs. the quantitative (classroom behaviors, assignment completion,...)

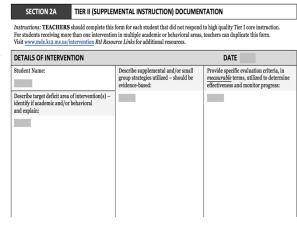


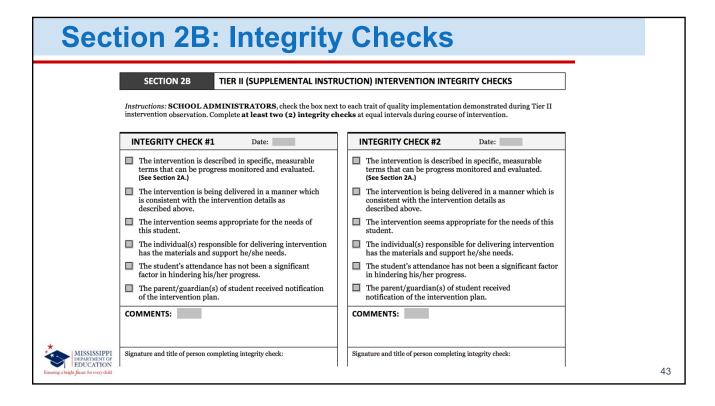
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Section 2A: Supplemental Instruction

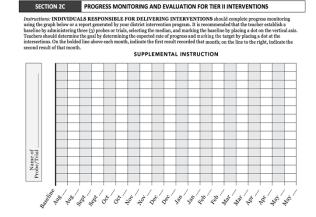
- Target Deficit Area of Intervention Identified - What is the student having difficulty with specifically?
- Supplemental Instruction Utilized What supplemental instruction or small group strategies will be used?
- Specific Evaluation Criteria in Measurable terms - What is the student expected to demonstrate to determine effectiveness of the intervention?



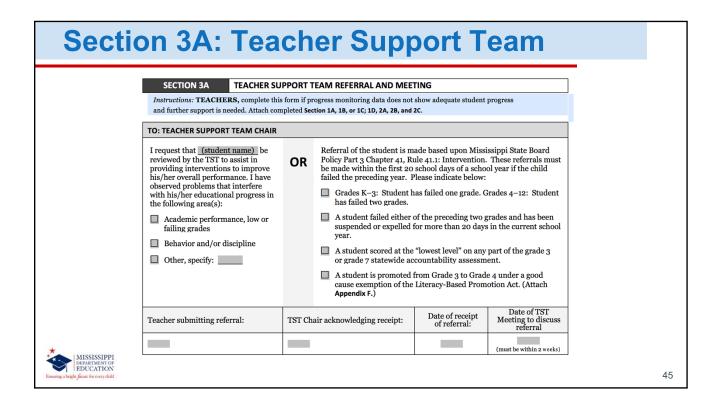


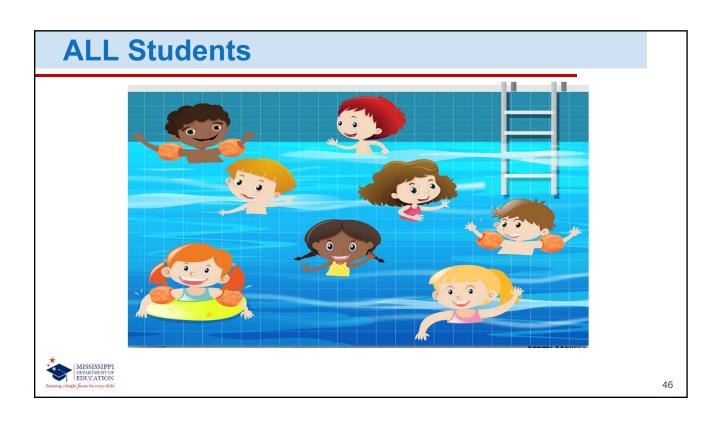
Section 2C: Progress Monitoring

- Progress Monitoring
- Documented Reviews
- Cumulative Documented
 Review
- Recommendations based on data









Activity

Work as a team to develop a Tier II or Tier III intervention for the scenarios provided.

Fill out the Details of the Intervention on chart paper and be ready to share out.



47

Intervention Groups



Establishing Intervention Groups

- Identify students
- Use diagnostic assessment to identify the goal
- Review current groups to see if student fits according to needs and current performance level
- Create an additional group if needed



49

Accommodations And Modifications



Office of Elementary Education and Reading

Accommodations and Modifications

Success for ALL (English Learner, gifted, special education) students can be significantly impacted by implementing appropriate accommodations and modifications

- Accommodations don't change the actual content being delivered.
 They're add-ons, tools that ensure that students can demonstrate what they know without lessening their expectations.
- Modifications are changes made to the core content so that the learning objectives are different and more accessible for the student.



51

Modifications

- are typically implemented when they are written in the LSP or an IEP
- change the content or learning objectives, so teachers should try as many accommodations as possible
 - maintain instruction for the standard/skill
 - modify the reading material level as needed
 - teachers should provide documentation of the accommodations and modifications used and their results



Examples of Accommodations

- Alternate responses
- Advance notes
- Extended time
- Teacher modeling
- · Simplified written and verbal directions
- Frequent breaks
- Use of dictionaries/glossaries



53

Implementation Model



Multi-Tiered System of Supports

- The MTSS Documentation Packet was developed to:
 - -Assist districts, schools, and educators with the process of implementing and documenting required supports for **ALL** students
 - -Provide the means to collect data to improve Pre-K-Grade 12 student outcomes

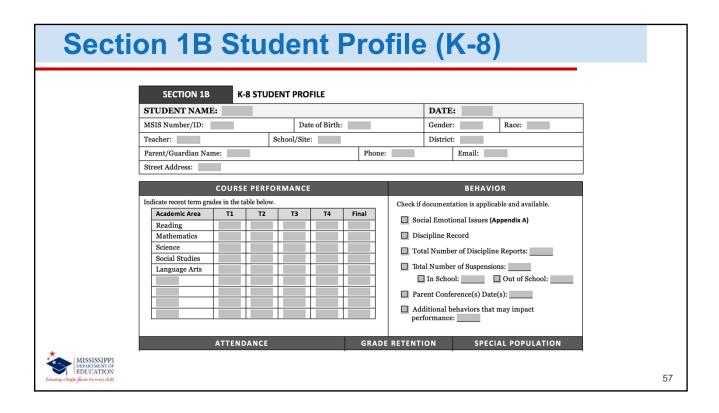


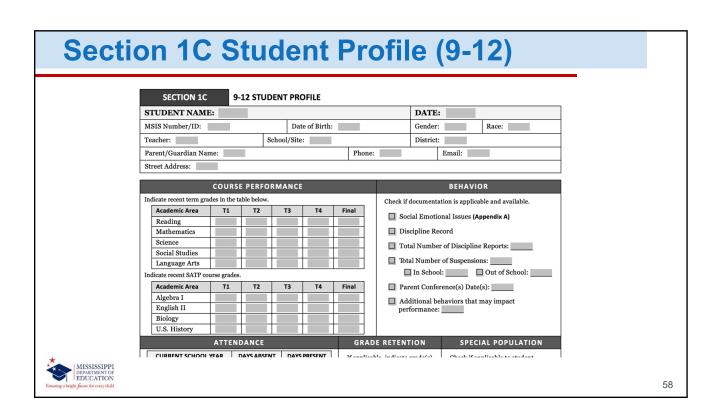
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Section 1B-1C: Student Profiles

- Student Profile: Data Collection and Review
 - Course Performance
 - Behavior
 - Attendance
 - Retention
 - Special Population
 - Universal Screener Results
 - Medical information
 - Hearing and Vision Screener







Section 2A: Supplemental Instruction

- Supplemental Instruction within the General Classroom
 - -Review Student Profile
 - -Determine Deficit
 - -Determine duration and frequency of intervention
 - -Implement Tier II Interventions to address specific weaknesses of students
 - -Monitor progress to determine next steps (possible further assessments or specific intensive interventions needed)

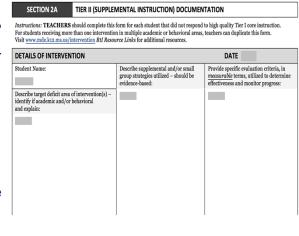


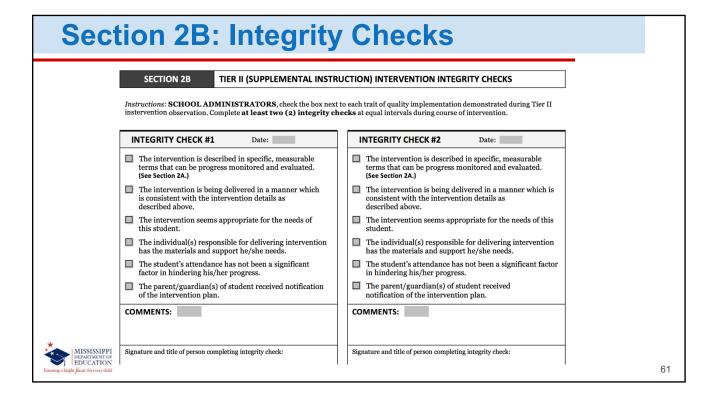
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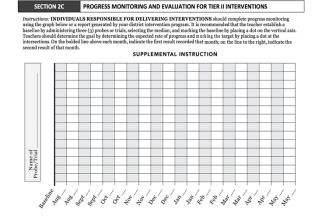
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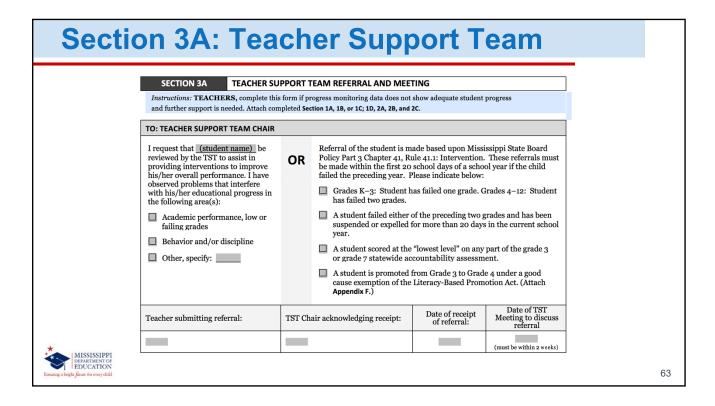


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- Cumulative Documented Review
- Recommendations based on data



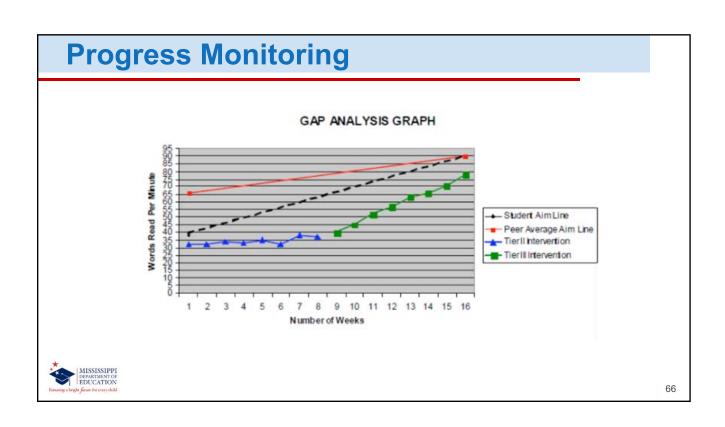


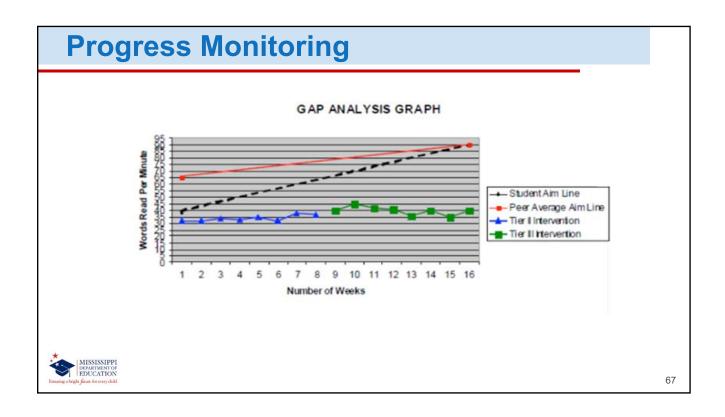


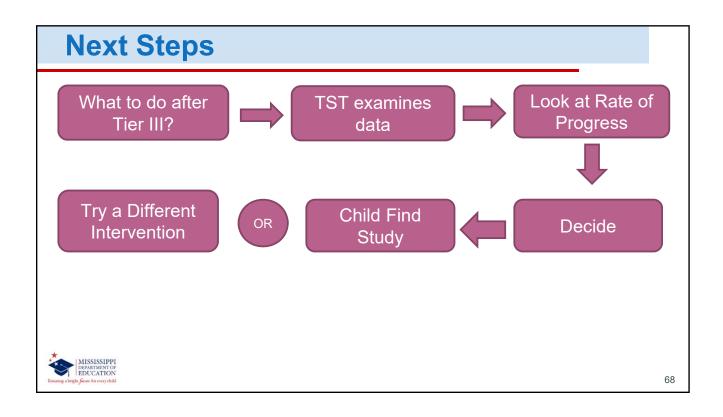
Section 3B: Intensive Intervention Documentation Target Deficit Area of Intervention SECTION 3B TIER III (INTENSIVE INTERVENTION) DOCUMENTATION Identified: What is the student TST Referral Date: Instructions: TST MEMBERS, CLASSROOM TEACHERS, AND INTERVENTIONISTS should work together to complete this form for each student that did not respond to Tier II interventions og for 4th grade students requiring Intensive Intervention after a Good Cause Exemption promotion og for Intensive Reading Interventions for Special Education students (K-4) and English Learners (Ela.) having difficulty with specifically? DETAILS OF INTERVENTION $Visit\ \underline{www.mde.k12.ms.us/intervention}\ \textit{RtIResource Links}\ for\ additional\ resource \ \textit{Links}\ for\$ Supplemental Instruction Utilized: What Provide specific evaluation criteria, in measurable terms, utilized to determin effectiveness and monitor progress: Describe intensive intervention strategies utilized – should be evidence-based: supplemental instruction or small Describe target deficit area of intervention(s) – identify if academic and/or behavioral and explain: group strategies will be used? Specific Evaluation Criteria in Measurable Terms: What is the student expected to demonstrate to determine effectiveness of the intervention? MISSISSIPPI EDUCATION 64

65

Progress Monitoring Documented Reviews Cumulative Documented Reviews Recommendations Based on Data Progress Monitoring Brogress Monitoring Progress Monitoring And Evaluation For TiER III INTERVENTIONS thould complete progress monitoring using the graph below or prints, section the reversit intervention program. It is recommended that the teacher establish a beselve by administering three (city poles or trials, section the month, indicate the first result recorded that month; on the line to the right, indicate the second result of that month. **NITERSIVE INTERVENTION** INTERSIVE INTERVENTION **June 10 Progress Monitoring And Evaluation For TiER III INTERVENTIONS INTERSIVE INTERVENTION **June 10 Progress Monitoring And Evaluation For TiER III INTERVENTIONS **INTERSIVE INTERVENTION** **June 10 Progress Monitoring And Evaluation For TiER III INTERVENTIONS **INTERSIVE INTERVENTION** **June 10 Progress Monitoring And Evaluation For TiER III INTERVENTIONS **INTERSIVE INTERVENTION** **June 10 Progress Monitoring And Evaluation For TiER III INTERVENTIONS **INTERSIVE INTERVENTION** **June 10 Progress Monitoring And Evaluation For TiER III INTERVENTIONS **INTERSIVE INTERVENTION** **June 10 Progress Monitoring And Evaluation For TiER III INTERVENTIONS **INTERSIVE INTERVENTION** **June 10 Progress Monitoring And Evaluation For TiER III INTERVENTIONS **INTERSIVE INTERVENTION** **June 10 Progress Monitoring And Evaluation For TiER III INTERVENTIONS **INTERSIVE INTERVENTION** **June 10 Progress Monitoring And Evaluation For TiER III INTERVENTIONS **June 10 Progress Monitoring And Evaluation For TiER III INTERVENTIONS **June 10 Progress Monitoring And Evaluation For TiER III INTERVENTIONS **June 10 Progress Monitoring And Evaluation For TiER III INTERVENTIONS **June 10 Progress Monitoring And Evaluation For TiER III INTERVENTIONS **June 10 Progress Monitoring And Evaluation For TiE







Review



69

Review

- Evidence-based, targeted, supplemental, skill building intervention?
- Tier II
- Typically reserved for _____% of students in a class
- 15%



Review

- Designed for students who will need more support in addition to their school-wide supports
- Tier II



71

Review

- How many days per week should students participate in a Tier II intervention?
- 3 to 5 days
- Tier II should occur for _____ weeks before making a recommendation to TST
- 8 weeks



Review

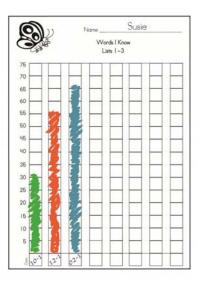
- How long is it recommended for a student to participate in a Tier II intervention per day?
- 20 to 30 minutes



73

Review

- How often is it recommended to progress monitor in Tier II?
- Every other week





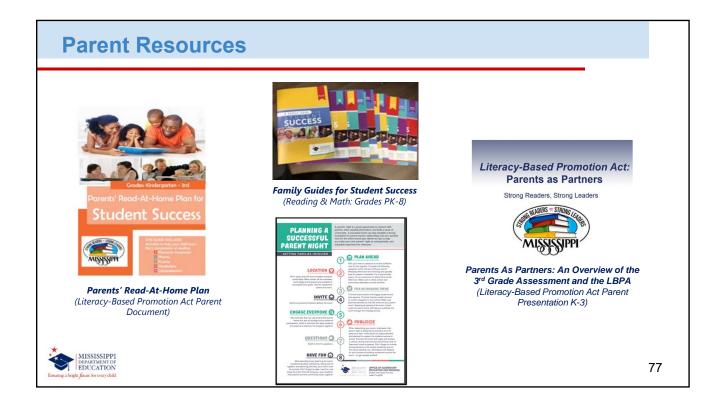


Instructional Supports for EL Students

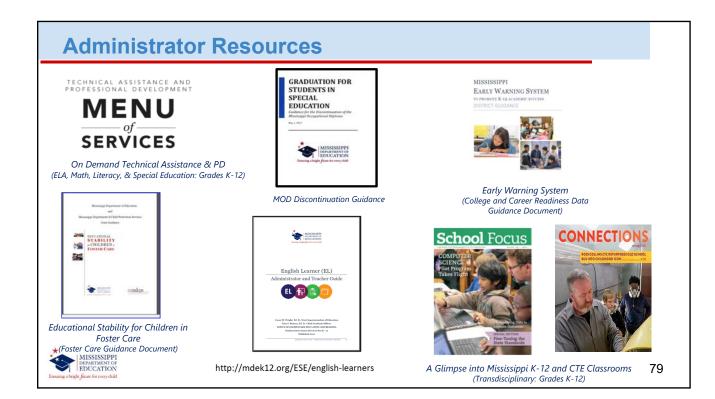
- EL Literacy Focus of the Month (with classroom video and supporting resources)
- EL Instructional Strategies Checklist and Guide along with an instructional webinar
- Webinar on EL Strategies for Teacher Assistants and Tutors
- Cultural Proficiency Continuum Webinar













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