

## FAQs

*How can parents be involved?*

- Frequently communicate with your child's teachers).
- Attend school functions such as parent-teacher conferences.
- Monitor and assist with your child's homework.

*What if my child is having difficulty with academics or behavior in school?*

- Discuss with your child's teacher any concerns you have regarding academics or behavior.

*What if my child is referred to the school's "problem-solving" team?*

- Attend team meetings. Remember, you are the expert of your child!
- Ask what interventions are being used for academic and/or behavioral problems.
- Ask what techniques are being used to monitor student progress and the effectiveness of the implemented interventions.
- Ask your school to provide you with regular progress monitoring reports.
- Praise your child for any progress or general improvement in the areas of concern.
- Share any strategies or interventions you use at home. Also, reinforce the strategies being used at school at home.

## Additional Resources

- Rtl Action Network—[www.rtinetwork.org](http://www.rtinetwork.org)
- Building the Legacy: IDEA 2004 website [www.idea.ed.gov](http://www.idea.ed.gov)
- National Association of School Psychologists [www.nasponline.org/advocacy/rtifactsheets.aspx](http://www.nasponline.org/advocacy/rtifactsheets.aspx)
- National Center for Learning Disabilities [www.ldonline.org/njclld](http://www.ldonline.org/njclld)
- National Center on Student Progress Monitoring—[www.studentprogress.org](http://www.studentprogress.org)

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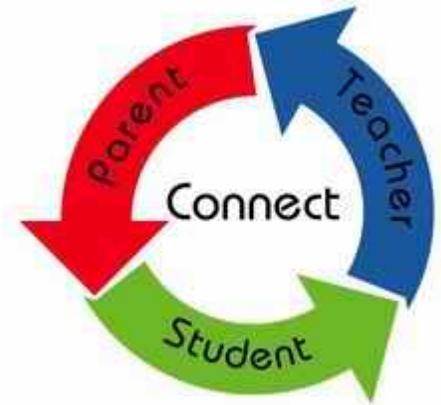
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## RtI

## Response To Intervention



## A Parent's Guide

## Introduction

Changes in federal and state laws have directed schools to focus more on helping all children learn by addressing problems earlier within the general education setting.

These new laws emphasize the importance of providing high-quality, scientifically based instruction and interventions, and hold schools accountable for the adequate yearly progress of all students.

This process of providing interventions to students who are at risk for academic or behavioral problems is called Rtl (Response to Intervention).

## What is Rtl?

Rtl is a process designed to help schools focus on high-quality interventions that are matched to student needs and monitored on frequent basis. The information gained from an Rtl process is used by school personnel and parents to adapt instruction and to make decisions regarding the student's education program.

## Benefits of Rtl

- Eliminates the “wait to fail” situation—more proactive than reactive.
- Progress monitoring data drives instructional changes and keeps parents and teachers informed regarding student's response to interventions.
- Data regarding student progress is presented in a format that is easy to understand.
- Tiered model provides flexibility to access interventions. For example, a student can move from Tier I to Tier II, and back to Tier I, if data shows progress, within a relatively short period of time.

## What are the Key Terms?

- Response to Intervention (Rtl) is an array of procedures that can be used to determine if and how students respond to specific changes in instruction. Rtl provides an improved process and structure for school teams in designing, implementing and evaluating educational interventions.
- Universal Screening is a step taken by school personnel early in the school year to determine which students are “at risk” for not meeting grade level standards or those who have behavioral or emotional problems that may interfere with their learning.

- Student Progress Monitoring is a scientifically based practice that is used to frequently assess students' academic performance and evaluate the effectiveness of instruction. Progress monitoring procedures can be used with individual students or an entire class.
- Scientific, Research-Based Instruction refers to specific curricula and educational interventions that have been proven to be effective—that is the research has been reported in scientific, peer-reviewed journals.

