



Behavior Rtl (MTSS)

Data Sources within a Multiple Gate Process

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Topics

Multiple Sources Throughout the Tiers

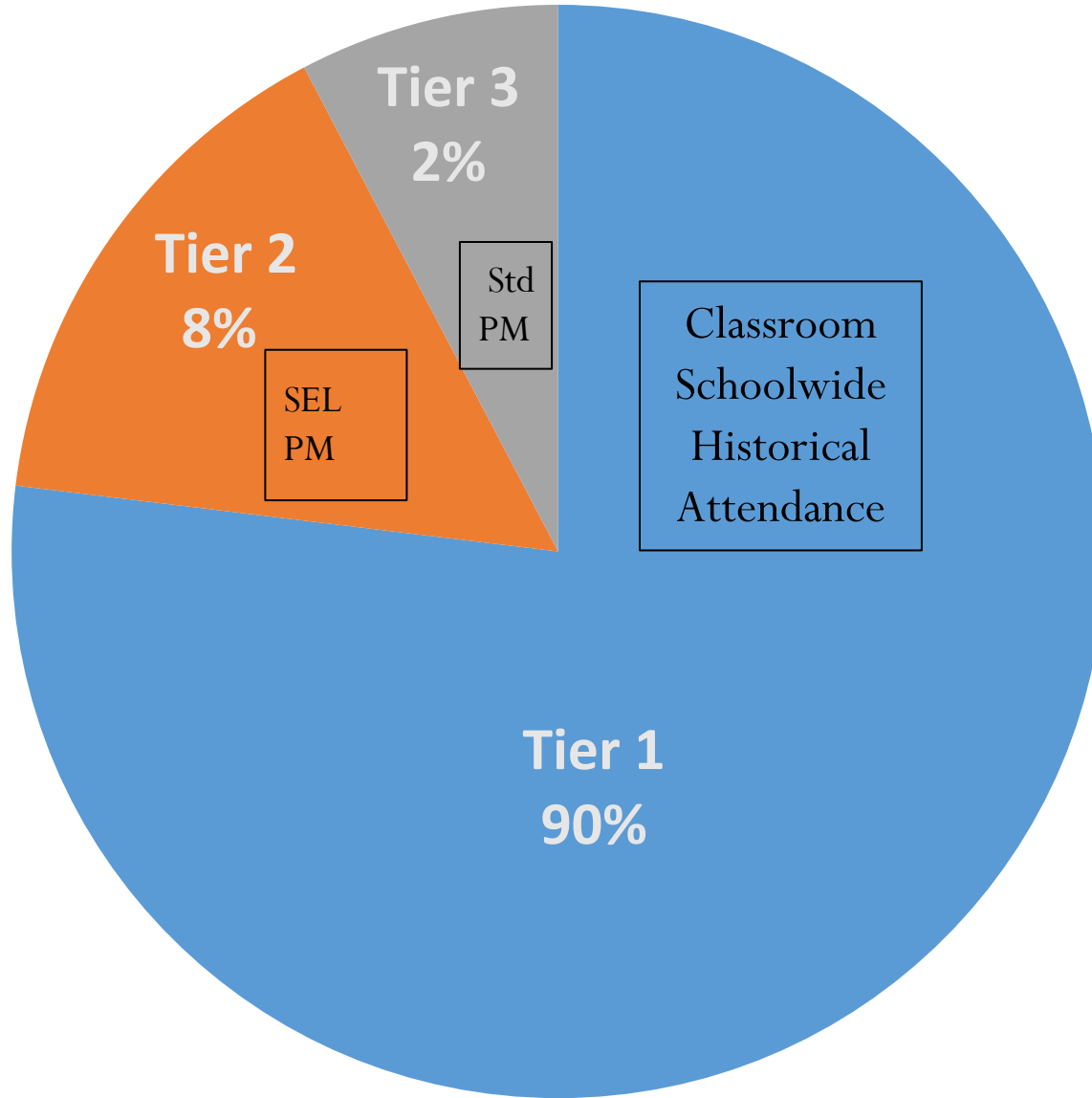
Screening using Multiple Gates

Data Matrix (ICEL/RIOT)

Student Specific Data for Progress

Case Analysis

Multiple Sources of Behavior Data



Non-negotiables

1. Increase Intensity and Scope as behavioral output increases.
2. Align intervention with data.
3. Monitor Fidelity.

How Do You Determine Student Needs (Other than discipline referrals or “adult” needs)?

1

Target causes:
motivation,
attendance,
behavior are
symptoms

2

Examine history of
academic failure
(particularly reading)

3

Use caution on
preconceived
notions and
reputations that
unfairly “label”

4

Gather data and
identify which
students are in need
of additional
support.

Tier 1 Data Includes:

- **Campus Self-assessment of culture and climate**
- **Observations**
 - Circulate throughout the classroom and building
 - Visually scan to monitor alignment with expectations
 - Teacher behaviors such as modeling, encouraging,
 - Interacting, etc....
- **ODR's**
 - Look for patterns: time of day, classroom, areas
 - Attendance

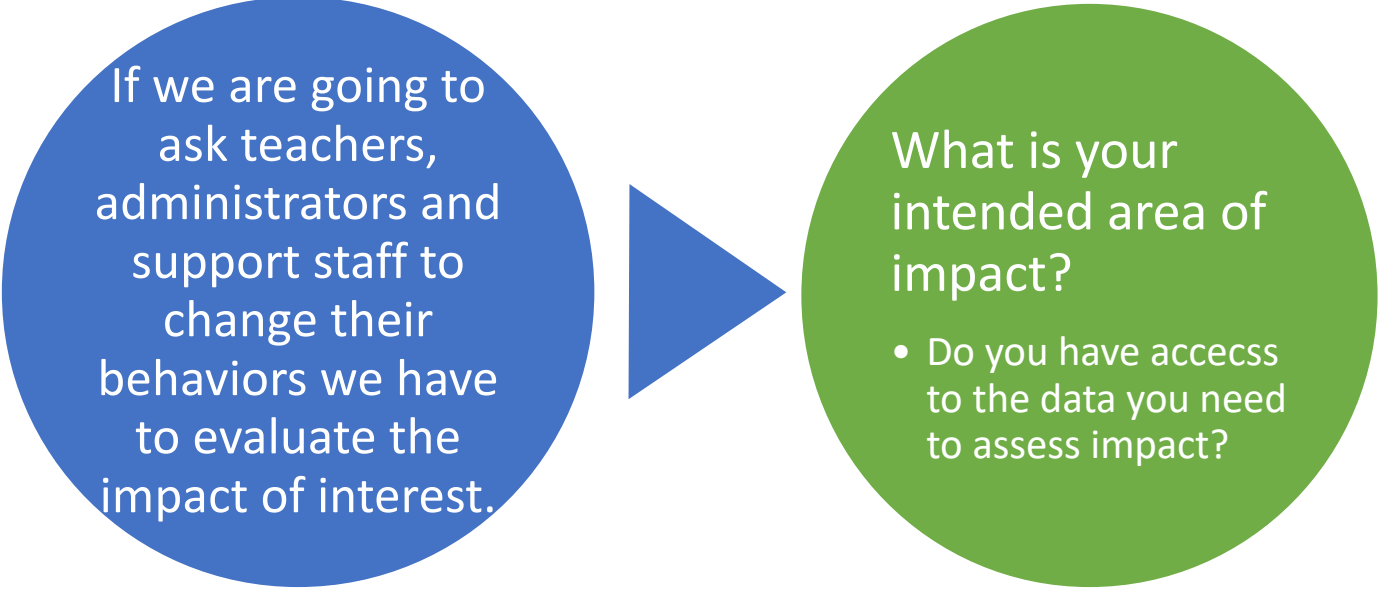


Collecting the Right Data

What does our data tell us about *need*?

- How strong is our Tier 1?
- How effective are we at Tiers 2 / 3?
- What is *missing*?
 - Skills
 - Positive Climate
 - Safety
 - Relationships
 - Connectedness

Self- Evaluation



If we are going to ask teachers, administrators and support staff to change their behaviors we have to evaluate the impact of interest.

What is your intended area of impact?

- Do you have access to the data you need to assess impact?

Self-Evaluate

Feelings of
belonging

Student problem
behaviors

Adult responses
to problem
behavior

Academic
instructional
time

Peer interactions

Suspensions,
expulsions, and
graduation rates

Parental
involvement /
satisfaction

Community
providers on
school teams



Resources for Data

Self-Assessments of Systems and Practices: Climate and Culture

Tiered Fidelity Inventory (TFI: www.PBISapps.org) for systems evaluation.

District Capacity Assessment (DCA: <http://sisep.fpg.unc.edu/>) for capacity of the district to scale.

Tier 1:
ICE- (L)

Instruction

Curriculum

Environment

Instruction/Curriculum/Environment

- Instruction
 - Lessons are designed to create variety and engagement
 - Teachers provide frequent unconditional attention
 - Restorative Practices are evident during observations
 - Teachers provide age-appropriate positive feedback
 - Maintain a 5:1 ratio of positive interactions
 - Lessons are Taught (and re-taught)on behavioral expectations

Instruction/Curriculum/Environment

- Curriculum
 - Campus Character Ed Program
 - Anti-Bullying Program
 - PBIS Specific Structure (i.e. Champs)
- **Environment**
 - Create a classroom environment that is structured for success:
 - *Free From clutter, routines established, rules posted and taught*
 - *Relationship building is intentional*
 - *Social skills taught within the delivery of instruction*

Tier 1RIOT

Review

Interview

Observe

Test

Progress Monitoring Indicators (Tier 1)

Decrease	Rates of out-of-district placements
Decrease	Rates of out of school suspensions and DAEP placements
Increase	Graduation rates for at-risk students including students with ED
Increase	Academic engagement time
Improve	Academic performance
Improve	Personnel retention
Improve	Attendance rates for students and staff

Multiple Gating Procedures

Gate 1: Cast a wide Net

- Discipline referrals
- Attendance
- Teacher report or nomination



Gate 2: Refine the “Catch”

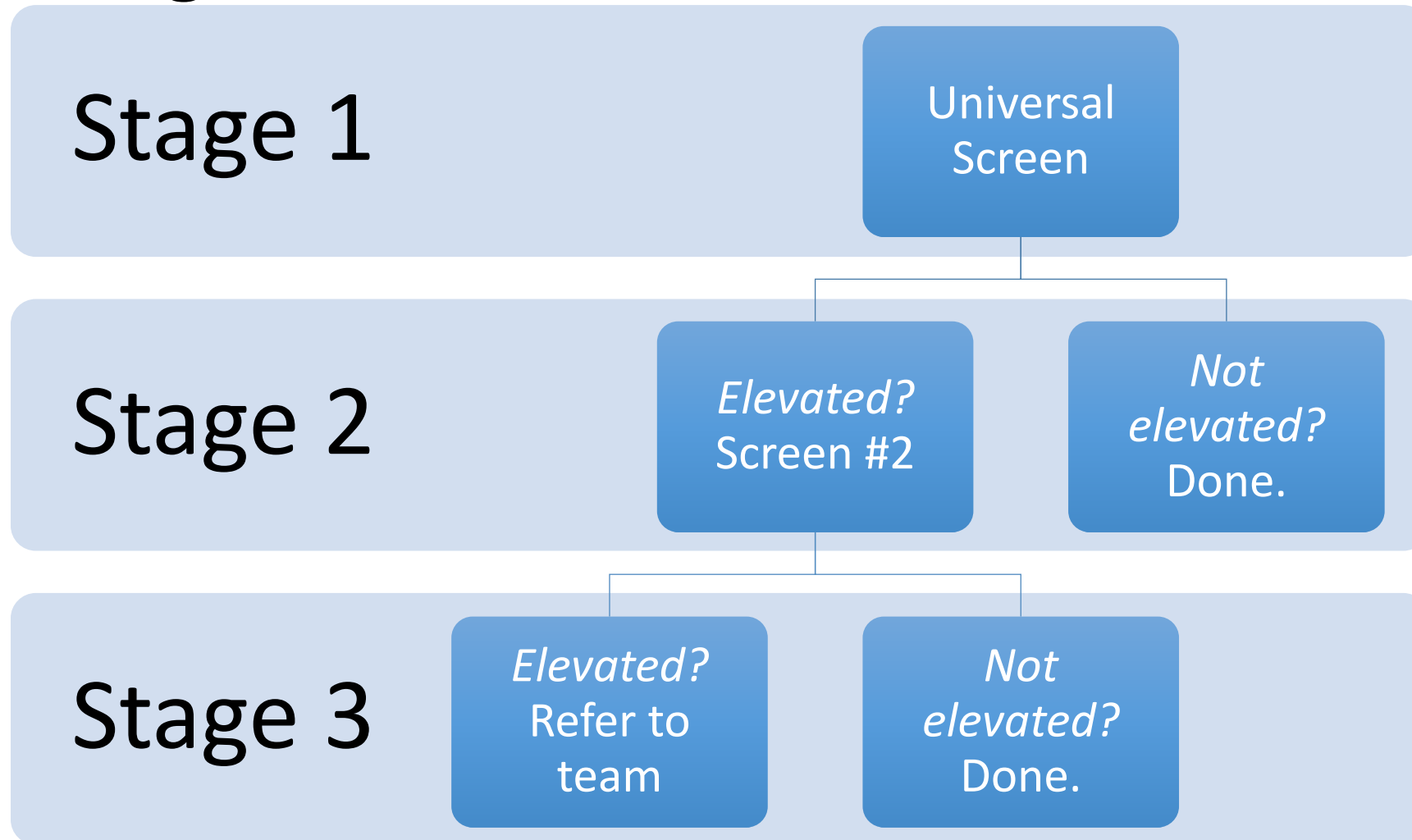
- Rating Scales

Gate 3: Identify those most at risk

- Observation(s)
- Interview(s) Teacher & Parent
- Behavior data
- Student self report



Multi-Stage & Multi-Gate Approach to Screening



Data: Tier 1 Screening for Tier 2 Supports

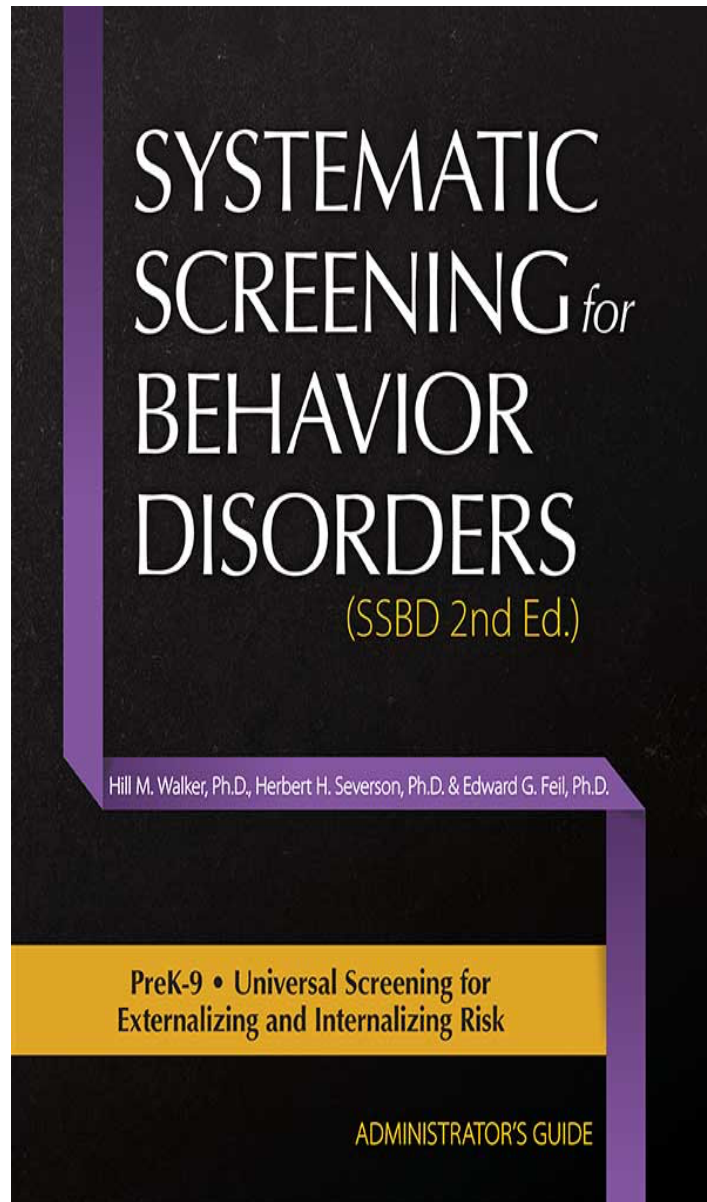
Multiple Gate Rating Scale

- Defines needed social skills
- Quantifies skills in area of importance
- Aligns with curriculum being used

Example:

Devereux Early Childhood Assessment

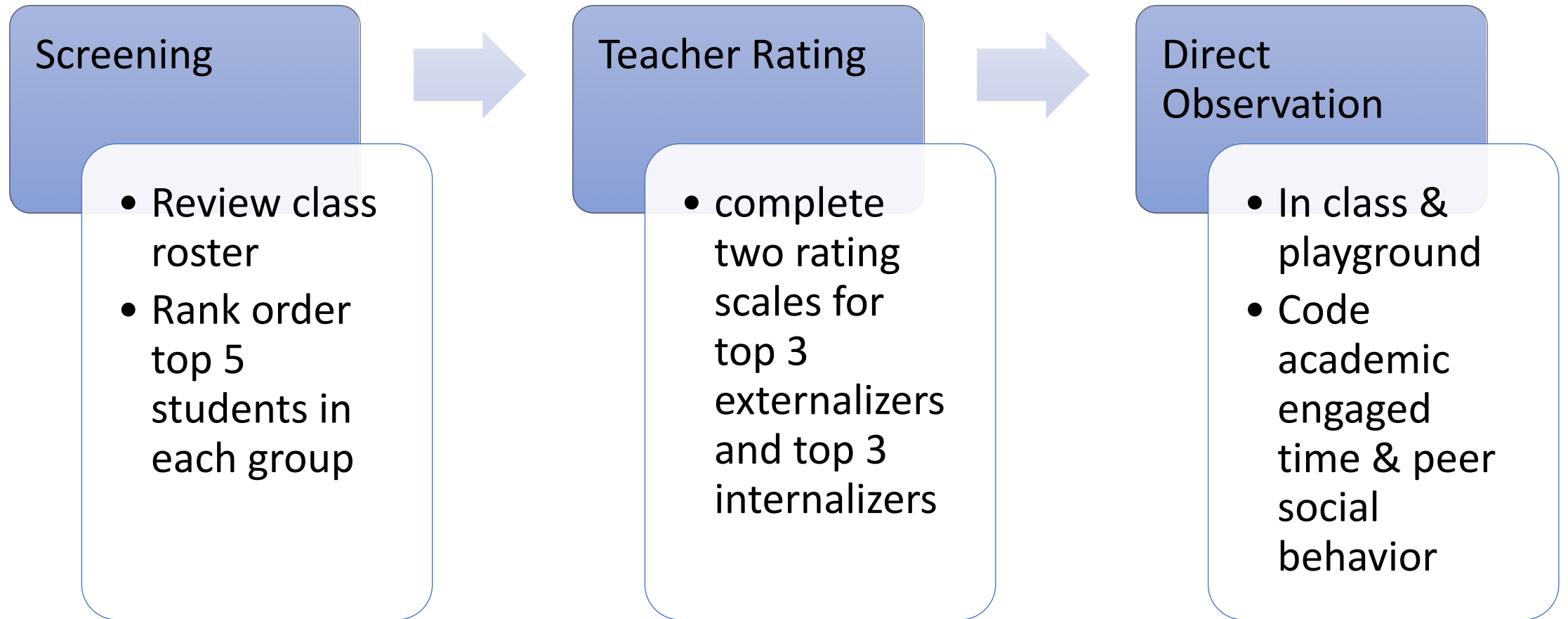
Devereux Student Strengths Assessment



<https://pacificnwpublish.com>

- Evidence based
- Pre-K – 9th grade
- Internalizing & Externalizing
- Three gate systematic process
- Cost: \$225 + \$30 / 100 students

SSBD Multi-Stage or Multi-Gate Process



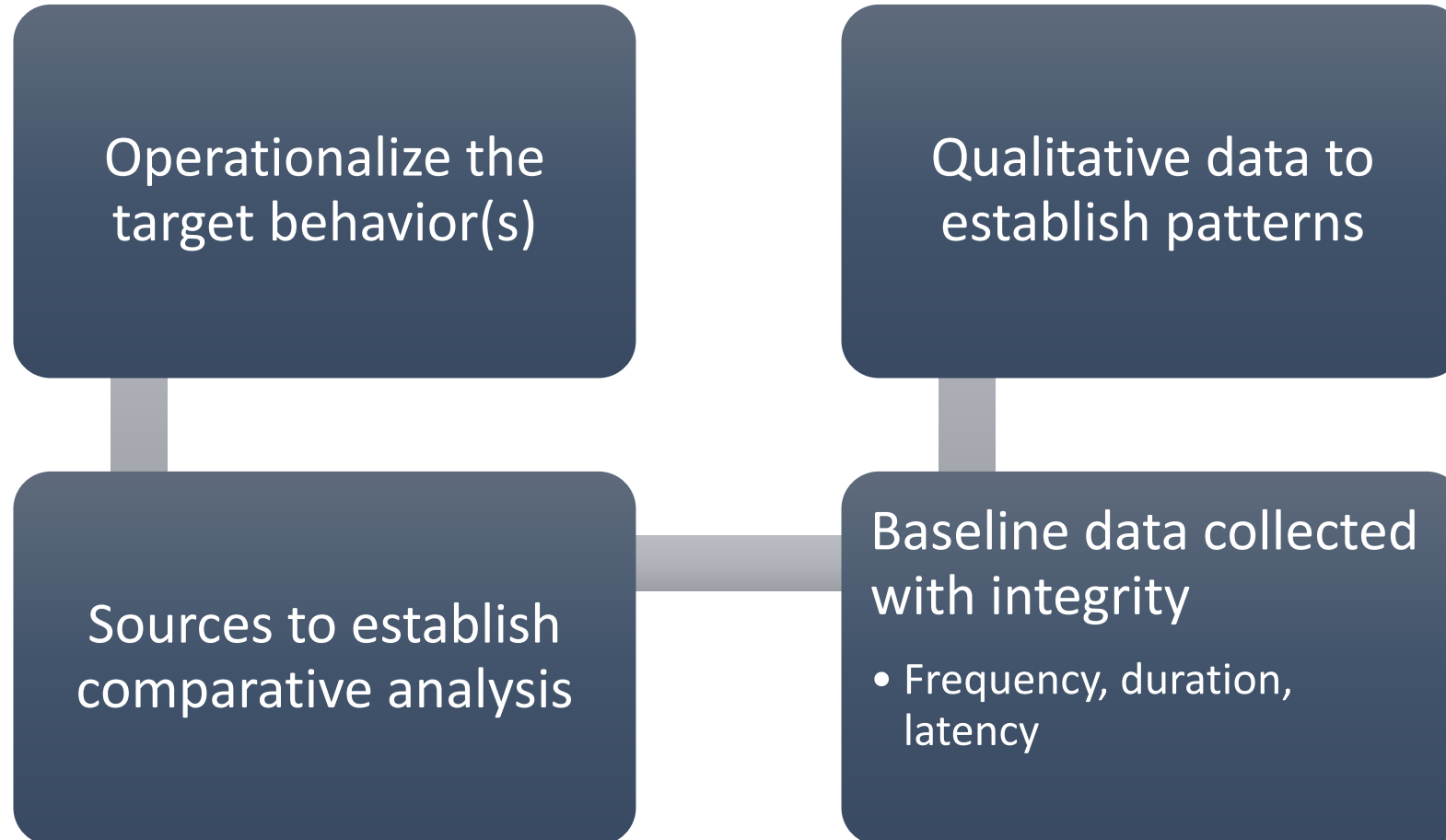
Additional Screeners

- Student Risk Screening Scale
<http://miblsi.cenmi.org/MiBLSiModel/Evaluation/Measures/StudentRiskScreeningScale.aspx>
- Social Skills Improvement System
<http://www.pearsonclinical.com/education/products/10000322/social-skills-improvement-system-ssis-rating-scales.html>
- Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire
www.sdqinfo.org
- BASC™-2 Behavioral and Emotional Screening System (BASC-2 BESS)
<http://www.pearsonassessments.com>

Progress Monitoring Tier 2/3

- Systematic process of repeatedly collecting data on student response to make instructional/intervention decisions
- Best done with “direct” assessment that is sensitive to small changes in student social behavior
- General outcome measure
 - Blood pressure, BMI, subcutaneous stomach fat

“L” in ICEL (Learner)

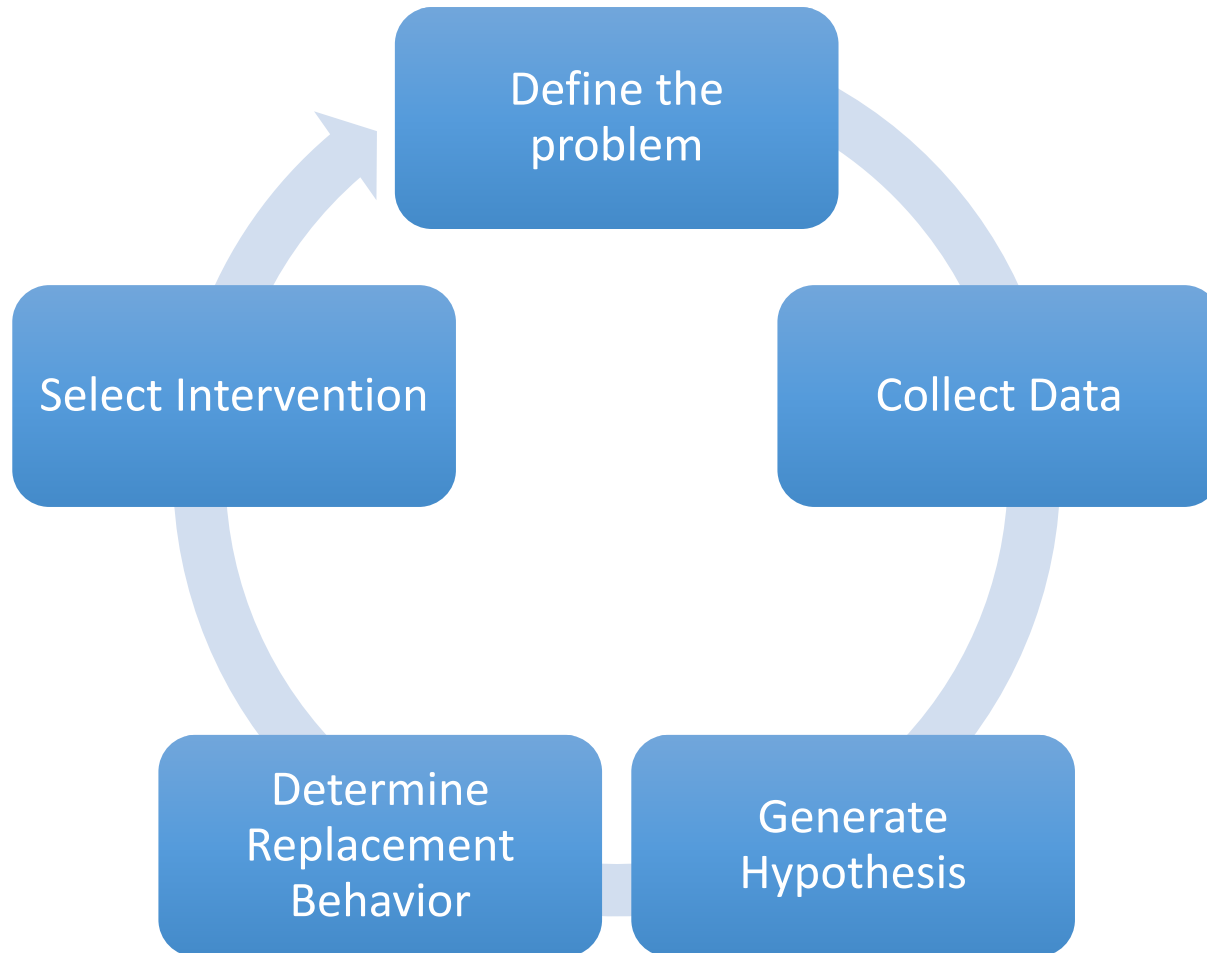


Tiers 2/ 3 Challenge

“For schools that do not have primary supports in place, ***the impact of the individual plan will be minimized*** due to the lack of consistent control across the school environment. In other words, if the school or classroom environment is inconsistent, nonresponsive to demonstrated prosocial behavior on the student’s part, and primarily relying on reactive and negative strategies in an attempt to control behavior, an individualized function-based PBS plan has little chance of successfully changing student behavior.” (Lewis, T.J., 2009, p. 368)


Tier 3 Data to Inform Plan

Intensified Individualized Behavior Supports



Data Integration

- Variables that set up the occurrence of the behavior
- Antecedents/ triggers for behavior
- Operational Definition of behavior
- Consequences of behavior



ABC Charts
Event Recording
Interval Recording

Data to Collect

Progress Monitoring

- Attendance
- ODR's
- Frequency, latency, duration counts
- Check in/Out forms
- Earned positive reinforcement data sheet
- Observations
- Teacher/Parent contact

Opportunities for Coherence

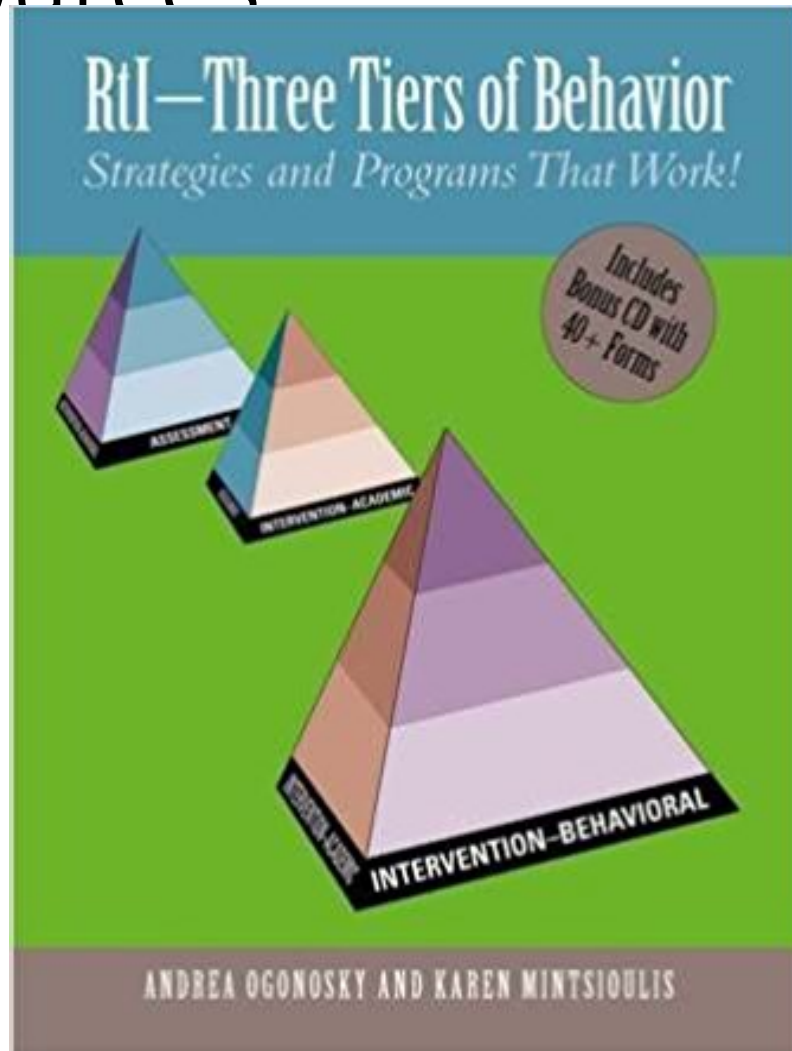
1. Rtl: Create Better Professional Learning Supports for Teachers
 - a. Emphasis on common formative and summative assessments through screening, progress monitoring and diagnostic assessments
 - b. Shifting to Tiered interventions
 - c. Focus on student engagement
 - d. RIOT/ICEL

Data Collection Summary

What types of data are necessary to make decisions at each of the tiers?

Tier 1 Universal	Tier 2 Supplemental	Tier 3 Intensive
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Discipline referrals• Suspensions• Requests for assistance• Faculty, student, family surveys• Direct observations• Universal Screening	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Discipline referrals• Suspensions• Requests for assistance• Direct observations• Daily progress reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Discipline referrals• Suspensions• Direct behavior observation forms• Behavior rating scales• FBA forms• Individualized measures of student outcomes

Resources



The RtI Behavior Strategies Guide

This guide is designed as a resource for district and campus teams to provide a framework for implementing RtI in their schools.

What Is RtI?

Response to Intervention is a 3-tier approach to providing high-quality instructional practices to meet the needs of all students, including struggling learners. Student needs are determined through multiple sources of data, and research-based interventions are delivered within the tiers. The primary

focus of the RtI process is to intervene early when students begin to show signs of struggling to meet grade-level state standards. The development of strategies to help an individual struggling learner is based on how the student responds to interventions—choose the name “Response to Intervention.”

Core Characteristics of RtI

- Responsibly within the general education instructional framework.
- A clear definition of a tiered model of decision making and delivery of instruction.
- Use of scientifically validated curriculum and instructional practices.
- Monitoring of student progress over time to determine the effectiveness of both instruction and intervention.
- Decisions based upon a careful and thorough analysis of multiple data sources.
- Dependent observation to ensure that instruction and interventions are delivered as they were designed to be delivered.

Example of a 3-Tier Process

Tier 1 (100% of students)	Tier 2 (about 20% of students)	Tier 3 (about 5% of students)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High-quality instruction and behavioral supports for all students. • Decision-making based on universal screening and benchmarking. <p>Approximately 80% of students receive only Tier 1 instruction, interventions, and assessments. The remaining students will also receive Tier 2, and some of those will also receive Tier 3.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targeted interventions. • Progress monitoring (3-5x) to inform decisions. <p>Approximately 15% of students receive only Tier 1 and Tier 2 interventions and assessments. The remaining 5% will also receive Tier 3.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased intensity of targeted interventions. • Continued progress monitoring. • Possible referral to special education.