

# RESPONSE TO INTERVENTION

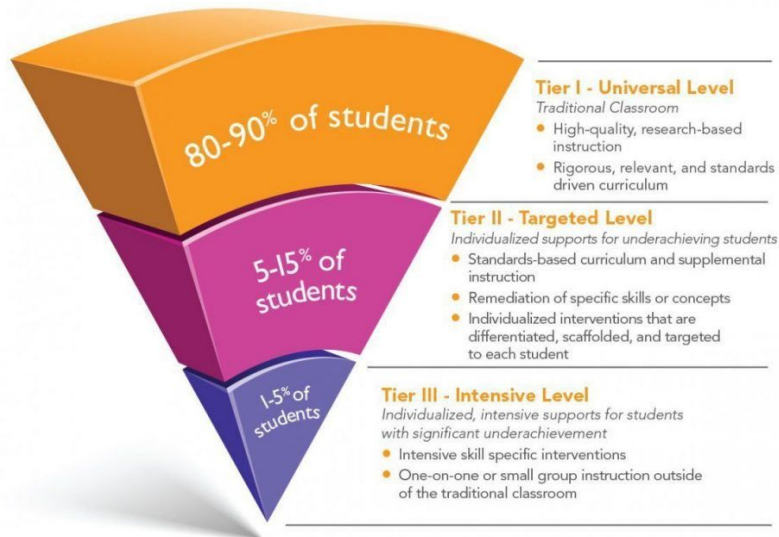
Success for every student

## AN EFFECTIVE RTI PROGRAM

Provides a continuum of tiered interventions with increasing levels of intensity and duration

Decisions are based on data derived from frequent monitoring of student performance

Commonly implemented components include progress monitoring and differentiated instruction

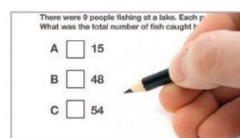


## ASSESSMENT

A major feature of the RtI Model is its use of data to drive the decision-making process—at the individual student, classroom, and school levels. To support RtI's fluid approach, reliable and ongoing information must be available to:

- Identify academic and behavioral needs of individual students
- Inform the problem-solving process
- Design and modify instruction to meet student needs
- Evaluate the effectiveness of instruction at different levels of the system (e.g., classroom, school)

RtI uses a tiered system of assessments that increase in frequency and intensity as greater needs are revealed. The four types of assessments that are commonly implemented in an RtI Model include:



### Universal Screening

The performance of all students is evaluated systematically to identify those who are:

- Making adequate progress
- At some risk of failure if not provided extra assistance
- At high risk of failure if not provided specialized supports



### Continuous Progress Monitoring

- Frequent assessment of student progress
- Identifying growth trends
- Adjustment of instructional support to students



### Diagnostic Assessment

- In-depth, dynamic testing
- Provide reliable assessment of targeted skills
- Planning of more effective instruction and interventions



### Outcome Assessment

- End of the year group-administered testing
- Measurement of outcomes based on state, district or school standards
- Feedback on overall effectiveness of the instructional program