



Helpful Websites

http://www.jimwrightonline.com/php/rti/rti_wire.php

http://www.ritap.org/rti/resources/web_resources.php

www.rtiist.com

www.interventioncentral.org

<http://www.nasponline.org/resources/factsheets/rtiprimer.aspx>

http://www.wrightslaw.com/info/rti.parent_guide.pdf

<http://www.abcadvocacy.net/ABC%20FAQ%202008.htm>

<http://www.ncl.org/new-on-ldorg/entry/2/263>

<http://www.greatschools.org/special-education.topic?content=1541>

Parent's Response to Intervention Information

*Understanding RTI in the
School System*



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Response to Intervention (RTI) is an early prevention and intervention approach used to diagnose Learning Disabilities (RTI Wire, 2012).

How does it work? Students who are at-risk or struggling in the classroom are provided one or more research-validated interventions to improve their areas of academic weakness. The student's academic progress is monitored frequently to see if the interventions are helping the student learn. If the student fails to show academic growth despite the use of several well-designed and well-implemented interventions, this can be viewed as evidence of an underlying Learning Disability.

Advantages of RTI: Schools can meet the needs of at-risk students earlier. Resources are focused on students in need of assistance. Data is gathered on the effectiveness of interventions. This information can be very helpful to both teachers and parents.

Important Questions and Answers

What is a tier? Tiers describe the different levels of support a student can receive in the RTI model. Tier 1 support is provided at the class-wide level to all students. Students who do not respond to Tier 1, receive additional Tier 2 support in small groups. Students who need the most support are in Tier 3.

What is universal screening? Universal screening occurs 3 times a year school-wide. Students performance is measured to identify those who may be at-risk and/or struggling in the classroom, thus need more support.

What is progress monitoring? Progress monitoring is the collection of data about student's performance in a specific academic area. Teachers (or other school personel) will administer brief measures of skill weekly or bi-weekly to show student's growth over time.

Questions parents should ask about RTI:

- How will the school provide parents with information about the specific RTI process being used?
- Who delivers the RTI interventions to students?
- Will all parents be notified of their child's screening results?
- Can parents request that their child receive interventions?
- What are the interventions and instructional programs being used? How are they chosen? And what research supports their effectiveness?
- Will parents receive information on how to help their child at home?
- Will students receiving interventions miss important instruction?
- When and how will information about a student's performance and progress be provided?

- Is a written intervention plan provided to parents as part of the RTI process? At what point?
- At what point in the RTI process are students who are suspected of having a learning disability referred for a formal evaluation?
- How will the information gathered during RTI, such as progress monitoring data, be used to determine the student's need for special education?
- What is the difference between RTI and special education? Are special education services more helpful than RTI?
- If my child is already receiving special education services how can RTI help?

(NCLD.org, 2012)

