MTSS



Elementary Collaborative March 8, 2016



- Welcome
- Review of MTSS Framework
 - Purpose
 - Tiers
 - Tier Components
- Problem Solving Process
 - Purpose
 - Review of forms



- MTSS = Multi-Tiered System of Support
- MTSS is a <u>systemic</u>, <u>continuous</u>- improvement framework that uses evidence-based practices, focusing on data-based problem-solving at multiple levels to <u>support</u> "<u>need-driven</u>" <u>decision making</u> to accelerate performance for all students.



 Why did you become an educator/join the education field?



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 Why did you become an educator/join the education field?



85% "To make a difference in the lives of children"
74% "To share their love of learning and teaching"
71% "To help students reach their full potential"
66% "To be a part of those "aha" moments"



What does this have to do with MTSS?



- The MTSS framework is what allows us as educators to:
 "make a difference in the lives of children"
 "to help students reach their full potential"
 "To be a part of those "aha" moments"
- The Unified School District of Marshfield's vision for the implementation of a MTSS framework, embedded in best practice, is to ensure that <u>ALL</u> students in the district are provided with high quality instruction that is evidence based within a supportive environment, ensuring that students' academic and behavior needs are not only met, but promote growth within the learning environment.
- A framework of prevention



Marshfield MTSS

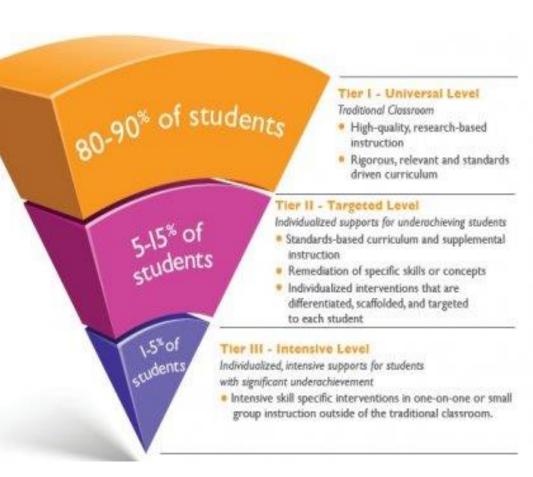
Framework

Three Tiers

 Following components are implemented in

each tier:

- Instruction
- Assessment
- Problem-solving





MTSS Framework

Tier 1

- Instruction (80-85% of students)
 - instruction is provided within the general education curriculum for all students
 - Focus on prevention
 - What can be done in the classroom to meet all children's needs
- Assessment
 - Universal screening
 — AIMSweb; PALS (4k-2nd)
 - <u>Screening</u> testing to determine if a student is sufficiently different (discrepant) such that more intensive intervention may be required
 - <u>Universal Screening</u> Testing of ALL students to identify at-risk
 - Benchmark Assessment combines screening and progress monitoring (it is both)
 - State assessments Forward (3rd 6th)
 - Lexiles (2nd − 6th)
 - Classroom performance (formative and summative)
 - Record reviews



Tier 1

- Problem-Solving
 - Grade Level Teams (PLC)
 - utilize and review grade/content level data to determine how students are progressing toward standards
 - Data drives instruction!
 - Constant review of formative assessments
 - Helps determine differentiation and flexible groups
 - MTSS building teams should review school wide data trends to help determine supports needed

Teams	Comments		
PLC Team	Use screening data to triage students to tiered interventions; review of data		
MTSS Building Team	Review school level achievement & behavior support data to determine effects and needs		

*Adapted from "Supporting High Quality Implementation of MTSS: Nobody Said It would be "Easy" presentation by Mark Shinn, Ph.D. on February 15, 2016



MTSS Framework

EXAMPLE: Tier 1 Problem Solving at MTSS Building Level

Grade	# Students	Teachers	Average Class Size	Tier 2 if <25 th percentile	# group of 5 @ 30 minutes per day
K	71	4	18	11	2
1	58	3	19	9	2
2	57	3	19	9	2
3	47	2	24	7	2
4	45	2	23	7	2
5	43	2	22	6	2
	321	16			12

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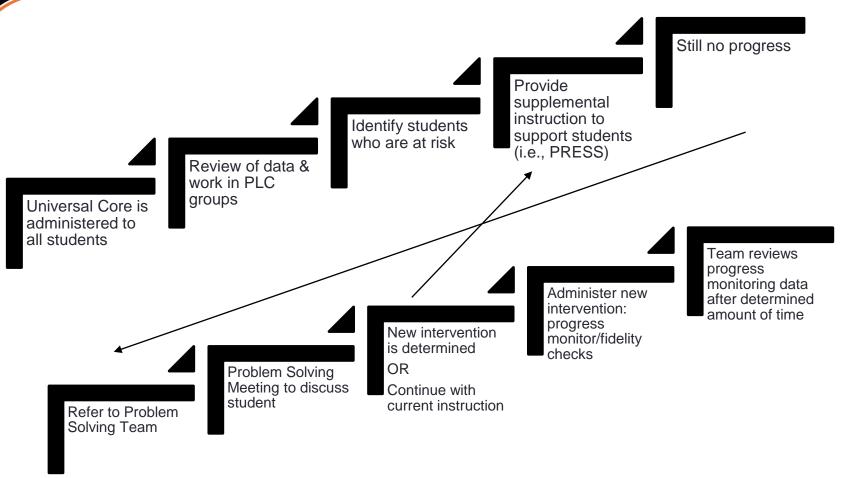


Tier 2

- Instruction (10-15% of students)
 - instruction is provided in unison with the core curriculum
 - Supplemental or strategic support
 - <u>Supplemental Intervention</u> curriculum and instruction practices that are provided to SOME students IN ADDITION to the routine
 - · Meant for students who are deemed at-risk for failure or low-performing
 - Instruction is provided individually or within small groups,
 depending on student needs and intervention being administered
- Assessment
 - Progress monitoring data
 - <u>Progress Monitoring</u> standardized monitoring progress (ex:Aimsweb)



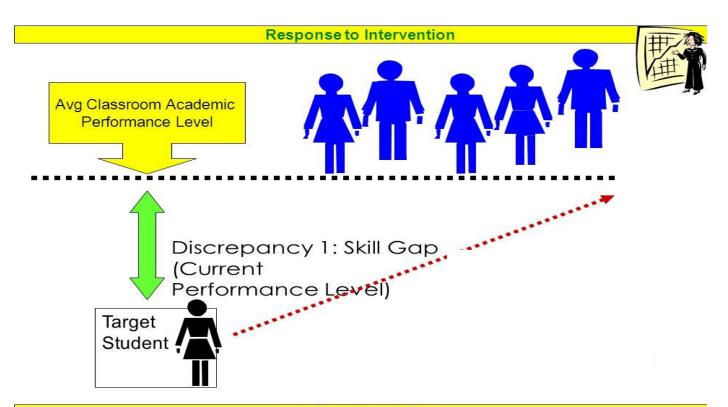
Problem Solving Progression





Performance Discrepancy

<u>Performance Discrepancy</u> – how a student's level of achievement compares to the expected level of achievement, norm-based





Problem Solving Process

- Referral
 - Can be made by teacher or parent
- A Problem Solving referral will be completed and submitted to principal
- Data is gathered from multiple sources
- Problem Solving team will meet
 - Building teams will decide who would be best to be on problem solving team for that particular student
 - Suggest: Principal, school psychologist, core teachers, any other relevant members (i.e., counselors, elective teachers, previous teacher)
- NEW: Problem Solving Log

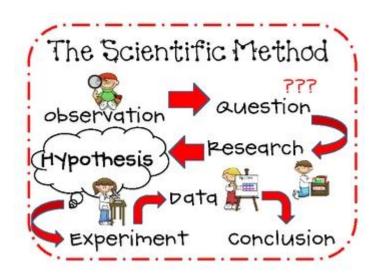


- Excel spreadsheet
- Used to keep track of all problem solving meetings
- Good data for building MTSS teams to review
 - Determine amount of referrals
 - Types of referrals (reading, behavior, math)
 - Grade level teams needs



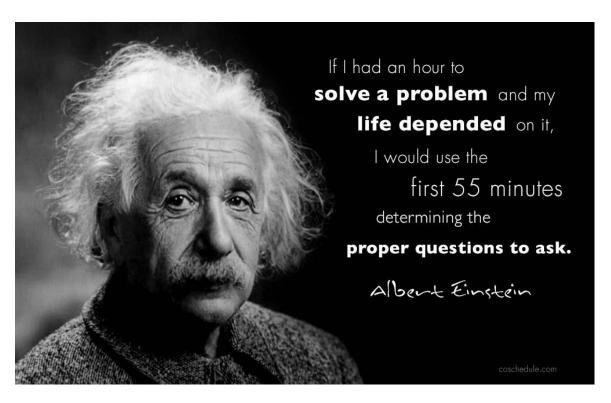
Problem Solving Process

- 1. Problem Identification (What's the problem?)
- Problem Analysis (Develop hypotheses, why is it happening?)
- 3. Plan Development
 - a) Intervention determined
 - b) What assessment will be used?
 - c) What is the intended goal?
- 4. Plan Implementation
- 5. Plan Evaluation (Did it work?)





Why are these steps important?





Problem Identification

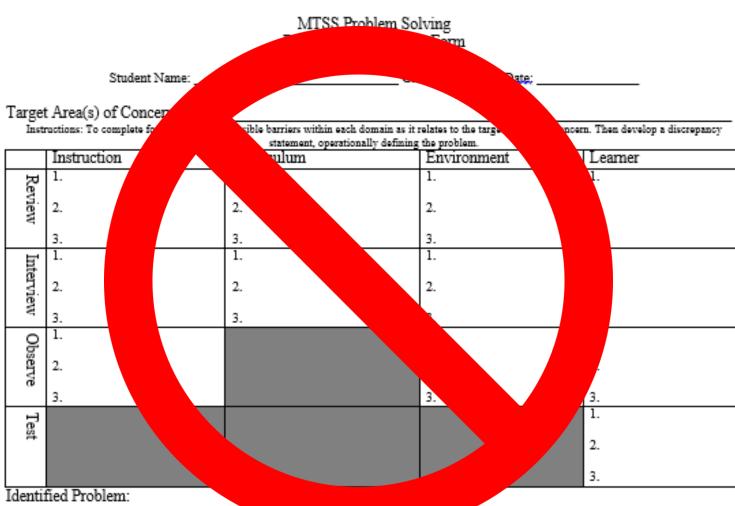
- Problem Identification is used to review multiple sources of data to prioritize the main concern and guide the problem analysis phase
- Use of RIOT/ICEL
 - Review
 - Interview
 - Observe
 - Test
 - Instruction
 - **C**urriculum
 - **E**nvironment
 - <u>L</u>earner

*NEW: See new forms





Problem Identification Form





Problem Identification

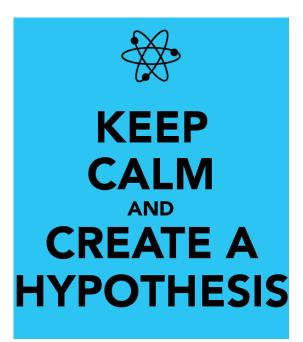
Progression of conversation:

 How is material presented? Instruction How does student engage during instructional conversations? What sequence do objectives follow? Curriculum Difficulty of curriculum for all students compared to target? What are the expectations of the student? Environment How is peer environment impacting student? Motivational level? Learner History of instruction?



Problem Analysis

- Reviewing possible reasons for skill deficit
- Generate a hypothesis to determine why the problem is occurring based on data reviewed
 - Why do we create a hypothesis?
 - <u>Hypothesis</u> a proposed explanation for a phenomenon. For a hypothesis to be a scientific hypothesis, the scientific method requires that one can test it.





Once a hypothesis has been generated, problem solving teams need to determine the:

- Who
- What
- When
- Where
- How

Need to address the hypothesis question

Develop a goal statement



- Goal statement will address the hypothesis question
- The goal(s) should be specific, including baseline data, what the desired outcome should be and within what timeframe it will be completed
- Goal statements should be written using the following formula: "By _____ (date), Sally will have increased within the area of reading fluency from 28 words per minute (the problem) to _____."



- Who: will implement intervention
- What: intervention will be used; progress monitoring tool will be used
- When: intervention will be conducted; progress monitoring will be done
- Where: intervention will be implemented
- How: intervention will be implemented

*NEW form



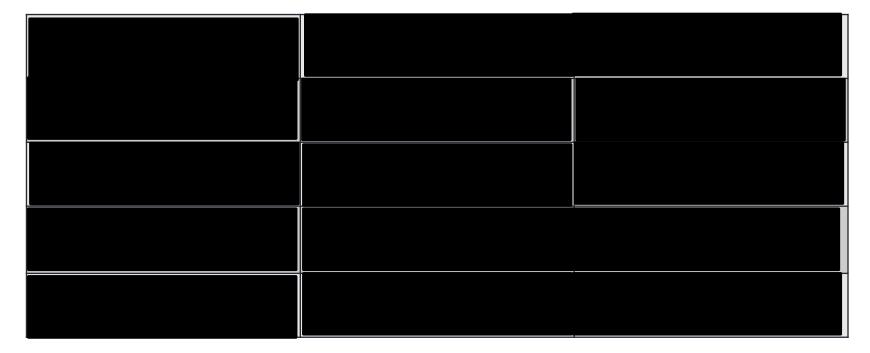
- Interventions:
 - Intervention the systematic use of a technique, practice, or program designed and shown to improve learning in specific areas of student need
 - Remember supplemental *INSTRUCTION* to core





• Is it an intervention?

 <u>Intervention</u> – the systematic use of a technique, practice, or program designed and shown to improve learning in specific areas of student need





Thank you teams for completing the triangle activity



- Information is being compiled to determine what resources are in the district
 - Determining gaps of resources in areas of reading, math, behavior
 - This is helping for the basis of a intervention bank
- For now here are some helpful websites:
 - www.interventioncentral.org
 - www.pbisworld.com
 - www.markshinn.org
 - www.readingrockets.org



- Intervention will be administered as prescribed, which was developed during the plan development phase
- Ensure fidelity at this phase
- Be sure to be progress monitoring (collecting data)



 Upon completion of the intervention cycle, the team reviews progress monitoring and fidelity data to determine if the prescribed plan was effective in achieving student progress

Consider the following:

- If the student has made adequate progress toward their goal and no longer requires intervention, fading out the intervention
- Student has made adequate progress but continues to need support
- Student has made insufficient and requires a change in the current plan
- Student has made insufficient progress, after multiple interventions, and requires a referral for an evaluation



- All forms are on the district website
- Be sure to review the manual

 MTSS is a process and the goal is for us to reach all students and make a difference for them.



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THANK YOU for you participation