



What is Progress Monitoring?

- * Progress monitoring involves the frequent testing of students to assess the skills the student is learning.
- * Progress monitoring evaluates the effectiveness of the intervention (Tiers 2 & 3) that the student is receiving.
- * Through progress monitoring, we can change what is not working for that particular student.

What Can I Do?

- * Get help early. If your child is struggling in school, talk to school personnel (i.e., teacher, school psychologist).
- * Communicate with your child's teacher. Ask how you can help your child at home.
- * Ensure your child attends school regularly.
- * Exercise your parental rights.

The Truth about RTI:

- * RTI is NOT special education.
- * The ultimate goal of RTI is NOT to place your child in special education.
- * The primary focus is NOT to identify children as learning disabled; the primary purpose to help all students succeed.

References & Resources for Parents:

- Brown-Chidsey, R., Bronaugh, L., & McGraw, K. (2009). RTI in the classroom: Guidelines and recipes for success. USA: The Guildford Press.
- Bruce, S. (2011) A parent's guide to response-to-intervention. Retrieved from: <http://www.wrightslaw.com/info/rti.parent.guide.htm>
- Cortelia, C. (2011) A parent's guide to response-to-intervention. Retrieved from: <http://www.nclld.org/checklists-a-more/parent-advocacy-guides/a-parent-guide-to-rti>
- Klotz, M.B. & Canter, A. (2006). Response to intervention (RTI): A primer for parents. Retrieved from: <http://www.nasponline.org/resources/factsheets/rtiprimer.aspx>
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Response to Intervention: A Parent's Guide

Kelly Means



What is Response to Intervention?

- * RTI is a multi-tiered system based on the foundations of prevention and early intervention.
- * The goal of RTI is to help every student succeed academically. Some students need more supports than are available in the general curriculum. The three tiers of RTI help educational professionals help your child by determining the level of support each child needs.
- * RTI assumes that not all students who fall behind have a learning disability or “just don’t get it.” There may be external reasons as to why students are falling behind.
- * RTI is dependent on high quality instruction, effective interventions, tracking student progress, and evaluating every student’s educational needs.



The Three Tiers of RTI:

Tier 1: Universal

- * Encompasses all students in the general education curriculum.
- * Teaching practices within the general education curriculum are scientifically based and instruction is of high quality. Therefore, students are not falling behind due to inadequate instruction.
- * Student progress is monitored three times a year via universal screening measures.
- * 80% of students are successful within Tier 1; students who are not successful are moved to Tier 2.

Tier 2: Targeted

- * Students who did not respond to Tier 1 are provided with frequent small group instruction in addition to the general curriculum.
- * Scientifically based interventions are implemented to aid students in the area where improvement is needed (example: math, reading). Interventions are matched to the student’s needs.
- * Student progress is generally monitored once per week or twice per month.
- * 15% of students receive Tier 2 supports; students who are not successful are moved to Tier 3.

Tier 3: Intensive

- * Students who did not respond to Tier 2 are provided with frequent individualized instruction in addition to the general curriculum.
- * Students receive more intensive evidenced-based interventions in the student’s area of need.
- * Student progress is monitored once per week.
- * 5% of students receive Tier 3 supports; students who are unsuccessful within Tier 3 are referred for a comprehensive evaluation.

