MTSS Bootcamp and Tier 3 Problem-Solving: Focus on Concepts, Structures and Evidence-Based Practices



October 19, 2017
MTSS Academic Implementers' Forum



Pennsylvania Training and Technical Assistance Network

PaTTAN's Mission

The mission of the Pennsylvania
Training and Technical Assistance
Network (PaTTAN) is to support the
efforts and initiatives of the Bureau of
Special Education, and to build the
capacity of local educational agencies
to serve students who receive special
education services.

PDE's Commitment to Least Restrictive Environment (LRE)

Our goal for each child is to ensure Individualized Education Program (IEP) teams begin with the general education setting with the use of Supplementary Aids and Services before considering a more restrictive environment.

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Deepen knowledge of the key elements in a MTSS model in the context of Implementation Science Describe the conceptual underpinnings associated with an MTSS/RtII model Become familiar with high-quality resources to support context-embedded professional learning Evaluate and advance team functioning toward collective skill and will and sustainable practices

MTSS Key Elements



Standards Aligned System

Data Based Decision Making

Shared Ownership

Universal Screening Multi-Tiered Interventions

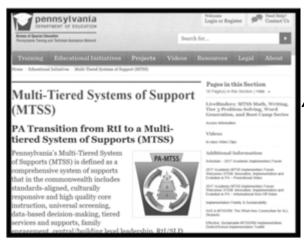
Using Rtl for SLD Determination

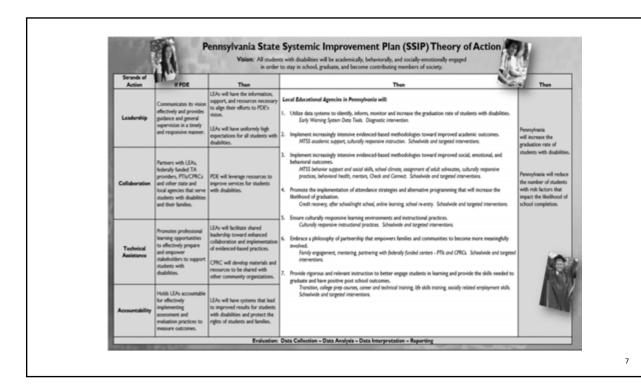
Family/Community Engagement Central Administration Support

Professional Development

Live Binder Materials

- Visit www.pattan.net
- Access MTSS Live Binders
 - Boot Camp
 - Tier 3 Problem Solving





SSIP Resources for High Schools

<u>Increasing Graduation Rates and Decreasing Dropout Rates -</u>
PaTTAN



Using Rtl for SLD Determination

School Building Application (K-12) for Approval

Individual school teams (K-12) may seek approval to use Rtl for SLD Determination specific to the areas of READING, WRITING and/or MATHEMATICS at this time. The application process requires that schools provide sufficient evidence of fidelity of Rtl implementation both within and across R key indicators. Descriptions and criteria are provided for each indicator, as well as the required documentation needed for obtaining RIJ/SLD Approval.

Using Rtl for SLD Determination

equested Contact Information

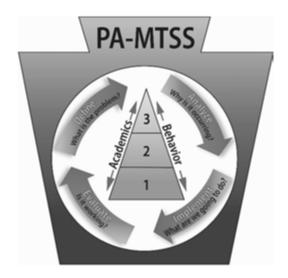
- Contact Person
- 2. Email:
- 3. School Building
- 4. School District:
- 5. Intermediate Unit Rtl Consultant:
- 6. Date of facilitated/guided discussion with Intermediate Unit or PaTTAN consultant:
- 7. Grade span for which you are seeking approval:

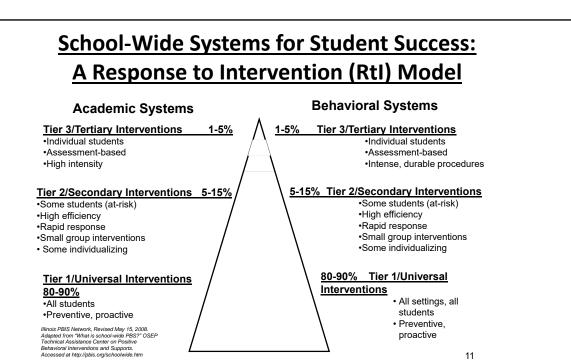
Prior to Completing this Application:

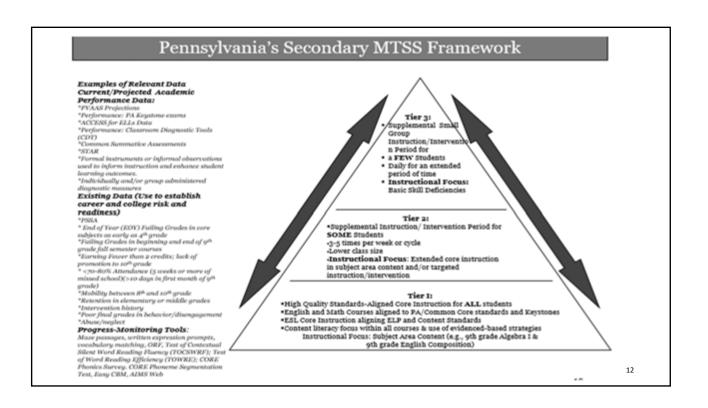
It is recommended that each school communicate with their respective PaTTAN MTSS Lead Consultant - Dr. Jennifer Collins, PaTTAN Harrisburg, icollins@pattan.net; Mrs. Marianne Dudek, PaTTAN East, moudek@pattan.net; or Mr. Mike Minor, PaTTAN Pittsburgh, mminor@pattan.net.

Each applicant must state the school's intent to apply for approval to use Rtf for SLD Determination, prior to September 30th the year before inclumentation.

Shift from RtI to MTSS







Common Language/Convergence of Thinking

- Problem-Solving Process
- Problem-Solving Teams
- Data-Based Individualization (DBI)
- Response to Intervention (RTI)
- Multi-Tiered System of Supports
- School-Wide Model
- Three-Tiered Models
- Positive Behavioral Interventions & Supports (PBIS)
- Response to Instruction and Intervention (Rtll)
- Continuous School Improvement

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Toward a Common Understanding

What is MTSS?	What is MTSS not?
An overall integrated system of service delivery	A special education approach
Effective for all students including those who are at risk for school failure as well as students with disabilities	A way of avoiding Child Find Mandates
An excellent opportunity to more effectively align IDEA and ESSA principles and practices	Limited to students in general education (Every Ed Initiative – Gifted Ed, Special Ed, ELs, etc.)
A process designed to maximize student achievement	A system of supports and services that rests solely on the shoulders of classroom teachers
Focused on outcomes	Focused on hoop jumping toward special education determination
About student access to supports and services they need when they need them	About labeling in order to access services and supports they need

MTSS Assumes a Prevention-Orientation It's a Public Health Model....

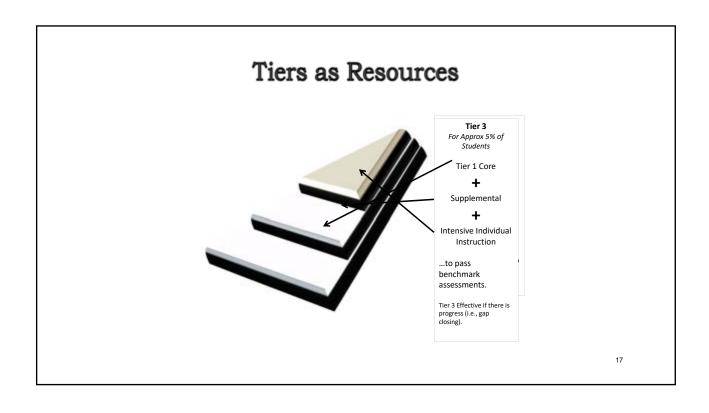
I. Identify who needs support as early as possible; Implement supports as and when needed; Determine if those supports are effective.



- 2. Prevent development of new problems while reducing the number of existing problems.
- 3. Reduce the intensity and complexity of needed supports.

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Parallel System Integrated System "MTSS" Behavior Behavior Academic Academics andre Behavior



MTSS: "THE WHAT"

MTSS: "THE HOW"

From Implementation to Sustainability

NIRN Stages of Implementation

- Sustainability
- Innovation
- Full Implementation
- Initial Implementation
- Installation
- Exploration

http://active implementation hub

NASDSE Stages of Implementation:

- Implementation
- Infrastructure Development
- Consensus Building

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Stages of Implementation (Goodman—Adapted from Fixsen)

Focus	Stage	Description		
Should we do it!	Exploration/Adoption	Decision regarding commitment to adopting the program/practices and supporting successful implementation.		
Work to do it right!	Installation	Set up infrastructure so that successful implementation can take place and be supported. Establish team and data systems, conduct audit, develop plan.		
	Initial Implementation	Try out the practices, work out details, learn and improve before expanding to other contexts.		
Work to do it better!	Elaboration	Expand the program/practices to other locations, individuals, times- adjust from learning in initial implementation.		
	Continuous Improvement/ Regeneration	Make it easier, more efficient. Embed within current practices.		

Active Implementation Hub Activity

- I. Overview of Active Implementation
- 2. Implementation Drivers
- 3. Implementation Teams
- 4. Implementation Stages
- 5. Improvement Cycles
- 6. Usable Innovations
- 7. Fidelity Assessment
- 8. Hexagon Tool

http://active implementation hub

Key Elements Applied to Each Stage of Implementation	Related MTSS Strategies	
Establishment of implementation teams	Training on the establishment of and characteristics of effective implementation teams (e.g., state, regional, district, school, grade and individual problem-solving teams).	
Sophisticated use of data and feedback loops to drive decision-making and promote continuous improvement	Training in the analysis of student performance on state and local assessments (e.g., PSSA, Keystones, PVAAS, Universal Screening and Progress-Monitoring, Benchmark, Formative and Diagnostic) using a continuous problem-solving process/improvement cycle.	
Development of a sustainable infrastructure that includes both general and innovation-specific capacity	Training on the adoption and implementation of a Multi-Tiered System of Supports (MTSS) using Rtl Methodologies.	22

Is Your MTSS Model Working? Looking at Efficacy, Equity & Efficiency

Efficacy (e.g., fewer students at risk on screening, increased achievement scores/improved student learning)	Equity (e.g., vulnerable students show reduced risk and greater achievement; results are comparable across buildings and classrooms)	Efficiency (e.g., decisions are made without delay; low percentages of failed Rtl; more students responding well to less intensive instructional efforts)
Number of Evaluations should decrease initially and then stabilize	Number of students in risk range should shrink over time for all students and be apparent across subgroups	Percentage of students receiving Tier 3 intervention should shrink below 10% over time
Percentage of students evaluated who qualify because of bona-fide disabilities should increase	Percentage of students who live in poverty who are evaluated should be same as overall percentage of students evaluated	Percentage of students receiving Tier 2 intervention should shrink below 20% over time
Number of students in risk range should decrease over time	Percentage of students with failed Rtl should be same across all subgroups	Number of evaluations should decrease then stabilize 23

How do we know if our MTSS/RtI Model is Working?

IDENTIFYING SYSTEMS LEVEL INDICATORS

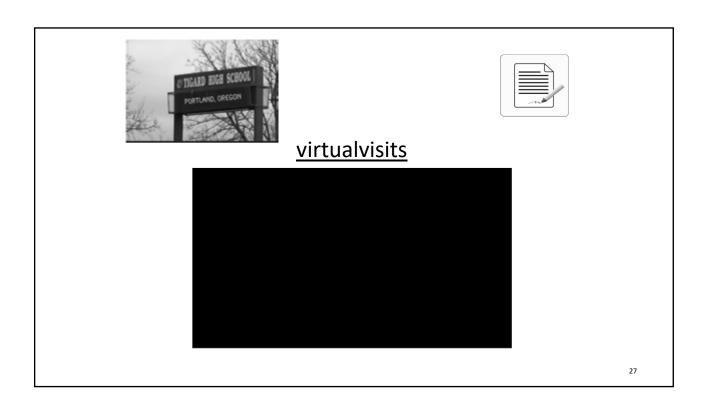
Framework for Teaching: A Major Systems Level Indicator of an Effective MTSS Model

Domain 1: Planning and Preparation Domain 2: The Classroom a. Demonstrating Knowledge of Content **Environment** and Pedagogy a. Creating an Environment of Respect b. Demonstrating Knowledge of Students and Rapport c. Setting Instructional Outcomes b. Establishing a Culture for Learning d. Demonstrating Knowledge of Resources c. Managing Classroom Procedures e. Designing Coherent Instruction d. Managing Student Behavior f. Designing Student Assessments e. Organizing Physical Space Domain 4: Professional Responsibilities **Domain 3: Instruction** a. Reflecting on Teaching a. Communicating With Students b. Using Questioning and Discussion b. Maintaining Accurate Records c. Communicating with Families Techniques d. Participating in a Professional c. Engaging Students in Learning Community d. Using Assessment in Instruction e. Growing and Developing Professionally e. Demonstrating Flexibility and f. Showing Professionalism Responsiveness

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Potential Outcomes

- Number of students reach benchmark has increased in one or more levels in reading
- ❖ Number of students reach benchmark has increased one or more levels in math
- PVAAS DATA: annual and catch-up growth with students who are predicted to fall in the Below Basic and/or Basic ranges
- Increased number of students passing core courses
- Increased attendance rates
- Fewer number of students with behavioral infractions
- There is not disproportionate representation of minorities in special education
- Increased exchanges and collaboration between home and school
- PLC structures are in place for professional development
- Fewer percentages of students receiving the most intensive level of support



Let's Talk...

Share your thoughts about the RtI model that Tigard High School is implementing.

What was one big idea you had from watching the video?

Toward Comprehensive School Improvement

- 1. Use of Student Data
- 2. Evidence-Based Instruction and Intervention
- 3. Leadership
- 4. Continuous Staff Development
- 5. Cross Role Learning
- 6. Sustained Effort
- 7. Policy Support
- 8. Time
- 9. Technical Assistance



PA RTI SLD Application Tool

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Toward an Integrated MTSS Model Using Data

Learning Intention:

Teams present data in a way that reflects the **relationship** between academic skills and academic behaviors using appropriate team structures and data sources.

Review of the Literature

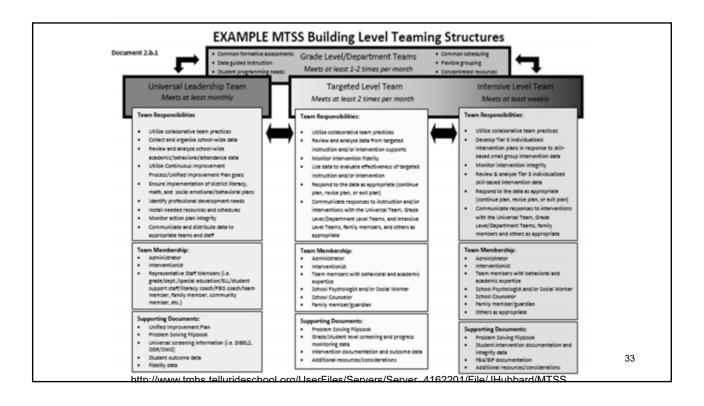
- Knowing how the school system is doing with the most important work, student learning, is the core focus of data-driven decision making. Bernhardt (2003a), Elmore (2003), and Reeves (2004)
- Data should be shared and analyzed by all members of the school community.

DuFour, DuFour, Eaker & Many (2006)

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Team-Based, Data-Driven Orientation

- 1. Schools must efficiently collect and use a continuum of reliable and valid data sources.
- 2. Teams must make decisions based on available information.
- 3. Teams should use Protocol(s) to help them effectively analyze and interpret data. Psychometric and content area expertise are required.



(Q): Why do you conduct universal screening?

(Q): What do you use for universal screening?

Universal Screening

Universal Screening

Allows us to review our Tier 1 (core) instructional program.

Assist us in determining which group of students will need further levels of support.

Results in databased decision making

More about Universal Screening in Tier 1

- All students assessed 3 times a year in reading, math, and behavior
- Screening tools should be predictive of future performance and serve as reliable indicators of health of Tier 1
- Data is graphed for easy analysis and interpretation
- Provides a baseline for grade-wide goal setting.
- Identifies students at risk of academic or behavioral difficulties
- Screening measures vs. process?

Tier 1: Universal Screeners & Data Reviewed as Part of a Universal Screening Process

Literacy

 DIBELS, AIMSweb, 4Sight Benchmark Assessments, Star Reading, PVAAS

Math

 Monitoring Basic Skills Progress (MBSP), GMADE, 4Sight, Star Math, DIBELS Math, PVAAS

Behavior

 School-Wide Information System (SWIS), Social Skills Intervention System (SSIS), Systematic Screening for Behavioral Disorders (SSBD), Student Risk Screening Scale (SSRS-IE), BASC-BESS

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3 Key Indicators that Predict Student Success

- 1. Attendance
- 2. Behavior
- 3. Course Performance



PDE Dashboard Metrics



EWS Metrics	Description	Calculation	Green	Yellow	Red
Attendance	Daily Attendance Rate	(Number of days student was in attendance during current school year/number of school days during current school year) * 100	> 90%	Between 80% and 90%	< 80%
Behavior (School Code of conduct)	Number of School Code of Conduct Violations during the current school year.	Count of Incidents where Infraction Category is School code of conduct violation	0 <= Count <=3	4 <= Count <=5	>5
Behavior (State Reportable Offenses)	Number of State Reportable Offenses during the current school year.	Count of Incidents where Infraction Category is State Reportable Offense	0		>0
Course Grades - Math	Math Course Grade for the most recent grading period	Numeric course grade value	> 70	Between 60 and 70	< 60
Course Grades - English / Language Arts	English/Language Arts Course Grade for the most recent grading period	Numeric course grade value	> 70	Between 60 and 70	< 60

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Implementing an Early Warning System

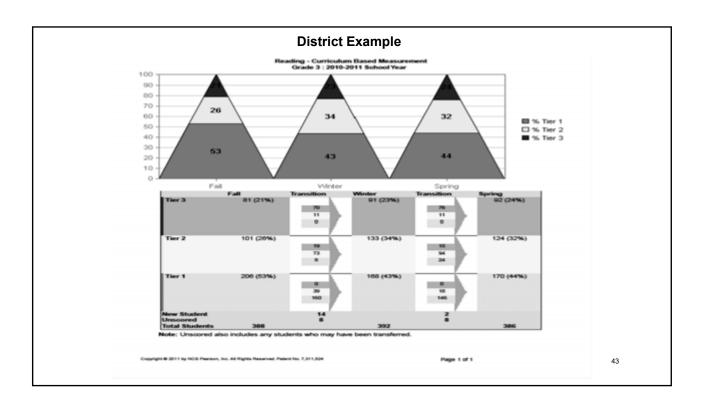
- 1. Develop or adopt an EWS data collection system
- 2. Determine on-track and off-track criteria for high school graduation
- 3. Monitor attendance data monthly
- 4. Monitor behavior data (ODRs and/or suspensions)
- 5. Monitor academic performance quarterly (course failures, GPA, credit accrual)
- 6. Identify and monitor students who are retained in ninth grade

(www.betterhighschools.org)

Remember.....the Importance of Tier I

If students are not successful in Tier I (Core Instruction), then additional supports (Tier 2, 3, SDI) are needed.

In most schools, 80% of the resources (staff, space, busing, materials, etc) are allocated to Tier I (Core).



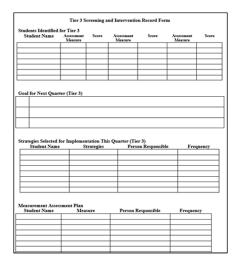
Student Performance & Resource Allocation

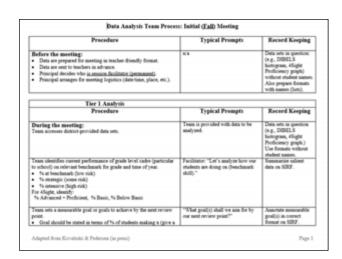
If only 40% of students in Tier I are proficient and 80% of the resources exist in Tier I,

Then....

20% of the resources are expected to "fix" 60% of the students. This will not work no matter how effective supplemental, intensive and SDI might be.

Data Resources - SIRF and the Script







Teams

- Core MTSS Team
 - Monitors building wide practices across tiers 1, 2, and 3
 - Establishes priorities based on data for professional development
 - Collects data across the system to inform scheduling and resource allocation
 - Interdisciplinary in nature/headed by MTSS Coordinator



Teams

- Grade Level/Department Team
 - Establishes grade level goals
 - Establishes peer coaching structures
 - Monitors fidelity of implementation of effective instructional practices
 - Communicates professional development needs to the administrator
 - Organizes the system to provide for enhanced Tier 1 and Tier 2 supports and services

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Teams

- Tier 3 Problem Solving Team (Neurosurgeons)
 - Team of interdisciplinary experts who are focused on mobilizing intensive supports and services for the most at-risk youth and monitoring response to instruction and intervention through frequent progress monitoring

Tier 1: Foundation-Standards Aligned Instruction for All Students – A Year's Worth of Growth

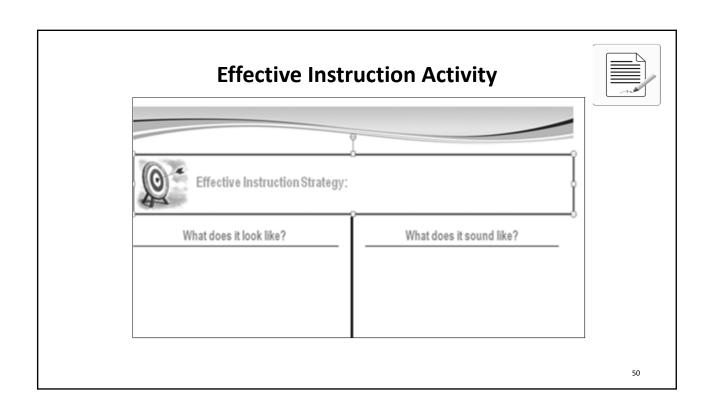
Definition:

Standards aligned instruction and school-wide foundational interventions provided to <u>all</u> students in the general education core curriculum and includes:

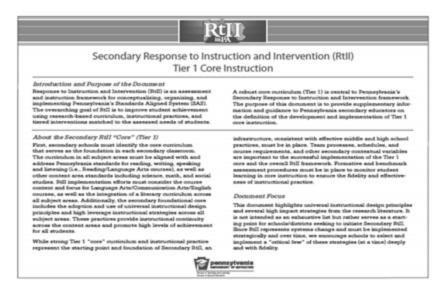
Access to High-Quality Standards Aligned Core instruction

Whole and Small Group Differentiation Evidence-Based and Culturally Responsive Practices Reliable and Valid Assessment Practices and Measures including Universal Screening

School Climate and Positive Behavioral Support



Tier 1 Core Instruction

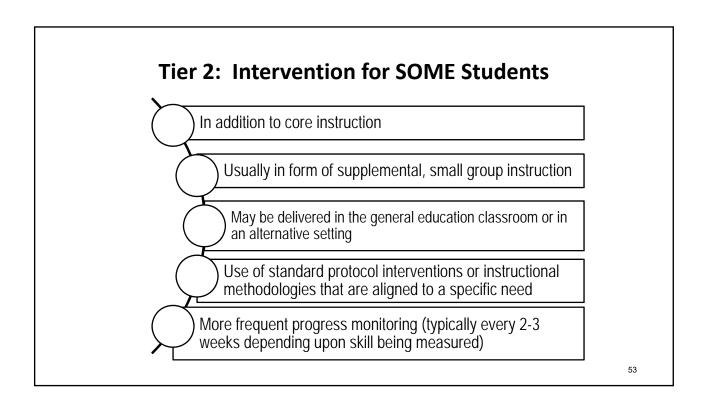


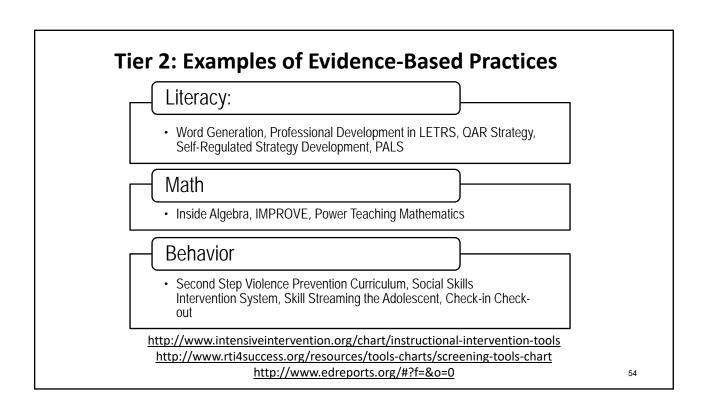
Evidence-Based Methodologies

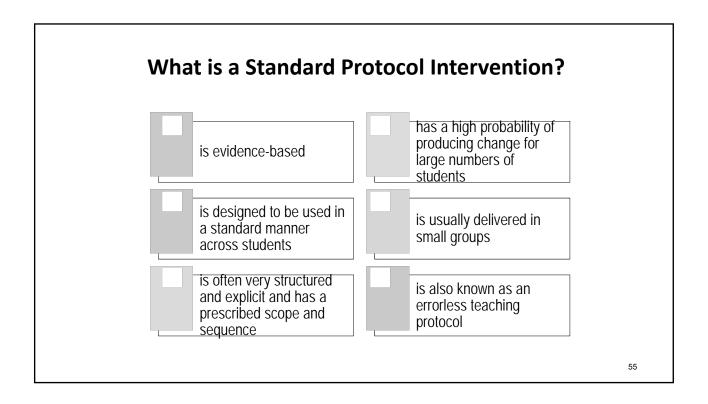
- Instructional and intervention methodologies are adopted only if they have been proven to be highly effective.
- 2. Progress-monitoring is used to guide instructional decision-making (intensify, maintain, transition to a lesser state of intensity).

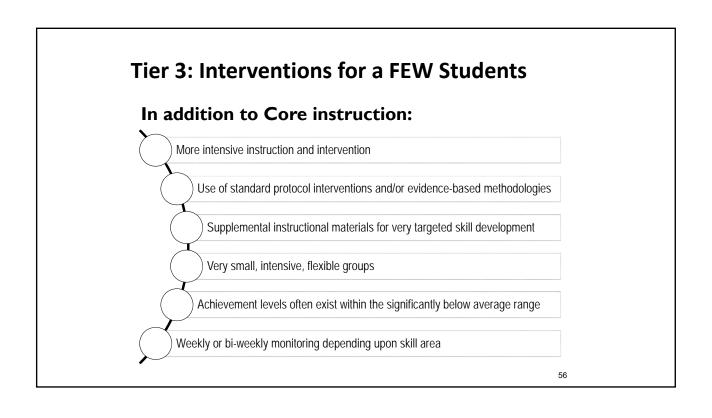
 Student response to instruction and intervention is determined in part by monitoring rate of improvement (ROI). Multi-Tiered Interventions & Implementation Fidelity

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Tier 3: Examples of Evidence-Based Practices

Reading

 Language! Live, Step Up to Writing, Comprehension Plus, Sonday System

Math

· Corrective Mathematics, Connecting Math Concepts, Algebra Ready

Behavior

 RENEW, Group-Based Cognitive Behavioral Therapy, Career Academies, Check and Connect, SSIS (Social Skills Improvement System)

What Works Clearinghouse--http://ies.ed.gov/ncee/wwc/aboutus.aspx
Intervention Central--http://www.intervention.org/home
National Center on Intensive Intervention -http://www.intensiveintervention.org/

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Intensive Intervention



http://www.intensive intervention.org/video-resource/what-are-some-lessons-learned-implementing-intensive-intervention-middle-or-secondary

В

Progress Monitoring: A Primary Vehicle for Calculating ROI & Informing Instructional Intensity





Pennsylvania Training and Technical Assistance Network

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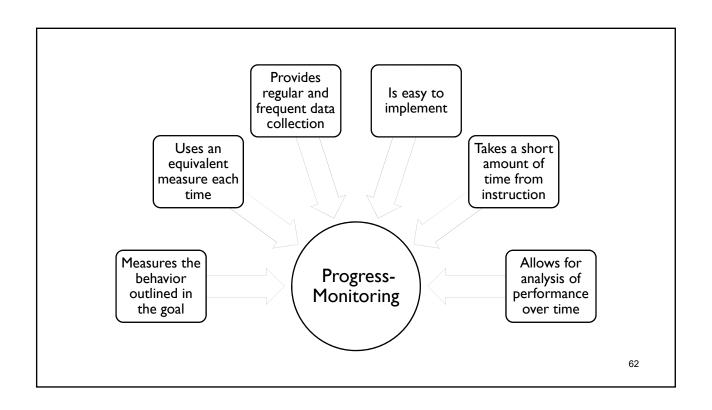
Progress-Monitoring

Table Talk:

Define: Progress-Monitoring

Why Progress-Monitor? a.k.a. the Toothpick Test?





We Progress-Monitor Using these Indices

- Reading
 - Oral Reading Fluency (ORF)
 - Word Use Fluency (WUF)
 - Reading Comprehension
 - MAZE
 - · Retell Fluency
 - Early Literacy Skills
 - Initial Sound Fluency (ISF)
 - Letter Naming Fluency (LNF)
 - Letter Sound Fluency (LSF)
 - Phoneme Segmentation Fluency (PSF)
 - Nonsense Word Fluency (NWF)
- Spelling
- Written Expression
- Behavior

- Math
 - Math Computation
 - Math Facts
 - Early Numeracy
 - Oral Counting
 - Missing Number
 - Number
 Identification
 - Identification
 - Quantity Discrimination



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Progress-Monitoring Logistics

- I. Which students will be progress-monitored bimonthly? Weekly?
- 2. Will ALL educators assist with progressmonitoring and why?
- 3. Who will schedule regular data meetings to help teams analyze the progress-monitoring data and response of students who are being monitored?
- 4. Who will help the problem-solving team calculate and interpret Rate of Improvement?

Remember....

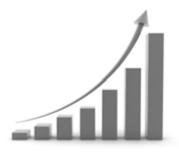
Students who are monitored every 2-3 weeks have performance that exists between the 25th and 40th percentiles (low average range)

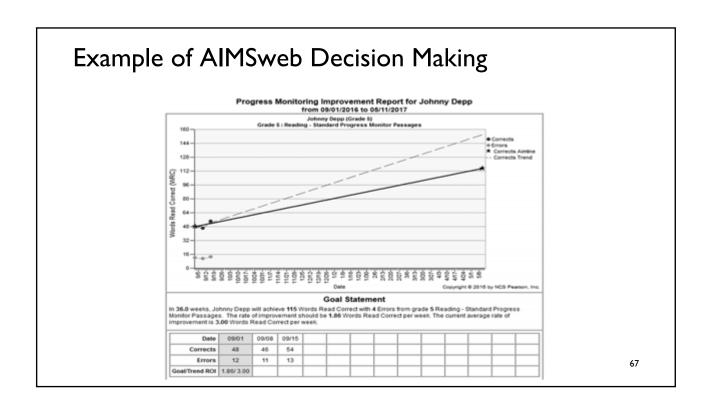
Students who are monitored weekly have performance that exists below the 20th percentile (approaching the significantly below average range)

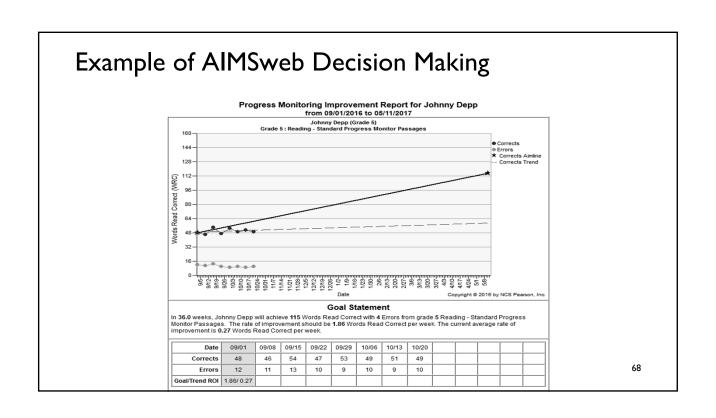
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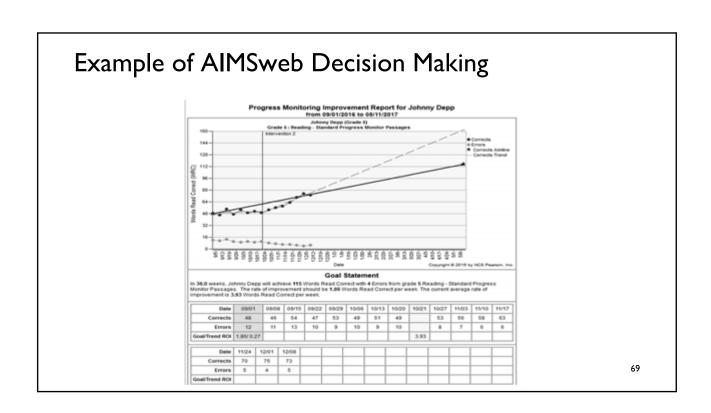
When Is It Time To Make A Change?

Center on Response to Intervention





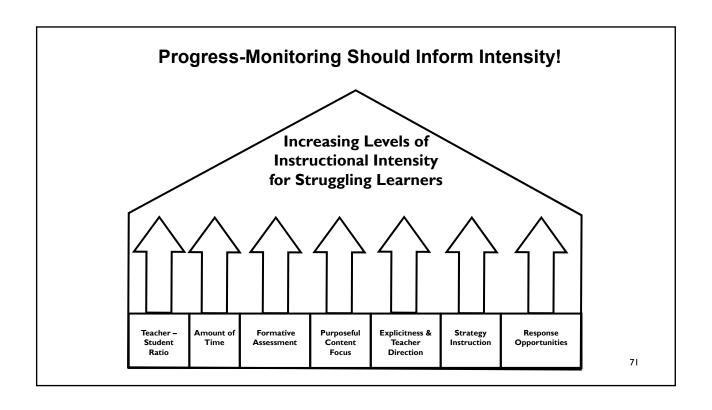


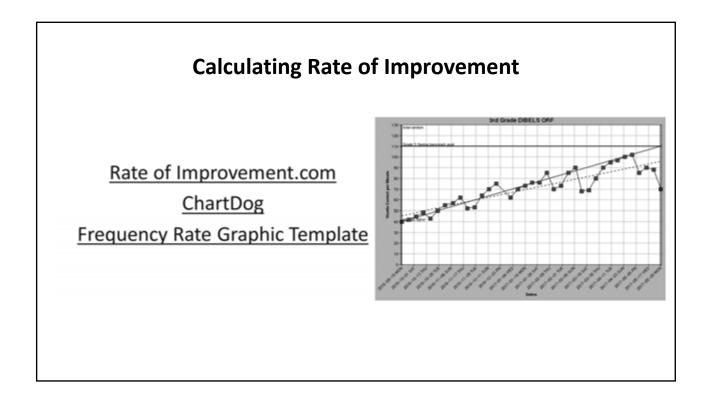


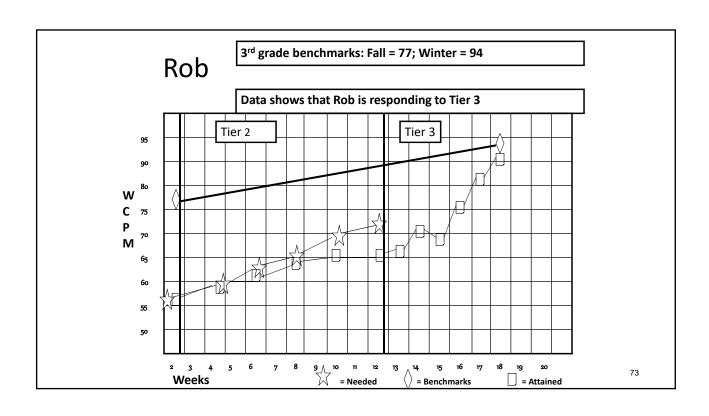
Strength of PM to Reliably Inform Instruction

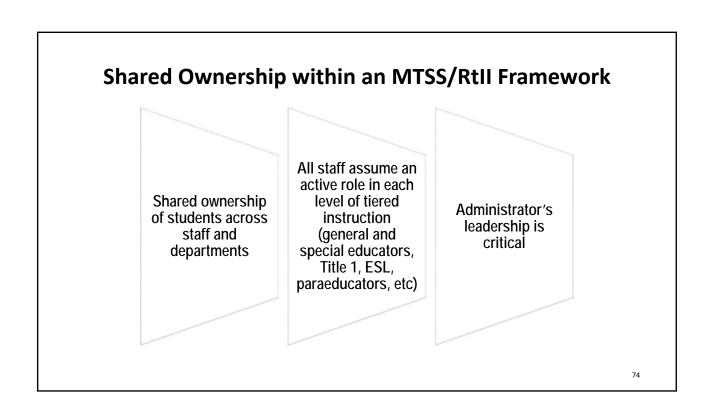
Progress Monitoring Frequency	After 4 week Period	After 6 week Period	After 8 week Period	After 10+ week Period
2x/week	Good	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
Ix/week	Fair	Fair	Good	Excellent
Every 2 weeks	Poor	Poor	Poor	Fair

1 probe per session AIMSweb/Pearson 2009









"All hands on deck"

- General Educator
- Special Educator
- Reading Specialist/Title I
- School Psychologist
- Speech/Language Therapist
- School Counselor
- ESL Teacher
- · Para-Educator
- Principal
- Other Related Service Providers



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Let's Talk about Family-Engagement within Leadership and Communication/Collaboration

because....

MTSS is Family-Engagement.

MTSS is predicated upon Family, School, and Community Partnerships

- 1. It is about establishing sustainable and intentional lasting relationships.
- 2. The focus is ALWAYS on student success.



3. Differences are directly addressed, so that: A climate is created for mutual understanding – mutual understanding of the culture of the family and of the culture of the school...this is so that students see their worlds working together.

(Coll & Chatman, 2005)

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Family-School Partnerships – Assessing Your Practices http://www.cde.state.co.us/mtss/practice-profile-fscp-2016

co		Practice Profile: Family, School, and Community Partnering v.9-22-15			
	Ideal "Gold Standard"	Acceptable Variation	Unacceptable Variation		
Welcoming All Families	Families are active participants in the educational system, and freel welcomed, valued, and connected to each other, to staff, and to what students are learning and doing. Positive relationships exist. The school community respects and includes every family.	Relationships have been established between families and between families and educational staff, Families feel comfortable attending school/district activities, at school(s) and in the community.	Families feel intimidated by the school(s). Some families are not included in efforts to partner effectively. Relationships are not established.		
Communicating Effectively	Families and staff engage in regular, two-way, meaningful communication about student learning. Communication is timely and reciprocal, authentic inquiries are made of families, and staff members are responsive. Multiple methods of communication ensure access and equity. Communication is ongoin-	Plans for multiple methods of communication are being developed and implemented. Staff members share information on relevant topics (e.g., instruction, issues, and decisions). Families are encouraged to initiate communication.	Communication is one-directional. information is infrequent 8,/or minimal Only one communication method is used. Content is rarely related to student learning. Access and equity are not considered.		
Supporting Student Success	Families and staff continuously collaborate as active partners to support students' learning at home and at school through a tiered system of supports. Information is shared about student-level and system-level progress.	School-based learning activities are known and supported by families and staff. Soudent-level progress data is consistently shared with each family.	There is no home and school coordination for student learning and progress. Learning is school-owned. Progress data is not known by all.		
Speaking Up for Every Child	Families are empowered to be advocates for their own and other children, to ensure fairness and access. Families know how school systems operate, how to raise questions, and what their rights and responsibilities are.	Families feel empowered to advocate for their own children. Every family has awareness of family rights and responsibilities.	Families feel discouraged from asking questions or advocating. Families are not aware of their rights or how school systems operate.		
Sharing Power	Families and staff are partners in decisions that affect children and families and together inform, influence, and create policies, practices, and programs. Family voice and family leadenship are evident. Shared responsibility is enhibited in problem solving processes.	Select policies, documents, and procedures are results of partnering. Common language but inconsistent protocols are used in problem solving and decision- making processes.	Family voice is absent from individual and system-wide decision-making. Strategic, inclusive problem solving is not taking place.		
Collaborating with Community	Families and educational staff mutually collaborate with community partners (e.g., businesses, organizations, institutions of higher education) to connect students, families, and staff to expanded learning opportunities, community services, and civic participation.	Links to community resources exist. The school/district has a place in the life of the greater community.	Families, educational staff, and community partners do not collaborate on projects. There is no mutual commitment between stakeholder groups to support student learning.		
Dual Capacity - Building	Evidence-based adult learning principles are applied in an enabling corners to provide varied opportunities (e.g., side-by-side workshops, online modules, forums, academies, etc.) to support the capabilities, connections, cognition, and confidence of families and educators to pariner affectively throughout a multi-tiered framework.	Learning approaches, language, and content are considered when planning for adult learners. Tiered supports for families and educators are evidence-based. Delivery methods are limited.	Adult learning principles are not considered. Partnering content and/or skill development is not available. A single delivery method or stakeholder group is served. Multi-tiered partnerin is not visible.		

What does MTSS Behavior look like?



http://www.papbs.org

http://www.pattan.net/category/Educational%20Initiatives/Behavior

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Student Voice



High School Students and SWPBIS

PBIS Administrators' Toolkit

 Review the Toolkit and Behavior Resources for Educators: http://www.pattan.net/category/Educational%20Initiatives/Behavior/page/Behavior Resource for Teachers.html



• The Administrators' Toolkit can be accessed here: https://www.dropbox.com/sh/1u4h4sa020n5bg5/A5Tnfii0jn

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The Power of PLC's Professional Learning Communities

The most promising strategy for sustained and substantive school improvement is building capacity of school personnel to function as a professional learning community. The path to change in classrooms lies within and through professional learning communities.

Dufour & Eaker

A Learning Community is Characterized by

- 1. Shared Mission, Vision, and Values
- 2. Collaborative Teams
- 3. Collective Inquiry
- 4. Action Orientation/experimentation
- 5. Commitment to Continuous school improvement
- 6. Results Oriented
- 7. SMART goals

Dufour, Dufour & Eaker

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Collaboration

"Even the best professional development may fail to create meaningful and lasting changes in teaching and learning – unless teachers engage in ongoing professional dialogue to develop a reflective school community."

Regie Routman, 2002

Spoof on Collaborative-Planning

DuFour - PLCs

How do we build organizational and relational trust?

Strongest Level Of Trust:

 1 in 2 chances of making significant improvements in student learning

Weakest Level of Trust:

 1 in 7 chances of making significant improvements in student learning

> Bryk and Schneider - Trust in Schools: A Core Resource for Improvement

> > 85

MTSS/RtII CAN work, that doesn't mean that it WILL work....

- 1.Most children should respond to instruction and intervention check implementation
- 2.Most children should score at benchmark given adequate instruction check implementation
- 3.Intervention failure should be rare, if it isn't check implementation
- 4.Instruction and intervention without assessment data is akin to driving without a map
- 5. There is a national, state and local need to focus more on implementation
- 6.Effective teachers, administrators and schools are defined by the results they produce

(VanDerHeyden and Tilly, 2010)

Revisit Your Action Plan – Next Steps

What are your team's strengths and needs?
What elements are in place?
What elements need to be addressed?

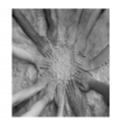
lementary MTSS ry Elements	/Interventions	Tasks to be Completed/Person Responsible	Timelines for traplementation	Resources Needed to Support Implementation
tandards Aligned ystem				
Access to high-quality tandards aligned to one standards				
Whole and small group ifferentiation				
(vidence based ulturally responsive istructions				
teliable and valid ssessment practices				
hositive Behavior upport and School limate				

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The challenge is to ensure that the incentives, structures, and operations at the systems, organizational, and practitioner level <u>are consistent with each other and aligned</u> in a way that supports <u>desired practitioner behavior</u>.









Professional Development

Training	Knowledge	Skill	Classroom
Steps	Acquisition	Acquisition	Application
Theory	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
	50%	9%	0%
Theory &	High	Low	Very Low
Demonstration	85%	15%	0%
Theory, Demonstration & Practice	High	High	Very Low
	85%	80%	9%
Theory, Demonstration, Practice & Coaching	High 90%	High 90%	High 95%

High-Quality Tools & Resources

Problem Solving/Response to Intervention
Evaluation Tool Technical Assistance Manual Revised
http://sss.usf.edu/resources/presentations/2012/fasp_files/Resources/ta_manual_revised
http://sss.usf.edu/resources/presentations/2012/fasp_files/Resources/ta_manual_revised2012.pdf

http://www.floridarti.usf.edu/resources/presentations/index.html

Beyond Islands of Excellence https://learningfirst.org/sites/learningfirst/files/assets/biefullreport.pdf

NC MTSS Beliefs Survey https://www.pbis.org/Common/Cms/files/Forum16_Presentations/A1_H3_NCMTSSB eliefsSurveyDescription.pdf

National Implementation Research Network (NIRN) http://implementation.fpg.unc.edu/resources/video-vignette-12-what-research-says-about-readiness

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References

National Center on Response to Intervention http://www.rti4success.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=blogcategory&id=8&Itemid=110

Children of the Code http://www.childrenofthecode.org/Tour/c3/innate.htm

International Dyslexia Association https://dyslexiaida.org/

Center on Instruction http://www.centeroninstruction.org/

National Right to Read http://www.nrrf.org/old/synthesis_research.html

References

World-Class Instructional Design and Assessment http://www.wida.us/

The IRIS Center http://iris.peabody.vanderbilt.edu/

Florida Center for Reading Research http://www.fcrr.org/

Achieve http://www.achieve.org/

Positive Behavior Interventions and Supports http://www.pbis.org/

Comprehensive Integrated Three Tiered Model of Preventionhttp://www.ci3t.org/

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Websites

- http://www.pattan.net/category/Educational%20Initiatives/Multi-Tiered%20Systems%20of%20Support%20(MTSS-RtII)
- www.pattan.net Increasing Graduation Rates and Decreasing Dropout Rates
- http://www.intensiveintervention.org/
- http://www.rti4success.org/
- http://www.rtinetwork.org/essential/tieredinstruction/tier3/consideringtier3
- http://www.centeroninstruction.org
- http://www.rtictrl.org
- http://ebi.missouri.edu
- http://www.pdesas.org/
- http://www.ndpc-sd.org/
- http://www.attendanceworks.org/

Contact Information

Educational Consultants from Harrisburg
Jennifer Collins, Ed.D. – <u>jcollins@pattan.net</u>

Educational Consultants from Pittsburgh Mike Minor, M.A. -- mminor@pattan.net

Educational Consultants from PaTTAN East

Marianne Dudek, M.Ed. – mdudek@pattankop.net

www.pattan.net



Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Tom Wolf, Governor