

Selecting an Intervention to Meet Students' Needs: A "How-to" Resource for Educators

This resource is for educators seeking intervention programs proven to close the knowledge gaps of students struggling with learning. The resource draws upon the principles of the response to intervention (RTI) approach to preventing learning difficulties. In the many schools that implement RTI, educators provide all students with effective instruction, identify students who struggle with learning, and provide these students with increasingly intense intervention to close gaps in knowledge. Student progress, or response to the intervention, is assessed frequently. Frequent progress monitoring allows educators to make informed decisions about the effectiveness of the intervention and to tailor the intervention to meet student needs. The goal of RTI is to be proactive when students begin to struggle, intervening promptly to prevent learning difficulties.

Providing high-quality, explicit instruction in the core content areas is a key factor in preventing learning difficulties. However, when students fall behind their grade-level peers, educators need to know how to select an intervention program that will meet the needs of their students.

Choosing research- or evidence-based interventions is critical; they are an investment of time and money that must work quickly to close students' gaps in learning. An effective intervention is systematic, is evidence based, and accelerates learning to close gaps and bring students within grade-level performance.

Use this resource to inventory intervention programs already in use or accessible on campus and to conduct an objective research review to determine whether the programs are scientifically based and designed to meet students' identified needs. Grade-level teams or partners may be able to accomplish these tasks efficiently and share their findings with a larger group.

Many intervention programs claim a research basis, but closer examination may reveal problems related to scientific objectivity. Look for evidence that the intervention works for students with needs similar to those of your students. "Red flag" an intervention if it has any of the following characteristics:

- Only a very small number of studies examine its efficacy.
- The publisher or vendor sponsored the "research study."
- The number of students in the study is too small to generalize the results to the general population.
- The characteristics of the students are different from those of your students.

Use the procedure on the following pages to identify an intervention for your students. Tools for each step are provided to help organize the information you collect. Your goal is to identify one or more proven interventions to use to close your students' gaps in learning.

Identify Intervention Needs

Related tools:

- Intervention Needs Worksheet: Class Summary
- Intervention Needs Worksheet: Grade-Level Summary
- 1. Assess all students with a universal screening or benchmark instrument. (Tip: Be sure to assess students receiving special education services.)
- 2. Identify students who are at risk.
- **3.** Using the Class Summary sheet, identify and gather related data. (Tip: List students and their data by grade level to identify grade-level professional development needs.)
- 4. Analyze students' data to identify areas where intervention is needed.
 - In what areas are the learning gaps? For example, in reading, students may be behind their peers in phonemic awareness, phonics or word study, vocabulary, fluency, or comprehension; in mathematics, they may lag behind in fluency or number sense.
 - How big are the gaps in student learning? For example, use student data to assign levels of need similar to the following:
 - Up to 1-year gap in grade-level benchmarks (% of students)
 - Up to 2-year gap in grade-level benchmarks (% of students)
 - Gaps greater than 2 years (% of students)
 - What are the characteristics of the at-risk students?
 - Are they primarily English language learners?
 - Do they struggle with learning in more than one content area?
 - Do any already receive intervention, including dyslexia or special education services?

- Do external challenges to learning, such as the following, need to be addressed?
 - Excessive tardies or absences
 - Chronic illness or medication factors
 - School transfer or enrollment (note if more than one a year)
 - Other, such as home issues, including being in the foster care system

5. Using the Grade-Level Summary sheet, identify grade-level needs for intervention.

- Identify areas of learning gaps.
- Identify "gap size" and student totals for each of the following:
 - Students assigned to each level, or "tier," of need
 - English language learners
 - Students already receiving intervention, including through dyslexia or 504 services and special education

6. Identify areas for targeted professional development support.

- Do gaps in knowledge and skills link to specific grade levels?
- Could the learning gaps be related to staff expertise?
 - Do teachers provide explicit instruction in the content area?
 - Do teachers employ evidence-based strategies related to the areas of learning gaps?
 - Do teachers need information about evidence-based strategies to address the learning gaps?
 - Are the learning gaps related to curriculum or program implementation?
- 7. Summarize the findings to identify specific areas to target.
- 8. Develop a "sound bite" (short statement) that describes student needs and what the ideal intervention(s) would address. This statement will help to focus the intervention program review.

Identify Evidence-Based Interventions That Match Students' Needs

Related tools:

- Intervention Program Inventory Checklist
- Intervention Program Research Review
- 1. Using the Inventory Checklist, conduct an inventory of available interventions to determine whether they include features of evidence-based instruction, present implementation challenges, and match identified student needs.
- 2. Using the Research Review sheet, conduct a research review of existing inventory to determine whether the programs are scientifically designed to match identified student needs for specific grade levels and student characteristics.
- 3. Survey other possible interventions and describe their potential for meeting the identified needs for intervention.

Select Interventions to Accelerate At-Risk Students' Learning

Meet with your campus team to narrow the choices. Which interventions have promise for your students? Select the intervention(s) that is the best match for your students' needs.

References

Scammacca, N., Vaughn, S., Roberts, G., Wanzek, J., & Torgesen, J. K. (2007). *Extensive reading interventions in grades K–3: From research to practice*. Portsmouth, NH: RMC Research, Center on Instruction.

Torgesen, J. K. (2005). Remedial interventions for students with dyslexia: National goals and current accomplishments. Tallahassee, FL: Florida Center for Reading Research.

Torgesen, J., Houston, D., & Rissman, L. (2007). *Improving literacy instruction in middle and high schools: A guide for principals*. Portsmouth, NH: RMC Research, Center on Instruction.

Intervention Needs Worksheet: Class Summary

Teacher:	Grade level:	Campus:	
Content area(s)/skill(s) assessed:		Accessment:	Date:
Content area(s)/skin(s) assessed.		ASSESSIIICIT	Date

Student	Area(s) of learning gaps	Gap size	ELL	Other area(s) of risk	Number of tardies	Number of absences	Other factors

KEY

ELL = English language learner.

Gap size: 1 = < 1 grade level behind; 2 = 1 to 2 grade levels behind; 3 = > 2 grade levels behind.

Other factors: RI = receiving intervention; D = dyslexia/504 services; SE = special education; HM = highly mobile; M = medical (note).

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Totals

Date:			Campu	S:			Sc	reening/b	enchmark as	sessment: _			
_			1										
	Grade:							Grade:					
	Area of learning gap:							Area of	learning gap	:			
	Gap size	All students	Number ELL	Number RI	Number D/504	Number SE		Gap size	All students	Number ELL	Number RI	Number D/504	Number SE
	1							1					
	2							2					
	3							3					
	Totals							Totals					
							,						
Grade:								Grade:					
	Area of learning gap:							Area of	learning gap	:			
	Gap size	All students	Number ELL	Number RI	Number D/504	Number SE		Gap size	All students	Number ELL	Number RI	Number D/504	Number SE
	1							1					
	2							2					

KEY: ELL = English language learner; RI = receiving intervention; D = dyslexia/504 services; SE = special education. Gap size: 1 = < 1 grade level behind; 2 = 1 to 2 grade levels behind; 3 = > 2 grade levels behind.

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Totals

Intervention Program Inventory Checklist

Reviewer(s):	Program: _	
Content area(s)/skill(s) targeted: D	esigned for grade(s): Author(s):	
Publisher: In	tervention level: (II: Supplemental/strateg	ic or III: Intensive)
Instructional delivery	Evidence and examples	Comments
Direct, explicit instruction		
Systematic, sequenced instruction		
Modeling		
Scaffolding support and examples		
Adequate materials and tasks for practice to automaticity		
Multiple opportunities for student responses		
Immediate corrective and reinforcing feedback to studen	S	
Guided practice		
Student engagement		
Independent practice and generalization		

Grouping	Time, frequency, and duration	Recommended interventionist	Progress monitoring
Same-ability studentsComputer-based groupsRecommended group sizes provided	Minutes per session specified (minutes) Days per week specified (days) Total weeks specified (weeks)	Teacher Specialist Paraprofessional Peer tutor	 Assessments provided (assess every days) Student progress charts provided Computer generated

Instructional materials	Program	Cost
 Graphic organizers and visual support Materials match student instructional levels Materials vary to match student response needs Materials for independent practice Consumable materials (describe: Assistive technology available 	 Progression of skills Distributed practice Skills reviewed Variety of text and materials Teacher support (describe:) 	Start-up materials and licensing information provided (\$ per student) (\$ per teacher) Amount of training needed specified (hours/days) (\$ total cost) Expenses for subsequent years specified (\$ per student)

Conclusions

Н	ow is t	his progra	am differen	t from	n interventic	ons prev	iously	provided	to ou	r students?

Why will this program meet/not meet our students' needs?

What are some potential implementation challenges?

Comments or additional information needed:

Date: _____

Intervention Program Research Review

Intervention program title and focus:	Number of supporting studies found:							
Reference information for review:								
Review source	Other reviewers of intervention	Students						
Peer-reviewed journal Publisher sponsored Website Other:	 What Works Clearinghouse (www.whatworks.ed.gov) Florida Center for Reading Research (www.fcrr.org) Blueprints (Casey Foundation) (www.blueprintsprograms.com) Other: 	Number of all students in study: Number of students in experimental group: Number of students in control: Age(s) or grade(s): English language learners: Students in special education: How selected for intervention:						
Assessment	Intervention delivery	Summary of research findings						
Assessment name(s):	Group size: Interventionist: Frequency of sessions:							
Frequency of progress monitoring:	Time per session: weeks							
How findings relate to our students' needs	3							

Reviewer(s):